Supplemental Figures

Supplemental Figures of subtypes of fruit, high vs. low, linear and nonlinear dose response analyses

Supplemental Figure 1. Apples and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 2. Apples and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 3. Apples and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 4. Apples and pears and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 5. Apples and pears and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 6. Apples and pears and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 7. Bananas and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 8. Bananas and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 9. Bananas and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 10. Berries and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 11. Berries and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 50 g/d
Supplemental Figure 12. Berries and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 13. Blueberries and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 14. Blueberries and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 50 g/d
Supplemental Figure 15. Blueberries and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 16. Cantaloupe and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 17. Cantaloupe and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 18. Cantaloupe and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 19. Citrus fruits and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 20. Citrus fruits and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 21. Citrus fruits and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 22. Fruit drinks and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 23. Fruit drinks and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 250 g/d
Supplemental Figure 24. Fruit drinks and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 25. Fruit juice and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 26. Fruit juice and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 250 g/d
Supplemental Figure 27. Fruit juice and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 28. 100% fruit juice and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 29. 100% fruit juice and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 250 g/d
Supplemental Figure 30. 100% fruit juice and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 31. Grapefruit and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 32. Grapefruit and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 33. Grapefruit and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 34. Grapes and raisins and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 35. Grapes and raisins and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 50 g/d
Supplemental Figure 36. Grapes and raisins and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 37. Oranges and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 38. Oranges and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 39. Oranges and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 40. Peaches, plums and apricots and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low

Supplemental Figure 41. Peaches, plums and apricots and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 42. Peaches, plums and apricots and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 43. Prunes and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 44. Prunes and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 45. Prunes and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 46. Strawberries and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 47. Strawberries and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 50 g/d
Supplemental Figure 48. Strawberries and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 49. Watermelon and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 50. Watermelon and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 51. Watermelon and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis

Supplemental Figures of subtypes of vegetables

Supplemental Figure 52. Allium vegetables and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 53. Allium vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 54. Allium vegetables and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 55. Broccoli and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 56. Broccoli and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 57. Broccoli and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 58. Brussels sprouts and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 59. Brussels sprouts and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 10 g/d
Supplemental Figure 60. Brussels sprouts and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 61. Cabbage and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 62. Cabbage and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 63. Cabbage and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 64. Cauliflower and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 65. Cauliflower and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 66. Cauliflower and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 67. Cruciferous vegetables and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 68. Cruciferous vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 69. Cruciferous vegetables and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 70. Green leafy vegetables and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 71. Green leafy vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 72. Green leafy vegetables and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 73. Kale, mustard and chard greens and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 74. Kale, mustard and chard greens and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 10 g/d
Supplemental Figure 75. Kale, mustard and chard greens and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 76. Mushrooms and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 77. Mushrooms and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 10 g/d
Supplemental Figure 78. Mushrooms and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 79. Potatoes, boiled and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 80. Potatoes, boiled and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d

Supplemental Figure 81. Potatoes, boiled and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 82. Potatoes, total and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 83. Potatoes, total and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 84. Potatoes, total and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 85. Tomatoes and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 86. Tomatoes and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 87. Tomatoes and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis
Supplemental Figure 88. Yellow vegetables and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 89. Yellow vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d
Supplemental Figure 90. Yellow vegetables and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis

Influence analyses

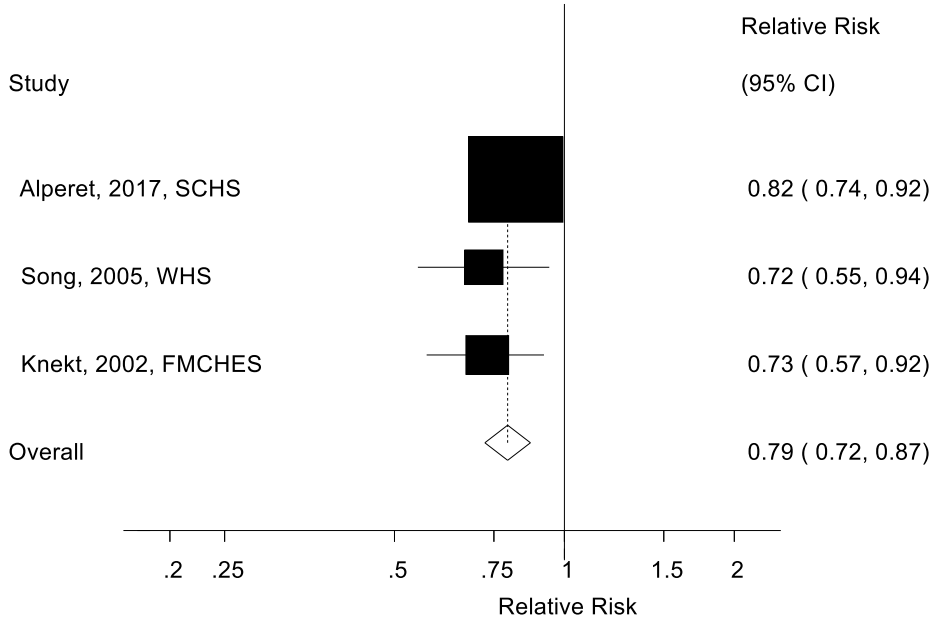
Supplemental Figure 91. Influence analysis of fruit and vegetables and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 92. Influence analysis of fruit and vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response
Supplemental Figure 93. Influence analysis of fruits and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 94. Influence analysis of fruits and type 2 diabetes, dose-response
Supplemental Figure 95. Influence analysis of vegetables and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low
Supplemental Figure 96. Influence analysis of vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response
Supplemental Figure 97. Influence analysis of cruciferous vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response
Supplemental Figure 98. Influence analysis of fruit drinks and type 2 diabetes, dose-response
Supplemental Figure 99. Influence analysis of green leafy vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response
Supplemental Figure 100. Influence analysis of potatoes, total and type 2 diabetes, dose response

Funnel plots

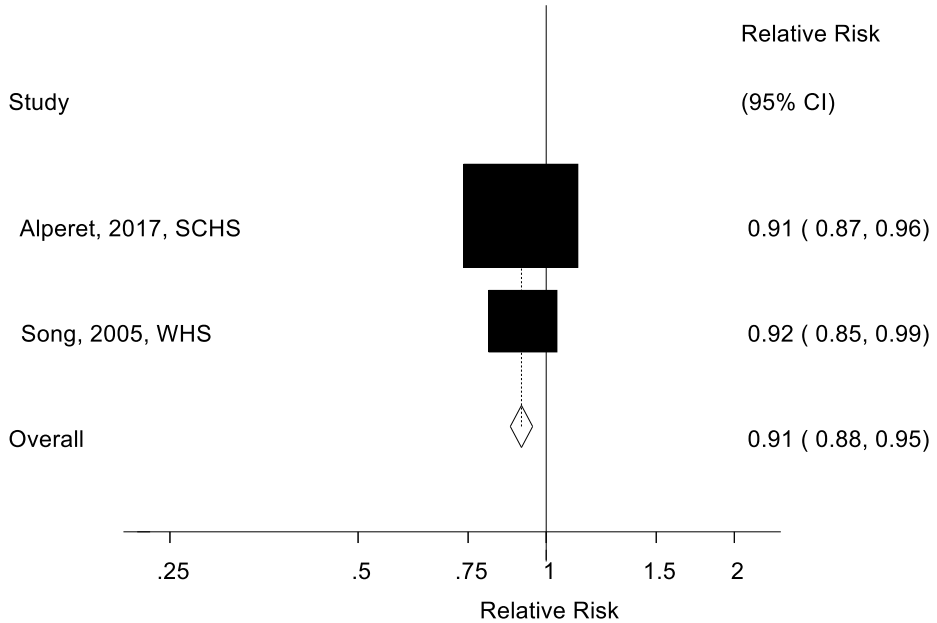
Supplemental Figure 101. Funnel plot of fruit and vegetables and type 2 diabetes
Supplemental Figure 102. Funnel plot of fruits and type 2 diabetes
Supplemental Figure 103. Funnel plot of vegetables and type 2 diabetes
Supplemental Figure 104. Funnel plot of cruciferous vegetables and type 2 diabetes
Supplemental Figure 105. Funnel plot of green leafy vegetables and type 2 diabetes
Supplemental Figure 106. Funnel plot of potatoes (total) and type 2 diabetes

Supplemental Figures of subtypes of fruit, high vs. low, linear and nonlinear dose response analyses

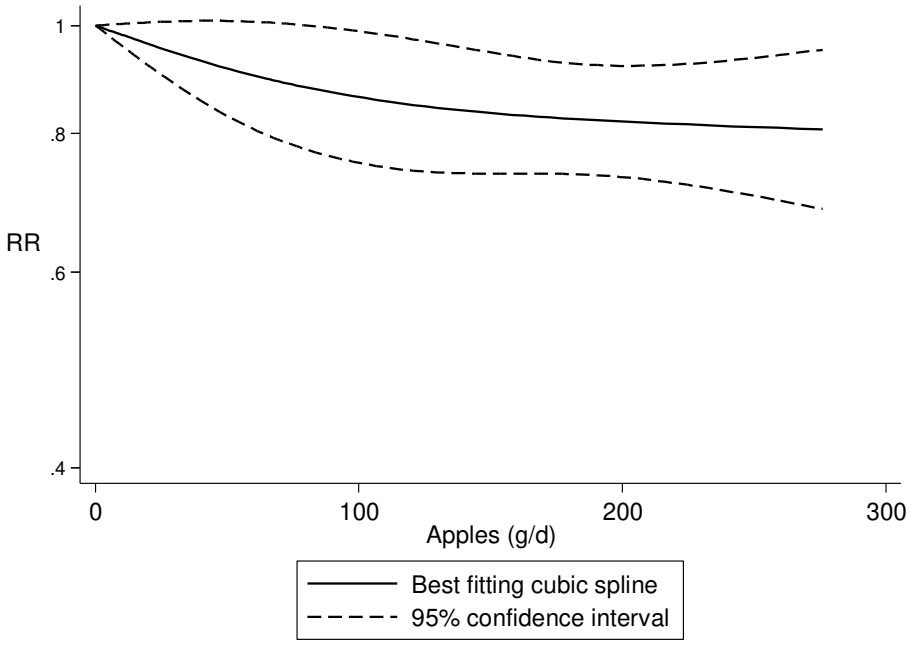
Supplemental Figure 1. Apples and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



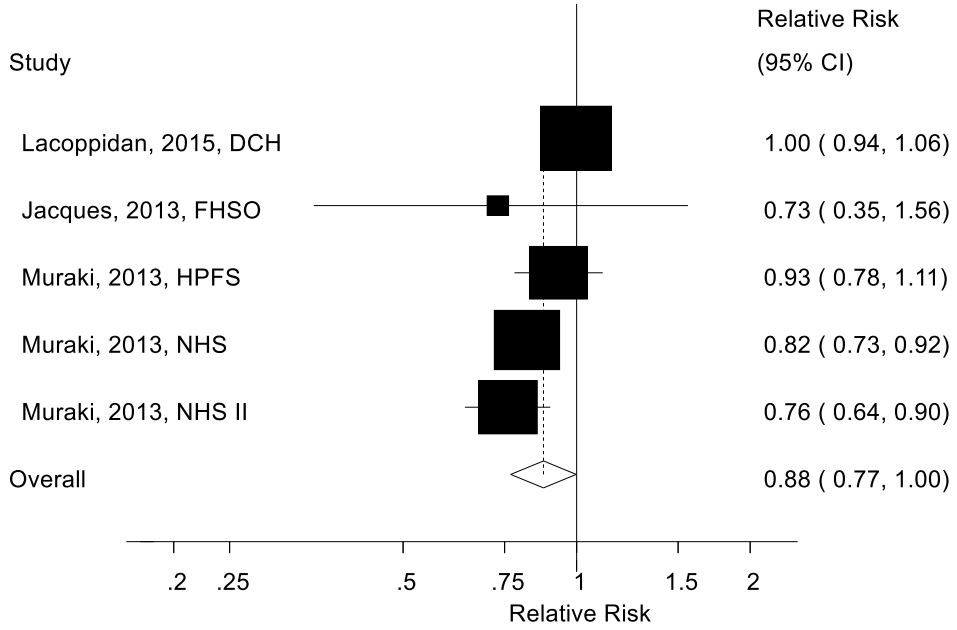
Supplemental Figure 2. Apples and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



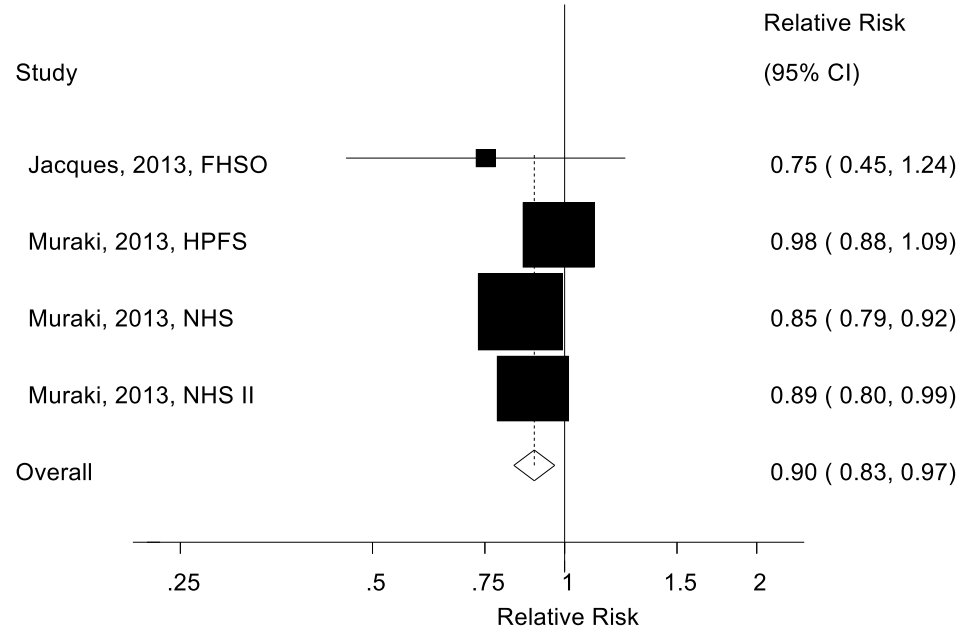
Supplemental Figure 3. Apples and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



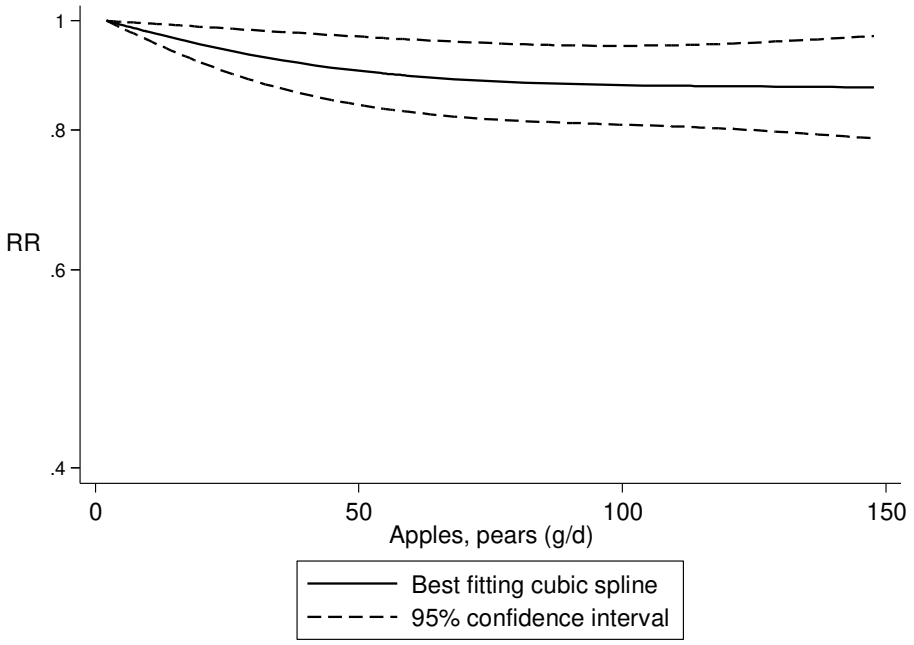
Supplemental Figure 4. Apples and pears and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



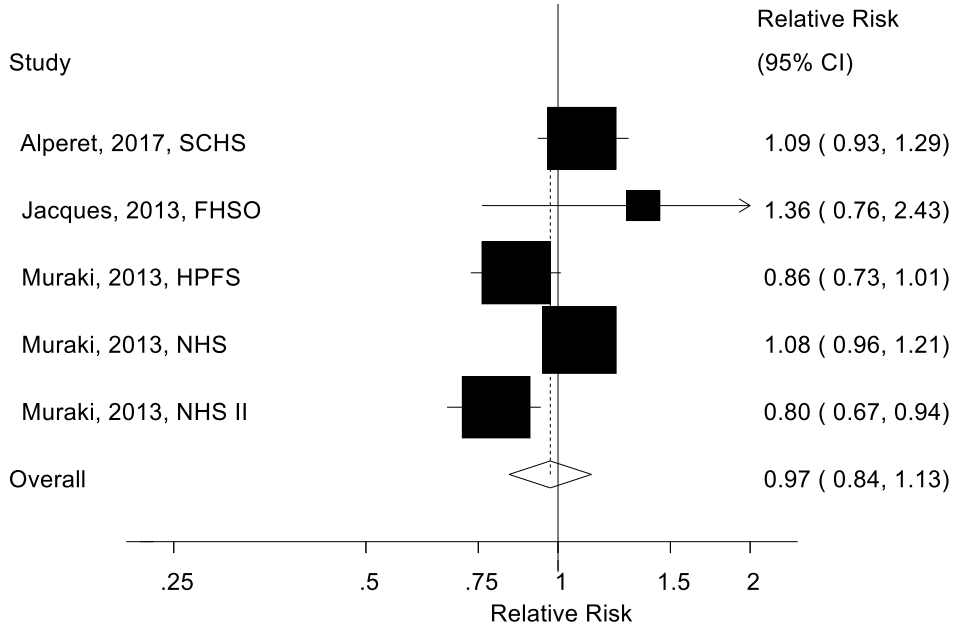
Supplemental Figure 5. Apples and pears and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



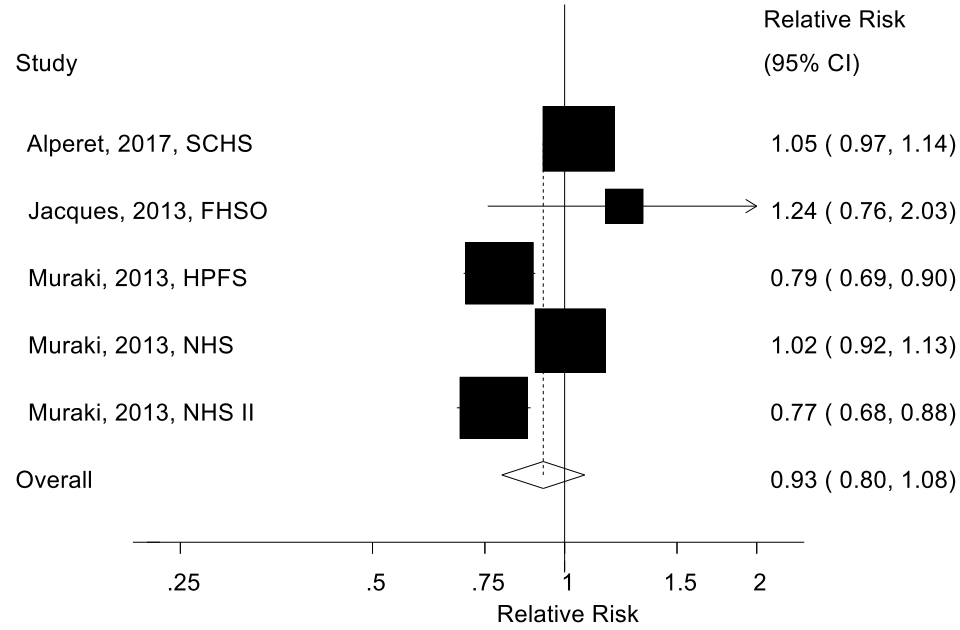
Supplemental Figure 6. Apples and pears and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



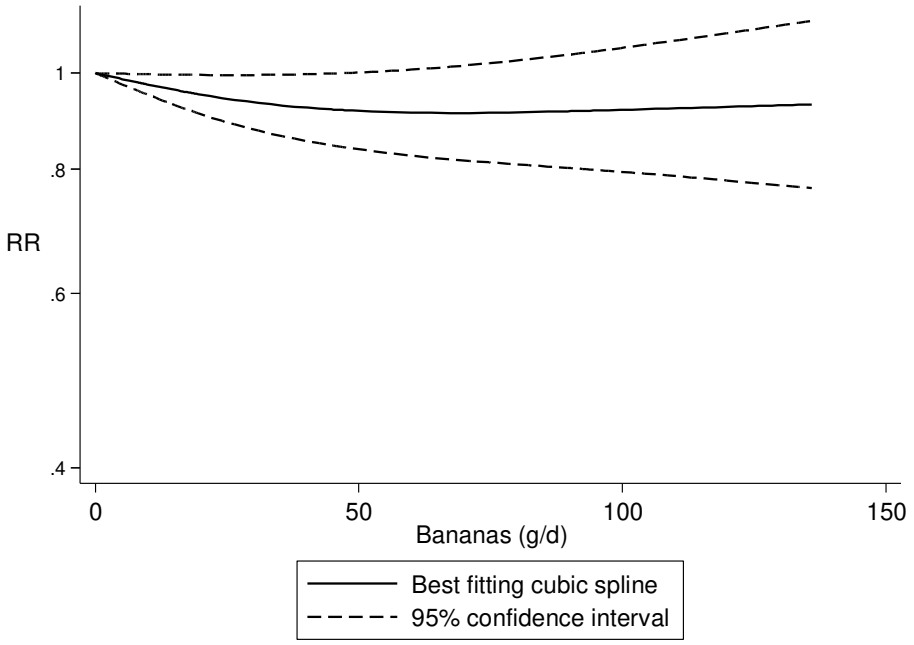
Supplemental Figure 7. Bananas and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



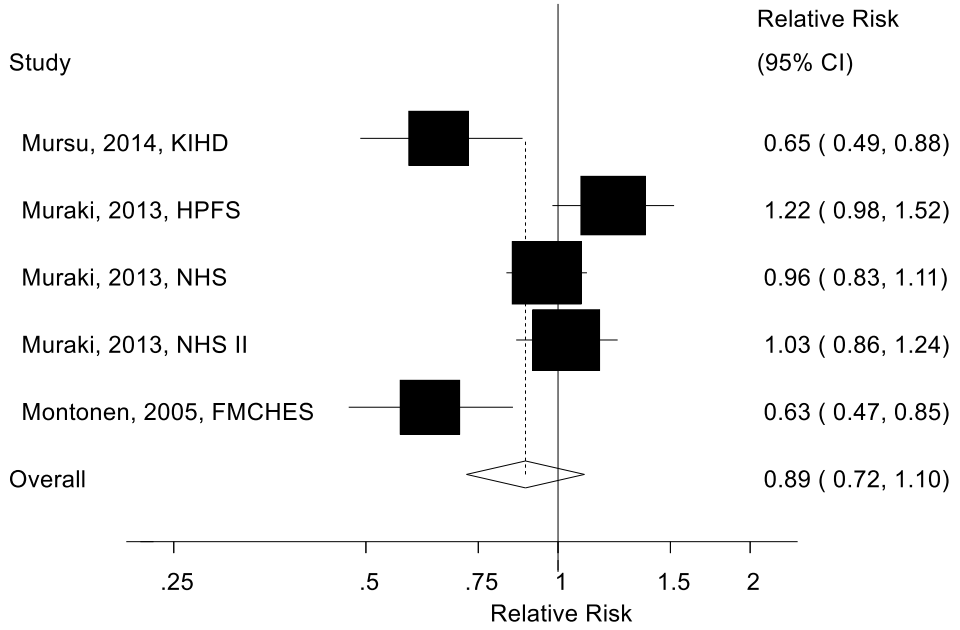
Supplemental Figure 8. Bananas and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



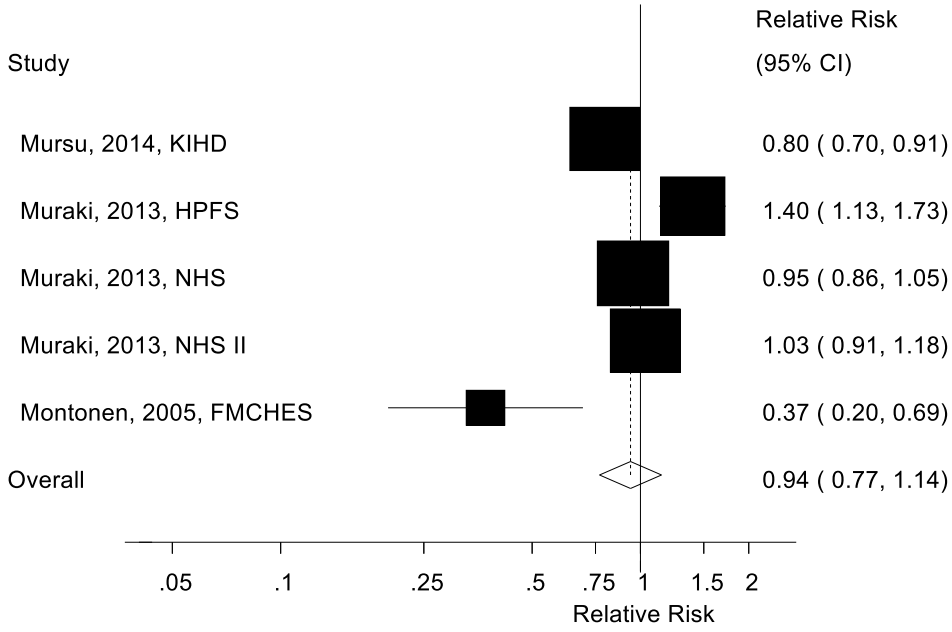
Supplemental Figure 9. Bananas and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



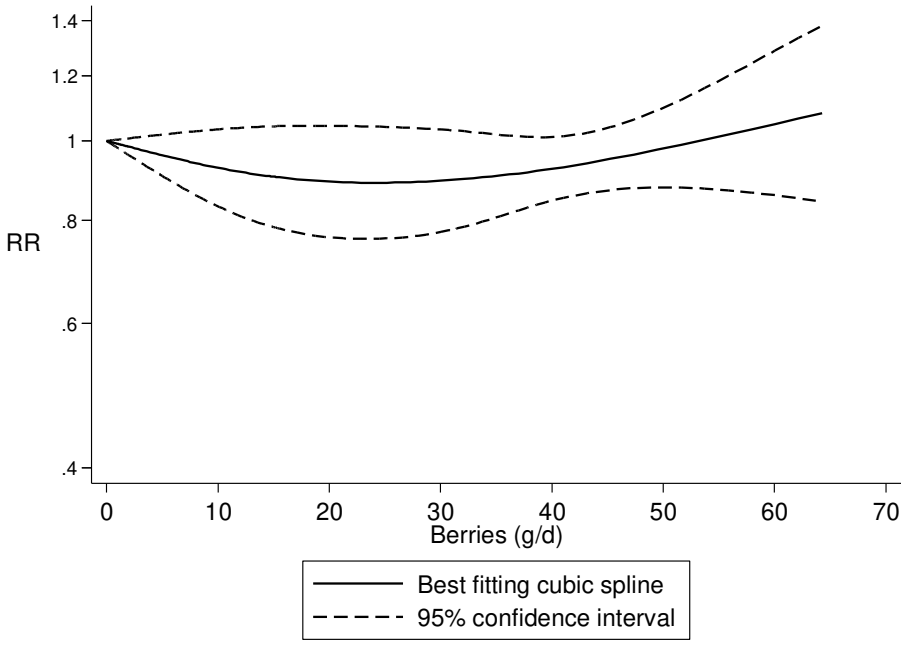
Supplemental Figure 10. Berries and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



