**Supplementary Table 1.** Pharmacological medications taken by patients in this study

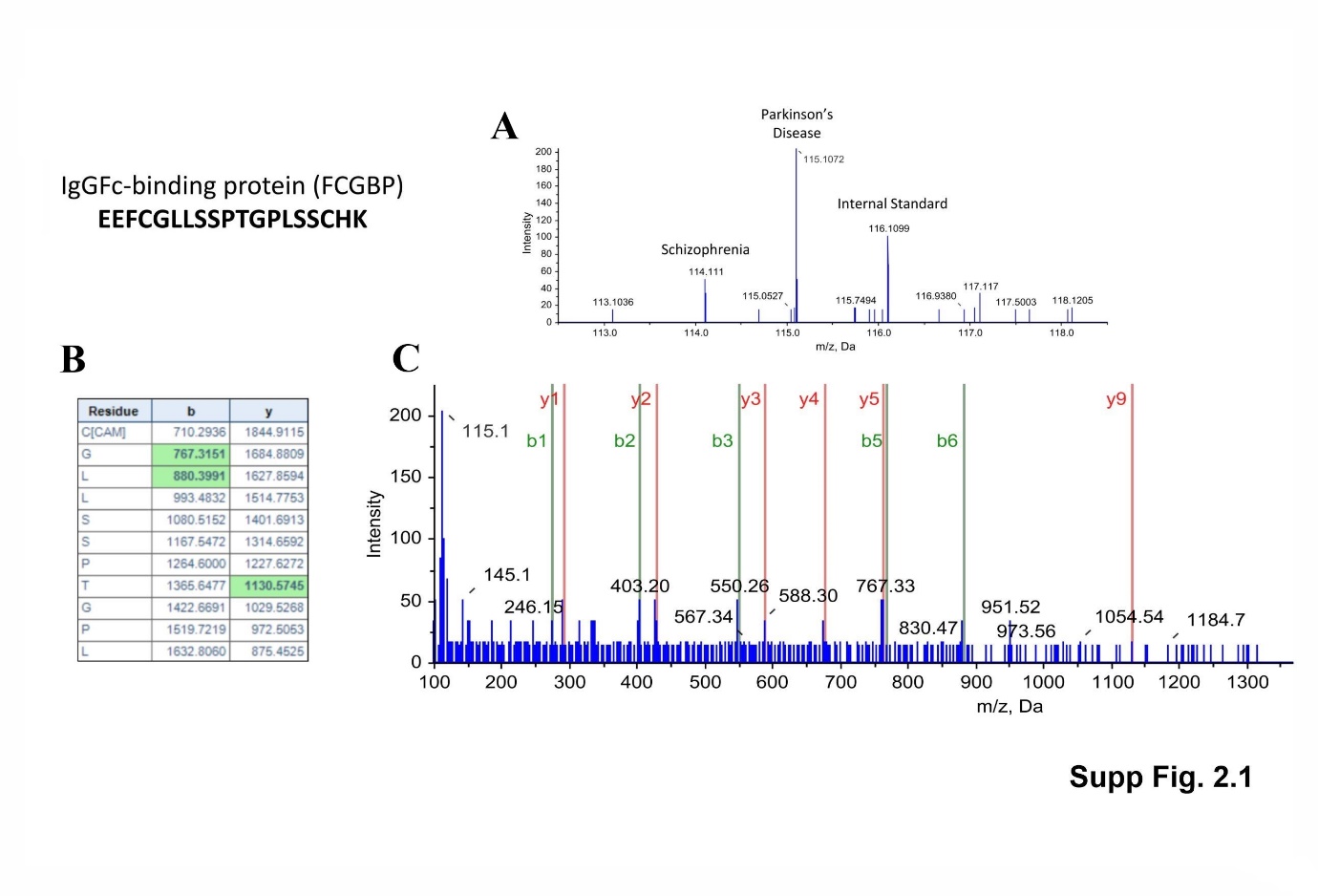
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Clinical phenotype** | **Pharmaco-therapy** | **Mechanism of action** | **No. of patients** |
| Parkinson’s disease | Levodopa  Carbidopa  Pramipexol | dopamine precursor  DOPA decarboxylase inhibitor  dopamine agonist | 13 |
