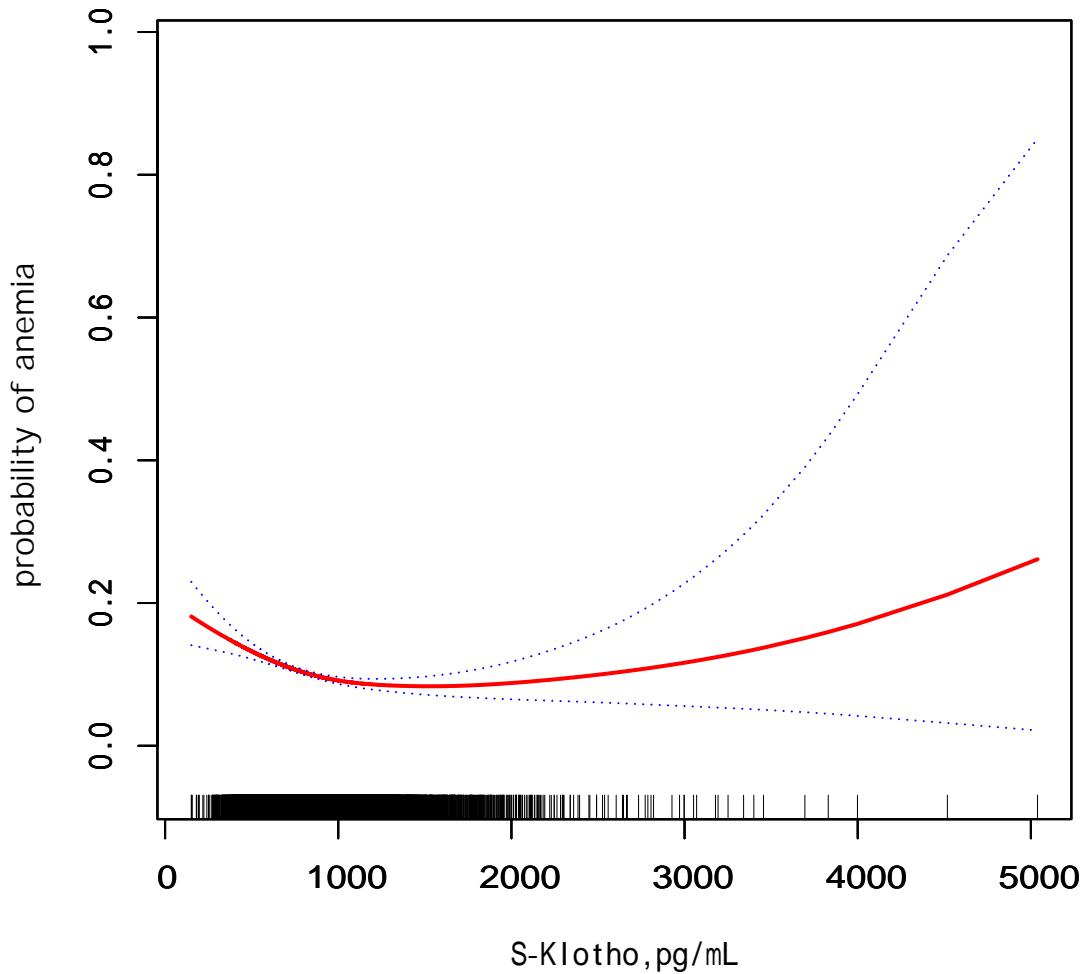
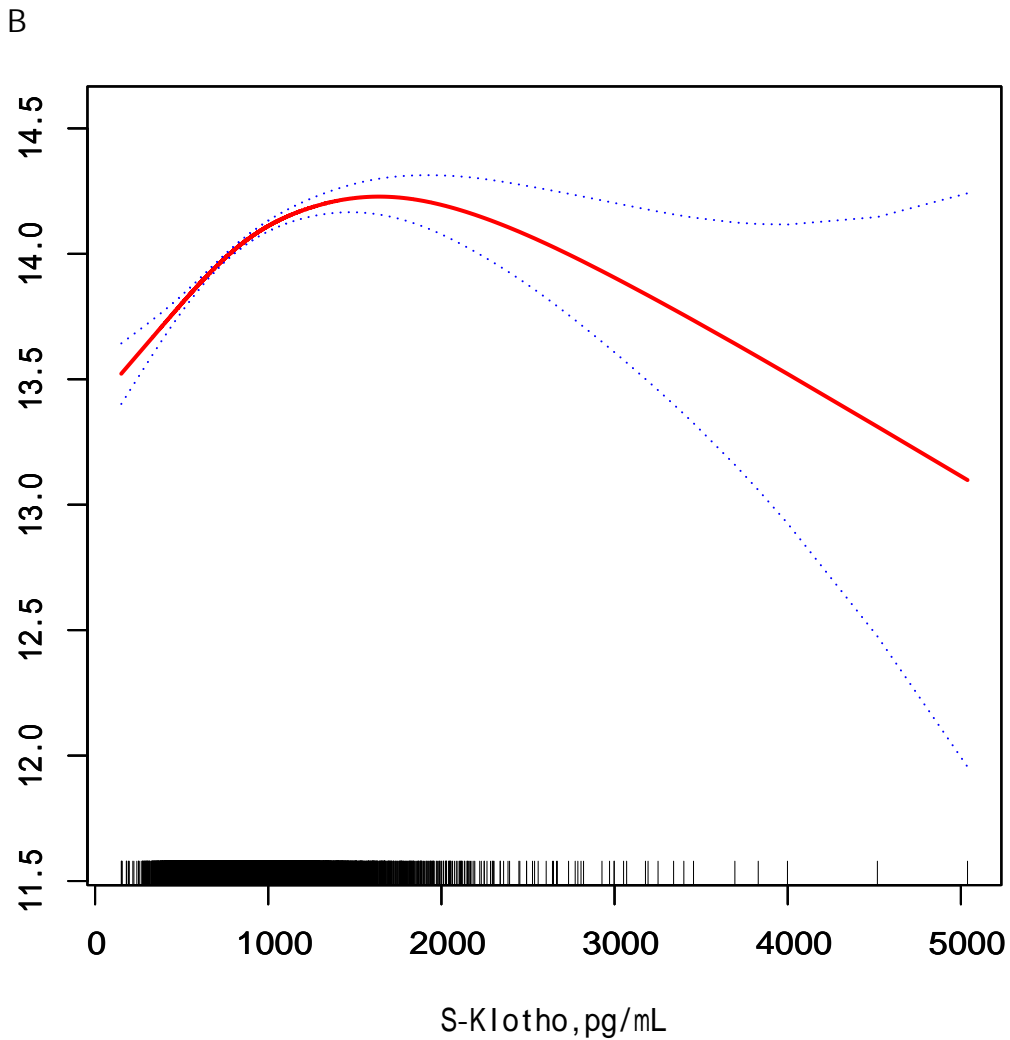
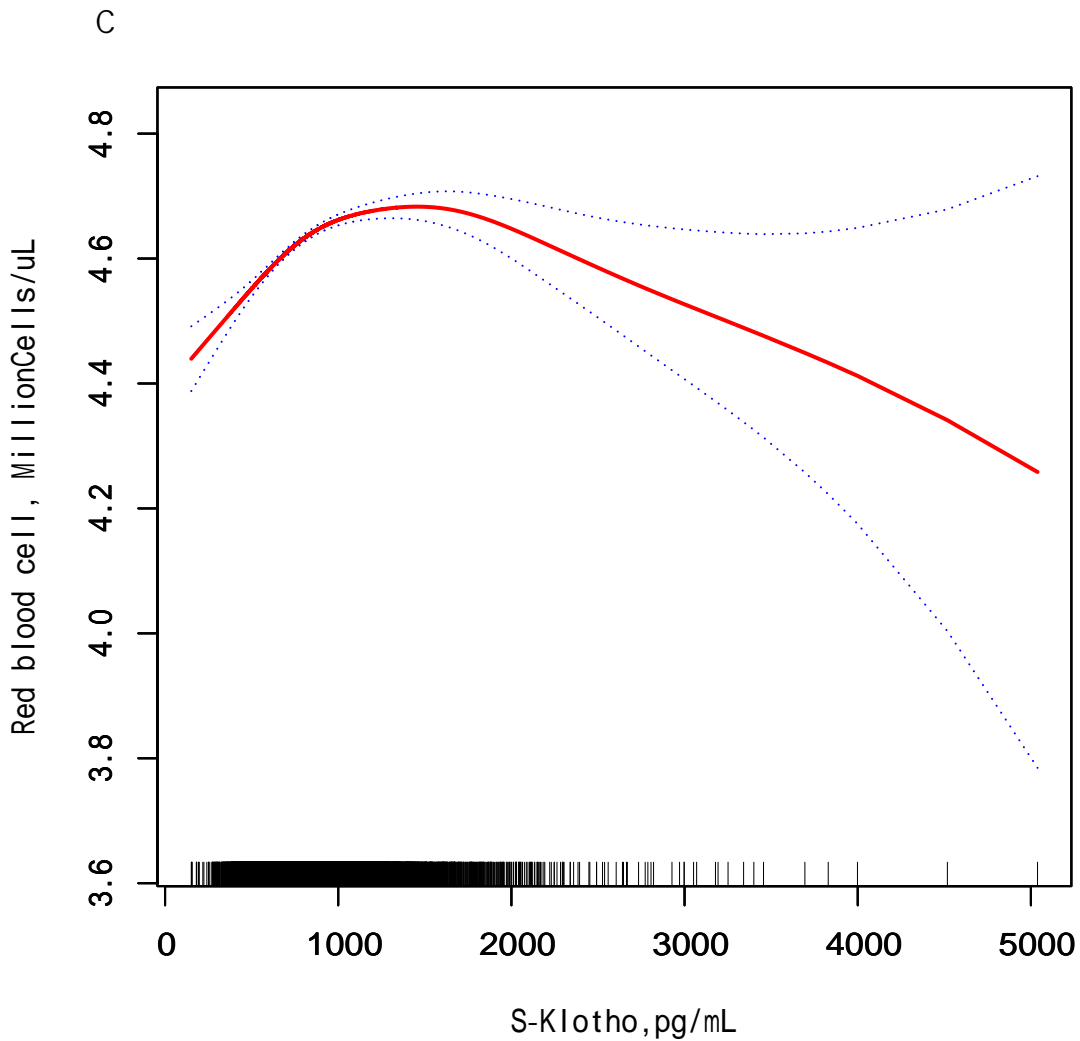
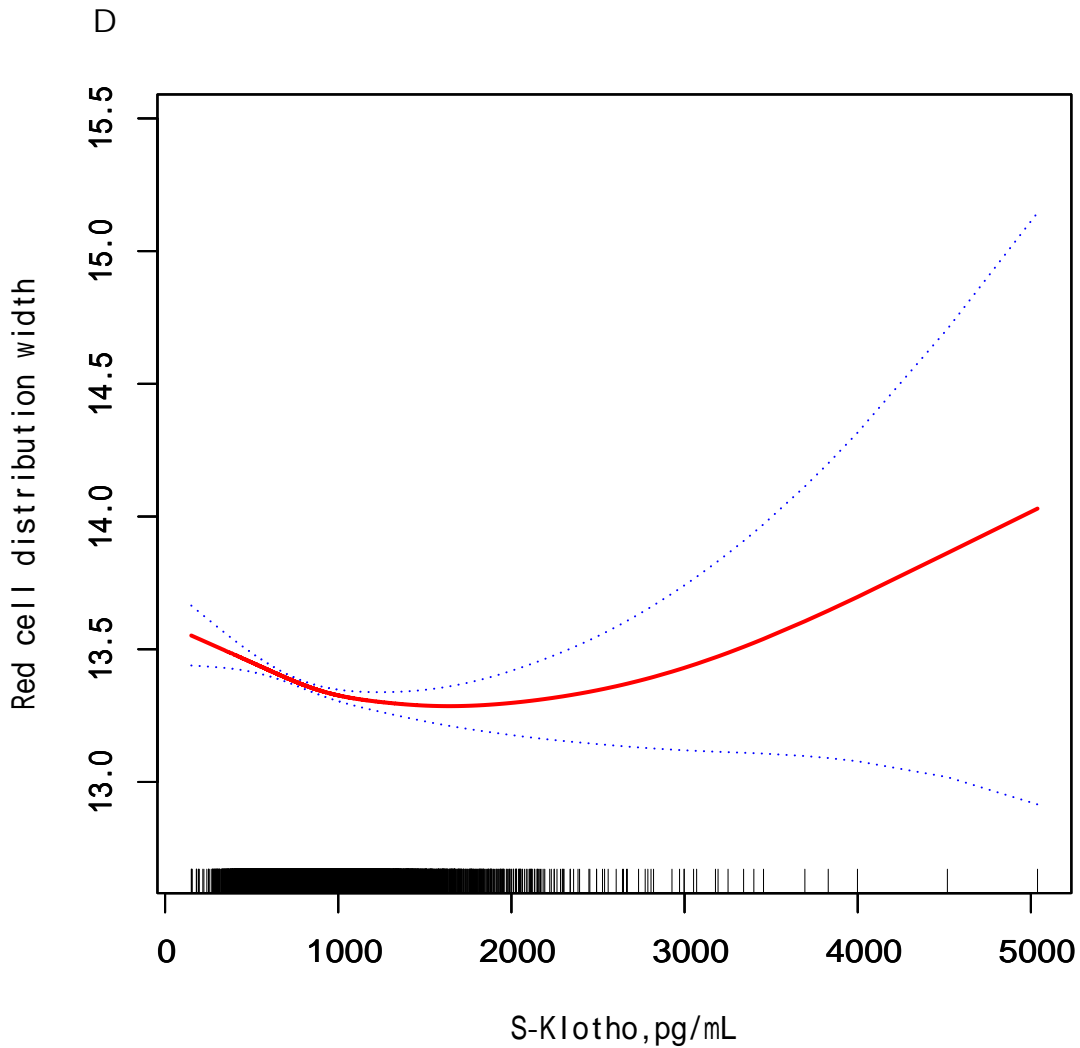


A









Supplementary figure 1: The fitted smooth curve showed the association between anemia-related indicators and S-Klotho after adjusting the relative confounding factors (age, gender, race, marital status(having a partner, others), poverty-to-income ratio(<1.3,1.3-2.9,>=3.0), education level (< high school, high school,> high school), alcohol intake (no, yes), smoke (never, former,now), moderate-vigorous physical activity, body mass index (<25.0 ,25.0-29.9, 30.0), high waist circumference, phosphorus, calcium, serum iron, albumin, uric acid, urinary albumin/creatinine ratio, estimated glomerular filtration rate, serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D, DFE deficiency, Vitamin B12 deficiency, Iron intake deficiency, angina, heart attack, coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure, stroke, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, diabetes, chronic kidney diseases, cancer, and rheumatoid arthritis.) between anemia-related indicators and S-Klotho concentrations among adults in NHANES 2007-2016. The area between the dotted lines represents the 95% confidence interval.

- A. Non-linear relationships between provability of anemia and S-Klotho.
- B. Non-linear relationships between hemoglobin(g/dL) and S-Klotho.
- C. Non-linear relationships between red blood cells (MillionCells/uL) and S-Klotho.
- D. Non-linear relationships between red cell distribution width and S-Klotho.