Supplemental table 1: additional matched cohorts based on different propensity score models

Variables used to derive the propensity score (The 1st model is the one presented in the article)	Number of CS-RASB: RASB matched	Overlap with presented matched cohort	CS Benefits in those with initial eGFR <50 mL/min/1.73m^2	CS benefits greater with high proteinuria	CS benefits greater with M1,E1,S1, T1*
Gender, initial age, GFR and proteinuria, immunosuppression prior to the biopsy, MEST score, any crescents, any necrosis, time-average proteinuria and blood pressure (before the start of immunosuppression for the treated group), Time-average blood pressure medication, proportion of the follow-up under RASB, use of fish oil.	184:184	-	yes	yes	No
Gender, initial age and eGFR ~~proteinuria~~, **Caucasian ethnicity**, immunosuppression prior to the biopsy, **Prior use of RASB,** MEST score, any crescents, any necrosis, time-average proteinuria and blood pressure (before the start of immunosuppression for the treated group), **maximal proteinuria prior to CS**, time-average blood pressure medication, ~~proportion of the follow-up under RASB,~~ use of fish oil.	164:164	64%	yes	yes	CS benefits greater in the presence of S1 as opposed to S0
Gender, initial eGFR ~~age~~, ~~proteinuria~~, **Caucasian ethnicity** immunosuppression prior to the biopsy, MEST score, any crescents, any necrosis, time-average proteinuria and blood pressure (before the start of immunosuppression for the treated group), **maximal proteinuria prior to CS** Time-average blood pressure medication, proportion of the follow-up under RASB, use of fish oil.	152:152	73%	yes	yes	CS benefits greater in the presence of M1 as opposed to M0

Legend: ***Using interaction studies