Supplementary figures (S1-3) with legends.

de Silva S. *et al.* Downregulation of SAMHD1 expression correlates with promoter DNA methylation in Sézary syndrome patients.

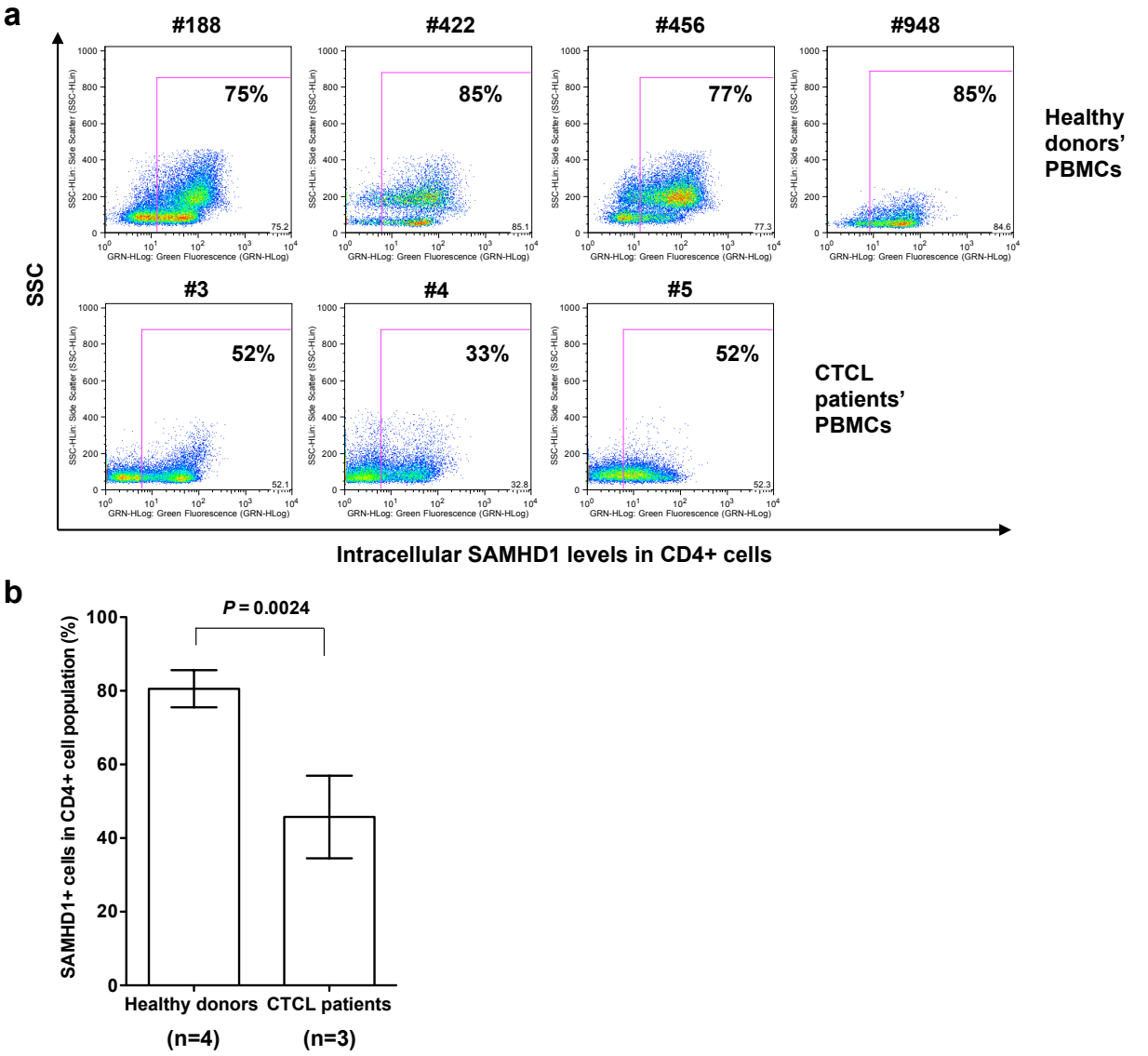

Figure S1. Decreased levels of SAMHD1-expressing cells within the CD4$^+$ cell population in CTCL patient derived PBMCs compared to healthy donor PBMCs. (a) Intracellular SAMHD1 and surface CD4 proteins in PBMCs from CTCL patients and healthy donors were detected by immunostaining and flow cytometry. Donor and patient numbers are indicated above the plots. The CD4$^+$ cells within the healthy donor's and CTCL patient's PBMCs were gated and percentages of cells positive for SAMHD1 are indicated in the plots. **(b)** Quantification of SAMHD1-expressing (+) cells within the gated CD4$^+$ population in PBMCs from healthy donors and CTCL patients.