| Parkinson’s disease | Levodopa  Carbidopa  Rasagiline  Ropinirole | dopamine precursor  DOPA decarboxylase inhibitor  prevents dopamine breakdown  stimulates post-synaptic D2 dopamine receptors | 4 |
| Parkinson’s disease | Levodopa  Carbidopa  Pramipexol  Entacapone | dopamine precursor  DOPA decarboxylase inhibitor  dopamine agonist  catechol o-methyl transferase inhibitor | 3 |
| Parkinson’s disease | Levodopa  Carbidopa  Rasagiline | dopamine precursor  DOPA decarboxylase inhibitor  Mono amine oxidase inhibitor | 5 |
| Parkinson’s disease | Levodopa  Carbidopa  Pramipexol  Ropinirole | dopamine precursor  DOPA decarboxylase inhibitor  dopamine agonist  stimulates post-synaptic D2 dopamine receptors | 2 |
| Parkinson’s disease | Levodopa  Carbidopa  Amantadine | dopamine precursor  DOPA decarboxylase inhibitor  NMDA receptor antagonist | 1 |
| Schizophrenia | Olanzapine  Resperidon | D2 receptor antagonist  D2 receptor antagonist | 2 |
| Schizophrenia | Olanzapine  Resperidon  Haloperidol | D2 receptor antagonist  D2 receptor antagonist  D2 receptor antagonist | 2 |

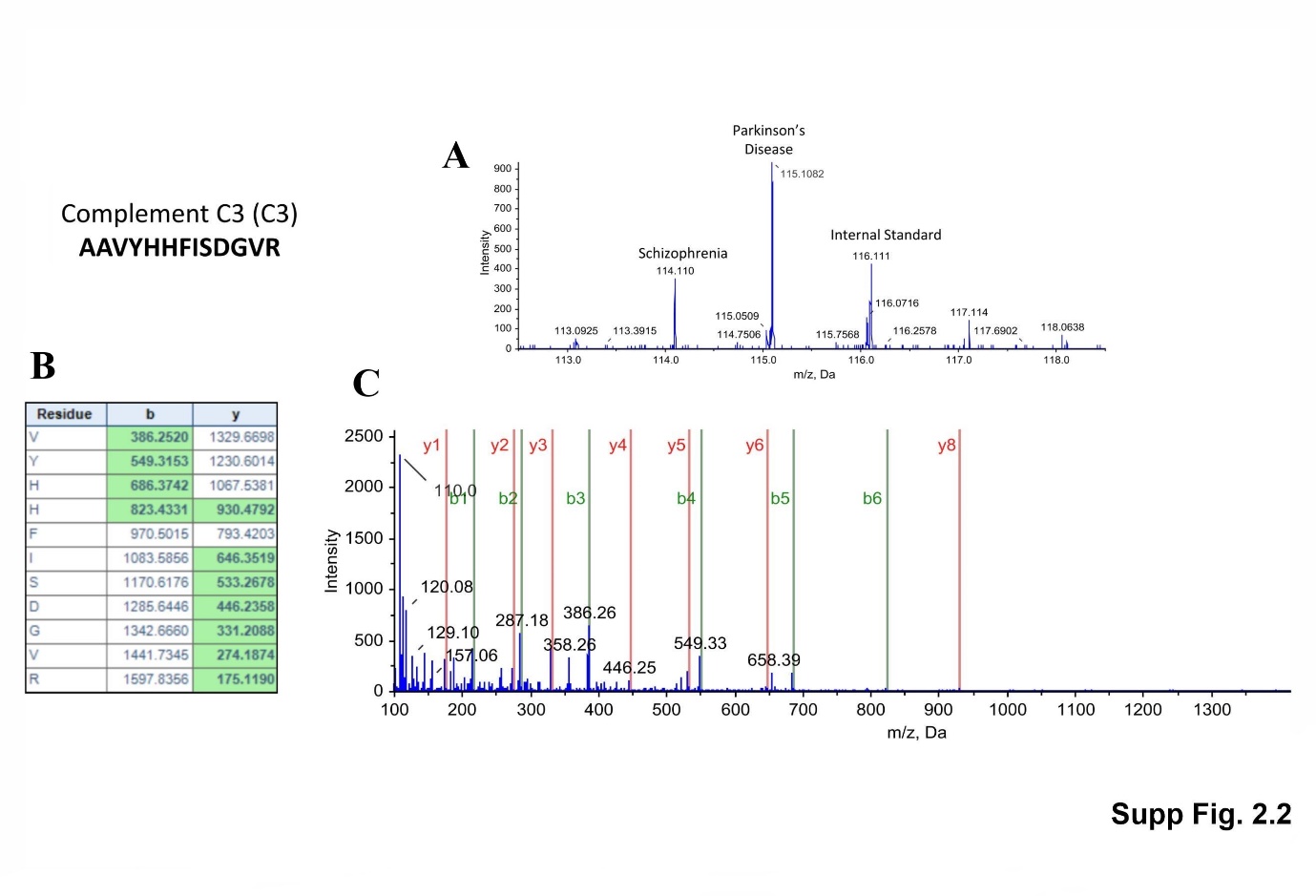