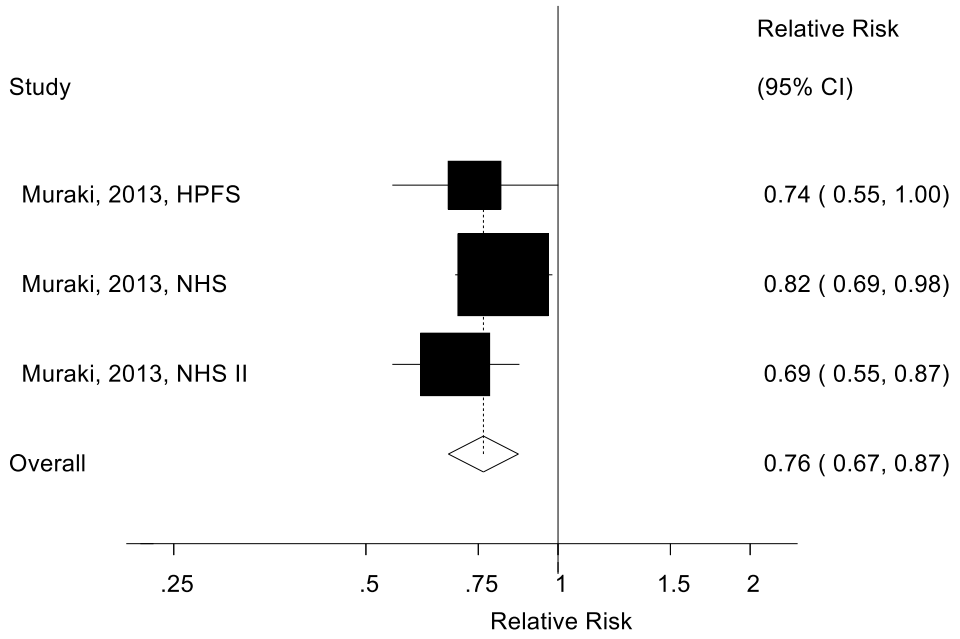
Supplemental Figure 11. Berries and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 50 g/d



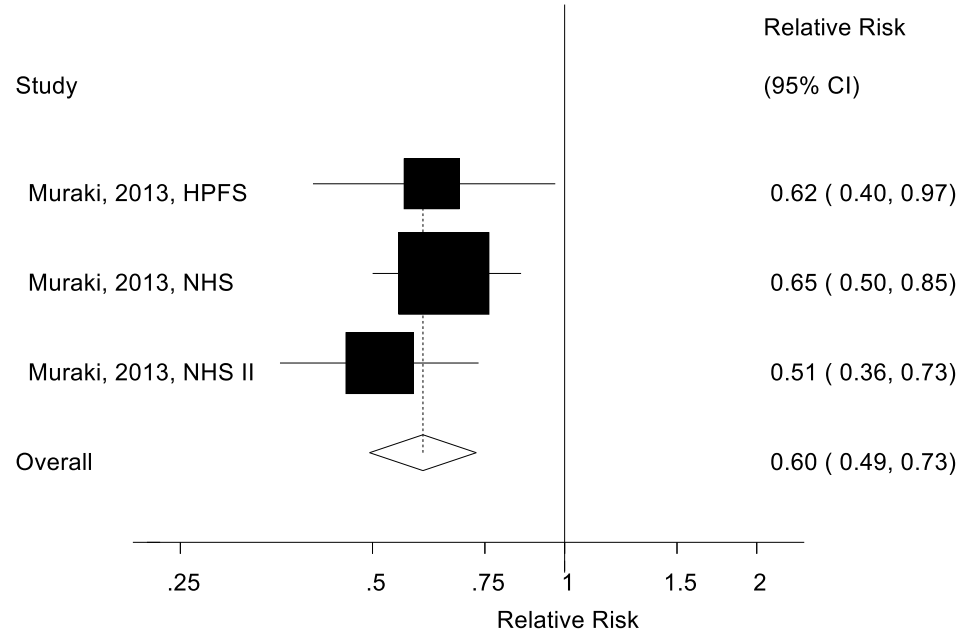
Supplemental Figure 12. Berries and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



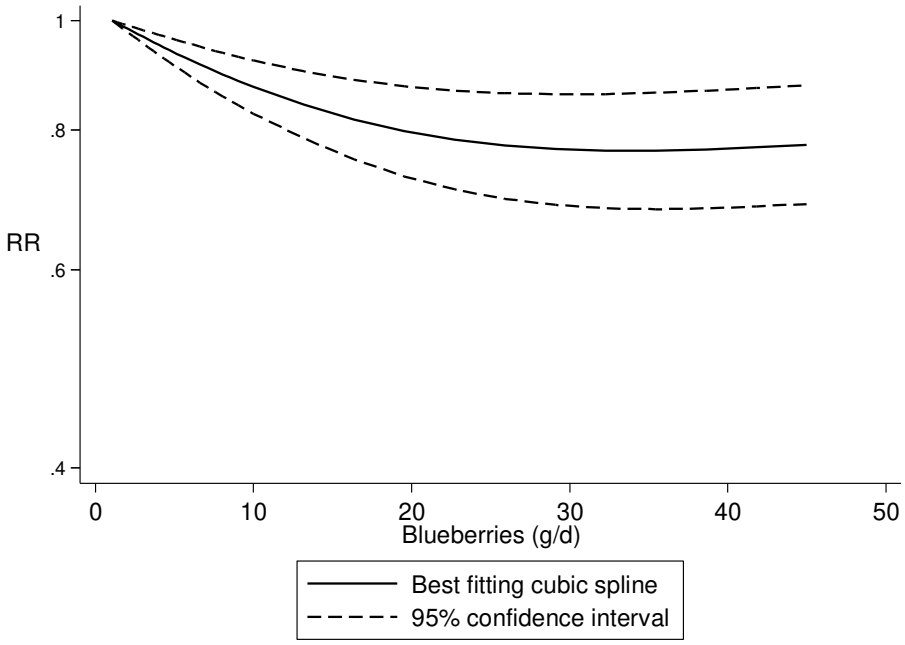
Supplemental Figure 13. Blueberries and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



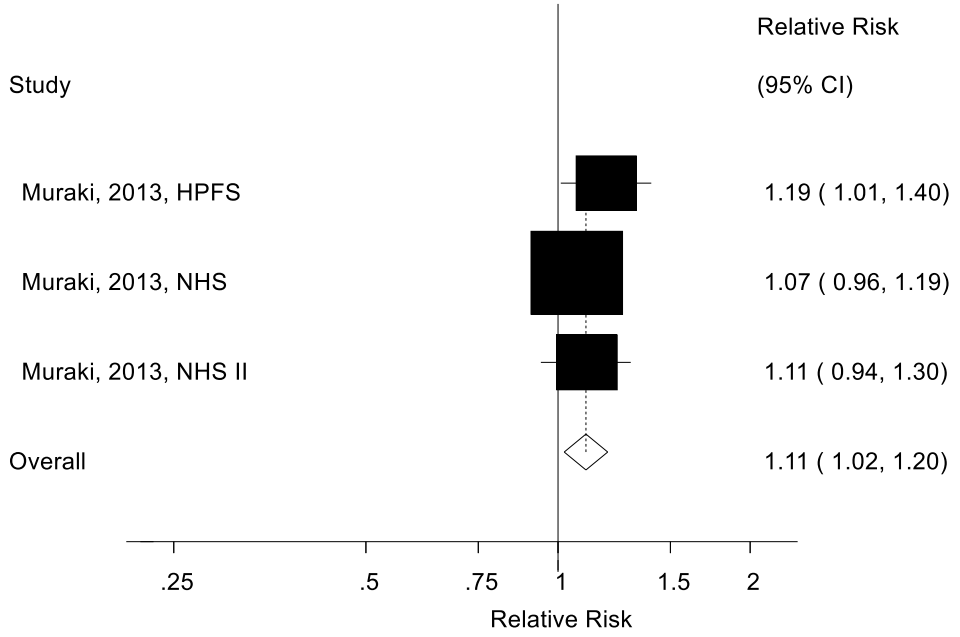
Supplemental Figure 14. Blueberries and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 50 g/d



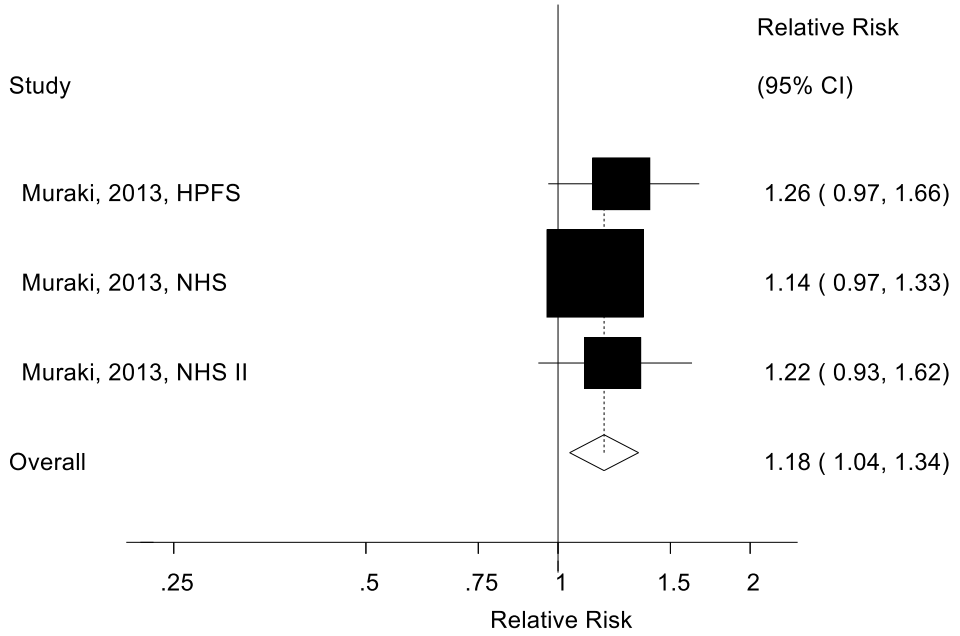
Supplemental Figure 15. Blueberries and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



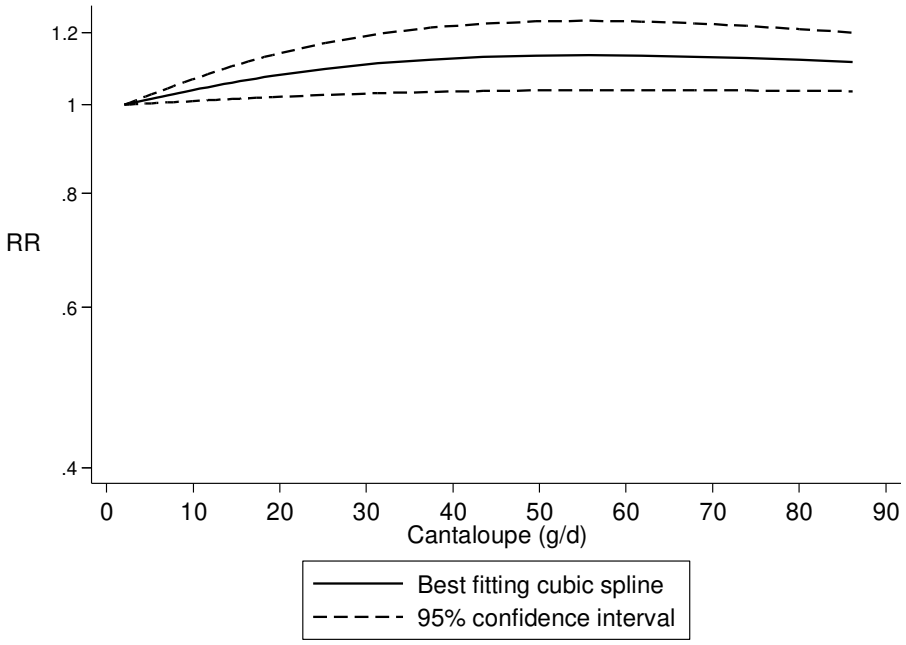
Supplemental Figure 16. Cantaloupe and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



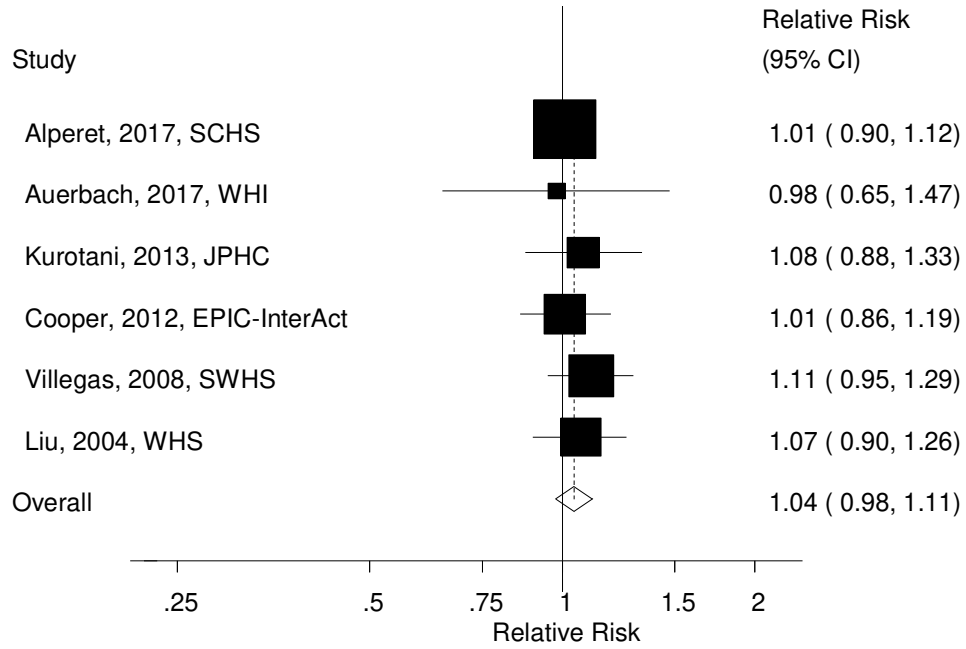
Supplemental Figure 17. Cantaloupe and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



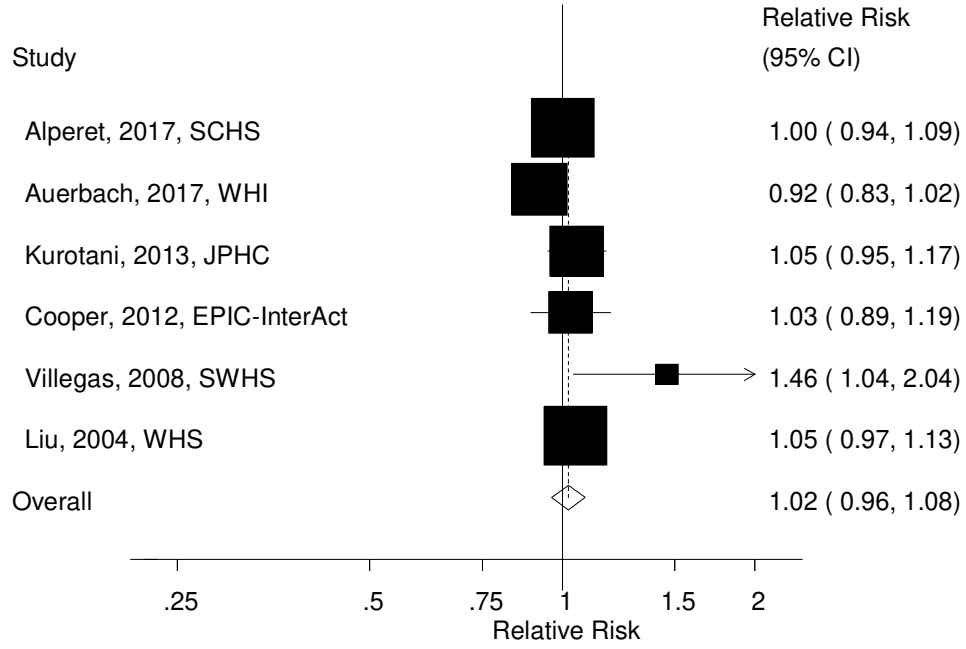
Supplemental Figure 18. Cantaloupe and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



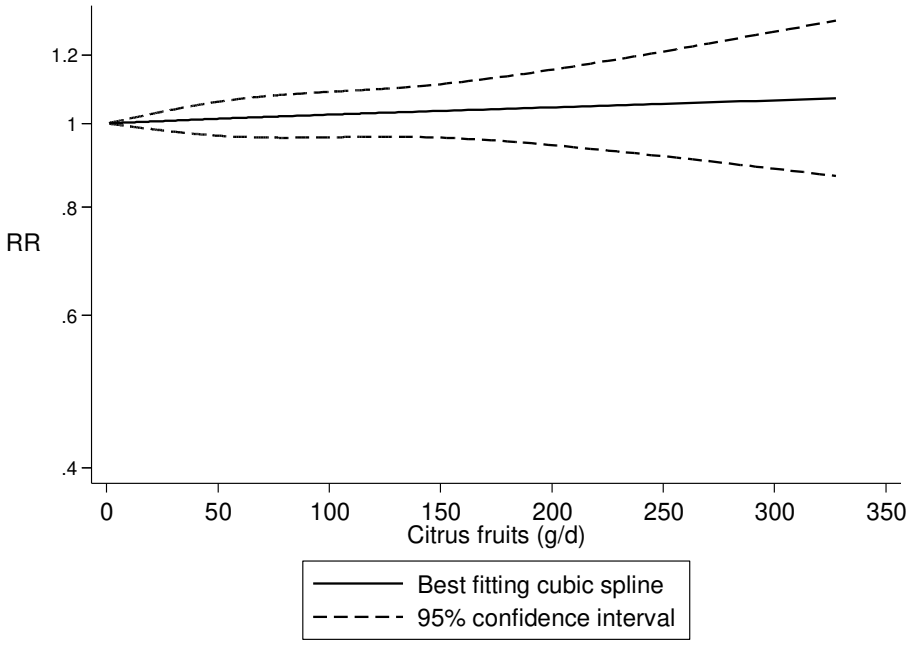
Supplemental Figure 19. Citrus fruits and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



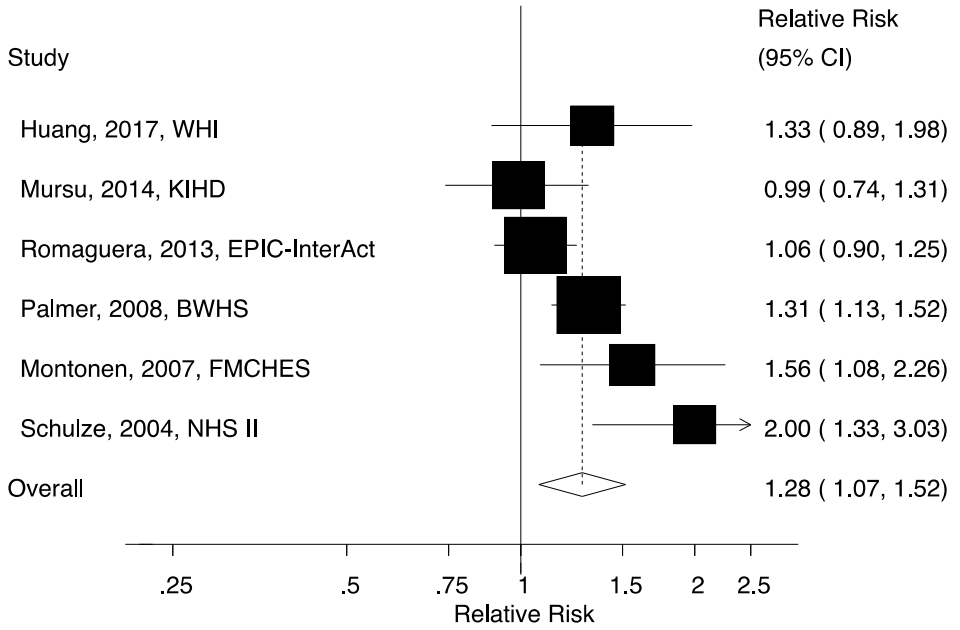
Supplemental Figure 20. Citrus fruits and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



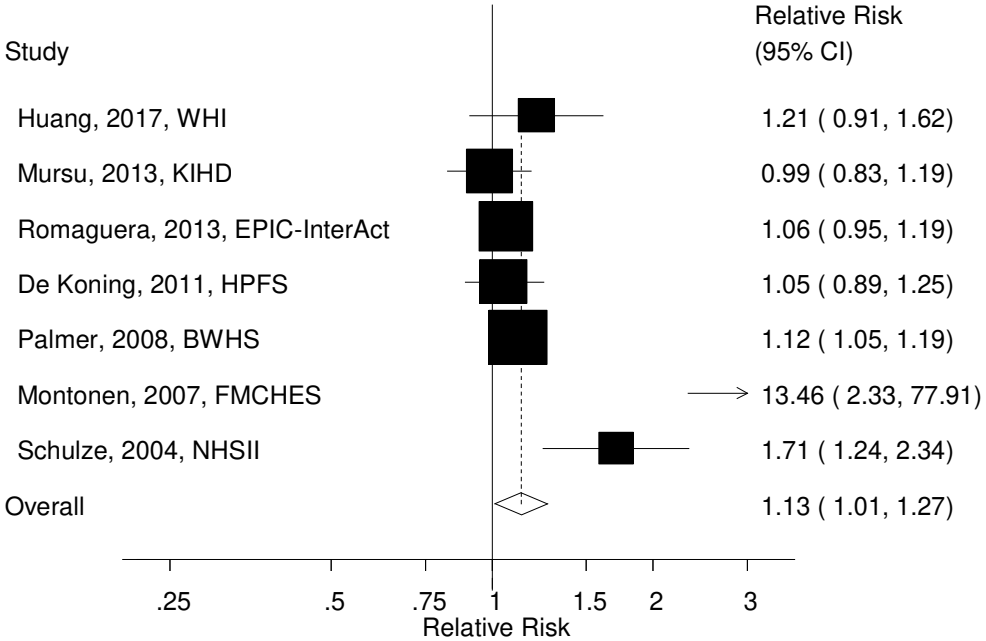
Supplemental Figure 21. Citrus fruits and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



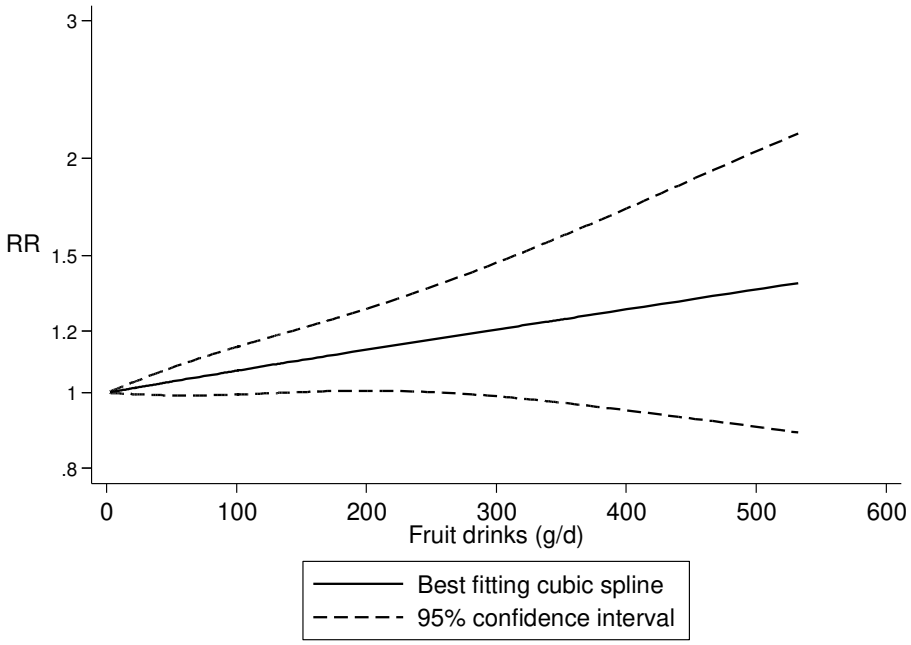
Supplemental Figure 22. Fruit drinks and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



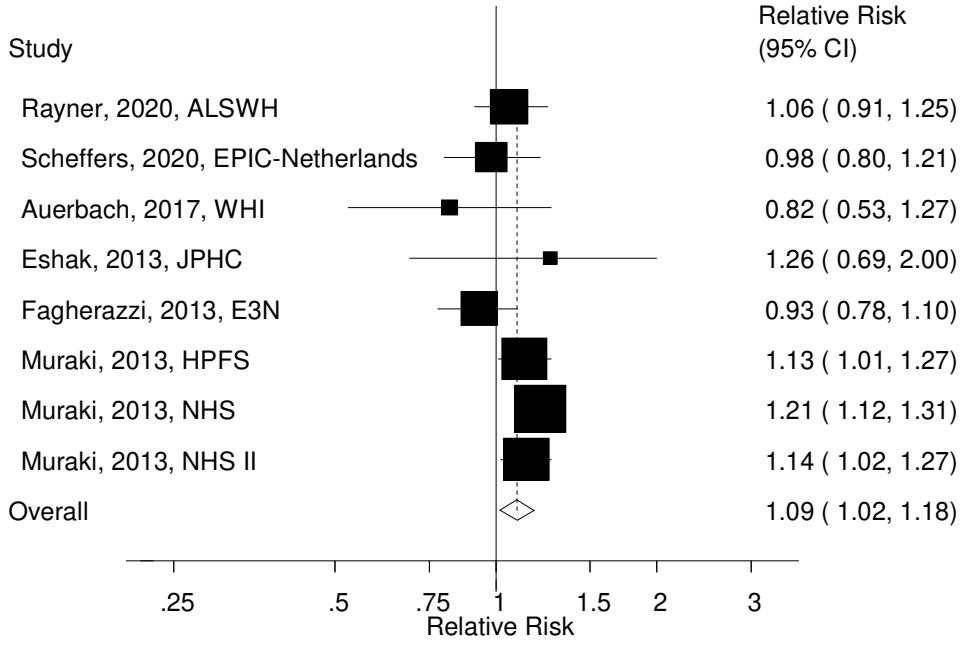
Supplemental Figure 23. Fruit drinks and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 250 g/d



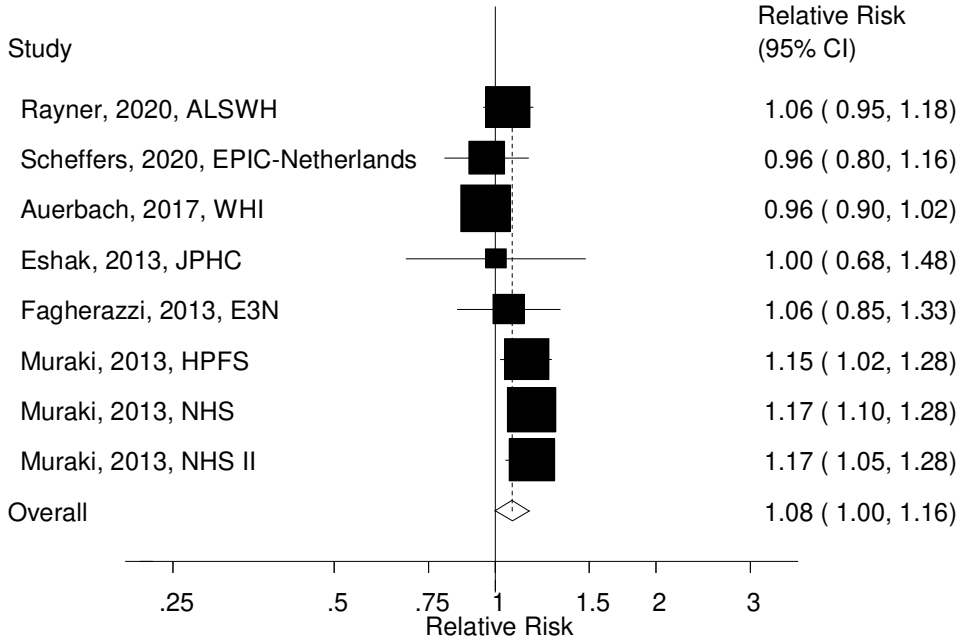
Supplemental Figure 24. Fruit drinks and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



