

**Supplementary Table 1:** Human studies investigating the association of irisin with obesity, insulin resistance, diabetes mellitus and metabolic syndrome

Study	Study groups	Study Type	Subject of study	Irisin levels associated with			N	Irisin levels also associated with
				Obesity (BMI)	IR (HOMA-IR)	Diabetes		
Schlogl (1)	Healthy	CS	Nutrition	NR	NR	NR	66	Higher ad libitum 24 h energy intake associated with lower fasting irisin concentrations the following morning. Fasting irisin concentrations not related to subsequent energy intake.
Ko (2)	Healthy	CS	Nutrition	NR	NR	NR	185	Fruit consumption (positive)/ Meat consumption (negative)
Anastasilakis (3)	Healthy	CS	Nutrition	No	No	NR	36	No association with standardized meal, caloric intake or diet quality
Loffler (4)	Children and young adults	CS	Nutrition	positive	NR	NR	189	No changes after meal or OGTT Fat free mass, muscle mass and WHR (positive)
Pekkala (5)	Healthy	CS	Exercise	NR	NR	NR	56	No association with glucose tolerance
Crujeiras (6)	Obese following diet vs normal weight	PC	Obesity	positive	NR	NR	142	Waist circumference, fat mass (positive) Reduction in irisin levels after weight loss Return to baseline irisin after regaining the lost weight
Huh (7)	Healthy vs obese	CS	Obesity	positive	NR	NR	29/ 117	Muscle mass, glucose, ghrelin, IGF1 (positive) Age, insulin, cholesterol, adiponectin (negative) Irisin levels were reduced 6 months after bariatric surgery
Stengel (8)	Anorectic vs normal vs obese	CC	Obesity	positive	NR	NR	40	Fat mass, body cell mass, fat free mass, insulin (positive)
Pardo (9)	Anorexic vs	CC	Obesity	positive	positive	NR	145	Irisin higher in obese vs anorexic or normal weight

	normal vs obese							Fat mass, resting energy expenditure (positive)
Gutierrez-Repiso (10)	Morbidly obese vs nonobese	CC	Obesity	<b>positive</b>	NR	NR	45	% change in waist to hip ratio after bariatric surgery (positive)
Huerta (11)	Overweight/obese women	RCT	Obesity	<b>positive</b>	<b>positive</b>	NR	73	Glucose, insulin (positive). No change in irisin levels during OGTT Irisin reduction after weight loss
Li M (12)	PCOS vs healthy	CS	PCOS	<b>positive</b>	<b>positive</b>	NR	301	WHR, % FAT, TG, TC, LDLC, AUC Insulin, free androgen index (FAI) (positive)
Pukajlo (13)	PCOS vs healthy	CC	PCOS	NR	NR	NR	301	MetS in PCOS and in controls, body fat (positive)
Bostanci (14)	PCOS vs. matched healthy	CC	PCOS	<b>positive</b>	NR	NR	70	Higher in PCOS women compared to controls Fasting insulin, total cholesterol (positive)
Bluher (15)	Obese Children	PC	Obesity	NR	NR	NR	65	Irisin increase after one year physical activity and diet
Polyzos (16)	NAFL,NASH, obese, lean	CC	Obesity Liver	<b>negative</b>	<b>No</b>	NR	68	Lower irisin in obese, or with NASH/NAFLD vs lean No correlation with cardiometabolic risk factors
Choi (17)	NAFLD vs healthy	CC	Obesity Liver	<b>No</b>	<b>positive</b>	NR	355	Higher irisin levels in NAFLD compared with healthy No association with obesity
Huth (18)	Healthy trained /untrained, obese, obese with IGT	CC	Obesity insulin resistance	<b>positive</b>	<b>positive (M/I index)</b>	NR	53	Fat mass (positive) Muscle citrate synthase, fitness (negative)
Crujeiras (19)	Obese after 8 week diet	PC	Insulin resistance	NR	<b>positive</b>	NR	136	Irisin levels paralleled body weight reduction after the dietary treatment (week 8) and returned to the baseline levels at 24 weeks in patients regaining the lost weight.
Sesti (20)	White	CS	Insulin	<b>positive</b>	<b>positive</b>	NR	192	Fasting and 2h post-load insulin (positive)

