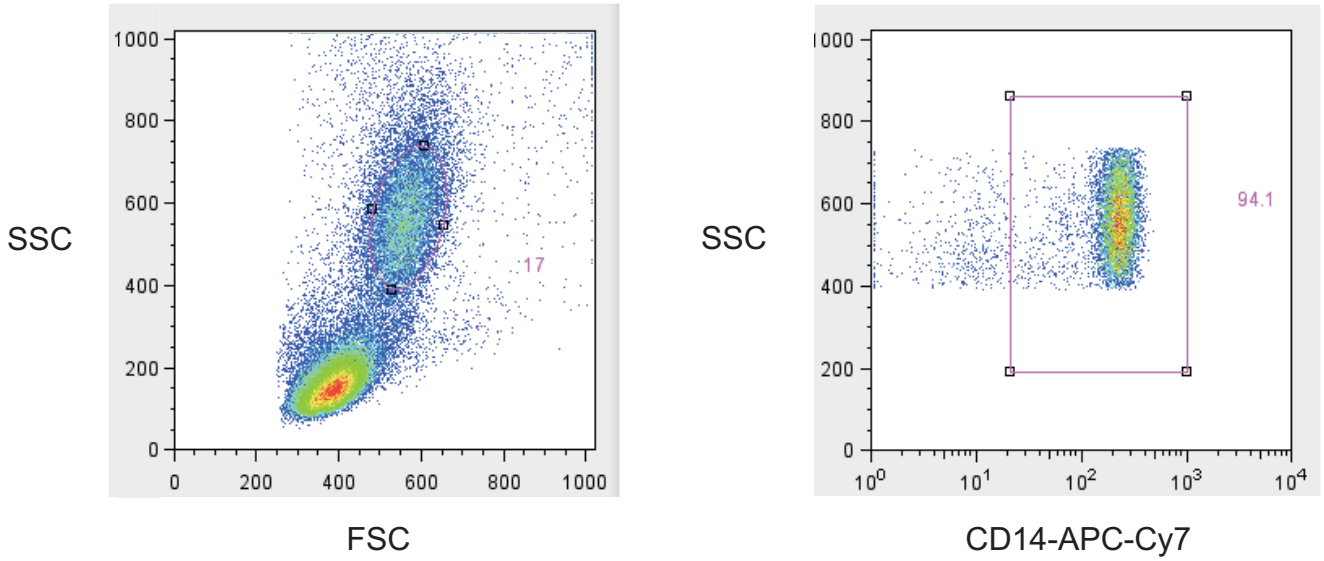
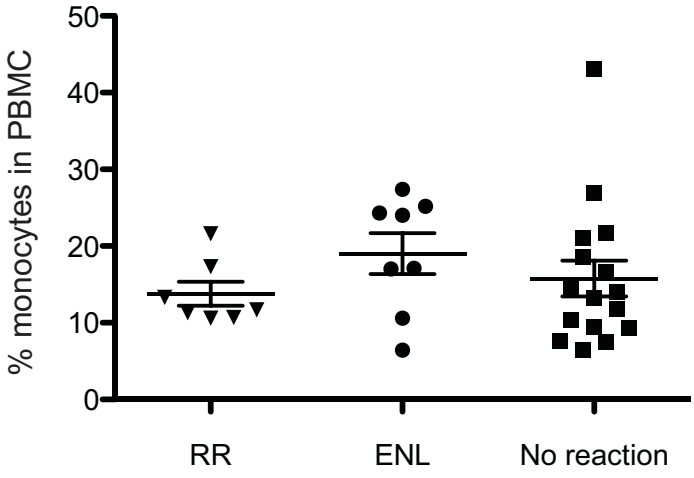
Supplemental Figure 1. Selection of monocyte gate (Supplemental Figure 1a, left) and CD14-APC-Cy7 positive monocyte subpopulation (Supplemental Figure 1a, right). The percentage of PBMCs which were monocytes (Supplemental Figure 1b) not significantly different between RR (mean 13.79%, n=7), ENL (19.01%, n=8), and leprosy controls without reaction (15.77%, n=16) (ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test, p=0.4474). The percentage of the monocyte gate that was CD14+ (Supplemental Figure 1c) also was not significantly different between RR (median 94.4%, n=7), ENL (93.35%, n=8), and leprosy controls without reaction (93.80%, n=16) (Kruskal-Wallis with Dunn's multiple comparison test, p=0.5405). Error bars denote mean with standard error of the mean.

