Supplementary Table 1. Multivariate regression using waist circumference instead of visceral fat area.

Dependent variable	Model	Variables retained in model	Adjusted R^2	Standardized coefficients β	P value
Baseline osteocalcin	1b	Waist Circ**	.150	-.403	0.001
Baseline CTx	2b	Waist circ^	.226	-.487	<0.001
Change in osteocalcin with insulin stimulation	3b	M value^^^	.071	-.290	0.014
Change in CTx with insulin stimulation	4c	Waist circ†††	.101	.337	0.004
Baseline P1NP	5b	M valueΩ Ω	.067	.283	0.017

** Age (p=0.7), subcutaneous fat area (p=0.9), GIR/FFM (p=0.2), Ln(baseline insulin) (p=0.3), and baseline glucose (p=0.4) were not retained in the regression model

^Age (p=0.4), subcutaneous fat area (p=0.5), GIR/FFM (p=0.2), Ln(baseline insulin) (p=0.5), and baseline glucose (p=0.5) were not retained in the regression model

^^^ Age (p=0.1), subcutaneous fat area (p=0.3), waist circumference (p=0.5), Ln(baseline insulin) (p=0.7), and baseline glucose (p=0.5) were not retained in the regression model

††† Age (p=0.2), subcutaneous fat area (p=0.7), GIR/FFM (p=0.06), Ln(baseline insulin) (p=0.6), and baseline glucose (p=0.1) were not retained in the regression model

Ω Ω Age (p=1.0), subcutaneous fat area (p=0.1), waist circumference (p=0.2), Ln(baseline insulin) (p=0.4), and baseline glucose (p=0.3) were not retained in the regression model

N.B. Baseline insulin vs Ln(baseline insulin) made no difference to the models, apart from changing the p=values for insulin.