Supplementary Table 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of study participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IMID (n=8)</th>
<th>Healthy ≥50 yo (n=11)</th>
<th>Healthy &lt;50 yo (n=55)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age, mean (range)</strong></td>
<td>55.9 (33-68)</td>
<td>56.4 (50-66)</td>
<td>34.4 (21-49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female, n (%)</strong></td>
<td>7 (88)</td>
<td>9 (82)</td>
<td>42 (76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-White, n (%)</strong></td>
<td>3 (38)</td>
<td>5 (45)</td>
<td>28 (51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seroconversion, n (%)</strong></td>
<td>7 (88)</td>
<td>11 (100)</td>
<td>55 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diagnosis, n**

- Rheumatoid Arthritis: 3
- Psoriasis/PsA: 1
- Hidradenitis Suppurativa: 1
- SLE: 4
- IBD: 1
- Overlap*: 3

**Therapy, n**

- DMARD†: 5
- Biologic‡: 2
- Prednisone monotherapy§: 1
- Combination therapy: 2

*Overlap denotes a combination of two or more of the above diagnoses.
†Azathioprine, hydroxychloroquine, methotrexate, mycophenolate, tofacitinib.
‡Infliximab, ixekizumab.
§5 mg/daily

DMARD, disease-modifying antirheumatic drug; IBD, inflammatory bowel disease; IMID, immune-mediated inflammatory disease; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; SLE, systemic lupus erythematosus.