

Figure S1: Classification error rate as a function of the number of components

The uncertainty and validity of sPLS-DA pairwise models were assessed by plotting the classification error rate (centroids, mahalanobis and max distances) as a function of the number of components based on the leave-one-out validation strategy. NS – non-dengue infection; DFp – dengue fever primary infection; DFs – dengue fever secondary infection; DHFp – dengue hemorrhagic fever primary infection; DHFs – dengue hemorrhagic fever secondary infection;

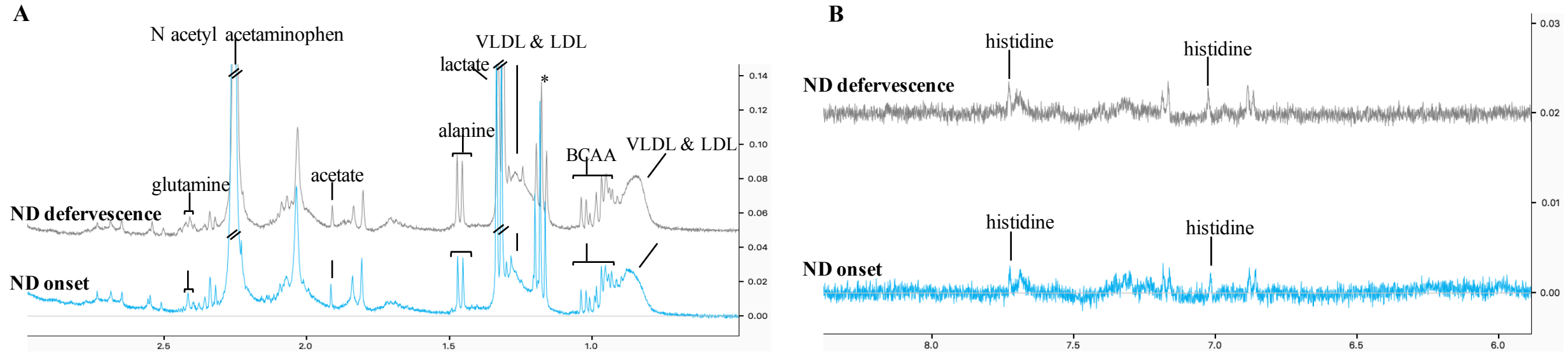


Figure S2. (A) Aliphatic region ($\delta^1\text{H}$ 0.5-3.0) and (B) aromatic region ($\delta^1\text{H}$ 6.0-8.5) of representative NMR plasma spectra acquired using the Carr-Purcell-Meiboom-Gill sequence from ND-infection samples at the onset of symptoms and at the defervescence phase of disease. ND (non-dengue infection) onset- Light blue; ND-infection defervescence – Light gray. *ethanol peaks from antiseptic swabbing contamination of samples during collection; N-acetyl signals of acetaminophen are derived from common medication taken by patients.

