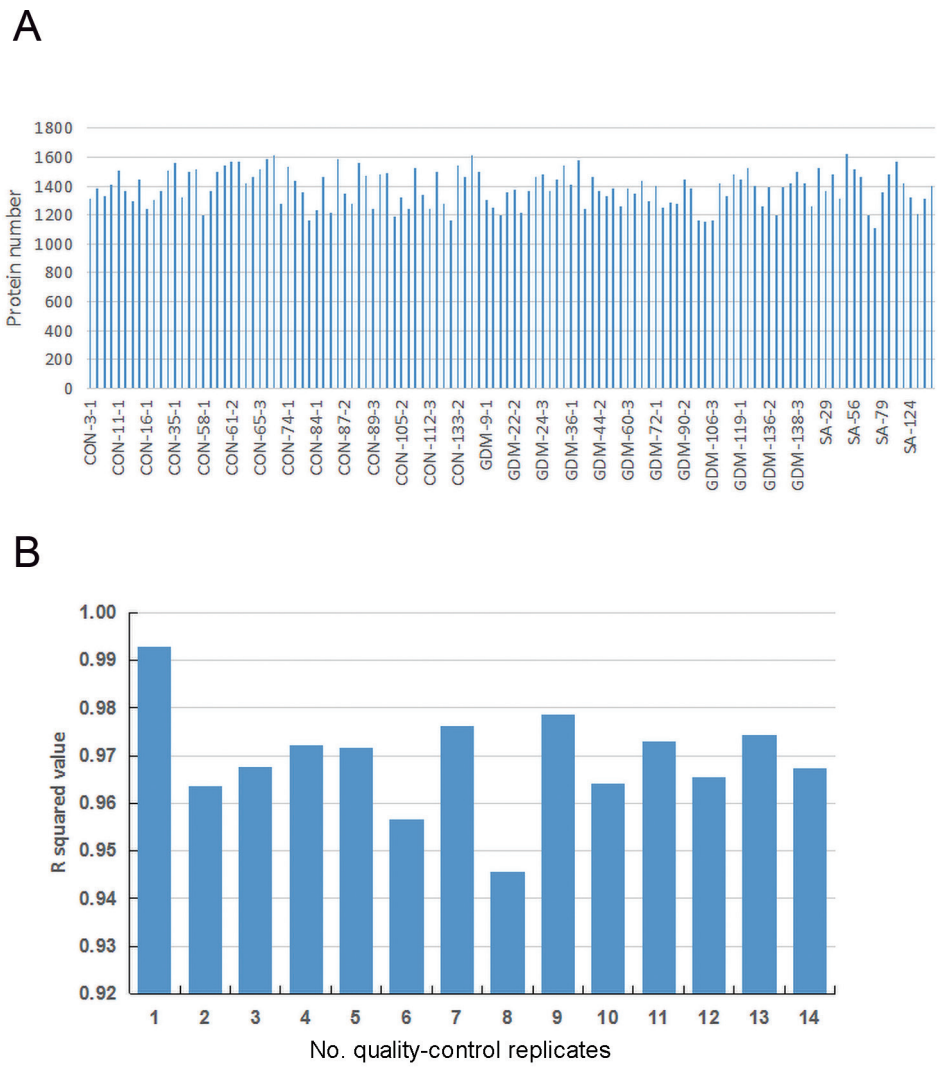

Figure S1 Quality control of the DIA proteomic data. (A) The identification protein numbers across patients with normal pregnancies, gestational diabetes mellitus, and spontaneous abortion; (B) the R-squared value distribution of Spearman's correlation coefficient analysis of all the quality-control replicates. DIA, data-independent acquisition.

