Figure S1

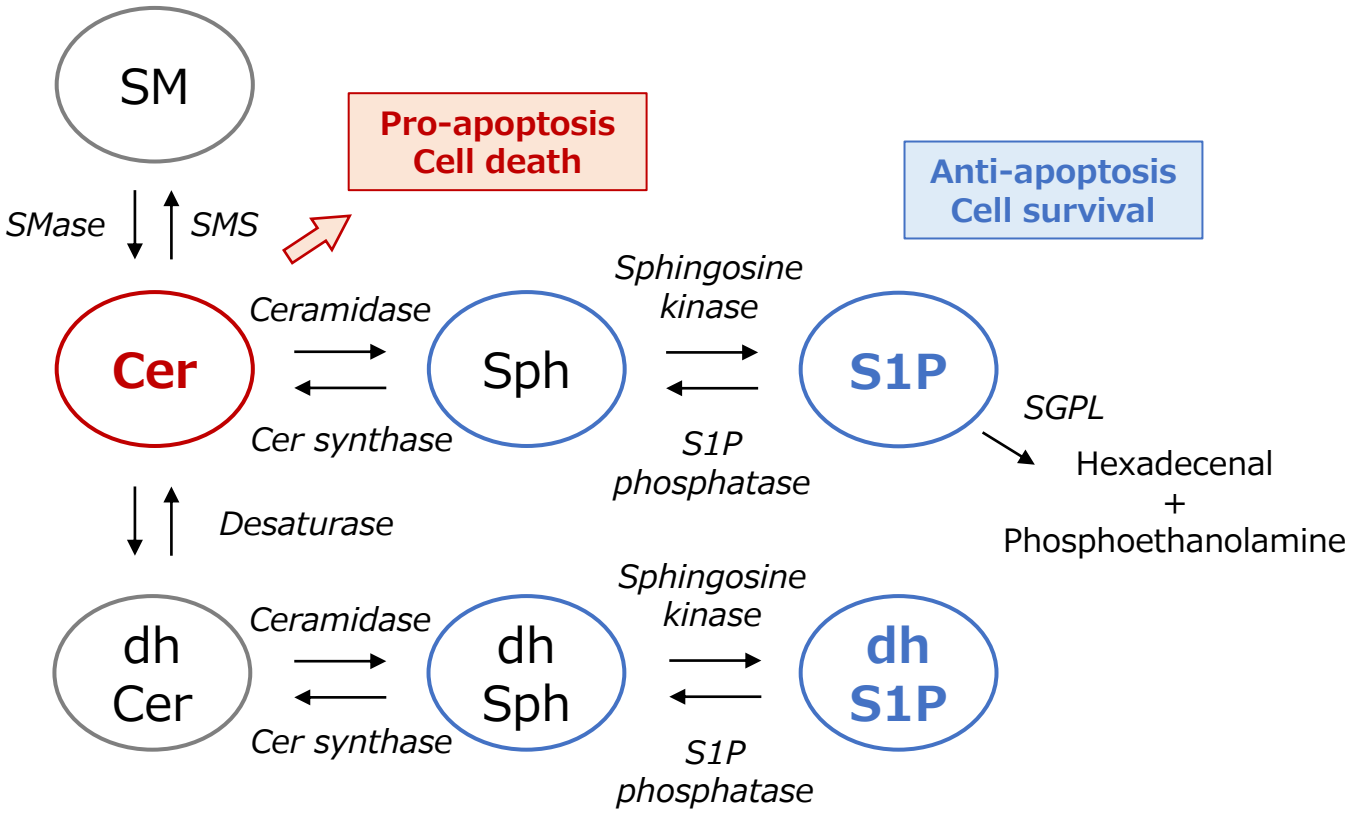
