

Supplementary information, Figure S1

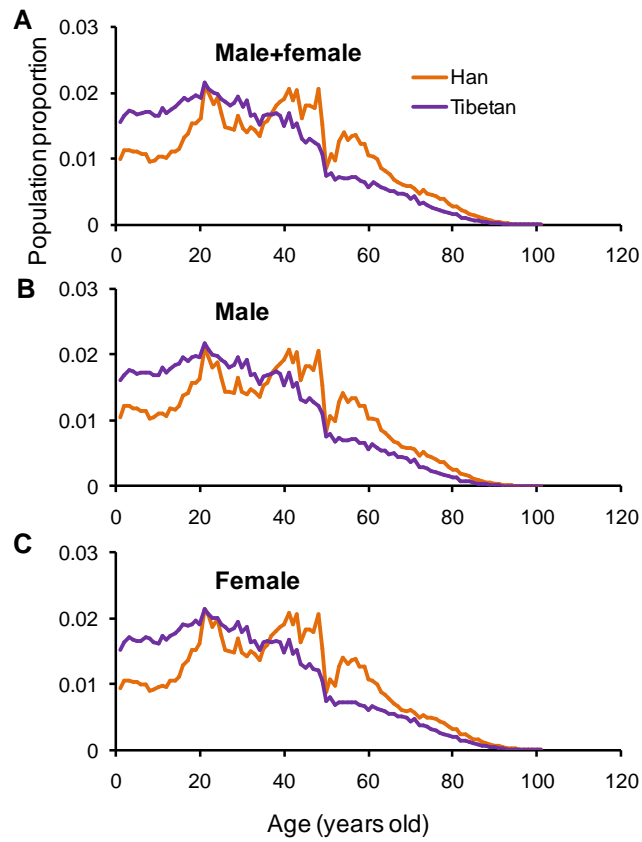


Figure S1A: Proportion of the population at each age in Han and Tibetan people for the whole population (A), males (B), and females (C).

