Figure S1. ICs isolated from RA SFs using anti-IgG or anti-IgM columns. The eluates contained anti-IgG and anti-IgM positive events, respectively. Events were detected within the MP gate.
Figure S2. The effect of Triton X-100 on MPs and ICs. Data are gained from FC measurements of MPs and ICs within the MP gate. Relative event counts indicate event counts (%) compared to that of detergent-free sample. The vertical line indicates the concentration used throughout this study.
Figure S3. Natural IgG ICs before and after 0.05% Triton X-100 treatment. The arrow indicates the signal of Triton. The x axis was set to logarithmic scale, \( a(r_n) \) denotes the coefficient of the autocorrelation function of the scattered electric field.
Figure S4. Correlation of IC detection results obtained by FC and ELISA. ICs were stained with anti-human IgG-FITC/anti-human IgM-HRP or anti-human IgM-FITC/anti-human IgM-HRP, respectively. The p values were obtained from Spearman’s correlation.
Figure S5. MP mimicking signals generated by ICs, biotinylated antibody – streptavidin-PE complexes and antibody aggregates. (A) The final concentrations of the anti-HFPG-846 antibody and the anti-mouse IgGAM-FITC antibody were 0.4 µg/mL and 0.3 µg/mL, respectively. In the case of biotin/streptavidin complex, ratios of the components influenced protein complex formation. Biotinylated anti-mouse IgM antibody and streptavidin-PE were mixed at 1uL/0.1uL and 0.01uL/1uL ratios. Events are shown from the MP gate. (B) Agitation of a diluted blood plasma containing 5 µL of anti-CD14-PE antibody (BD) generates protein aggregates resistant to 0.05% Triton X-100 lysis. Events were not gated.