Table SI. Performance of **log-log** linear models (M1-M6) predicting **24hUP** from **UPCR.**

ID	Model	Adj. R^2	AIC	BIC	RMSE	MAE	CV-RMSE	CV-MAE
M_1	$Log_{10}(24hUP) \sim Log_{10}(mUPCR)$	0.67	-247.93	-238.51	35.15	27.01	35.76	27.45
M_2	$Log_{10}(24hUP) \sim Log_{10}(eUPCR_0)$	0.84	-367.64	-358.21	21.66	16.54	21.84	16.67
M_3	$Log_{10}(24hUP) \sim Log_{10}(eUPCR_1)$	0.69	-254.71	-245.29	33.26	25.37	33.70	25.71
M_4	$Log_{10}(24hUP) \sim Log_{10}(eUPCR_2)$	0.63	-227.79	-218.37	36.08	27.76	36.53	28.00
M_5	$Log_{10}(24hUP) \sim Log_{10}(eUPCR_3)$	0.78	-310.16	-300.73	28.87	20.94	29.15	21.22
M_6	$Log_{10}(24hUP) \sim Log_{10}(eUPCR_3)$ + age + sex	0.80	-328.60	-312.90	27.41	19.73	28.14	20.25

$eUPCR_0$ = mUPCR x m24hUCr; $eUPCR_1$, $eUPCR_2$, $eUPCR_3$ = mUPCR x e24hUCr estimated using the Hellerstein, Ghazali-Barratt and Cockcroft-Gault equations, respectively. Reported RMSE/MAE and CV-RMSA/CV-MAE are on the original scale ($mg/m^2/h$) after Duan's smearing back-transformation. Adj. R^2, adjusted R^2; AIC, Akaike information criterion; BIC, Bayesian/Schwarz information criterion; RMSE, root mean square error; MAE, mean absolute error; CV-RMSE/CV-MAE, 10-fold cross-validated RMSE/MAE; UPCR, urinary protein-creatinine ratio; 24hUP, 24-h urine protein; 24hUCr, 24-h urine creatinine; m, measured; e, estimated.

Table SII. Diagnostics for model M_6 (Log_{10}-scale).				
Domain	Test	Statistic	P-value	Conclusion
Residual distribution	Shapiro-Wilk	-	0.022	Mild tail deviation
	Skewness/Kurtosis	-	0.649	Fail to reject normality
Heteroskedasticity	Breusch-Pagan/Cook-Weisberg	$\chi^2(3)=7.64$	0.054	Borderline
	White's test	$\chi^2(8)=14.40$	0.072	No evidence
	IM-test (overall)	-	0.173	No evidence
Functional form	RESET	$F(3,164)=1.45$	0.229	No misspecification
	Link test (hatsq)	-	0.200	No omitted nonlinearity
Multicollinearity	VIF (min–max, mean)	1.02–1.05; 1.04		None

Inference reported with heteroskedasticity-consistent SEs (HC3) due to borderline heteroskedasticity. Model M_6: Log_{10}[24hUP (mg/m^2/h)] = 0.291 + 0.880 x Log_{10}(adjusted UPCR) – 0.006 x age (years) + 0.057 x xex (0 = boy, 1 = girl). Adjusted UPCR = mUPCR x e24hUCr$_{Cockroft\text{-}Gault}$; n = 171; adjusted R^2 = 0.80s UPCR, urinary protein-creatinine ratio; 24hUP, 24-h urine protein; 24hUCr, 24-h urine creatinine; m, measured; e, estimated; VIF, variance inflation factor.