

Supplementary Material

Host RNA biomarkers for tuberculosis: evaluation of *DOCK9*, *EPHA4*, and *NPC2* expression modulations in blood.

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Supplementary Table S3 - Clinical and pharmacological outcome (medical release, treatment for latent tuberculosis infection [tLTBI] or for active pulmonary tuberculosis [TB]) according to the *M. tuberculosis* infected-like patterns of gene expression (NPC2^{high}) at whole blood of healthy recent close contacts (rCt), stratified in 3 groups according to the probability of latent tuberculosis infection: (G.I) very low, (G.II) low to moderate and (G.III) moderate to high; and TB patients grouped by the time (days) relapsed between the anti-tuberculosis treatment onset and the blood collection for this study (G.IV: 0-2 days; G.V: 3-6 days and G.VI: ≥ 7 days).

Group s (n)	<i>NPC2</i> ^{low}				<i>NPC2</i> ^{high}			
	Clinical outcome				Clinical outcome			
	n	Medical Release or Refused tLTBI	tLTBI	Treatment for TB	n	Medical Release or Refused tLTBI	tLTBI	Treatment for TB
G.I (12)	11	11	-	-	1	1	-	-
G.II (24)	11	9	2	-	13	9	4	-
G.III (48)	19	7	12	-	29	4 [¥]	25	-
G.IV (29)	4	-	-	4	25	-	-	25
G.V (12)	4	-	-	4	8	-	-	8
G.VI (4)	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	3
Total (129)	53	29	15	9	76	12	29	36

¥ In this group 1/4 (25%) individual was clinically diagnosed with LTBI, also showing *M. tuberculosis* infected-like patterns of gene expression ($NPC2 \geq 0.133$), refused the prophylactic tLTBI, in approximately 4 months follow up this subject developed pulmonary TB.