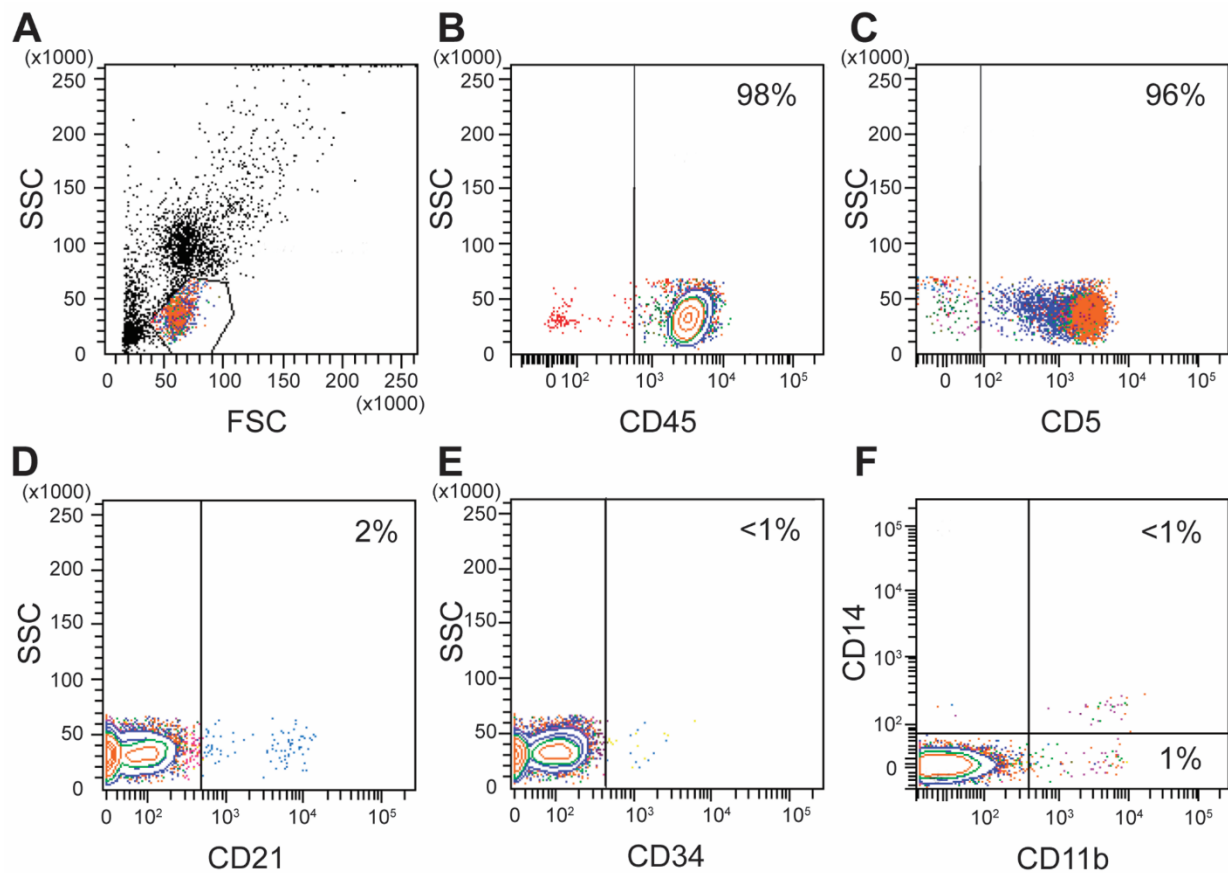
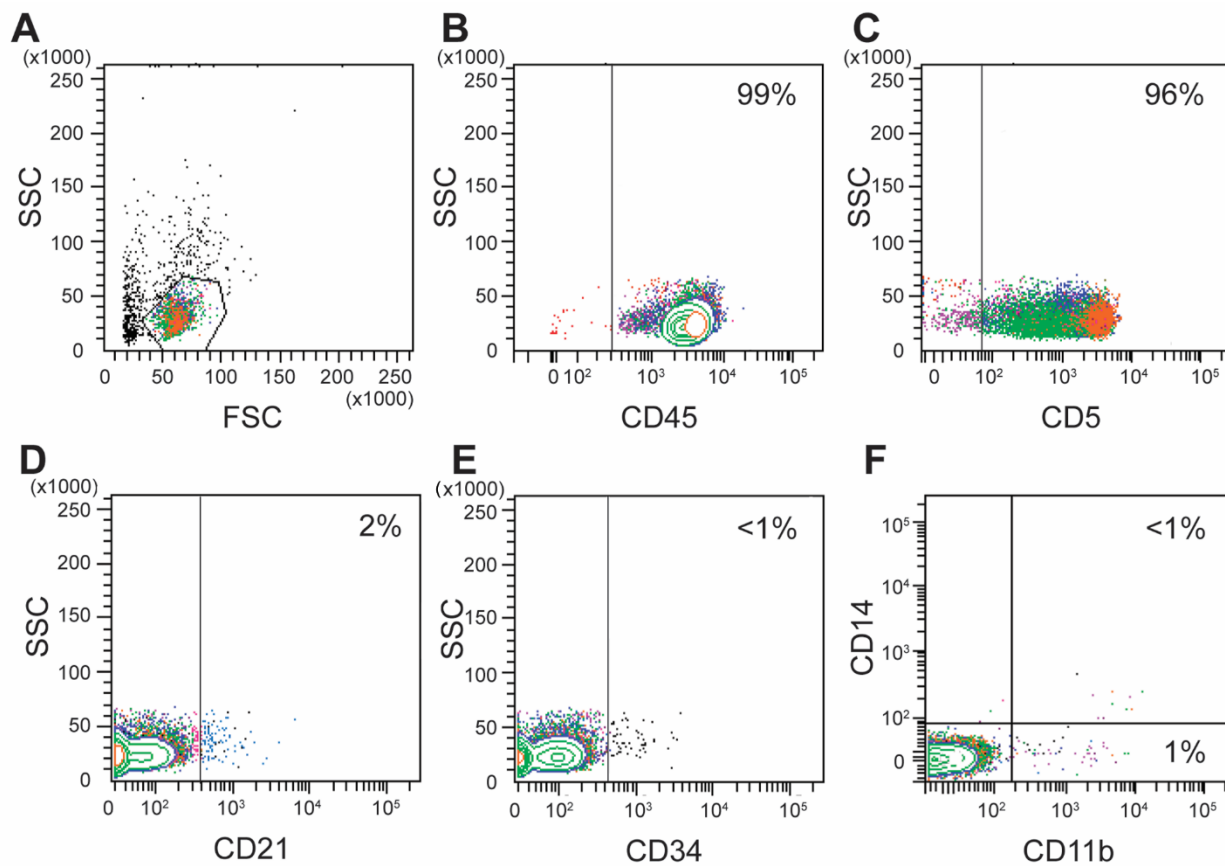


Supplementary Figure 1. Dorsally (A) and sagittally (B) reformatted images of an axial acquired helical CT scan, during venous phase. There is a large soft tissue attenuating mass located in the cranial aspect of the thoracic cavity. The mass contains multiple irregularly shaped fluid attenuating regions. The heart is displaced caudally and leftward by the mass.



Supplementary Figure 2. Flow cytometric immunophenotyping of peripheral blood. **A.** FSC vs. SSC dot plot illustrating small lymphocyte gate. **B.** FL1 vs. SSC dot plots for the detection of CD45, with sequential gating for the detection of **C.** CD5, **D.** CD21, and **E.** CD34. **F.** FL1 vs. FL2 dot plot sequentially gated from CD45⁺ cells for the detection of CD11b and CD14.



Supplementary Figure 3. Flow cytometric immunophenotyping of mediastinal mass. **A.** FSC vs. SSC dot plot illustrating small lymphocyte gate. **B.** FL1 vs. SSC dot plots for the detection of CD45, with sequential gating for the detection of **C.** CD5, **D.** CD21, and **E.** CD34. **F.** FL1 vs. FL2 dot plot sequentially gated from CD45⁺ cells for the detection of CD11b and CD14.