

DMR	Location	Relevant Adverse Health Outcomes
PLAGL1	6q24.2	Transient neonatal diabetes mellitus, neonatal diabetes, imprinted gene network regulatory hub
MEST	7q32.2	Posterior cerebral artery infarction, cancer
SGCE/PEG10	7q21.3	Silver Russell syndrome, myoclonic dystonia (SGCE), cancer (PEG10)
IGF2	11p15.5	Silver Russell syndrome, Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, intrauterine growth restriction, obesity, metabolic syndrome, cancer
H19	11p15.5	Silver Russell syndrome, Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, cancer, imprinted gene network regulatory hub
MEG3	14q32.2	Age at menarche, Temple syndrome, Kagami-Ogata syndrome, recurrent pregnancy loss, autism, Parkinson's disease, osteoarthritis, cancer
MEG3-IG	14q32.2	Central precocious puberty, Temple syndrome, Kagami-Ogata syndrome
NNAT	20q11.23	Megalencephalic leukoencephalopathy with subcortical cysts 1, myoclonic epilepsy of Lafora

Table S1. Interrogated imprint control regions and their associations with human disease and health outcomes.

Concurrent Modeling of GL and MD Adjusting for All Covariates for Males

GL_T3vT1 MD_T3vT1

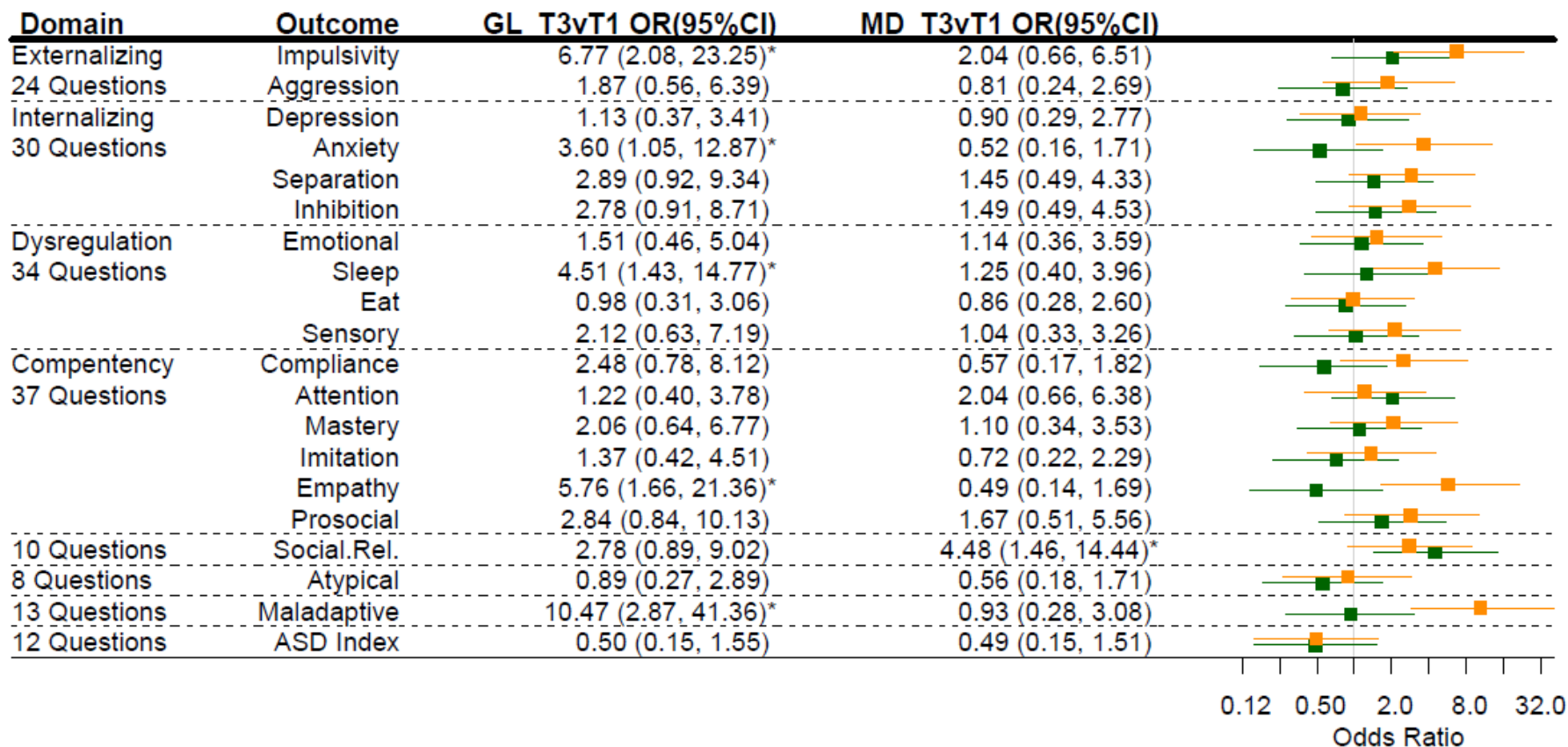


Figure S1. Maternal Glycemic Loading Diet and Child Behavior Outcomes in Males. For the 3rd tertile of maternal Glycemic Loading compared to the 1st (referent), the odds ratio (95% confidence interval) represents the risk of being in a higher tertile of behavioral outcome. Odds ratios (95%CI) are plotted for glycemic loading (orange) and Mediterranean diet (green). Estimates were adjusted for breastfeeding at least 3 months, age of child at behavioral assessment, maternal fiber intake, total calories, folate, education, diabetes, obesity, smoking, race, and age, as well as child parity, premature birth, weight. *p < 0.05.

