

## ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

**Supplemental Table S1. Characteristics of subjects with and without child blood samples.**

	With blood samples (n = 2,006)	Without blood samples (n = 959)
<b>Maternal characteristics</b>		
Maternal age (y)	31.9 (22.1-39.9)	31.7 (21.0-39.6)
Maternal BMI at enrollment (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	23.4 (18.9-35.2)	23.6 (18.8-36.0)
Education level (%)		
- Primary	5.6	6.2
- Secondary	35.0	36.7
- Higher	59.4	57.1
Smoking during pregnancy (%)		
- Never	78.5	78.3
- Until pregnancy was known	10.0	9.7
- Continued	11.5	12.0
<b>Child characteristics</b>		
Girls (%)	48.8	55.2
Dutch ethnicity (%)	69.2	68.1
Gestational age at birth (wk)	39.9 (1.7)	40.0 (1.8)
Birth weight (g)	3482 (550)	3453 (552)
Breastfeeding (%)		
- Exclusive in the first 4 months	29.2	27.7
- Partial in the first 4 months	61.7	61.6
- Never	9.1	10.7
<b>Child characteristics at dietary measurement</b>		
Age at FFQ (mo)	12.9 (12.2-19.0)	12.9 (12.2-18.8)
Total energy intake (kcal/d)	1283 (664-2164)	1245 (691-2279)
Protein intake (g/d)		
- Total protein	41.4 (12.7)	40.8 (13.1)
- Animal protein	25.9 (10.1)	25.3 (10.6)
- Vegetable protein	15.0 (5.6)	14.9 (5.8)
Protein intake (E%)		
- Total protein	12.9 (2.4)	12.8 (2.4)
- Animal protein	8.1 (2.4)	8.0 (2.5)
- Vegetable protein	4.6 (1.4)	4.7 (1.4)
<b>Child characteristics at 6 y visit</b>		
Age (y)	5.9 (5.7-6.6)	5.9 (5.6-6.5)
Screen time (h/d)	1.3 (0.2-4.4)	1.3 (0.2-4.2)
Participation in sports (%)	43.9	43.0
Height (cm)	118.4 (5.1)	117.8 (5.3)
Weight (kg)	22.5 (3.3)	22.3 (3.5)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	16.0 (1.6)	16.0 (1.7)
Body fat percentage (%)	23.3 (16.2-36.1)	24.1 (16.3-37.5)
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	102 (8)	103 (8)
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	60 (6)	61 (7)

Values are percentages for categorical variables, means (SD) for continuous variables with a normal distribution, or medians (95% range) for continuous variables with a skewed distribution.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; E%, energy percentage; FFQ, food frequency questionnaire.

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

**Supplemental Table S2. Covariate-adjusted associations of total protein intake at the age of 1 year with cardiometabolic outcomes at 6 years, additionally adjusted for body fat percentage.**

