

Supplemental Table 1 – Spearman’s rank correlation between sCD14 plasma concentration and baseline characteristics

Variable	ρ	P
Age	0.13	0.003
Gender (female vs. male)	0.12	0.008
Prior CVD	0.12	0.006
Diabetes mellitus	0.05	0.25
Current smoker	0.03	0.50
Body mass index	- 0.09	0.05
Systolic blood pressure	0.03	0.51
Diastolic blood pressure	- 0.07	0.14
Hemoglobin	- 0.31	< 0.001
Albumin	- 0.10	0.03
C-reactive protein	0.20	< 0.001
Cholesterol	- 0.05	0.27
LDL	- 0.09	0.04
HDL	0.005	0.91
Calcium	- 0.02	0.65
Phosphate	0.22	< 0.001
Parathormone	0.18	< 0.001
Creatinine	0.30	< 0.001
eGFR	- 0.34	< 0.001
24h proteinuria	0.12	0.02
Therapy with ACEI/ARB	- 0.01	0.78
Therapy with statin	0.05	0.25
Therapy with 25-OH-vitamin D	0.12	0.009
Therapy with phosphate binder	0.14	0.002
Endotoxin (EU/ml)	- 0.06	0.20

CVD, cardiovascular disease; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; ; 25-OH-vitamin D, 25-hydroxy-vitamine D; sCD14, soluble CD14.

Supplemental Table 2 – Multivariate regression analysis: Factors associated with sCD14 plasma concentration (Ln)

Variable	Unit	β	P
Body mass index	kg/m ²	-0.005	0.008
Hemoglobin	g/dL	-0.02	< 0.001
C-reactive protein (Ln)	mg/L	0.04	< 0.001
eGFR (Ln)	ml/min/1.73m ²	-0.09	< 0.001
		Model R^2	0.18

Supplemental Table 3 – Cause of death

Cause (n = 53)	N (%)
Cardiovascular	17 (32.1%)
Malignancy	15 (28.3%)
Infectious	3 (5.7%)
Other	18 (34.0%)

Supplemental Table 4 – Cardiovascular events

Events (n = 78)	N (%)
<i>Non-fatal</i>	66 (84.6%)
Cardiac	30 (38.5%)
New onset angina, conservative	11 (14.1%)
New onset angina, invasive	6 (7.7%)
Acute myocardial infarction	10 (12.8%)
Ventricular arrhythmia	3 (3.8%)
Ischemic cerebrovascular accident	5 (6.4%)
Peripheral arterial disease	31 (39.7%)
<i>Fatal</i>	12 (15.4%)

Supplemental Figure 1: CD14 is a Pattern Recognition Receptor (PRR) that binds to lipopolysaccharide (LPS). It is expressed on most innate immune response cells and exists either in an anchored membrane form (mCD14) or in a circulating soluble form (sCD14). The latter is a 43-53 kD glycoprotein that derives from either protease-mediated membrane CD14 shedding or possibly liver synthesis. sCD14 can activate cells participate in cell activation by facilitating transfer of LPS to mCD14 or by transferring LPS to toll-like receptor 4/ MD-2 complex on cells that do not express membrane-bound CD14.

LBP, lipopolysaccharide binding protein; NF- κ B, Nuclear factor- κ B; HDL, high density lipoprotein.

Supplemental Figure 2: Flow chart demonstrating patient screening and inclusion.



