

## Supplementary data

### *Detailed clinical case description*

A 48-year old male patient from Turkish descent, born to non-consanguineous parents, presented at the age of 41 with complaints of progressive weight loss, intermittent fever, night sweats, general weakness and exertional dyspnea. He was an active smoker and had a medical history of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Laboratory evaluation (**Table S1**) showed a marked inflammation and microcytic anemia. Microbial cultures, syphilis, toxoplasmosis and viral serology (HIV, HBV, HCV, CMV, EBV) were negative. Positron emission tomography (PET)- computed tomography (CT) scan revealed the presence of hepatosplenomegaly accompanied by diffuse hypermetabolic intrathoracic and abdominal adenopathies. In addition, the bone marrow appeared hyperreactive. A biopsy of an intrathoracic lymph node was acquired by endobronchial endoscopy and *Mycobacterium avium* complex (MAC) was cultured. A gastroscopy with gastric and duodenal biopsies also revealed acid-fast bacilli, with negative culture but positive PCR identifying *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex. IGRA (Quantiferon-TB) and tuberculin lymphocyte stimulation test were both negative. A treatment regimen of tuberculostatics (ethambutol, rifampicin and clarithromycin) was initiated. However, symptoms of weight loss, fatigue and systemic inflammation persisted despite adequate compliance to treatment and no evidence of mycobacterial resistance. On second admission, 7 months after treatment initiation, laboratory evaluation showed a persistent C-reactive protein (CRP) of 110 mg/dl and microcytic anemia (Hb 7.9 g/dl, ref 14-18, MCV 74 f), acid fast bacilli and histiocytic proliferation were identified on bone marrow, gastric/duodenal biopsy and sputum, confirming a disseminated mycobacterial infection. Cultures and PCR remained negative. The tuberculostatic treatment was continued. After 9 months of treatment initiation a PET CT scan still showed hypermetabolic enlarged intrathoracic and abdominal adenopathies. A supraclavicular lymph node excision biopsy was performed, revealing histiocytic proliferation but no evidence of acid-fast bacilli on staining. Cultures and PCR were negative. Tuberculostatic treatment was stopped after a total duration of 10 months, given the absence of any significant amelioration and no detectable mycobacterial infection. Thereafter, the patient clinically improved and a PET CT scan, 7 months after treatment cessation, was normal. However, systemic inflammation (CRP) remained increased for more than 3 years (CRP  $\geq 10$  mg/dL) and symptoms of fatigue persisted. At the point of experimental assessment, the

patient was in a good condition, without any evidence of mycobacterial infection and no residual inflammation. He was last admitted at the age of 47 for a COPD infectious exacerbation (*Haemophilus influenzae*) with hypercapnic respiratory failure requiring non-invasive ventilation. Immunological evaluation throughout his disease course, including immunoglobulin levels, T/B/NK cell counts, lymphocyte proliferation (on PHA, CD3, IL2, CD3+IL2, tetanus toxoid), neutrophilic oxidative burst (DHR), TLR functionality, IFN- $\gamma$  auto-antibodies and STAT4 phosphorylation upon IL-12 stimulation appeared normal. Targeted sequence panels for primary immunodeficiency (PID) genes including *GATA2*, *STAT1* was negative. Eventually whole-exome sequencing was performed showing a homozygous stop mutation (c.1141C>T, p.R381X) in *IL23R*. This mutation was not reported in homozygous state in a healthy population database (gnomAD V3, 1000 Genomes or ExAC) and predicted damaging based on CADD (37), SIFT (1). Segregation analysis revealed that he was the only member carrying this variant in homozygosity.