	<b>Insulin (SDS)</b>	<b>SBP (SDS)</b>	<b>DBP (SDS)</b>	<b>HDL-C (SDS)</b>	<b>Triglycerides (SDS)</b>	<b>Cardiometabolic risk factor score</b>
<b>Whole group</b>	<i>n</i> = 1,996	<i>n</i> = 2,841	<i>n</i> = 2,841	<i>n</i> = 2,006	<i>n</i> = 2,001	<i>n</i> = 1,894
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	0.02 (-0.04, 0.08)	-0.01 (-0.06, 0.04)	-0.04 (-0.09, 0.00)	0.03 (-0.03, 0.08)	<b>-0.07 (-0.13, -0.01)</b>	-0.12 (-0.25, 0.01)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	0.04 (-0.07, 0.15)	-0.08 (-0.17, 0.01)	-0.03 (-0.11, 0.06)	0.05 (-0.05, 0.16)	0.08 (-0.19, 0.03)	-0.13 (-0.37, 0.11)
Tertile 3	0.01 (-0.10, 0.11)	-0.06 (-0.15, 0.03)	<b>-0.10 (-0.18, -0.01)</b>	0.05 (-0.05, 0.16)	<b>-0.14 (-0.25, -0.03)</b>	<b>-0.25 (-0.50, -0.01)</b>
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	0.91	0.22	<b>0.03</b>	0.33	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>Girls</b>	<i>n</i> = 980	<i>n</i> = 1,426	<i>n</i> = 1,457	<i>n</i> = 1,457	<i>n</i> = 984	<i>n</i> = 982
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	<b>0.10 (0.01, 0.19)</b>	-0.01 (-0.08, 0.07)	-0.04 (-0.11, 0.03)	0.01 (-0.07, 0.09)	-0.01 (-0.10, 0.08)	0.02 (-0.17, 0.23)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	0.09 (-0.06, 0.24)	-0.05 (-0.17, 0.07)	0.02 (-0.10, 0.14)	0.02 (-0.13, 0.17)	0.02 (-0.14, 0.17)	0.03 (-0.33, 0.39)
Tertile 3	0.13 (-0.02, 0.29)	-0.08 (-0.21, 0.04)	-0.08 (-0.20, 0.05)	0.02 (-0.14, 0.17)	0.02 (-0.14, 0.17)	0.03 (-0.34, 0.40)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	0.10	0.19	0.23	0.99	0.88	0.99
<b>Boys</b>	<i>n</i> = 1,422	<i>n</i> = 1,016	<i>n</i> = 1,381	<i>n</i> = 1,384	<i>n</i> = 1,384	<i>n</i> = 1,017
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	-0.05 (-0.13, 0.03)	-0.01 (-0.08, 0.06)	-0.05 (-0.12, 0.01)	0.06 (-0.01, 0.14)	<b>-0.12 (-0.21, -0.04)</b>	<b>-0.24 (-0.42, -0.05)</b>
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	0.05 (-0.10, 0.21)	-0.12 (-0.24, 0.01)	-0.06 (-0.19, 0.07)	0.06 (-0.10, 0.21)	-0.08 (-0.23, 0.08)	-0.22 (-0.58, 0.14)
Tertile 3	-0.12 (-0.27, 0.04)	-0.03 (-0.16, 0.09)	<b>-0.13 (-0.25, 0.00)</b>	0.11 (-0.04, 0.27)	<b>-0.26 (-0.41, -0.11)</b>	<b>-0.57 (-0.92, -0.21)</b>
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	0.13	0.60	<b>0.05</b>	0.16	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>

Values are based on multivariable linear regression models and reflect differences (95%CI) in individual cardiometabolic outcomes (age and sex adjusted SD scores) and in cardiometabolic score score per 10 g/d increase in protein intake, and for tertiles of protein intake, as compared to the lowest tertile. Significant effect estimates are indicated in **bold**.

Protein intakes are energy-adjusted using the residual method. Tertiles are computed based on the total population for analysis (Figure 1, *n*=2,965).

Models are adjusted for maternal age, BMI, education, and smoking during pregnancy; and child's ethnicity, birth weight Z-score, breastfeeding in the first four months of life, age at dietary measurement, energy intake, fat intake, height-for-age at 6y, participation in sports at 6y, and screen time at 6y.

<sup>#</sup> Tests for trend were conducted using the tertiles of protein intake as a continuous variable.

Abbreviations: SDS, standard deviation score; BF%, body fat percentage; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

**Supplemental Table S3. Covariate-adjusted associations of total protein intake at the age of 1 year with secondary cardiometabolic outcomes at 6 years.**

