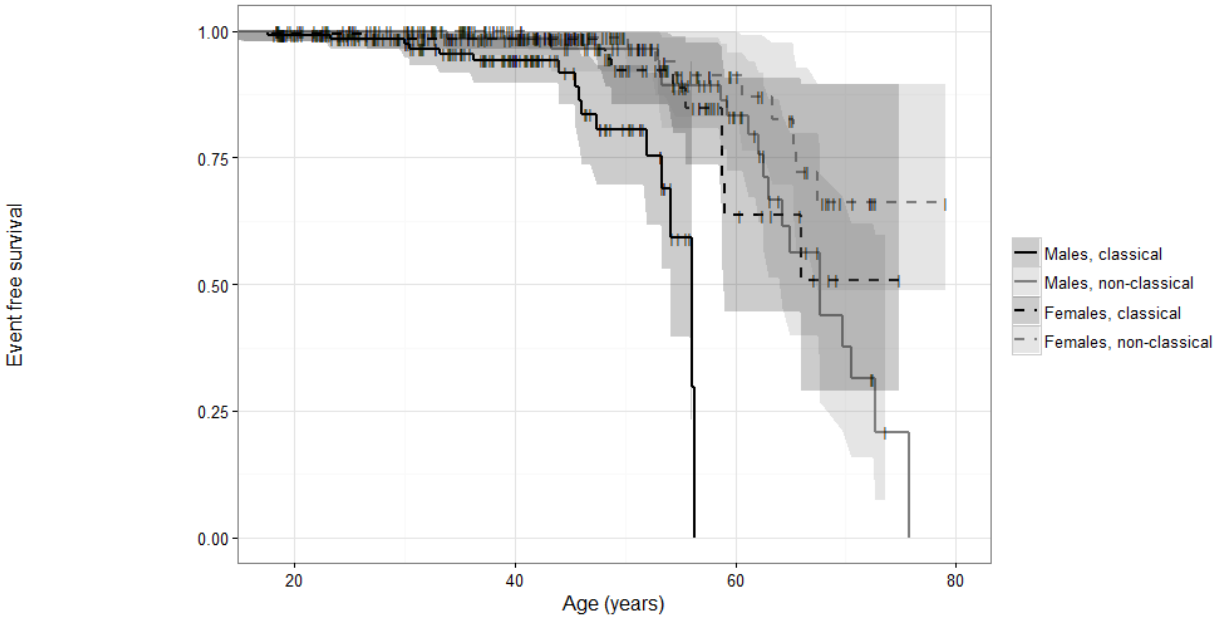
Supplemental material A

Figure A1

Kaplan – Meier curve event free survival (cardiac events)

