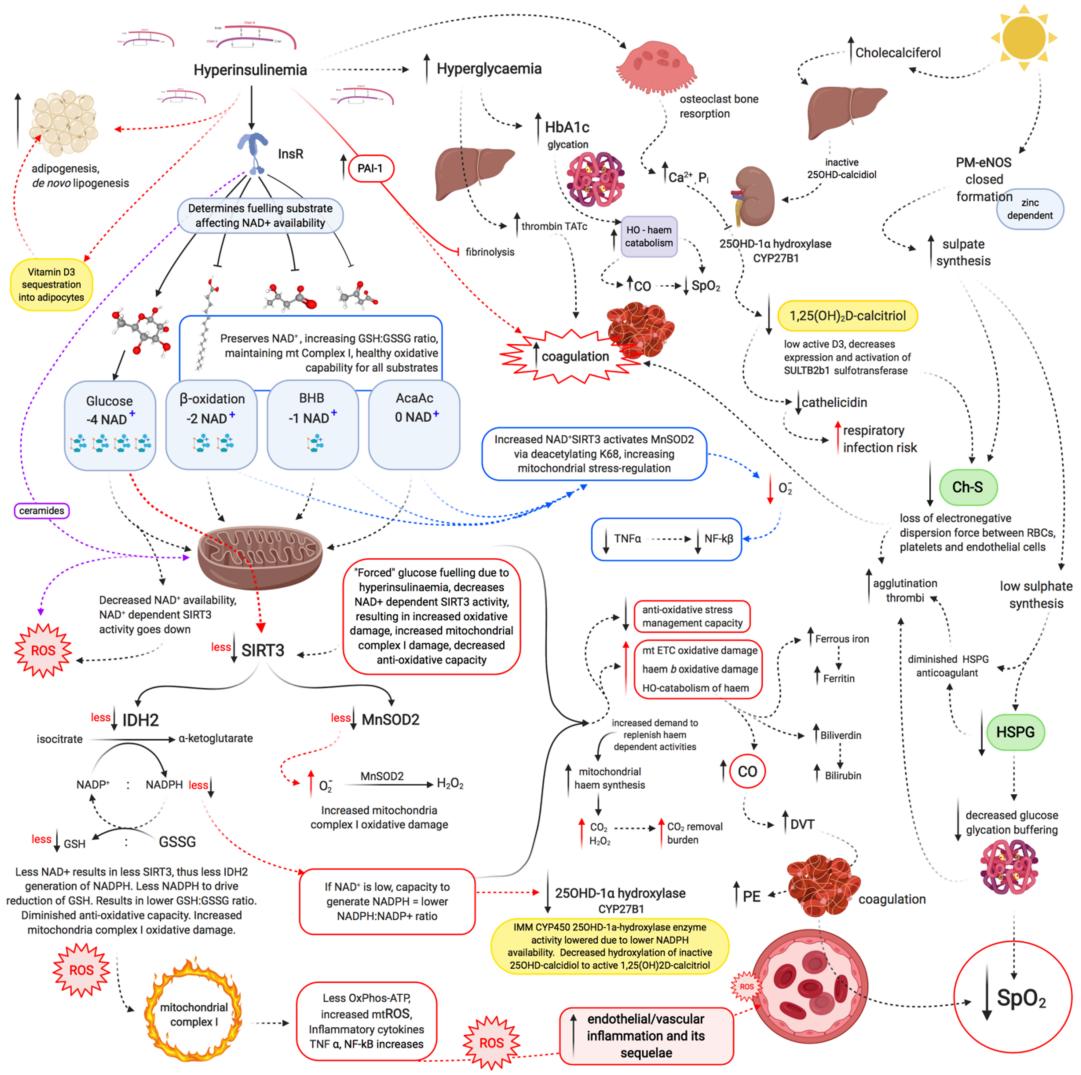
BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on this supplemental material which has been supplied by the author(s)

APPENDIX A



APPENDIX A: In-depth schematic representation of the role of hyperinsulinaemia in endothelial/vascular inflammation, red blood cell (RBC) and platelet coagulation, sequestration and/or inhibition of vitamin D activation and its downstream consequences, such as decreased cholesterol-sulphate (Ch-S), heparan-sulphate proteoglycans (HS) and cathelicidin synthesis. Calcium (Ca^{2+}), carbon dioxide (CO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), deep vein thrombosis (DVT), cytochrome P450 Family 27 Subfamily B Member 1 (CYP27B1), electron transport chain (ETC), endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS), reduced glutathione (GSH), oxidised glutathione (GSSG), haemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), haem-oxygenase (HO), hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 (Idh2), insulin receptor (InsR), lysine 69 (K68), manganese superoxide dismutase 2 (MnSOD2), mitochondrial (mt), nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD+), nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADP), Nuclear Factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells (NF-kB), phosphate (P_i), plasma membrane (PM), plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1 (PAI-1), pulmonary embolism (PE), reactive oxygen species (ROS), oxygen saturation (SpO2), sirtuin 3 (SIRT3), sulfotransferase 2B1b (SULT2B1b), superoxide (O_2^-), thrombin-antithrombin complex (TATc), Tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α), Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM).