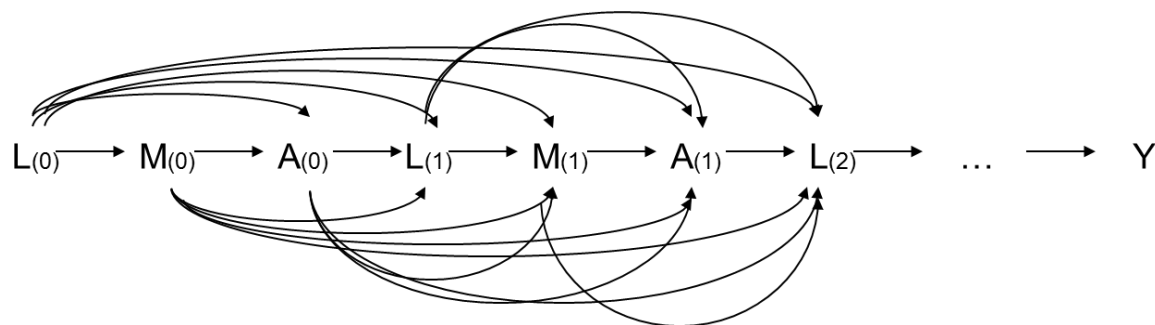


**Supplementary material for Andrén Aronsson et al. *Dietary intake and body mass index influences the risk of islet autoimmunity in genetically at-risk children: a mediation analysis using the TEDDY cohort.***

**Figure S1.** Time-varying mediation with ordering of variables of  $A(t)$ ,  $M(t)$ ,  $L(t)$ . Causal graph where  $(L)$  represents confounders,  $(A)$  represents exposure,  $(M)$  represents mediator, and  $(Y)$  is the final outcome at a fixed time point. Note that  $Y$  replaces  $L(t)$  at the final time point. Abbreviations;  $L(0)$  = baseline covariates; HLA-genotype, country, and first degree relative with T1D.  $M(1)$  = growth, BMI z-scores at time point  $i$ .  $A(1)$  = energy intake from time point  $i-1$ . Figure by the authors WanderVeele and Tchetgen. (17), reprinted with permission from the Royal Statistical Society and © 2021 John Wiley & Sons, Inc.



**Table S1.** Cross tabulation of BMI z-score  $\geq 1.5$  versus IA positivity at ages 3 through 8.

	Age											
	<b>3</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>8</b>	
	IA + (%)	N	IA + (%)	N	IA + (%)	N	IA + (%)	N	IA + (%)	N	IA + (%)	N
BMI (z-score) <1.5	92 (2.0)	4502	165 (3.7)	4453	215 (4.9)	4433	253 (5.7)	4462	285 (6.4)	4464	318 (7.2)	4418
BMI (z-score) $\geq 1.5$	15 (3.4)	447	21 (4.2)	496	23 (4.5)	516	31 (6.4)	487	36 (7.4)	485	42 (7.9)	531