

Supplementary material

Supplementary table 1. Multivariable linear regression analysis of association between proteinuria reduction and baseline variables.

	Coefficient	P-value
Male sex	-0.24	0.086
Age, years	0.03	0.078
Conventional blood pressure control	0.06	0.618
Diagnosis group		
- Glomerulopathies	0.00 (reference group)	
- CAKUT	0.00	0.990
- Other	-0.28	0.307
Baseline eGFR, 10 ml/min/1.73m²	-0.05	0.407
Baseline ambulatory MAP, SDS	0.04	0.323
Baseline urinary protein:creatinine ratio, mg/mg	-0.14	<0.001
Baseline serum urea, mmol/L	0.01	0.457
ACE I/D genotype		
- II genotype	0.00 (reference group)	
- ID genotype	0.15	0.375
- DD genotype	0.22	0.262

Supplementary table 2. Multivariable Cox proportional hazards model with association between interaction between proteinuria reduction and baseline proteinuria and the composite renal endpoint

	Hazard ratio	95% confidence interval	P-value
Proteinuria reduction, per 10% reduction	0.93	0.88 – 0.98	0.012
Baseline Urinary protein/creatinine ratio, mg/mg	1.35	1.19 – 1.54	<0.001
Proteinuria reduction * baseline proteinuria	1.15	0.97 – 1.38	0.115
Male sex	0.91	0.55 – 1.51	0.708
Age, years	1.08	1.01 – 1.15	0.019
Baseline ambulatory MAP, SDS	1.21	1.03 – 1.41	0.018
Diagnosis group			
- Glomerulopathies	1.00 (reference group)		
- CAKUT	0.58	0.31 – 1.05	0.074
- Other	0.85	0.38 – 1.88	0.690
Baseline eGFR, ml/min/1.73m²	0.93	0.91 – 0.94	<0.001
Ambulatory MAP reduction, SDS	0.89	0.74 – 1.06	0.185

Supplementary table 3. Multivariable Cox proportional hazards model with association between interaction between proteinuria reduction and blood pressure reduction and the composite renal endpoint

	Hazard ratio	95% confidence interval	P-value
Proteinuria reduction, per 10% reduction	0.90	0.86 – 0.95	<0.001
Ambulatory MAP reduction, SDS	0.84	0.70 – 1.01	0.064
Proteinuria reduction * MAP reduction	0.83	0.66 – 1.04	0.104
Male sex	0.90	0.54 – 1.49	0.684
Age, years	1.08	1.01 – 1.15	0.025
Baseline ambulatory MAP, SDS	1.20	1.02 – 1.40	0.024
Diagnosis group			
- Glomerulopathies	1.00 (reference group)		
- CAKUT	0.56	0.30 – 1.02	0.057
- Other	0.80	0.36 – 1.77	0.580
Baseline eGFR, ml/min/1.73m²	0.92	0.91 – 0.94	<0.001
Baseline urinary protein:creatinine ratio, mg/mg	1.24	1.12 – 1.38	<0.001

Supplementary table 4. Sensitivity analysis: Adjusted cox proportional hazards model with association between initial proteinuria reduction and composite renal end point (proteinuria reduction analysed as continuous measure)

	Hazard ratio	95% confidence interval	P-value
Proteinuria reduction, per 10% reduction	0.93	0.90 – 0.96	<0.001
Male sex	0.89	0.54 – 1.47	0.649
Age, years	1.07	1.00 – 1.14	0.040
Baseline ambulatory MAP, SDS	1.22	1.04 – 1.42	0.014
Diagnosis group			
- Glomerulopathies	1.00 (reference group)		
- CAKUT	0.58	0.32 – 1.05	0.072
- Other	0.82	0.37 – 1.79	0.614
Baseline eGFR, ml/min/1.73m²	0.93	0.91 – 0.94	<0.001
Baseline urinary protein/creatinine ratio, mg/mg	1.24	1.12 – 1.37	<0.001
Ambulatory MAP reduction, SDS	0.89	0.74 – 1.06	0.182