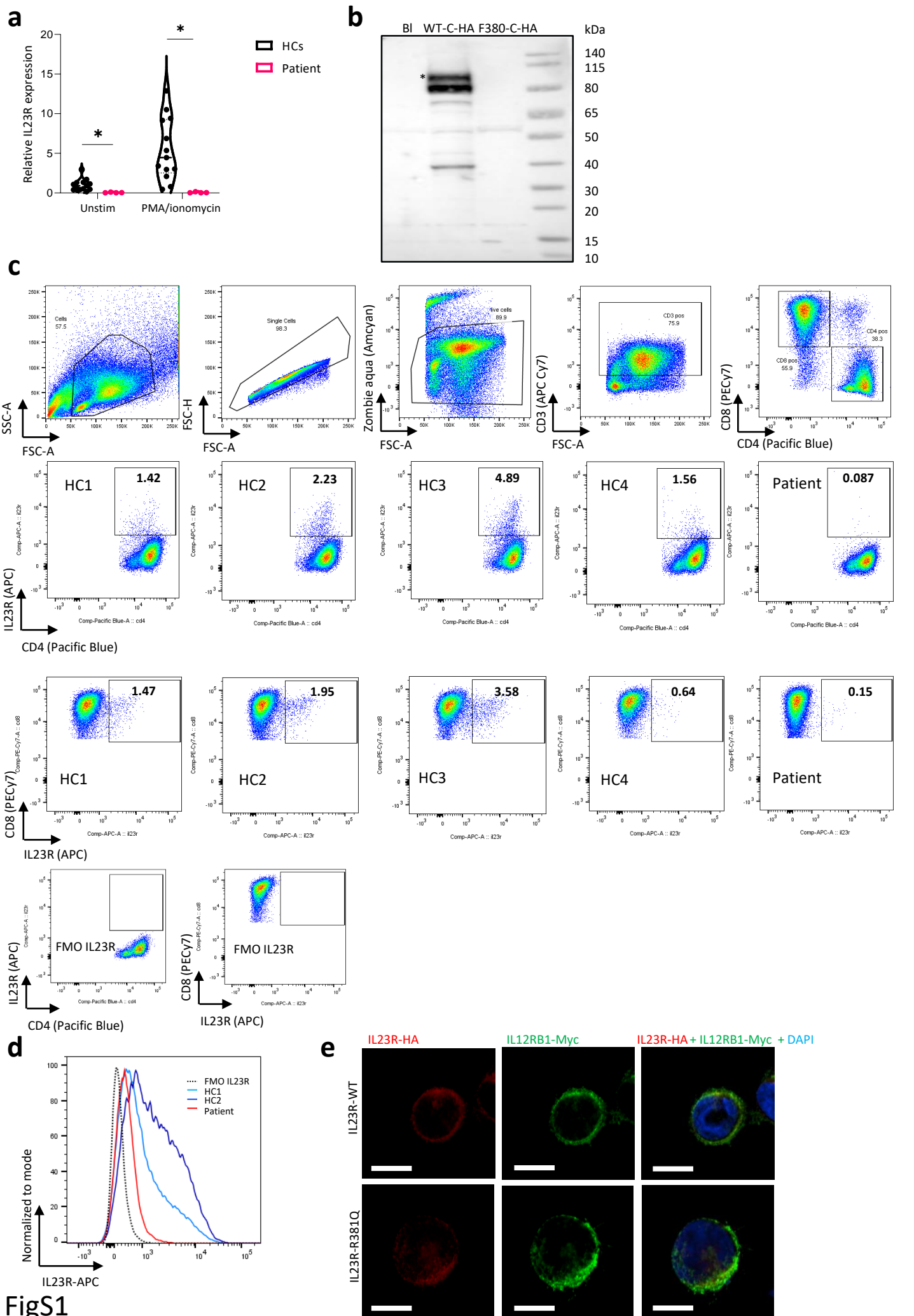
	Reference	Last follow up	PET-CT scan (+17M)	Treatment cessation (+10M)	Second admission (+6M)	First admission – diagnosis and start treatment (T0)
<b>CBC</b>						
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	14-18	16	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Leukocyte (x10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	4-10	5.6	<b>11.65</b>	7.52	<b>10.37</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Thrombocytes (x10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	150-400	212	<b>499</b>	495	343	250
Neutrophils (x10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	2.5-7.8	3.3	<b>9.7</b>	5.8	<b>8.4</b>	
Eosinophils (x10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	≤0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Lymphocytes(x10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	1.2-3.6	1.7	1.2	<b>1.1</b>	1.2	
Basophils (x10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	≤0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
C-reactive protein (mg/dL)	≤5	2.5	<b>152.9</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>80.7</b>
<b>Immunoglobulin</b>		ND	ND			ND
IgG (g/L)	7.51-15.6			<b>17.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	
IgA (g/L)	0.82-4.53			2.71	2.93	

IgM (g/L)	0.46-3.04			<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.97</b>
<b>Immune subsets + functionality</b>		ND	ND		ND
CD3 + T cells (x10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	0.798-2.823			1.296	
CD4 + T cells (x10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	0.455-1.885			0.720	
CD8 + T cells (x10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	0.219-1.124			0.479	
Regulatory T cells (CD25+ CD127 low, % of CD4)	5-12			6.8	
Naïve T cells (CD27+CD45RA+, % of CD3+)	/			21.3	
NKT cells (CD56+, % of CD3+)	≤20			11.8	
CD19+ B cells (x10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	0.082-0.476			0.113	
smBcells (CD27+IgM-IgD-, % of CD19+ B cells)	/			7.7	
CD3- CD56+ NK cells (x10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	0.066-0.746			0.149	
LTT IL-2	10 <sup>3</sup> cpm				1.05
LTT CD3	10 <sup>3</sup> cpm				3.05
LTT CD3+ IL2	10 <sup>3</sup> cpm				0.79
LTT CD3 + PMA	10 <sup>3</sup> cpm				1.15
LTT PMA+ionomycin	10 <sup>3</sup> cpm				1.2
Dihydrorhodamine oxidation (DHR)			Normal oxidative neutrophilic burst (75% of neutrophils)		
<b>Autoimmune serology</b>	ND	ND	ND	ND	
ANA					Neg
ANCA					
<b>Microbial serology</b>		ND	ND	ND	
HIV Ab/Ag	Neg/Pos				Neg
HBVsAg	Neg/Pos				Neg
HBVsAb	Neg/Pos				Neg

