Supplementary Table 3. Baseline Demographics and Disease Characteristics of the Mirikizumab Induction Responders (Maintenance Population) in the Japanese Subpopulation

Variable	Mirikizumab induction responders (maintenance)	
	Placebo (n = 25)	Mirikizumab 200 mg (n = 47)
Age (yr)	39.2 ± 10.8	46.4 ± 14.8
Male sex	18 (72.0)	31 (66.0)
BMI category		
Normal (18.5 to < 25 kg/m^2)	13 (52.0)	33 (70.2)
Overweight, obese, or extreme obese (≥ 25 kg/m^2)	10 (40.0)	10 (21.3)
Disease duration (yr)	7.0 (5.4)	7.9 (6.5)
Disease location		
Left-sided colitis	15 (60.0)	26 (55.3)
Modified Mayo score category		
Moderate (4–6)	11 (44.0)	24 (51.1)
Severe (7–9)	14 (56.0)	23 (48.9)
Mayo endoscopic subscore, severe disease (3)	15 (60.0)	31 (66.0)
Prior UC therapy		
Biologic or tofacitinib failure	10 (40.0)	17 (36.2)
Anti-TNF failure	9 (36.0)	16 (34.0)
Prior vedolizumab failure	2 (8.0)	2 (4.3)
Prior tofacitinib failure	2 (8.0)	0
Baseline UC therapy		
Corticosteroids	7 (28.0)	15 (31.9)
Immunomodulators	8 (32.0)	14 (29.8)
Aminosalicylates	19 (76.0)	37 (78.7)
Bowel urgency severity[a]	5.6 ± 2.3	4.7 ± 2.2
Fecal calprotectin (μg/g)	2,182 (1,358–3,384)	1,200 (542–1,971)
C-reactive protein (mg/L)	2.9 (0.9–5.6)	2.4 (0.7–4.8)

Values are presented as mean ± standard deviation, number (%), or median (interquartile range).
[a]The urgency numeric rating scale (NRS) is a patient-reported measure of the severity for the urgency (sudden or immediate need) to have a bowel movement in the past 24 hours using an 11-point NRS ranging from 0 (no urgency) to 10 (worst possible urgency).
BMI, body mass index; UC, ulcerative colitis; TNF, tumor necrosis factor.