Supplementary material (Supplementary figures)

Title: Neuronal and glial CSF biomarkers in multiple sclerosis: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Journal: Reviews in the Neurosciences

Authors: Sara Momtazmanesh, Parnian Shobeiri, Amene Saghazadeh, Charlotte Teunissen, Joachim Burman, Levente Szalardy , Peter Klivenyi, Ales Bartos, Adelaide Fernandes, Nima Rezaei*

Corresponding author: Nima Rezaei, MD, PhD, Research Center for Immunodeficiencies, Children's Medical Center, Dr. Gharib St, Keshavarz Blvd, Tehran, Iran, E-mail: rezaei_nima@tums.ac.ir

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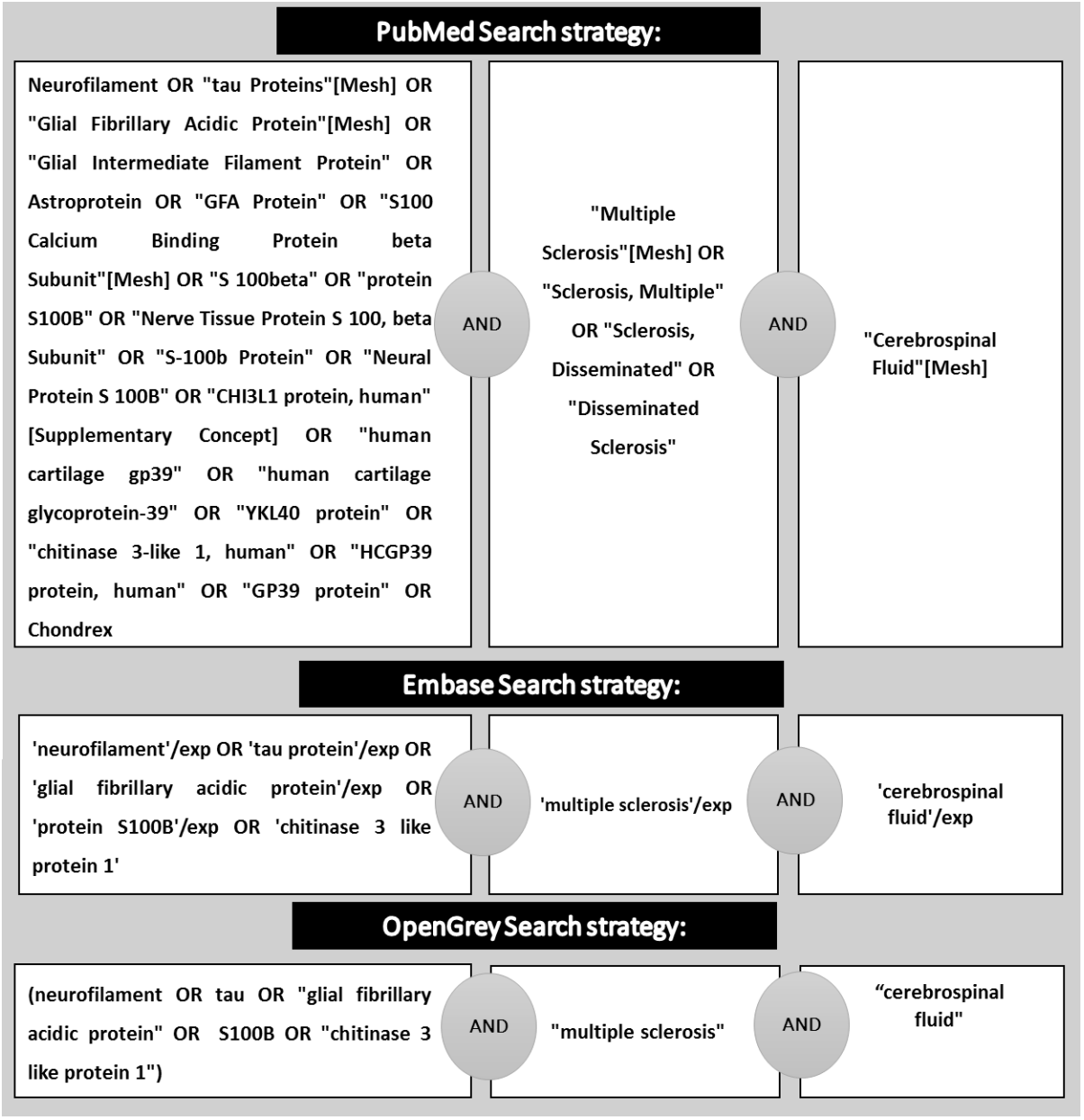

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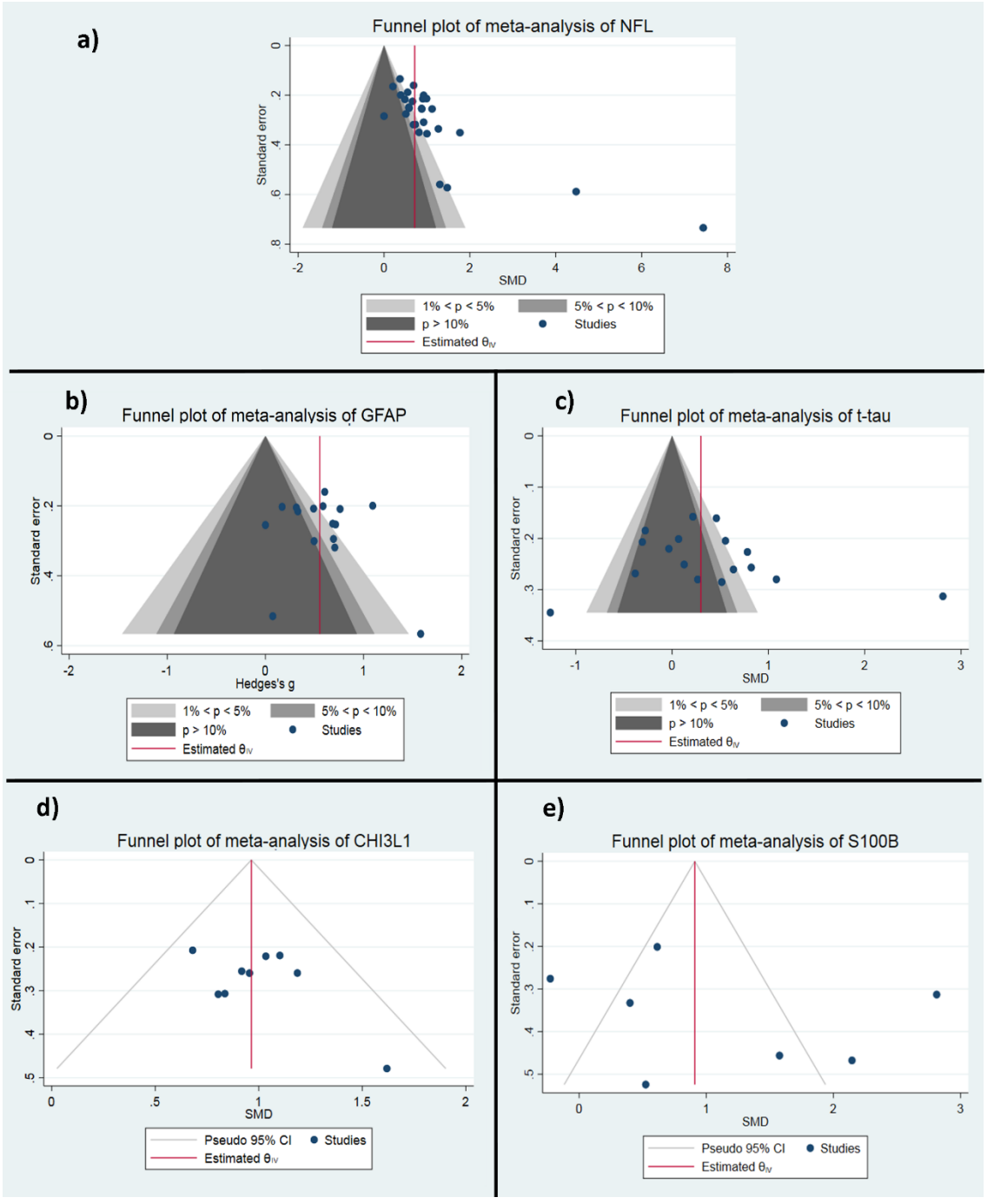

