

Table 4. *BclI* Effect (CG versus CC) within African Americans

Outcome	Unadjusted	Model 1: Adjusted for Age	Model 2: Parsimonious
BMI	-4.52 p=0.176 (-11.23, 2.19)	-4.44 p=0.123 (-10.18, 1.31)	0.011 p=0.996 (-4.25, 4.28)
Waist to hip ratio	-0.027 p=0.264 (-0.077, .022)	-0.027 p=0.274 (-0.078, 0.023)	-0.0025 p=0.901 (-0.044, 0.039)
Log (HOMA-IR)	-0.21 p=0.417 (-0.72, 0.31)	-0.202 p=0.419 (-0.71, 0.31)	0.23 p=0.268 (-0.191, 0.646)
Fructosamine	3.34 p=0.671 (-12.85, 19.53)	3.32 p=0.681 (-13.31, 19.94)	13.99 p=0.001 (6.83, 21.16)
HbA1c	-0.48 p=0.029 (-0.898, -0.054)	-0.47 p=0.028 (-0.891, -0.056)	-0.31 p=0.037 (-0.604, -0.021)
Salivary cortisol	-0.049 p=0.214 (-0.128, 0.031)	-0.048 p=0.240 (-0.130, 0.035)	-0.061 p=0.062 (-0.125, 0.0035)
PSS	-0.71 p=0.789 (-6.26, 4.83)	-1.21 p=0.632 (-6.48, 4.06)	-3.56 p=0.217 (-9.44, 2.32)
Elevated BP* ⁺	0.686 p=0.665 (0.124, 3.78)	0.686 p=0.667 (0.123, 3.82)	0.686 p=0.665 (0.124, 3.78)
Hyperlipidemia* [‡]	0.688 p=0.775 (0.053, 8.96)	0.695 p=0.795 (0.045, 10.83)	

⁺ The parsimonious model for hypertension was found to be the same as the unadjusted model

[‡] The parsimonious model for hyperlipidemia failed to converge due to possible collinearity issues.