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Fig S1 Genetically Predicted Eight Obesity-related Traits Associations with Risk of Non-Ischemic Cardiomyopathy, Left Ventricular Internal Dimension in Diastole, and Left Ventricular Mass

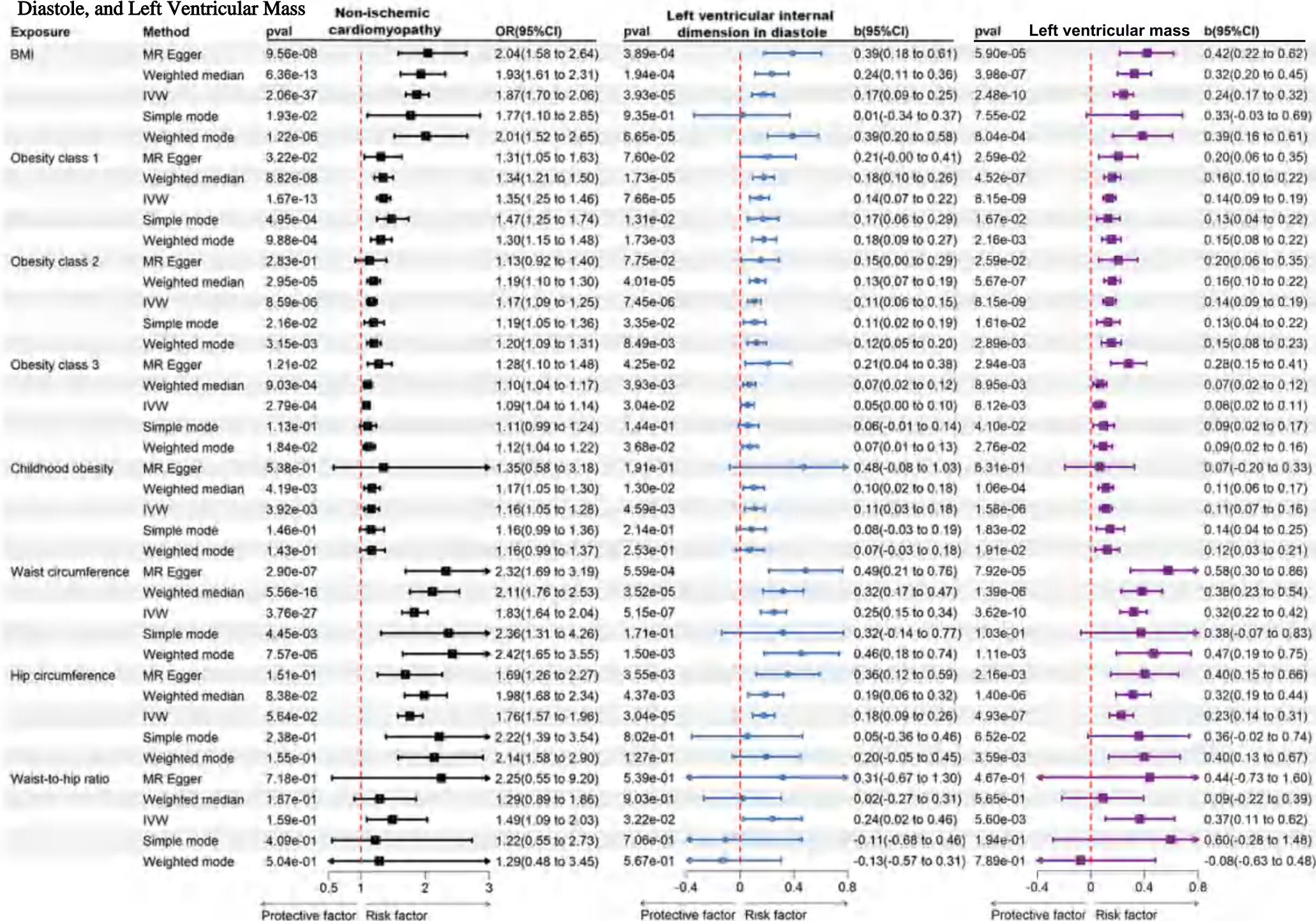


Fig S2 Forestplot for BMI and Cardiac MRI

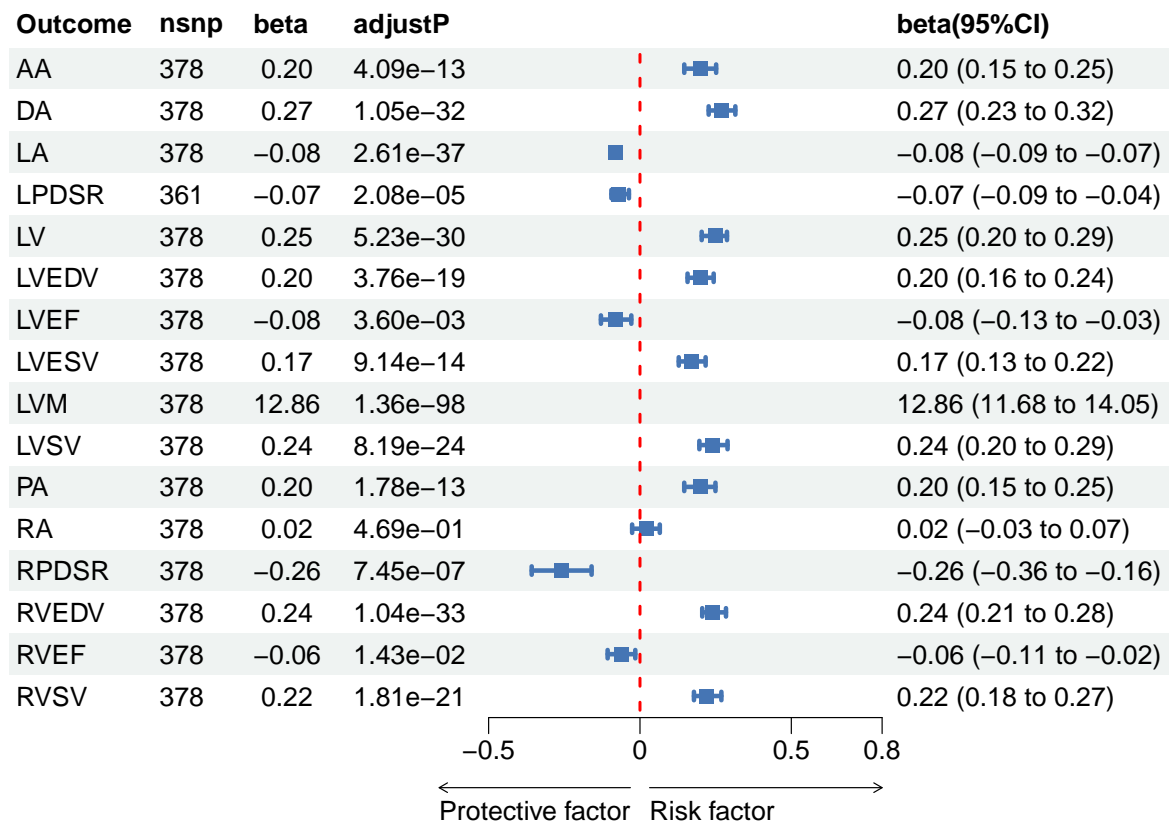


Fig S3 Forestplot for Childhood obesity and Cardiac MRI

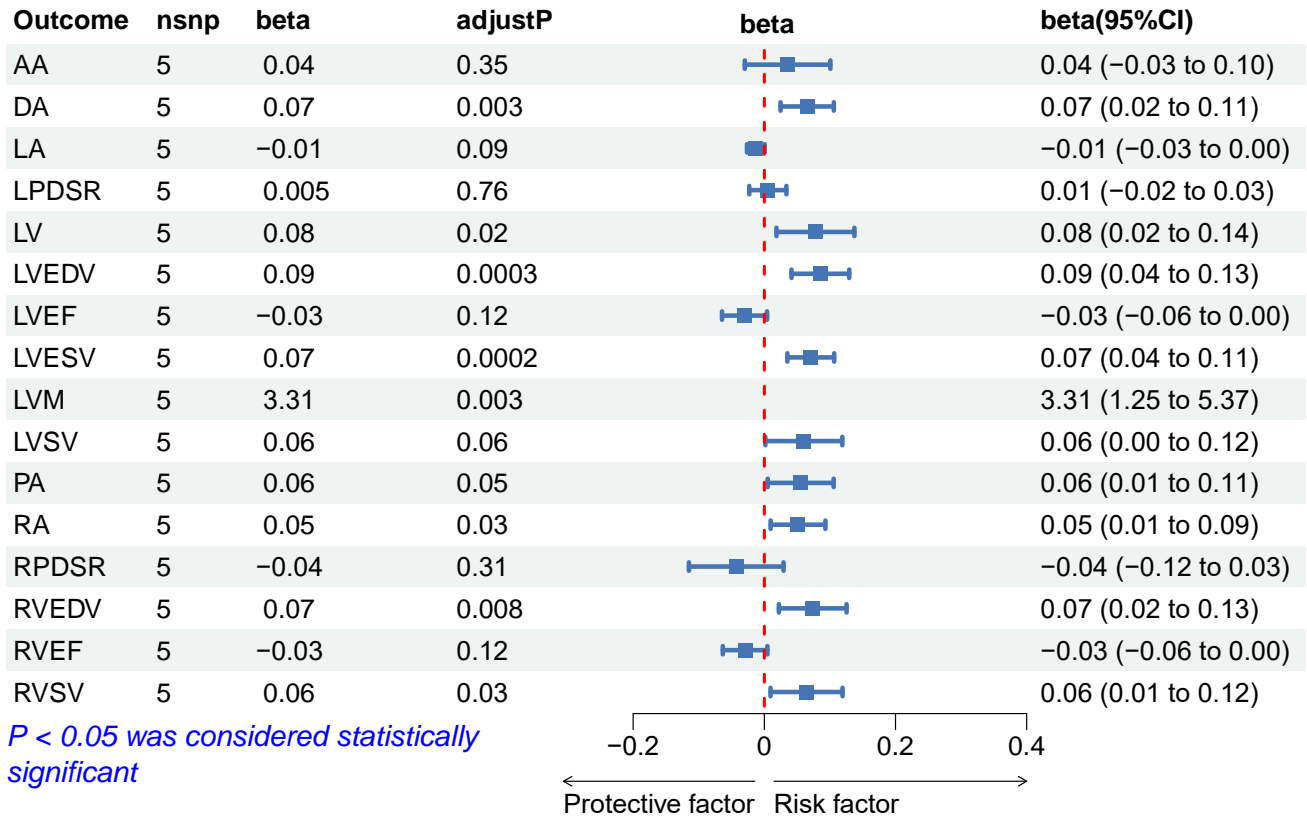


Fig S4 Forestplot for Hip circumference and Cardiac MRI

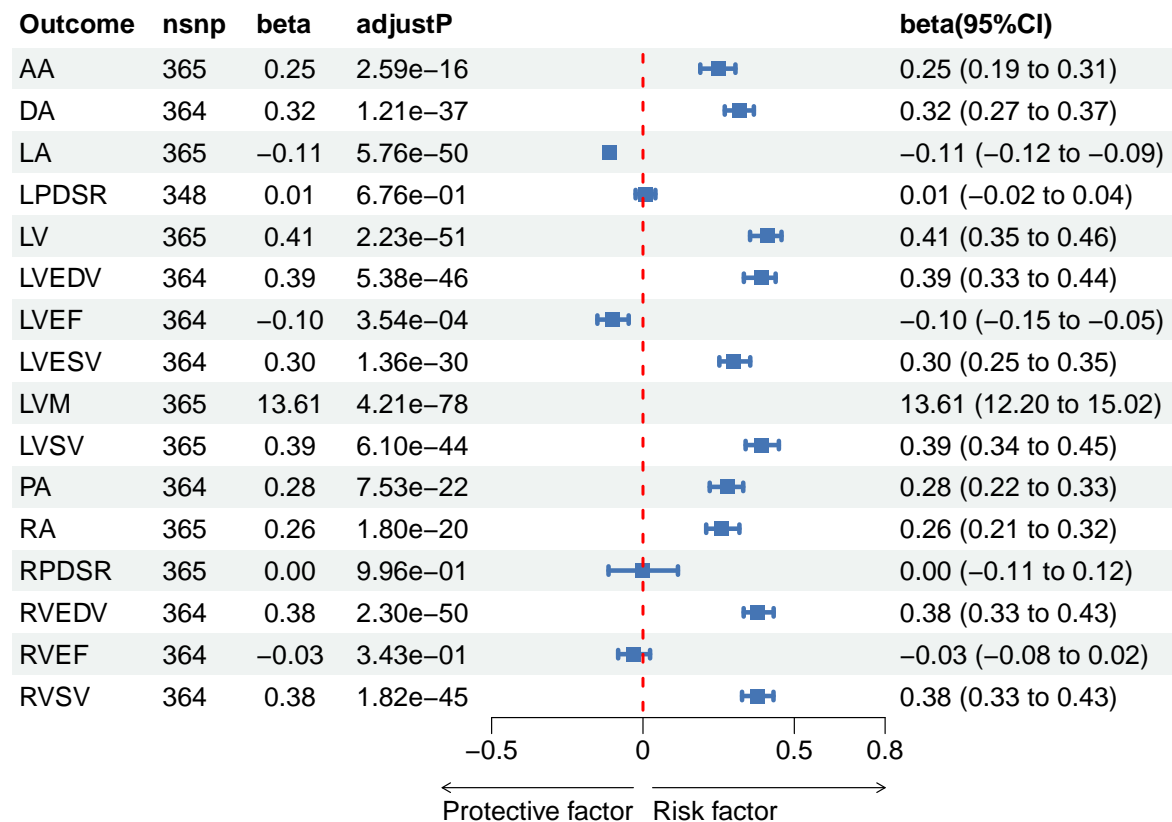


Fig S5 Forestplot for Obesity 1 and Cardiac MRI

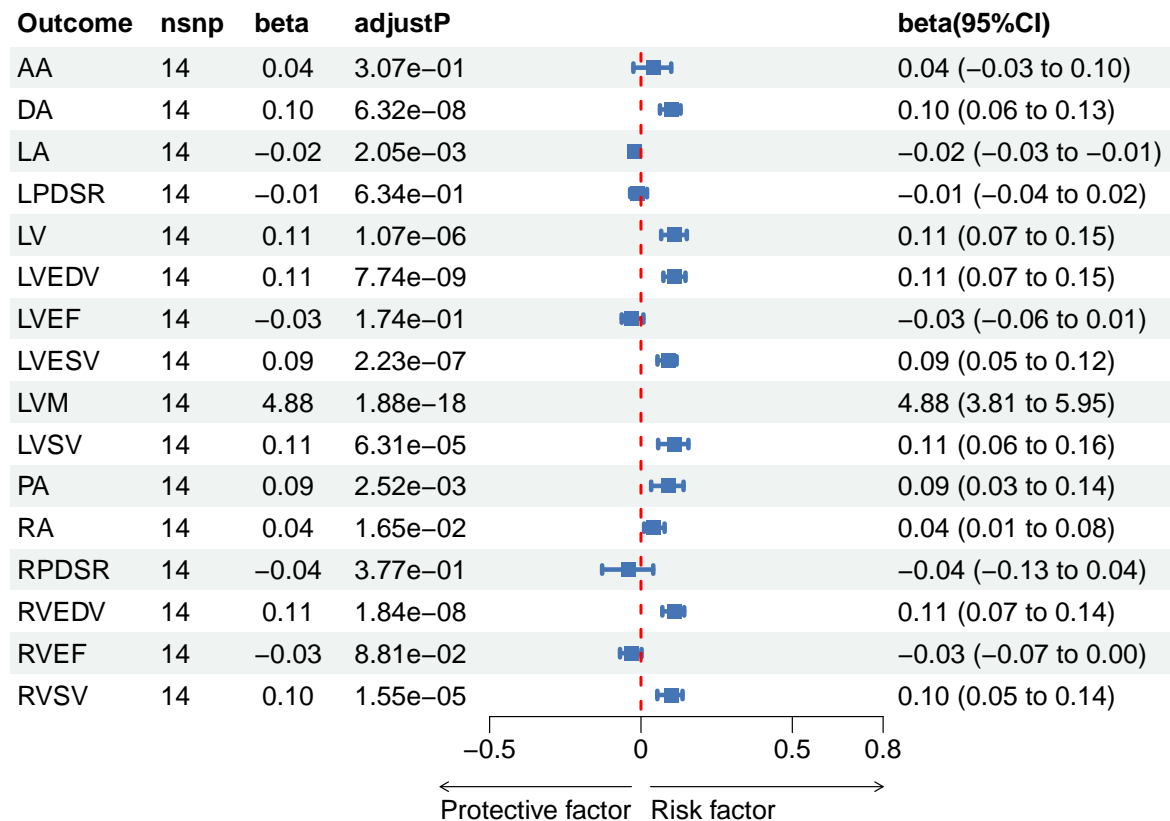


Fig S6 Forestplot for Obesity 2 and Cardiac MRI

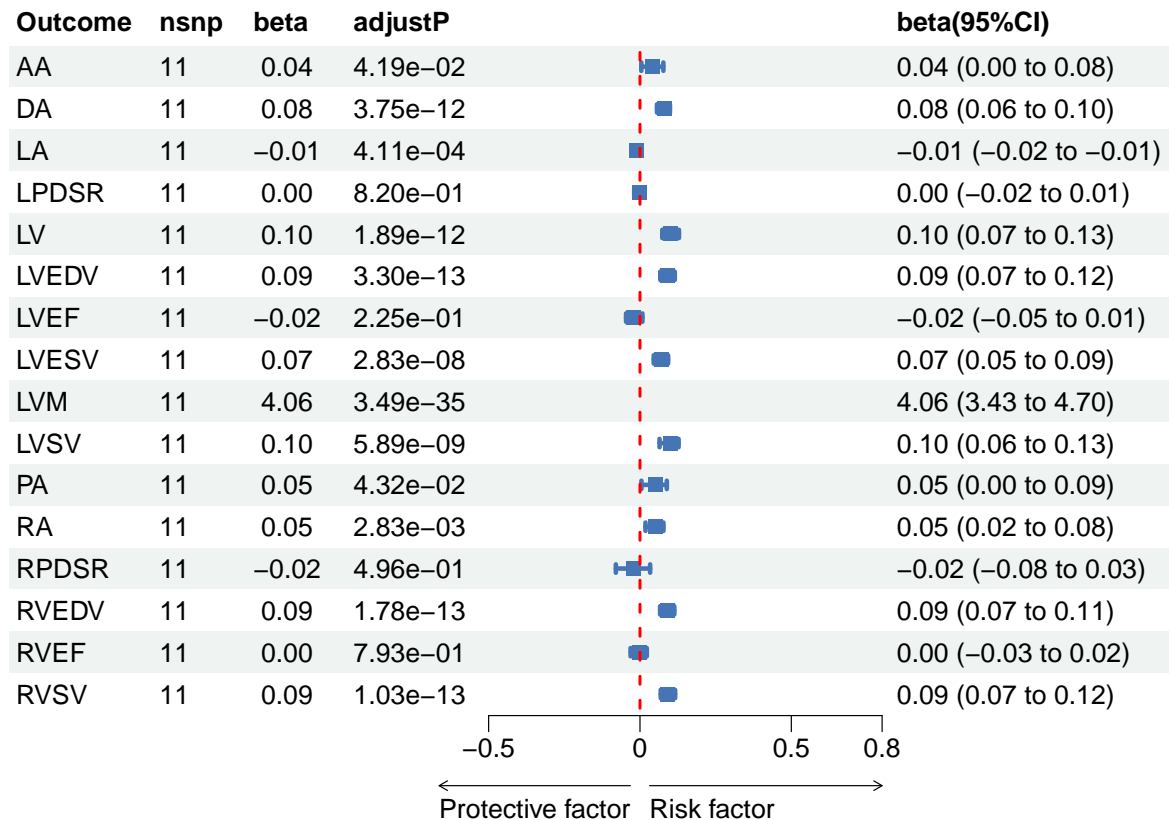


Fig S7 Forestplot for Obesity 3 and Cardiac MRI

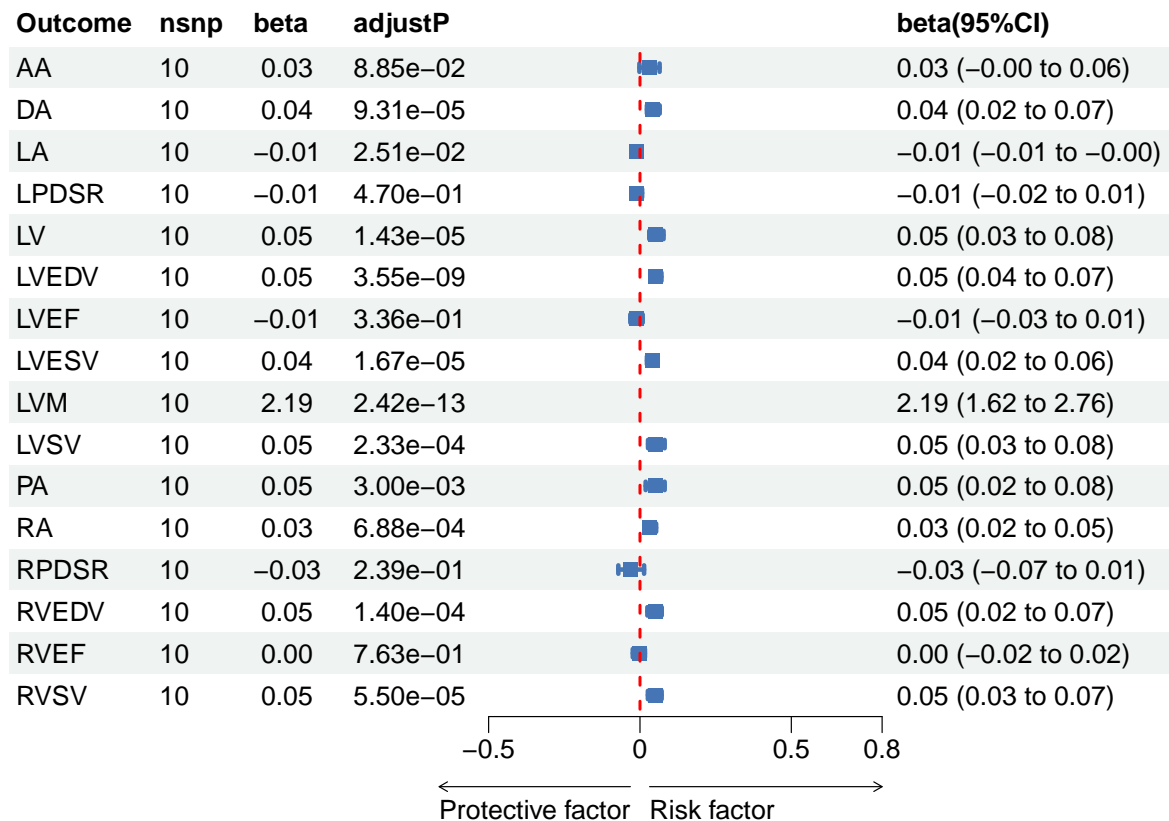


Fig S8 Forestplot for Waist circumference and Cardiac MRI

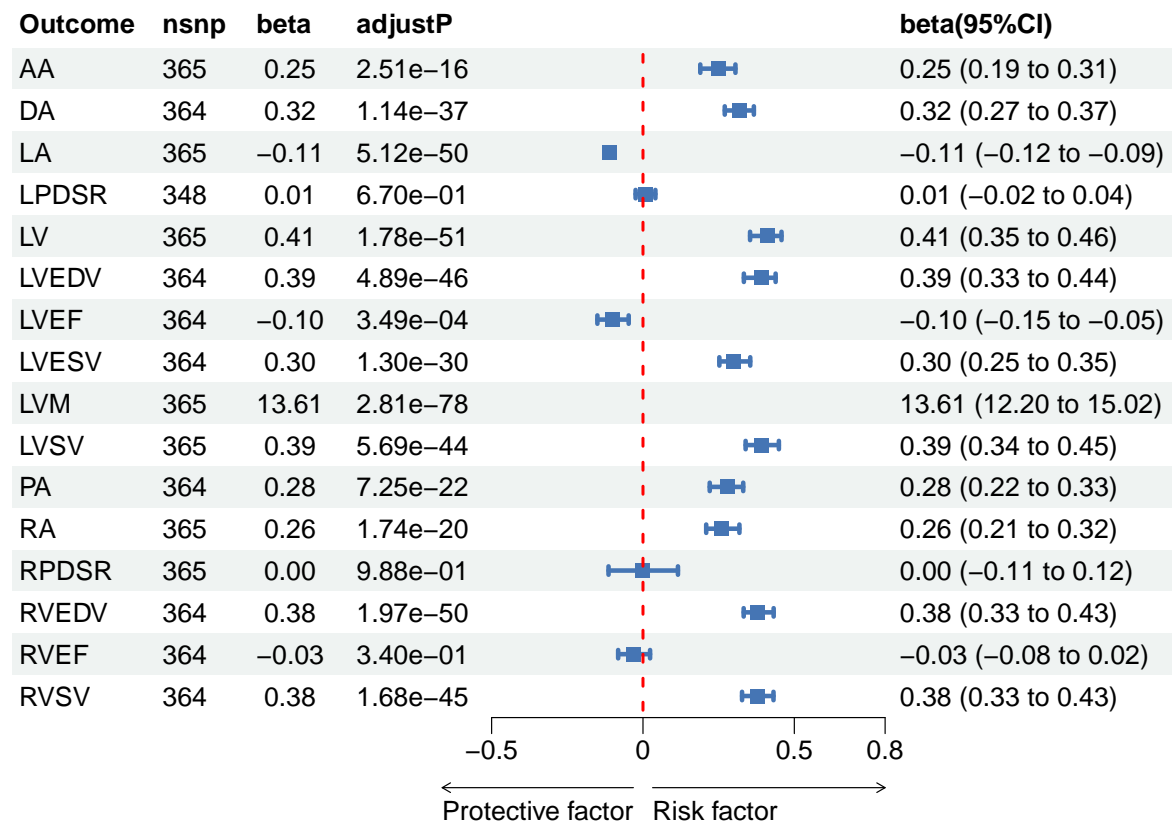


Fig S9 Forestplot for Waist-to-hip ratio and Cardiac MRI

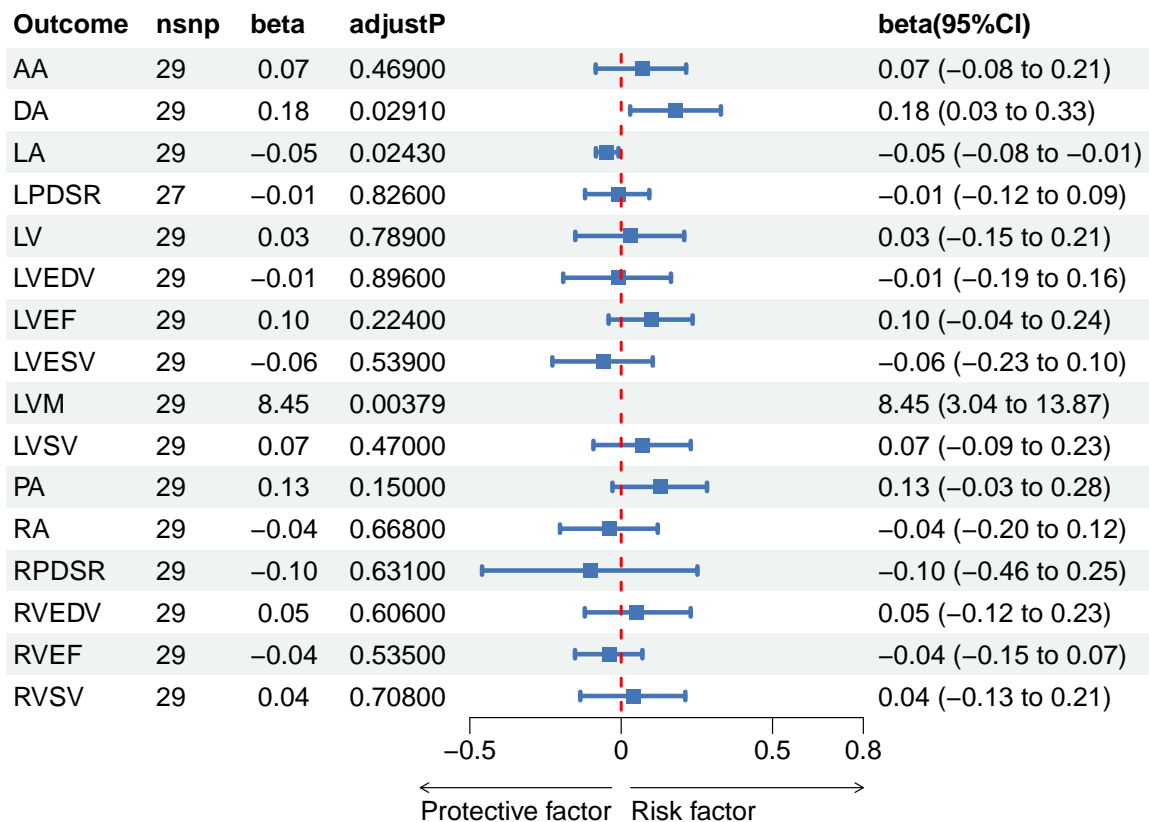
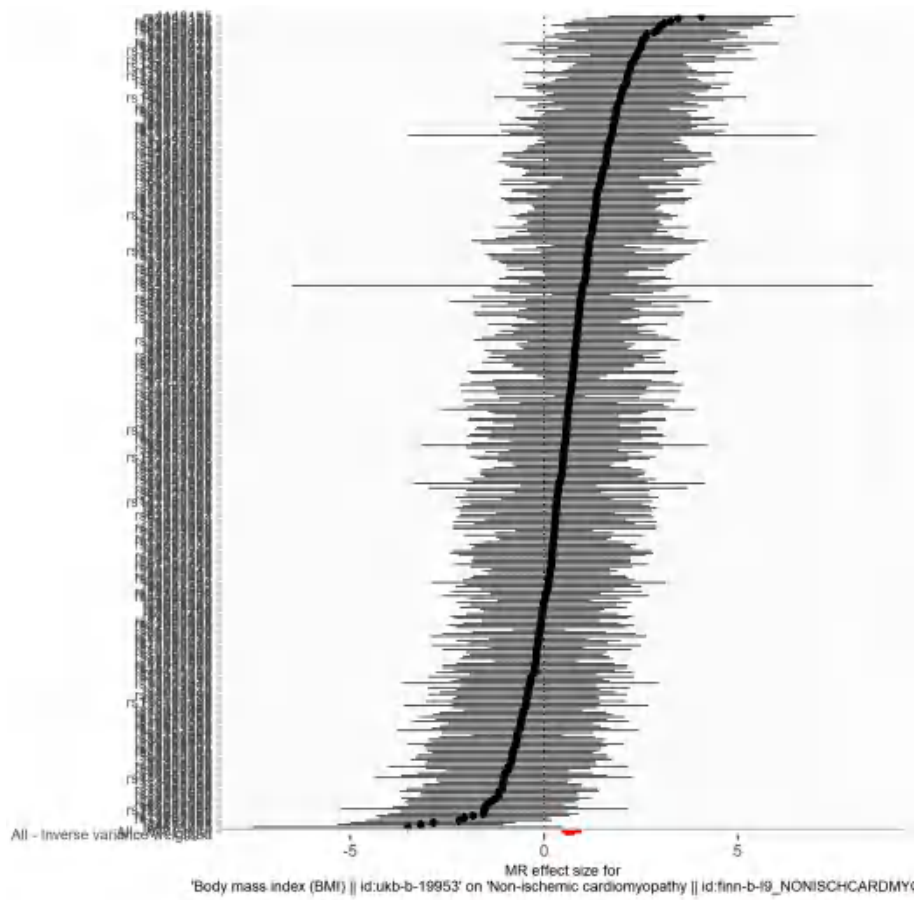
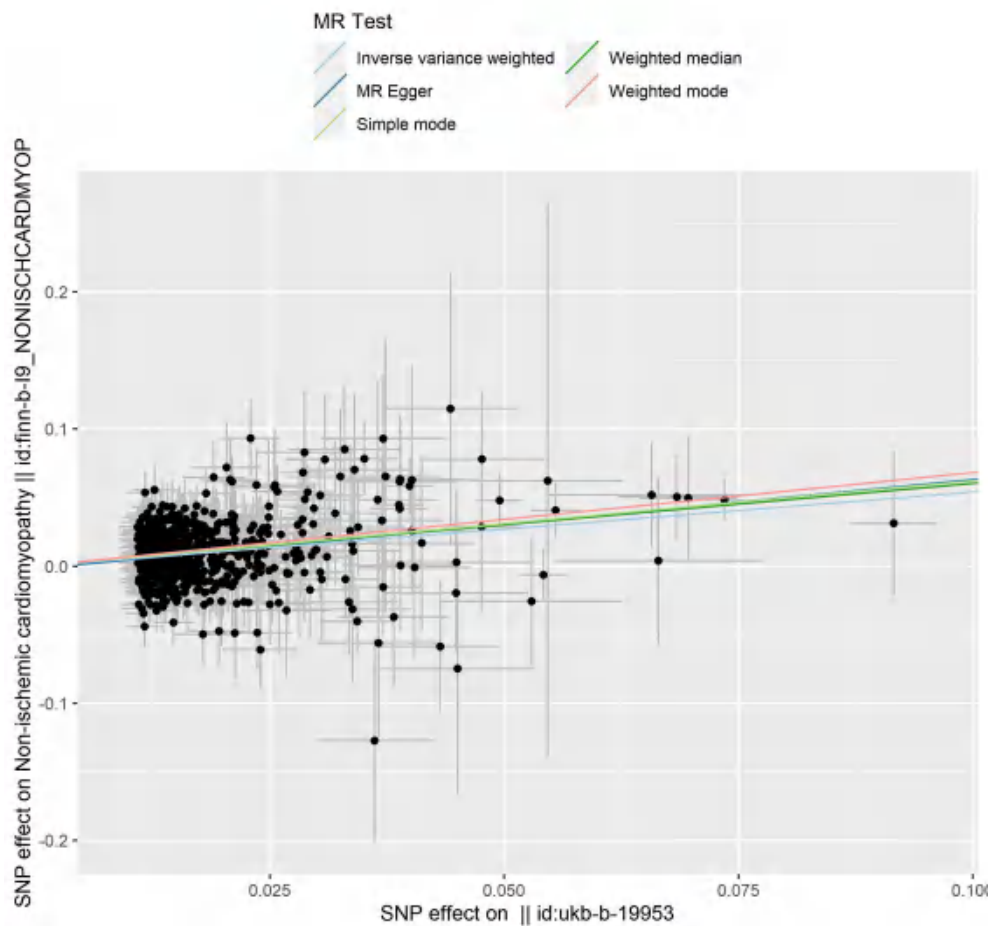


Figure S10. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between BMI and non-ischemic cardiomyopathy. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C : Stabilityanalysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

