Supplementary Figure 1

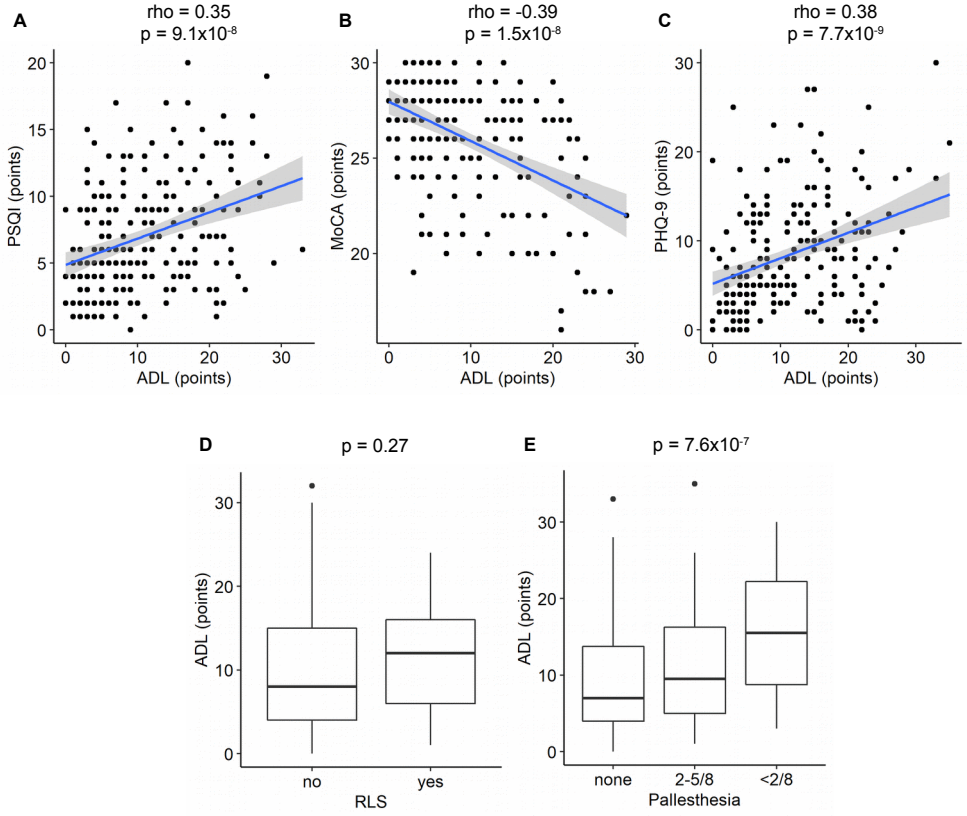

Fig S1: Exploratory correlations between NMS and ADL scores. The following NMS were investigated in relation to the ADL score: PSQI (A), MoCA (B), PHQ-9 (C), RLS (D), pallhypesthesia (E). All NMS were correlated with the ADL score.

