



Supplementary Figure 1.

The sNFL levels are correlated with age in some patient cohorts, but not in others. sNFL levels as a function of age in A) the DM I patient cohort; B) the DM2/PROMM patient group; C) the FSHD group; D) the mitochondrial disease group and E) the muscle disease control group.

F) sNFL levels according to repeat length in DM2/PROMM patients, and G) sNFL levels according to repeat length in DM I patients.

A linear regression line was fitted to the data using GraphPad Prism 5, and the  $r^2$  value is shown on each graph.

The Pearson correlation co-efficient was calculated for each data set. There was a significant correlation between age and sNFL levels in the DM I patients ( $r = 0.69$ ,  $p = 0.04$ ) and the DM2/PROMM patients ( $r = 0.82$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ). No significant correlation was found between age and sNFL levels in the FSHD group ( $r = 0.53$ ;  $p = 0.17$ ), the mitochondrial group ( $r = 0.0009$ ;  $p = 0.997$ ), or the disease control group ( $r = 0.5$ ;  $p = 0.08$ ).

No significant correlation was found between sNFL levels and repeat length in the DM2/PROMM patients ( $r = 0.5$ ;  $p = 0.07$ ), but a significant correlation was found between repeat length and sNFL levels in the DM I group of patients ( $r = 0.86$ ;  $p = 0.014^*$ ). If P7 (outlier value, see text) is included, the correlation is lost because of the extent of the deflection and the low number patients ( $r = 0.29$ ;  $p = 0.53$ ).