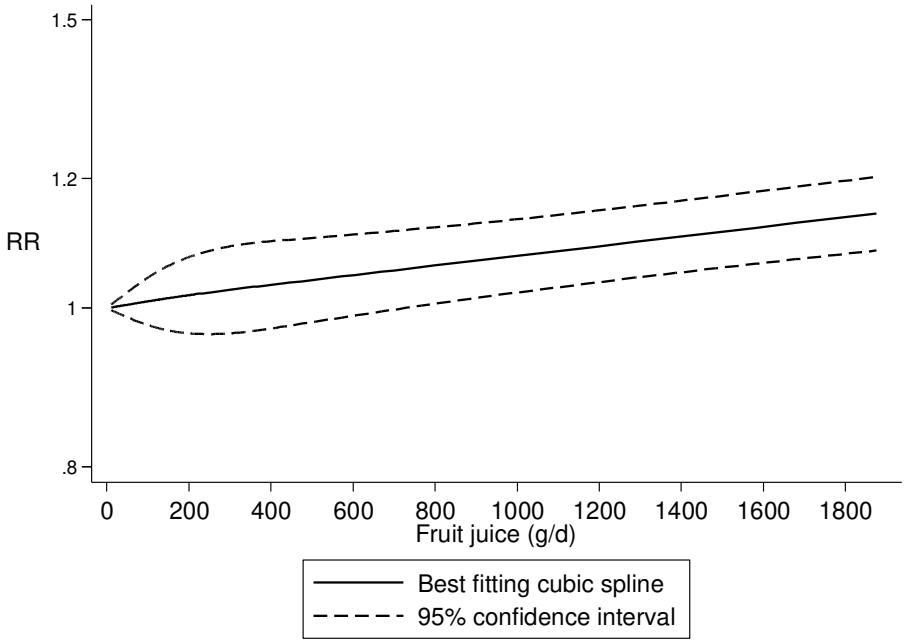
Supplemental Figure 25. Fruit juice and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



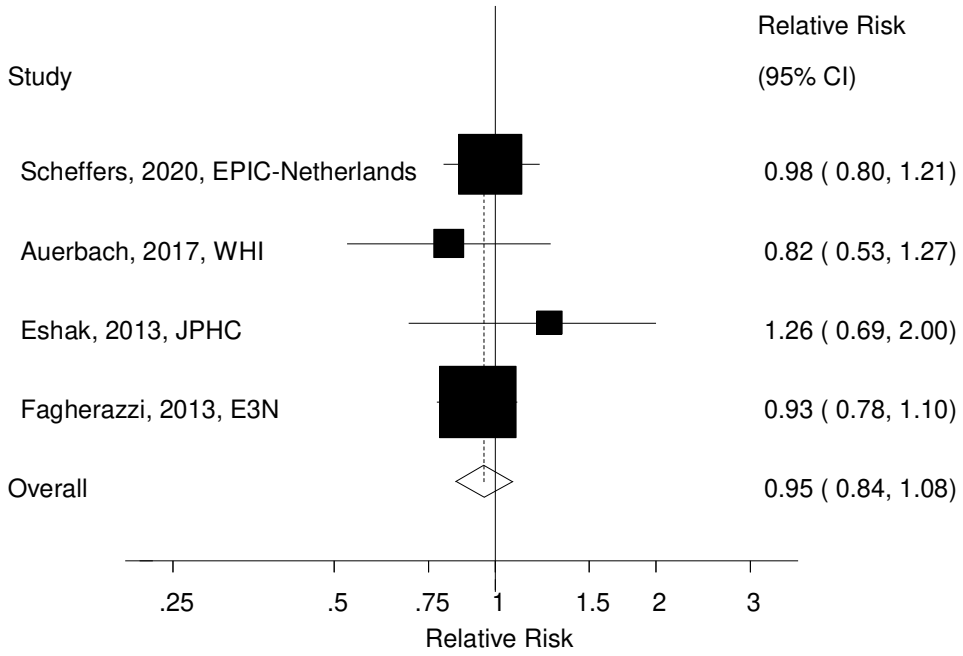
Supplemental Figure 26. Fruit juice and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 250 g/d



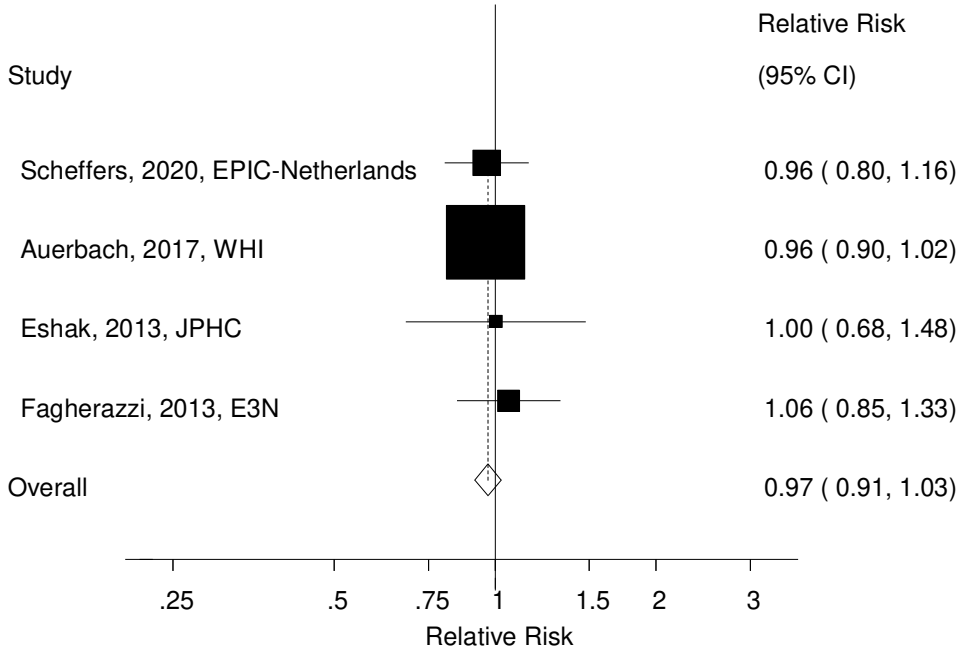
Supplemental Figure 27. Fruit juice and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



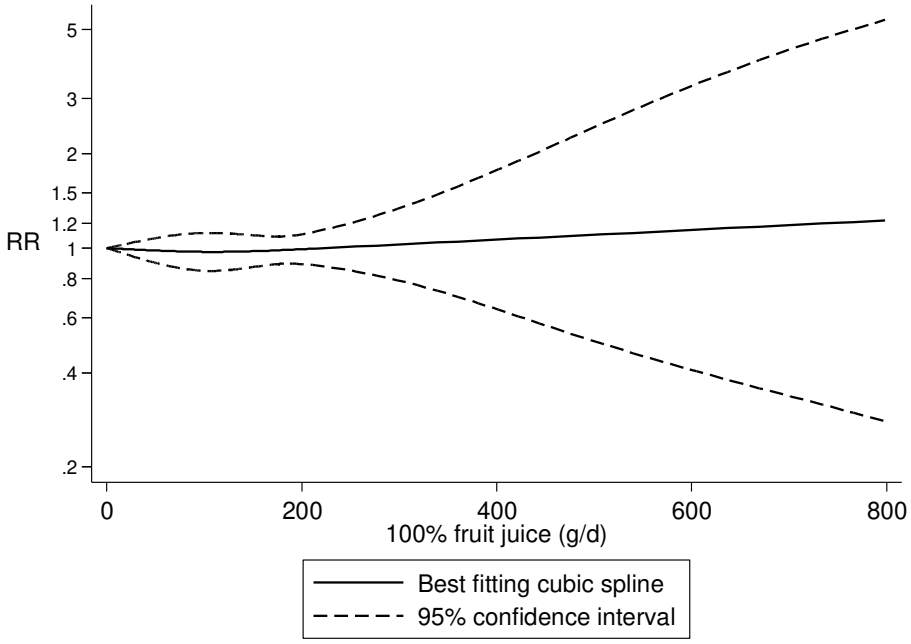
Supplemental Figure 28. 100% fruit juice and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



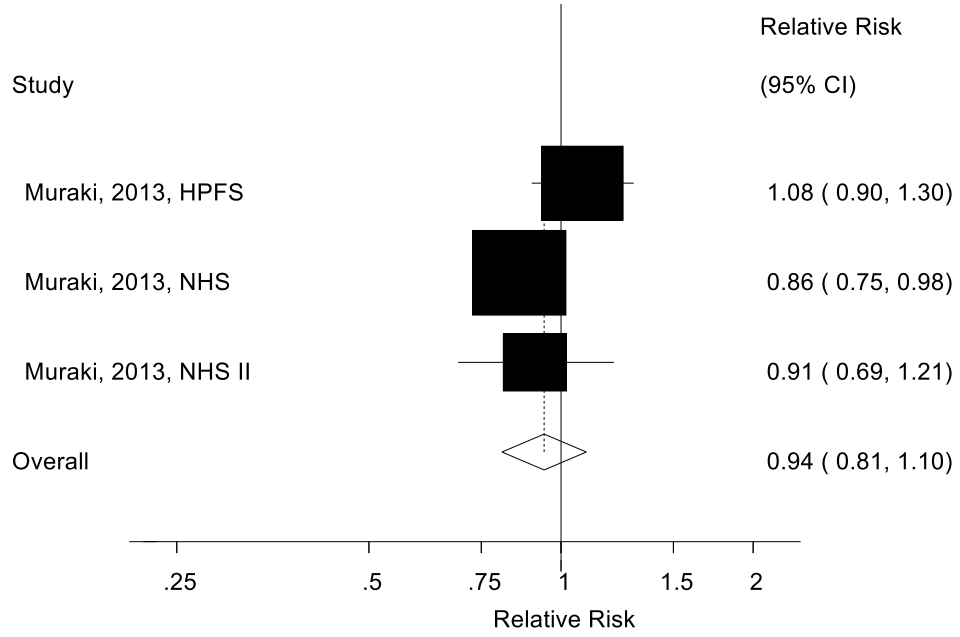
Supplemental Figure 29. 100% fruit juice and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 250 g/d



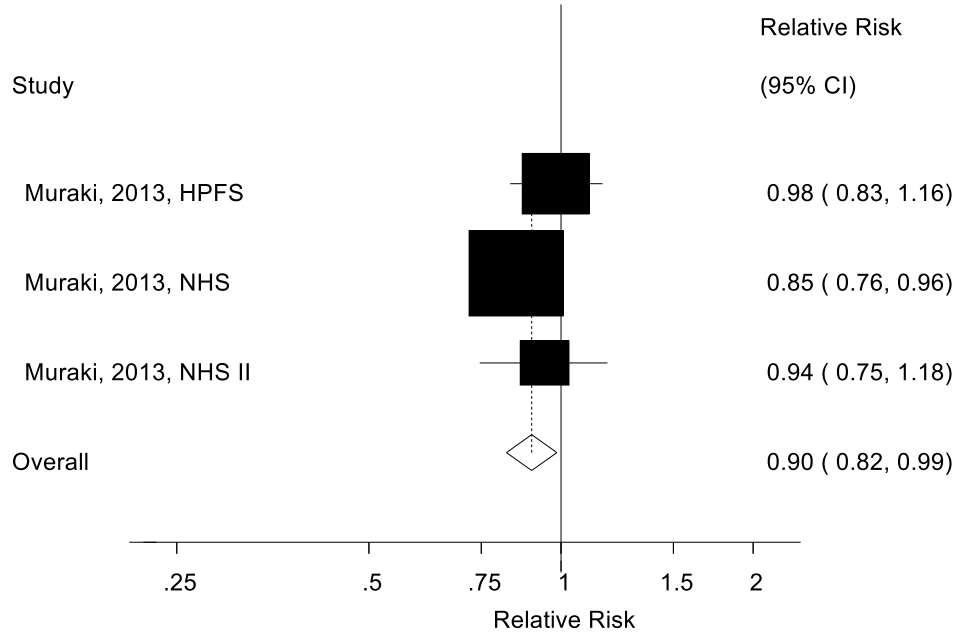
Supplemental Figure 30. 100% fruit juice and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



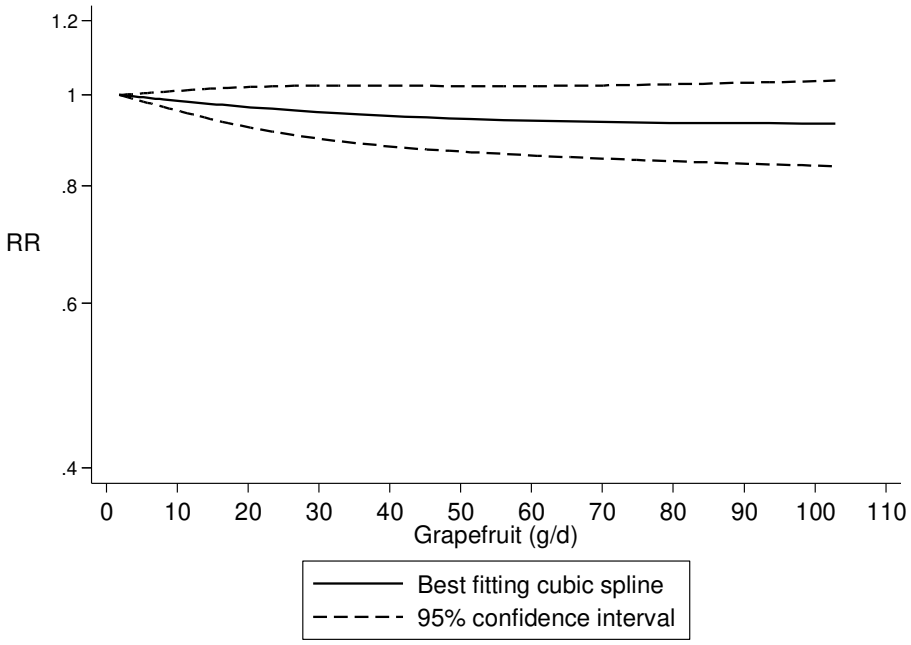
Supplemental Figure 31. Grapefruit and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



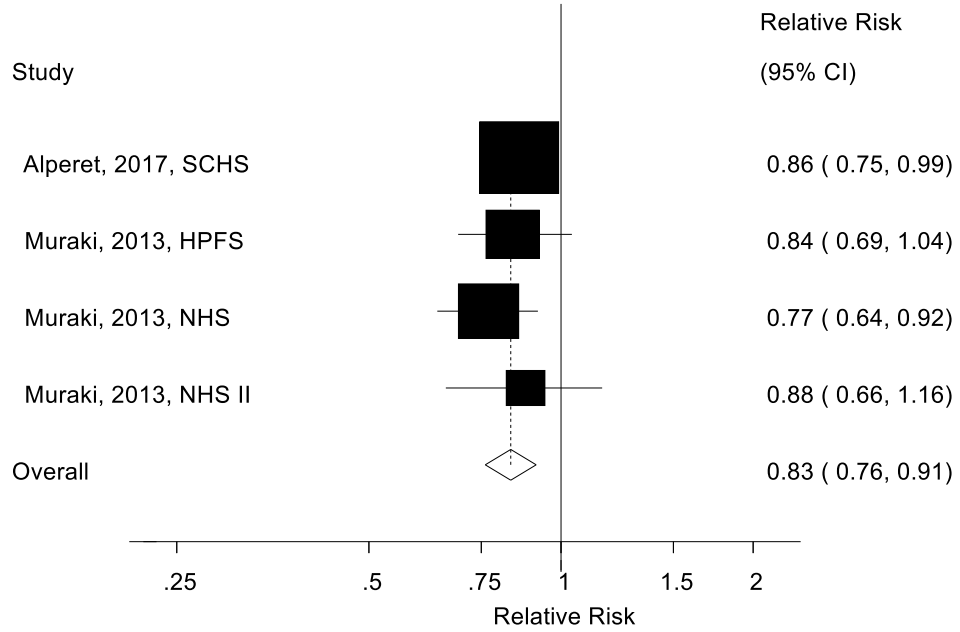
Supplemental Figure 32. Grapefruit and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



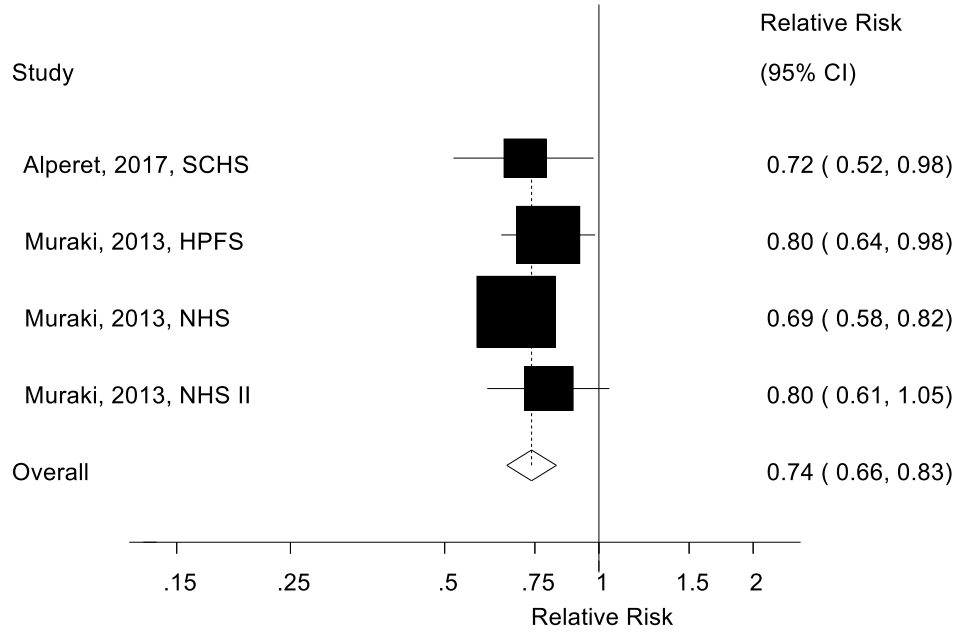
Supplemental Figure 33. Grapefruit and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



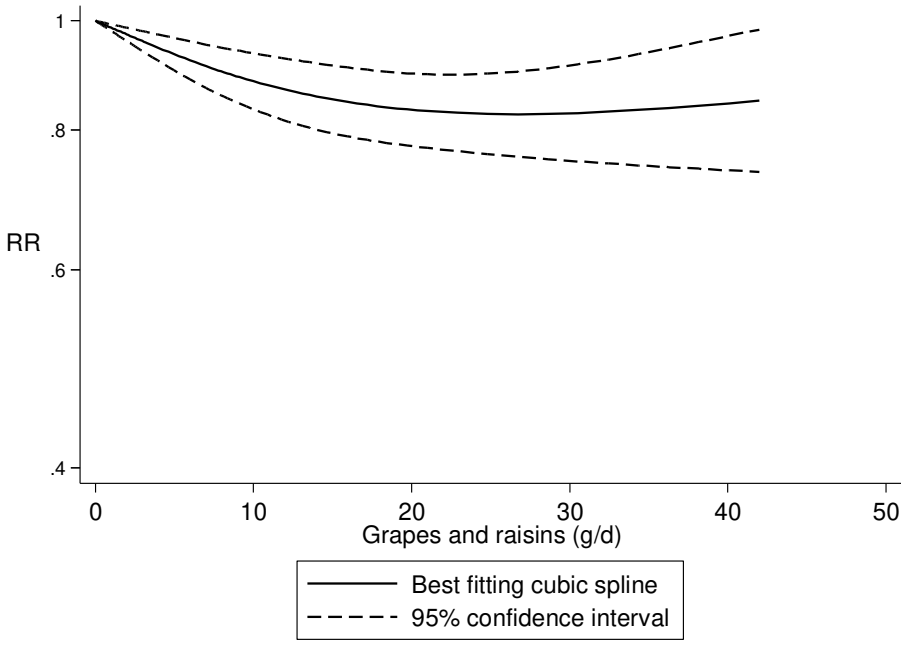
Supplemental Figure 34. Grapes and raisins and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



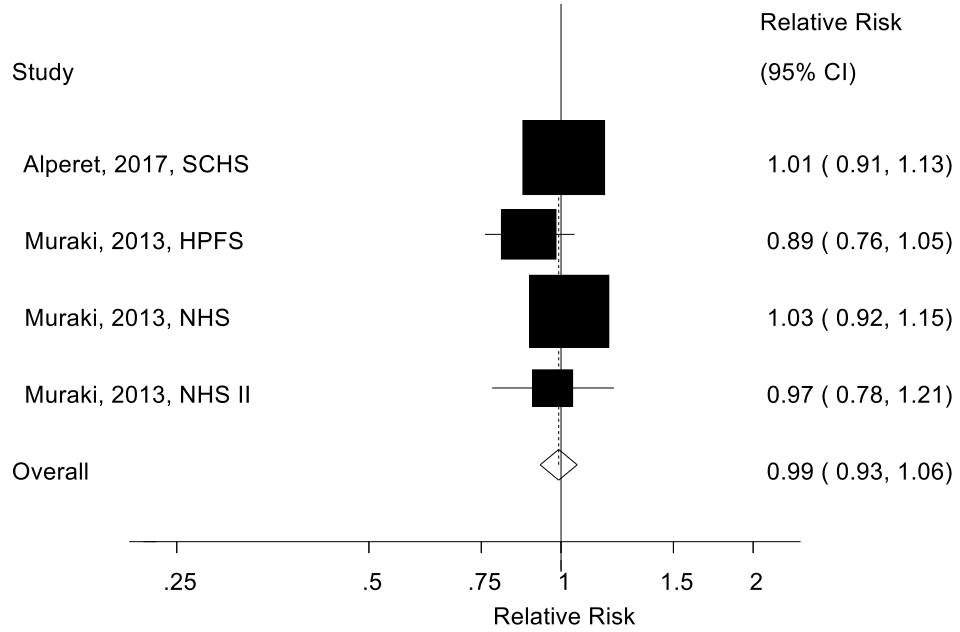
Supplemental Figure 35. Grapes and raisins and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 50 g/d



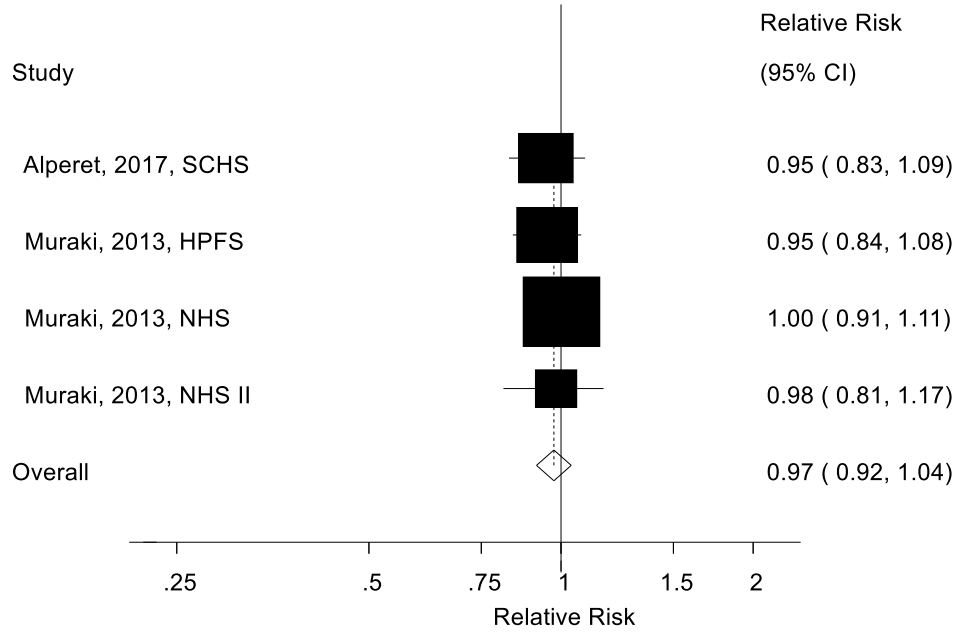
Supplemental Figure 36. Grapes and raisins and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



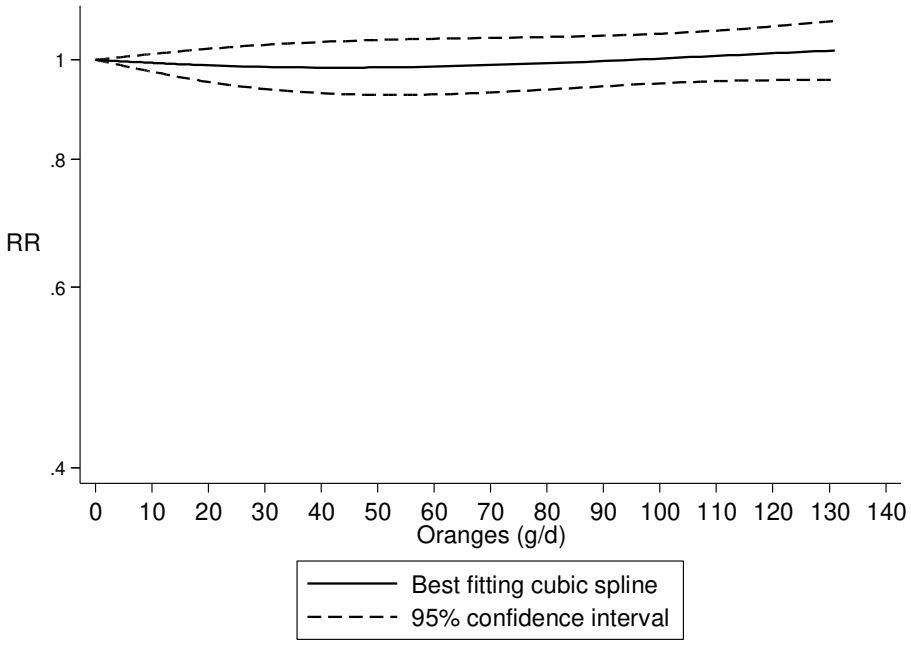
Supplemental Figure 37. Oranges and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



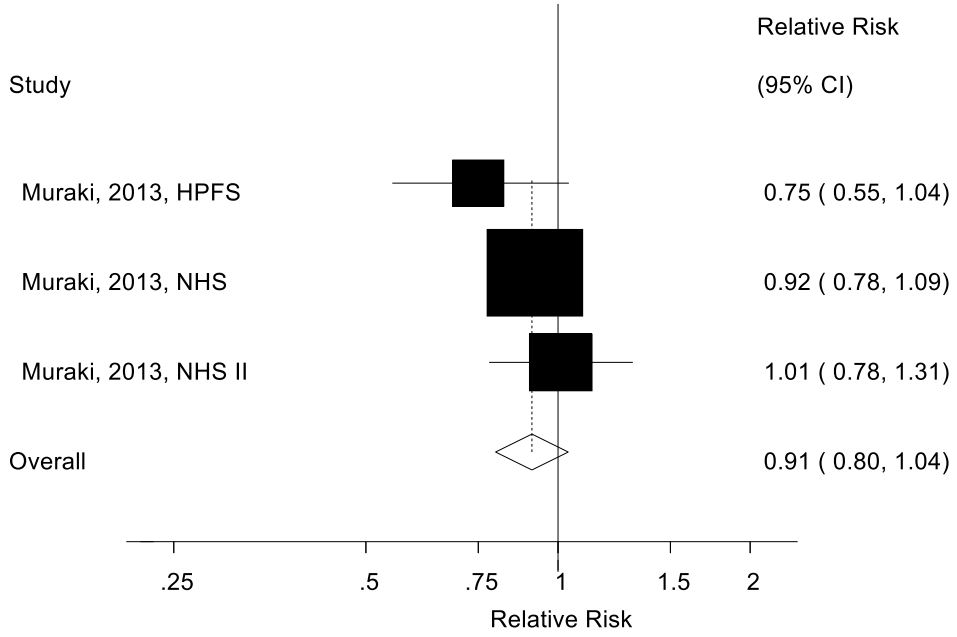
Supplemental Figure 38. Oranges and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



