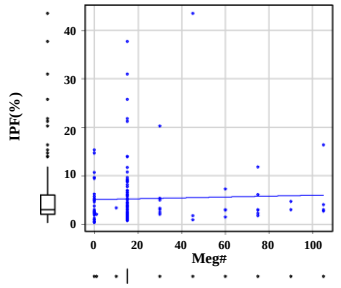
Supplementary Figure 1 R^2=0.034, P=0.177



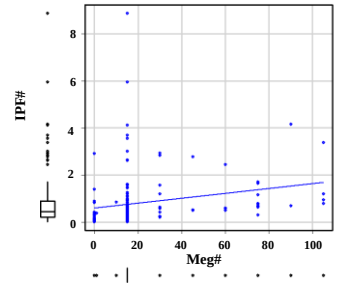
1

Supplementary Figure 1. Correlation between IPF and bone marrow megakaryocyte count

The scatter plot shows the x-axis of the bone marrow megakaryocyte count (Meg#, cells/mm^3) and the y-axis is IPF percentage (IPF%). Each point represents a patient, and a regression line with r and *p*-values is shown.

2

Supplementary Figure 2 R^2=0.213, P<0.001



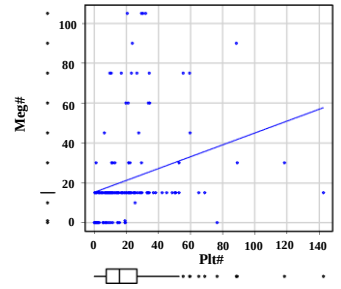
3

Supplementary Figure 2. Correlation between IPF values and bone marrow megakaryocyte count

The scatter plot shows the x-axis of the bone marrow megakaryocyte count (Meg#, cells/mm^3) and the y-axis is the number of IPF (IPF#, x10^9/L). Each point represents a patient, and a regression line with r and *p*-values is shown.

4

Supplementary Figure 3 R^2=0.269, P<0.001



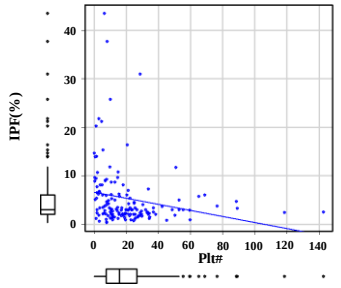
5

Supplementary Figure 3. Correlation between platelet and bone marrow megakaryocyte count

The scatter plot shows the x-axis of the platelet count (Plt#, , x10^9/L) and the y-axis is bone marrow megakaryocyte count (Meg#, cells/mm^3). Each point represents a patient, and a regression line with r and *p*-values is shown.

6

Supplementary Figure 4 R^2=-0.209, P<0.001



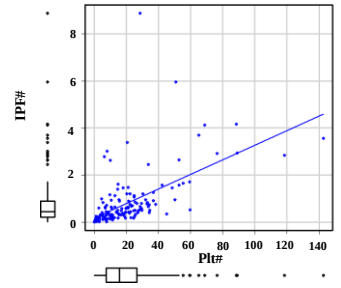
7

Supplementary Figure 4. Correlation between IPF and platelet count

The scatter plot shows the x-axis of the platelet count (Plt#, x10^9/L) and the y-axis is IPF percentage (IPF%). Each point represents a patient, and a regression line with r and *p*-values is shown.

8

Supplementary Figure 5 R^2=0.572, P<0.001



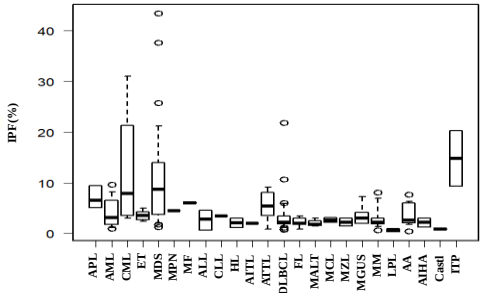
9

Supplementary Figure 5. Correlation between IPF values and platelet count

The scatter plot shows the x-axis of the platelet count (Plt#, x10^9/L) and the y-axis is the number of IPF (IPF#, x10^9/L). Each point represents a patient, and a regression line with r and *p*-values is shown.

10

Supplemental Figure 6



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Supplementary Figure 6. IPFs associated with the various hematologic disorders
A box-and-whisker plot, on which the x-axis is the diagnostic category and the y-axis is the IPF percentage (IPF%). The median, interquartile range, and outliers for each category are shown.

IPF, immature platelet fraction; ITP, immune thrombocytopenia; APL, acute promyelocytic leukemia; AML, acute myeloid leukemia; CML, chronic myeloid leukemia; ET, essential thrombocythemia; MDS, myelodysplastic syndromes; MPN, myeloproliferative neoplasms; MF, myelofibrosis; ALL, acute lymphoid leukemia; CLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia; HL, Hodgkin's lymphoma; AITL, angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma; ATLL, adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma; DLBCL, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; FL, follicular lymphoma; MALT, mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma; MCL, mantle cell lymphoma; MZL, marginal zone lymphoma; MGUS, monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance; MM, multiple myeloma; LPL, lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma; AA, aplastic anemia; AIHA, autoimmune hemolytic anemia; Castl, Castleman disease; ITP, immune thrombolytic purpura.

This classification reflects the current understanding of hematologic malignancies, which incorporates clinical and genetic features. The World Health Organization classification is periodically updated to reflect discoveries and advances in the understanding of these diseases.

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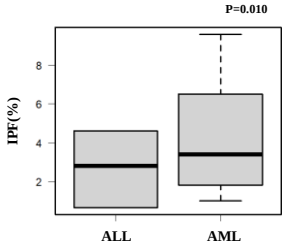
Supplementary Figure 7



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Supplementary Figure 7. IPF of patients with ALL and AML

A box-and-whisker plot, on which the x-axis is the diagnostic category (ALL or AML) and the y-axis is IPF (%). The median, interquartile range, and outliers for each category are shown.

IPF, immature platelet fraction; ALL, acute lymphoid leukemia; AML, acute myeloid leukemia.

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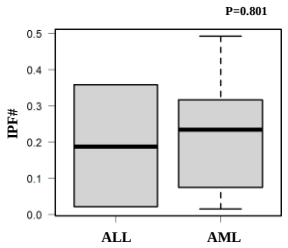
Supplementary Figure 8



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Supplementary Figure 8. IPF values of patients with ALL and AML

A box-and-whisker plot, on which the x-axis is the diagnostic category (ALL or AML) and the y-axis is the number of IPF (IPF#, $x10^9$/L). The median, interquartile range, and outliers for each category are shown.

IPF, immature platelet fraction; ALL, acute lymphoid leukemia; AML, acute myeloid leukemia.

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