**Prospective and Mendelian randomization analyses on the association of circulating fatty acid binding protein 4 (FABP-4) and risk of colorectal cancer**

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**Additional file 1: Tables S1–S9, figures S1–S3, supplementary text 1.**

**Table S1 Baseline characteristics by cases and matched controls**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Controls (n=1324) | Cases (n=1324) | p-value |
| Male, n (%) | 640 (48.3) | 640 (48.3) | \* |
| Female, n (%) | 684 (51.7) | 684 (51.7) | \* |
| Age, years | 58.1 (7.0) | 58.1 (7.0) | \* |
| University degree, n (%) | 235 (17.7) | 227 (17.1) | 0.67 |
| Physically inactive, n (%) | 67 (5.1) | 110 (8.3) | 0.02 |
| Recreational and household physical activity, METs/week, median (IQR) | 78.5 (46.3,118.8) | 73.9 (44.6,116.0) | 0.13 |
| Smoker, n (%) | 328 (24.8) | 338 (25.5) | 0.64 |
| Body mass index, kg/m2, mean (SD) | 26.4 (3.8) | 26.8 (4.1) | 0.002 |
| Waist circumference, cm, mean (SD) | 88.7 (12.2) | 90.6 (12.8) | <0.0001 |
| A-body shape index, mean (SD) | 77.4 (5.7) | 78.1 (5.9) | 0.003 |
| Height, cm, mean (SD) | 167 (9.2) | 168 (9.1) | 0.02 |
| Diabetes at baseline, n (%) | 67 (5.1) | 110 (8.3) | 0.001 |
| Alcohol intake, g/day, median (IQR) | 8.0 (1.6, 22.4) | 8.7 (1.5, 24.2) | 0.10 |
| Dietary factors |  |  |  |
| Energy intake, kcal/day, median (IQR) | 2052 (1651, 2471) | 2076 (1688, 2504) | 0.72 |
| Fiber, g/day, median (IQR) | 23.0 (18.0, 27.9) | 22.0 (17.5, 27.2) | 0.01 |
| Fruits and vegetables, g/day, median (IQR) | 372.4 (246.5,547.0) | 365.8 (247.5,521.7) | 0.06 |
| Red meat, g/day, median (IQR) | 47.0 (25.1, 74.5) | 48.3 (25.4, 76.5) | 0.35 |
| Processed meat intake, g/day, median (IQR) | 25.1 (13.3, 44.3) | 25.5 (13.7, 44.5) | 0.20 |
| Fish, g/day, median (IQR) | 29.5 (14.7, 50.7) | 28.2 (15.1, 49.5) | 0.14 |
| FABP4, ng/mL, median (p25, p75) | 15.1 (11.0, 20.4) | 15.3 (11.1, 21.3) | 0.01 |

Mean (SD) unless indicated otherwise; SD, standard deviation; p25, 25th percentile; p75, 75th percentile

The p values for the difference between cases and controls based on McNemar’s test for variables expressed as %; Student’s paired t test for variables expressed as means; Wilcoxon’s signed rank test for variables expressed as medians.