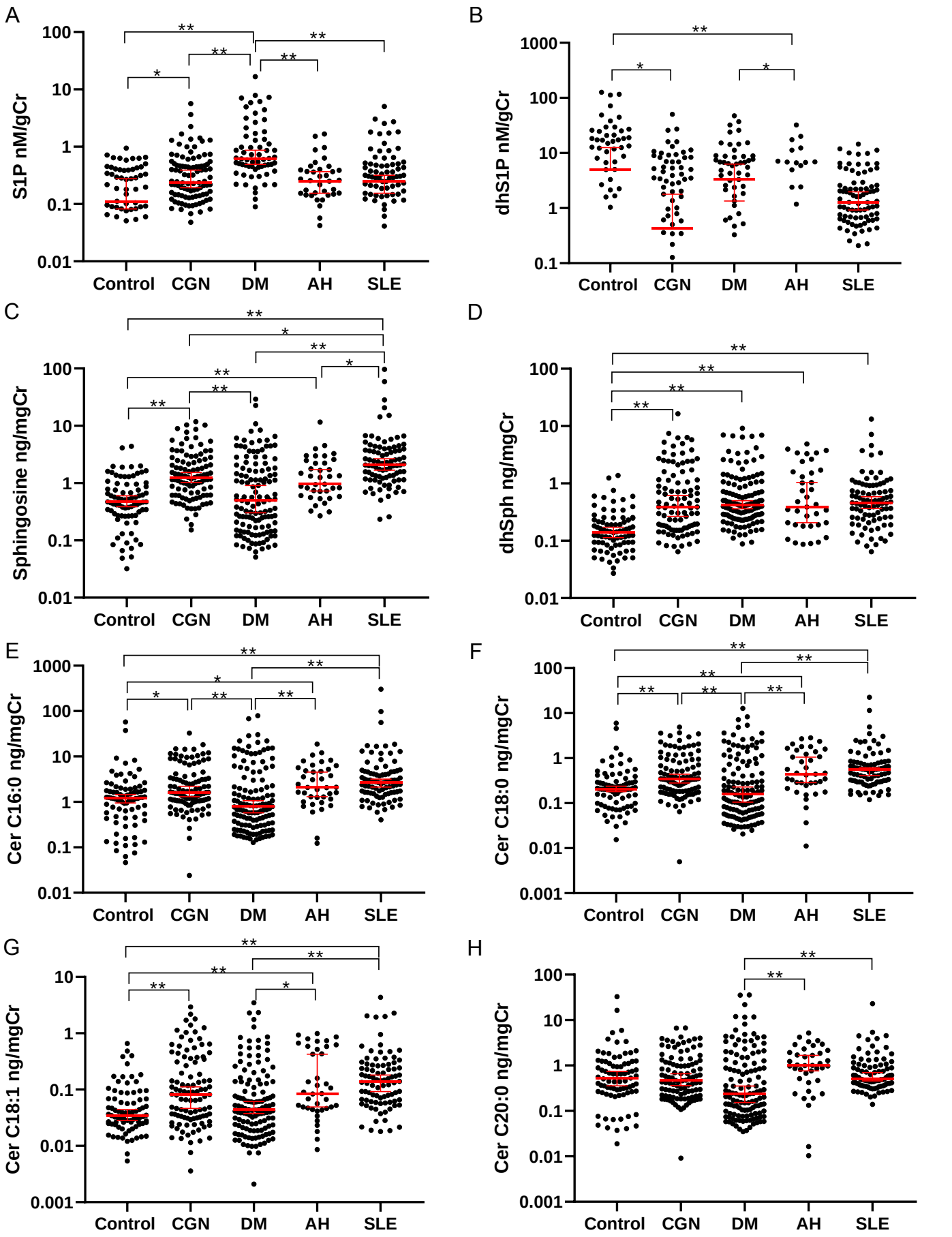



