



Table shows Spearman's rank correlation coefficients. Apo: apoprotein, T-Cho: total cholesterol; HDL: high-density lipoprotein; LDL: low-density lipoprotein; TG: triglyceride; CRP:

C-reactive protein, Alb: serum albumin

Table S2. Associations of HDL, LDL, non-HDL, and LDL:HDL ratio (per 1-SD increase) with all-cause or CVD-related mortality

	HDL		LDL		non-HDL		LDL:HDL ratio	
	HR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> Value	HR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> Value	HR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> Value	HR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> Value
All-cause mortality								
Model 1	<b>0.84 (0.71 to 0.99)</b>	<b>0.04</b>	1.05 (0.91 to 1.21)	0.54	1.05 (0.91 to 1.21)	0.52	<b>1.19 (1.05 to 1.36)</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Model 2	<b>0.79 (0.67 to 0.95)</b>	<b>0.01</b>	1.04 (0.89 to 1.20)	0.64	1.05 (0.91 to 1.23)	0.50	<b>1.27 (1.10 to 1.46)</b>	<b>0.001</b>
Model 3	0.92 (0.76 to 1.11)	0.37	1.12 (0.95 to 1.31)	0.18	1.14 (0.97 to 1.34)	0.10	<b>1.22 (1.04 to 1.43)</b>	<b>0.02</b>
CVD-related mortality								
Model 1	0.79 (0.61 to 1.01)	0.06	1.11 (0.90 to 1.38)	0.32	1.12 (0.91 to 1.39)	0.30	<b>1.33 (1.11 to 1.60)</b>	<b>0.002</b>
Model 2	0.77 (0.59 to 1.01)	0.06	1.15 (0.92 to 1.43)	0.23	1.17 (0.94 to 1.47)	0.16	<b>1.43 (1.17 to 1.75)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Model 3	0.80 (0.60 to 1.07)	0.13	1.19 (0.94 to 1.50)	0.15	1.21 (0.96 to 1.53)	0.11	<b>1.46 (1.17 to 1.82)</b>	<b>0.001</b>

Model 1, Hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of each conventional lipid parameter (HDL, LDL, non-HDL, and LDL:HDL ratio), age, and sex were calculated using the forced entry method.

Model 2, HRs and 95% CIs of each conventional lipid parameter (HDL, LDL, non-HDL, and LDL:HDL ratio), age, sex, dialysis vintage, mean pre-dialysis SBP, dry weight, and mean intradialytic weight gain were calculated using the forced entry method.

Model 3, HRs and 95% CIs of each conventional lipid parameter (HDL, LDL, non-HDL, and LDL:HDL ratio), age, sex, dialysis vintage, mean pre dialysis SBP, dry weight, mean intradialytic weight gain, basal kidney disease, albumin, C-reactive protein, and statin use were calculated using the forced entry method.

HDL: high-density lipoprotein, LDL: low-density lipoprotein, SD: standard deviation, CVD: cardiovascular disease; SBP: systolic blood pressure.

Table S3. Association of HDL, LDL, non-HDL, and the LDL:HDL ratio (Quartile IV vs. I) with all-cause or CVD-related mortality

