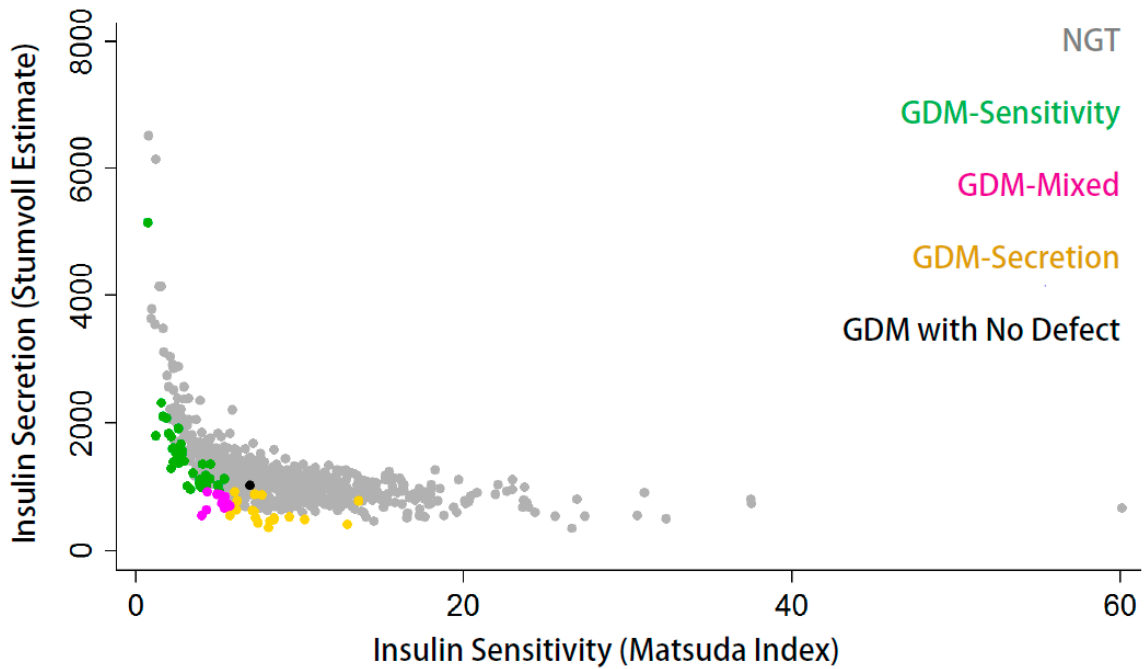


SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Table 1. Summary of Selected Characteristics by GDM Subtype (Compared to Women with Normal Glucose Tolerance)**

	<b>GDM-Secretion</b>	<b>GDM-Sensitivity</b>	<b>GDM-Mixed</b>	<b>NGT</b>
<b>Insulin Sensitivity</b>	↔	↓↓	↓	Reference
<b>Insulin Secretion</b>	↓↓	↑	↓	Reference
<b>Disposition Index</b>	↓	↓	↓	Reference
<b>Fasting Glucose</b>	↔	↑	↑	Reference
<b>Post-Load Glucose</b>	↑	↑	↑	Reference
<b>Body Mass Index</b>	↔	↑	↔	Reference
<b>Adiponectin</b>	↔	↓	↔	Reference
<b>Leptin</b>	↔	↑	↔	Reference
<b>Infant Birth Weight</b>	↔	↑	↔	Reference

**Supplementary Figure 1. Insulin Secretion and Sensitivity in Women with Normal Glucose Tolerance and Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, by Subtype**



There were 67 women (8.3%) with gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM). The grey circles represent women with normal glucose tolerance (NGT). Based on insulin secretion and sensitivity defects (<25<sup>th</sup> percentile in women with NGT), we classified women with GDM into physiologic subtypes: GDM with a predominant insulin secretion defect (GDM-Secretion, in gold), GDM with a predominant insulin sensitivity defect (GDM-Sensitivity, in green), or GDM with both defects (GDM-Mixed, in mixed). One participant with GDM had both insulin secretion and sensitivity above the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile (in black).