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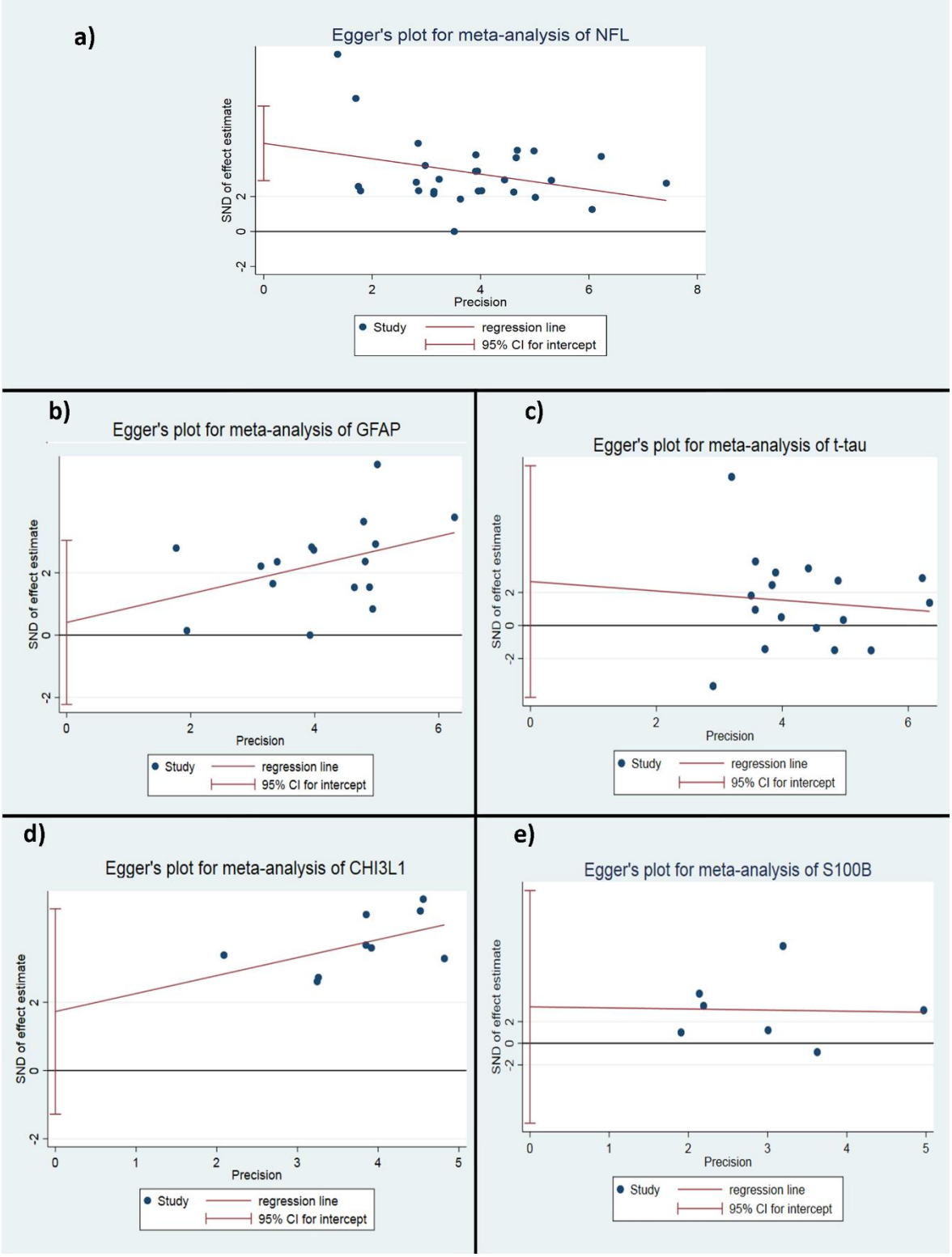
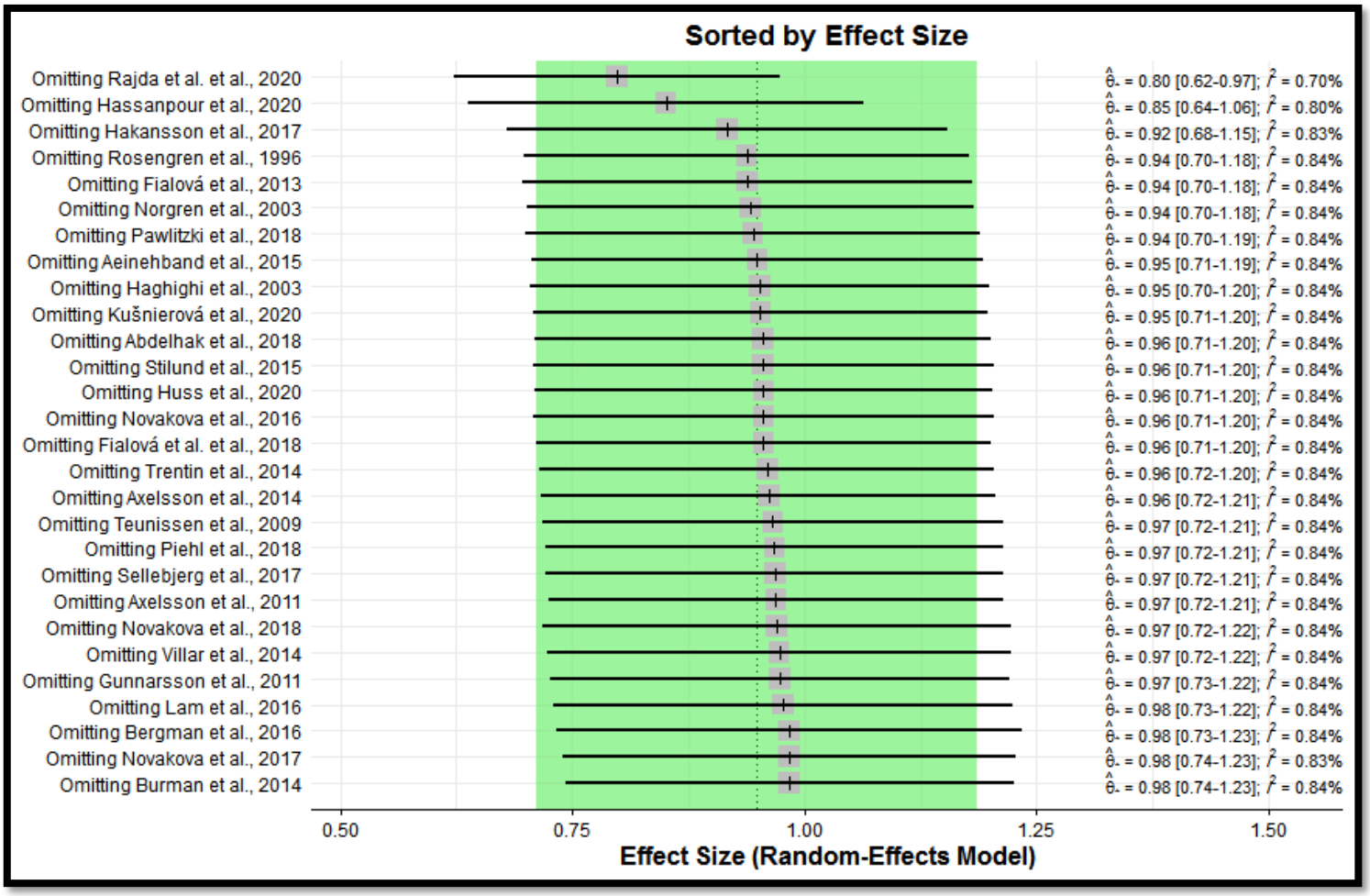
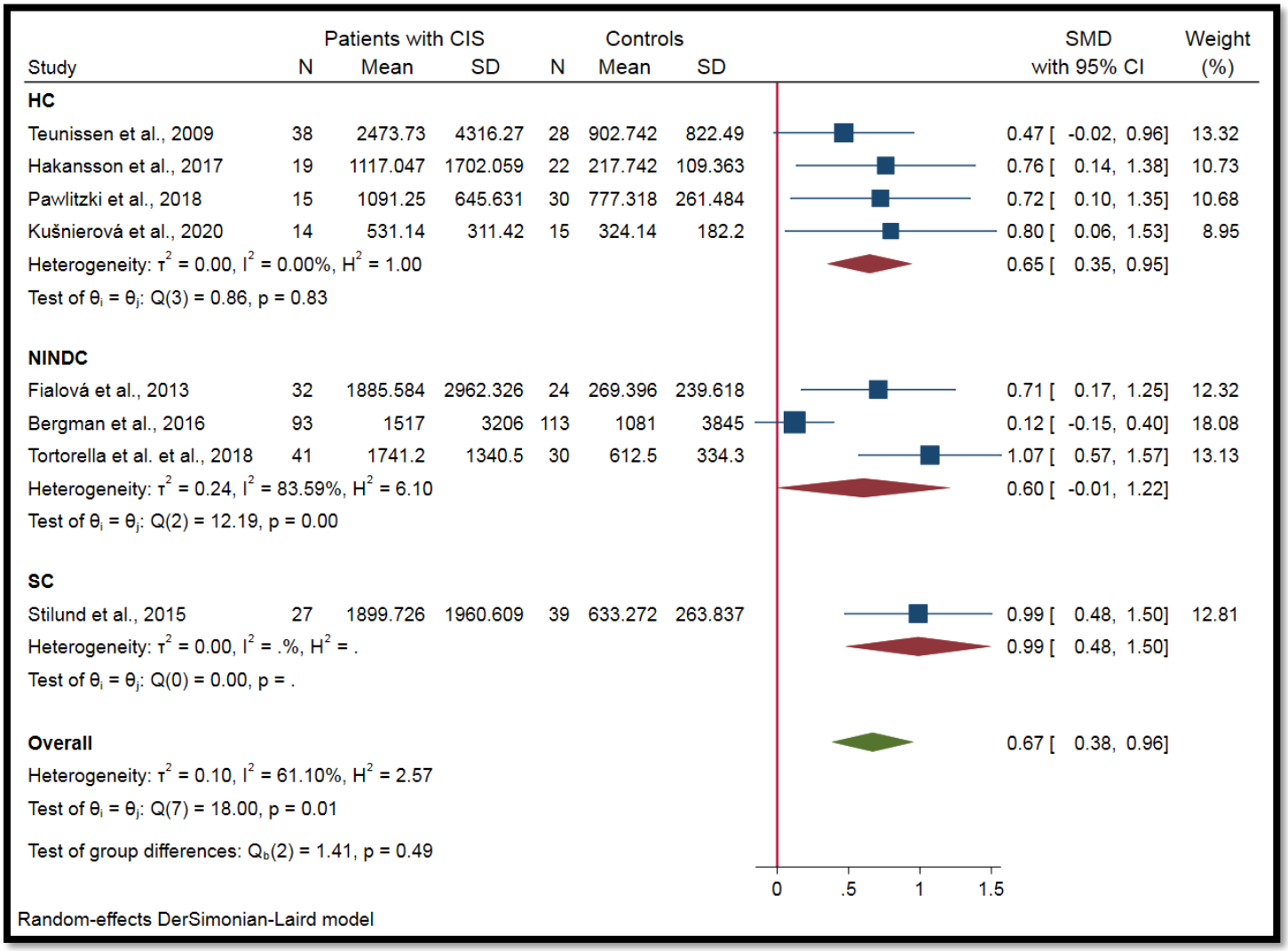


