Supplemental material is neither peer-reviewed nor thoroughly edited by CJASN. The authors alone are responsible for the accuracy and presentation of the material.
Supplemental Tables and Figures

 Table S1 Correlation analyses

	•CED	Dhasaha4a	E.D:	Calainm	DTH	ox-PTH PTH		1,25-(OH) <sub>2</sub> -	CRP	FGF-23	aIZI a4laa
	eGFR	Phosphate	FePi	Calcium	nox-PTH	PIH	vit. D <sub>3</sub>	vit. D <sub>3</sub>	CKP	rGr-23	sKlotho
eGFR		r = -0.27	r = -0.43	r = 0.03	r = -0.29	r = -0.36	r=0.01	r=0.18	r=-0.07	r=-0.42	r=0.11
	-	p < 0.001	p < 0.001	p = 0.38	p < 0.001	p < 0.001	p=0.66	p<0.001	p=0.02	p<0.001	p<0.001
Dhaanha4a	r = -0.27		r = 0.02	r = 0.01	r = 0.01	r = 0.03	r=0.06	r=-0.20	r=0.02	r=0.23	r=-0.03
Phosphate	p < 0.001	-	p = 0.45	p = 0.84	p = 0.70	p = 0.28	p=0.05	p<0.001	p=0.50	p<0.001	p=0.29
E.D:	r = -0.43	r = 0.02		r = -0.06	r = 0.30	r = 0.36	r=-0.03	r=-0.08	r=0.22	r=0.28	r=-0.04
FePi	p < 0.001	p = 0.454	-	p = 0.07	p < 0.001	p < 0.001	p=0.36	p=0.01	p<0.001	p<0.001	p=0.23
Calainm	r = 0.03	r = 0.01	r = -0.06		r = -0.06	r = -0.07	r=0.06	r=-0.02	r=0.00	r=-0.02	r=-0.01
Calcium	p = 0.38	p = 0.84	p = 0.07	-	p = 0.05	p = 0.04	p=0.05	p=0.58	p=0.95	P=0.46	p=0.87
nov DTH	r = -0.29	r = 0.01	r = 0.30	r = -0.06		r = 0.55	r=-0.10	r=0.02	r=0.02	r=0.21	r=0.01
nox-PTH	p < 0.001	p = 0.701	p < 0.001	p = 0.05	-	p < 0.001	p=0.001	p=0.40	p=0.51	p<0.001	p=0.87
PTH	r = -0.36	r = 0.03	r = 0.36	r = -0.07	r = 0.55		r=-0.16	r=0.01	r=0.10	r=0.30	r=-0.00
rin	p < 0.001	p = 0.276	p < 0.001	p = 0.04	p < 0.001	-	p<0.001	p=0.77	p=0.001	p<0.001	p=0.89
25-ОН-	r=0.01	r=0.03	r=-0.03	r=0.06	r=-0.10	r=-0.16		r=0.08	r=-0.01	r=0.04	r=-0.06
vit. D <sub>3</sub>	p=0.66	p=0.36	p=0.36	p=0.05	p=0.001	p<0.001	-	p=0.004	p=0.79	p=0.18	p=0.07
1,25-(OH) <sub>2</sub> -	r=0.18	r=-0.20	r=-0.08	r=-0.02	r=0.02	r=0.01	r=0.08		r=0.01	r=-0.16	r=0.06
vit. D <sub>3</sub>	p<0.001	p<0.001	p=0.01	p=0.58	p=0.40	p=0.77	p=0.004	-	p=0.82	p<0.001	p=0.05
CRP	r=-0.07	r=0.02	r=0.22	r=0.00	r=0.02	r=0.10	r=-0.01	r=0.01		r=0.12	r=-0.07
CKP	p=0.02	p=0.50	p<0.001	p=0.95	p=0.51	p=0.001	p=0.79	p=0.82	-	p<0.001	p=0.03
FGF-23	r=-0.42	r=0.23	r=0.28	r=-0.02	r=0.21	r=0.30	r=0.04	r=-0.16	r=0.12		r=0.02
FGF-23	p<0.001	p<0.001	p<0.001	P=0.46	p<0.001	p<0.001	p=0.18	p<0.001	p<0.001	-	p=0.44
sKlotho	r=0.11	r=-0.03	r=-0.04	r=-0.01	r=0.01	r=-0.00	r=-0.06	r=0.06	r=-0.07	r=-0.08	
SIZIUUIU	p<0.001	p=0.29	p=0.23	p=0.87	p=0.87	p=0.89	p=0.07	p=0.05	p=0.03	p=0.02	-

eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; FePi: urinary fractional phosphate excretion; PTH: intact parathyroid hormone; nox-PTH: non-oxidized parathyroid hormone; CRP: C-reactive protein; FGF-23: fibroblast growth factor 23; sKlotho: soluble Klotho; r: correlation coefficient (Kendall-Tau).

