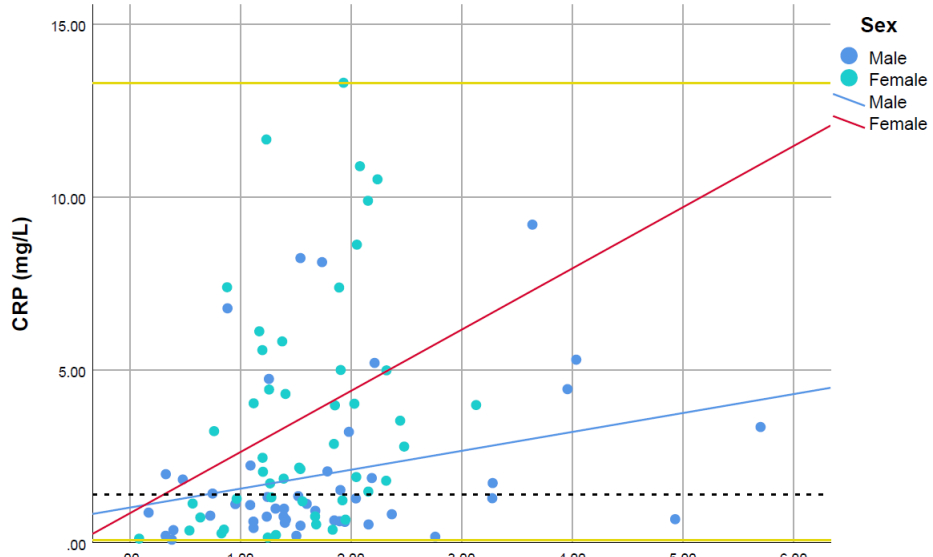


# Supplementary Figure 1: Scatterplots of CRP and selected adiposity and cardiometabolic measures

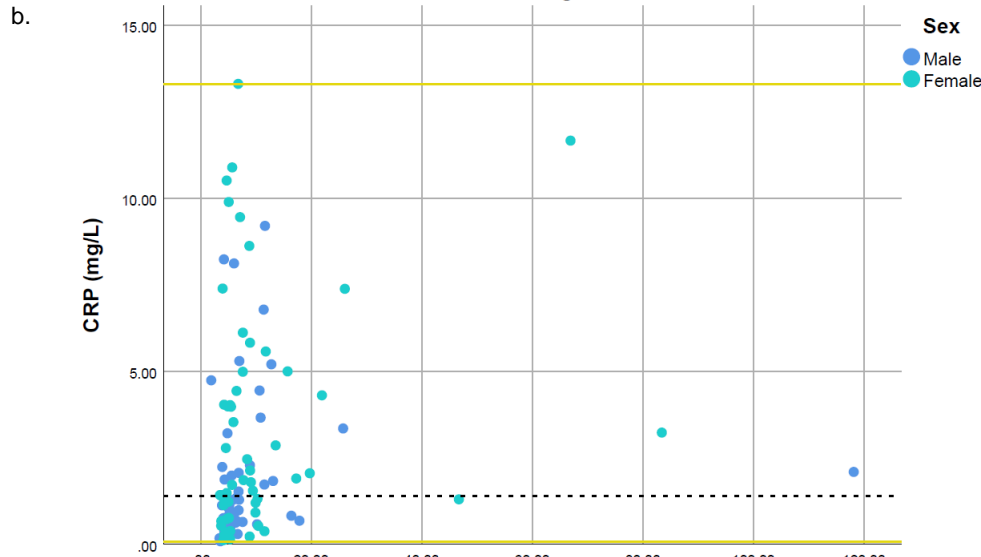
**Visceral Adipose Tissue mass and CRP**



**Visceral Adipose Tissue (kg)**

Males:  $\rho = 0.26$ ,  $n=48$ ,  $p=0.077$ ; Females:  $\rho = 0.35$ ,  $n=48$ ,  $p=0.013$

