**Supplementary Table 3 - Classic vs Monogenic Behcet’s Disease**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Clinical Features** | **Classic Polygenic BD** | **Monogenic BD** |
| **RAID** | **HA20** |
| Onset | Early - mid adulthood | Pediatric | Pediatric |
| Family History | Usually -ve | +ve for ‘BD’ +/- other inflammatory syndromes |
| Oral/ Genital Ulcers | + | + | + |
| GI  | + | + | + |
| Skin | + | + | + |
| Musculoskeletal  | + | + | + |
| Fevers | Unusual | Common | Common |
| Neurologic  | + | + | + |
| Ocular  | + | + | + |
| Pathergy | + | unknown | + |
| Genetic factors | Polygenic: enriched for HLA-B51 haplotype and other risk alleles | Monogenic: *RELA* pathogenic variants | Monogenic*: TNFAIP3* pathogenic variants |
| Autoantibodies | - | + | + |
| Other syndromes or diagnostic labels reported in patients with pathogenic variants in *RELA* or *TNFAIP3* (A20) | n/a | Sjogren syndromeSLE (with nephritis)ALPSNeuromyelitis OpticaShinglesHerpes | ALPSJuvenile idiopathic arthritisRheumatoid arthritisSjogren’s syndromePsoriasisVitiligoType 1 DiabetesHypothyroidismITPPericarditisPolyarteritis NodosaNephrotic syndromePFAPAAdult-Onset Stills DiseaseRecurrent URTIImmunoglobulin deficiency |

**Supplementary Table 3:** The table above compares the similarities and differences between classic polygenic BD, versus monogenic BD driven by pathogenic variants in *RELA* or *TNFAIP3* (A20). ‘+’ denotes presence of specific feature in some cases (not necessarily all cases).

Abbreviations: ALPS = Autoimmune Lymphoproliferative Syndrome; BD = Behcet’s Disease; HA20 = Haploinsufficiency of A20; ITP; immune thrombocytopenic purpura; PFAPA = Periodic Fevers, Aphthous stomatitis, Pharyngitis, Adenitis; RAID = *RELA*-Associated Inflammatory Disease; SLE = Systemic Lupus Erythematosus; URTI = upper respiratory tract infection