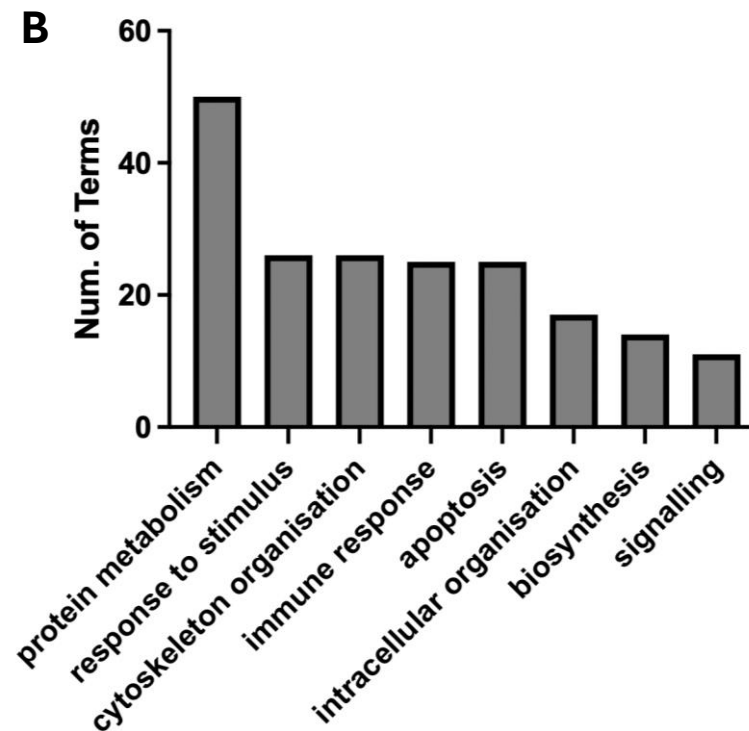
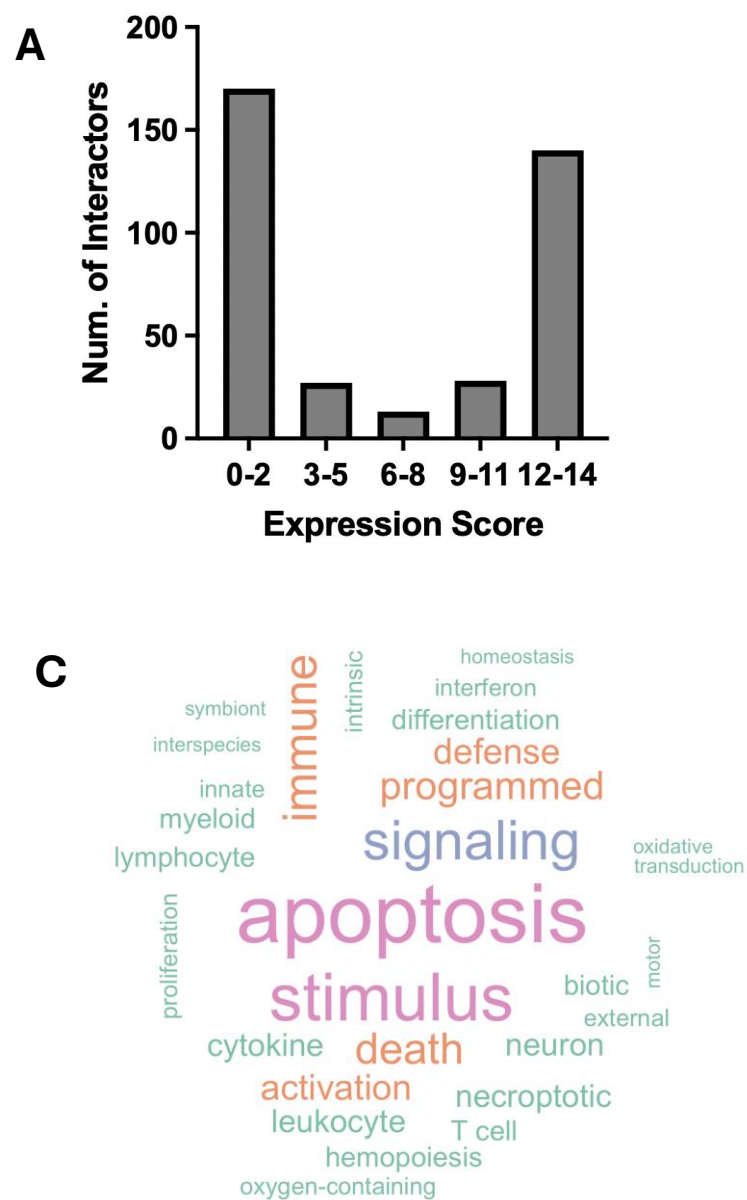
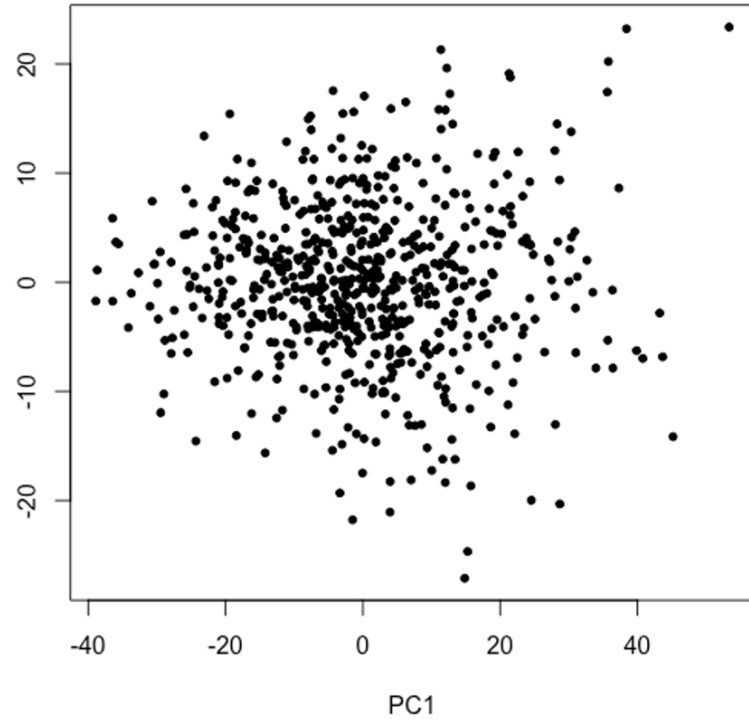


