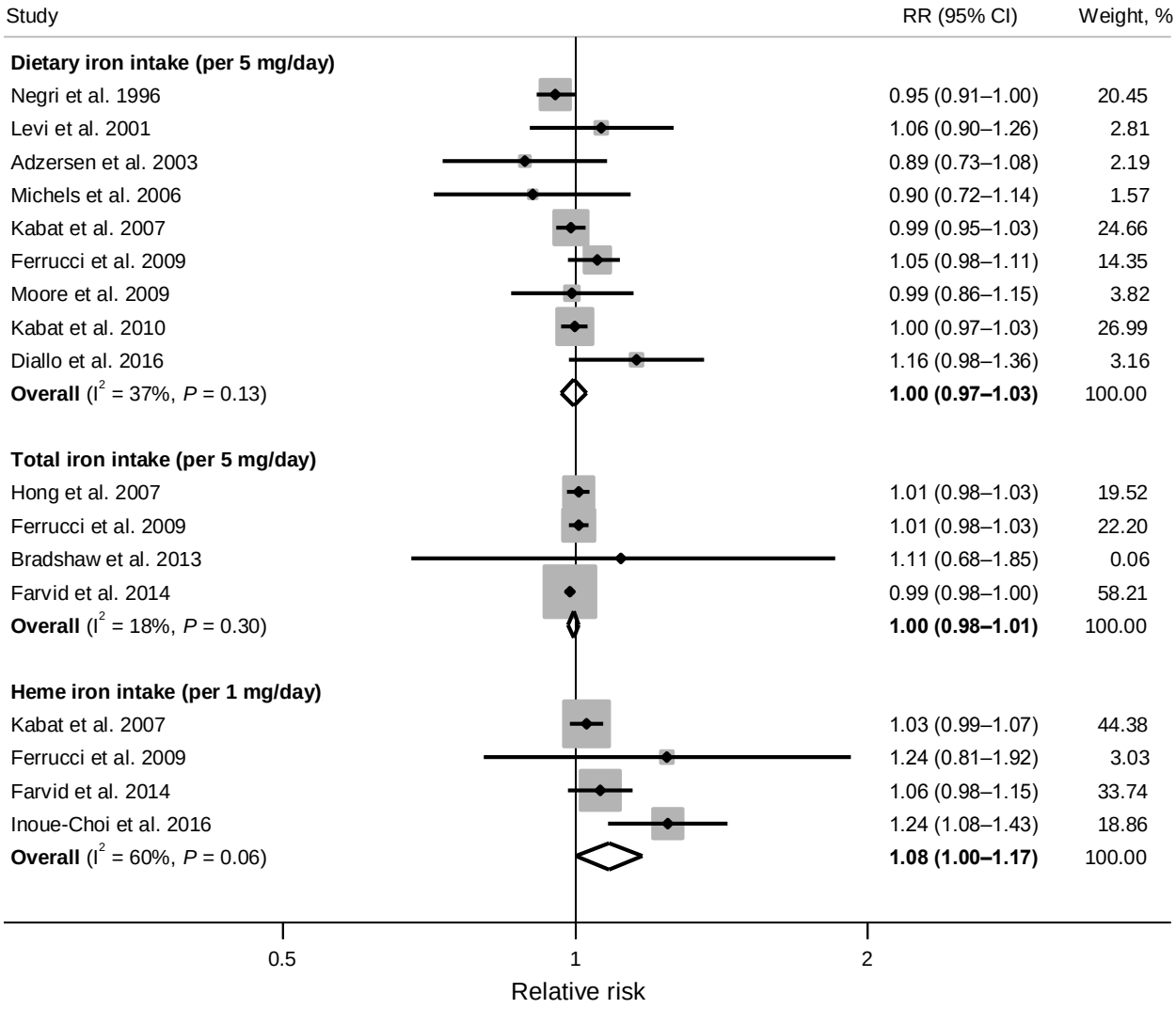

Fig. S1 Forest plot of linear dose-response analyses for the associations between iron intake and breast cancer risk. The diamonds represent the pooled relative risks and corresponding 95% confidence intervals obtained from random-effects meta-analyses. The dots and horizontal lines represent the relative risks and corresponding 95% confidence intervals of individual studies, and the sizes of shaded squares are proportional to the weight contributed by each study to the pooled estimate. I^2 is the proportion of the total variability attributable to between-study heterogeneity, and *P* is from Cochran's Q test evaluating the presence of heterogeneity.