Supplementary Figure S4. Results of Sensitivity analysis (leave-one-out analysis) of meta-analysis of CSF NFL levels in MS vs. controls

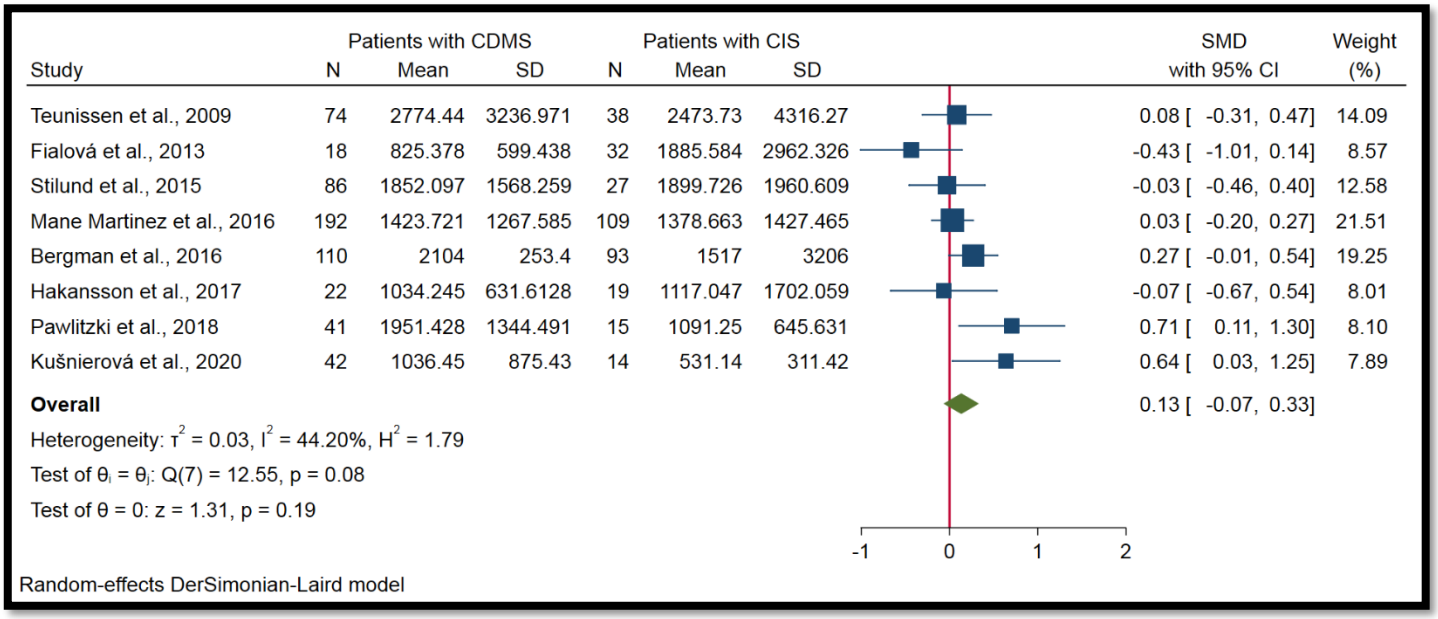


Supplementary Figure S5. CSF NFL levels in clinically isolated syndrome vs. controls

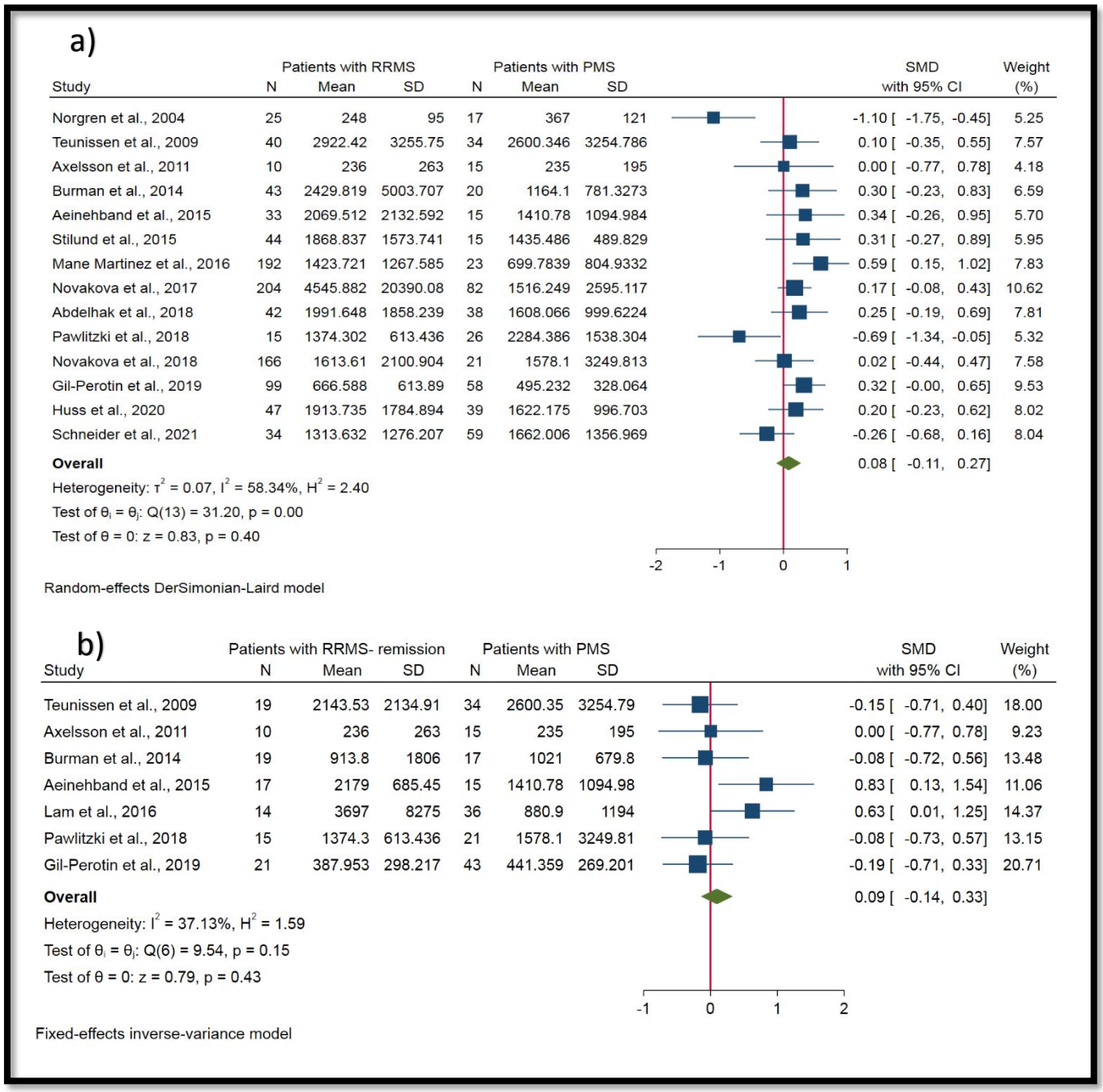


*HC= Healthy controls, NINDC= Non-inflammatory neurological disease controls, SC= Symptomatic controls

