Genome-wide interaction analysis of folate for colorectal cancer risk

Emmanouil Bouras et al. Online Supplementary Material.

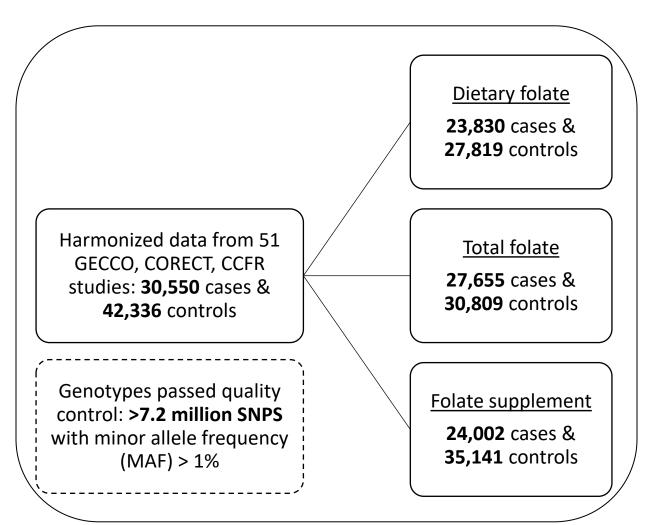


Figure S1. Participant flow chart.

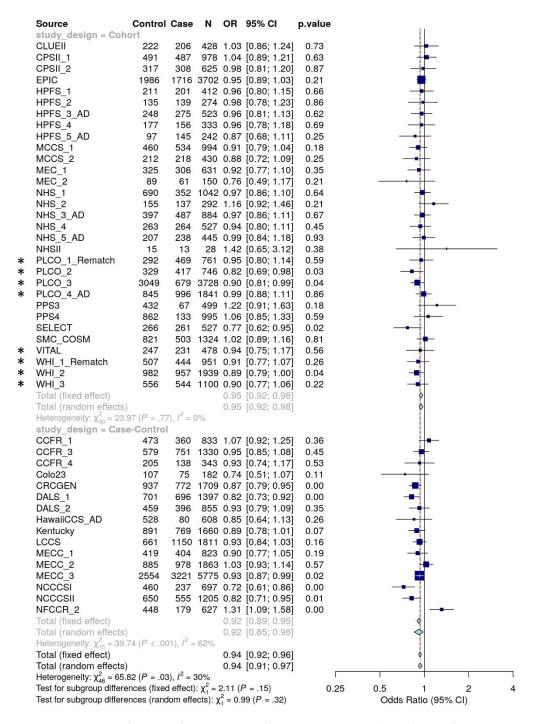


Figure S2. Meta-analysis of dietary folate on risk of colorectal cancer (CRC), stratified by study design. Per study models adjusted for age at referent time, sex, total energy consumption (kcal/day), body mass index (BMI), and smoking status (never/ever). In studies marked with an asterisk (*) [namely, Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, & Ovarian Cancer Screening Trial (PLCO), VITamin And Lifestyle Study (VITAL), and Women's Health Initiative (WHI)] times of enrollment overlapped or followed the period of folic acid fortification (1996-1998), which was accounted for when calculating dietary folate intake.

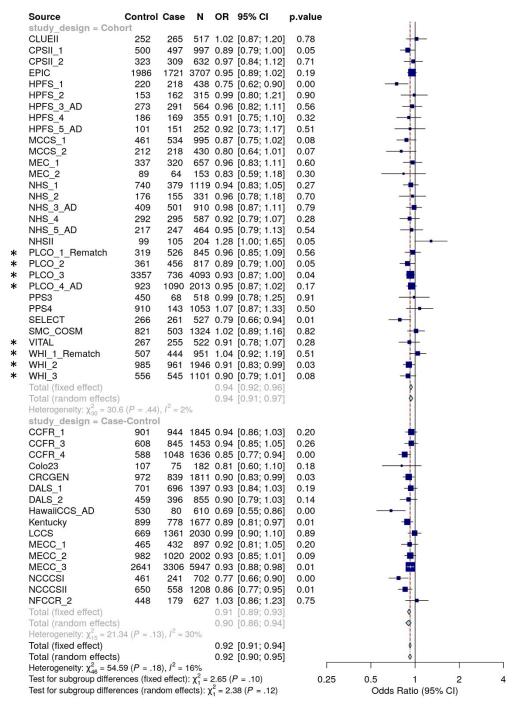


Figure S3. Meta-analysis of total folate on risk of colorectal cancer (CRC), stratified by folic acid fortification status. Per study models adjusted for age at referent time, sex, total energy consumption (kcal/day), body mass index (BMI), and smoking status (never/ever). In studies marked with an asterisk (*) [namely, Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, & Ovarian Cancer Screening Trial (PLCO), VITamin And Lifestyle Study (VITAL), and Women's Health Initiative (WHI)] times of enrollment overlapped or followed the period of folic acid fortification (1996-1998), which was accounted for when calculating dietary folate intake.