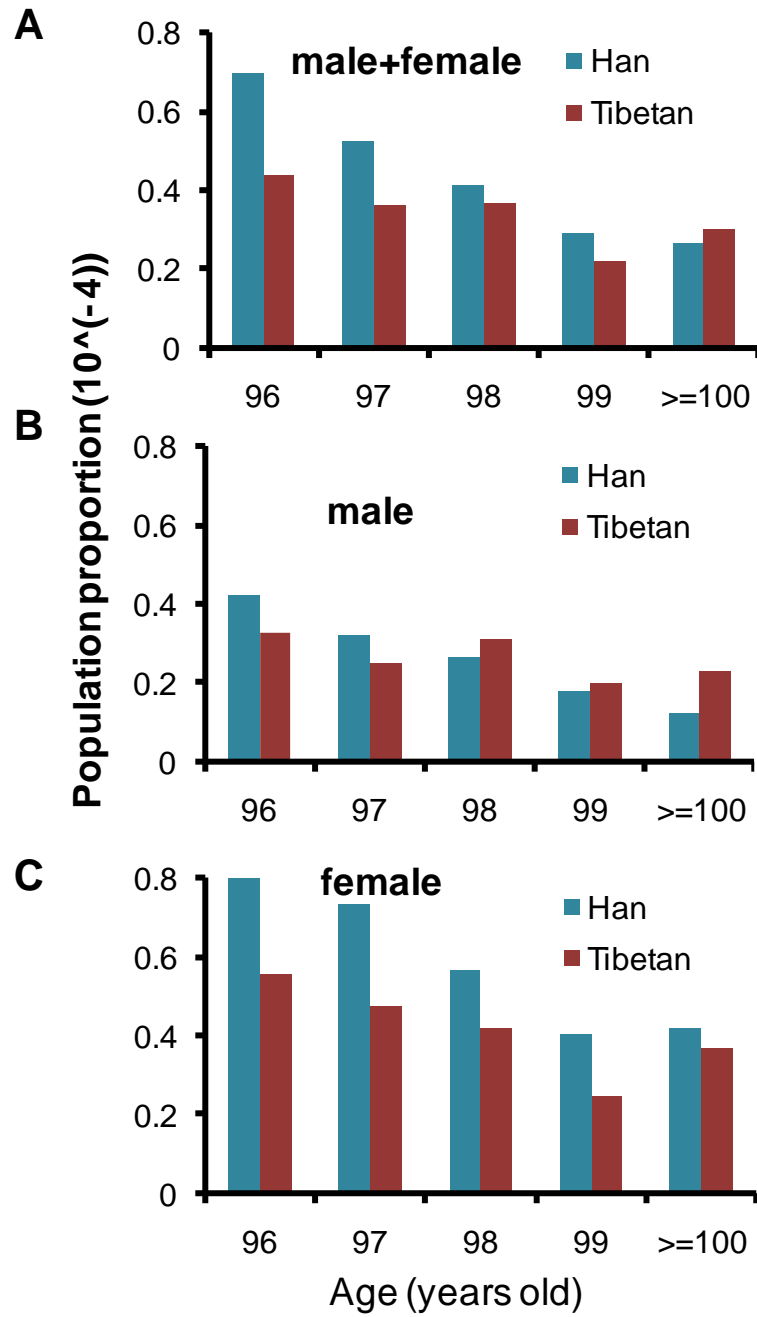


Figure S1B: Proportion of the population >95 years old in Han and Tibetan people among the whole population (A), males (B), and females (C).

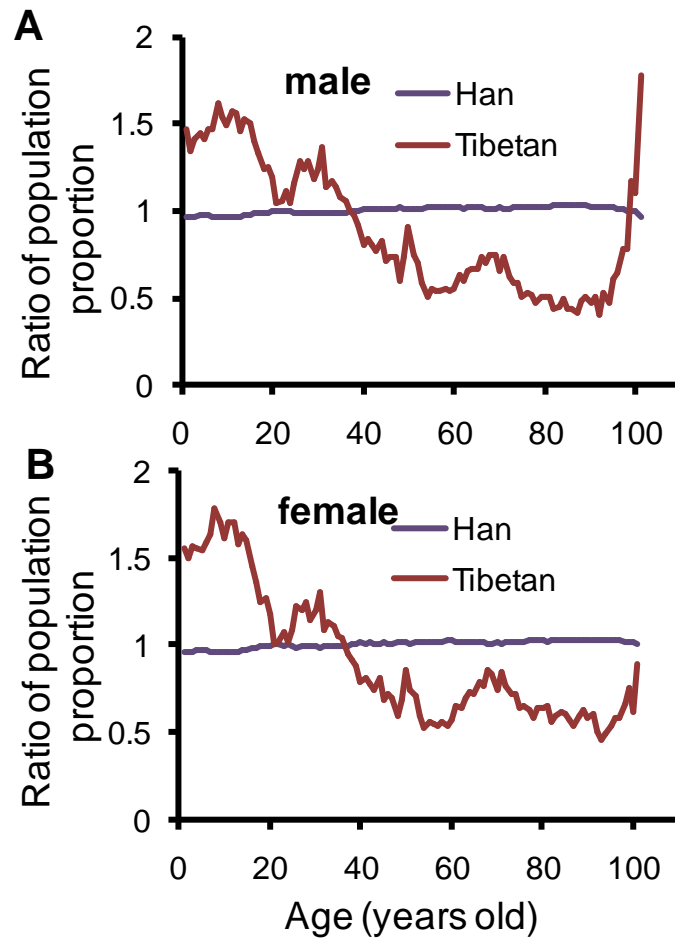


Figure S1C: Ratio of the population proportion as a proportion of the Tibetan (or Han) population divided by the proportion of whole Chinese population for each age. Males (A), females (B).

