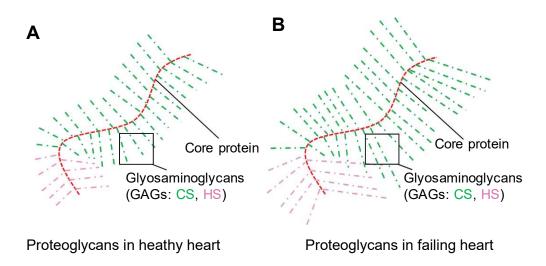
## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table S1. Clinical characteristics of pediatric and adult patients with DCM.

	Pediatric DCM	Adult DCM
	Median (IQR)	Median (IQR)
n	15	24
Age at transplant (years)	2.42 (0.96-7.58)	51 (40-61)
Sex (Male)	8/15	18/25
Disease duration (months)	2 (0.87-12.5)	66 (5.8-102)
Anthropometric		
Weight (kg)	12.8 (9.5-34)	80 (72-86)
Height (m)	0.84 (0.79-1.35)	1.73 (1.68-1.8)
BMI $(kg/m^2)$	16.35 (15.1-20)	25.86 (24.09-28.73)
<b>Blood parameter</b>		
Hemoglobin (g/L)	105 (91.75-119.25)	122 (99-137)
Creatinine (micromole/L)	32.5 (21.25-56.5)	124 (95-145)
eGFR((ml/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )	95.8 (71.47-131.28)	55.7 (42.8-70.8)
Comorbidities		
Liver disease	3/15	4/24
Kidney disease	1/15	9/24
COPD	1/15	1/24
Thyroid	0/15	7/24
DM	0/15	2/24
Other diseases	3/15	6/24
Medications		
ACEi/ARB	9/15	17/24
β blocker	8/15	18/24
Digoxin	1/15	10/24
Anti-platelet	1/15	3/24
Statin	0/15	5/24
PPI	3/15	7/24
Anti-arrhythmic	2/15	3/24
Vitamin D	5/15	6/24
Echocardiography		
EF (%)	16.9 (13-37)	22 (15-43)

ACEi, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; BMI, body mass index; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; DM, diabetes mellitus; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test and Fischer exact were used to compare medians of continuous and categorical data between the two groups respectively. IQR, interquartile range; Statistical significance was recognized at P< 0.05.

Figure S1. Proteoglycans and GAGs in healthy and failing hearts.



Schematic illustration of the general structure of proteoglycans and their sidebranches of glycosaminoglycan (GAG) in a healthy heart (A) compared to a failing heart (B). CS, cohndroitin sulfate; HS, heparin sulfate.