	nondiabetic adults		resistance	<b>Fat mass</b>	<b>Matsuda index</b>			Intima media thickness (positive) Insulin stimulated glucose disposal, Matsuda index, insulin clearance (negative)
Reinehr (21)	Obese, normal weight children	PC	Insulin resistance	<b>No</b>	<b>positive</b>	NR	60	Irisin in obese/IFG > as in obese/NGT or normal weight HDL, fasting glucose, 2h Glucose in OGTT (positive)
Chen (22)	Healthy, obese, obese with acanthosis nigricans	CC	Insulin resistance	<b>positive</b>	<b>(positive) Higher fasting insulin</b>	NR	80	Higher irisin in obese with acanthosis nigricans vs obese without acanthosis nigricans or healthy
Qiu (23)	Nondiabetic adults	MA	Insulin resistance	NR	<b>positive</b>	NR	1912	The positive association between irisin and insulin resistance was small, but independent of BMI
Norheim (24)	Prediabetic vs healthy	PC	Obesity prediabetes	NR	NR	<b>positive</b>	26	Higher irisin level in prediabetes vs normal controls No association of irisin with chronic exercise
Sanchis-Gomar (25)	T2DM vs obese vs healthy	CS	Obesity prediabetes	<b>No</b>	NR	NR	153	Similar irisin levels between morbidly obese patients with atherogenic dyslipidemia vs without, as well as between obese diabetic patients vs nonobese diabetics. Urea, insulin in the nonobese diabetic group (negative) Homocystein, HbA1c in obese diabetic (negative)
Kurdiova (25)	T2DM, IGT, overweight/obese, healthy	CS	prediabetes T2DM	<b>No</b>	<b>No Euglycemic hyperinsuline mic clamp</b>	<b>negative</b>	99	Lower irisin levels in T2DM subjects vs lean controls Waist circumference, fasting glucose, AUC glycemic curve, visceral obesity (negative)
Assyov (26)	NGT, prediabetes, T2DM	CC	prediabetes T2DM	<b>positive</b>	NR	<b>negative</b>	160	Lower irisin levels in T2DM < Prediabetes < NGT Fasting glucose, ALT, AST, GGT (negative)

Duran (27)	T2DM vs IFG vs IGT vs NGT	CS	prediabetes T2DM	<b>negative</b>	NR	<b>negative</b>	263	Lower irisin in IFG, IGT or T2DM subjects vs NGT HDLC (positive) / postprandial glucose, LDLC, triglyceride (negative)
Liu (28)	T2DM vs nondiabetic controls	CS	T2DM	<b>positive NonDM</b>	NR	<b>negative</b>	156	No association with metabolic phenotype in T2DM Total cholesterol, triglycerides, fasting glucose, diastolic pressure in nondiabetic controls (positive)
Yang (29)	Healthy without T2DM but with 1 <sup>st</sup> degree relat. with T2DM	CS	T2DM	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	122	No association with metabolic parameters in T2DM group HbA1c, eGFR, HOMA $\beta$ in NGT (positive)
Xiang (30)	Newly diagnos. T2DM, healthy	CS	T2DM	NR	NR	<b>negative</b>	222	Flow mediated dilatation( positive)
Zhang (31)	T2DM with vs without MVD vs healthy	CS	T2DM	NR	NR	<b>negative</b>	94	Irisin levels in T2DM with MVD < T2DM without MVD < healthy controls
Wang (32)	NGT vs T2DM	CS	T2DM	NR	<b>negative</b>	<b>negative</b>	140	No association with beta cell function related variables
Choi (33)	NGT vs new onset T2DM	CS	T2DM	NR	NR	<b>negative</b>	208	Reduced odds of newly diagnosed T2DM (positive) 2 h plasma glucose (negative)
Al-Daghri (34)	T2DM vs controls	CS	T2DM	NR	NR	<b>positive</b>	164	Frequency intensity time index (only in control group) (positive) DBP (overall), lean body mass (T2DM group) (negative)
Hu (35)	T2DM with/ without retinopathy	CC	T2DM diabetic retinopathy	NR	<b>negative</b>	<b>negative</b>	240	Lower irisin levels in T2DM group compared with control Fasting glucose, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine, age (negative) Creatinine clearance, ACE/ATII blocker use (positive)

Liu (36)	T2DM with wide range of renal function	CS	T2DM nephropathy	<b>positive</b>	NR	NR	365	Higher irisin levels in T2DM with chronic kidney disease compared to T2DM without CKD. Fat mass, % fat mass, eGFR (positive) Age, pulse pressure (in T2DM patients with normal renal function) (negative)
Wang (37)	T2DM vs healthy controls	CS	T2DM nephropathy	NR	NR	<b>negative</b>	200	Irisin in T2DM macroalbuminuria < microalbuminuria < normoalbuminuria. 2h blood glucose, urinary albumin excretion (negative) Flow mediated dilation (positive)
Zhang (38)	Meta-Analysis	MA	T2DM	NR	NR	<b>negative</b>	1110	Lower irisin levels in T2DM compared to healthy
Espes (39)	T1DM, healthy	CS	T1DM	NR	NR	NR	70	Higher in T1DM compared to healthy controls
Lopez-Legarrea (40)	Excessive obese with MetS after diet	RCT	Obesity MetS	<b>positive</b>	<b>(positive)</b>	NR	96	Fat mass, carbohydrate intake (positive) / Circulating glucose (negative) Higher irisin associated with greater reduction on glucose, insulin, HOMA-IR, triglycerides after diet.
Park (41)	Caucasian, African Americans without history of MI, stroke, or DM	CS	MetS	<b>positive</b>	<b>positive</b>		151	Increased risk of MetS (positive) Fasting blood glucose, high triglycerides, low HDL, SBP, DBP (positive) Adiponectin (negative)
Moreno (42)	Active vs sedentary	CC	MetS	<b>positive</b>	<b>positive</b>	NR	428	Fasting insulin, fasting triglycerides in sedentary individuals (positive)
Hwang (43)	Seoul Metro City Diabetes	CS	MetS	<b>negative</b>	<b>negative</b>	<b>negative</b>	424	Favorable metabolic income: less obese, lower blood pressure and glucose (positive)