Supplementary table 5. Sensitivity analysis: Adjusted cox proportional hazards model with association between initial proteinuria reduction and composite renal end point (subjects with baseline proteinuria < 0.1 mg/mg excluded). n=254

	Hazard ratio	95% confidence interval	P-value
Proteinuria reduction			
- <30%	1.00 (reference group)		
- 30-60%	0.75	0.43 – 1.33	0.324
- >60%	0.43	0.23 – 0.83	0.011
Male sex	0.78	0.47 – 1.30	0.347
Age, years	1.07	1.00 – 1.14	0.057
Baseline ambulatory MAP, SDS	1.18	1.00 – 1.39	0.051
Diagnosis group			
- Glomerulopathies	1.00 (reference group)		
- CAKUT	0.56	0.30 – 1.03	0.063
- Other	0.71	0.31 – 1.63	0.413
Baseline eGFR, ml/min/1.73m²	0.93	0.91 – 0.95	<0.001
Baseline urinary protein/creatinine ratio, mg/mg	1.22	1.10 – 1.35	<0.001
Ambulatory MAP reduction, SDS	0.90	0.75 – 1.08	0.271

Supplementary table 6. Sensitivity analysis: Adjusted cox proportional hazards model with association between initial proteinuria reduction and composite renal end point (subjects with baseline proteinuria >90th percentile (3.2 mg/mg) excluded). n=254

	Hazard ratio	95% confidence interval	P-value
Proteinuria reduction, per 10% reduction	0.93	0.89 – 0.96	<0.001
Male sex	0.78	0.44 – 1.37	0.396
Age, years	1.06	0.99 – 1.14	0.086
Baseline ambulatory MAP, SDS	1.11	0.91 – 1.36	0.284
Diagnosis group			
- Glomerulopathies	1.00 (reference group)		
- CAKUT	0.67	0.29 – 1.52	0.336
- Other	1.23	0.47 – 3.22	0.675
Baseline eGFR, ml/min/1.73m²	1.92	1.34 – 2.76	<0.001
Baseline urinary protein/creatinine ratio, mg/mg	0.92	0.90 – 0.94	<0.001
Ambulatory MAP reduction, SDS	0.94	0.74 – 1.18	0.581

Supplementary table 7. Sensitivity analysis: Adjusted cox proportional hazards model with association between initial proteinuria reduction and composite renal end point (subjects with additional antihypertensive therapy excluded). n=142

	Hazard ratio	95% confidence interval	P-value
Proteinuria reduction, per 10% reduction	0.92	0.87 – 0.98	0.006
Male sex	0.59	0.26 – 1.33	0.209
Age, years	1.05	0.93 – 1.17	0.444
Baseline ambulatory MAP, SDS	1.46	1.04 – 2.03	0.027
Diagnosis group			
- Glomerulopathies	1.00 (reference group)		
- CAKUT	0.30	0.10 – 0.91	0.032
- Other	0.41	0.10 – 1.75	0.226
Baseline eGFR, ml/min/1.73m²	0.91	0.87 – 0.94	<0.001
Baseline urinary protein/creatinine ratio, mg/mg	1.08	0.89 – 1.32	0.437
Ambulatory MAP reduction, SDS	0.56	0.34 – 0.93	0.024

Supplementary table 8. Sensitivity analysis: Adjusted cox proportional hazards model with association between proteinuria exposure over time and composite renal end point.

	Hazard ratio	95% confidence interval	P-value
Proteinuria exposure over time:			
- Low	1.00 (reference group)		
- Medium	1.76	0.77 – 4.03	0.179
- High	2.97	1.31 – 6.70	0.009
Male sex	0.72	0.43 – 1.22	0.227
Age, years	1.06	0.99 – 1.14	0.076
Baseline ambulatory MAP, SDS	1.19	1.01 – 1.41	0.037
Diagnosis group			
- Glomerulopathies	1.00 (reference group)		
- CAKUT	0.44	0.24 – 0.80	0.008
- Other	0.83	0.37 – 1.88	0.663
Baseline eGFR, ml/min/1.73m²	0.93	0.91 – 0.95	<0.001
Ambulatory MAP reduction, SDS	0.91	0.76 – 1.09	0.316

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