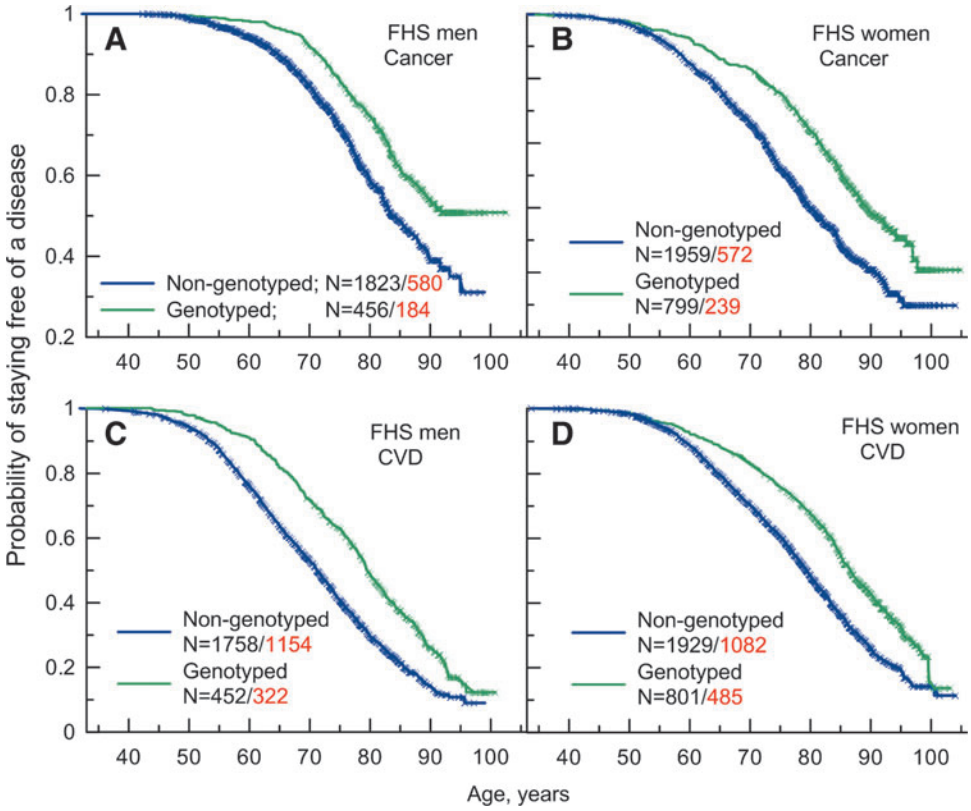
Supplementary Data

File 1. Age-related characteristics of the APOE genotyped and non-genotyped subjects in the FHS



FILE 1 FIGURE. Kaplan–Meier age patterns of probability of staying free of (**A** and **B**) cancer and (**C** and **D**) cardiovascular disease (CVD) for (**A** and **C**) the Framingham Heart Study (FHS) men and (**B** and **D**) the FHS women from the *APOE* genotyped and non-genotyped samples. $N = m/k$ denotes the total number of subjects (m) and the number of events among them (k). Crosses show censored individuals. The figure shows a virtually parallel shift of the probability curves in the genotyped sample compared to the non-genotyped one to the right, *i.e.,* to the older ages. This implies the lack of selection bias in the FHS cohort. The same patterns are observed in the Framingham Heart Study Offspring (FHSO) cohorts implying no selection bias in the FHSO cohort either.

Table. Frequencies of the *APOE* e4 Allele in Three Age Groups Comprised of Roughly the Same Number of Subjects in Each Cohort Who Have Been Aged at Baseline As Shown in the Table

FHS				*FHSO*			
Age at baseline (years)	*E4 allele, (%)*	N	*Standard error %*	*Age at baseline (years)*	*E4 allele (%)*	N	*Standard error %*
≤34	22.6	446	1.98	≤31	22.0	1452	1.09
35–39	19.4	403	1.97	32–41	23.9	1246	1.21
40+	23.9	409	2.11	42+	21.8	1226	1.18
Total	22.0	1258	1.17	Total	22.5	3924	0.67

The number of subjects is not exactly the same in each tertile because age in the FHS data is rounded to the whole numbers. This uncertainty makes no difference in the conclusions. The table shows no significant differences in proportions of the e4 allele carriers: (1) with age at baseline, (2) among different age tertiles, and (3) between the FHS and the FHSO samples. These results imply the lack of the APOE e-4-specific selection in these data.

FHS, Framingham Heart Study original cohort; FHSO, Framingham Heart Study Offspring cohort.