**Supplementary Figure 1**

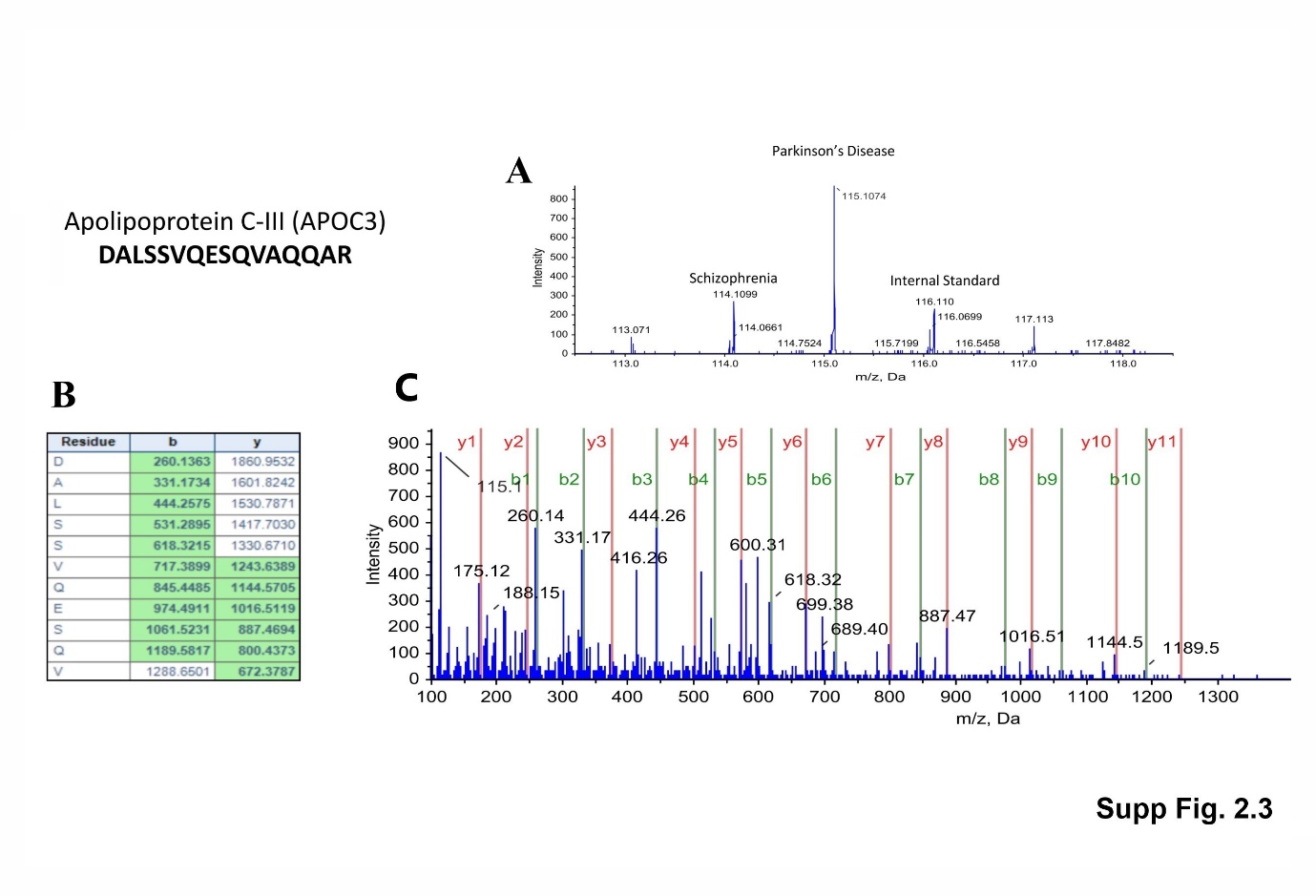
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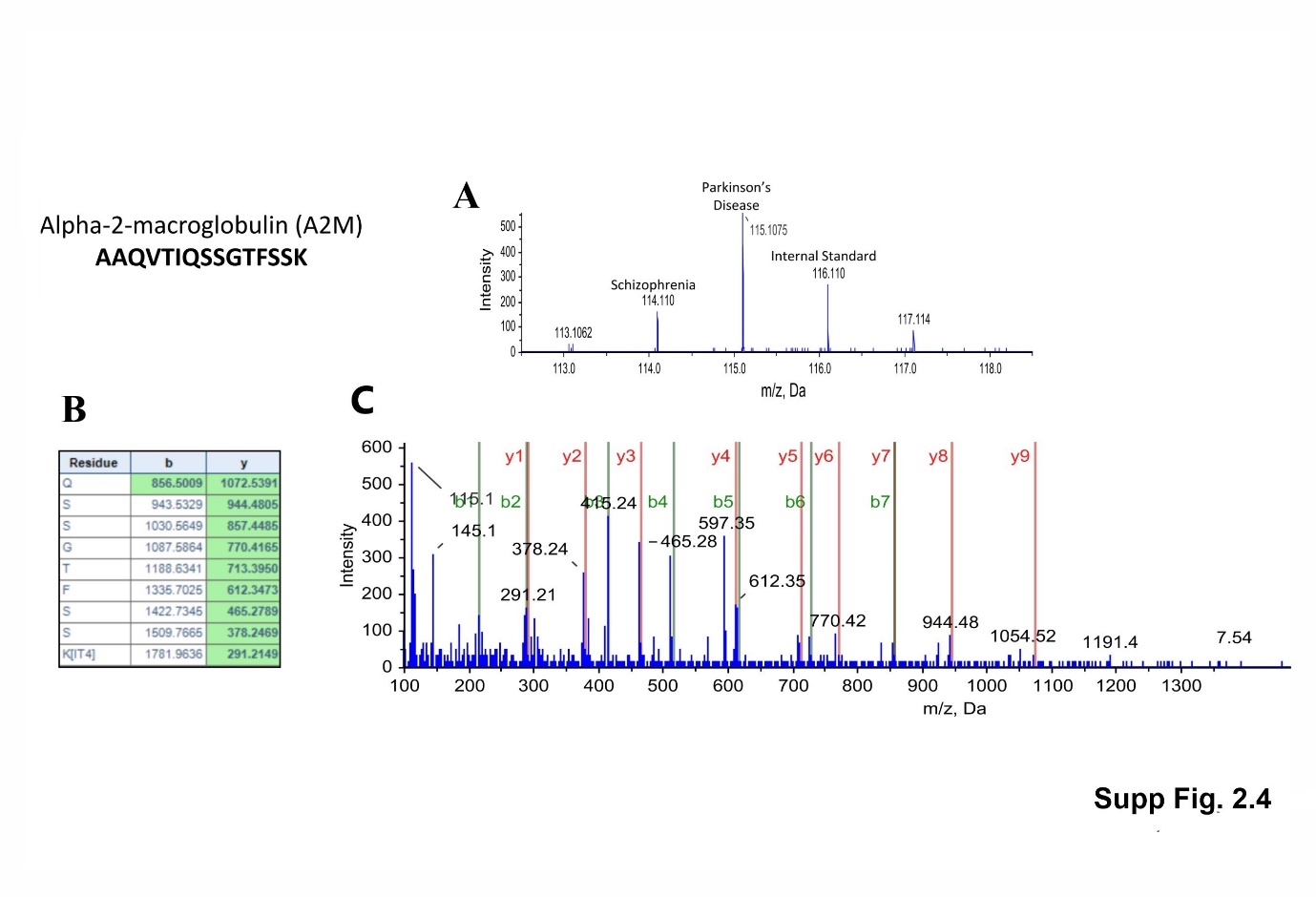
**Supplementary Figure 1** Pie chart showing protein profile based on abundance in CSF in each clinical phenotype. Light shade represents high abundance; medium shade represents moderate abundance, and dark shade represents low abundant proteins.

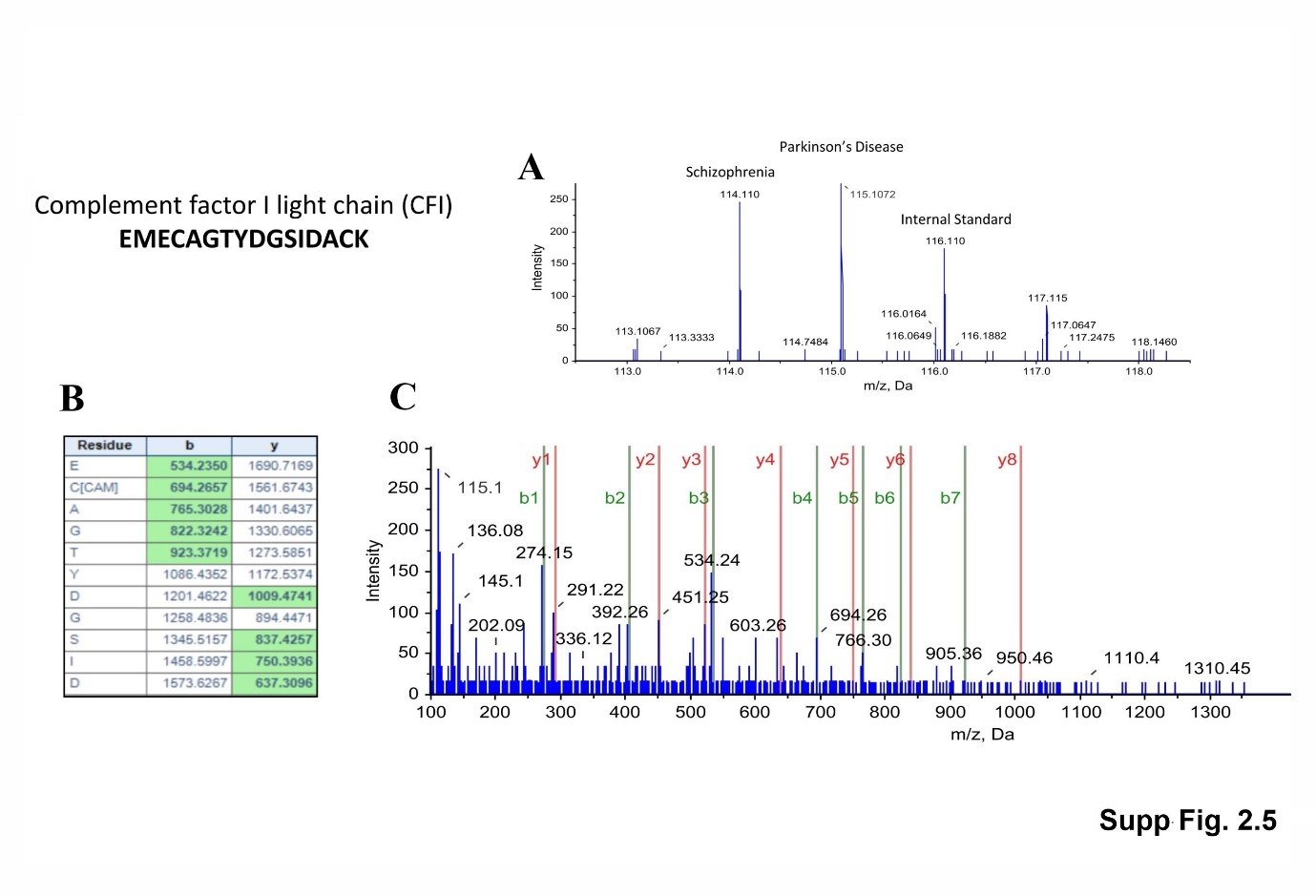