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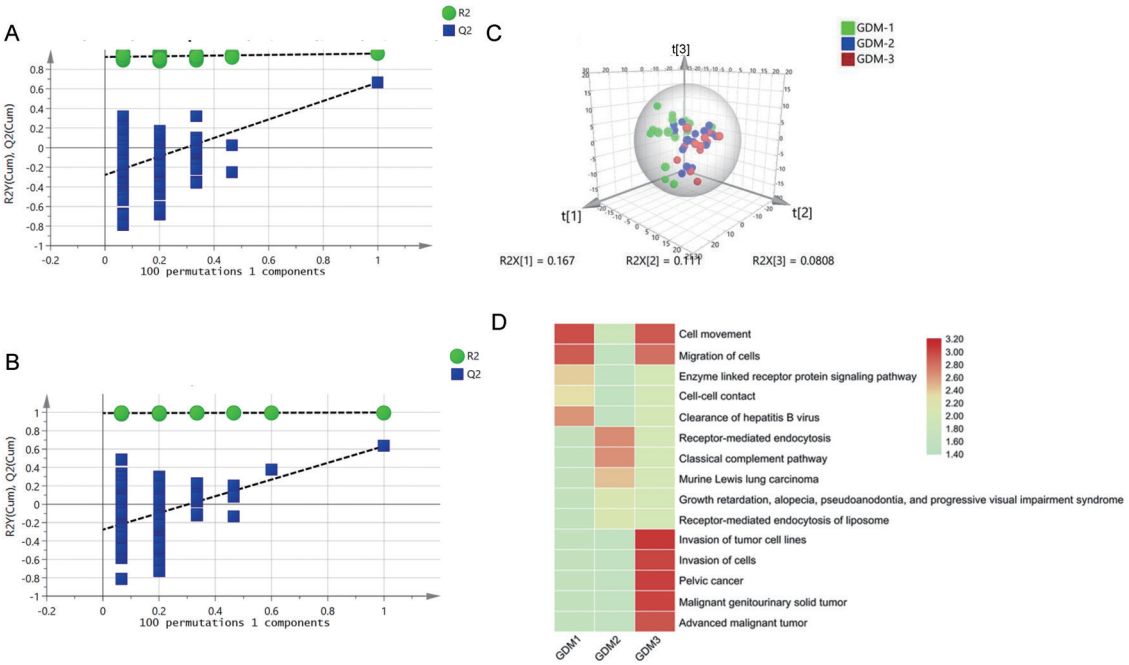

Figure S2 The urinary proteome exhibited differences in the three trimesters of normal pregnancy and GDM. (A) The permutations tests showed that there was no overfitting in the OPLS-DA for normal pregnancy. (B) The principal component analysis made it possible to separate the three trimesters of pregnancy affected by GDM. (C) The permutations tests showed that there was no overfitting in the OPLS-DA analysis for GDM. (D) The function of urinary proteins of pregnant women with GDM annotated using the Ingenuity Pathway Analysis software. GDM, gestational diabetes mellitus; OPLS-DA, orthogonal partial least squares discriminant analysis.

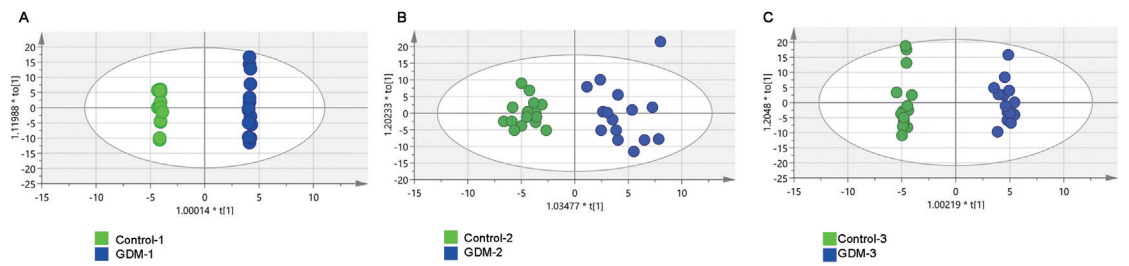

Figure S3 Multivariate analysis using orthogonal partial least squares discriminant analysis showed a marked difference between the GDM and control groups in all three trimesters. (A) 1st trimester; (B) 2nd trimester; (C) 3rd trimester.

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