Patients with hypercortisolemic Cushing disease possess a distinct class of hematopoietic progenitor cells leading to erythrocytosis

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SUPPLEMENTAL FILES

Supplementary Figures

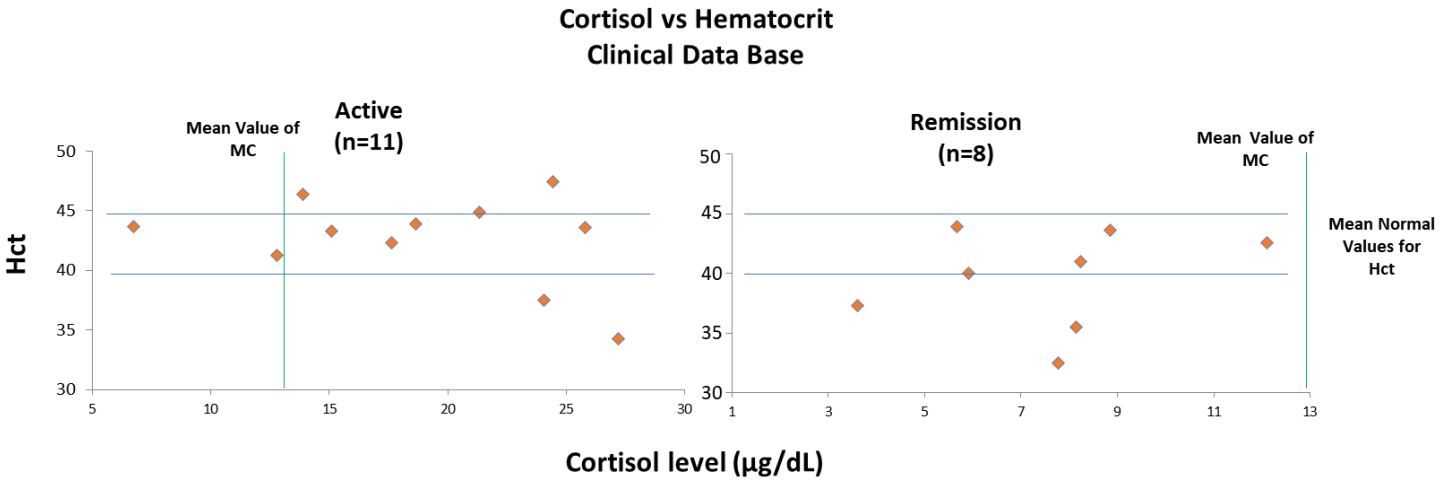

Figure S1: Comparison of Hct versus serum cortisol levels in erythroid cells from Active (on the left) and Remission (on the right) patients. Similar data were obtained using 24-hour urine cortisol concentrations (data not shown).

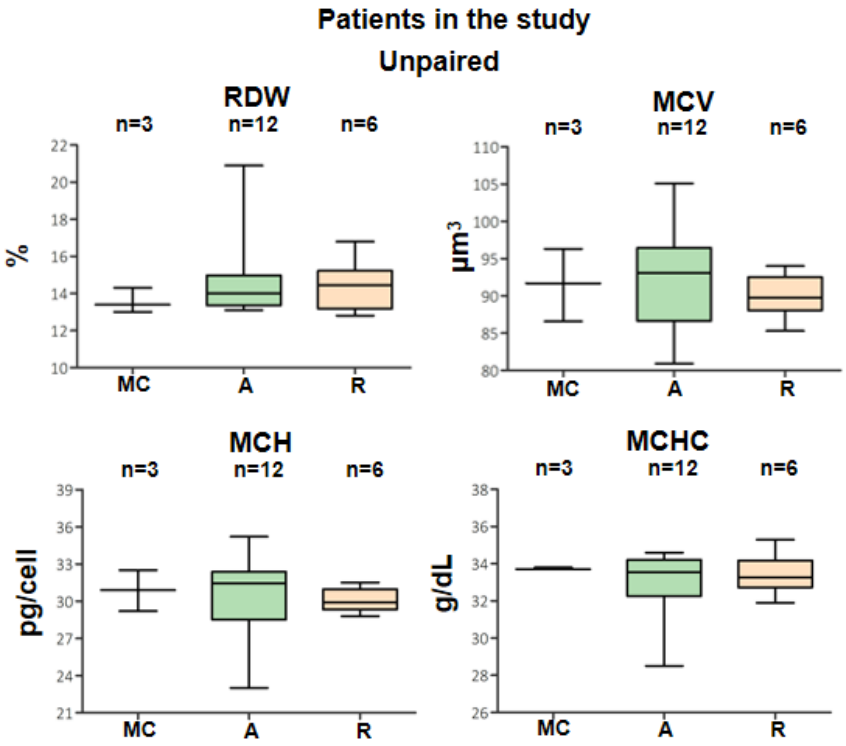

Figure S2: Red blood cell parameters from Active (A), Remission (R) patients and MC (Matched Controls). RDW (Red Blood Cell Distribution Width), MCV (Mean corpuscular Volume), MCH (Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin), MCHC (Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration). The number of patients included in each analysis is indicated by n. and p values were calculated by Tukey's multiple comparisons test and were all above 0.05.

