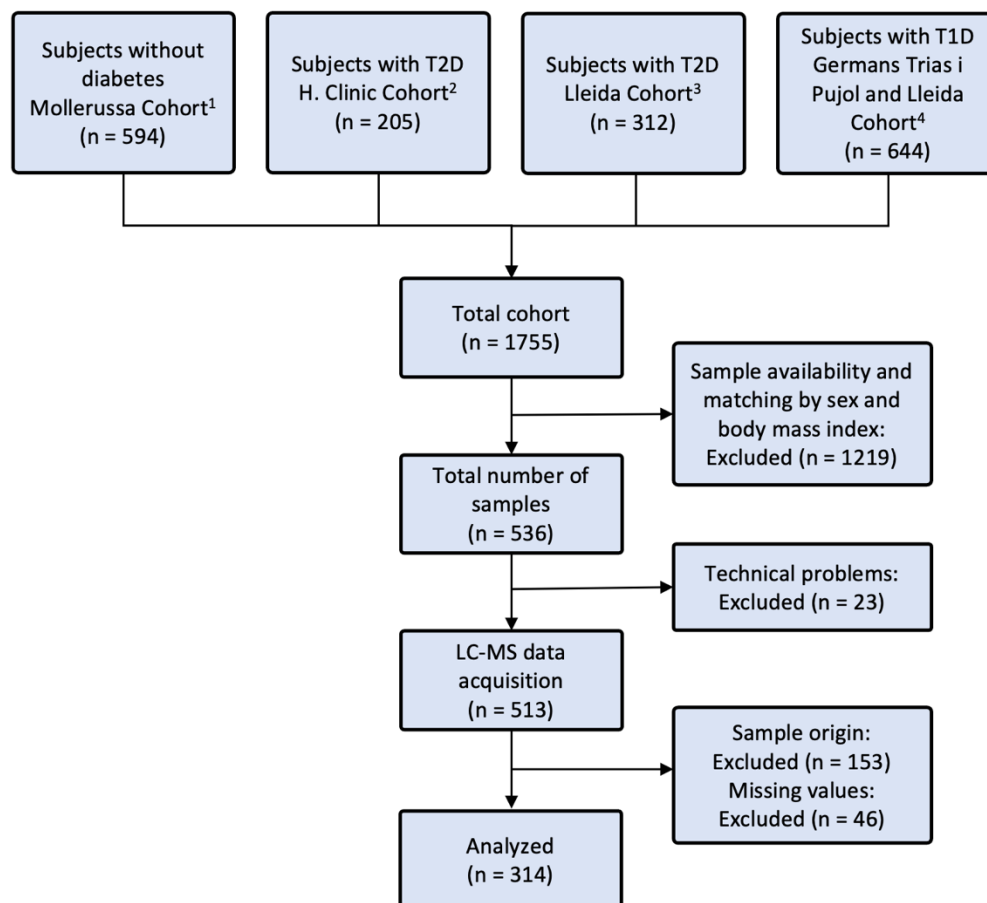


Supporting Information - Lipidome characterisation and sex-specific differences in type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus

Figure S1. Flow chart of the participants recruitment.



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- (3) Alonso N, Traveset A, Rubinat E, Ortega E, Alcubierre N, Sanahuja J, Hernández M, Betriu A, Jurjo C, Fernández E, Mauricio D. Type 2 diabetes-associated carotid plaque burden is increased in patients with retinopathy compared to those without retinopathy. *Cardiovasc Diabetol* 2015;14:1–9.
- (4) Carbonell M, Castelblanco E, Valldeperas X, Betriu À, Traveset A, Granado-Casas M, Hernández M, Vázquez F, Martín M, Rubinat E, Lecube A, Franch-Nadal J, Fernández E, Puig-Domingo M, Avogaro A, Alonso N, Mauricio D. Diabetic retinopathy is associated with the presence and burden of subclinical carotid atherosclerosis in type 1 diabetes. *Cardiovasc Diabetol* 2018;17:1–10.

Table S1. Description of the analyses performed.

