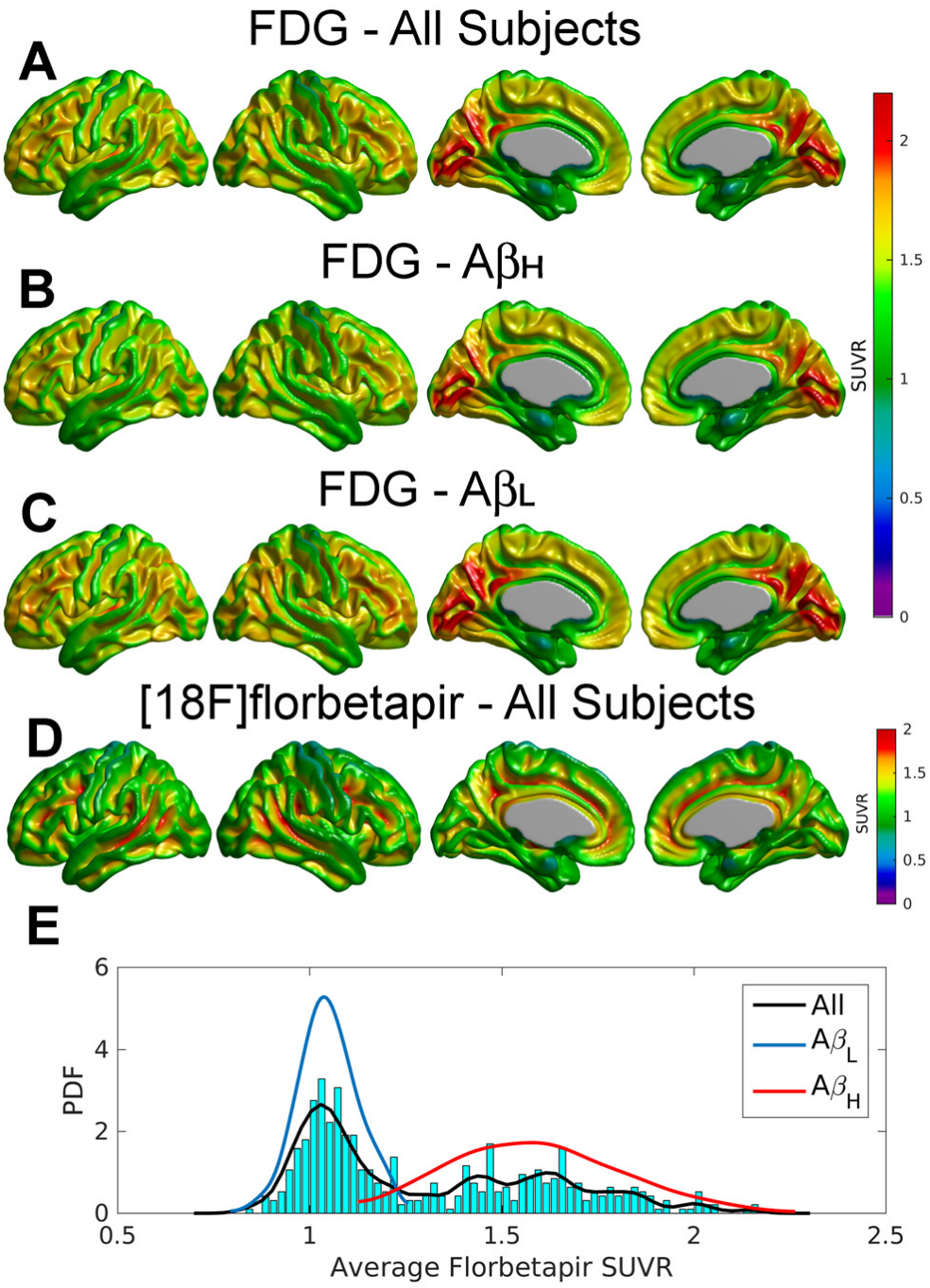
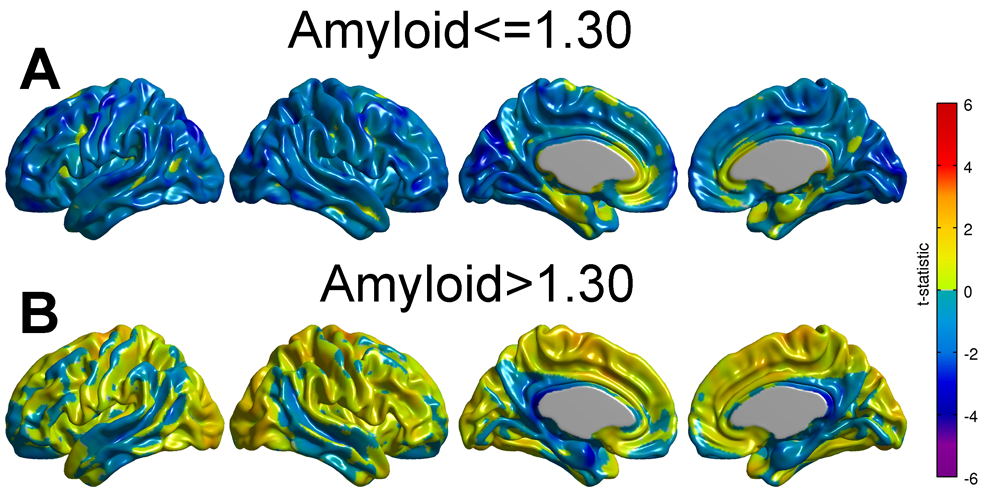