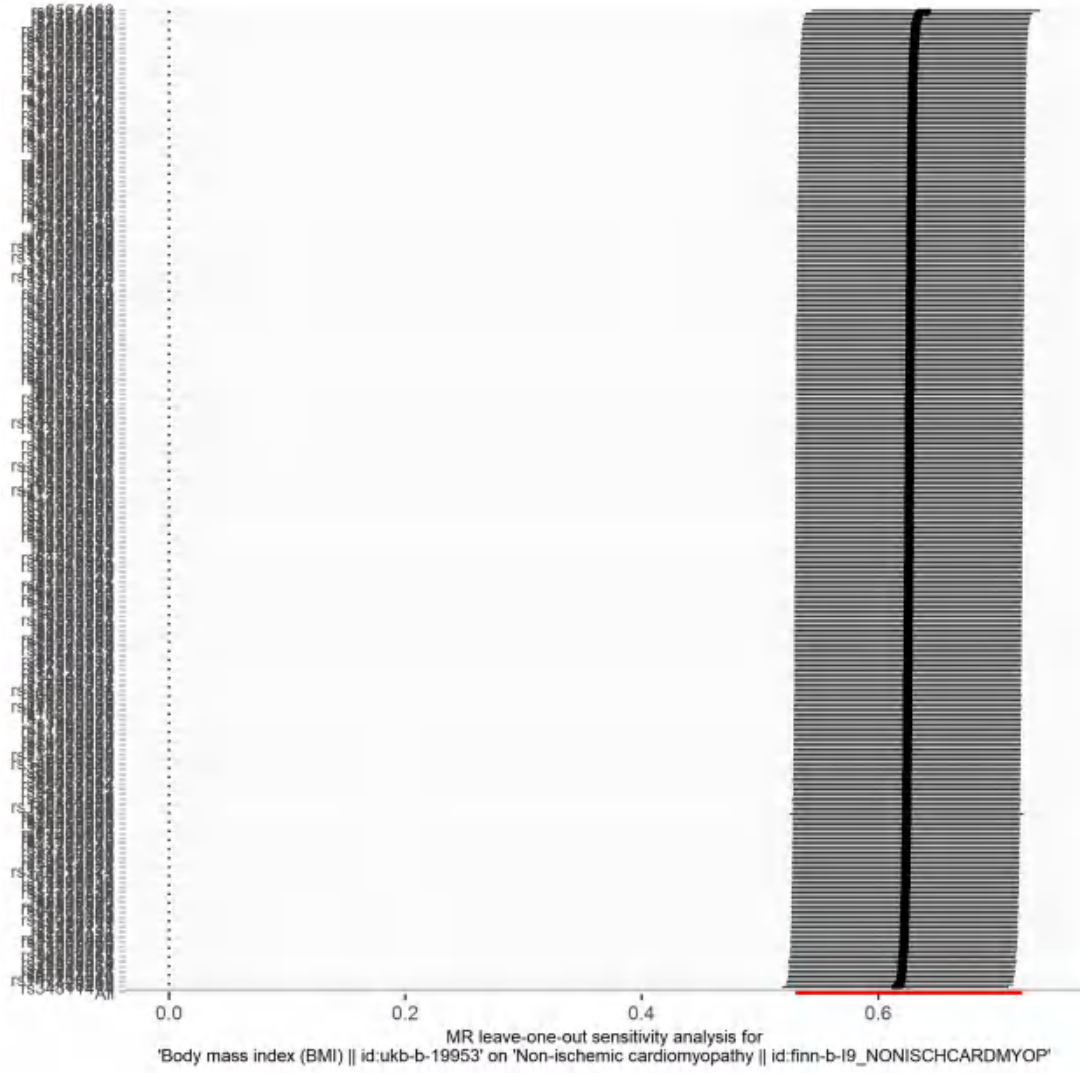
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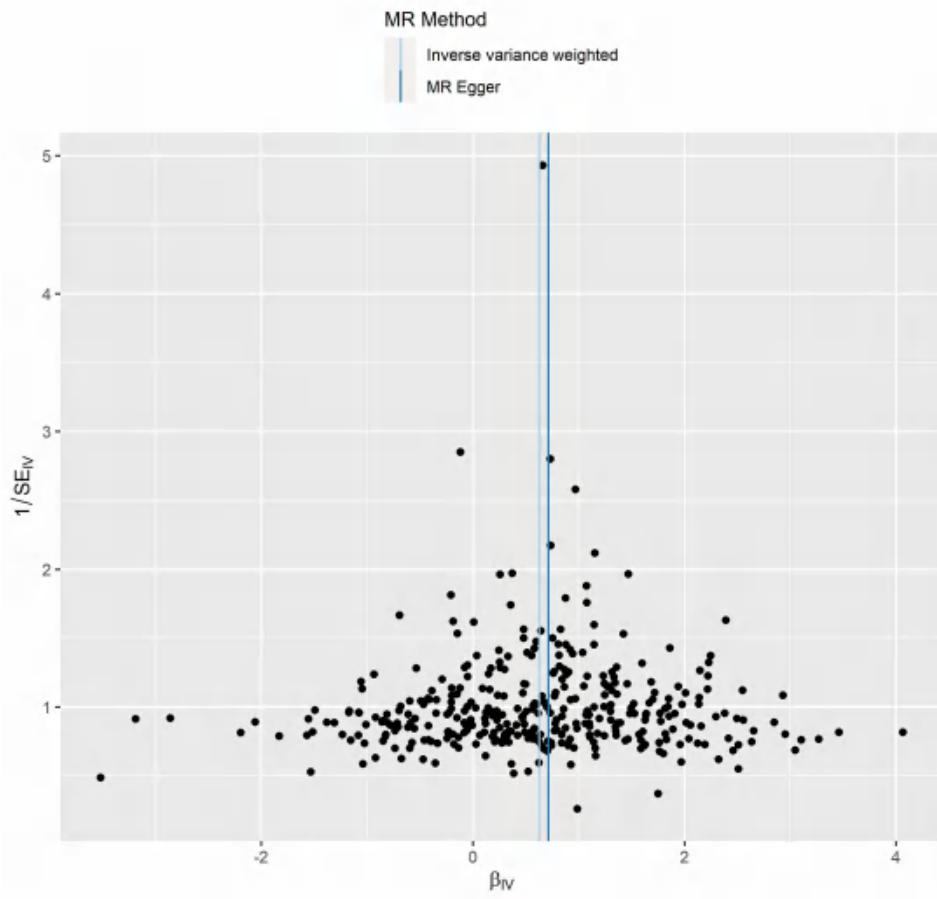
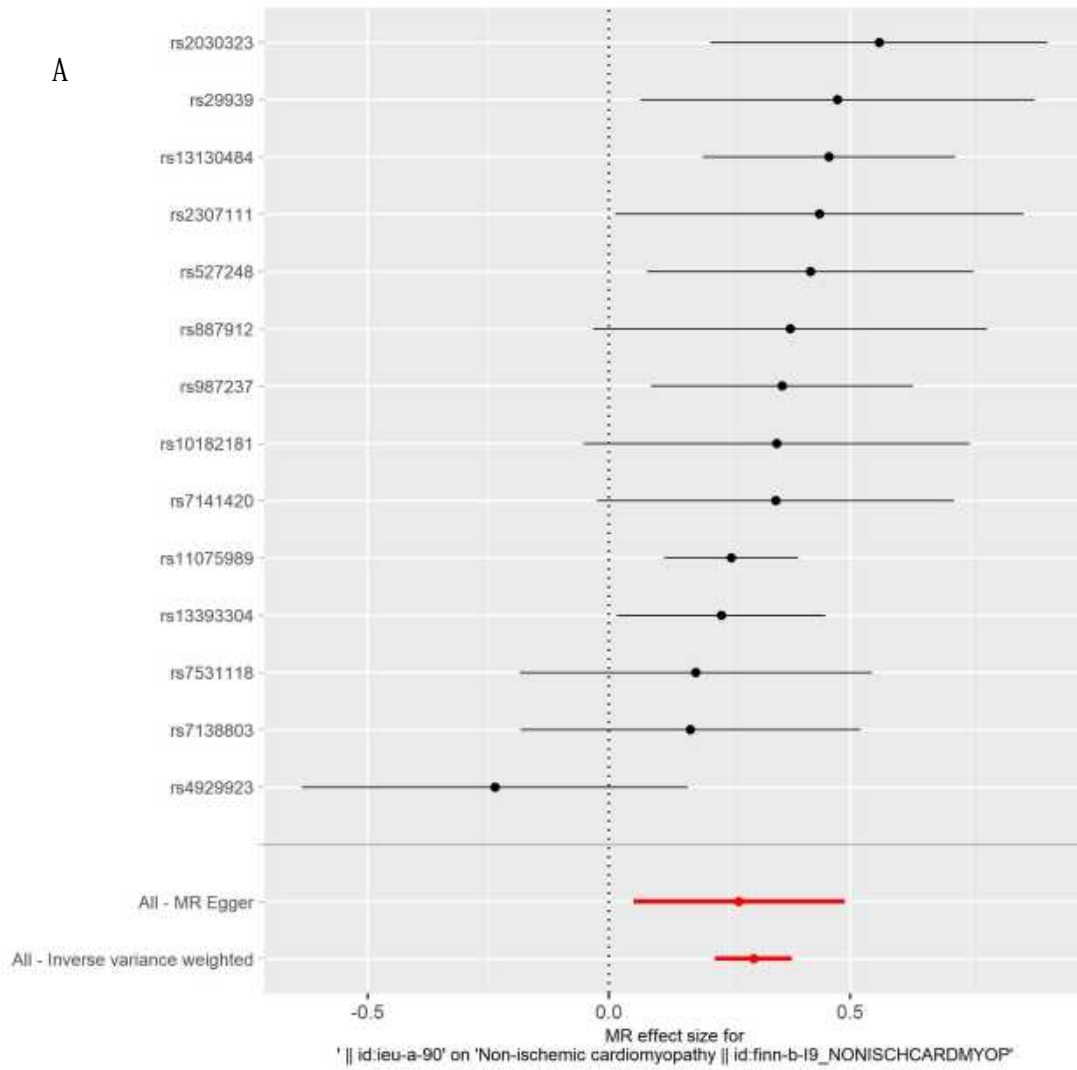
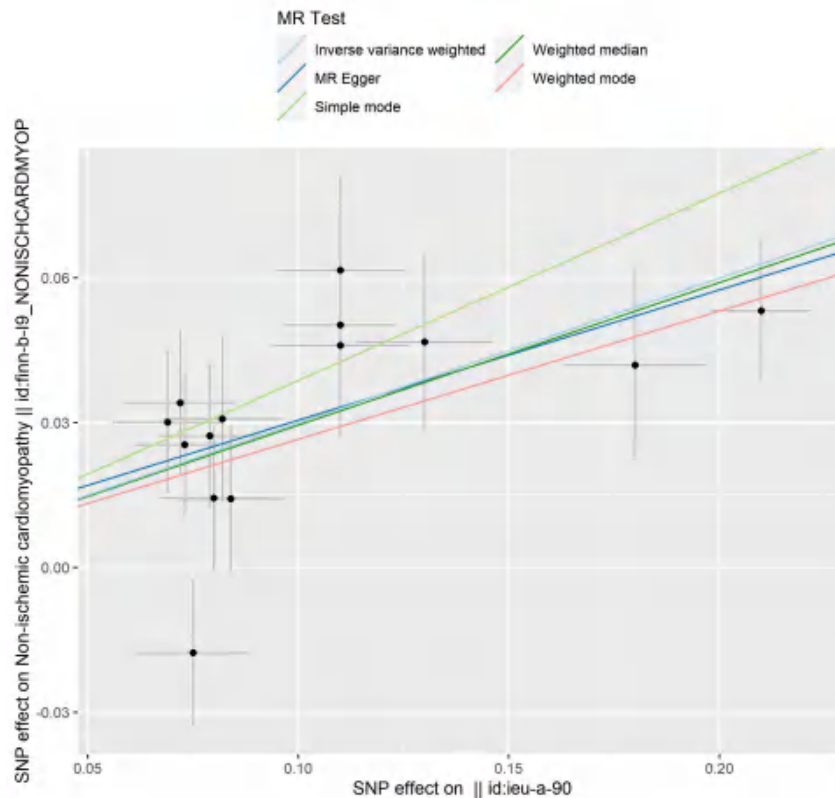


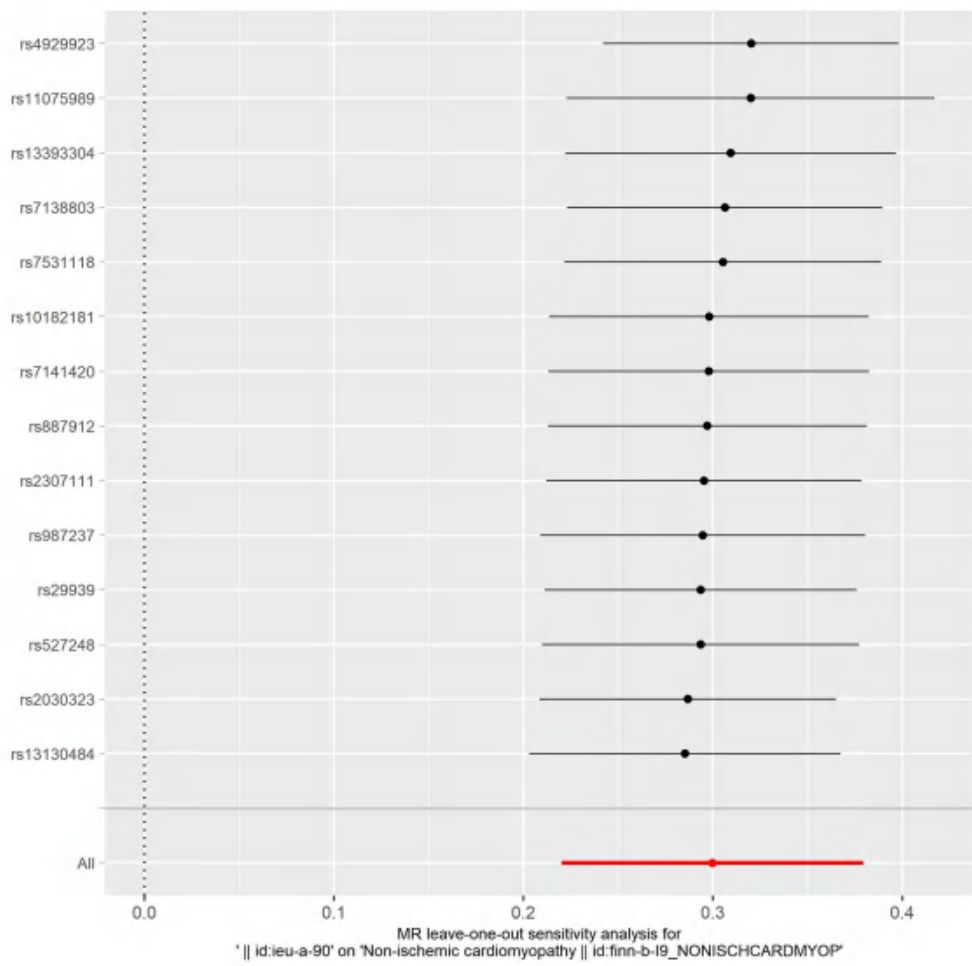
Figure S11. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between obesity class 1 and non-ischemic cardiomyopathy. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.



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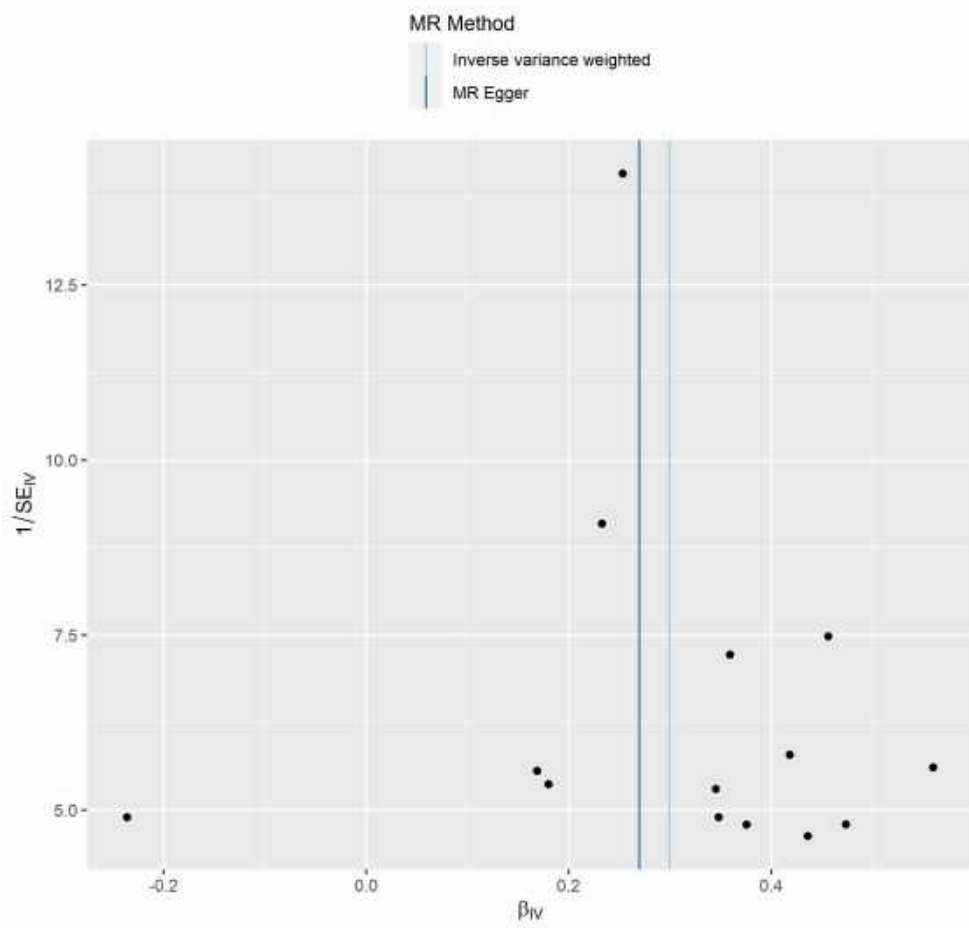
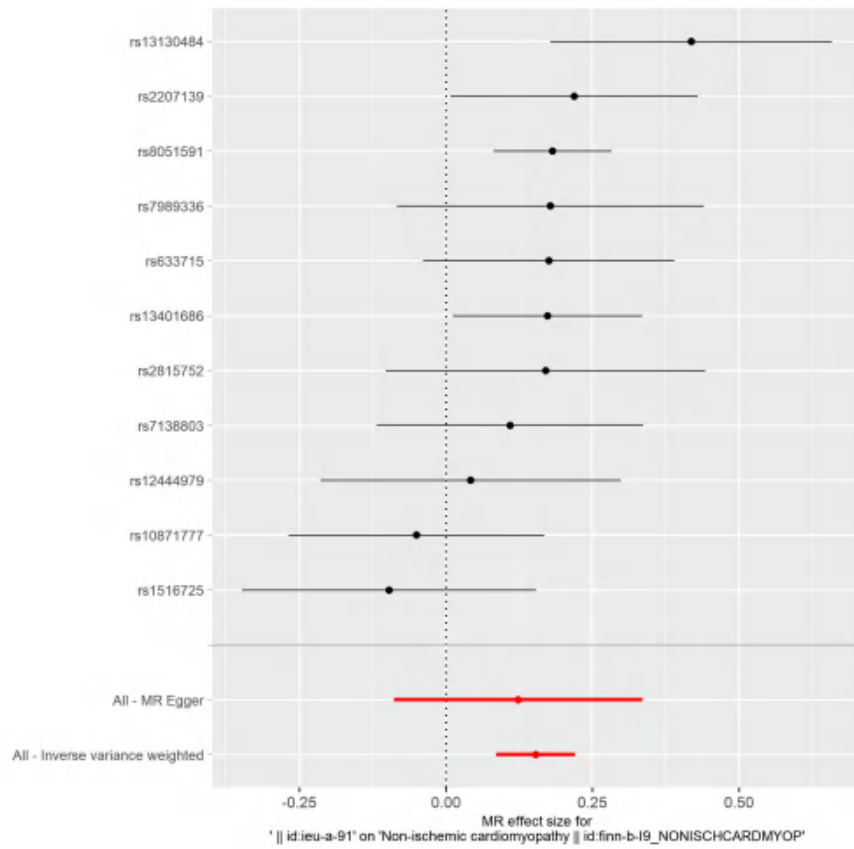
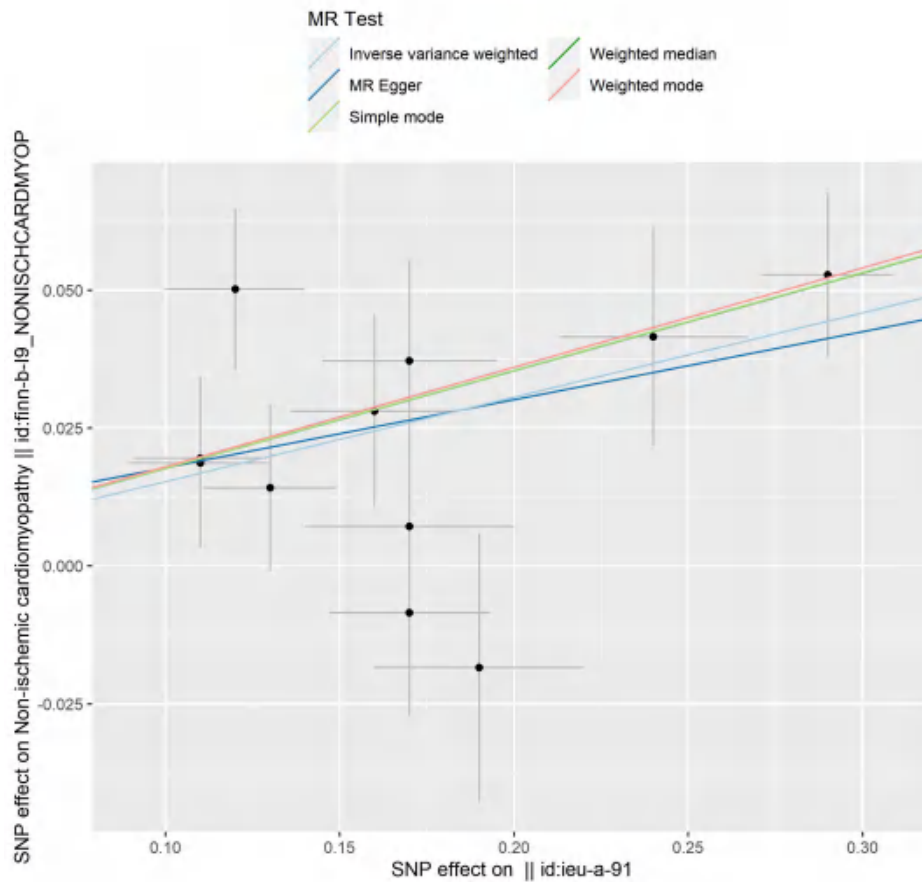


Figure S12. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between obesity class 2 and non-ischemic cardiomyopathy. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C : Stabilityanalysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

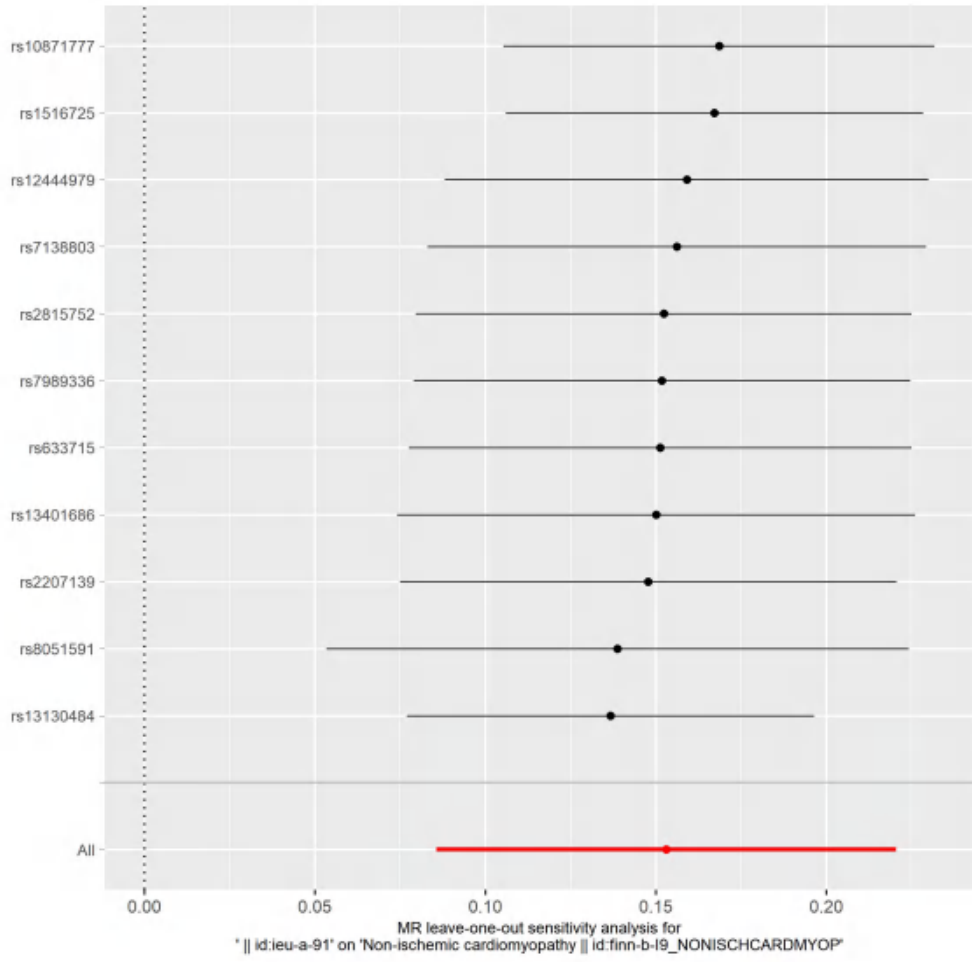
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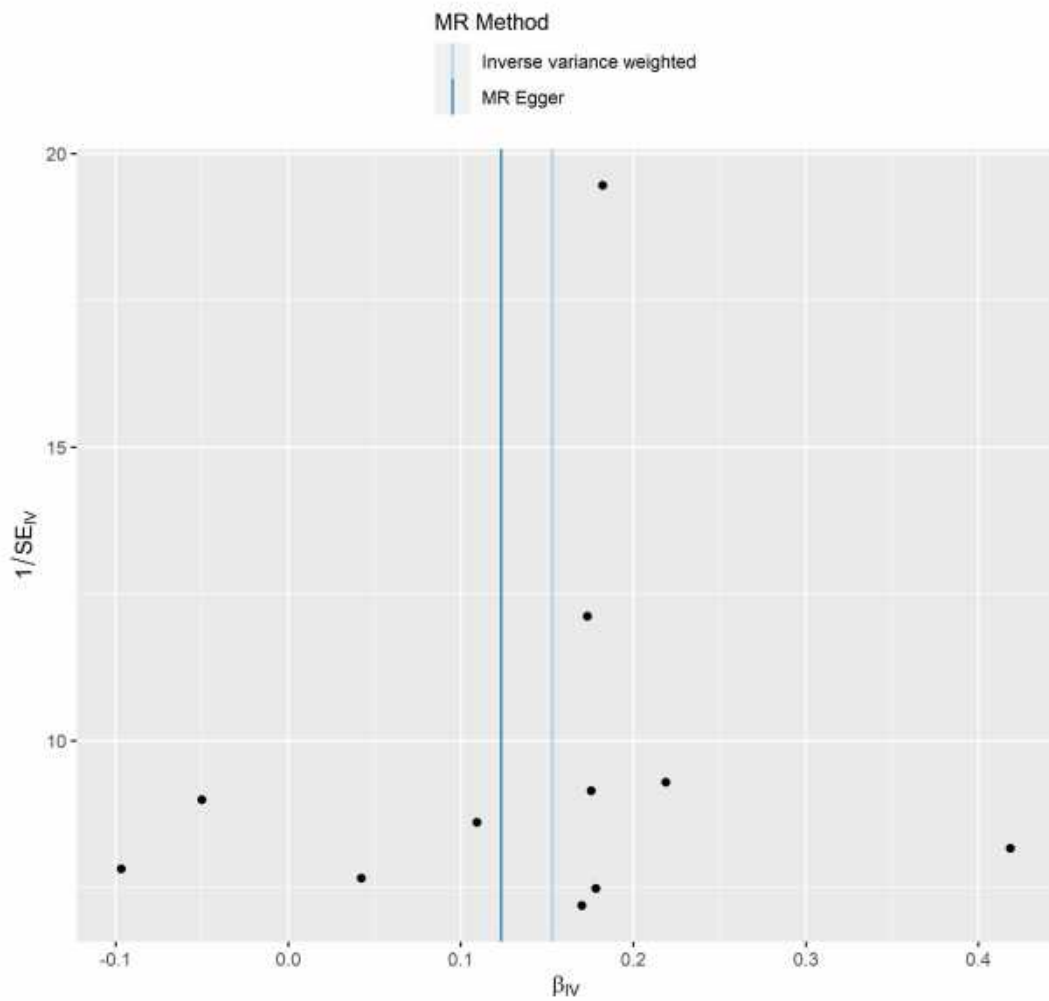
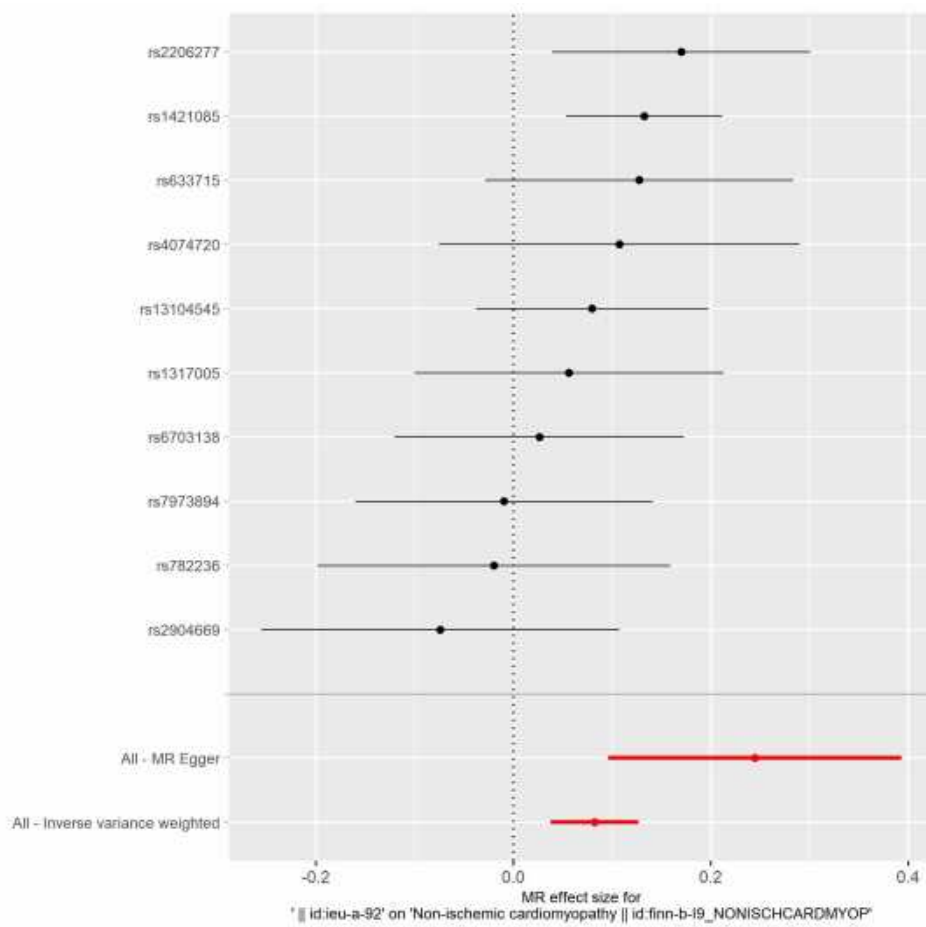
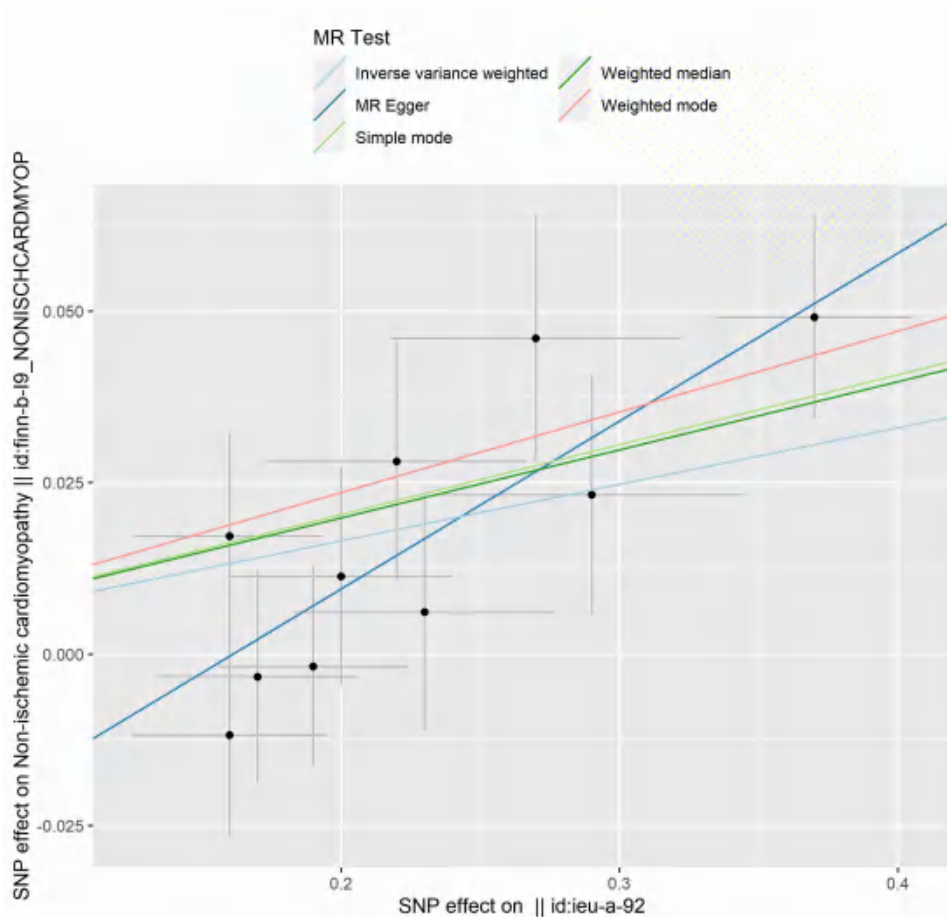


Figure S13. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between obesity class 3 and non-ischemic cardiomyopathy. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C : Stabilityanalysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

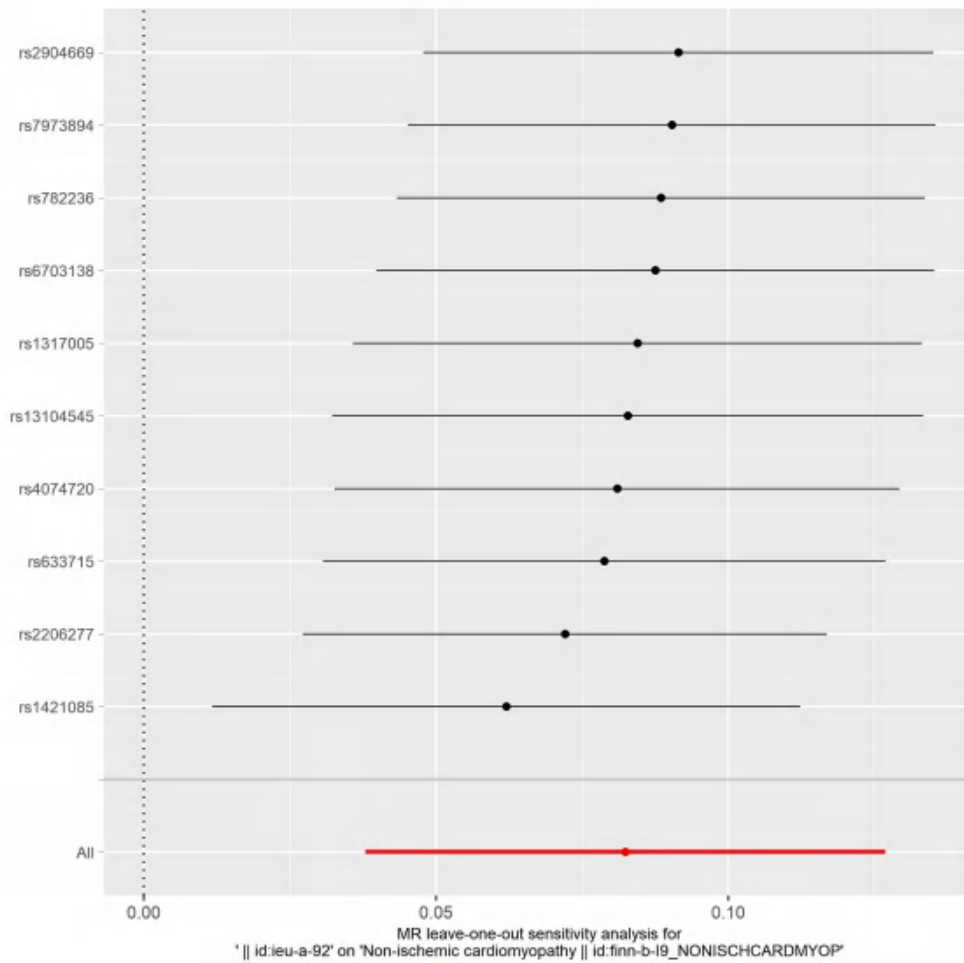
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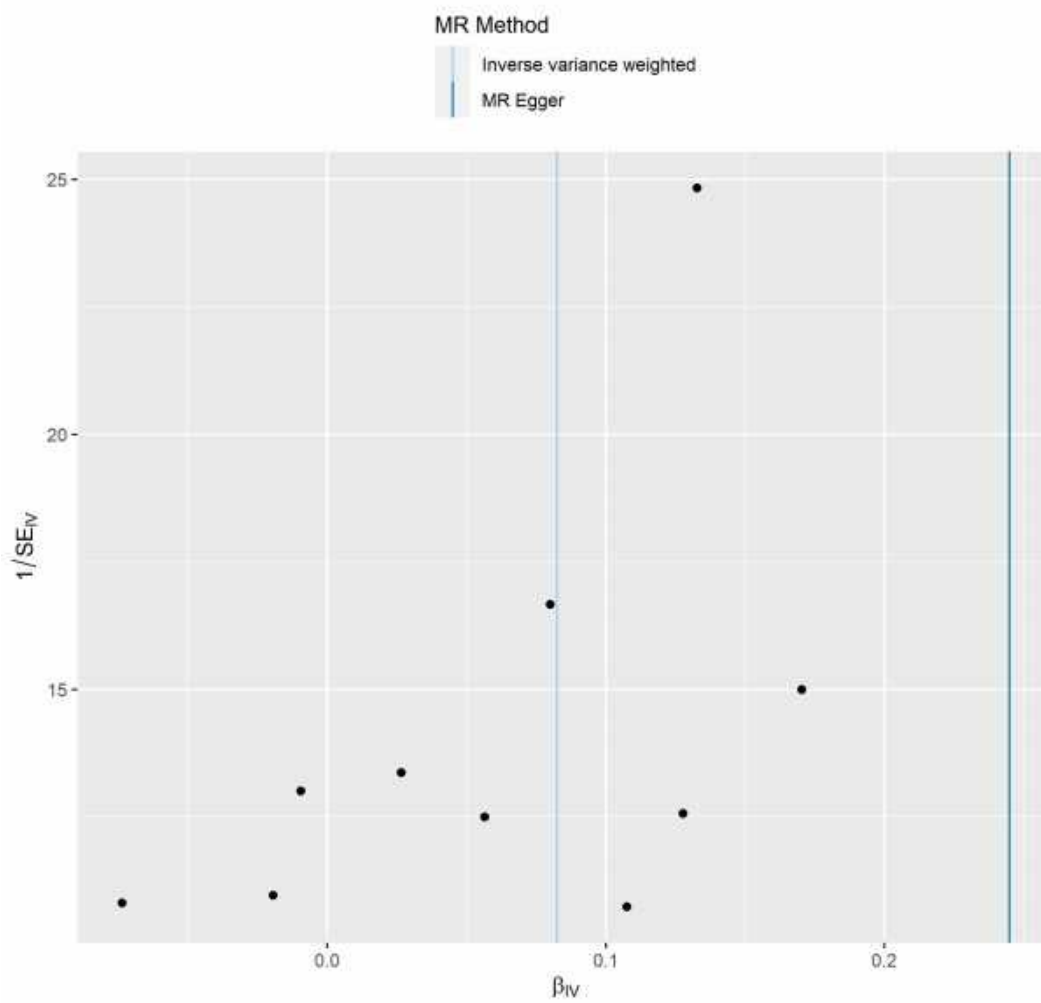
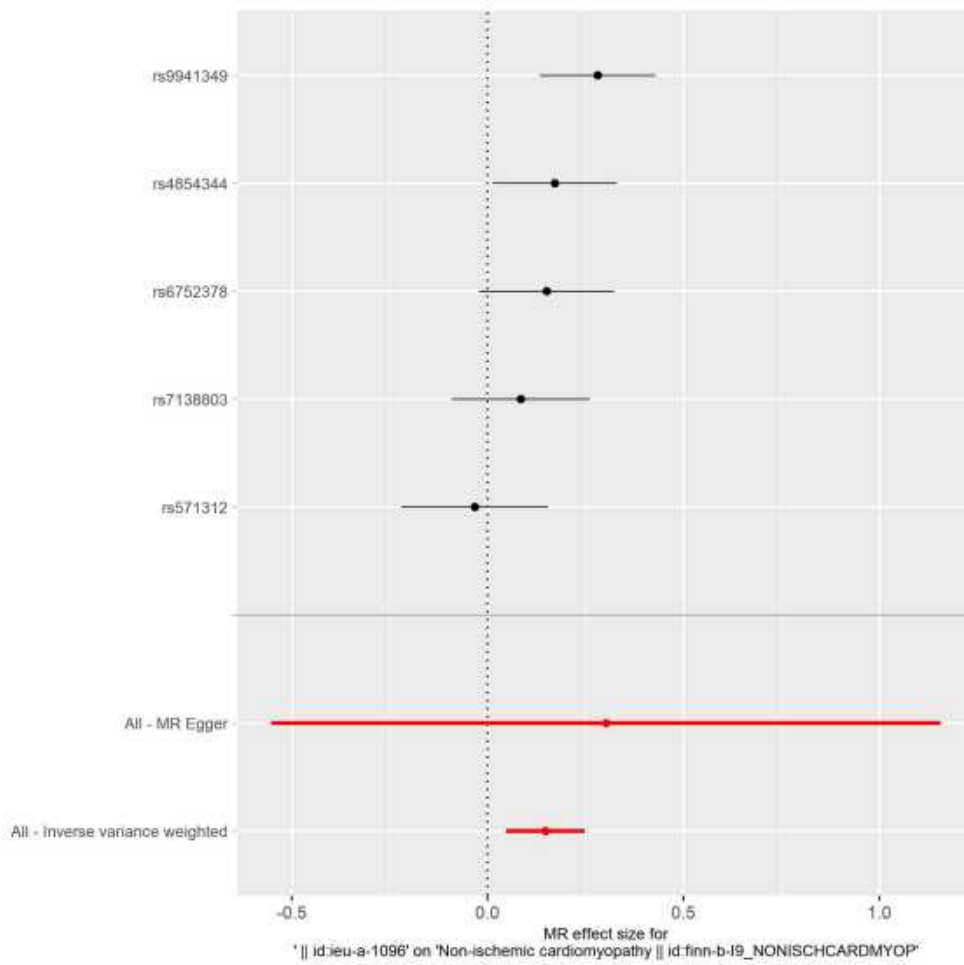
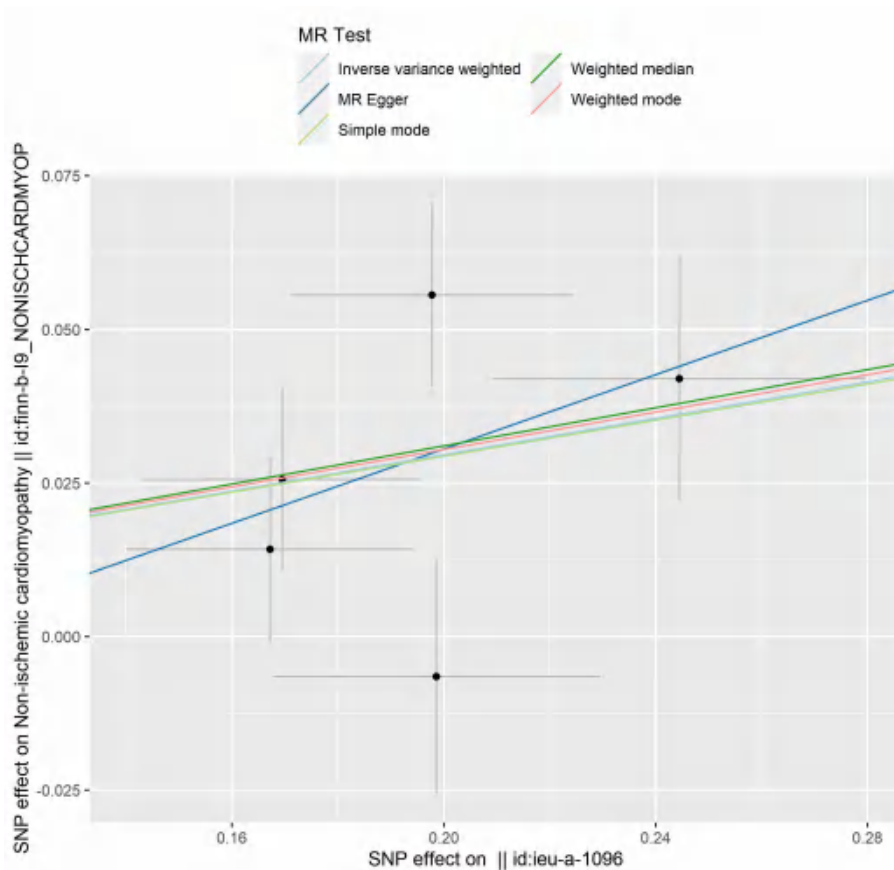


