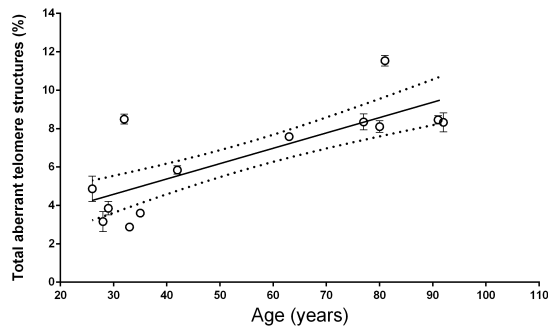
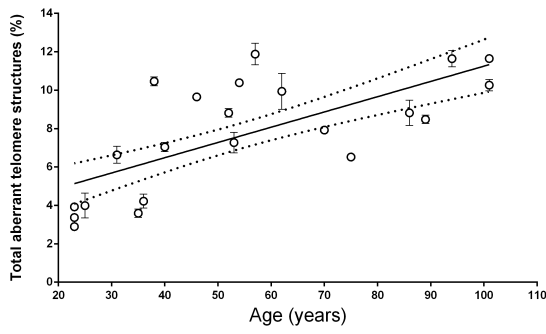


Females

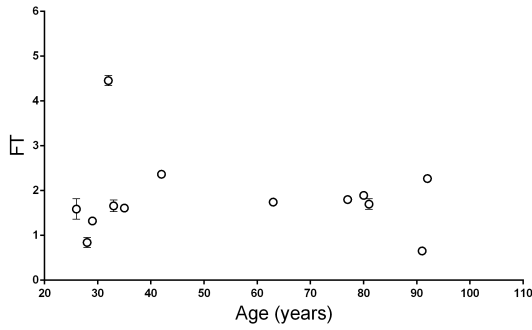
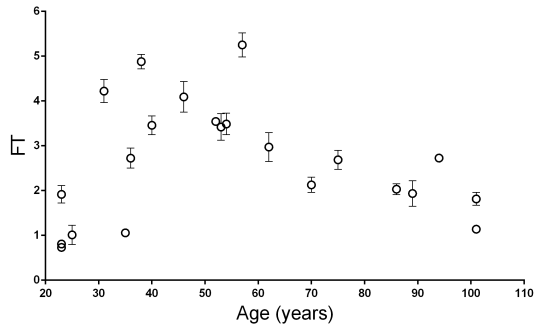
Males

A



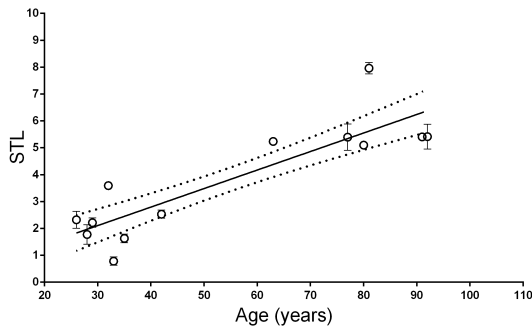
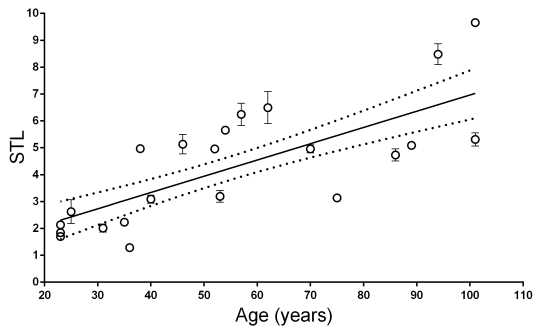
♀ 0.3<r<0.7 ***
♂ r>0.7 ****

B



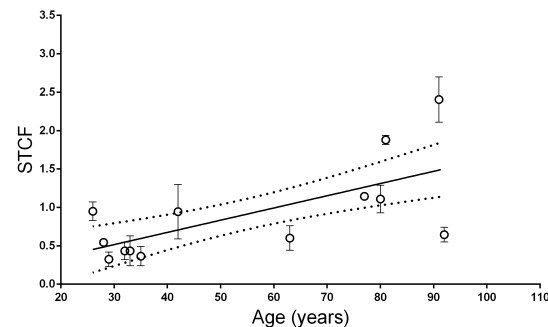
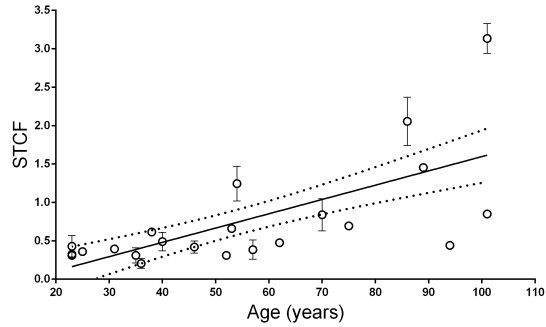
♀ r<0.3 n.s.
♂ r<0.3 n.s.

