

Table Legend

Table 1: Participant characteristics

Table 2: Correlation estimates of [¹¹C]PiB SUVR with age from voxel-wise analysis

Table 3: Pearson's correlation coefficient and correlation estimate for the relationship between [¹¹C]PiB SUVR and age from ROI based analysis

Figure Legend

Figure 1: Patterns of [¹¹C]PiB retention. Representative subjects showing the three general patterns of [¹¹C]PiB SUVR in a common slice (52,71,43): nonspecific white matter uptake (top row), elevated striatal uptake only (middle row), and elevated striatal and cortical uptake (bottom row). Arrows in the middle row denote the striatum.

Figure 2: Parametric t-map of the correlation between SUVR and age in the striatum for the whole cohort. Close inspection of the internal structures of the striatum reveals the putamen has higher t-statistics than the caudate ($P < 0.001$), indicating a statistically stronger correlation between standard uptake value ratios and age. This should not be confused with Pearson correlation coefficients, which reflect the strength of the correlations.

Figure 3: Prevalence of PiB positivity by region of interest and age group. A) The percent of PiB positive subjects generally increases with age. Note that this represents the prevalence of participants being classified as PiB positive per age group and does not represent amyloid deposition or amyloid deposition rates. B) The prevalence of PiB positivity of the striatal components with the value of the whole striatum represented as the black line.

Figure 4: Mean SUVRs versus age for each ROI. Mean SUVRs plotted against age (30-53 years) for PiB positive subjects (triangles) and PiB negative subjects (circles). Filled shapes are APOE4 positive. The cutoff value for each ROI was determined by sparse k-means clustering and is represented by the bar.

Supplemental Figure 1: Average SUVR image of PiB negative group (left, n=51) and PiB positive group (right, n=17).