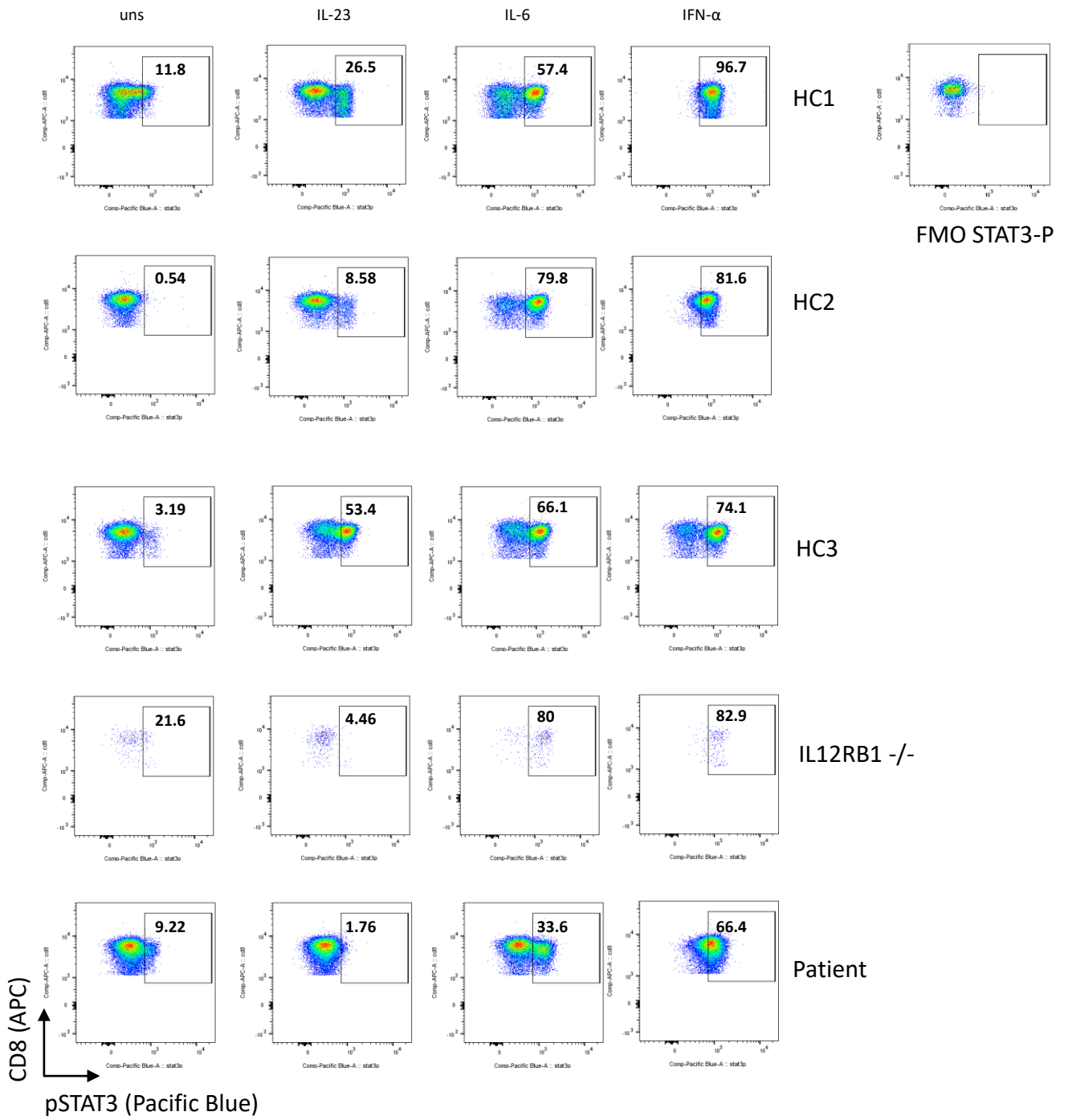
HCV Ab	Neg/Pos			Neg	
CMV IgM	Neg/Pos			Neg	
CMV IgG	Neg/Pos			Pos (>250 AU/mL)	
EBV IgM	Neg/Pos			Neg	
EBV EBNA	Neg/Pos			Pos	
Brucella IgM	Neg/Pos			Neg	
Brucella IgG	Neg/Pos			Neg	
Coxiella burnetii IgM	Neg/Pos			Neg	
Coxiella burnetii IgG	Neg/Pos			Neg	
<b>Mycobacterial culture and PCR</b>		ND			
Sputum				Neg (acid-fast staining pos, culture and PCR neg)	Neg (acid-fast staining pos, culture and PCR neg)
Bone marrow biopsy				Neg (acid-fast staining pos, culture and PCR neg)	
Lymph node biopsy			Neg (supraclavicular lymph node)		Pos (culture and PCR <i>Mycobacterium avium</i> complex)
