



Web Figure 1. Multivariable Cox proportional hazards models for biomarkers of inflammation and risk of incident breast cancer by breast cancer subtypes in the Women's Health Study (1993-2013). Point estimates and bars represent hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals. Abbreviations: HR=hazard ratio, CI=confidence interval, hsCRP=high sensitivity C-reactive protein, GlycA=N-linked glycoproteins, sICAM-1=soluble intercellular adhesion molecule-1, ER=estrogen receptor, PR=progesterone receptor. Estimates are from multivariable models adjusted for age, treatment randomization, family history of breast cancer in a relative <60 years of age (yes/no), personal history of benign breast disease (yes/no), Caucasian race/ethnicity (yes/no), menopausal status (premenopausal, postmenopausal, unsure), hormone therapy use (never, past, current), type of most recent hormone therapy use among ever users (estrogen alone, estrogen plus progestogen, other), age at menarche (≤ 11 years, 12, 13, ≥ 14), parity (nulliparous, 1-2 pregnancies ≥ 6 months, 3-4, ≥ 5), age at first birth (nulliparous, <30 years, ≥ 30), oral contraceptive use (never/ever), mammography screening (yes/no), Alternative Healthy Eating Index 2010 (quartiles), physical activity (metabolic equivalent task-hours [MET-hours]/week, quartiles), usual alcohol intake (rarely/never, 1-3 drinks/month, 1-6 drinks/week, ≥ 1 drink/day), smoking status (never, past, current), body mass index (<18.5 kg/m², 18.5-19.9, 20.0-22.4, 22.5-24.9, 25.0-27.4, 27.5-29.9, 30.0-34.9, ≥ 35.0), and the other biomarkers presented in the figure. The standard deviations for log-transformed concentrations of hsCRP = 1.20, fibrinogen = 0.25, GlycA = 0.18, and sICAM-1 = 0.22.