**Figure S1**



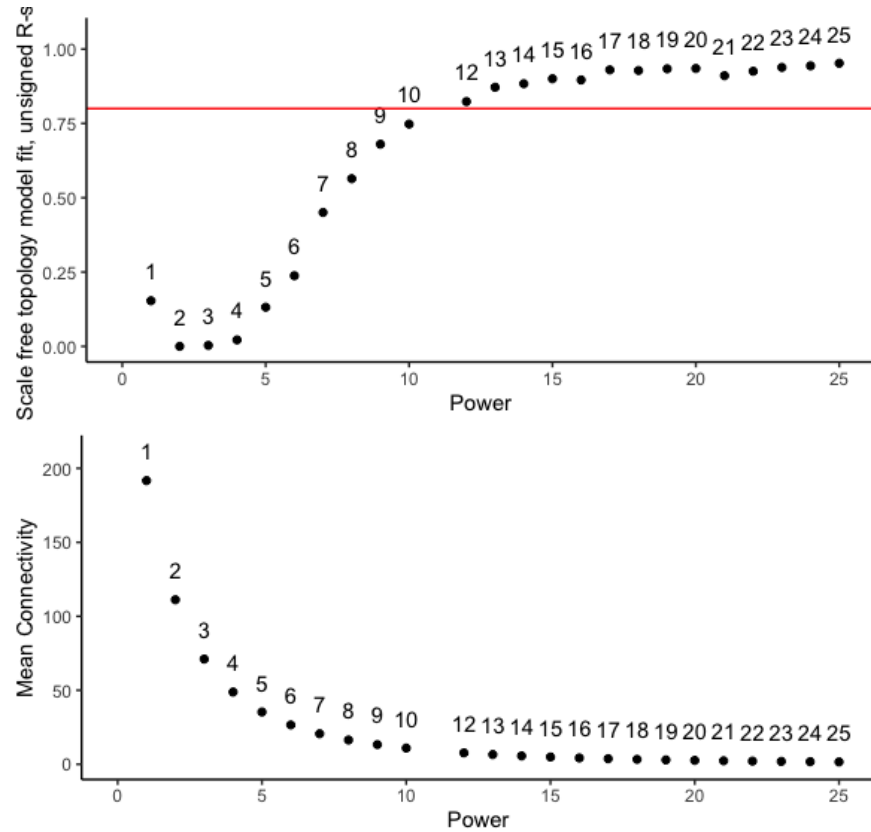
**Figure S1. LRRK2int in the whole blood.** A) The bar graph shows the distribution of whole-blood expression scores for the 418 LRRK2 interactors. A significant high expression profile was defined as expression score  $\geq 12$ , meaning these LRRK2 interactors exhibited significant higher mRNA levels in the whole blood as compared to brain regions and other peripheral tissues including liver, lung and kidney; B) The bar graphs shows the results returned from functional enrichment analysis on LRRK2 interactors with expression score  $\geq 12$  in the whole blood. GO-BP terms were semantically grouped. Only groups containing  $> 10$  terms were presented in the graph; C) The graph shows the results from text cloud analysis on the 3 immune-function-related GO-BP groups: “response to stimulus”, “immune response” and “apoptosis”.