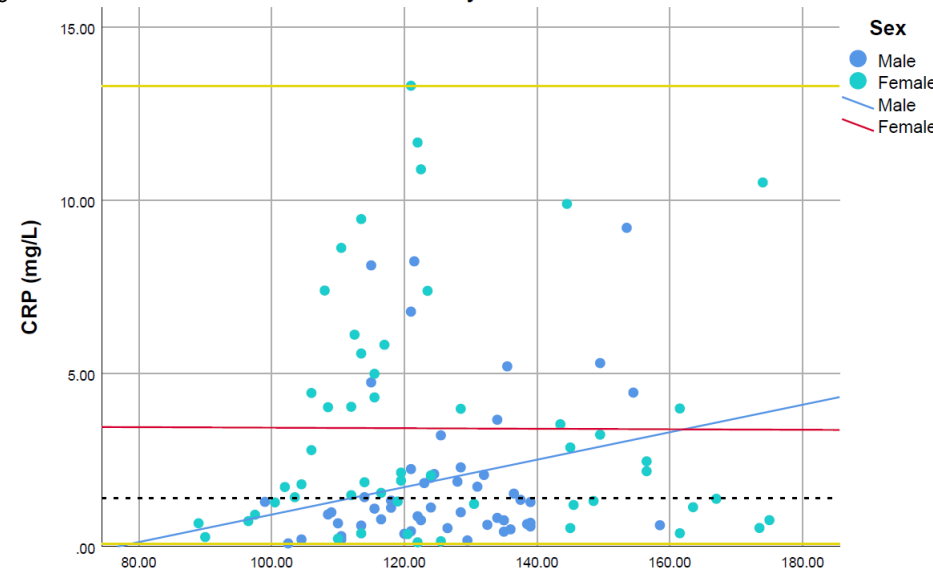
**Fasting Insulin and CRP**



**Fasting Insulin (mU/L)**

Males:  $\rho = 0.34$ ,  $n=53$ ,  $p=0.012$ ; Females:  $\rho = 0.25$ ,  $n=54$ ,  $p=0.071$

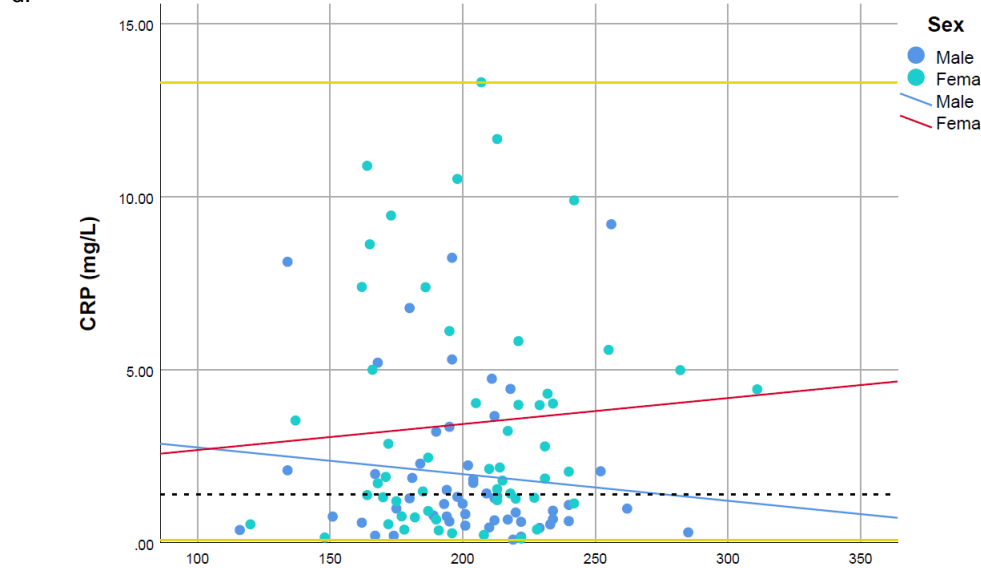
**Systolic BP and CRP**



**Systolic BP (mmHg)**

Males:  $r = 0.31$ ,  $n=52$ ,  $p=0.025$ ; Females:  $r=0.03$ ,  $n=54$ ,  $p=0.833$

**Total Cholesterol and CRP**



**Total Cholesterol (mg/dL)**

Males:  $r = -0.13$ ,  $n=53$ ,  $p=0.354$ ; Females:  $r=0.18$ ,  $n=55$ ,  $r=0.177$

<sup>1</sup> Systolic BP was logarithmically transformed before analysis.  
<sup>2</sup> Scatter plots created with raw data; correlation analyses for Systolic BP and Total Cholesterol were analyzed using Pearson's; all other variables analyzed via Spearman Rank correlation.  
<sup>3</sup> Reference lines are placed at minimum (0.08 mg/L), median (1.4 mg/L), and maximum (13.3 mg/L) values of CRP