Urine				Neg	
Blood		Neg	Neg	Neg	
Gastric/duodenal biopsy				Neg (acid-fast staining pos, PCR neg )	Pos (PCR <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> )

**Table S1:** Laboratory data of the patient over time. Bold values exceed reference range values. LTT: lymphocyte transformation test. ND: not determined. HBV: hepatitis B virus.

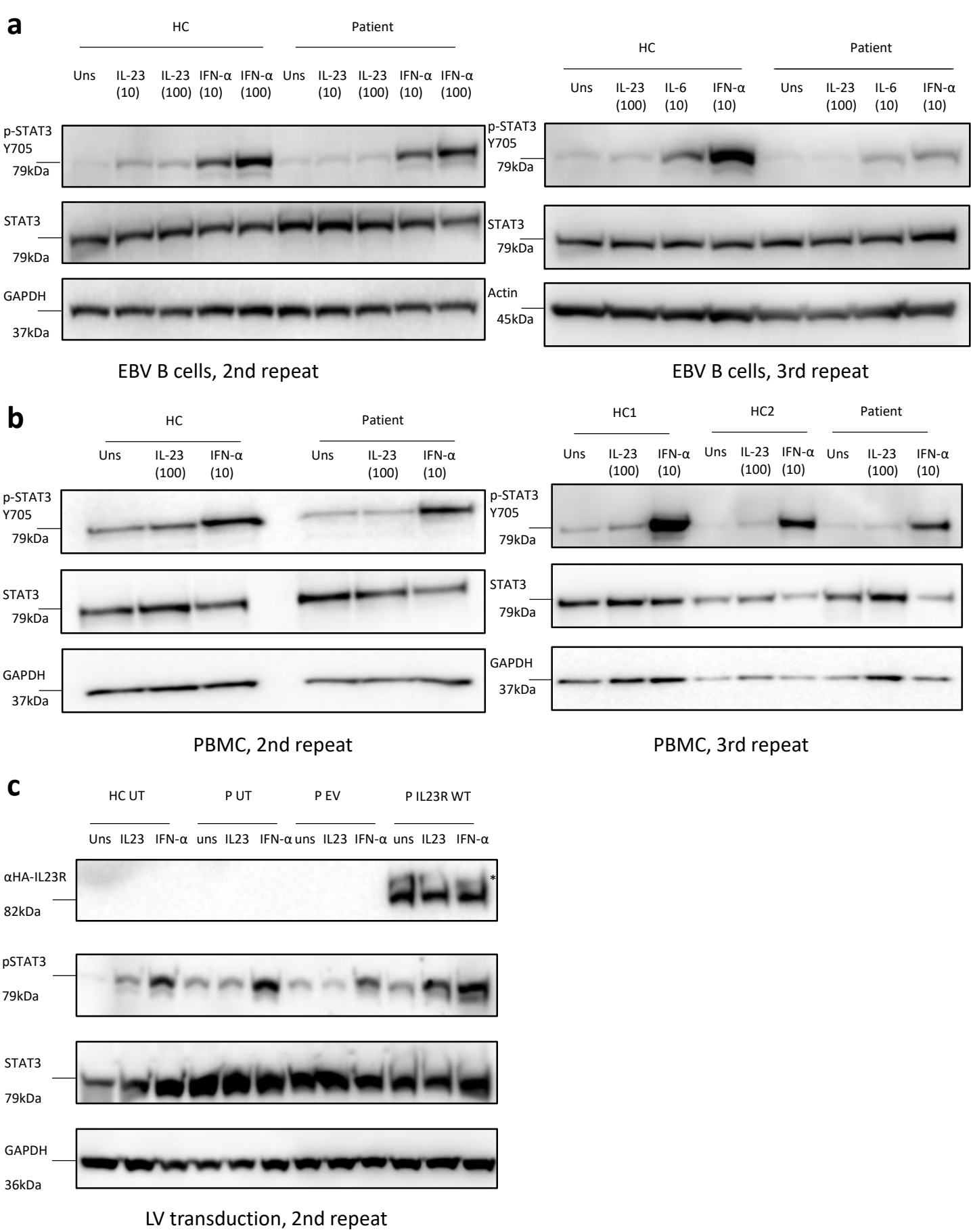
HCV: hepatitis C virus. CMV: cytomegalovirus. EBV: Epstein Barr virus. ANA: anti-nuclear antibody. ANCA: anti neutrophilic cytoplasmic antibodies. Neg: negative. Pos: positive.