Figure S14. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between childhood obesity and non-ischemic cardiomyopathy. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C : Stabilityanalysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

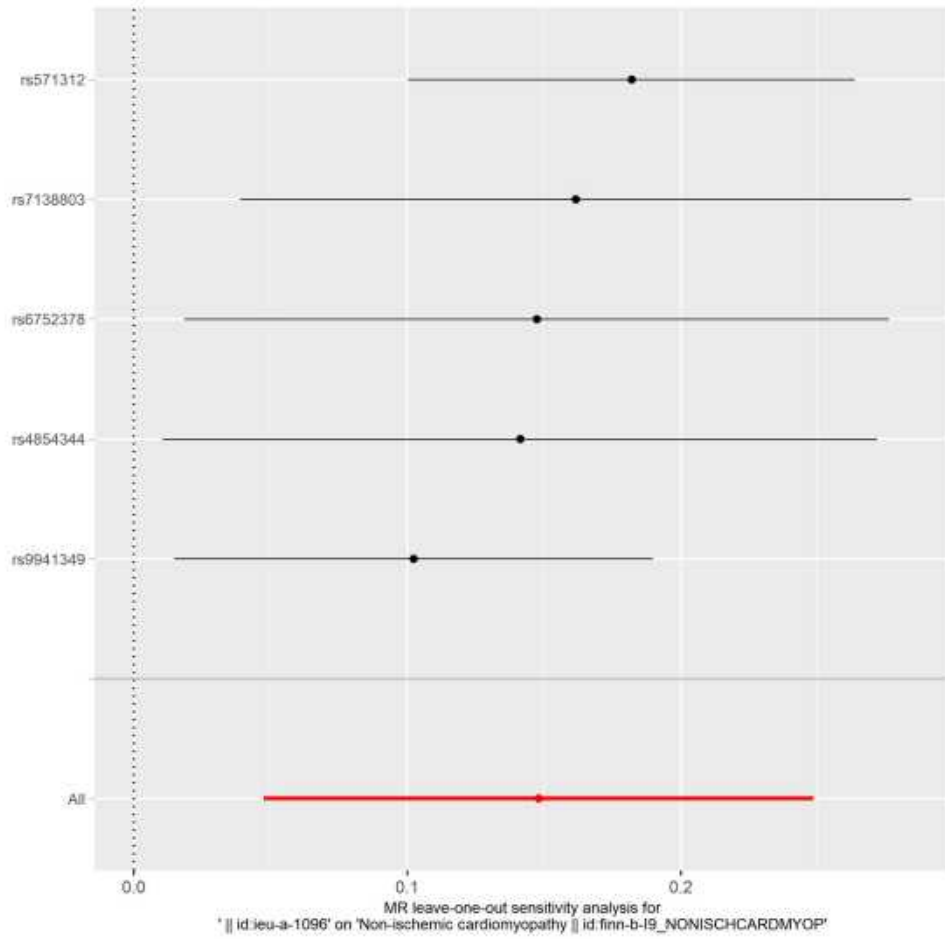
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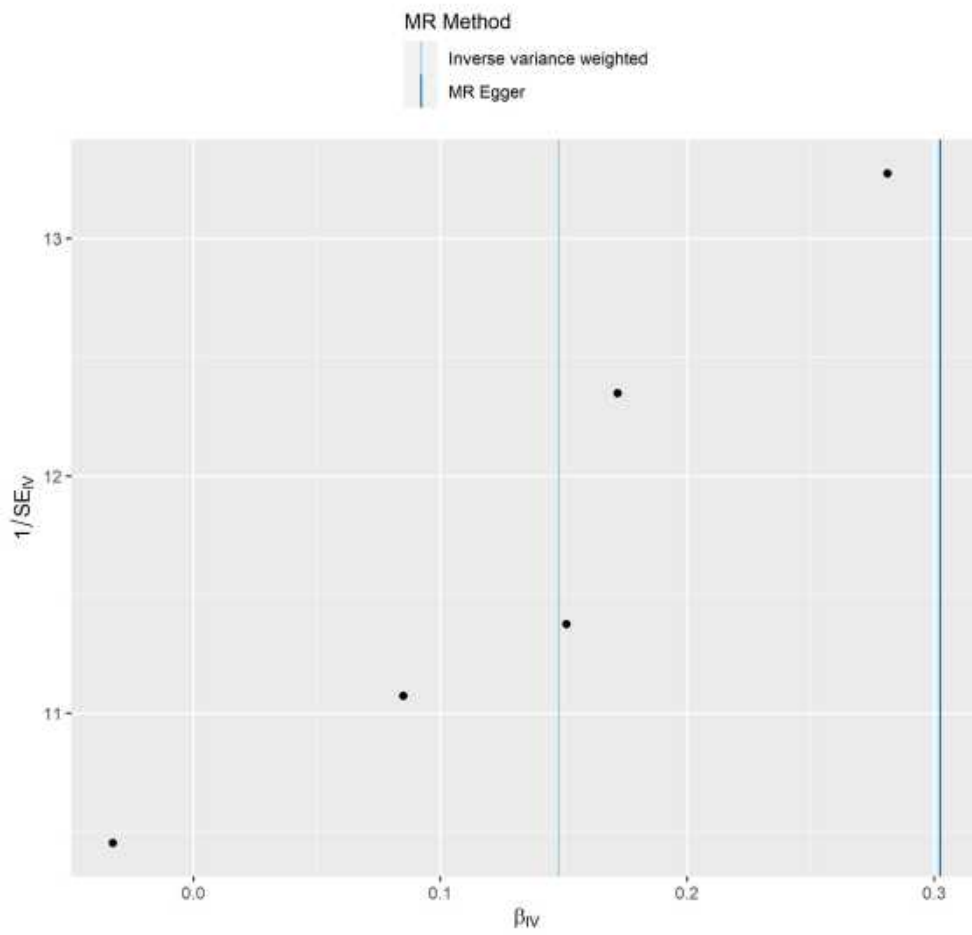
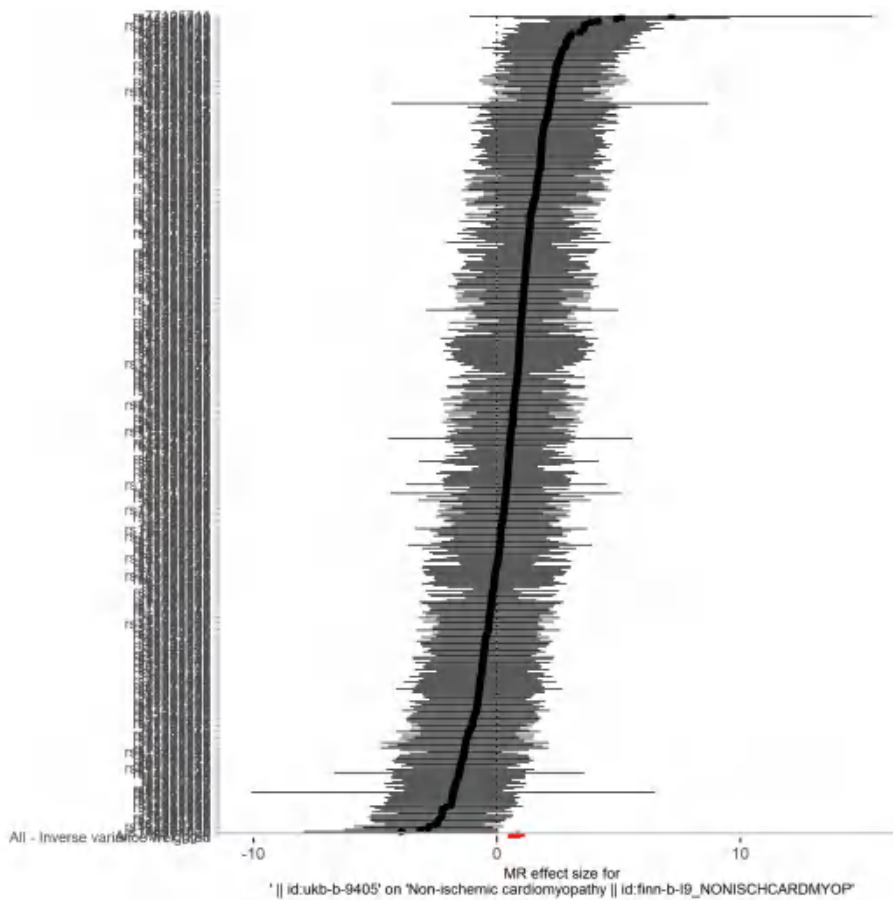
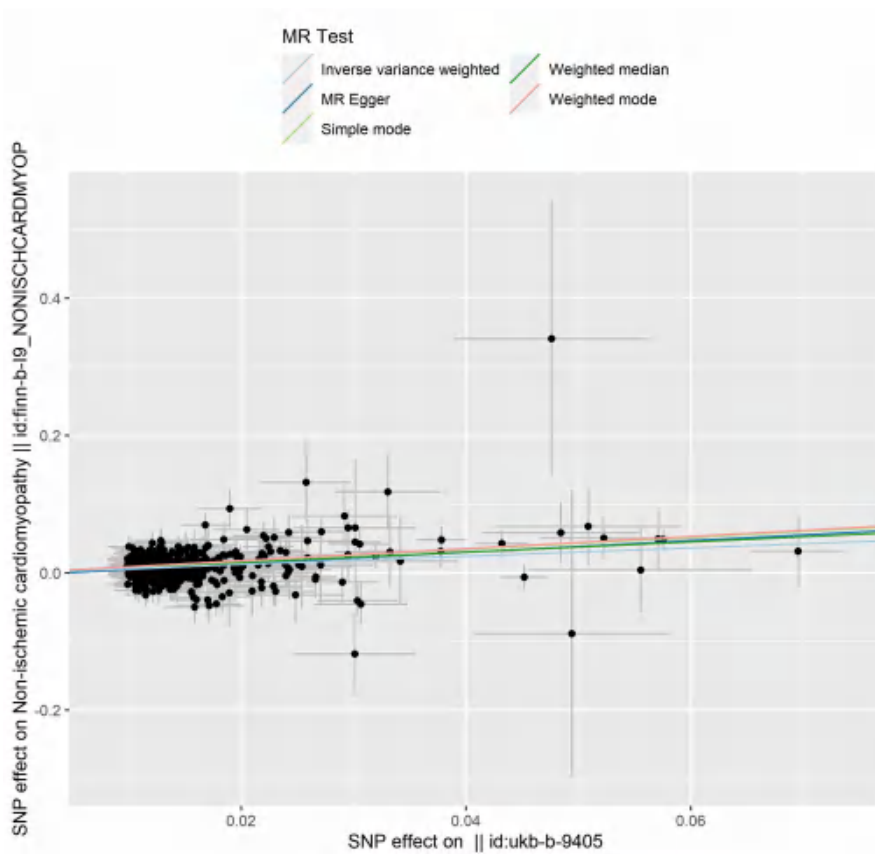


Figure S15 Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between waist circumference and non-ischemic cardiomyopathy. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

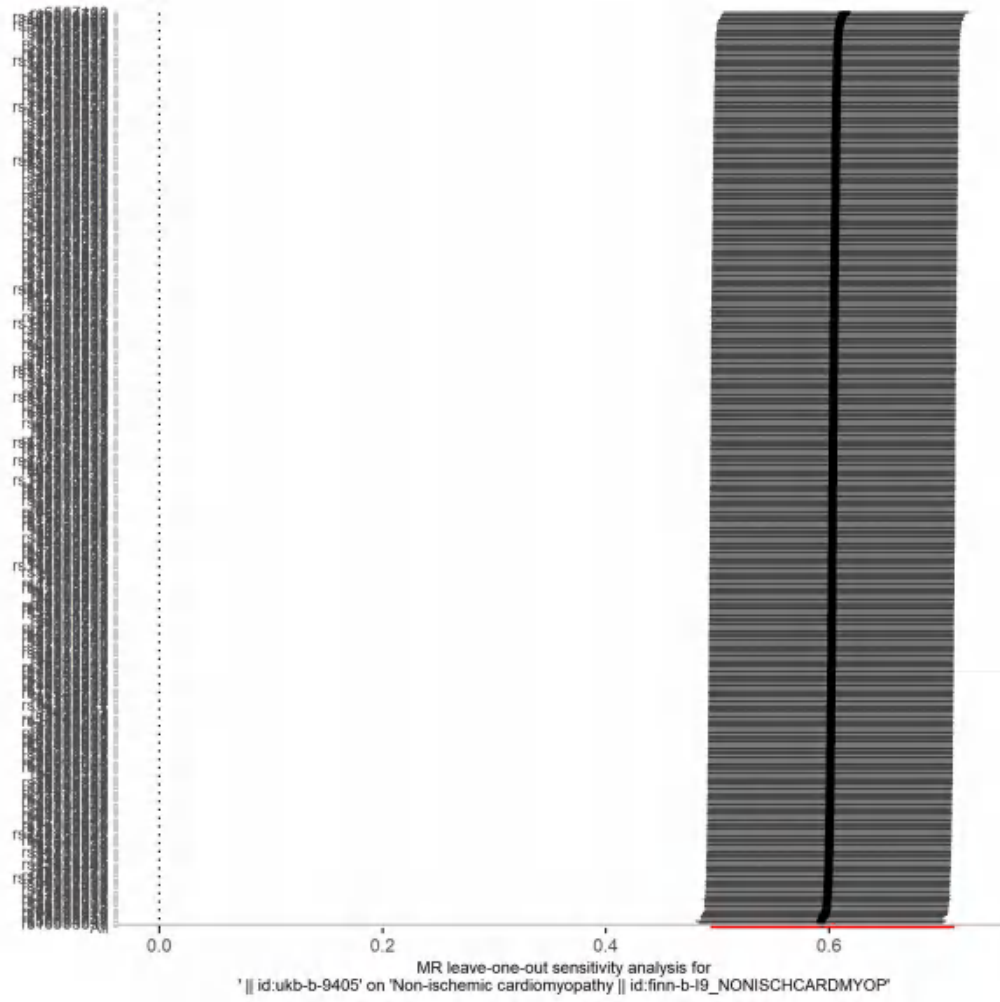
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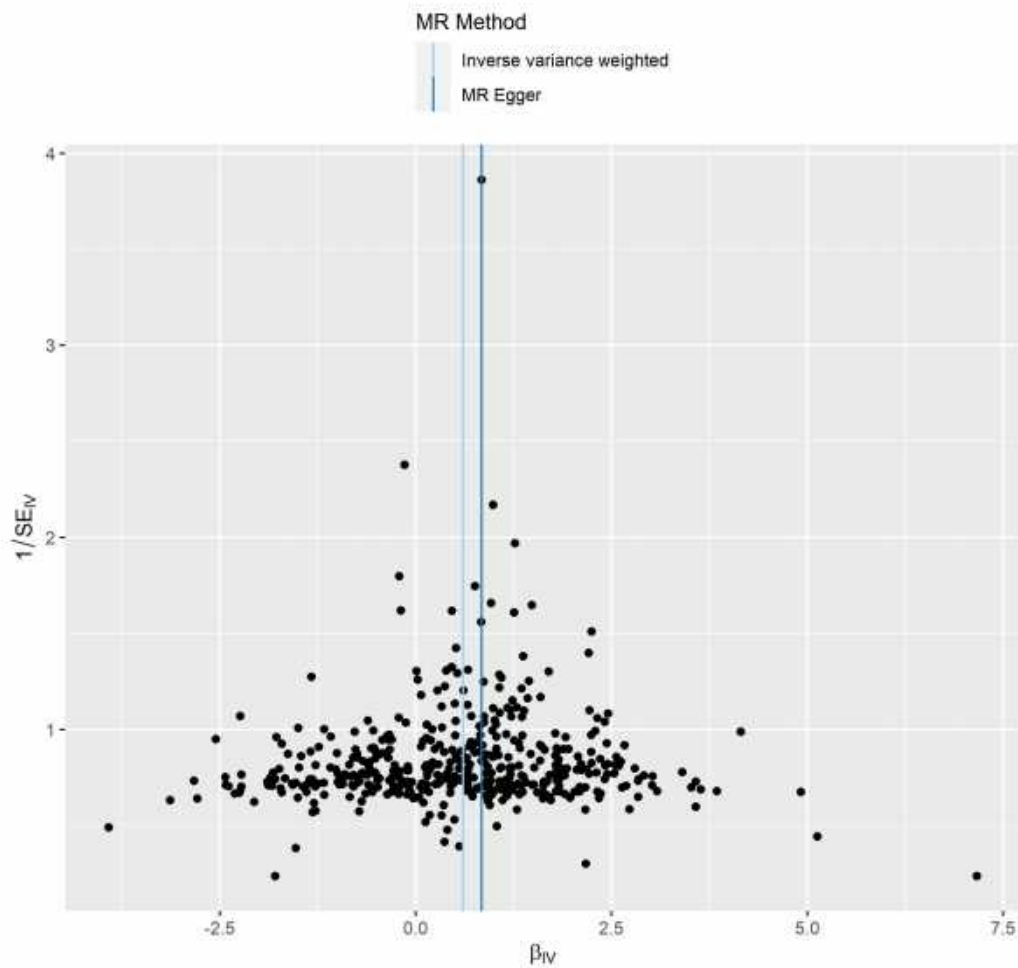
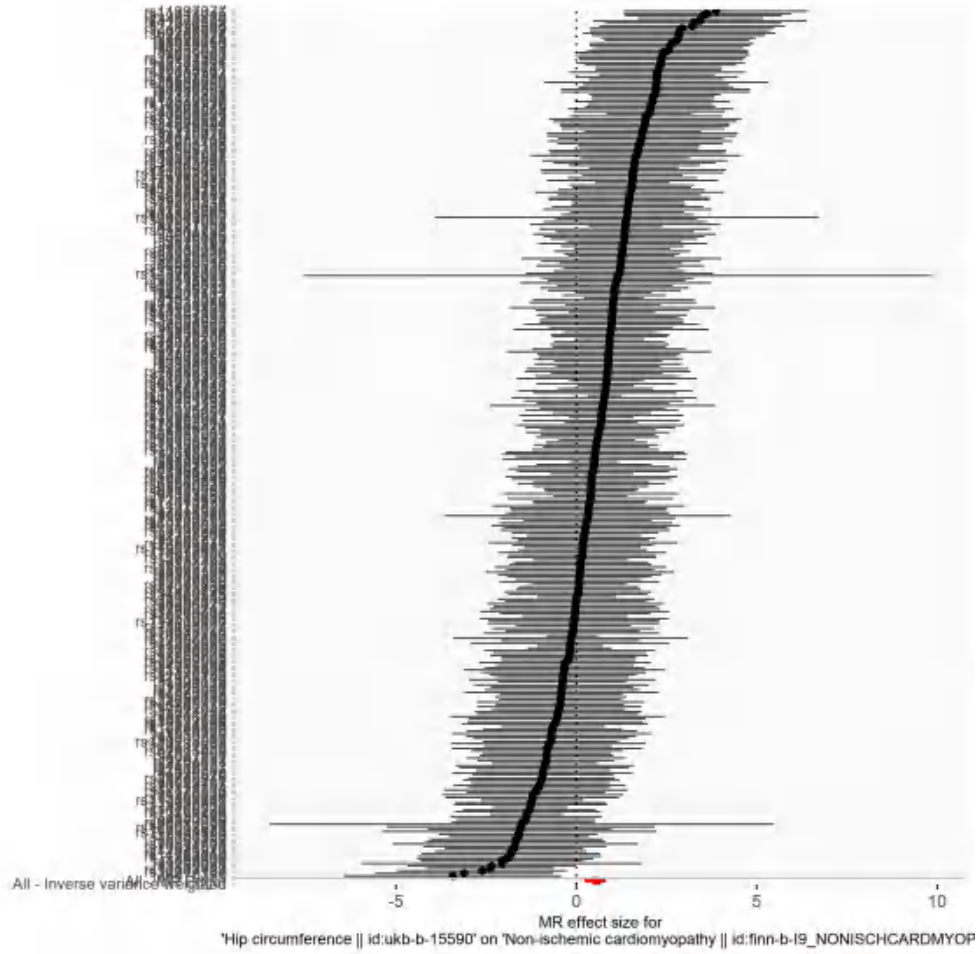
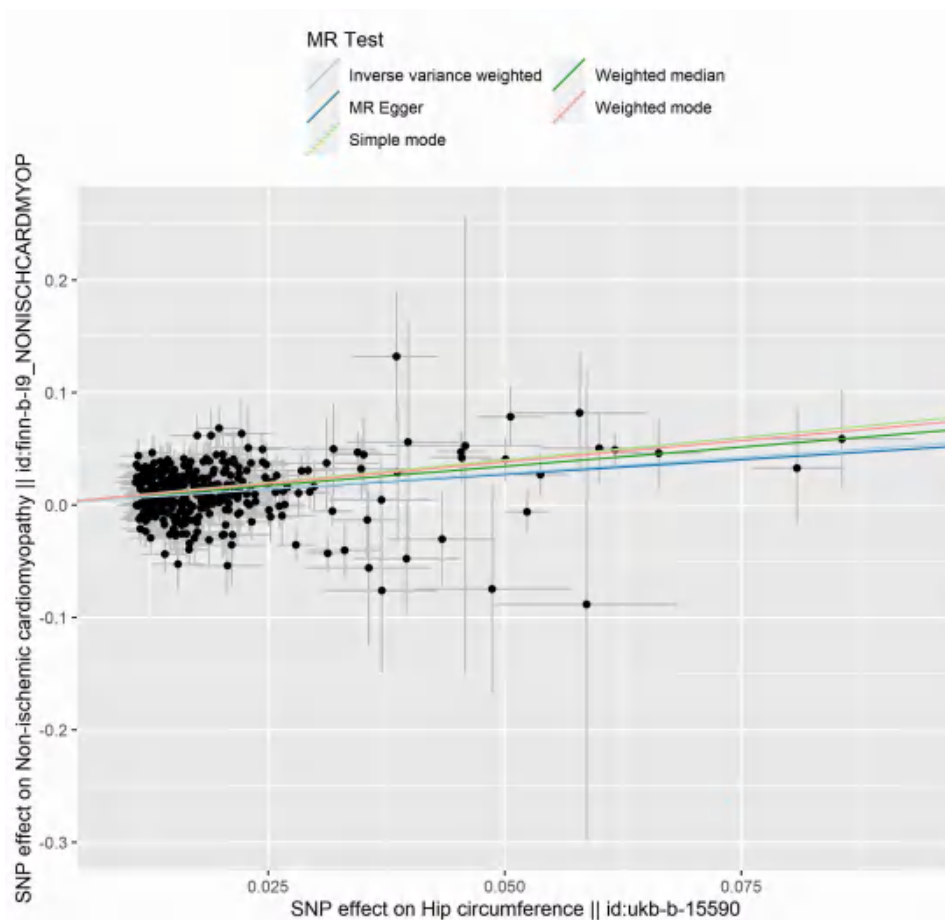


Figure S16. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between hip circumference and non-ischemic cardiomyopathy. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C : Stabilityanalysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

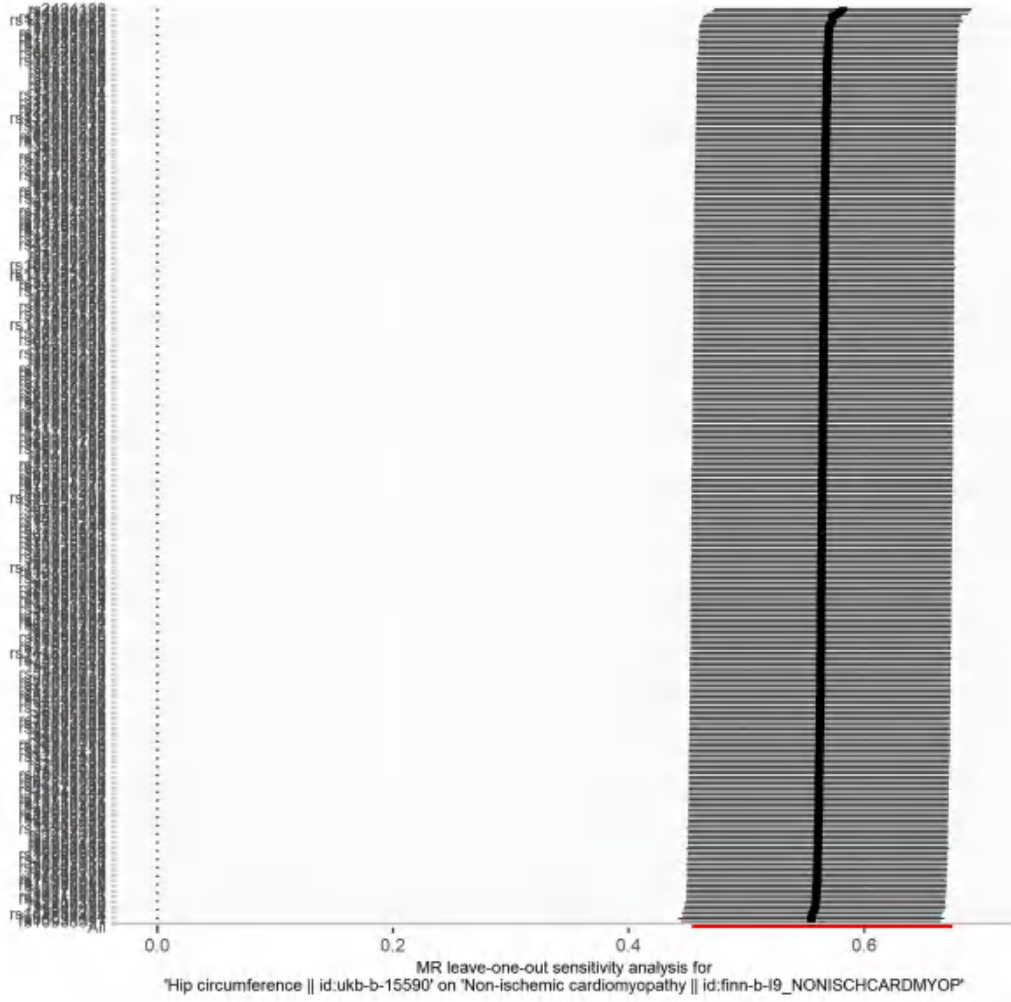
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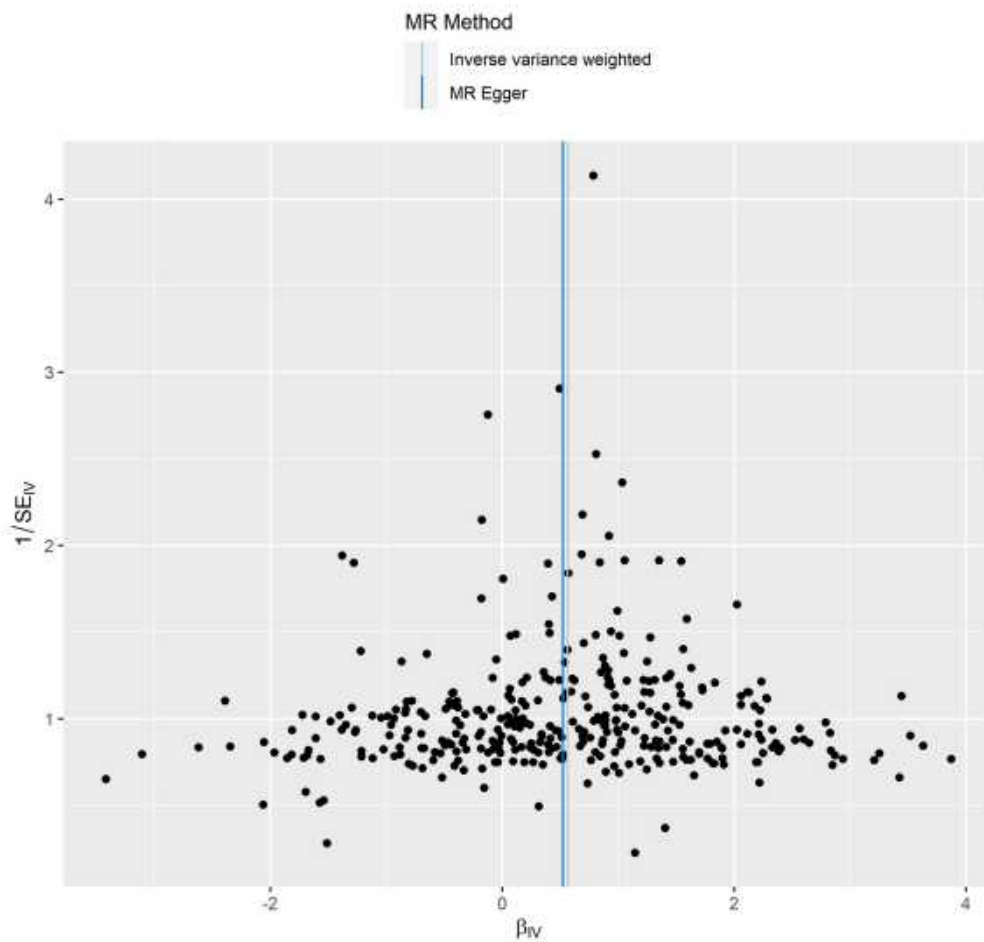
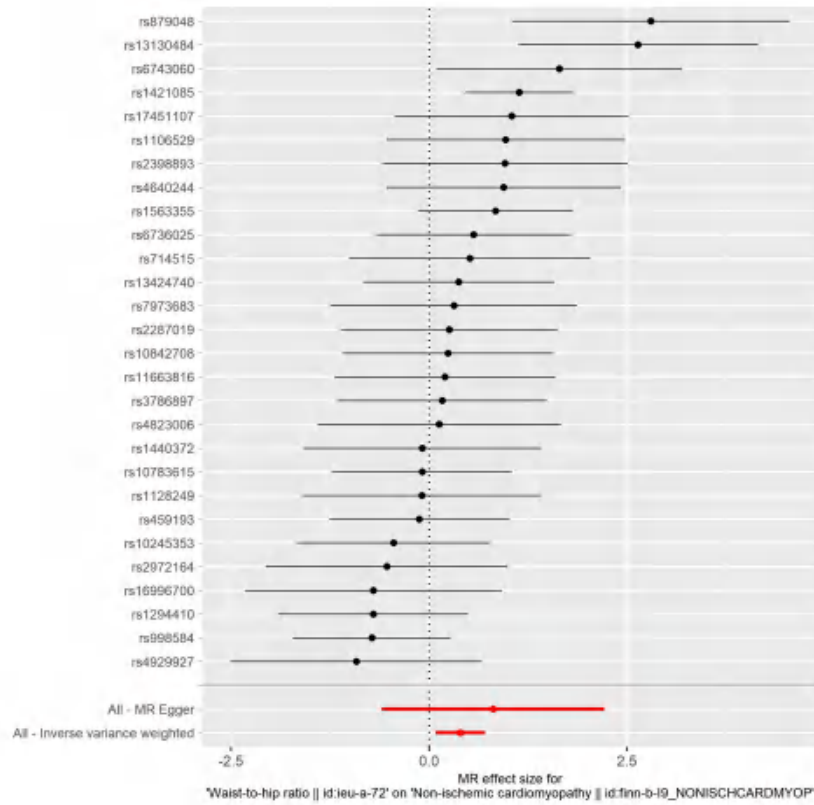
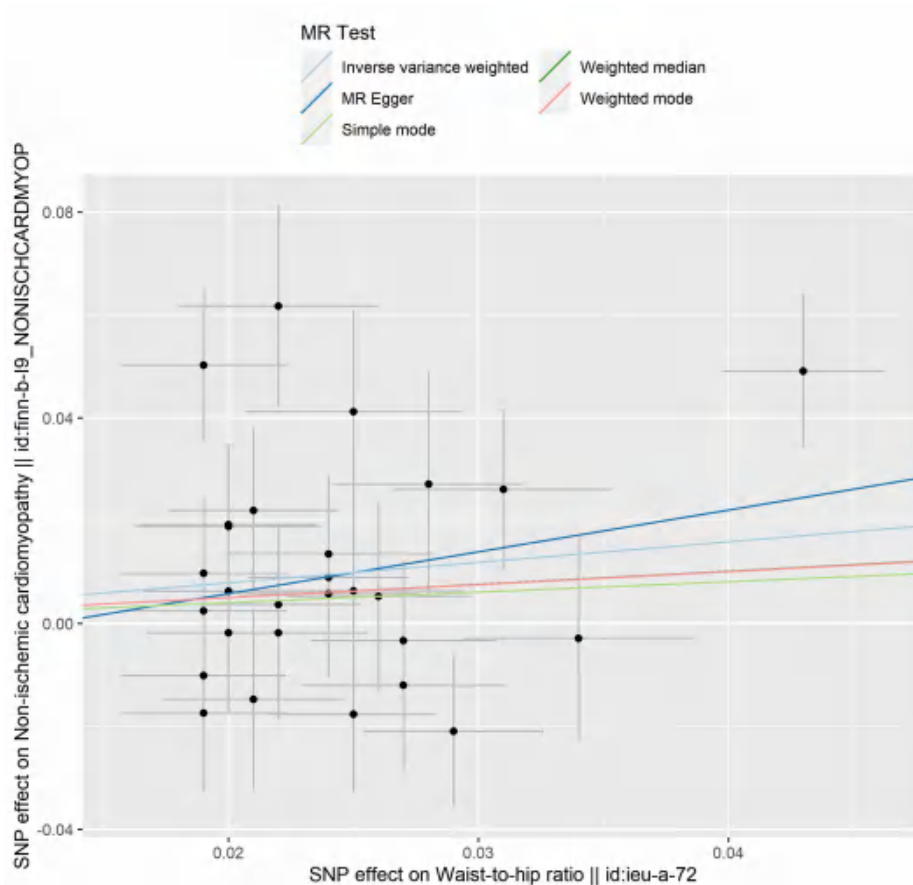


