

Supplementary Tables

Table S1. Demographic and neuropsychological profiles.

	Sample Mean	SD	Correlation with Age (r)	Correlation with DNAm Age (r)	Correlation with ΔAge (r)
<i>Demographics</i>					
Education (years)	17.97	3.17	-.11	-.04	.15
Income Level (2014 USFPL) [†]	6 (median)	--	.49***	.46***	-.03
<i>Neuropsychology[#]</i>					
Fine Motor	-.16	.83	.16	.08	-.19
Speed of Processing	.35	.56	.10	.10	.00
Attention	.47	.65	-.09	-.12	-.11
Executive Functioning	.26	.75	.27**	.20	-.13
<i>Task Performance^{##}</i>					
Congruent RT (ms)	634.87	139.56	.13	.13	.05
Incongruent RT (ms)	679.56	137.57	.21*	.22*	.09
RT Flanker Effect (ms)	44.68	25.20	.40***	.44***	.20*

[†]Ten participants did not provide income information, and thus were not included in this analysis. USFPL: United States federal poverty level. Relationships with Income Level were computed using Spearman's Rank Order correlation coefficient; all other relationships used Pearson's Product-Moment coefficient. [#]Neuropsychology scores are averaged composite z-scores standardized using published normative data (see *Methods: Neuropsychological Testing*). ^{##}Reaction time data from three participants was excluded from these analyses (see *Methods: MEG Experimental Paradigm and Behavioral Data Analysis*). * $p < .05$ (one-tailed), ** $p < .05$ (two-tailed), *** $p < .01$ (two-tailed).

