

Table S1. Correlation of left brachial-ankle pulse wave velocity and clinical variables by simple or multivariable linear analyses among 95 patients with coronary artery disease.

Variables	Left brachial-ankle pulse wave (m/s)				
	Simple Linear		Multivariable Linear		
	Regression		Regression		
	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i> Value	Beta	Adjusted R ² change	<i>p</i> Value
Female	0.152	0.142	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	0.284	0.005*	0.236	0.040	0.006*
Hypertension	0.084	0.420	—	—	—
Age (years)	0.278	0.006*	0.190	0.025	0.036*
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	-0.053	0.609	—	—	—
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	0.209	0.042*	—	—	—
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	0.048	0.643	—	—	—
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	0.045	0.666	—	—	—
Log-triglyceride (mg/dL)	0.015	0.886	—	—	—
HDL-C (mg/dL)	0.143	0.168	—	—	—
LDL-C (mg/dL)	0.007	0.944	—	—	—
Log-glucose (mg/dL)	0.191	0.064	—	—	—
Log-BUN (mg/dL)	0.091	0.380	—	—	—
Log-creatinine (mg/dL)	0.180	0.081	—	—	—
eGFR (mL/min)	-0.291	0.004*	—	—	—
Total calcium (mg/dL)	0.090	0.384	—	—	—
Phosphorus (mg/dL)	0.048	0.643	—	—	—
Log-iPTH (pg/mL)	-0.004	0.968	—	—	—
Log-CRP (mg/dL)	0.388	< 0.001*	0.265	0.067	0.003*
Log-ANGPTL3 (ng/mL)	0.417	< 0.001*	0.286	0.165	0.002*

Data of triglyceride, glucose, BUN, creatinine, iPTH, C-reactive protein and ANGPTL3 levels showed skewed distribution, and therefore were log-transformed before analysis. Analysis of data was done using the simple linear regression analyses or multivariable stepwise linear regression analysis (adapted factors were diabetes mellitus, age, systolic blood pressure, eGFR, log-CRP and log-ANGPTL3). HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; BUN, blood urea nitrogen; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; iPTH, intact parathyroid hormone; ANGPTL3, angiopoietin-like protein 3. * $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Table S2. Correlation of right brachial-ankle pulse wave velocity and clinical variables by simple or multivariable linear analyses among 95 patients with coronary artery disease..

Variables	Right brachial-ankle pulse wave (m/s)				
	Simple Linear		Multivariable Linear		
	Regression		Regression		
	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i> Value	Beta	Adjusted R ² change	<i>p</i> Value
Female	0.113	0.278	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	0.259	0.011*	0.229	0.046	0.008*
Hypertension	0.072	0.488	—	—	—
Age (years)	0.292	0.004*	0.254	0.048	0.004*
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	-0.010	0.921	—	—	—
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	0.221	0.031*	—	—	—
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	0.042	0.689	—	—	—
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	0.104	0.318	—	—	—
Log-triglyceride (mg/dL)	0.001	0.998	—	—	—
HDL-C (mg/dL)	0.190	0.065	—	—	—
LDL-C (mg/dL)	0.062	0.552	—	—	—
Log-glucose (mg/dL)	0.205	0.047*	—	—	—
Log-BUN (mg/dL)	0.022	0.833	—	—	—
Log-creatinine (mg/dL)	0.126	0.223	—	—	—
eGFR (mL/min)	-0.237	0.021*	—	—	—
Total calcium (mg/dL)	0.067	0.517	—	—	—
Phosphorus (mg/dL)	-0.008	0.936	—	—	—
Log-iPTH (pg/mL)	-0.023	0.823	—	—	—
Log-CRP (mg/dL)	0.403	< 0.001*	0.270	0.083	0.003*
Log-ANGPTL3 (ng/mL)	0.411	< 0.001*	0.299	0.160	0.001*

Data of triglyceride, glucose, BUN, creatinine, iPTH, C-reactive protein and ANGPTL3 levels showed skewed distribution, and therefore were log-transformed before analysis. Analysis of data was done using the simple linear regression analyses or multivariable stepwise linear regression analysis (adapted factors were diabetes mellitus, age, systolic blood pressure, log-glucose, eGFR, log-CRP and log-ANGPTL3). HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; BUN, blood urea nitrogen; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; iPTH, intact parathyroid hormone; ANGPTL3, angiopoietin-like protein 3. * $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.