
Figures and figure supplements

Integrated analyses of growth differentiation factor-15 concentration and cardiometabolic diseases in humans

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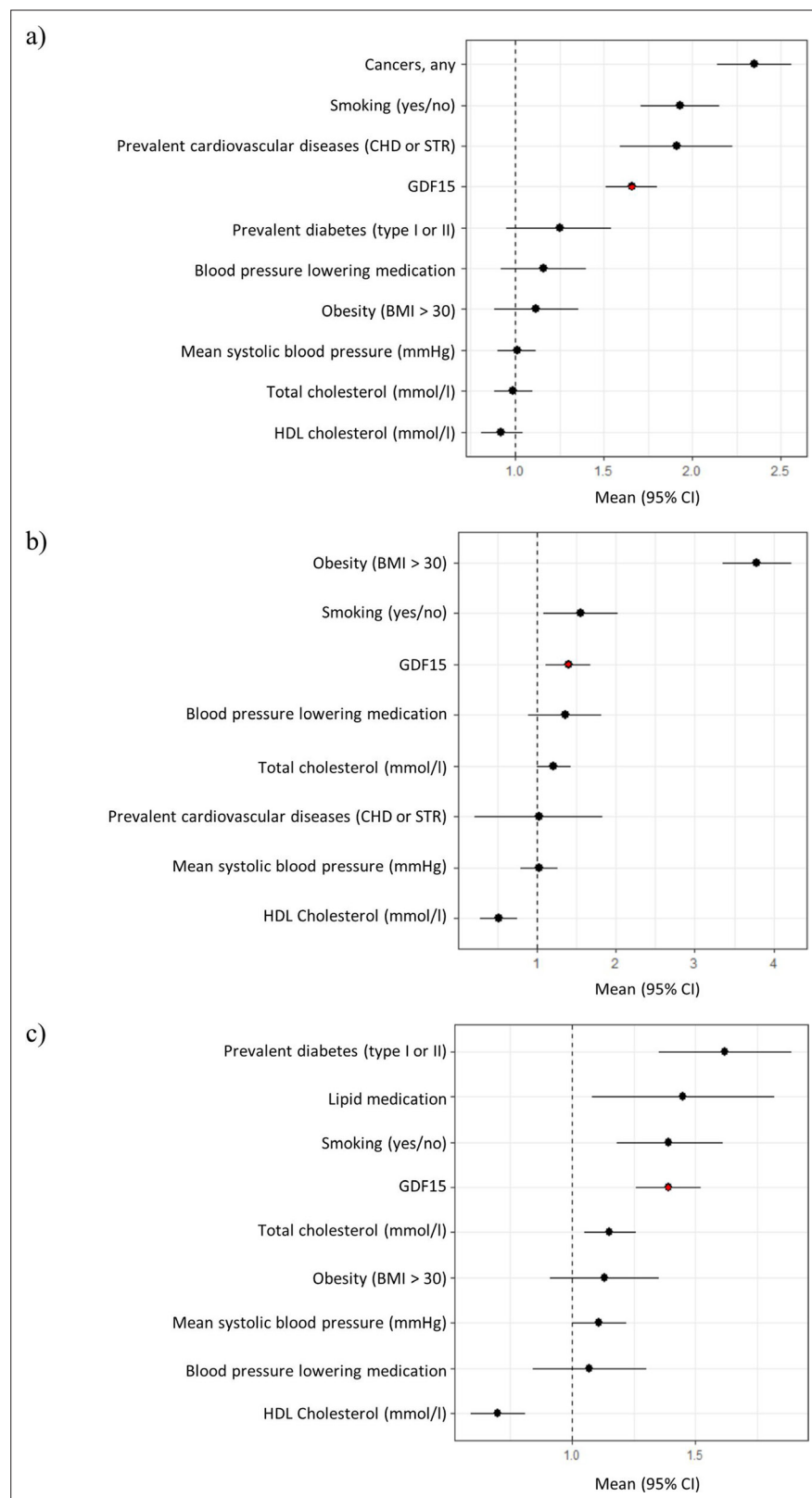


Figure 1. Forest plots of Cox proportional hazard models for independent predictors of (a) all-cause mortality, (b) diabetes, and (c) cardiovascular disease. The plot reports hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals (error bars) with the dashed line representing the null effect. GDF15 is highlighted in red and variables are ordered by highest hazards ratio. Sample sizes are as follows; (a) n=393, (b) n=97 and (c) n=438. Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CHD, coronary heart disease; STR, stroke; HDL, high-density lipoprotein.