**Table S2** Associations of parathyroid hormone / non-oxidized parathyroid hormone ratio with atherosclerotic events among 535 participants in the CARE FOR HOMe study

Variable		Person years of FU	N events	Unadjusted ar	nalysis	Adjustment for k	idney	Adjustment for k function and class cardiovascular factors	ssical	Adjustment for ki function, classic cardiovascular risk and CKD-specific factors	cal factors
			116	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p
Continuo	us variable										
Ratio PTH/ nox-PTH		2255	116	1.07 (1.03-1.11)	<0.001	1.02 (0.97-1.06)	0.50	1.00 (0.96-1.04)	0.96	1.00 (0.96-1.05)	0.89
Categoriz	ed variable										
Ratio	1 <sup>st</sup> tertile (0.1-5.7)	770	31	Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference	
PTH/	2 <sup>nd</sup> tertile (5.8-7.6)	746	32	1.09 (0.66-1.81)	0.74	0.95 (0.57-1.59)	0.85	0.82 (0.54-1.47)	0.82	0.86 (0.50-1.47)	0.58
nox-PTH	3 <sup>rd</sup> tertile (7.7-42.3)	705	53	1.88 (1.19-2.97)	0.007	1.06 (0.64-1.74)	0.83	0.89 (0.54-1.47)	0.65	0.90 (0.53-1.51)	0.69

HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence interval; FU: Follow-up; N: Number of patients with atherosclerotic events; PTH, nox-PTH and albuminuria have been log-transformed due to skewed distribution.

Adjustment for "kidney function" comprises eGFR and log albuminuria.

Adjustment for "kidney function and classical cardiovascular risk factors" comprises eGFR, log albuminuria, age, gender, diabetes mellitus, body mass index, LDL-cholesterol and prevalent cardiovascular disease.

Adjustment for "kidney function, classical cardiovascular risk factors and CKD-specific risk factors" comprises eGFR, log albuminuria, age, gender, diabetes mellitus, body mass index, LDL-cholesterol, prevalent cardiovascular disease, log-CRP, plasma albumin, plasma phosphate, plasma calcium, 25-OH-vitamin D3-levels and log FGF-23.

**Table S3** Associations of parathyroid hormone / non-oxidized parathyroid hormone ratio with acute heart failure among 535 participants in the CARE FOR HOMe study

Variable		Person N years of FU		Unadjusted an	aalysis	Adjustment for kidney function		Adjustment for kidney function and classical cardiovascular risk factors		Adjustment for kidney function, classical cardiovascular risk factors and CKD-specific risk factors	
				HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p
Continuous	s variable										
Ratio PTH/ nox-PTH		2405	58	1.09 (1.06-1.13)	<0.001	1.05 (1.01-1.10)	0.03	1.02 (0.98-1.06)	0.44	1.03 (0.98-1.08)	0.23
Categorize	d variable										
	1 <sup>st</sup> tertile (0.1-5.7)	821	8	Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference	
Ratio PTH/ nox-PTH	2 <sup>nd</sup> tertile (5.8-7.6)	792	18	2.37 (1.03-5.44)	0.04	1.84 (0.80-4.28)	0.15	1.42 (0.60-3.38)	0.43	1.54 (0.64-3.71)	0.33
	3 <sup>rd</sup> tertile (7.7-42.3)	752	32	4.56 (2.10-9.89)	<0.001	2.46 (1.08-5.59)	0.03	2.22 (0.98-5.06)	0.06	1.90 (0.82-4.36)	0.13

HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence interval; FU: Follow-up; N: Number of patients with acute heart failure; PTH, nox-PTH and albuminuria have been log-transformed due to skewed distribution. Person years of follow-up are provided as median (inter-quartile range).

Adjustment for "kidney function" comprises eGFR and log albuminuria

Adjustment for "kidney function and classical cardiovascular risk factors" comprises eGFR, log albuminuria, age, gender, diabetes mellitus, body mass index, LDL-cholesterol and prevalent cardiovascular disease

Adjustment for "kidney function, classical cardiovascular risk factors and CKD-specific risk factors" comprises eGFR, log albuminuria, age, gender, diabetes mellitus, body mass index, LDL-cholesterol, prevalent cardiovascular disease, log-CRP, plasma albumin, plasma phosphate, plasma calcium, 25-OH-vitamin D3-levels and log FGF-23.

**Table S4** Associations of parathyroid hormone / non-oxidized parathyroid hormone ratio with CKD-progression among 535 participants in the CARE FOR HOMe study

Variable		Person N years event		N Unadjusted analysis vents		Adjustment for kidney function		Adjustment for kidney function and classical cardiovascular risk factors		Adjustment for kidney function, classical cardiovascular risk factors and CKD-specific risk factors	
			73	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p
Continuous	variable										
Ratio											
PTH/		2350	73	1.12 (1.08-1.15)	< 0.001	1.02 (0.98-1.07)	0.29	1.03 (0.98-1.08)	0.28	1.04 (0.98-1.10)	0.19
nox-PTH											
Categorized	l variable										
Ratio	1 <sup>st</sup> tertile (0.1-5.7)	828	13	Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference	
PTH/	2 <sup>nd</sup> tertile (5.8-7.6)	777	16	1.31 (0.63-2.71)	0.48	0.92 (0.44-1.94)	0.83	0.85 (0.40-1.83)	0.69	0.95 (0.43-2.10)	0.90
nox-PTH	3 <sup>rd</sup> tertile (7.7-42.3)	704	44	3.82 (2.05-7.13)	<0.001	1.07 (0.54-2.11)	0.85	0.94 (0.46-1.93)	0.87	1.02 (0.49-2.13)	0.95

HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence interval; FU: Follow-up; N: Number of patients with CKD-progression; PTH, nox-PTH and albuminuria have been log-transformed due to skewed distribution. Person years of follow-up are provided as median (inter-quartile range).