Figure S17. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between waist-hip ratio and non-ischemic cardiomyopathy. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

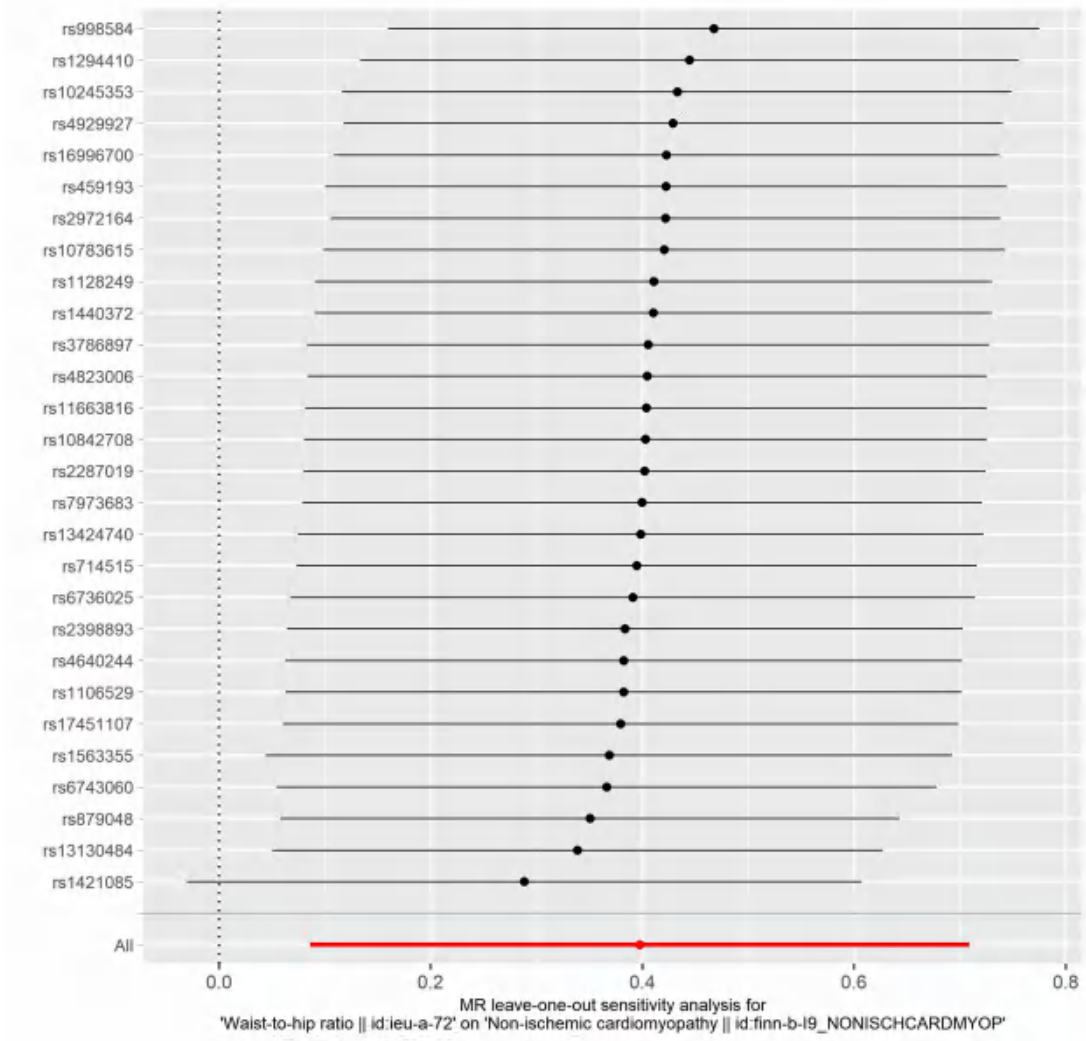
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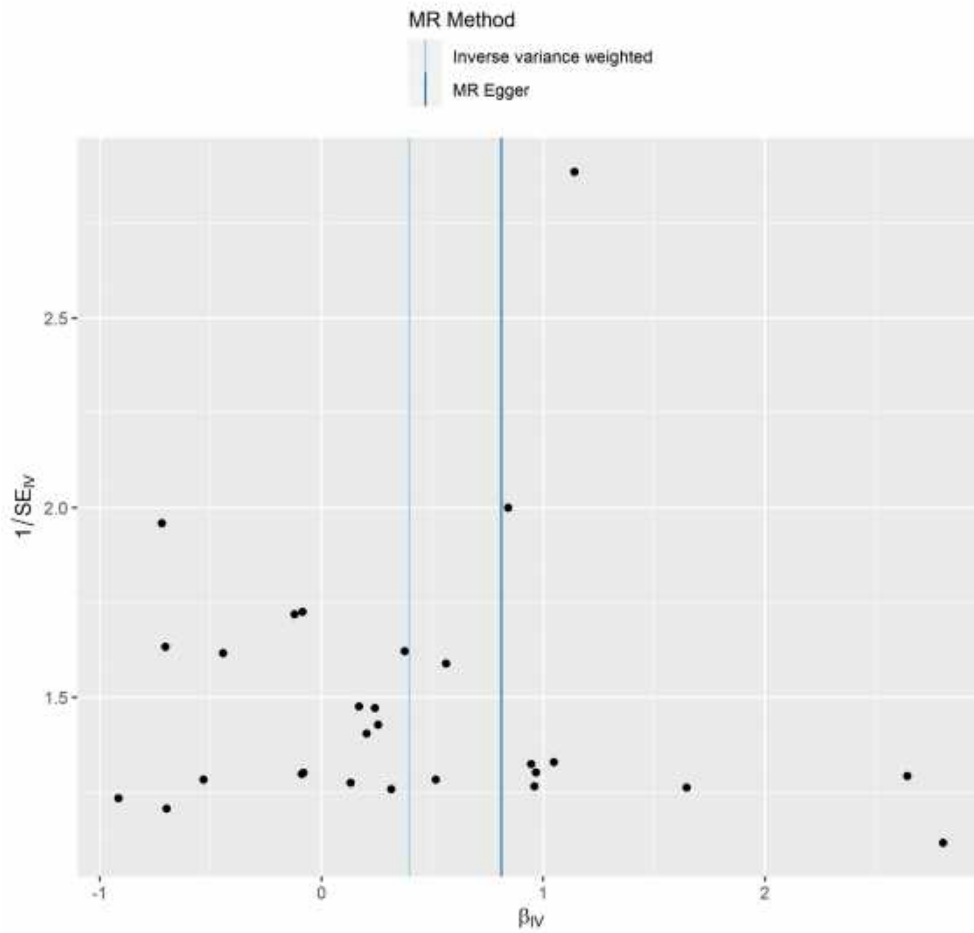
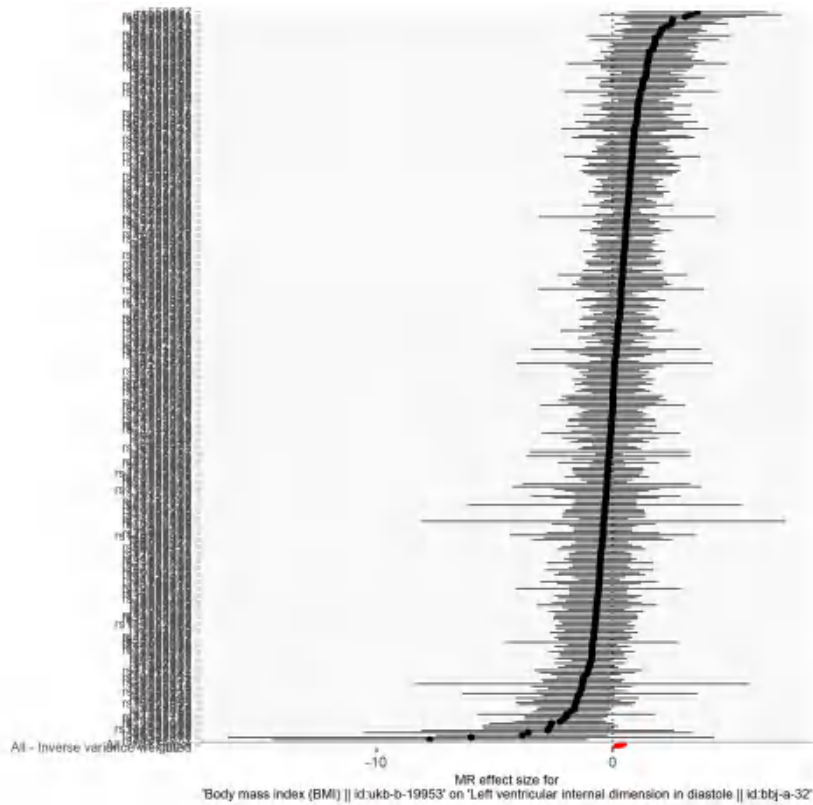
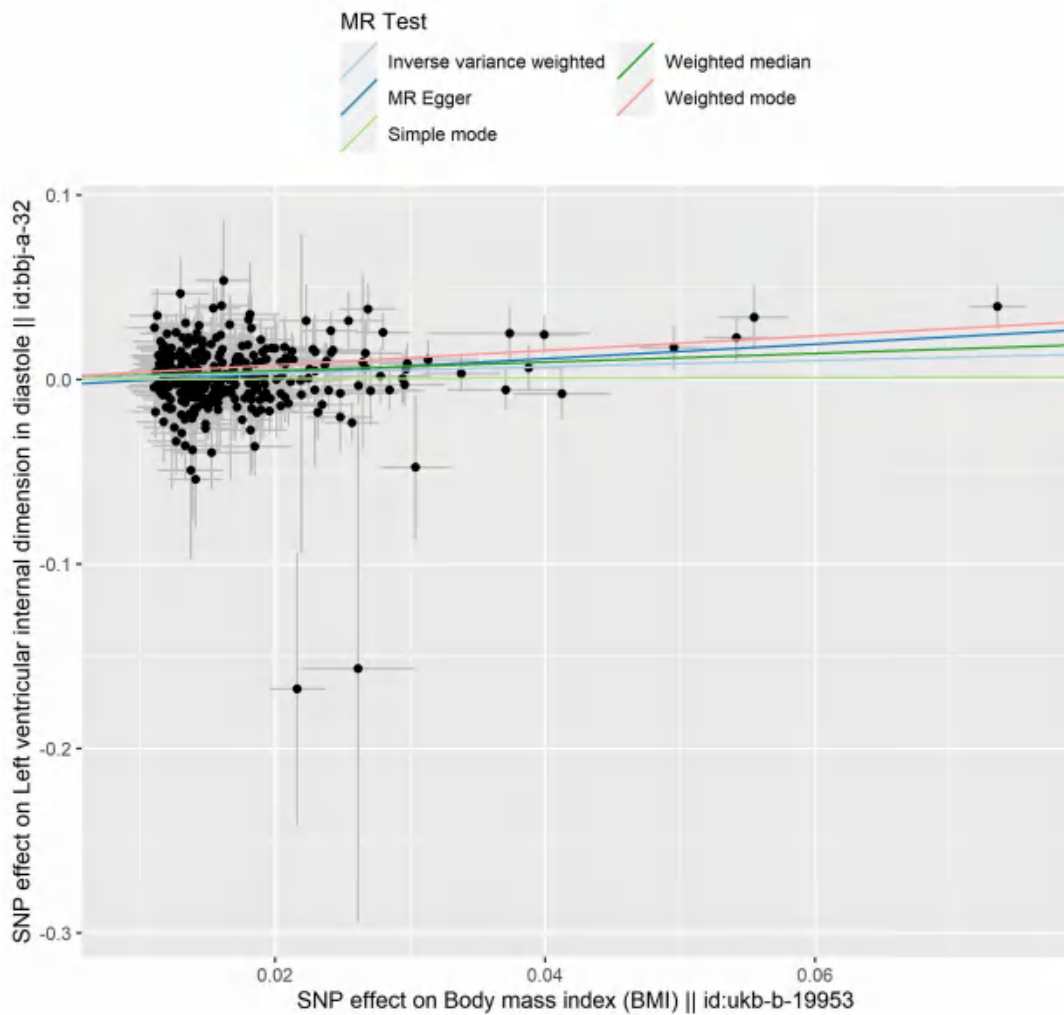


Figure S18 Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between BMI and left ventricular internal dimension in diastole. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

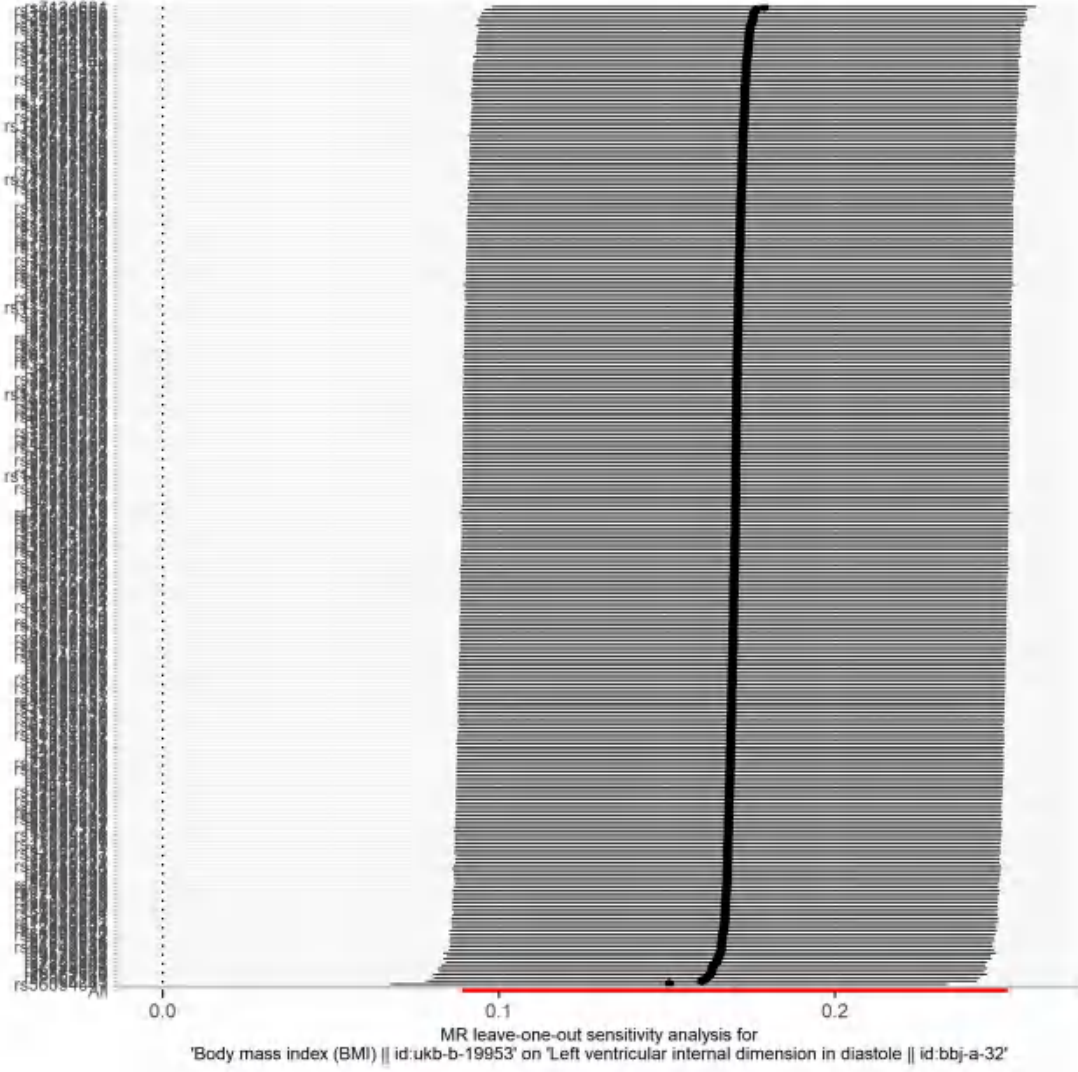
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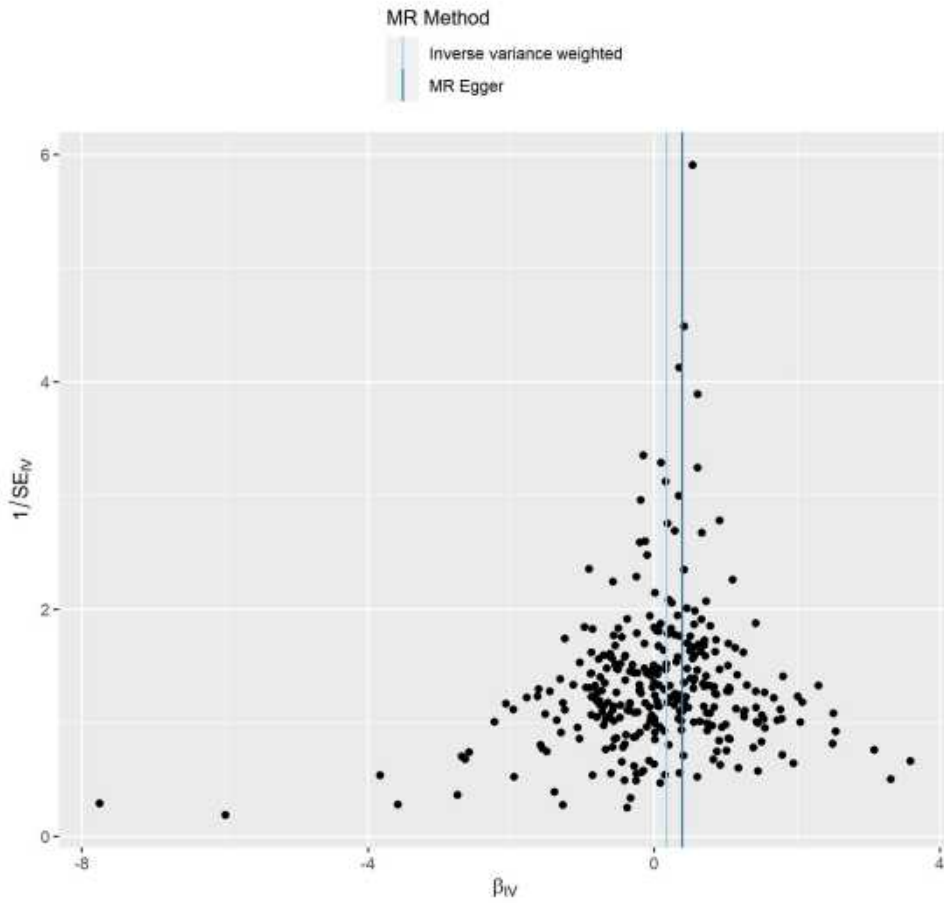
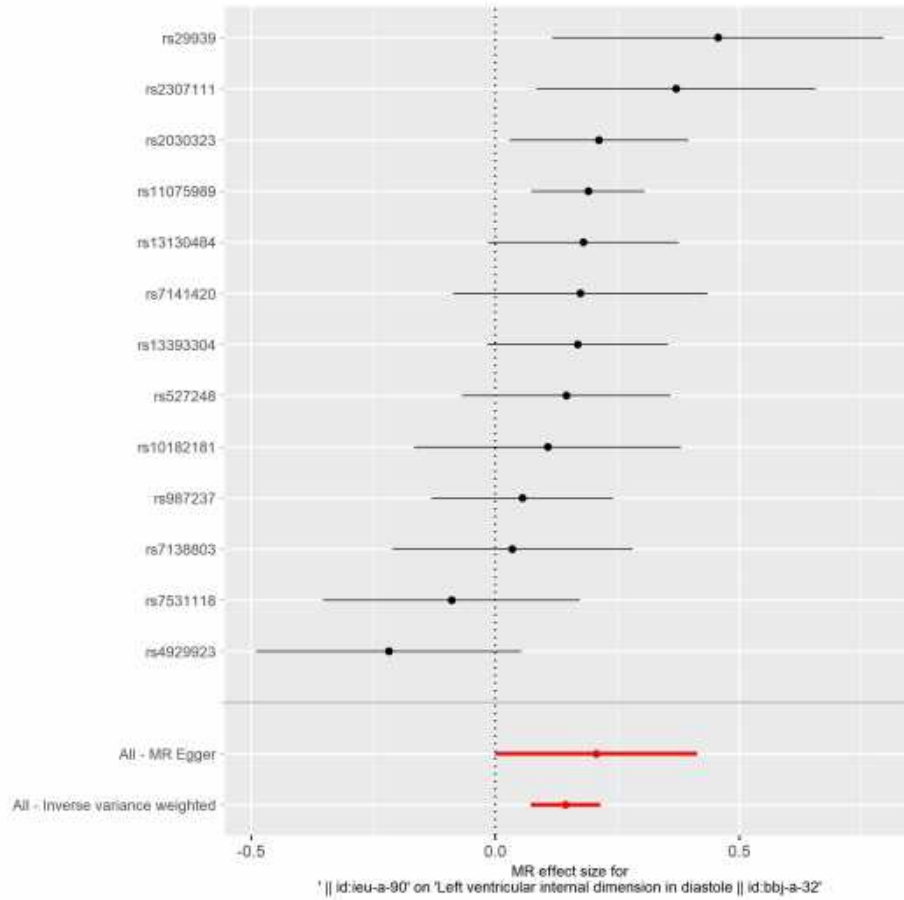
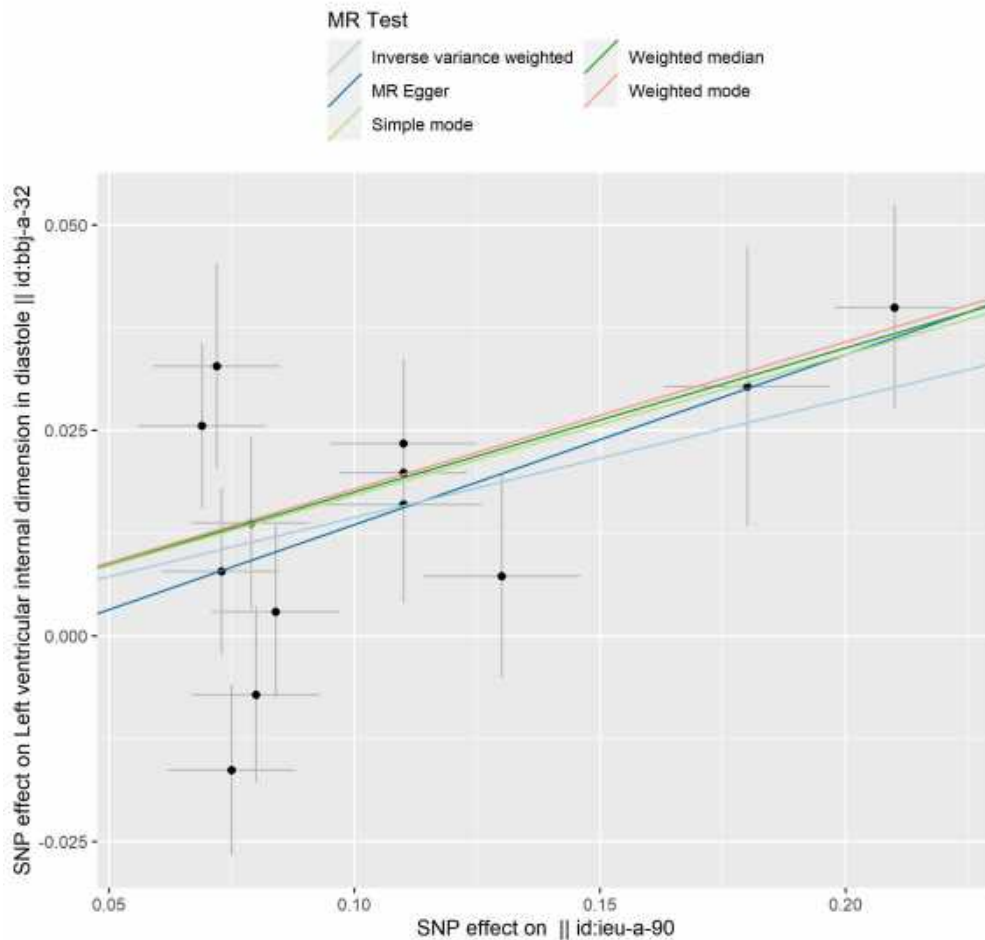


Figure S19. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between obesity class 1 and left ventricular internal dimension in diastole. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

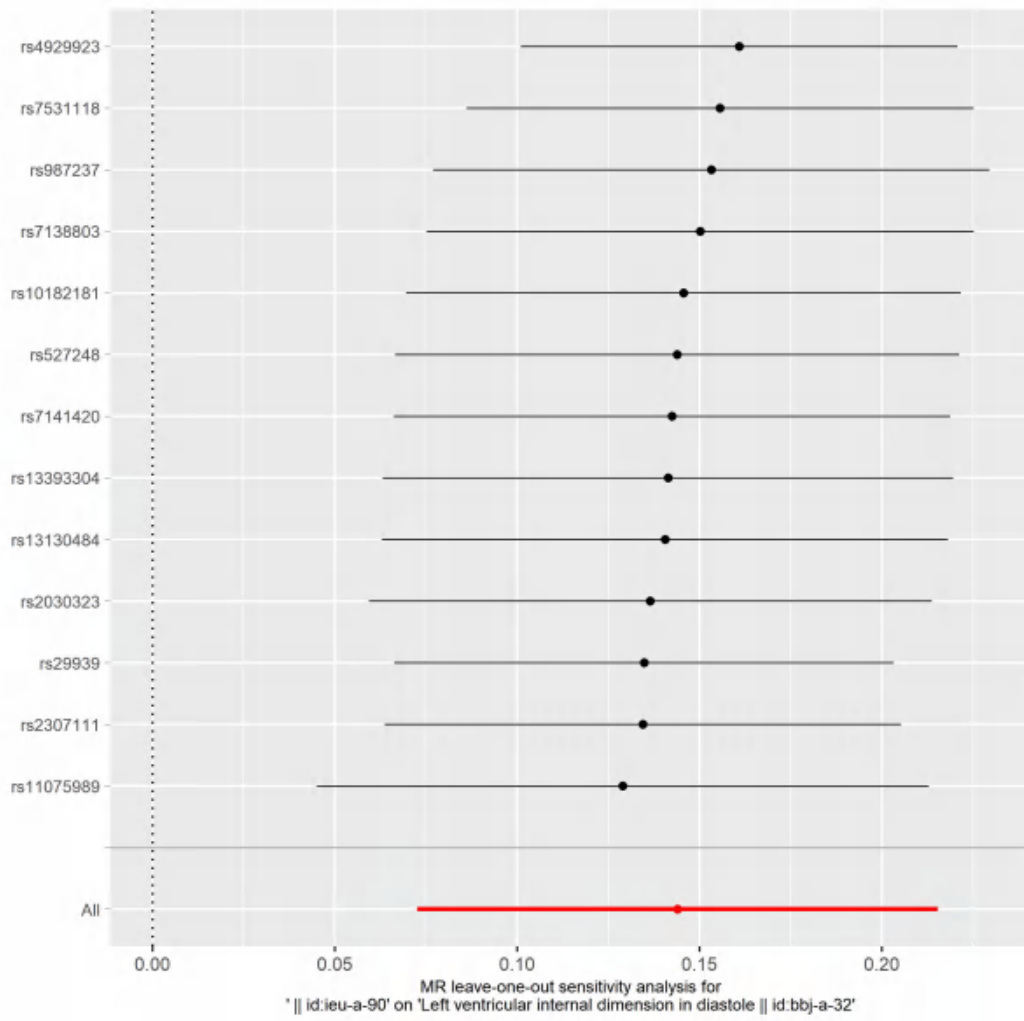
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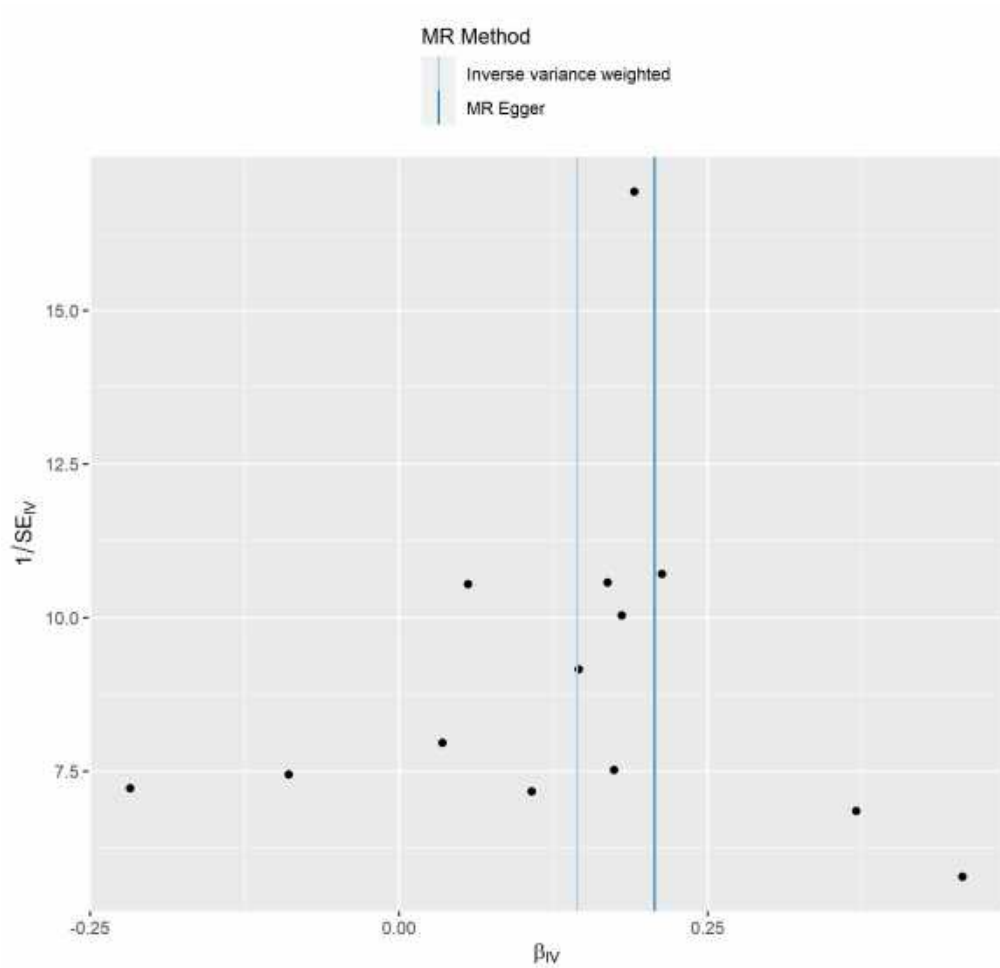
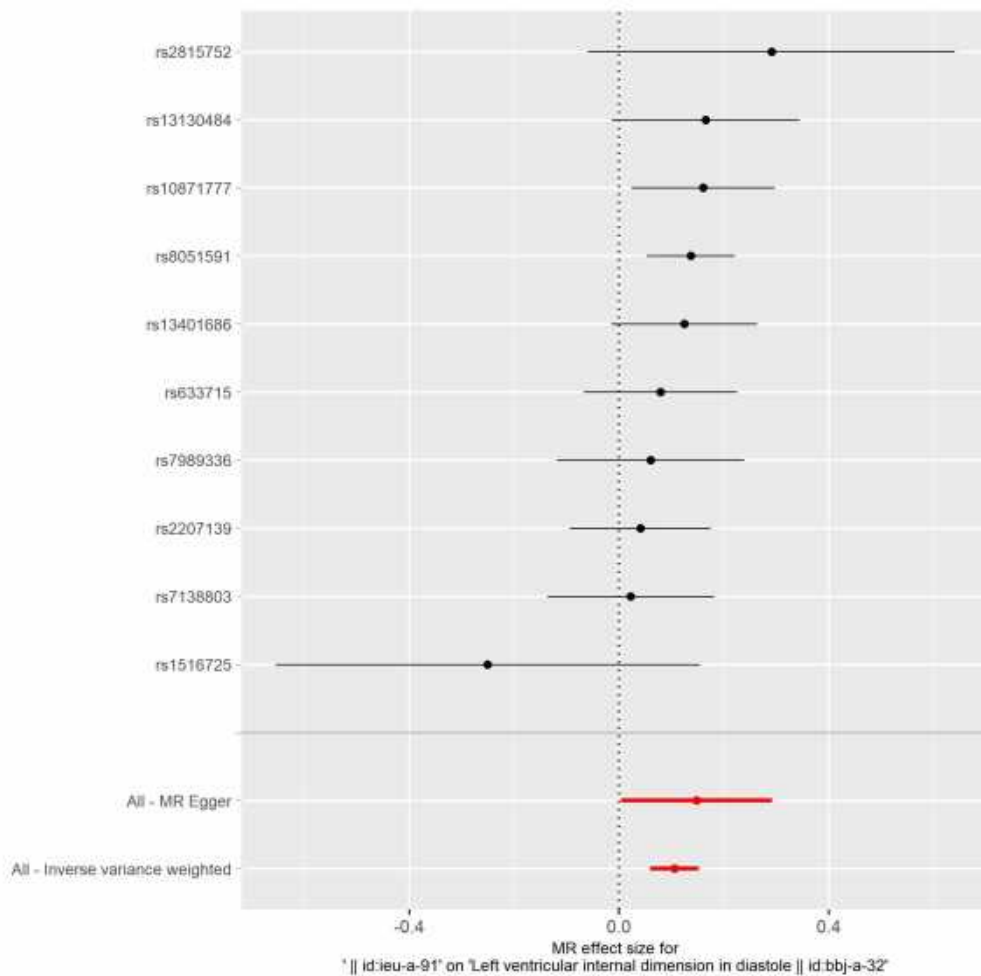
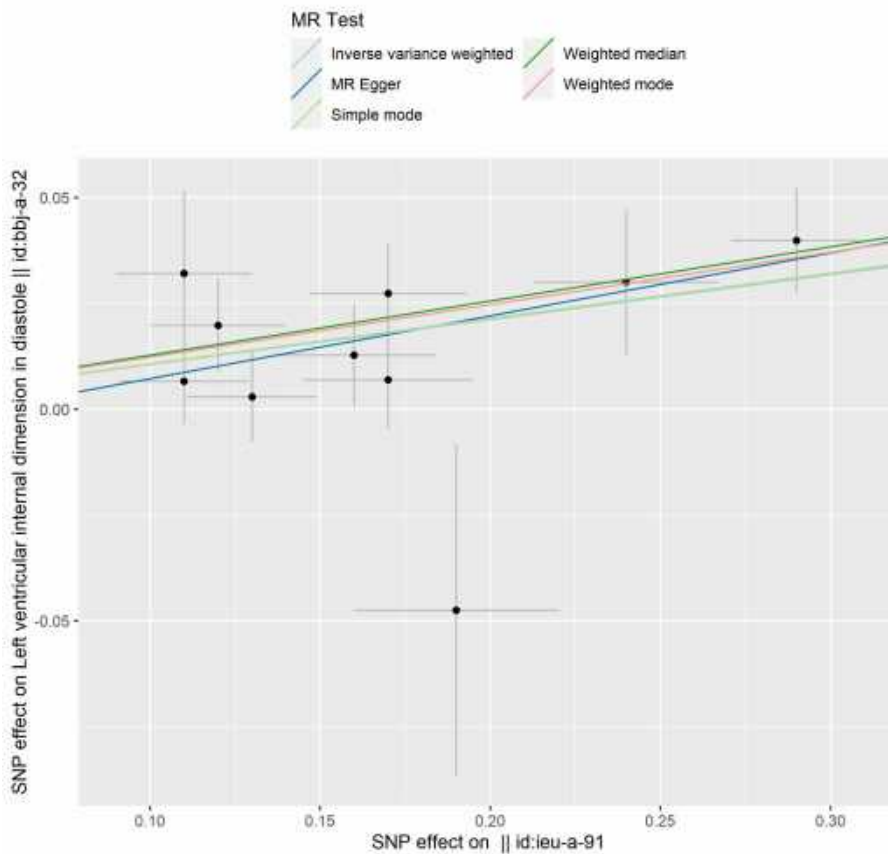


Figure S20. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between obesity class 2 and left ventricular internal dimension in diastole. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis ;C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