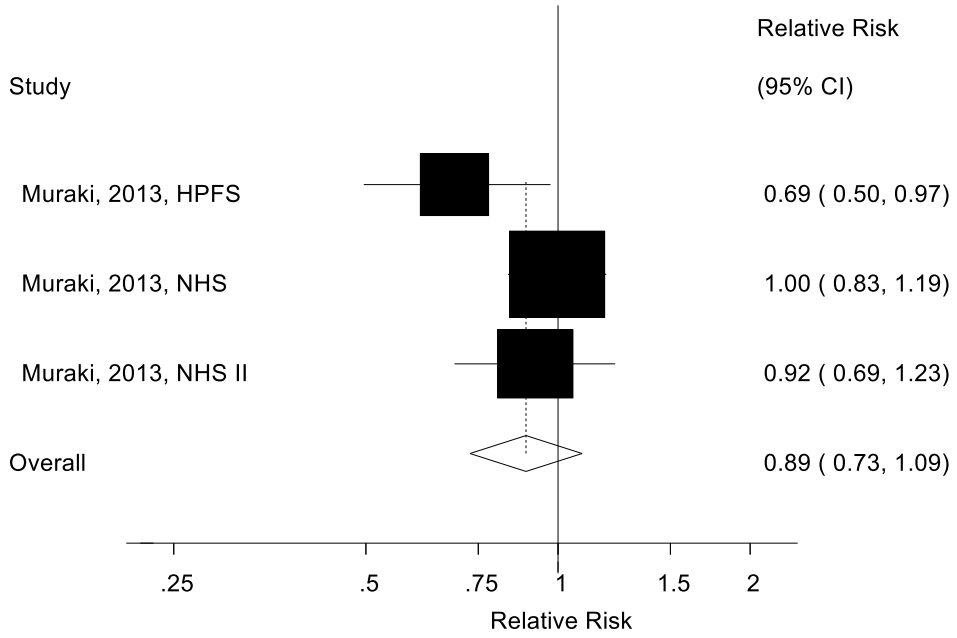
Supplemental Figure 39. Oranges and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



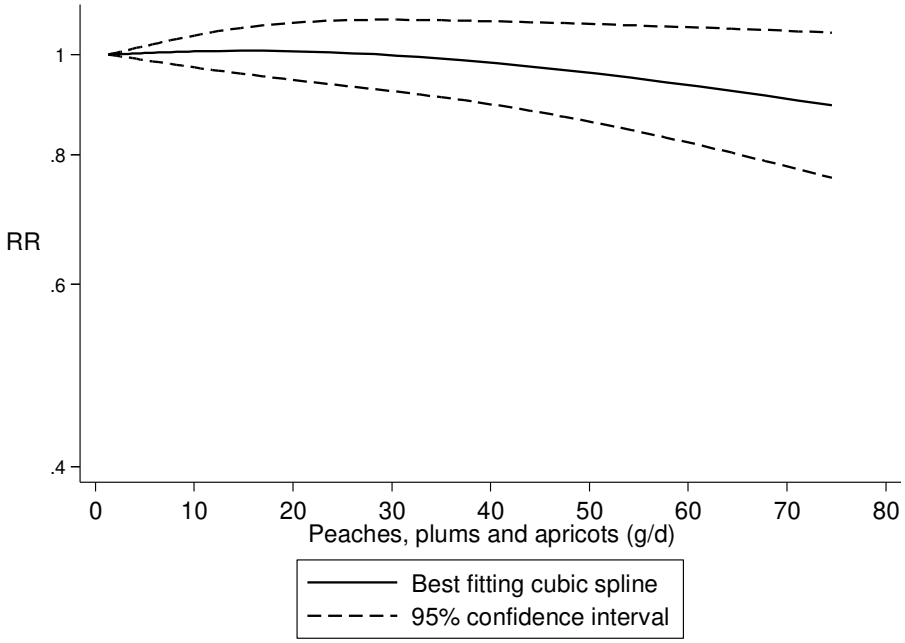
Supplemental Figure 40. Peaches, plums and apricots and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



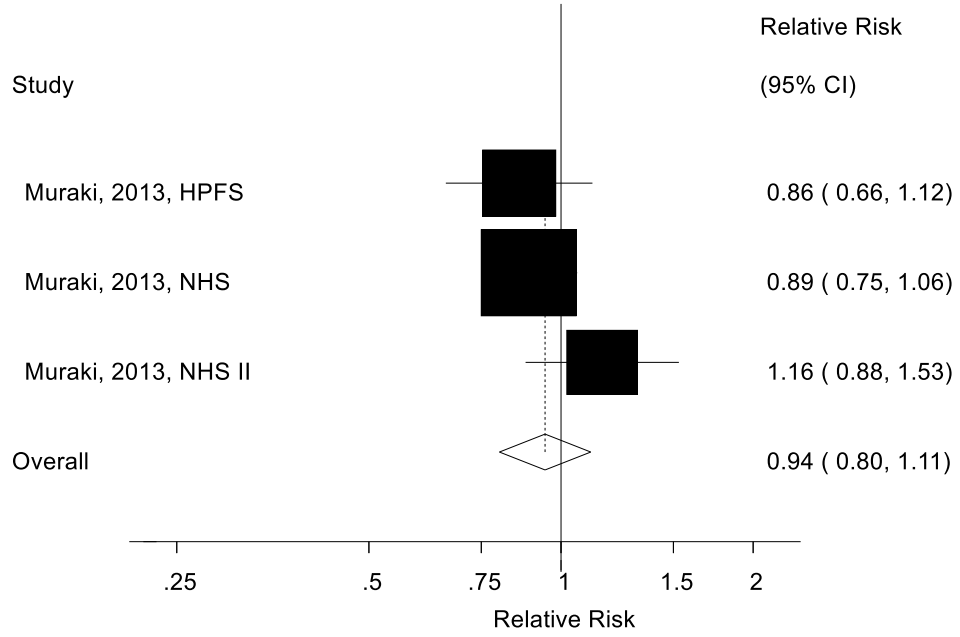
Supplemental Figure 41. Peaches, plums and apricots and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



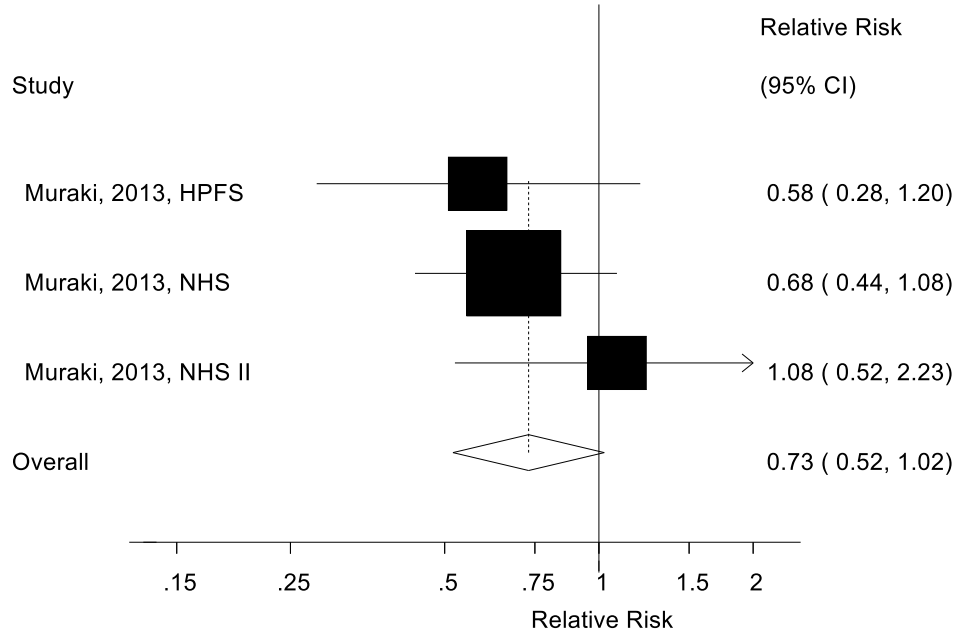
Supplemental Figure 42. Peaches, plums and apricots and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



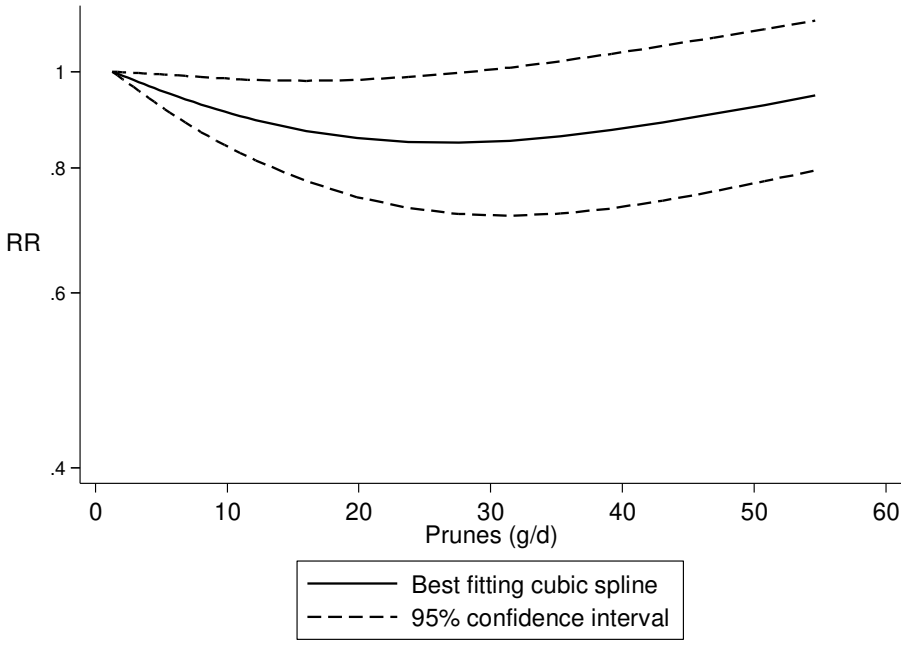
Supplemental Figure 43. Prunes and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



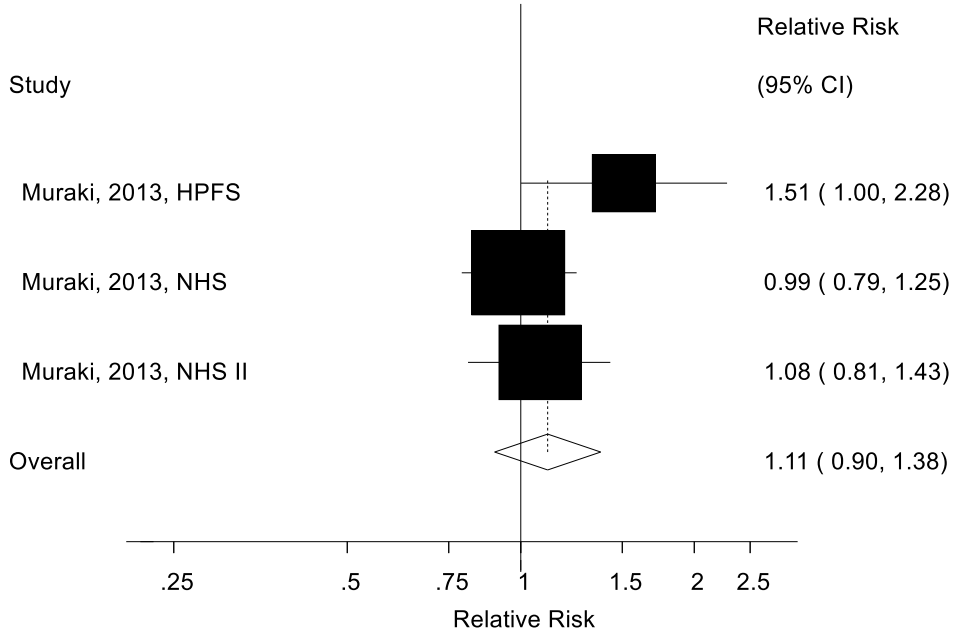
Supplemental Figure 44. Prunes and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



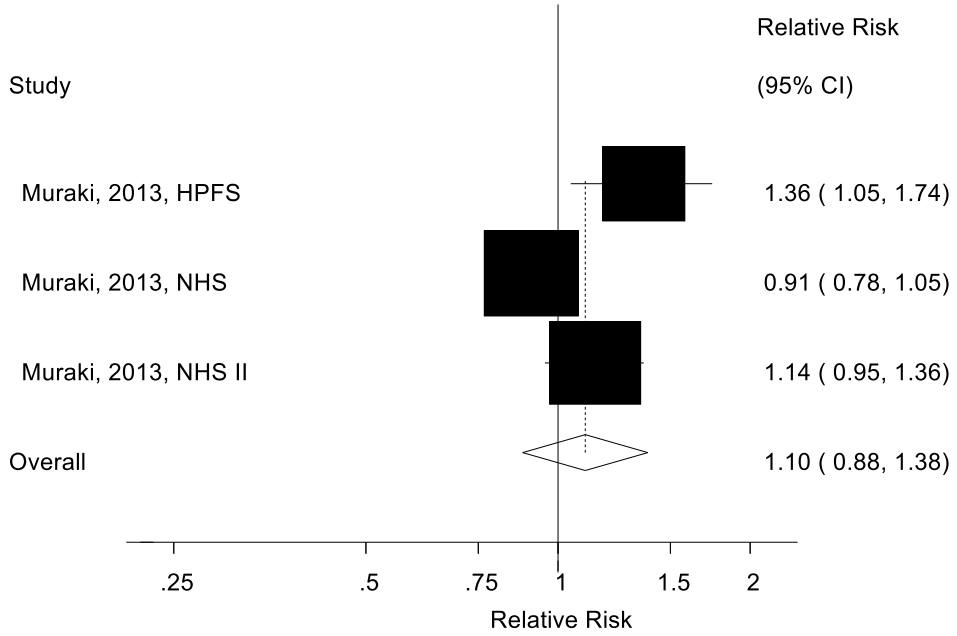
Supplemental Figure 45. Prunes and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



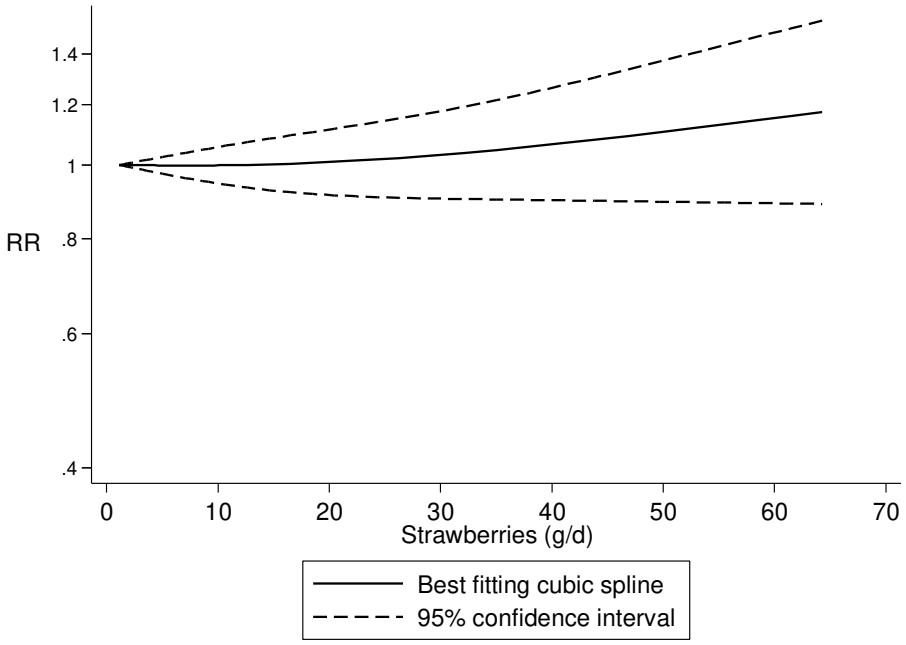
Supplemental Figure 46. Strawberries and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



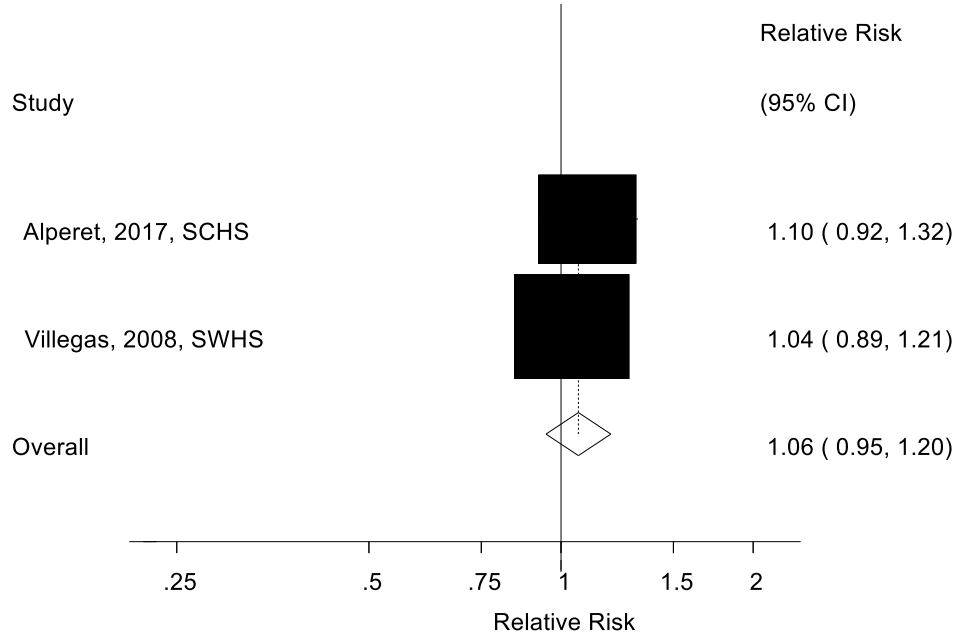
Supplemental Figure 47. Strawberries and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 50 g/d



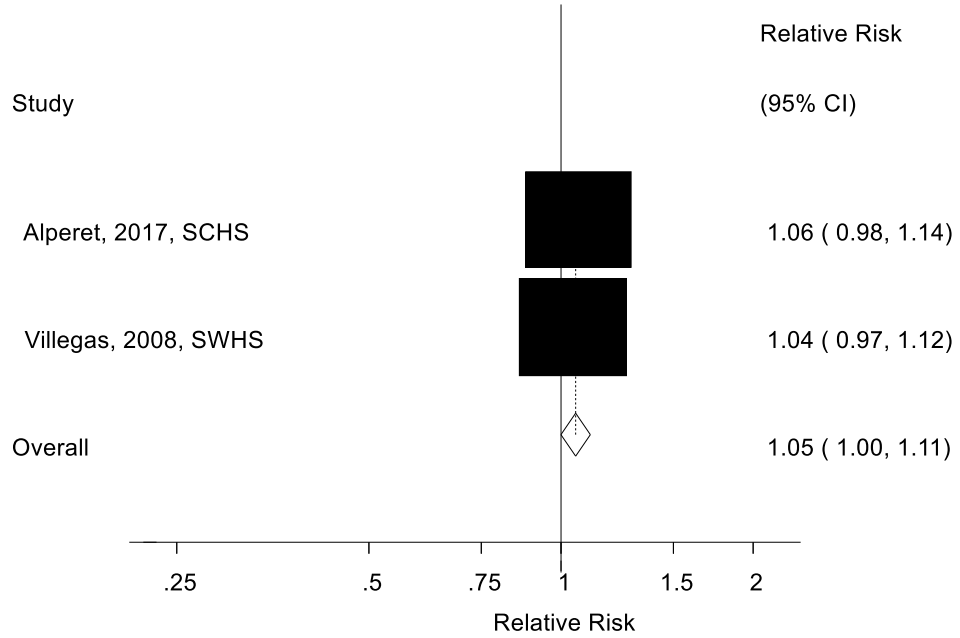
Supplemental Figure 48. Strawberries and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



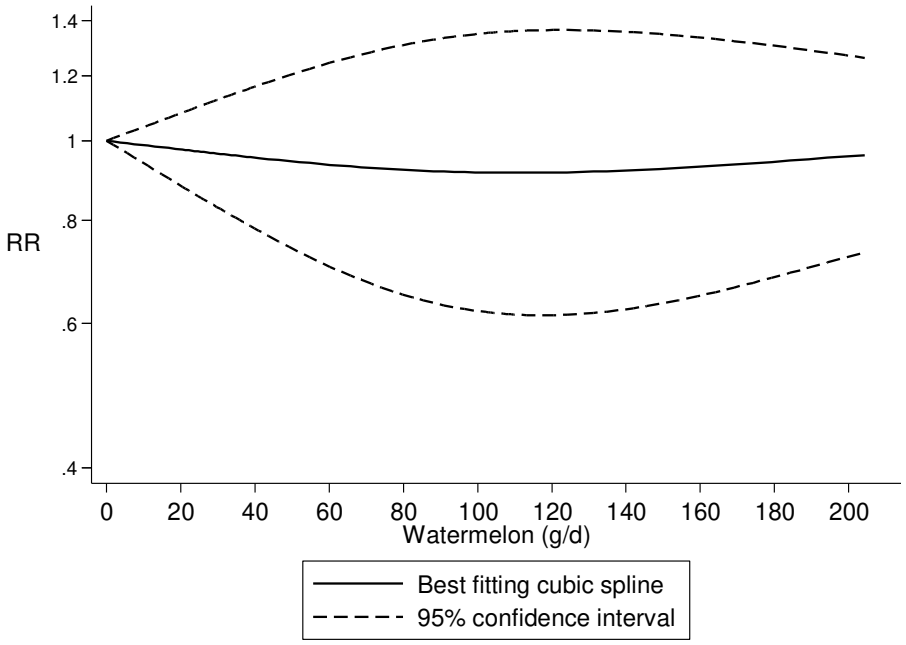
Supplemental Figure 49. Watermelon and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



Supplemental Figure 50. Watermelon and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d

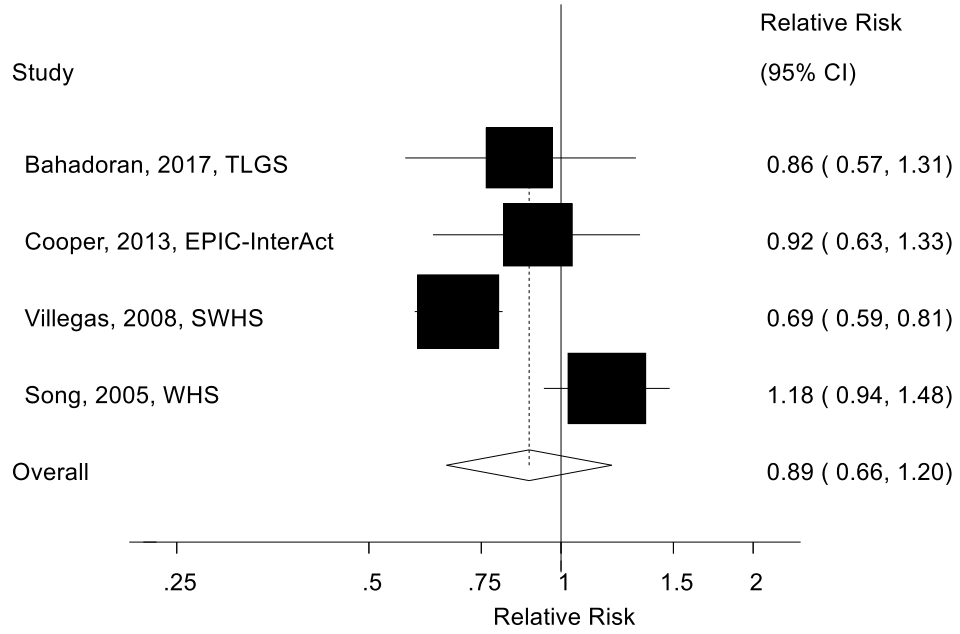


Supplemental Figure 51. Watermelon and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis

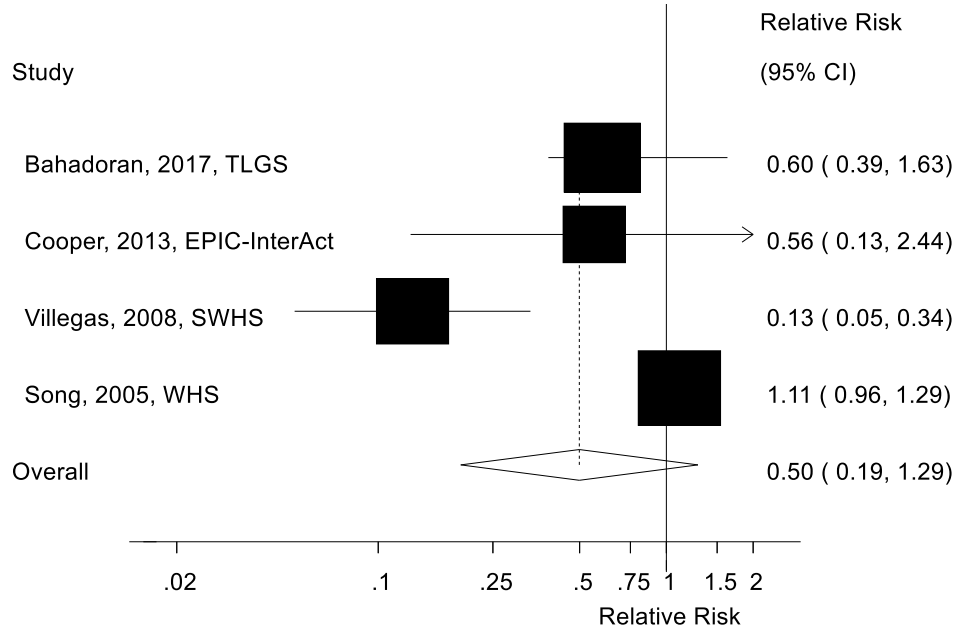


Supplemental Figures of subtypes of vegetables

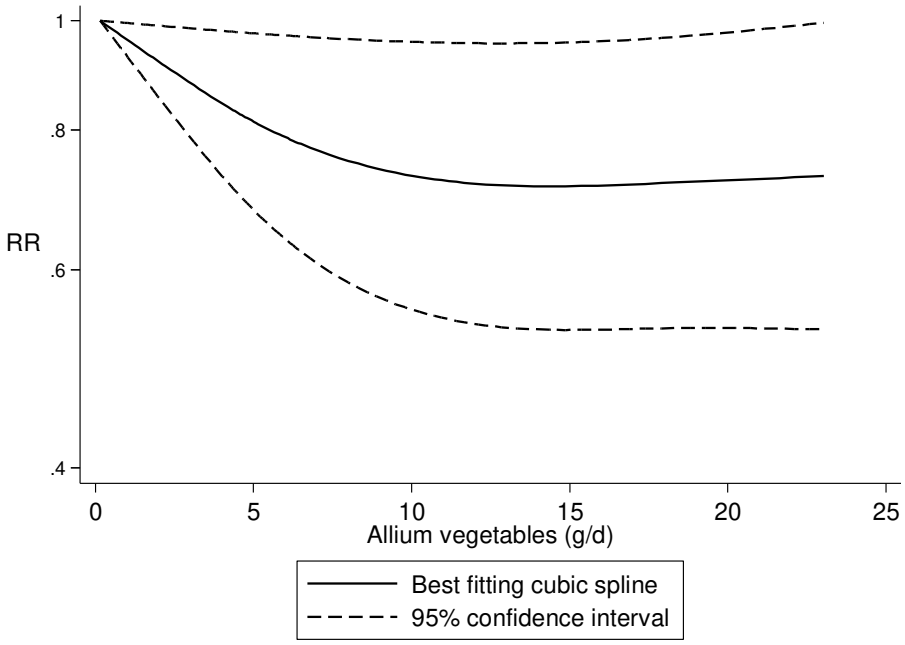
Supplemental Figure 52. Allium vegetables and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



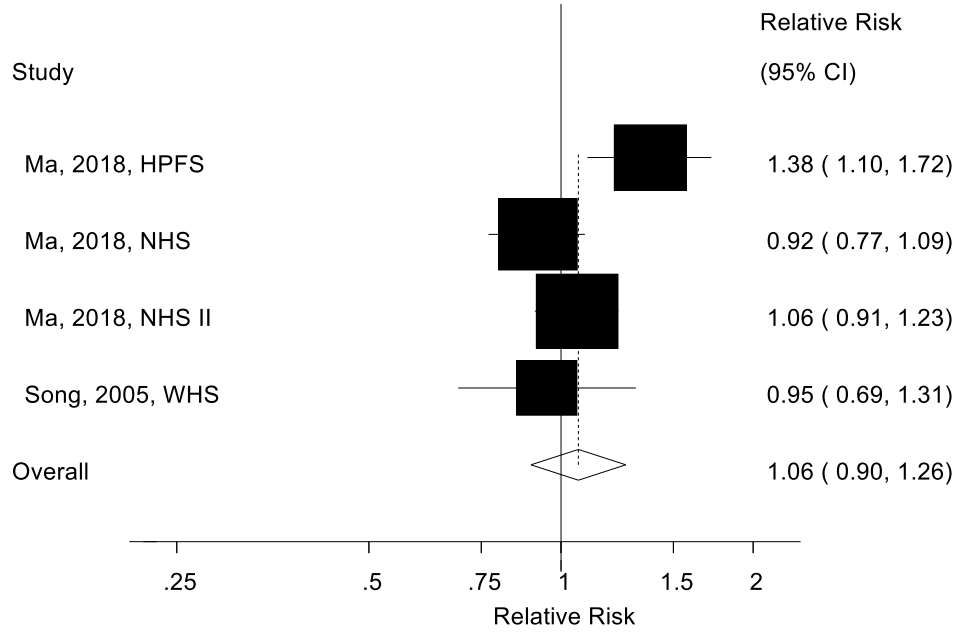
Supplemental Figure 53. Allium vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



