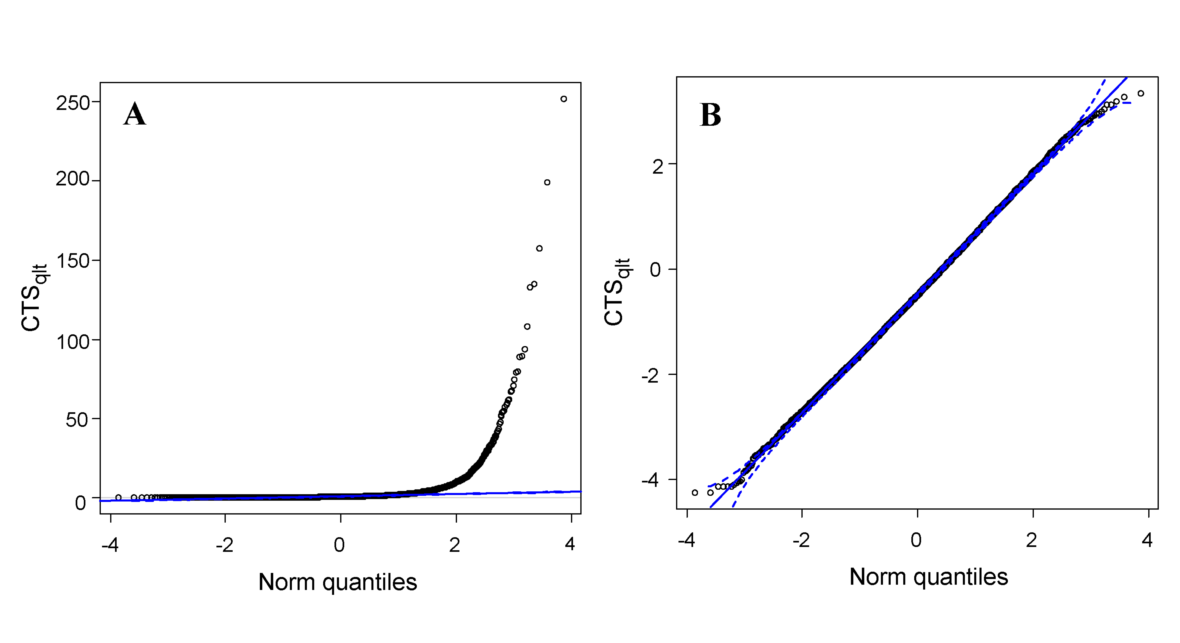
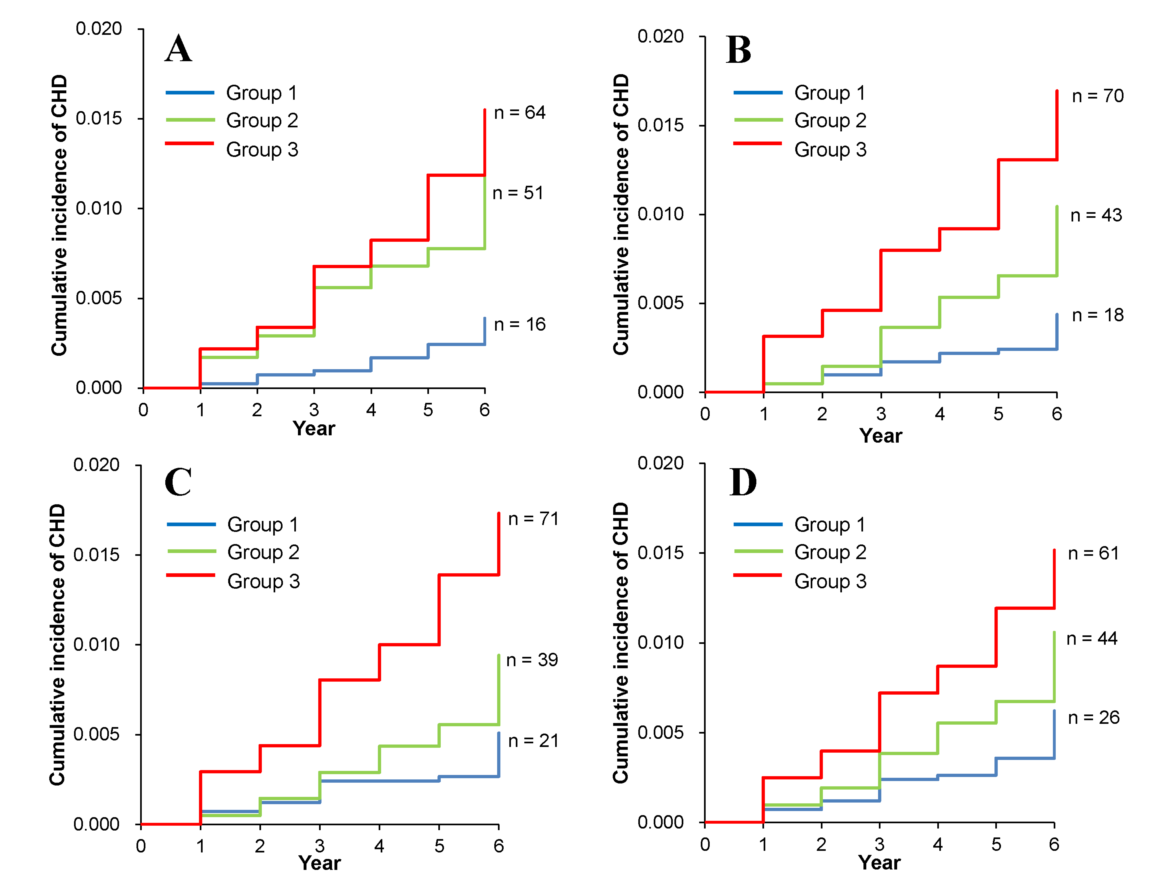
**Legends for supplementary figures**

Figure S1.

Note: The Q-Q plots for the CTSqlt index before (A) and after (B) the Box-Cox transformation. The  value is –0.2.



**Figure 2**

Note: Kaplan-Meier curves of cumulative CHD incidence in the groups of CTSqlt (A), TG/HDL-c (B), CTSqnt (C), and nonHDL-c (D). The study population is divided by 33.3 and 66.6 percentiles of each index. Groups 1, 2, and 3 are shown as blue, green, and red lines, respectively. .

**Table S1.** Categories of blood pressure and blood glucose levels.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Category | | |
| **Factors** |  | L | M | H |
| Blood pressure\*1 | Systolic (mmHg) | – 139 | 140 – 159 | 160 – |
| Diastolic (mmHg) | – 89 | 90 – 99 | 100 – |
| Blood sugar (BS) \*2 | Fasting BS (mg/dL) \*3 | – 109 | 110 – 125 | 126 – |
| HbA1c (%) | – 6.0 | 6.1 – 6.4 | 6.5 – |

\*1, Higher category of systolic or diastolic blood pressure in each subject is chosen for regression analyses.

\*2, Higher category of fasting blood glucose or HbA1c level is chosen in each subject for regression analyses.

\*3, Fasting for more than 10 hours.