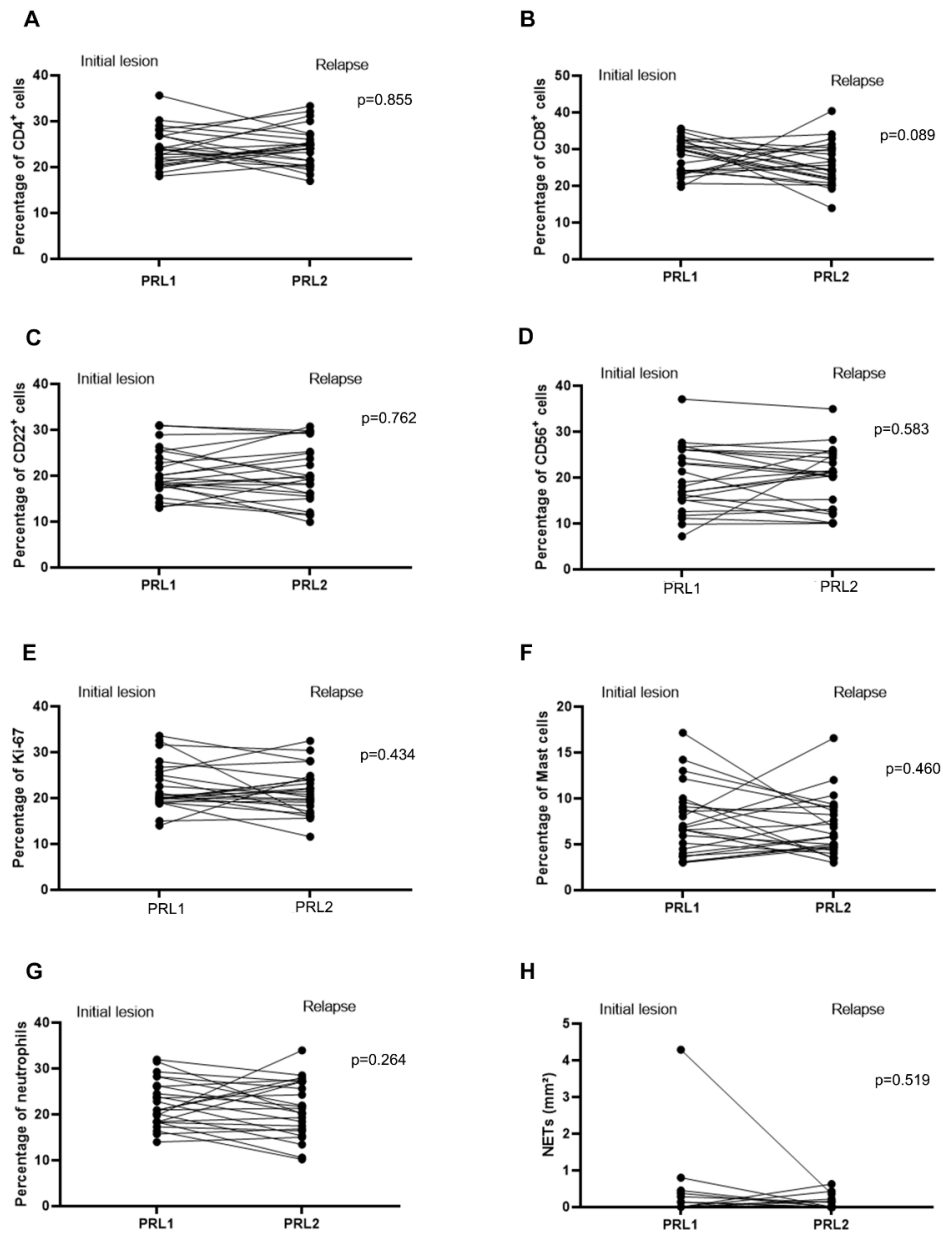
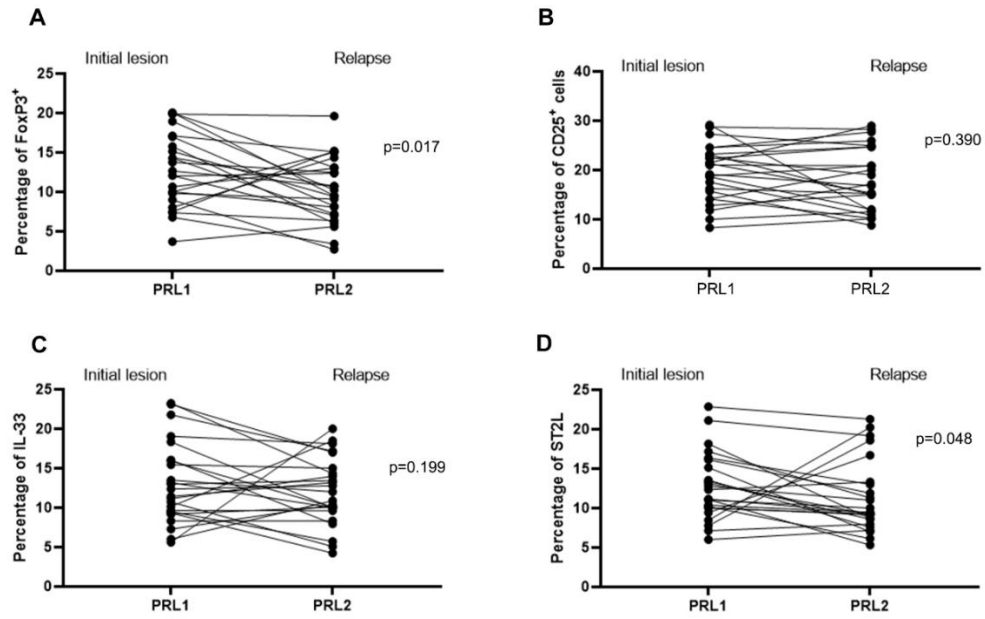


