## **Supplementary Information**

Metabolic profiling of a myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome discovery cohort reveals disturbances in fatty acid and lipid metabolism

Arnaud Germain,<sup>a</sup> David Ruppert,<sup>b</sup> Susan M. Levine,<sup>a</sup> and Maureen R. Hanson<sup>a\*</sup>

\* Corresponding author: mrh5@cornell.edu

<sup>a</sup> Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA

<sup>b</sup> Department of Statistical Science and School of Operations Research and Information Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA

Fig. S1: Experimental workflow.

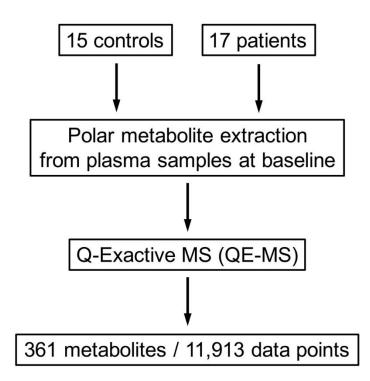


Fig. S2: Distribution of logged metabolic scores for the remaining metabolites that are not displayed in Figure 1. (A) Metabolites with similar median values between controls and patients. (B, C, D, E) Metabolites with decreased median values in patients compared to controls. (F, G, H) Metabolites with increased median values in patients vs. controls.

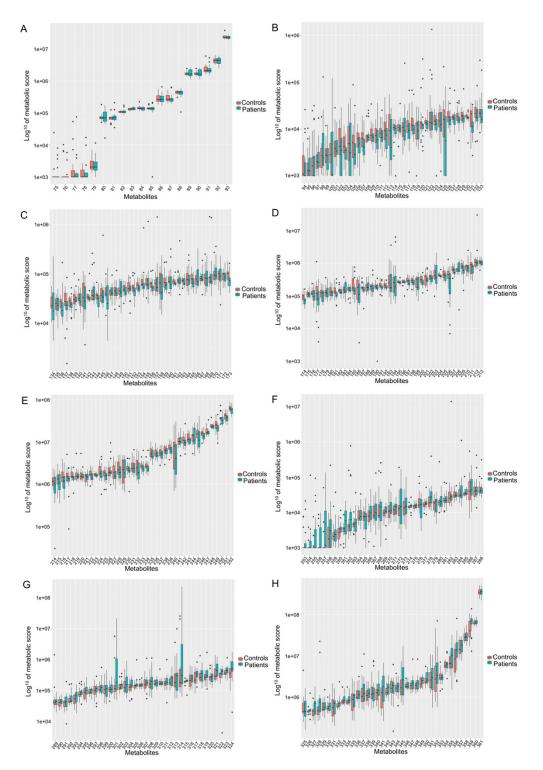


Fig. S3: Heat map and cluster analysis of the subjects and metabolites on ranked data.

- (A) 361 metabolites used for analysis.
- (B) 74 metabolites (*P*<0.05) used for analysis.
- (C) 35 metabolites (*P*<0.05 and *Q*<0.15) used for analysis.

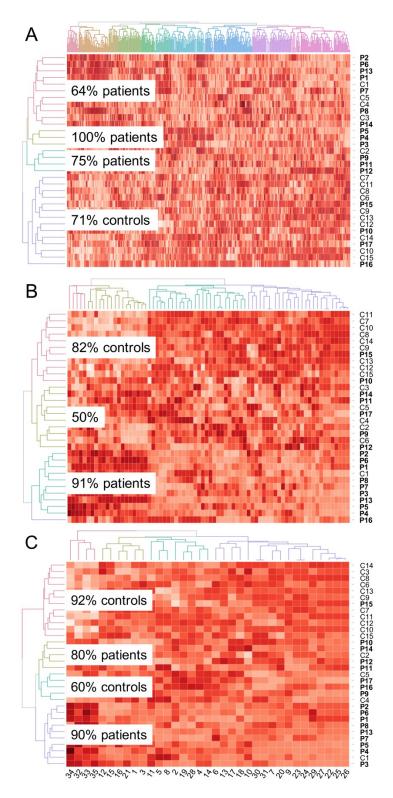


Fig. S4: Screenshot of pathway depiction from <u>www.metaboanalyst.ca</u>. (A) Taurine and hypotaurine metabolism. (B) Primary bile acid biosynthesis. (C) Glyoxylate and dicarboxylate metabolism. (D) Glycerophospholipid metabolism. (E) Fatty acid biosynthesis. (F) Purine metabolism. Numbers refer to metabolites in Table 2.

