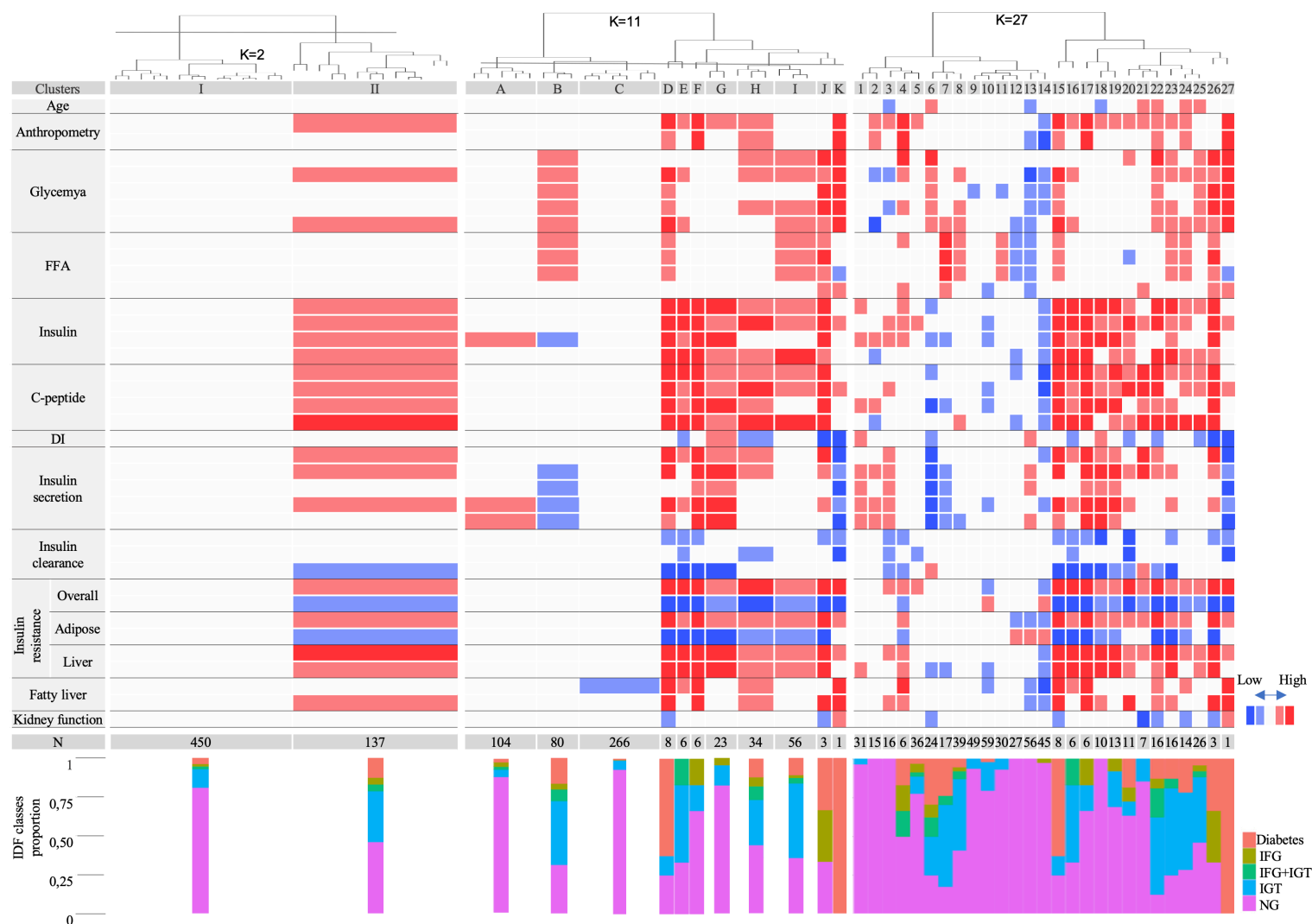


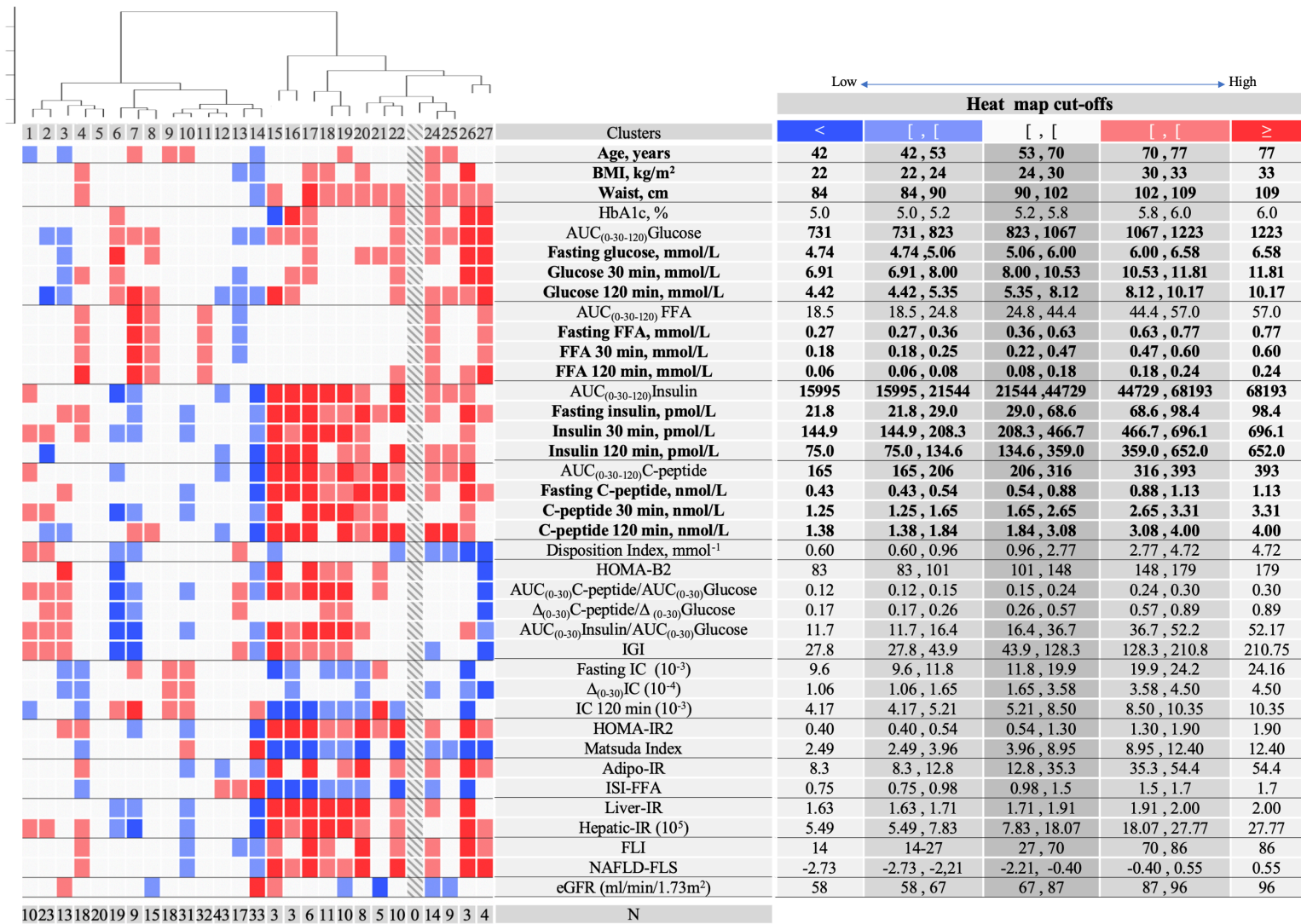
Supplementary Figure1. Self Organizing Map (SOM) neighbor distance plot (a) and quality plot (b) of the 27 SOM units.



