

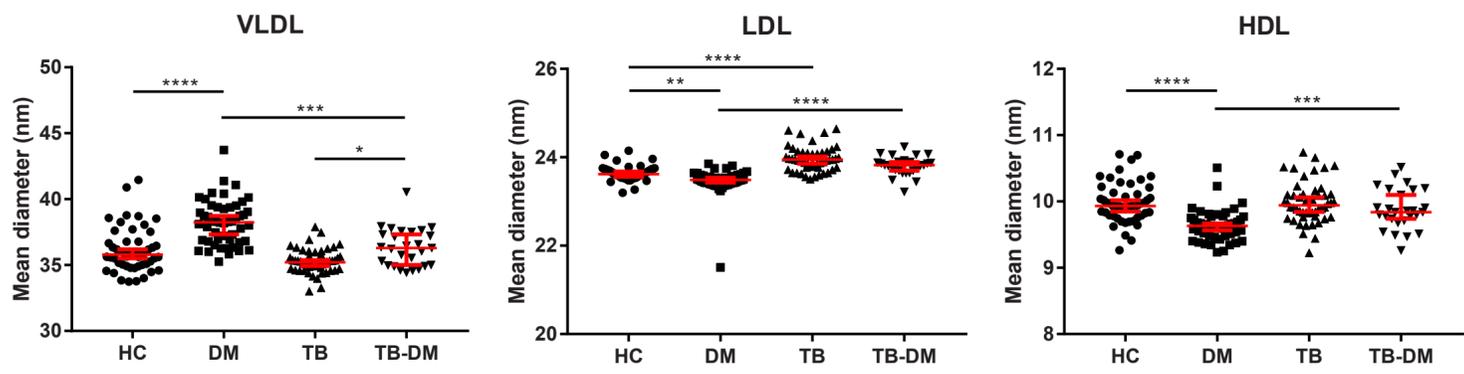
Patients with concurrent tuberculosis and diabetes have a pro-atherogenic plasma lipid profile

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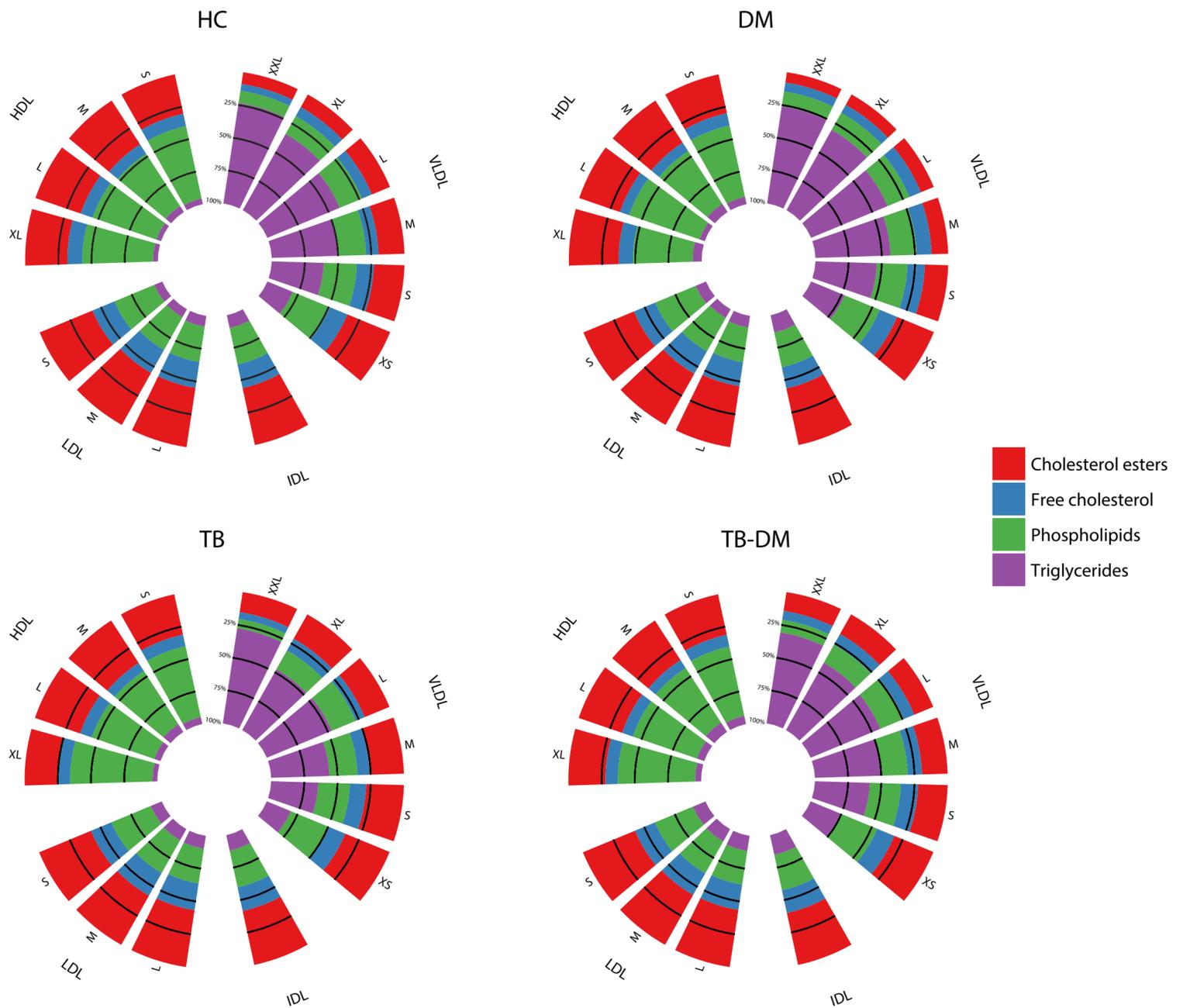
Supplementary Materials

