Supplementary Online Content


eFigure 1. Kinetics of the Production of Alemtuzumab-Specific–Binding and – Neutralizing Antibodies

eFigure 2. Reconstitution Kinetics of CD4 T Cells After 2 Cycles of Alemtuzumab

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
**eFigure 1.** Kinetics of the Production of Alemtuzumab-Specific–Binding and –Neutralizing Antibodies

The median titers of binding and neutralizing antibodies in the Comparison of Alemtuzumab and Rebif Efficacy in Multiple Sclerosis II (CARE-MS II) trial demonstrate a clear boosting effect. The median titers for the CARE-MS I trial were identical, except the baseline titer was 30 rather than 115 in the CARE-MS II trial. mAb indicates monoclonal antibody. The solid inverted triangles shows the timing of alemtuzumab administration.
The time taken to reach a threshold of $50 \times 10^6$ CD4 cells/L was assessed in the CARE-MS I trial following one or two cycles of alemtuzumab treatment. It is possible that early repopulation occurred quicker in cycle 2 compared to cycle 1. This data was not stratified for the presence or absence of alemtuzumab-specific antibodies although most people would make them within one month of the second infusion (Figure 3). This data however, must be interpreted with caution as group sizes at each time point is uneven. Analysis was based on tabulated data given individual data points were not available.