

Supplementary table 1: Comparison of weakness severity in DM patients with and without anti-NXP-2 autoantibodies by individual muscles.

	Anti-NXP2 + (n=56)	Anti-NXP2 - (n=179)	Univariate p-value	p-value adjusted for time from onset
Neck flexors	8.4 (2.3)	9.4 (1.5)	< 0.001 ***	< 0.001 ***
Neck extensors	9.5 (1.3)	9.9 (0.6)	0.001 **	0.001 **
Deltoids	7.8 (2.9)	8.7 (2.0)	0.01 *	0.009 **
Biceps	8.8 (1.5)	9.4 (1.3)	0.006 **	0.003 **
Triceps	8.7 (1.6)	9.2 (1.4)	0.02 *	0.01 *
Wrist flexors	9.6 (0.9)	9.9 (0.5)	0.003 **	0.003 **
Wrist extensors	9.5 (0.9)	9.8 (0.6)	0.004 **	0.004 **
Finger flexors	9.7 (0.8)	9.8 (0.6)	0.2	0.1
Finger extensors	9.3 (1.5)	9.8 (0.6)	< 0.001 ***	< 0.001 ***
Hip flexors	7.3 (2.9)	8.4 (2.1)	0.002 **	0.001 **
Hip extensors	9.7 (1.4)	9.7 (0.9)	0.8	0.8
Knee flexors	9.6 (0.9)	9.8 (0.6)	0.07	0.05
Knee extensors	9.5 (1.4)	9.8 (0.6)	0.04 *	0.04 *
Ankle flexors	9.7 (1.2)	9.9 (0.3)	0.02 *	0.03 *
Ankle extensors	9.7 (0.7)	10.0 (0.3)	< 0.001 ***	< 0.001 ***

* <0.05; ** <0.01; *** <0.001

Muscle strength is expressed as mean (standard deviation [SD]). The two groups of patients are compared using linear regression.

Supplementary table 2: Comparison of weakness prevalence in DM patients with and without anti-NXP-2 autoantibodies by individual muscle.

	Anti-NXP2 + (n=56)	Anti-NXP2 - (n=179)	Univariate p-value	p-value adjusted for time from onset
Neck flexors	48% (25)	23% (37)	< 0.001 ***	< 0.001 ***
Neck extensors	23% (12)	6% (10)	0.002 **	0.001 **
Deltoids	54% (30)	47% (83)	0.4	0.4
Biceps	53% (29)	30% (52)	0.003 **	0.002 **
Triceps	56% (31)	36% (62)	0.01 *	0.006 **
Wrist flexors	23% (12)	11% (18)	0.04 *	0.04 *
Wrist extensors	26% (14)	10% (16)	0.003 **	0.004 **
Finger flexors	20% (11)	12% (20)	0.2	0.10
Finger extensors	26% (14)	10% (16)	0.005 **	0.003 **
Hip flexors	77% (43)	61% (107)	0.04 *	0.03 *
Hip extensors	12% (6)	15% (23)	0.6	0.7
Knee flexors	17% (9)	11% (18)	0.2	0.2
Knee extensors	19% (10)	13% (22)	0.3	0.3
Ankle flexors	11% (6)	5% (8)	0.1	0.08
Ankle extensors	17% (9)	4% (7)	0.004 **	0.001 **

* <0.05; ** <0.01; *** <0.001

Muscle strength is expressed as percentage of patients with full-strength (raw number). The two groups of patients are compared using logistic regression.

Supplementary Material

Previous papers describing subcutaneous edema in dermatomyositis

Gorelik O, Almoznino-Sarafian D, Alon I, Rapoport MJ, Goltsman G, Herbert M, et al. Acute inflammatory myopathy with severe subcutaneous edema, a new variant? report of two cases and review of the literature. *Rheumatol Int.* 2001; 20: 163-6.

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Smyth AE, Bell AL, Crone M. Acute oedematous dermatomyositis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2000; 59: 575.

Mroue KH, Sharara NH, Rbeiz JG, Arayssi TK. A case of edematous dermatomyositis. *J Rheumatol.* 2003; 30: 2722-3.

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Werner de Castro GR, Appenzeller S, Bertolo MB, Costallat LT. Acute dermatomyositis with subcutaneous generalized edema. *Clin Rheumatol*. 2006; 25: 898-900.

Ito Y, Kawabata D, Yukawa N, Yoshifuji H, Usui T, Tanaka M, et al. Severe subcutaneous generalized edema in a patient with dermatomyositis. *Mod Rheumatol*. 2007; 17: 171-3.

Lee KH, Lim SR, Kim YJ, Lee KJ, Myung DS, Jeong HC, et al. Acute dermatomyositis associated with generalized subcutaneous edema. *Rheumatol Int*. 2008; 28: 797-800.

Chai Y, Bertorini TE, Li YD, Mitchell C, Guan H. Limb edema and anasarca associated with severe dermatomyositis: Report of four cases. *Neuromuscul Disord*. 2011; 21: 439-42.

Haroon M, Eltahir A, Harney S. Generalized subcutaneous edema as a rare manifestation of dermatomyositis: Clinical lesson from a rare feature. *J Clin Rheumatol*. 2011; 17: 135-7.

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Milisenda JC, Doti PI, Prieto-Gonzalez S, Grau JM. Dermatomyositis presenting with severe subcutaneous edema: Five additional cases and review of the literature. *Semin Arthritis Rheum.* 2014; 44: 228-33.

Tu J, McLean-Tooke A, Junckerstorff R. Increasing recognition of dermatomyositis with subcutaneous edema - is this a poorer prognostic marker?. *Dermatol Online J.* 2014; 20: 21244.