

**Statistical analysis** (see online supplementary text)

Safety analysis was descriptive and based on the reported treatment-emergent adverse events and other safety information. Adverse events (AEs) were coded according to an established and validated adverse reaction dictionary. (MedDRA version 16.1)

Efficacy endpoints were continuous or ordinal variables. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation, median and range [minimum-maximum]. Assessments at month 2 (M2) and 6 (M6) were compared from baseline using a single sample test on mean of 0. Normal distribution was examined by Shapiro Wilks test. Normally distributed were analysed by paired t test. Non-parametric data including Jamar score, Kapandji score, number of giant capillaries, number of dystrophic capillaries and vascular suppression score were analysed by Wilcoxon signed-rank test. A nominal  $p \leq 0.05$  (2-sided) was considered significant.

As this was the first study with SVF in scleroderma with safety as the primary objective, efficacy endpoints were deemed exploratory and therefore the p-values were considered nominal. Results were not corrected for multiple comparisons. Statistical analyses were performed using SAS (version 9.2)