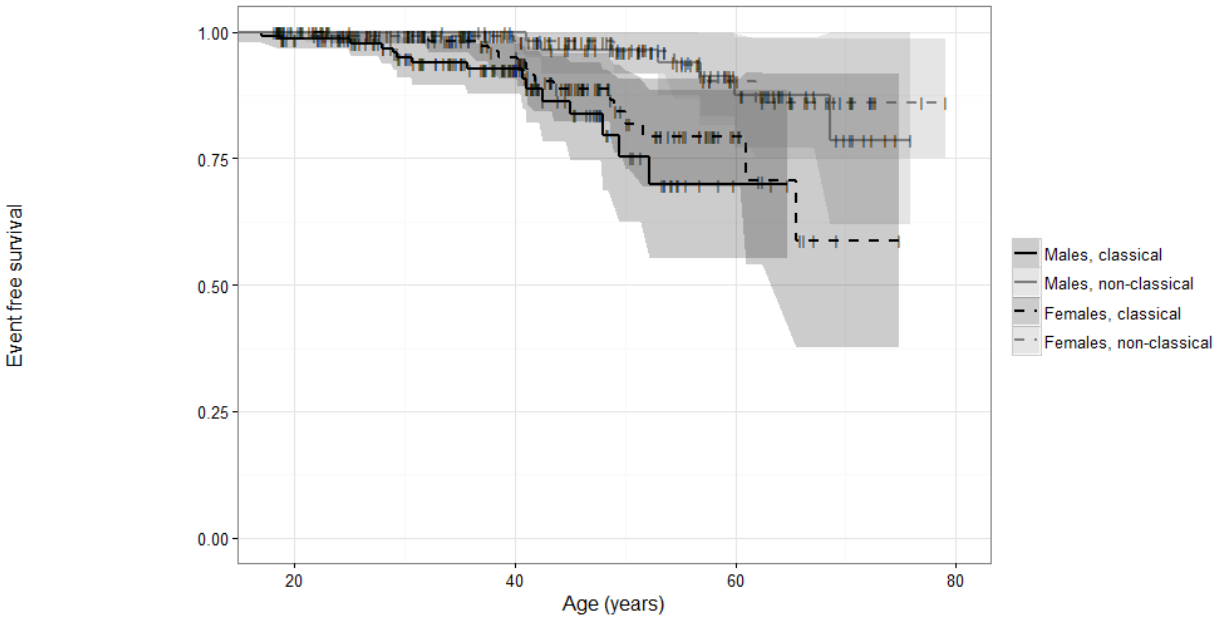


Males, classical	131	57	0	0
Males, non-classical	65	56	24	0
Females, classical	136	88	9	0
Females, non-classical	142	81	23	0

Event free survival (cardiac event) stratified for sex and phenotype. Crosses indicate censoring (i.e. first visit).

Figure A2

Kaplan – Meier curve event free survival (cerebral events)

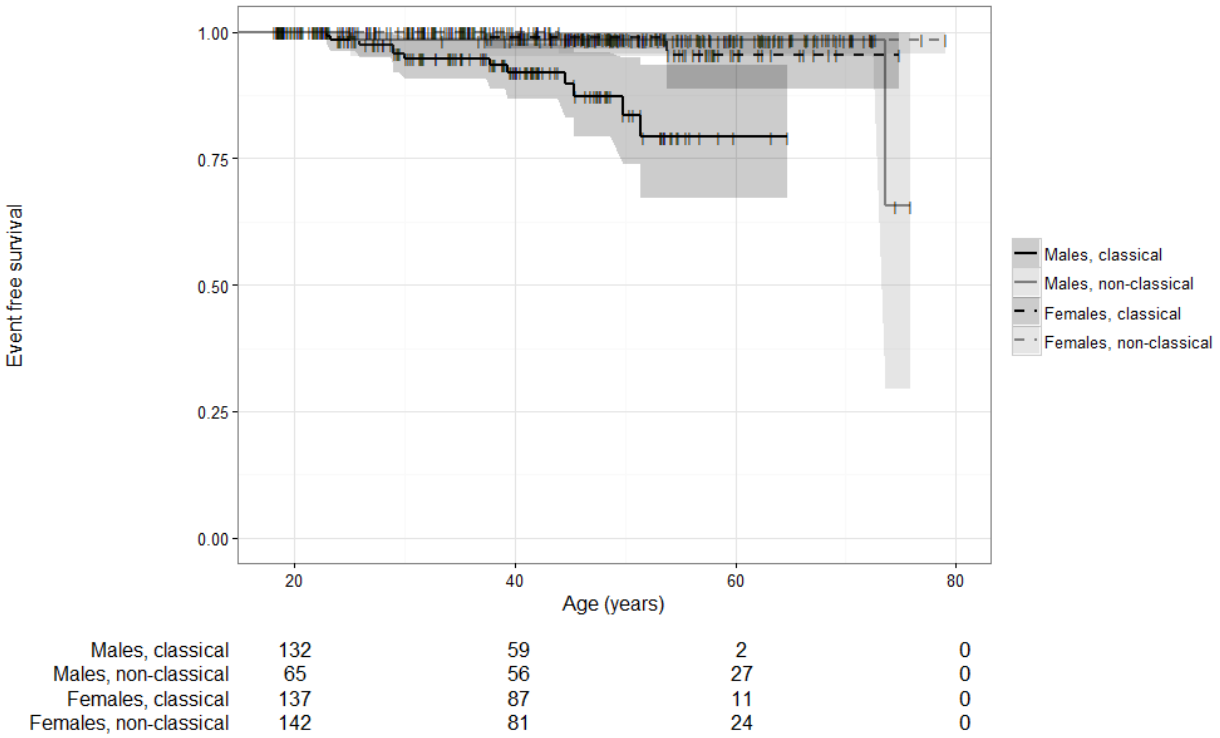


Males, classical	130	53	2	0
Males, non-classical	65	57	23	0
Females, classical	137	86	11	0
Females, non-classical	142	80	23	0

Event free survival (cerebral event) stratified for sex and phenotype. Crosses indicate censoring (i.e. first visit).