\* Matching variable

**Table S2 Baseline characteristics by cases and matched controls, stratified by sex**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Men (n=1280) | |  | Women (n=1368) | |  |
|  | Controls (n=640) | Cases (n=640) | p-value | Controls (n=684) | Cases (n=684) | p-value |
| Age, years | 58.1 (6.9) | 58.1 (6.9) | \* | 58.1 (7.1) | 58.1 (7.1) | \* |
| University degree, n (%) | 137 (21.4) | 134 (20.9) | 0.84 | 98 (14.3) | 93 (13.6) | 0.66 |
| Physically inactive, n (%) | 139 (21.7) | 145 (22.7) | 0.67 | 156 (22.8) | 197 (28.8) | 0.01 |
| Recreational and household physical activity, METs/week, median (IQR) | 59.8 (38.0, 89.7) | 55.1 (34.4, 85.4) | 0.25 | 99.1 (63.5,135.8) | 92.0 (59.6,134.6) | 0.34 |
| Smoker, n (%) | 187 (29.2) | 189 (29.5) | 0.90 | 141 (20.6) | 149 (21.8) | 0.57 |
| Body mass index, kg/m2, mean (SD) | 26.7 (3.4) | 27.4 (3.6) | 0.001 | 26.0 (4.1) | 26.3 (4.4) | 0.19 |
| Waist circumference, cm, mean (SD) | 95.7 (9.7) | 98.0 (9.9) | <0.0001 | 82.3 (10.6) | 83.8 (11.4) | 0.01 |
| A-body shape index, mean (SD) | 81.2 (3.9) | 81.8 (4.1) | 0.01 | 73.9 (4.8) | 74.8 (5.3) | 0.001 |
| Height, cm, mean (SD) | 174 (7.1) | 174 (6.9) | 0.16 | 161 (6.5) | 162 (6.6) | 0.06 |
| Diabetes at baseline, n (%) | 38 (5.9) | 67 (10.5) | 0.003 | 29 (4.2) | 43 (6.3) | 0.10 |
| Alcohol intake, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 13.7 (5.0, 34.5) | 16.2 (6.0, 41.0) | 0.02 | 4.4 (0.5, 12.6) | 4.0 (0.4, 12.2) | 0.60 |
| Dietary factors |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Energy intake, kcal/day, median (p25, p75) | 2313 (1885, 2745) | 2301 (1920, 2742) | 0.85 | 1855 (1517, 2196) | 1873 (1564, 2213) | 0.44 |
| Fiber, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 24.1 (18.6, 29.5) | 22.9 (18.0, 28.4) | 0.01 | 22.2 (17.7, 26.3) | 21.4 (17.2, 26.2) | 0.31 |
| Fruits and vegetables, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 336.0 (190.0,516.7) | 328.3 (216.3,473.2) | 0.10 | 410.3 (282.9,578.0) | 405.0 (280.4,557.2) | 0.31 |
| Red meat, g/day, median (p25, p75 | 52.3 (27.0, 84.5) | 57.0 (28.6, 91.0) | 0.12 | 41.5 (22.6, 65.8) | 42.3 (22.6, 64.5) | 0.80 |
| Processed meat intake, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 33.0 (18.3, 53.0) | 34.5 (18.2, 58.0) | 0.21 | 19.4 (10.2, 33.6) | 20.4 (11.3, 34.0) | 0.67 |
| Fish, g/day, median (IQR) | 32.2 (16.6, 54.2) | 31.2 (16.4, 54.5) | 0.20 | 26.2 (11.6, 47.5) | 25.3 (13.6, 44.4) | 0.48 |
| FABP4, ng/mL, median (p25, p75) | 12.1 (9.0, 16.0) | 12.4 (9.0, 16.2) | 0.41 | 18.3 (14.0, 24.5) | 19.3 (14.5, 25.5) | 0.01 |

Mean (SD) unless indicated otherwise; SD, standard deviation; p25, 25th percentile; p75, 75th percentile

The p values for the difference between cases and controls based on McNemar’s test for variables expressed as %; Student’s paired t test for variables expressed as means; Wilcoxon’s signed rank test for variables expressed as medians.

\* Matching variable

**Table S3. Baseline characteristics by sex in control participants (n=1324)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Men (n=640) | Women (n=684) | p-value |
| Age, years | 58.1 (6.9) | 58.1 (7.1) | 0.92 |
| University degree, n (%) | 137 (21.4) | 98 (14.3) | 0.001 |
| Physically inactive, n (%) | 139 (21.7) | 156 (22.8) | 0.63 |
| Recreational and household physical activity, METs/week, median (p25, p75) | 59.8 (38.0, 89.7) | 99.1 (63.5,135.8) | <0.0001 |
| Smoker, n (%) | 187 (29.2) | 141 (20.6) | 0.0003 |
| Body mass index, kg/m2, mean (SD) | 26.7 (3.4) | 26.0 (4.1) | 0.001 |
| Waist circumference, cm, mean (SD) | 95.7 (9.7) | 82.3 (10.6) | <0.0001 |
| A-body shape index, mean (SD) | 81.2 (78.7, 83.6) | 73.8 (70.8, 76.9) | <0.0001 |
| Height, cm, mean (SD) | 174 (7.1) | 161 (6.5) | <0.0001 |
| Diabetes at baseline, n (%) | 24 (3.8) | 23 (3.4) | 0.33 |
| Alcohol intake, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 13.7 (5.0, 34.5) | 4.4 (0.5, 12.6) | <0.0001 |
| Dietary factors |  |  |  |
| Energy intake, kcal/day, median (p25, p75) | 2313 (1885, 2745) | 1855 (1517, 2196) | <0.0001 |
| Fiber, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 24.1 (18.6, 29.5) | 22.2 (17.7, 26.3) | <0.0001 |
| Fruits and vegetables, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 336.0 (190.0,516.7) | 410.3 (282.9,578.0) | <0.0001 |
| Red meat, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 33.0 (18.3, 53.0) | 19.4 (10.2, 33.6) | <0.0001 |
| Processed meat intake, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 52.3 (27.0, 84.5) | 41.5 (22.6, 65.8) | <0.0001 |
| Fish, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 32.2 (16.6, 54.2) | 26.2 (11.6, 47.5) | <0.0001 |
| FABP4, ng/mL, median (p25, p75) | 12.1 (9.0, 16.0) | 18.3 (14.0, 24.5) | <0.0001 |