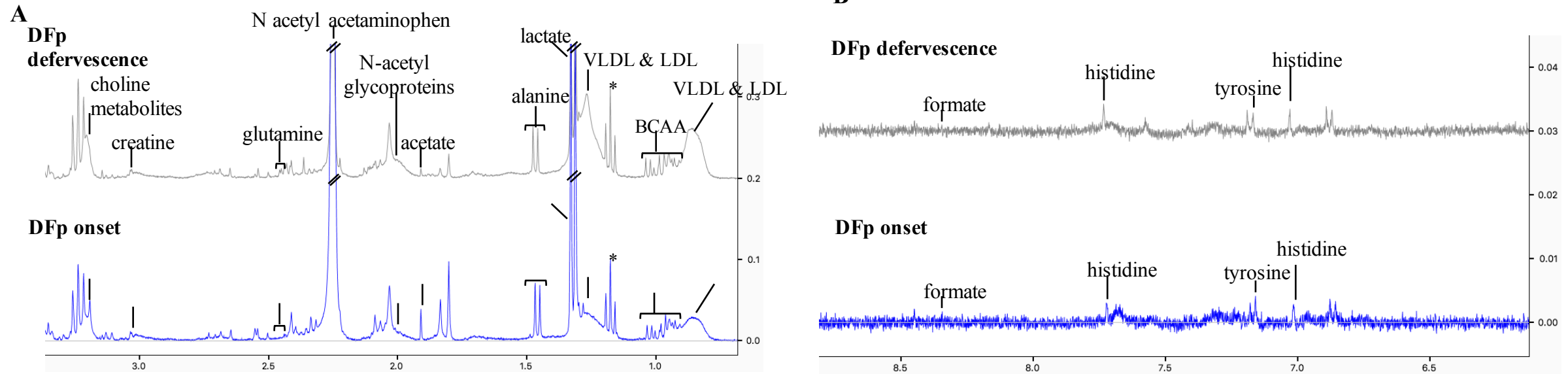


Figure S3. (A) Aliphatic region ($\delta^1\text{H}$ 0.5-3.0) and (B) aromatic region ($\delta^1\text{H}$ 6.0-8.5) of representative NMR plasma spectra acquired using the Carr-Purcell-Meiboom-Gill sequence from DFp infection samples. All representative samples at the onset of symptoms and at the defervescence phase of disease. DFp (dengue fever primary infection) – Dark Blue; DFp defervescence – Light gray. *ethanol peaks from antiseptic swabbing contamination of samples during collection; N-acetyl signals of acetaminophen are derived from common medication taken by patients.

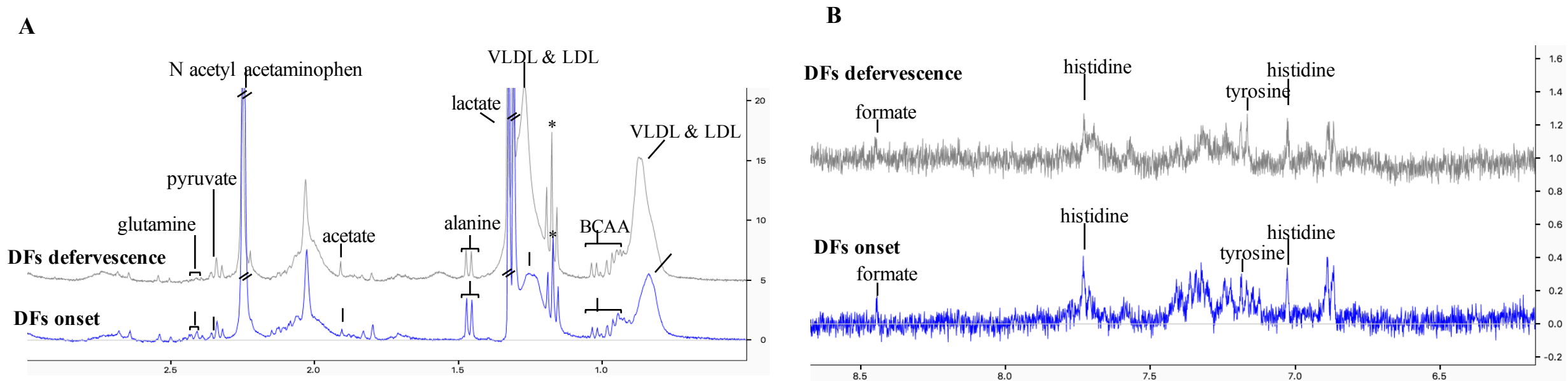


Figure S4. (A) Aliphatic region ($\delta^1\text{H}$ 0.5-3.0) and (B) aromatic region ($\delta^1\text{H}$ 6.0-8.5) of representative NMR plasma spectra acquired using the Carr-Purcell-Meiboom-Gill sequence from DFs infection samples. All representative samples at the onset of symptoms and at the defervescence phase of disease. DFs (dengue fever secondary infection) – Dark Blue; DFs defervescence – Light gray. *ethanol peaks from antiseptic swabbing contamination of samples during collection; N-acetyl signals of acetaminophen are derived from common medication taken by patients.