Adjustment for "kidney function" comprises eGFR and log albuminuria.

Adjustment for "kidney function and classical cardiovascular risk factors" comprises eGFR, log albuminuria, age, gender, diabetes mellitus, body mass index, LDL-cholesterol and prevalent cardiovascular disease.

Adjustment for "kidney function, classical cardiovascular risk factors and CKD-specific risk factors" comprises eGFR, log albuminuria, age, gender, diabetes mellitus, body mass index, LDL-cholesterol, prevalent cardiovascular disease, log-CRP, plasma albumin, plasma phosphate, plasma calcium, 25-OH-vitamin D3-levels and log FGF-23.

**Table S5** Associations of parathyroid hormone / non-oxidized parathyroid hormone ratio with death from any cause among 535 participants in the CARE FOR HOMe study

Variable		Person years of FU	N events	Unadjusted an	alysis	Adjustment for function	kidney	Adjustment for ki function and class cardiovascular r factors	sical	Adjustment for k function, classi cardiovascular risk and CKD-specific	ical factors
			85	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p
Continuou	ıs variable										
Ratio PTH/ nox-PTH		2518	85	1.08 (1.05-1.12)	<0.001	1.04 (1.00-1.08)	0.09	1.02 (0.98-1.06)	0.40	1.03 (0.99-1.08)	0.16
Categorize	ed variable										
Ratio	1 <sup>st</sup> tertile (0.1-5.7)	844	19	Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference	
PTH/	2 <sup>nd</sup> tertile (5.8-7.6)	825	22	1.31 80.70-2.47)	0.40	1.09 (0.58-2.07)	0.79	1.10 (0.57-2.11)	0.79	1.09 (0.55-2.15)	0.81
nox-PTH	3 <sup>rd</sup> tertile (7.7-42.3)	807	44	2.60 (1.48-4.58)	0.001	1.51 (0.82-2.79)	0.18	1.75 (0.95-3.24)	0.07	1.83 (0.97-3.44)	0.06

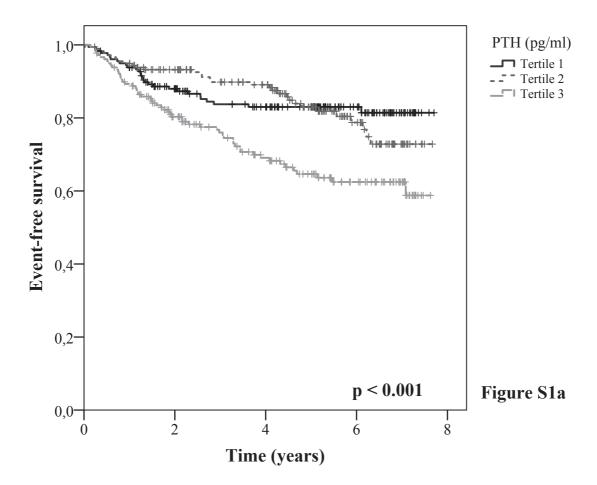
HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence interval; FU: Follow-up; N: Number of deceased patients; PTH, nox-PTH and albuminuria have been log-transformed due to skewed distribution. Person years of follow-up are provided as median (inter-quartile range).

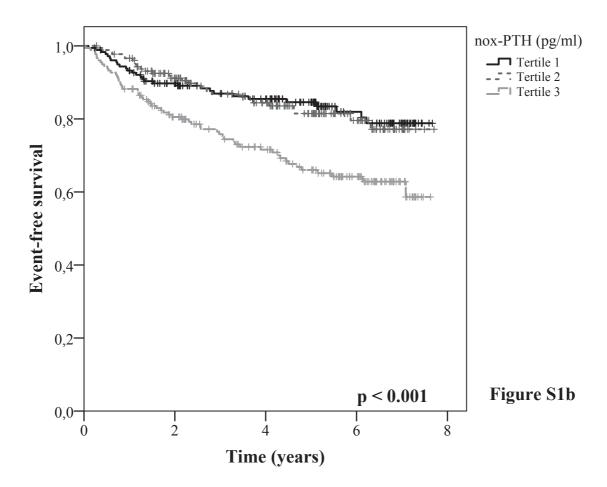
Adjustment for "kidney function" comprises eGFR and log albuminuria

