## Supplemental Digital Content 1

### TABLE 1. Absolute systolic and diastolic blood pressure during both study phases in three renal transplant patients without pre-existing cinacalcet therapy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cinacalcet phase</th>
<th>Control phase</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Systolic BP [mmHg]</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>144.3 ± 27.8</td>
<td>140.3 ± 26.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>After 2 hours</td>
<td>134.3 ± 20.5</td>
<td>136.3 ± 28.9</td>
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<td>After 4 hours</td>
<td>132.7 ± 24.3</td>
<td>136.0 ± 29.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>After 6 hours</td>
<td>132.7 ± 22.5</td>
<td>137.7 ± 25.7</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Diastolic BP [mmHg]</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>97.7 ± 6.8</td>
<td>88.3 ± 7.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>After 2 hours</td>
<td>91.3 ± 2.5</td>
<td>89.3 ± 8.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>After 4 hours</td>
<td>85.3 ± 4.7</td>
<td>86.7 ± 3.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>After 6 hours</td>
<td>90.3 ± 6.4</td>
<td>93.3 ± 8.4</td>
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</table>

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure. Data are presented as mean ± SD.
FIGURE 1

A) Urinary Calcium

- with cinacalcet
- without cinacalcet

mean absolute change (+/- 2 SE) [mmol/L]

- after 2 hours
- after 4 hours
- after 6 hours

p=0.773
p=0.037
p=0.029
B) Urinary Magnesium

[Graph showing mean absolute change (+/- 2 SE in mmol/L) over time (after 2 hours, after 4 hours, after 6 hours) with different p-values and groups labeled as 1 with cinacalcet and 2 without cinacalcet.]
C) Urinary Sodium

- with cinacalcet
- without cinacalcet

mean absolute change (±2 SE) [mmol/L]

- after 2 hours
- after 4 hours
- after 6 hours

p=0.600
p=0.010
p=0.011
D) Urinary Phosphorus

![Graph showing changes in urinary phosphorus levels with and without cinacalcet](image)

- *p* = 0.647
- *p* = 0.153
- *p* = 0.178

- with cinacalcet
- without cinacalcet

- after 2 hours
- after 4 hours
- after 6 hours
**E) Urine Volume**

![Graph of urine volume changes with cinacalcet and control phase](image)

*Figure 1. Mean absolute changes in urinary electrolyte concentration and urine volume during cinacalcet and control phase in three renal transplant patients without pre-existing cinacalcet therapy*

A) With cinacalcet urinary calcium concentration increased over the whole study period compared to baseline (P=0.059 for overall trend) with significant differences after 4 and 6 hours as compared to the control phase (mean±SD after 4 hours: 0.32±0.26 vs. -0.19±0.13 mmol/L, p=0.037; after 6 hours: 0.37±0.27 vs. -0.26±0.18, p=0.029). B) With cinacalcet urinary magnesium concentration significantly increased over the whole study period compared to baseline (p=0.018 for overall trend) with significant differences as compared to the control phase (after 4 hours: 0.73±0.57 vs. -0.67±0.12 mmol/L, p=0.014; after 6 hours:
0.97±0.42 vs. -0.70±0.20 mmol/L, p=0.003). C) With cinacalcet urinary sodium concentration significantly increased over the whole study period compared to baseline (p=0.024 for overall trend) with significant differences after 4 and 6 hours as compared to the control phase (after 4 hours: 19.7±7.6 vs. -13.7±9.9 mmol/L; p=0.010; after 6 hours: 21.3±5.5 vs. -14.7±12.6 mmol/L, p=0.011). D) Urinary phosphorus concentrations showed no group differences with a trend to lower P excretion with cinacalcet. E) Urine volume slightly increased with cinacalcet after 4 hours (11.7±2.9 vs. -10.0±10.0 mL, p=0.023). Urinary electrolytes were measured at baseline and thereafter every two hours for a total of six hours (n=3).
Figure 2A. Mean absolute change in systolic blood pressure during cinacalcet and control phase in three renal transplant patients without pre-existing cinacalcet therapy.
Figure 2B. Mean absolute change in diastolic blood pressure during cinacalcet and control phase in three renal transplant patients without pre-existing cinacalcet therapy

A) In relation to baseline, systolic arterial blood pressure decreased significantly during the cinacalcet phase (p=0.017) as compared to the control phase (p=0.381). B) Diastolic arterial blood pressure also decreased significantly during the cinacalcet phase (P=0.019) as compared to the control phase (P=0.243). Blood pressure was measured every 15 minutes; for each patient the mean of 3 measures (15 minutes prior to time point, at time point, 15 minutes after time point) was calculated for each of the three time points (after 2, 4, 6 hours; n=3).