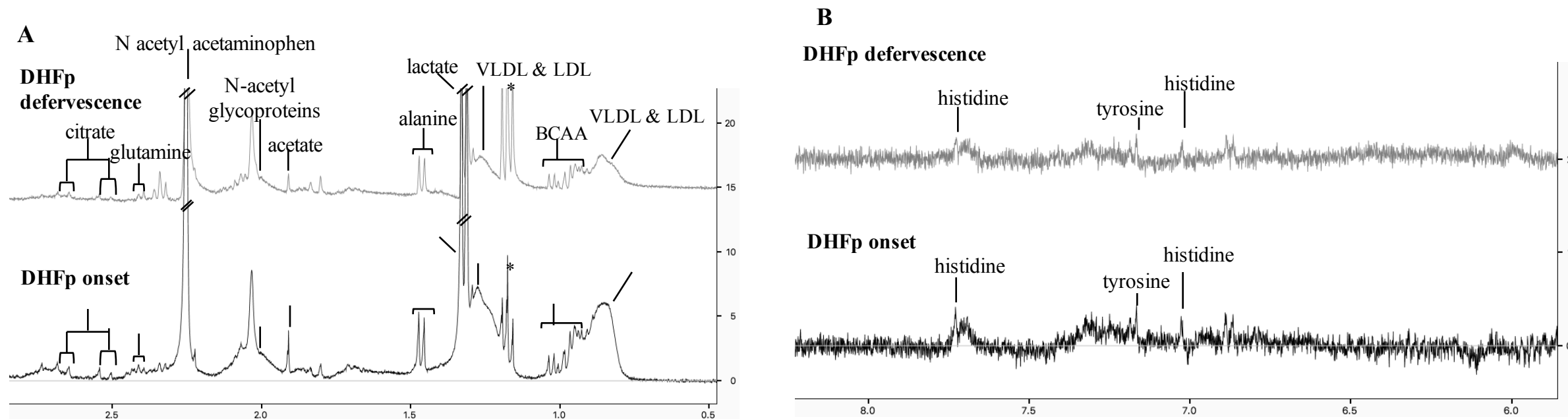


Figure S5. (A) Aliphatic region ($\delta^1\text{H}$ 0.5-3.0) and (B) aromatic region ($\delta^1\text{H}$ 6.0-8.5) of representative NMR plasma spectra acquired using the Carr-Purcell-Meiboom-Gill sequence from DHFp infection samples. All representative samples at the onset of symptoms and at the defervescence phase of disease. DHFp (dengue hemorrhagic fever primary infection) – Black; DHFp defervescence – Light gray. *ethanol peaks from antiseptic swabbing contamination of samples during collection; N-acetyl signals of acetaminophen are derived from common medication taken by patients.

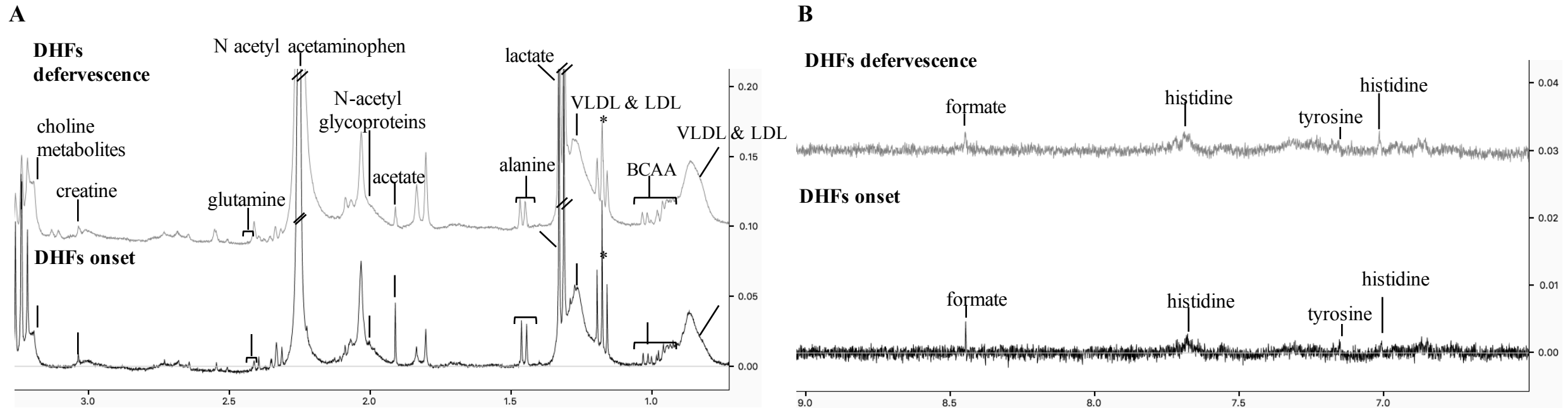


Figure S6. (A) Aliphatic region ($\delta^1\text{H}$ 0.5-3.0) and (B) aromatic region ($\delta^1\text{H}$ 6.5-9.0) of representative NMR plasma spectra acquired using the Carr-Purcell-Meiboom-Gill sequence from DHFs infection samples. All representative samples at the onset of symptoms and at the defervescence phase of disease. DHFs (dengue hemorrhagic fever primary infection) – Black; DHFs defervescence – Light gray. *ethanol peaks from antiseptic swabbing contamination of samples during collection; N-acetyl signals of acetaminophen are derived from common medication taken by patients.