Supplementary Figure S6. CSF NFL levels in clinically isolated syndrome vs. MS

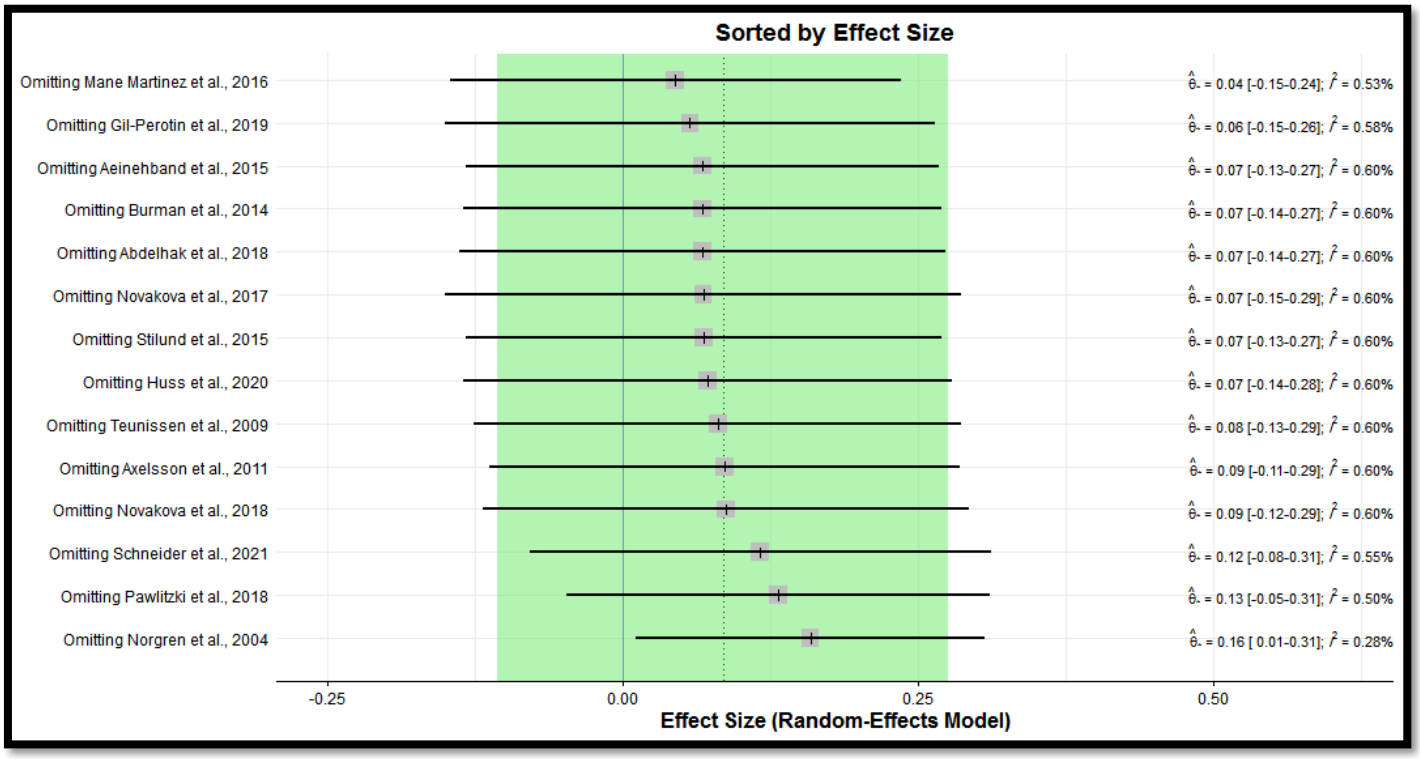


Supplementary Figure S7. CSF NFL levels in relapsing- remitting MS vs. progressive MS



* a) Studies investigating RRMS patients (whether they were in relapse, remission, or their disease activity was not stated) were included; b) Only studies that had reported NFL levels in RRMS patients in remission were included to remove the potential bias caused by including RRMS patients in relapse

Supplementary Figure S8. Results of Sensitivity analysis (leave-one-out analysis) of meta-analysis of CSF NFL levels in relapsing- remitting MS vs. progressive MS