Figure A3

Kaplan – Meier curve event free survival (renal events)



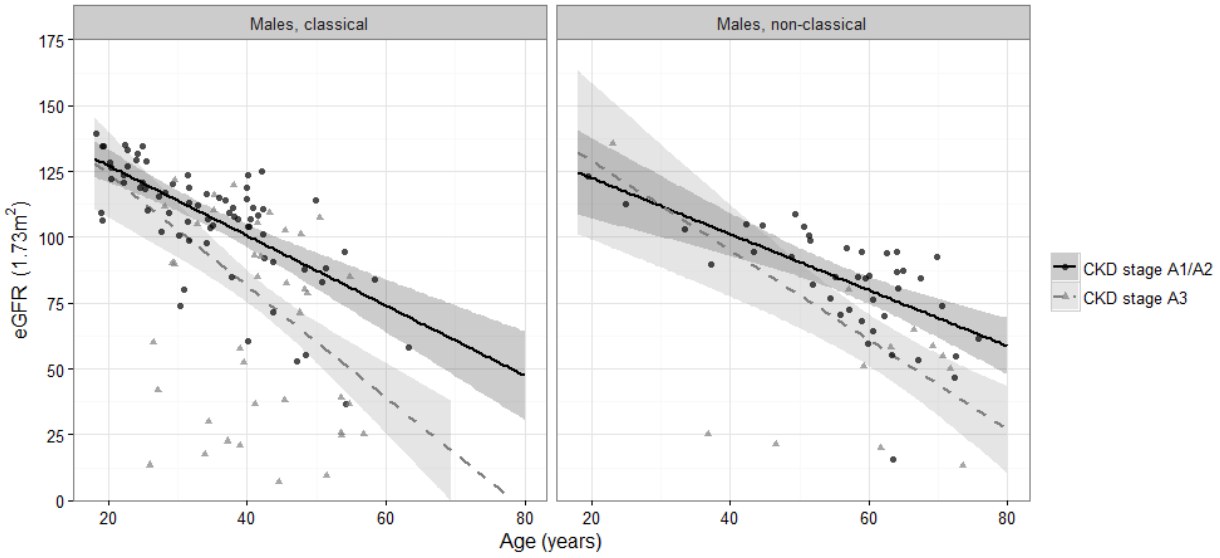
Males, classical	132	59	2	0
Males, non-classical	65	56	27	0
Females, classical	137	87	11	0
Females, non-classical	142	81	24	0

Event free survival (renal event) stratified for sex and phenotype. Crosses indicate censoring (i.e. first visit).

Supplemental material B

Figure B1

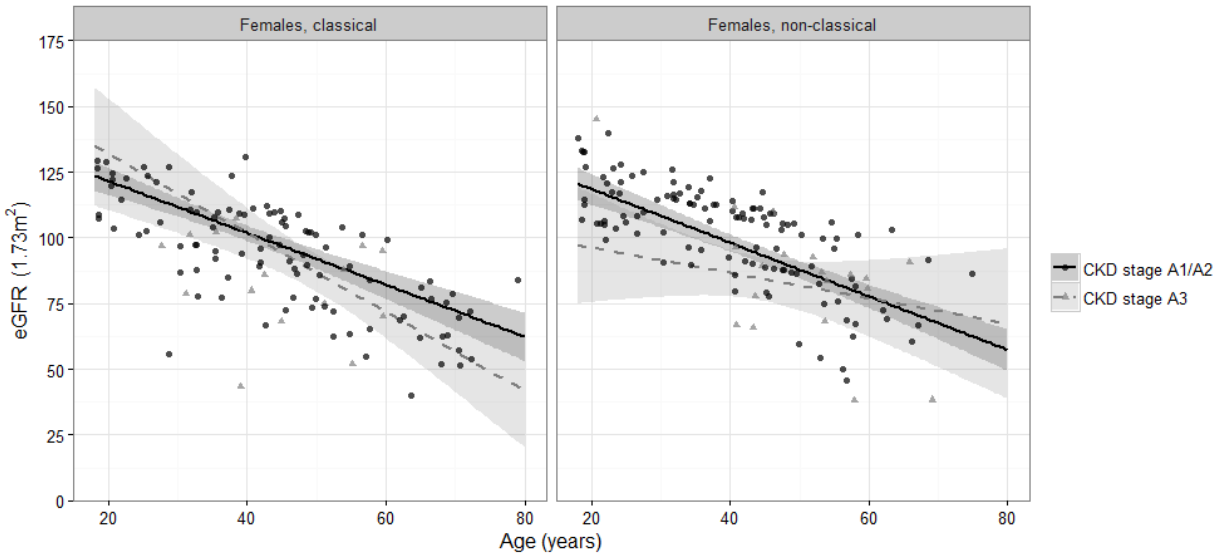
eGFR versus age, stratified for phenotype and CKD stage in males