	FMI (SDS)	C-peptide (SDS)	Total cholesterol (SDS)	LDL cholesterol (SDS)
<b>Whole group</b>	<i>n</i> = 2,909	<i>n</i> = 1,996	<i>n</i> = 2,006	<i>n</i> = 2,006
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	<b>0.04 (0.00, 0.08)</b>	0.04 (-0.02, 0.9)	-0.01 (-0.07, 0.05)	-0.01 (-0.07, 0.05)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	0.05 (-0.02, 0.12)	0.00 (-0.11, 0.11)	0.07 (-0.04, 0.17)	0.04 (-0.07, 0.15)
Tertile 3	<b>0.08 (0.01, 0.15)</b>	0.00 (-0.11, 0.11)	0.05 (-0.06, 0.16)	0.05 (-0.05, 0.16)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	<b>0.03</b>	0.97	0.37	0.33
<b>Girls</b>		<i>n</i> = 980	<i>n</i> = 1,457	<i>n</i> = 1,457
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	<b>0.06 (0.00, 0.11)</b>	<b>0.10 (0.02, 0.18)</b>	0.01 (-0.07, 0.08)	-0.01 (-0.09, 0.07)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	<b>0.11 (0.02, 0.20)</b>	0.06 (-0.09, 0.22)	0.09 (-0.06, 0.24)	0.07 (-0.08, 0.22)
Tertile 3	<b>0.10 (0.00, 0.19)</b>	0.10 (-0.05, 0.26)	0.03 (-0.12, 0.18)	0.00 (-0.15, 0.15)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	<b>0.04</b>	0.08	0.68	0.98
<b>Boys</b>		<i>n</i> = 1,016	<i>n</i> = 1,384	<i>n</i> = 1,384
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	0.02 (-0.03, 0.07)	-0.02 (-0.09, 0.06)	-0.01 (-0.08, 0.07)	-0.03 (-0.10, 0.05)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	-0.02 (-0.12, 0.08)	-0.07 (-0.22, 0.08)	-0.06 (-0.21, 0.09)	-0.09 (-0.24, 0.07)
Tertile 3	0.04 (-0.06, 0.14)	-0.12 (-0.27, 0.03)	0.02 (-0.14, 0.17)	0.01 (-0.15, 0.16)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	0.45	0.20	0.83	0.92

Values are based on multivariable linear regression models and reflect differences (95%CI) in C-peptide and cholesterol levels (age and sex adjusted SD scores) per 10 g/d increase in protein intake, and for tertiles of protein intake, as compared to the lowest tertile. Significant effect estimates are indicated in **bold**.

Protein intakes are energy-adjusted using the residual method. Tertiles are computed based on the total population for analysis (Figure 1, *n*=2,965).

Models are adjusted for maternal age, BMI, education, and smoking during pregnancy; and child's ethnicity, birth weight Z-score, breastfeeding in the first four months of life, age at dietary measurement, energy intake, fat intake, height-for-age at 6y, weight-for-age at 6y, participation in sports at 6y, and screen time at 6y.

<sup>#</sup> Tests for trend were conducted using the tertiles of protein intake as a continuous variable.

Abbreviations: SDS, standard deviation score.

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplemental Table S4. Crude associations of total protein intake at the age of 1 year with cardiometabolic outcomes at 6 years.

