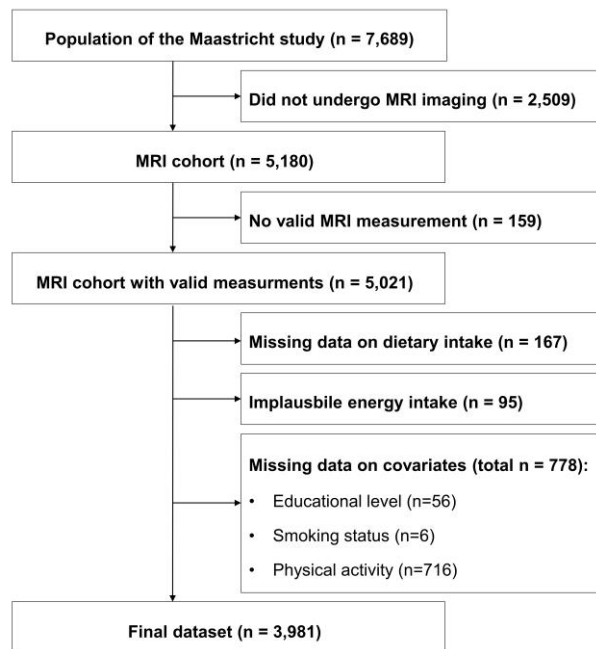
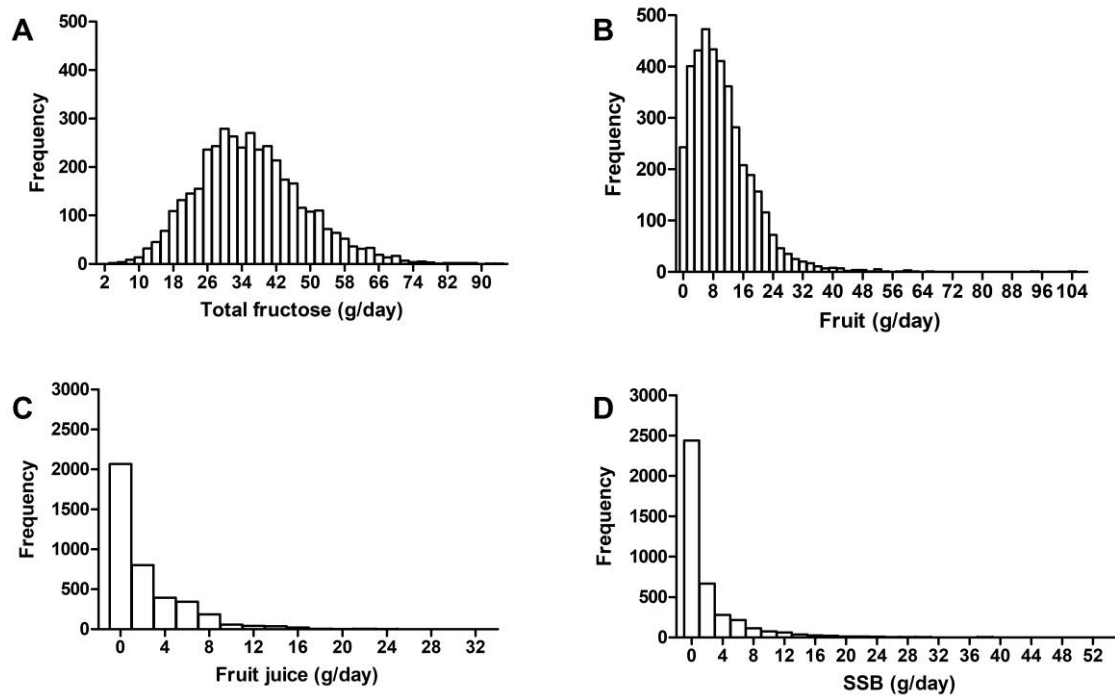


SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL



Supplemental figure 1. Flowchart of the study population selection process.

Abbreviation: MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging.



Supplemental figure 2. Distribution of energy-adjusted intake of fructose (g/day): total fructose (A), fruit (B), fruit juice (C), and SSB (D).

Abbreviation: SSB: sugar-sweetened beverages.

Supplemental table 1. Multivariable-adjusted associations of energy-adjusted fructose intake and intrahepatic lipid content (IHL) stratified according to type 2 diabetes (individuals without type 2 diabetes [n=3,171] versus individuals with type 2 diabetes [n=810]).

