

**Supplement to:**  
**Clinical and serological features distinguish patients with incomplete lupus classification**  
**from systemic lupus erythematosus patients and controls** by Aberle, et. al.

**Supplementary Table 1. ANA specificities in SLE and ILE patients by indirect immunofluorescence.**

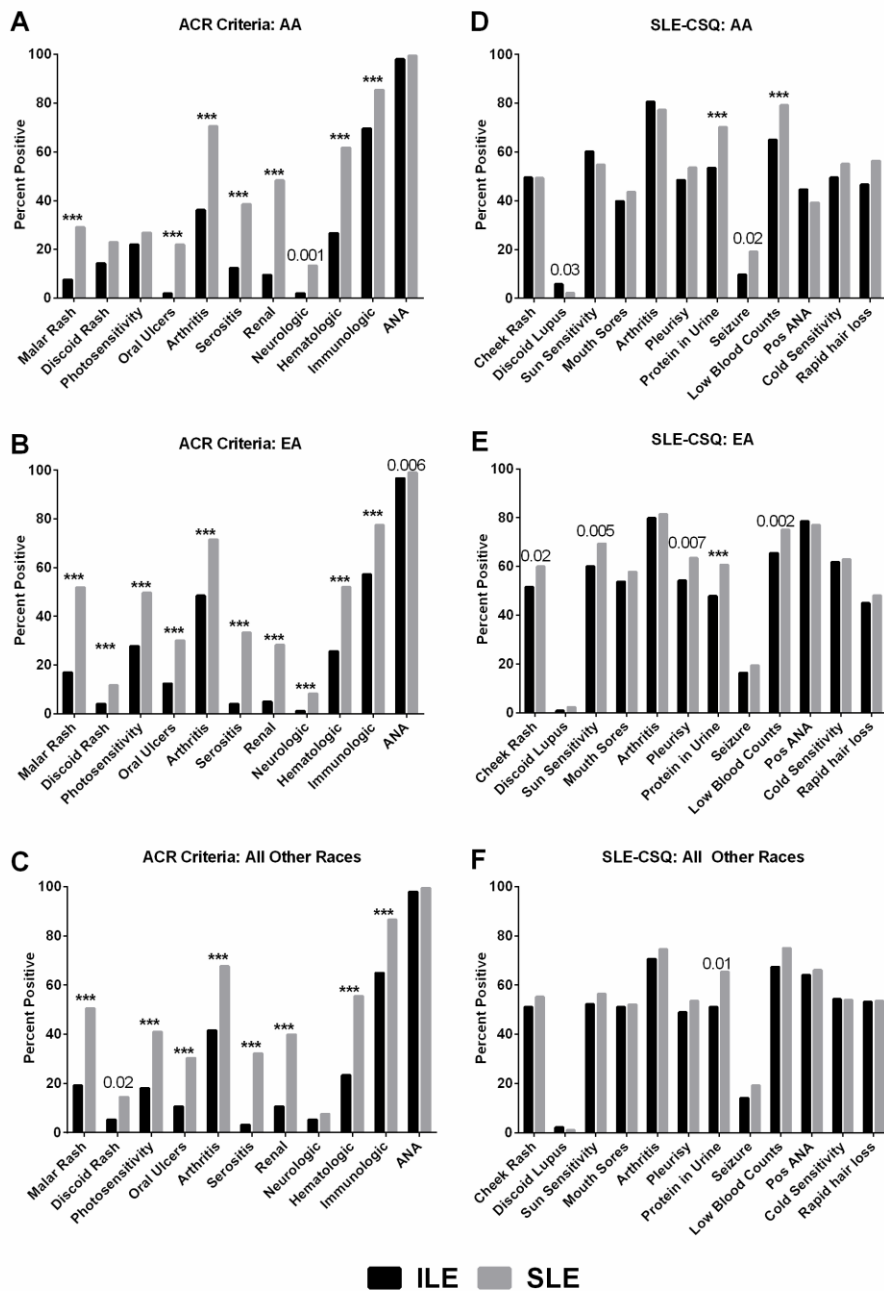
<b>Autoantibody</b>	<b>All SLE</b>	<b>All ILE</b>	<b>OR</b>	
<b>n (%)</b>	<b>(n=3,391)</b>	<b>(n=439)</b>	<b>(95% CI)</b>	<b>Adj. P*</b>
dsDNA	918 (27.0)	40 (9.1)	3.7 (2.6-5.3)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
Ro/SSA	716 (21.1)	53 (12.1)	1.9 (1.4-2.7)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
La/SSB	178 (5.2)	9 (2.1)	2.6 (1.3-5.9)	<b>0.005</b>
Sm	219 (6.5)	7 (1.6)	4.2 (2.0-10.8)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
nRNP	684 (20.2)	39 (8.9)	2.6 (1.8-3.7)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
ENA-P	52 (1.5)	1 (0.2)	6.8 (1.2-274.3)	<b>0.047<sup>+</sup></b>
Jo-1	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	NC	1.0