	BF% (SDS)	Insulin (SDS)	SBP (SDS)	DBP (SDS)	HDL-C (SDS)	Triglycerides (SDS)	Cardiometabolic risk factor score
<b>Whole group</b>	<i>n</i> = 2,909	<i>n</i> = 1,996	<i>n</i> = 2,841	<i>n</i> = 2,841	<i>n</i> = 2,006	<i>n</i> = 2,001	<i>n</i> = 1,894
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	<b>0.06 (0.02, 0.11)</b>	0.03 (-0.03, 0.09)	0.01 (-0.04, 0.06)	-0.03 (-0.08, 0.02)	0.02 (-0.04, 0.08)	<b>-0.07 (-0.13, -0.01)</b>	-0.05 (-0.20, 0.11)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	0.03 (-0.05, 0.11)	0.05 (-0.06, 0.15)	-0.07 (-0.16, 0.02)	-0.03 (-0.11, 0.06)	0.05 (-0.06, 0.15)	-0.07 (-0.18, 0.03)	-0.12 (-0.41, 0.16)
Tertile 3	<b>0.11 (0.03, 0.19)</b>	0.03 (-0.09, 0.13)	-0.02 (-0.11, 0.07)	<b>-0.08 (-0.17, -0.00)</b>	0.03 (-0.07, 0.14)	<b>-0.14 (-0.25, -0.03)</b>	-0.09 (-0.36, 0.18)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	0.69	0.70	0.11	0.49	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	0.51
<b>Girls</b>	<i>n</i> = 1,487	<i>n</i> = 980	<i>n</i> = 1,426	<i>n</i> = 1,457	<i>n</i> = 1,457	<i>n</i> = 984	<i>n</i> = 982
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	<b>0.09 (0.03, 0.15)</b>	<b>0.11 (0.02, 0.20)</b>	0.02 (-0.05, 0.09)	-0.03 (-0.10, 0.04)	-0.01 (-0.10, 0.08)	-0.02 (-0.11, 0.07)	0.09 (-0.14, 0.31)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	0.08 (-0.03, 0.20)	0.10 (-0.05, 0.26)	-0.05 (-0.17, 0.07)	0.00 (-0.12, 0.11)	0.02 (-0.14, 0.16)	0.02 (-0.13, 0.18)	0.07 (-0.33, 0.46)
Tertile 3	<b>0.12 (0.01, 0.23)</b>	<b>0.16 (0.00, 0.31)</b>	-0.06 (-0.19, 0.07)	-0.08 (-0.21, 0.04)	-0.01 (-0.16, 0.15)	0.00 (-0.16, 0.15)	0.13 (-0.28, 0.54)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.04</b>	0.35	0.22	0.94	0.99	0.52
<b>Boys</b>	<i>n</i> = 1,422	<i>n</i> = 1,016	<i>n</i> = 1,381	<i>n</i> = 1,384	<i>n</i> = 1,384	<i>n</i> = 1,017	<i>n</i> = 1,013
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	0.04 (-0.03, 0.10)	-0.03 (-0.12, 0.05)	0.01 (-0.06, 0.08)	-0.03 (-0.10, 0.04)	0.05 (-0.03, 0.13)	<b>-0.12 (-0.20, -0.04)</b>	-0.15 (-0.35, 0.05)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	-0.03 (-0.15, 0.09)	0.08 (-0.07, 0.23)	-0.09 (-0.21, 0.04)	-0.05 (-0.18, 0.08)	0.04 (-0.11, 0.20)	-0.08 (-0.23, 0.07)	-0.15 (-0.54, 0.24)
Tertile 3	0.04 (-0.06, 0.17)	-0.09 (-0.24, 0.06)	0.03 (-0.10, 0.15)	-0.09 (-0.21, 0.04)	0.08 (-0.07, 0.23)	<b>-0.24 (-0.39, -0.09)</b>	-0.35 (-0.74, 0.03)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	0.38	0.21	0.68	0.19	0.29	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	0.07

Values are based on multivariable linear regression models and reflect differences (95%CI) in individual cardiometabolic outcomes (age and sex adjusted SD scores) and in cardiometabolic score per 10 g/d increase in protein intake, and for tertiles of protein intake, as compared to the lowest tertile. Significant effect estimates are indicated in **bold**.

Protein intakes are energy-adjusted using the residual method. Tertiles are computed based on the total population for analysis (Figure 1, *n*=2,965).

Abbreviations: SDS, standard deviation score; BF%, body fat percentage; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

**Supplemental Table S5. Covariate-adjusted associations of animal and vegetable protein intake at the age of 1 year with cardiometabolic outcomes at 6 years.**

