

**Supplementary Table 1: Sensitivity Analysis- Strawberry and Pelargonidin Intake Association with AD Pathology among those without dementia or mild cognitive Impairment at the baseline dietary assessment**

	<b>Global AD pathology burden</b>	<b>Amyloid Load</b>	<b>Phosphorylated tau tangles</b>
<b>N</b>	316	290	308
<b>Strawberry intake (Model 1)</b>			
<b>Continuous</b>	-0.055 (0.04, 0.157)	-0.159 (0.13, 0.210)	-0.254 (0.12, 0.040)
<b>Pelargonidin Intake (Model 2)</b>			
<b>Quartile 1</b>	Ref	Ref	Ref
<b>Quartile 2 <math>\beta</math> (SE, p value)</b>	-0.100 (0.06, 0.101)	-0.362 (0.20, 0.077)	-0.604 (0.19, 0.002)
<b>Quartile 3 <math>\beta</math> (SE, p value)</b>	-0.109 (0.06, 0.060)	-0.422 (0.19, 0.0260)	-0.485 (0.18, 0.008)
<b>Quartile 4 <math>\beta</math> (SE, p value)</b>	-0.123 (0.06,0.036)	-0.283 (0.19, 0.143)	-0.616 (0.18, 0.001)
<b>P for trend</b>	0.065	0.270	0.007

Linear regression models Model 1 adjusted for age at death, sex, education, and APO- $\epsilon$ 4 status.

Model 2 adjusted for age at death, sex, education, and APO- $\epsilon$ 4 status, vitamin E and vitamin C.

**Supplementary Table 2: Association of pelargonidin with AD pathology when further controlled for other flavonoids intake.**

	<b>Global AD pathology burden</b>	<b>Amyloid-<math>\beta</math> Load</b>	<b>Phosphorylated tau tangles</b>
N	572	538	560
Quartile 1	Ref	Ref	Ref
Quartile 2 $\beta$ (SE, p value)	-0.003 (0.04, 0.948)	-0.068 (0.14, 0.619)	-0.212 (0.15, 0.170)
Quartile 3 $\beta$ (SE, p value)	-0.056 (0.04, 0.194)	-0.255 (0.14, 0.067)	-0.329 (0.16, 0.036)
Quartile 4 $\beta$ (SE, p value)	-0.081 (0.04, 0.063)	-0.265 (0.14, 0.062)	-0.321 (0.16, 0.044)
P for trend	0.037	0.043	0.052

Linear regression model adjusted for age at death, sex, education, and APO- $\epsilon$ 4 status, vitamin E, vitamin C and other flavonoids (included sum of all the flavonoid sub-classes & constituents excluding pelargonidin).

