



Figure S1: Horvath's DNAm age against chronological age separated into young, middle-aged and old cohorts.

We separately regressed DNAm age onto chronological age for the young and middle-aged cross-sectional age groups as well as for the longitudinal sample of oldest-olds to estimate two parameters: δ , or intercept, which gives the average difference between DNAm and chronological age, and so indexes whether there is systematic over- or under-prediction of age. Further, μ or slope gives the expected increase in DNAm age for every year increase in chronological age. R^2 denotes the square of the correlation for the sub-groups.