Comparisons	Analysis code	Result
T1D vs T2D	R11	P-values associated to T1D and T2D differences
	R12	P-values associated to T1D and T2D differences in women
	R13	P-values associated to T1D and T2D differences in men
T1D vs CT	R21	P-values associated to T1D and CT differences
	R22	P-values associated to T1D and CT differences in women
	R23	P-values associated to T1D and CT differences in men
T2D vs CT	R31	P-values associated to T2D and CT differences
	R32	P-values associated to T2D and CT differences in women
	R33	P-values associated to T2D and CT differences in men

Table S2. Baseline characteristics for each comparison. Data are mean (SD) for continuous variables and number (%) for categorical variables. For continuous variables, the p-values are obtained using a student's t-test and for categorical variables, a chi-squared test. BMI, body mass index; DM, diabetes mellitus; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin; sBP, systolic blood pressure; dBP, diastolic blood pressure; TG, triglycerides; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; aMED, adherence to Mediterranean diet; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate.

	T1D N=59	T2D N=86	P-value	Control N=100	T1D N=59	P-value	Control N=100	T2D N=86	P-value
Sex (men)	27 (45.8%)	46 (53.5%)	0.456	60 (60.0%)	27 (45.8%)	0.115	60 (60.0%)	46 (53.5%)	0.456
Age (years)	50.7 (9.86)	58.0 (10.0)	<0.001	53.1 (12.3)	50.7 (9.86)	0.164	53.1 (12.3)	58.0 (10.0)	0.003
Hypertension (yes)	22 (37.3%)	48 (55.8%)	0.043	17 (17.0%)	22 (37.3%)	0.007	17 (17.0%)	48 (55.8%)	<0.001
Dyslipidaemia (yes)	30 (50.8%)	49 (57.0%)	0.577	26 (26.0%)	30 (50.8%)	0.003	26 (26.0%)	49 (57.0%)	<0.001
BMI (kg/m²)	25.5 (3.62)	31.7 (5.62)	<0.001	25.7 (3.62)	25.5 (3.62)	0.797	25.7 (3.62)	31.7 (5.62)	<0.001
Waist circumference (cm)	89.1 (12.2)	106 (12.4)	<0.001	94.5 (11.7)	89.1 (12.2)	0.007	94.5 (11.7)	106 (12.4)	<0.001
DM duration (years)	24.6 (10.4)	10.6 (7.74)	<0.001	.	24.6 (10.4)	.	.	10.6 (7.74)	.
HbA1c (%)	7.58 (0.94)	8.16 (1.54)	0.005	5.26 (0.28)	7.58 (0.94)	<0.001	5.26 (0.28)	8.16 (1.54)	<0.001
Glucose (mg/dL)	154 (79.4)	169 (61.2)	0.214	88.0 (7.14)	154 (79.4)	<0.001	88.0 (7.14)	169 (61.2)	<0.001
Smoking (former/current)	31 (52.5%)	52 (60.5%)	0.437	41 (41.0%)	31 (52.5%)	0.212	41 (41.0%)	52 (60.5%)	0.012
sBP (mmHg)	130 (19.0)	139 (18.2)	0.002	122 (14.6)	130 (19.0)	0.007	122 (14.6)	139 (18.2)	<0.001
dBP (mmHg)	71.3 (9.74)	76.9 (10.6)	0.001	76.6 (9.99)	71.3 (9.74)	0.001	76.6 (9.99)	76.9 (10.6)	0.867
TG (mg/dL)	68.9 (38.1)	127 (65.8)	<0.001	105 (50.6)	68.9 (38.1)	<0.001	105 (50.6)	127 (65.8)	0.012
HDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	65.5 (16.8)	49.0 (12.7)	<0.001	58.0 (15.2)	65.5 (16.8)	0.005	58.0 (15.2)	49.0 (12.7)	<0.001
LDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	102 (20.2)	103 (33.8)	0.931	128 (29.2)	102 (20.2)	<0.001	128 (29.2)	103 (33.8)	<0.001
aMED	4.36 (1.61)	4.19 (1.51)	0.523	3.38 (1.81)	4.36 (1.61)	0.001	3.38 (1.81)	4.19 (1.51)	0.001
eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m²)	91.7 (14.3)	89.8 (19.2)	0.484	87.2 (14.9)	91.7 (14.3)	0.06	87.2 (14.9)	89.8 (19.2)	0.314
Insulin (yes)	59 (100%)	31 (36.0%)	<0.001	0 (0.00%)	59 (100%)	<0.001	0 (0.00%)	31 (36.0%)	<0.001
Metformin (yes)	0 (0.00%)	68 (79.1%)	<0.001	0 (0%)	0 (0%)		0 (0.00%)	68 (79.1%)	<0.001

Figure S2. Upset plot of the positive acquisition mode results. The codes used for each analysis are shown in Table S1. The bars in the left of the plot indicate the number of significant features found in each analysis. The central matrix shows the different intersections between analyses and the top bars show the number of significant features for each intersection combination, e.g., the first column describes that the analyses R11 and R12 have found the same 205 significant features, while the last column specifies that there is one significant feature found in R21, R31, R32 and R33.

