Title: C-peptide decline in type 1 diabetes has two phases: an initial exponential fall and a subsequent stable phase.

Online only supplemental material

Supplemental Table S1: Summary clinical and biochemical characteristics for the patients in the three studies: a) cross sectional UCPCR, b) longitudinal UCPCR, c) Longitudinal plasma C-peptide. Data presented as median (IQR) unless otherwise stated. For longitudinal studies, summary data are presented for the first visit only.

	Cross sectional UCPCR	Longitudinal UCPCR	Longitudinal Plasma C-peptide
Number of patients	1549	221	105
Number of C-peptide measurements	1549	445	529
Male n (%)	830 (54%)	119 (52%)	49 (47%)
BMI SDS	0.89 (0.22, 1.60)	0.9 (0.18, 1.50)	0.71 (0.08, 1.68)
Age at study visit (y)	20 (13, 34)	19 (12,33)	36 (28, 45)
Age at diagnosis (y)	10.8 (6.2, 15.2)	11 (4, 17)	16.3 (11.3, 21.9)
Duration of diabetes (y)	9.6 (4.0, 20.2)	8.2 (3.6, 18.1)	21.1 (13.1, 30.0)
White Caucasian n (%)	1518 (98%)	215 (97%)	103 (98%)
UCPCR (nmol/mmol)	0.02 (0.004, 0.13)	0.06 (0.001, 0.28)	
UCPCR undetectable n (%)	319 (21%)	62 (28%)	
Plasma C-peptide (pmol/l)			10 (<3, 45)
Plasma C-peptide undetectable n (%)			29 (28%)