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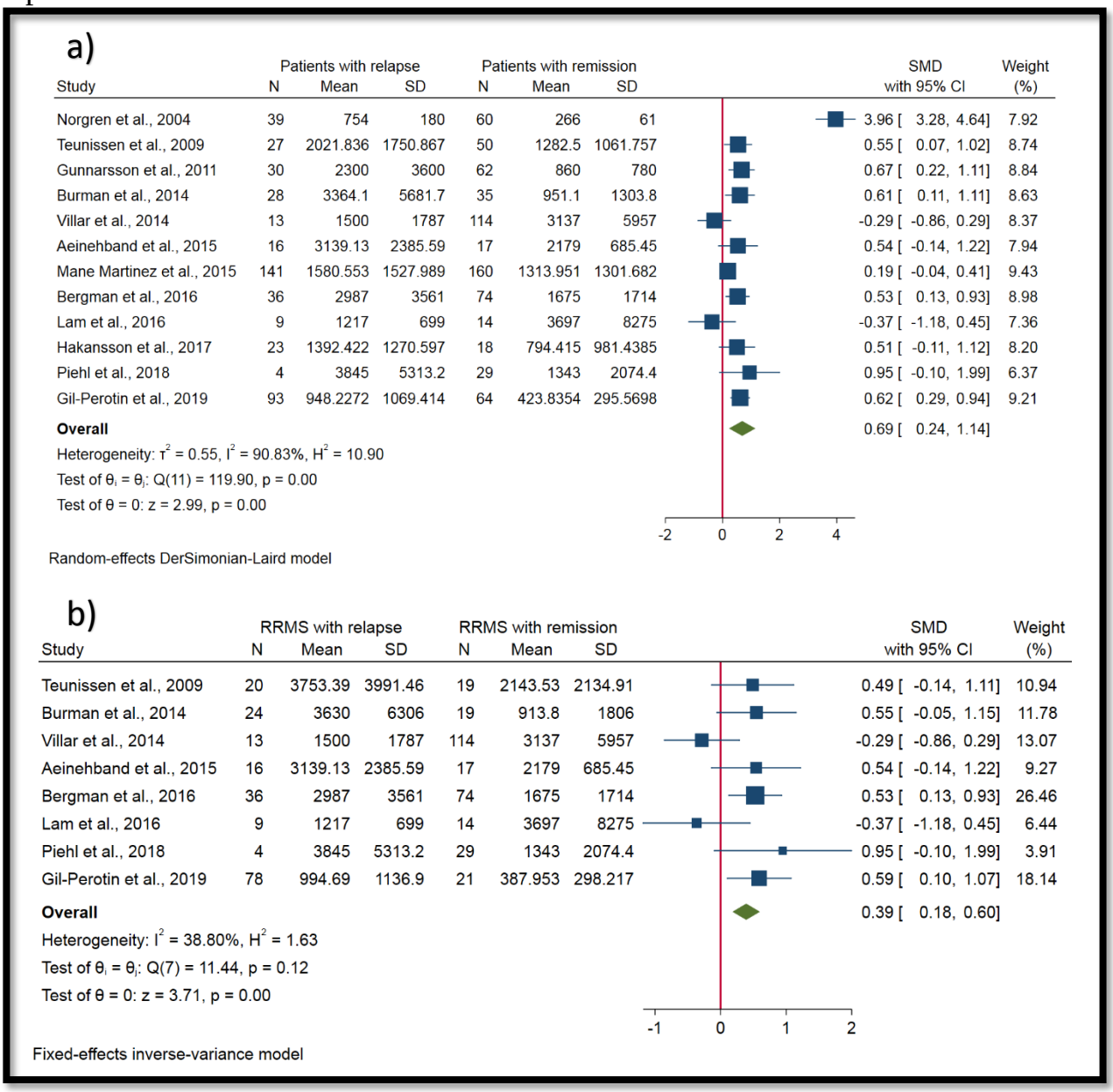
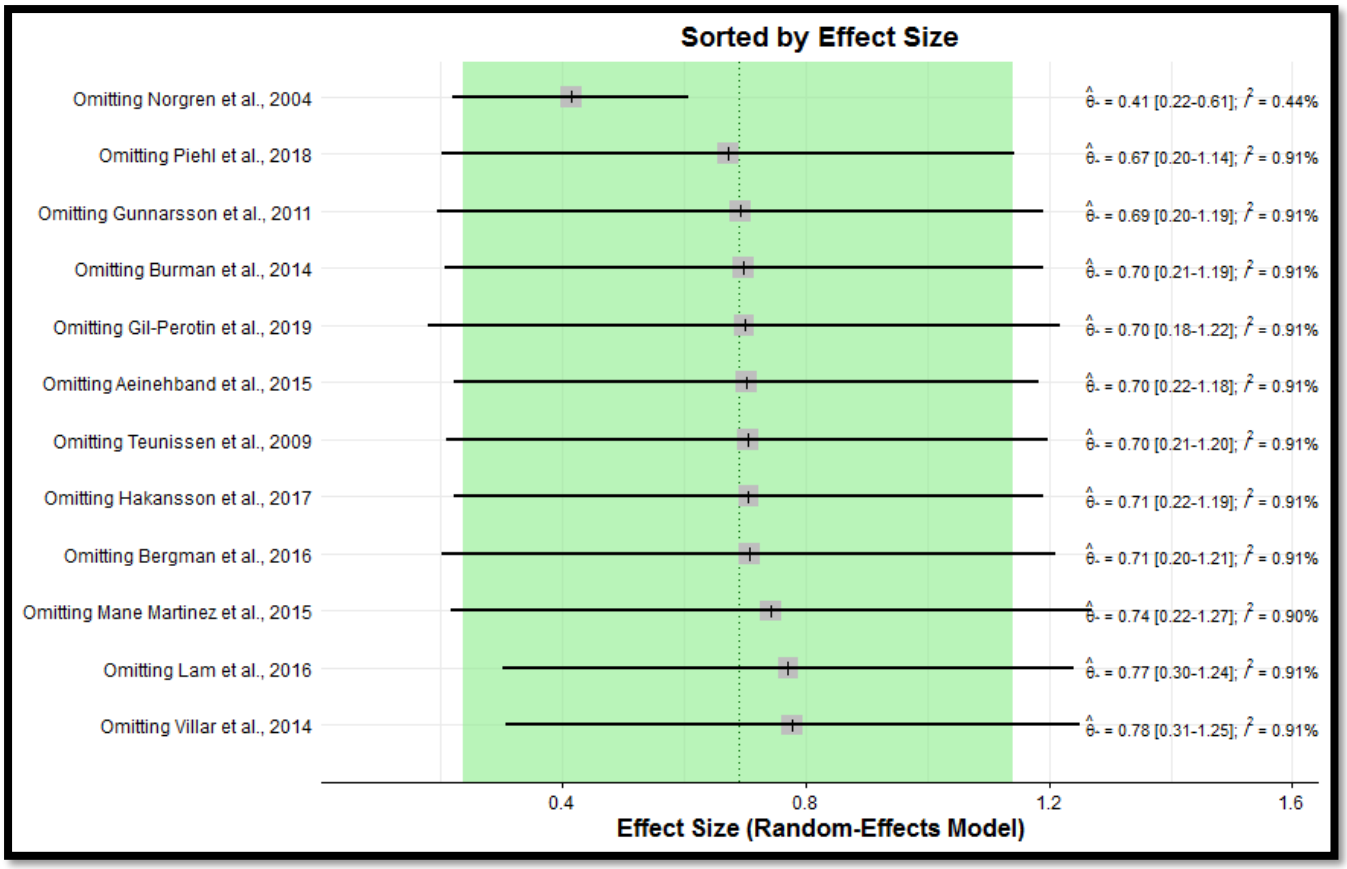
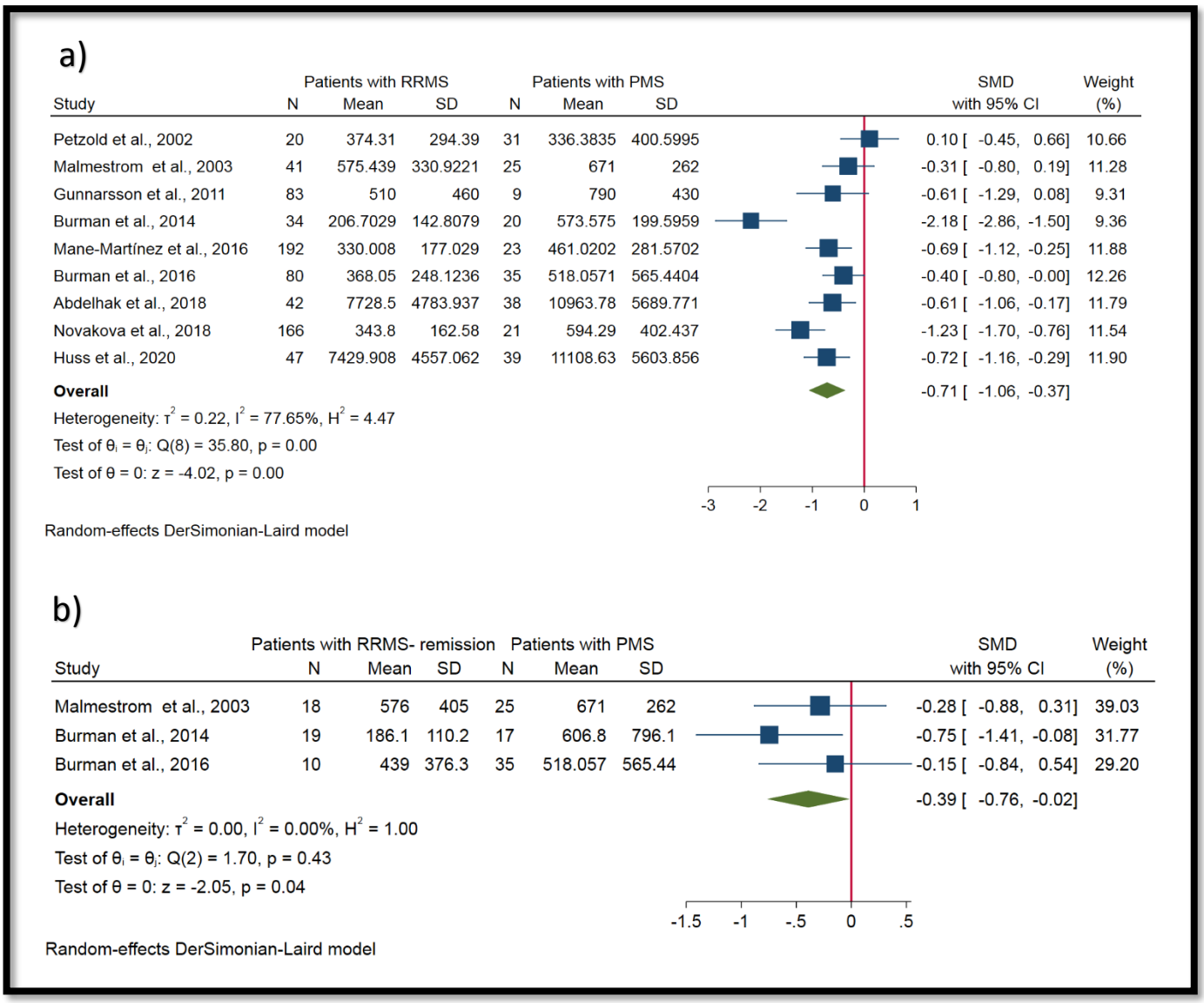


* a) Studies investigating MS patients (without considering their subtype) were included; b) Only studies that had included RRMS patients were included to eliminate the bias and heterogeneity caused by including different subtypes

Supplementary Figure S10. Results of Sensitivity analysis (leave-one-out analysis) of meta-analysis of CSF NFL levels in MS patients in relapse vs. MS patients in remission

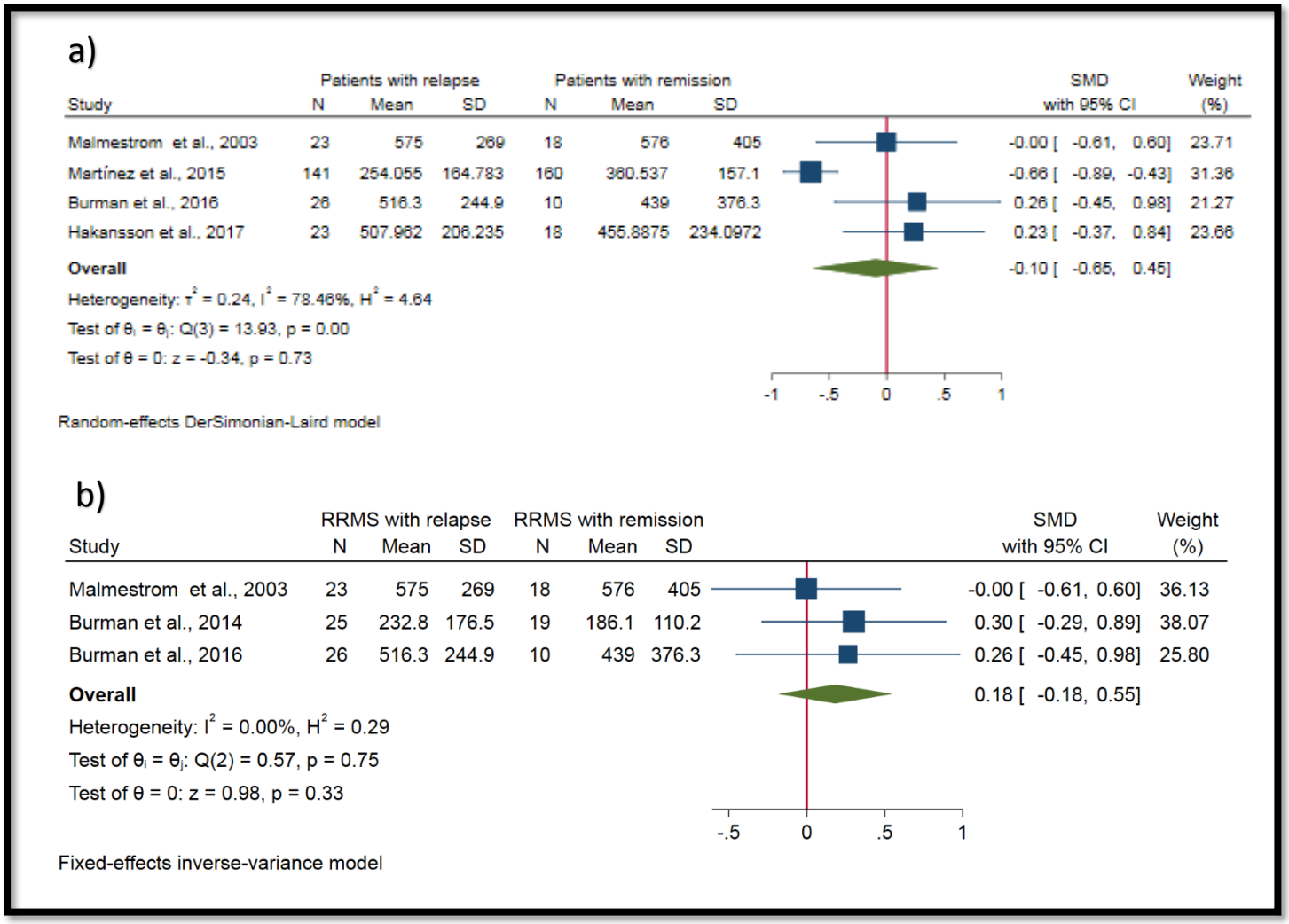


Supplementary Figure S11. CSF GFAP levels in MS patients in relapsing-remitting MS vs. progressive MS