FigS1

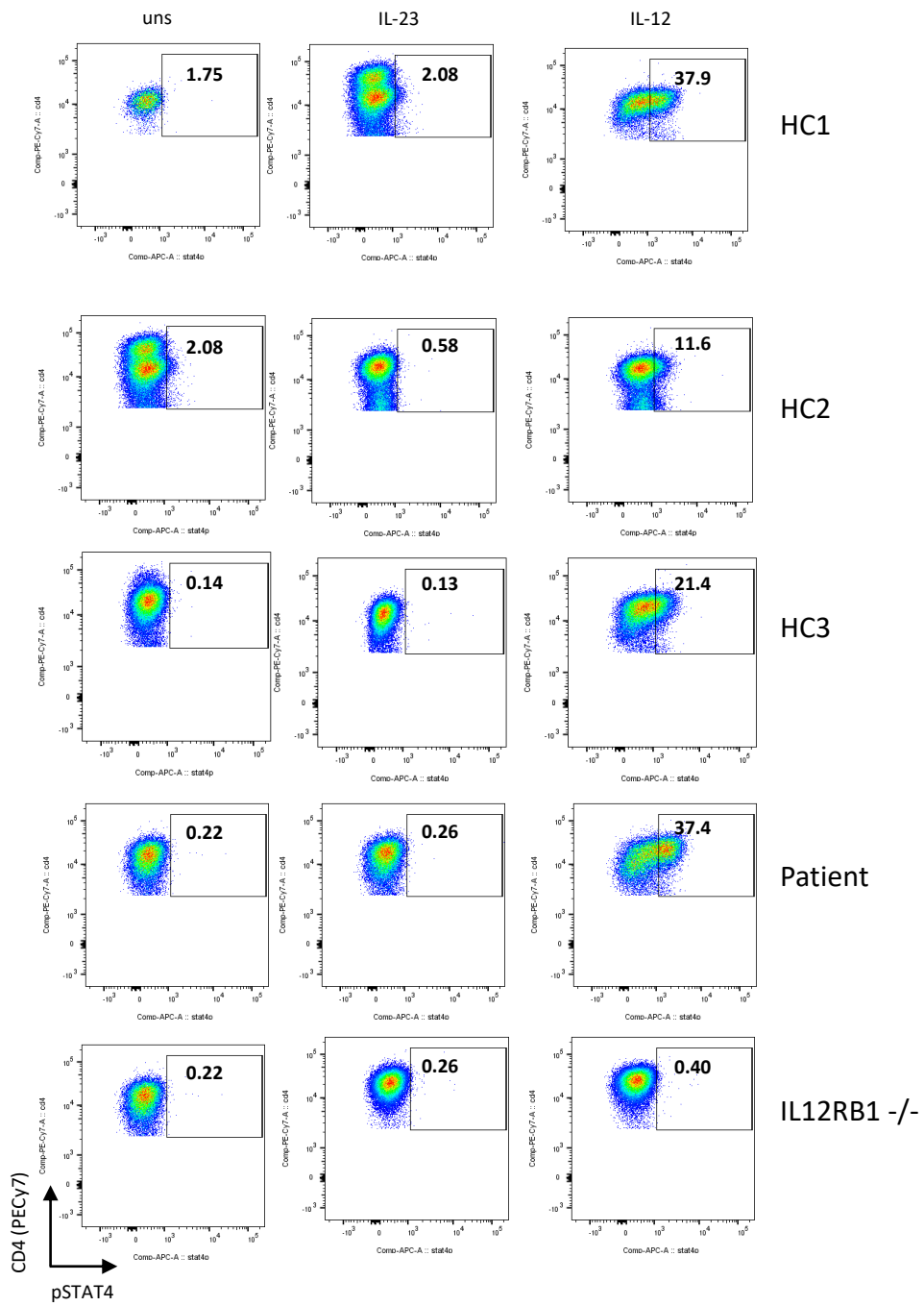


FigS2

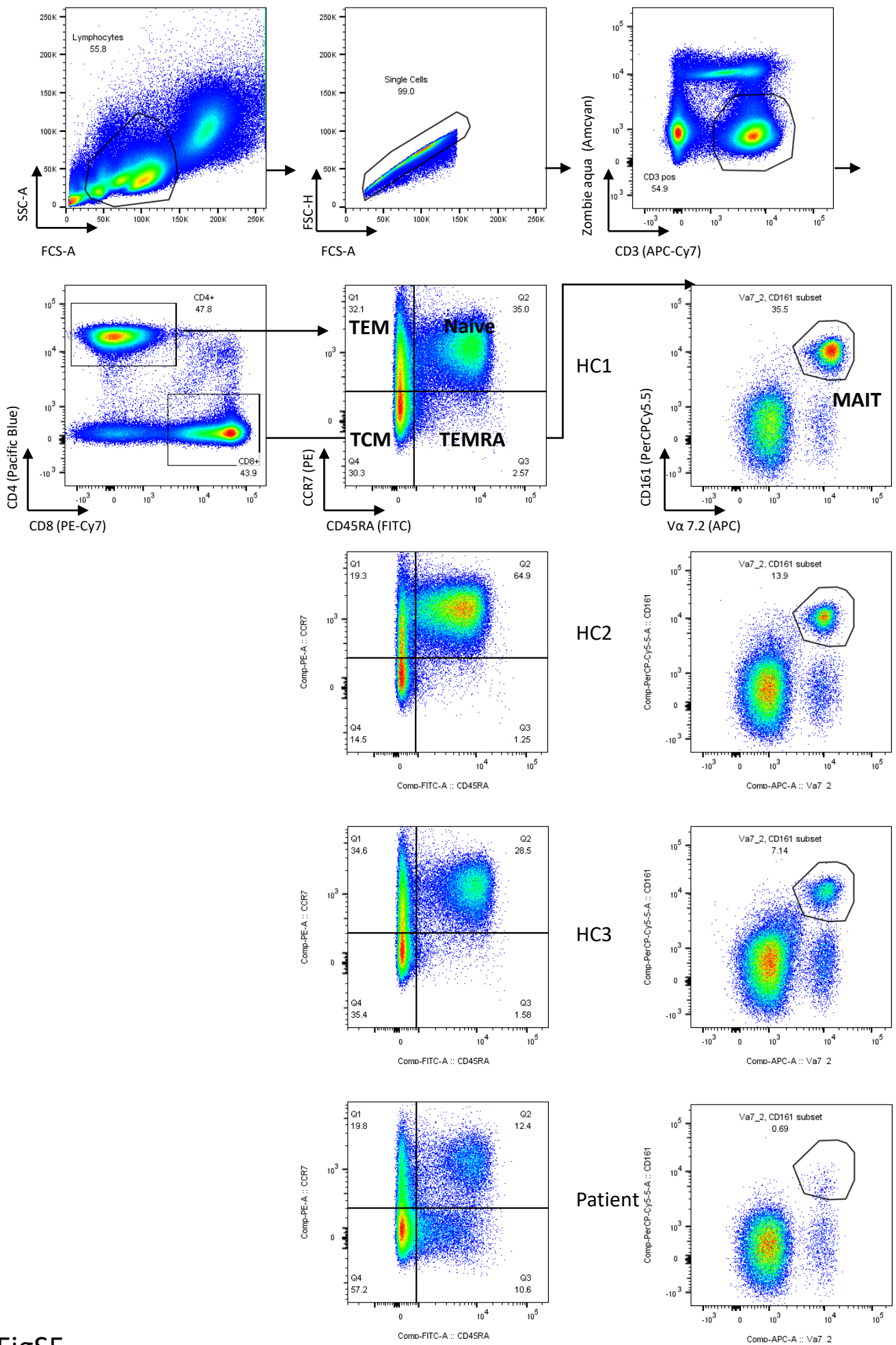


FigS3