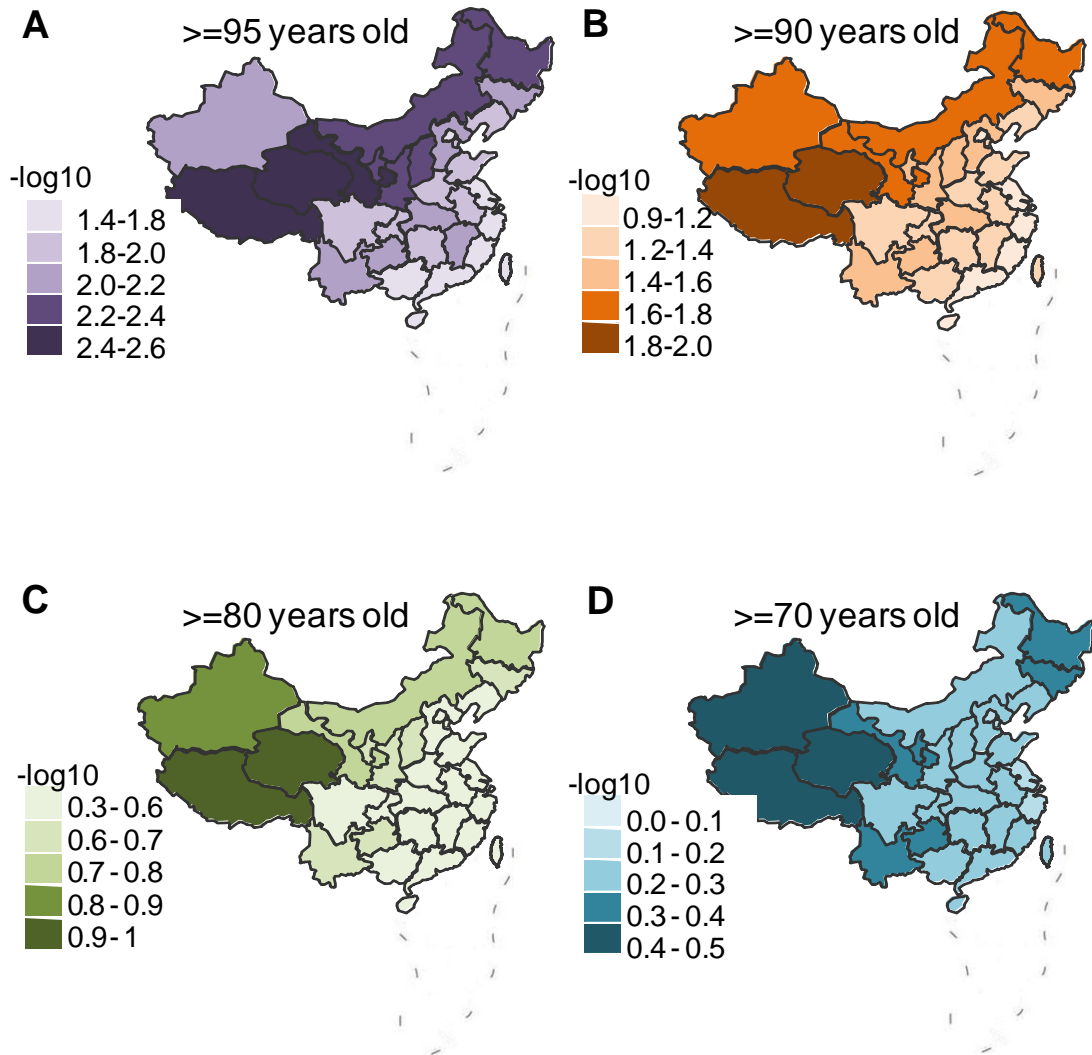


Figure S1D: Heatmap of the ratio of deaths across China. Ratios of the deaths of old people (greater than 95 years old (A), 90 years old (B), 80 years old (C), and 70 years old (D)), was defined as the number of deaths of old people divided by the total number of deaths. Each value was then transformed by a negative log₁₀. Data for Taiwan is not available.