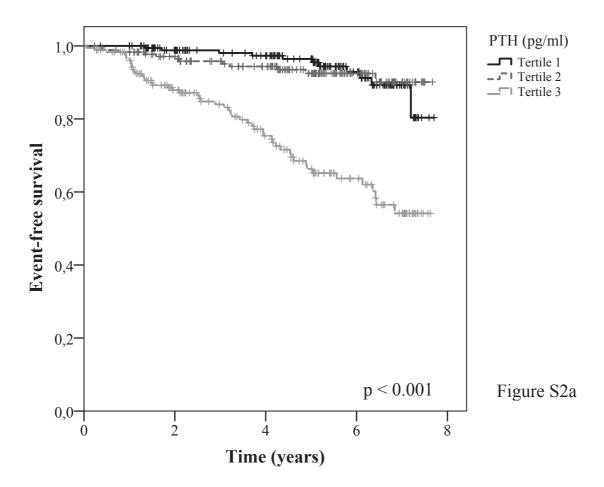
Adjustment for "kidney function and classical cardiovascular risk factors" comprises eGFR, log albuminuria, age, gender, diabetes mellitus, body mass index, LDL-cholesterol and prevalent cardiovascular disease

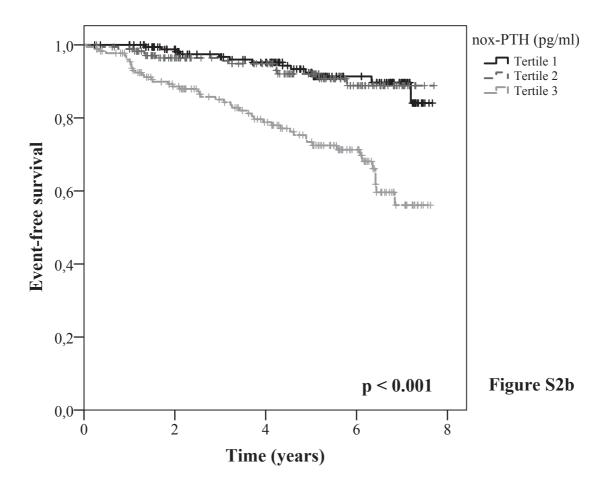
Adjustment for "kidney function, classical cardiovascular risk factors and CKD-specific risk factors" comprises eGFR, log albuminuria, age, gender, diabetes mellitus, body mass index, LDL-cholesterol, prevalent cardiovascular disease, log-CRP, plasma albumin, plasma phosphate, plasma calcium, 25-OH-vitamin D3-levels and log FGF-23.

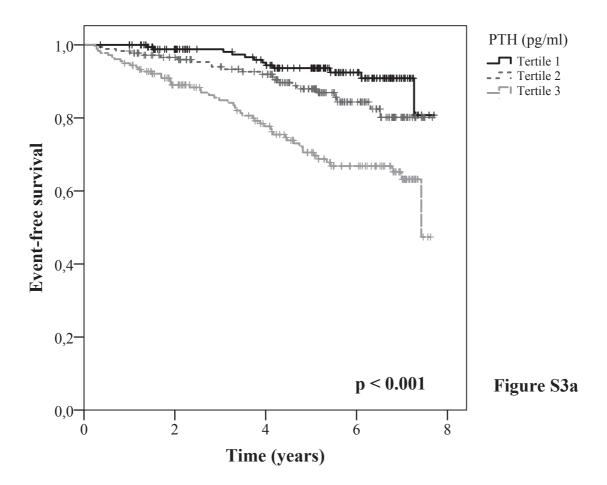
- **Figure S1: Event-free survival for atherosclerotic events.** Patients were stratified into tertiles by their plasma (a) PTH- and (b) nox-PTH levels, then Kaplan-Meier analysis with log-rank testing was performed.
- **Figure S2: Event-free survival for CKD-progression.** Patients were stratified into tertiles by their plasma (a) PTH- and (b) nox-PTH levels, then Kaplan-Meier analysis with log-rank testing was performed.
- **Figure S3: Event-free survival for CKD-death from any cause.** Patients were stratified into tertiles by their plasma (a) PTH- and (b) nox-PTH levels, then Kaplan-Meier analysis with log-rank testing was performed.
- Figure S4: Forest-plot for atherosclerotic events according to (a) PTH levels and (b) nox-PTH levels in high risk subgroups. Depicted are hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals after full adjustment for confounders.
- Figure S5: Forest-plot for acute heart failure according to (a) PTH levels and (b) nox-PTH levels in high risk subgroups. Depicted are hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals after full adjustment for confounders.
- Figure S6: Forest-plot for CKD-progression according to (a) PTH levels and (b) nox-PTH levels in high risk subgroups. Depicted are hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals after full adjustment for confounders.
- Figure S7: Forest-plot for all-cause death according to (a) PTH levels and (b) nox-PTH levels in high risk subgroups. Depicted are hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals after full adjustment for confounders.
- Figure S8: Receiver operating curves (ROC) comparing the discriminative power of plasma PTH and nox-PTH within the first 4 years of follow-up for CKD-progression. Correlated ROC curves were compared by the Delong's test for significance.
- Figure S9: Receiver operating curves (ROC) comparing the discriminative power of plasma PTH and nox-PTH within the first 4 years of follow-up for all-cause death. Correlated ROC curves were compared by the Delong's test for significance.
- Figure S10: Receiver operating curves (ROC) comparing the discriminative power of plasma PTH and nox-PTH within the first 4 years of follow-up for atherosclerotic events. Correlated ROC curves were compared by the Delong's test for significance.

