Supplementary Table 1. Univariate regression analysis of the relationship of serum adiponectin levels (logged) with anthropometric and cardiometabolic variables

| Anthropometric variables | β-coefficient\(^1\) (p-level) | Cardiometabolic variables | β-coefficient\(^1\) (p-level) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| **BMI**                  | -0.32 (<0.0001)              | **Age**                   | 0.005 (0.89)                 |
| **Waist**                | -0.43 (<0.0001)              | **Glucose**               | -0.13 (0.001)                |
| **Hip**                  | -0.22 (<0.0001)              | **Insulin resistance\(^2\)** | -0.36 (<0.0001)            |
| **Total body fat**       | -0.25 (<0.0001)              | **Cholesterol**           | -0.03 (0.44)                 |
| **Total arm fat**        | -0.29 (<0.0001)              | **LDL**                   | -0.11 (0.006)                |
| **Total leg fat**        | -0.04 (0.26)                 | **HDL**                   | 0.37 (<0.0001)               |
| **Gluteofemoral fat**    | -0.07 (0.07)                 | **Triglycerides**         | -0.22 (<0.0001)              |
| **Subcutaneous fat\(^3\)** | -0.31 (<0.0001)          | **Systolic BP**           | -0.02 (0.62)                 |
| **Visceral fat**         | -0.42 (<0.0001)              | **Diastolic BP**          | -0.05 (0.22)                 |
| **Height**               | -0.03 (0.38)                 |                           |                               |

\(^1\)Data given as standardised β-coefficient; \(^2\)assessed using HOMA method; N for anthropometric variables is 621 but for cardiometabolic variables varies from 584 to 615; \(^3\)abdominal subcutaneous fat