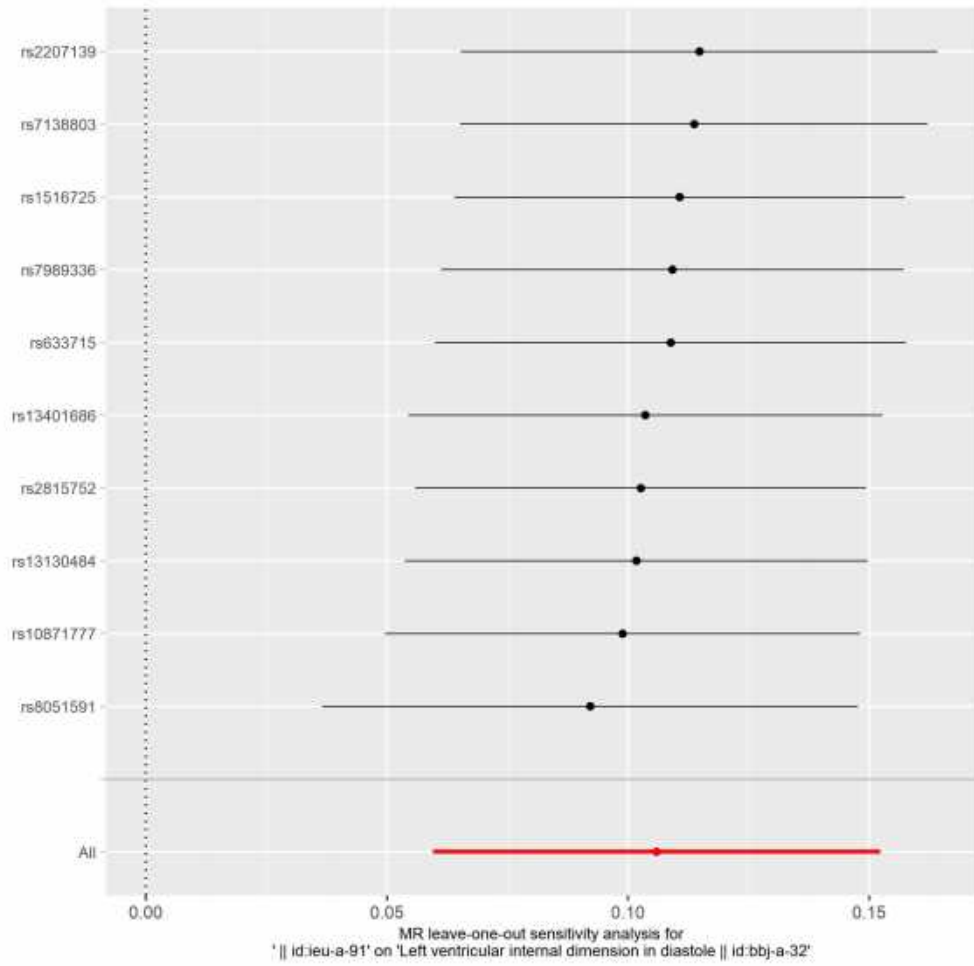
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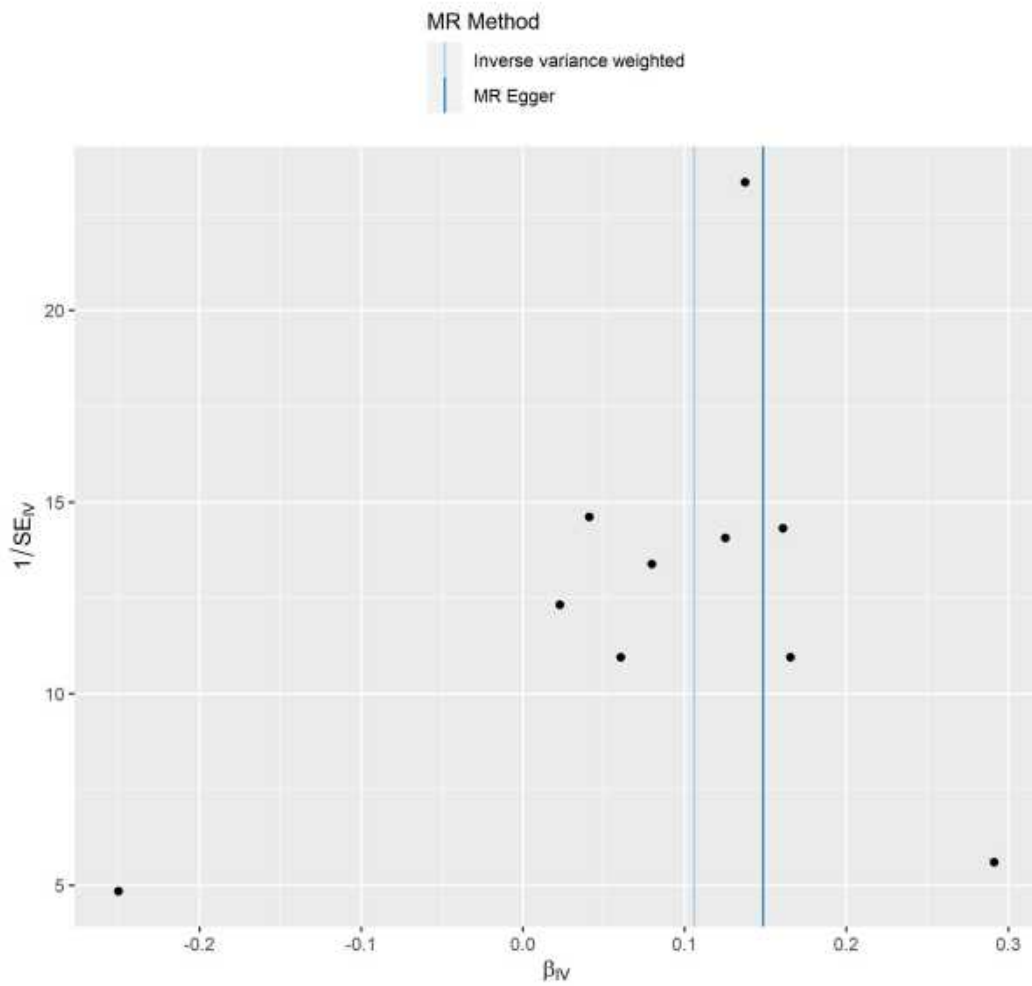
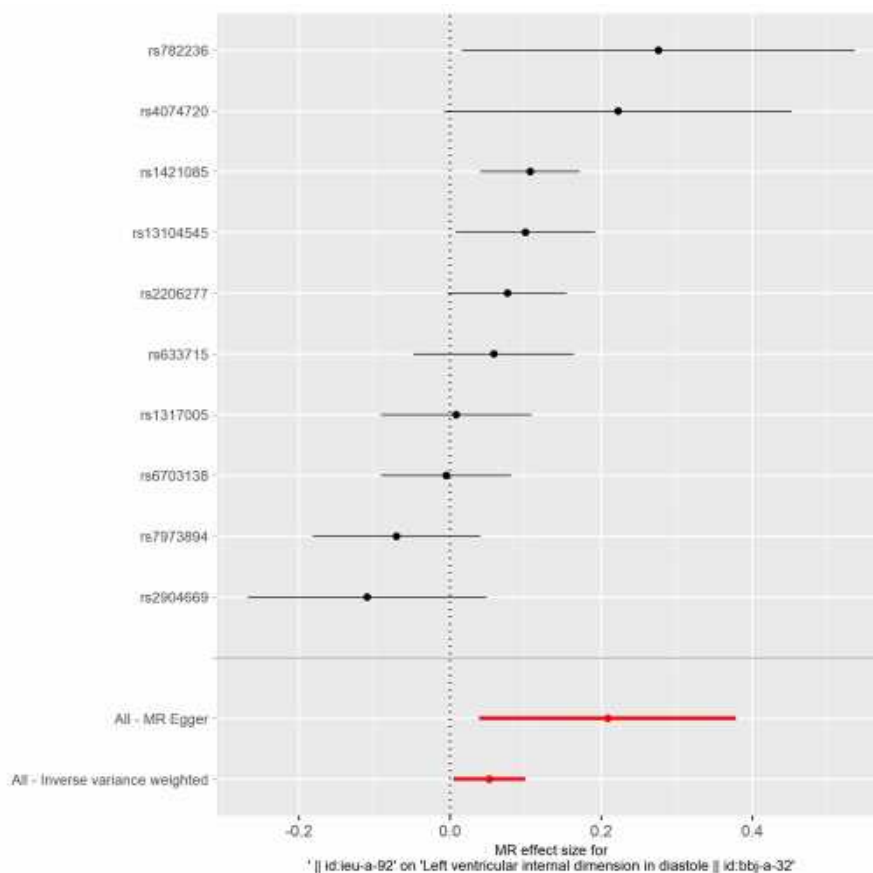
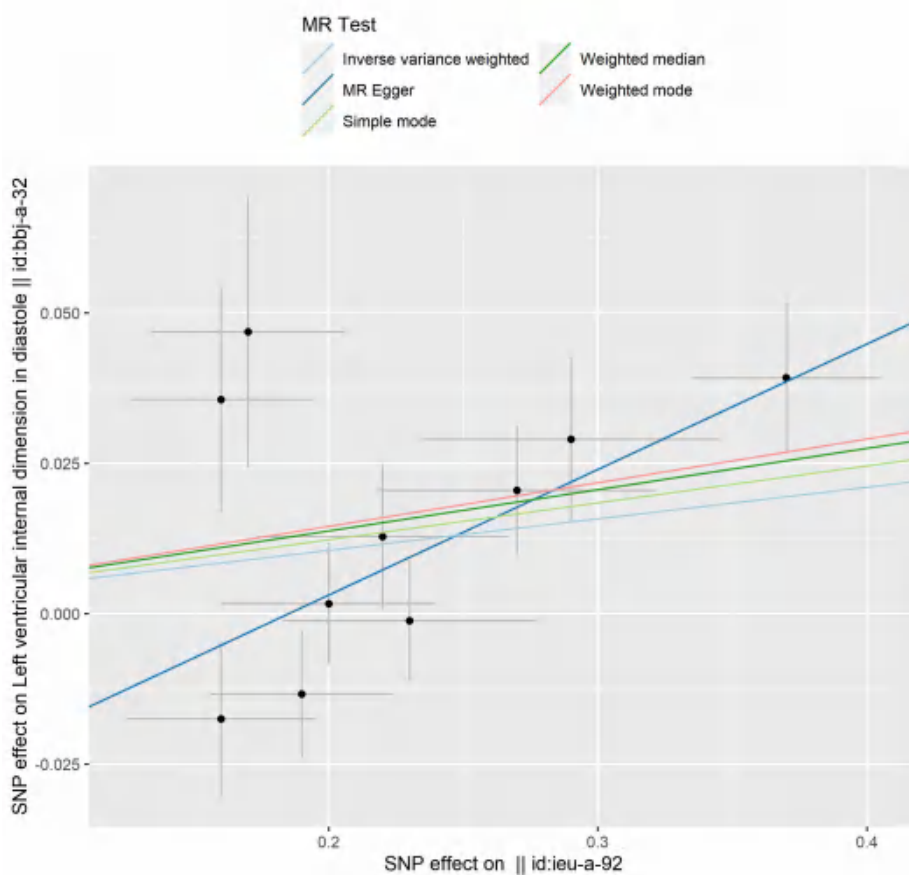


Figure S21. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between obesity class 3 and left ventricular internal dimension in diastole. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis ;C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

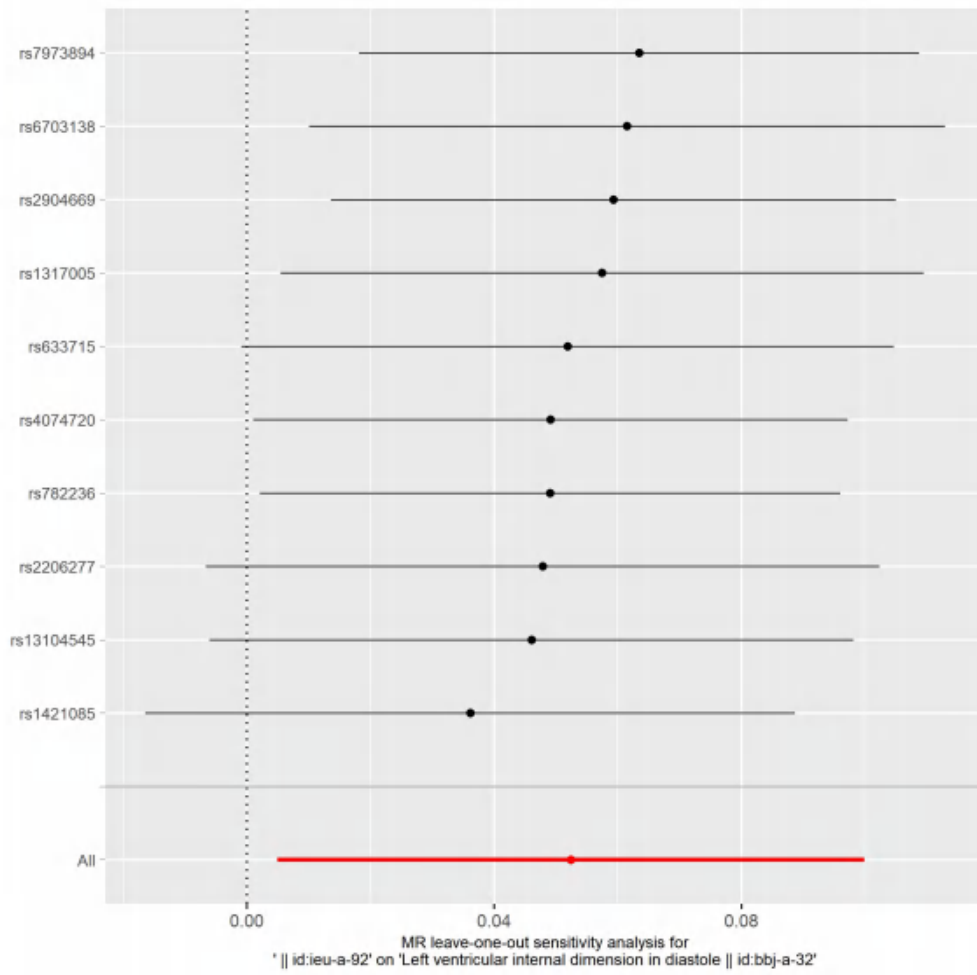
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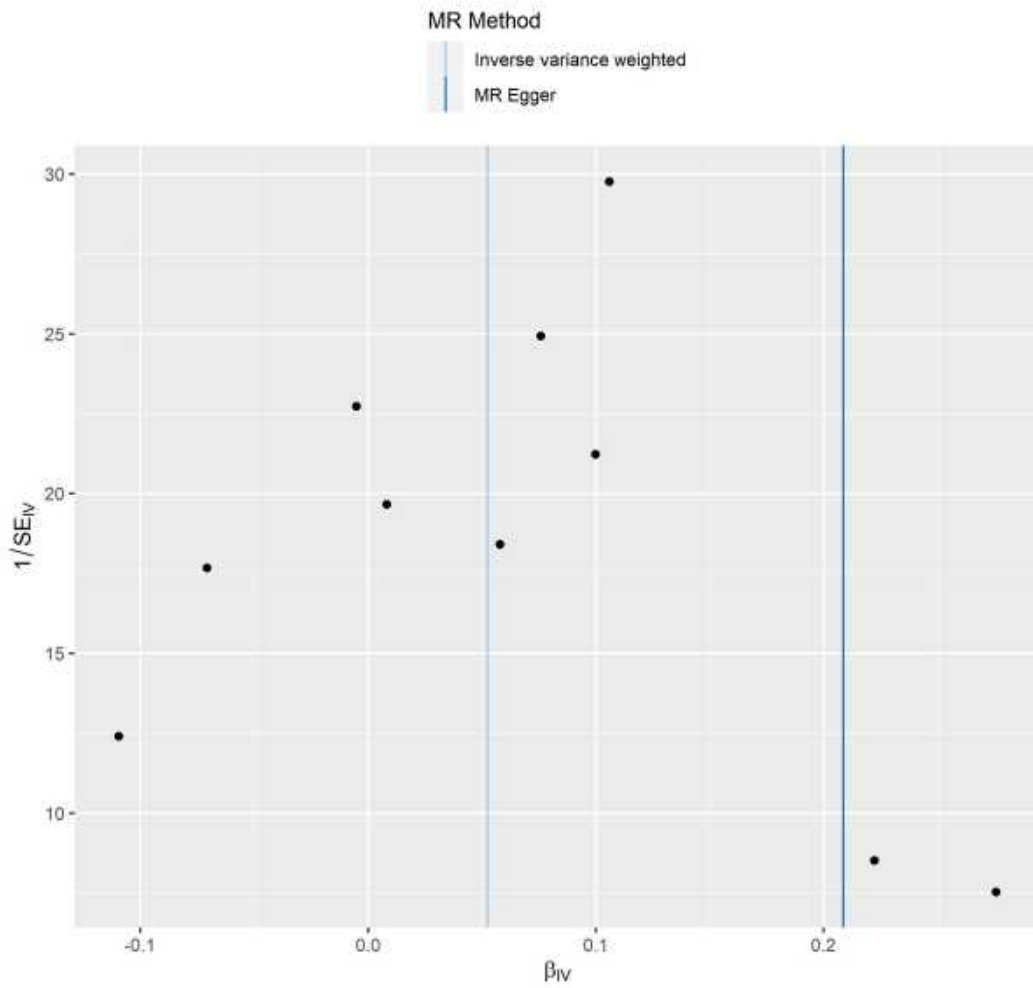
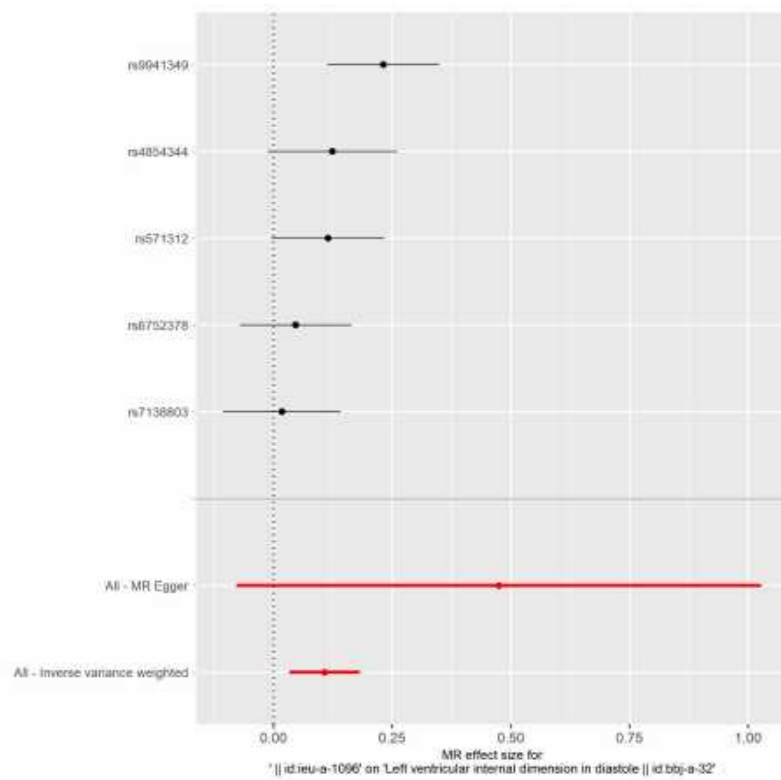
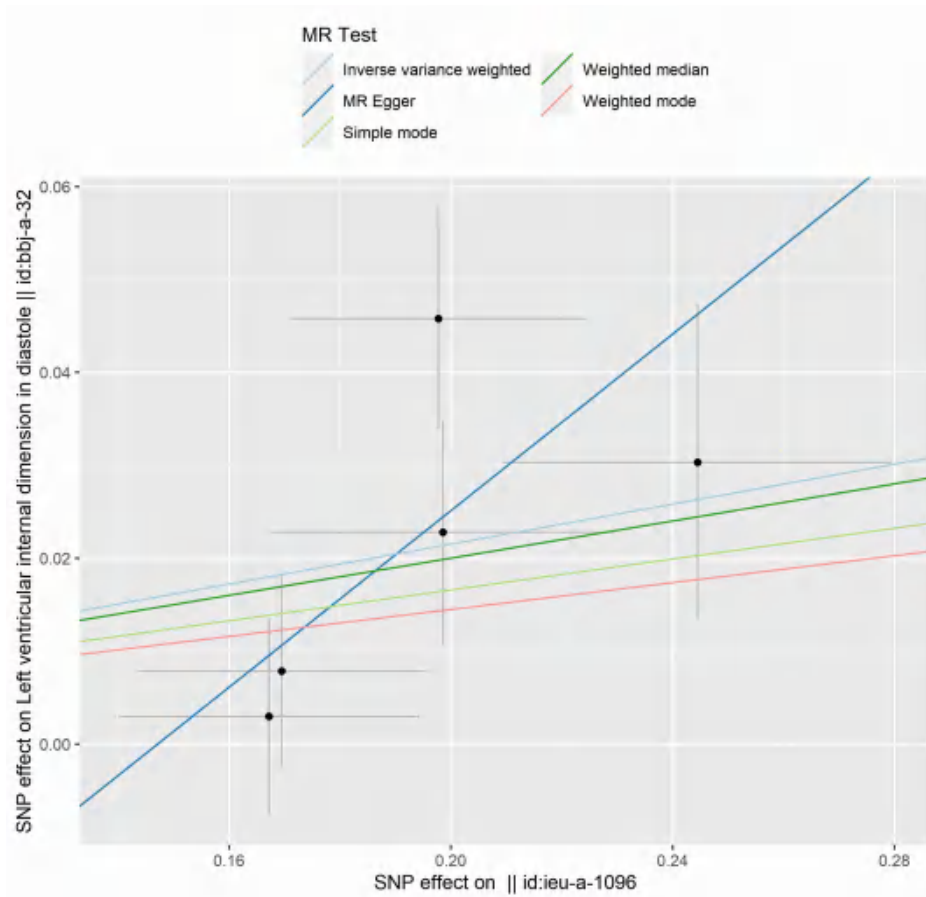


Figure S22. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between childhood obesity and left ventricular internal dimension in diastole. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

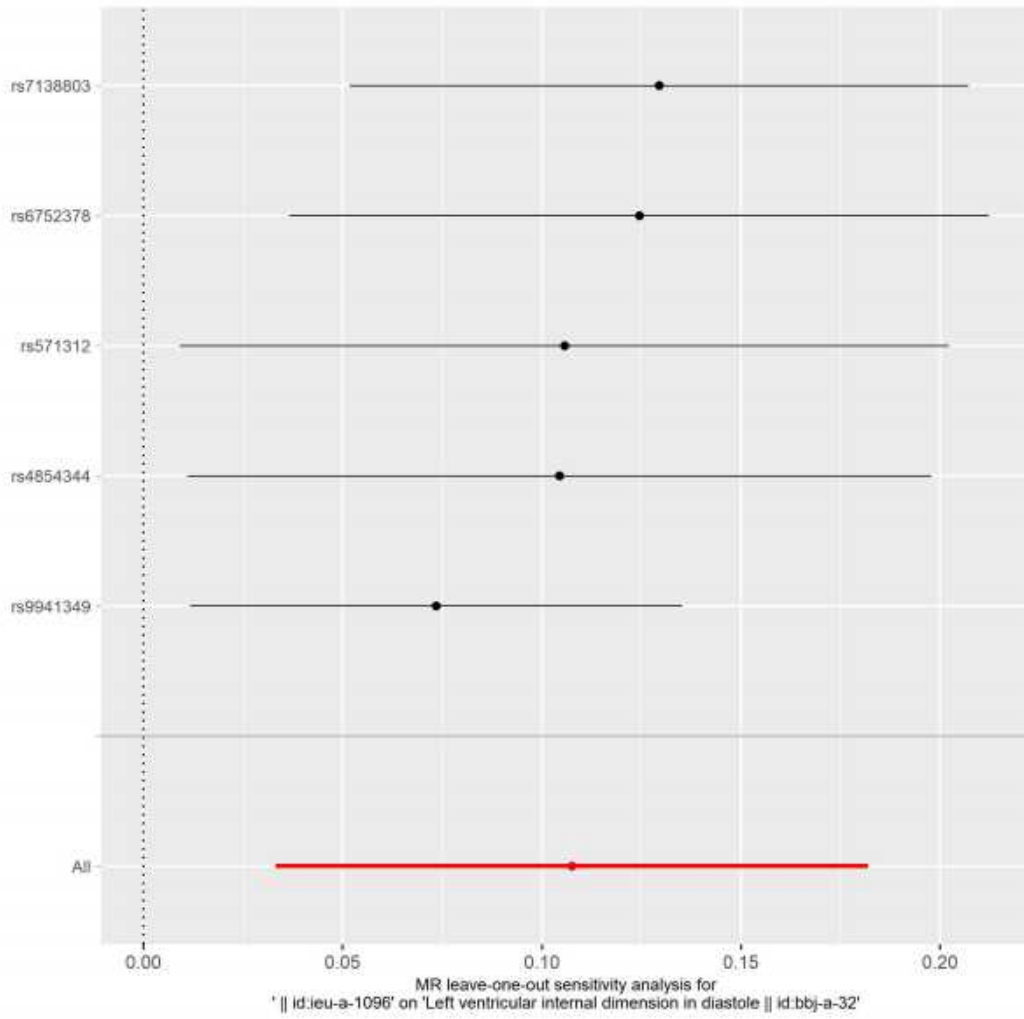
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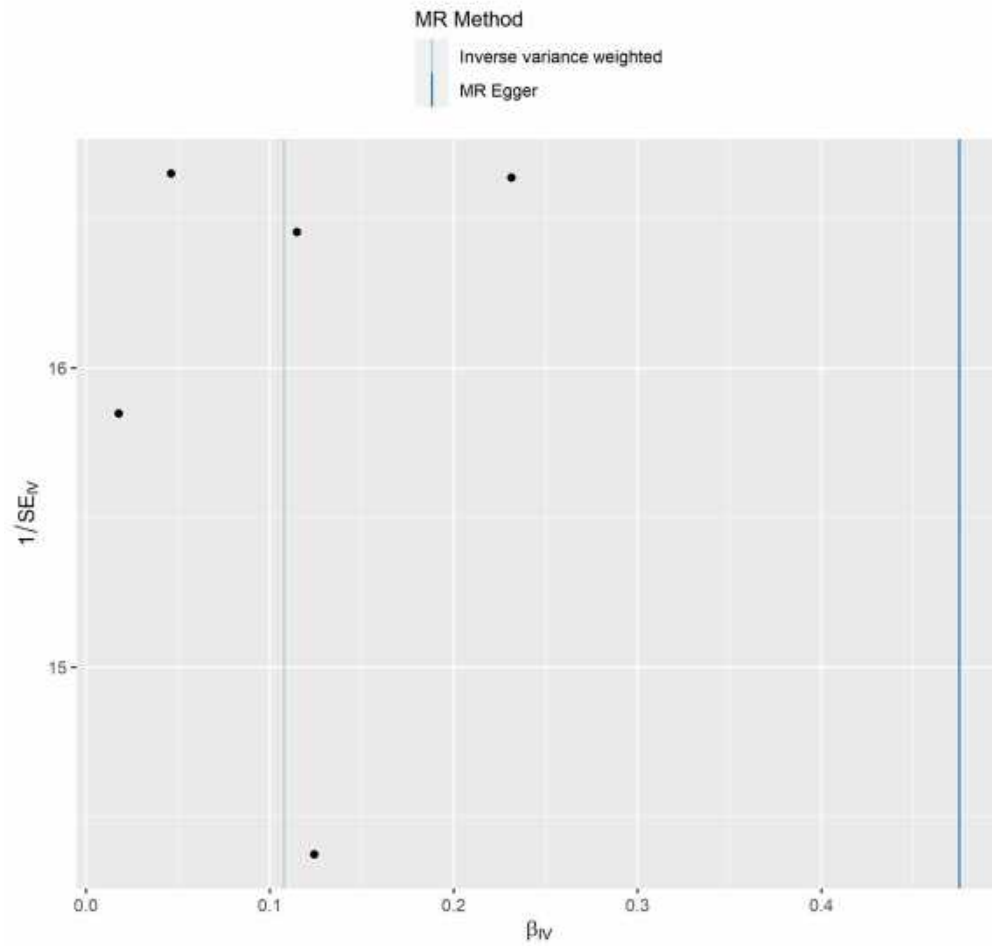
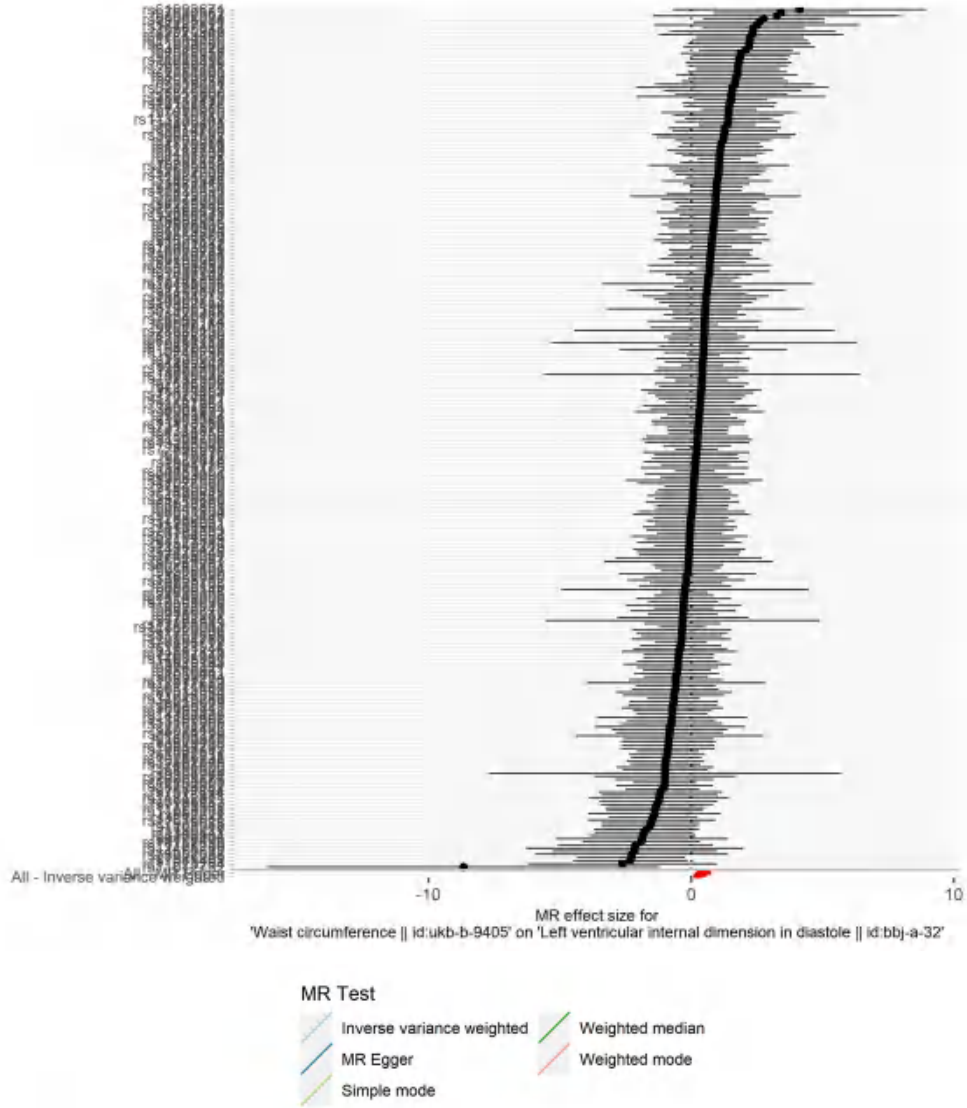
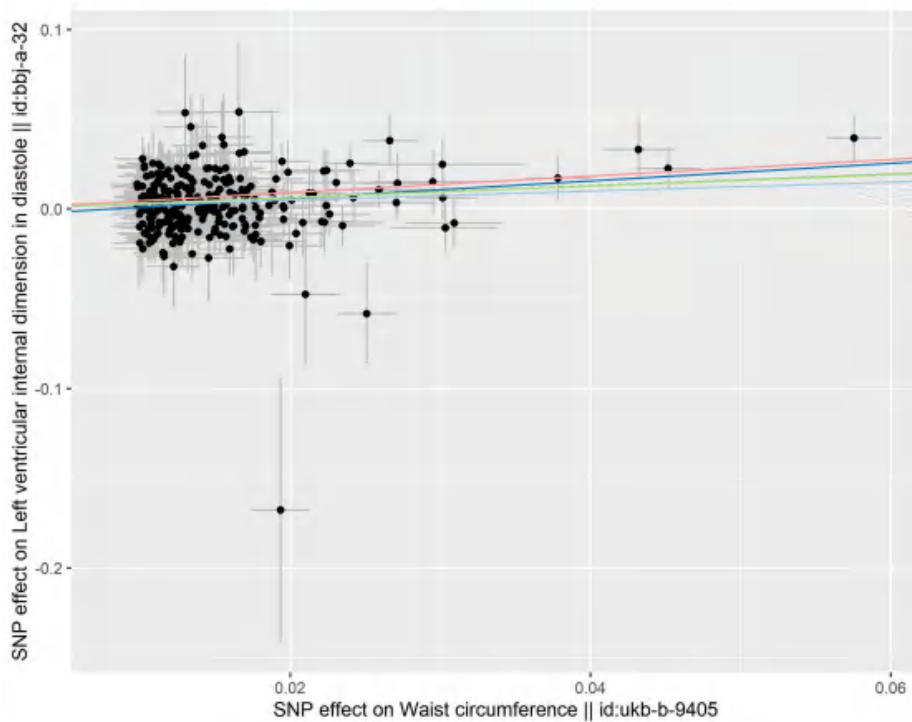


Figure S23. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between waist circumference and left ventricular internal dimension in diastole. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

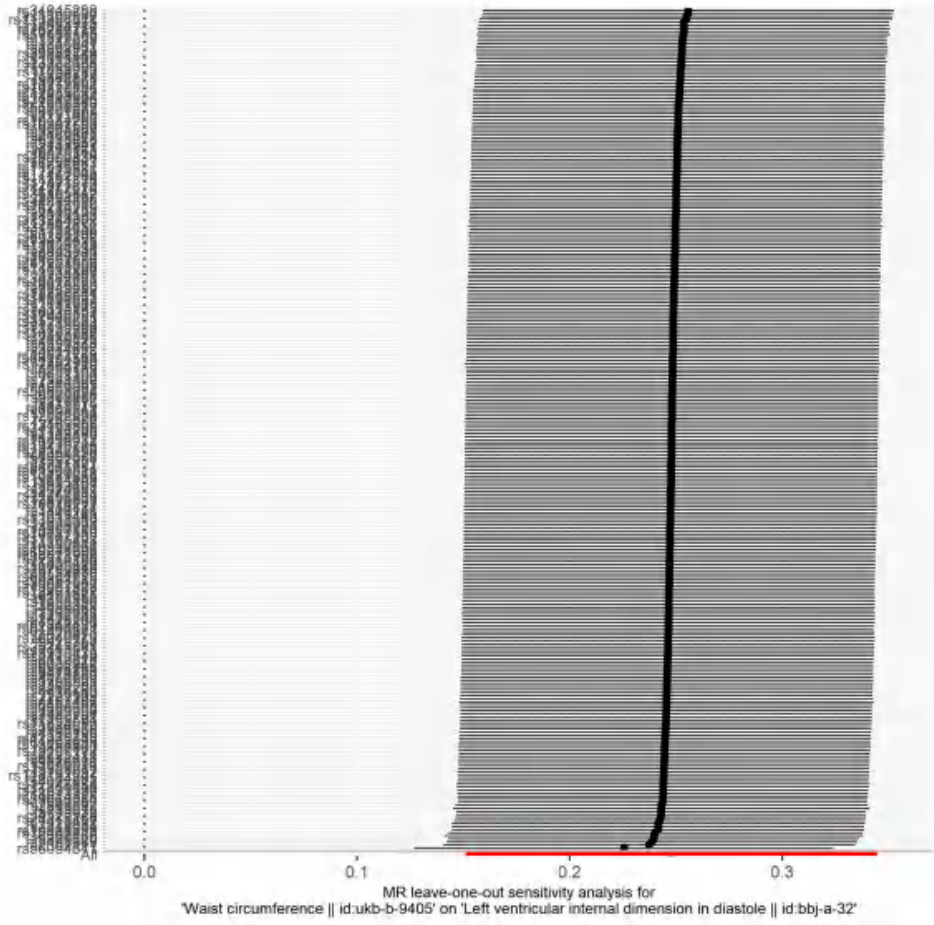
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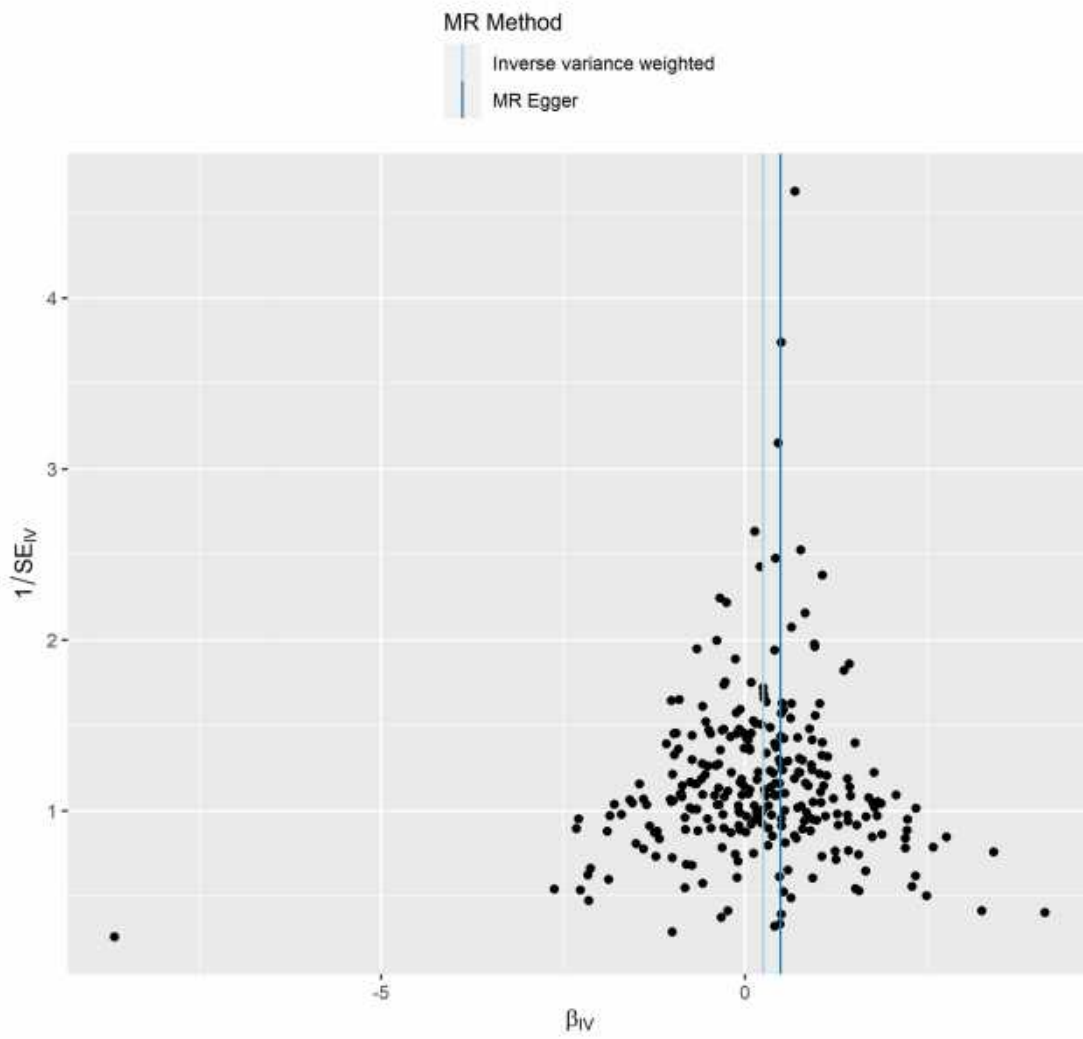
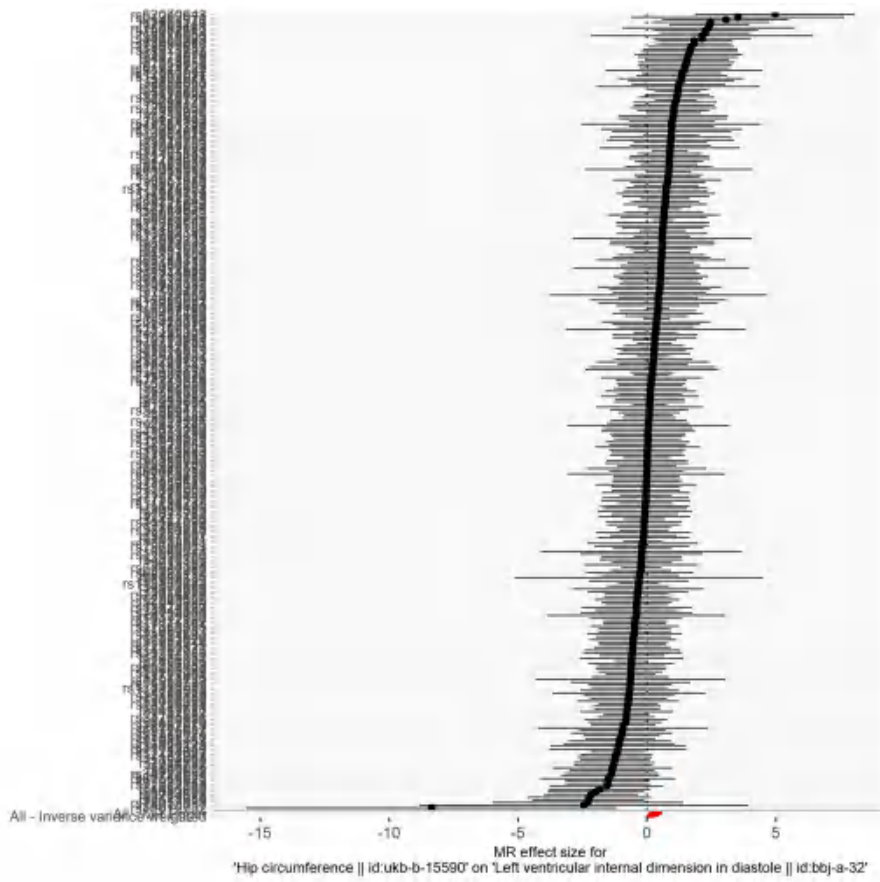
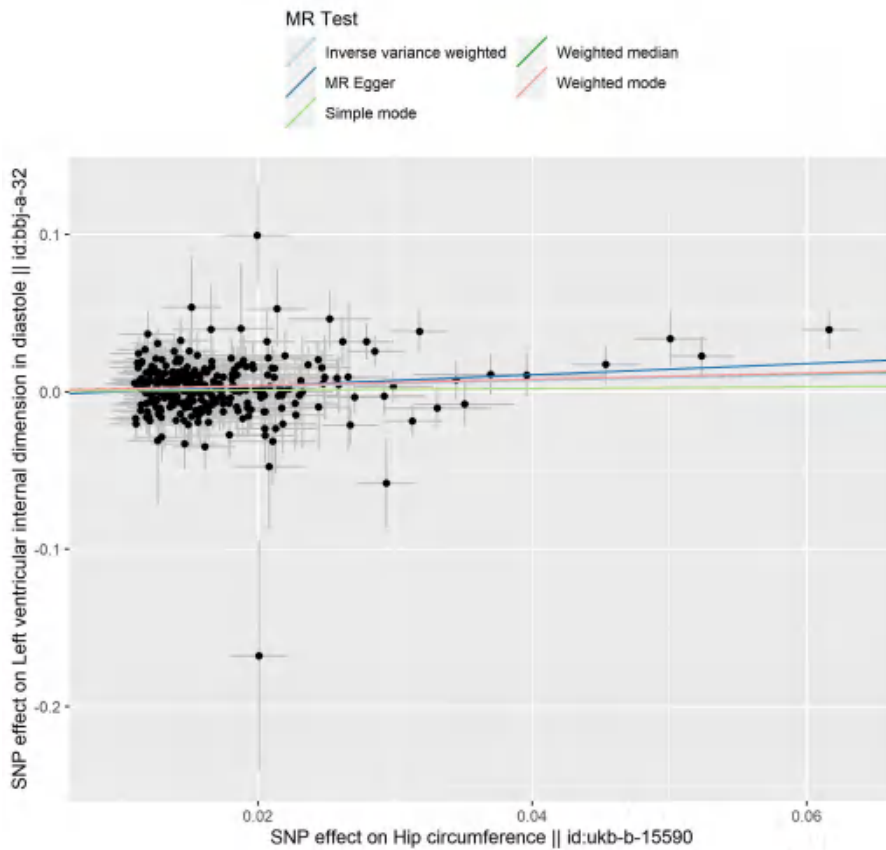