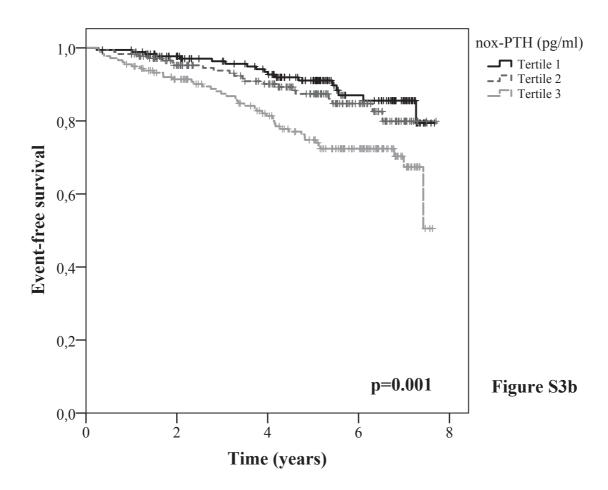












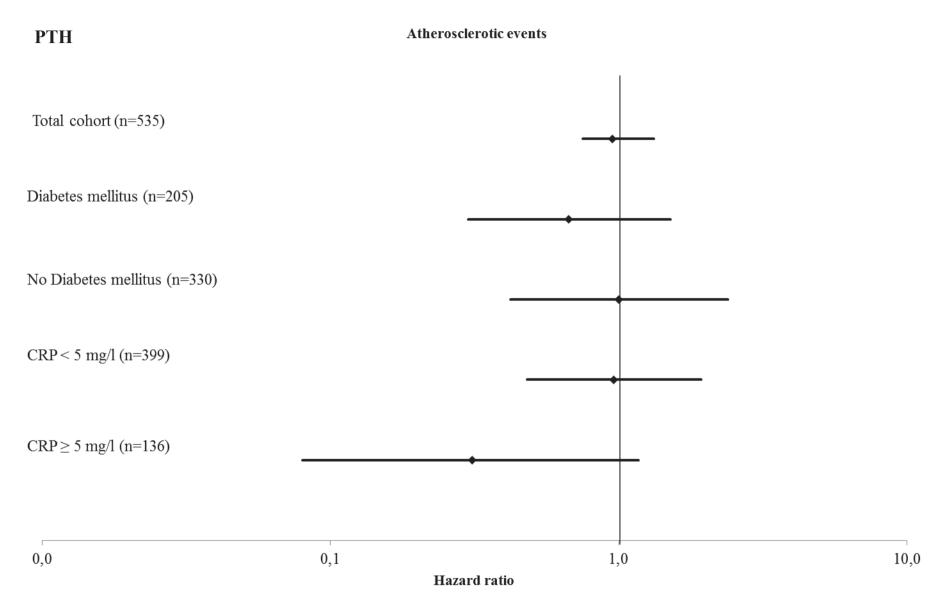


Figure S4a

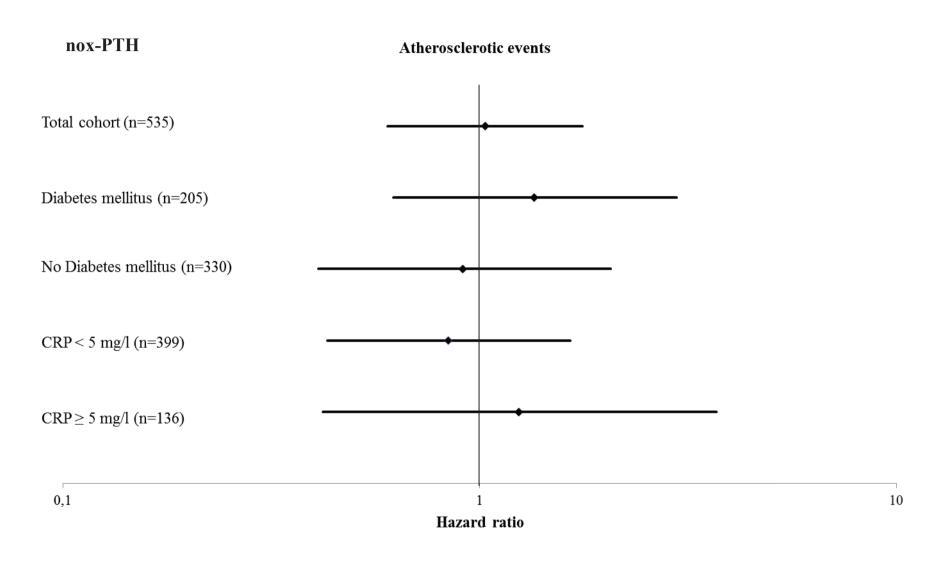


