Fig. S5 Sensitivity analysis investigating the influence of individual studies on the pooled effect estimates in the *highest vs. lowest* meta-analyses of dietary, supplemental, total, and heme iron intake in relation to breast cancer risk. The dots and horizontal lines represent the pooled relative risks and corresponding 95% confidence intervals when each study is omitted. The diamonds and thick horizontal lines represent the pooled relative risks and corresponding 95% confidence intervals when all studies are combined (i.e., none omitted).
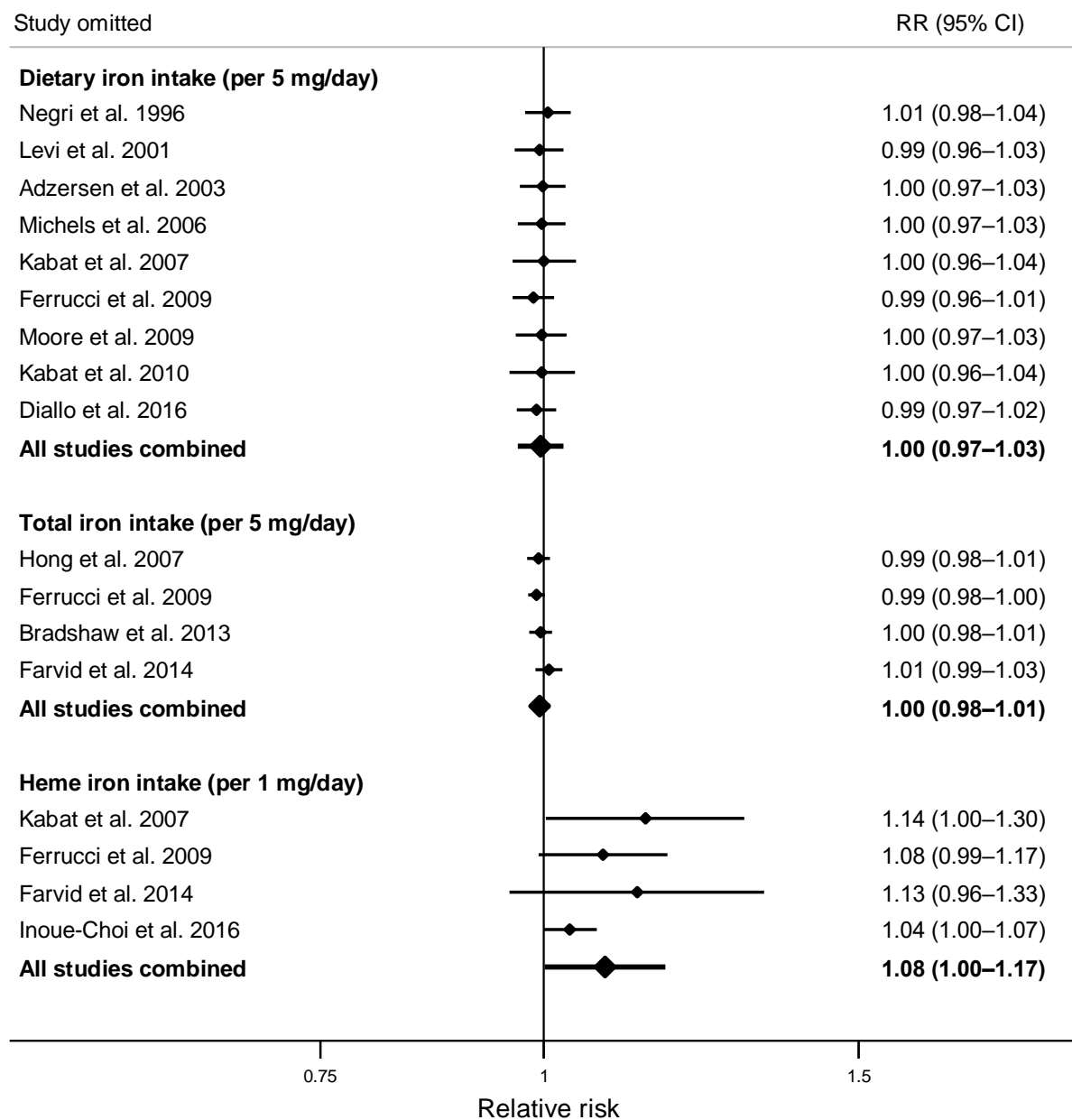
Study omitted	RR (95% CI)
Dietary iron intake (per 5 mg/day)	
Negri et al. 1996	1.01 (0.98–1.04)
Levi et al. 2001	0.99 (0.96–1.03)
Adzersen et al. 2003	1.00 (0.97–1.03)
Michels et al. 2006	1.00 (0.97–1.03)
Kabat et al. 2007	1.00 (0.96–1.04)
Ferrucci et al. 2009	0.99 (0.96–1.01)
Moore et al. 2009	1.00 (0.97–1.03)
Kabat et al. 2010	1.00 (0.96–1.04)
Diallo et al. 2016	0.99 (0.97–1.02)
All studies combined	**1.00 (0.97–1.03)**
Total iron intake (per 5 mg/day)	
Hong et al. 2007	0.99 (0.98–1.01)
Ferrucci et al. 2009	0.99 (0.98–1.00)
Bradshaw et al. 2013	1.00 (0.98–1.01)
Farvid et al. 2014	1.01 (0.99–1.03)
All studies combined	**1.00 (0.98–1.01)**
Heme iron intake (per 1 mg/day)	
Kabat et al. 2007	1.14 (1.00–1.30)
Ferrucci et al. 2009	1.08 (0.99–1.17)
Farvid et al. 2014	1.13 (0.96–1.33)
Inoue-Choi et al. 2016	1.04 (1.00–1.07)
All studies combined	**1.08 (1.00–1.17)**

