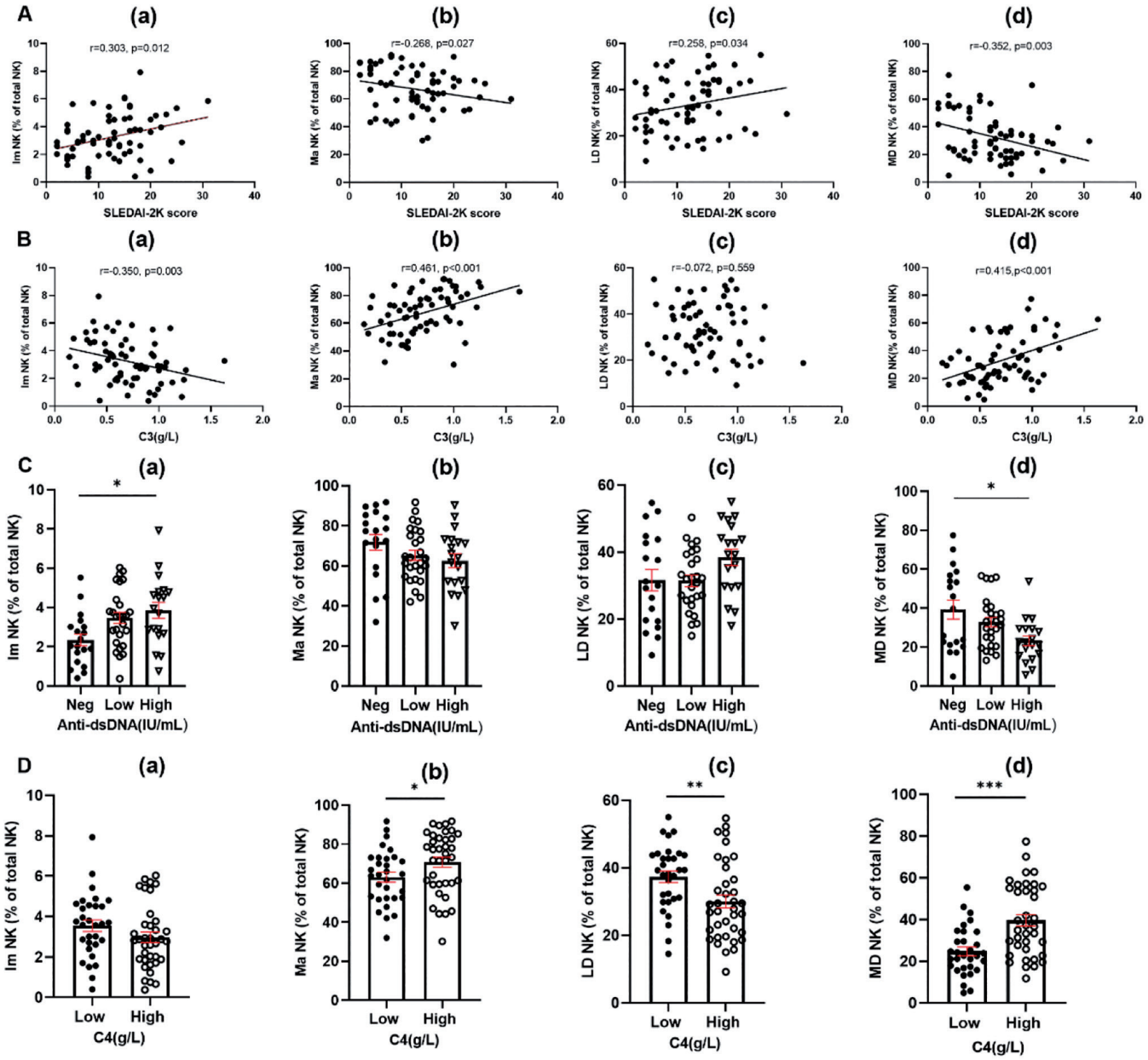
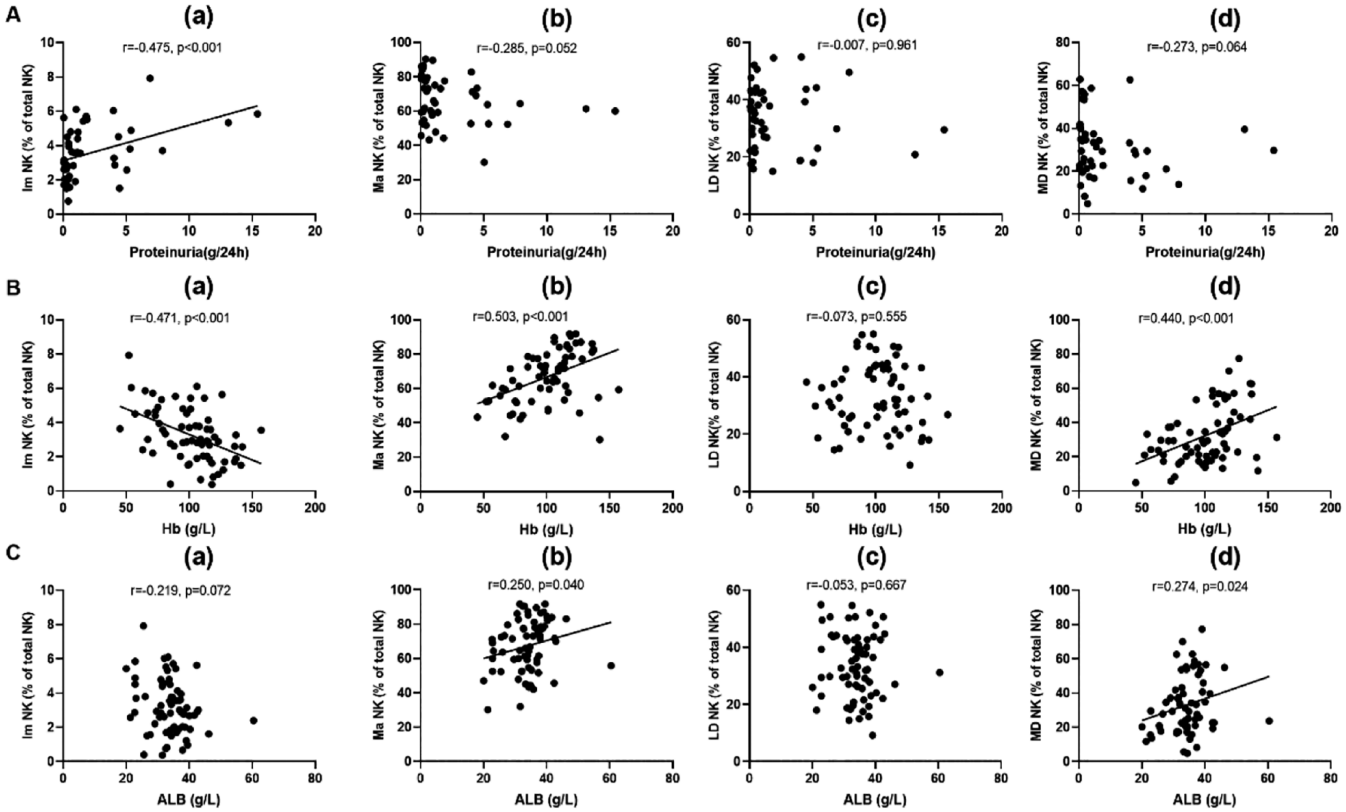


Supplementary Fig. S1. Correlation between NK cell subpopulations and SLE disease activity. Correlation between NK cell subpopulations and (**A**) SLEDAI-2K score (n=68; Spearman's rank correlation test) and (**B**) serum C3 level (n=68; Spearman's rank correlation test).
C: Comparison of NK cell subpopulations among different serum anti-dsDNA titres. Based on the serum anti-dsDNA antibody level, patients with SLE were grouped into negative (Neg; ≤20 IU/mL; n=18), lowly positive (Low; 20–200 IU/mL; n=27), and highly positive (High; >200 IU/mL; n=22) (Kruskal-Wallis H-test) groups.
D: Comparison of NK cell subpopulations among different serum C4 levels. Based on the serum C4 level, patients with SLE were grouped into low (≤0.1 g/L; n=31) and high (>0.1 g/L; n=37) (Mann-Whitney U-test) groups.
C3: complement C3; C4: complement C4. $^{*}p<0.05$, $^{**}p<0.01$, $^{***}p<0.001$.



Supplementary Fig. S2. Correlations between NK cell subpopulations and clinical features of SLE. Correlations between NK cell subpopulations and (**A**) proteinuria (n=50), (**B**) Hb (patients with SLE, n=67), and (**C**) ALB (n=68) levels (all: Spearman's rank correlation test).
Hb: haemoglobin; ALB: albumin.