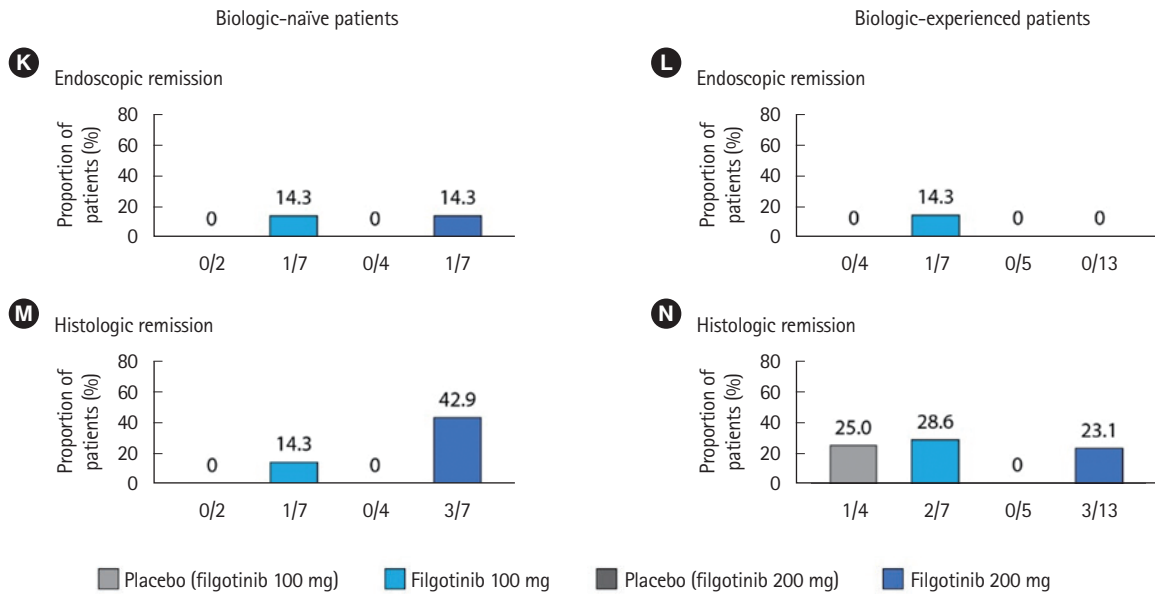


**Supplementary Fig. 4.** Proportion of biologic-naïve and biologic-experienced Japanese patients achieving clinical remission (A, B), 6-month corticosteroid-free clinical remission (C, D), sustained clinical remission (E, F), MCS remission (G, H), MCS remission (alternative definition) (I, J), endoscopic remission (K, L), and histologic remission (M, N) in the maintenance study at week 58. Clinical remission was defined as an MES of 0 or 1, rectal bleeding subscore of 0, and at least a 1-point decrease in stool frequency from induction baseline to achieve a subscore of 0 or 1. Six-month corticosteroid-free clinical remission was defined as clinical remission with no corticosteroid use for the indication of UC for at least 6 months before week 58 among patients who were receiving corticosteroids at the baseline of the maintenance study. Sustained clinical remission was defined as clinical remission at both week 10 and week 58. MCS remission was defined as a total MCS of not more than 2 and no single subscore greater than 1. MCS remission (alternative definition) was defined as rectal bleeding, stool frequency, and physician’s global assessment subscores of 0; an endoscopic subscore of 0 or 1; and an overall MCS of 1 or 0. Endoscopic remission was defined as an MES of 0. Histologic remission was defined as grade 0 Geboes score of  $\leq 0.3$ , grade 1 score of  $\leq 1.1$ , grade 2A score of  $\leq 2A.3$ , grade 2B score of  $2B.0$ , grade 3 score of  $3.0$ , grade 4 score of  $4.0$ , and grade 5 score of  $5.0$ . MCS, Mayo Clinic score; MES, Mayo endoscopic subscore; UC, ulcerative colitis. (Continued to the next page)



Supplementary Fig. 4. Continued.