	<b>BF% (SDS)</b>	<b>Insulin (SDS)</b>	<b>SBP (SDS)</b>	<b>DBP (SDS)</b>	<b>HDL-C (SDS)</b>	<b>Triglycerides (SDS)</b>	<b>Cardiometabolic risk factor score</b>
<b>Girls</b>	<i>n</i> = 1,487	<i>n</i> = 980	<i>n</i> = 1,426	<i>n</i> = 1,457	<i>n</i> = 1,457	<i>n</i> = 984	<i>n</i> = 982
<b>Animal protein intake (g)</b>							
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	<b>0.07 (0.01, 0.13)</b>	<b>0.09 (0.00, 0.17)</b>	-0.01 (-0.08, 0.05)	-0.02 (-0.08, 0.05)	-0.04 (-0.12, 0.04)	0.02 (-0.06, 0.11)	0.09 (-0.11, 0.30)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	0.02 (-0.08, 0.12)	-0.04 (-0.19, 0.11)	-0.08 (-0.20, 0.05)	-0.02 (-0.14, 0.10)	0.08 (-0.07, 0.23)	0.03 (-0.12, 0.18)	-0.21 (-0.60, 0.18)
Tertile 3	<b>0.10 (0.00, 0.21)</b>	<b>0.14 (0.00, 0.29)</b>	-0.01 (-0.14, 0.12)	-0.05 (-0.17, 0.08)	0.01 (-0.15, 0.16)	0.06 (-0.11, 0.22)	0.13 (-0.27, 0.54)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	0.06	0.09	0.82	0.48	0.94	0.52	0.52
<b>Vegetable protein intake (g)</b>							
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	0.03 (-0.07, 0.13)	<b>0.14 (0.00, 0.28)</b>	-0.01 (-0.13, 0.11)	-0.04 (-0.15, 0.08)	0.12 (-0.03, 0.27)	-0.09 (-0.24, 0.06)	-0.20 (-0.58, 0.17)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	-0.02 (-0.13, 0.08)	0.14 (-0.01, 0.29)	-0.07 (-0.19, 0.05)	0.04 (-0.08, 0.16)	0.06 (-0.09, 0.21)	-0.08 (-0.24, 0.07)	-0.04 (-0.43, 0.35)
Tertile 3	-0.02 (-0.13, 0.09)	<b>0.16 (0.00, 0.32)</b>	-0.02 (-0.15, 0.11)	-0.05 (-0.18, 0.08)	0.08 (-0.08, 0.24)	-0.05 (-0.21, 0.11)	-0.12 (-0.53, 0.29)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	0.72	<b>0.05</b>	0.73	0.50	0.35	0.53	0.58
<b>Boys</b>	<i>n</i> = 1,422	<i>n</i> = 1,016	<i>n</i> = 1,381	<i>n</i> = 1,384	<i>n</i> = 1,384	<i>n</i> = 1,017	<i>n</i> = 1,013
<b>Animal protein intake (g)</b>							
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	-0.01 (-0.06, 0.05)	-0.03 (-0.10, 0.05)	-0.02 (-0.08, 0.05)	-0.05 (-0.11, 0.01)	0.07 (-0.01, 0.14)	<b>-0.11 (-0.18, -0.03)</b>	<b>-0.23 (-0.42, -0.04)</b>
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	-0.06 (-0.17, 0.05)	0.03 (-0.13, 0.18)	-0.02 (-0.14, 0.10)	-0.05 (-0.17, 0.08)	-0.01 (-0.17, 0.14)	-0.10 (-0.26, 0.05)	-0.23 (-0.62, 0.54)
Tertile 3	0.00 (-0.11, 0.11)	-0.04 (-0.19, 0.11)	0.00 (-0.12, 0.12)	-0.07 (-0.20, 0.06)	0.10 (-0.05, 0.26)	<b>-0.20 (-0.35, -0.05)</b>	-0.34 (-0.72, 0.04)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	0.99	0.57	0.94	0.33	0.19	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	0.08
<b>Vegetable protein intake (g)</b>							
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	-0.01 (-0.12, 0.10)	-0.05 (-0.21, 0.11)	0.02 (-0.10, 0.15)	-0.06 (-0.19, 0.07)	0.09 (-0.07, 0.25)	-0.07 (-0.22, 0.09)	-0.15 (-0.54, 0.24)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	-0.01 (-0.13, 0.10)	-0.05 (-0.21, 0.11)	0.10 (-0.02, 0.23)	<b>0.15 (0.01, 0.28)</b>	-0.05 (-0.21, 0.11)	-0.08 (-0.24, 0.08)	0.09 (-0.30, 0.49)
Tertile 3	-0.01 (-0.13, 0.10)	-0.03 (-0.19, 0.13)	0.08 (-0.05, 0.20)	-0.01 (-0.14, 0.12)	0.02 (-0.15, 0.18)	-0.05 (-0.21, 0.11)	-0.02 (-0.41, 0.37)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	0.88	0.73	0.26	0.74	0.78	0.57	0.89

