

Table S2. A review of studies demonstrating the relationship between BMI and obesity with blood GPX activity

Population	Study design	Year	N (M/F)	Sex	Age	Specimen	Se levels	Statistics	Adjustments factors	Ref .
Health survey evaluation in Algeria	Case-control Young n=110, old n=95	2011	205	M	20-75	Blood	GPX activity (U/ g Hb)	BMI: $r=-0.177$, $p>0.05$ (Young) vs $r=-0.252$, $p>0.05$ (Old) $R^2=0.15$, b (SE) $=-0.232$ (0.08), $p=0.04$ BMI and age: $R^2=0.28$, b (SE) $=-0.475$ (0.05), $p=0.001$		[49]
							SOD activity	BMI: $r=0.431$, $p<0.001$ (Young) vs $r=-0.522$, $p<0.001$ (Old) $R^2=0.22$, b (SE) $= 0.411$ (0.05), $p=0.001$ BMI and age: $R^2=0.75$, b (SE) $= 0.751$ (0.04), $p<0.001$		
							Catalase activity	BMI: $r=0.227$, $p>0.05$ (Young) vs $r=-0.263$, $p>0.05$ (Old) $R^2=0.21$, b (SE) $= 0.248$ (0.07), $p=0.04$ BMI and age: $R^2=0.34$, b (SE) $= 0.583$ (0.06), $p=0.001$		
Health survey evaluation in Kuwait	Case-control Control n=50, Ob=250	2002	300 (120/180)	Both (M/F)	20-75	Blood	GPX activity (units/g Hb) Mean \pm SD by quartile of BMI 98.4 ± 3.3 Q1 (19 – 25), 95.1 ± 3.6 Q2(30 – 34), 90.0 ± 7.4 Q3 (35 – 39), 84.3 ± 6.7 Q4 (40 – 44), 80.8 ± 7.2 Q5 (45 – 49), 76.3 ± 6.9 Q6(>50)	BMI: $r=-0.436$, $p=0.018$		[50]

Health survey evaluation in Iran	Case-control Control n = 79, Overweight n = 56, Ob n = 25	2014	160	F	20-45/27± 9 vs 35± 8 vs 39± 6	Blood	GPX activity (U/gHb) Mean ± SD 148.7 ± 54.2 (Controls) vs 124.6 ± 48.9 (Overweight) vs 97.6 ± 45.2 (Ob), p=0.005 154.7 ± 62.4 (normal) vs 103.6 ± 52.8 (abdominal obesity), p<0.01	BMI: r=-0.275, p<0.01 $R^2=7.2\%$, b=-0.312, p=0.002	Adjusted for age, physical activity, number of pregnancies, systolic and diastolic blood pressures and nutrient intakes (energy, protein, total fat and carbohydrate intake)	[51]
Health survey evaluation in UK	Case-control Ob n=82, Non-Ob n=155, MS n=161, Non-MS n=76, Control n=135	2008	237 (142/95)	Both (M/F)	55.1 ± 13.3	Blood	Mean ± SD Serum Se (μ mol/L) 1.04 ± 0.24 (Ob) vs 1.10 ± 0.23 (Non-Ob); 1.08 ± 0.23 (MS) vs 1.08 ± 0.23 (Non-MS); 1.03 ± 0.03 (Control)	GPX activity (U/mL) 0.28 ± 0.09 (Ob) vs 0.33 ± 0.10 (Non-Ob); 0.31 ± 0.11 (MS) vs 0.31 ± 0.08 (Non-MS); 0.36 ± 0.12 (Control)		[52]
Health survey evaluation in South Korea	Case-control WHR ≤ 0.90 n=11, $0.90 < \text{WHR} \leq 0.95$ n=32, WHR > 0.95 n=30	2008-2010	73	M	45.1 ± 7.2 - $46.6 \pm 8.$	Blood	Mean ± SD GPX activity (nmol/min/mL) Mean ± SD by WHR 107.5 ± 37.7 (25.4 ± 3.4) vs 123.4 ± 38.0 (26.5 ± 2.7) vs	r=0.318, p<0.01 (WHR)		[53]

