

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table 1. Spearman's correlation coefficients of IGF-I, IGFBP-2, IGFBP-3 concentrations, and IGF-I/IGFBP-3 molar ratio at gestational weeks 10-14 and 15-26 with 100-g, 3-h OGTT glucose levels among GDM cases*

	OGTT fasting glucose	OGTT 1-hour glucose	OGTT 2-hour glucose	OGTT 3-hour glucose
Gestational weeks 10-14				
IGF-I	0.003	0.15	0.02	-0.05
IGFBP-2	-0.21 *	-0.20	0.13	0.05
IGFBP-3	0.06	0.16	0.11	0.04
IGF-I/IGFBP-3 ratio	0.03	0.11	-0.04	-0.06
Gestational weeks 15-26				
IGF-I	0.13	0.17	0.02	-0.01
IGFBP-2	-0.33 †	-0.03	0.06	-0.16
IGFBP-3	-0.15	0.06	0.14	-0.02
IGF-I/IGFBP-3 ratio	0.20	0.14	-0.01	0.03

IGF-I, insulin-like growth factor 1; IGFBP-2, insulin-like growth factor binding protein 2; IGFBP-3, insulin-like growth factor binding protein 3; OGTT, oral glucose tolerance test.

* $P < 0.05$.

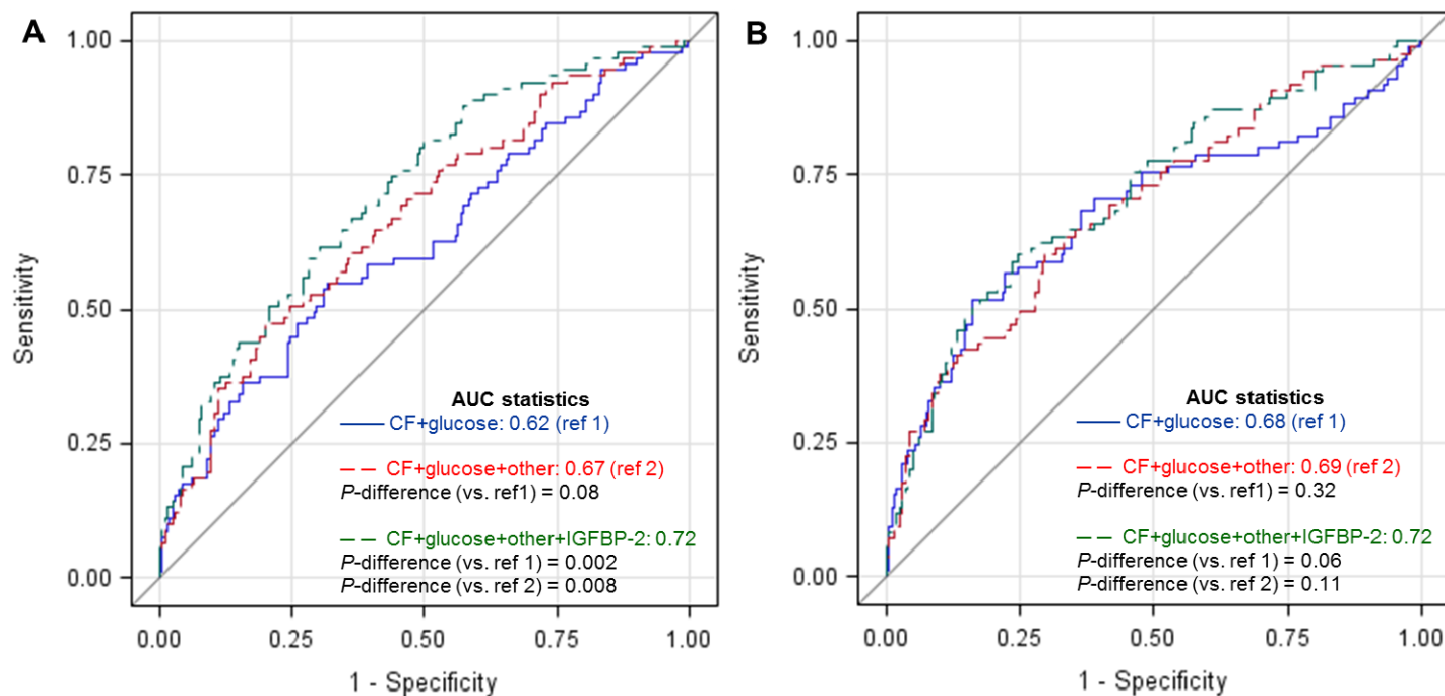
† $P < 0.01$.

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Supplementary Figure 1. Incremental prediction value of IGFBP-2 for risk of GDM.

ROC curves and AUC statistics were estimated by leave-one-out cross validation for GDM risk prediction using conventional risk factors and plasma glucose concentrations (blue curves) with the addition of classic biomarkers implicated in glucose homeostasis [i.e, adiponectin, CRP, and lipids (total cholesterol, HDL, LDL, and triglycerides); red curves] and IGFBP-2 (green curves) at gestational weeks 10-14 (A) and 15-26 (B), respectively.

AUC = area under the curve. CF = conventional risk factors (age, gestational age at blood collection, family history of diabetes, and pre-pregnancy body mass index). ROC = receive operating characteristic. *P* values for differences in AUC statistics between curves were derived by DeLong's test (1).



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References

1. DeLong ER, DeLong DM, Clarke-Pearson DL: Comparing the areas under two or more correlated receiver operating characteristic curves: a nonparametric approach. *Biometrics* 1988;44:837-845