**Research Question**: Are dietary intake of selected foods and nutrients associated with serum uric acid trajectory [SUAbase (baseline value) and SUArate (annual rate of change)] differentially by race?

**Key Findings**: In this cohort study of 2,136 African-American (AA) and White urban adults, a positive association of legume intake with SUArate was restricted to AA, while alcohol intake was positively associated with SUAbase overall. Moreover, added sugars were directly related to SUAbase in Whites, while dairy intake was associated with a slower SUArate among AA women and lower SUAbase among Whites. Overall, the dietary urate index was positively associated with SUAbase and SUArate.