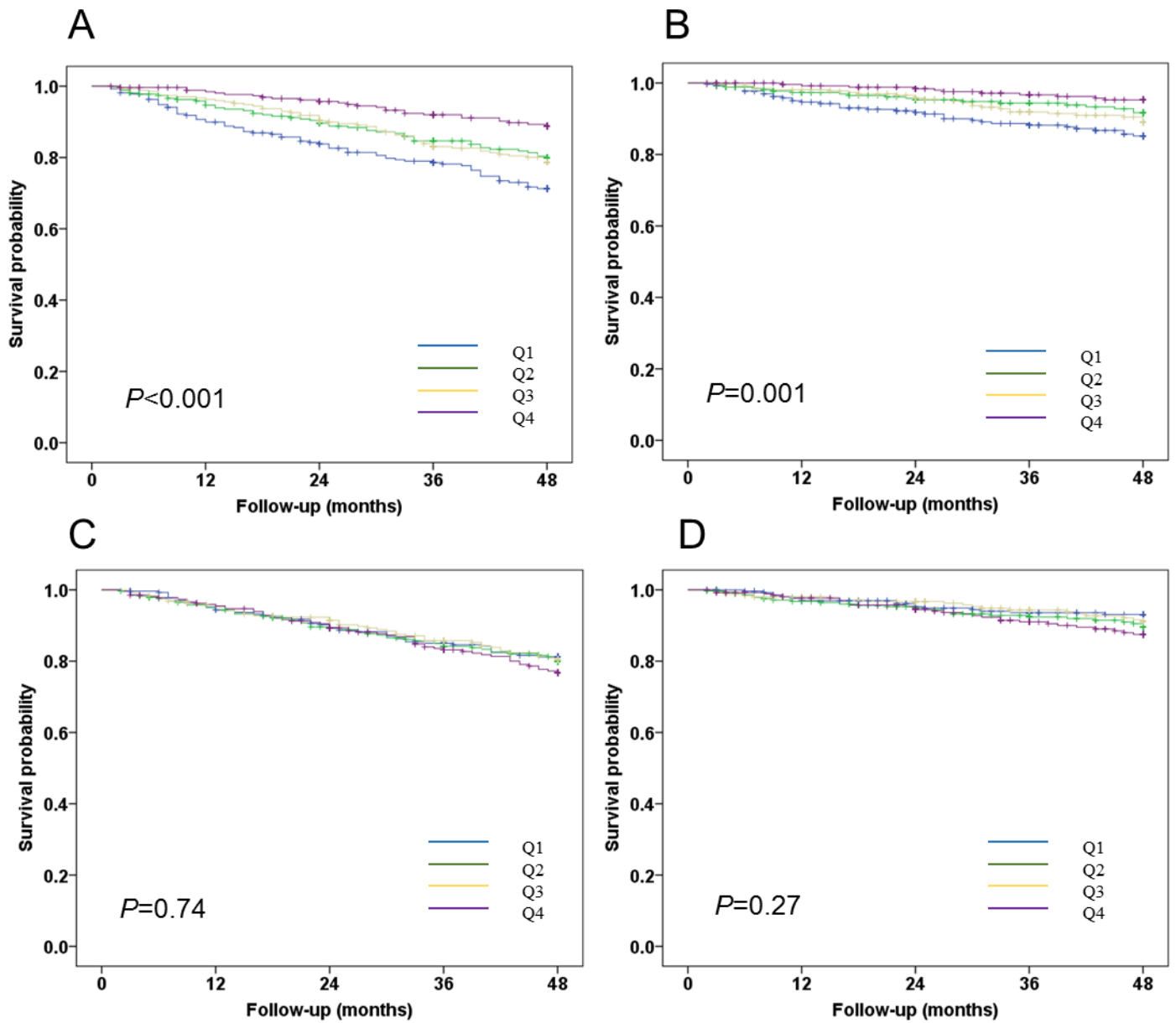
	HDL		LDL		non-HDL		LDL:HDL ratio	
	HR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> Value	HR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> Value	HR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> Value	HR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> Value
All-cause mortality								
Model 1	0.73 (0.49 to 1.10)	0.13	1.07 (0.72 to 1.60)	0.74	1.13 (0.76 to 1.69)	0.56	1.44 (0.96 to 2.16)	0.08
Model 2	<b>0.64 (0.42 to 0.98)</b>	<b>0.04</b>	0.99 (0.65 to 1.51)	0.96	1.14 (0.75 to 1.74)	0.55	1.51 (0.98 to 2.30)	0.06
Model 3	0.92 (0.58 to 1.49)	0.74	1.27 (0.81 to 1.99)	0.31	1.38 (0.88 to 2.16)	0.16	1.22 (0.78 to 1.92)	0.39
CVD-related mortality								
Model 1	0.73 (0.40 to 1.33)	0.30	1.31 (0.67 to 2.53)	0.43	1.62 (0.83 to 3.15)	0.16	<b>2.41 (1.22 to 4.77)</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Model 2	0.71 (0.37 to 1.35)	0.29	1.41 (0.70 to 2.82)	0.33	1.80 (0.89 to 3.63)	0.10	<b>2.55 (1.25 to 5.17)</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Model 3	0.81 (0.40 to 1.62)	0.55	1.52 (0.73 to 3.16)	0.27	1.91 (0.92 to 3.95)	0.08	<b>2.43 (1.18 to 5.01)</b>	<b>0.02</b>

Model 1, Hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of each conventional lipid parameter (HDL, LDL, non-HDL, and LDL:HDL ratio), age, and sex were calculated using the forced entry method.

Model 2, HRs and 95% CIs of each conventional lipid parameter (HDL, LDL, non-HDL, and LDL:HDL ratio), age, sex, dialysis vintage, mean pre-dialysis SBP, dry weight, and mean intradialytic weight gain were calculated using the forced entry method.

Model 3, HRs and 95% CIs of each conventional lipid parameter (HDL, LDL, non-HDL, and LDL:HDL ratio), age, sex, dialysis vintage, mean pre dialysis SBP, dry weight, mean intradialytic weight gain, basal kidney disease, albumin, C-reactive protein, and statin use were calculated using the forced entry method.

HDL: high-density lipoprotein, LDL: low-density lipoprotein, CVD: cardiovascular disease; SBP: systolic blood pressure;



**Figure S1. All-cause and cardiovascular disease-related mortality-free survival curves according to apo A-1 and apo B quartiles**

Fig. S1-A and S1-B show all-cause and cardiovascular disease (CVD)-related mortality-free survival curves, respectively, according to apo A-1 quartiles ( $P < 0.001$  and  $P = 0.001$ , respectively). Fig. S1-C and S1-D show all-cause and CVD-related mortality-free survival curves, respectively, according to apo B quartiles ( $P = 0.74$  and  $P = 0.27$ , respectively).