Figure S24. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between hip circumference and left ventricular internal dimension in diastole. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

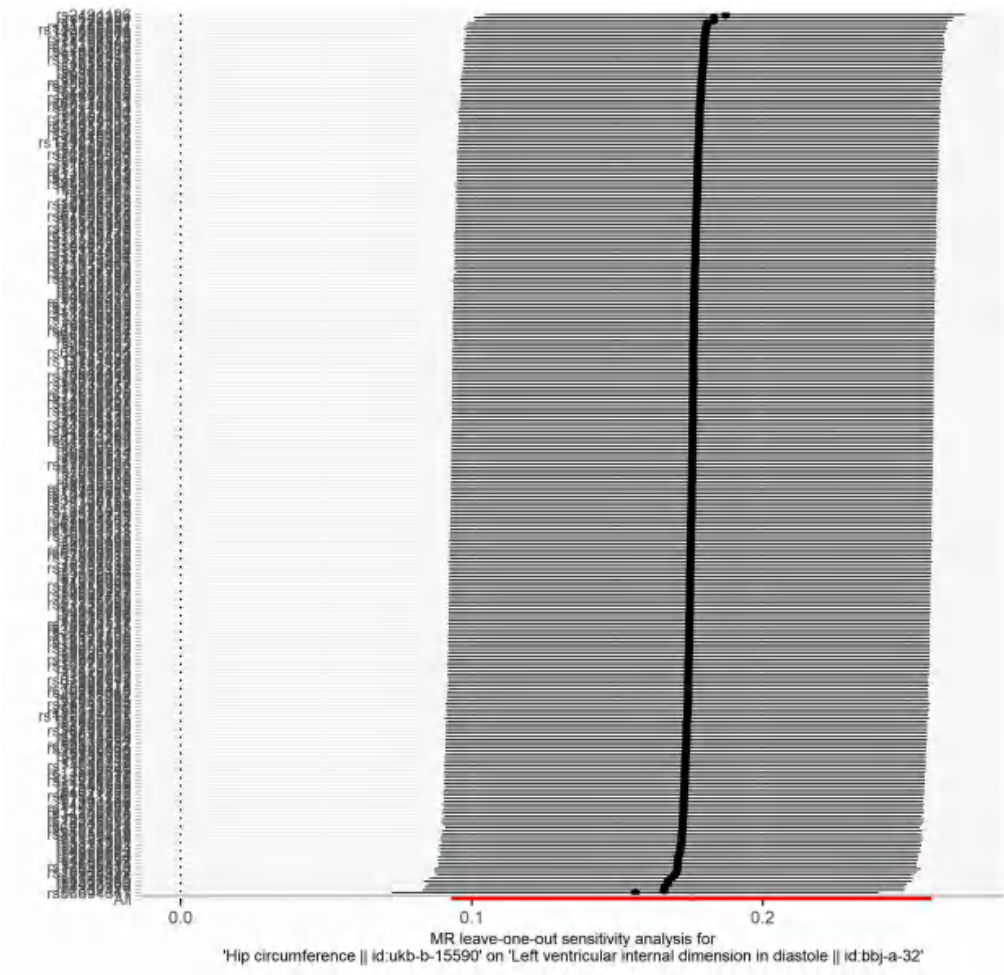
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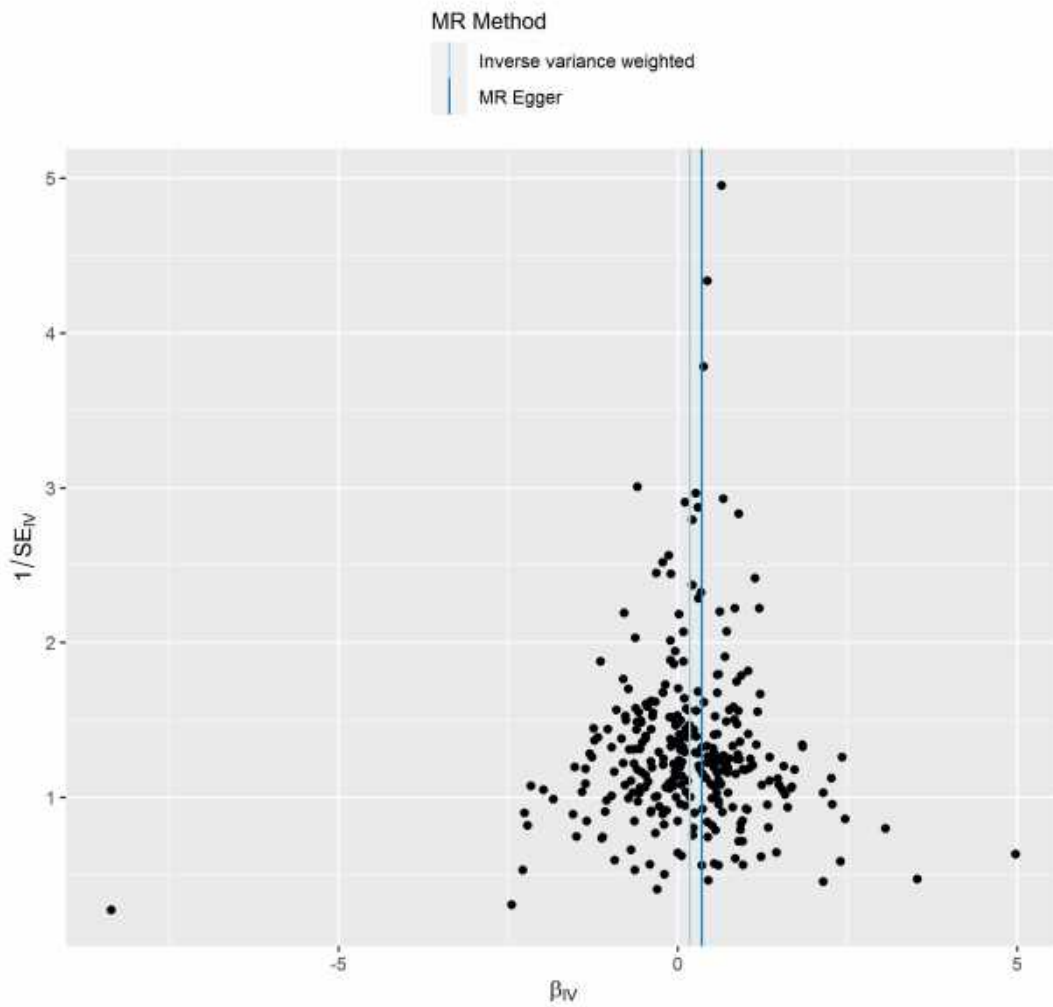
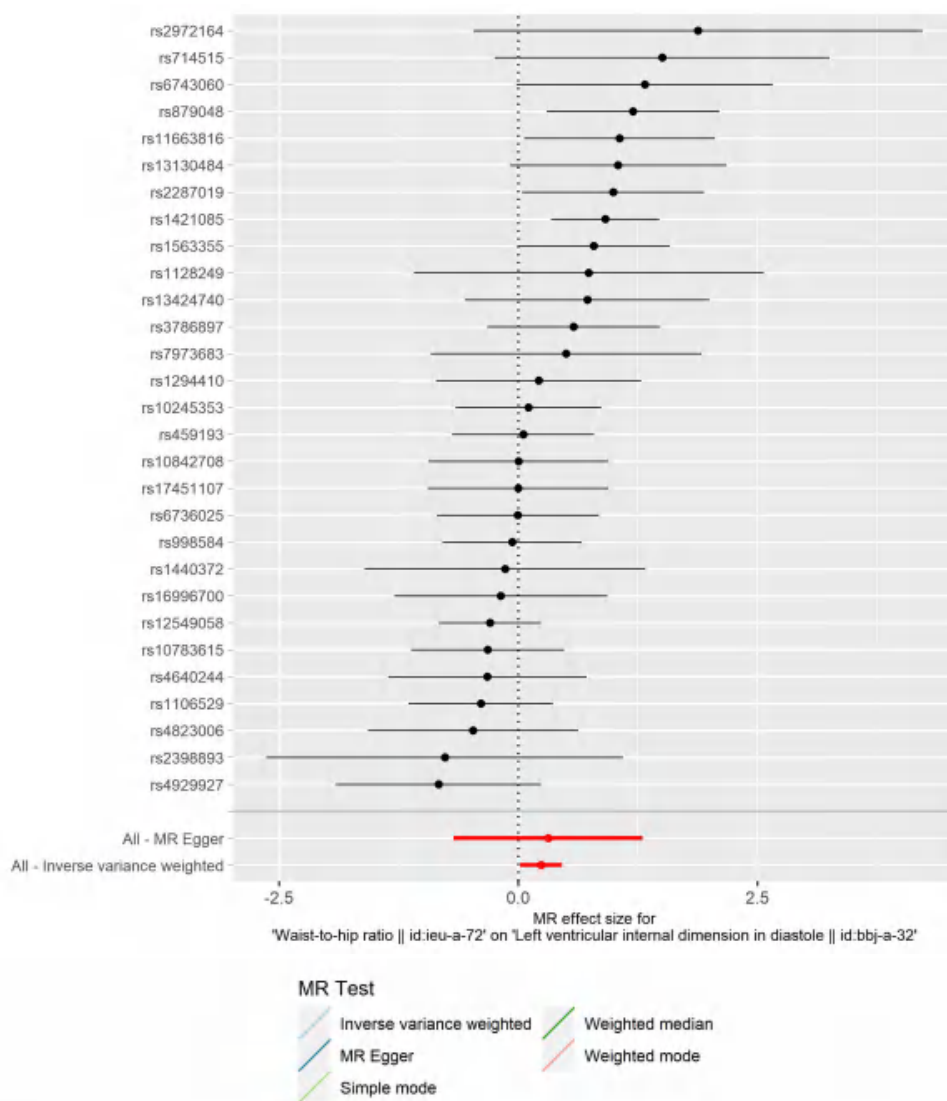
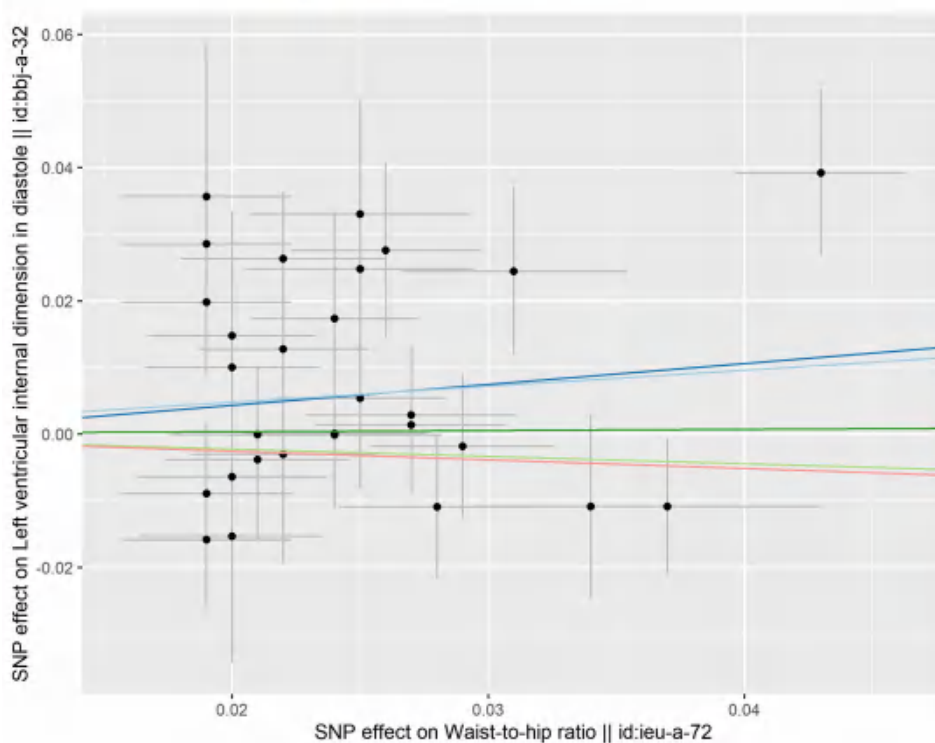


Figure S25. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between waist-hip ratio and left ventricular internal dimension in diastole. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis ;C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

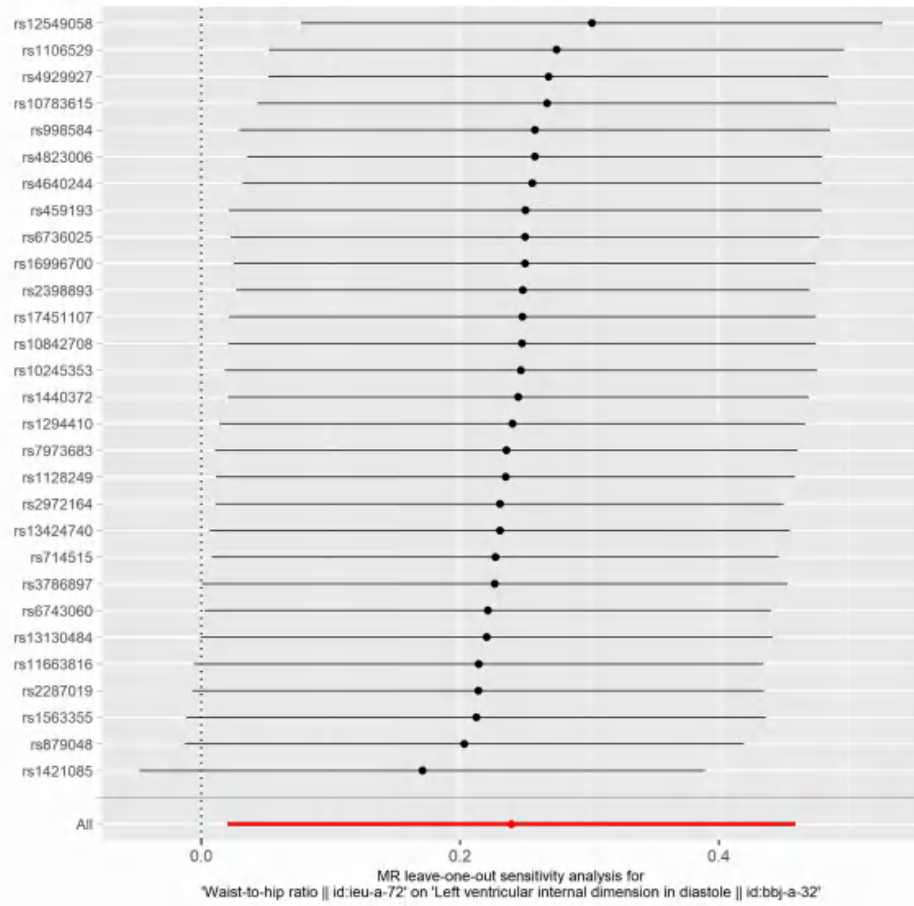
A



B



C



MR Method

- Inverse variance weighted
- MR Egger

D

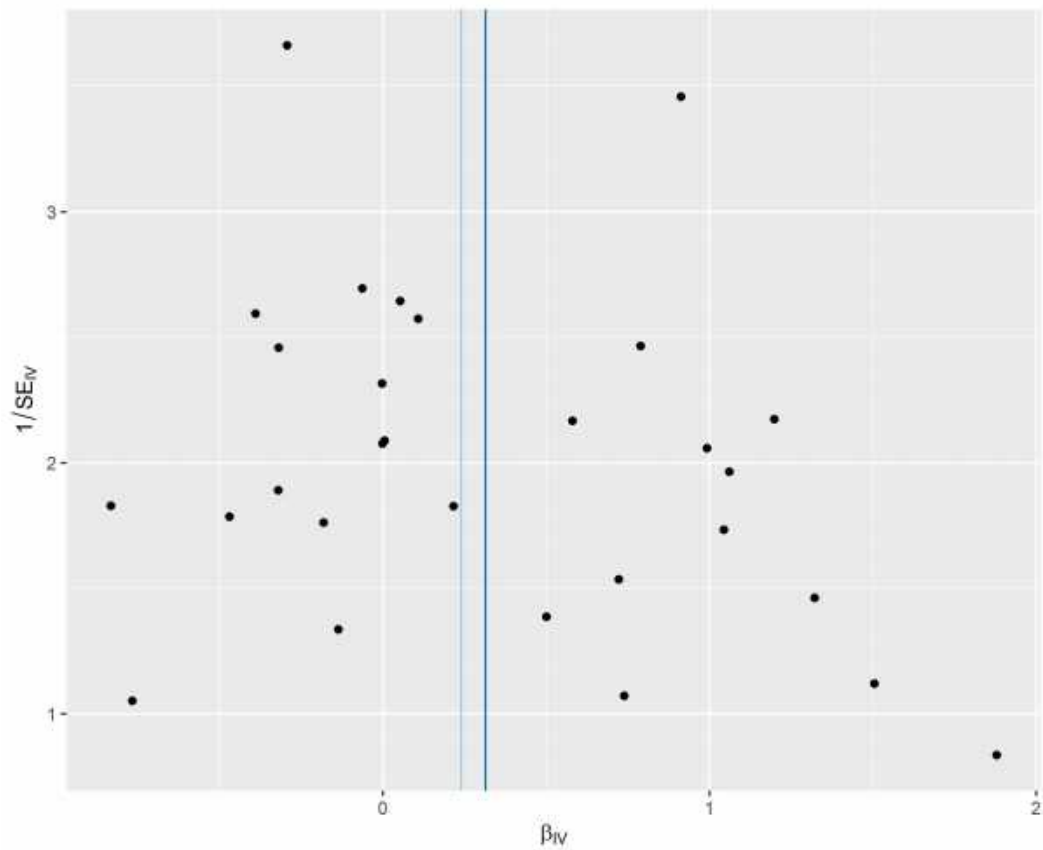
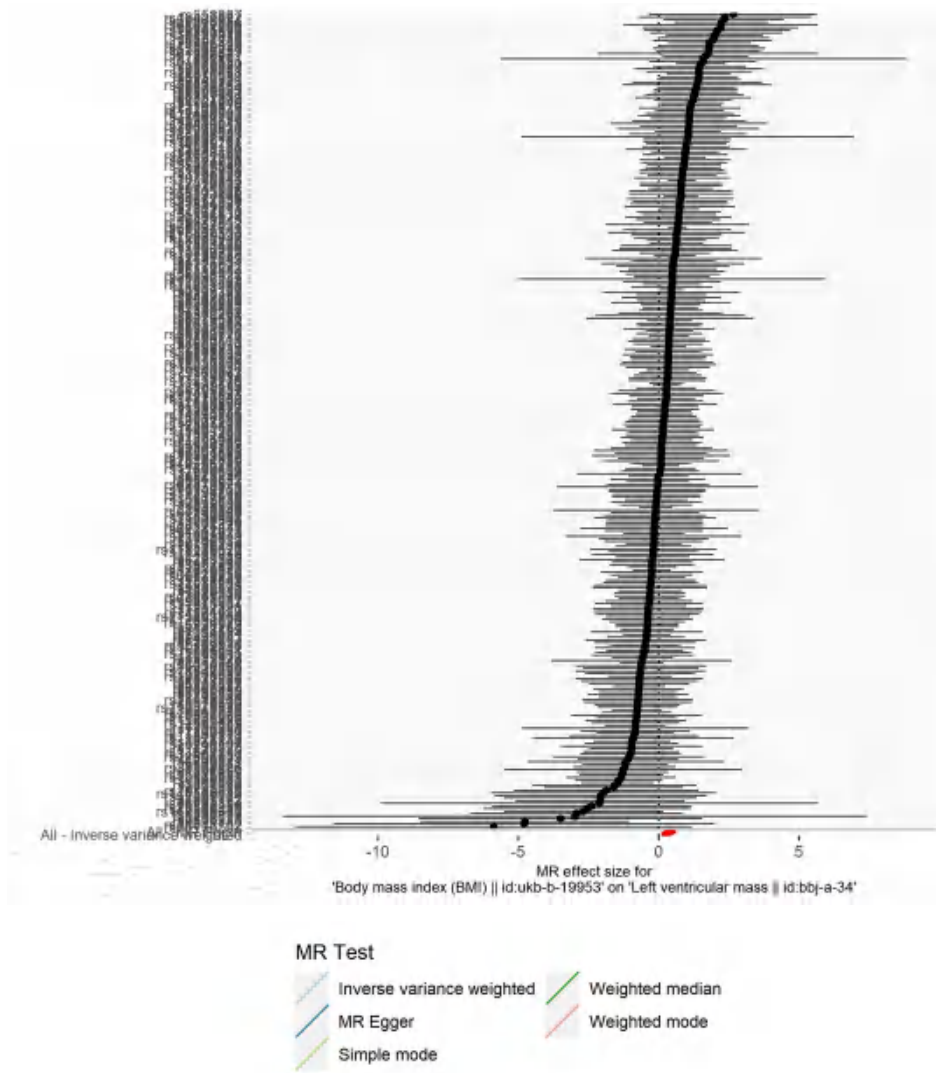


Figure S26. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between BMI and left ventricular mass. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

A



B

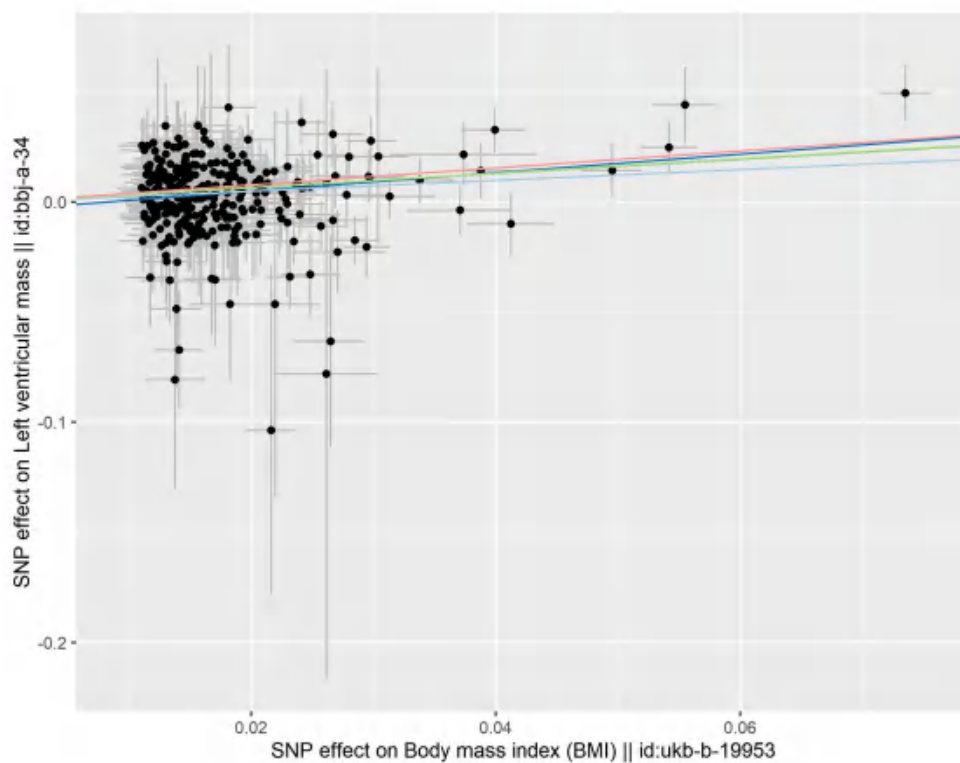
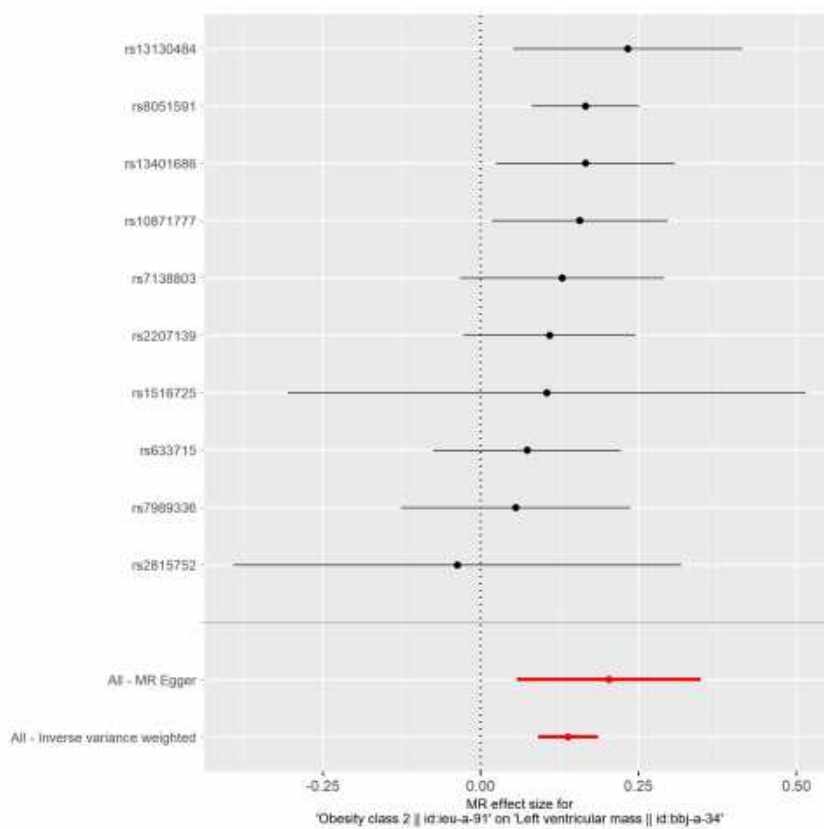
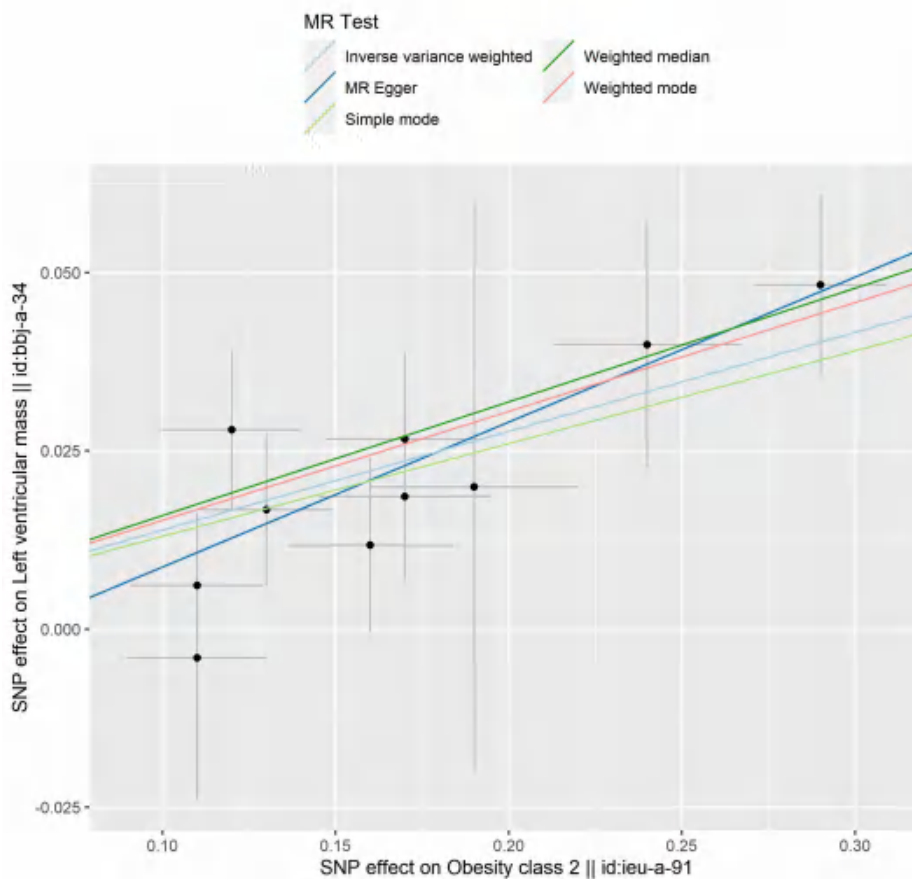


Figure S27. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between obesity class 1 and left ventricular mass. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