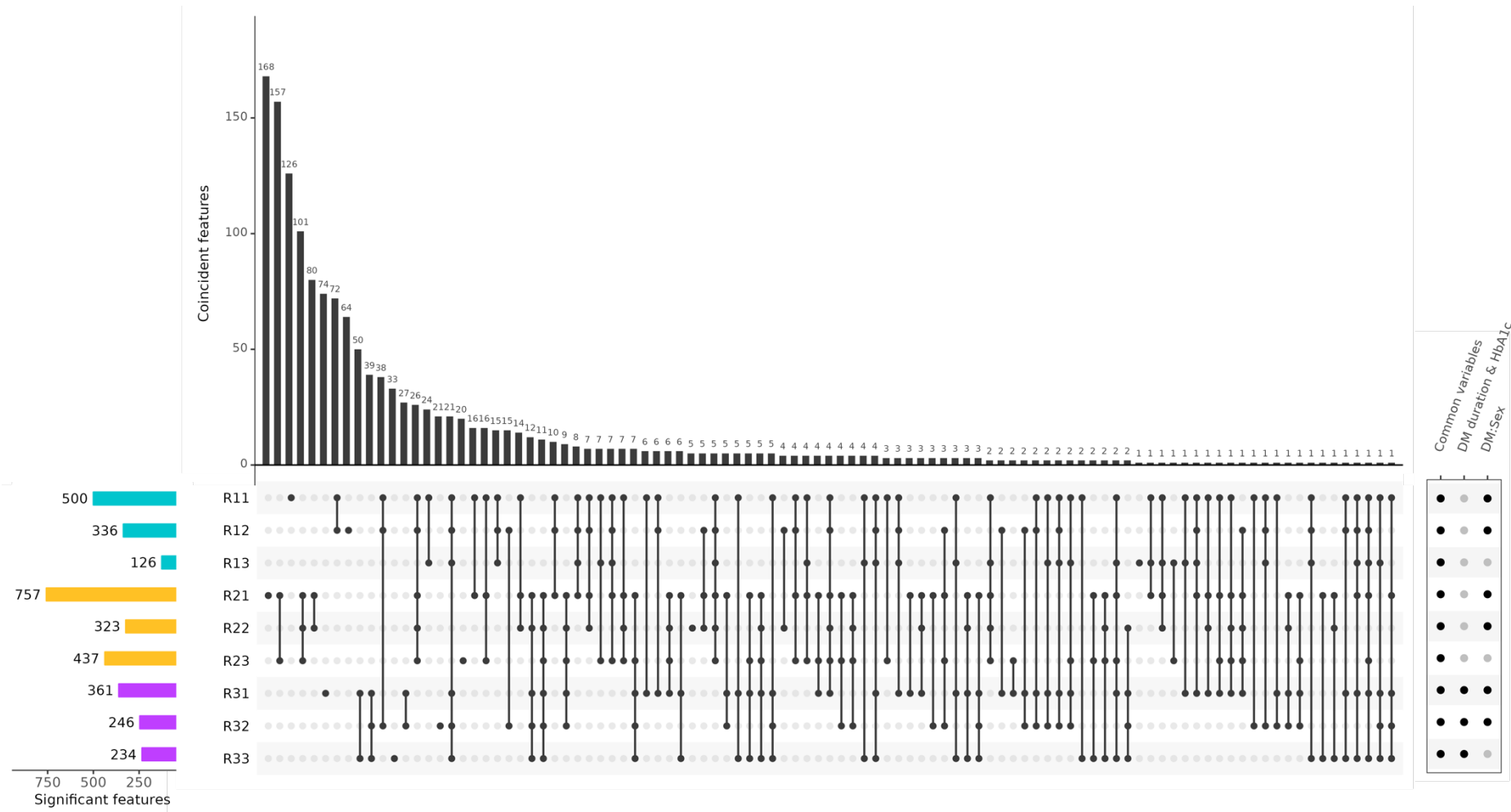


Figure S3. Upset plot of the negative acquisition mode results. The bars in the left of the plot indicate the number of significant features found in each analysis. The central matrix shows the different intersections between analyses and the top bars show the number of significant features for each intersection combination.