Supplemental Figures

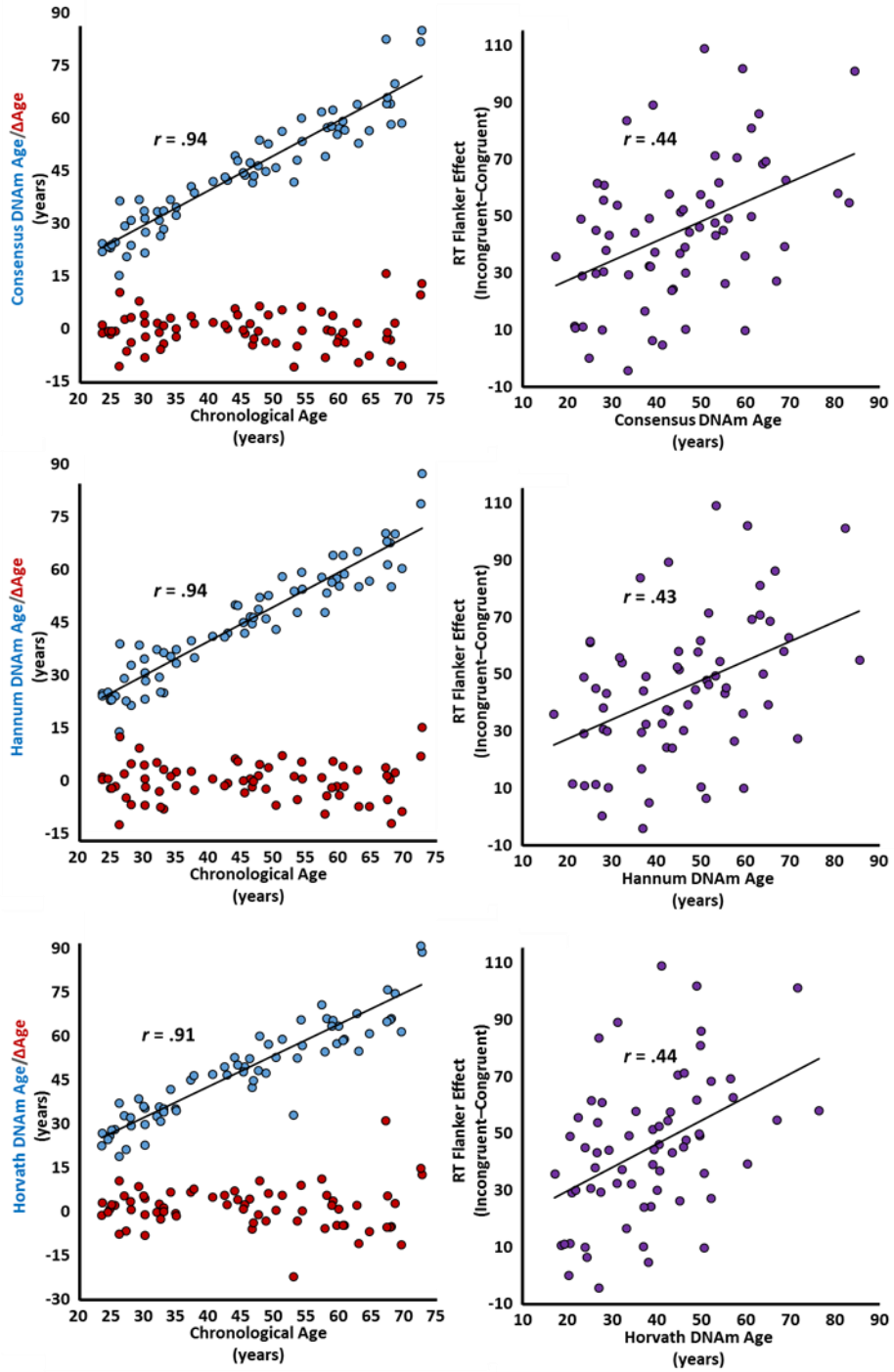


Figure S1. Comparison of the relationship between different DNAm age models and chronological age/behavior.

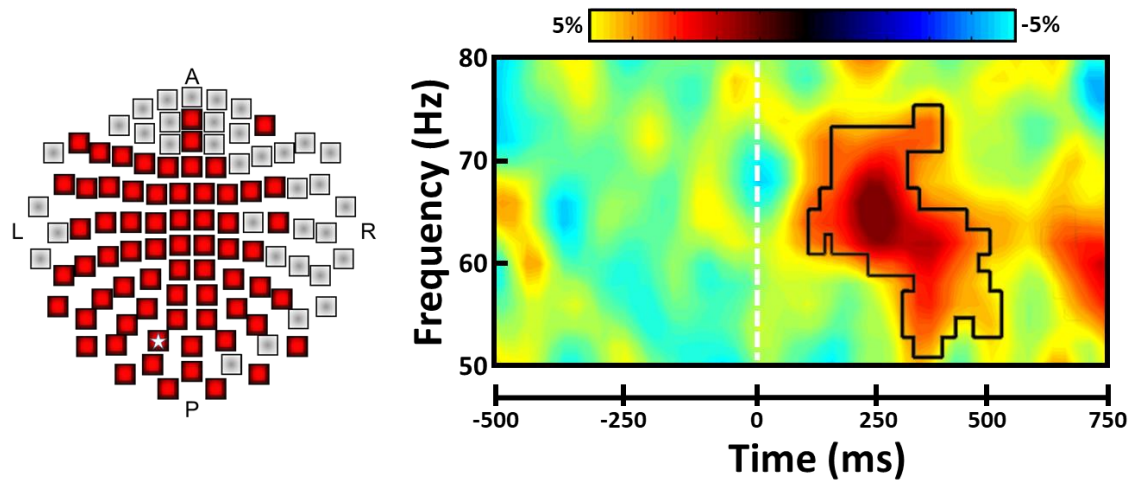


Figure S2. Spatial, spectral, and temporal extents of the gamma response. The star in the 2D MEG sensor array demarcates the location of the shown spectrogram. The outline around the response in the spectrogram reflects the time-frequency area that was significant following sensor-level permutation testing.

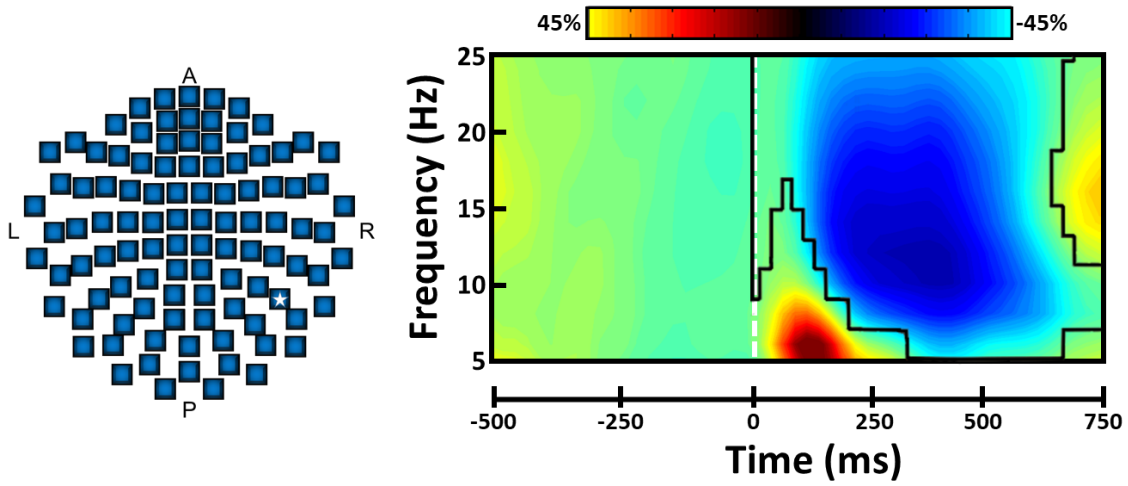


Figure S3. Spatial, spectral, and temporal extents of the alpha response. The star in the 2D MEG sensor array demarcates the location of the shown spectrogram. The outline around the response in the spectrogram reflects the time-frequency area that was significant following sensor-level permutation testing.

