

**Figure S1. Heat map of adjusted beta coefficients obtained from linear regression analyses performed between log10 transformed prenatal POP levels and parameters in adolescents**  
(only  $p < 0.10$  are shown; glucose, LDL/HDL ratio, height and DBP not sign. associated; HBCDD not sign. associated)

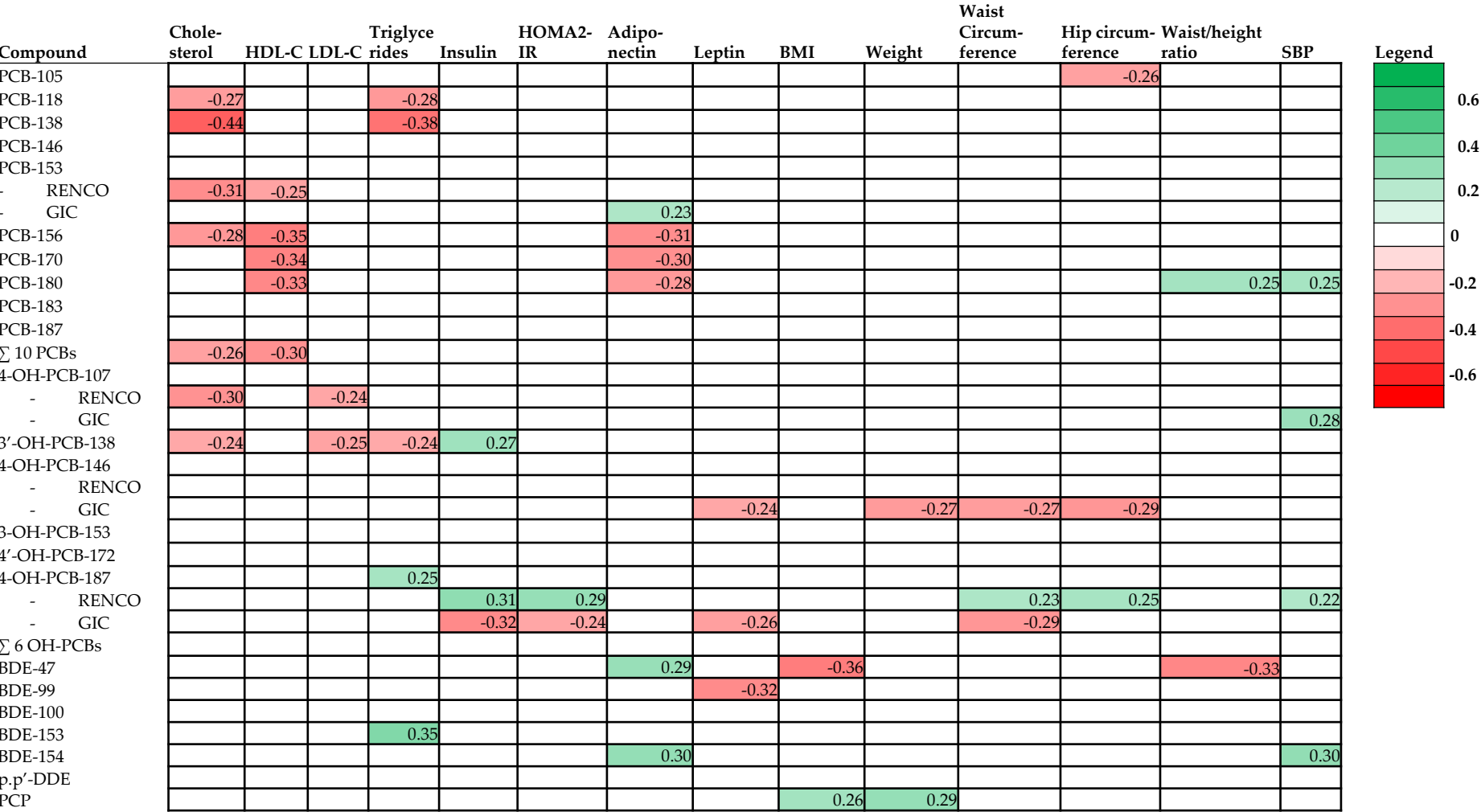
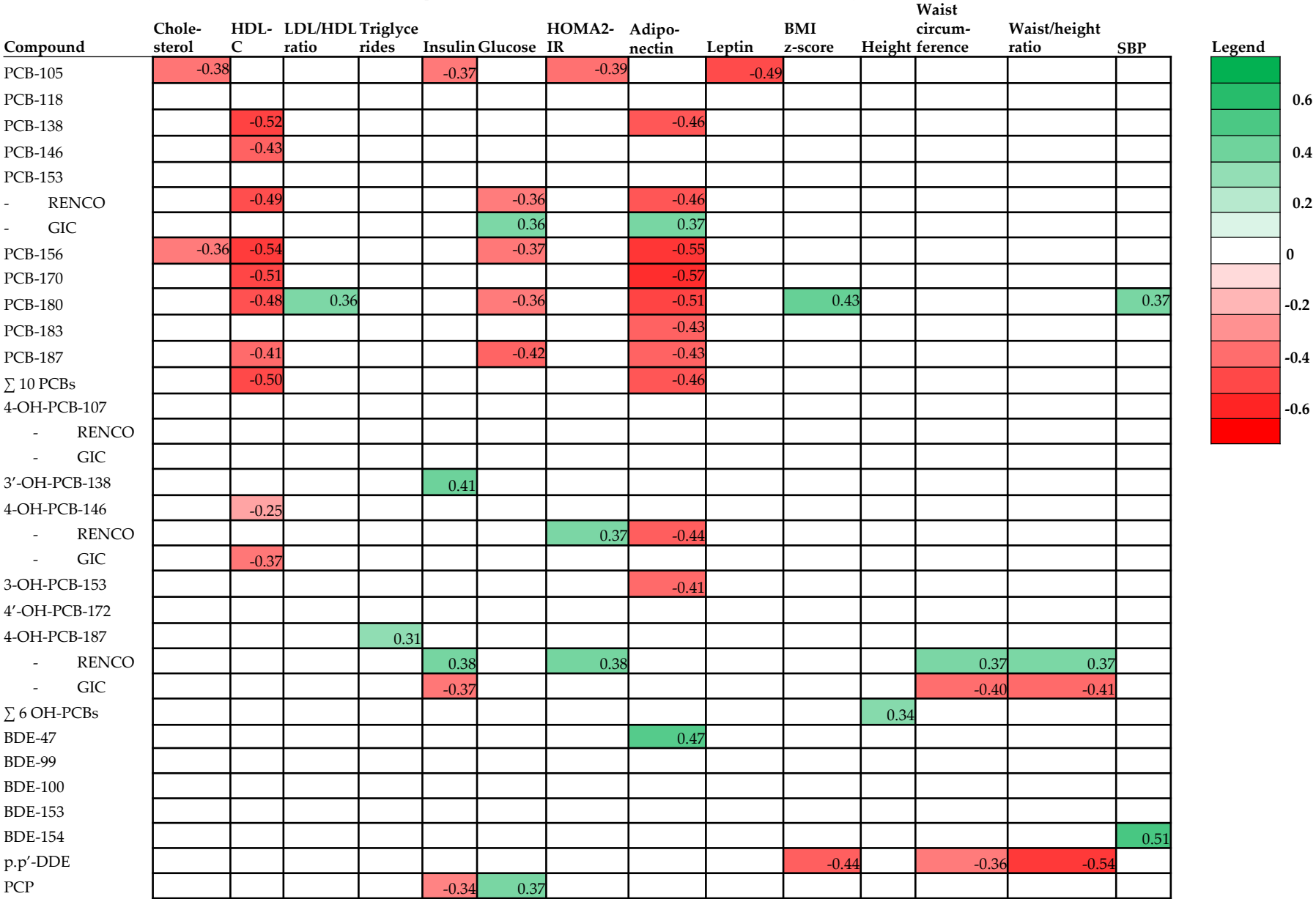


