Supplemental material:

Suppl. Table 1: Associations of serum uromodulin with kidney failure and major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) with mortality and/or kidney failure/MACE as the competing risks

	Events	Univariable	Model 1[a]	Model 2[b]	Model 3[c]
Kidney failure					
Q1 (≤55.6)	229/5143	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Q2 (>55.6-83.4)		0.57 (0.42-0.77)	0.54 (0.40-0.73)	0.72 (0.52-1.00)	0.74 (0.53-1.02)
Q3 (>83.4-125.3)		0.35 (0.24-0.50)	0.34 (0.23-0.49)	0.68 (0.46-1.01)	0.72 (0.47-1.10)
Q4 (>125.3)		0.08 (0.04-0.17)	0.07 (0.03-0.14)	0.27 (0.12-0.60)	0.28 (0.13-0.60)
MACE					
Q1 (≤55.6)	417/5143	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Q2 (>55.6-83.4)		0.90 (0.76-1.06)	0.95 (0.80-1.13)	0.92 (0.77-1.10)	0.96 (0.81-1.16)
Q3 (>83.4-125.3)		0.69 (0.58-0.83)	0.76 (0.63-0.92)	0.75 (0.62-0.92)	0.79 (0.65-0.97)
Q4 (>125.3)		0.57 (0.46-0.69)	0.69 (0.56-0.85)	0.69 (0.55-0.87)	0.80 (0.64-1.01)

Results are presented as subdistribution hazard ratios with 95%-confidence intervals given in parentheses. Major cardiovascular event (MACE) is defined as a composite of fatal cardiovascular event, non-fatal myocardial infarction or non-fatal stroke or incident peripheral vascular disease. Abbreviations: HR=hazard ratio; Q=quartile; eGFR=estimated glomerular filtration rate; uACR=urinary albumin/creatinine-ratio; RF=risk factors. Serum uromodulin ranges of each quartile presented in ng/ml.
[a] adjusted for age, sex, body-mass-index
[b] Model 1 + eGFR & uACR
[c] Model 2 + prevalent cardiovascular disease, diabetes and hypertension at baseline, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, serum high and low density lipoprotein concentration, serum C-reactive protein and phosphorus concentration, prescription of diuretics, lipid and blood pressure lowering medication