Values are based on multivariable linear regression models and reflect differences (95%CI) in individual cardiometabolic outcomes (age and sex adjusted SD scores) and in cardiometabolic score score per 10 g/d increase in protein intake, and for tertiles of protein intake, as compared to the lowest tertile. Significant effect estimates are indicated in **bold**.

*Protein intakes are energy-adjusted using the residual method. Tertiles are computed based on the total population for analysis (Figure 1, n=2,965).*

*Models are adjusted for maternal age, BMI, education, and smoking during pregnancy; and child's ethnicity, birth weight Z-score, breastfeeding in the first four months of life, age at dietary measurement, energy intake, fat intake, height-for-age at 6y, participation in sports at 6y, and screen time at 6y. Models with animal protein intake are additionally adjusted for vegetable protein intake and vice versa.*

*# Tests for trend were conducted using the tertiles of protein intake as a continuous variable.*

*Abbreviations: SDS, standard deviation score; BF%, body fat percentage; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.*

**Supplemental Table S6. Covariate-adjusted associations of total protein intake at the age of 1 year with cardiometabolic outcomes at 6 years, in Dutch children only.**

	<b>BF%</b> (SDS)	<b>Insulin</b> (SDS)	<b>SBP</b> (SDS)	<b>DBP</b> (SDS)	<b>HDL-C</b> (SDS)	<b>Triglycerides</b> (SDS)	<b>Cardiometabolic risk factor score</b>
<b>Whole group</b>	<i>n</i> = 1,957	<i>n</i> = 1,348	<i>n</i> = 1,925	<i>n</i> = 1,925	<i>n</i> = 1,355	<i>n</i> = 1,352	<i>n</i> = 1,289
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	0.04 (-0.01, 0.08)	0.02 (-0.05, 0.08)	-0.03 (-0.09, 0.02)	-0.06 (-0.11, 0.00)	0.02 (-0.05, 0.09)	-0.05 (-0.12, 0.02)	-0.05 (-0.22, 0.12)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	0.01 (-0.04, 0.19)	0.06 (-0.07, 0.19)	-0.10 (-0.20, 0.00)	<b>-0.11 (-0.21, -0.01)</b>	-0.05 (-0.18, 0.09)	0.01 (-0.13, 0.14)	-0.07 (-0.37, 0.24)
Tertile 3	0.06 (-0.03, 0.14)	0.01 (-0.12, 0.14)	-0.08 (-0.18, 0.03)	<b>-0.15 (-0.25, -0.05)</b>	0.04 (-0.09, 0.17)	-0.08 (-0.21, 0.06)	-0.25 (-0.56, 0.05)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	0.12	0.85	0.14	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	0.56	0.26	0.44
<b>Girls</b>	<i>n</i> = 984	<i>n</i> = 645	<i>n</i> = 971	<i>n</i> = 971	<i>n</i> = 649	<i>n</i> = 647	<i>n</i> = 613
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	<b>0.06 (0.00, 0.13)</b>	<b>0.11 (0.01, 0.21)</b>	-0.05 (-0.13, 0.03)	-0.06 (-0.13, 0.02)	0.02 (-0.08, 0.12)	-0.02 (-0.12, 0.08)	0.00 (-0.25, 0.25)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	0.08 (-0.04, 0.19)	0.09 (-0.10, 0.27)	-0.05 (-0.20, 0.09)	-0.07 (-0.21, 0.08)	-0.08 (-0.26, 0.11)	0.03 (-0.16, 0.22)	0.19 (-0.27, 0.65)
Tertile 3	0.07 (-0.04, 0.19)	0.16 (-0.03, 0.35)	-0.10 (-0.25, 0.06)	-0.11 (-0.26, 0.03)	0.04 (-0.16, 0.23)	0.04 (-0.16, 0.23)	0.02 (-0.45, 0.50)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	0.23	0.10	0.21	0.13	0.73	0.71	0.91
<b>Boys</b>	<i>n</i> = 973	<i>n</i> = 703	<i>n</i> = 954	<i>n</i> = 954	<i>n</i> = 706	<i>n</i> = 705	<i>n</i> = 676
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	0.00 (-0.06, 0.06)	-0.05 (-0.14, 0.04)	-0.02 (-0.09, 0.06)	-0.06 (-0.14, 0.01)	0.03 (-0.06, 0.12)	<b>-0.09 (-0.18, 0.00)</b>	-0.14 (-0.36, 0.08)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	-0.08 (-0.20, 0.04)	0.00 (-0.18, 0.18)	-0.14 (-0.28, 0.01)	<b>-0.15 (-0.30, 0.00)</b>	-0.02 (-0.20, 0.17)	-0.04 (-0.23, 0.14)	-0.21 (-0.65, 0.23)
Tertile 3	0.02 (-0.10, 0.14)	-0.11 (-0.29, 0.07)	-0.07 (-0.22, 0.08)	<b>-0.19 (-0.34, -0.04)</b>	0.05 (-0.14, 0.23)	<b>-0.20 (-0.38, -0.01)</b>	-0.33 (-0.76, 0.11)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	0.73	0.21	0.36	<b>0.01</b>	0.61	<b>0.03</b>	0.14

