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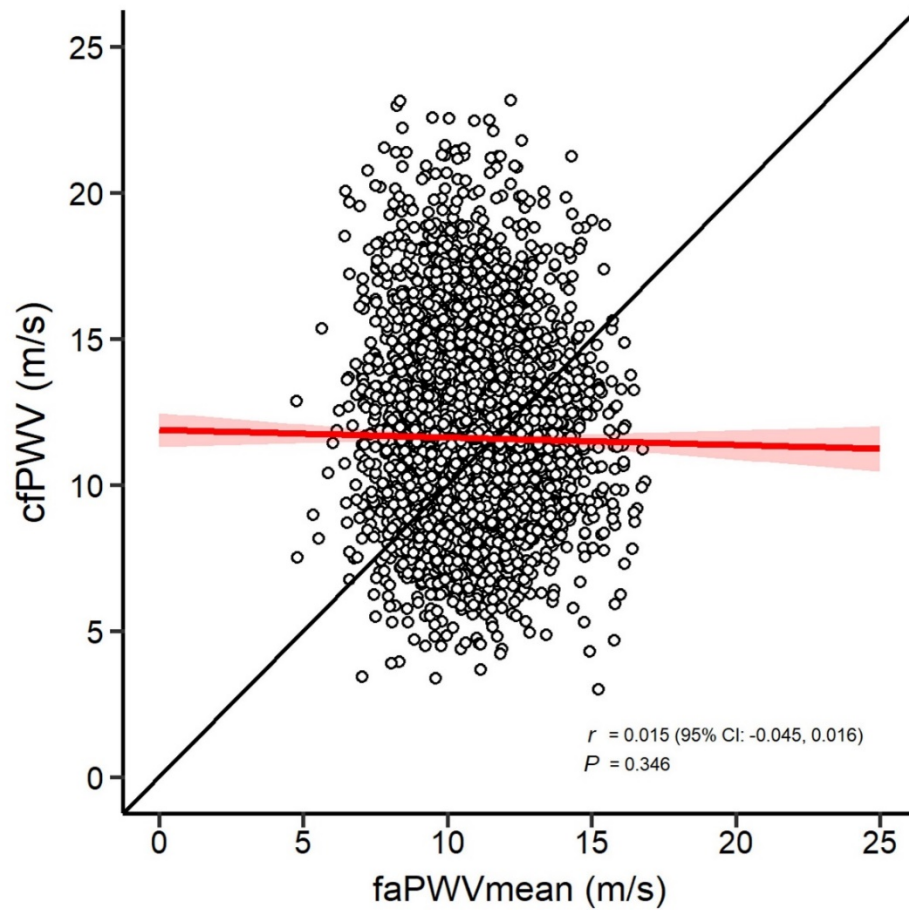
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**SUPPLEMENT**

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CAROTID-FEMORAL PULSE WAVE VELOCITY (cfPWV) AND FEMORAL-ANKLE PULSE WAVE VELOCITY (faPWV)**

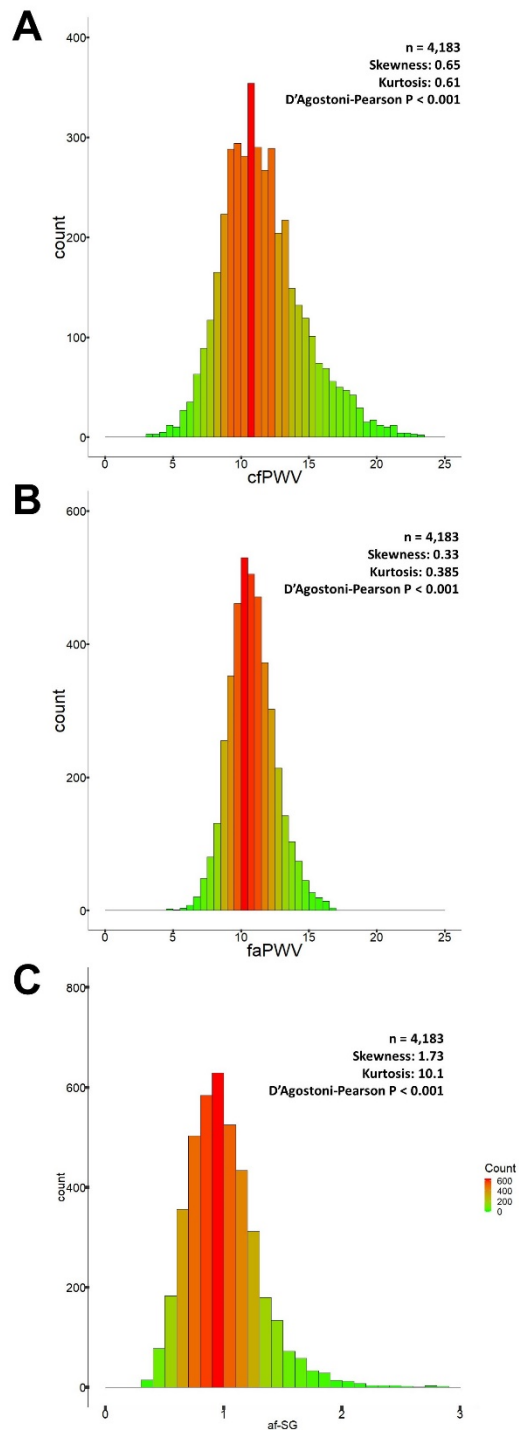
The linear association between cfPWV and faPWV was explored and this was non-significant ( $R^2=0.0002$ ,  $\beta= -0.03$ , 95% CI [-0.07, 0.04],  $P=0.35$ , **Figure S1**). Subsequently, linearity was explored by specifying the faPWV quadratic term. The quadratic term was significant ( $\beta= 0.02$ , 95% CI [0.003, 0.04],  $P=0.03$ ), but the change in  $R^2$  was marginal ( $\Delta R^2= 0.001$ ). Accordingly, linear models were used for subsequent analysis. In a model regressing cfPWV and faPWV, the age, ( $P= 0.23$ ), race ( $P =0.12$ ) and sex ( $P = 0.76$ ) interaction terms were non-significant. There was a non-significant correlation between cfPWV and faPWV ( $r = 0.02$  [95% CI: -0.05, 0.02],  $P=0.35$ ).

## Aortic-Femoral Arterial Stiffness Gradient



**FIGURE S1.** Correlation between carotid-femoral pulse-wave velocity (cfPWV) and femoral-ankle pulse-wave velocity (faPWV). Red line and red shading depict regression line and 95% confidence intervals, respectively. Black line depicts the line of identity.

## Aortic-Femoral Arterial Stiffness Gradient



**FIGURE S3.** Distribution of carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity (cfPWV), femoral-ankle pulse wave velocity (faPWV), and aortic-femoral arterial stiffness gradient (af-SG).