

Supplementary Figure 1: Serum sIL7R concentrations are higher in SLE patients with impaired renal function, yet inactive disease. (A) Serum sIL7R concentrations display an almost significant negative correlation (Pearson  $r = -0.20$ ,  $p = 0.06$ ) with estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) in patients with inactive renal disease ( $n=89$  out of 105 patients). When patients with a renal flare are included, the correlation coefficient is lower and less significant (data not shown), since most patients with a flare have elevated serum sIL7R, yet normal renal function. (B) In patients with inactive renal disease, serum sIL7R concentrations are significantly higher when renal function is impaired ( $p$  value by Student's  $t$  test)