SD, standard deviation; p25, 25th percentile; p75, 75th percentile

P-values from analysis of variance for variables expressed as means, Chi2-test for variables expressed as % and Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric test for variables expressed as median

**Table S4. Baseline characteristics by (sex-specific) quintiles of FABP4 concentrations in male control participants (n=640)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Quintile 1 | Quintile 2 | Quintile 3 | Quintile 4 | Quintile 5 | p-trend |
| Quintile ranges in men | <8.3 ng/mL | 8.3-<10.8 ng/mL | 10.8-<13.6 ng/mL | 13.6-<17.2 ng/mL | ≥17.2 ng/mL |  |
| N | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 |  |
| Age, years | 56.6 (6.9) | 58.6 (6.6) | 57.1 (7.5) | 58.9 (6.4) | 59.2 (6.7) | 0.01 |
| University degree, n (%) | 24 (18.8) | 26 (20.3) | 34 (26.6) | 30 (23.4) | 23 (18.0) | 0.89 |
| Physically inactive, n (%) | 19 (14.8) | 23 (18.0) | 36 (28.1) | 29 (22.7) | 32 (25.0) | 0.03 |
| Recreational and household physical activity, METs/week, median (p25, p75) | 83.5 (48.5,123.2) | 78.9 (49.9,118.7) | 76.1 (42.6,115.6) | 75.7 (48.6,115.5) | 75.2 (42.0,123.0) | 0.58 |
| Smoker, n (%) | 36 (28.1) | 33 (25.8) | 32 (25.0) | 46 (35.9) | 40 (31.3) | 0.20 |
| Body mass index, kg/m2, mean (SD) | 25.1 (3.0) | 26.0 (2.8) | 26.5 (2.7) | 27.4 (3.2) | 28.7 (3.9) | <0.0001 |
| Waist circumference, cm, mean (SD) | 90.5 (9.1) | 94.4 (8.9) | 95.1 (7.5) | 97.4 (9.6) | 102 (9.9) | <0.0001 |
| A-body shape index, mean (SD) | 80.1 (3.9) | 81.6 (4.5) | 81.1 (3.8) | 81.2 (3.4) | 82.4 (3.5) | 0.0003 |
| Height, cm, mean (SD) | 174 (7.1) | 174 (6.8) | 173 (7.2) | 174 (7.7) | 174 (6.7) | 0.72 |
| Diabetes at baseline, n (%) | 7 (5.5) | 9 (7.0) | 5 (3.9) | 7 (5.5) | 10 (7.8) | 0.27 |
| Alcohol intake, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 16.5 (6.4, 36.3) | 14.7 (4.8, 35.2) | 12.0 (3.4, 31.4) | 16.1 (6.7, 36.9) | 10.8 (2.9, 30.6) | 0.05 |
| Dietary factors |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Energy intake, kcal/day, median (p25, p75) | 2357 (2003, 2812) | 2331 (1957, 2808) | 2296 (1770, 2657) | 2340 (1962, 2791) | 2195 (1762, 2627) | 0.08 |
| Fiber, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 25.6 (19.9, 32.0) | 24.9 (19.0, 31.7) | 22.7 (17.9, 28.6) | 24.2 (18.6, 28.2) | 23.0 (17.9, 27.4) | 0.01 |
| Fruits and vegetables, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 365.5 (192.3,537.3) | 400.7 (261.7,625.3) | 305.2 (192.2,475.2) | 310.0 (190.0,471.9) | 290.0 (165.8,426.4) | 0.00 |
| Red meat, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 34.1 (16.8, 54.5) | 33.9 (14.9, 52.7) | 30.6 (16.9, 52.8) | 32.9 (20.6, 51.6) | 35.7 (20.4, 54.6) | 0.57 |
| Processed meat intake, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 48.6 (24.0, 78.7) | 47.1 (25.7, 84.4) | 52.5 (26.3, 82.5) | 59.2 (40.3, 85.4) | 55.5 (25.8, 95.8) | 0.09 |
| Fish, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 33.9 (15.9, 62.7) | 32.2 (16.4, 50.2) | 29.4 (16.5, 47.4) | 33.9 (17.5, 57.6) | 33.0 (17.2, 53.7) | 0.65 |
| FABP4, ng/mL, median (p25, p75) | 6.8 (5.5, 7.5) | 9.6 (9.0, 10.2) | 12.1 (11.4, 12.8) | 15.2 (14.4, 16.0) | 20.0 (18.4, 23.7) | <0.0001 |

