

Table 3. Summary of studies that found positive association between *FTO* rs9939609 variant and BMI or risk of obesity in Caucasian young populations. Modified and updated from Rendo *et al.* (2009) [57]

<i>FTO</i> rs9939609 gene variant		
Sample	A allele main effect	Reference
United Kingdom children (7-11 years) from the ALSPAC cohort (n=7477) and children (14 years) from the NFBC1966 cohort (n=4320).	Significant association with higher BMI and obesity risk.	Frayling, TM, <i>et al.</i> , (2007) [47]
Severe obese Children (n=487) and adolescents and young lean subjects (n=442)	Significant association with severe obesity.	Hinney A, <i>et al.</i> , (2007)[117]
450 Severe obese Swedish children (232/218 w/m, 12 years) and 512 normal weight controls (268/244 w/m, 17 years).	Significant association with higher BMI and obesity risk.	Jacobsson, JA, <i>et al.</i> , (2008) [118]
United Kingdom children from TEDS: a population-based twin cohort. Case-control from SCOOP-UK (926 obese), and ALSPAC (4022 normal weight control subject) cohorts (7-11 years).	Significant association with diminished satiety and increased adiposity.	Wardle, J, <i>et al.</i> , (2008) [119]
97 Scottish children (4-10 year).	Significant association with increased weight and BMI	Cecil, J.E, <i>et al.</i> , (2008) [52]
United Kingdom children (10-13 years) from the ALSPAC study (n=4318).	Greater fat mass independently of dietary energy density.	Johnson, L, <i>et al.</i> , (2009) [76]
Finnish children (7month-15 years) from the STRIP study (n=1062)	Significant association with BMI after the age of 7	Hakanen, M, <i>et al.</i> , (2009) [54]

BMI: Body Mass Index
FTO: fat mass and obesity associated gene