**Figure S1. Schema of the sphingolipid metabolism.** Ceramide is involved in apoptosis, inflammation, and cell death, while S1P and dhS1P possess roles in anti-apoptosis and cell survival. Cer; ceramide, S1P; sphingosine-1-phosphate, Sph; sphingosine, dhSph; dihydrosphingosine, SPHK; sphingosine kinase, SGPL; S1P lyase, SM; sphingomyelin, SMase; sphingomyelinase, SMS; sphingomyelin synthase

Supplemental Figure S2



Supplemental Figure S2 (continued)

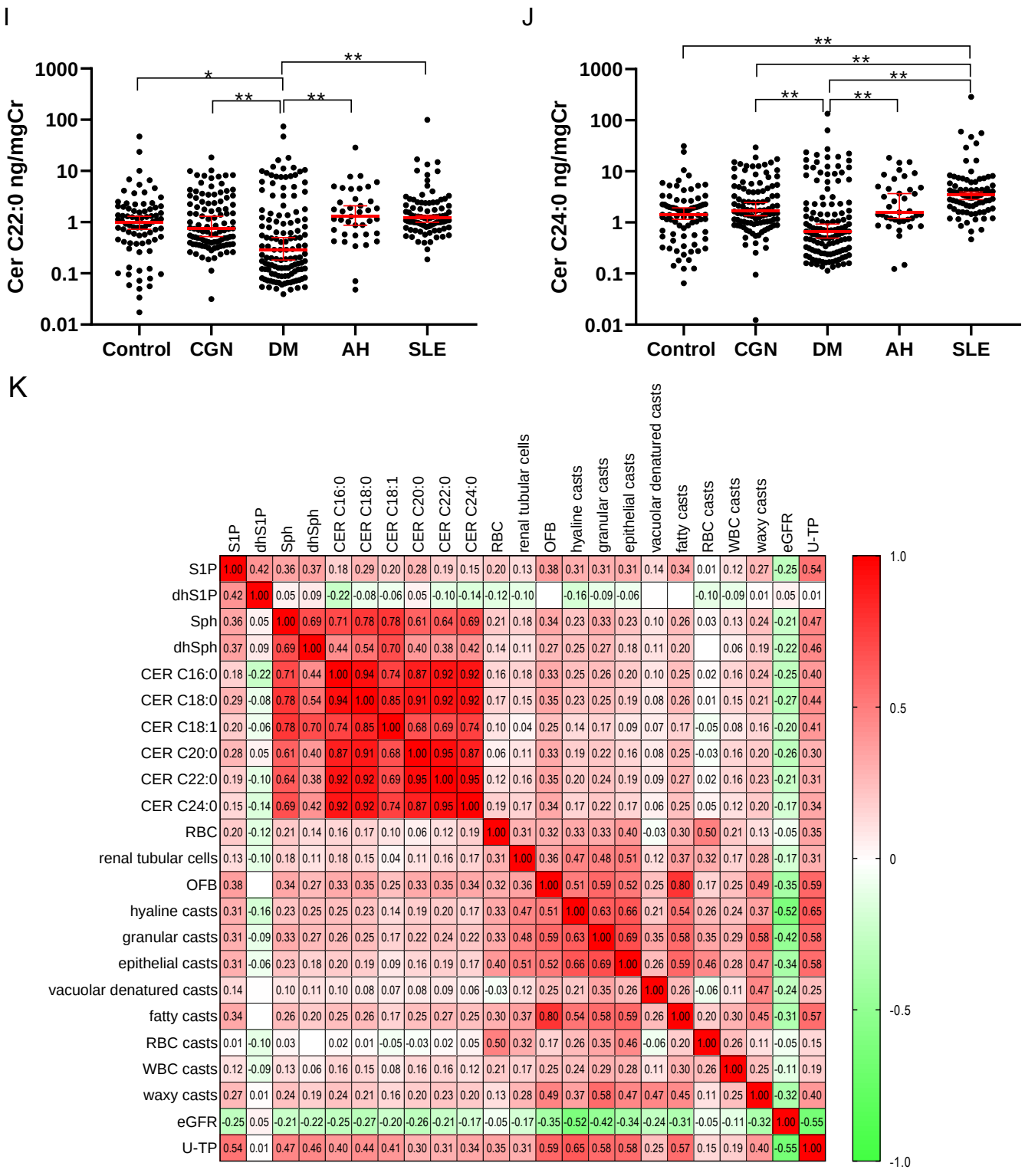



**Figure S2. Alteration of the urinary sphingolipids among kidney disease.** Levels of the urinary sphingolipids (A) sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P), (B) dihydroS1P (dhS1P), (C) sphingosine, (D) dihydrosphingosine (dhSph), and the ceramides (E) C16:0, (F) C18:0, (G) C18:1, (H) C20:0, (I) C22:0, and (J) C24:0 by kidney disease type—chronic glomerulonephritis (CGN), diabetes mellitus (DM), arterial hypertension (AH), and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)—are shown. The red bar indicates the median ± the 95% confidence interval. *$P$ < 0.05, **$P$ < 0.01. (K) Correlation matrix for the urinary sphingolipid measurements and the urinary sediment results is shown. Positive correlations are indicated by a red gradient, and negative correlations are indicated by a green gradient.