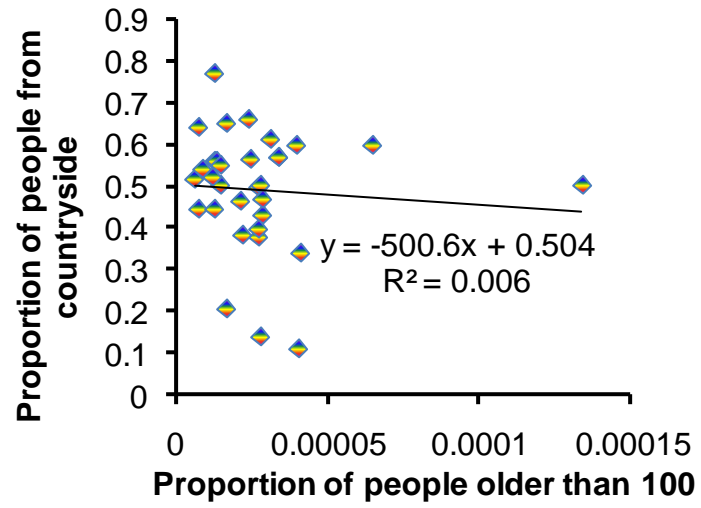


Figure S1E: Test of association between the proportion of people older than 100 years and the proportion of people from countryside in each province.

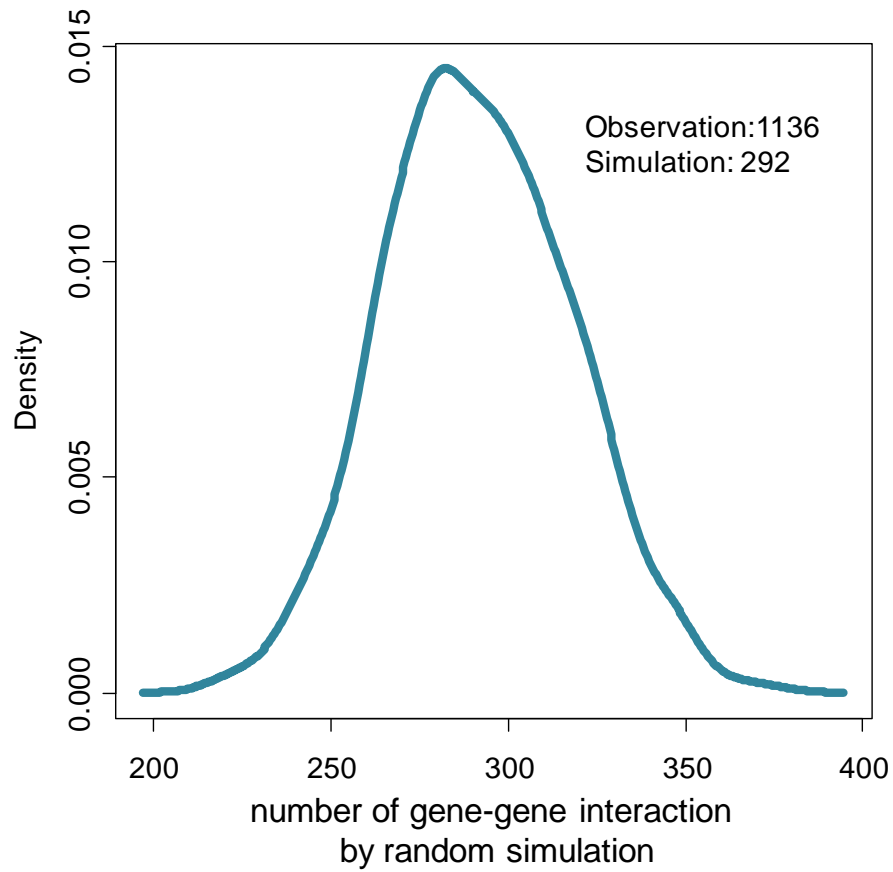


Figure S1F: Frequent gene-gene interaction between aging association genes and hypoxia response genes. The observed number is 1136 while the mean number of 1000 simulated data is 292.