0.75   1   1.5

Relative risk

Fig. S6 Sensitivity analysis investigating the influence of individual studies on the pooled effect estimates in the *linear dose-response* meta-analyses of dietary, total, and heme iron intake in relation to breast cancer risk. The dots and horizontal lines represent the pooled relative risks and corresponding 95% confidence intervals when each study is omitted. The diamonds and thick horizontal lines represent the pooled relative risks and corresponding 95% confidence intervals when all studies are combined (i.e., none omitted).
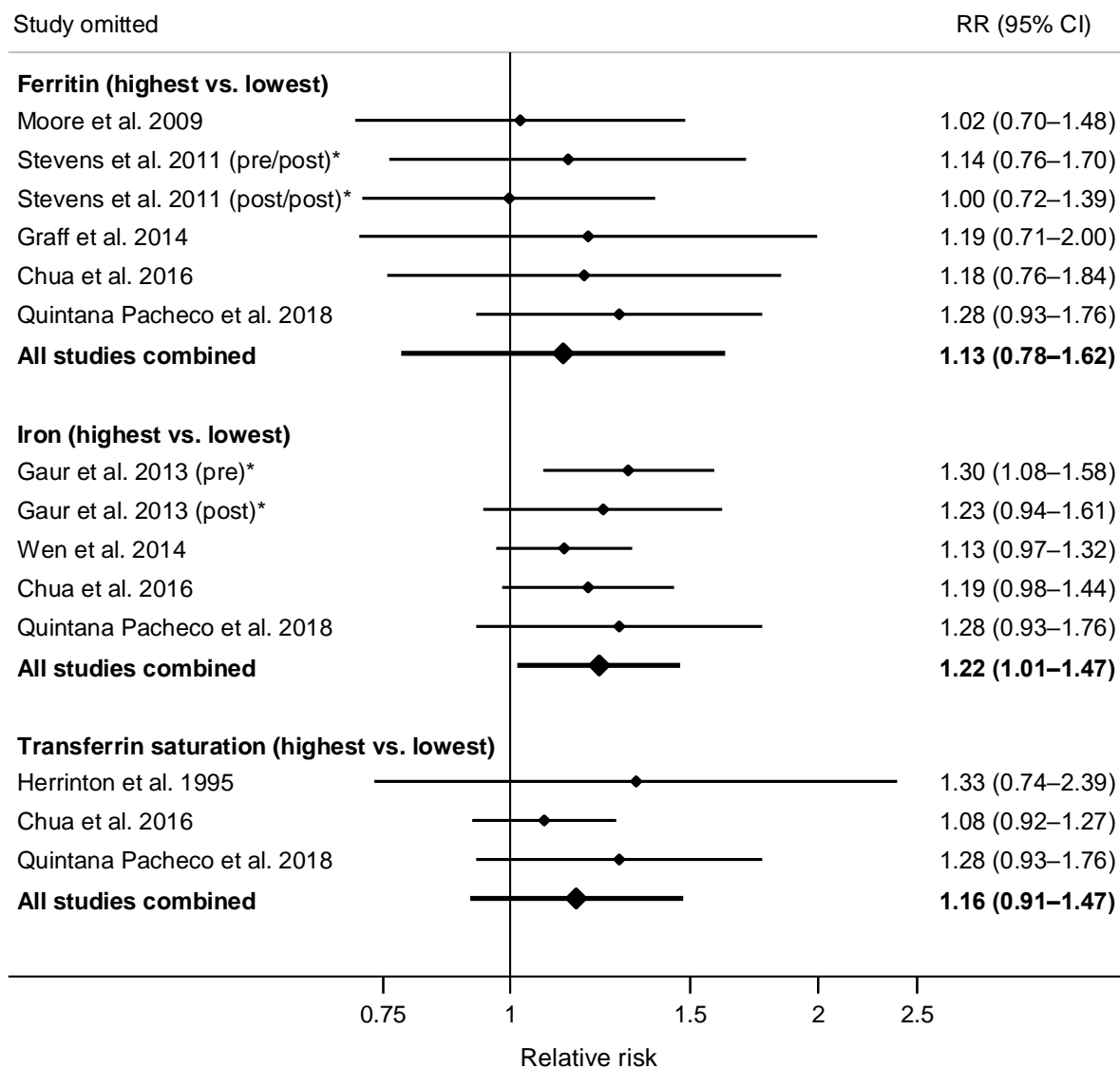
Study omitted		RR (95% CI)
Ferritin (highest vs. lowest)		
Moore et al. 2009		1.02 (0.70–1.48)
Stevens et al. 2011 (pre/post)*		1.14 (0.76–1.70)
Stevens et al. 2011 (post/post)*		1.00 (0.72–1.39)
Graff et al. 2014		1.19 (0.71–2.00)
Chua et al. 2016		1.18 (0.76–1.84)
Quintana Pacheco et al. 2018		1.28 (0.93–1.76)
All studies combined		**1.13 (0.78–1.62)**
Iron (highest vs. lowest)		
Gaur et al. 2013 (pre)*		1.30 (1.08–1.58)
Gaur et al. 2013 (post)*		1.23 (0.94–1.61)
Wen et al. 2014		1.13 (0.97–1.32)
Chua et al. 2016		1.19 (0.98–1.44)
Quintana Pacheco et al. 2018		1.28 (0.93–1.76)
All studies combined		**1.22 (1.01–1.47)**
Transferrin saturation (highest vs. lowest)		
Herrinton et al. 1995		1.33 (0.74–2.39)
Chua et al. 2016		1.08 (0.92–1.27)
Quintana Pacheco et al. 2018		1.28 (0.93–1.76)
All studies combined		**1.16 (0.91–1.47)**