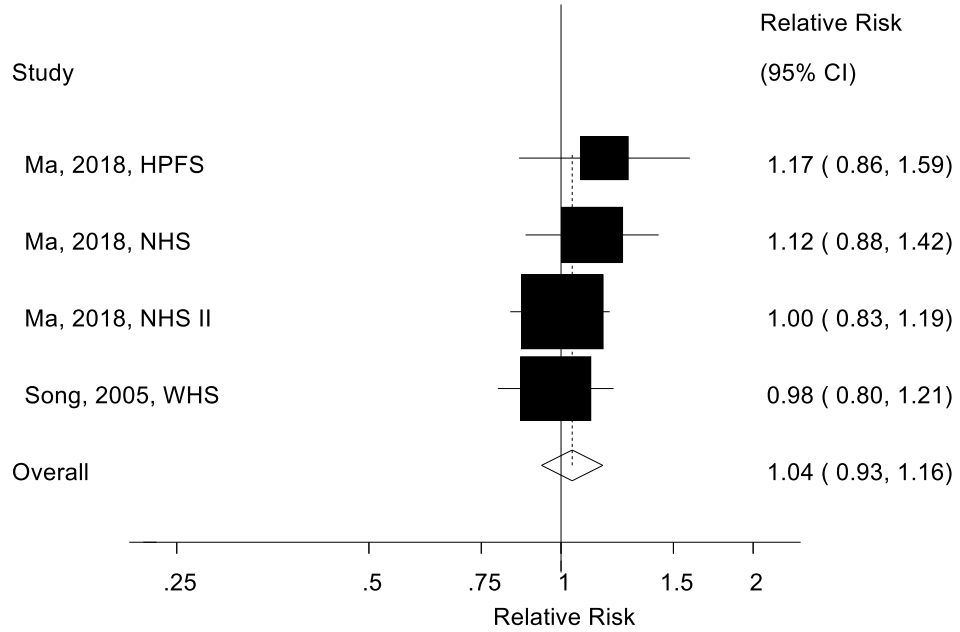
Supplemental Figure 54. Allium vegetables and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



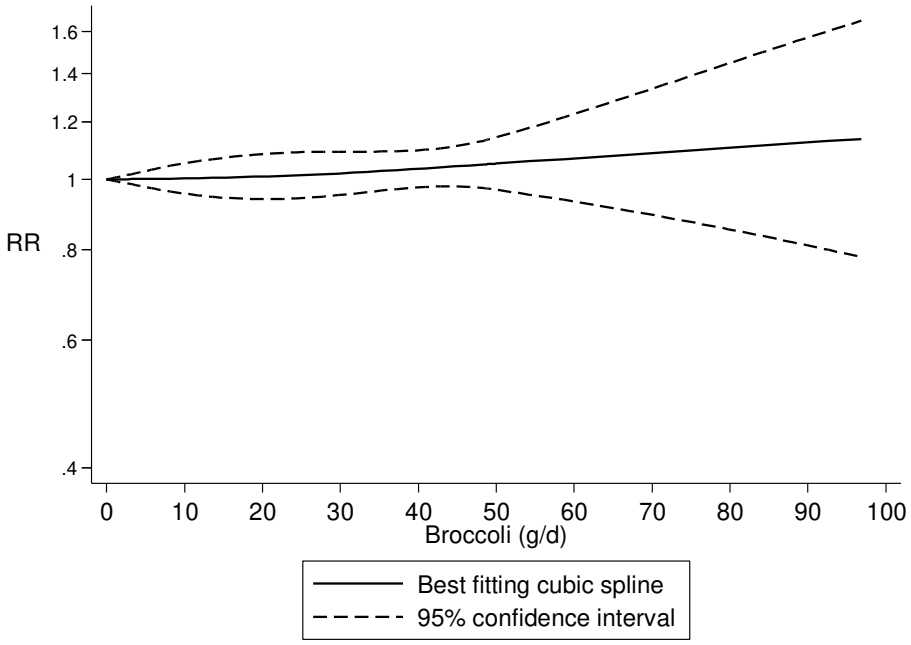
Supplemental Figure 55. Broccoli and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



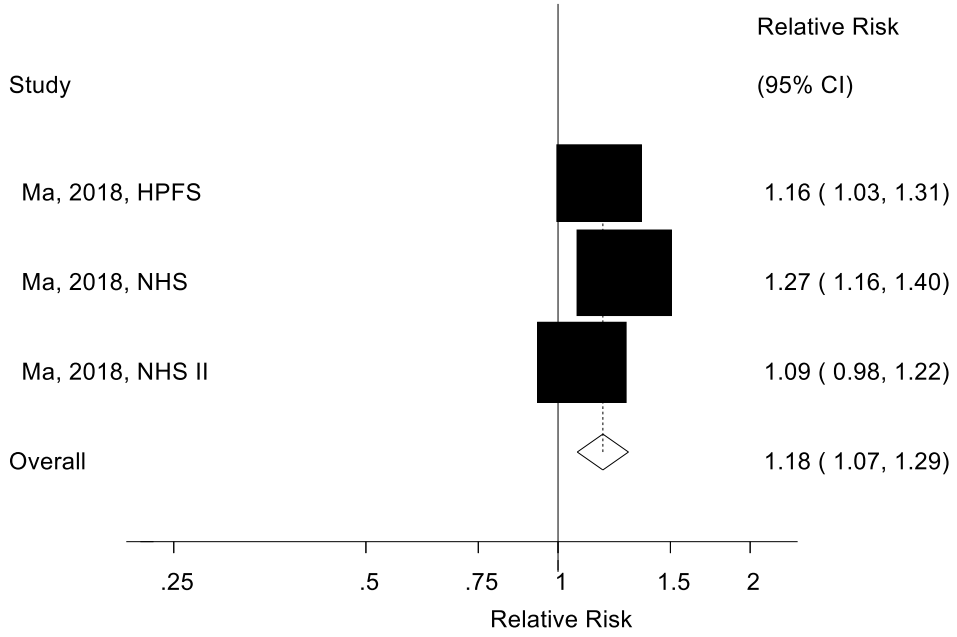
Supplemental Figure 56. Broccoli and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



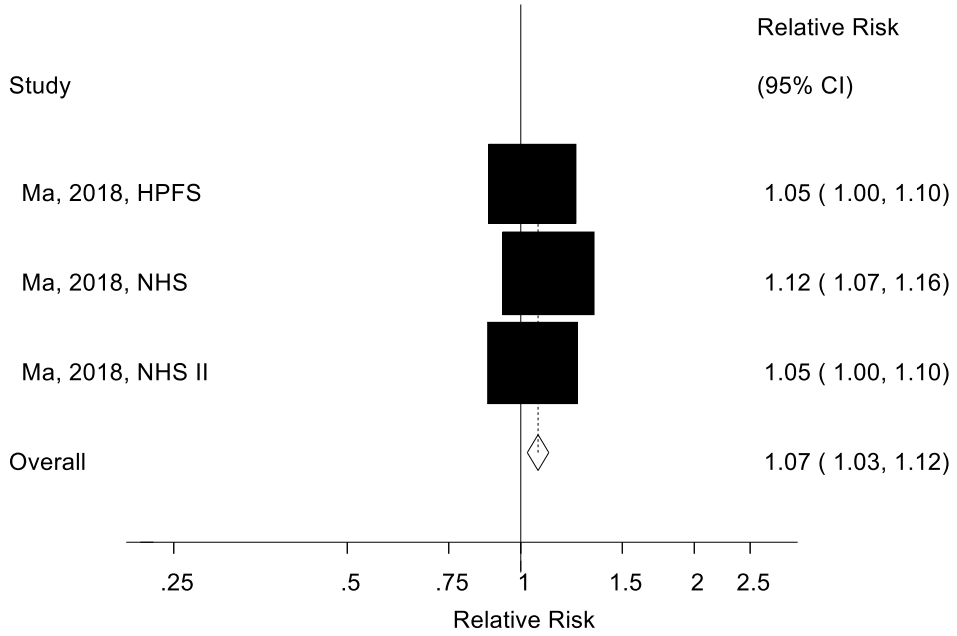
Supplemental Figure 57. Broccoli and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



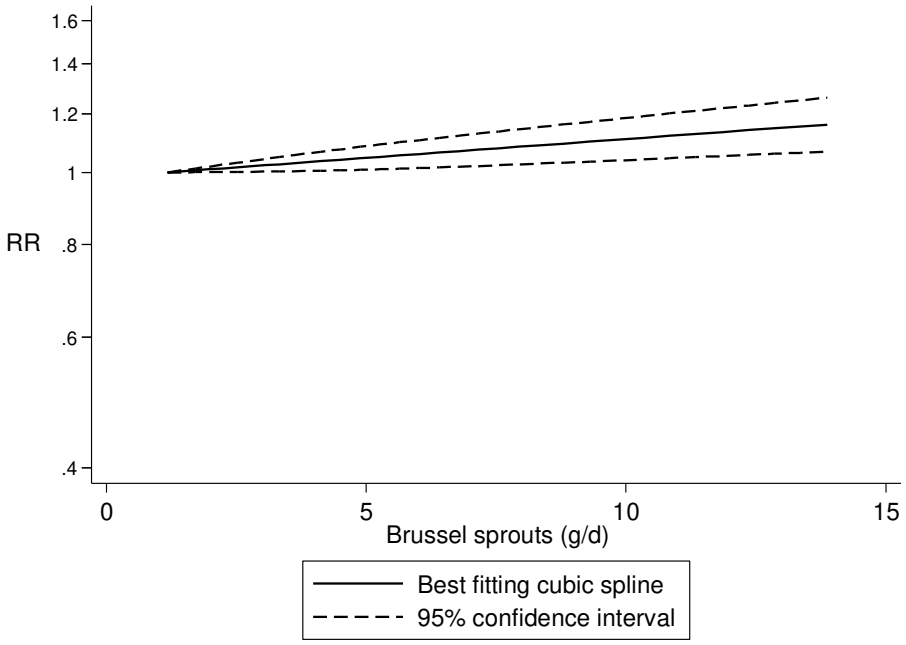
Supplemental Figure 58. Brussels sprouts and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



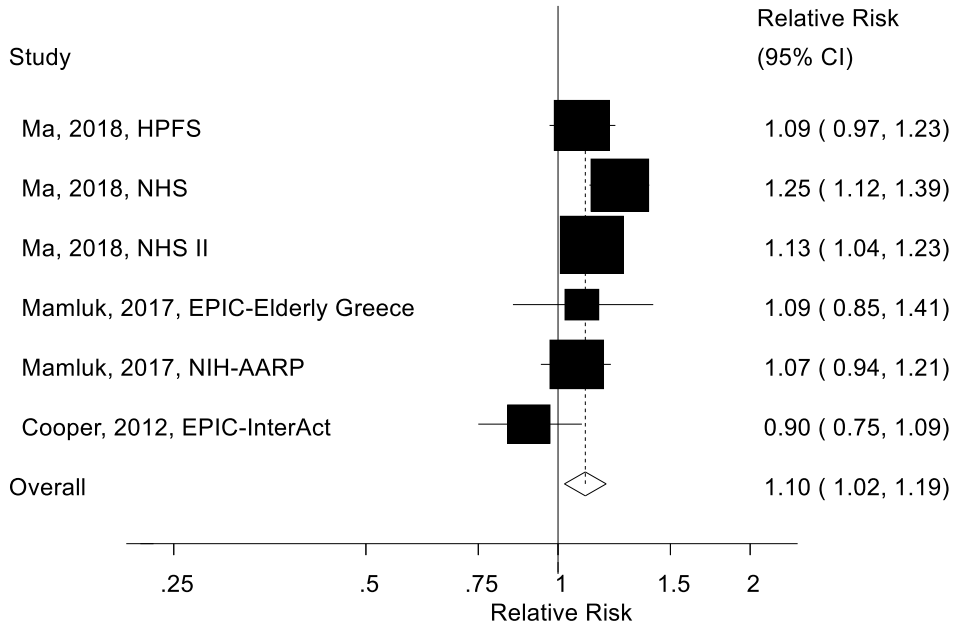
Supplemental Figure 59. Brussels sprouts and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 10 g/d



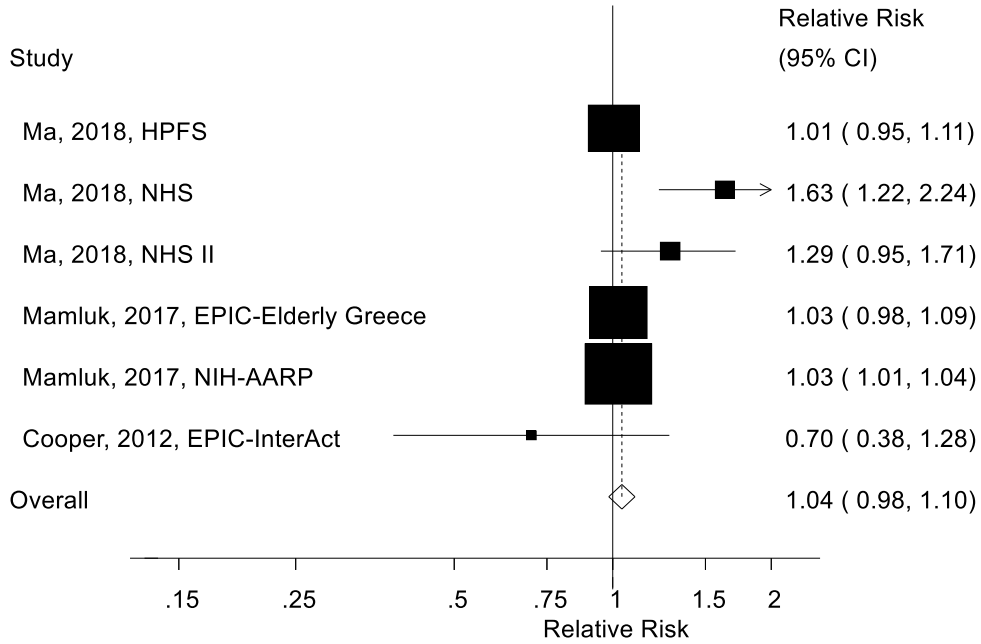
Supplemental Figure 60. Brussels sprouts and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



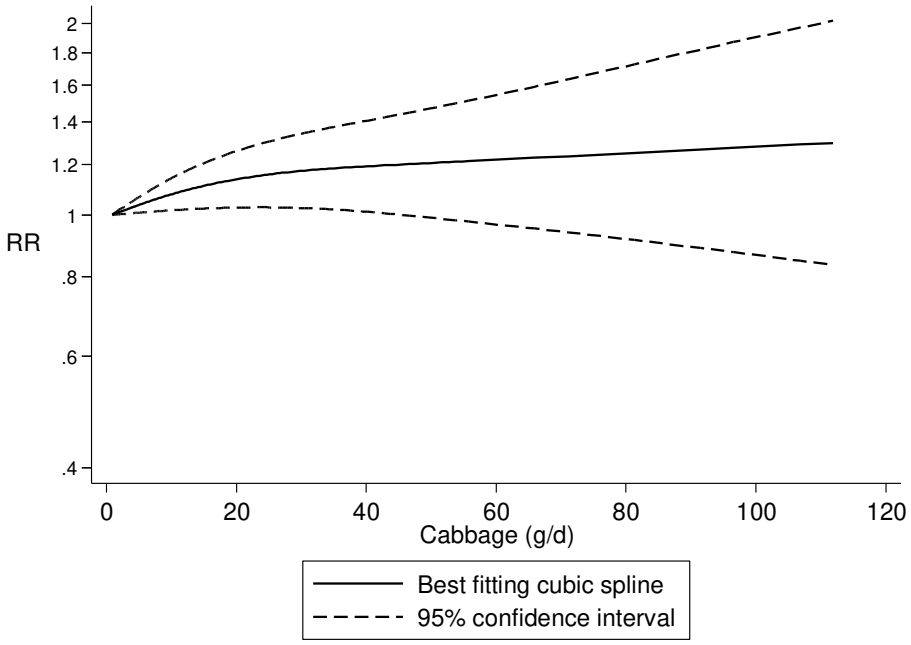
Supplemental Figure 61. Cabbage and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



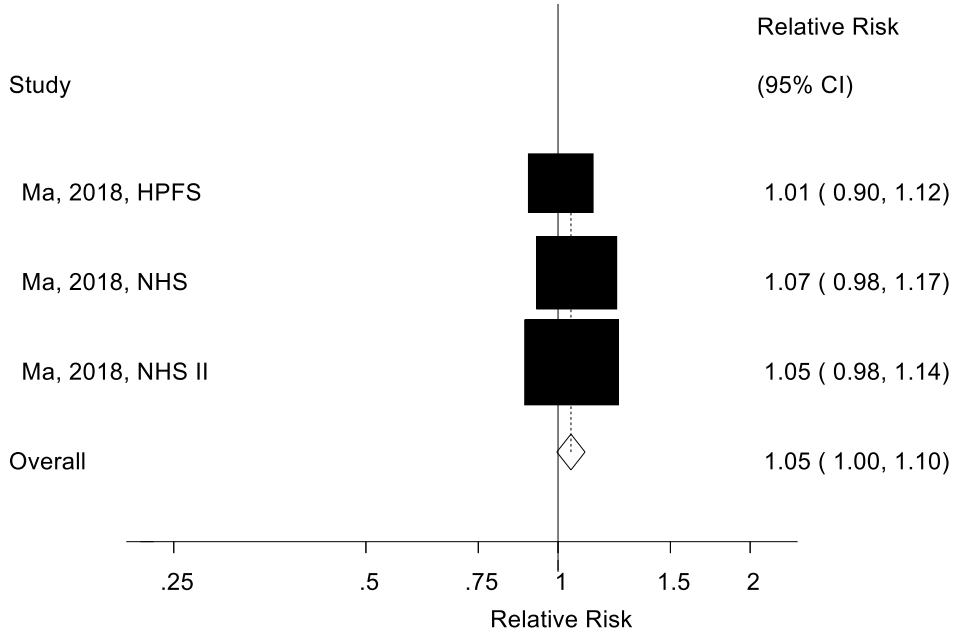
Supplemental Figure 62. Cabbage and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



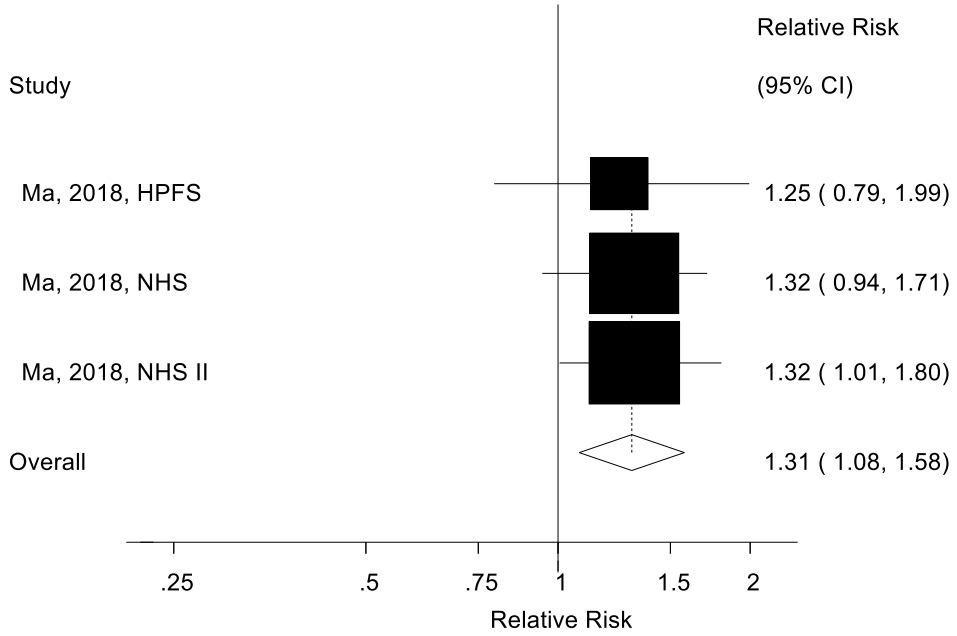
Supplemental Figure 63. Cabbage and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



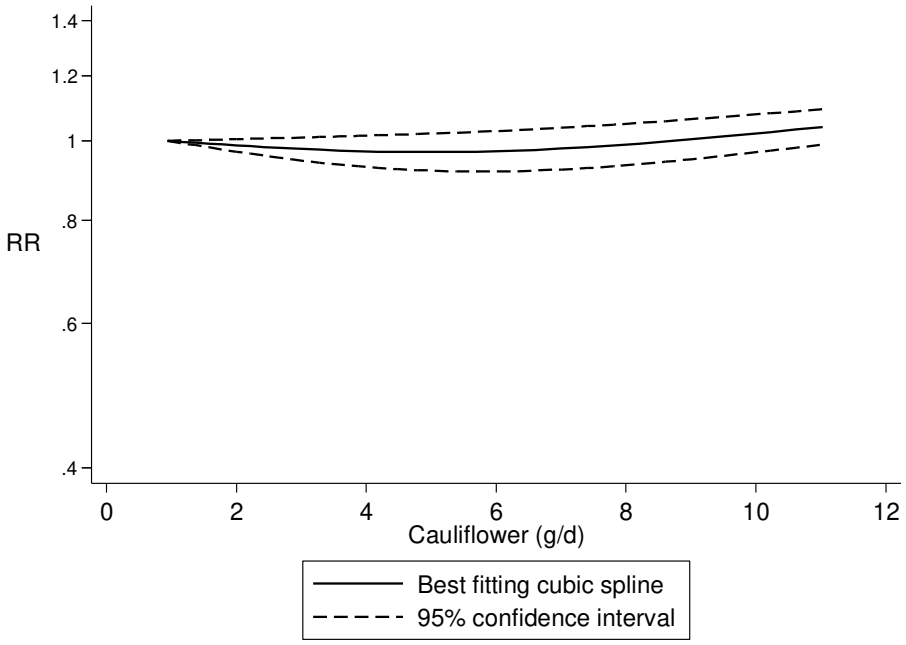
Supplemental Figure 64. Cauliflower and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



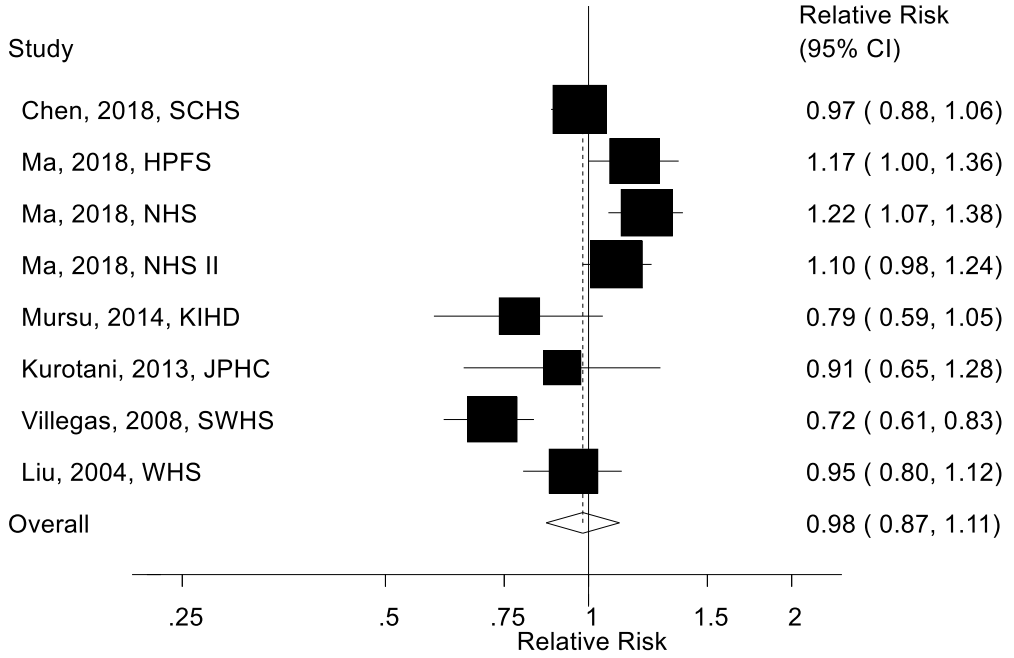
Supplemental Figure 65. Cauliflower and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



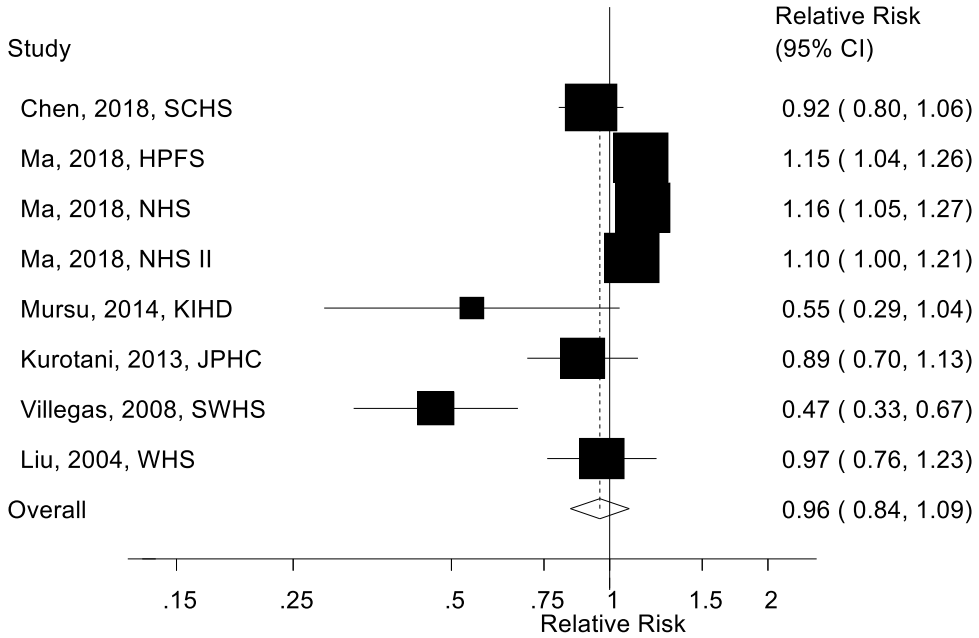
Supplemental Figure 66. Cauliflower and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



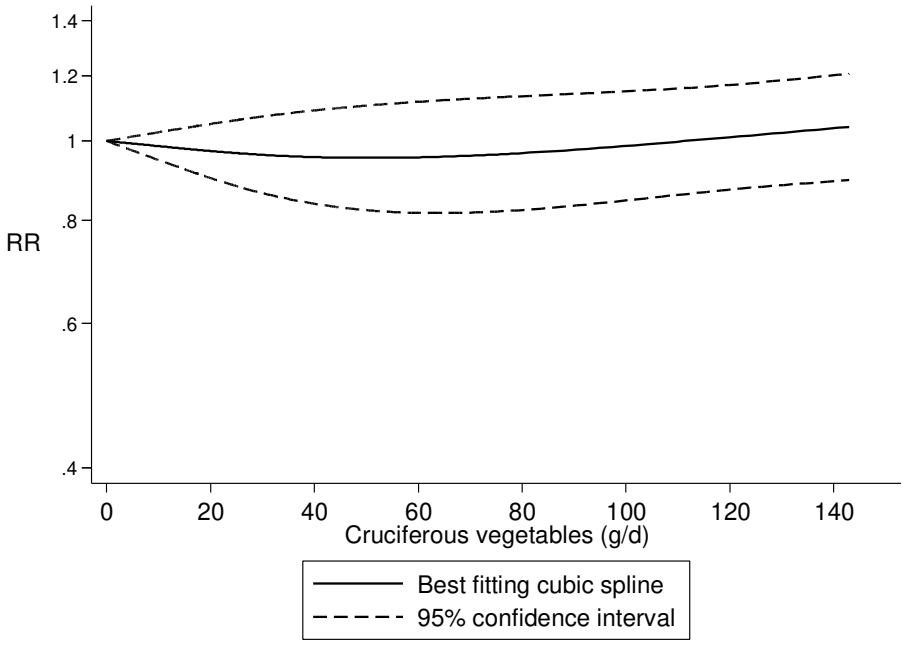
Supplemental Figure 67 . Cruciferous vegetables and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