Figure S1

a



b



c

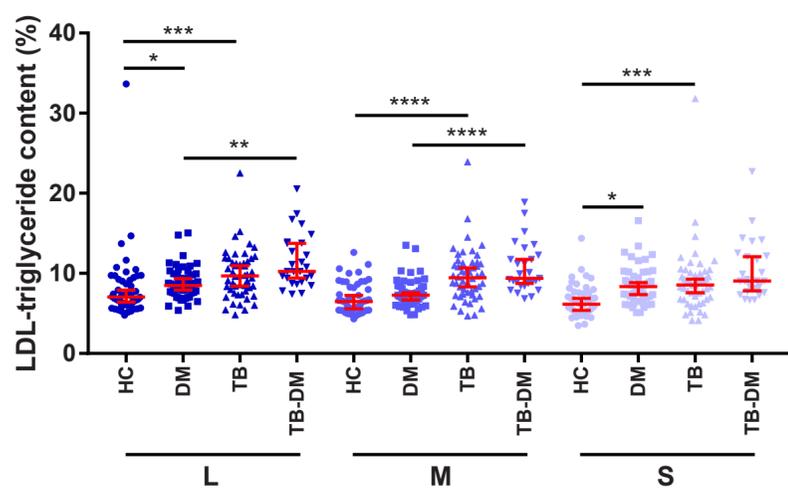


Figure S2

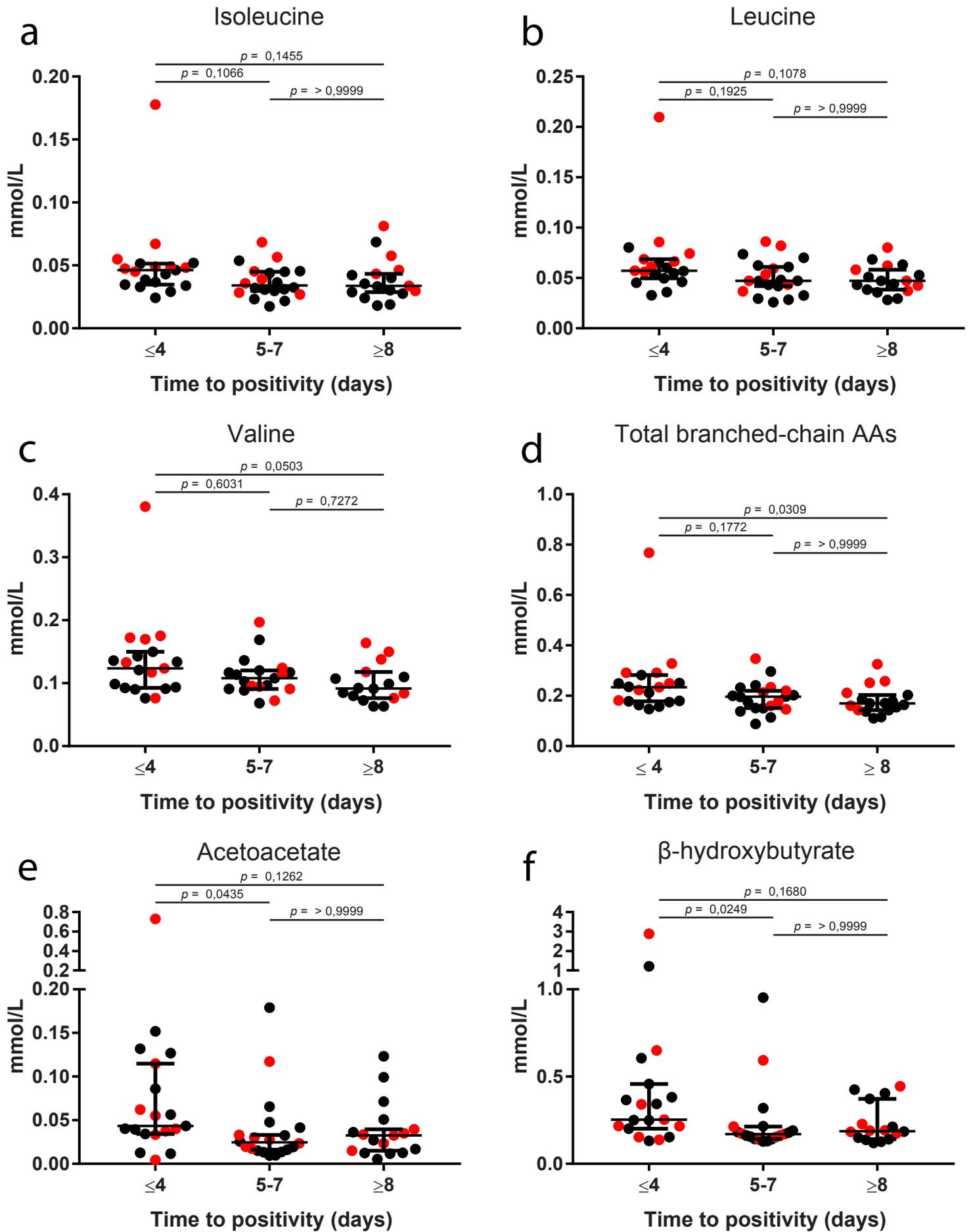


Figure S1. Lipoprotein diameter and lipid compositions. (a) Mean diameters (nm) of VLDL, LDL and HDL particles. Data are displayed as scatter plots with median and 95% CI, with each dot representing one individual. HC (n=50) and TB-DM (n=27) were compared to TB-only (n=50) and DM-only (n=50) by Kruskal-Wallis test with post-hoc Dunn's test. * $p = 0.05$, ** $p = 0.01$, *** $p = 0.001$, **** $p = 0.0001$. (b) Lipid compositions of 14 lipoprotein subclasses. Each bar represents the total composition (100%) of a specific particle. Cholesterol ester (red), free cholesterol (blue), phospholipid (green) and triglyceride (purple) content are shown. (c) Relative triglyceride content of different LDL particles (%). Data are displayed as scatter plots with median and 95% CI, with each dot representing one individual. HC (n=50) and TB-DM (n=27) were compared to TB-only (n=50) and DM-only (n=50) by Kruskal-Wallis test with post-hoc Dunn's test. * $p = 0.05$, ** $p = 0.01$. *** $p = 0.001$, **** $p = 0.0001$.

Figure S2. Biomarker correlation with TTP. TB and TB-DM patients were grouped according to TTP: ≤ 4 days (n=19), 5-7 days (n=20) and ≥ 8 days (n=17). Absolute concentrations of isoleucine (a), leucine (b), valine (c), total branched-chain amino acids (d), acetoacetate (e) and β -hydroxybutyrate (f) are shown. Data are displayed as scatter plots with median and 95% CI, with each dot representing one individual. Black and red dots represent TB and TB-DM patients, respectively. Groups were compared by Kruskal-Wallis test with post-hoc Dunn's test.