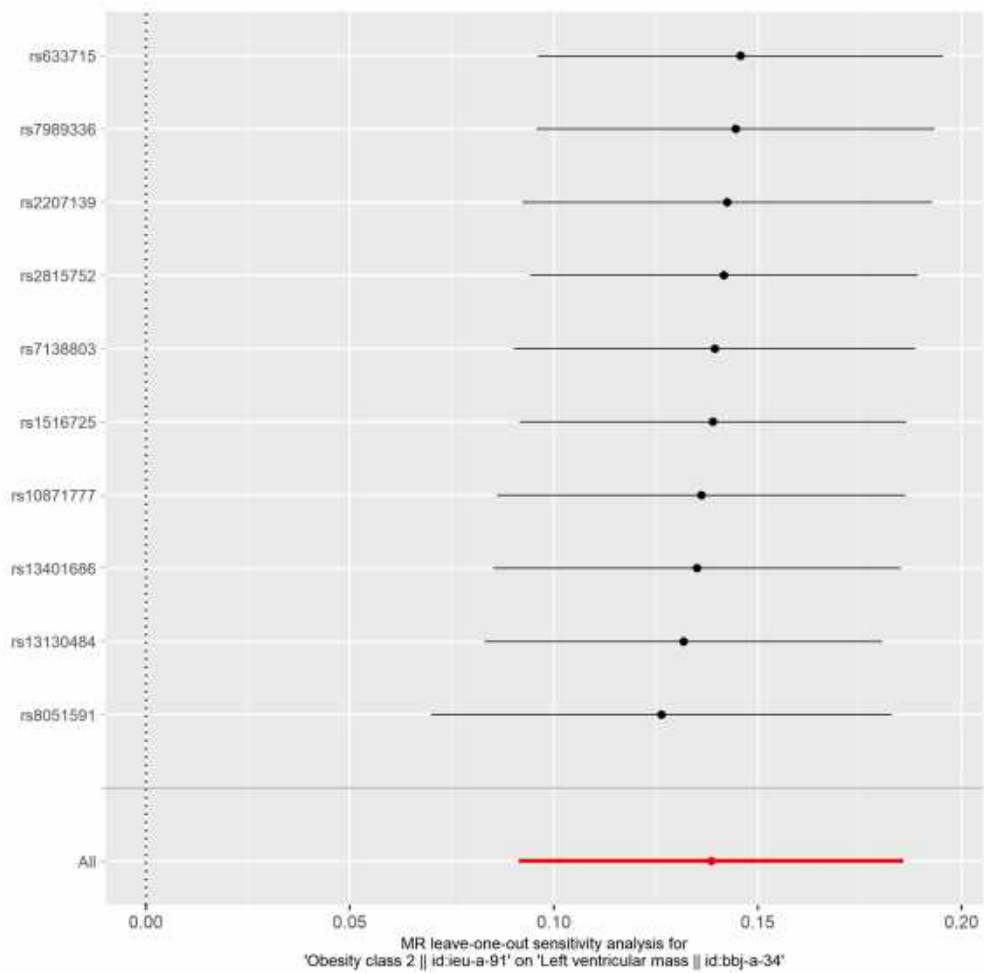
A



B



C



D

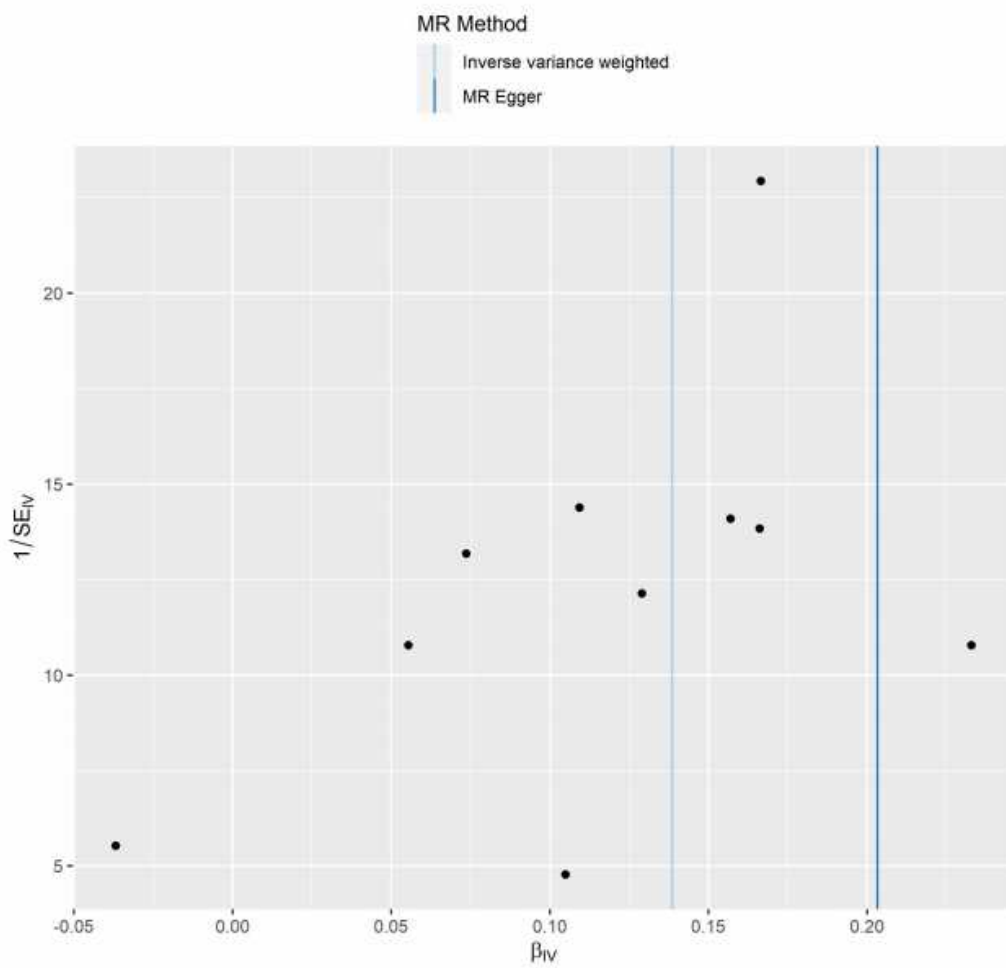
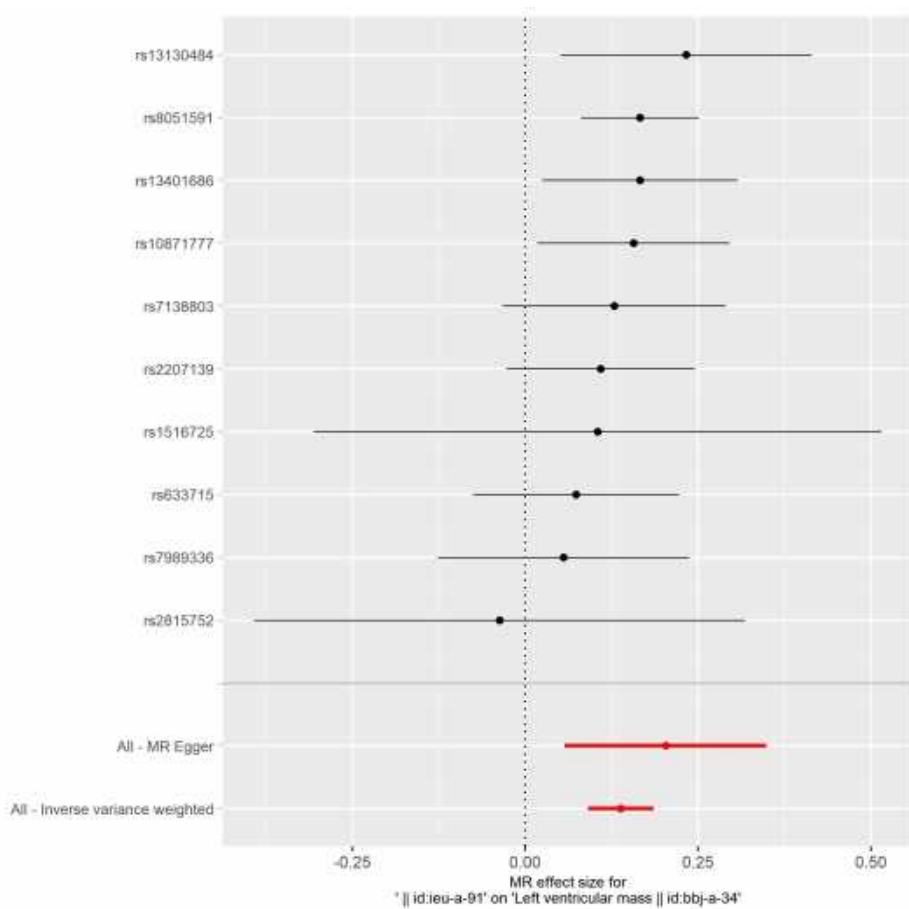
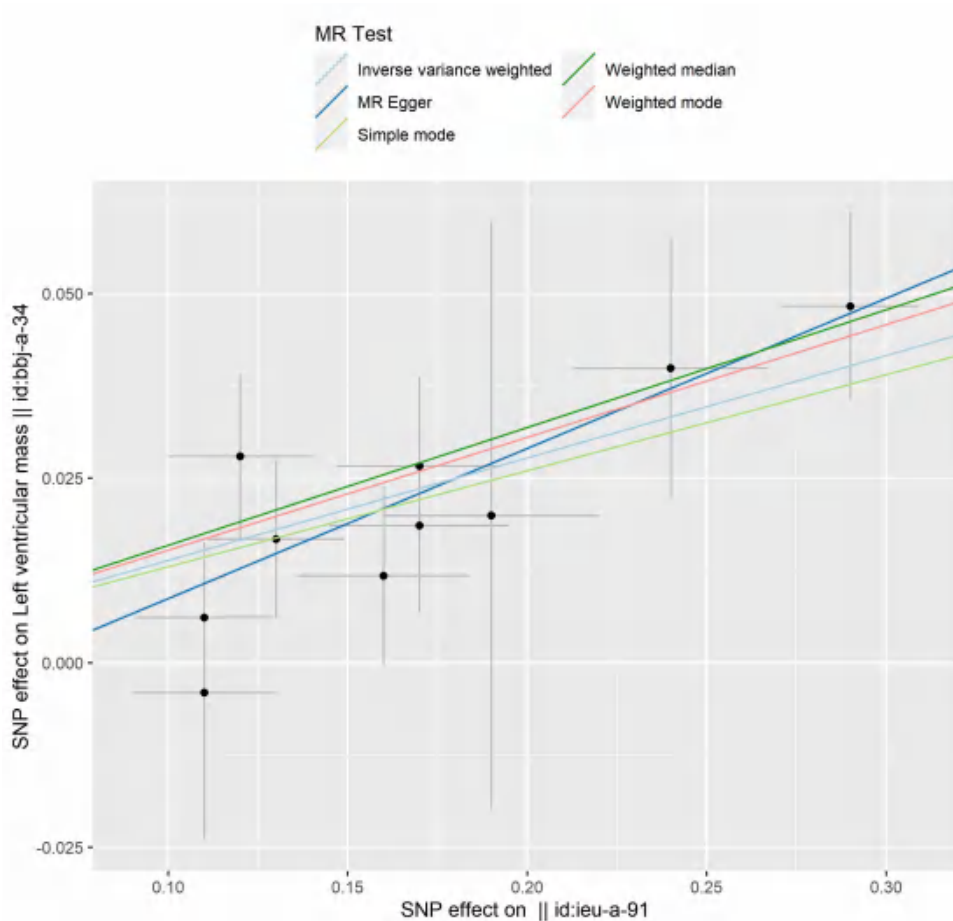


Figure S28. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between obesity class 2 and left ventricular mass. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

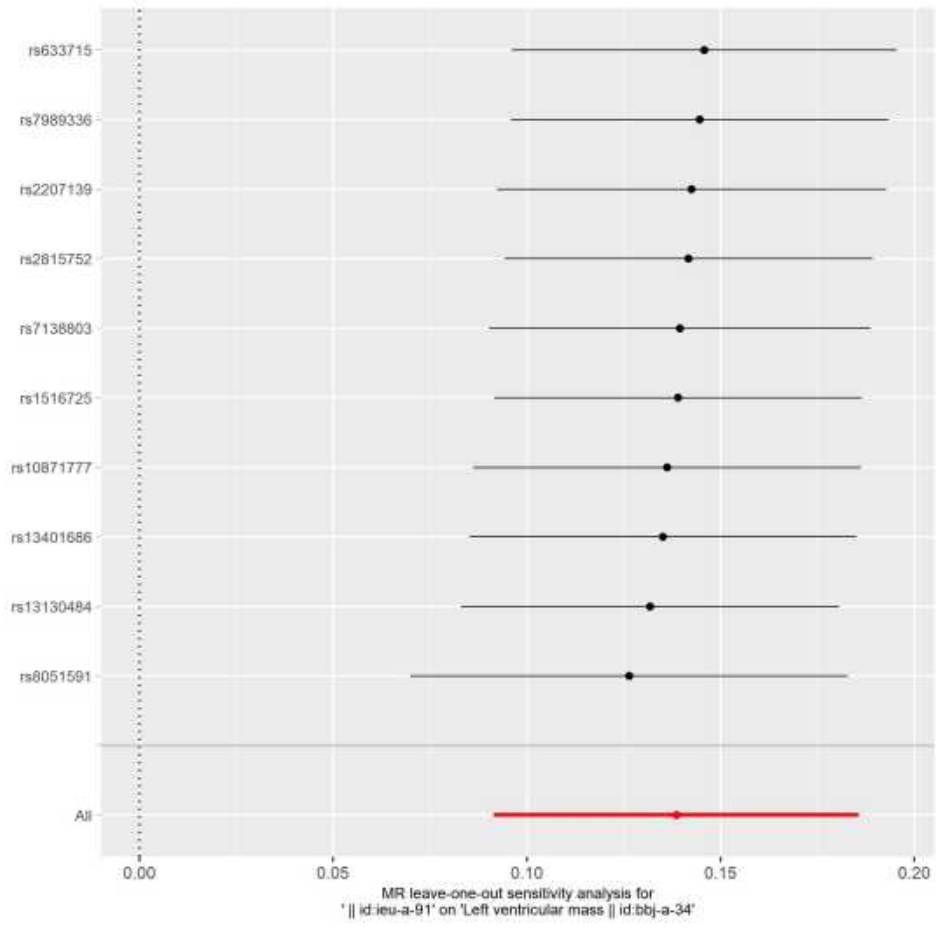
A



B



C



D

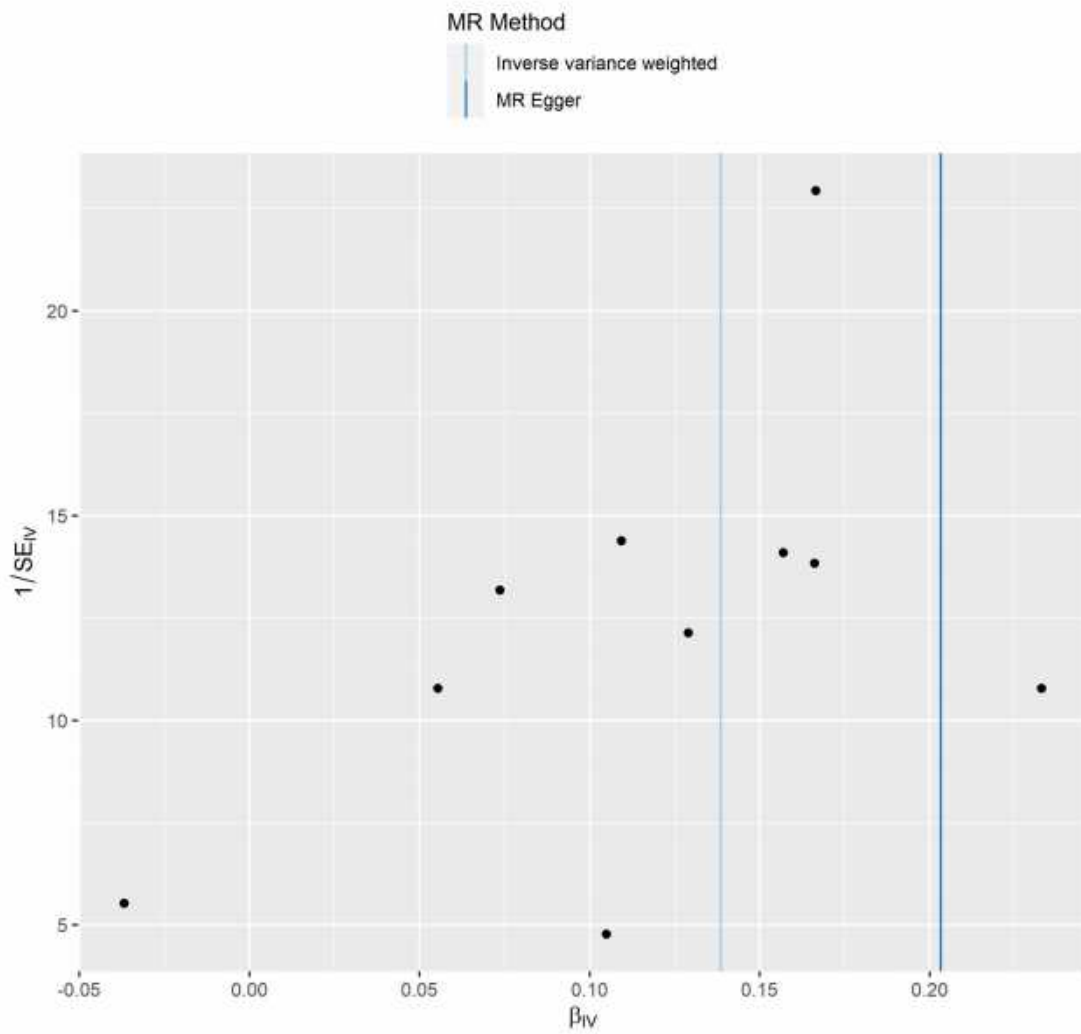
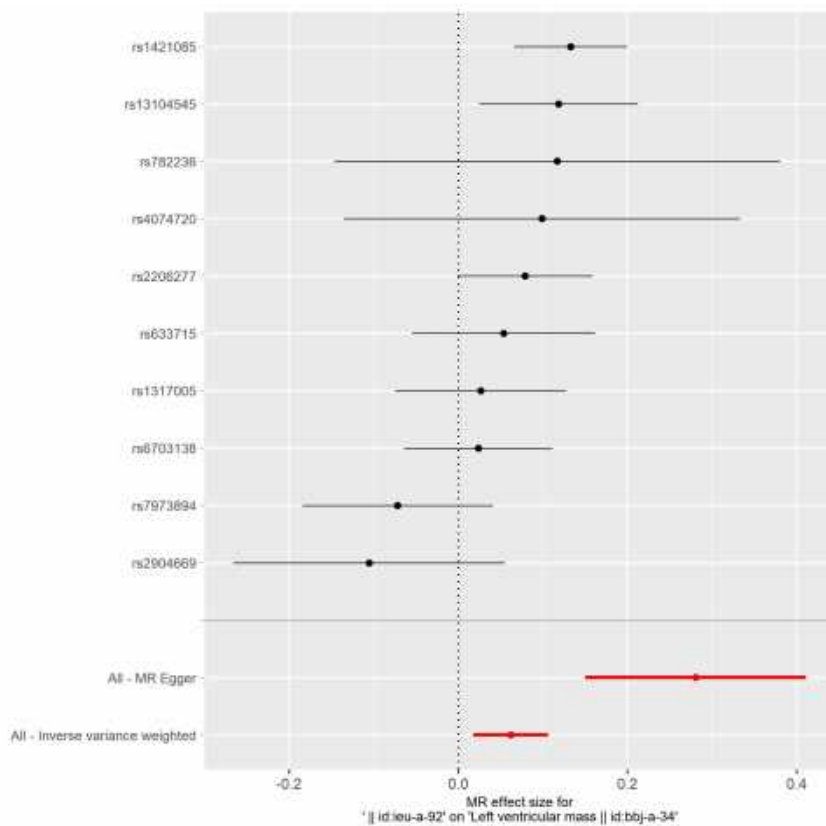
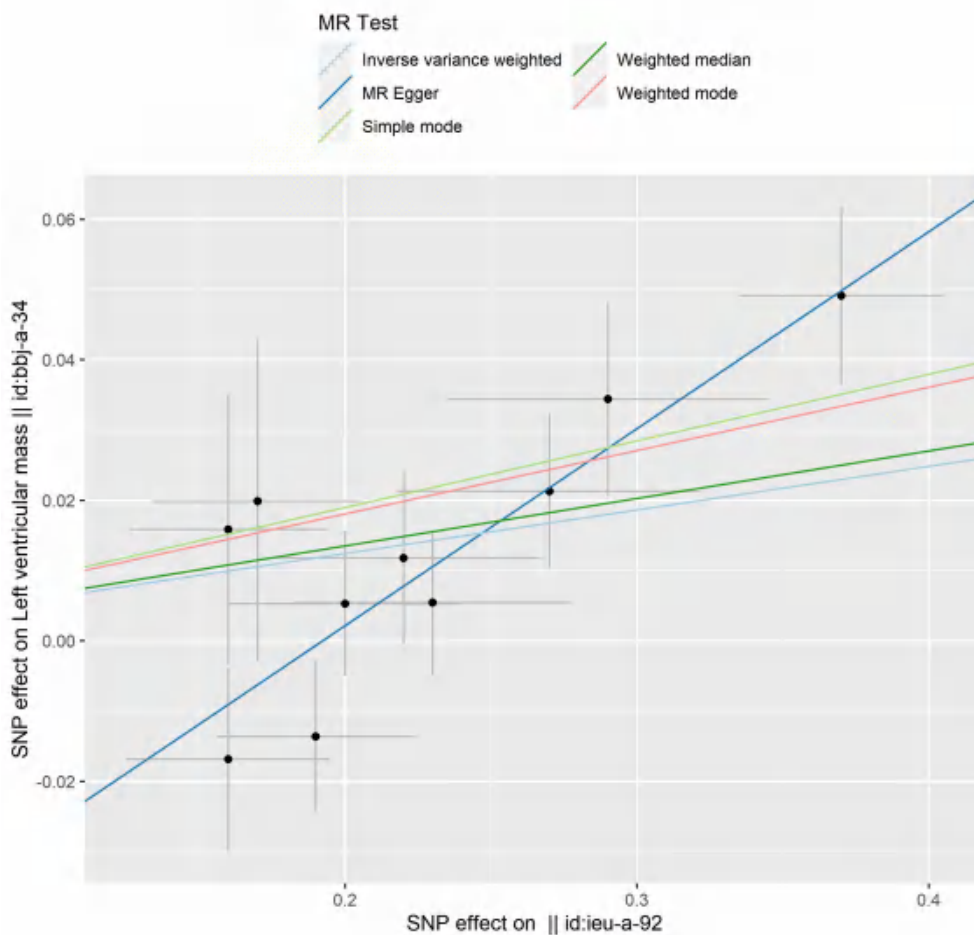


Figure S29. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between obesity class 3 and left ventricular mass. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

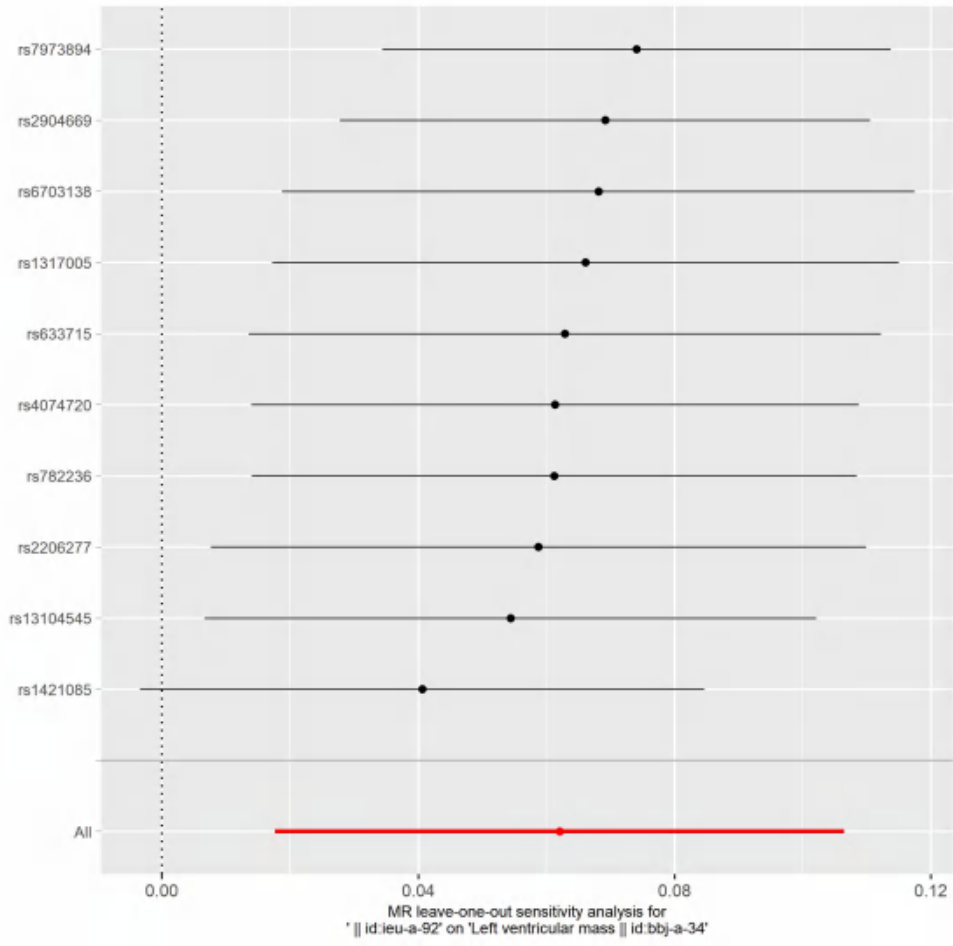
A



B



C



MR Method
 Inverse variance weighted
 MR Egger

D

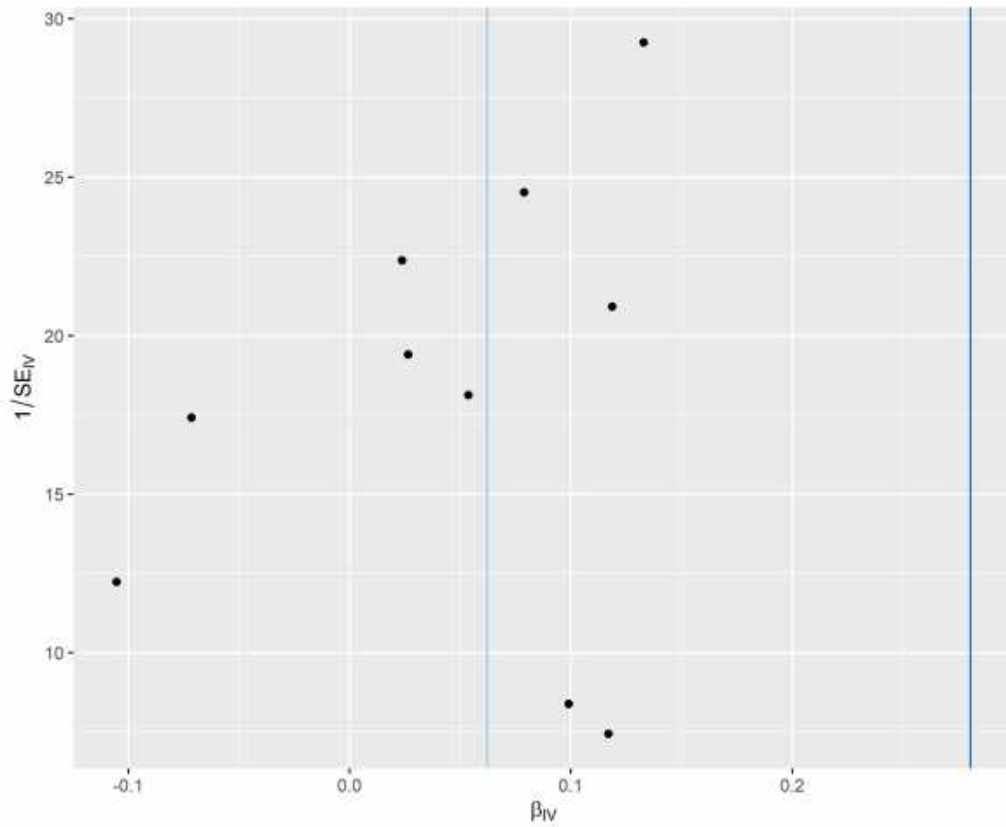
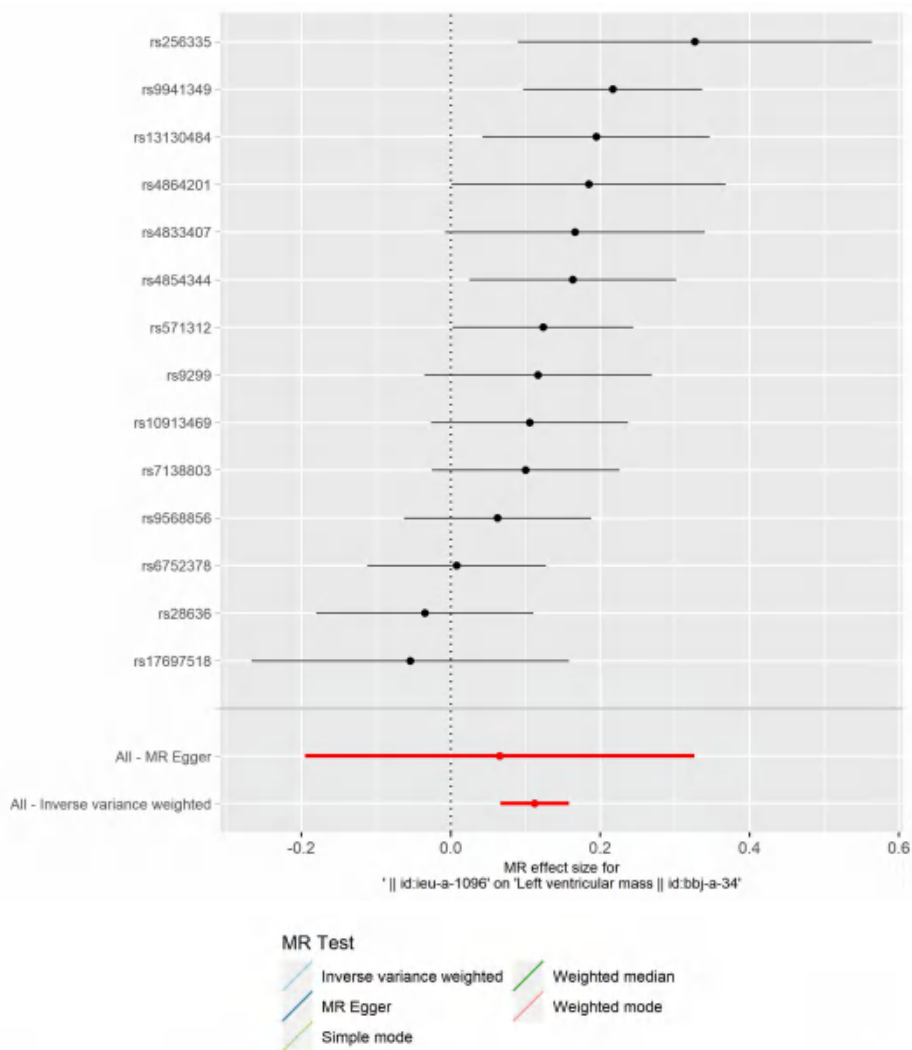
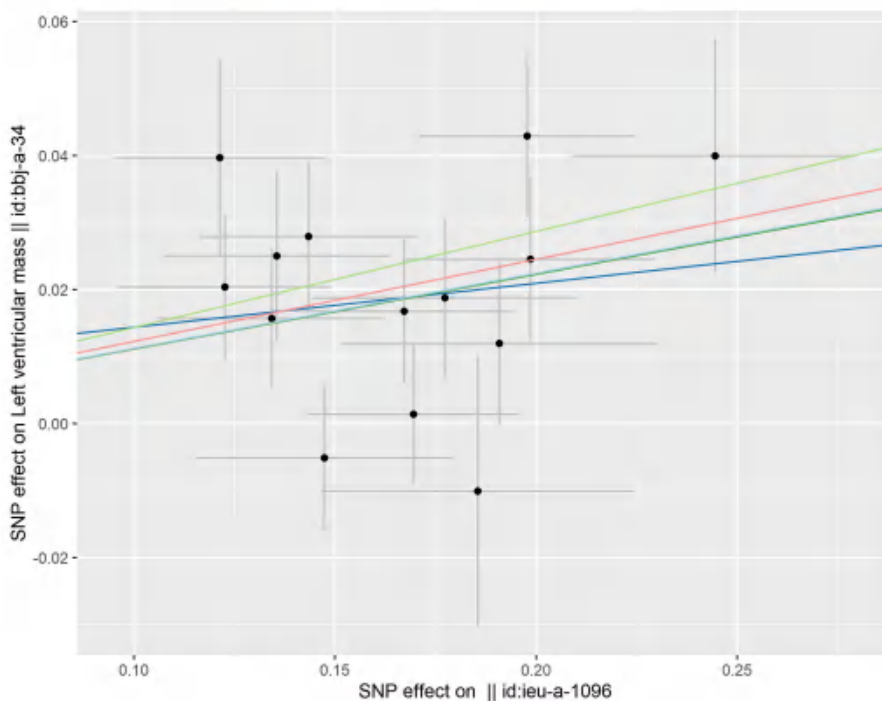


Figure S30. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between childhood obesity and left ventricular mass. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

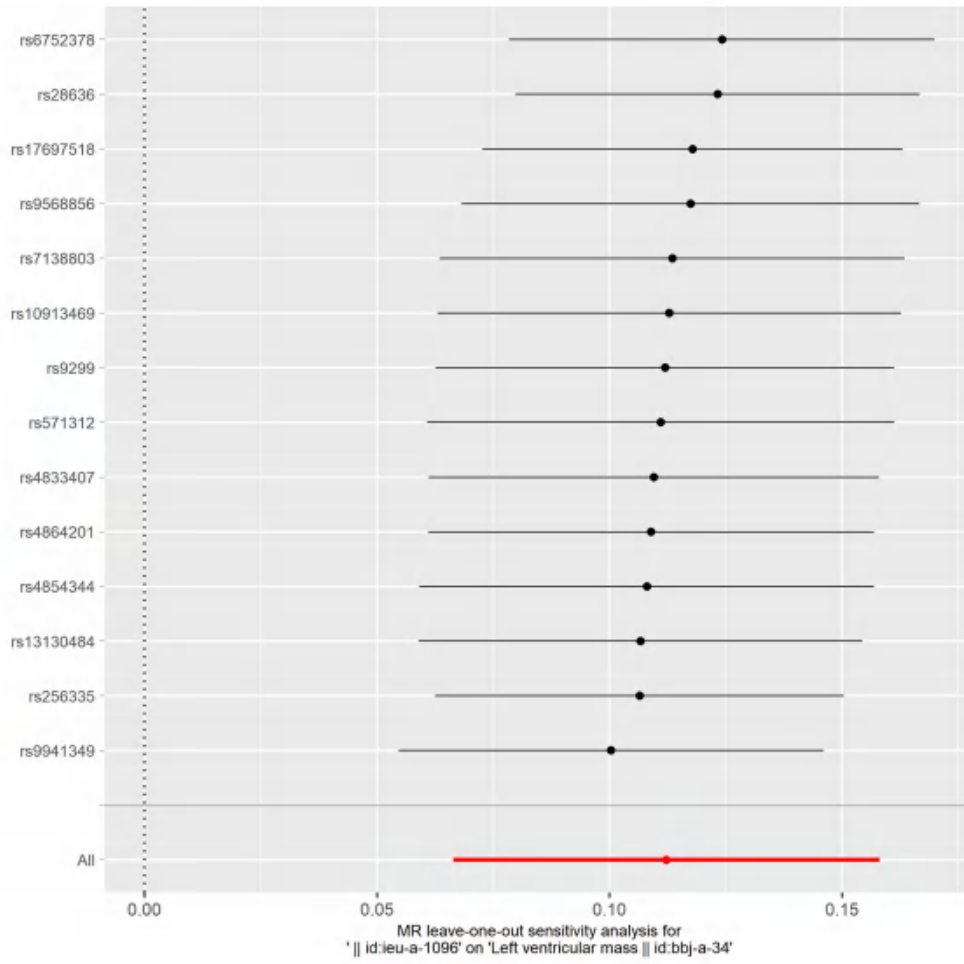
A



B



C



D

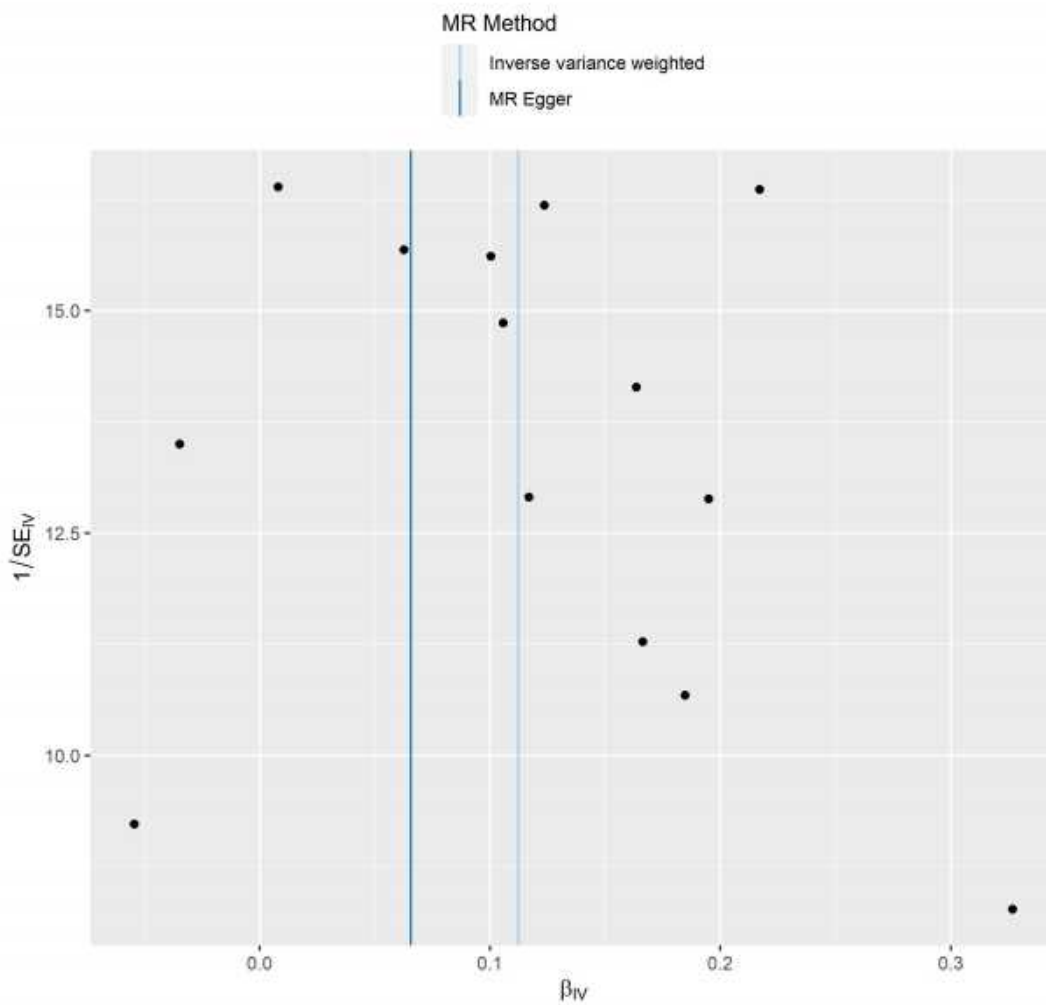
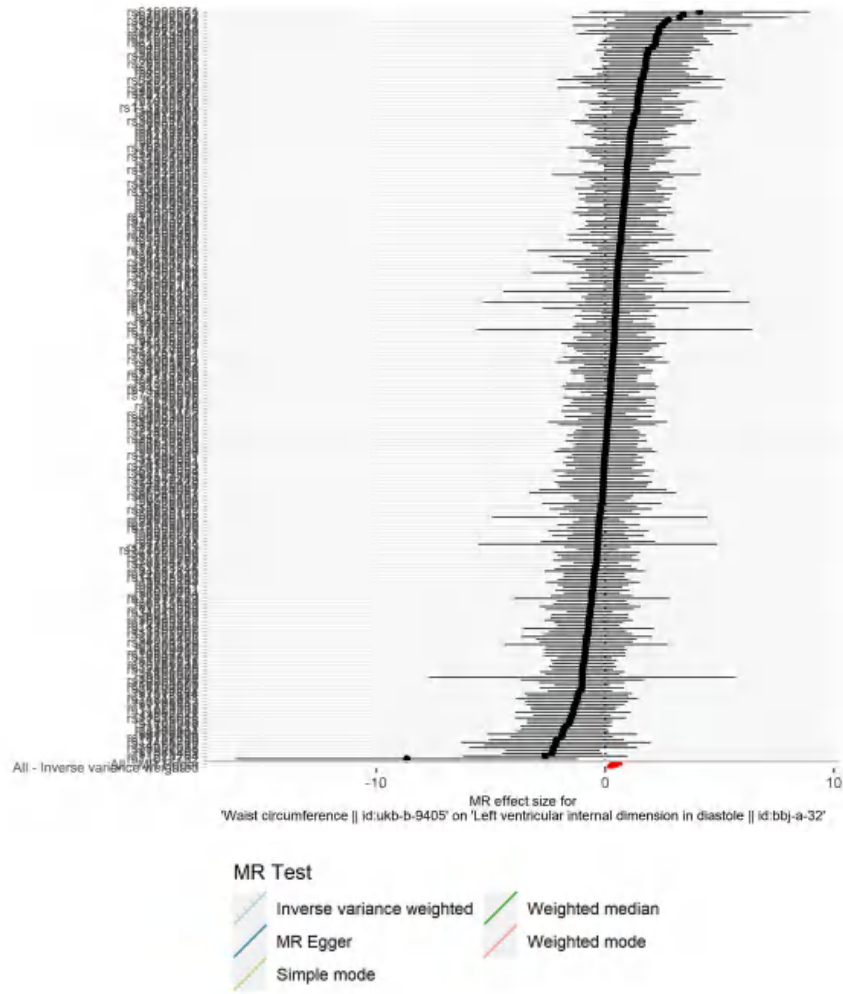
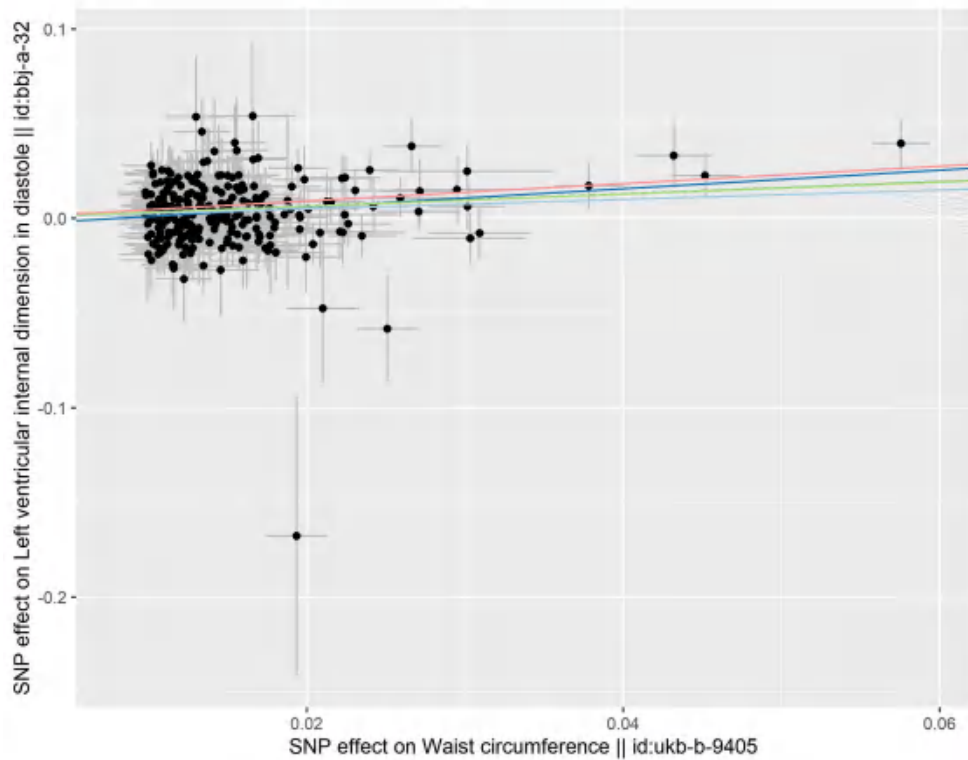


