**S4 Figure Sex-specific association of in BMI, fat mass and waist circumference (per SD increase) with standardised cholesterol, triglyceride and other trait concentrations from childhood to midlife, including only complete family units. Legend:** BMI, body mass index; G1, offspring generation 1; G0, parent generation 0; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; VLDL, very-low-density lipoprotein. Results shown are standardised differences with whiskers representing 95% confidence intervals. These represent the standardised difference in cardiometabolic trait per standard deviation increase in BMI, fat mass and waist circumferencein each sex separately for associations of adiposity at 9y and traits at 15y (A), adiposity at 15y and traits at 18y (B), adiposity at 18y and traits at 25y (C) and adiposity at 50y and traits at 50y (D). G1 analyses are adjusted for age at clinic completion, ethnicity, child’s mother and father education, [maternal](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/gravidity-and-parity) smoking during pregnancy, birthweight, gestational age, maternal age, household social class and height and height2. Analyses of outcomes at 18y and 25y are also additionally adjusted for G1 offspring smoking. G0 analyses are adjusted for age at clinic completion, ethnicity, education, smoking during G1 cohort pregnancy, own social class and height and height2.SD unit of BMI = 2.7 kg/m2, 2.9 kg/m2, 3.8 kg/m2 and 4.8 kg/m2 at 9y, 15y, 18y and 50y respectively. SD unit of fat mass = 5kg, 7.8 kg, 9.8kg and 10.2kg at 9y, 15y, 18y and 50y respectively. SD unit of waist circumference = 7.4cm, 7.8cm and 13cm at 9y, 15y and 50y respectively.