Supplementary material for

*Sex-specific associations of brain-derived neurotrophic factor and cardiorespiratory fitness in the general population* by Schmalhofer et al.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>VIF for VO2peak</th>
<th>VIF for VO2peak/kg</th>
<th>VIF for VO2@AT</th>
<th>VIF for VO2peak</th>
<th>VIF for VO2peak/kg</th>
<th>VIF for VO2@AT</th>
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<td>Intercept</td>
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<td>Body lean mass in kg</td>
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<td>Platelet count</td>
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<td>1.06011</td>
<td>1.06023</td>
<td>1.06015</td>
<td>1.06011</td>
<td>1.06023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Suppl. Table 1 – Variance inflation factors (VIF) for the different models. VO2peak – peak oxygen consumption, VO2peak/kg – peak oxygen consumption normalized to body weight, VO2@AT – oxygen consumption at the aerobic threshold*
Suppl. Figure 1

Suppl. Figure 1 – Histograms show the distribution of BDNF in males (A) and females (B).
Suppl. Figure 2 – Fit diagnostics for the association between BDNF and VO₂peak in males.

Residual vs. predicted value, RStudent vs. predicted value, Rstudent vs. leverage, residual vs. quantile, predicted vs. observed, Cook’s D and residual distribution plots.
Suppl. Figure 3 – Fit diagnostics for the association between BDNF and VO$_{2}$peak in females.

Residual vs. predicted value, RStudent vs. predicted value, Rstudent vs. leverage, residual vs. quantile, predicted vs. observed, Cook’s D and residual distribution plots.
Suppl. Figure 4 – Fit diagnostics for the association between BDNF and VO\textsubscript{2}peak/kg in males.

Suppl. Figure 4 – Fit diagnostics for the association between BDNF and VO\textsubscript{2}peak/kg in males. Residual vs. predicted value, RStudent vs. predicted value, Rstudent vs. leverage, residual vs. quantile, predicted vs. observed, Cook’s D and residual distribution plots.
Suppl. Figure 5 – Fit diagnostics for the association between BDNF and VO$_2$peak/kg in females. Residual vs. predicted value, RStudent vs. predicted value, Rstudent vs. leverage, residual vs. quantile, predicted vs. observed, Cook’s D and residual distribution plots.
Suppl. Figure 6 – Fit diagnostics for the association between BDNF and VO₂@AT in males.

Residual vs. predicted value, RStudent vs. predicted value, Rstudent vs. leverage, residual vs. quantile, predicted vs. observed, Cook’s D and residual distribution plots.
Suppl. Figure 7 – Fit diagnostics for the association between BDNF and VO\textsubscript{2}AT in females. Residual vs. predicted value, RStudent vs. predicted value, Rstudent vs. leverage, residual vs. quantile, predicted vs. observed, Cook’s D and residual distribution plots.
Suppl. Figure 8 – Fit diagnostics for the association between BDNF and VO\textsubscript{2}peak in males with additional adjustment for platelets.

Suppl. Figure 8 – Fit diagnostics for the association between BDNF and VO\textsubscript{2}peak in males with additional adjustment for platelets. Residual vs. predicted value, RStudent vs. predicted value, Rstudent vs. leverage, residual vs. quantile, predicted vs. observed, Cook’s D and residual distribution plots.
Suppl. Figure 9 – Fit diagnostics for the association between BDNF and VO2peak in females with additional adjustment for platelets.
Suppl. Figure 10 – Fit diagnostics for the association between BDNF and VO\textsubscript{2}peak/kg in males with additional adjustment for platelets. Residual vs. predicted value, RStudent vs. predicted value, Rstudent vs. leverage, residual vs. quantile, predicted vs. observed, Cook’s D and residual distribution plots.
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