						135.4 ± 35.6 (26.9 ± 2.8), $p=0.095$				
British NDNS	Cross-sectional	2000–2001	1050 (512/538)	Both (M/F)	41.0 (31.0, 53.0)	Blood	<p>Median (Q1-Q3) by BMI GPX activity (nmol mg Hb⁻¹ min⁻¹) 121.3 (106.0, 145.0) (<25), 121.0 (103.0, 144.0) (25-29), 115.7 (98.4, 135.0) (>30)</p> <p>Plasma Se (mmol/L) by BMI 1.09 (0.99, 1.22) (<25), 1.07 (0.97, 1.18) (25- 29), 1.08 (0.99, 1.21) (>30)</p> <p>RBC Se (mmol/L) by BMI 1.63 (1.34, 1.95) (<25) 1.61 (1.40, 1.86), (25-29), 1.62 (1.37, 1.89) (>30)</p>	<p>Difference (95% CI) by WHR (Q4-Q1) -7.4 (-12.7, -2.0), $p<0.05$</p> <p>Difference (95% CI) by BMI (Q3-Q1) -7.9 (-13.2, -2.7), $p<0.05$</p> <p>Difference (95% CI) by WC (Q4-Q1) -9.7 (-16.2, -3.2), $p<0.05$</p> <p>Difference (95% CI) by BMI (Q3-Q1) -0.03 (-0.06, 0.00), $p>0.05$</p> <p>Difference (95% CI) by WC (Q4-Q1) -0.03 (-0.07, 0.01), $p>0.05$</p> <p>Difference (95% CI) by WC (Q4-Q1) -0.06 (-0.12, 0.01), $p>0.05$</p> <p>Difference (95% CI) by WHR (Q4-Q1) 0.10 (0.00, 0.20), $p<0.05$</p>	<p>Adjusted for age</p> <p>Adjusted for sex, menopausal status, household income group, educational level group, employment, daily food energy, total fat intake, total cholesterol intake, polyunsaturated-to-saturated fatty acids ratio, carbohydrate intake, starch intake, nonmilk extrinsic sugar intake, protein intake, sodium intake, smoking status, daily cigarette consumption, current drinking status, daily units</p>	[54]

								of alcohol, daily physical activity score, vitamin/mineral supplement use, oral contraceptive use, hormone replacement therapy, TC, non-HDL-cholesterol, and TC-to-HDL-cholesterol ratio.		
							Difference (95% CI) by BMI (Q3-Q1) -7.9 (-13.2, -2.7), p<0.05	Adjusted for age		
Health survey evaluation in Brazil	Case-control Control n=36, Ob=37	2011	73	F	20-50/ 31.2±7.8 (C), 33.7±7.9 (Ob)	Blood	Mean ± SD GPX activity (U/gHb min)	46.4±19.4 (Obese) vs 36.7±13.6 (Controls), p<0.05	b=0.51, t=3.06, p=0.05 (TAG)	[55]
Health survey evaluation in Sri Lanka	Case-control DM2 n=147, PreDM2 n=47, Controls=106	2019	147	Both (M/F)	DM2 47.6 ± 8.3, PreDM2 45.7 ± 8.8, Controls 44.2 ± 8.2	Blood	Mean ± SD GPX activity (Ug/Hb per min) 342 ± 287 (DM2+Ob) vs 300 ± 219 (DM2-Ob), 267 ± 147 (Controls+Ob) 350 ± 291(DM2+COb) vs 300 ± 191 (DM2-COb), 292 ± 243 (PreDM2+COb) vs 271 ± 171 (PreDM2-COb), 272 ± 172	BMI: r=0.23, p=0.044 WHR: r=0.20, p=0.043 BMI: r=0.24, p=0.047 WHR: r=0.40, p=0.021	[56]	

