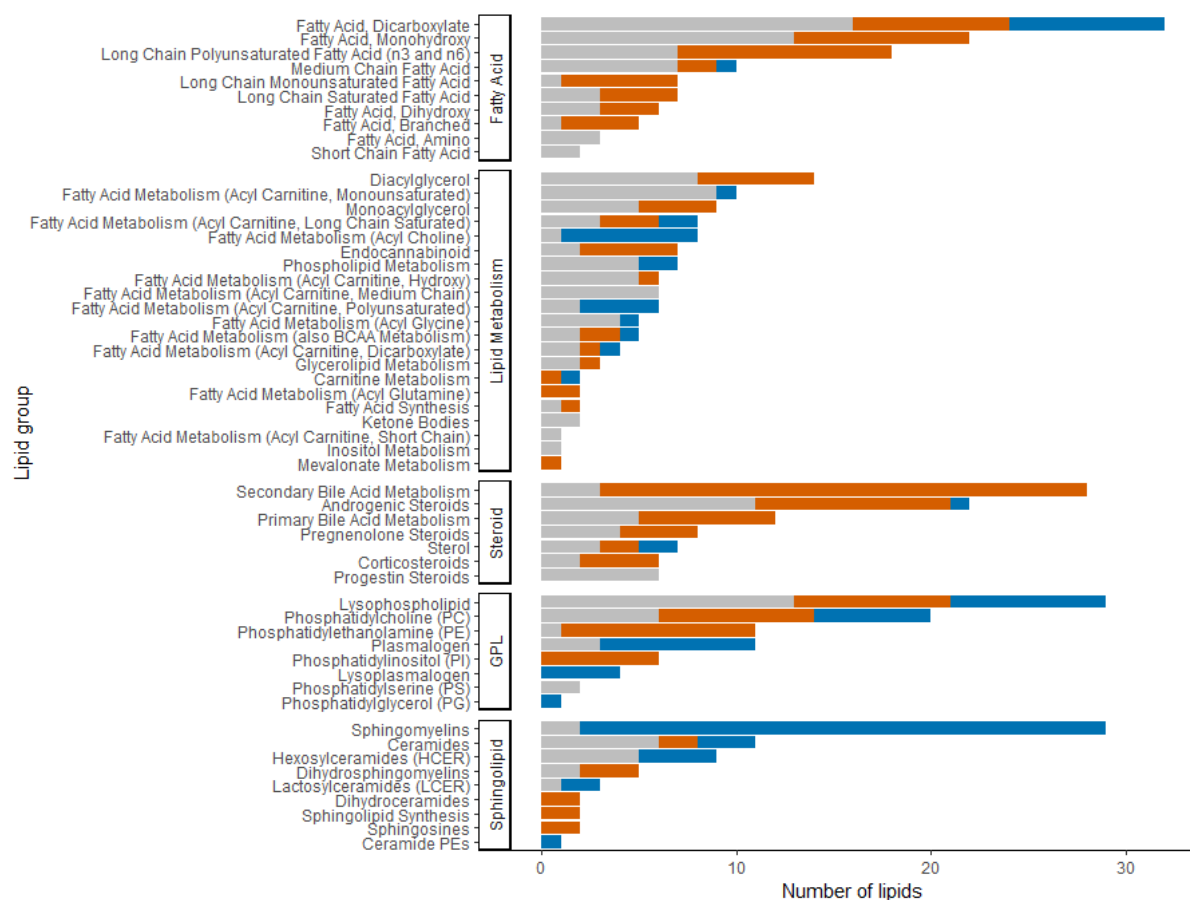


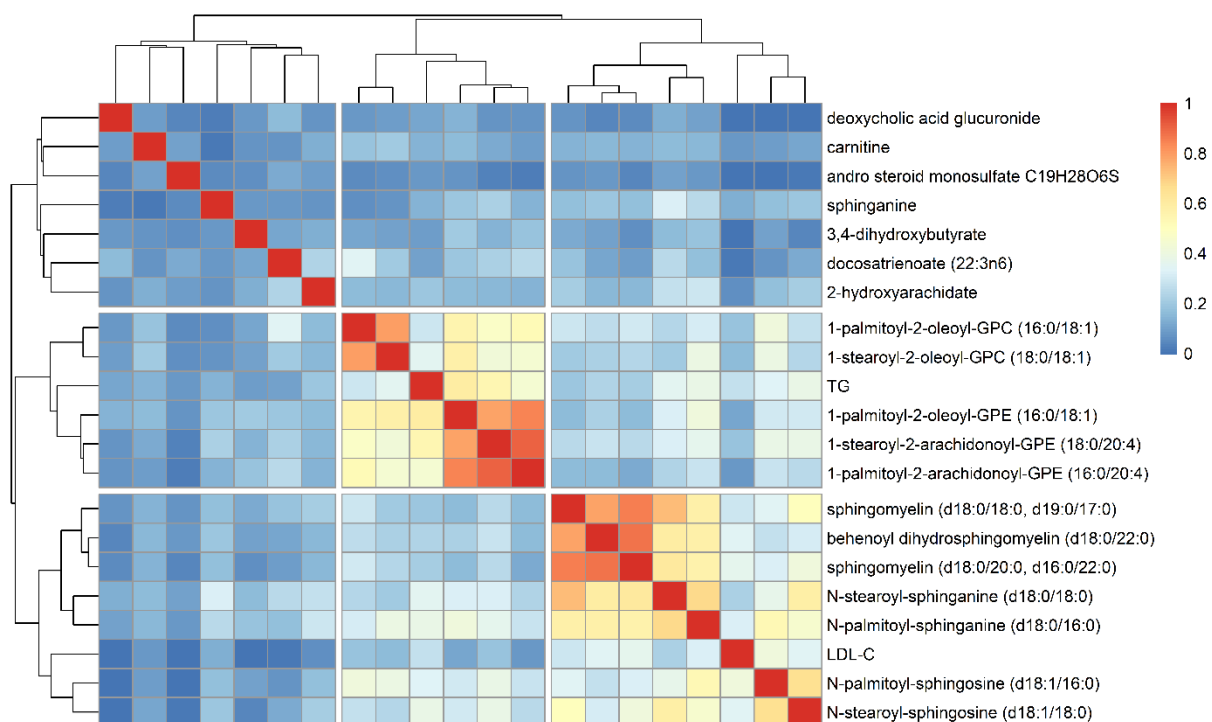
Supplementary Material

Additional covariate	Odds ratio (CI 95%)	P-value
None	1.24 (1.13-1.36)	2.39e-06
BMI	1.16 (1.04-1.29)	0.00811
CRP	1.21 (1.11-1.33)	3.5e-05
HOMA-IR	1.21 (1.09-1.34)	0.000276
SBP	1.19 (1.08-1.3)	0.000242