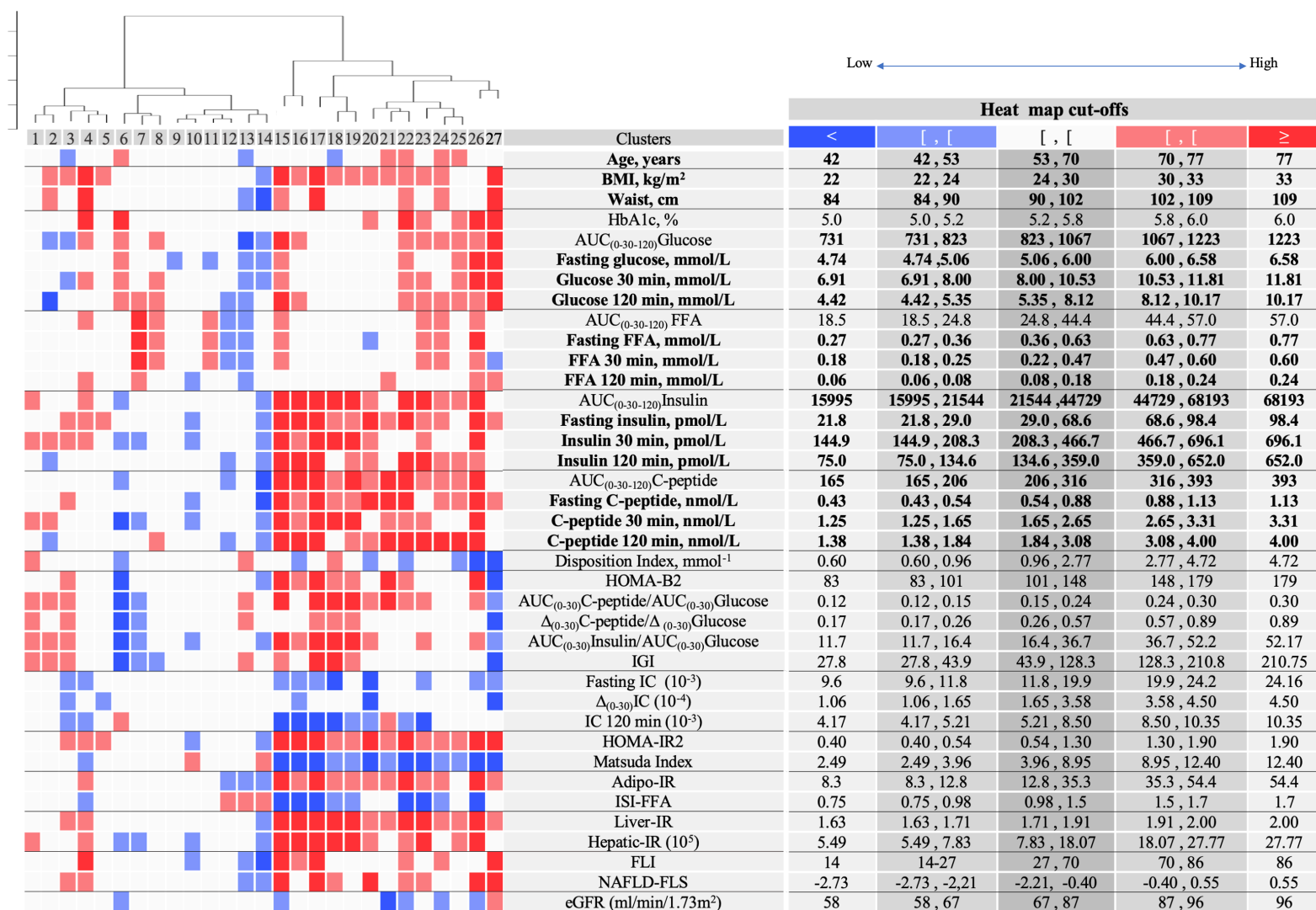
Supplementary Figure 2. Clusters profiling for the male population. Dendrogram of the hierarchical clustering of the 27 Self Organizing Map (SOM) units is shown for three cut levels of the dendrogram(a): K=2 (clusters I and II); K=11 (clusters A-K) and K=27 (clusters 1-27). For each level, the clusters were profiled with several parameters, herein grouped by function, and the median of each cluster was compared with the distribution of the overall population (percentiles 10,25,75,90), and are displayed with a heatmap scale (b). Number of subjects in each cluster is shown in (c). Distribution of IDF dysglycemia classes in each cluster is shown in (d). FFA, free fatty acids; DI, Disposition Index.



Supplementary Figure 3. Clusters profiling for the female population. Dendrogram of the hierarchical clustering of the 27 Self Organizing Map (SOM) units is shown for three cut levels of the dendrogram(a): K=2 (clusters I and II); K=11 (clusters A-K) and K=27 (clusters 1-27). For each cut level, the clusters were profiled with several parameters, herein grouped by function, and the median of each cluster was compared with the distribution of the overall population (percentiles 10,25,75,90), and are displayed with a heatmap scale (b). Number of subjects in each cluster is shown in (c). Distribution of IDF dysglycemia classes in each cluster is shown in (d). FFA, free fatty acids; DI, Disposition Index.



Supplementary Figure 4. Clusters profiling for K=27, males. Clusters were profiled with several parameters besides the ones that inform the cluster analysis (bold) and the median of each cluster was compared with the distribution of the overall population (percentiles 10,25,75,90), and are displayed with a heatmap scale. The colors are defined by comparing the cluster median of the parameters with the distribution of the overall population (10th, 25th, 75th and 90th percentiles). The table on the right shows the quantile limit values for each profiling parameter. Number of subjects in each cluster is displayed below the heatmap (N). AUC, area under the curve; FFA, free fatty acids; IC, Insulin Clearance.



