

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Table IV. Regression coefficients derived from SPSS multiple linear regression output (IBM SPSS Statistics, version 19). Adjusted mean differences in 'augmentation index' (AIX%) and 'reflected wave transit time' (RWTT, msec) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (n=39) who are chronic users (>3 months) of either celecoxib or diclofenac.*Coefficients*Dependent variable: **Augmentation index, AIX%**

Multivariable model	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients		Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B	
	B	SE	Beta	t		Lower	Upper
(Constant)	-1.946	9.228		-0.211	0.834	-20.742	16.851
Celecoxib	4.748	2.042	0.273	2.326	0.027	0.589	8.908
Cumulative ESR-years	0.024	0.005	0.817	4.494	0.000	0.013	0.036
Mean arterial pressure, mmHg	0.242	0.070	0.416	3.446	0.002	0.099	0.386
Sex	7.158	2.502	0.341	2.860	0.007	2.060	12.255
Duration arthritis, years	-0.690	0.225	-0.569	-3.070	0.004	-1.148	-0.232
Current DMARD therapy	-5.573	2.588	-0.241	-2.153	0.039	-10.845	-0.301

*Coefficients*Dependent variable: **Reflected wave transit time, RWTT, msec**

Multivariable model	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients		Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B	
	B	SE	Beta	t		Lower	Upper
(Constant)	165.887	13.549		12.244	0.000	138.254	193.520
Celecoxib	-3.626	3.126	-0.188	-1.160	0.255	-10.002	2.749
Cumulative ESR-years	-0.015	0.008	-0.468	-1.833	0.076	-0.031	0.002
Mean arterial pressure, mmHg	-0.264	0.103	-0.431	-2.563	0.015	-0.475	-0.054
Sex	-5.157	3.692	-0.233	-1.397	0.172	-12.687	2.373
Duration arthritis, years	0.662	0.333	0.516	1.989	0.056	-0.017	1.340
Current DMARD therapy	1.838	3.804	0.075	0.483	0.632	-5.920	9.596

Table V. Inhibition of aldosterone 18 β -glucuronidation by NSAIDS using human kidney cortical microsomes.

Drug	Dose (mg)	C _{max} (μM) ^a	Unbound fraction	Unbound conc. (μM)	K _i (μM)	Predicted K _i (μM) ^b
Celecoxib	200 ¹	1.9	0.026	0.05	3.5	0.35
Diclofenac	50 ²	6.7	0.005	0.03	8.4	0.84
S-ibuprofen ^c	400 ³	80	0.007	0.62	441	44.1
Indomethacin	50 ⁴	6.7	0.1	0.67	113	11.3
S-naproxen	500 ⁵	310	0.003	0.93	48.7	4.87

^aPlasma C_{max} values used in calculation were celecoxib 0.72 μg/mL; diclofenac 2 μg/mL; S-ibuprofen 17.1 μg/mL; indomethacin 2.4 μg/mL; S-naproxen 71.4 μg/mL.^bExperimentally determined K_i corrected for predicted 10-fold over-estimation based on presence of inhibitory fatty acids in microsomal incubations.Refer to: ROWLAND A, GAGANIS P, ELLIOT DJ, MACKENZIE PI, KNIGHTS KM, MINERS JO: Binding of inhibitory fatty acids is responsible for the enhancement of UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B7 activity by albumin: Implications for In vitro-in vivo extrapolation. *J. Pharmacol Exp Ther* 2007; 321: 137-147.^cAdministered as 400mg racemic drug, plasma concentration of S-ibuprofen determined in study and used in calculation.**Table V references:**

1. DAVIES NM, MCLACHLAN AJ, DAY RO, WILLIAMS KM: Clinical pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of celecoxib. *Clin Pharmacokinet* 2000; 38: 225-42.
2. WILLIS JV, KENDALL MJ, FLINN RM, THORNHILL DP, WELLING PG: The pharmacokinetics of diclofenac sodium following intravenous and oral administration. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol* 1979; 16: 405-10.
3. AVGERINOS A, HUTT AJ: Interindividual variability in the enantiomeric disposition of ibuprofen following oral administration of the racemic drug to healthy volunteers. *Chirality* 1990; 2: 249-56.
4. OBERBAUER R, KRIVANEK P, TURNHEIM K: Pharmacokinetics of indomethacin in the elderly. *Clin Pharmacokinet* 1993; 24: 428-34.
5. CHARLES BG, MOGG GA: Comparative in vitro and in vivo bioavailability of naproxen from tablet and caplet formulations. *Bio-pharm Drug Dispos* 1994; 15: 121-8.