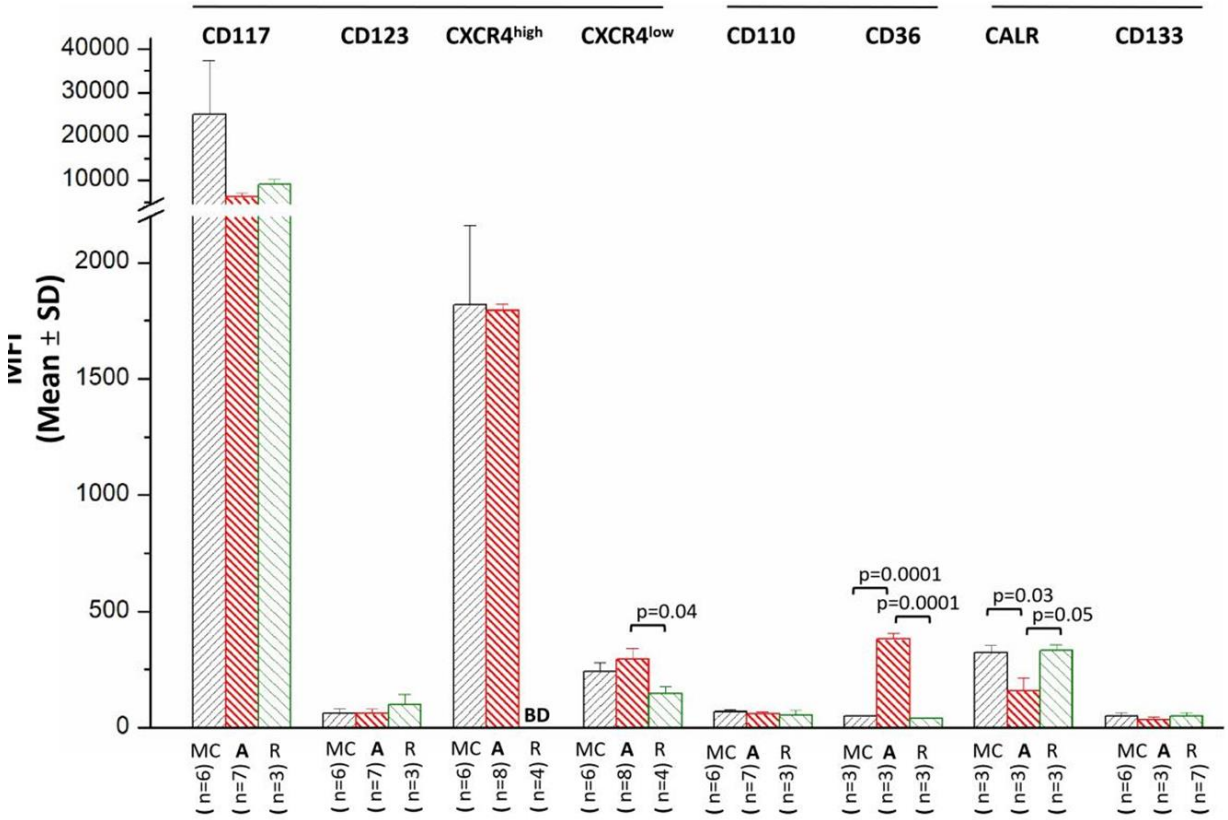

Figure S3: Mean Fluorescence Intensity (MFI) of CD117, CD123, CXR4 (high and low) CD110, CD36, CALR and CD133 expressed by CD34+ cells from MC, A and R patients, as indicated. The number of patients included in each analysis is indicated by n. and p values were calculated by Tukey's multiple comparisons test. Statistically significant values are indicated within the panel. BD=Below Detection.

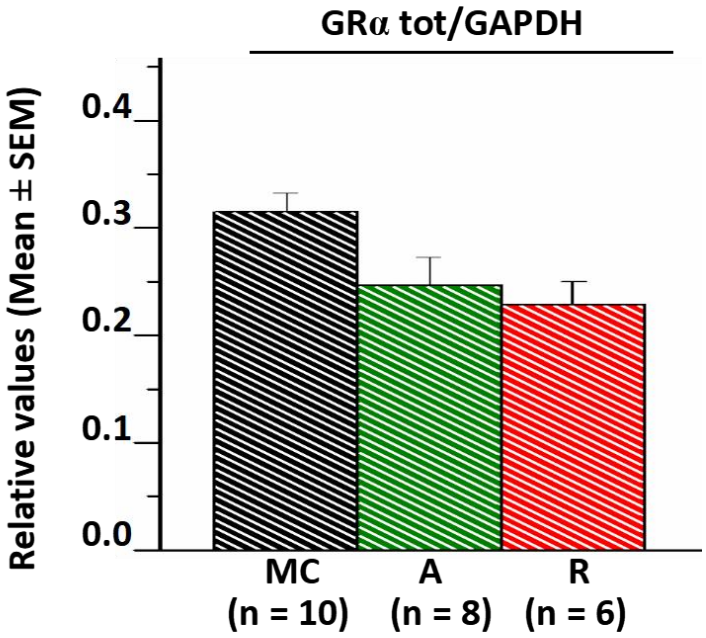

Figure S4: Content of total GRα with respect to that of GAPDH in Erys generated from MC and R and A patients with Dex. The GRα content of **MC** are the same than those in **Figure 6B** plus values from 4 additional healthy controls previously published in Varricchio et al, Blood (2011) (doi: 10.1182/blood-2010-07-296921). The GRα of **A** are the same than in **Figure 6B** plus 3 additional patients not shown. The GRα values for **R** patients are the same than in **Figure 6B.** The values among groups are not statistically significant by Tukey's multiple comparisons test.