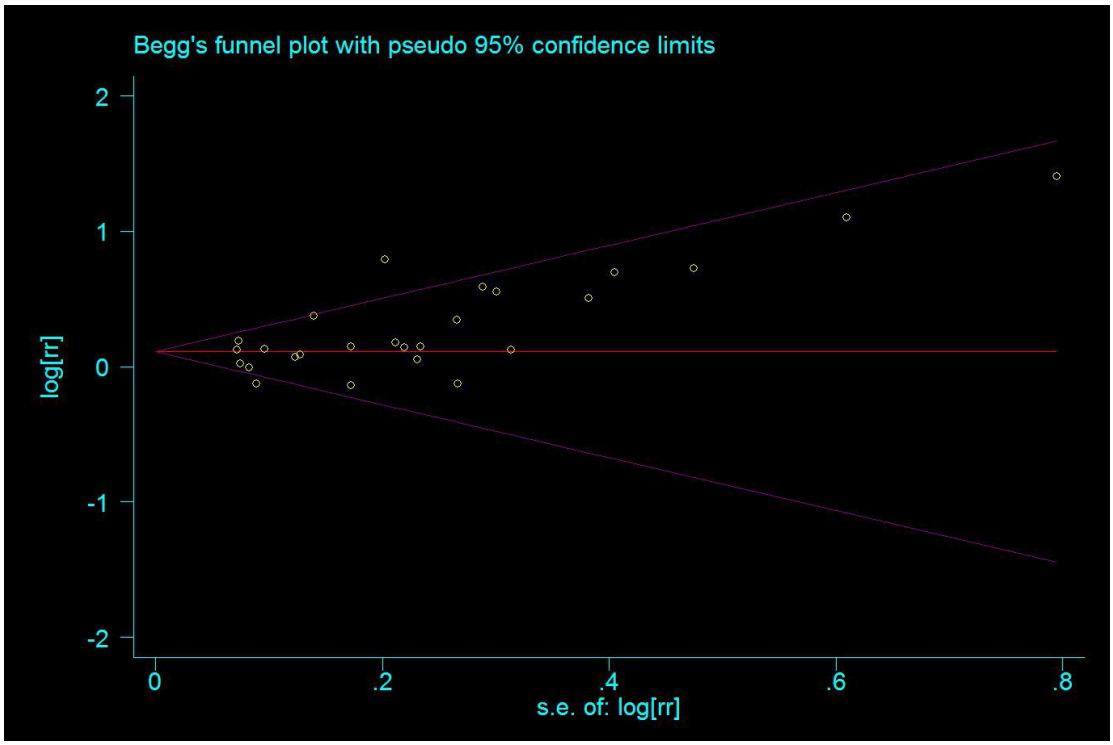
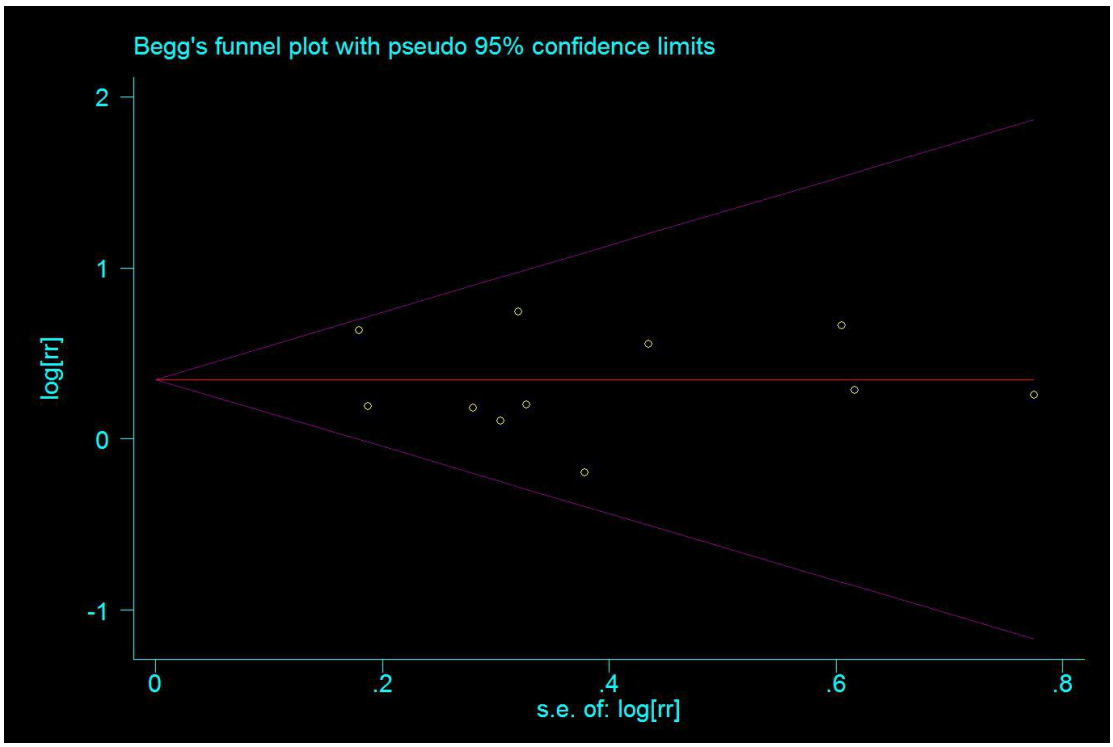
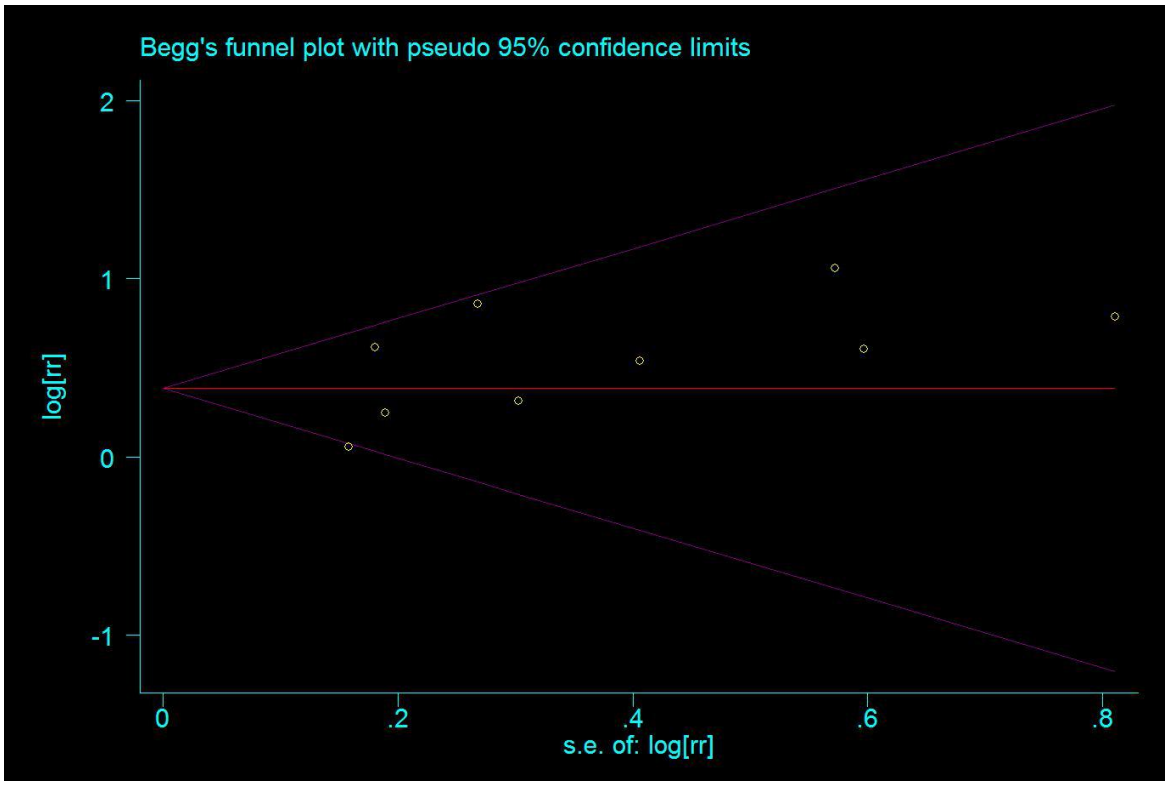
**Supplementary Figure 1.** Funnel plot for publication bias test for fasting glucose.