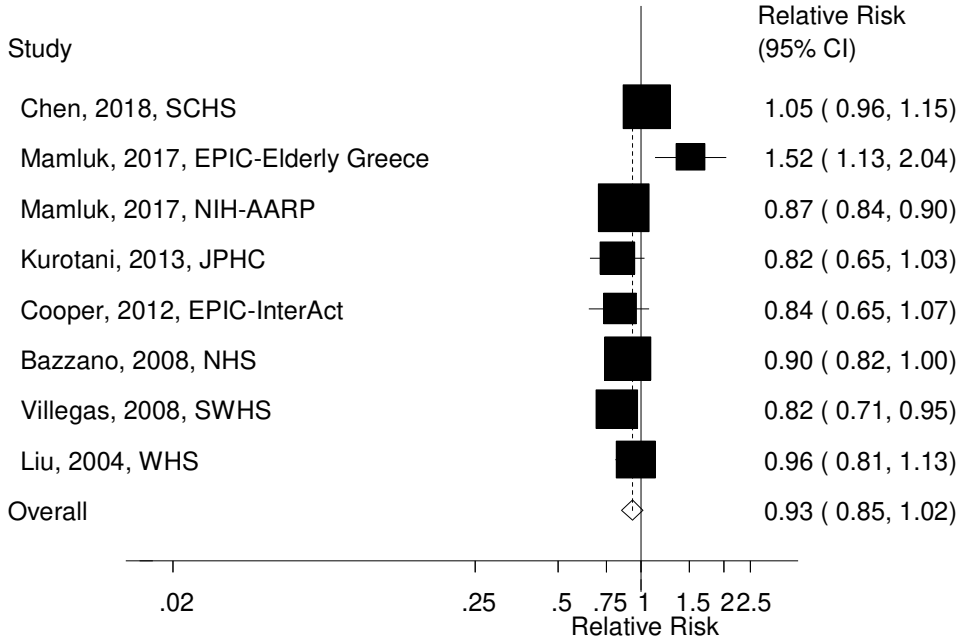
Supplemental Figure 68. Cruciferous vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



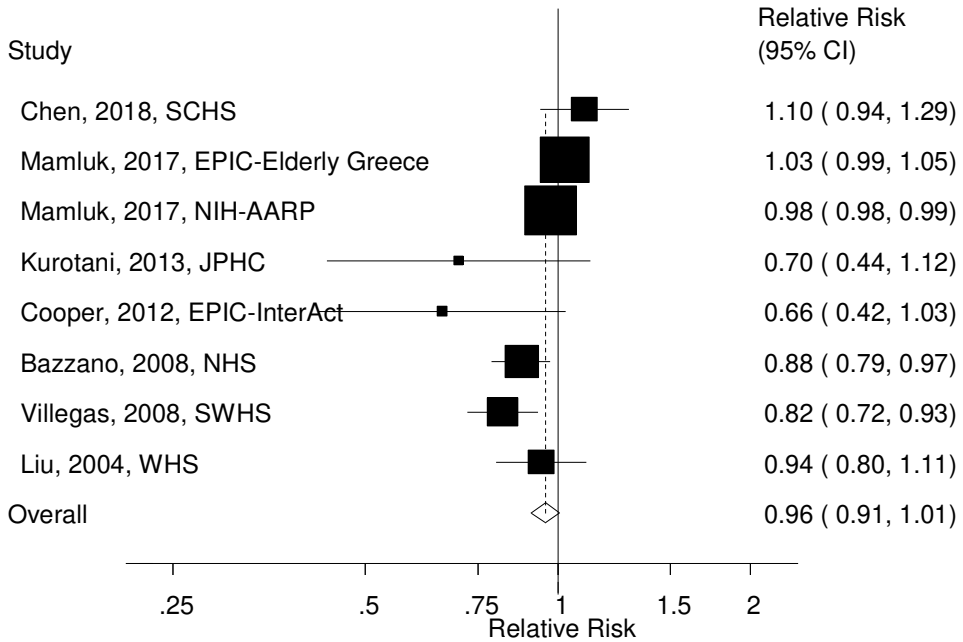
Supplemental Figure 69. Cruciferous vegetables and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



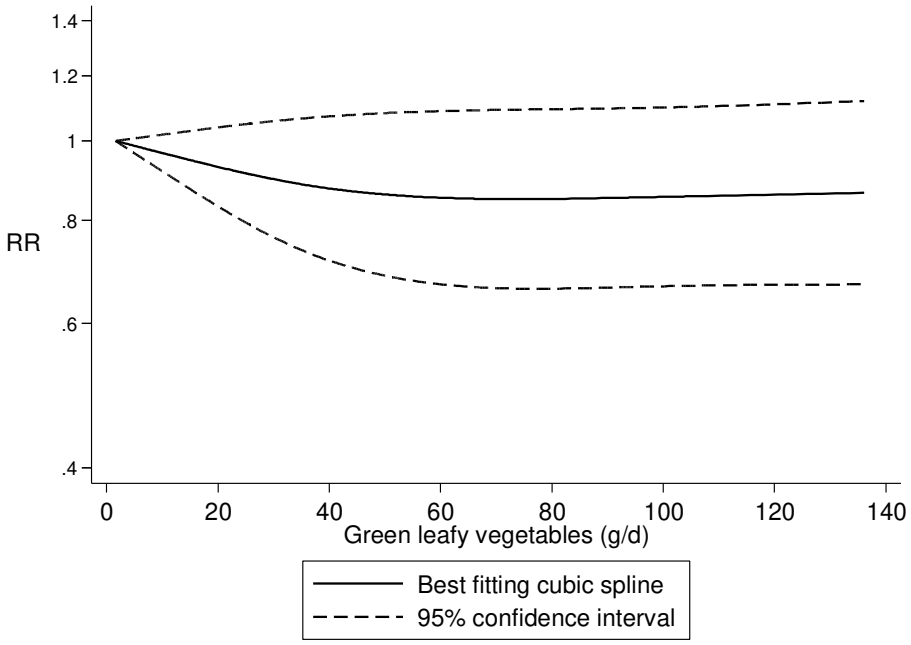
Supplemental Figure 70. Green leafy vegetables and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



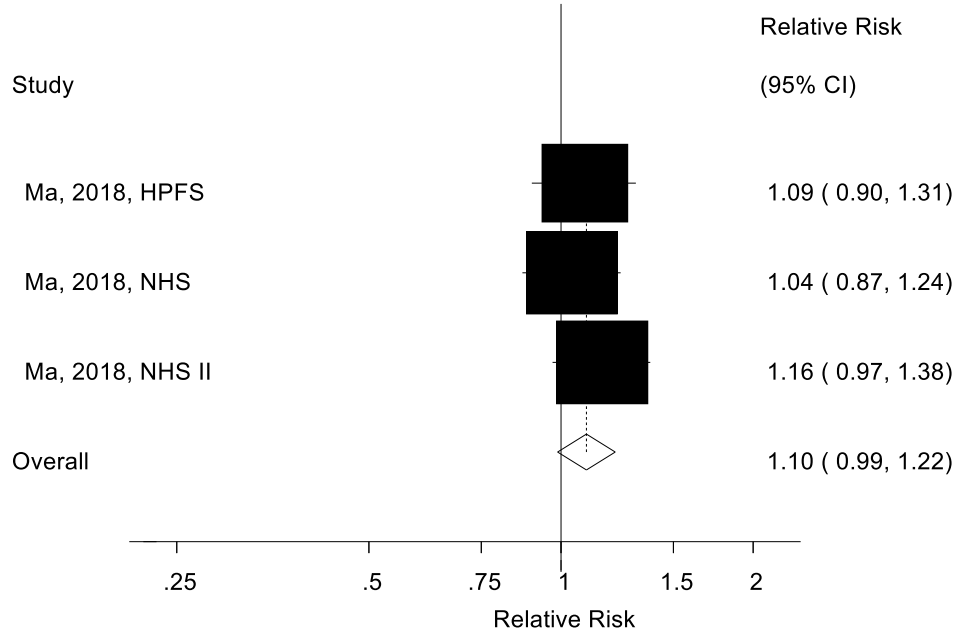
Supplemental Figure 71. Green leafy vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



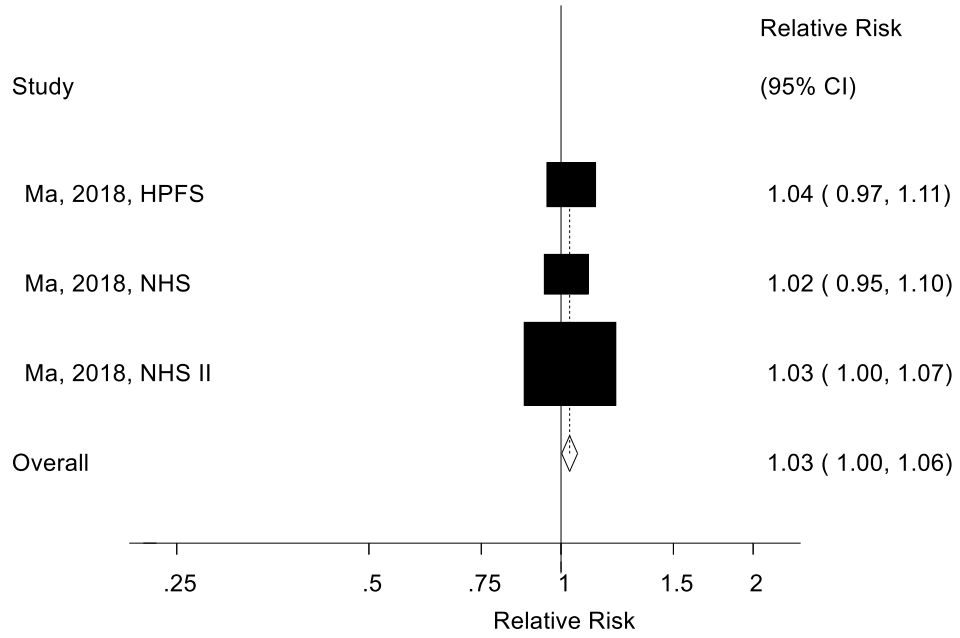
Supplemental Figure 72. Green leafy vegetables and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



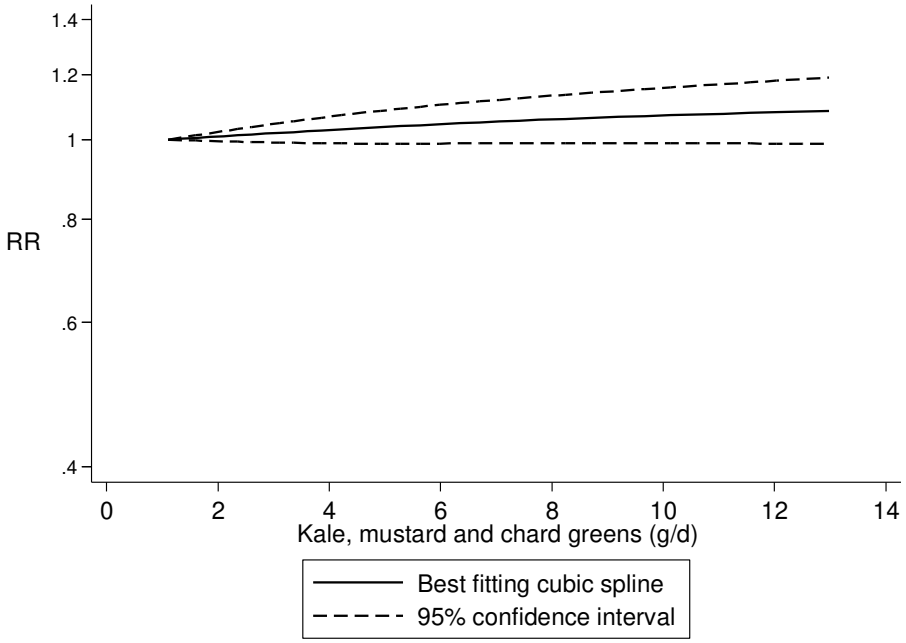
Supplemental Figure 73. Kale, mustard and chard greens and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



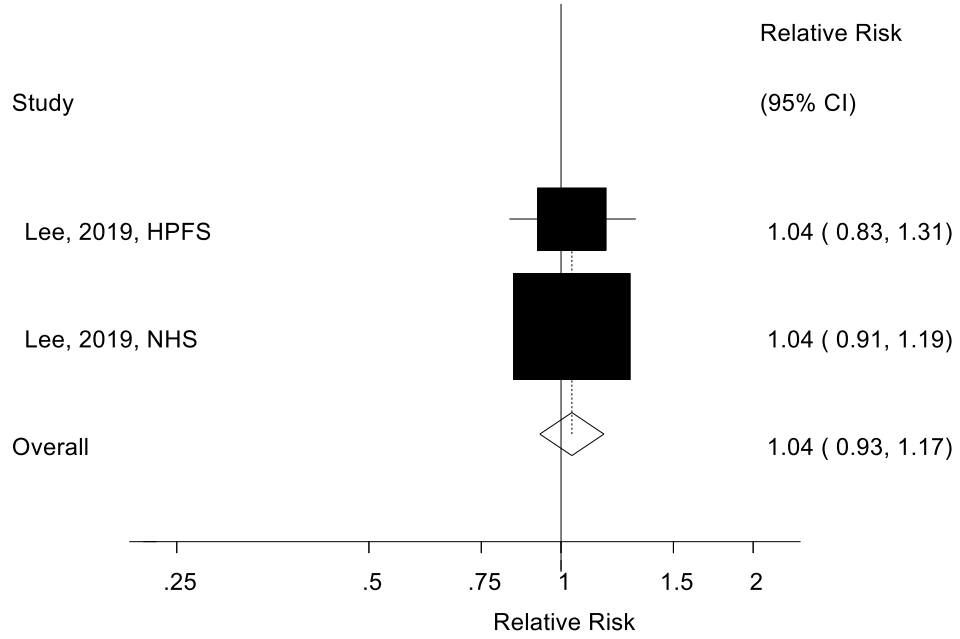
Supplemental Figure 74. Kale, mustard and chard greens and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 10 g/d



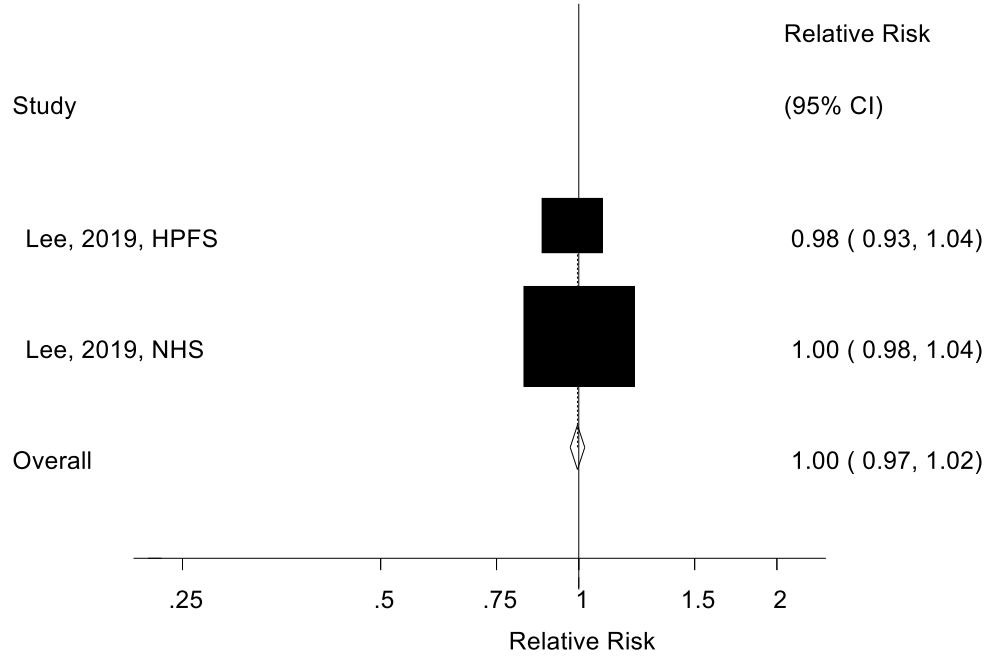
Supplemental Figure 75. Kale, mustard and chard greens and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



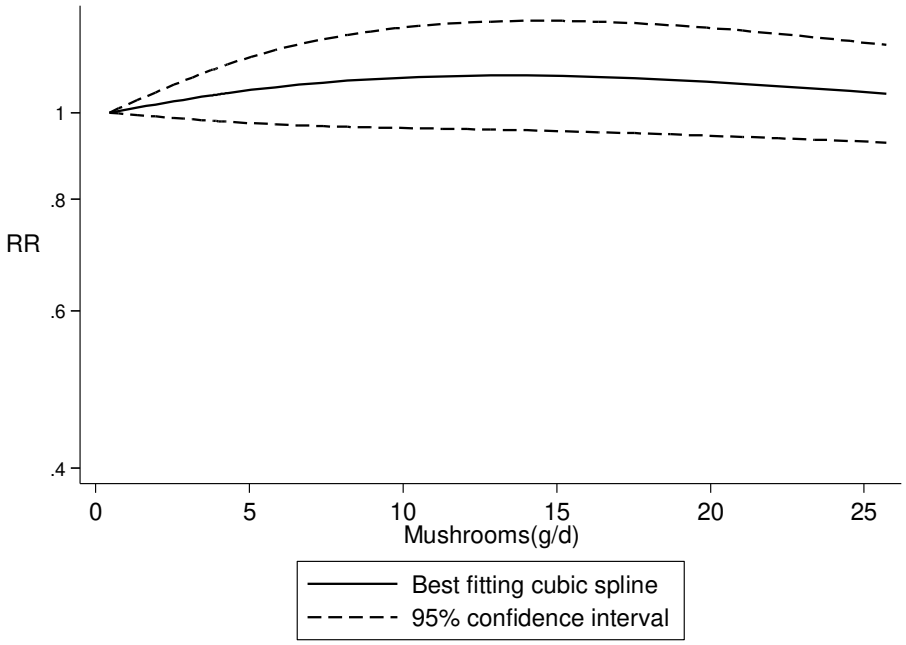
Supplemental Figure 76. Mushrooms and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



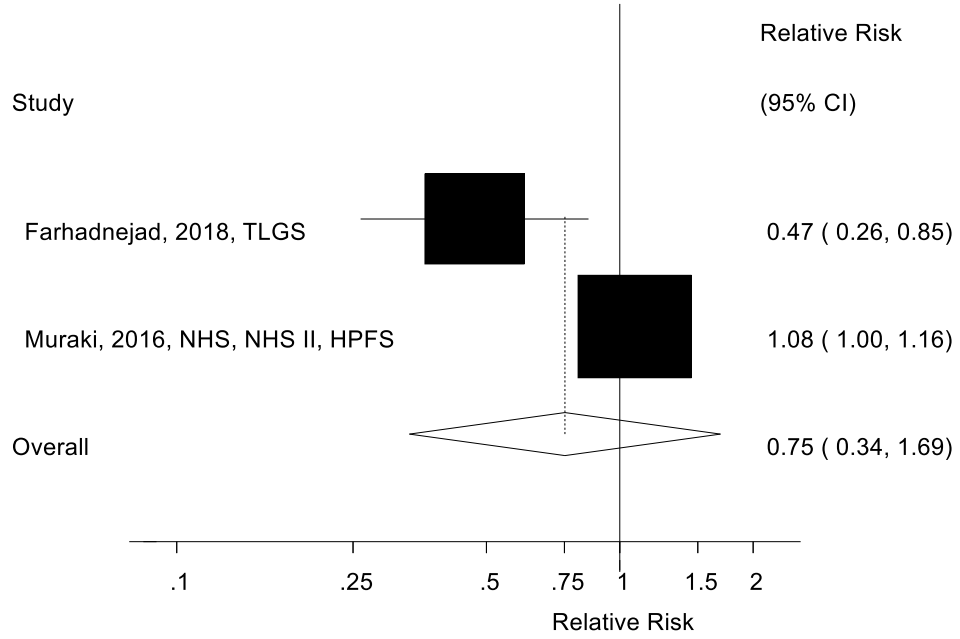
Supplemental Figure 77. Mushrooms and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 10 g/d



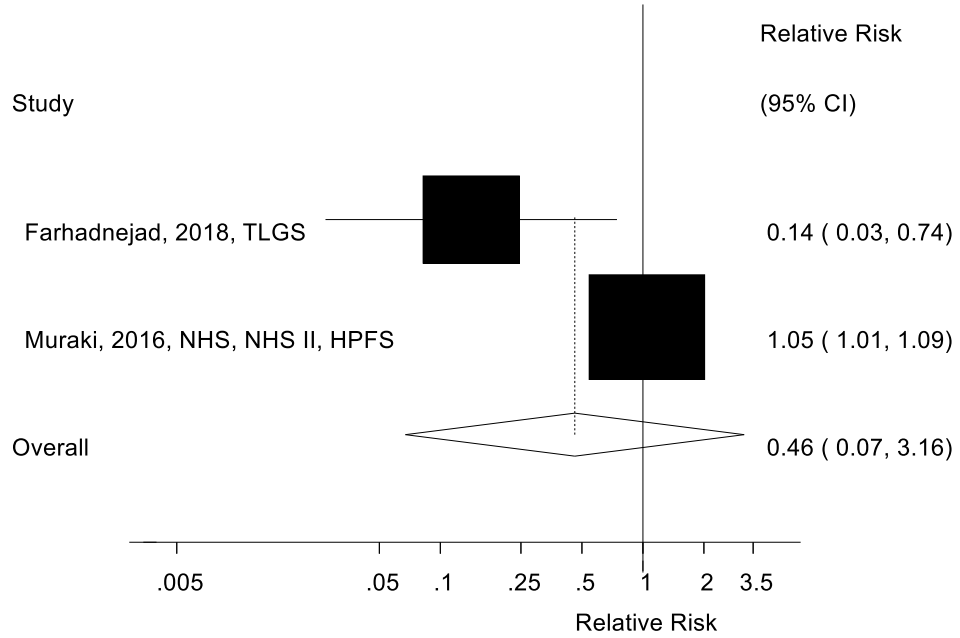
Supplemental Figure 78. Mushrooms and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



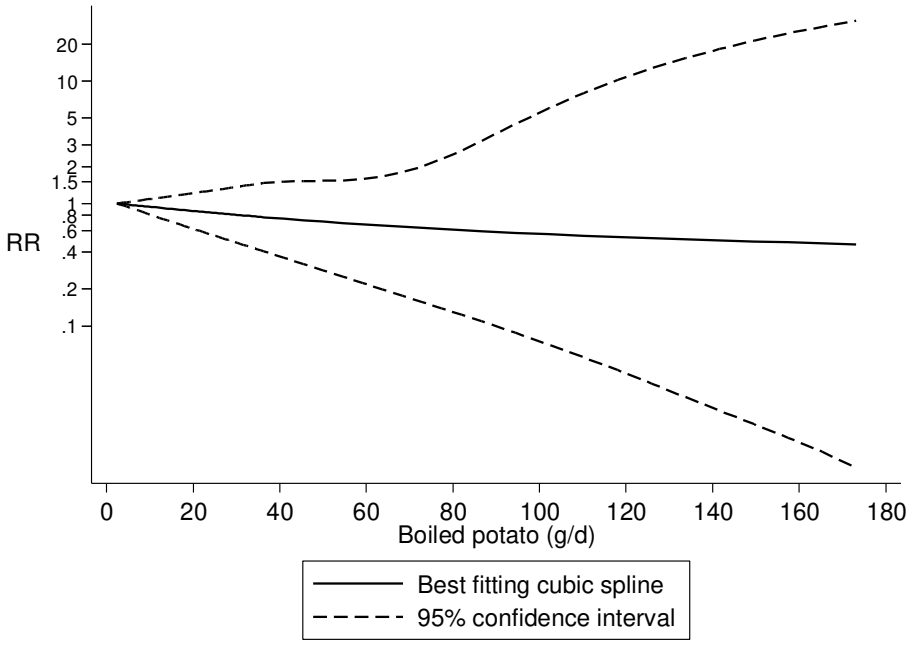
Supplemental Figure 79. Potatoes, boiled and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



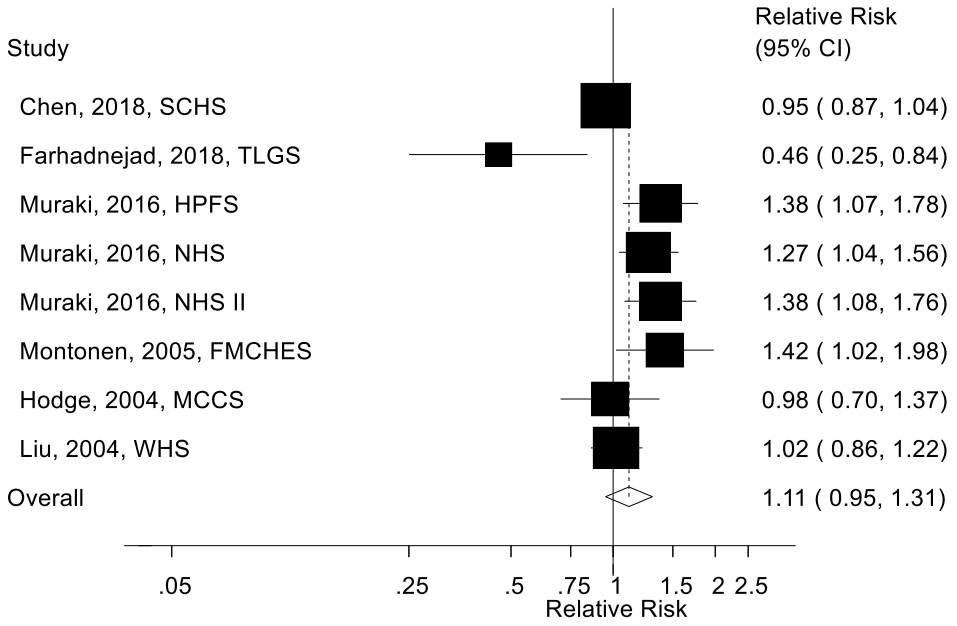
Supplemental Figure 80. Potatoes, boiled and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



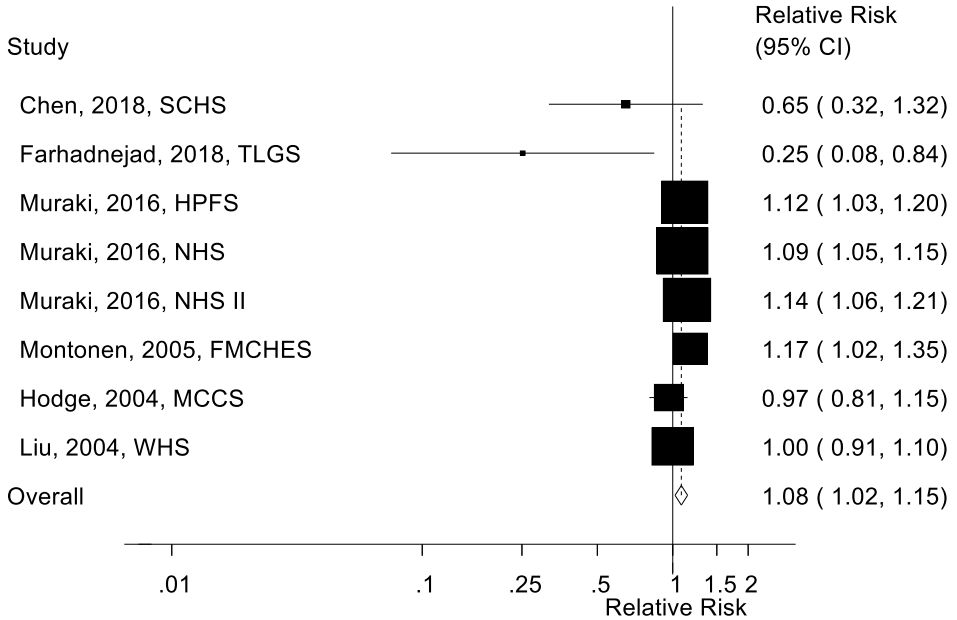
Supplemental Figure 81. Potatoes, boiled and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



