Analysis of the correlation between lipotoxicity and pituitary-thyroid axis hormone levels in men and male rats

Supplementary Material

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11,000 subjects from an epidemiological investigation in Ning yang of Shandong province in China from June to November 2011
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Exclusion Criteria:

- Subjects with missing vital data, such as age, gender, lipid profile analysis (n = 379)
- Female subjects (n = 6325)
- Aged<45 or \geq 60 year (n = 2193)
- Subjects with diagnosed hypothalamus or pituitary gland diseases, diabetes and hypertension (n = 1103)
- Subjects with complications or conditions that affect pituitary status and lipid metabolism such as malignant tumor and severe hepatic or renal dysfunction (n = 301)
- Subjects taking any medicine affecting pituitary status or lipid metabolism such as anti-lipemic agents, thyroid hormone, amiodarone, estrogens, androgens, steroid hormones or β-adrenoceptor blockers in the past 3 months (n = 356)

343 subjects were included initially



Fig. S1. Flowchart of the stratified sampling procedure. A total of 11,000 participants' data were obtained in this study. From the total of 10,621 persons (4296 men and 6325 women) for whom complete data were available, 4296 men were selected. In the next stages, 2193 men aged <45 or ≥ 60 year were excluded and 2103 men aged 45-59 year were included. In the 4th stage, we further excluded 1760 men for hypothalamus diseases, pituitary gland diseases, intake of drugs that influence serum lipids or pituitary function within the past 3 months, malignant tumors, serious liver or renal dysfunctions, diabetes mellitus and hypertension, then excluded 186 subjects for hypercholesterolemia. The final stage of the sampling process was stratified by age, blood glucose and blood pressure status. In addition, control participants and those with isolated hypertriglyceridemia were selected for inclusion in the study. In the end, 90 men were included in the final analysis.