**Supplementary Material**

**Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria**

***Inclusion criteria***

(1) Between the ages of 18 years and 70 years.

(2) An RA diagnosis that meets the 2010 ACR/EULAR classification criteria.

(3) Patient is receiving tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily.

(4) Patient has maintained LDA for at least 3 months, defined as a DAS28-ESR ≤3.2.

(5) Patients were allowed to take concomitant drugs only if they received a stable dose of 10–20 mg/week methotrexate or glucocorticoids (≤7.5 mg/day prednisone-equivalents).

***Exclusion criteria***

(1) Patients have experienced moderate to high disease activity in the last 3 months.

(2) Female patients who are pregnant or breastfeeding.

(3) Abnormal complete blood count tests:

 Hemoglobin <9 g/dL or Hematocrit <30%;

 White blood cell count <3.0 × 109/L;

 Absolute neutrophil count <1.2 × 109/L;

 Platelet count <100 × 109/L.

(4) Has a history of, or currently has, abnormal renal function (estimated **glomerular filtration rate <**40 mL/min).

(5) Has a history of, or currently has, abnormal hepatic function (alanine aminotransferase or aspartate aminotransferase >1.5 times the upper limit of normal).

(6) Has a poorly controlled medical condition, including hematological, gastrointestinal, endocrine, metabolic, pulmonary, cardiac, or neurological disease.

(7) Glucocorticoids administered intramuscularly, intravenously, or intra-articular within 4 weeks.

(8) History of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases other than Sjögren’s syndrome.

(9) Cancer or cancer history (other than treated non-melanoma skin cancer and cervical carcinoma *in situ*).

(10) Infections that required hospitalization or antibiotic therapy within 6 months prior to the baseline visit.

(11) Active or recurrent viral infection that makes the patient unsuitable for the study, including recurrent or disseminated (even a single episode) herpes zoster, hepatitis B virus (HBV) or hepatitis C virus (HCV), or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Active HBV, HCV, and HIV are defined as:

 HBV: Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive, hepatitis B core antibody (HBcAb) positive patients, or detection of HBV DNA by PCR.

 HCV: HCV RNA detectable with anti-HCV antibody.

 HIV: anti-HIV antibody test positive.

(12) Active tuberculosis (TB), or untreated or inadequately treated latent TB.

 Active TB is defined as: positive purified protein derivative (PPD) test (≥5 mm induration between approximately 48 h and 72 h after application, regardless of vaccination history) or T-SPOT test, and/or clinical features, medical history, and chest X-ray consistent with active TB.

 Untreated or inadequately treated latent TB is defined as: positive PPD test (≥5 mm induration between approximately 48 h and 72 h after application, regardless of vaccination history) or T-SPOT test, but no clinical features, medical history, and positive chest X-ray consistent with active TB.



**Supplementary Figure 1:** Proportions of patients achieving LDA/remission based on SDAI at months 1, 3, and 6. Upper bars (lighter color) indicate LDA (SDAI ≤11); lower bars (darker color) indicate remission (SDAI <3.3). Numbers within the bars indicate the exact percentage. \*Withdrawal group *vs.* continuation group, *P* < 0.0001. †Withdrawal group *vs*. reduction group, *P* < 0.0001. ‡Withdrawal group *vs.* reduction group, *P* = 0.0002. LDA: Low disease activity; SDAI: Simplified disease activity index.