**Supplementary Figure 2**

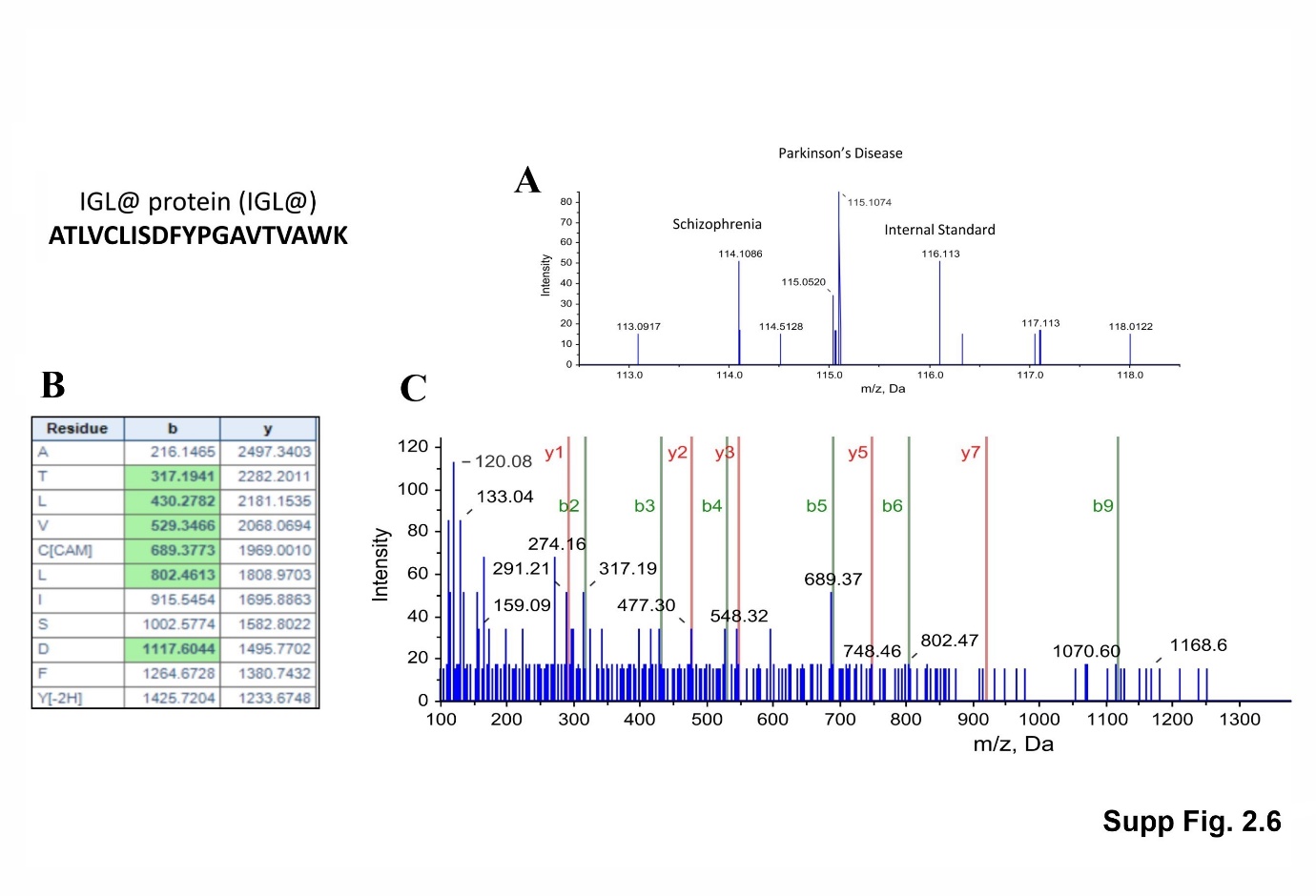


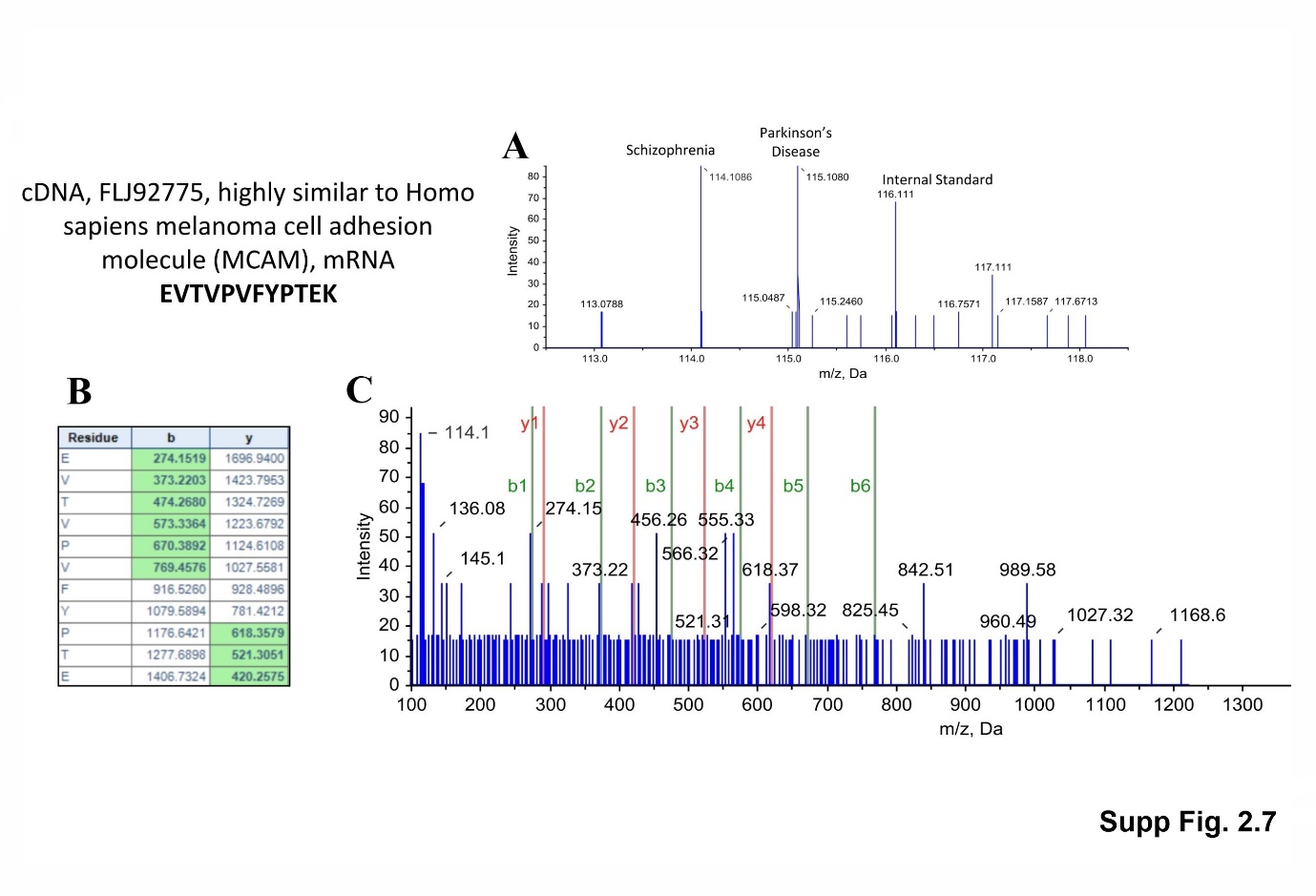


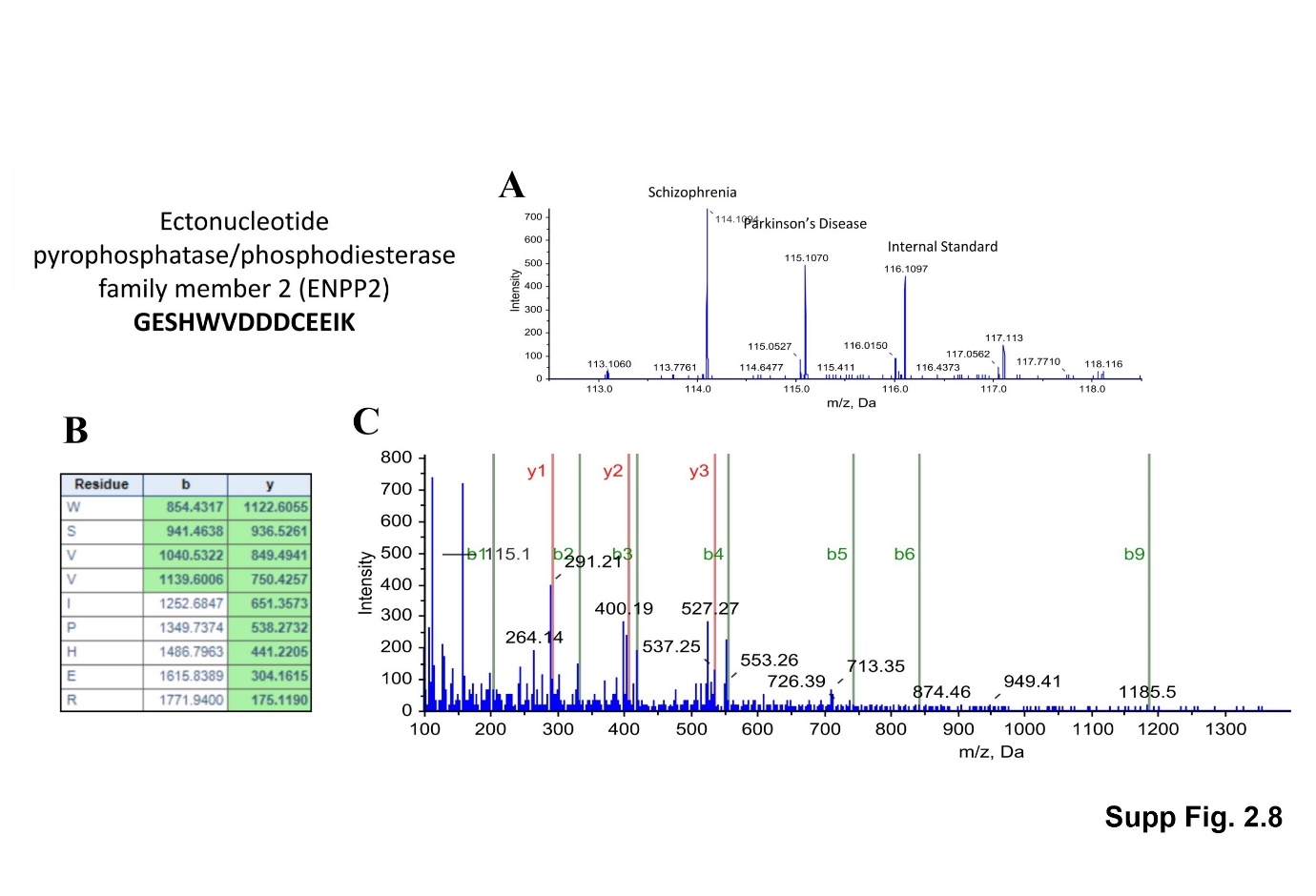


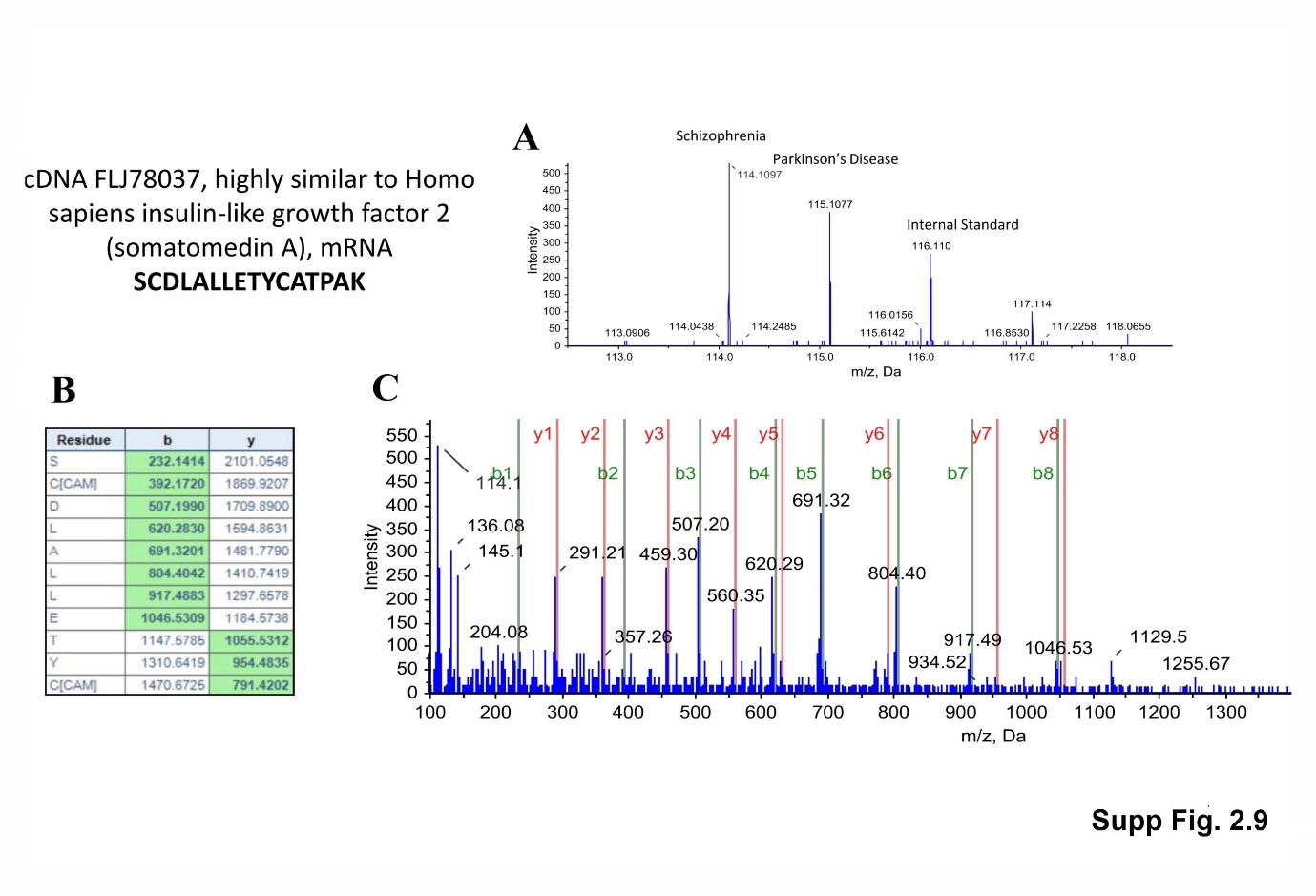


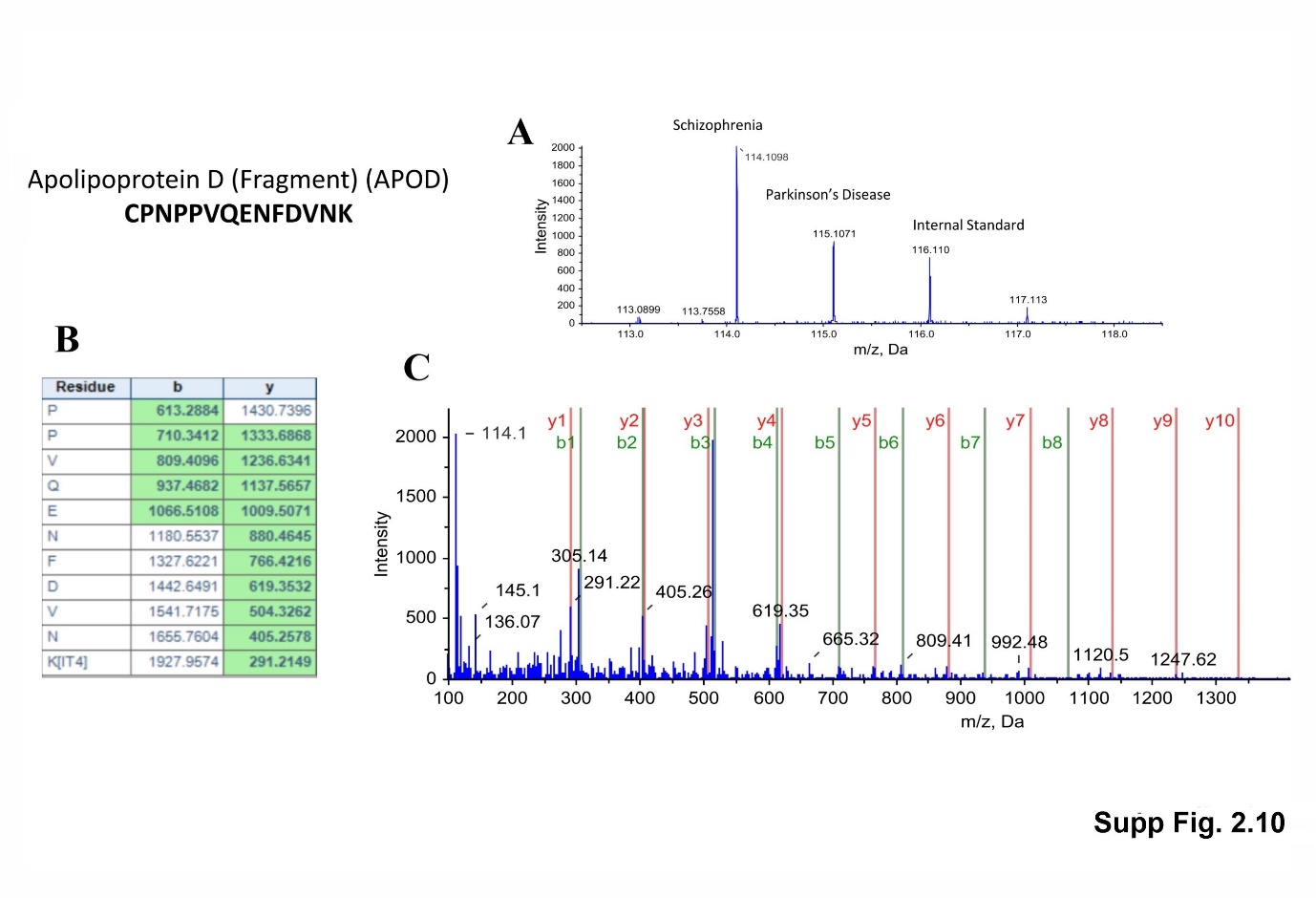












**Supplementary Figure 2** **(2.1–2.10)** Mass spectrometric results for the iTRAQ experiment with protein from CSF samples of patients with Schizophrenia and Parkinson’s disease. **(A)** Precursor peptide reporter ion peaks with differential intensities between clinical phenotypes of Schizophrenia and Parkinson’s disease; **(B)** m/z values for different b and y peptide ion pairs; **(C)** Mass spectra intensity plot for different b and y ions. The y1 peak represents the C-terminal Lysine or Arginine of the tryptic peptide. Subsequent y peaks have one addition amino acid in addition to the previous y peak, and the molecular mass difference identifies the extra amino acid. Similarly all the b fragment peptide ion peaks contain a common N terminal amino acid. Ion y1 and b1 are the smallest of them. The numerical subscript represents the number of amino acids in that fragment.