## SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Supplementary Figure 1. UACR is not strongly associated with 6MWD, SGRQ, or radiographic measures of COPD. (A-E) UACR ( $\log 2 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{g}$ ) and association with 6MWD (A), SGRQ (B), \%LAA <-950 HU (C), PRM ${ }^{\text {EMPH }}$ (D), and PRM ${ }^{\text {FSAD }}$ (E), tested with unadjusted linear regression models (never smokers $n=56-64$, smokers without airflow obstruction $n=96-109$, mild/moderate COPD $n=124-135$, severe COPD $n=149$ 162). Linear associations (A-E) were implemented with unadjusted linear regression models.

## Supplementary Figure 2. U-mtDNA levels do not associate with FEV $_{1} \%$ predicted

 in the SPIROMICS cohort. U-mtDNA (log2 copies mtDNA/g creatinine) and association with post-bronchodilator $\mathrm{FEV}_{1}$ \% predicted in each subgroup: never smokers ( $\mathrm{n}=63$; red), smokers without airflow obstruction ("smokers", $n=109$; green), participants with mild/moderate COPD ( $n=142$; blue), and severe COPD ( $n=168$; purple). Linear associations were implemented with unadjusted linear regression models.
## Supplementary Figure 3. U-mtDNA levels are associated with UACR. U-mtDNA

 (log2 copies mtDNA/g creatinine) and association with UACR (log $2 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{g}$ ), tested with unadjusted linear regression models (never smokers $n=64$, smokers without airflow obstruction $n=109$, mild/moderate COPD $n=139$, severe COPD $n=168$ ). Linear association was implemented with unadjusted linear regression models.Supplementary Figure 4. Unadjusted u-mtDNA is not associated with radiographic measures of emphysema. (A-C) U-mtDNA (log 2 copies mtDNA/g creatinine) and association with \%LAA <-950 HU (A), PRM ${ }^{\text {EMPH }}$ (B), and PRM ${ }^{\text {FSAD }}$ (C), tested with unadjusted linear regression models (never-smokers $n=56-64$, smokers without airflow obstruction $n=96-101$, mild/moderate COPD $n=127-129$, severe COPD $n=150-155$ ).

Supplementary Figure 5. UACR does not differ between males and females. UACR (log $2 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{g}$ ) levels in males ( $n=257$ ) compared to females ( $n=223$ ) in all participants. Data is presented as median with box indicating upper and lower quartiles, whiskers indicating extrema, and with p-values calculated by non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test.

Supplementary Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the urine mtDNA study compared to the overall SPIROMICS cohort

| Parameter | Urine mtDNA study $(\mathrm{n}=483)$ | SPIROMICS cohort ( $\mathrm{n}=2974$ ) | P-value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age, median [IQR] | 65.0 [55.0-70.0] | 64.0 [56.0-70.0] | 0.601 |
| Male N (\%) | 258 (53.4) | 1577 (53.0) | 0.912 |
| Body mass index, median [IQR] | 27.7 [24.6-32.0] | 27.5 [24.2-31.6] | 0.378 |
| Current non-smoker N (\%) | 337 (71.5) | 1839 (62.7) | <0.001 |
| Subgroup N (\%) Never smokers Smoker without airflow obstruction Mild $/$ moderate COPD Severe COPD | $\begin{aligned} & 64(13.3) \\ & 109(22.6) \\ & 142(29.4) \\ & 168(34.8) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 202(6.8) \\ 941(31.6) \\ 1207(40.6) \\ 624(21.0) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | <0.001 |
| Genitourinary condition N (\%) | 167 (35.5) | 1053 (36.4) | 0.728 |
| *Kruskal-Wallis or Chi-square test comparing participants in this study with the entire SPIROMICS cohort Abbreviations: IQR=interquartile range; $25 \%$ and $75 \%$ percentiles |  |  |  |

Supplementary Table 2. Urine albumin/creatinine ratio and clinical characteristics


Supplementary Table 3. Urine mtDNA and imaging parameters

|  | Unadjusted |  | Adjusted for age, sex, BMI, \& smoking status |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\hat{B}$ (CI) | P-value* | $\hat{B}(\mathrm{Cl})$ | $P$-value* |
| \%LAA (<-950 HU) | $\begin{gathered} 0.003 \\ (-0.01,0.01) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.573 | $\begin{gathered} 0.01 \\ (0.002,0.03) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.028 |
| PRM ${ }^{\text {EMPH }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.005 \\ (-0.01,0.02) \end{gathered}$ | 0.370 | $\begin{gathered} 0.01 \\ (0.002,0.03) \end{gathered}$ | 0.028 |
| PRM ${ }^{\text {FSAD }}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.0002 \\ (-0.01,0.01) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.958 | $\begin{gathered} 0.01 \\ (-0.003,0.02) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.206 |
| *Univariable or multivariable linear regression <br> Abbreviations: $\mathrm{BMI}=$ body mass index, $\hat{\beta}=$ estimated change $\log 2$ urine mtDNA with a one unit increase in clinical characteristic, $\mathrm{Cl}=$ confidence interval, $\mathrm{LAA}=$ low attenuation area, $\mathrm{HU}=$ Hounsfield units, $\mathrm{PRM}^{\mathrm{EMPH}}=$ emphysema by parametric response mapping, $\mathrm{PRM}^{\text {FSAD }}=$ functional small airway disease by parametric response mapping |  |  |  |  |

Supplementary Table 4. Urine albumin/creatinine ratio in females compared to males

| Unadjusted |  | Adjusted for age, BMI, \& smoking status $\hat{\beta}(\mathrm{Cl})$ P-value* |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} -0.03 \\ (-0.29,0.23) \end{gathered}$ | 0.805 | $\begin{gathered} 0.08 \\ (-0.18,0.34) \end{gathered}$ | 0.551 |
| *Multivariable linear regression <br> Abbreviations: $\mathrm{BMI}=$ body mass index, $\hat{\beta}=$ estimated change $\log 2$ UACR with a one unit increase in clinical characteristic, $\mathrm{Cl}=$ confidence interval |  |  |  |

Supplementary Table 5. Urine albumin/creatinine ratio and clinical characteristics within males and females

\left.|  | Unadjusted |  | Adjusted for age, BMI, \& smoking |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| status |  |  |  |
| P-value* |  |  |  |$\right)$

*Univariable or multivariable linear regression
Abbreviations: $\mathrm{BMI}=$ body mass index, $\hat{\beta}=$ estimated change $\log 2$ urine mtDNA with a one unit increase in clinical characteristic, $\mathrm{CI}=$ confidence interval, $\mathrm{FEV}_{1}=$ forced expiratory volume in 1 second, $6 \mathrm{MWD}=$ sixminute walk distance, SGRQ=St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire, CAT=COPD Assessment Test, LAA=low attenuation area, $\mathrm{HU}=$ Hounsfield units, $\mathrm{PRM}^{\mathrm{EMPH}}=$ emphysema by parametric response mapping, $\mathrm{PRM}^{\text {FSAD }}=$ functional small airway disease by parametric response mapping

B)

D)

E)



Supplementary Figure 2

Never

smokers \begin{tabular}{l}
Smokers without <br>
airflow obstruction

 - 

Mild/moderate <br>
COPD

 

Severe <br>
COPD
\end{tabular}

## Supplementary Figure 3


C)



## Supplementary Figure 5

