PLOS ONE

CORRECTION

Correction: Galactose-deficient IgA1 and the corresponding IgG autoantibodies predict IgA nephropathy progression

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The Supporting Information files were published with tracked changes. Please view the correct files below.

Supporting information

S1 Table. Baseline characteristics of the 91 Czech patients with biopsy-proven IgA nephropathy.
(DOCX)

S2 Table. Baseline characteristics of the three groups of the 91 Czech patients with biopsy-proven IgA nephropathy (non-progressors, progressors, patients with ESRD).
(DOCX)

S3 Table. Analysis of a combined group of IgAN non-progressors and progressors vs. IgAN patients who reached ESRD.
(DOCX)

S4 Table. Median test (Mood test) comparing IgAN patients with end-stage renal disease reached during the follow-up *vs*. IgAN patients without ESRD for selected variables.
(DOCX)

S5 Table. Assessment of two groups (non-progressors [n = 70] and progressors [n = 7]) for the influence of E from the Oxford classification (MEST); other parameters (M, S, T) did not reach significance).
(DOCX)

S6 Table. Influence of Oxford classification MEST composite score in assessment of two groups (non-progressors [n = 70] and progressors [n = 7]).
(DOCX)

S7 Table. Mean values of selected laboratory parameters in a subset of patients treated with corticosteroids in group 1 with eGFR ≥60 mL/min/1.73 m2 (n = 16) and group 2 with eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73 m2 (n = 24).
(DOCX)

S1 Fig. Discriminant analysis for three groups of IgAN patients (non-progressors in green, progressors in orange, ESRD in blue) and all parameters (eGFR, using MDRD formula (mL/min/1.73 m2); serum IgA (mg/mL); serum Gd-IgA1 (U/1 ∝g IgA; without neuraminidase); serum Gd-IgA1 (U/mL; without neuraminidase); serum Gd-IgA1 (U/1 ∝g IgA; with

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neuraminidase); serum Gd-IgA1 (U/mL; with neuraminidase).
(DOCX)

S2 Fig. Box-and-whiskers plots for progressors and non-progressors (group 1) *vs*. IgAN patients who reached ESRD during follow up (group 2) for selected parameters.
(DOCX)

S3 Fig. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves for non-progressors *vs*. progressors. a- ROC curve for non-progressors *vs*. progressors using eGFR (MDRD, mL/min/1.73 m^2), Gd-IgA1 biomarkers, and Oxford classification (individual parameters of Oxford MEST classification). Area under the curve, AUC = 0.936. b- Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve for non-progressors *vs*. progressors using eGFR (MDRD, mL/min/1.73 m^2) and Oxford classification (individual parameters of Oxford MEST classification). Area under the curve, AUC = 0.836.
(DOCX)

S4 Fig. Receiver operator curve within two groups (eGFR, serum levels of IgG autoantibody specific for Gd-IgA1). Area under the curve = 1.00. Accuracy of the discrimination is 100%. Group 1 (n = 35), eGFR $\geq$60 mL/min/1.73 m^2 at the time of renal-biopsy; group 2 (n = 42), eGFR $<$60 mL/min/1.73 m^2 at the time of renal-biopsy. Prediction equation from logistic regression (predicts probability to choose group 1): Pred(group 1) = 1 / (1 + exp (-(1517.5–1.2E-02***AB-IgA*-24.9***eGFR*))).
(DOCX)

S5 Fig. Box-and-whiskers plots for selected variables within two groups. S-creat, serum creatinine (μmol/L); eGFR (MDRD, mL/min/1.73 m2); serum IgG autoantibody specific for Gd-IgA1 (U/mL). Group 1 (n = 35), eGFR $\geq$60 mL/min/1.73 m2 at the time of renal biopsy; group 2 (n = 42), eGFR $<$60 mL/min/1.73 m2 at the time of renal biopsy.
(DOCX)

Reference

1. Maixnerova D, Ling C, Hall S, Reily C, Brown R, Neprasova M, et al. (2019) Galactose-deficient IgA1 and the corresponding IgG autoantibodies predict IgA nephropathy progression. PLoS ONE 14(2): e0212254. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0212254 PMID: 30794576