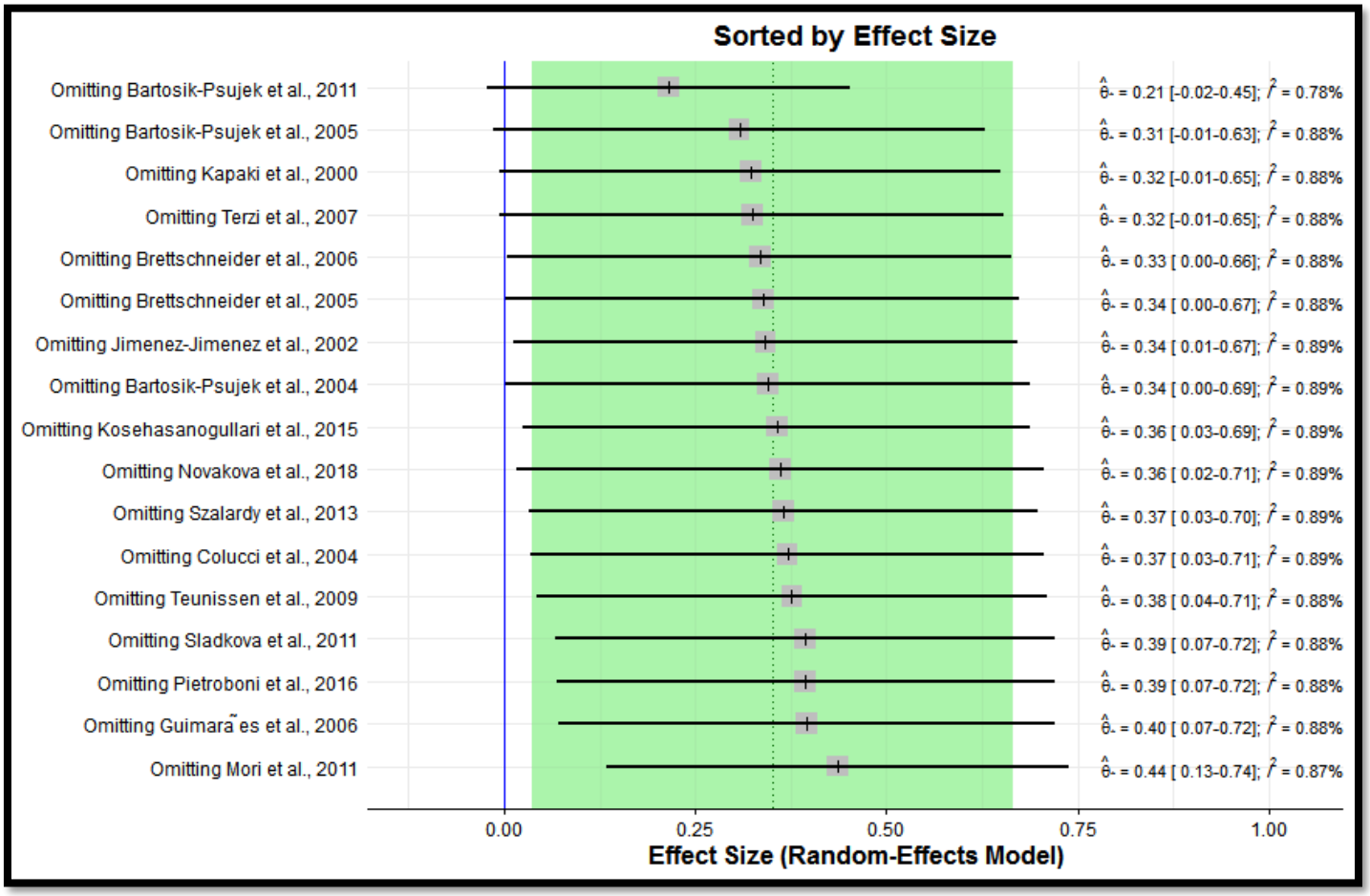
* a) Studies investigating RRMS patients (whether they were in relapse, remission, or their disease activity was not stated) were included; b) Only studies that had reported GFAP levels in RRMS patients in remission were included to remove the potential bias caused by including RRMS patients in relapse

Supplementary Figure S12. CSF GFAP levels in MS patients in relapse vs. MS patients in remission



* a) Studies investigating MS patients (without considering their subtype) were included; b) Only studies that had included RRMS patients were included to eliminate the bias and heterogeneity caused by including different subtypes

Supplementary Figure S13. Results of Sensitivity analysis (leave-one-out analysis) of meta-analysis of CSF total tau levels in MS vs. controls



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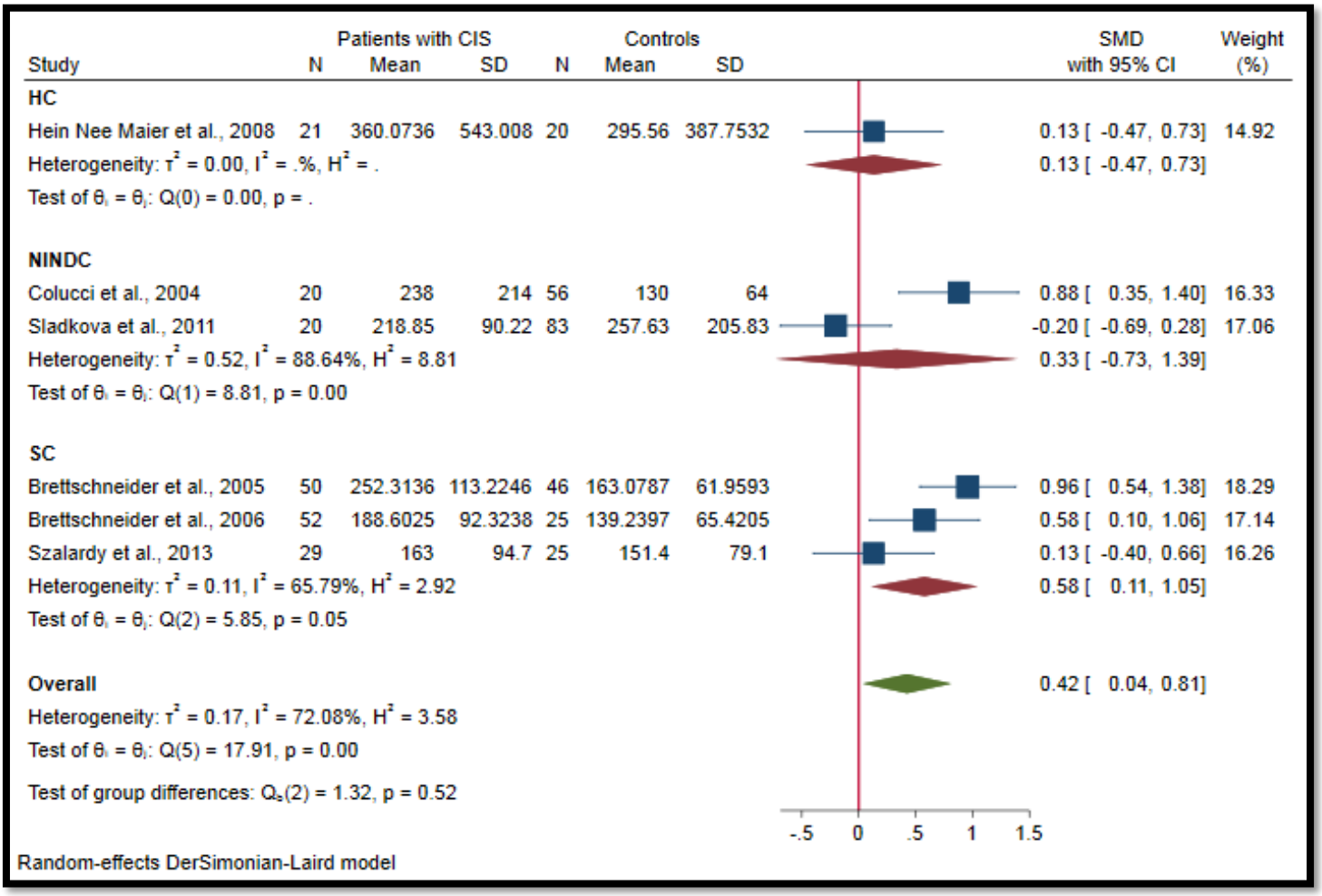