Figure S4b

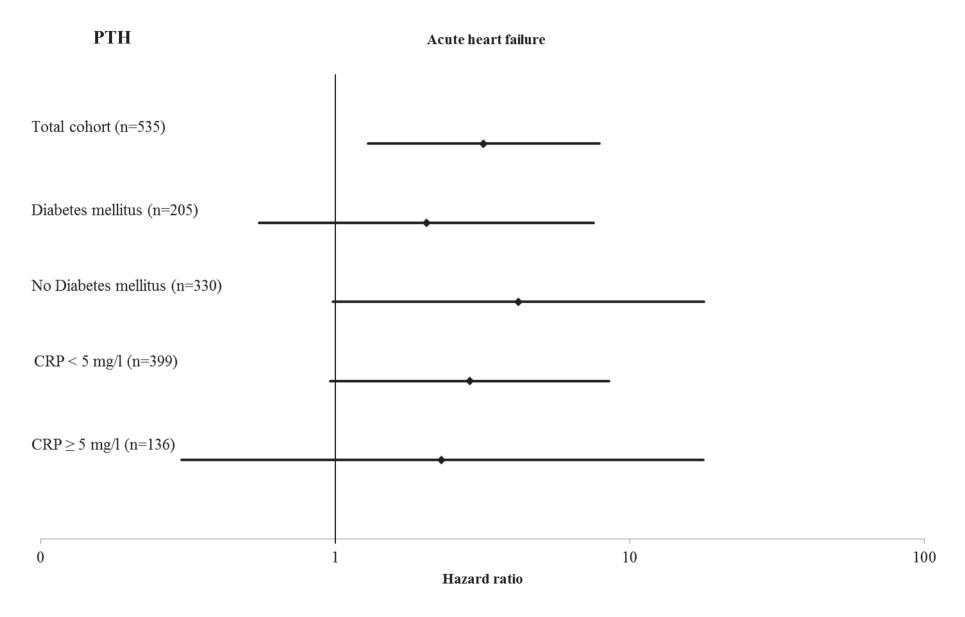


Figure S5a

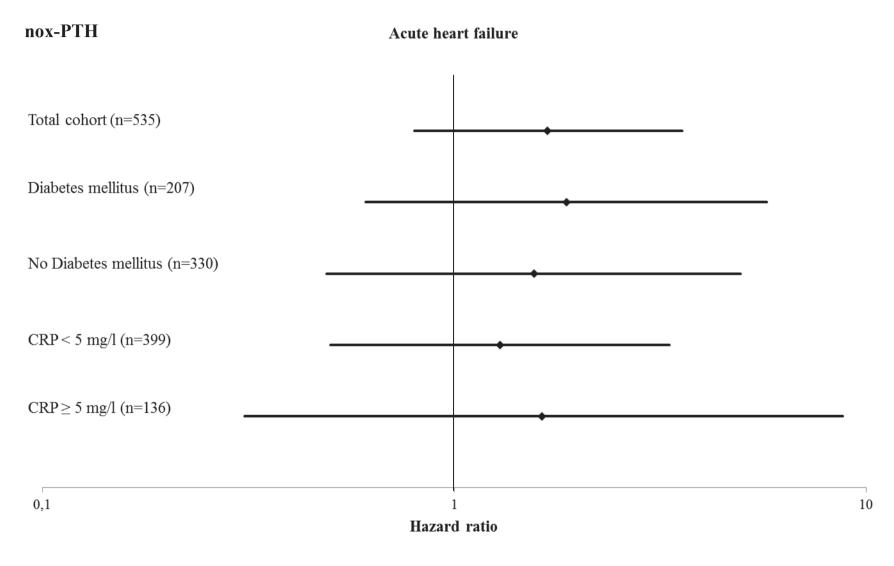


Figure S5b

