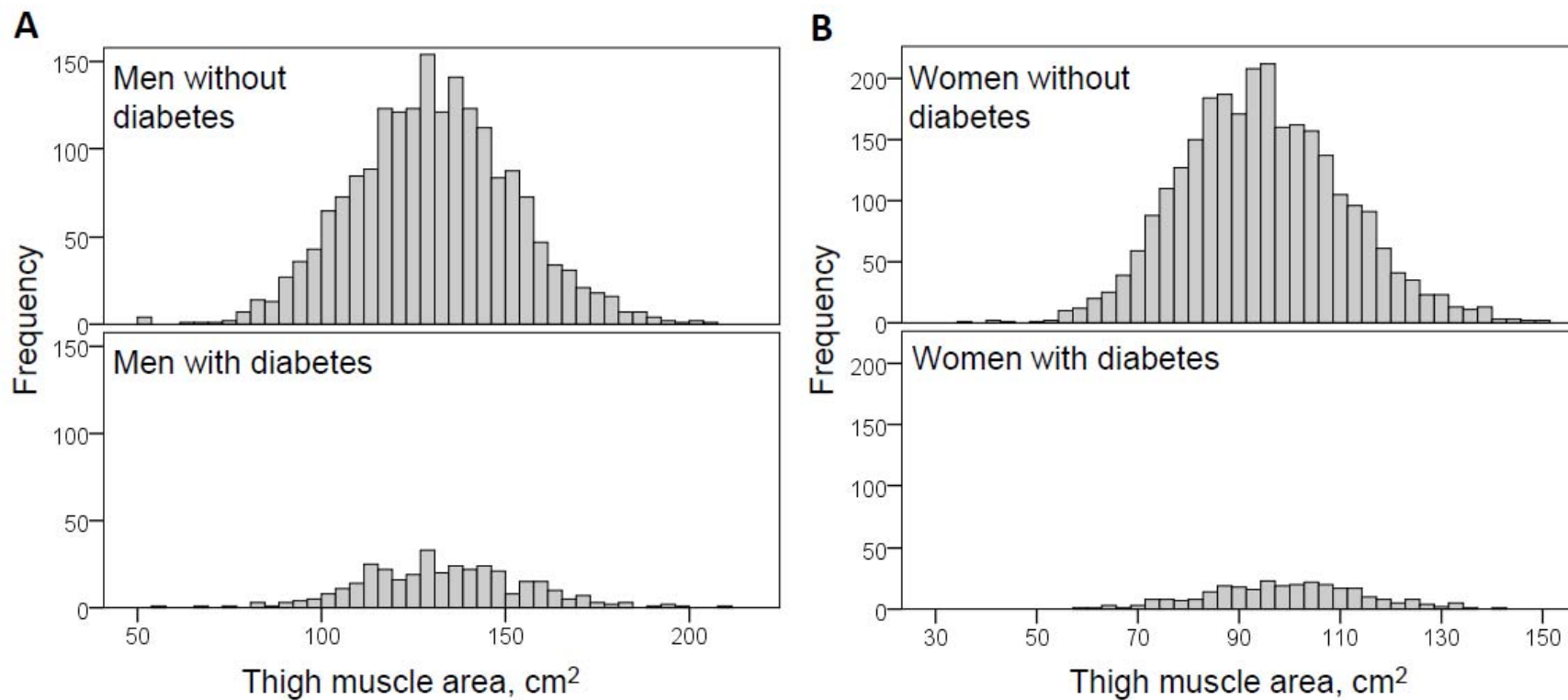


SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

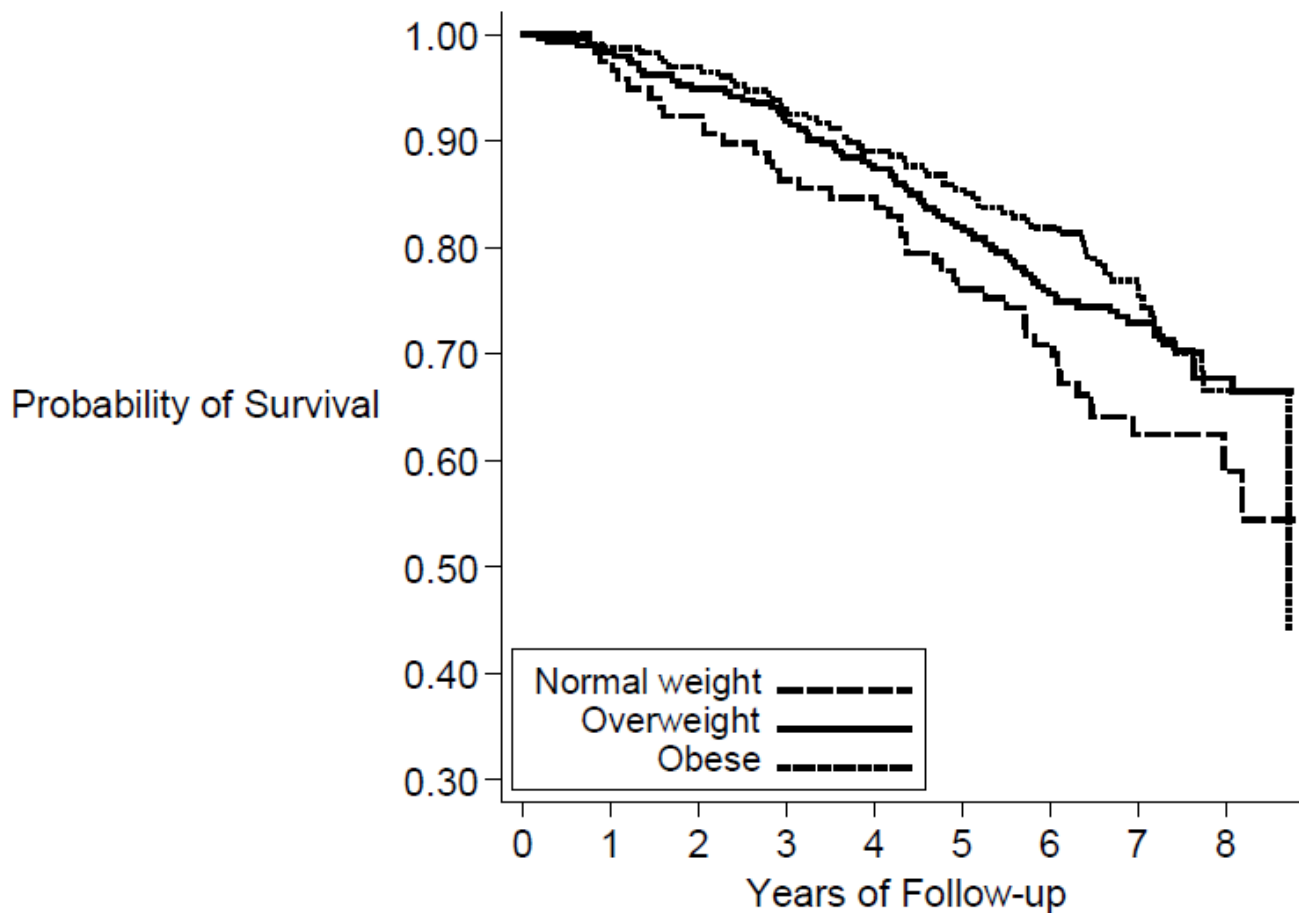
**Supplementary Figure 1. Distribution of thigh muscle cross-sectional area (cm<sup>2</sup>)**

Men (A) and women (B) in the AGES-Reykjavik study population without diabetes (top panel) and in the analytical sample of participants with diabetes (bottom panel).



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier survival estimates for normal weight versus overweight/obese**  
Kaplan-Meier survival estimates comparing mortality in participations stratified by BMI, overweight is the referent group.



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier survival estimates for normal weight versus overweight/obese**

Kaplan-Meier survival estimates comparing mortality in participations stratified by BMI and thigh muscle area, overweight high muscle (N=147) is the referent group. Median values for muscle were defined for men and women separately due to sex-differences in muscle and were subsequently collapsed into low muscle=below sex-median for respective sex, high muscle= below median for respective sex. Normal weight low muscle (N=58) hazard ratio (HR), 95% confidence interval (CI): 2.71 (1.57-4.68), normal weight high muscle (N=59): 1.89 (1.07-3.36), overweight low muscle (N=146): 2.35 (1.49-3.69).

