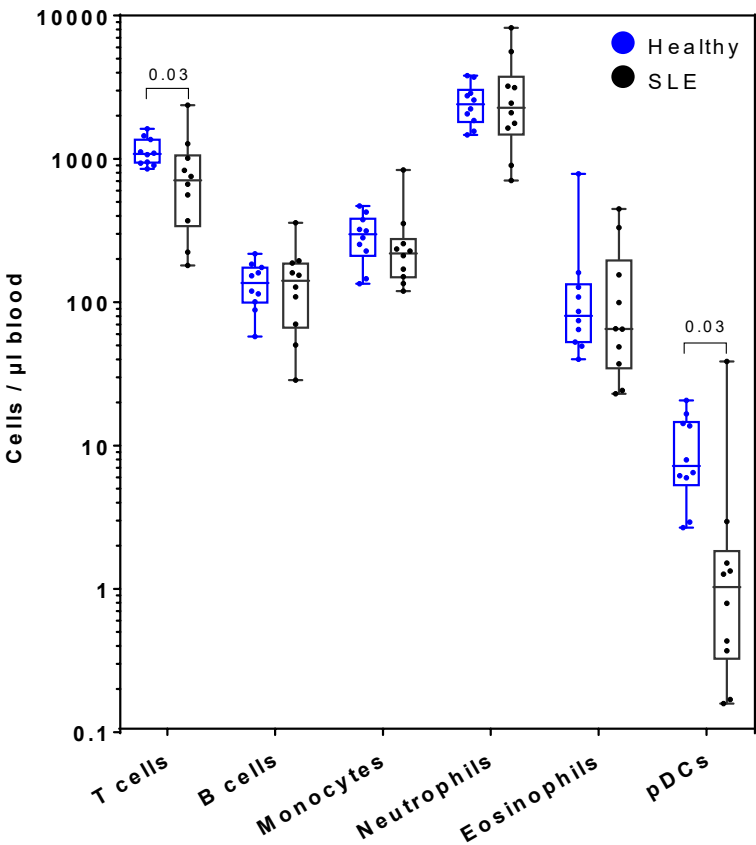
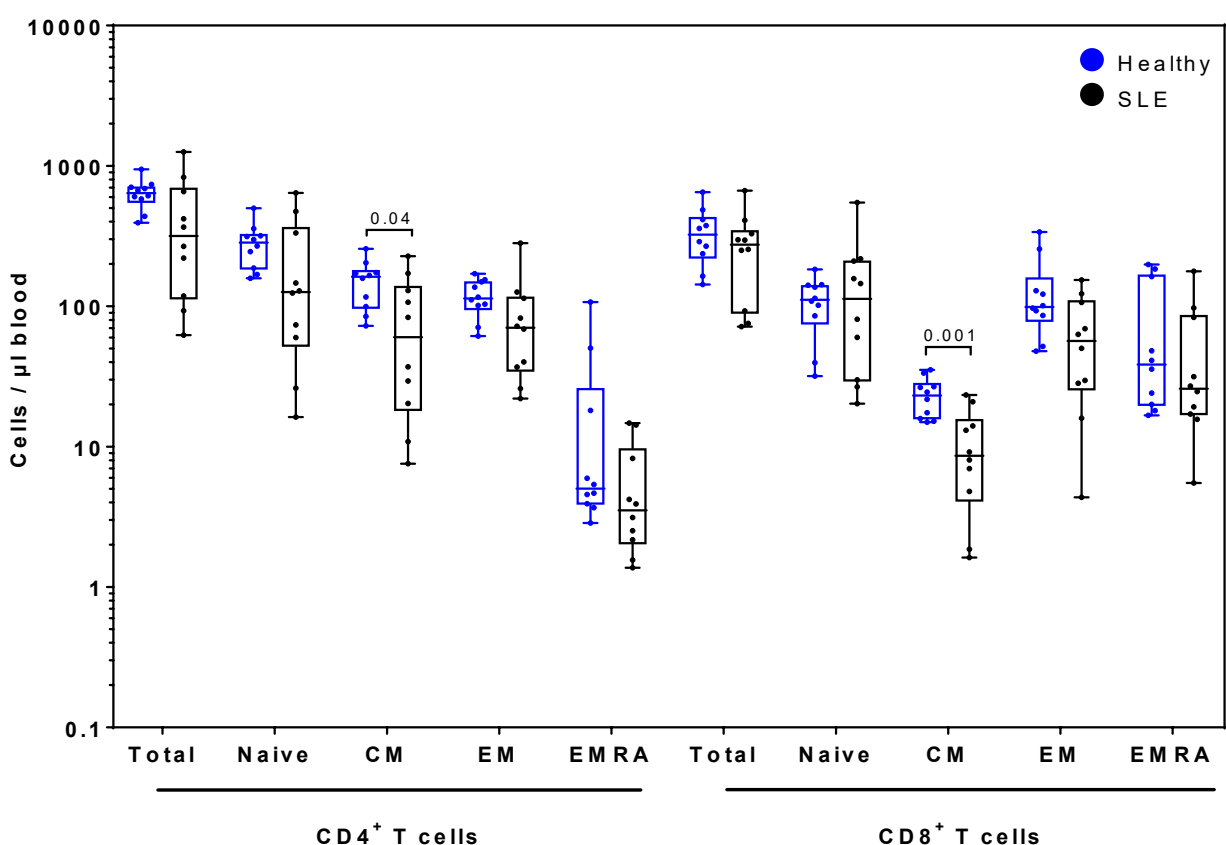