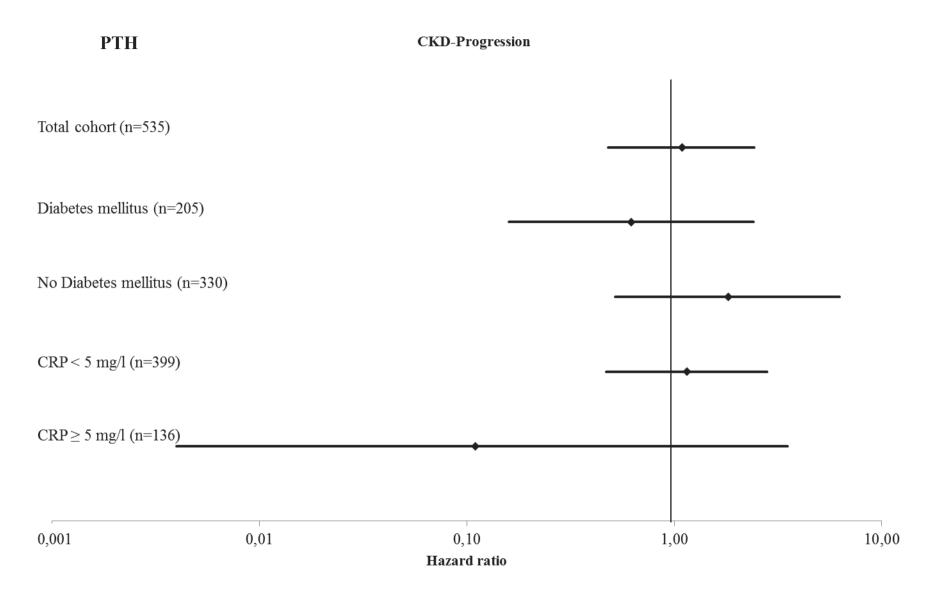


Figure S6a

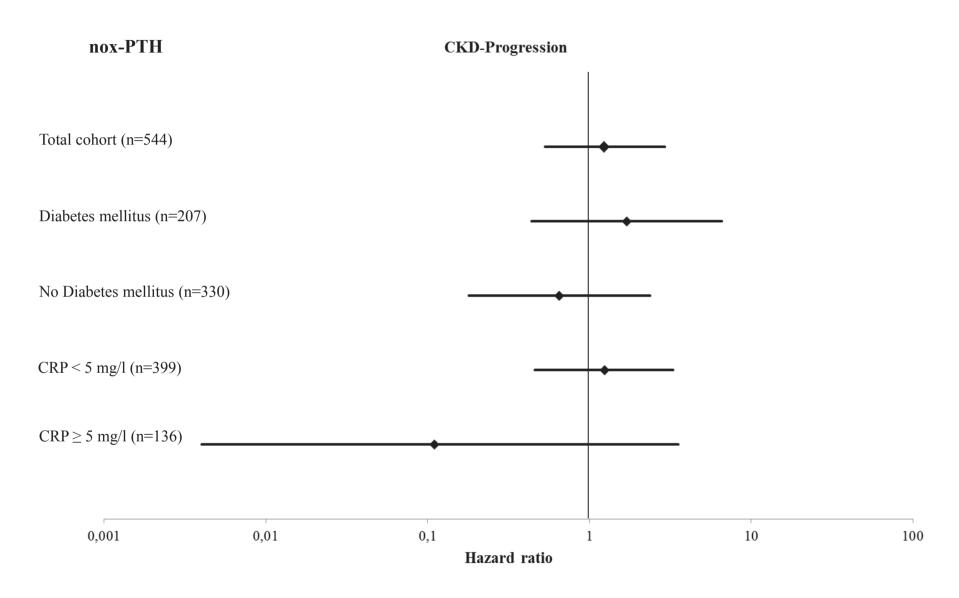
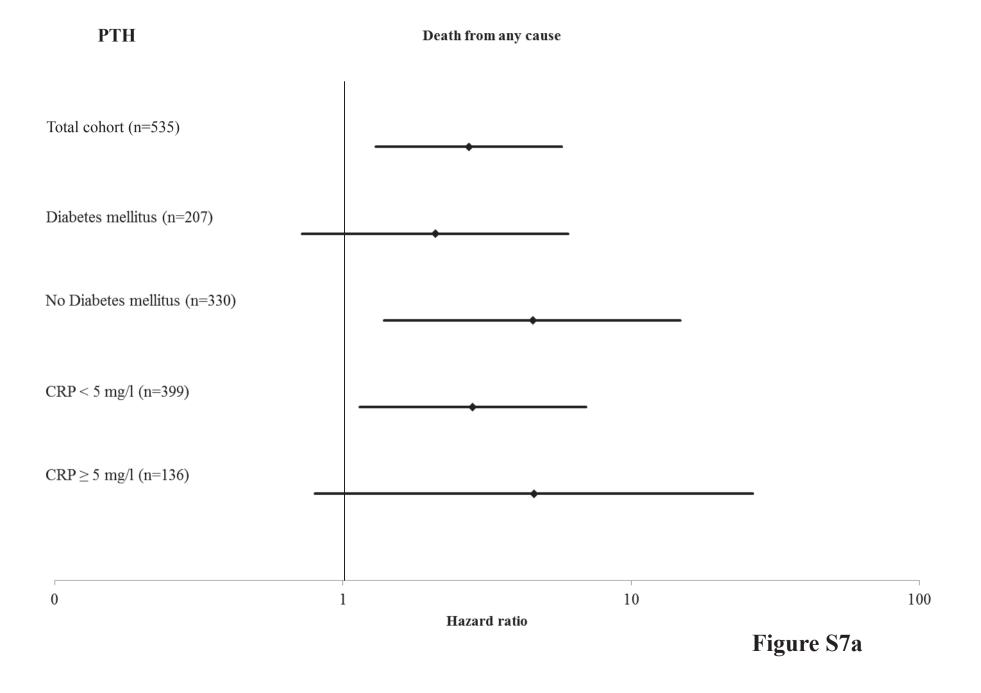