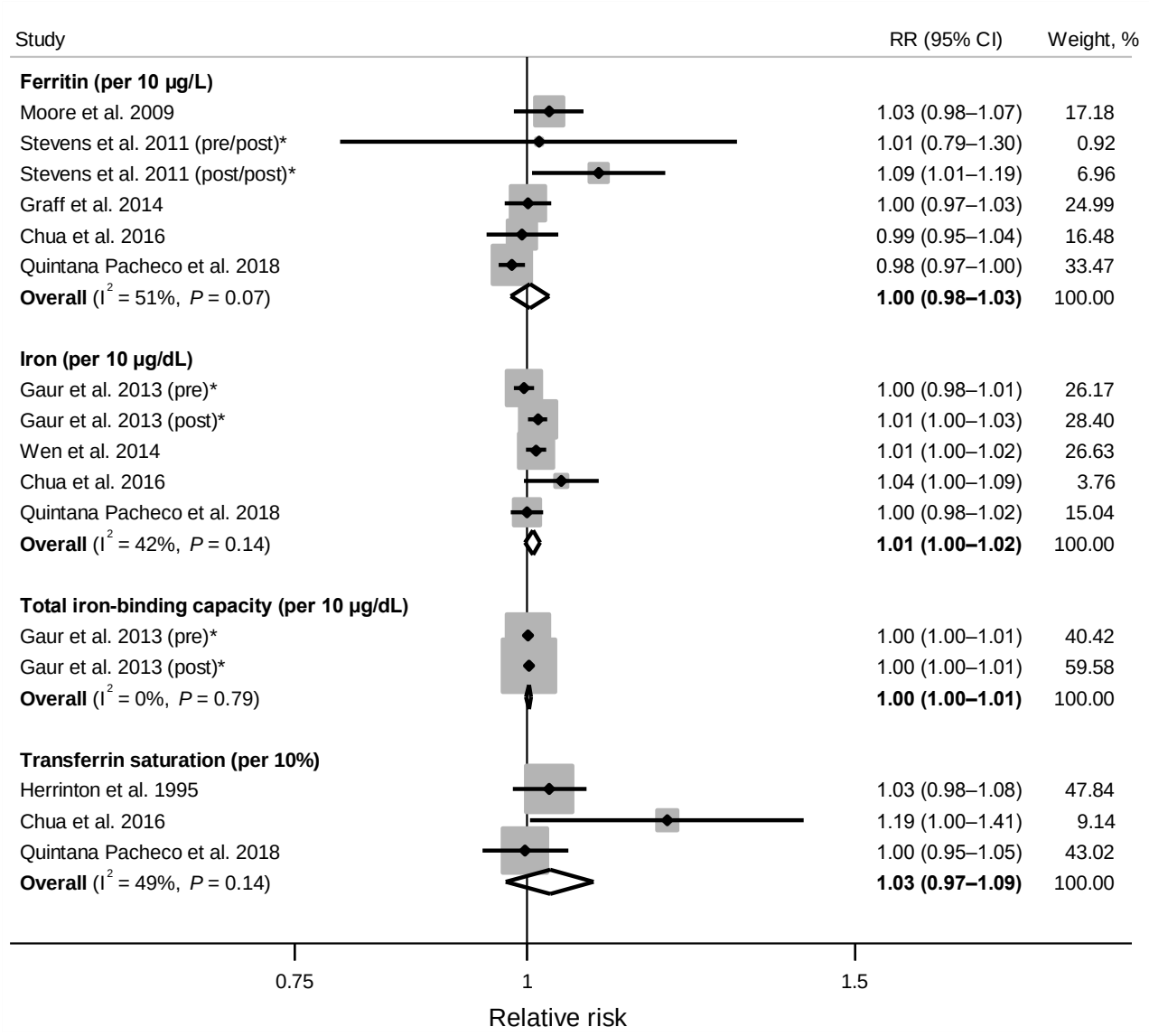

Fig. S2 Forest plot of linear dose-response analyses for the associations between serum/plasma indicators of body iron status and breast cancer risk. The diamonds represent the pooled relative risks and corresponding 95% confidence intervals obtained from random-effects meta-analyses. The dots and horizontal lines represent the relative risks and corresponding 95% confidence intervals of individual studies, and the sizes of shaded squares are proportional to the weight contributed by each study to the pooled estimate. I^2 is the proportion of the total variability attributable to between-study heterogeneity, and *P* is from Cochran's Q test evaluating the presence of heterogeneity. *Stevens et al. 2011 reported separate estimates for premenopausal (pre/post) and postmenopausal (post/post) ferritin levels in relation to postmenopausal breast cancer risk; Gaur et al. 2013 reported separate estimates for premenopausal (pre) and postmenopausal (post) breast cancer.