Table S1. Equations for estimating GFR

| eGFRcys ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $66.8 \times$ cystatin $\mathrm{C}^{-1.30}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{eGFR}_{\text {MDRD }}{ }^{\text {b }}$ | $175 \mathrm{x} \mathrm{S}_{\text {cr }}{ }^{-1.154} \mathrm{x} \mathrm{age}{ }^{-0.203} \times 0.742$ [if female] $\times 1.272[i f$ black] |
| eGFR ${ }_{\text {CKD-EPI }}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | $141 \mathrm{xmin}\left(\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{cr}} / \mathrm{k}, 1\right)^{\alpha} \times \max \left(\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{cr}} / \mathrm{k}, 1\right)^{-1.209} \times 0.993^{\text {age }} \times 1.018[\mathrm{f}$ female] $\times 1.159[\mathrm{f}$ black] |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ GFR estimated with Rules equation of 2006. |  |
| ${ }^{\text {b }}$ GFR estimated by the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease equation |  |
| ${ }^{\text {c }}$ GFR estimated by the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology equation |  |
| $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{cr}}$ is serum c min indicates | atinine, $k$ is 0.7 for females and 0.9 for males, $\alpha$ is -0.329 for females and -0.411 for males, minimum of $\mathrm{Scr} / \mathrm{k}$, and max indicates the maximum of Scr/k |

Table S2. Study population characteristics of included persons in the RENIS-T6 cohort compared to those not included (but eligible) from the sixth Tromsø Study (Tromsø 6) ${ }^{\text {a }}$

|  |  | Not included <br> $(\mathrm{n}=1198)$ | P-value ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(\mathrm{n}=1627)$ |  |  |  |

[^0]
[^0]:    Values are mean ( $95 \% \mathrm{Cl}$ ) or median (IQR), weighted according to the age- and sex-stratification of RENIS-T6.
    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Study population characteristics measured at Troms $\varnothing 6$ (non-fasting and ahead of RENIS-T6).
    ${ }^{\mathrm{b}} \mathrm{P}$-value for difference between included versus not included persons in age- and sex-adjusted multiple linear regression for mean values, quantile regression for median values and by chi-square in case of categorical variables.
    ${ }^{\text {c }}$ The sex difference between included versus not included persons is because participants were included stratified by gender.
    ${ }^{d}$ GFR estimated with the recalibrated four-variable Modification of Diet in Renal Disease Study equation.
    ${ }^{e}$ Values are the median (IQR)
    ${ }^{f} 60$ and 65 persons with missing information on exercise for those included and those not included, respectively.
    ${ }^{9}$ Easy exercise; without becoming breathless or sweaty.
    ${ }^{\text {h }}$ Hard exercise; becoming breathless and sweaty, or exhausted.

