

Supplementary Table 1. Serological, Inflammatory, and Genetic Biomarkers Prevalence Stratified by IBD Status.

	Biomarkers	Non-IBD (n=620)	IBD (n=900)	CD (n=572)	UC (n=328)	IBD vs. non-IBD	CD vs. UC
Serological antibodies	ASCA-IgA	9%	36.3%	52.6%	7.9%	p<0.0001	p<0.0001
	ASCA-IgG	11.8%	34.3%	48.4%	9.8%	p<0.0001	p<0.0001
	ANCA	6.3%	38.2%	24.1%	62.8%	p<0.0001	p<0.0001
	pANCA2	3.2%	35.8%	21.0%	61.6%	p<0.0001	p<0.0001
	OmpC	15.2%	31.8%	37.4%	22.0%	p<0.0001	p<0.0001
	CBir1	16.0%	31.4%	39.5%	17.4%	p<0.0001	p<0.0001
	A4-Fla2	11.9%	34.0%	44.4%	15.9%	p<0.0001	p<0.0001
	FlaX	11.6%	34.2%	44.4%	16.5%	p<0.0001	p<0.0001
Inflammatory burden markers	VEGF	18.2%	29.7%	30.6%	28.0%	p<0.0001	p=0.289
	CRP	17.3%	30.3%	33.9%	24.1%	p<0.0001	p<0.0001
	SAA	13.1%	33.2%	37.6%	25.6%	p<0.0001	p=0.00131
	ICAM-1	18.5%	29.6%	30.4%	28.0%	p<0.0001	p=0.0938
	VCAM-1	19.0%	29.2%	28.0%	31.4%	p=0.00189	p=0.404
Genetic markers	ATG16L1	23.5%	31.4%	32.5%	29.6%	p<0.001	p=0.3594
	NKX2-3	19.7%	29.0%	28.8%	29.3%	p<0.0001	p=0.8875
	ECM1	15.3%	15.9%	15.4%	16.8%	p=0.7642	p=0.5839
	STAT3	36.8%	35.0%	34.6%	35.7%	p=0.4795	p=0.7818

A patient was considered positive if their biomarker measure was equal or above the third quartile for that marker's measures. For genetic markers (*ATG16L1*, *NKX2-3*, *ECM1*, and *STAT3*), patients were considered positive if they were homozygous for the risk allele.