0.75   1   1.5   2   2.5

Relative risk

Fig. S7 Sensitivity analysis investigating the influence of individual studies on the pooled effect estimates in the *highest vs. lowest* meta-analyses of serum/plasma ferritin, iron, and transferrin saturation in relation to breast cancer risk. The dots and horizontal lines represent the pooled relative risks and corresponding 95% confidence intervals when each study is omitted. The diamonds and thick horizontal lines represent the pooled relative risks and corresponding 95% confidence intervals when all studies are combined (i.e., none omitted). *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.
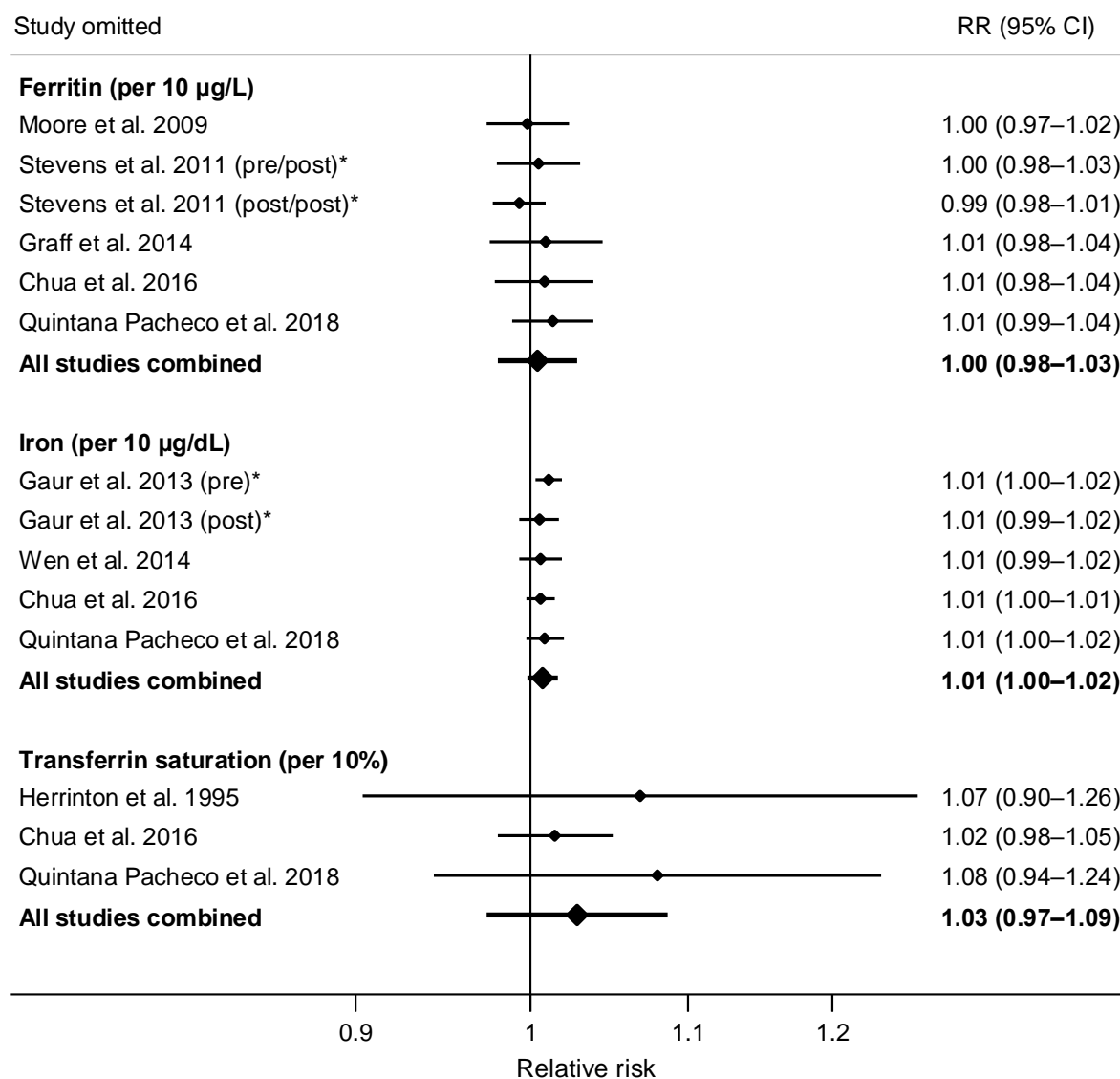
Study omitted	RR (95% CI)

Ferritin (per 10 µg/L)

Moore et al. 2009	1.00 (0.97–1.02)
Stevens et al. 2011 (pre/post)*	1.00 (0.98–1.03)
Stevens et al. 2011 (post/post)*	0.99 (0.98–1.01)
Graff et al. 2014	1.01 (0.98–1.04)
Chua et al. 2016	1.01 (0.98–1.04)
Quintana Pacheco et al. 2018	1.01 (0.99–1.04)
All studies combined	**1.00 (0.98–1.03)**

Iron (per 10 µg/dL)

Gaur et al. 2013 (pre)*	1.01 (1.00–1.02)
Gaur et al. 2013 (post)*	1.01 (0.99–1.02)
Wen et al. 2014	1.01 (0.99–1.02)
Chua et al. 2016	1.01 (1.00–1.01)
Quintana Pacheco et al. 2018	1.01 (1.00–1.02)
All studies combined	**1.01 (1.00–1.02)**

Transferrin saturation (per 10%)

Herrinton et al. 1995	1.07 (0.90–1.26)
Chua et al. 2016	1.02 (0.98–1.05)
Quintana Pacheco et al. 2018	1.08 (0.94–1.24)
All studies combined	**1.03 (0.97–1.09)**

Relative risk

0.9   1   1.1   1.2

Fig. S8 Sensitivity analysis investigating the influence of individual studies on the pooled effect estimates in the *linear dose-response* meta-analyses of serum/plasma ferritin, iron, and transferrin saturation in relation to breast cancer risk. The dots and horizontal lines represent the pooled relative risks and corresponding 95% confidence intervals when each study is omitted. The diamonds and thick horizontal lines represent the pooled relative risks and corresponding 95% confidence intervals when all studies are combined (i.e., none omitted). *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.