Supplementary Material

Assessing the causal relationships between human blood metabolites and the risk of NAFLD: A comprehensive Mendelian randomization study

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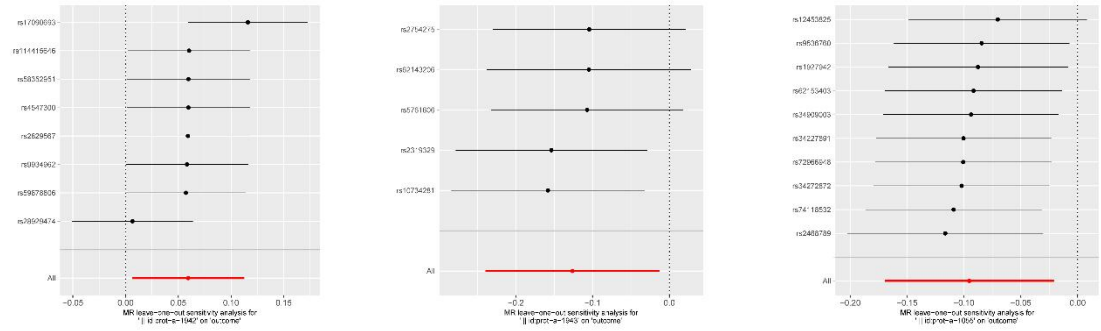
Contents

Supplementary Figures

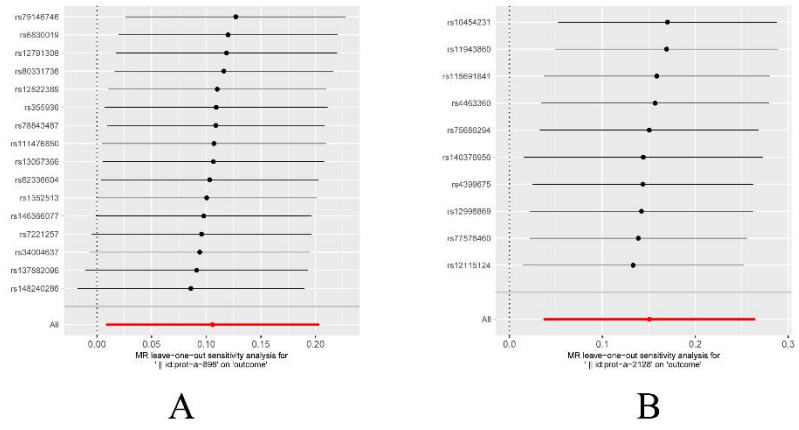
Supplementary Figure 1-3. Forest plots for the Mendelian randomization (MR) leave-one-out analysis (LOO) of the significant inverse variance weighted (IVW) estimates. Within each panel, the black points represent the causal estimate of the association between a specific metabolite and epilepsy after discarding each SNP in turn. Red points represent the pooled IVW estimates. Horizontal lines denote 95% confidence intervals(*CI*).

Supplementary Figure 1: Forest plots for the LOO of the significant IVW estimates between MRPs and NAFLD.A:prot-a-1942(MRPL33);B:prot-a-1943(MRPL34);C: prot-a-1055(FARS2).

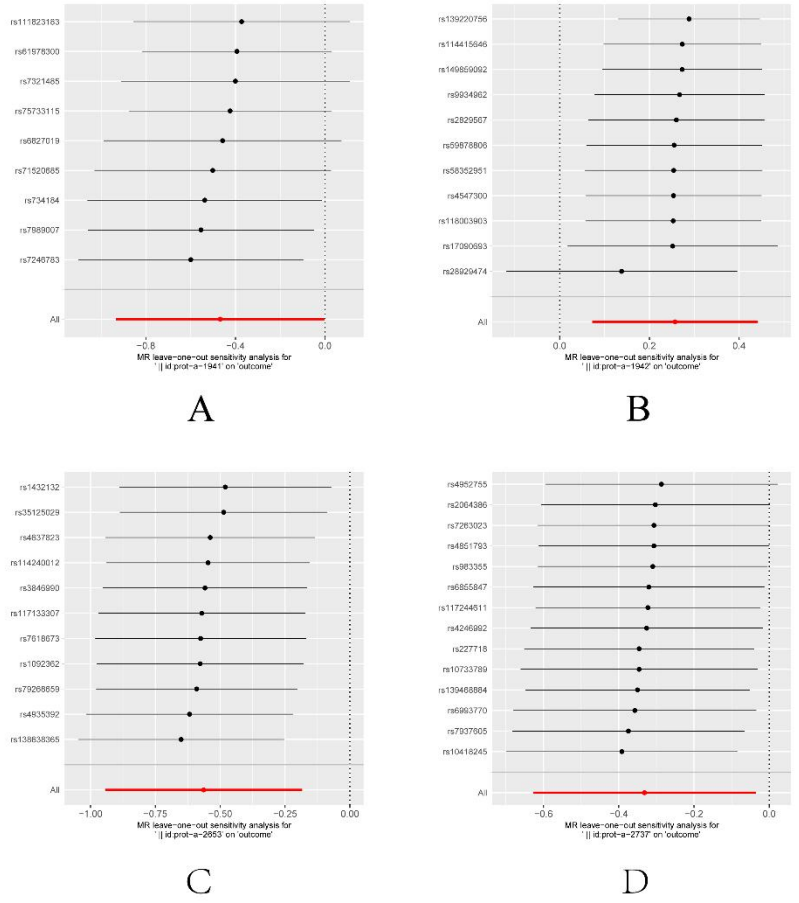


A B C

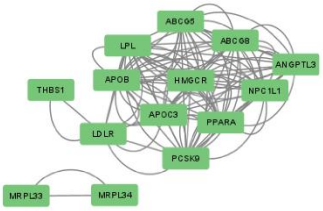
Supplementary Figure 2: Forest plots for the LOO of the significant IVW estimates between MRPs and liver cirrhosis. A: prot-a-896 (MICU1);B: prot-a-2128 (NUDT8).



Supplementary Figure 3: Forest plots for the LOO of the significant IVW estimates between MRPs and HCC. A: prot-a-1941 (MRPL32);B: prot-a-1942 (MRPL33);C: prot-a-2653 (SCO1); D: prot-a-2737 (SIRT5).



Supplementary Figure 4: Protein–protein interaction (PPI) Network Visualisation Map.A:PPI network built with STRING;B: PPI network built with Cytoscape.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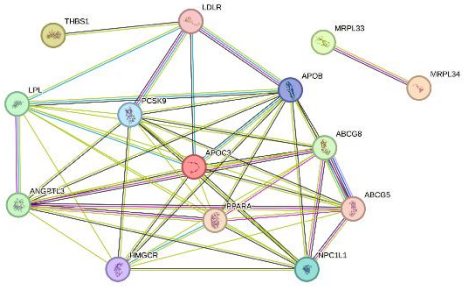
MRPL33
MRPL34

A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