Suppl table 1: Associations between presence of diabetes and plasma glucose levels with plasma methylglyoxal, free AGE and D-lactate levels

	Model	MGO	Free CML	Free CEL	Free MG-H1	D-lactate
Diabetes	1	0.27 (-0.05 to 0.60)	0.29 (-0.02 to 0.59)	**0.41 (0.11 to 0.71)**	0.21 (-0.10 to 0.52)	**0.72 (0.41 to 1.02)**
	2	0.14 (-0.19 to 0.47)	0.15 (-0.06 to 0.37)	**0.25 (0.05 to 0.46)**	-0.04 (-0.31 to 0.23)	**0.68 (0.33 to 1.02)**
Glucose	1	0.12 (-0.04 to 0.28)	0.06 (-0.09 to 0.21)	0.08 (-0.07 to 0.23)	0.06 (-0.10 to 0.21)	**0.20 (0.05 to 0.036)**
	2	**0.16 (0.02 to 0.30)**	**0.11 (0.01 to 0.20)**	**0.13 (0.04 to 0.22)**	0.08 (-0.04 to 0.20)	**0.18 (0.03 to 0.33)**

Methylglyoxal (MGO), N^{ε}-(carboxymethyl)lysine (CML), N^{ε}- (carboxyethyl)lysine (CEL), 5-hydro-5-methylimidazolone (MG-H1). All data were analysed with linear regression. Betas are presented per standard deviation increase in plasma glucose independent variable per standard deviation increase of the outcome variables. All continuous outcome variables were Ln transformed. Model 1 is adjusted for sex, age and trial arm. Model 2 is further adjusted for BMI, smoking, eGFR, plasma cholesterol and systolic blood pressure.