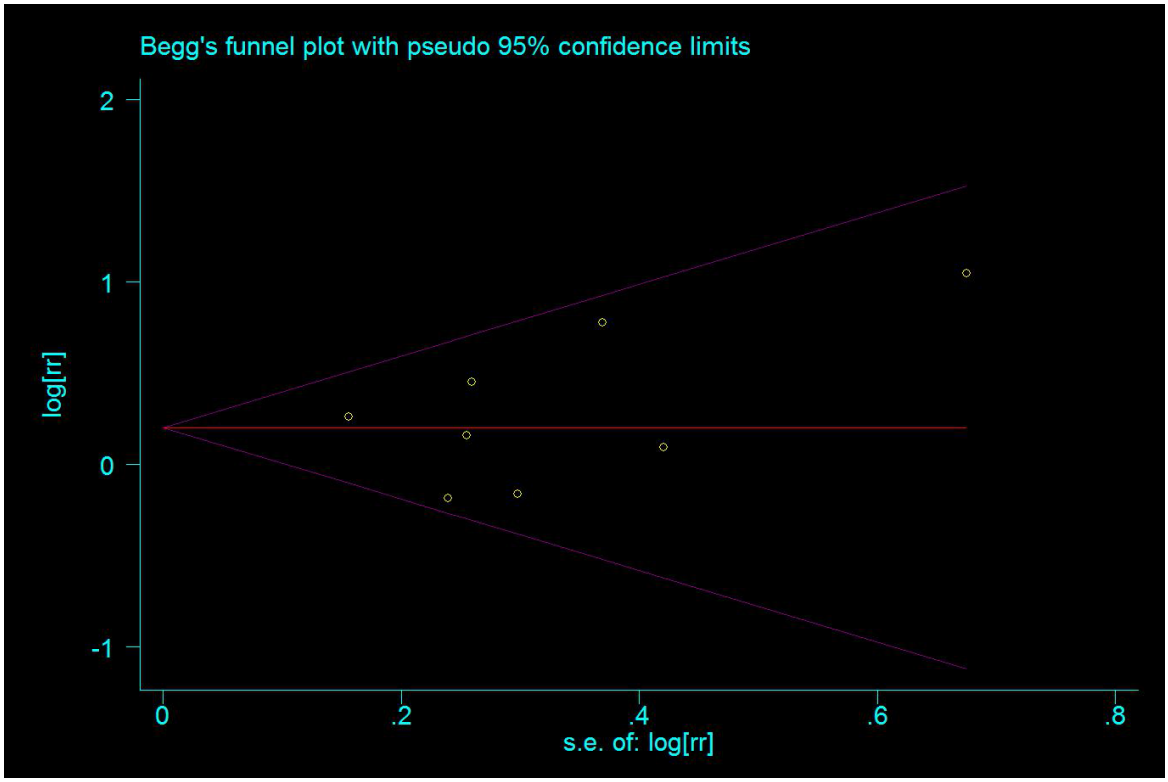

**Supplementary Figure 2.** Funnel plot for publication bias test for fasting insulin.



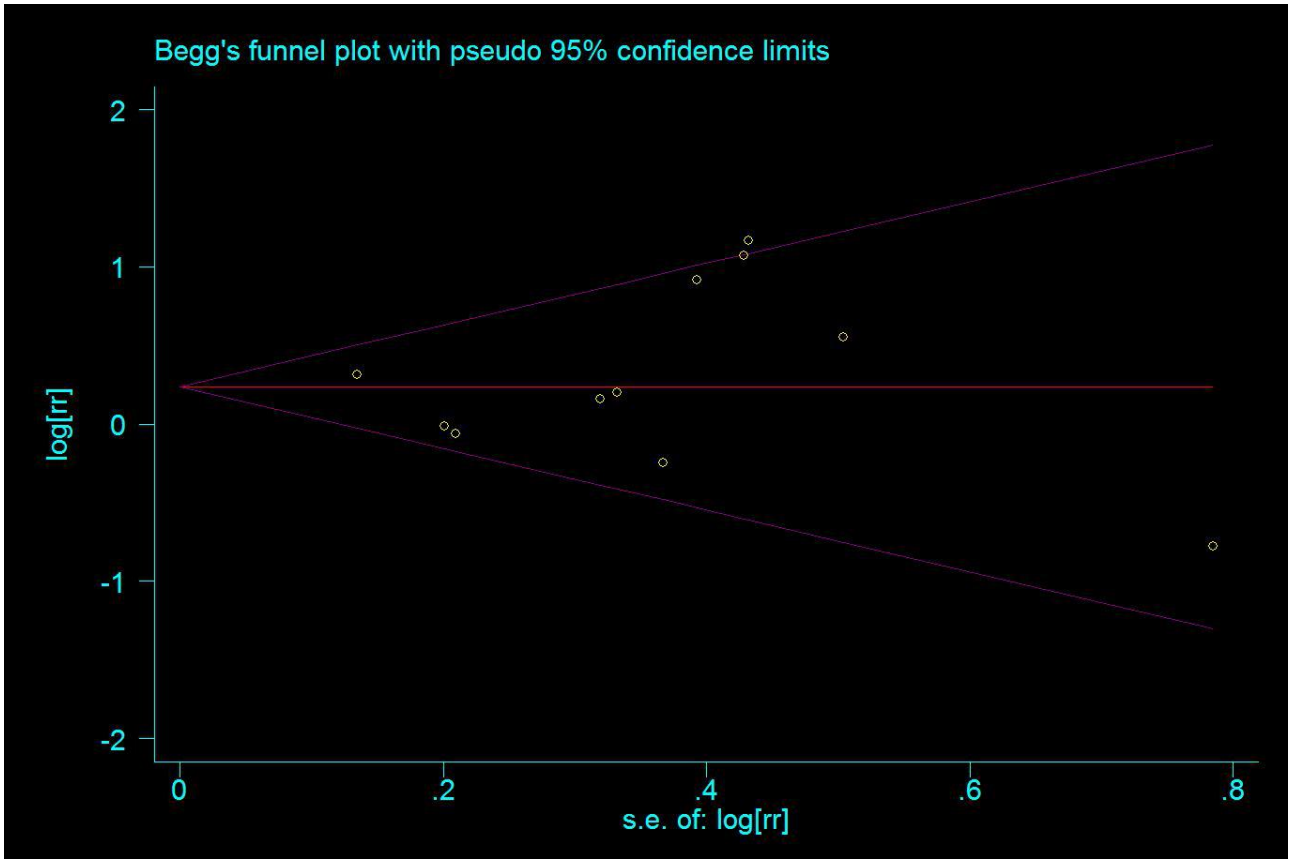
**Supplementary Figure 3.** Funnel plot for publication bias test for HOMA-IR.




**Supplementary Figure 4.** Funnel plot for publication bias test for HbA1c.



**Supplementary Figure 5.** Funnel plot for publication bias test for C-peptide.



**Supplementary Figure 6.** Possible mmechanisms linking diabetes and colorectal carcinogenesis. Abbreviations: ROS: reactive oxygen species; TNFα: tumor Necrosis Factor; NF-κB nuclear factor-κB; STAT 3: signal transducers and activators of transcription; IR: insulin receptor; IGF-1R: insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor; PI3K: phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase; MEK: Mitogen extracellular kinases; ERK: Extracellular signal-regulated kinases; mTOR: Mammalian target of rapamycin; Ras: "Rapid accelerating sarcoma'' serine/threonine-kinase; Raf: "Rapid accelerating fibrosarcoma'' serine/threonine-kinase; GLP-1: hormone glucagon-like peptide.

Diabetes Mellitus
Hyperglycemia (Fasting glucose, HbA1c)
HOMA-IR
Hyperinsulinmia (Fasting insulin, C-peptide)
Compensatory
Insulin Resistance
binding
Advanced glycation end products
IR
IGF-1R
GLP-1
Inflammation
PI3K
Ras
Raf
Wnt pathway
TNFa, inflammation cytokines
ROS
Akt
MEK 1/2
c-myc
Cyclin D1
NF-kB pathway
STAT 3 pathway
damage of DNA, proteins, lipids
mTOR pathway
ERK 1/2
MAPK pathway
Stimulating tumor survival, proliferation, angiogenesis and inhibiting apoptotis
Colorectal carcinogenesis