\*Bold values are significant ( $P<0.05$ ). <sup>+</sup>Comparison was made by Fisher's test; all others were performed by Chi-square. NC: not calculable due to 0 value.

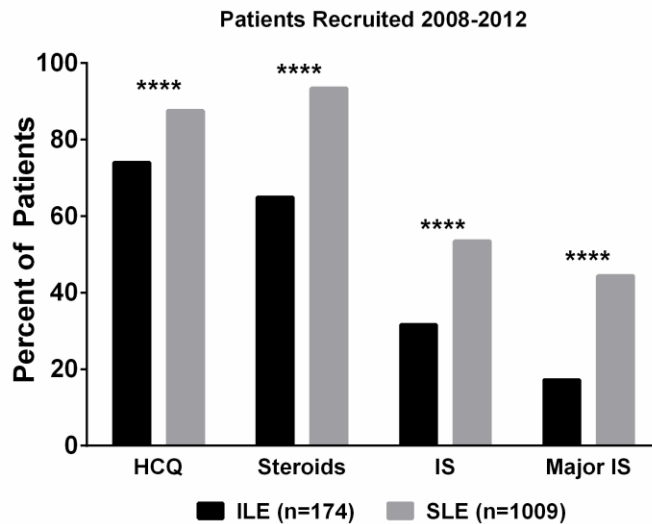
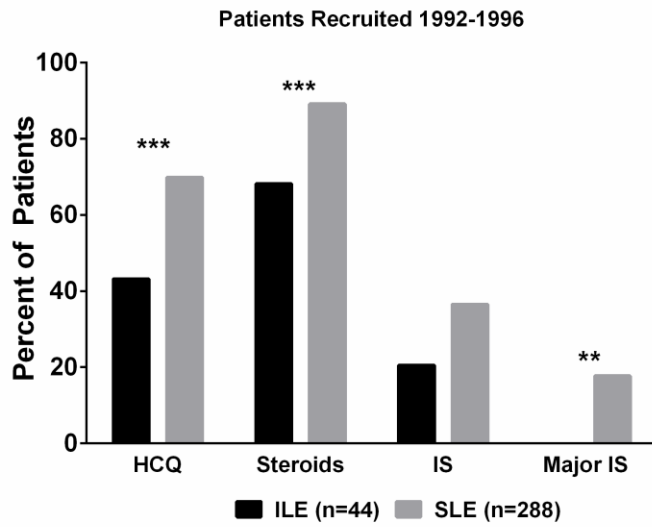
**Supplementary Table 2. Autoantibody specificities detected by multiplex assay in African American and European American ILE and SLE patients.**

Specificity	African American			European American			All Other Races		
	SLE (n=978)	ILE (n=103)	Adj. <i>P</i> *	SLE (n=1232)	ILE (n=238)	Adj. <i>P</i> *	SLE (n=510)	ILE (n=93)	Adj. <i>P</i> *
dsDNA, n (%)	350 (35.8)	16 (15.5)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	287 (23.3)	25 (10.5)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>	167 (32.7)	7 (7.5)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
Chromatin, n (%)	672 (68.7)	33 (32.0)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>	490 (39.8)	44 (18.5)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>	283 (55.5)	26 (28.0)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
Ribosomal P, n (%)	190 (19.4)	4 (3.9)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	98 (8.0)	5 (2.1)	<b>0.002</b>	69 (13.5)	2 (2.2)	<b>0.003</b>
Ro/SSA, n (%)	472 (48.3)	27 (26.2)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>	377 (30.6)	48 (20.2)	<b>0.002</b>	216 (42.4)	33 (35.5)	0.262
La/SSB, n (%)	140 (14.3)	7 (6.8)	<b>0.049</b>	169 (13.7)	20 (8.4)	<b>0.033</b>	83 (16.3)	12 (12.9)	0.505
Sm, n (%)	424 (43.4)	17 (16.5)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>	176 (14.3)	13 (5.5)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	130 (25.5)	9 (9.7)	<b>0.001</b>
SmRNP, n (%)	621 (63.5)	39 (37.9)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>	255 (20.7)	20 (8.4)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>	191 (37.5)	17 (18.3)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
RNP, n (%)	555 (56.7)	38 (36.9)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	250 (20.3)	30 (12.6)	<b>0.007</b>	161 (31.6)	19 (20.4)	<b>0.042</b>
Centromere B, n (%)	33 (3.4)	5 (4.9)	0.399 <sup>+</sup>	58 (4.7)	15 (6.3)	0.382	11 (2.2)	5 (5.4%)	0.084 <sup>+</sup>
Scl-70, n (%)	30 (3.1)	5 (4.9)	0.371 <sup>+</sup>	32 (2.6)	4 (1.7)	0.543	12 (2.4)	2 (2.2%)	1.0 <sup>+</sup>
Jo-1, n (%)	4 (0.4)	2 (1.9)	0.105 <sup>+</sup>	3 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	1.0 <sup>+</sup>	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0%)	1.0 <sup>+</sup>