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mass index; GDF15, growth differentiation factor-15; CHD, coronary heart disease; STR, stroke; HDL, high-density lipoprotein.

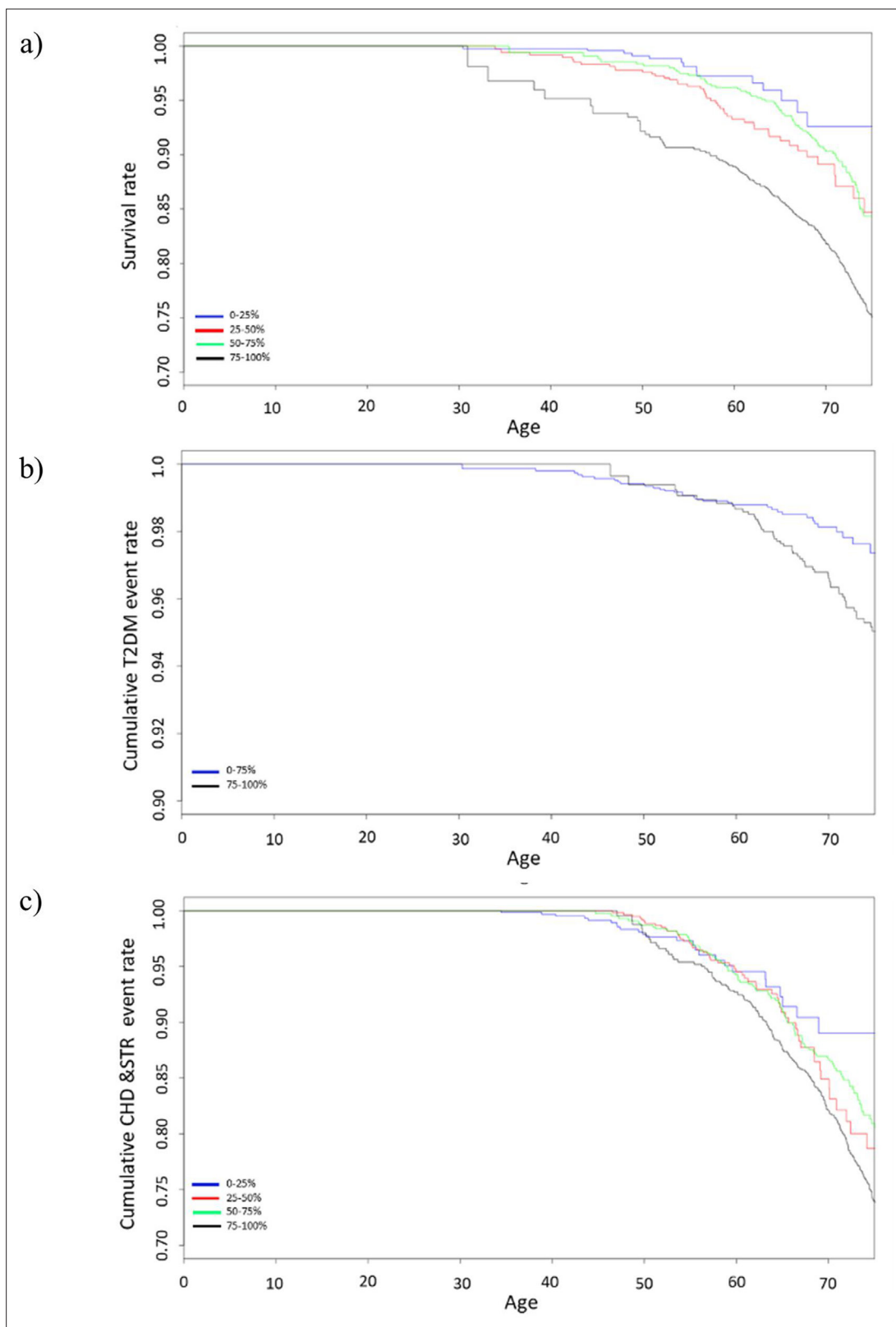


Figure 1—figure supplement 1. Survival curves of Cox proportional hazards model for (a) all-cause mortality (b) diabetes, and (c) cardiovascular disease stratified by GDF15 quartiles. Survival curves include data from 10-year follow-up and GDF15 levels are divided into quartiles. Type 2 diabetes shows only a comparison of the last quartile (75–100%) with the rest (0–75%) due to insufficient power when treating the other quartiles separately. Abbreviations: T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus; CHD, coronary heart disease; STR, stroke; GDF15, growth differentiation factor-15.