FABP-4, fatty acid binding protein 4; SD, standard deviation; p25, 25th percentile; p75, 75th percentile

P for trend across quintiles from generalized linear model for variables expressed as means, from Jonkheere-Terpstra test for variables expressed as percentage, from Kruskal-Wallis test for variables expressed as median

**Table S5. Baseline characteristics by (sex-specific) quintiles of FABP4 concentrations in female control participants (n=684)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Quintile 1 | Quintile 2 | Quintile 3 | Quintile 4 | Quintile 5 | p-trend |
| Quintile ranges in women | <13.0 ng/mL | 13.0-<16.8 ng/mL | 16.8-<20.5 ng/mL | 20.5-<26.3 ng/mL | ≥26.33 ng/mL |  |
| N | 135 | 140 | 138 | 137 | 134 |  |
| Age, years | 54.8 (7.0) | 56.7 (7.5) | 59.3 (7.2) | 59.3 (6.1) | 60.4 (6.4) | <0.0001 |
| University degree, n (%) | 24 (17.8) | 30 (21.4) | 16 (11.6) | 11 (8.0) | 17 (12.7) | 0.01 |
| Physically inactive, n (%) | 21 (15.6) | 27 (19.3) | 37 (26.8) | 32 (23.4) | 39 (29.1) | 0.01 |
| Recreational and household physical activity, METs/week, median (IQR) | 83.5 (48.5,123.2) | 78.9 (49.9,118.7) | 76.1 (42.6,115.6) | 75.7 (48.6,115.5) | 75.2 (42.0,123.0) | 0.58 |
| Smoker, n (%) | 39 (28.9) | 28 (20.0) | 25 (18.1) | 23 (16.8) | 26 (19.4) | 0.04 |
| Body mass index, kg/m2, mean (SD) | 23.1 (2.8) | 24.4 (3.2) | 26.5 (3.9) | 27.4 (3.3) | 28.7 (4.6) | <0.0001 |
| Waist circumference, cm, mean (SD) | 75.3 (7.6) | 78.2 (8.0) | 83.8 (10.5) | 85.2 (8.2) | 89.7 (11.7) | <0.0001 |
| A-body shape index, mean (SD) | 73.0 (4.7) | 73.2 (4.6) | 74.4 (5.1) | 74.0 (4.4) | 75.3 (4.8) | <0.0001 |
| Height, cm, mean (SD) | 162 (7.1) | 162 (7.0) | 160 (6.0) | 161 (6.6) | 161 (5.9) | 0.03 |
| Diabetes at baseline, n (%) | 3 (2.2) | 2 (1.4) | 7 (5.1) | 8 (5.8) | 9 (6.7) | 0.02 |
| Alcohol intake, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 6.5 (0.5, 13.2) | 4.1 (0.6, 11.7) | 3.9 (0.5, 12.0) | 4.8 (0.4, 13.5) | 3.8 (0.6, 12.5) | 0.89 |
| Dietary factors |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Energy intake, kcal/day, median (p25, p75) | 1873 (1525, 2250) | 1872 (1488, 2212) | 1827 (1576, 2143) | 1890 (1521, 2234) | 1810 (1451, 2201) | 0.76 |
| Fiber, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 22.8 (18.2, 27.8) | 21.5 (16.9, 25.7) | 22.9 (18.2, 26.3) | 21.8 (17.6, 25.9) | 22.4 (16.6, 25.9) | 0.42 |
| Fruits and vegetables, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 441.8 (280.8,610.1) | 394.2 (291.6,525.9) | 418.6 (286.7,628.9) | 427.5 (290.9,587.8) | 388.3 (260.1,561.8) | 0.54 |
| Red meat, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 18.3 (10.8, 35.3) | 20.7 (10.9, 30.0) | 19.0 (11.0, 33.6) | 20.4 (9.4, 36.8) | 17.2 (9.6, 31.1) | 0.83 |
| Processed meat intake, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 38.8 (23.6, 64.8) | 39.8 (18.4, 67.9) | 41.5 (21.8, 62.4) | 42.8 (24.2, 65.6) | 45.5 (24.2, 67.7) | 0.82 |
| Fish, g/day, median (p25, p75) | 22.5 (12.3, 44.0) | 20.4 (10.2, 44.9) | 28.0 (14.1, 49.3) | 22.9 (8.9, 45.4) | 32.2 (14.0, 50.1) | 0.13 |
| FABP4, ng/mL, median (p25, p75) | 11.2 (8.8, 12.1) | 14.7 (14.0, 15.7) | 18.3 (17.7, 19.3) | 23.5 (22.2, 24.6) | 30.9 (28.8, 36.5) | <0.0001 |

