

## **PPARG (Pro12Ala) genetic variant and risk of T2DM: a systematic review and meta-analysis**

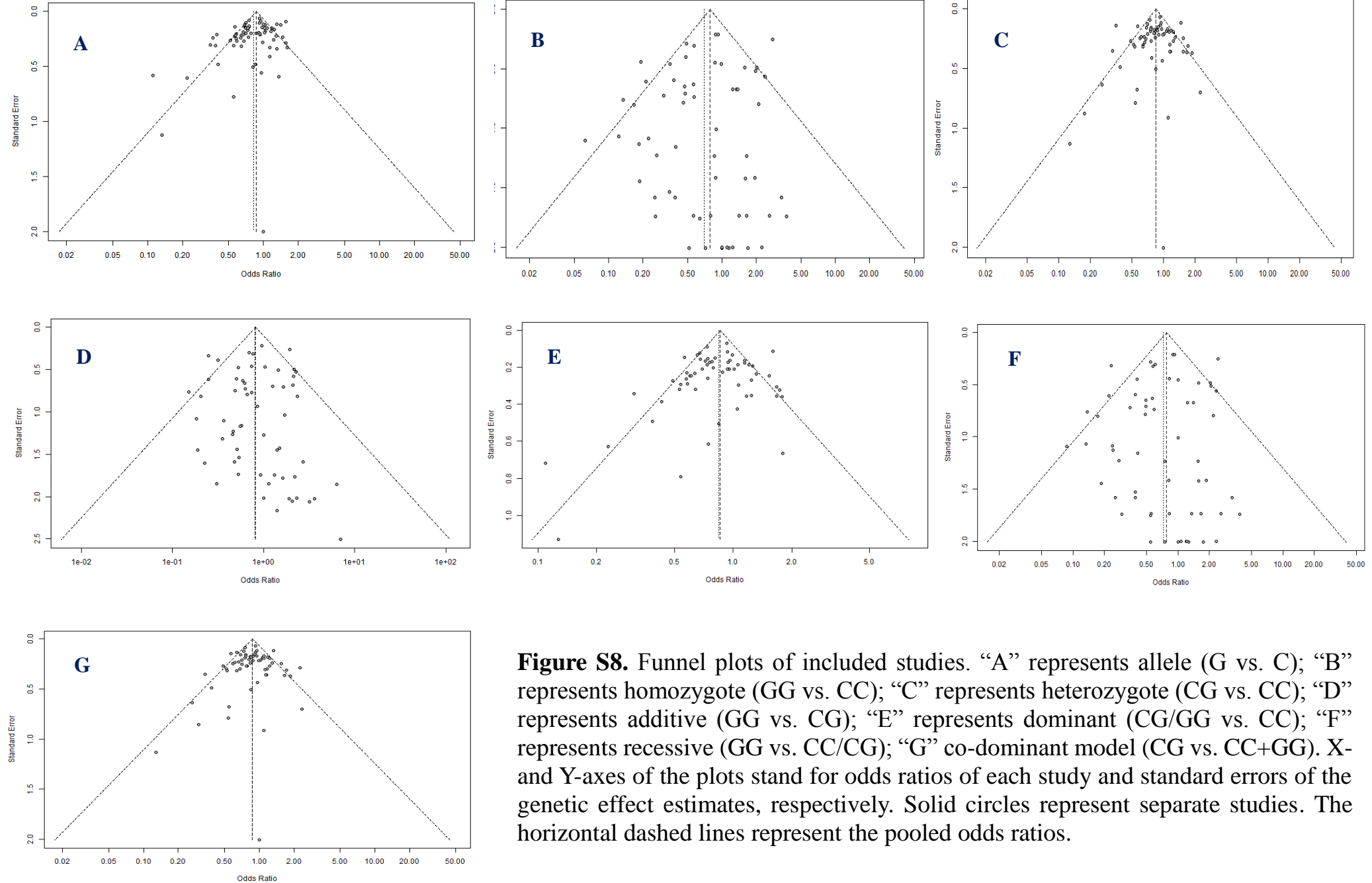
Negar Sarhangi <sup>1</sup>, Farshad Sharifi <sup>2</sup>, Leila Hashemian <sup>3</sup>, Maryam Hassani Doabsari <sup>3</sup>, Katayoun Heshmatzad <sup>3</sup>, Marzieh Rahbaran <sup>3</sup>, Seyed Hamid Jamaldini <sup>3</sup>, Hamid Reza Aghaei Meybodi <sup>1,4</sup>, Mandana Hasanzad <sup>1,3,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Personalized Medicine Research Center, Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinical Sciences Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran 1411413137, Iran

<sup>2</sup> Elderly Health Research Center, Endocrinology and Metabolism Population Sciences Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran 1411413137, Iran

<sup>3</sup> Medical Genomics Research Center, Tehran Medical Sciences, Islamic Azad University, Tehran 1916893813, Iran

<sup>4</sup> Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center, Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinical Sciences Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran 1411413137, Iran



**Figure S8.** Funnel plots of included studies. “A” represents allele (G vs. C); “B” represents homozygote (GG vs. CC); “C” represents heterozygote (CG vs. CC); “D” represents additive (GG vs. CG); “E” represents dominant (CG/GG vs. CC); “F” represents recessive (GG vs. CC/CG); “G” co-dominant model (CG vs. CC+GG). X- and Y-axes of the plots stand for odds ratios of each study and standard errors of the genetic effect estimates, respectively. Solid circles represent separate studies. The horizontal dashed lines represent the pooled odds ratios.