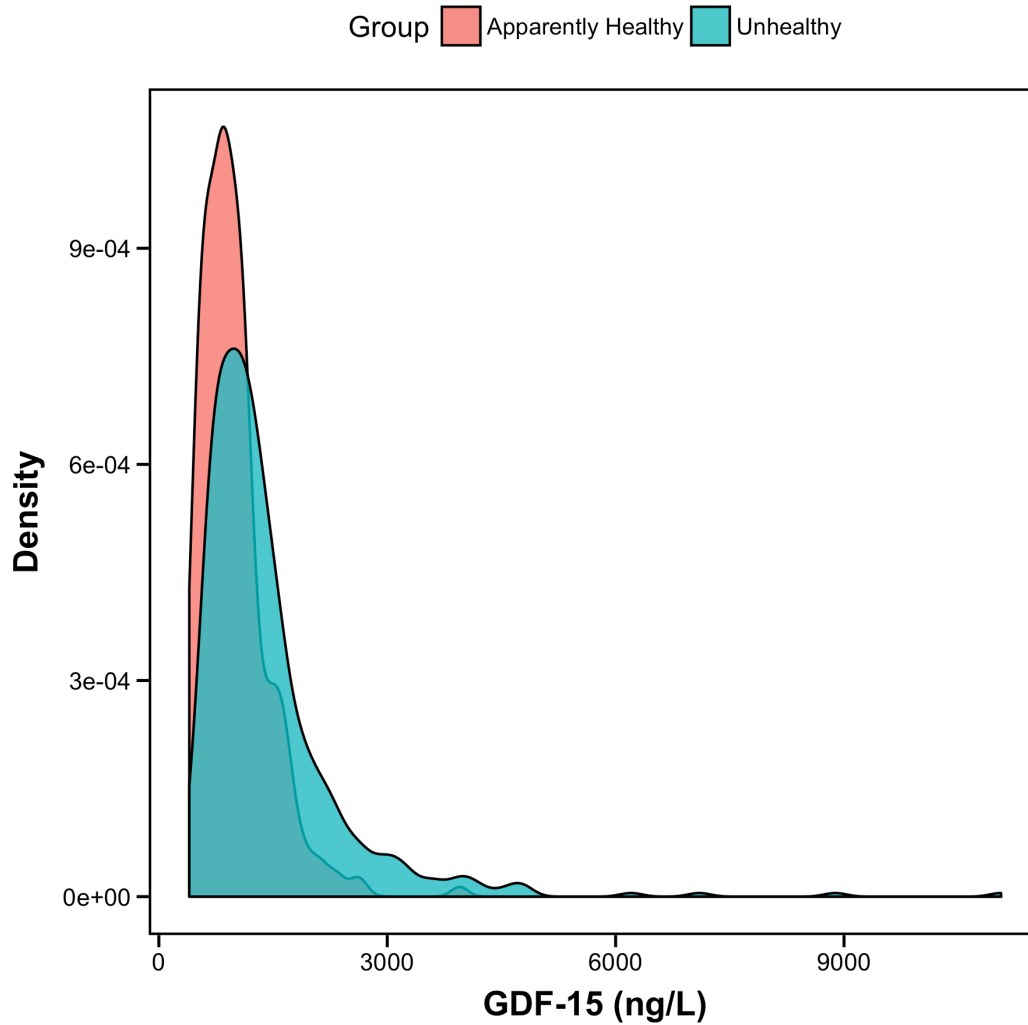


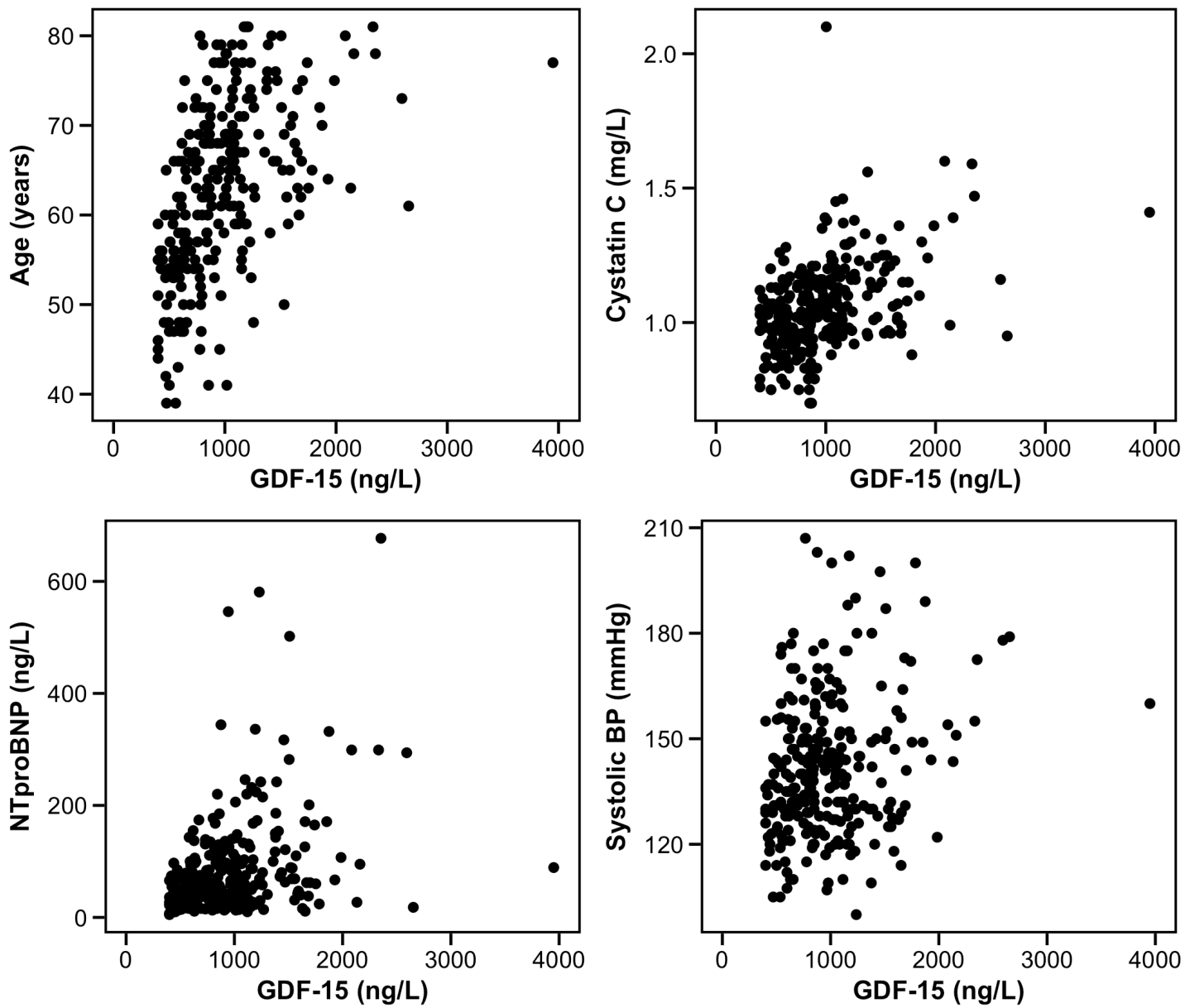
Supplemental Data

Growth Differentiation Factor 15 in a Community-Based Sample: Age-Dependent Reference Limits and Prognostic Impact

