

Table 1:

a. Changes of lymphocyte subpopulations - percentage of patients with the observed phenomenon

subpopulation	phenomenon	
	decrease	increase
acute GVHD		
CD3+CD8+	23%	77%
CD3+CD4+	23%	77%
NK cells	23%	77%
B-lymphocytes	38%	62%
chronic GVHD		
CD3+CD8+	50%	50%
CD3+CD4+	38%	62%
NK cells	50%	50%
B-lymphocytes	44%	56%

b. Changes of lymphocyte subpopulations – comparison of absolute values – day+0 vs. day+60 (expressed as cells per μ l)

variable name	confirmed hypothesis	P value	medians	
			day+0	day+60
CD3/CD4 aGvHD	1	0,006	30,7	63,3
CD3/CD4 cGvHD	0	0,597	420,4	476,2
CD3/CD8 aGvHD	1	0,048	171,2	383,6
CD3/CD8 cGvHD	0	0,940	704,9	649,3
NK aGVHD	1	0,021	39,8	87,5
NK cGVHD	0	0,782	211,7	187,3
B cells aGVHD	0	0,588	7,0	9,6
B cells cGVHD	0	0,782	69,1	100,2

0-hypothesis null hypothesis that $x - y$ comes from a distribution with zero median

1-hypothesis oposit of null hypothesis

c. Changes of lymphocyte subpopulations – comparison of percentages – day+0 vs. day+60 (expressed as % of cells from lymphocytes)

variable name	confirmed hypothesis	P value	medians	
			day+0	day+60
Th1 aGvHD	0	0,203	0,3	2,1
Th1 cGvHD	0	0,765	0,5	0,9
Th2 aGvHD	0	0,734	0,8	1,9
Th2 cGvHD	0	0,175	0,5	0,9
Th17 aGVHD	0	0,129	0,8	1,0
Th17 cGVHD	0	0,966	1,9	2,3

Th1 – CD4+/IFN- γ +; Th2 – CD4+/IL-4+; Th17 – CD4+/IL17a+

0-hypothesis *null hypothesis that $x - y$ comes from a distribution with zero median*

1-hypothesis *oposit of null hypothesis*