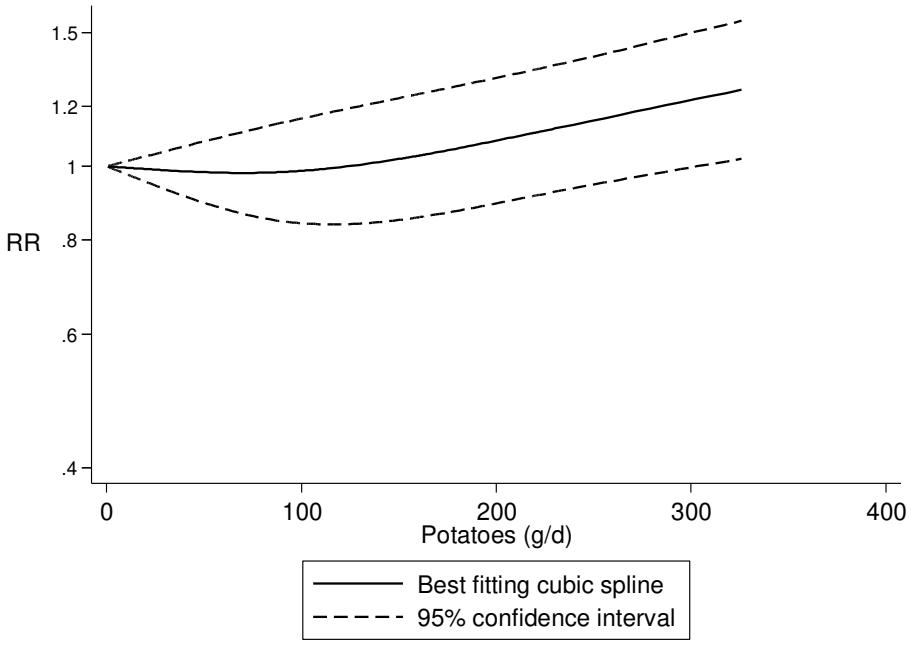
Supplemental Figure 82. Potatoes, total and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



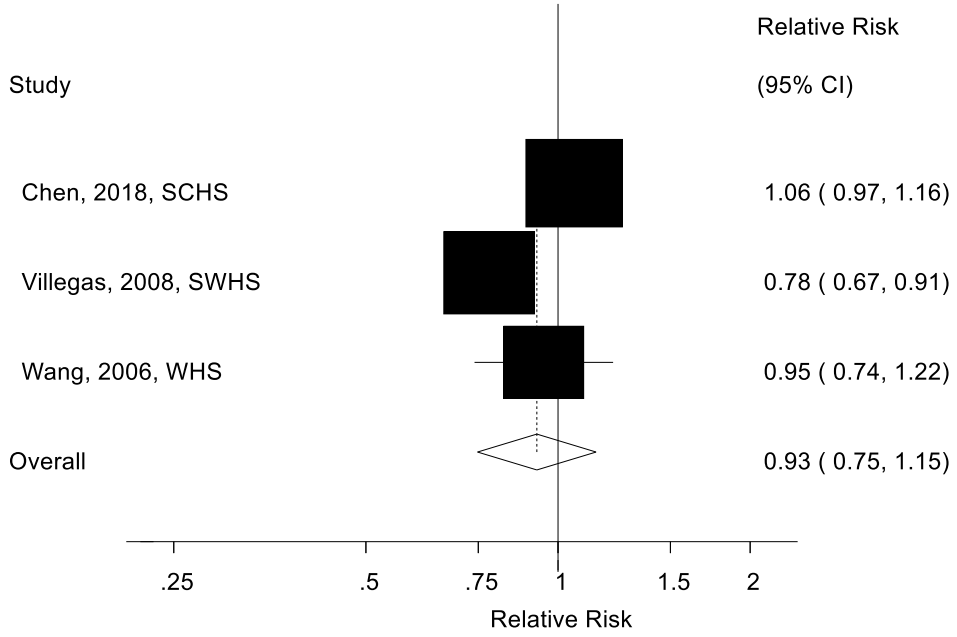
Supplemental Figure 83. Potatoes, total and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



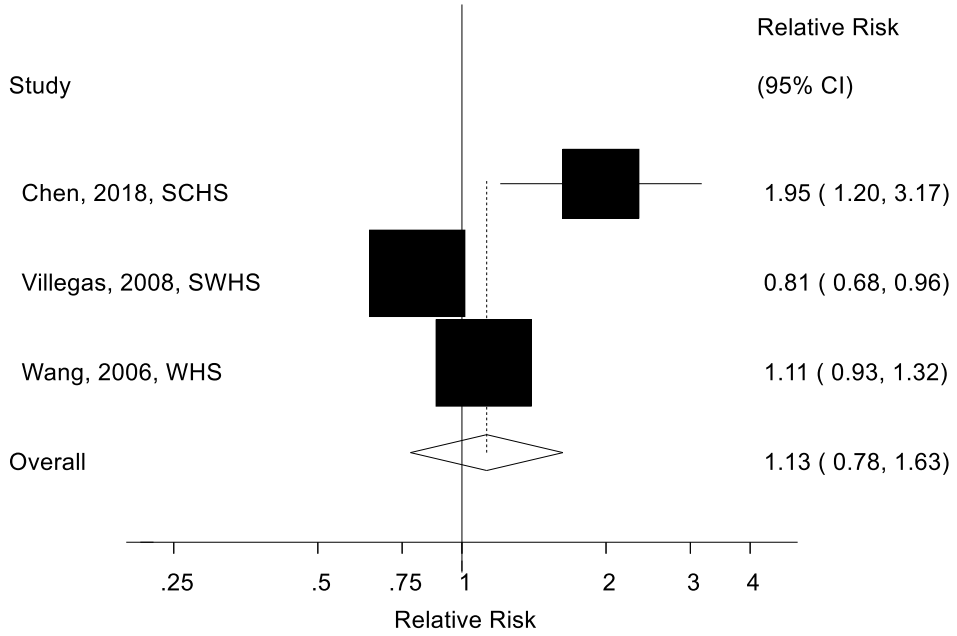
Supplemental Figure 84. Potatoes, total and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



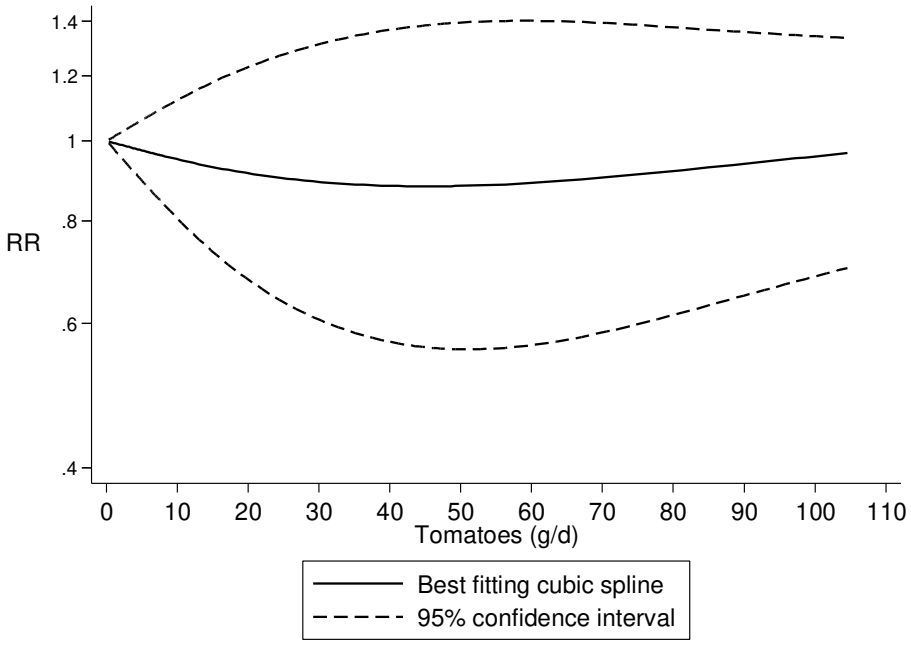
Supplemental Figure 85. Tomatoes and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



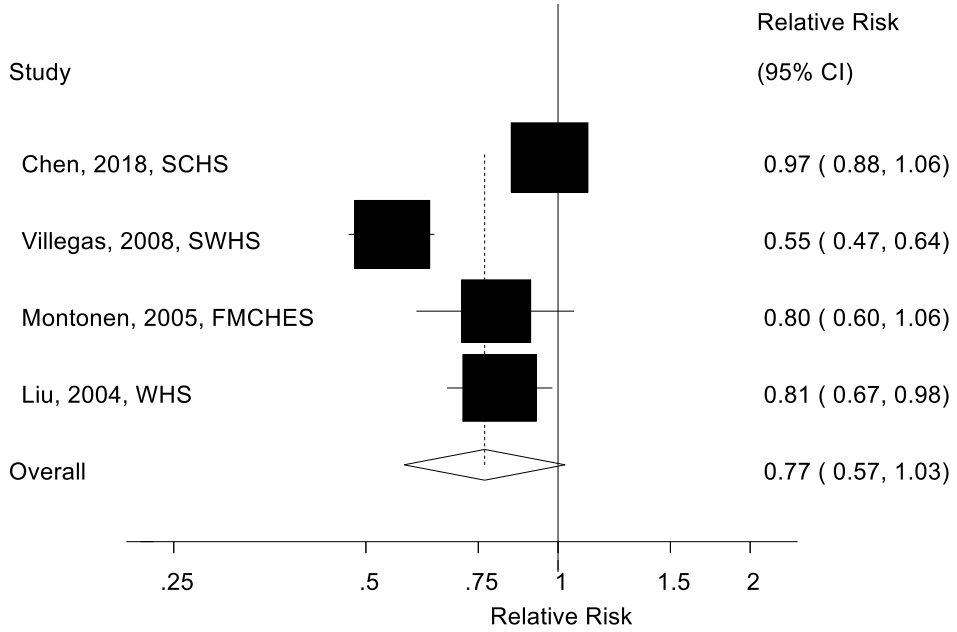
Supplemental Figure 86. Tomatoes and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d



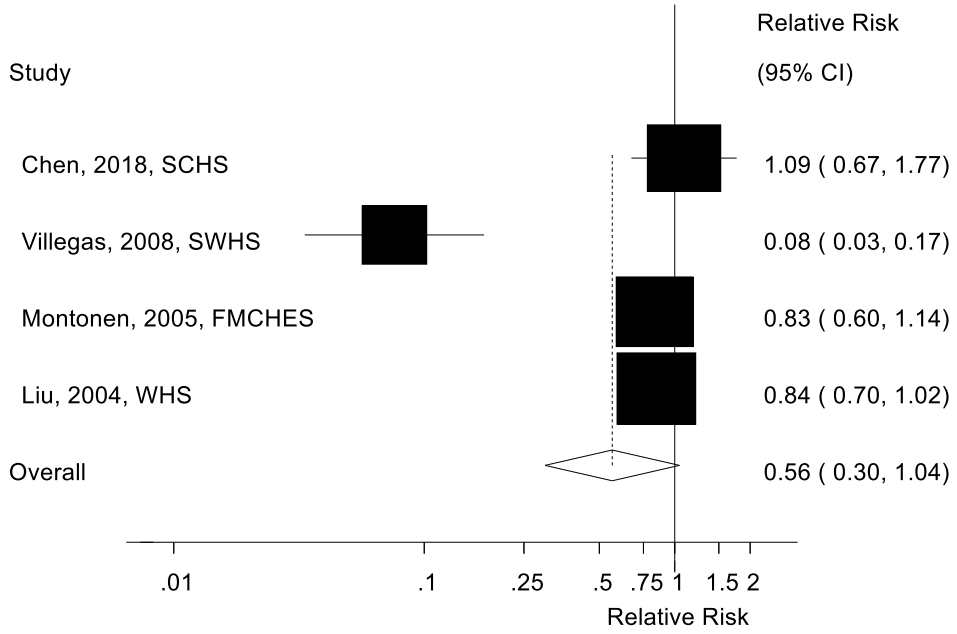
Supplemental Figure 87. Tomatoes and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



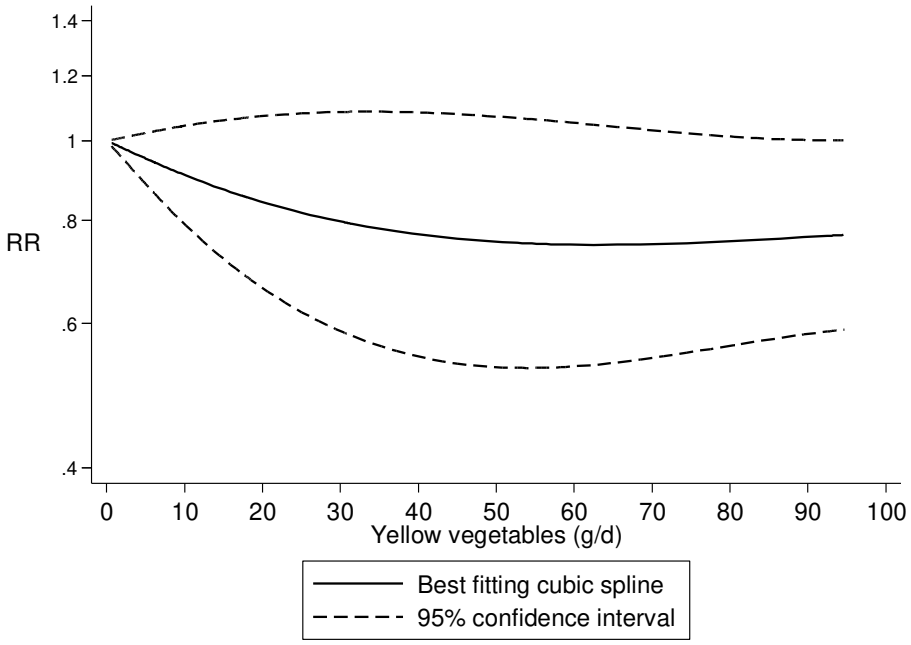
Supplemental Figure 88. Yellow vegetables and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



Supplemental Figure 89. Yellow vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response analysis per 100 g/d

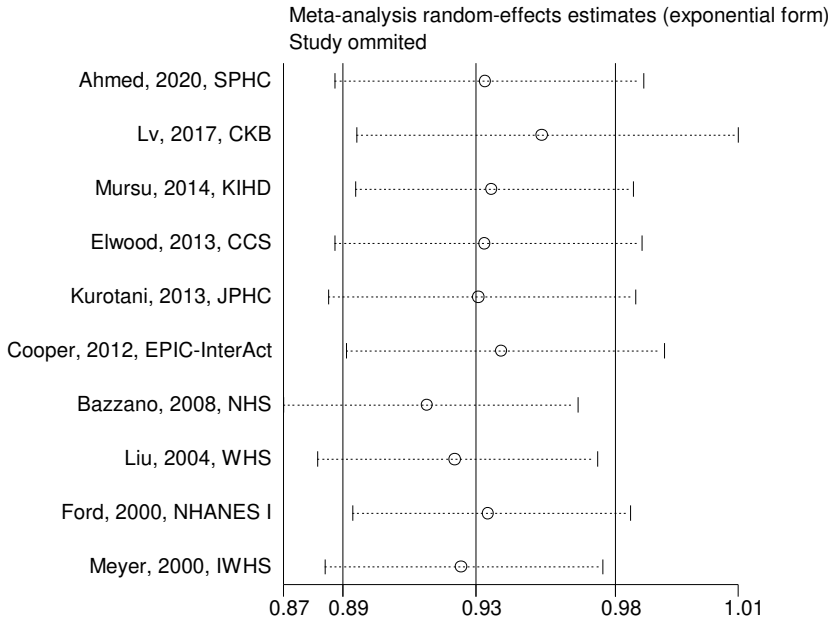


Supplemental Figure 90. Yellow vegetables and type 2 diabetes, nonlinear dose-response analysis



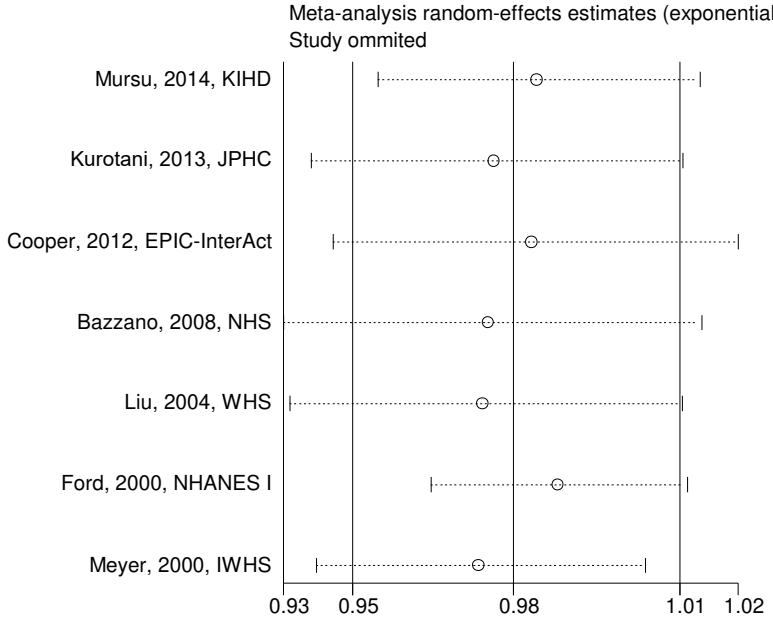
Influence analyses

Supplemental Figure 91. Influence analysis of fruit and vegetables and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



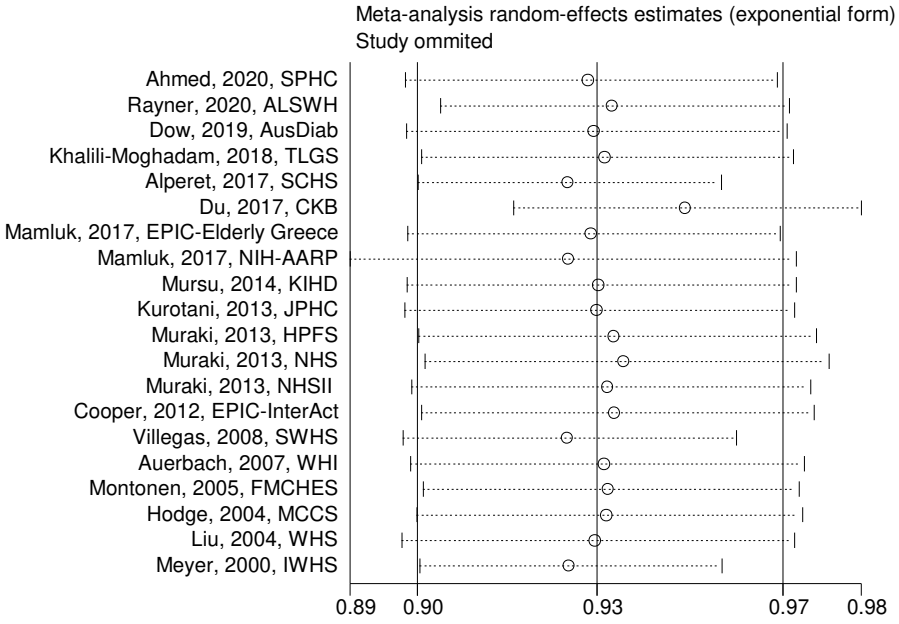
Study omitted	e^coef.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Ahmed, 2020, SPHC	0.93547297	0.88919145	0.98416334
Lv, 2017, CKB	0.95280933	0.89588749	1.0133477
Mursu, 2014, KIHD	0.93734324	0.89556736	0.9810679
Elwood, 2013, CCS	0.93528491	0.88917738	0.9837833
Kurotani, 2013, JPHC	0.9332673	0.88722008	0.98170435
Cooper, 2012, EPIC-InterAct	0.94038975	0.89269066	0.99063748
Bazzano, 2008, NHS	0.91757935	0.87332505	0.96407616
Liu, 2004, WHS	0.92597556	0.88390166	0.97005224
Ford, 2000, NHANES I	0.93639976	0.89467269	0.98007292
Meyer, 2000, IWHS	0.92791849	0.88620329	0.97159731
Combined	0.93264382	0.89156727	0.97561285

Supplemental Figure 92. Influence analysis of fruit and vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response



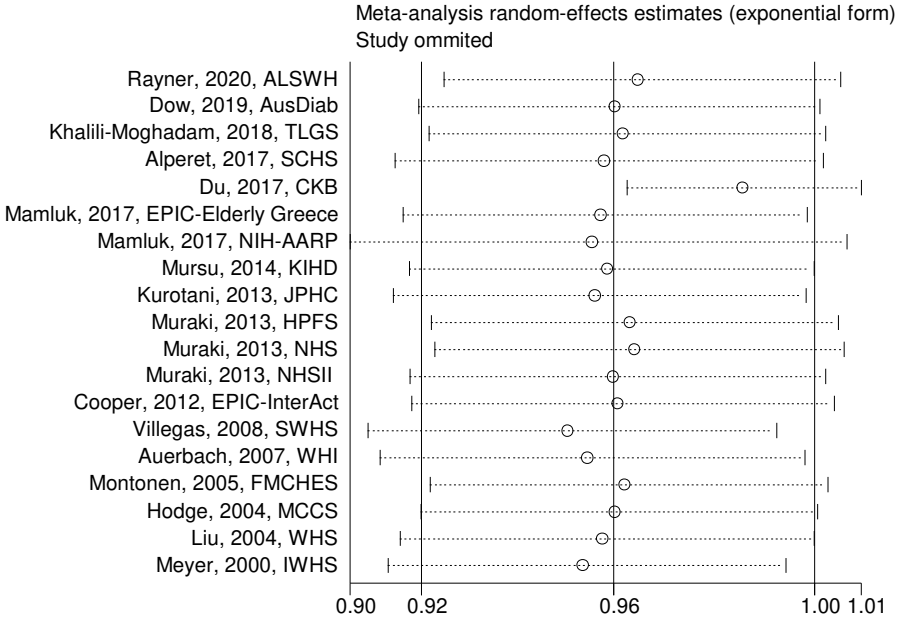
Study omitted	e^coef.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Mursu, 2014, KIHD	0.98320258	0.95193875	1.0154932
Kurotani, 2013, JPHC	0.97476596	0.93873465	1.0121802
Cooper, 2012, EPIC-InterAct	0.98224336	0.94305086	1.0230646
Bazzano, 2008, NHS	0.97366518	0.93324012	1.0158414
Liu, 2004, WHS	0.97250021	0.93453473	1.0120081
Ford, 2000, NHANES I	0.98739189	0.96240878	1.0130235
Meyer, 2000, IWHS	0.97170234	0.93973494	1.0047572
Combined	0.97869077	0.94691062	1.0115375

Supplemental Figure 93. Influence analysis of fruits and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



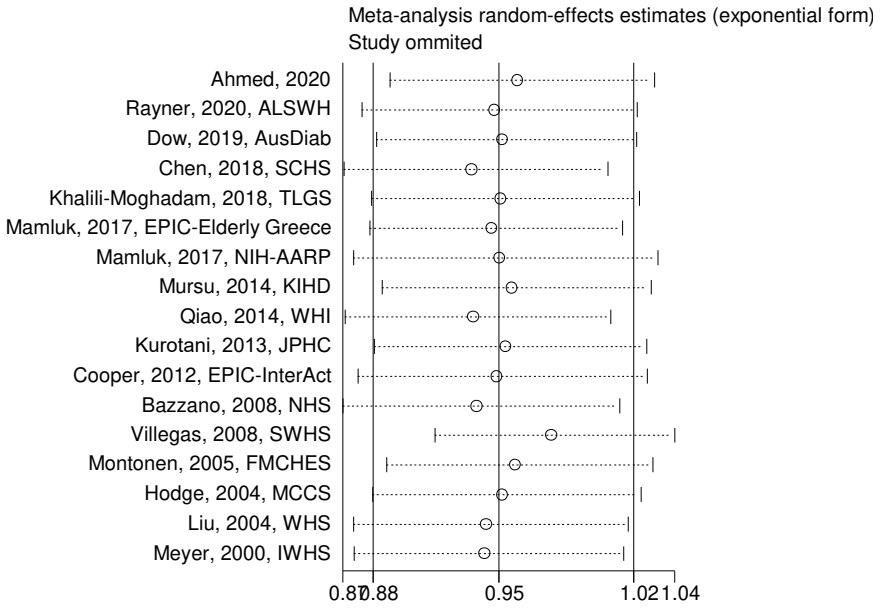
Study omitted	e^coef.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Ahmed, 2020, SPHC	0.93247199	0.90179646	0.96419102
Rayner, 2020, ALSWH	0.93652213	0.90771925	0.96623892
Dow, 2019, AusDiab	0.93341899	0.90204149	0.96588802
Khalili-Moghadam, 2018, TLGS	0.93519598	0.90447289	0.96696264
Alperet, 2017, SCHS	0.92904216	0.9039278	0.95485425
Du, 2017, CKB	0.94871879	0.92000133	0.97833264
Mamluk, 2017, EPIC-Elderly Greece	0.93295616	0.90221488	0.96474493
Mamluk, 2017, NIH-AARP	0.92918587	0.89250141	0.9673782
Mursu, 2014, KIHD	0.93418825	0.90211201	0.96740496
Kurotani, 2013, JPHC	0.93386483	0.90173644	0.96713799
Muraki, 2013, HPFS	0.93681407	0.90406692	0.97074729
Muraki, 2013, NHS	0.93841732	0.90511608	0.97294372
Muraki, 2013, NHSII	0.93573397	0.90286249	0.9698022
Cooper, 2012, EPIC-InterAct	0.93684429	0.90447021	0.97037715
Villegas, 2008, SWHS	0.9289788	0.90143943	0.95735955
Auerbach, 2007, WHI	0.93513381	0.90271389	0.96871799
Montonen, 2005, FMCHES	0.93581933	0.90482312	0.96787727
Hodge, 2004, MCCS	0.93554235	0.90377825	0.96842283
Liu, 2004, WHS	0.9335776	0.90119624	0.96712238
Meyer, 2000, IWHS	0.92928594	0.90426886	0.9549951
Combined	0.93400961	0.90386586	0.96515866

Supplemental Figure 94. Influence analysis of fruits and type 2 diabetes, dose-response



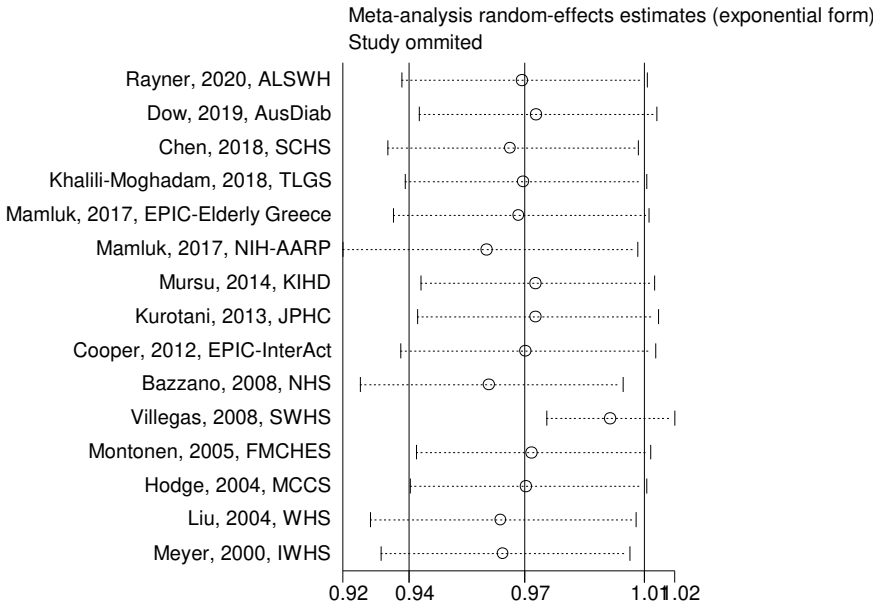
Study omitted	e^coef.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Rayner, 2020, ALSWH	0.96176034	0.92036897	1.0050132
Dow, 2019, AusDiab	0.95680082	0.91494524	1.0005711
Khalili-Moghadam, 2018, TLGS	0.95852929	0.91716462	1.0017595
Alperet, 2017, SCHS	0.95452982	0.91001111	1.0012265
Du, 2017, CKB	0.98409837	0.95943958	1.009391
Mamluk, 2017, EPIC-Elderly Greece	0.95375156	0.91164643	0.9978013
Mamluk, 2017, NIH-AARP	0.95187545	0.90033776	1.0063633
Mursu, 2014, KIHD	0.95523369	0.91308117	0.99933213
Kurotani, 2013, JPHC	0.95255357	0.90952492	0.99761784
Muraki, 2013, HPFS	0.96008295	0.9176845	1.0044403
Muraki, 2013, NHS	0.96106845	0.91841727	1.0057002
Muraki, 2013, NHSII	0.956442	0.9131425	1.0017947
Cooper, 2012, EPIC-InterAct	0.95750827	0.91350383	1.0036324
Villegas, 2008, SWHS	0.94676578	0.90423012	0.99130237
Auerbach, 2007, WHI	0.95100725	0.90678614	0.99738491
Montonen, 2005, FMCHES	0.95893568	0.91750336	1.002239
Hodge, 2004, MCCS	0.95679522	0.91542429	1.0000358
Liu, 2004, WHS	0.95417082	0.91102695	0.99935794
Meyer, 2000, IWHS	0.94997597	0.90852088	0.99332261
Combined	0.95660443	0.91557687	0.99947047