Supplementary Figure 2

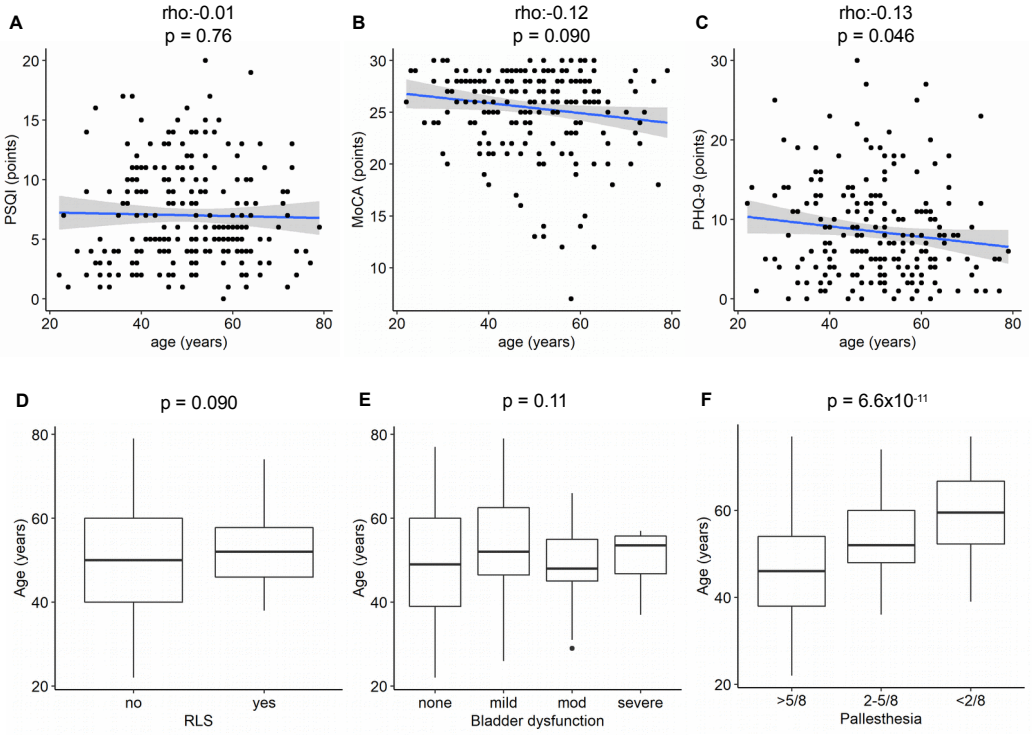

Fig S2: Exploratory correlations between NMS and probands age. Pallhypesthesia showed a clear association with probands age (F). Other NMS PSQI (A), MoCA (B), PHQ-9 (C), RLS (D) and bladder dysfunction (E) were not associated with probands age or only had small rho values.

Supplementary Figure 3

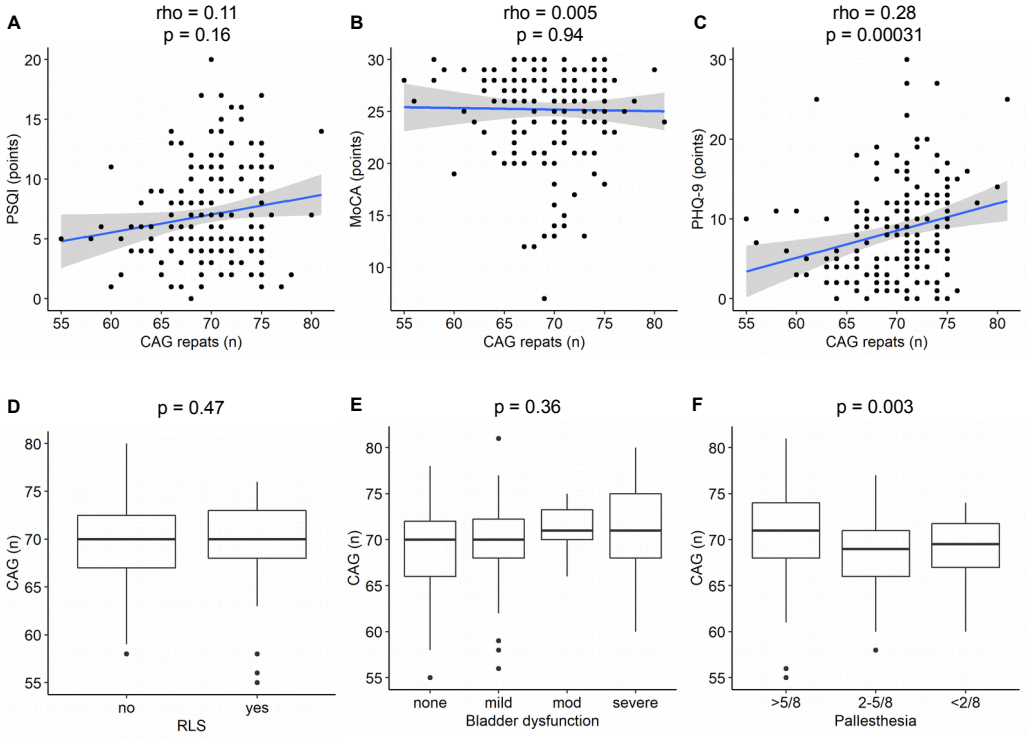

Fig S3: Exploratory correlations between NMS and CAG repeat length. Probands with longer repeats seemed to be more depressive (C). Pallhypesthesia was associated with a shorter repeat length (F). No association was seen for CAG repeat length and PSQI (A), MoCA (B), RLS (D) and bladder dysfunction (E).