	Individuals without type 2 diabetes (n=3,171)				Individuals with type 2 diabetes (n=810)				
	Energy-adjusted fructose intake tertiles				Energy-adjusted fructose intake tertiles				
Total fructose* Median g/day	T1 24.4	T2 35.1	T3 47.6	P for trend	T1 24.4	T2 35.1	T3 47.6	P for trend	P for interaction
Model 5	1	0.99 (0.93; 1.06)	1.01 (0.94; 1.09)	0.932	1	1.05 (0.92; 1.21)	1.05 (0.90; 1.23)	0.547	0.089
Fructose from fruit* Median g/day	T1 3.1	T2 9.0	T3 17.8	P for trend	T1 3.1	T2 9.0	T3 17.8	P for trend	
Model 5	1	0.97 (0.91; 1.04)	0.98 (0.91; 1.05)	0.609	1	0.89 (0.78; 1.02)	0.84 (0.72; 0.97)	0.215	0.058
Fructose from fruit juice* Median g/day	T1 0.1	T2 0.9	T3 5.3	P for trend	T1 0.1	T2 0.9	T3 5.3	P for trend	
Model 5	1	0.99 (0.93; 1.05)	1.03 (0.96; 1.09)	0.133	1	1.14 (1.00; 1.31)	1.08 (0.94; 1.24)	0.114	0.071
Fructose from SSB* Median g/day	T1 0.0	T2 0.5	T3 4.5	P for trend	T1 0.0	T2 0.5	T3 4.5	P for trend	
Model 5	1	0.99 (0.93; 1.05)	1.08 (1.01; 1.16)	0.032	1	1.21 (1.06; 1.38)	1.14 (0.99; 1.32)	0.076	0.132

* Energy-adjusted fructose by means of the residual method.

Regression coefficients should be interpreted as the fold change in IHL that is associated with the difference between the tertile of fructose intake and the reference group (see methods section).

P for trend values were obtained from linear regression with fructose as continuous variables (see methods section).

Data are presented for the fully adjusted model (i.e., with adjustment for age, sex, educational level, smoking status, physical activity, intake of total energy, and energy-adjusted intakes of alcohol, saturated fat, protein, vitamin E, and dietary fiber).

Abbreviation: SSB: sugar-sweetened beverages; T: tertile.

Supplemental table 2. Multivariable-adjusted (including Matsuda index) associations of energy-adjusted fructose intake and intrahepatic lipid content (IHL) (n=1,415).

	Energy-adjusted fructose intake tertiles			
Total fructose*	T1	T2	T3	P for
Median g/day	24.4	35.1	47.6	trend
Model 5 [#]	11	0.99 (0.90-1.09)	0.97 (0.87-1.09)	0.598
Fructose from fruit*	T1	T2	T3	P for
Median g/day	3.1	9.0	17.8	trend
Model 5 [#]	1	0.98 (0.90-1.08)	0.96 (0.86-1.07)	0.823
Fructose from fruit juice*	T1	T2	T3	P for
Median g/day	0.1	0.9	5.3	trend
Model 5 [#]	1	0.93 (0.85-1.02)	1.00 (0.91-1.09)	0.977
Fructose from SSB*	T1	T2	T3	P for
Median g/day	0.0	0.5	4.5	trend
Model 5 [#]	1	0.99 (0.90-1.09)	1.05 (0.95-1.16)	0.046

* Energy-adjusted fructose by means of the residual method.

In this sensitivity analysis, the covariate type 2 diabetes was replaced by the Matsuda index.

Regression coefficients should be interpreted as the fold change in IHL that is associated with the difference between the tertile of fructose intake and the reference group (see methods section).

P for trend values were obtained from linear regression with fructose as continuous variables (see methods section).

Data are presented for the fully adjusted model (i.e., with adjustment for age, sex, the Matsuda index, educational level, smoking status, physical activity, intake of total energy, and energy-adjusted intakes of alcohol, saturated fat, protein, vitamin E, and dietary fiber).

Abbreviation: SSB: sugar-sweetened beverages; T: tertile.

Supplemental table 3. Multivariable-adjusted associations of energy-adjusted fructose intake and alanine aminotransferase (n=1,602).

	Energy-adjusted fructose intake tertiles			
Total fructose*	T1	T2	T3	P for
Median g/day	24.4	35.1	47.6	trend
Model 5	1	0.99 (0.94-1.04)	0.99 (0.94-1.05)	0.997
Fructose from fruit*	T1	T2	T3	P for
Median g/day	3.1	9.0	17.8	trend
Model 5	1	0.99 (0.95-1.04)	0.99 (0.94-1.04)	0.648
Fructose from fruit juice*	T1	T2	T3	P for
Median g/day	0.1	0.9	5.3	trend
Model 5	1	0.98 (0.94-1.03)	0.98 (0.94-1.03)	0.998
Fructose from SSB*	T1	T2	T3	P for
Median g/day	0.0	0.5	4.5	trend
Model 5	1	0.98 (0.94-1.03)	0.99 (0.94-1.04)	0.310

* Energy-adjusted fructose by means of the residual method.

Regression coefficients should be interpreted as the fold change in alanine aminotransferase that is associated with the difference between the tertile of fructose intake and the reference group (see methods section).

P for trend values were obtained from linear regression with fructose as continuous variables (see methods section).

Data are presented for the fully adjusted model (i.e., with adjustment for age, sex, type 2 diabetes, educational level, smoking status, physical activity, intake of total energy, and energy-adjusted intakes of alcohol, saturated fat, protein, vitamin E, and dietary fiber).

Abbreviation: SSB: sugar-sweetened beverages; T: tertile.