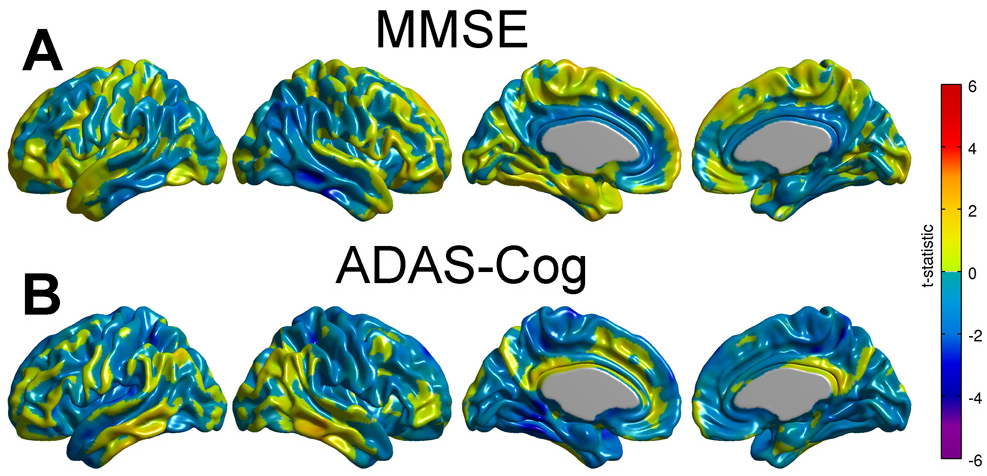
Supplementary Figures



