

Online Supplementary Material for Ford et al., “Use of Compartmental Modeling and Retinol Isotope Dilution to Determine Vitamin A Stores in Young People with Sickle Cell Disease Before and After Vitamin A Supplementation”

Supplemental Methods

Adjusting plasma retinol fraction of dose

To obtain the most representative central tendency for the group composite data on FD_p for modeling, we adjusted (normalized) each individual's values for FD_p in samples collected later than 3 d postdosing based on their position relative to the geometric mean at 3 d. Specifically, for each subject, we calculated a 3 d ratio using the equation:

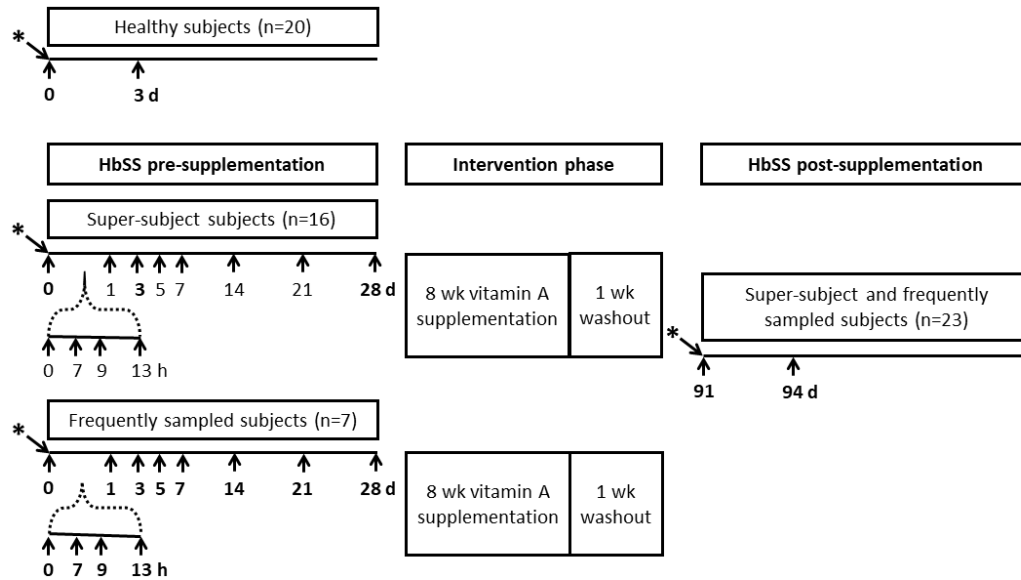
$$3 \text{ d ratio}_{(i)} = \text{geometric mean } FD_p \text{ at 3 d} / FD_{p(i)} \text{ at 3 d}$$

where i is the i^{th} subject. Then, we multiplied each subject's FD_p at post-3 d times by the 3 d ratio using the equation:

$$\text{Adjusted } FD_{p(i)} = 3 \text{ d ratio}_{(i)} \times \text{post-3 d } FD_{p(i)}$$

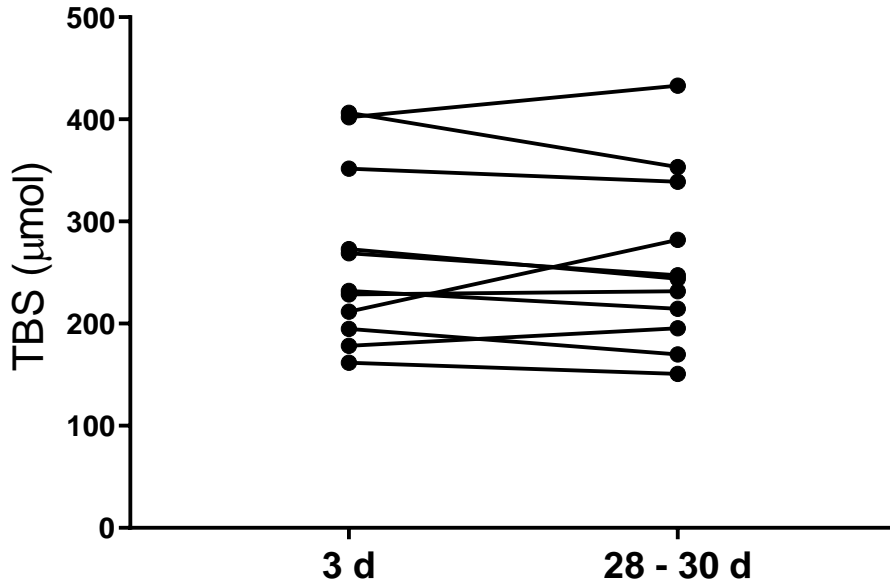
The composite super-subject dataset was defined as the geometric mean FD_p at each time, including adjusted FD_p values at all sampling times after 3 d.

