human reproduction	SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table SIII Adjusted[a] and weighted[b] mean proportion of cycles (95% CI) resulting in implantation, clinical pregnancy, and live birth in association with urinary oxidative stress among 262 women undergoing 568 IUI cycles.

	Implantation	p-value[c]	Clinical pregnancy	p-value[c]	Live birth	p-value[c]
8-iso-PGF$_{2\alpha}$						
T1	0.26 (0.18, 0.35)	0.91	0.24 (0.17, 0.34)	0.99	0.22 (0.14, 0.32)	0.87
T2	0.26 (0.19, 0.36)		0.24 (0.17, 0.34)		0.21 (0.13, 0.31)	
T3	0.26 (0.18, 0.35)	0.94	0.20 (0.13, 0.29)	0.46	0.13 (0.08, 0.21)	0.16
F$_2$-IsoP-M						
T1	0.23 (0.15, 0.32)	0.11	0.20 (0.13, 0.29)	0.07	0.17 (0.10, 0.26)	0.10
T2	0.33 (0.24, 0.43)		0.31 (0.22, 0.41)		0.27 (0.18, 0.38)	
T3	0.23 (0.16, 0.33)	0.15	0.19 (0.12, 0.29)	0.08	0.13 (0.08, 0.22)	0.03

[a]Adjusted for maternal age (continuous), BMI (continuous), smoking (never vs. ever), primary infertility dx (male, female, unexplained), race (white vs. other).
[b]Models were weighted to account for number of cycles with weights assigned using inverse number of cycles.
[c]p-value represents differences in adjusted mean proportion compared to the 2nd tertile.
Note: 2 women were excluded due to missing information on BMI and exposure.
Abbreviations: 8-isoprostane-PGF$_{2\alpha}$ (8-iso-PGF$_{2\alpha}$); 8-isoprostane-PGF$_{2\alpha}$ metabolite (F$_2$-isoP-M); intrauterine insemination (IUI).