

Supplemental Table 1: Demographic data, clinical and laboratory parameters for all patients and control individuals.

mother [no.]	age ^{a)} [y]	BMI [kg/m ²]	parity	smoking status (cig/d) ^{a)}	systolic BP ^{a)} [mmHg]	diastolic BP ^{a)} [mmHg]	proteinuria ^{a,b,c)} [mg/d]	gestation weeks at delivery	mode of delivery	fetal gender	fetal weight	fetal weight centile ^{d)}
1	35.7	21.8	1	0	122	58	0 ^{c)}	34 6/7	c-section	f	2420	40
2	29.6	24.1	1	0	106	61	0 ^{c)}	28 4/7	c-section	f	1250	60
3	24.7	35.4	1	0	120	81	0 ^{c)}	39 2/7	c-section	m	3895	80
4	24.6	23.0	0	0	110	70	0 ^{c)}	34 3/7	c-section	m	2450	50
5	31.9	22.5	0	0	129	76	77 ^{b)}	32 1/7	c-section	f	1255	9
6	23.6	23.7	0	10	125	71	182 ^{b)}	30 5/7	c-section	f	940	4
7	27.8	28.3	3	0	112	55	0 ^{c)}	27 0/7	c-section	f	580	3
8	21.6	17.0	0	5	110	70	0 ^{c)}	29 6/7	c-section	m	1000	10

a) at beginning of hospitalization

b) immunoturbidimetric assay (Tina-quant albumin; Roche Diagnostics. Mannheim. Germany); proteinuria is defined as urinary protein excretion >300 mg/d.

c) dip stick assay; significant proteinuria is present with readings of more than + (max: +++).

d) standard deviations to the mean birth weight centiles according to the population based newborn weight charts.