							(Controls+COb), 227 ± 152 (Controls-COb)			
Health survey evaluation in Mexico	Case-control Control n= 28, Ob n=133	2012	161	Both (M/F)	31.7±12.4 (C), 42.8± 10.7 (Ob)	Blood	Mean ± SD GPX activity (ng/dL) 143.5 ± 23.1 (Controls) vs 175.4 ± 26.1 (Overweight) vs 175.2 ± 24.3 (Ob)	Weight: r=0.199, p<0.01 TAG/HDL: r=0.228, p<0.01 QUICKI index: r=-0.234, p<0.01		[57]
Health survey evaluation in Spain	Case-control HOMA-IR <median n=31, HOMA-IR >median n=29	2009	60 (17/43)	Both (M/F)	42.2 ± 10.7 – 44.9 ± 8.6	Blood	Mean ± SD GPX activity (nmol/min/mL) 19.5 ± 4.6 (HOMA-IR <median) vs 23.5 ± 6.5 (HOMA-IR ≥median)	ΔTAG: r=0.37, p=0.006		[58]
Health survey evaluation in Turkey	Cross-sectional	2007	120 (50/70)	Both (M/F)	8.80 ± 1.26 (Ob), 8.96 ± 1.05 (Controls)	Blood	Mean ± SD GPX activity (U/g Hb) 19.16 ± 2.22 (Ob) vs 23.68 ± 3.58 (Controls), p<0.001		Adjusted for gender or age, height and BMI	[59]
Health survey evaluation in China	Case-control Controls n=30, Ob n=31	2012-2013	61	M	41- 47/44.03±1.87	Blood	Mean ± SD GPX activity (U/ml) 860.11±24.81 (Ob) vs 877.40±24.32 (Controls), p<0.01			[60]
Health survey evaluation in Spain	Cross-sectional	2010	68 (38/30)	Both (M/F)	11.6±3.1, 11.1±2.1, 10.2±2.6	Blood	Mean ± SD by quartile of SDS-BMI GPX activity ($\text{U}^*\text{gHb}^{-1}$) 89.32 ± 39.94 (<1.33), 139.85 ± 32.48 (2-3), 137.32 ± 78.98 (>3), p=0.002	TC: r=-0.34, p=0.019 MDA: r=0.43, p=0.002 Vit E: r=-0.32, p=0.028		[61]
Health survey	Case-control	2012	106 (50/56)	Both (M/F)	6–12	Blood	Mean ± SD GPX activity (U/g Hb)	BMI: r=0.17, p=0.28 WC: r=-0.05, p=0.86		[62]

evaluation in Tunisia	Control n=52, Ob n=54					M 6-8.5 years: 39.77 ± 6.98 (Ob) vs 32.48 ± 7.29 (Controls), 9-12 years: 34.38 ± 8.52 (Ob) vs 33.83 ± 8.9 (Controls)			
						F 6-8.5 years: 38.83 ± 7.26 (Ob) vs 34.41 ± 6.22 (Controls), 9-12 years: 36.55 ± 6.48 (Ob) vs 35.64 ± 8.31 (Controls)	BMI: $r=-0.03$, $p=0.87$ WC: $r=-0.23$, $p=0.39$		
Health survey evaluation in Saudi Arabia	Case-control Control n=66, Overweight n=83, Ob n=64	2011- 2012	213 (143/70)	Both (M/F)	$6-12/9.5 \pm$ 1.5	Blood	Mean \pm SD GPX activity (mg/g Hb) 37.3 ± 5.9 (Ob) vs 56.8 ± 3.5 (Overweight) vs 41.4 ± 2.6 (Controls), $p=0.001$		[63]
Health survey evaluation in Turkey	Case-control Ob-IR n=20, Ob+IR n=22, Control s n=21	2012	63	Both (M/F)	10.27 ± 2.36 (Ob- IR), $11.26 \pm$ 2.52 (Ob+IR), $11.$ 41 ± 2.00 (Controls)	Blood	Mean \pm SD GPX activity (U/mL) 0.026 ± 0.011 (Ob+IR) vs 0.046 ± 0.015 (Ob- IR) vs 0.048 ± 0.012 (Controls), $p=0.001$ (Adolescents) 0.032 ± 0.01 (Ob+IR) vs 0.042 ± 0.01 (Ob-IR) vs 0.048 ± 0.01 (Controls), $p=0.005$ (Overall)		[64]
Health survey	Trial	2006	66	F	36.7 ± 8.3	Blood	Mean \pm SD GPX activity (ng/ml)		[66]

