Table SI. Influence of eating habits on the risk of GDM in pregnant females.

Food category[a]	P-value[b]	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value
Cereals	n.s.	0.78	0.32-1.11	n.s.
Vegetables	n.s.	1.22	0.67-3.88	n.s.
Fruit	n.s.	1.35	1.04-5.32	n.s.
Dairy products	0.02	3.55	2.11-7.98	0.02
Sweet beverages	0.01	7.04	5.99-12.34	0.01

[a]Overview of differences in daily consumption of food intake between females with and without GDM and calculated Odds ratios of developing GDM between the two categories of particular food consumption, i.e. 'once a day or more' (≥1) and 'less than once a day' (<1). [b]GDM compared with controls, Fisher's exact test. GDM, gestational diabetes mellitus; n.s. no significance.

Food category[a]	P-value[b]	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value
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Vegetables	n.s.	1.22	0.67-3.88	n.s.
Fruit	n.s.	1.35	1.04-5.32	n.s.
Dairy products	0.02	3.55	2.11-7.98	0.02
Sweet beverages	0.01	7.04	5.99-12.34	0.01

Table SII. Allele distribution of additional candidate SNPs located in the 3'-untranslated region of protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type D.

SNP	Allele	P-value
rs62536166	A/C	0.12
rs77547574	C/A	0.19
rs73428138	C/T	0.33
rs117224071	A/G	0.09
rs77185985	T/G	0.07
rs114870484	C/G	0.11
rs73428138	C/T	0.18
rs10976945	A/C	0.34
rs1064270	C/T	0.61
rs116361362	A/G	0.12
rs75115513	A/T	0.22
rs117795823	C/T	0.33
rs74775961	A/G	0.41
rs28554480	A/G	0.07
rs11542527	A/G	0.89
rs79554842	A/C	0.94

The P-value was calculated by comparing the mutant allele with wild-type allele using the chi-squared test. SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism.