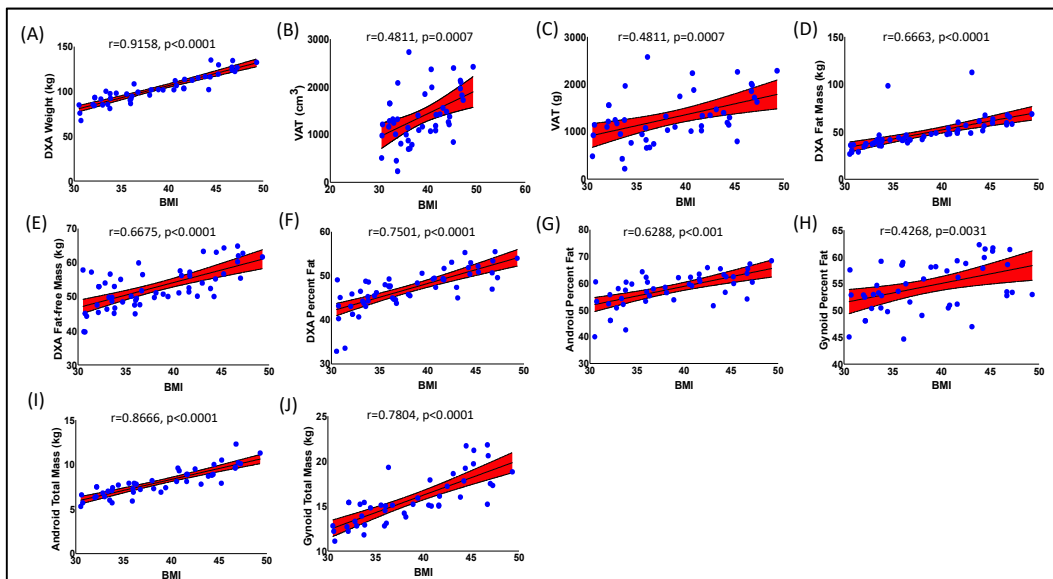
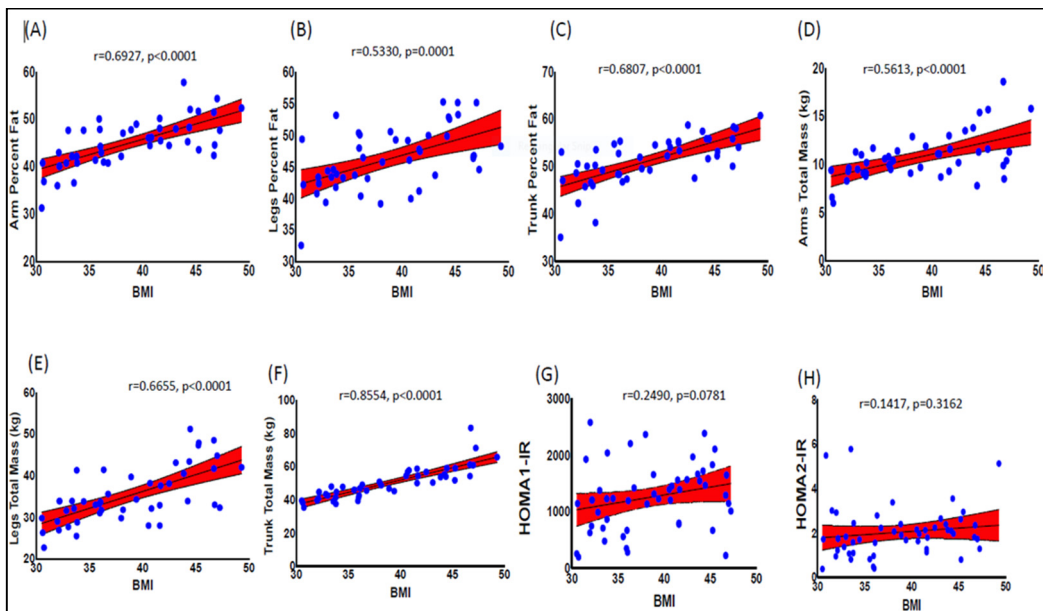




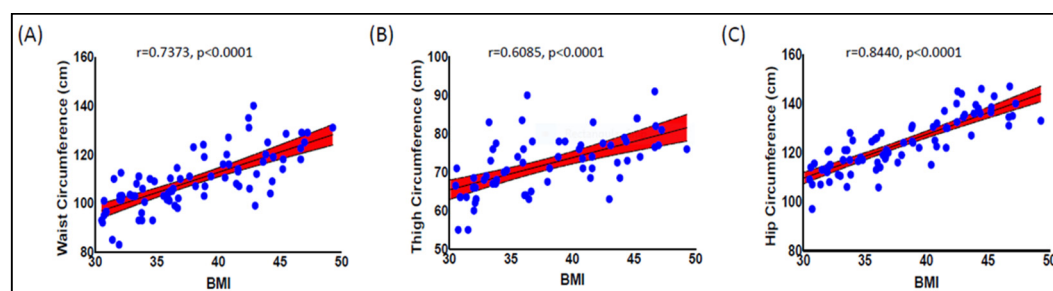
**Supplementary Materials:** The following supporting information can be downloaded at: <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/endocrines4010003/s1>,



