
eFigure 2 Changes in the immune cell subset composition in the peripheral blood of MS patients and HD during aging. Immune cell subset composition in the peripheral blood of young ( $\leq 50$ years) and old ( $>50$ years) patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) (MS: young: $n=40$, old: $n=38$; relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS): young: $n=20$, old: $n=18$; primary progressive (PPMS): young: $n=20$, old: $n=20$ ) and healthy donors (HD) (young: $n=20$, old: $n=20$ ). Demographic data of study subjects are depicted in eTable1. (A-C) Correlation analysis of proportions of lymphocytes (A), B cells (B), CD4 and CD8 T cells (C) with age. (D-F) Frequencies of lymphocytes (D), B cells (E), CD4 and CD8 T cells (F) in the peripheral blood of HD, RRMS and PPMS patients. Data are displayed as boxplots of the median and the $25^{\text {th }}$ and $75^{\text {th }}$ percentile $\pm \mathrm{IQR}$. Statistical analysis was conducted by two-tailed Mann-Whitney test. For correlation analysis, the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients (Pearson's R) were computed. Differences were considered statistically significant with the following $P$-values: ${ }^{*} P<0.05,{ }^{* *} P$ $<0.01, * * * P<0.001$ and $* * * * P<0.0001$

