Supplemental Table 1: Brain regions of interest and their associations with self-reported energy/fatigue and/or Mild Parkinsonian Signs

Regions of	Energy	MPS	References (Energy)	References (MPS)		
Interest	80					
Basal ganglia	~~ ~	< ×	<u>Chaudhuri, 2000; Li, 2017;</u> <u>Wasson, 2019; Chaudhuri,</u> <u>2004</u>	Camarda, 2018; Rosano, 2012		
Caudate	< ≫	*	Kluger, 2019; Niccolini, 2019	Camarda, 2018		
Putamen	* ×*		<u>Kluger, 2019 ; Tessitore,</u> 2016; Niccolini, 2019; Wasson, 2019			
Prefrontal cortex	* × * *	~ ~	Li, 2017; Kluger, 2019; Tessitore, 2016; Carvalho, 2017	Camarda, 2018 ; de Laat, 2012; Rosano, 2008		
Motor cortex	<	$\checkmark\checkmark\checkmark$	Li, 2017	Rosano, 2012; Rosano, 2008		
Substantia nigra	×	V V V V	Solupchuk, 2018	<u>Mahlknecht, 2020 ; Lerche, 2015 ;</u> Buchman, 2012; Ross, 2004		
Hippocampus	****	≫ ∢	Niccolini, 2019; Kang 2020; Wasson, 2019; Carvalho, 2017	Louis, 2008		
Cingulate cortex	× × 🗸		Li, 2017; Kluger, 2019; Tessitore, 2016			
Thalamus	~ ~~	≫	Chaudhuri, 2004; Niccolini, 2019; Kang 2020	Rosano, 2012		
Insula	\times		Kluger, 2019			
Amygdala	**		Niccolini, 2019; Wasson, 2019			
Nucleus accumbens	≍		Niccolini, 2019			
Pre and post central gyri	~	*	Li, 2017	Rosano, 2012		
Limbic system	~ ~	~	Chaudhuri, 2004; Wasson, 2019	Rosano, 2012		

Supplementary Table 2. Associations of the slope of energy with MPS in those free of dementia

(n=278)

	Model 1: unadjusted	Model 2: Adjusted for age	Model 3: Model 2 + fatigue	Model 4: Model 3 + Baseline SEL	Model 5: Model 4 + WMH	Model 6: Model 5+right striatum+ normalized total gray matter volume	Model 7: model 6 + disease conditions affecting MPS		
	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)							
SEL	2.04	2.03	1.88	1.88	1.92	2.11	2.17		
slopes	(1.23, 3.39)	(1.22, 3.38)	(1.11, 3.17)	(1.12, 3.16)	(1.13, 3.24)	(1.23, 3.63)	(1.25, 3.77)		
Note. SEL	Note. SEL=self-reported energy level. WMH=white matter hyperintensities. Model 2-7 adjusted for								

covariates that were bivariately associated with MPS (i.e. age; refer to Table 1). In model 7, diseases included the prevalence of cardiovascular disease, stroke, myocardial infarction, and diabetes. Due to small values, the slope of energy was multiplied by 10 for interpretation purposes. The sign of slope was reversed with higher values indicating a greater decline in SEL