Figure S2. Heat map of adjusted beta coefficients obtained from linear regression analyses performed between log10 transformed prenatal POP levels and parameters in adolescent boys (only  $p < 0.10$  are shown; LDL-C, weight, hip circumference and DBP not sign. associated; HBCDD not sig. associated)



**Figure S3. Heat map of adjusted beta coefficients obtained from linear regression analyses performed between log10 transformed prenatal POP levels and parameters in adolescent girls**  
(only  $p < 0.10$  are shown; hip circumference and DBP not sign. associated; HBCDD not sign. associated)

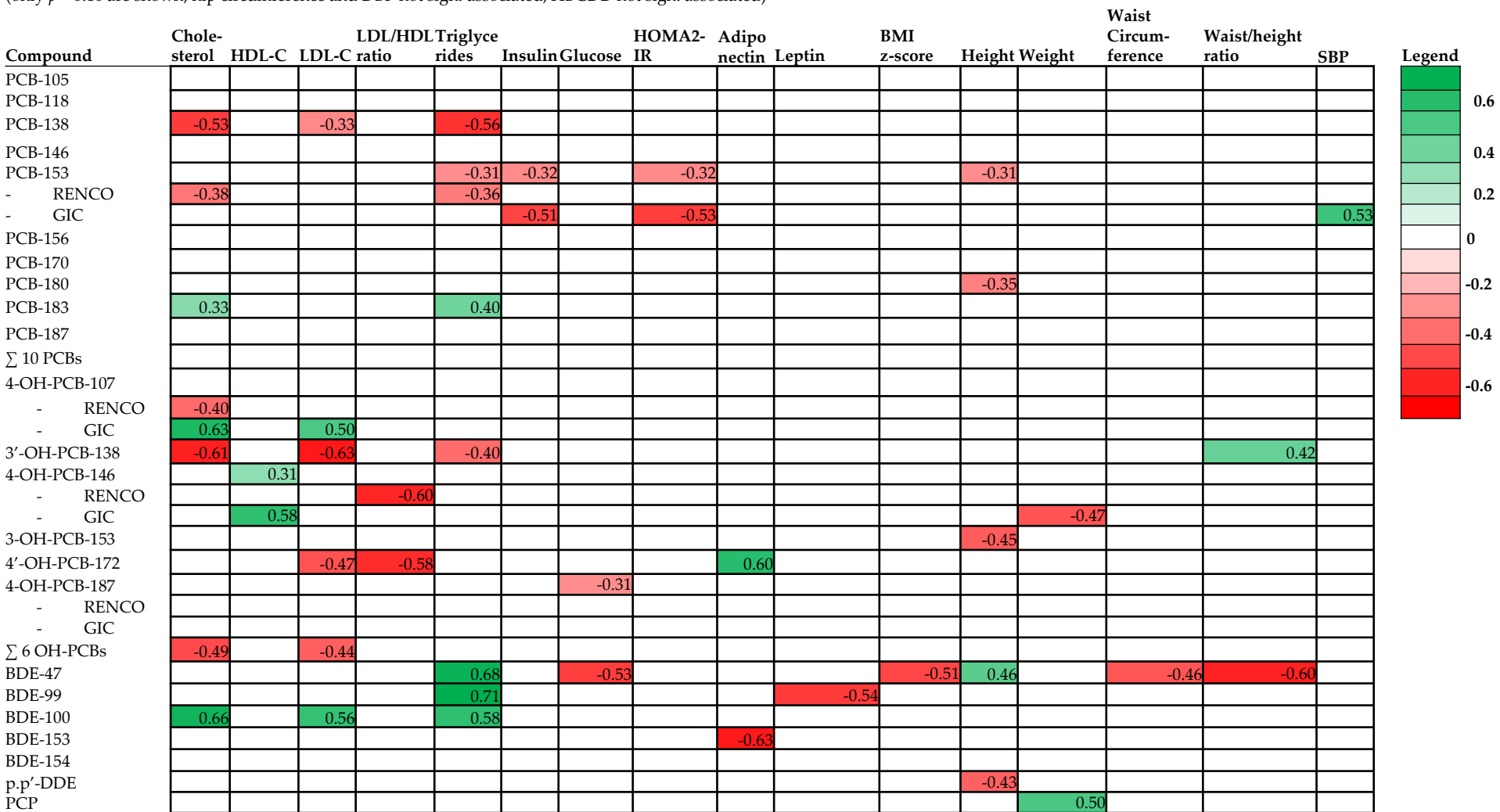


Figure S4. POP by sex interaction term significance. Heat map of adjusted beta coefficients for interaction between log10 transformed POP levels and sex, obtained from multivariable linear regression analyses of biochemical and anthropometric parameters in adolescents (only  $p \leq 0.10$  are shown;  $p < 0.05$  in bold; negative values indicate lower values in males; BMI and hip circumference not sign. associated; HBCDD not sign. associated)