FABP-4, fatty acid binding protein 4; SD, standard deviation; p25, 25th percentile; p75, 75th percentile

P for trend across quintiles from generalized linear model for variables expressed as means, from Jonkheere-Terpstra test for variables expressed as percentage, from Kruskal-Wallis test for variables expressed as median **Table S6. Association between baseline FABP-4 concentrations and risk of colorectal cancer (conditional logistic regression models), with exclusion of people with diabetes and first 2 years of follow-up**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Without exclusion (as in table 3) | | | People with diabetes excluded | | | First 2 years of follow-up excluded | | |
|  | Ca/Co | OR§ | (95% CI) | Ca/Co | OR§ | (95% CI) | Ca/Co | OR§ | (95% CI) |
|  | *Overall (1324 case-control pairs)* | | | *Overall (1153 case-control pairs)* | | | *Overall (1089 case-control pairs)* | | |
| Quintile 1 | 237/263 | 1 | Reference | 219/231 | 1 | Reference | 190/215 | 1 | Reference |
| Quintile 2 | 256/268 | 1.08 | (0.84,1.40) | 226/241 | 0.98 | (0.75,1.29) | 219/213 | 1.20 | (0.90,1.60) |
| Quintile 3 | 268/266 | 1.14 | (0.88,1.48) | 248/232 | 1.11 | (0.84,1.46) | 212/219 | 1.11 | (0.83,1.49) |
| Quintile 4 | 267/265 | 1.12 | (0.86,1.45) | 227/229 | 1.01 | (0.77,1.33) | 224/226 | 1.13 | (0.85,1.51) |
| Quintile 5 | 296/262 | 1.26 | (0.96,1.66) | 233/220 | 1.07 | (0.80,1.43) | 244/216 | 1.28 | (0.95,1.73) |
| p-trend |  |  | 0.08 |  |  | 0.59 |  |  | 0.12 |
| per SD of FABP-4 (8.9 ng/ml)\* | | 1.09 | (0.99,1.19) |  | 1.03 | (0.94,1.13) |  | 1.09 | (0.99,1.20) |
|  | *Men (640 case-control pairs)* | | | *Men (541 case-control pairs)* | | | *Men (516 case-control pairs)* | | |
| Quintile 1 | 118/128 | 1 | Reference | 103/106 | 1 |  | 94/98 | 1 |  |
| Quintile 2 | 119/128 | 1 | (0.68,1.46) | 99/110 | 0.87 | (0.57,1.32) | 98/99 | 1.02 | (0.67,1.56) |
| Quintile 3 | 139/128 | 1.21 | (0.83,1.75) | 126/110 | 1.15 | (0.77,1.72) | 108/105 | 1.03 | (0.68,1.58) |
| Quintile 4 | 127/128 | 1.04 | (0.71,1.52) | 107/111 | 0.93 | (0.62,1.39) | 107/106 | 1.00 | (0.65,1.52) |
| Quintile 5 | 137/128 | 1.11 | (0.74,1.64) | 106/104 | 0.96 | (0.62,1.47) | 109/108 | 0.96 | (0.62,1.49) |
| p-trend |  |  | 0.65 |  |  | 0.87 |  |  | 0.79 |
| per SD of FABP-4 (8.9 ng/ml)\* | | 1.07 | (0.92,1.23) |  | 1.03 | (0.89,1.20) |  | 1.01 | (0.86,1.19) |
|  | *Women (684 case-control pairs)* | | | *Women (612 case-control pairs)* | | | *Women (573 case-control pairs)* | | |
| Quintile 1 | 119/135 | 1 | Reference | 116/125 | 1 |  | 96/117 | 1 |  |
| Quintile 2 | 137/140 | 1.14 | (0.80,1.64) | 127/131 | 1.06 | (0.73,1.53) | 121/114 | 1.4 | (0.94,2.09) |
| Quintile 3 | 129/138 | 1.12 | (0.77,1.64) | 122/122 | 1.1 | (0.74,1.64) | 104/114 | 1.24 | (0.81,1.89) |
| Quintile 4 | 140/137 | 1.22 | (0.84,1.79) | 120/118 | 1.1 | (0.74,1.63) | 117/120 | 1.33 | (0.88,2.01) |
| Quintile 5 | 159/134 | 1.46 | (0.99,2.17) | 127/116 | 1.2 | (0.79,1.83) | 135/108 | **1.76** | **(1.14,2.71)** |
| p-trend |  |  | 0.05 |  |  | 0.39 |  |  | **0.03** |
| per SD of FABP-4 (8.9 ng/ml)\* | | **1.12** | **(1.00,1.26)** |  | 1.05 | (0.92,1.19) |  | **1.17** | **(1.03,1.34)** |
| p-heterogeneity by sex | | | 0.57 |  |  | 0.39 |  |  | 0.21 |