Robust linear regression of eGFR stratified for phenotype and CKD stage in males. Black dots represent classical FD patients, grey pyramids represent non-classical FD patients.

Figure B2

eGFR versus age, stratified for phenotype and CKD stage in females

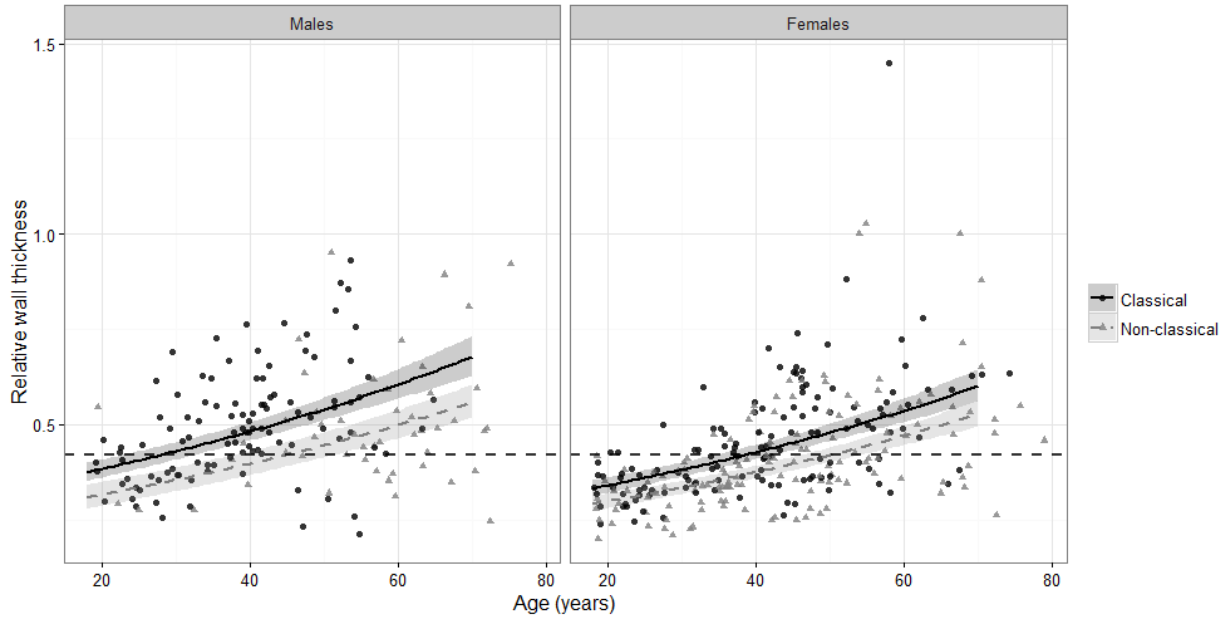


Robust linear regression of eGFR stratified for phenotype and CKD stage in females. Black dots represent classical FD patients, grey pyramids represent non-classical FD patients.