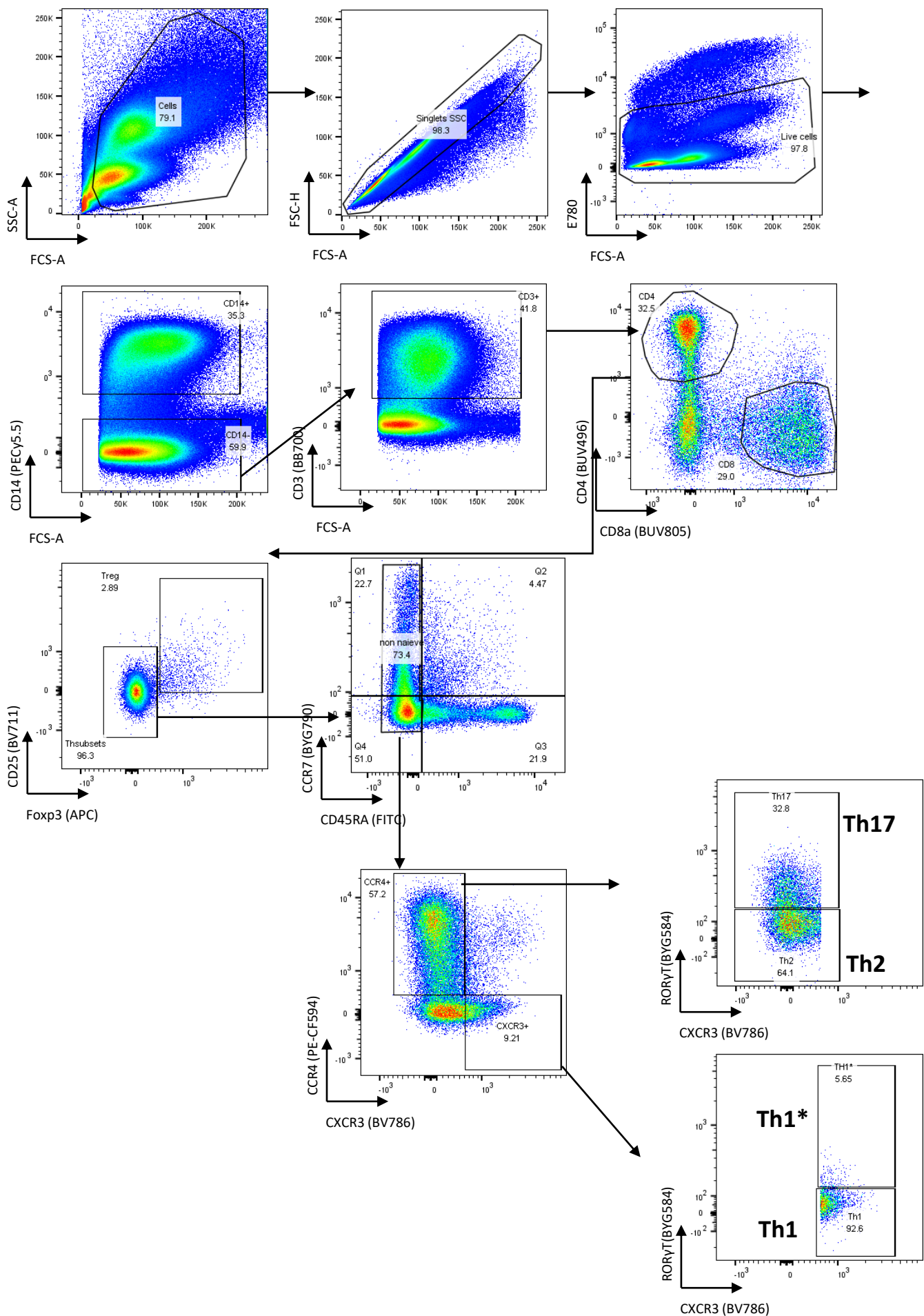




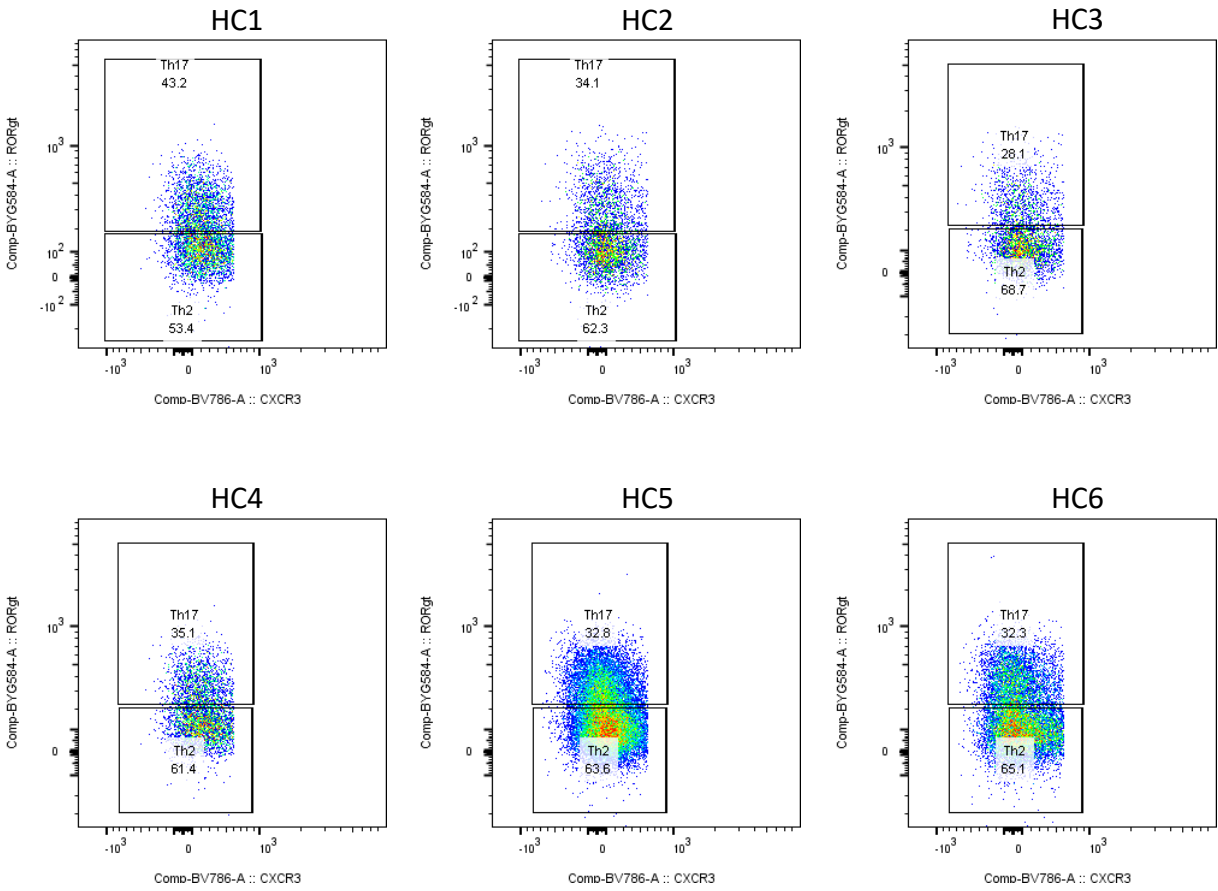
FigS4



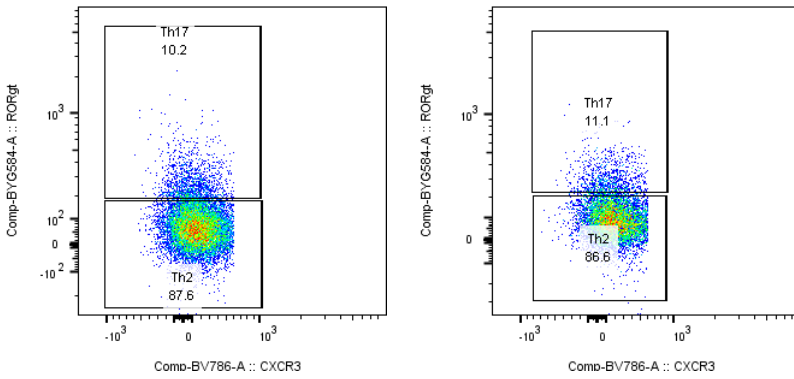