FABP-4, fatty acid binding protein 4; Ca/Co, numbers of cases/controls; RR, relative risk based on estimated incidence rate ratio; CI, confidence interval; SD, standard deviation (SD calculated in controls)

§ Conditioned on matching factors (sex, age at blood collection, study center, time of blood collection and fasting status; in women were additionally matched on menopausal status, phase of the menstrual cycle among premenopausal women, and use of hormone replacement therapy at the time of blood collection among postmenopausal women) and adjusted for education (none, primary school, technical/professional or secondary school, longer education including university degree, not specified), physical activity index (inactive, moderately inactive, moderately active, active, missing), smoking status and intensity (never, current (1-15, 16-25, 26+ cig/day, pipe/cigars/occasionally, intensity missing), former (quit ≤10, 11-20, 20+ years ago, unknown), alcohol intake (nondrinker, former drinker, current drinker, current g/day at baseline).

\* SD calculated in controls

**Table S7. Association between baseline FABP-4 concentrations and risk of colorectal cancer (conditional logistic regression models), stratified by sex and subsite**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | N Case-control pairs | RR† | (95% CI) | RR‡ | (95% CI) | RR§ | (95% CI) |
| *Colon cancer, overall* | 829 | 1.08 | (0.97,1.20) | 1.06 | (0.95,1.18) | 0.96 | (0.85,1.09) |
| *Colon, men* | 372 | 1.03 | (0.87,1.22) | 1.05 | (0.87,1.27) | 0.89 | (0.69,1.15) |
| *Colon, women* | 457 | 1.10 | (0.96,1.26) | 1.11 | (0.96,1.27) | 1.06 | (0.89,1.26) |
| p-heterogeneity by sex for colon cancer |  |  | 0.60 |  | 0.67 |  | 0.27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Proximal colon, overall* | *355* | 1.04 | (0.90,1.19) | 1.04 | (0.90,1.21) | 0.95 | (0.81,1.12) |
| *Proximal colon, men* | 153 | 1.03 | (0.84,1.26) | 1.12 | (0.86,1.46) | 1.03 | (0.78,1.38) |
| *Proximal colon, women* | 202 | 1.05 | (0.86,1.27) | 1.12 | (0.90,1.39) | 1.04 | (0.81,1.34) |
| p-heterogeneity by sex for proximal colon cancer |  |  | 0.91 |  | 0.60 |  | 0.97 |
| *Distal colon, overall* | 409 | 1.16 | (0.97,1.37) | 1.13 | (0.94,1.36) | 0.94 | (0.75,1.16) |
| p-heterogeneity (competing risk) proximal versus distal colon |  |  | 0.14 |  | 0.59 |  | 0.80 |
| *Distal colon, men* | 184 | 1.08 | (0.78,1.49) | 0.97 | (0.66,1.41) | 0.64 | (0.40,1.02) |
| p-heterogeneity (competing risk) proximal versus distal colon in men |  |  | 0.21 |  | 0.89 |  | 0.87 |
| *Distal colon, women* | 225 | 1.19 | (0.97,1.46) | 1.19 | (0.96,1.49) | 1.11 | (0.85,1.43) |
| p-heterogeneity by sex for distal colon cancer |  |  | 0.62 |  | 0.34 |  | 0.05 |
| p-heterogeneity (competing risk) proximal versus distal colon in women |  |  | 0.33 |  | 0.26 |  | 0.37 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Rectum, overall* | 478 | 1.16 | (1.00,1.36) | 1.16 | (0.99,1.37) | 1.12 | (0.93,1.36) |
| p-heterogeneity (competing risk) colon versus rectum |  |  | <0.0001 |  | 0.0002 |  | 0.35 |
| *Rectum, men* | 257 | 1.13 | (0.89,1.44) | 1.09 | (0.82,1.45) | 1.00 | (0.73,1.37) |
| p-heterogeneity (competing risk) colon versus rectum in men |  |  | <0.0001 |  | 0.09 |  | 0.73 |
| *Rectum, women* | 221 | 1.19 | (0.97,1.46) | 1.19 | (0.94,1.50) | 1.20 | (0.91,1.58) |
| p-heterogeneity by sex for rectal cancer |  |  | 0.74 |  | 0.66 |  | 0.39 |
| p-heterogeneity (competing risk) colon versus rectum in women |  |  | <0.0001 |  | <0.0001 |  | 0.97 |