Supplementary figure 2

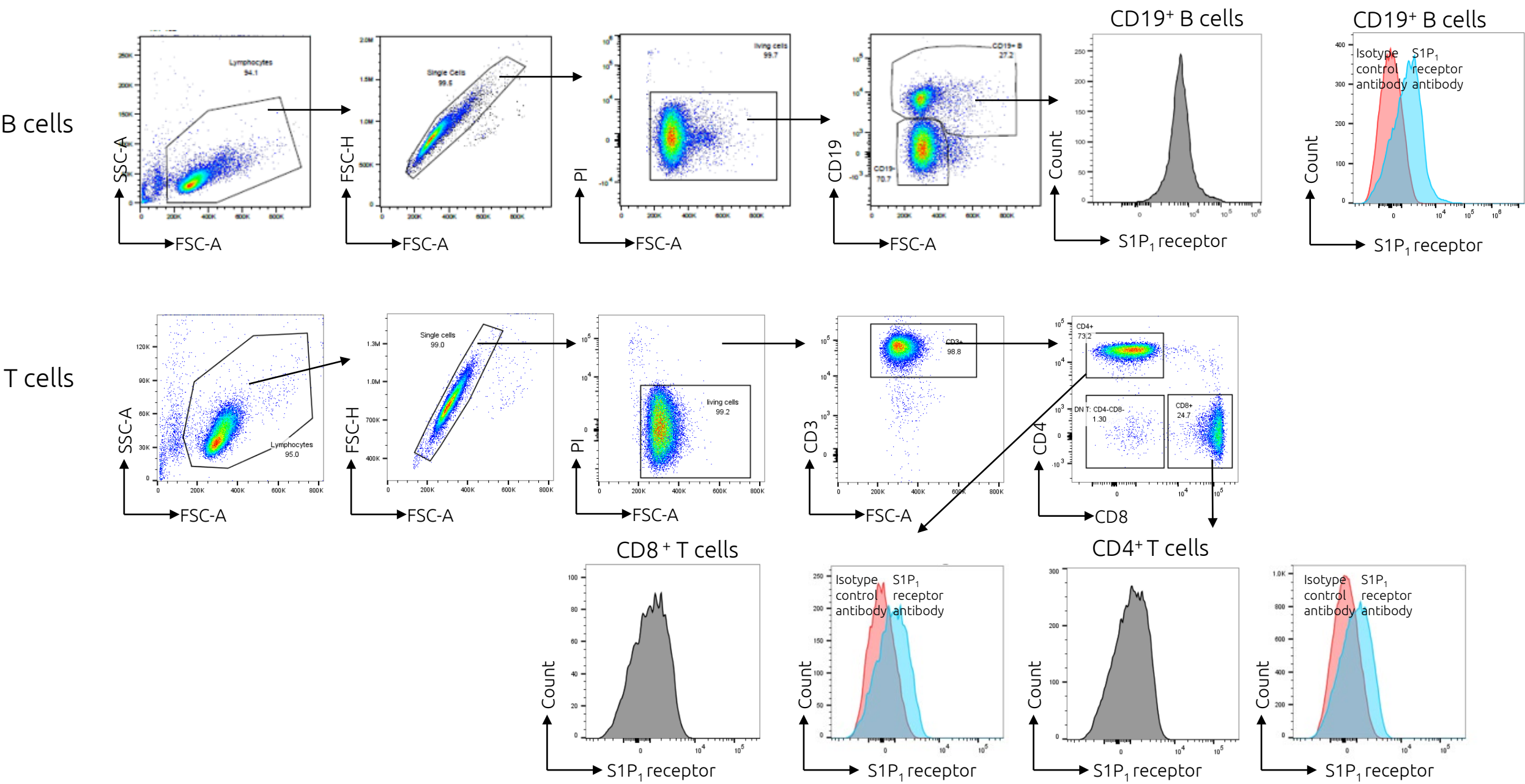
A Non-interventional exploratory study



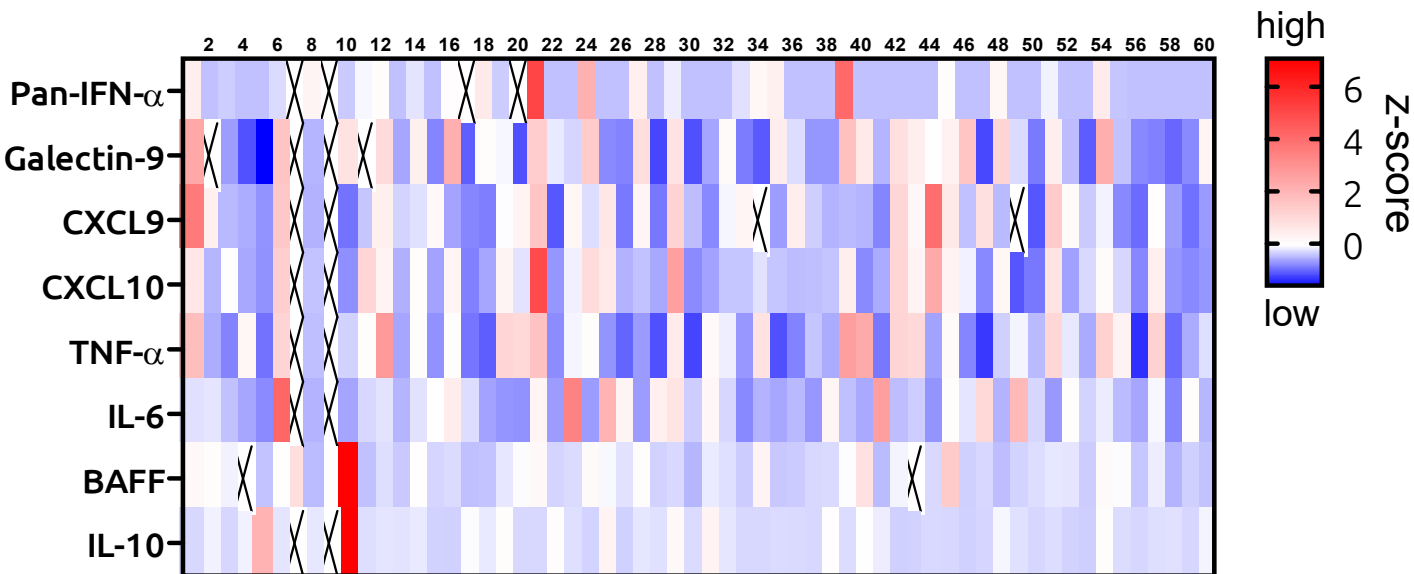
B Non-interventional exploratory study



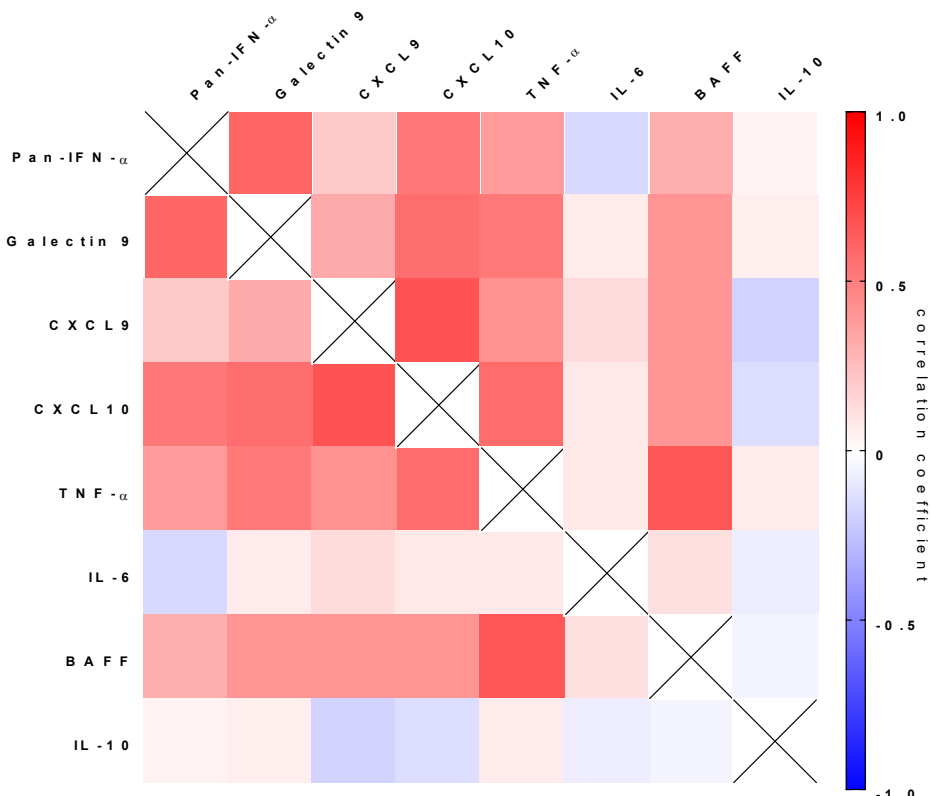
C Flow cytometry gating strategy for S1P₁ receptor mean fluorescence intensity quantification



D Phase 2 SLE study at baseline (n=60)



E Phase 2 SLE study at baseline (n=60)



Supplementary figure 2

Supplementary figure 2

(A) Immune cell populations from healthy subjects (blue) and patients with SLE (black) from the non-interventional exploratory study were quantified by flow cytometry. (B) Blood T cell populations from healthy subjects and patients with SLE from the non-interventional exploratory study were quantified by flow cytometry. (C) Representative examples of the flow cytometry gating strategy for blood B and T cells for S1P₁ receptor mean fluorescent intensity quantification from the non-interventional exploratory study. The red peak represents the isotype control for S1P₁ receptor. (D) Heatmap of z-score normalized biomarker levels for each individual subject in the phase 2 SLE study. (E) Heatmap of Spearman rank correlation (r) of biomarkers in patients with SLE from the phase 2 SLE study at baseline. Red represents positive and blue negative Spearman rank correlation; p-values are given where statistically significant (Mann-Whitney t-test).