	Prevention Pr.							Skeletal muscle mass (positive)
Yan (44)	Chinese with central obesity	CS	MetS	No	No	NR	1115	Reduced risk of metabolic syndrome, glucose (positive) Fasting insulin, HbA1c, albumin/globulin ratio (negative) No associations with blood pressure, triglycerides, HDL
Hirsch (45)	Prader Willi vs healthy BMI matched	CC	MetS	NR	negative	NR	51	Salivary irisin was higher in Prader-Willi syndrome Total cholesterol, LDL-Cholesterol, leptin, triglycerides in PWS (positive) HDL-Cholesterol in Prader-Willi Syndrome (negative)
Huh (46)	MetS vs healthy	PC	MetS exercise	NR	NR	NR	20	Similar increase of irisin levels in subjects with vs without MetS after exercise
Aronis (47)	Patient with ACS/ established coronary artery disease vs controls	CC PC	CV	NR	NR	NR	349	No association between irisin levels and ACS Major adverse cardiovascular events in patients with established coronary artery disease after PCI (positive) Did not predict the development of ACS
Emanuele (48)	Centenarians, young healthy, young with MI	CC	CV	NR	NR	NR		Irisin in young patients with myocardial infarction < young healthy patients < centenarians
Aydin (49)	AMI, matched controls	CC	CV	NR	NR	NR	25	Troponin I, CKMB and CK in AMI- Irisin measured in saliva (positive) Gradual decrease of saliva/serum irisin over 48h after AMI
de la Iglesia (50)	Caucasian with MetS in an energy restricted	PC	Lipid profile	NR	NR	NR	93	Total cholesterol, LDL, Apolipoprotein B (positive)

	programme							
Panagiotou (51)	Overweight/obese with diabetes or two other CV risk factors	CS	Lipid profile	NR	NR	NR	39	HDL, large HDL particles and omentin (negative)
Wen (52)	CKD vs healthy	CC	Renal metabolic	No	NR	NR	57	Blood urea nitrogen (negative) HDL (positive)
Brondani (53)	T2DM vs Nondiabetic	CC	SNPs	NR	NR	NR	1440	FNDC5 gene: SNP rs3480: HbA1c levels in T2DM patients (positive) SNP rs1746661: Increased systolic blood pressure, total cholesterol and LDL (positive)
Staiger (54)	German families at increased risk for T2DM	CS	SNPs / Insulin resistance	NR	positive	NR	1976	rs16835198 and rs726344 of <i>FNDC5</i> with measures of insulin sensitivity (positive)
Ebert (55)	General population	CS	SNPs	NR	NR	NR	> 1000	Fat mass, fasting glucose, dyslipidemia (negative) Irisin decreased during OGTT in subjects with NGT, IFG, IGT or T2DM No association of rs726344 <i>FNDC5</i> with irisin levels
Tanisawa (56)	Japanese men	CS	SNPs	NR	No	NR	163	No association of rs3480 and rs16835198 of <i>FNDC5</i> with circulating irisin
Zhao (57)	GDM, healthy	CC	GDM	NR	NR	negative	122	DBP, fasting blood glucose (negative)
Yuksel (58)	GDM, pregnant	CC	GDM	NR	NR	negative	40	No association with maternal age, gestational week at birth, BMI at birth, birth weight, neonatal height, systolic and diastolic blood pressure.

								BMI at birth, as well as with HOMA-IR (negative)
Kuzmicki (59)	GDM, BMI-matched NGT	CC	GDM	NR	NR	<b>negative</b>	270	Irisin levels increase in gestation, but this increase is lower in GDM compared to NGT controls.
Erol (60)	GDM, pregnant	CC	GDM	NR	NR	<b>negative</b>	50	Irisin levels lower in GDM vs controls in the first trimester
Ebert (61)	GDM, pregnant	CC	GDM	NR	NR	<b>No</b>	148	Similar irisin levels between GDM and controls Increased irisin after delivery in GDM compared to normal Fasting insulin during pregnancy (positive)
Garces (62)	Pregnant vs preeclamptic vs eumenorrheic	CC	GDM	NR	<b>positive</b>	<b>negative</b>	70	Irisin was lower in preeclamptic vs pregnant controls in the 3rd trimester of gestation. HOMA IR in the first trimester of normal pregnancy (positive)

(positive) positive association, (negative) negative association; CC, casecontrol study; CS, crosssectional study; PC, prospective cohort study; RCT, randomized controlled trial; (A)MI, (acute) myocardial infarction; CV, cardiovascular; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; MVD, macrovascular disease; NGT, normal glucose tolerance; IGT, impaired glucose tolerance; IFG, impaired fasting glucose; GDM, gestational diabetes mellitus; T1DM, type 1 diabetes mellitus; T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus; MetS, metabolic syndrome; SNPs, single nucleotide polymorphism



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