Supplementary Table 2. Other potential pharmacological options and therapeutic targets for NAFLD/NASH or CKD.

	NAFLD/NASH	CKD
Targeting inflammation		
NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitors	**Diacerein**: Phase-3-trial (NCT02242149): reduced liver stiffness in NAFLD with T2DM after two-year treatment [174].	**Canakinumab** (IL-1β inhibition): CANTOS trial (NCT01327846): safe, reduced CVD event rates in moderate CKD [175].
NF-κB inhibitors	Preclinical studies	**Bindarit**: Phase-2-trial (NCT01109212): investigate its effects in DN, but no results yet.
Targeting extracellular mediators of inflammation		
Chemokine antagonists	**Cenicriviroc**: Phase-2b-CENTAUR (NCT02217475): well tolerated, improved fibrosis [176] Phase-3-AURORA (NCT03028740): terminated and undisclosed	**PF-04634817**: Phase-3-trial (NCT01712061): discontinued clinical development [177] **BMS-813160**: Phase-2a-trial (NCT01752985): terminated and undisclosed
Targeting a liver-derived amine oxidase		
VAP-1 inhibitors	Preclinical studies	**ASP8232**: Phase-2-ALBUM (NCT02358096): safe, reduced albuminuria in DN [178].
Targeting common fibrogenic pathways		
Galectin-3 antagonists	**Belapectin** (GR-MD-02): Phase-2b-NASH-CX (NCT02462967): reduced HVPG and development of varices in NASH cirrhosis patient without esophageal varices [179] Phase-2-NASH-FX (NCT02421094): no improvement in non-invasive biomarkers of liver inflammation or fibrosis [180] Phase-2/3-NAVIGATE (NCT04365868): ongoing	**GCS-100**: Phase-2b-trial (NCT02312050): completed but no result.
ROCK inhibitors	Preclinical studies	**SAR407899:** Phase-1-trial (NCT01485900):no

		result
EGF inhibitors	**Erlotinib**: Phase-1/2-trial (NCT02273362): not recruiting	Preclinical studies
Other current and emerging medications on NAFLD/NASH independently of renal outcomes		
	NAFLD/NASH	**CKD**
Vitamin E (benefit for steatosis and inflammation)	**Vitamin E**: may be used for the treatment of some NASH patients, recommended by EASL, AASLD and KASL[1,2,181].	**Tocotrienol-Rich Vitamin E**: Phase-2b-trial:improved serum creatinine and eGFR but not uACR[182].
Orlistat (approved to anti-obesity)	may be used for the improvement of steatosis and inflammation in obese people[183]	may induce acute kidney injury[184]
Fibroblast growth factor 21 analogues (improve lipid and glucose metabolism)	**LY2405319:**Phase-1-trial (NCT01869959): improved lipid profile, body weight and fasting insulin levels in T2DM[185] **PF-05231023**:Phase-1b-trial (NCT01396187): improved lipid profile, body weight, no effect in glycemic control, in T2DM[186] **Pegbelfermin**:Phase-2-trial (NCT02413372):well-tolerated, reduced hepatic fat fraction in NASH[187] Phase-2-trial (NCT03486912/ NCT03486899):planning	Preclinical studies
Acetyl-CoA carboxylase inhibitors (attenuate hepatic steatosis)	**Firsocostat** (GS-0976):Phase-2-trial (NCT02856555):decreased hepatic steatosis in NASH[188]	None
β-selective THR agonists (benefit for steatosis and inflammation)	**Resmetirom** (MGL-3196): Phase-2-(NCT02912260): reduced hepatic fat in NASH[189]. Phase-3-MAESTRO-NASH (NCT03900429): ongoing	None
Caspase inhibitors (anti-apoptotic)	**Emricasan**: Phase-2b-trial (NCT02686762): may worsen fibrosis and ballooning[190]	Preclinical studies

***Abbreviations*:** NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; NASH, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; CKD, chronic kidney disease; NLRP3, nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-like receptor family pyrin domain containing 3; T2DM, type 2 diabetic mellitus; CVD, cardiovascular disease; DN, diabetic nephropathy; VAP-1, vascular adhesion protein-1; HVPG, hepatic venous pressure gradient; ROCK, rho-associated kinases; EGF, epidermal growth factor; EASL, European Association for the Study of the Liver; AASLD, American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases; KASL, Korean Association for the Study of the Liver; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration gate; uACR, urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratio; KDOQI, Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative; β-selective THR, β-selective thyroid hormone receptor.