SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table S1. Characteristics of all participants in cohort 1, in total, and based on tertiles of percent prebeta-1 HDL.

	All Participants (n = 1258)	Prebeta-1 HDL Tertiles			P-Value
		<4.06% (n = 419)	4.06-9.18% (n = 419)	>9.18% (n = 420)	
Age (years)	50.9 ± 17.0	52.3 ± 17.2	51.2 ± 16.9	49.1 ± 16.7	0.020
Sex, male %	44.5	37.1	48.0	48.3	<0.001
BMI (kg/m2)	26.6 ± 5.4	25.2 ± 4.9	27.2 ± 5.8	27.3 ± 5.1	<0.001
Ethnicity %:					
Caucasian	73.8	70.2	74.3	76.8	0.094
East Asian	13.6	19.0	11.4	10.4	<0.001
Hispanic	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.7	0.884
African American	2.5	2.6	3.1	1.7	0.390
Mixed, other	5.5	3.8	6.2	6.4	0.186
CHD %	36.8	30.4	38.7	41.2	0.003
MI %	16.9	13.3	16.4	21.1	0.010
Diabetes %	8.4	7.6	6.9	10.7	0.110
Hypertension %	33.8	29.8	33.5	38.2	0.036
Smoker (current) %	6.6	4.0	5.9	10.0	0.002
Triglycerides (mg/dl)	148 (59)	110 (38.5)	150 (52)	199 (99)	<0.001
LDL cholesterol (mg/dl)	148 ± 59	147 ± 54	149 ± 56	148 ± 66	0.557
HDL cholesterol (mg/dl)	50.7 ± 18.1	58.3 ± 19.8	48.4 ± 16.8	45.5 ± 14.6	<0.001
Apolipoprotein A-I (mg/dl)	118 ± 35	122 ± 35	115 ± 38	114 ± 31	0.002
Lipid-lowering medication %	15.6	16.4	14.7	15.6	0.801

BMI: body mass index; CHD: coronary heart disease; MI: myocardial infarction; LDL: low density lipoprotein; HDL: high density lipoprotein. For continuous variables differences between the tertile groups were tested by ANOVA, and for categorical variables by Chi squared test. Prior to testing skewed variables (Triglycerides, LDL cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, and BMI) were log transformed. Data are presented as number of individual participants (percentage), and mean ± SD, or median (median absolute deviation). CHD, coronary heart disease. MI, myocardial infarction.