

## **SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT**

CKD is a strong risk factor for thrombosis. Previously, animal studies have shown that uremic solutes mediate this event through the activation of Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor (AHR) and tissue factor (TF), thus, defining a uremic thrombosis axis. In this study, its human relevance is examined using data collected from two distinct clinical trials. In line with the animal studies, the analysis on 850 sera samples showed a significant correlation of a set of uremic solutes, AHR and TF activities with the thrombotic events. This human validation supports further studies to explore this novel axis as a uremic thrombosis biomarker and to test its contribution in other diseases characterized by thrombosis.