FABP-4, fatty acid binding protein 4; CI, confidence interval; SD, standard deviation;

RR, relative risk based on estimated incidence rate ratio, per standard deviation (SD) in FABP-4 (8.9 ng/ml), SD calculated in controls

† conditioned on matching factors (sex, age at blood collection, study center, time of blood collection and fasting status; in women were additionally matched on menopausal status, phase of the menstrual cycle among premenopausal women, and use of hormone replacement therapy at the time of blood collection among postmenopausal women)

‡ additionally adjusted for education (none, primary school, technical/professional or secondary school, longer education including university degree, not specified), physical activity index (inactive, moderately inactive, moderately active, active, missing), smoking status and intensity (never, current (1-15, 16-25, 26+ cig/day, pipe/cigars/occasionally, intensity missing), former (quit <=10, 11-20, 20+ years ago, unknown), alcohol intake (nondrinker, former drinker, current drinker, current g/day at baseline)

§ additionally adjusted for BMI, height and BMI- and height- adjusted waist circumference residuals

**Table S8. Colocalization analysis for FABP-4-colorectal cancer associations with prior probability p=10-5**

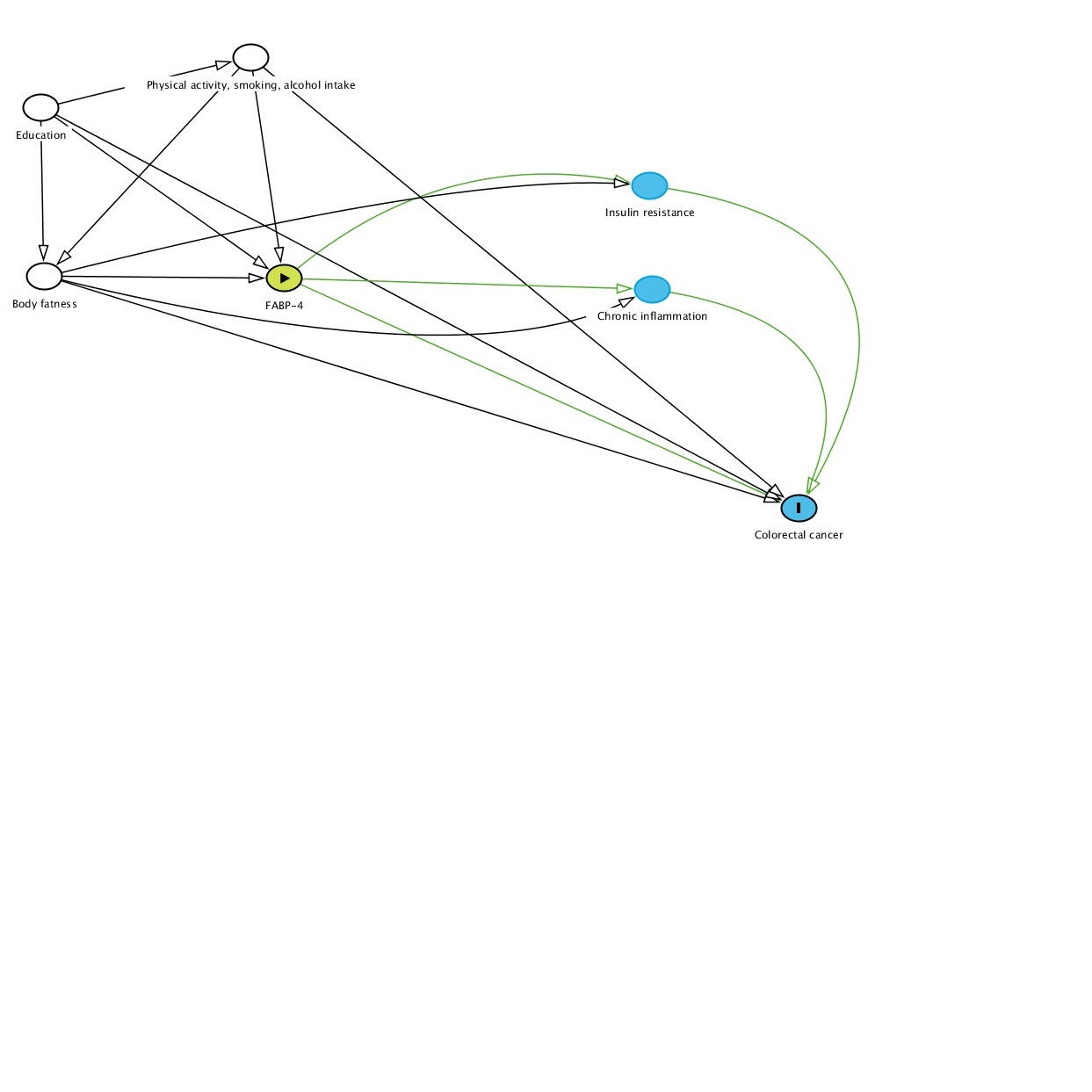
|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | PP1  *causal variant for FABP-4 only* | PP2  *causal variant for CRC only* | PP3  *two distinct causal variants* | PP4  *one shared causal variant* |
| CRC, overall | 0.98 | 1.21E-11 | 5.46E-04 | 0.02 |
| CRC, men | 0.99 | 1.23E-11 | 5.65E-04 | 0.01 |
| CRC, women | 0.88 | 4.56E-11 | 2.02E-03 | 0.12 |

PP, posterior probability