Supplemental material C

Figure C1

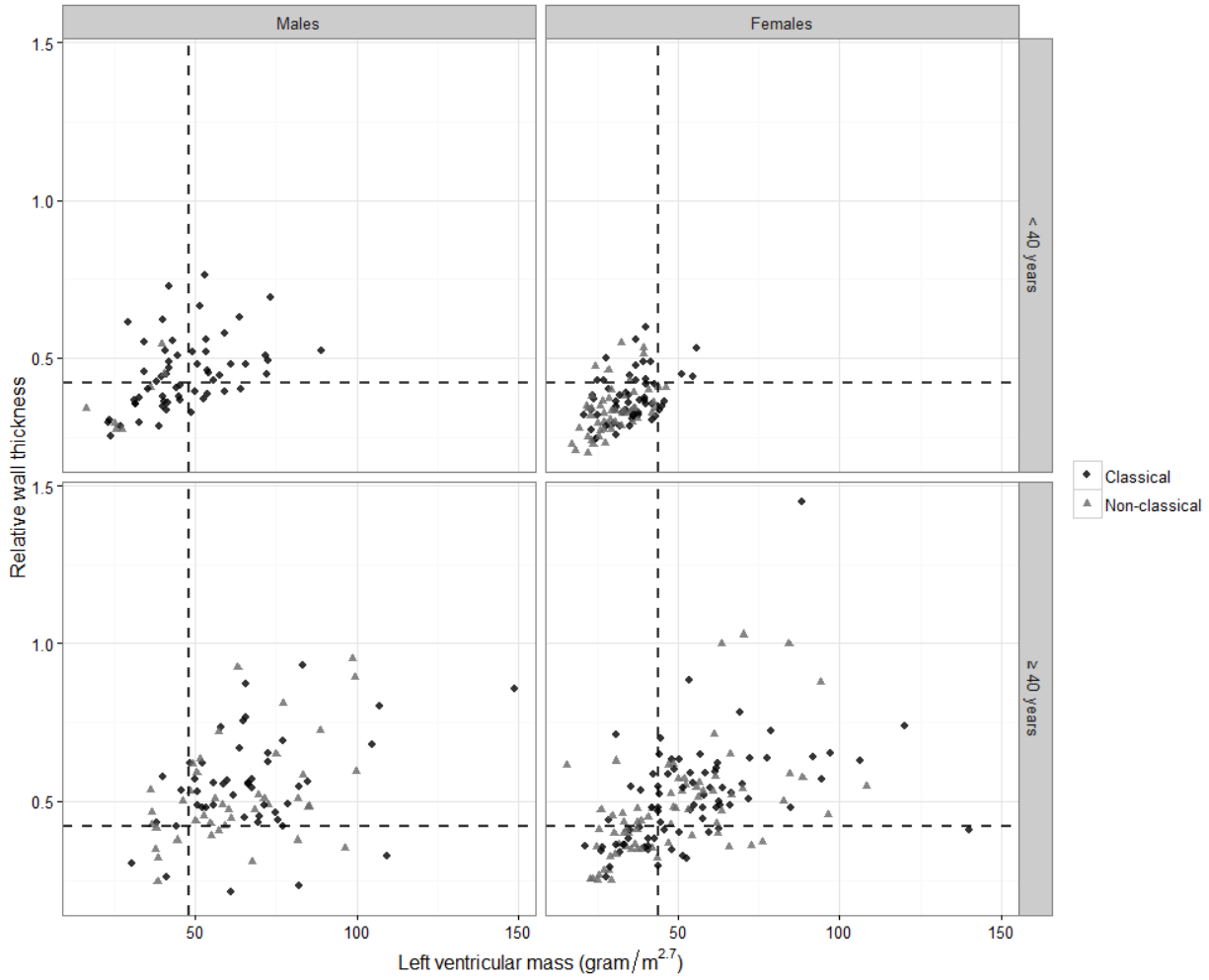
Relative wall thickness versus age, stratified for sex and phenotype



Log-linear regression curve of the RWT and age, stratified for sex and phenotype. The horizontal dashed line represents the upper reference limit of the RWT (0.42)[23]. Black dots represent classical FD patients, grey pyramids represent non-classical FD patients.