Figure S6b



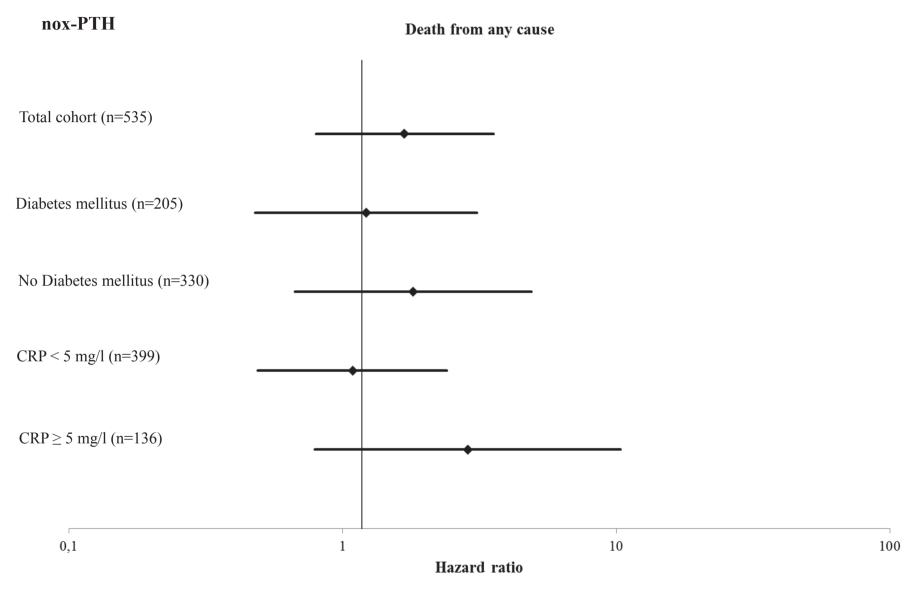
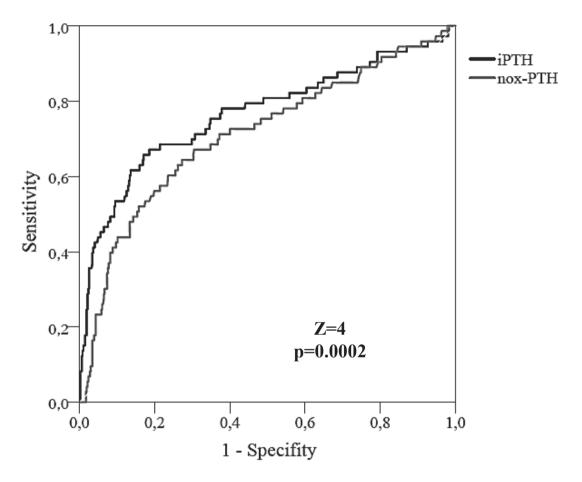
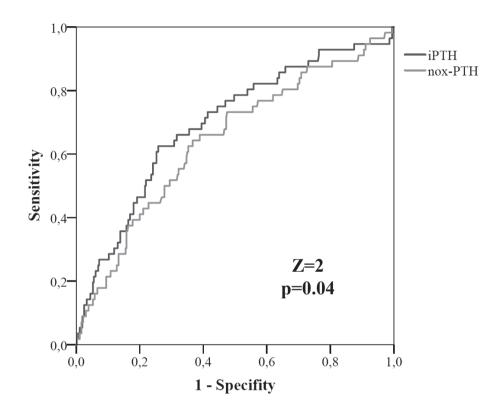


Figure S7b



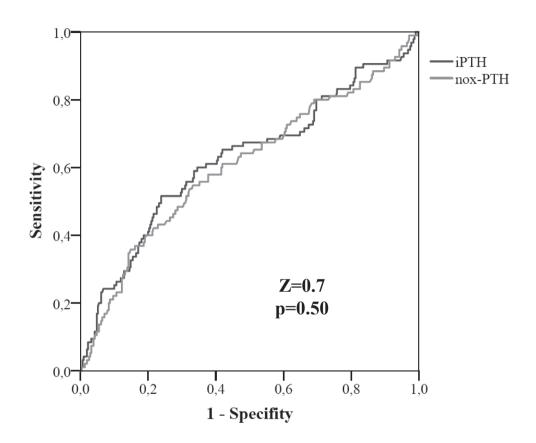
CKD-MBD parameter	AUC	SE	95 % CI	p
PTH	0.815	0.040	0.738-0.894	< 0.001
nox-PTH	0.735	0.044	0.649-0.820	< 0.001

Figure S8



CKD-MBD parameter	AUC	SE	95 % CI	p
PTH	0.695	0.039	0.617-0.772	< 0.001
nox-PTH	0.642	0.041	0.561-0.723	0.001

Figure S9



CKD-MBD parameter	AUC	SE	95 % CI	p
PTH	0.625	0.035	0.556-0.695	< 0.001
nox-PTH	0.607	0.035	0.538-0.676	0.002

Figure S10