

**Highly sensitive methods are required to detect mutations in histiocytoses**

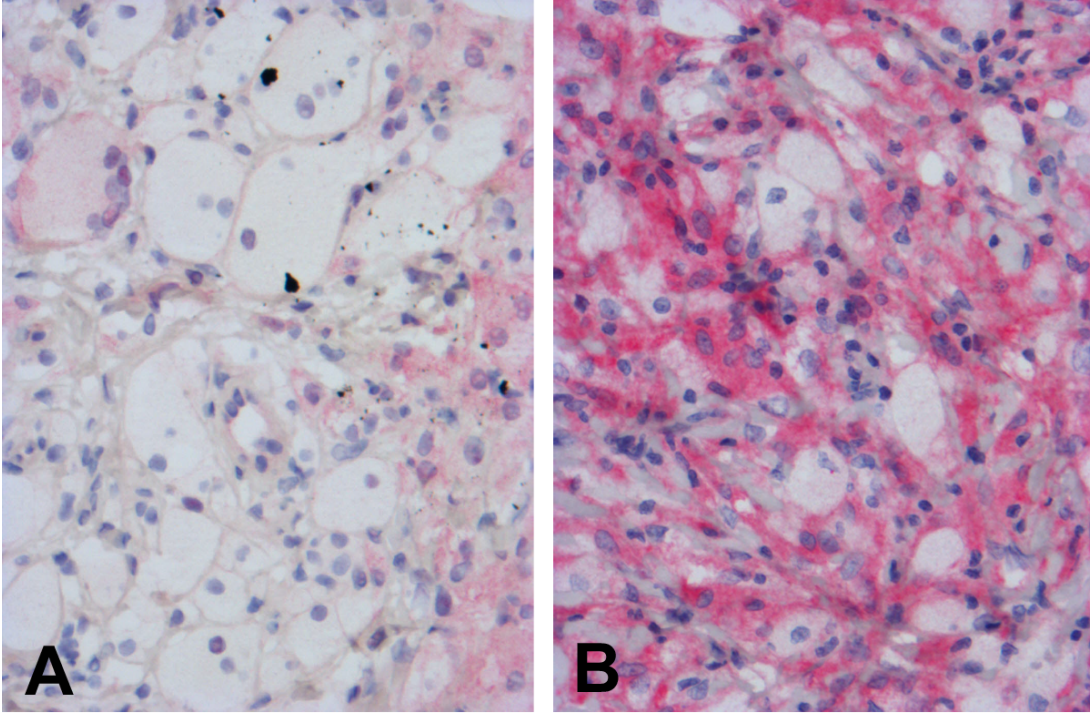
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Supplementary figure 1



Legends:

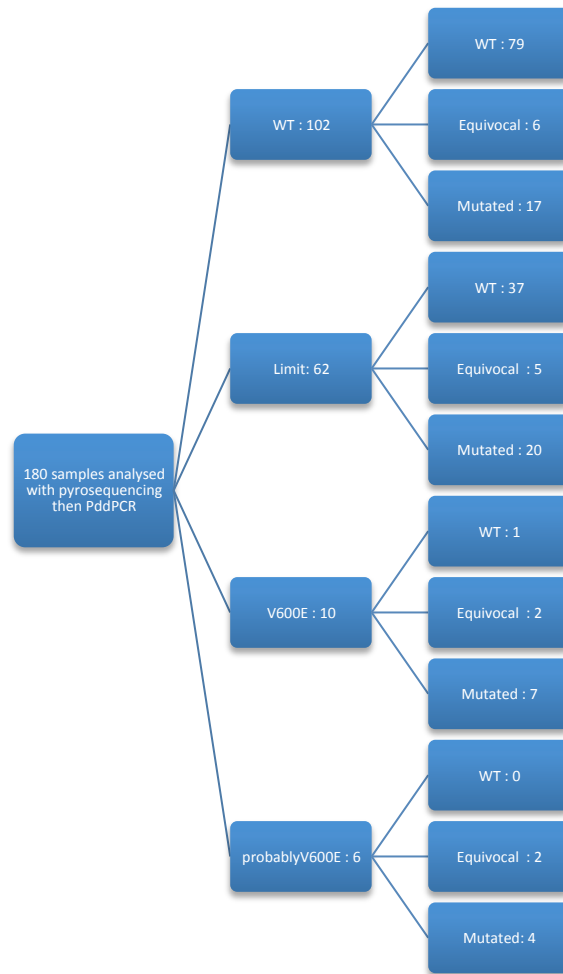
VE1 staining with only few (A) or abundant (B) positive histiocytes.

## Characteristics of the analyzed patients

<b>Table 1. Clinical characteristics of 474 adults patients with histiocytosis of the L group (577 samples)</b>	
Sex	150 females, 270 males and 54 undetermined
Median age at diagnosis, range	54.1 (18.03-90.67)
<b>Diagnostic</b>	
ECD	236
LCH	152
Mixed histiocytosis (ECD+LCH)	44
Unclassified	42
<b>Localization</b>	
central nervous system	16
skin and mucous membrane	114
lung and pleura	43
kidney and peri renal	107
bone	161
others	108
undertermined	28
<b>Distribution of 287 patients regarding their mutational status- Within L Group H ( without non informative) :</b>	
V600E pyrosequençage	114
V600E droplet	63
WT	85
Others mutations : MAP2K1, NRAS, KRAS, PTPN11, BRAF deletion	25

Samples which turned out to be positive with the highly sensitive pddPCR: table and flowshart

<b>Combined analysis Pyrosequencing and PddPCR</b>						
		<b>PddPCR results</b>				
		WT	V600E	Equivocal	Total	% sauvés par catégorie
<b>Pyrosequencing results</b>	WT	79	17	6	102	16,67%
	WT limit	37	20	5	62	32,26%
	Probably V600E	0	4	2	6	66,67%
	V600E	1	7	2	10	10,00%
		117	48	15	180	



**Legends:**

The saved correspond to the green boxes. These are those found mutated in pddPCR while they was not mutated in pyrosequencing. In our figures we saved 41 out of 173 (23.69%).

Global algorithm of the study :

