

**Table S1** Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals of incident kidney stones by categories of dietary intake of vitamin C in the Nurses' Health Studies I and II and Health Professionals Follow-up Study cohorts

	Category of dietary vitamin C intake (mg/day)			p-value for trend
	<90	90-249	≥250	
<b>NHS I and II</b>				
Median diet. vitamin C intake (mg/day)	71 / 72	147 / 135	286 / 285	
Cases	1,205	3,042	145	
Person-time (years)	600,429	1,774,987	119,373	
Age-adjusted HR (95% CI)	1.00 (Ref.)	0.92 (0.86, 0.98)	0.68 (0.56, 0.83)	<0.001
Multivariable HR (95% CI)	1.00 (Ref.)	1.11 (1.02, 1.20)	0.92 (0.68, 1.24)	0.3
<b>HPFS</b>				
Median diet. vitamin C intake (mg/day)	71	155	297	
Cases	343	1,349	161	
Person-time (years)	90,169	456,181	68,678	
Age-adjusted HR (95% CI)	1.00 (Ref.)	0.83 (0.73, 0.93)	0.69 (0.57, 0.84)	0.001
Multivariable HR (95% CI)	1.00 (Ref.)	0.96 (0.84, 1.10)	0.95 (0.75, 1.19)	0.7

Multivariable analysis adjusted for age, BMI, thiazide use, supplemental vitamin C intake, supplemental calcium intake, intake of dietary calcium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, fructose, oxalate, phytate, animal protein, total fluid and alcohol. For illustrative purposes, medians for dietary vitamin C were derived from responses to the 1986 (NHS I, HPFS) and 1991 (NHS II) dietary questionnaires. However, dietary vitamin C intake was updated throughout the study. CI, confidence interval; HPFS, Health Professionals Follow-up Study; HR, hazard ratio; NHS, Nurses' Health Study