Supplementary Figure 6. Clusters profiling for K=27, females. Clusters were profiled with several parameters besides the ones that inform the cluster analysis (bold) and the median of each cluster was compared with the distribution of the overall population (percentiles 10,25,75,90), and are displayed with a heatmap scale. The colors are defined by comparing the cluster median of the parameters with the distribution of the overall population (10th, 25th, 75th and 90th percentiles). The table on the right shows the quantile limit values for each profiling parameter. Number of subjects in each cluster is displayed below the heatmap (N). AUC, area under the curve; FFA, free fatty acids; IC, Insulin Clearance.

Parameter	Formula and calculation	Reference
AUC ₍₀₋₃₀₋₁₂₀₎ Glucose	Trapezoidal rule	-
AUC ₍₀₋₃₀₋₁₂₀₎ FFA	Trapezoidal rule	-
AUC ₍₀₋₃₀₋₁₂₀₎ Insulin	Trapezoidal rule	-
AUC ₍₀₋₃₀₋₁₂₀₎ C-peptide	Trapezoidal rule	-
HOMA-B2	HOMA calculator (University of Oxford, Oxford, UK, using C-peptide	(21)
AUC ₍₀₋₃₀₎ C-peptide/AUC ₍₀₋₃₀₎ Glucose	$(C\text{-peptide}_{0\text{min}} + C\text{-peptide}_{30\text{min}}) / (Glucose_{0\text{min}} + Glucose_{30\text{min}})$	-
AUC ₍₀₋₃₀₎ Insulin/AUC ₍₀₋₃₀₎ Glucose	$(Insulin_{0\text{min}} + Insulin_{30\text{min}}) / (Glucose_{0\text{min}} + Glucose_{30\text{min}})$	-
Insulinogenic index (IGI)	$(Insulin_{30\text{min}} - Insulin_{0\text{min}}) / (Glucose_{30\text{min}} - Glucose_{0\text{min}})$	-
Disposition Index (DI)	IGI/Insulin _{0min}	(22)
HOMA_IR2	HOMA calculator (University of Oxford, Oxford, UK, using Insulin	(21)
Matsuda Index	Calculated with three time points (0, 30 and 120 minutes) of the OGTT	(22)
Liver-IR Index	$-0.091 + (\log AUC_{(0-120)}Insulin \times 0.400) + (\log fatmass\% \times 0.346) - (\log HDL \times 0.408) + (\log BMI \times 0.435)$	(23)
Hepatic-IR Index	AUC ₍₀₋₃₀₎ Insulin x AUC ₍₀₋₃₀₎ Glucose	(24)
Adipo-IR Index	FFA _{0min} *Insulin _{0min}	(25)
ISI-FFA Index	$2 / [(AUC_{(0-30-120)}Insulin \times (AUC_{(0-30-120)}FFA) + 1]$	(26)
Fasting Insulin Clearance (IC)	C-peptide _{0min} /Insulin _{0min}	-
IC at 30 minutes of the OGTT	AUC ₍₀₋₃₀₎ C-peptide/AUC ₍₀₋₃₀₎ Insulin	-
IC at 120 minutes of the OGTT	AUC ₍₃₀₋₁₂₀₎ C-peptide/AUC ₍₃₀₋₁₂₀₎ Insulin	-
Δ ₍₀₋₃₀₎ IC	slope of insulin clearance at fast and insulin clearance at 30min	-
Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease – Fatty Liver Score (NAFLD-FLS)	$2.889 + 1.179 \times IDF_{\text{metabolic syndrome}} (\text{yes}=1/\text{no}=0) + 0.454 \times \text{type2diabetes} (\text{yes}=2/\text{no}=0) + 0.145 \times Insulin_{0\text{min}} (\text{mIU/l})$	(28)
Fatty liver Index (FLI)	$e^{0.953 \times \ln(TG) + 0.139 \times BMI + 0.053 \times \text{Waist circumference} - 15.745} / (1 + e^{0.953 \times \ln(TG) + 0.139 \times BMI + 0.053 \times \text{Waist circumference} - 15.745}) \times 100$	(29)
BMI	weight (kg)/height ² (m)	-
eGFR	CKD-EPI formula	(30)

Supplementary Table1 – Indexes formulas and calculations of the parameters used to profile the clusters.