Figure S31. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between waist circumference and left ventricular mass. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

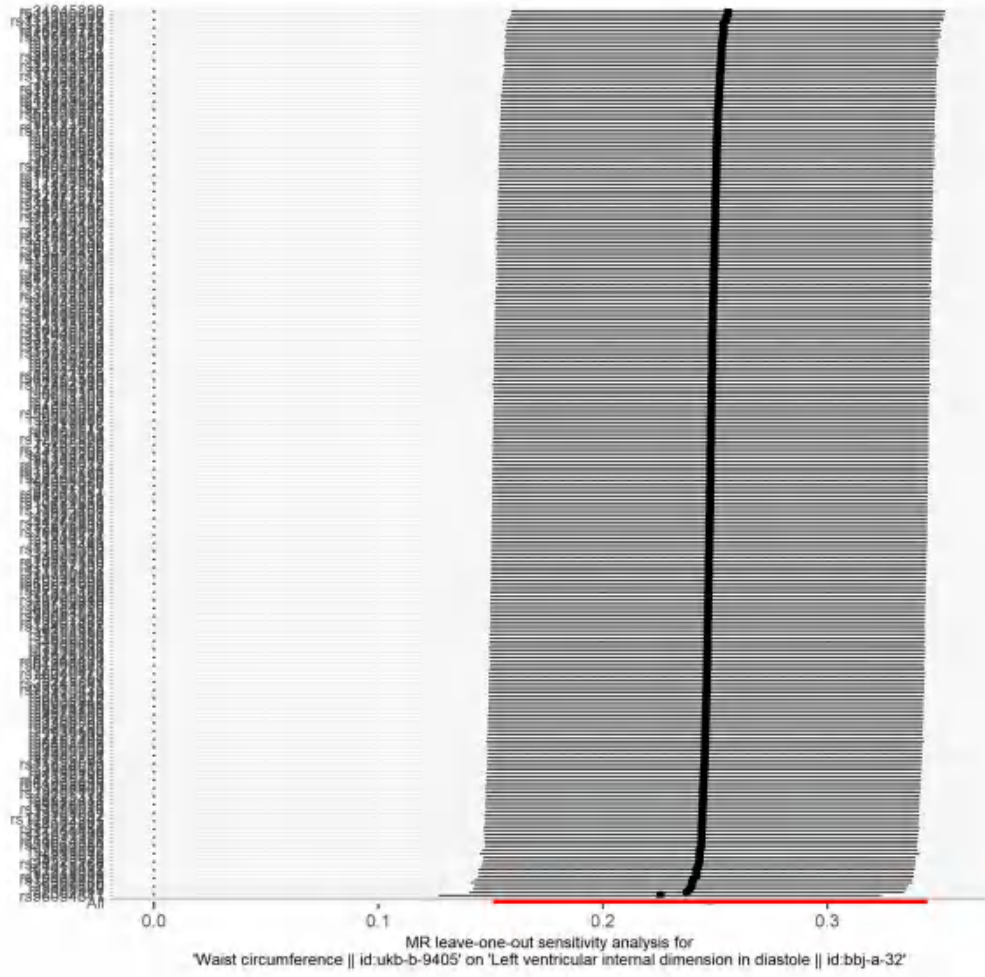
A



B



C



D

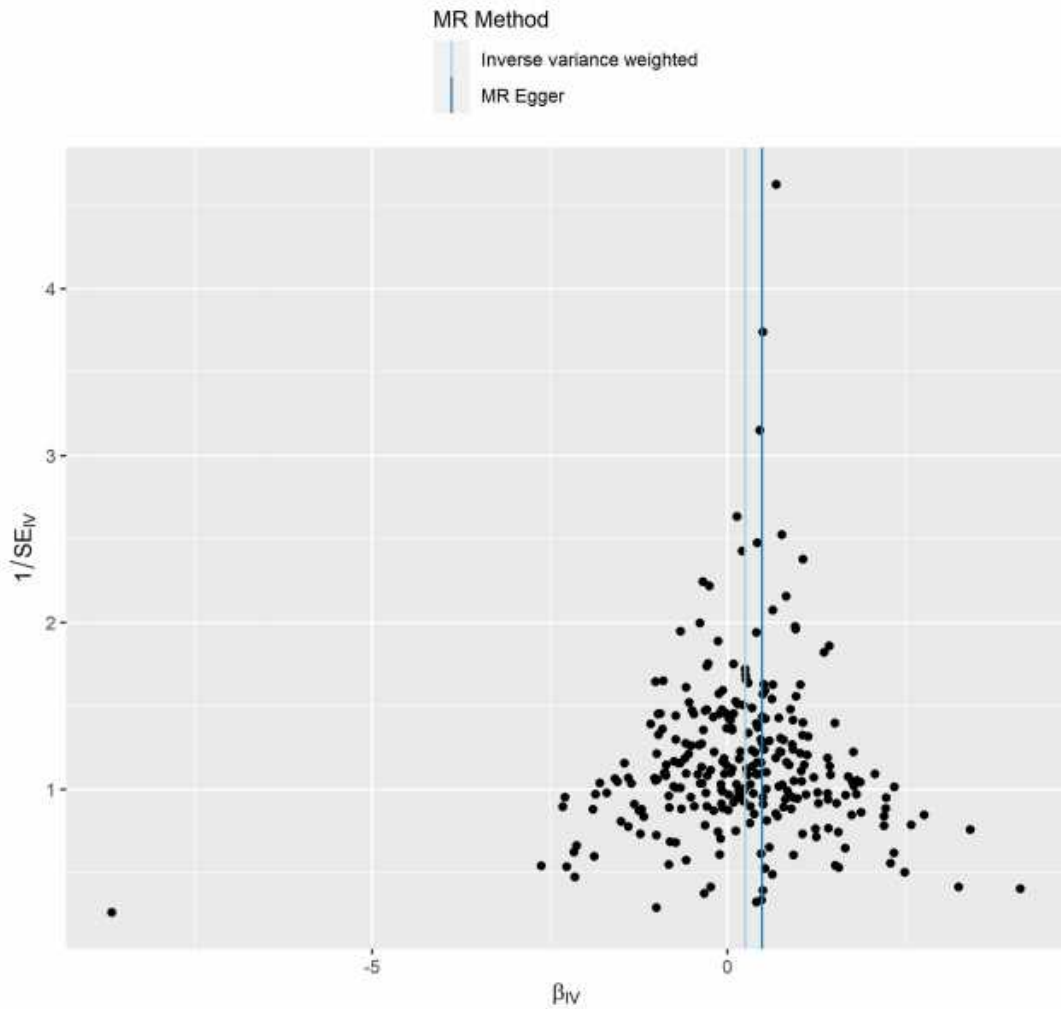
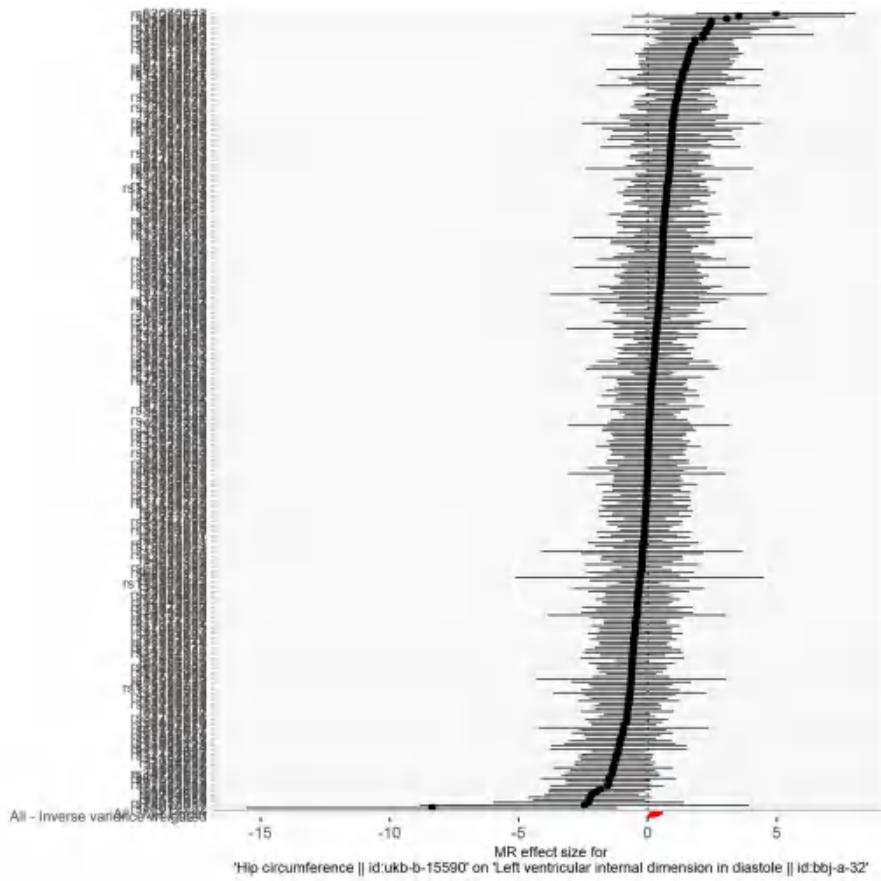
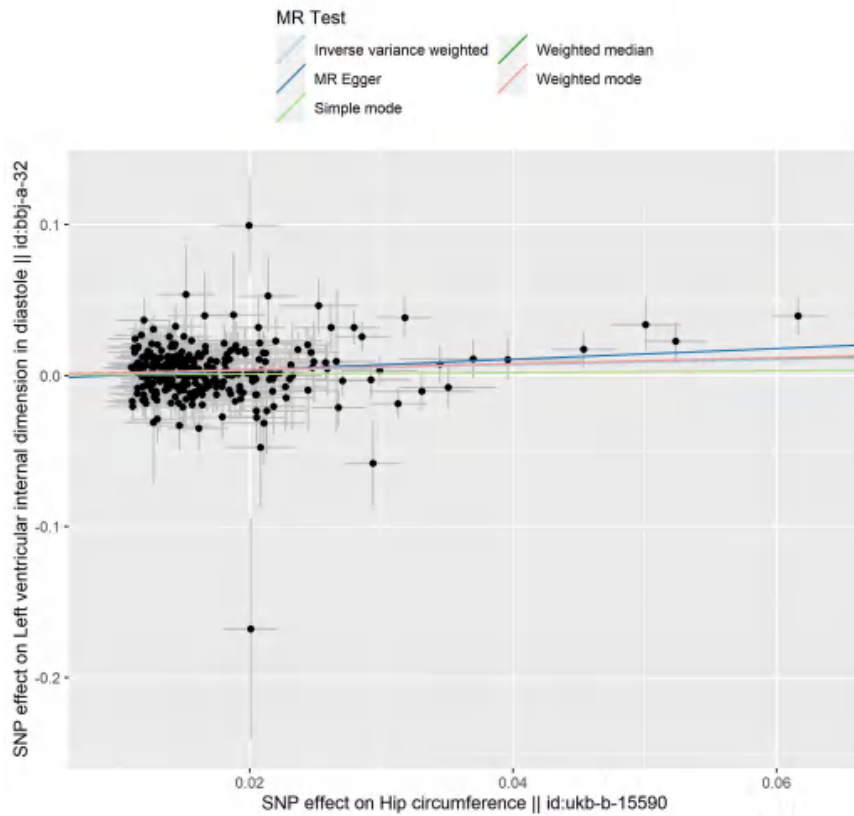


Figure S32. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between hip circumference and left ventricular mass. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

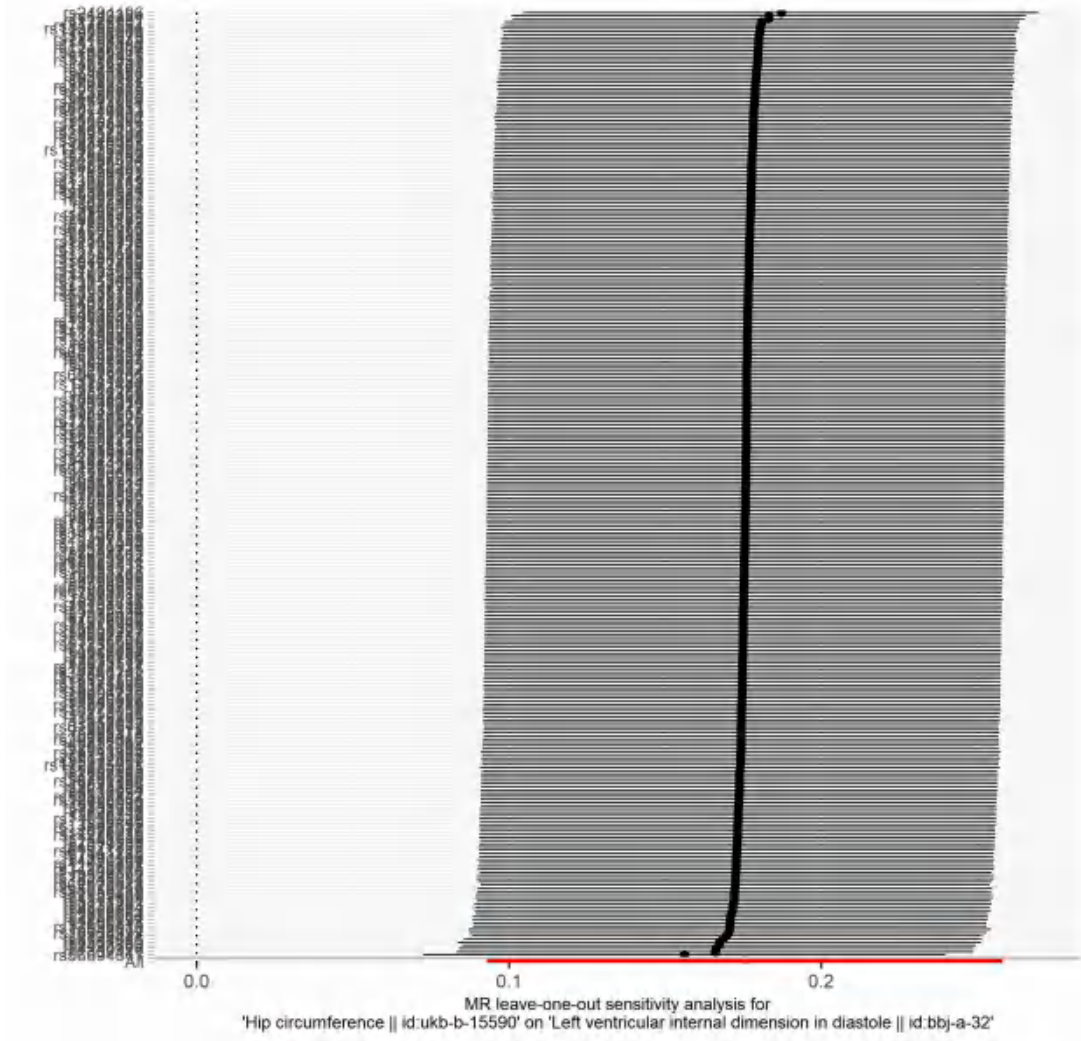
A



B



C



D

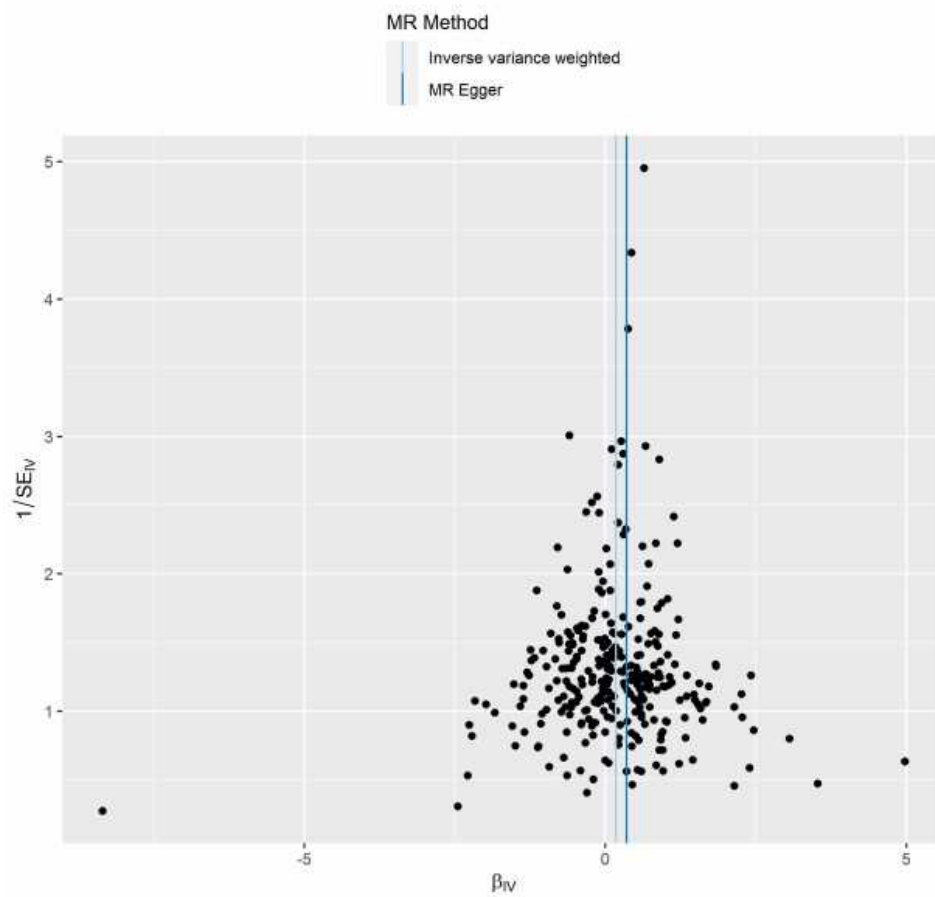
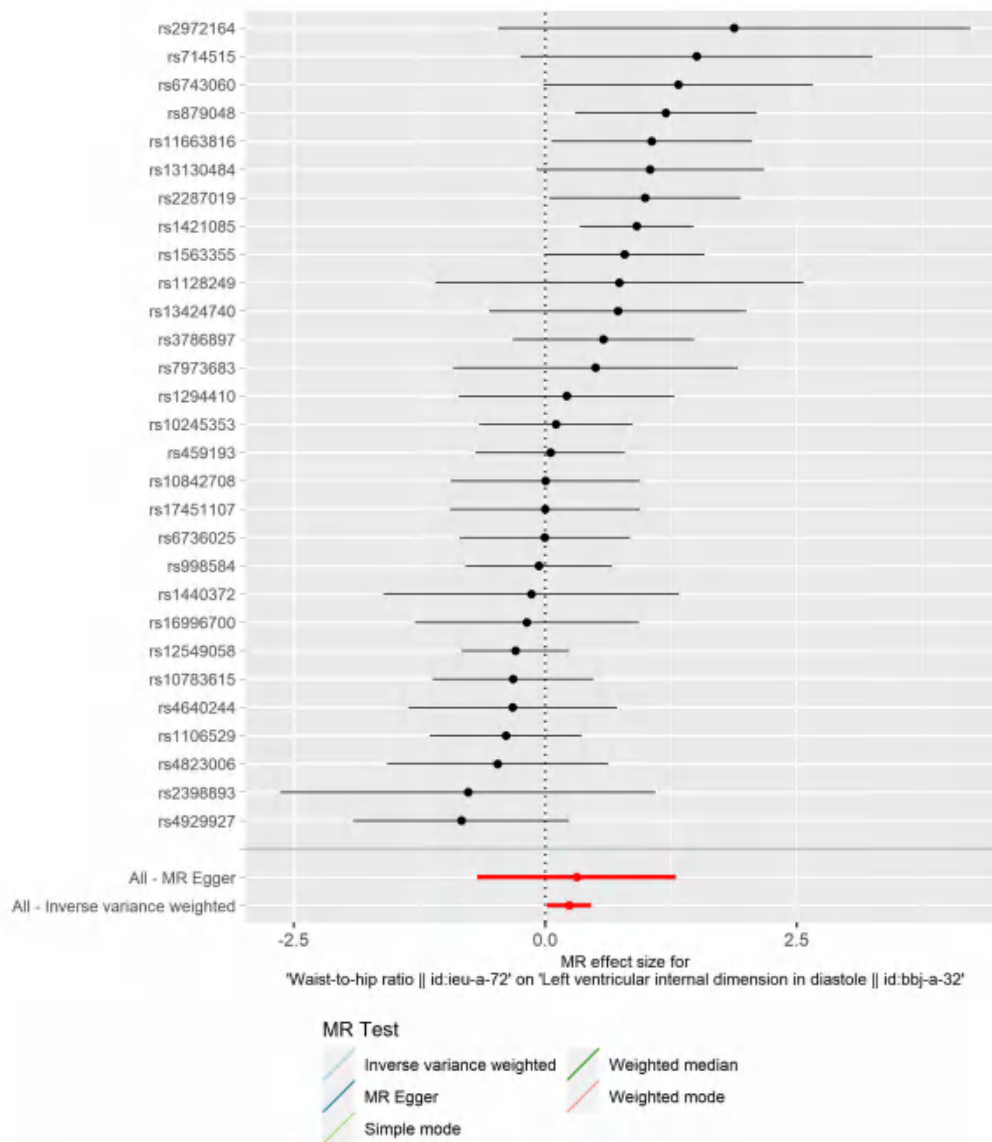
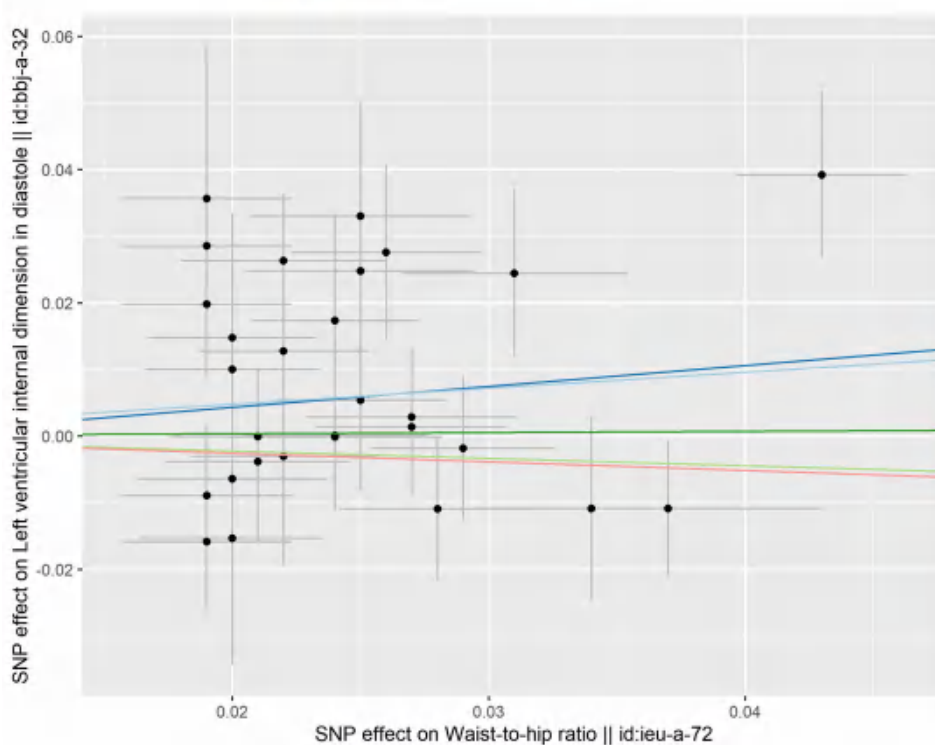


Figure S33. Visualisation of mendelian randomization for causal associations between waist-hip ratio and left ventricular mass. A: Forest plot of MR effect size using MR-Egger and IVW methods; B: Pleiotropy analysis; C: Stability analysis of leave-one-out method; D: funnel plot.

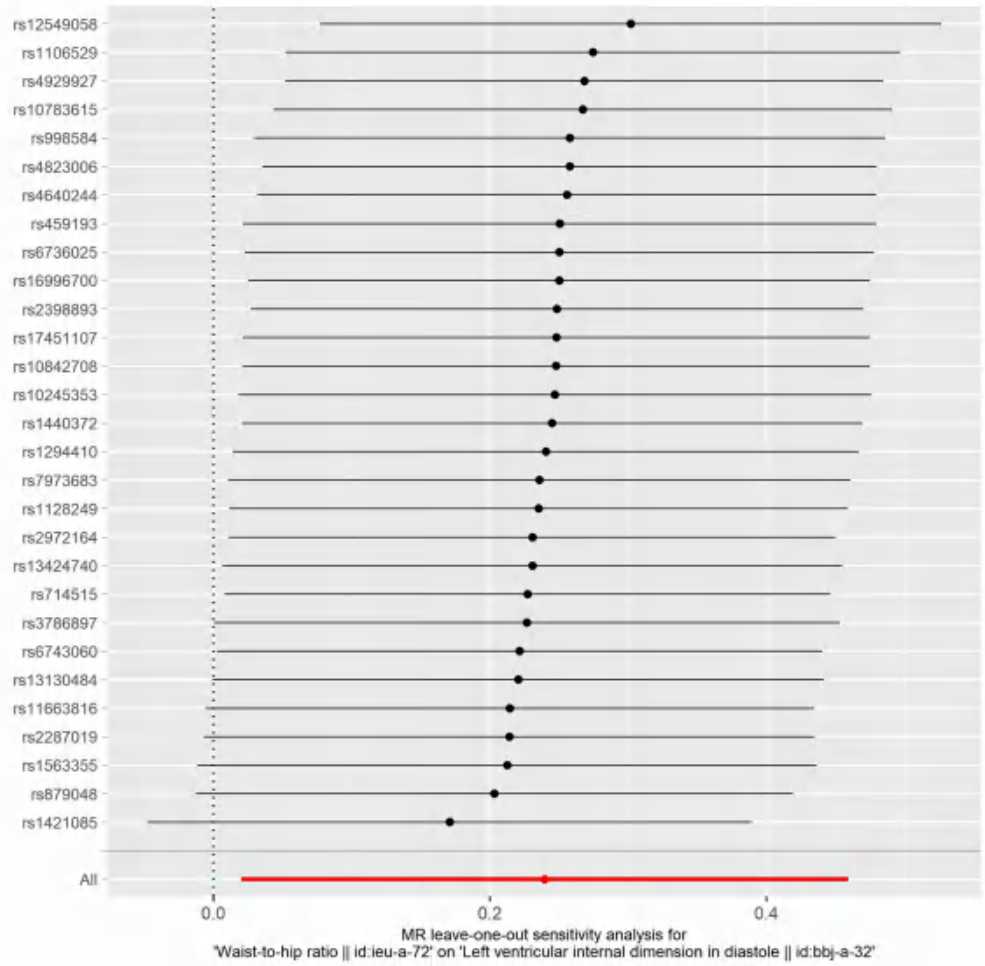
A



B



C



D

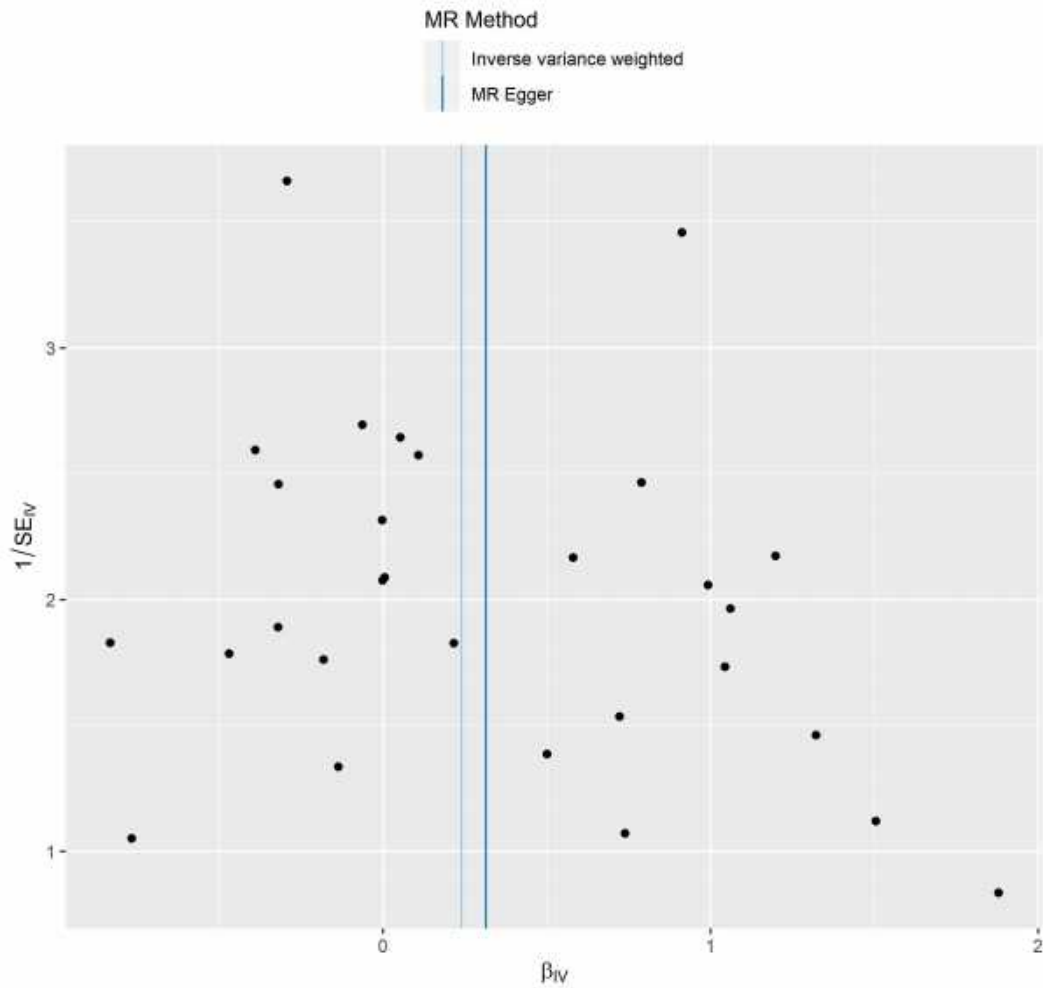


Fig S34 Univariate and Multivariate Mendelian Randomization Analysis of Potential Metabolism-related Confounding Factors and Their Association with Non-Ischemic Cardiomyopathy

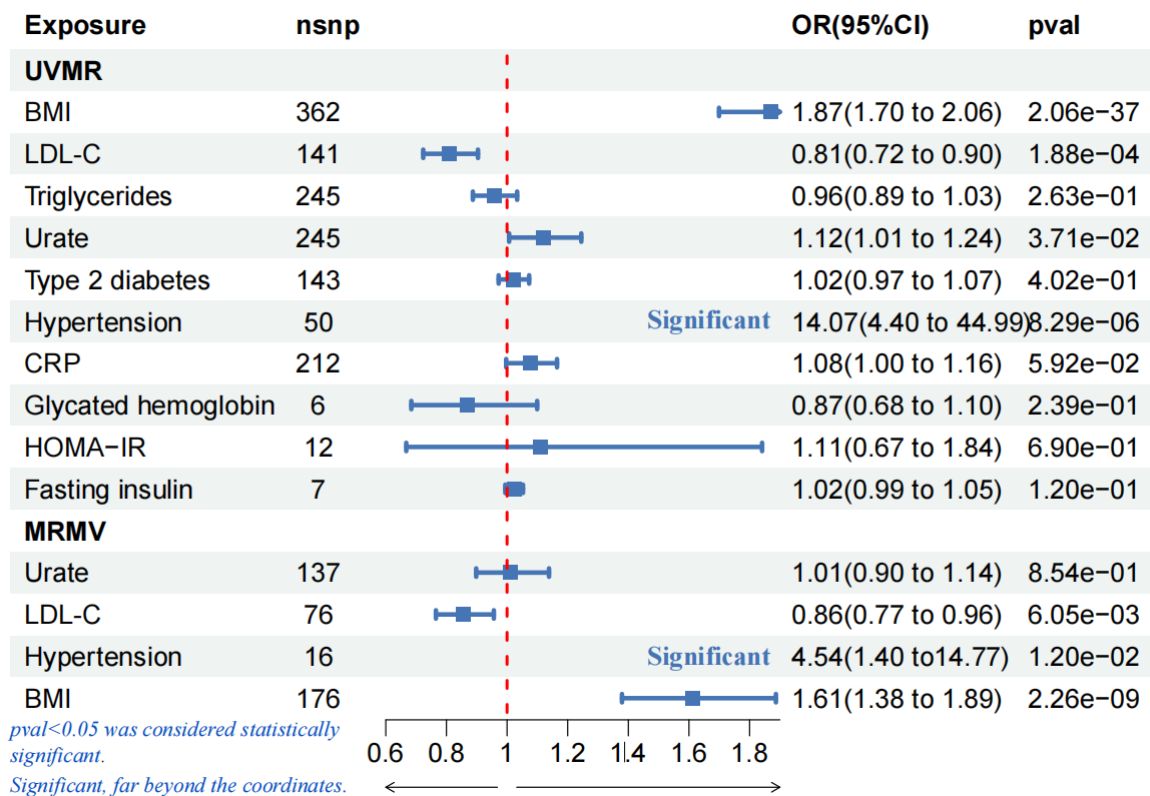


Table 1: Information on data included in the study

Phenotypes/ID	Data source	Study information/PMID	Cases/controls	Author/Year
Non-ischemic cardiomyopathy: I9_NONISCHCARDMYOP	FinnGen	European	11,400/175,752	NA/2021
LVIDd(MRI): bbj-a-32	BBJ	East Asian /29403010	19,676	M. Kanai/2018
LVM (MRI):bbj-a-34	BBJ	East Asian /29403010	19,076	M. Kanai/2018
Hypertension: ukb-b-12493	UKB	European	54,358/408,652	Ben Elsworth/2018
Coronary heart disease: ieuc-a-7	CARDIoGRA MplusC4D	Mixed/26343387	60,801/123,504	M . Nikpay/2015
LDL cholesterol: ieu-b-110	UKB	European/32203549	440,546	Richardson, Tom/2020
Triglycerides: ieu-b-111	UKB	European/32203549	441,016	Richardson, Tom/2020
Urate levels: ebi-a-GCST90014015	UKB	European/34017140	389404	J. Marchini/2021
Body mass index ukb-b-19953	UKB	European	461460	Ben Elsworth/2018
C-reactive protein levels ebi-a-GCST90029070	UKB and CHARGE	European/35459240	575,531	Said S/2022
Type 2 diabetes ebi-a-GCST90018926	UKB and FinnGen	European/34594039	38,841/24,167,560	Sakaue S/2021
Obesity class 1: ieuc-a-90	GIANT	European/23563607	32,858/65,839	Berndt SI/2013
Obesity class 2: ieuc-a-91	GIANT	European/23563607	9889/62,657	Berndt SI/2013
Obesity class 3: ieuc-a-92	GIANT	European/23563607	2896/47468	Berndt SI/2013
Childhood obesity: ieuc-a-1096	EGG	European/22484627	5,530/8,318	Bradfield JP/2012
Waist circumference: ukb-b-9405	UKB	European	462,166	Ben Elsworth /2018
Hip circumference: ukb-b-15590	UKB	European	462,117	Ben Elsworth /2018
Waist-to-hip ratio: ieuc-a-72	GIANT	Mixed/25673412	224,459	Shungin D/2015
Glycated hemoglobin ebi-a-GCST004939	UK-HLS	European/28887542	9436	Prins BP/2017
Fasting insulin ebi-a-GCST90002237	Meta-analysis *	East Asian/34059833	29792	Chen J/2021
HOMA-IR ieuc-b-118	MAGIC	European/20081858	37037	Dupuis J/2021
		Multi-Ethnic		
13 cardiac MRI indicators	CVDKP	Study/32382064, 35697867	36,000	Pirruccello J, et al/2020 and 2022
Left ventricular diastolic	UKB	European/35479509	23,321	Thanaj M/2022

Phenotypes/ID	Data source	Study information/PMID	Cases/controls	Author/Year
function measurement(MRI)				
GCST90019012-GCST9001901				
4				
16 cardiac MRI indicators	CVDKP	Multi-Ethnic Study/32382064, 35697867	36,000	Pirruccello J, et al/2020 and 2022

LVIDd, Left ventricular internal dimension in diastole. LVM, Left ventricular mass. GIANT, The Genetic Investigation of ANthropometric Traits. UK-HLS, the UK Household Longitudinal Study. EGG, Early Growth Genetics Consortium. BBJ, BioBank Japan Project. UKB, UKBiobank. *, meta-analysis, code : GCST90002225-GCST90002248. MAGIC, Mauritius Africa Genetic Innovation Center. CVDKP, Cardiovascular disease knowledge portal. Left ventricular diastolic function measurement: Longitudinal peak diastolic strain rate, Radial peak diastolic strain rate, left atrial maximum volume. Summary statistics from GWAS for hypertension, body mass index, waist circumference, and hip circumference were obtained from the FinnGen consortium and the UKB. Researchers can access the corresponding data and metadata using the accession codes provided in this table via the IEU OpenGWAS platform: <https://gwas.mrcieu.ac.uk/datasets/>.