Supplementary Table 1. IL-1β, IL-6,TNF-α and CRP distribution according to different markers of obesity, by gender[1]

	Multi-adjusted[a]			
	IL-1β	IL-6	TNF-α	CRP
Men (N = 2,863)				
BMI categories[§]				
Normal (n = 1,078)	1.62 ± 1.09	1.96 ± 1.06	3.01 ± 1.04	0.94 ± 1.04
Overweight (n = 1,306)	1.47 ± 1.09	1.87 ± 1.06	3.10 ± 1.03	1.49 ± 1.04
Obese (n = 479)	1.32 ± 1.11	2.14 ± 1.07	3.35 ± 1.04	2.25 ± 1.05
Test	1.76[NS]	1.72[NS]	2.47[NS]	133.8***
High %body fat[§§]				
No (n = 2,157)	1.51 ± 1.08	1.88 ± 1.05	3.11 ± 1.03	1.22 ± 1.04
Yes (n = 706)	1.39 ± 1.10	2.14 ± 1.06	3.22 ± 1.04	2.05 ± 1.05
Test	0.75[NS]	3.91*	0.76[NS]	115.9***
Abdominal obesity[§§§]				
No (n = 2,182)	1.47 ± 1.08	1.87 ± 1.05	3.02 ± 1.03	1.19 ± 1.04
Yes (n = 681)	1.46 ± 1.10	2.18 ± 1.06	3.39 ± 1.04	2.17 ± 1.04
Test	0.95[NS]	6.12*	8.72**	172.9***
Women (N = 3,167)				
BMI categories[§]				
Normal (n = 1,812)	1.55 ± 1.10	1.76 ± 1.07	2.98 ± 1.05	0.98 ± 1.05
Overweight (n = 902)	1.53 ± 1.11	1.75 ± 1.08	3.18 ± 1.05	1.94 ± 1.06
Obese (n = 453)	1.49 ± 1.11	2.44 ± 1.08	3.62 ± 1.05	3.62 ± 1.06
Test	0.09[NS]	10.07***	8.00**	323.1***
High %body fat[§§]				
No (n = 2,320)	1.58 ± 1.10	1.86 ± 1.07	3.07 ± 1.04	1.28 ± 1.05
Yes (n = 847)	1.43 ± 1.10	2.10 ± 1.08	3.47 ± 1.05	2.85 ± 1.06
Test	1.54[NS]	4.03[NS]	9.90*	297.6***
Abdominal obesity[§§§]				
No (n = 2,193)	1.61 ± 1.10	1.77 ± 1.07	3.03 ± 1.05	1.19 ± 1.05
Yes (n = 974)	1.43 ± 1.10	2.18 ± 1.07	3.46 ± 1.05	2.75 ± 1.05
Test	2.59[NS]	13.41***	13.56***	388.2***

[1]Results are expressed as number of subjects (percentage) with values above the lower limit of detection (LOD), median and interquartile range (IQR) for values above LOD and exponentiated multivariate-adjusted average ± standard error for values above LOD.

[§]Normal, BMI < 25 kg/m^2; overweight 25 ≤ BMI < 30 kg/m^2; obese BMI ≥ 30 kg/m^2.

[§§]Defined as a %body fat ≥ 28% in men and ≥ 40% in women.

[§§§]Defined as a waist circumference > 102 cm in men and > 88 cm in women.

[a]Statistical analysis by general linear model on log-transformed values adjusting for diabetes (2 groups), age (continuous), smoking (3 groups), and leisure-time physical activity (2 groups): [NS]not significant; *p < 0.05; * p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001.

Supplementary Table 2. Relationships between inflammatory and obesity markers, by gender[a]

	IL-1β	IL-6	TNF-α	hs-CRP
Men (N)	1,732	2,678	2,844	2,862
BMI	–0.002 (0.020)[NS]	0.000 (0.014)[NS]	–0.004 (0.009)[NS]	0.026 (0.010)*
%Body fat	–0.019 (0.010)[NS]	–0.007 (0.007)[NS]	–0.001 (0.004)[NS]	0.019 (0.005)***
Waist circumference	0.004 (0.007)[NS]	0.010 (0.005)[NS]	0.008 (0.003)*	0.017 (0.004)***
Women (N)	2,025	2,906	3,143	3,167
BMI	0.029 (0.015)*	0.019 (0.012)[NS]	0.020 (0.007)**	0.055 (0.008)***
%Body fat	–0.017 (0.006)**	–0.007 (0.005)[NS]	–0.007 (0.003)*	0.017 (0.004)***
Waist circumference	–0.007 (0.005)[NS]	0.006 (0.004)[NS]	0.002 (0.003)[NS]	0.015 (0.003)***

[a]Only for participants with values above lower levels of detection. All analyses were performed on log-transformed variables, adjusting for age, diabetes, smoking status and leisure-time physical activity, all obesity markers taken together, using ridge regression. Results are presented as slope (standard error): [NS]not significant; *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001.