Supplemental Material to:

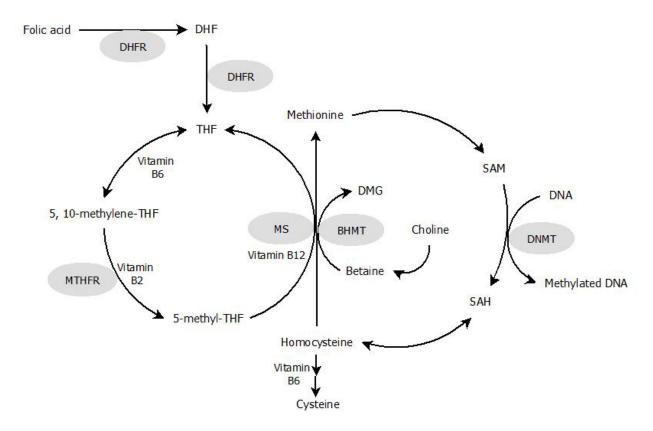
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Impact of folic acid fortification on global DNA methylation and one-carbon biomarkers in the Women's Health Initiative Observational Study cohort

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Supplementary Figure 1.



Simplified diagram of folate- and choline-mediated DNA methylation reactions. Relevant enzymes are highlighted in gray. Abbreviations: BHMT, betaine homocysteine methyltransferase; DHF, dihydrofolate; DHFR, dihydrofolate reductase; DMG, dimethylglycine; DNMT, DNA methyltransferase; MS, methionine synthase; MTHFR, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase; SAH, S-adenosylhomocysteine; SAM, S-adenosylmethionine; THF, tetrahydrofolate.

Supplementary Table 1. Overall R² explained by all one-carbon biomarkers according to folic acid (FA) fortification period^{1, 2}

| | Overall unadjusted R ² |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Pre-fortification (1994-1995) | 0.12 |
| Peri-fortification (1996-1997) | 0.12 |
| Post-fortification (1998) | 0.19 |

¹Unadjusted linear regression models were used by including all variables simultaneously. ²n=73 in the pre-fortification period; n=123 in the peri-fortification period; n=45 in the post-fortification period.

| | FA fortification period | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| | Pre- (1994-1995) | | | Peri- (1996-1997) | | | Post- (1998) | | |
| | β Coefficient | <i>P</i> value | Partial R ² | β Coefficient | <i>P</i> value | Partial R ² | β Coefficient | P value | Partial R ² |
| Plasma folate (ng/mL) | -1.16 | 0.79 | 0.001 | -3.20 | 0.19 | 0.015 | 9.42 | 0.13 | 0.066 |
| RBC folate (ng/mL) | 0.11 | 0.53 | 0.006 | -0.13 | 0.24 | 0.012 | -0.18 | 0.52 | 0.012 |
| Plasma vitamin B12 (pg/mL) | 0.04 | 0.84 | 0.001 | -0.08 | 0.65 | 0.002 | 0.00 | 0.99 | 0.000 |
| Plasma MMA (nmol/L) | -0.49 | 0.38 | 0.012 | 0.26 | 0.55 | 0.003 | -0.36 | 0.64 | 0.007 |
| Plasma choline (µmol/L) | -44.37 | 0.06 | 0.057 | -10.37 | 0.50 | 0.004 | -37.03 | 0.42 | 0.019 |
| Plasma betaine (µmol/L) | -1.78 | 0.75 | 0.002 | -1.83 | 0.61 | 0.002 | 8.60 | 0.39 | 0.022 |
| Plasma DMG (µmol/L) | -0.85 | 0.99 | 0.000 | 61.89 | 0.07 | 0.029 | -89.57 | 0.46 | 0.016 |
| Plasma TMAO (µmol/L) | 7.10 | 0.31 | 0.016 | 0.72 | 0.86 | 0.000 | -7.05 | 0.53 | 0.012 |
| Plasma Hcy (µmol/L) | 16.22 | 0.51 | 0.007 | 11.84 | 0.52 | 0.004 | 72.77 | 0.08 | 0.088 |
| Plasma cysteine (µmol/L) | 0.08 | 0.96 | 0.000 | 0.06 | 0.95 | 0.000 | -2.10 | 0.36 | 0.025 |

Supplementary Table 2. Predictors of baseline leukocyte global DNA methylation according to folic acid (FA) fortification period with all variables included in the statistical model^{1, 2, 3}

¹Unadjusted linear regression models were used by including all variables simultaneously.

²Beta (β) coefficient indicates mean increase in DNA methylation per 1000-unit increase in one-carbon biomarker.

 3 n=73 in the pre-fortification period; n=123 in the peri-fortification period; n=45 in the post-fortification period.

Abbreviations used: RBC, red blood cell; MMA, methylmalonic acid; DMG, dimethylglycine; TMAO, trimethylamine *N*-oxide; Hcy, homocysteine.

| | Lowest | Lowest RBC Folate group | | Highest RBC Folate group | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-----|--------------------------|---------|--|
| | n | Median (IQR) | n | Median (IQR) | P value | |
| Pre-fortification (1994-1995) | 70 | 8.5 (5.8-14.6) | 49 | 25.1 (17.3-37.5) | < 0.001 | |
| Peri-fortification (1996-1997) | 100 | 9.2 (5.8-13.7) | 100 | 23.0 (17.2-30.3) | < 0.001 | |
| Post-fortification (1998) | 28 | 12.8 (9.7-20.0) | 51 | 25.3 (17.5-34.7) | < 0.001 | |

Supplementary Table 3. Plasma folate concentrations (ng/mL) within the lowest and highest RBC folate groups according to folic acid (FA) fortification period¹

¹Linear regression models were used to compare median plasma folate concentrations between RBC folate groups and were adjusted for age, BMI, ethnicity, creatinine, and *MTHFR* C677T genotype.

| FA supplement use | Lowest RBC folate group | Highest RBC folate group |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Yes | 19.8% (40/202) | 75.7% (156/206) |
| No | 80.2% (162/202) | 24.3% (50/206) |

Supplementary Table 4. Folic acid (FA) supplement use (%) within the lowest (n=202) and highest (n=206) RBC folate groups.

| | FA su | FA supplement users | | Non-FA supplement users | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------------------|-----|-------------------------|---------|
| | n | $Mean \pm SD$ | n | Mean \pm SD | P value |
| Pre-fortification (1994-1995) | 56 | 761 ± 282 | 66 | 386 ± 173 | < 0.001 |
| Peri-fortification (1996-1997) | 103 | 820 ± 317 | 101 | 450 ± 220 | < 0.001 |
| Post-fortification (1998) | 37 | 814 ± 276 | 45 | 582 ± 247 | 0.0495 |

Supplementary Table 5. RBC folate concentrations (ng/mL) within folic acid (FA) supplement users and non-supplement users according to FA fortification $period^1$

¹Linear regression models were used to compare mean RBC folate concentrations between FA supplement users and non-supplement users and were adjusted for age, BMI, ethnicity, creatinine, and *MTHFR* C677T genotype.