**Figure S2**



**Figure S1. Subject QC on PPMI cohort** PCA was performed on the matrix of whole blood mRNA levels of the LRRK2 interactors for the 3 PPMI cohorts (control, sPD and LRRK2-PD). No outliers were excluded from further analysis

**Figure S3**



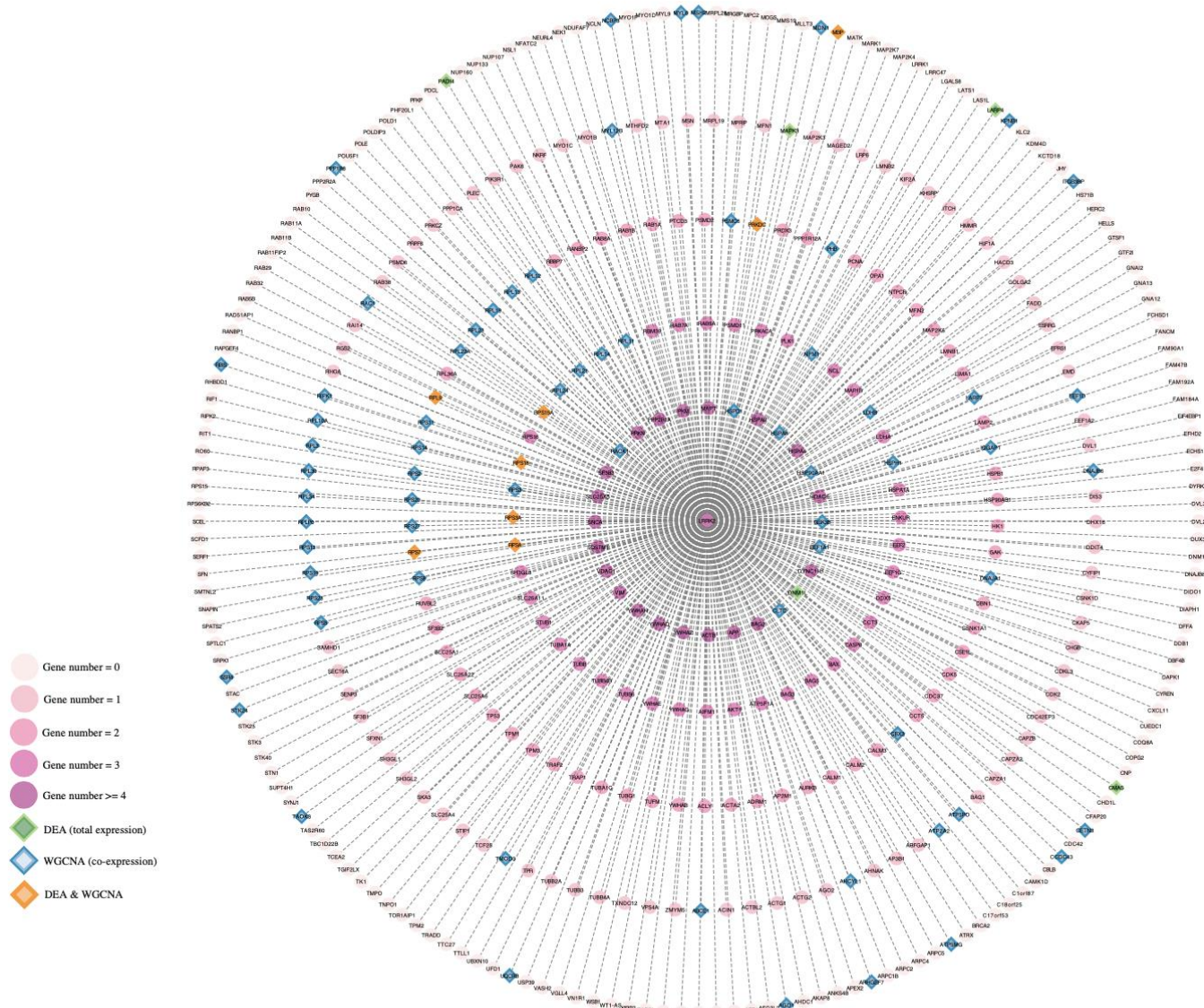
**Figure S3. Soft power selection for WGCNA.** The scatter plots shows the selection of a soft power ( $\beta = 28$ ) was selected for the signed co-expression network constructed among LRRK2 interactors across the 3 cohorts, which achieved scale free model fit and a low mean connectivity.