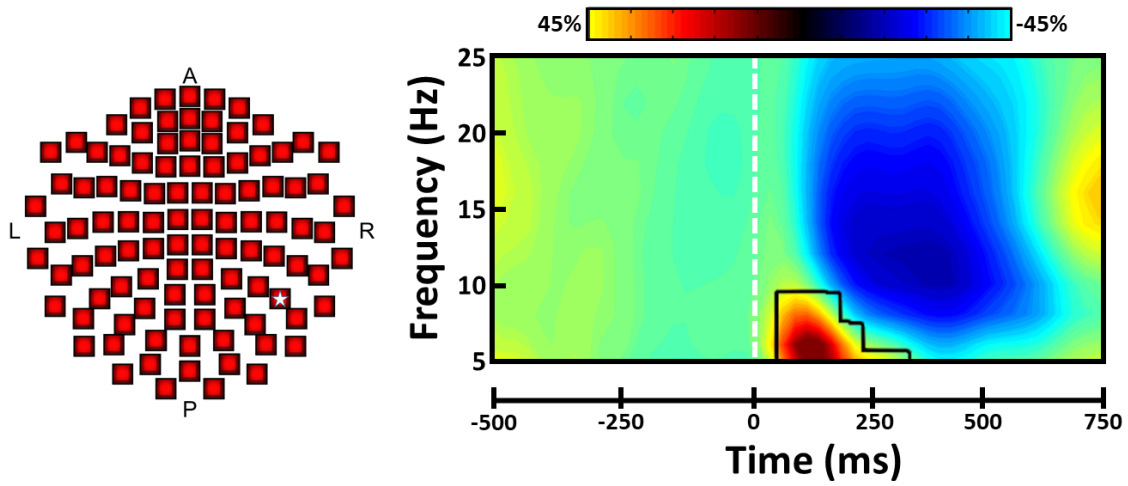


Figure S4. Spatial, spectral, and temporal extents of the theta response. The star in the 2D MEG sensor array demarcates the location of the shown spectrogram. The outline around the response in the spectrogram reflects the time-frequency area that was significant following sensor-level permutation testing.