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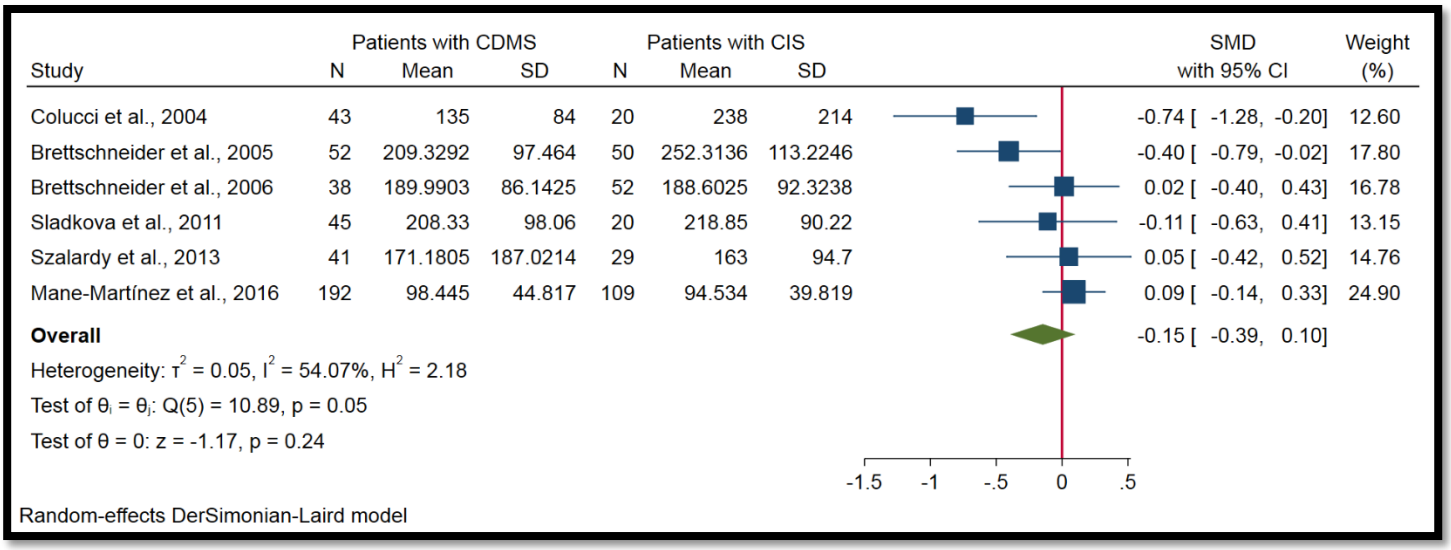

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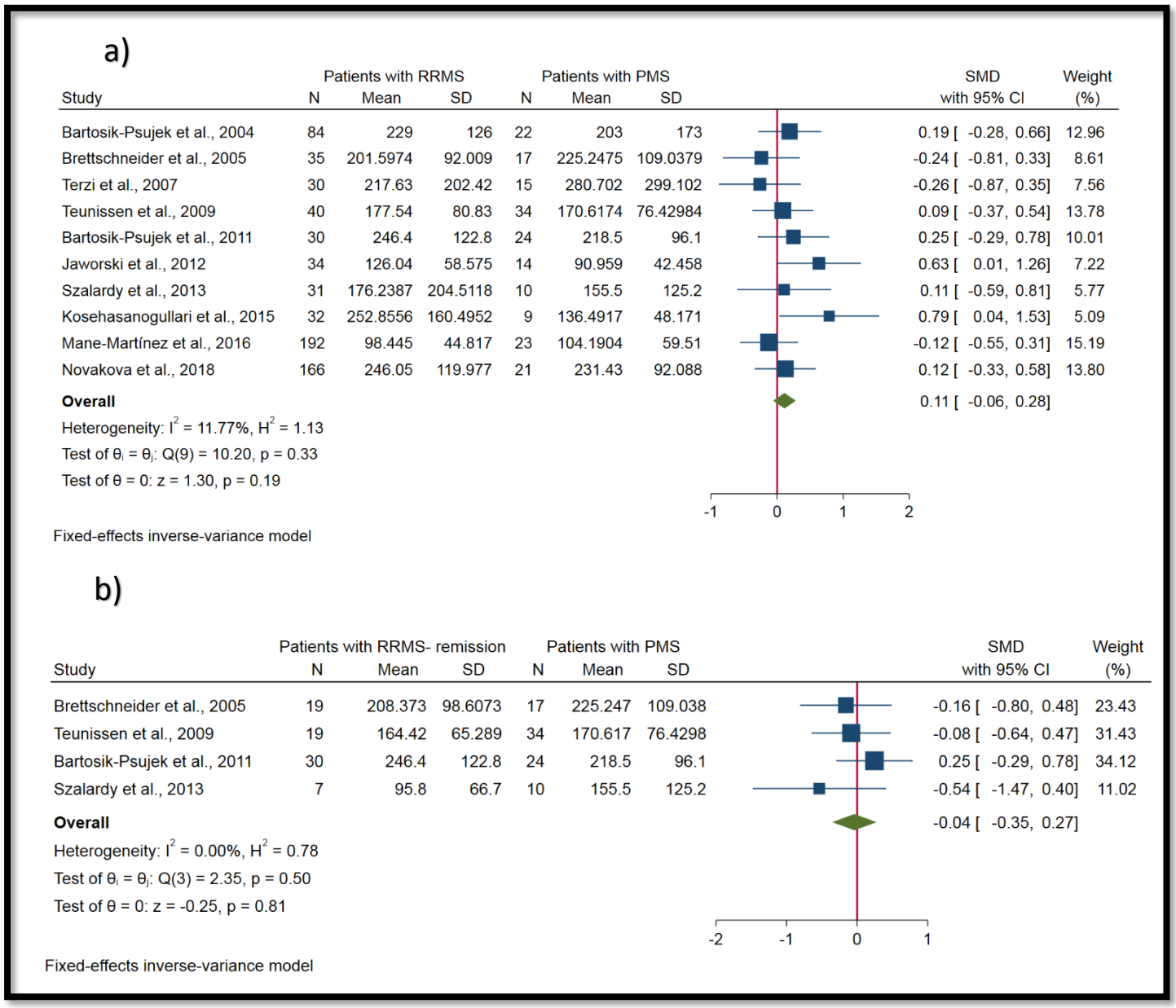

* a) Studies investigating RRMS patients (whether they were in relapse, remission, or their disease activity was not stated) were included; b) Only studies that had reported total tau levels in RRMS patients in remission were included to remove the potential bias caused by including RRMS patients in relapse