LDL-C	1.23 (1.12-1.34)	7.36e-06
TG	1.2 (1.1-1.32)	0.000159

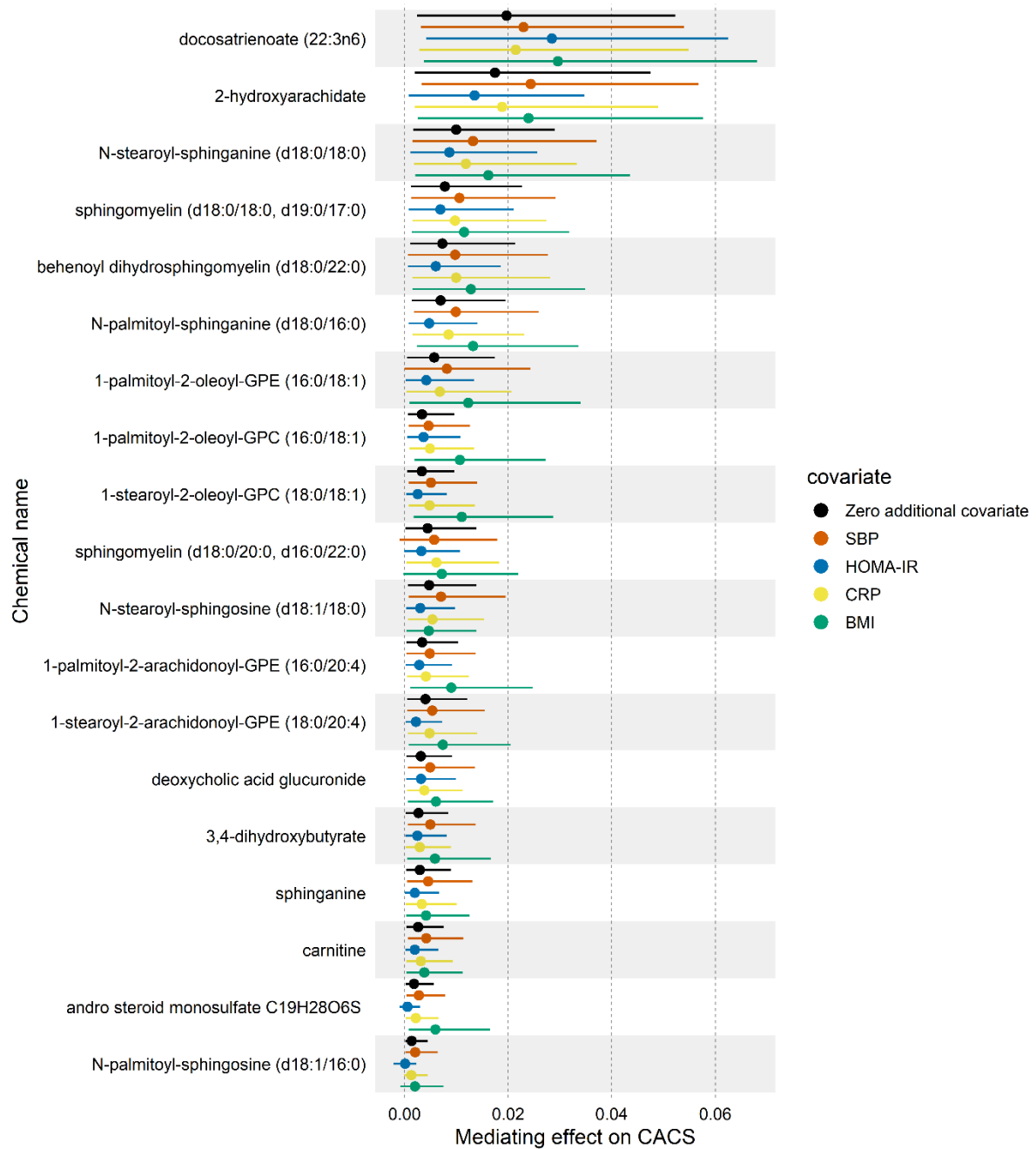
Supplementary Table 1. The odds ratio per 1 standard deviation, in a logistic regression model of CACS on liver steatosis, age, gender and study, as well as in the case of including additional covariates.



