Supplementary Table SIV Adjusted[a] and weighted[b] mean proportion of cycles (95% confidence interval) resulting in implantation, clinical pregnancy, and live birth in association with urinary oxidative stress biomarkers among 167 men with partners undergoing 240 IVF cycles.

	Implantation	p-value[c]	Clinical pregnancy	p-value[c]	Live birth	p-value[c]
8-iso-PGF$_{2\alpha}$						
T1	0.64 (0.52, 0.75)	0.33	0.57 (0.45, 0.68)	0.26	0.54 (0.41, 0.66)	0.96
T2	0.72 (0.60, 0.82)		0.67 (0.54, 0.78)		0.53 (0.41, 0.66)	
T3	0.67 (0.53, 0.78)	0.55	0.57 (0.44, 0.70)	0.30	0.45 (0.32, 0.59)	0.43
F$_2$-IsoP-M						
T1	0.71 (0.59, 0.80)	0.90	0.63 (0.52, 0.73)	0.86	0.60 (0.48, 0.71)	0.36
T2	0.72 (0.60, 0.81)		0.62 (0.49, 0.73)		0.52 (0.39, 0.64)	
T3	0.62 (0.49, 0.74)	0.26	0.57 (0.43, 0.69)	0.55	0.42 (0.29, 0.55)	0.30

[a]Adjusted for paternal age (continuous), BMI (continuous), smoking (never vs. ever), primary infertility dx (male, female, unexplained), and 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.
Abbreviations: 8-isoprostane-PGF$_{2\alpha}$ (8-iso-PGF$_{2\alpha}$); 8-isoprostane-PGF$_{2\alpha}$ metabolite (F$_2$-isoP-M); in-vitro fertilization (IVF).