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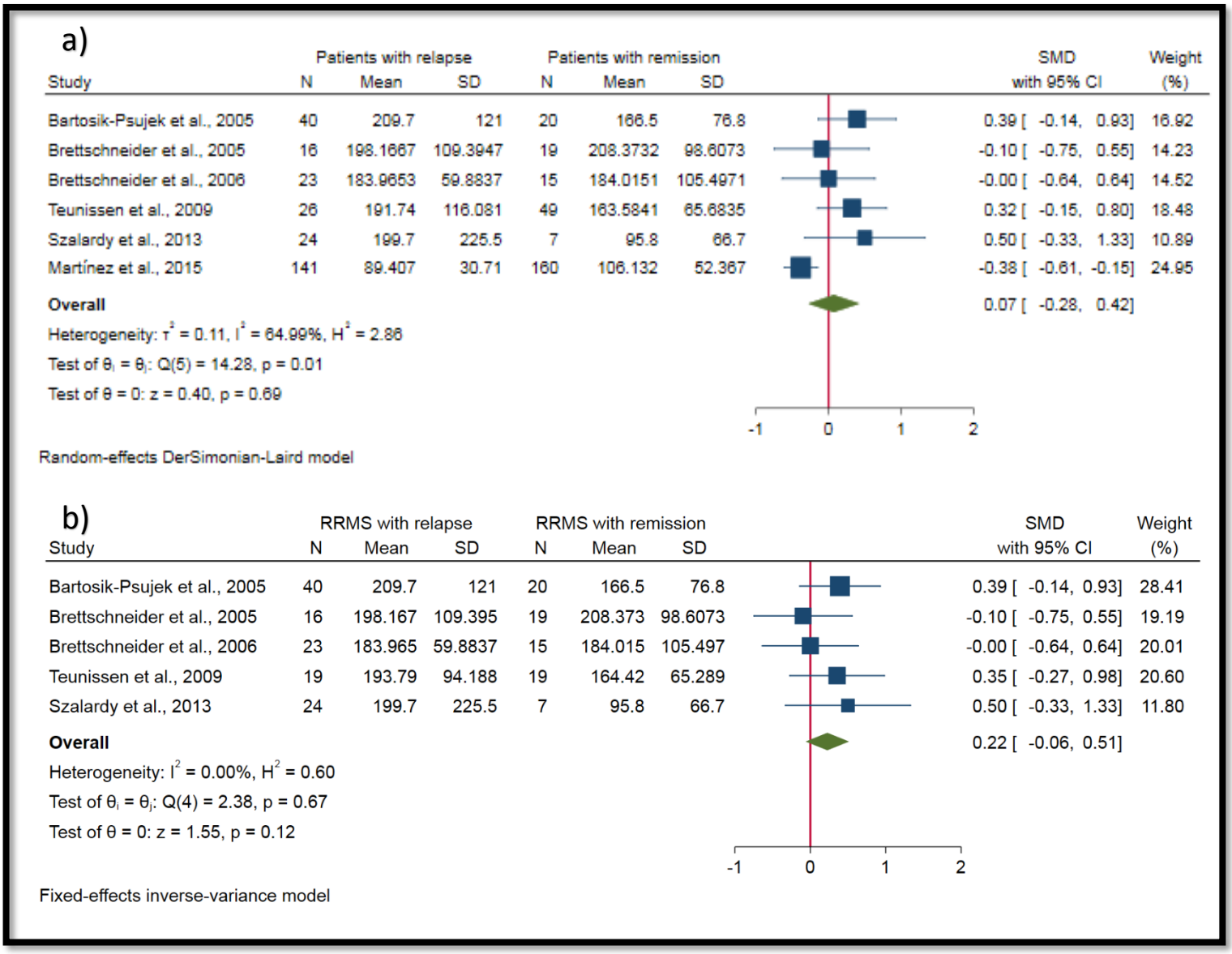
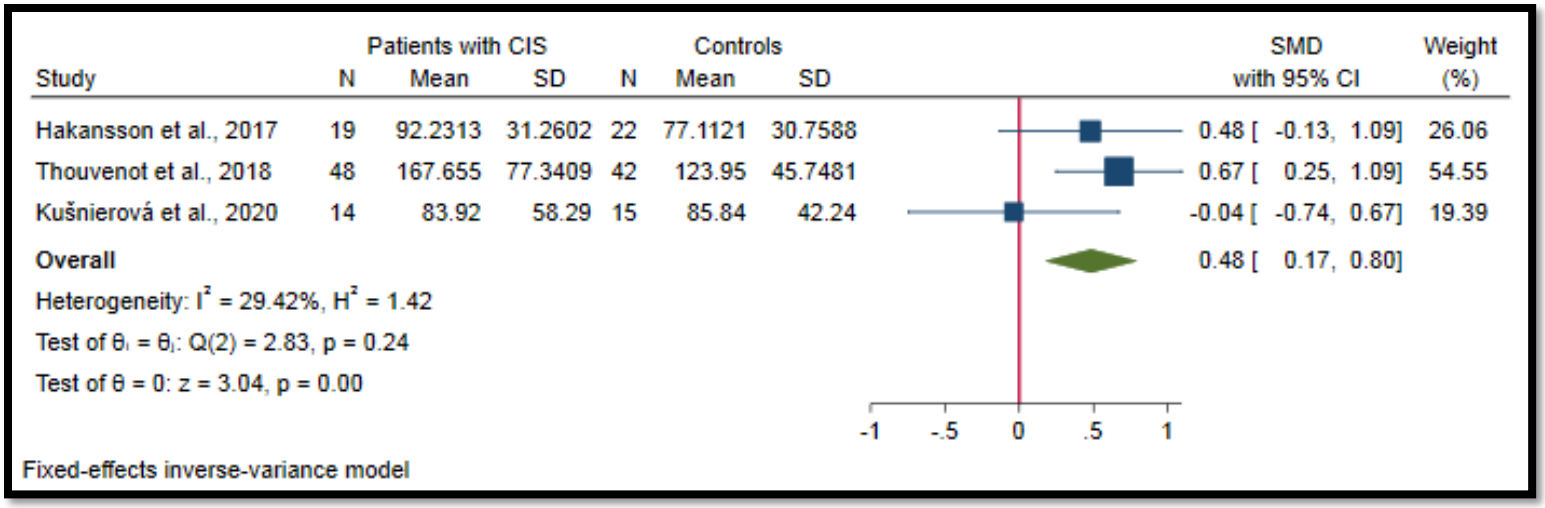


* a) Studies investigating MS patients (without considering their subtype) were included; b) Only studies that had included RRMS patients were included to eliminate the bias and heterogeneity caused by including different subtypes

Supplementary Figure S18. CSF CHI3L1 levels in clinically isolated syndrome vs. controls



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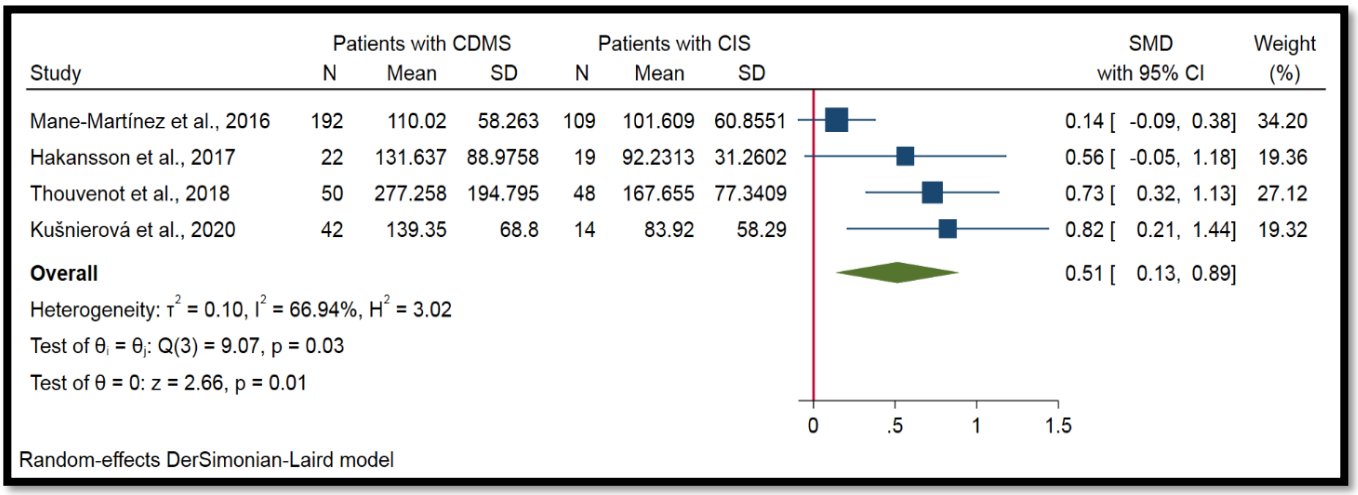
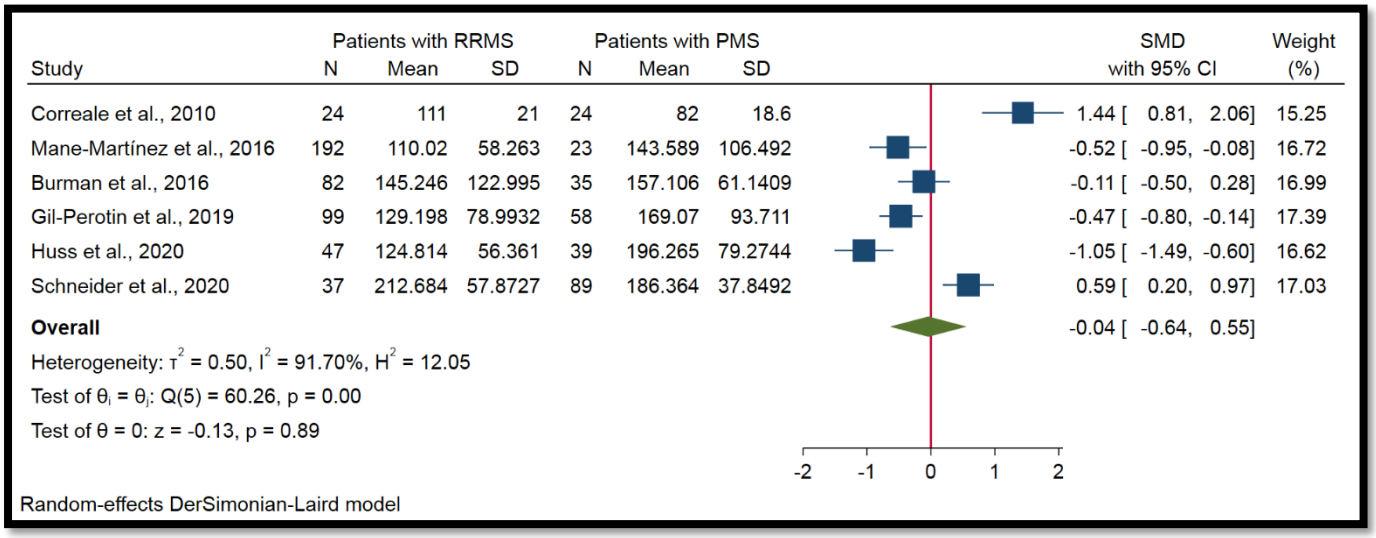


Supplementary Figure S20. CSF CHI3L1 levels in MS patients in relapsing-remitting MS vs. progressive MS



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