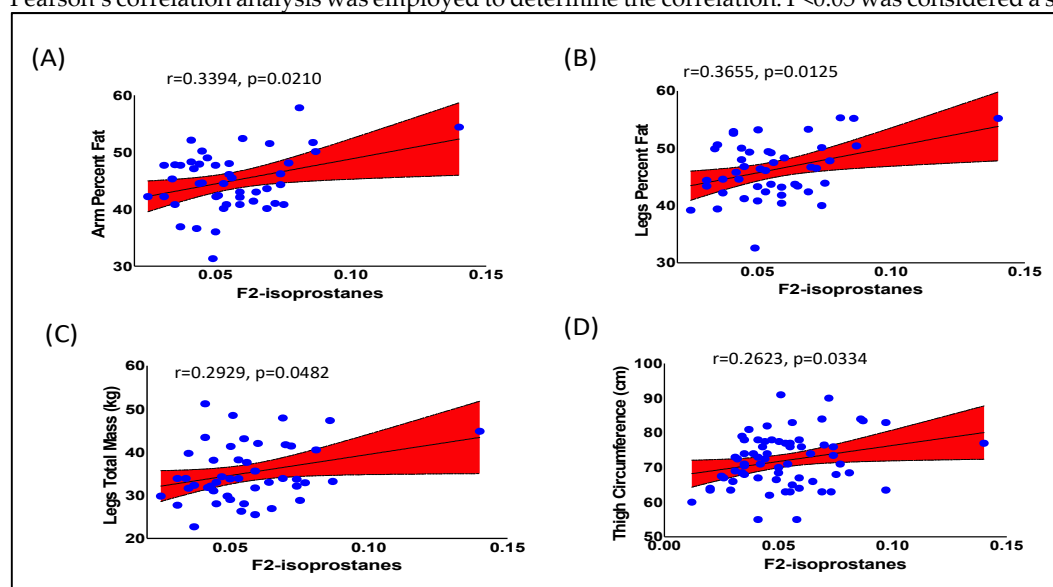
**Figure S1. Relationship between BMI and anthropometric DXA measurements.** Our data show very strong positive correlation between BMI and the following variables: (A) DXA weight, ( $r=0.9158$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), (B) VAT ( $\text{cm}^3$ ,  $r=0.4811$ ,  $p=0.0007$ ), (C) e-VAT (g,  $r=0.4810$ ,  $p=0.0007$ ), (D) DXA fat mass ( $r=0.6663$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), (E) DXA fat free mass ( $r=0.6675$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), (F) DXA percent fat ( $r=0.7501$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), (G) android percent fat ( $r=0.6288$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), (H) gynoid percent fat ( $r=0.4268$ ,  $p<0.0031$ ), (I) android total mass (kg,  $r=0.5624$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), and (J) gynoid total mass (kg,  $r=0.7804$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ). Pearson's correlation analysis was employed to determine the correlation.  $P<0.05$  was considered statistically significant correlation.



**Figure S2. Relationship of various body parts and their fat content with BMI.** There was strong positive correlation between BMI and (A) arms percent fat ( $r=0.6927$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), (B) legs percent fat ( $r=0.5330$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), and (C) trunk ( $r=0.6807$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ). Similarly, there were strong positive correlation between BMI and (D) arms total mass (kg,  $r=0.5613$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), (E) legs total mass (kg,  $r=0.6655$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), and (F) trunk total mass (kg,  $r=0.8550$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), (G) HOMA1-IR ( $r=0.2490$ ,  $p=0.0781$ ), (H) HOMA2-IR ( $r=0.1417$ ,  $p=0.3162$ ). Pearson's correlation analysis was employed to determine the correlation.  $P<0.05$  was considered a statistically significant correlation.



**Figure S3. Relationship between BMI and certain body circumferences.** Our data show strong positive correlation between BMI and circumferences of (A) waist (cm,  $r=0.7373$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), (B) thigh (cm,  $r=0.6085$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), and (C) hip (cm,  $r=0.8401$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ). Pearson's correlation analysis was employed to determine the correlation.  $P<0.05$  was considered a statistically significant correlation.



**Figure S4. Relationship between anthropometric DXA measurements and F2-IsoPs.** Our data show a positive correlation between (A) arms percent fat ( $r=0.3394$ ,  $p=0.0210$ ), (B) legs percent fat ( $r=0.3655$ ,  $p=0.0125$ ), (C) legs total mass (kg,  $r=0.2929$ ,  $p=0.0482$ ), and (D) thigh circumferences (cm,  $r=0.2723$ ,  $p=0.0256$ ) were correlated with F2-isoprostanes. Pearson's correlation analysis was employed to determine the correlation.  $P<0.05$  was considered a statistically significant correlation.