Figure C2

Relative wall thickness versus left ventricular mass, stratified for sex and phenotype

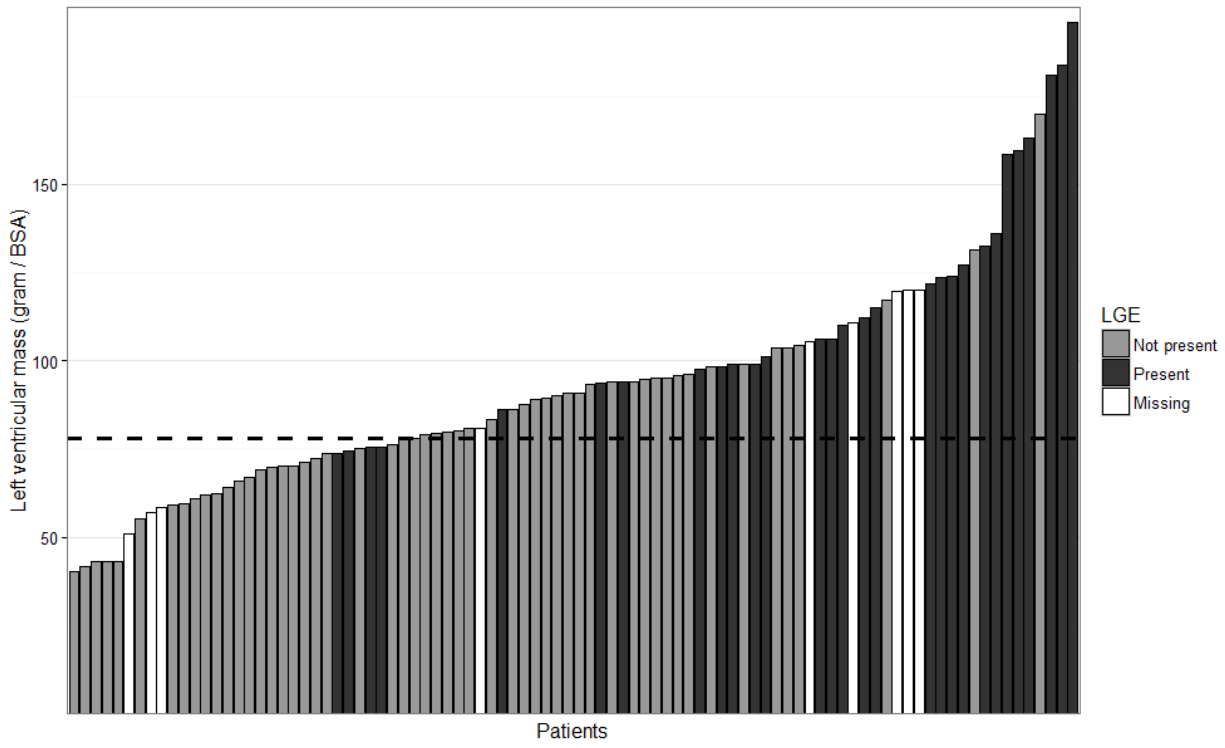


Relationship between left ventricular mass and relative wall thickness, stratified for sex, phenotype and age. The horizontal dashed line represents the upper reference limit of the RWT (0.42), the vertical lines represent upper reference limit of the LVM (males: 48 gram/m$^{2.7}$, females: 44 gram/m$^{2.7}$) [23]. Black dots represent classical FD patients, grey pyramids represent non-classical FD patients.