Concurrent Modeling of GL and MD Adjusting for All Covariates for Females

GL_T3vT1 MD_T3vT1

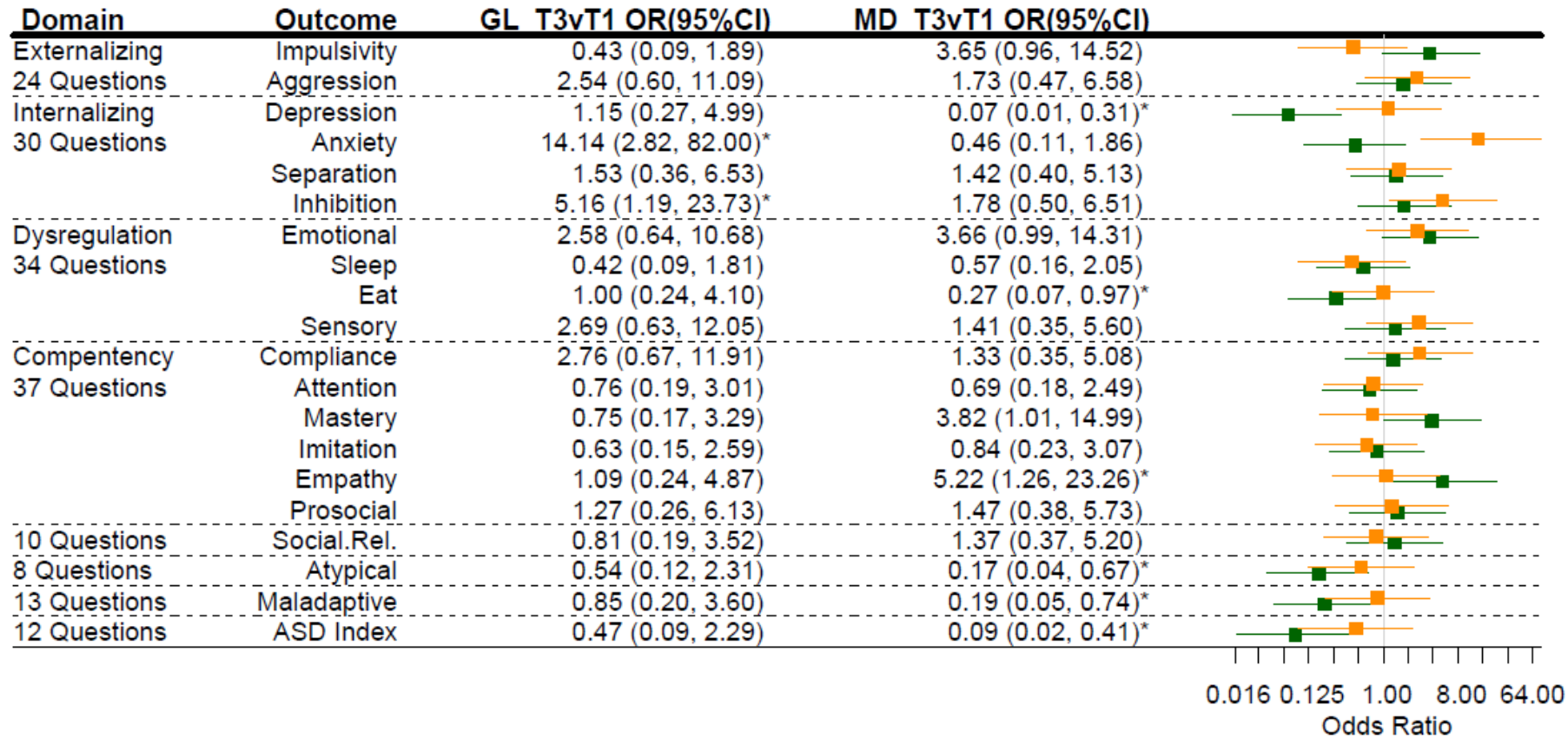


Figure S2. Maternal Glycemic Loading Diet and Child Behavior Outcomes in Females. For the 3rd tertile of maternal Glycemic Loading compared to the 1st (referent), the odds ratio (95% confidence interval) represents the risk of being in a higher tertile of behavioral outcome. Odds ratios (95%CI) are plotted for glycemic loading (orange) and Mediterranean diet (green). Estimates were adjusted for breastfeeding at least 3 months, age of child at behavioral assessment, maternal fiber intake, total calories, folate, education, diabetes, obesity, smoking, race, and age, as well as child parity, premature birth, weight. *p < 0.05.