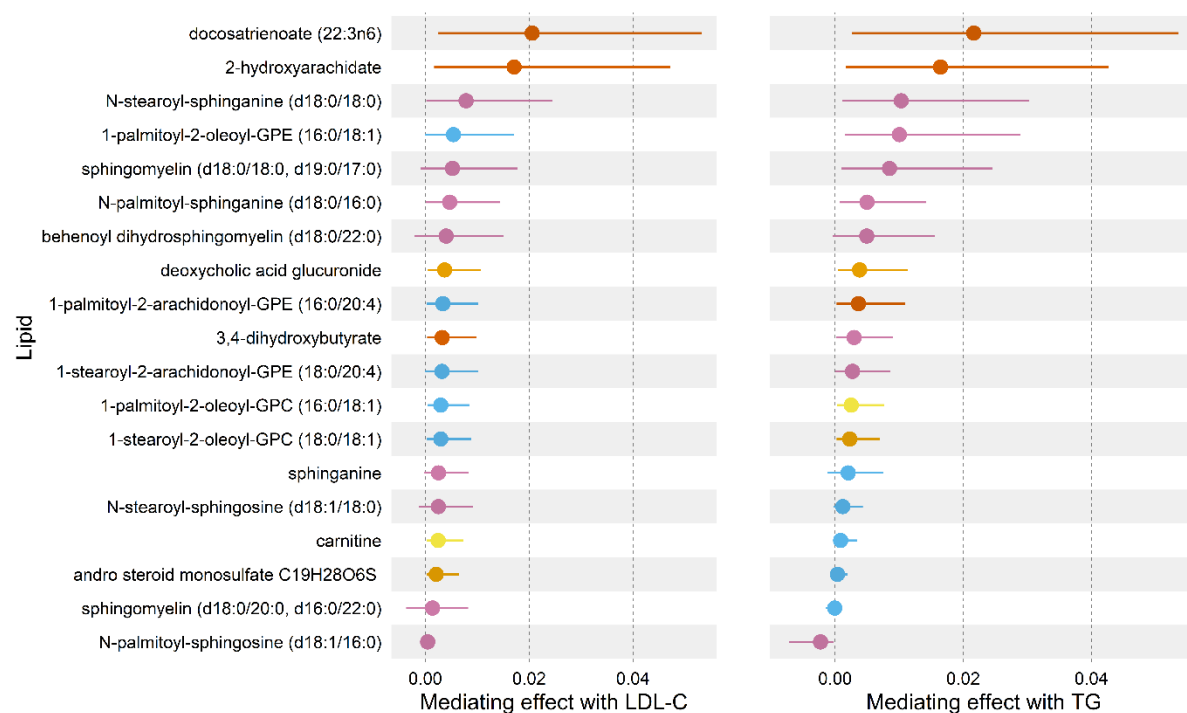
Supplementary Figure 1. Lipidomic profile of liver steatosis adjusted for age, gender, cohort, alcohol consumption, and BMI.



Supplementary Figure 2. Correlation matrix heatmap of mediating lipids including LDL-C and TG. Color shades closer to red represent high correlation between adjacent lipids, while shades of blue represent low correlation.



Supplementary Figure 3. Sensitivity analysis. Forest plots of lipids' ACME in model with gender, age, and cohort as covariates plus the respective addition of SBP, HOMA-IR, CRP, and BMI.



Supplementary Figure 4. Sensitivity analysis. Forest plots of lipids' ACME in model with gender, age, and cohort as covariates plus the respective addition of LDL-C and TG. (Colors: red for fatty acids, pink for sphingolipids, sky-blue for GPLs, yellow for lipid metabolites, and orange for steroids.)