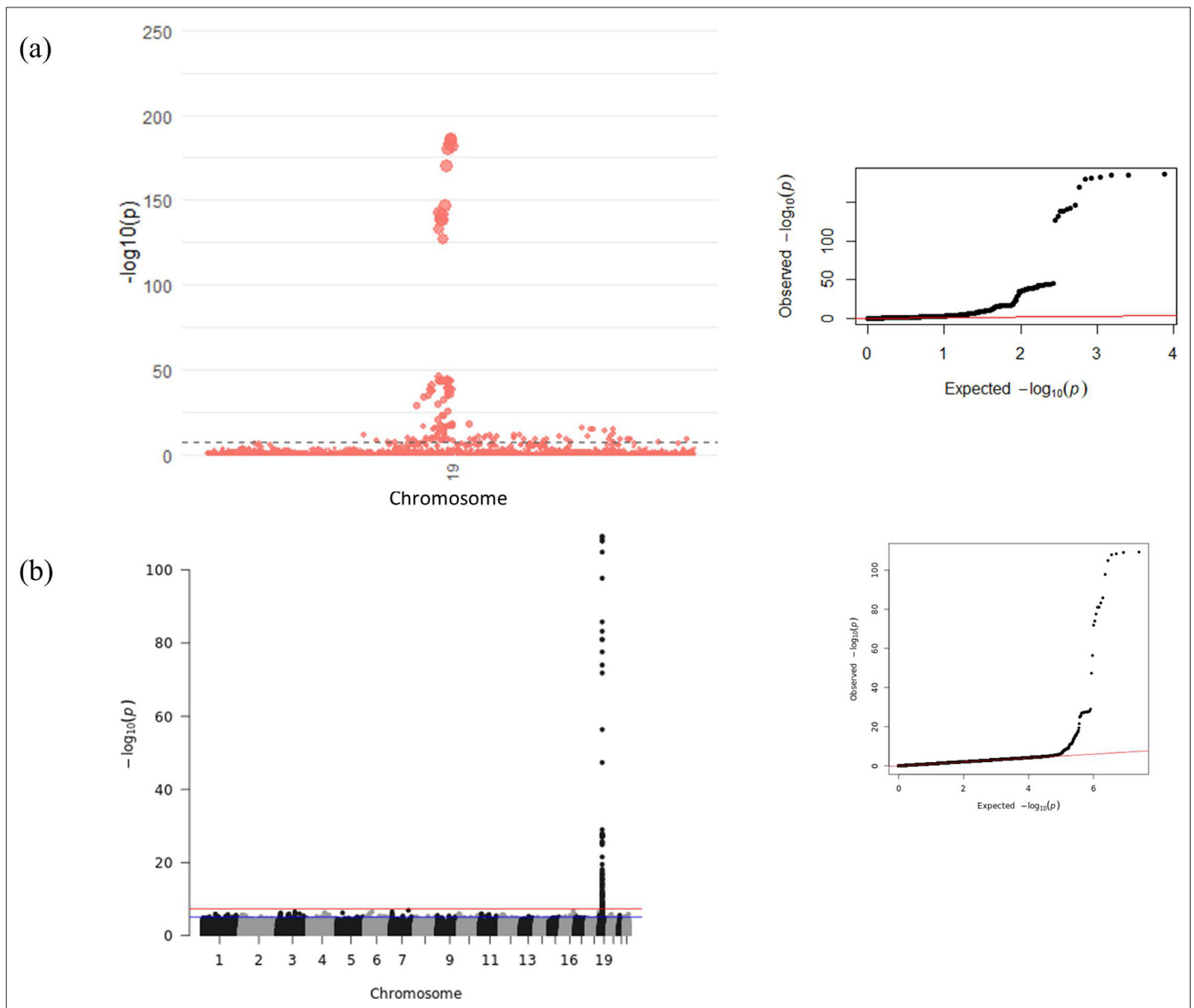


Figure 2. Manhattan and Quantile-Quantile (QQ) plots for genome-wide association study (GWAS) meta-analysis of conditioned growth differentiation factor-15 (GDF15) plasma levels in 14,099 individuals for (a) the *GDF15* region and (b) all chromosomes. The dotted line (a) and red line (b) represent genome-wide significance (p -value $< 5 \times 10^{-8}$).