

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table 1. Clinical features of the study population undergoing the hyperinsulinemic-euglycemic clamp according to the *TCF7L2* rs7903146 genotype

Table 2. Clinical features of the study population undergoing the hyperinsulinemic-euglycemic clamp according to the <i>TCF7L2</i> rs7903146 genotype.				
	CC	CT	TT	P
N	16	25	5	
Age (years)	15.2 ± 3.0	14.8 ± 2.4	15.6 ± 4.0	0.812
Gender (M/F), %	37/63	60/40	60/40	0.363
BMI (kg/m²)	36.2 ± 6.8	35.1 ± 6.7	34.2 ± 9.9	0.810
Fasting Glucose (mg/dl)	95.3 ± 10.6	94.8 ± 5.6	101.5 ± 13.0	0.684
Fasting Insulin (μU/mL)	24.1 ± 14.0	25.2 ± 14.0	22.0 ± 6.2	0.553
Fasting Glucagon (ng/ml)	55.2 ± 17.0	59.8 ± 13.8	57.8 ± 14.5	0.846
Clamp Steady State Insulin (μU/mL)	187.4 ± 47.0	189.5 ± 36.7	170.0 ± 45.9	0.820
M/m² (mg/m²/min) (8 units)	33.6 ± 17.7	44.6 ± 16.5	34.4 ± 21.0	0.402
M/m² (mg/m²/min) (80 units)	203.9 ± 103.0	243.0 ± 114.4	334.4 ± 193.2	0.230

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Supplementary Figure 1. Diabetes-risk (Kaplan-Meier curves) in carriers of different TCF7L2 rs7903146 genotypes in obese adolescents. Analysis using Kaplan-Meier curves in the whole population indicated that the carriers of rs7903146 CT/TT (red line) genotypes had greater risk of IGT/T2D than CC (blue line) genotype carriers. The log rank test comparing the plots of the complement of the Kaplan-Meier estimates between risk allele carriers (CT or TT) and non-carriers (CC) showed that this relationship was statistically significant ($p=0.001$).