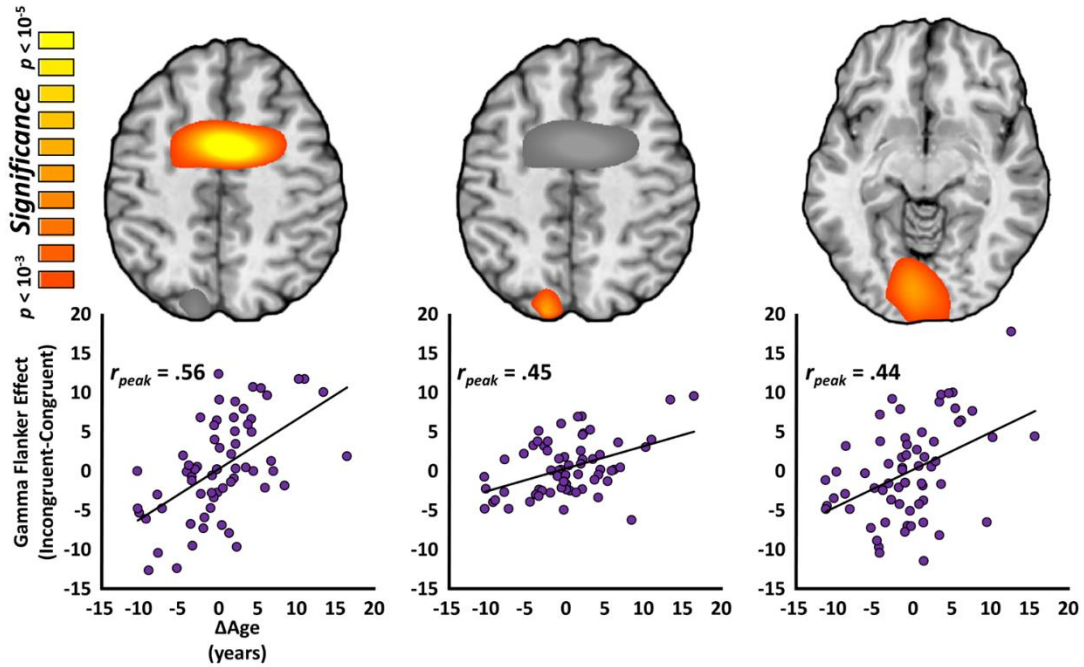


Figure S5. DNAm age predicts selective attention-related gamma oscillations above and beyond the effects of chronological age. Note that only the anterior cingulate cluster remained at the voxel-level FWE-corrected $p < 0.05$ threshold, while the occipital and parietal clusters were significant at the preliminary $p < 0.005$, $k = 500$ voxels level.

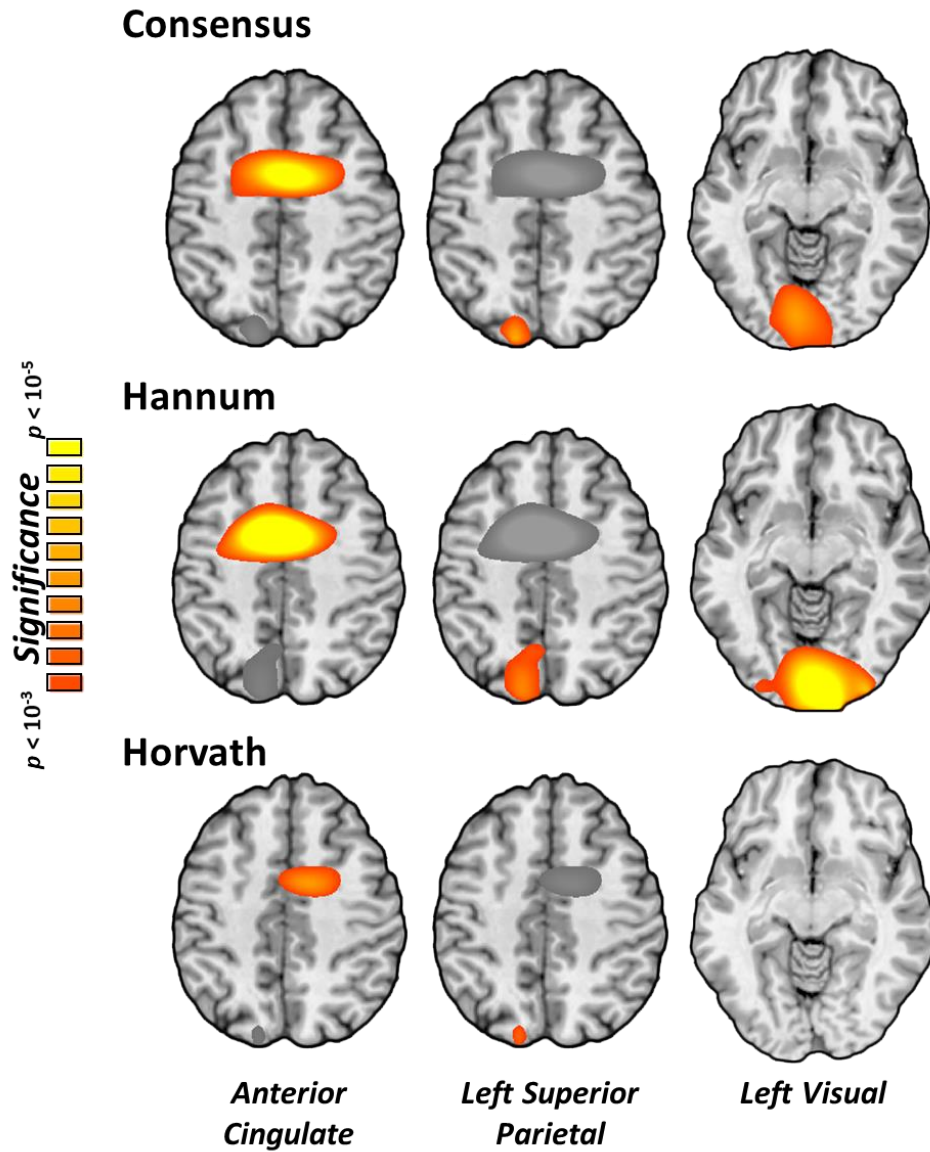


Figure S6. Comparison of the relationship between different DNAm age models and selective attention-related gamma oscillations.