**Table S9. Colocalization analysis for FABP-4-colorectal cancer associations with prior probability p=10-4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | PP1  *causal variant for FABP-4 only* | PP2  *causal variant for CRC only* | PP3  *two distinct causal variants* | PP4  *one shared causal variant* |
| CRC, overall | 0.82 | 1.01E-11 | 4.55E-04 | 0.19 |
| CRC, men | 0.90 | 1.11E-11 | 5.13E-04 | 0.10 |
| CRC, women | 0.42 | 2.17E-11 | 9.63E-04 | 0.58 |

PP, posterior probability



**Figure S1.** **Assumed directed acyclic graph (DAG) on potentially causal pathways in the association between FABP-4 and colorectal cancer risk and potentially confounding factors (matching factors are not included in the diagram)**

https://dagitty.net/images/legend/original/exposure.png exposure

outcome



https://dagitty.net/images/legend/original/adjustednode.png adjusted variable

https://dagitty.net/images/legend/original/causalpath.png (potentially) causal path

Reference and software: Textor J, van der Zander B, Gilthorpe MS, Liskiewicz M, Ellison GT. Robust causal inference using directed acyclic graphs: the R package 'dagitty'. Int J Epidemiol. 2016;45(6):1887-94.



**Figure S2.** **Fixed-effects inverse variance–weighted Mendelian randomization analyses of FABP-4 and risk of colorectal cancer and its subsites based on a 2-sample MR with SNP-FABP-4 associations for three SNPs (one cis, two trans) from SCALLOP consortium and SNP-CRC associations from GECCO, CORECT and CCFR**

OR, odds ratio, CI, confidence interval; FABP-4, fatty acid binding protein 4; MR, Mendelian Randomization



**Figure S3.** **Mendelian randomization analyses (Wald ratio) of FABP-4 and risk of colorectal cancer and its subsites based on a 2-sample MR with SNP-FABP-4 associations for one cis-SNP from SCALLOP consortium and SNP-CRC associations from GECCO, CORECT and CCFR**

OR, odds ratio, CI, confidence interval; FABP-4, fatty acid binding protein 4; MR, Mendelian Randomization

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