## Data S1

Two resources were used to compile a catalogue of genes associated with Mendelian Parkinson's Disease (PD). The first resource, the International Parkinson and Movement Society (MDS gene) database accessible at <https://www.mdsgene.org/g4d>, and the second, the NHS Genomic Medicine Service (GMS) Panels Resource, retrievable from <https://panelapp.genomicsengland.co.uk/panels/>, were utilized for this purpose. Within the MDS gene database, terms categorized under "X-linked dystonia-parkinsonism," "Other forms of dystonia-parkinsonism," "Rapid-onset dystonia-parkinsonism," and Parkinsonism (PARK) were selected, accounting for a total of 17 terms. Within the NHS GMS Panels Resource, a search was conducted for "Parkinson Disease and Complex Parkinsonism" (Version 1.121) panels, focusing on entities labeled "Green," resulting in 43 terms. The intersection of these two sets of extracted terms yielded 12 common genes, which were subsequently manually validated with the addition of "GBA". Consequently, the final list comprised 13 genes: *ATP13A2*, *DCTN1*, *DNAJC6*, *FBXO7*, *GBA*, *PARK7*, *PINK1*, *PRKN*, *SLC30A10*, *SLC6A3*, *SNCA*, *SYNJ1*, and *VPS35*.

Subsequently, direct protein-protein interactors for each of the chosen PD genes were retrieved from 3 databases: PINOT, HIPPIE, and MIST.

Overlaps between the PD genes interactors and LRRK2 interactors (altered in both sPD and LRRK2 PD in the DEA and WGCNA analyses) were identified (Figure A and Table A and B).



- Gene number = 0
- Gene number = 1
- Gene number = 2
- Gene number = 3
- Gene number >= 4
- ◆ DEA (total expression)
- ◆ WGCNA (co-expression)
- ◆ DEA & WGCNA

Figure A (Data S1) - The LRRK2 interactome. Each node represents an interactor of LRRK2. The node color corresponds to the number of other Mendelian PD genes interacting with each LRRK2 interactor; with the arrangement of nodes from the outer (0 common interactions) to the inner circle (>4 common interactions).

Additionally, diamond-shaped nodes denote distinct types of alterations in the expression of LRRK2 interactors in both sPD and LRRK2-PD conditions: green diamonds indicate total expression changes (DEA), blue diamonds denote co-expression alterations (WGCNA), and orange diamonds identifies alterations in both DEA&WGCNA.