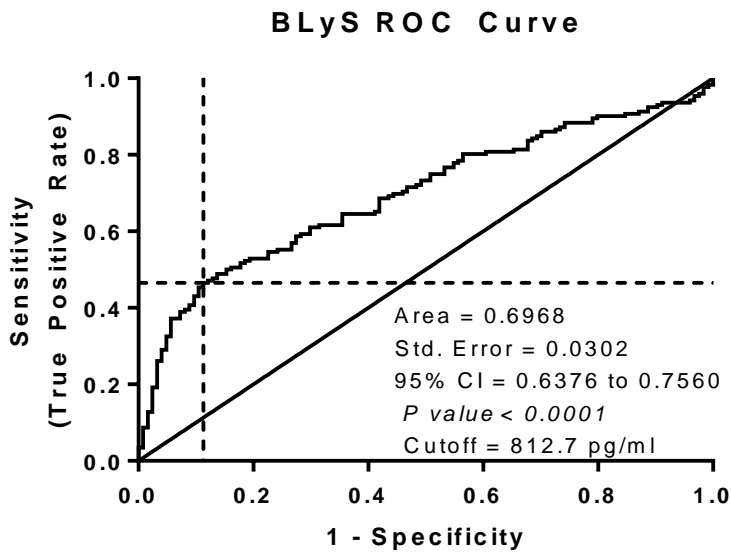
\*Bold values are significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). \*Comparison was made by Fisher's test; all others were performed by Chi-square.



**Supplementary Figure 1. SLE classification criteria and self-reported symptoms in SLE and ILE patients, by race.** (A-C) Medical records were reviewed for the 1997 American College of Rheumatology (ACR) SLE classification criteria. (D-F) Self-reported, SLE-related symptoms were determined by patient responses to the SLE-specific portion of the Connective Tissue Disease Screening Questionnaire (SLE-CSQ). Results are shown in African American (A, D), European American (B, E), and other (C, F) SLE and ILE patients. \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  by Chi-square or Fisher's test. Exact  $P$  values are shown if  $0.05 > P > 0.001$ .  $P$ -values not indicated are not significant ( $P > 0.05$ ).



**Supplementary Figure 2. Medication usage in SLE and ILE patients during early and late years of recruitment.** Medical records were reviewed for use of hydroxychloroquine (HCQ), steroids, immunosuppressants (IS; methotrexate, azathioprine, and sulfasalazine), and major IS (mycophenolate mofetil, cyclophosphamide) for ILE and SLE patients recruited from 1992-1996 (top) or from 2008-2012 (bottom). \*\* $P=0.005$ , \*\*\* $P<0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $P<0.0001$  by Chi-square. P-values not indicated are not significant ( $P>0.05$ ).



**Supplementary Figure 3. A cutoff value of 812.7 pg/mL identifies BLyS-positive and BLyS-negative samples.** Receiver-operator characteristic (ROC) curves were calculated using quantitative ELISA data for a subset of 72 ILE patients, 100 SLE patients, and 172 controls to determine the BLyS positivity cutoff. The true positive rate (sensitivity) was plotted as a function of the false positive rate (1–specificity) for different positivity thresholds (i.e., different cutoff levels, pg/mL) of a quantitative test. The area under the curve (“Area”) is a measure of how well a quantitative test distinguishes between cases and controls.