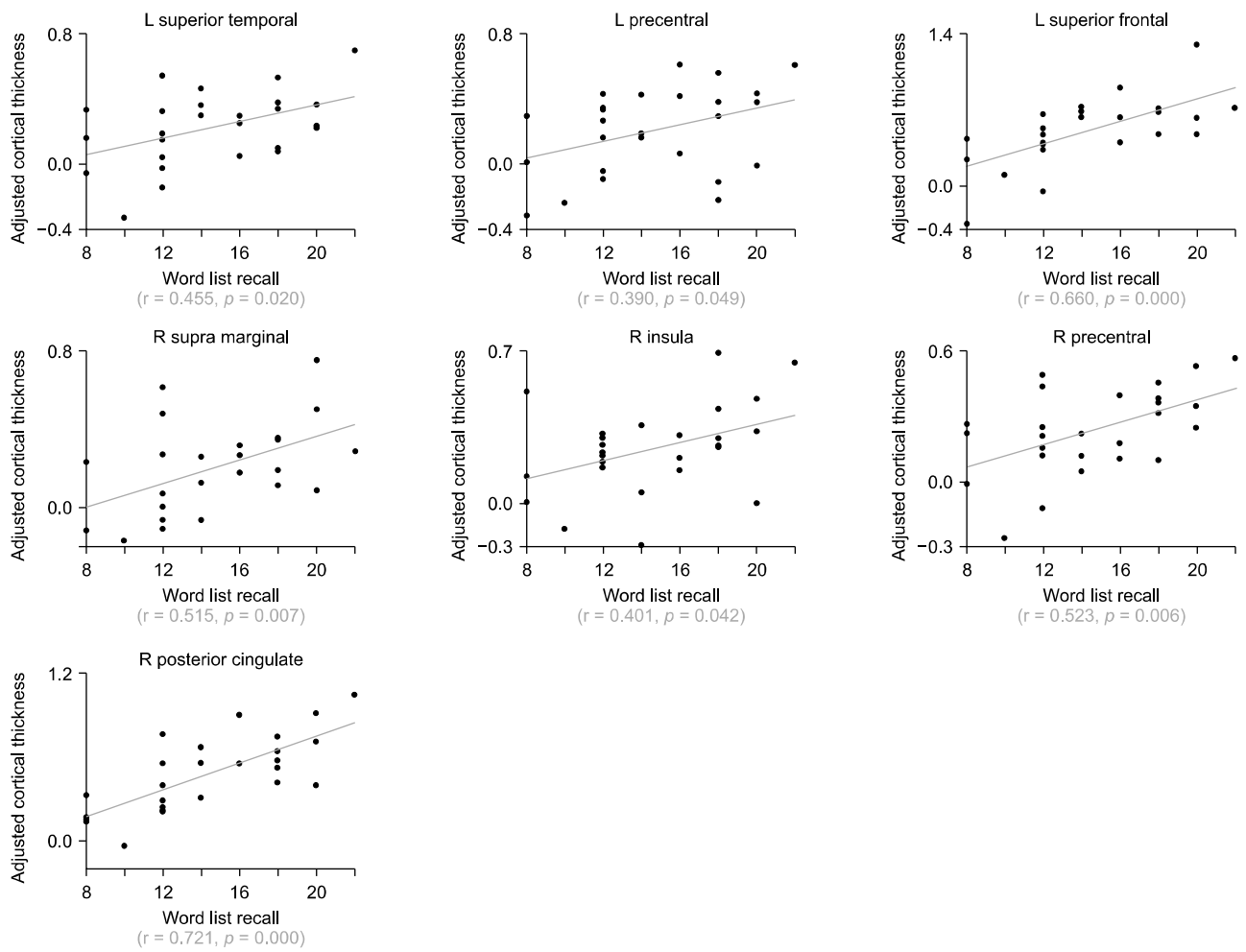
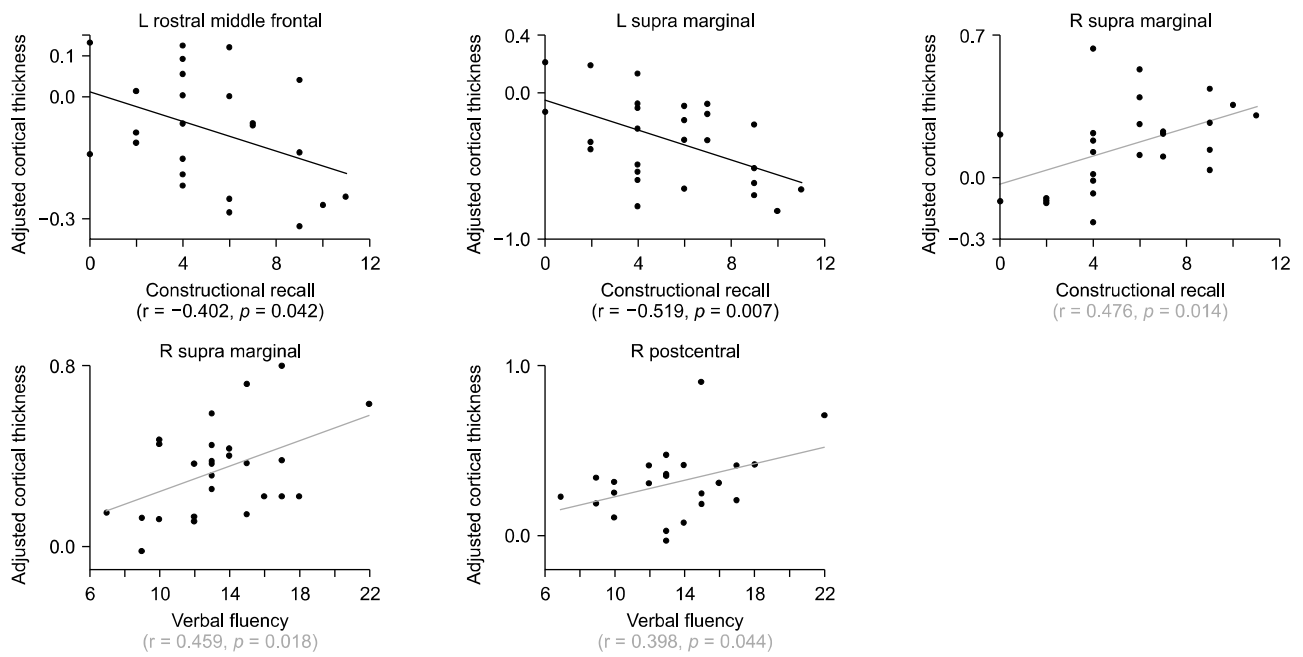


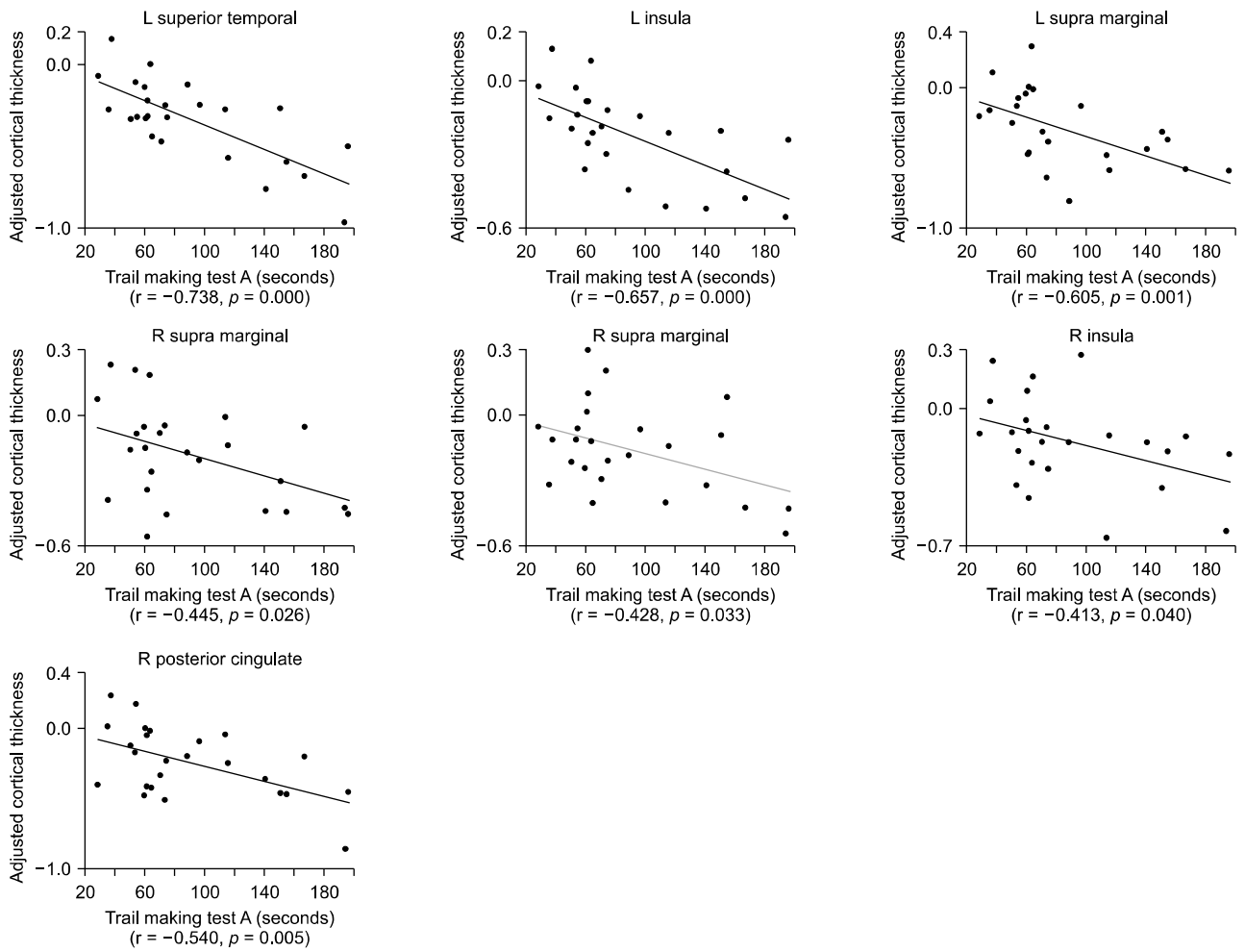
Supplementary Fig. 1. Correlation of word list memory, in the Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer’s Disease (CERAD) assessment, with the adjusted mean cortical thickness. Each subplot corresponds to a cluster in Table 3. We used partial correlation coefficients between the CERAD score and the average values of cortical measurements, controlling for age, sex, and education level using a general linear model, where the average value was obtained over each cluster.



Supplementary Fig. 2. Correlation of word list recall, in the Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease (CERAD) assessment, with the adjusted mean cortical thickness. Each subplot corresponds to a cluster in Table 3. We used partial correlation coefficients between the CERAD score and the average values of cortical measurements, controlling for age, sex, and education level using a general linear model, where the average value was obtained over each cluster.



Supplementary Fig. 3. Correlation of constructional recall and verbal fluency, in the Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer’s Disease (CERAD) assessment, with the adjusted mean cortical thickness. Each subplot corresponds to a cluster in Table 3. We used partial correlation coefficients between the CERAD score and the average values of cortical measurements, controlling for age, sex, and education level using a general linear model, where the average value was obtained over each cluster.



Supplementary Fig. 4. Correlation of trail making test A, in the Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease (CERAD) assessment, with the adjusted mean cortical thickness. Each subplot corresponds to a cluster in Table 3. We used partial correlation coefficients between the CERAD score and the average values of cortical measurements, controlling for age, sex, and education level using a general linear model, where the average value was obtained over each cluster.