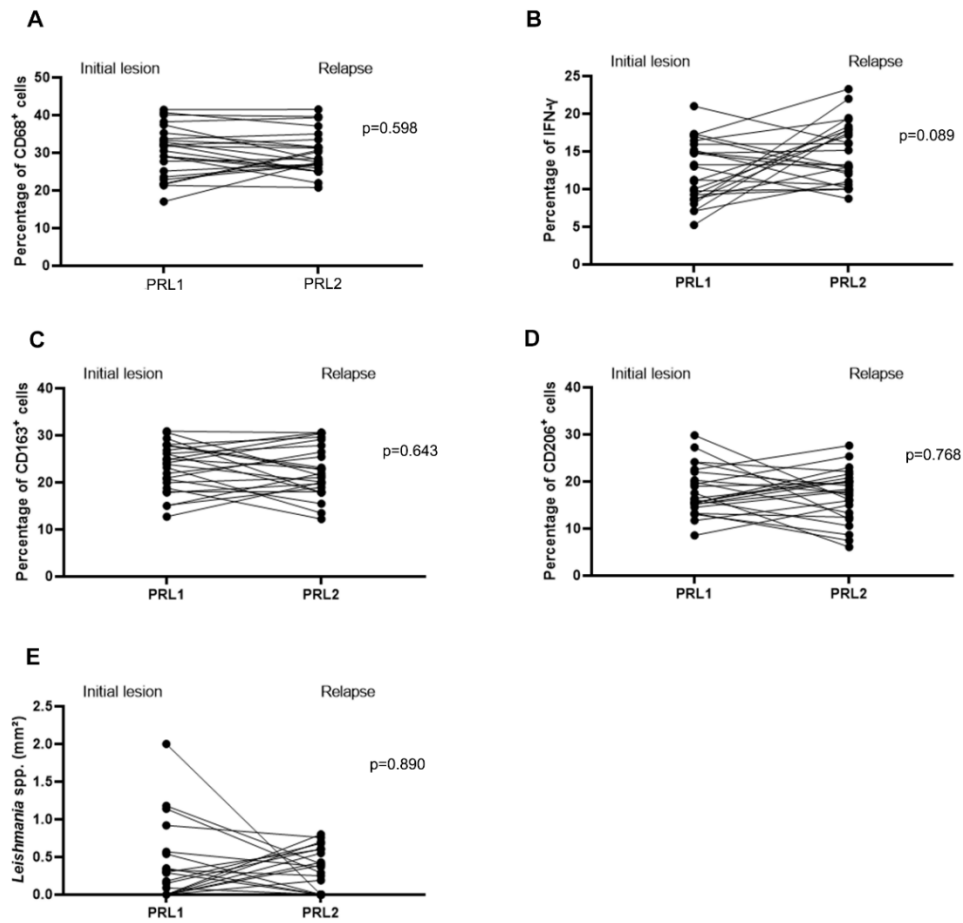
Comparison of PRL1 and PRL2 markers by Wilcoxon test.



Supplementary Figure S1- Percentage of (A) CD4⁺, (B) CD8⁺ (C) CD22⁺, (D) CD56⁺, (E) Ki-67, (F) Mast cells, (G) Neutrophils and (H) NETs in PRL patients. Each line corresponds to one patient. Wilcoxon test. Data represented as mean and SEM. P value ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. PRL1: non-responders to the specific treatment (initial lesion) and PRL2: non responders (relapse).



Supplementary Figure S2. Percentage of **(A)** FoxP3+, **(B)** CD25+ **(C)** IL-33 and **(D)** ST2L in PRL patients. Each line corresponds to one patient. Wilcoxon test. Data represented as mean and SEM. P value ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. PRL1: non-responders to the specific treatment (initial lesion) and PRL2: non-responders (relapse).



Supplementary Figure S3. Percentage of (A) CD68⁺, (B) IFN-γ (C) CD163⁺, (D) CD206⁺ and (E) *Leishmania* spp in PRL patients. Each line corresponds to one patient. Wilcoxon test. Data represented as mean and SEM. P value ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. PRL1: non-responders to the specific treatment (initial lesion) and PRL2: non-responders (relapse).