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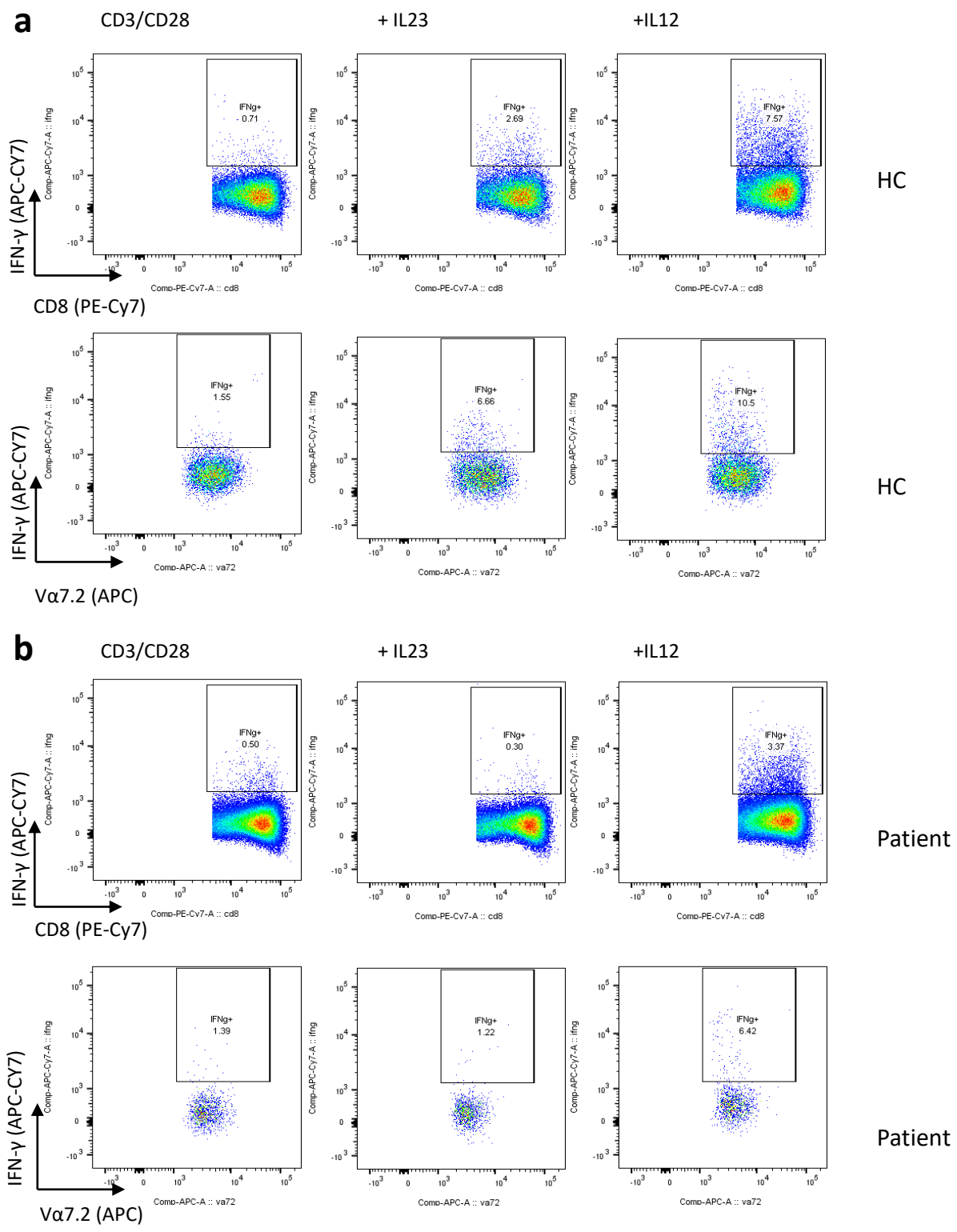
FigS6