Supplemental Figure 95. Influence analysis of vegetables and type 2 diabetes, high vs. low



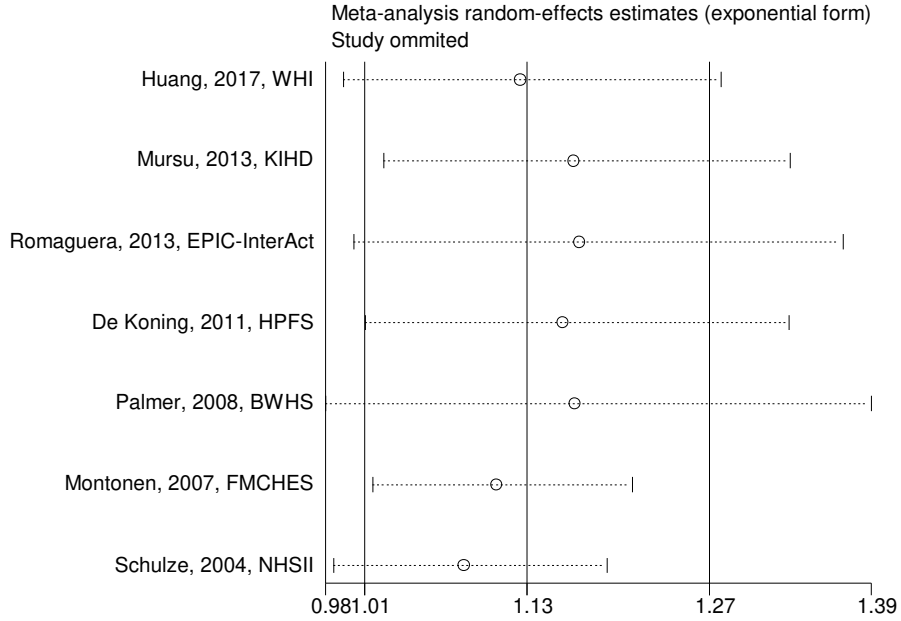
Study omitted	e^coef.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Ahmed, 2020	.95699638	.8931098	1.025453
Rayner, 2020, ALSWH	.94537294	.87898093	1.0167798
Dow, 2019, AusDiab	.94916427	.88630438	1.0164824
Chen, 2018, SCHS	.93373591	.86996573	1.0021806
Khalili-Moghadam, 2018, TLGS	.94847691	.88392967	1.0177375
Mamluk, 2017, EPIC-Elderly Greece	.94407207	.88301307	1.0093533
Mamluk, 2017, NIH-AARP	.94786	.87478215	1.0270426
Mursu, 2014, KIHD	.95405197	.88918817	1.0236473
Qiao, 2014, WHI	.93470514	.87060452	1.0035254
Kurotani, 2013, JPHC	.95090151	.88521355	1.021464
Cooper, 2012, EPIC-InterAct	.94657701	.87695944	1.0217212
Bazzano, 2008, NHS	.93624836	.8695457	1.0080678
Villegas, 2008, SWHS	.97374165	.91559154	1.0355849
Montonen, 2005, FMCHES	.95577735	.89152259	1.0246632
Hodge, 2004, MCCS	.94916427	.88437188	1.0187036
Liu, 2004, WHS	.9410013	.87486327	1.0121392
Meyer, 2000, IWHS	.9401927	.875144	1.0100765
Combined	.94767391	.88465638	1.0151804

Supplemental Figure 96. Influence analysis of vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response



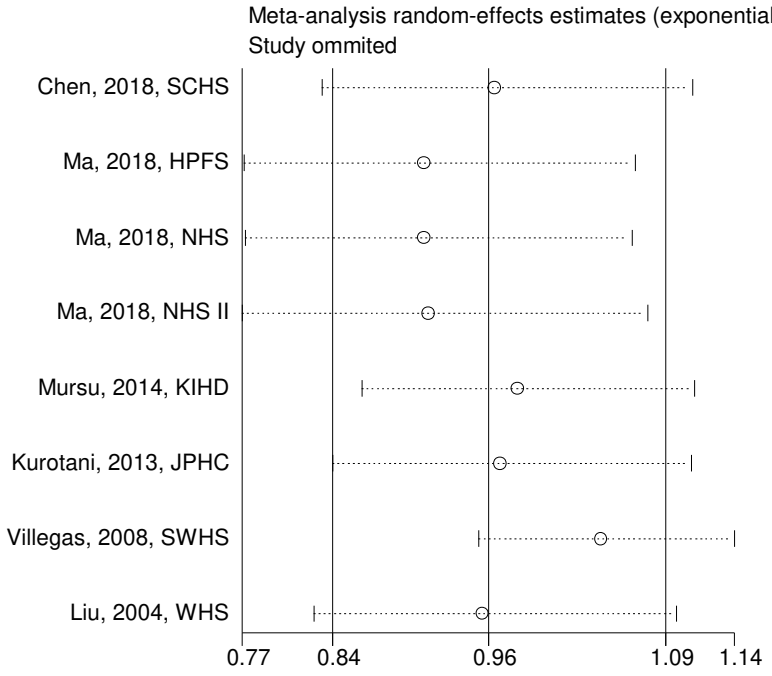
Study omitted	e^coef.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Rayner, 2020, ALSWH	0.97198683	0.93389463	1.0116327
Dow, 2019, AusDiab	0.97647488	0.93957615	1.0148227
Chen, 2018, SCHS	0.96834642	0.9294408	1.0088806
Khalili-Moghadam, 2018, TLGS	0.9724946	0.93503714	1.0114527
Mamluk, 2017, EPIC-Elderly Greece	0.97100312	0.93137556	1.0123167
Mamluk, 2017, NIH-AARP	0.96091843	0.91534775	1.0087578
Mursu, 2014, KIHD	0.97635812	0.94005024	1.0140684
Kurotani, 2013, JPHC	0.97630608	0.93887144	1.0152333
Cooper, 2012, EPIC-InterAct	0.97318387	0.93363976	1.0144029
Bazzano, 2008, NHS	0.96153092	0.92085218	1.0040066
Villegas, 2008, SWHS	0.99993616	0.97983098	1.0204539
Montonen, 2005, FMCHES	0.97500229	0.93861377	1.0128015
Hodge, 2004, MCCS	0.97336245	0.93667936	1.0114821
Liu, 2004, WHS	0.96522117	0.92405063	1.008226
Meyer, 2000, IWHS	0.96597856	0.92734307	1.0062237
Combined	0.97284596	0.93630501	1.010813

Supplemental Figure 97. Influence analysis of fruits drinks and type 2 diabetes, dose-response



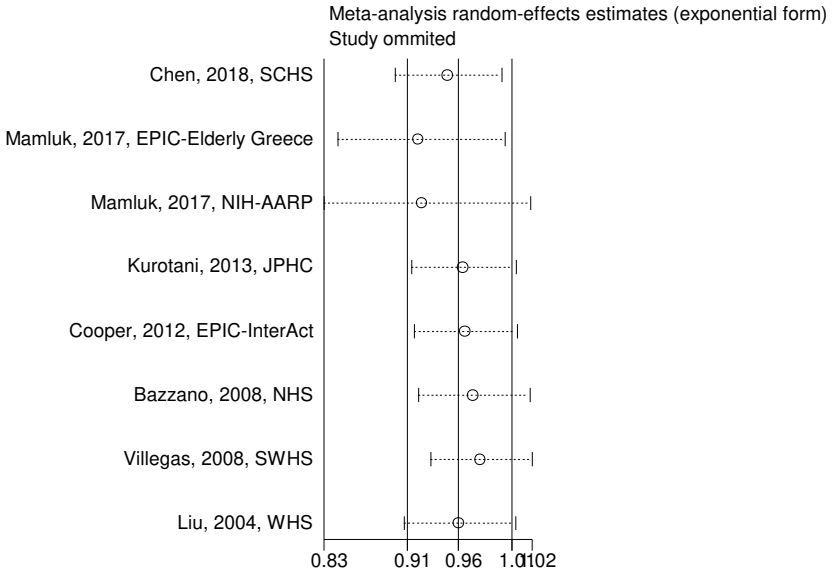
Study omitted	e^coef.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Huang, 2017, WHI	1.1286894	0.99565953	1.2794933
Mursu, 2013, KIHD	1.1686578	1.0259602	1.3312026
Romaguera, 2013, EPIC-InterAct	1.17293181	1.0033647	1.3711554
De Koning, 2011, HPFS	1.1604002	1.0118947	1.3307
Palmer, 2008, BWHS	1.1695093	0.98227656	1.3924307
Montonen, 2007, FMCHES	1.1108766	1.0175979	1.2127057
Schulze, 2004, NHS II	1.0860962	0.98820531	1.193684
Combined	1.133824	1.0117585	1.2706163

Supplemental Figure 98. Influence analysis of cruciferous vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response



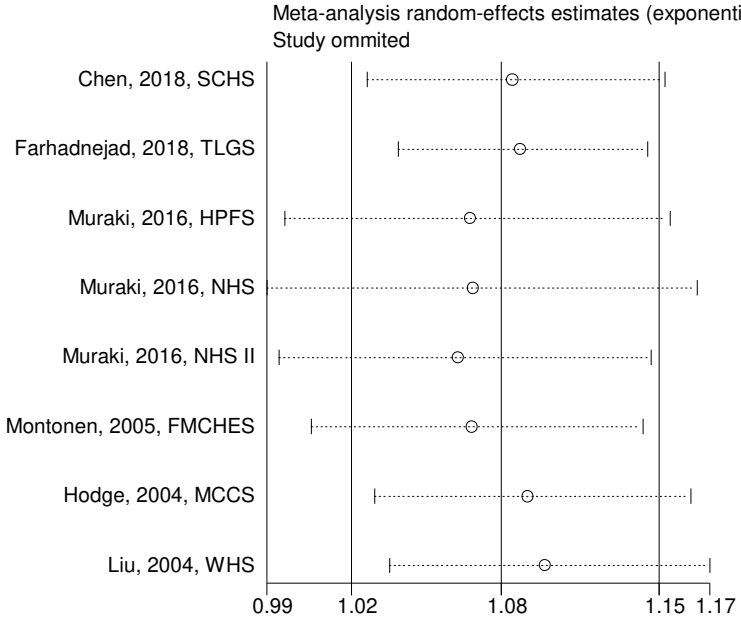
Study omitted	e^coef.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Chen, 2018, SCHS	0.96210164	0.8343128	1.1094635
Ma, 2018, HPFS	0.91004604	0.77629888	1.0668364
Ma, 2018, NHS	0.90970498	0.77731478	1.0646435
Ma, 2018, NHS II	0.91330427	0.77489197	1.0764399
Mursu, 2014, KIHD	0.97963929	0.86384547	1.1109545
Kurotani, 2013, JPHC	0.96639293	0.84216845	1.1089413
Villegas, 2008, SWHS	1.0414906	0.95082915	1.1407964
Liu, 2004, WHS	0.95329195	0.82808661	1.0974281
Combined	0.95789886	0.84217237	1.0895278

Supplemental Figure 99. Influence analysis of green leafy vegetables and type 2 diabetes, dose-response



Study omitted	e^coef.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Chen, 2018, SCHS	0.94474554	0.89619291	0.99592859
Mamluk, 2017, EPIC-Elderly Greece	0.9175899	0.84276497	0.99905813
Mamluk, 2017, NIH-AARP	0.92121667	0.82982373	1.0226753
Kurotani, 2013, JPHC	0.95928353	0.91180414	1.0092353
Cooper, 2012, EPIC-InterAct	0.96114069	0.91443449	1.0102326
Bazzano, 2008, NHS	0.96871805	0.91820931	1.0220052
Villegas, 2008, SWHS	0.97576261	0.9295674	1.0242535
Liu, 2004, WHS	0.95545352	0.90472227	1.0090294
Combined	0.95537042	0.90770012	1.0055443

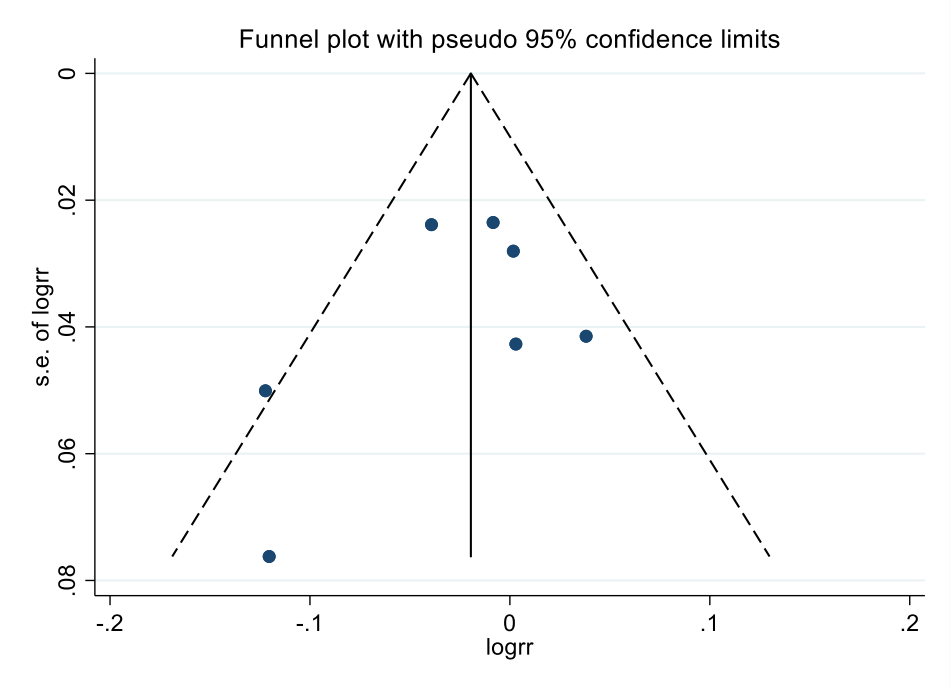
Supplemental Figure 100. Influence analysis of potatoes, total and type 2 diabetes, dose-response



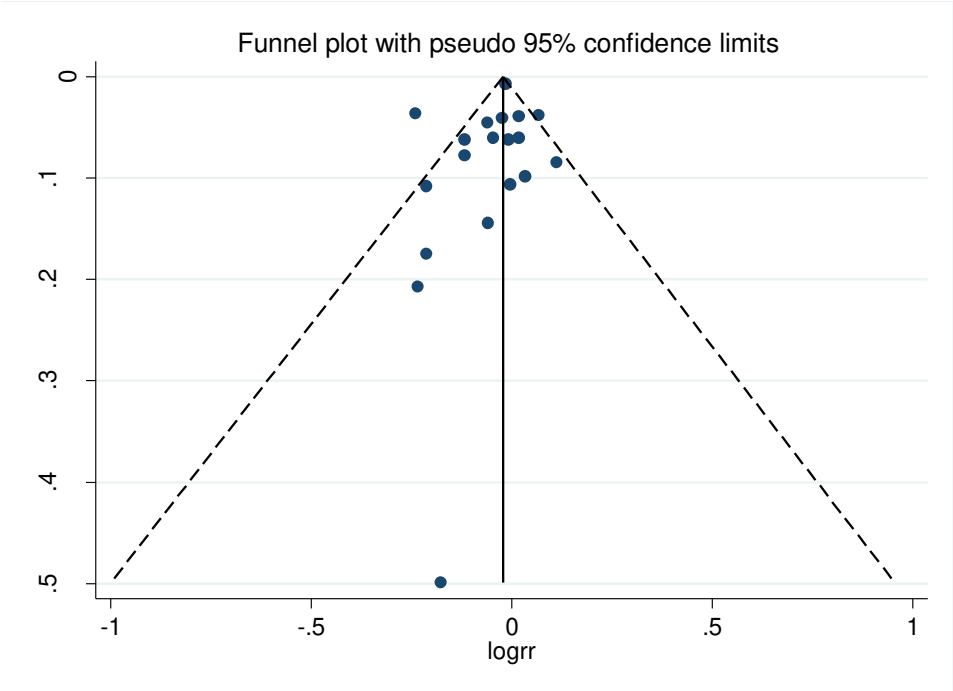
Study omitted	e^coef.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Chen, 2018, SCHS	1.0865777	1.0277396	1.1487839
Farhadnejad, 2018, TLGS	1.089886	1.0403271	1.1418056
Muraki, 2016, HPFS	1.0696121	0.99405956	1.150907
Muraki, 2016, NHS	1.0707895	0.98676884	1.1619643
Muraki, 2016, NHS II	1.064756	0.99175006	1.1431361
Montonen, 2005, FMCHES	1.0703043	1.0049591	1.1398983
Hodge, 2004, MCCS	1.093115	1.0306273	1.1593915
Liu, 2004, WHS	1.0999411	1.0366597	1.1670854
Combined	1.0821336	1.0213531	1.1465311

Funnel plots

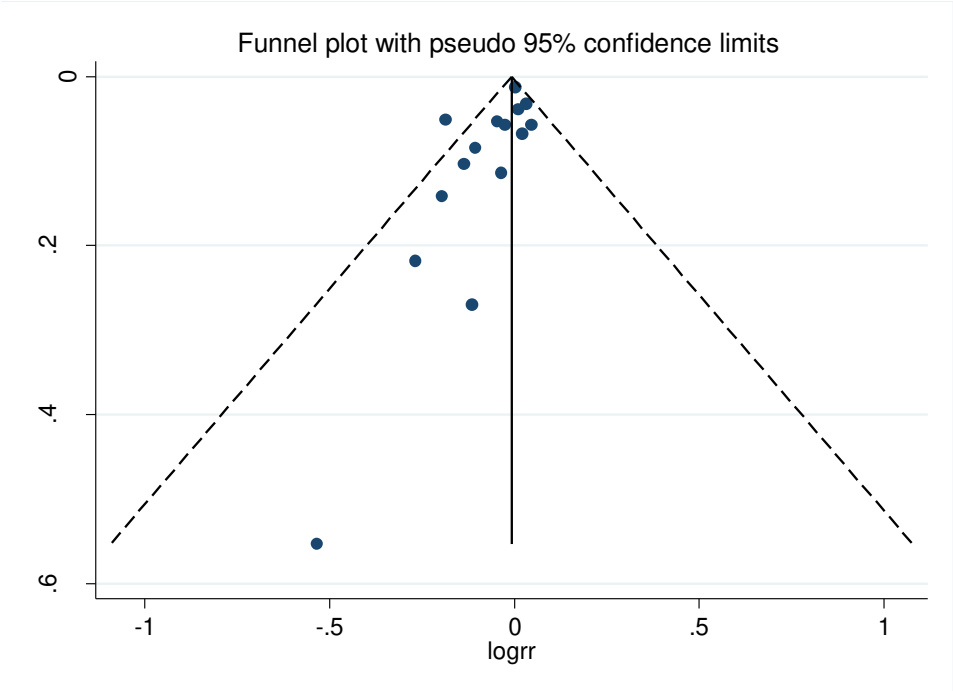
Supplemental Figure 101. Funnel plot of fruit and vegetables and type 2 diabetes



Supplemental Figure 102. Funnel plot of fruits and type 2 diabetes

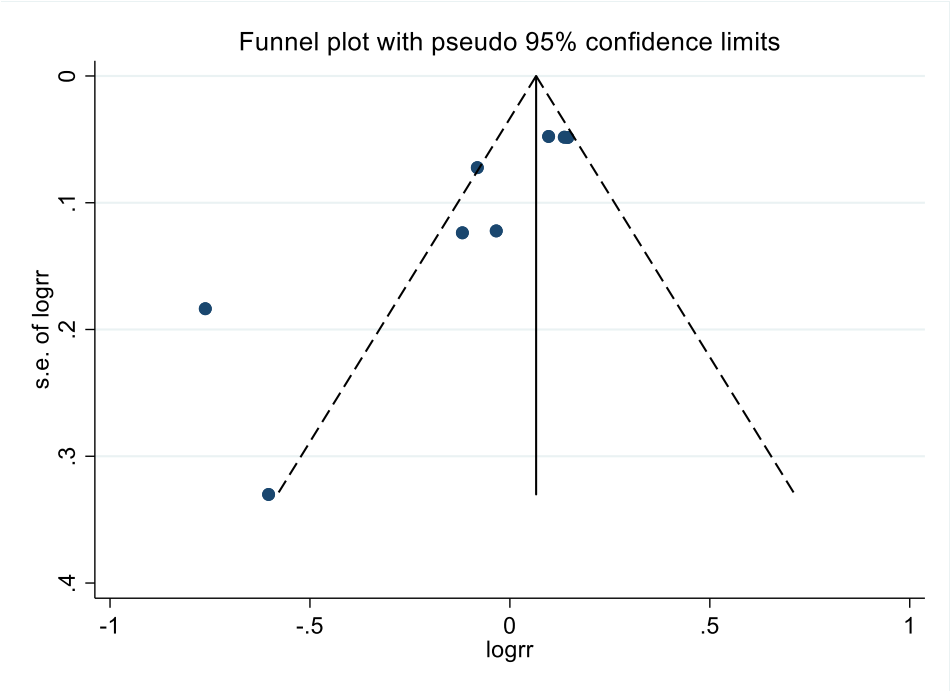


Supplemental Figure 103. Funnel plot of vegetables and type 2 diabetes



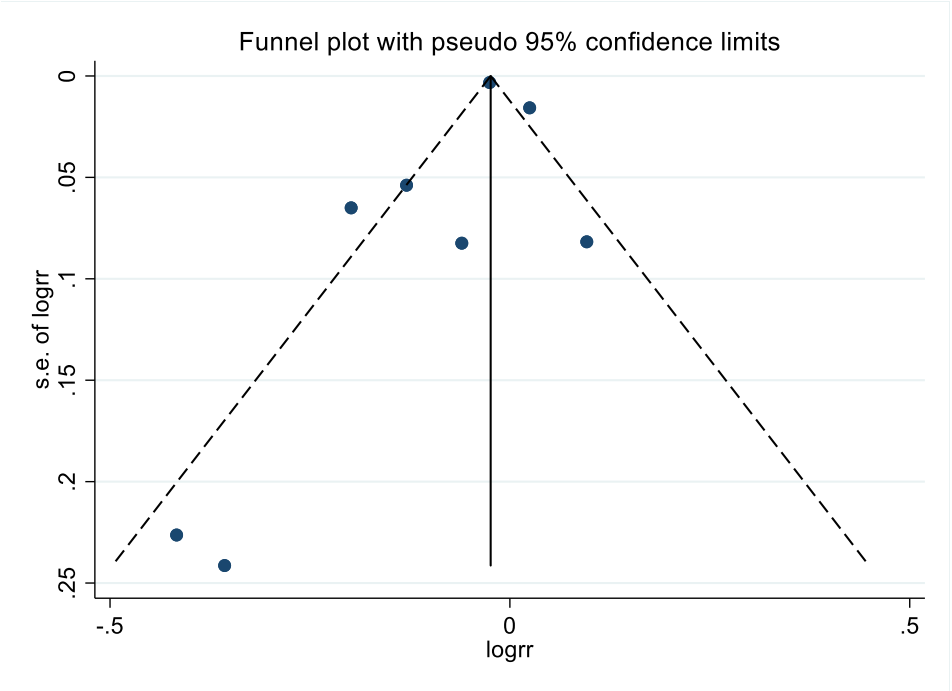
Neither Egger's test (changed from p=0.04 to p=0.06) nor the summary estimate (summary RR = 0.97 (0.93-1.01, $I^2 = 45.6\%$, $P = 0.04$) changed materially when excluding the study by Hodge et al., which appeared to be an outlier.

Supplemental Figure 104. Funnel plot of cruciferous vegetables and type 2 diabetes



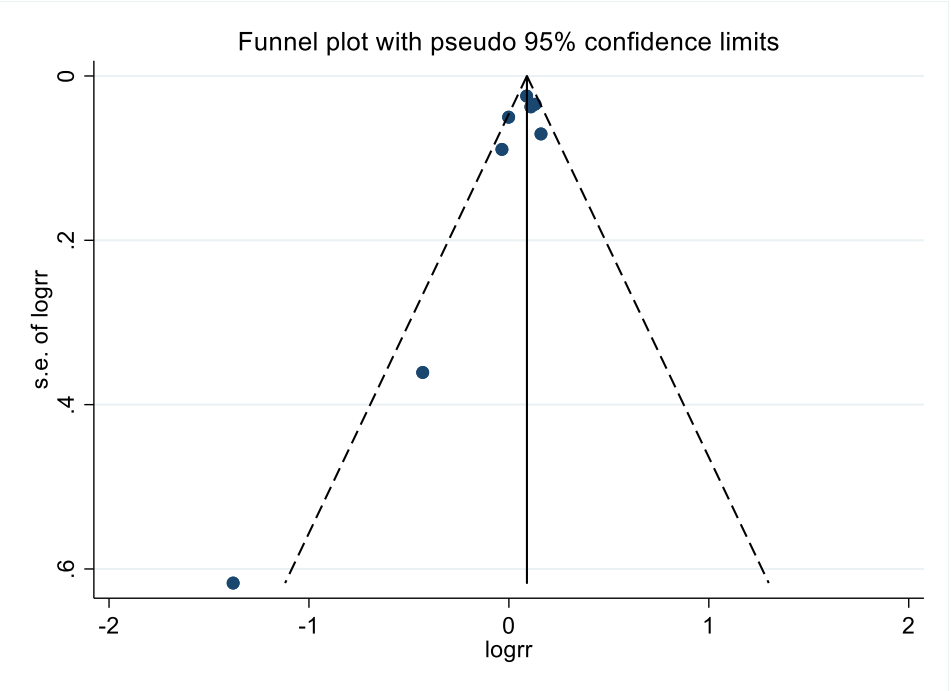
There was evidence of publication bias with Egger's test (P = 0.006), which remained significant (P = 0.05) after exclusion of two apparently outlying studies (Mursu et al. and Villegas et al.), and the association remained non-significant, summary RR=1.06 (95% CI: 0.98-1.15, I^2 = 57%), although the direction of the association changed.

Supplemental Figure 105. Funnel plot of green leafy vegetables and type 2 diabetes



Although Egger's test was not significant ($P = 0.46$), there was some indication of asymmetry in the funnel plot. This appeared to be driven by the studies of Cooper et al. and Kurotani et al. However, the results were not materially altered by exclusion of these two studies, summary RR = 0.96 (95% CI: 0.92-1.01, $I^2 = 78.4\%$).

Supplemental Figure 106. Funnel plot of potatoes, total and type 2 diabetes



Although there was indication of publication bias with Egger's test (P = 0.06) and by inspection of the funnel plot, the asymmetry in the funnel plot indicated missing positive studies. Excluding one outlying study by Farhadnejad et al. attenuated Egger's test to 0.23, but did not substantially alter the results, summary RR = 1.09 (95% CI: 1.04-1.14, I^2 = 40.2%, P = 0.12.