

**Table S1. Adjusted relationship between Hgb levels and F<sub>2</sub>-IsoP**

Covariate	Adjusted $\beta$ -coefficient	95% CI	P-value
Hgb (per interquartile increase)	1.09	1.00-1.19	0.06
Sex (female vs. male)	1.27	1.12-1.43	0.001
Age (per 10 year increase)	1.01	0.93-1.09	0.12
Race (white vs. non-white )	1.02	0.89-1.15	0.81
CD4 lymphocyte count (per 100 cell/mm <sup>3</sup> increased)	0.95	0.88-1.01	0.10
BMI (increased from 25-30 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	1.10	1.04-1.17	0.003
Heavy Smoker ( $\geq 20$ cigarettes/day vs. none)	1.21	1.06-1.35	0.01
Smoker (<20 cigarettes/day vs. none)	0.99	0.85-1.14	0.93
Current ART use	1.16	1.02-1.31	0.03
Current AZT use	0.88	0.74-1.01	0.08

Adjusted  $\beta$ -coefficient values from multivariate linear regression model which included Hgb, shown as percent change in F<sub>2</sub>-IsoP for a unit change in covariate. As body mass index (BMI) was included in the model as a nonlinear effect using restricted cubic spline, the  $\beta$ -coefficient shown for BMI corresponds to percent change in F<sub>2</sub>-IsoP as BMI increase from 25-30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. ART = antiretroviral therapy; AZT = zidovudine; CI = confidence interval; F<sub>2</sub>-IsoP = F<sub>2</sub>-isoprostane; Hgb = hemoglobin.

**Table S2. Adjusted relationship between anemia and F<sub>2</sub>-IsoP**

Covariate	Adjusted $\beta$ -coefficient	95% CI	P-value
Anemia (Hgb <12.0 g/dL in women and <13.0 g/dL in men)	0.96	0.78-1.13	0.65
Sex (female vs. male)	1.22	1.07-1.37	0.004
Age (per 10 year increase)	1.01	0.93-1.10	0.11
Race (white vs. non-white )	0.99	0.86-1.12	0.92
CD4 lymphocyte count (per 100 cell/mm <sup>3</sup> increased)	0.96	0.90-1.03	0.26
BMI (increased from 25-30 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	1.10	1.03-1.17	0.004
Heavy Smoker ( $\geq 20$ cigarettes/day vs. none)	1.21	1.07-1.35	0.005
Smoker (<20 cigarettes/day vs. none)	0.98	0.83-1.12	0.77
Current ART use	1.18	1.03-1.32	0.02
Current AZT use	0.87	0.73-1.01	0.07

Adjusted  $\beta$ -coefficient values from multivariate linear regression model which included anemia, shown as percent change in F<sub>2</sub>-IsoP for a unit change in covariate. As body mass index (BMI) was included in the model as a nonlinear effect using restricted cubic spline, the  $\beta$ -coefficient shown for BMI corresponds to percent change in F<sub>2</sub>-IsoP as BMI increase from 25-30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. ART = antiretroviral therapy; AZT = zidovudine; CI = confidence interval; F<sub>2</sub>-IsoP = F<sub>2</sub>-isoprostane.