

Table S3. Blood pressure and blood biochemical parameters and trends by TyG Index tertiles in female subjects

	Female non-obese subjects						Female obese subjects					
	A (n=973)	B (n=988)	C (n=973)	Post- hoc	ss ^{a)}	p- value ^{b)}	A (n=505)	B (n=510)	C (n=513)	Pos t- hoc	ss ^{a)}	p- value ^{b)}
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	113.6±1 5.9	120.6±1 6.6	124.6±1 6.0	A < B < C	16.0 6	<0.00 1	115.5±1 6.4	122.4±1 7.5	125.2±1 6.4	A < B < C	9.68	<0.00 1
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	72.8±9.3	75.1±9.8	77.9±10.2	A < B < C	11.8 7	<0.00 1 ^{a)}	72.7±9.3	75.8±9.5	78.0±10.7	A < B < C	8.52	<0.00 1 ^{a)}
HemoglobinA1c (%)	5.5±0.4	5.7±0.6	6.0±0.9	A < B < C	17.5 7	<0.00 1 ^{a)}	5.5±0.5	5.7±0.6	6.1±1.1	A < B < C	13.7 1	<0.00 1 ^{a)}
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	181.0±3 1.5	193.2±3 5.5	198.9±4 0.0	A < B < C	10.9 0	<0.00 1 ^{a)}	183.1±3 4.3	193.7±3 7.4	198.5±3 8.5	A < B, C	6.58	<0.00 1 ^{a)}
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	58.0±13.0	51.1±11.4	44.4±9.9	A > B > C	- 24.5	<0.00 1 ^{a)}	56.9±11.6	50.9±11.3	44.7±10.4	A > B > C	- 16.9	<0.00 1 ^{a)}

Values are presented as mean±standard deviation. A group is lowest quartile; B, middle quartile; and C, highest quartile.

HDL, high-density lipoprotein.

^{a)}The Mann–Whitney U test was applied to assess differences between the three groups.

^{b)}The Jonckheere–Terpstra test was used to assess the trend among the three groups.