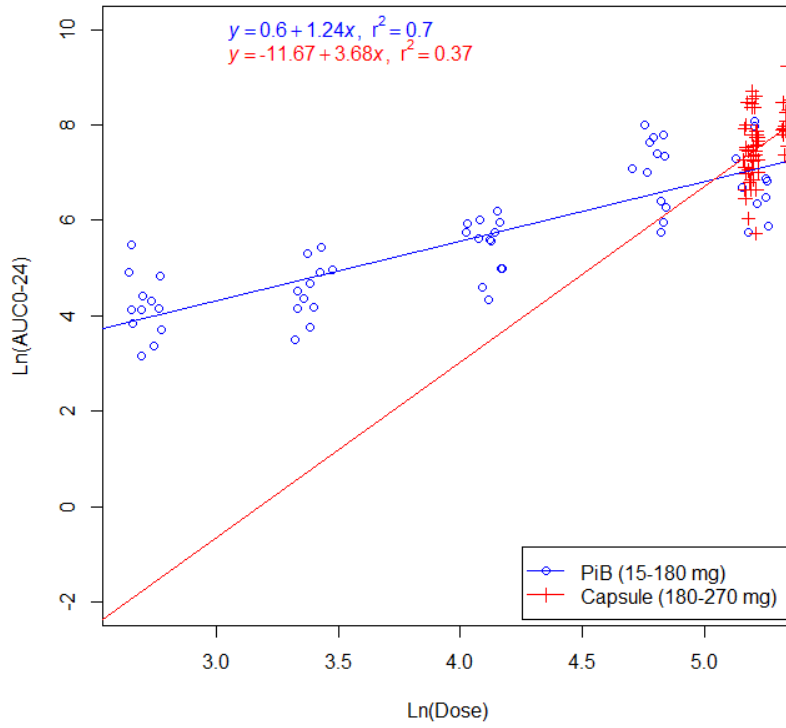## AUC₀₋₂₄

AUC₀₋₂₄
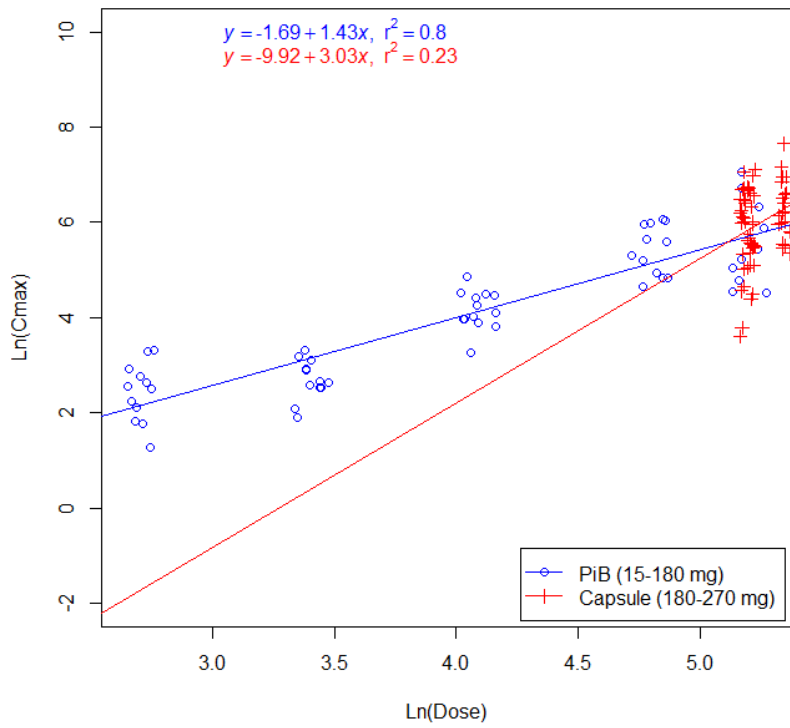

Cmax

Figure S1.

Figure S1 shows ASTX660 dose proportionality–power model analyses on $AUC_{0\text{-}24}$ and C_{max} by formulation. ASTX660 dose proportionality was initially evaluated using data collected for each pharmacokinetic (PK) day and dose range of each formulation. Since no major increase in exposure occurred between PK days, it was decided to assess dose proportionality using pooled data of cycles and days by formulation. For a PK parameter (P), the power model for a parallel design was: $P = a \times Dose^{b}$, where a was the multiplicative coefficient of the power model (it is related to the intercept when the model is ln-transformed) and b is the exponential coefficient of the power model (it corresponds to the slope when the model is ln-transformed). The calculations were performed on the ln-transformed scale using R version 3.5.0. The linear-regression model was the following: $\ln(P) = \ln a + b \cdot \ln(Dose) + \varepsilon$, where ε was the random error assumed to be normally distributed. The dose was entered as a continuous rather than a categorical variable.