Table S1. Comparison of sample classification strategies.

	positive : negative ratios		ROC AUC	
Test method	ANA+	ANA-	C : A	C : I
clinical status	*51:0*	*9:29*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
dsDNA ELISA	30:21	1:20(37)[a]	0.71*	0.73**
dsDNA-IgG	26:25	0:38	0.77***	0.68*
dsDNA-C3	23:28	0:38	0.75**	0.79***
dsDNA-IgG&C3	31:20	0:38	0.81***	0.81***
ssDNA-IgG	34:17	7:31	0.85***	0.84***
ssDNA-C3	15:36	2:36	0.75**	0.81***
ssDNA-IgG&C3	35:16	7:31	0.87***	0.89***
RNA-IgG	10:41	2:36	0.90***	0.82***
RNA-C3	21:30	3:35	0.74**	0.87***
RNA-IgG&C3	25:26	4:34	0.89***	0.91***
NA-IgG	44:7	7:31	0.89***	0.83***
NA-C3	34:17	3:35	0.75**	0.88***
NA-IgG&C3	46:5	7:31	0.88***	0.91***

Samples were grouped into ANA negative and positive subsets, then further divided based on the indicated measurements (first two columns). Cut-off values providing 100% specificity were chosen for all measurements, thus all positives are true positives for SLE in the table. Discriminative properties of the different measurements with respect to the indicated groups were also compared by ROC analysis ($^{*}p<0.05$, $^{**}p<0.01$, $^{***}p<0.001$).
[a] dsDNA IgG was only tested in 20 control subject but is expected negative in the whole group. n.a., not applicable; NA, all three nucleic acids