

Supplemental File.

Materials and Methods:

High sensitive C-reactive protein (CRP) was measured in sera by immunoturbidimetric assay on a Roche 902 automated clinical chemistry analyzer at URM Clinical Labs. Inter-assay coefficient of variation was <1.9-6.2%. Elevated CRP was defined as ≥ 3 mg/L.

Statistical Methods:

The difference between estimating equations that incorporate CysC and the measured iohexol GFR were calculated at baseline and day 100 for each patient. The mean difference between these values was compared between patients with an elevated CRP and a normal CRP level. Comparisons were conducted at baseline and at day 100 separately using a 2-sample t-test.

Results:

Thirty-four of 50 patients (68%) had a CRP measured at baseline and 15 (44%) were ≥ 3 mg/L. At day 100, 27 of 35 patients (77%) had a CRP measured and 9 (33%) were elevated (Table 1).

Table 1. CRP values at baseline and approximately day 100. Values reported in mg/L.

	Baseline	Day 100
	Mean \pm SD	Mean \pm SD
Entire cohort	7.8 \pm 15.5	4.5 \pm 6.5
Normal CRP	1.3 \pm 0.9	1.02 \pm 0.8
Elevated CRP	16.9 \pm 20.9	11.4 \pm 7.5

We compared the mean difference between the Inker CKD-EPI CysC eGFR as well as CKD-EPI Cr-CysC eGFR equations with iGFR based on CRP group, normal vs. elevated, and found no significant differences at baseline ($p=0.49$; $p= 0.38$ respectively) and day 100 ($p=0.44$; $p=0.60$ respectively).