Supplemental Figure 2. "Blue-pink o'gram" for the genes of the "Complement and Coagulation" KEGG pathway for RR (2a) and ENL (2b). Shades of pink indicate increased expression and shades of blue indicate decreased expression.

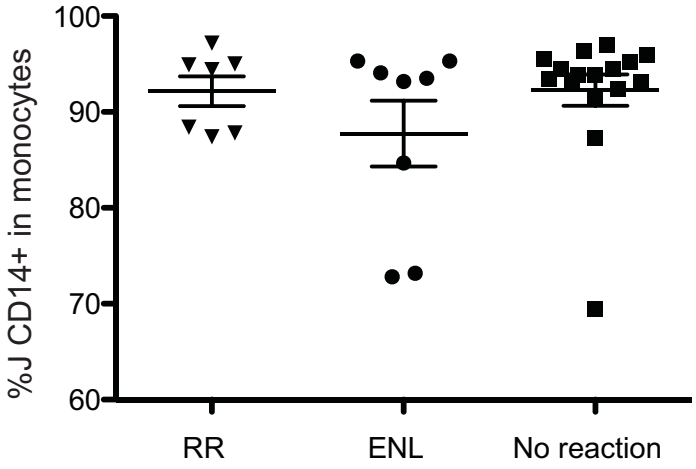
Supplemental 1a



Supplemental 1b

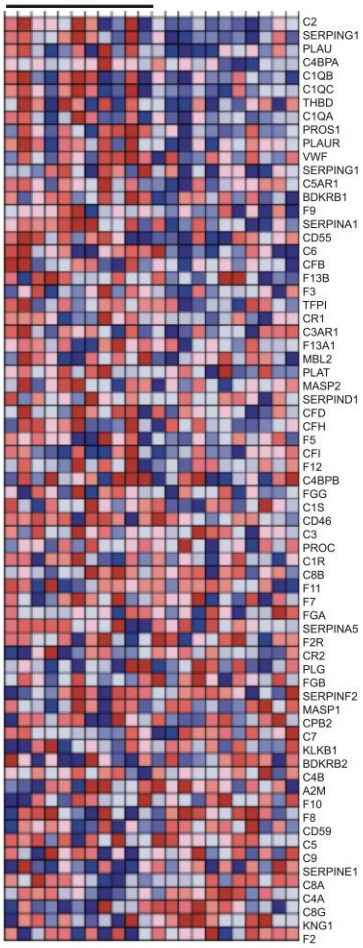


Supplemental 1c

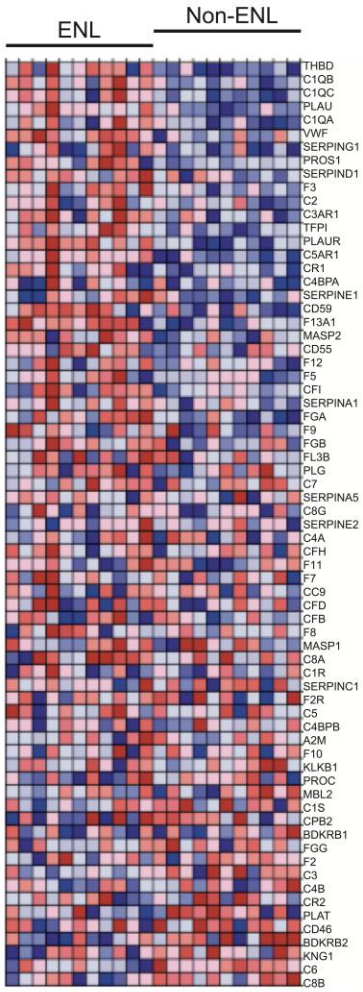


Supplemental Figure 1. Selection of monocyte gate (left) and CD14-APC-Cy7 positive monocyte subpopulation (Figure 1a). The percentage of PBMCs which were monocytes (Figure 1b) and the percentage of monocytes which were CD14+ (Figure 1c) were not significantly different between RR (n=7), ENL(n=8), and leprosy controls without reaction (n=16).

Supplemental Figure 2a.



Supplemental Figure 2b.



Supplemental Figure 2. “Blue-pink o’gram” for the genes of the “Complement and Coagulation" KEGG pathway for RR (Figure 2a) and ENL (Figure 2b).