Complete Remission Rate in BCRi-naïve Subjects

The primary efficacy endpoint was the complete remission (CR) rate (CR + complete remission with incomplete marrow recovery [CRi]) in subjects who were not previously treated with BCR inhibitor (BCRi) therapy, as assessed by the investigator. The following hypothesis test was performed at the $\alpha = 0.025$ level:

$$H0: \text{CR rate} \leq 6\% \text{ versus (vs.) } H1: \text{CR rate} > 6\%$$

Hence, if the p-value for this test is < 0.025, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude in favor of the alternative, i.e., that the CR rate for BCRi-naïve subjects is greater than 6%.

Summary of Complete Remission Rate in BCRi-naïve Subjects (Treated Subjects)

	BCRi-naive (N = 191) n (%) [95% CI] P-value
Complete remission rate (CR+CRi)	67 (35.1)
	[28.3, 42.3]
P-value	< 0.001***

BCRi = B-cell receptor inhibitor; CI = confidence interval; CR = complete remission; CRi- = complete remission with incomplete marrow recovery

***, Statistically significant at 0.001 level.

95% CI is from the exact binomial distribution.

P value is from Binomial test (H_0: CR rate $\leq 6\%$ vs H_1: CR rate $> 6\%$).

Cutoff date was 30 June 2019.