evaluation in Greece							67.5 ± 21.3 (Controls) vs 22.3 ± 9.5 (Ob before) vs 48.9 ± 14.1 (Ob after), $p < 0.001$			
Health survey evaluation in India	Case-control Controls n=20, Ob n=20, Non-Ob+DM2 n=20	2011	60	Unknown	45–65	Blood	Mean \pm SD GPX activity (U/mg proteins) 70.9 ± 9.6 (Controls) vs 23.4 ± 3.8 (Ob+DM2 PreIns) vs 26.05 ± 4.03 (Ob+DM2 24w) vs 28.4 ± 6.4 (Ob+DM2 48w); 41.5 ± 3.5 (Non-Ob+DM2 Pre-Insulin) vs 48.7 ± 4.8 (Non-Ob+DM2 24w) 51.8 ± 5.4 (Non-Ob+DM2 48w)			[67]
Health survey evaluation in China	Trial Placebo n=45, His n=47	2013	92	F	33–51	Blood	Mean \pm SD GPX activity (nmol/ml) 135.3 ± 29.0 (Baseline), 138.1 ± 26.2 (12w) (Controls) vs 136.6 ± 25.4 (baseline), 150.3 ± 28.3 (12w) (Ob)	13.71 [95% CI 9.65, 17.78] His: $r=0.324$, $p=0.009$		[69]
Health survey evaluation in China	Case-control Controls n=217, Ob n=235	2012	452	F	43.39 ± 2.57 (C), 44.13 ± 1.73 (Ob)	Blood	Mean \pm SD GPX activity (μ mol/L) 158.90 ± 36.43 (Ob) vs 167.39 ± 33.01 (Controls), $p < 0.001$	His: $b=0.149$, $p < 0.005$	Adjusted for age, smoking, alcohol use, menopause and physical activity at work and at leisure, and BMI	[70]

Health survey evaluation in Spain	Case-control Controls n=191, Ob n=193	2014	193 (104/89)	Both (M/F)	3-13/ 8.9±0.1 (C), 8.7±0.1 (Ob)	Blood	Mean ± SD GPX activity (mol/g Hb/min) 0.019 ± 0.001 (Ob) vs 0.018 ± 0.001 (Controls), p=575	OR (95% CI) GPX4 SNP rs757228: 0.729 (0.533-0.997), p=0.048 GPX4 SNP rs8103188: 0.696 (0.506-0.957), p=0.026 GPX5 rs445870: 1.452 (1.043-2.020), p=0.027 GPX6 rs406113: 1.562 (1.117-2.184), p=0.009	Adjusted by sex and age under an additive model of inheritance	[73]
Health survey evaluation in Brazil	Trial	2011	37	F	32.4±6.5 (Pro/Pro), 36.1±7.0 (Pro/Leu), 36.8±6.8 (Leu/Leu)	Blood	Mean ± SD Plasma Se (µg/L) 54.0 ± 12.1 (Pro/Pro), 55.2 ± 14.0 (Pro/Leu), 62.7 ± 16.0 (Leu/Leu) (Baseline) vs 126.6 ± 21 (Pro/Pro), 134.4 ± 40.4 (Pro/Leu), 148.3 ± 45.0 (8w supplementation)	GPX activity/RBC Se (Baseline) $r=0.60$, p< 0.01 (Pro/Pro) $r=0.44$, p=0.117 (Pro/Leu) $r=0.62$, p=0.261 (Leu/Leu)	GPX activity/RBC Se (8w supplementation) $r=0.43$, p< 0.05 (Pro/Pro) $r=-0.21$, p=0.475 (Pro/Leu) $r=-0.53$, p=0.358 (Leu/Leu)	[74]
							RBC Se (µg/L) 60.8 ± 18.5 (Pro/Pro), 65.0 ± 37.6 (Pro/Leu), 59.7 ± 23.1 (Leu/Leu) (Baseline) vs 200.8 ± 33.1 (Pro/Pro), 207.3 ± 39.5 (Pro/Leu), 220.2 ± 76.0 (8w supplementation)			
							GPX activity (U/g Hb) 38.5 ± 18.0 (Pro/Pro), 33.0 ± 12.4 (Pro/Leu), 31.4 ± 19.6 (Leu/Leu) (Baseline) vs 57.4 ± 21.5 (Pro/Pro), 51.7 ± 19.7			

MS – metabolic syndrome; Ob – obesity; BMI – body mass index; SDS-BMI – standard deviation scores of BMI; WHR – waist-to-hip ratio; WC – waist circumference; RBC – red blood cells; SNP - single-nucleotide polymorphism; HOMA-IR – homeostasis model assessment-insulin resistance; QUICKI index – quantitative insulin-sensitivity check index; GPX – glutathione peroxidase; SOD - superoxide dismutase; Hb – hemoglobin; TAG – triacylglycerol; HDL – high-density lipoprotein; TC – total cholesterol; MDA – malondialdehyde; Pro/Pro, Pro/Leu, Leu/Leu – GPx1 Pro198Leu polymorphism