| | cut-off | AUC (SD) | Sig. | Sens. | Spec. | LR | YI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *All patients* | | | | | | | |
| *t-α*-syn | ≤865pg/ml | 0.687 | 0.034 | 86% | 59% | 2.1 | 0.45 |
| *Patients with no blood contamination* | | | | | | | |
| *t-a-syn* | ≤865pg/ml | 0.828 | 0.002 | 94% | 69% | 3.1 | 0.63 |
| *pS129-α-syn/t-α-syn* | ≥0.122 | 0.749 | 0.021 | 71% | 77% | 3.1 | 0.48 |

**Sup. Table 1**. ROC curve analysis of a-syn for the discrimination of synucleinopathies from tauopathies. AUC: area under the curve; Sens: sensitivity; spec: specificity; LR: Likelihood ratio; YI: Youden's index
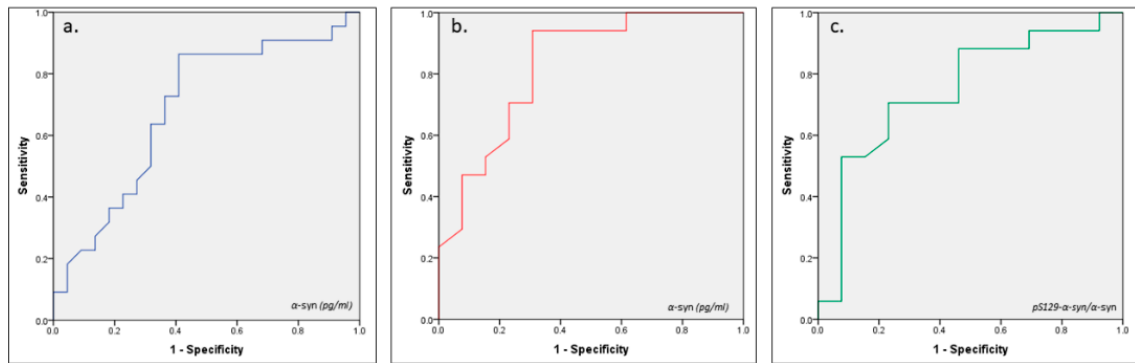
**Sup. Figure 1.** Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve analyses of the diagnostic accuracy of various $\alpha$-syn species for the differential diagnosis of synucleinopathies from tauopathies. a: CSF $\alpha$-syn in all patients; b: CSF $\alpha$-syn in patients after excluding CSF samples with blood contamination; c: CSF pS129-$\alpha$-syn/$\alpha$-syn ratio in patients after excluding CSF samples with blood contamination.
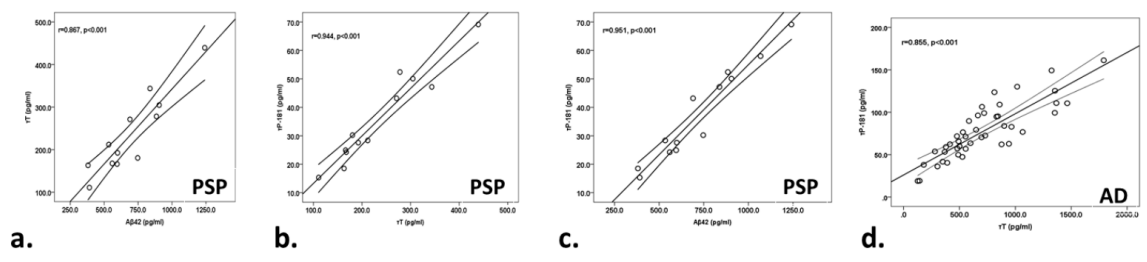
**Sup. Figure 2** Scatterplots of Spearman correlations between CSF biomarkers.