Supplemental material D

Figure D1

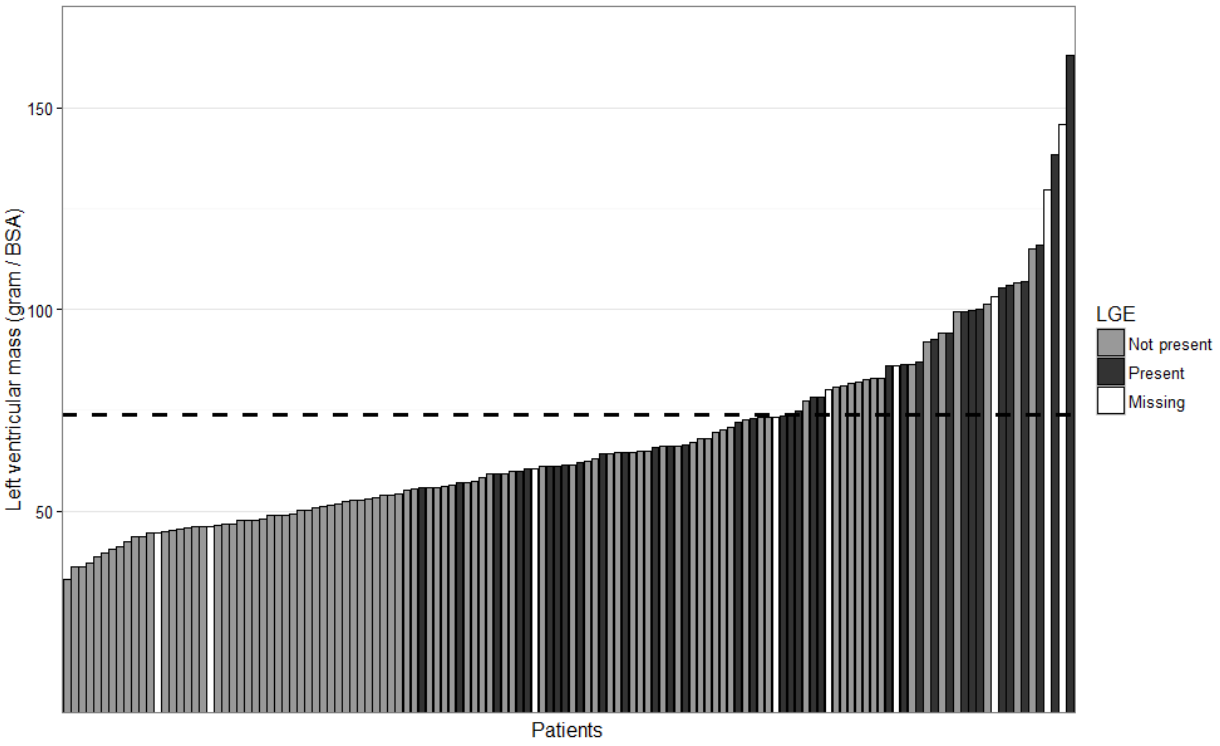
Late gadolinium enhancement in male patients



Relationship between late gadolinium enhancement and left ventricular in female patients. Each bar represents an individual patient. The dashed black line represents the upper reference limit for males (78 gram/m^2).

Figure D2

Late gadolinium enhancement in female patients



Relationship between late gadolinium enhancement and left ventricular in female patients. Each bar represents an individual patient. The dashed black line represents the upper reference limit for females (74 gram/m^2).

Supplemental material E

Comparison of isotope labeled lysoGb3 and the glycine labeled lysoGb3 as internal standard for lysoGb3 quantification using tandem-mass spectrometry. The intraclass correlation coefficient was 0.985 (95% CI: 0.973-0.991; p<0.001).

Figure E1

Bland-Altman plot

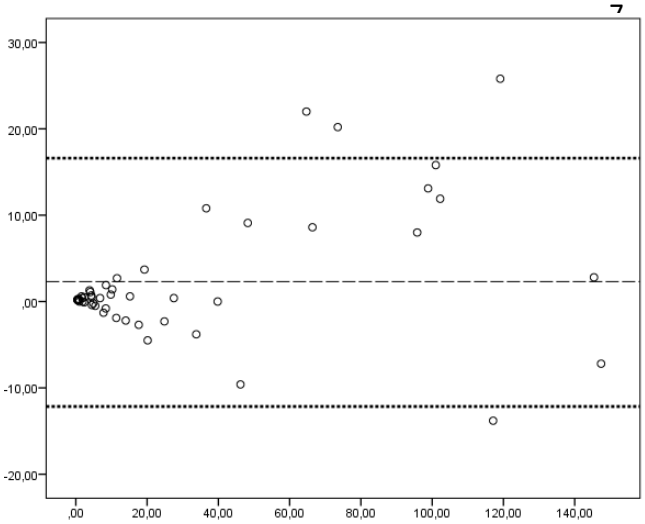


Figure E2

Bland-Altman plot (values up to 20 pmol/l)