

	Paper 1	Paper 2
	<i>Genetic variation in SLC5A2 mimicking SGLT2-inhibition and risk of cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality: reduced risk not explained by lower plasma glucose</i>	<i>SGLT2-inhibition increases total, LDL, and HDL cholesterol and lowers triglycerides: meta-analyses of 60 randomized trials, overall and by dose, ethnicity, and drug type</i>
Exposure	SLC5A2 genetic variation	SGLT2-inhibitor treatment
Endpoints	Heart failure Myocardial infarction Ischemic heart disease Ischemic stroke Cardiovascular mortality All-cause mortality	Change in: Total cholesterol LDL cholesterol HDL cholesterol Triglycerides
Materials	CCHS: N = 10,344 CGPS: N = 102,368 UK Biobank: N = 488,687 FinnGen: N = 342,499	60 randomized controlled trials, including 147,130 individuals
Methods	Survival analysis Observational analysis Mediation analysis	Meta-analysis