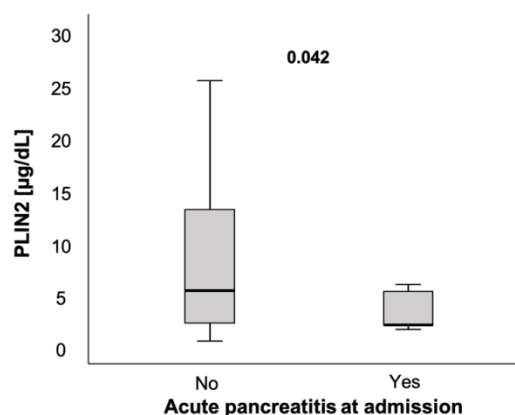
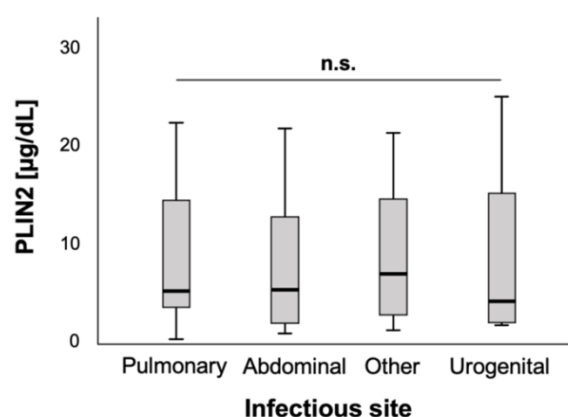


# Serum Perilipin 2 (PLIN2) Predicts Multiple Organ Dysfunction in Critically Ill Patients

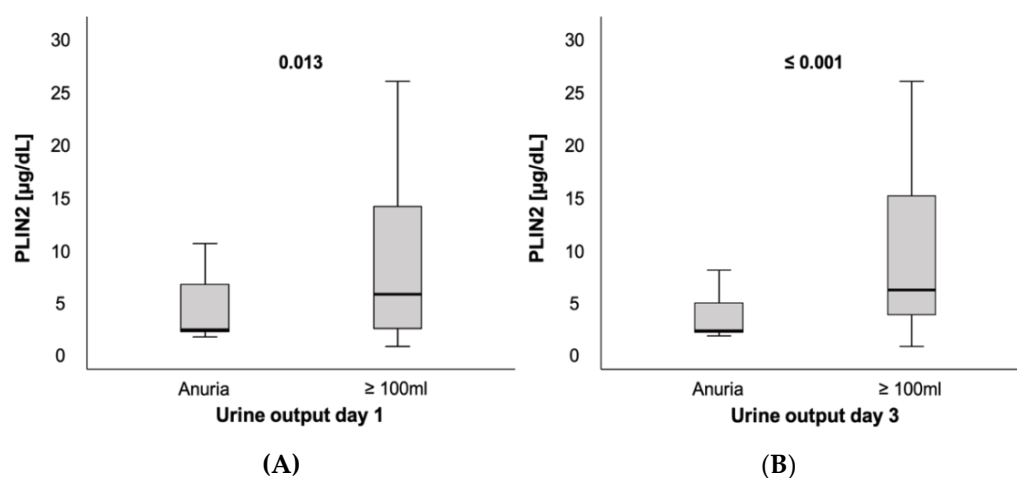
*Supplementary data:*



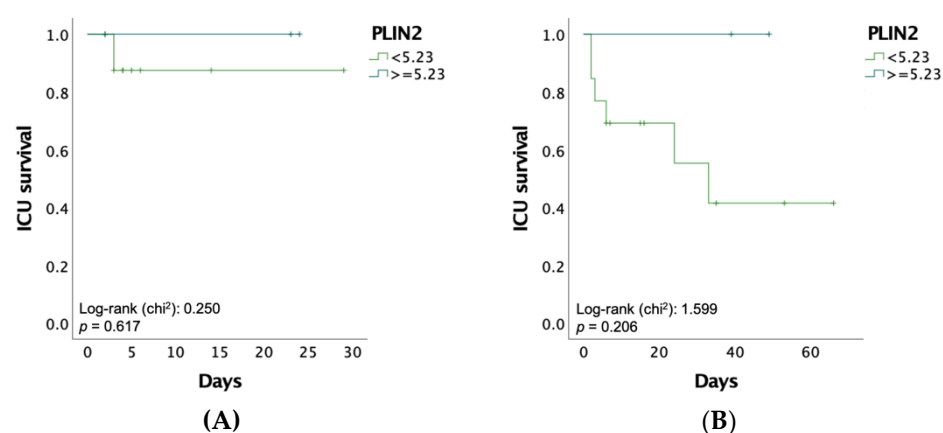
**Figure S1.** Patients admitted to the ICU due to acute pancreatitis showed decreased PLIN2 serum levels compared to patients admitted due to other reasons.



**Figure S2.** Serum PLIN2 levels at ICU admission in septic patients. PLIN2 serum concentrations were not different in patients with differing infectious sources.



**Figures S3.** PLIN2 serum levels and urine output. **(A)** PLIN2 serum concentrations at day 1 were decreased in patients that were anuric at day of ICU admission. **(B)** Patients that were anuric at day 3 showed even lower PLIN2 levels at ICU admission.



**Figure S4.** PLIN2 serum concentrations and ICU mortality. **(A)** Serum PLIN2 levels did not discriminate an ICU mortality difference in patients admitted due to acute pancreatitis. **(B)** Serum PLIN2 did not predict ICU mortality in patients with severe respiratory failure, defined as PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> <100.

Biomarker	r	p
Adiponectin	-0.273	0.007*
RBP4	0.202	0.065
APRIL	0.135	0.056
sFRP5	-0.175	0.007*
Calprotectin	0.097	0.125
Myostatin	0.160	0.010*
ADMA	-0.197	0.002*
SDMA	-0.154	0.017*
suPAR	-0.049	0.499

**Table S1.** Correlations of experimental biomarkers with PLIN2 serum concentrations at ICU admission. Spearman rank correlation test was used. Abbreviations: RBP4: Retinol binding protein 4; APRIL: A proliferation-inducing ligand; sFRP5: Secreted frizzled-related protein 5; ADMA: Asymmetric dimethylarginine; SDMA: Symmetric dimethylarginine; suPAR: Soluble urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor.

Critical illness other than sepsis n (%)	93 (35.9%)
<b>Etiology n (relative /absolute):</b>	
Cardiopulmonary disease	32 (34.4% / 12.4%)
Decompensated liver cirrhosis	16 (17.2% / 6.2%)
Acute pancreatitis	13 (14% / 5%)
Severe gastrointestinal bleeding	6 (6.5% / 2.3%)
Acute liver failure	4 (4.3% / 1.5%)
Other	22 (23.7% / 8.5%)
<b>Sepsis n (%)</b>	<b>166 (64.1%)</b>
<b>Infectious site n (relative / absolute):</b>	
Pulmonary	92 (55.4% / 35.5%)
Abdominal	32 (19.3% / 12.4%)
Urogenital	7 (4.2% / 2.7%)
Other	35 (21.1% / 13.5%)

**Table S2.** Main cause for admission to the intensive care unit.