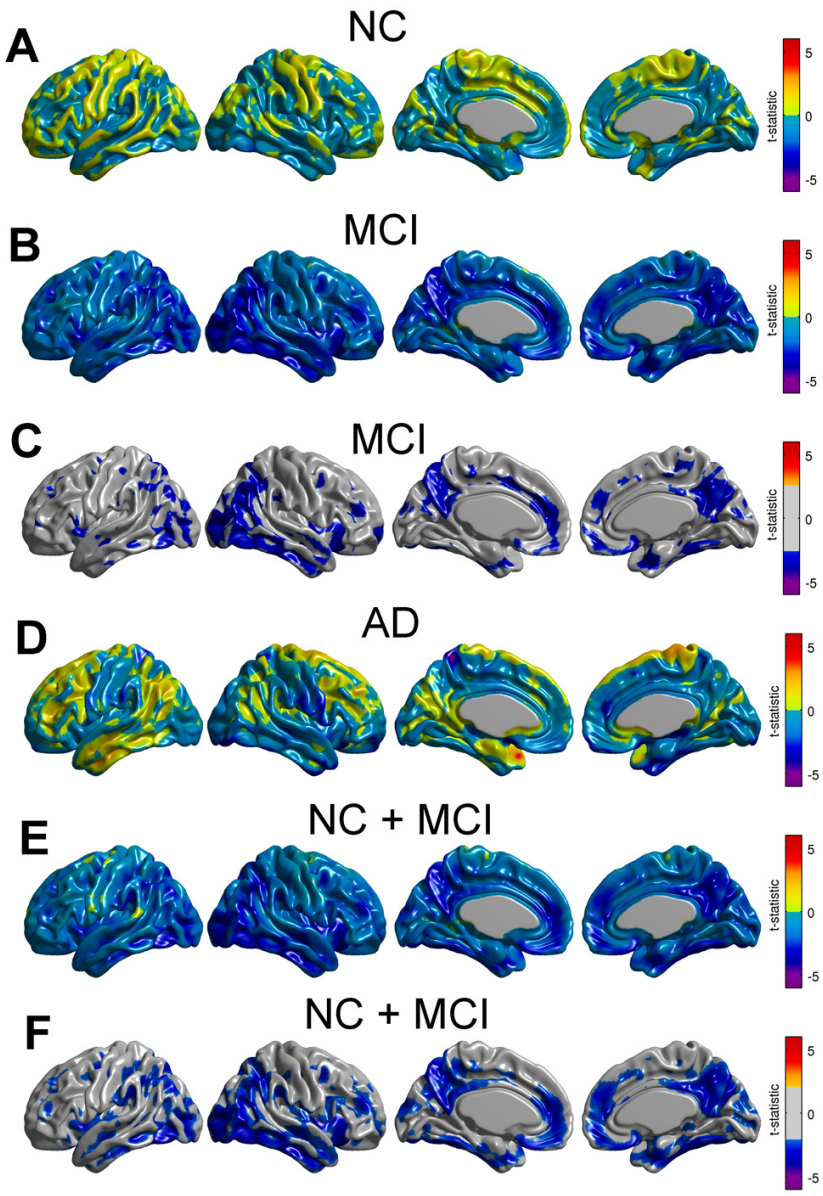
Supplementary Figure 1. (A, B, C) Average [18]FDG SUVR maps for all subjects, $A\beta_H$, and $A\beta_L$ groups, respectively. (D) Average [18]florbetapir SUVR map for all subjects. (E) Distribution of the [18]florbetapir $SUVR_{ROI}$ across the whole sample, as well as estimation of the probability distribution functions (PDFs) for the $A\beta_L$ and $A\beta_H$ groups.



Supplementary Figure 2. Statistical significance of the relationship between β-amyloid burden and glucose metabolism for Amyloid<=1.30 and Amyloid>1.30, respectively. The SUVR cutoff value of 1.30 shows two different patterns.



Supplementary Figure 3. Relationship between glucose metabolism and β-amyloid burden modulated by MMSE and ADAD-Cog. Multiple comparisons thresholding of these t-statistic parametric maps using FDR at 0.05 did not show any regions of statistical significance that would support a strong modulation effect.



Supplementary Figure 4. Significance of APOE ε4 status on metabolism corresponding to NC, MCI, AD subjects and combined NC/MCI cohort. Results (A, B, D, and E) are shown without thresholding. A statistically-significant main effect of genotype was only found for MCI subjects (B,C) and the NC/MCI cohort (E,F). Results (C) and (F) are shown at an FDR-corrected threshold of 0.05.

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