C



♀ r>0.7 ****
♂ r>0.7 ***

D



♀ 0.3<r<0.7 ***
♂ 0.3<r<0.7 *

Figure S1. Gender comparison of aberrant telomeric structures

A) Gender comparison (Females on the left and Males on the right) of total aberrant telomere structures (A), FT (B), STL (C), and STCF (D) in relation to age. Linear regression (continuous line) and 95% confidence band (dotted lines) are shown. On the right is shown the gender comparison of Pearson' correlation coefficient ($r < 0.3$ poor correlation; $0.3 < r < 0.7$ mild correlation; $r > 0.7$ strong correlation) and statistical significance of Pearson' correlation coefficient ($*p < 0.05$; $***p < 0.001$; $****p < 0.0001$).

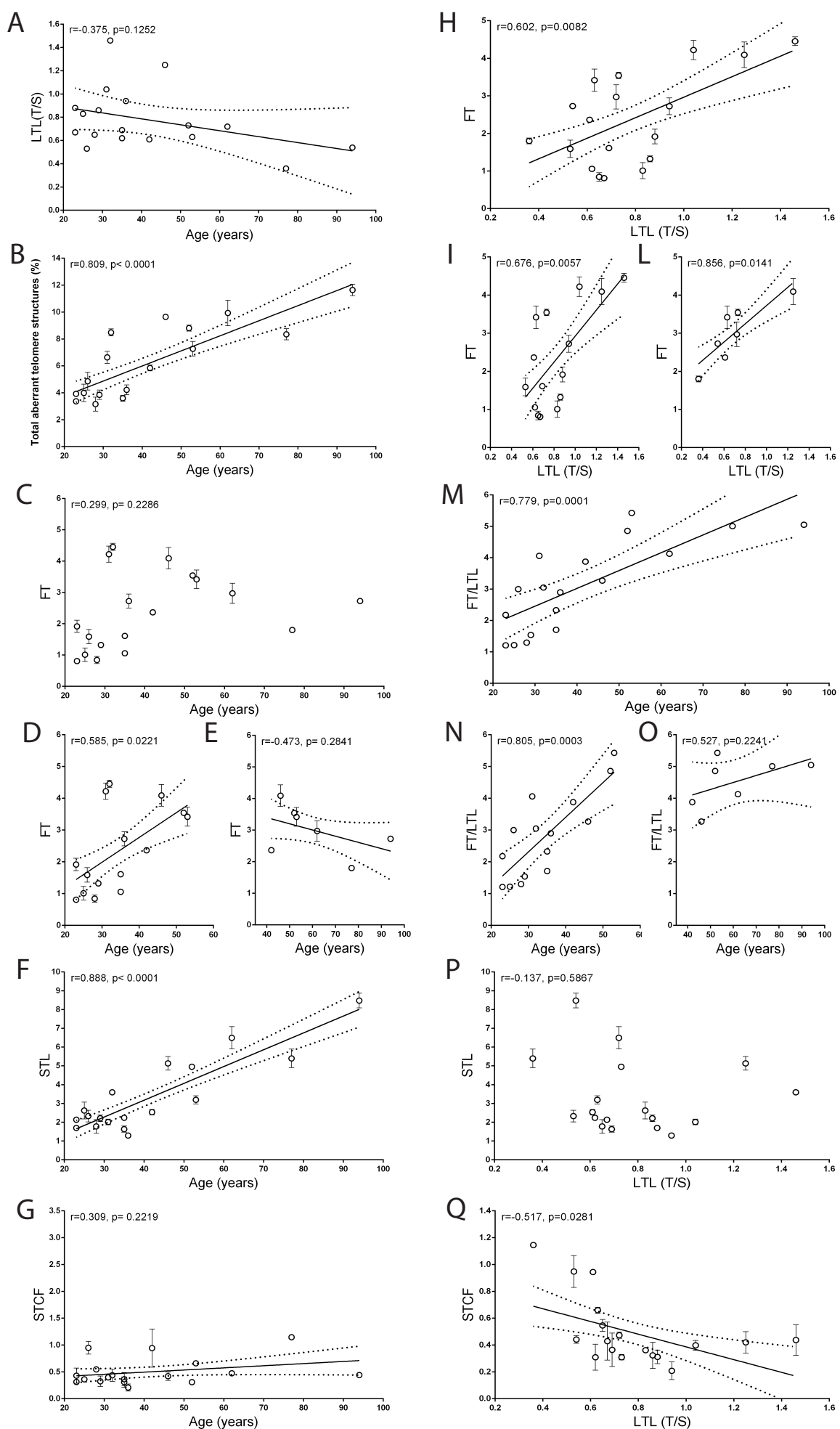


Figure S2. Correlation subanalyses between LTL, age and aberrant telomeric structures

A) Correlation between LTL and age B) Total aberrant telomere structures and age C) FT and age in all population D) FT and age in younger E) FT and age in older F) STL and age G) STCF and age H) FT and LTL I) FT and LTL in younger I) FT and LTL in older M) FT/LTL and age in all population N) FT/LTL and age in younger O) FT/LTL and age in older P) STL and LTL Q) STCF and LTL. Data are expressed as the mean (\pm SD) of counts from two experiments. Linear regression (continuous line) and 95% confidence band (dotted lines) are shown. r =Pearson' correlation coefficient; p =statistical significance of Pearson' correlation coefficient.