Values are based on multivariable linear regression models and reflect differences (95%CI) in individual cardiometabolic outcomes (age and sex adjusted SD scores) and in cardiometabolic risk score per 10 g/d increase in protein intake, and for tertiles of protein intake, as compared to the lowest tertile. Significant effect estimates are indicated in **bold**.

Protein intakes are energy-adjusted using the residual method. Tertiles are computed based on the total population for analysis (Figure 1, *n*=2,965).

Models are adjusted for maternal age, BMI, education, and smoking during pregnancy; and child's birth weight Z-score, breastfeeding in the first four months of life, age at dietary measurement, energy intake, fat intake, height-for-age at 6y, participation in sports at 6y, and screen time at 6y.

<sup>#</sup> Tests for trend were conducted using the tertiles of protein intake as a continuous variable.

Abbreviations: SDS, standard deviation score; BF%, body fat percentage; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

**Supplemental Table S7. Covariate-adjusted associations of protein intake at the age of 2 years with cardiometabolic outcomes at 6 years.**

	<b>BF% (SDS)</b>	<b>Insulin (SDS)</b>	<b>SBP (SDS)</b>	<b>DBP (SDS)</b>	<b>HDL-C (SDS)</b>	<b>Triglycerides (SDS)</b>	<b>Cardiometabolic risk factor score</b>
<b>Whole group</b>	<i>n</i> = 698	<i>n</i> = 473	<i>n</i> = 685	<i>n</i> = 685	<i>n</i> = 475	<i>n</i> = 474	<i>n</i> = 450
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	-0.08 (-0.17, 0.02)	-0.03 (-0.19, 0.13)	-0.06 (-0.18, 0.07)	-0.09 (-0.22, 0.04)	0.03 (-0.14, 0.20)	-0.06 (-0.22, 0.11)	-0.24 (-0.64, 0.16)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	-0.07 (-0.21, 0.07)	0.05 (-0.17, 0.28)	-0.08 (-0.26, 0.11)	-0.08 (-0.26, 0.11)	0.01 (-0.24, 0.25)	-0.01 (-0.24, 0.23)	-0.29 (-0.87, 0.29)
Tertile 3	-0.14 (-0.29, 0.01)	-0.05 (-0.29, 0.18)	0.00 (-0.20, 0.19)	-0.11 (-0.31, 0.08)	0.04 (-0.21, 0.30)	-0.05 (-0.29, 0.20)	-0.24 (-0.84, 0.37)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	0.06	0.67	0.96	0.25	0.73	0.70	0.44
<b>Girls</b>	<i>n</i> = 348	<i>n</i> = 236	<i>n</i> = 344	<i>n</i> = 344	<i>n</i> = 238	<i>n</i> = 238	<i>n</i> = 227
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	-0.05 (-0.19, 0.08)	0.00 (-0.22, 0.22)	-0.13 (-0.31, 0.05)	-0.11 (-0.28, 0.06)	-0.07 (-0.31, 0.17)	0.08 (-0.16, 0.31)	-0.01 (-0.60, 0.57)
