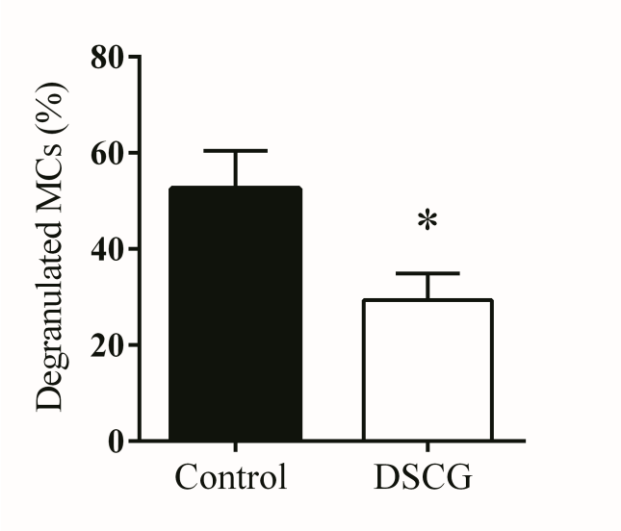
Supplementary Table 1. Comparisons of clinical, demographic and immunological data and indices of renal disease characteristics between total MPO-AAV patient population and subset population used for MC degranulation analysis.

		Total MPO-ANCA patient population	Subset for MC degranulation analysis
Demographic data			
	Patient Number	44	25
	Sex (f/m)	14/30	9/16
	Age[1] (years)	67±2	66±3
Renal involvement			
	Serum creatinine[1] (µmol/L)	395±53	355±55
	eGFR[1] (mL/min/1.73m^2)	21.6±2.4	23.8±3.5
	Proteinuria[1,2] (g/day)	1.8±0.4	1.2±4.2
	RBC[1,3] (urine cells/hpf)	547±682	474±122
Extra renal involvement			
	Lung or upper respiratory tract or skin or arthralagia presenting creatinine	15/44	10/25
Immunological data			
	ANCA (MPO) titer[1] (U/ml)	134±16	120±21
	CRP[4](mmol/L)	70±13.9	75±0.4

[1]Reported as mean ± SEM, [2]urinary total protein over 24 hr, [3]Red Blood Cell excretion, [4]C reactive protein on admission.

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 1: DSCG significantly reduces MC degranulation in a model of passive cutaneous anaphylaxis. C57BL/6 mice were sensitized subcutaneously (footpad) with 10ng α-DNP IgE and challenged 24hrs later with 100µg DNP-BSA intravenously. Two hours prior challenge (triggering MC degranulation), mice were injected intraperitoneally with either saline (control; n=10) or DSCG (n=10). Footpads were obtained and stained with toluidine blue to assess MC degranulation. Error bars represent mean ± SEM with statistical analysis by Mann-Whitney t-test *P<0.05.