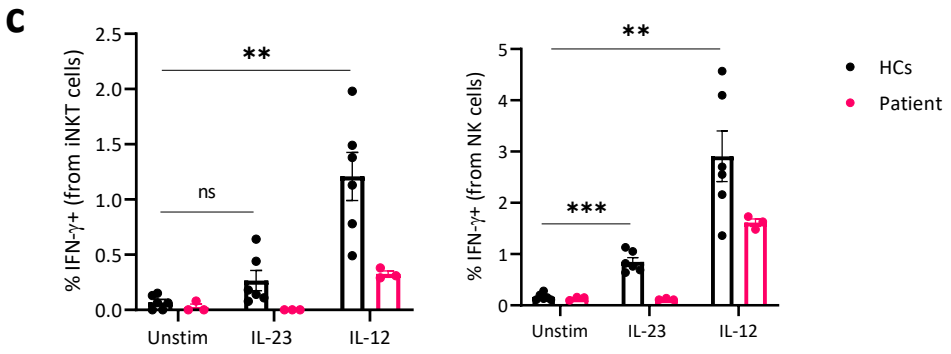
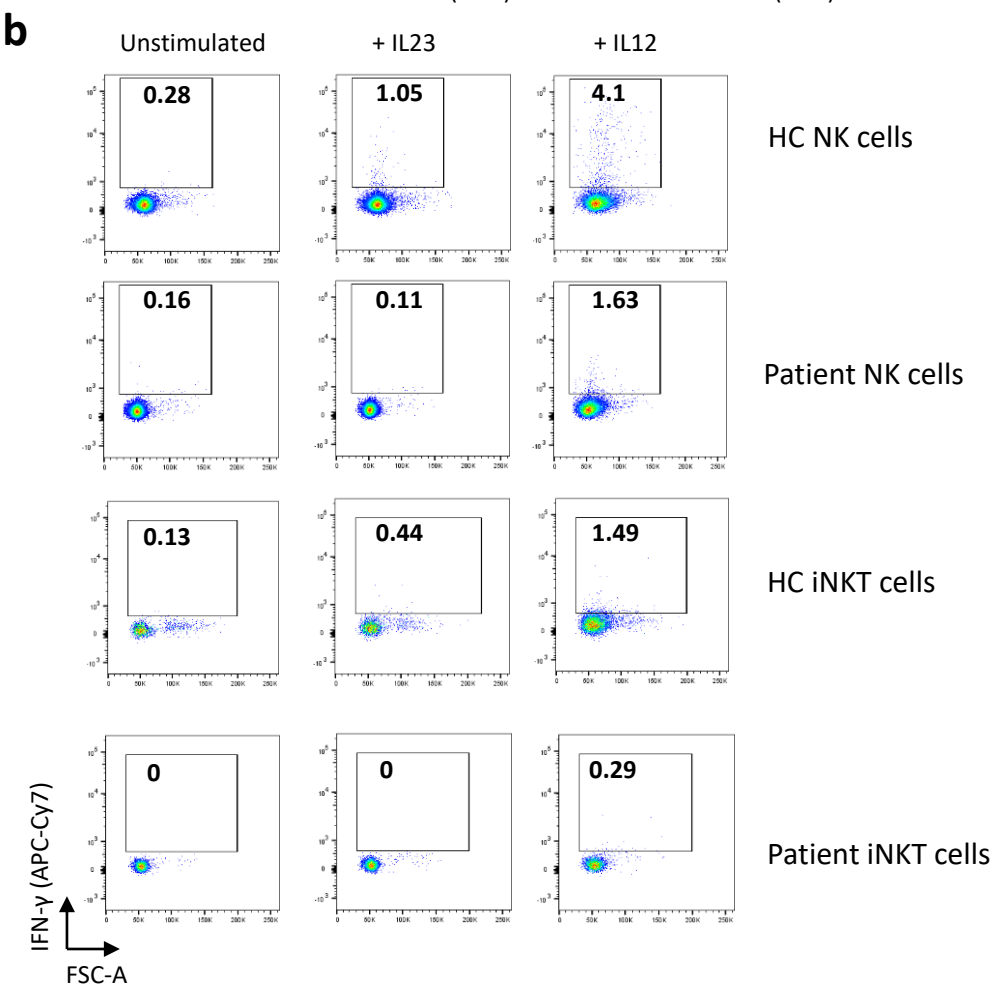
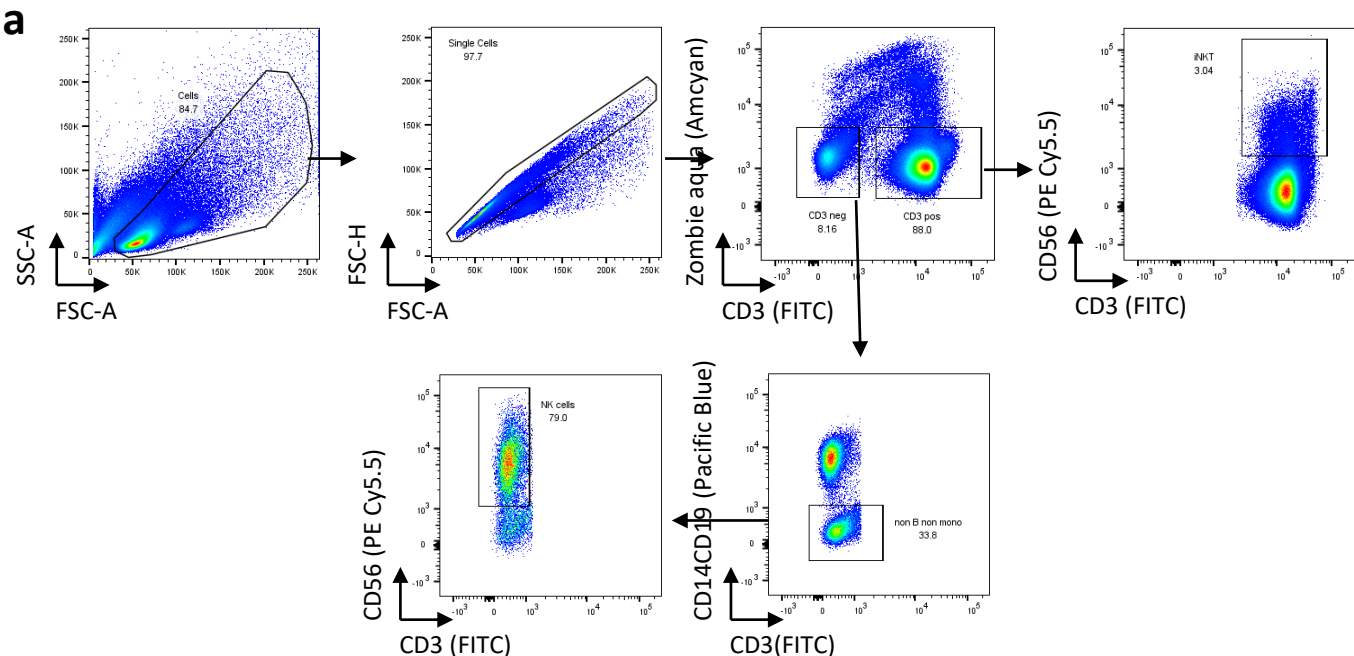
Patient (2 time points shown)



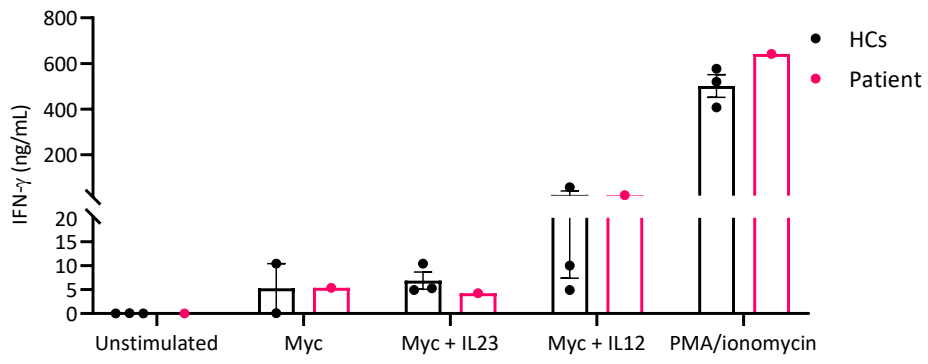
FigS7



FigS8



FigS9



FigS10