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	0.01 (-0.19, 0.20)	0.11 (-0.22, 0.43)	-0.24 (-0.01, 0.02)	-0.13 (-0.37, 0.12)	-0.29 (-0.64, 0.06)	0.08 (-0.27, 0.42)	-0.04 (-0.88, 0.80)
Tertile 3	-0.08 (-0.29, 0.13)	0.03 (-0.32, 0.38)	-0.10 (-0.38, 0.87)	-0.20 (-0.46, 0.06)	-0.07 (-0.43, 0.30)	0.16 (-0.20, 0.53)	0.00 (-0.91, 0.91)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	0.45	0.19	0.45	0.13	0.69	0.38	0.99
<b>Boys</b>	<i>n</i> = 350	<i>n</i> = 237	<i>n</i> = 341	<i>n</i> = 341	<i>n</i> = 237	<i>n</i> = 236	<i>n</i> = 223
<i>Per 10 g/d</i>	-0.12 (-0.26, 0.02)	-0.07 (-0.31, 0.17)	0.00 (-0.18, 0.17)	-0.09 (-0.28, 0.10)	0.19 (-0.07, 0.44)	-0.20 (-0.44, 0.04)	<b>-0.60 (-1.20, 0.00)</b>
Tertile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Tertile 2	-0.16 (-0.37, 0.05)	0.04 (-0.29, 0.37)	0.06 (-0.20, 0.33)	-0.05 (-0.33, 0.24)	<b>0.38 (0.03, 0.73)</b>	-0.13 (-0.47, 0.20)	-0.62 (-1.47, 0.22)
Tertile 3	<b>-0.22 (-0.43, 0.00)</b>	-0.13 (-0.46, 0.21)	0.06 (-0.21, 0.33)	-0.05 (-0.34, 0.24)	0.18 (-0.18, 0.54)	-0.21 (-0.55, 0.14)	-0.50 (-1.36, 0.36)
P for trend <sup>#</sup>	<b>&lt;0.05</b>	0.46	0.65	0.74	0.35	0.24	0.26

Values are based on multivariable linear regression models and reflect differences (95%CI) in individual cardiometabolic outcomes (age and sex adjusted SD scores) and in cardiometabolic score score per 10 g/d increase in protein intake, and for tertiles of protein intake, as compared to the lowest tertile. Significant effect estimates are indicated in **bold**.

Protein intakes are energy-adjusted using the residual method. Tertiles are computed based on the total population for analysis for diet at 2 years (Figure S1, *n*=714).

Models are adjusted for maternal age, BMI, education, and smoking during pregnancy; and child's ethnicity, birth weight Z-score, breastfeeding in the first four months of life, age at dietary measurement, energy intake at 2y, fat intake at 2y, height-for-age at 6y, participation in sports at 6y, and screen time at 6y.

<sup>#</sup> Tests for trend were conducted using the tertiles of protein intake as a continuous variable.

Abbreviations: SDS, standard deviation score; BF%, body fat percentage; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.