

**Table S1.** Serum Gd-IgA1 to IgA ratio according to the type of glomerular disease.

	<b>IgAN</b> ( <i>n</i> = 230)	<b>MN</b> ( <i>n</i> = 35)	<b>MCD</b> ( <i>n</i> = 21)	<b>LN</b> ( <i>n</i> = 8)	<b>TBMD</b> ( <i>n</i> = 10)	<b>Heathy Controls</b> ( <i>n</i> = 15)
Serum Gd-IgA1/IgA ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ IgA)	3.13 (2.42–4.31) <sup>b,c,d,f</sup>	2.06 (1.76–2.77) <sup>a</sup>	2.09 (1.64–2.54) <sup>a</sup>	1.67 (1.08–1.93) <sup>a</sup>	2.65 (2.38–2.96)	2.42 (2.03–2.51) <sup>a</sup>

IgAN, IgA nephropathy; MN, membranous nephropathy; MCD, minimal change disease; LN, lupus nephritis; TBMD, thin basement membrane disease; Gd-IgA1, galactose-deficient IgA1. <sup>a</sup>:  $p < 0.05$ , vs. IgAN; <sup>b</sup>:  $p < 0.05$ , vs. MN; <sup>c</sup>:  $p < 0.05$ , vs. MCD; <sup>d</sup>:  $p < 0.05$ , vs. LN; <sup>e</sup>:  $p < 0.05$ , vs. TBMD; <sup>f</sup>:  $p < 0.05$ , vs. healthy control. Serum Gd-IgA to IgA ratio is presented as the median (first quartile-third quartile). The multiple comparisons for continuous variables were performed by Bonferroni test.