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Supplemental Figure 1 Study design and blood sampling schedule. Healthy subjects were sampled at baseline and 3 d after dosing; SCD-HbSS super-subject participants were sampled before supplementation at baseline and at 3 d after dosing and at one additional time; after the intervention phase, they were sampled at baseline and 3 d post-dose; frequently sampled subjects were sampled at all times indicated from 0 to 28 d post-dose. The asterisk (*) represents the time that the oral [¹³C₁₀]retinyl acetate dose was administered; times indicated in bold show when blood samples were collected from all subjects in the specified group. SCD-HbSS, sickle cell disease hemoglobin SS type.

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Supplemental Figure 2 Paired predictions for TBS calculated by RID at 3 d and at later times for a subgroup (n=11) of young people with SCD-HbSS before supplementation. Symbols show TBS predicted for individual subjects and lines indicate their paired predictions at the 2 times. Later times were 28 d for 8 subjects and 29 or 30 d for 2 others. Values were calculated using Equation 1 (see Methods) with group values for the equation’s composite coefficient FaS calculated by modeling the super-subject dataset along with each subject’s SA_p at the corresponding time. Model-predicted values for FaS used in these calculations were 2.40 at 3 d (n=11), 0.622 at 28 d (n=9), 0.618 at 29 d (n=1), and 0.614 at 30 d (n=1). Based on paired comparisons, TBS predictions were not significantly different at 3 d versus the later times. The geometric mean TBS for this subgroup of SCD-HbSS subjects was 252 µmol (range, 162–406 µmol) at 3 d and 248 µmol (range, 151–433 µmol) at 28 d. RID, retinol isotope dilution; SA_p , retinol specific activity in plasma; SCD-HbSS, sickle cell disease hemoglobin SS type; TBS, vitamin A total body stores.

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| | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | 0.383482966 | 0.043957318 | |
| | 0.529109414 | 0.06960207 | |
| | 1.042291763 | 0.070569 | |
| 105 | | | FSD=0.025 |
| | 2.998148553 | 0.014841528 | |
| 105 | | | FSD=0.05 |
| | 5.033566367 | 0.009483225 | |
| | 7.023935806 | 0.007910541 | |
| | 14.16594578 | 0.004449613 | |
| | 21.44515146 | 0.004123146 | |
| | 28.32947454 | 0.004377299 | |

CC COMPARTMENT SIMULATIONS

| | | |
|-----|-----|----|
| 104 | 0.0 | |
| 2 | 0.1 | 50 |
| 2 | 1.0 | 23 |
| 2 | 10 | 7 |
| 105 | 0.0 | |
| 2 | 0.1 | 50 |
| 2 | 1.0 | 23 |
| 2 | 10 | 7 |
| 106 | 0.0 | |
| 2 | 0.1 | 50 |
| 2 | 1.0 | 23 |
| 2 | 10 | 7 |
| 107 | 0.0 | |
| 2 | 0.1 | 50 |
| 2 | 1.0 | 23 |
| 2 | 10 | 7 |
| 114 | 0.0 | |
| 2 | 0.1 | 50 |
| 2 | 1.0 | 23 |
| 2 | 10 | 7 |
| 115 | 0.0 | |
| 2 | 0.1 | 50 |
| 2 | 1.0 | 23 |
| 2 | 10 | 7 |
| 116 | 0.0 | |
| 2 | 0.1 | 50 |
| 2 | 1.0 | 23 |
| 2 | 10 | 7 |
| 117 | 0.0 | |
| 2 | 0.1 | 50 |
| 2 | 1.0 | 23 |
| 2 | 10 | 7 |

CC S FOR COMP 6 + 7
125G (25)

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$$XG(25) = (F(5) / F(15)) / ((F(6) + F(7)) / (F(16) + F(17)))$$

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| | 1.0 | |
| 2 | 0.5 | 18 |
| 2 | 1.0 | 18 |
| 2 | 10 | 7 |

CC Fa*S

126G(26)

$$XG(26) = (F(6) + F(7)) * G(25)$$

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| | 1.0 | |
| 2 | 0.5 | 18 |
| 2 | 1.0 | 18 |
| 2 | 10 | 7 |