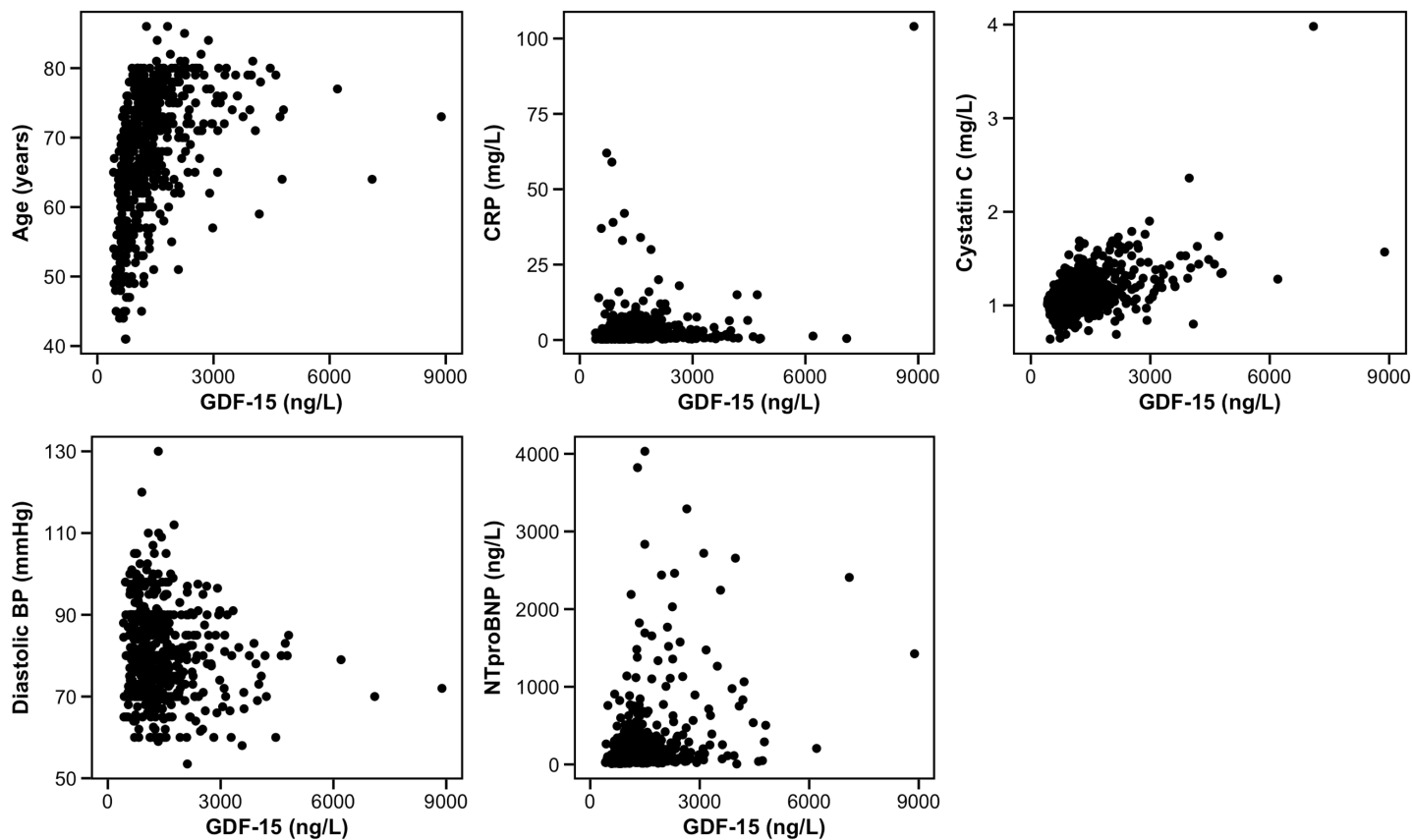
Steven Doerstling, Pär Hedberg, John Öhrvik, Jerzy Leppert, Egil Henriksen



Supplemental Figure 1. Density plot of GDF-15 (ng/L) in apparently healthy (n=268) and unhealthy participants (n=542) ($P < 0.0001$ by Mann-Whitney U test).



Supplemental Figure 2. Scatterplots between GDF-15 and continuous variables with significant associations in apparently healthy participants. Spearman rank correlation tests: Age vs GDF-15 ($\rho=0.56$, $P<0.0001$), Cystatin C vs GDF-15 ($\rho=0.40$, $P<0.0001$), NT-proBNP vs GDF-15 ($\rho=0.32$, $P<0.0001$), Systolic blood pressure vs GDF-15 ($\rho=0.20$, $P=0.0011$).



Supplemental Figure 3. Scatterplots between GDF-15 and continuous variables with significant associations in unhealthy participants. Spearman rank correlation tests: Age vs GDF-15 ($\rho=0.53$, $P<0.0001$), CRP vs GDF-15 ($\rho=0.18$, $P<0.0001$), Cystatin C vs GDF-15 ($\rho=0.46$, $P<0.0001$), Diastolic blood pressure vs GDF-15 ($\rho=0.17$, $P<0.0001$), NT-proBNP vs GDF-15 ($\rho=0.39$, $P<0.0001$).

Supplemental Table 1. Centile values for GDF-15 (ng/L) by age in apparently healthy participants (n=268)

| Age (years) | Centile | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 5 | 10 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 90 | 95 |
| 40 | 296 | 335 | 412 | 519 | 653 | 804 | 910 |
| 45 | 334 | 378 | 465 | 585 | 736 | 906 | 1026 |
| 50 | 376 | 426 | 524 | 660 | 830 | 1022 | 1157 |
| 55 | 424 | 480 | 591 | 744 | 936 | 1152 | 1304 |
| 60 | 478 | 541 | 666 | 838 | 1055 | 1298 | 1470 |
| 65 | 539 | 610 | 751 | 945 | 1190 | 1464 | 1657 |
| 70 | 608 | 688 | 846 | 1066 | 1341 | 1650 | 1868 |
| 75 | 685 | 776 | 954 | 1201 | 1512 | 1861 | 2106 |
| 80 | 772 | 874 | 1076 | 1354 | 1705 | 2098 | 2375 |