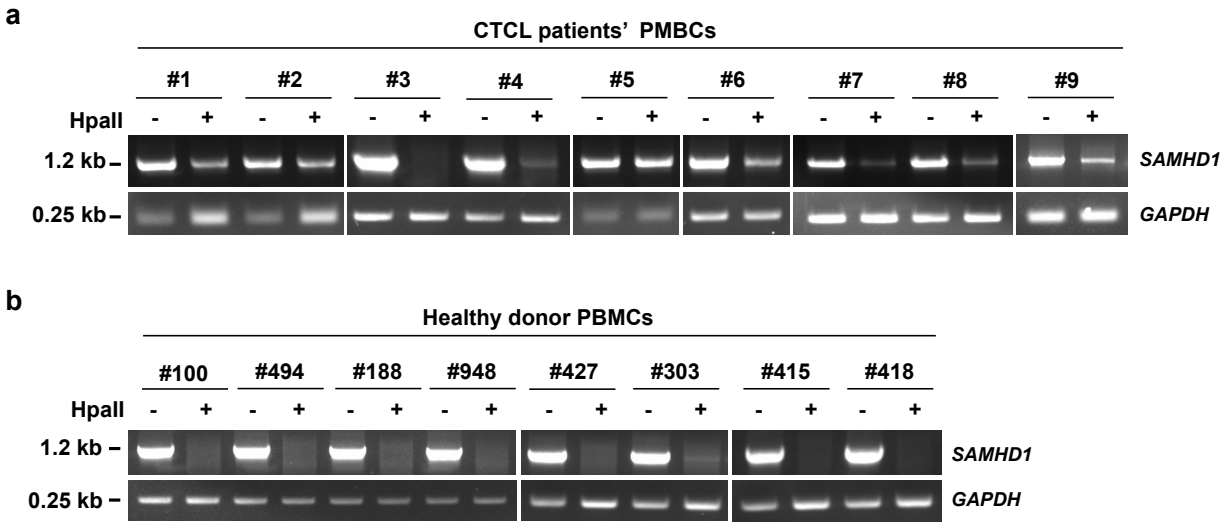

Figure S2. The *SAMHD1* promoter is methylated in CTCL patient derived PBMCs. HpaII-treated (+) and untreated (-) genomic DNA from CTCL patient PBMCs **(a)** and healthy donor PBMCs **(b)** was PCR amplified using primers specific for the *SAMHD1* promoter sequence (1.2-kb bands in top panels). The same template DNA was used in a separate PCR amplification reaction using primers complementary to a sequence within the *GAPDH* gene that does not contain HpaII restriction sites, which serves as an input control (0.25-kb bands in bottom panels). PCR products were resolved in a 1% agarose gel and stained with ethidium bromide, and representative gel images depicting the resolved PCR products are presented.

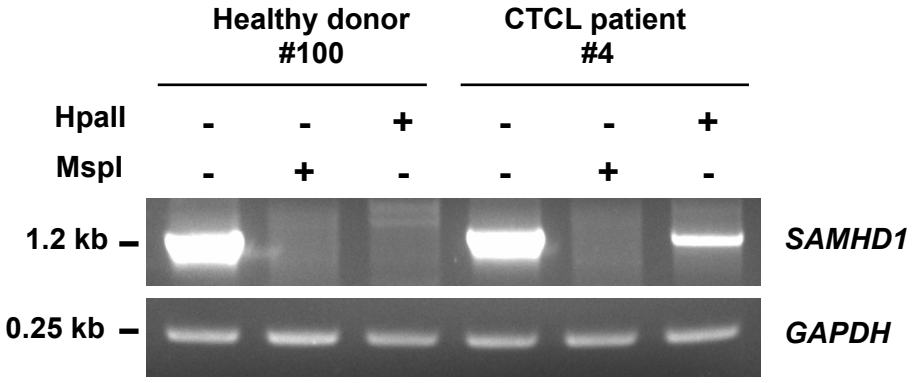

Figure S3. Confirming the purity and intact nature of HpaII sites in genomic DNA samples derived from CTCL patient and healthy donor PBMCs. Genomic DNA from healthy donor #100 and CTCL patient #4 was either untreated (-) or digested with MspI (M) or HpaII (H) and then subjected to PCR amplification using either *SAMHD1* promoter-specific primers or *GAPDH*-specific primers that amplify a 1.2-kb region and a 0.25-kb region within the *SAMHD1* promoter and the *GAPDH* gene, respectively. PCR products were resolved on a 1% agarose gel and stained with ethidium bromide. A representative image of the gel is depicted.