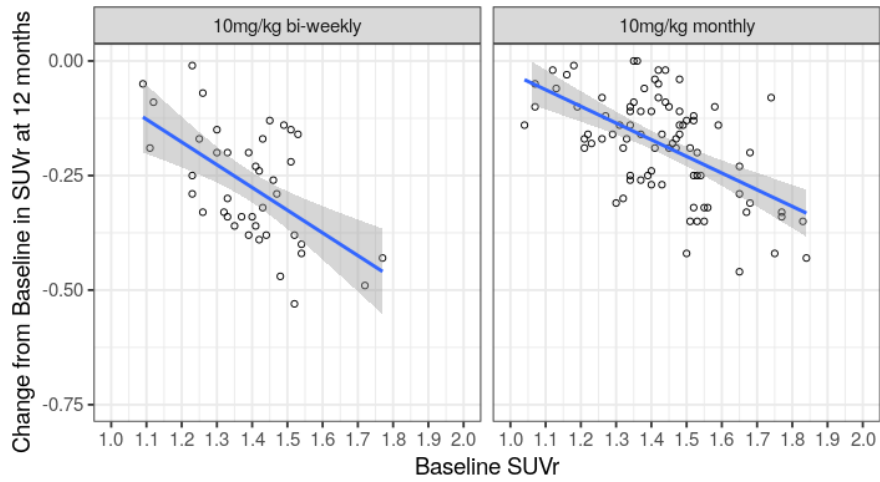
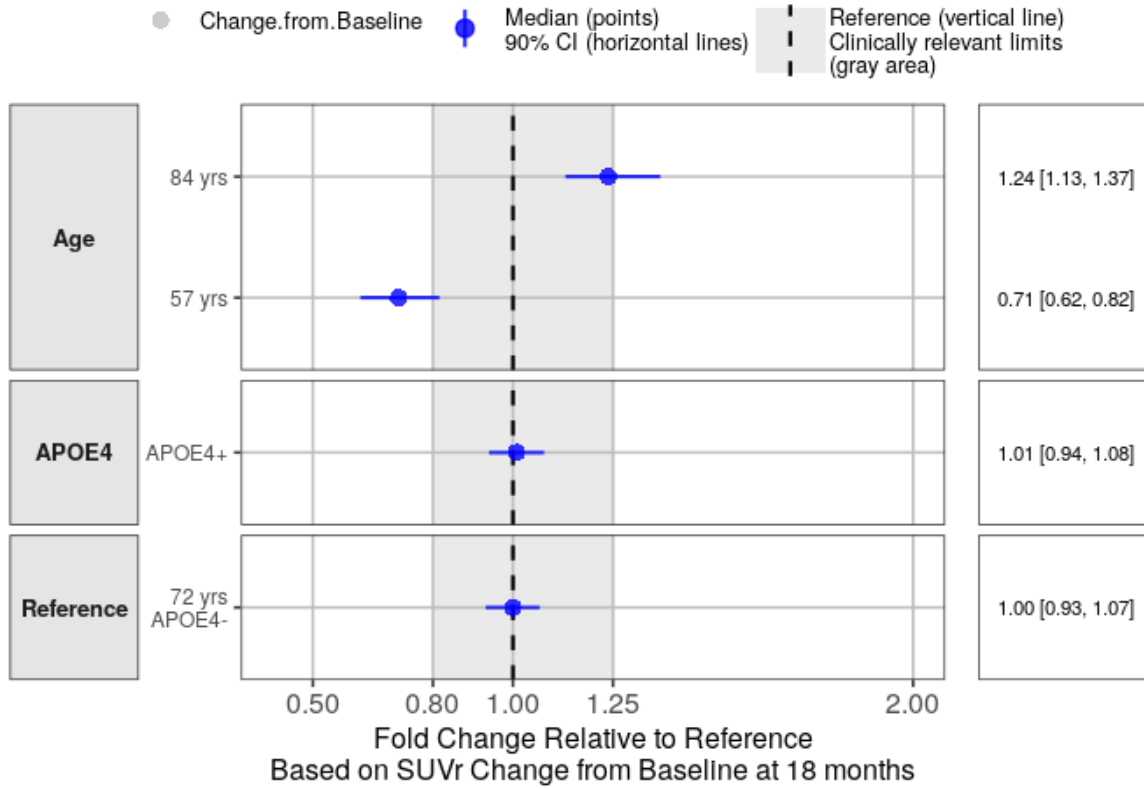


Figure S4. Scatter plots for the relationship between baseline SUVr and observed change from baseline in SUVr at 12 months following 10 mg/kg bi-weekly and 10 mg/kg monthly from Study 201 Core



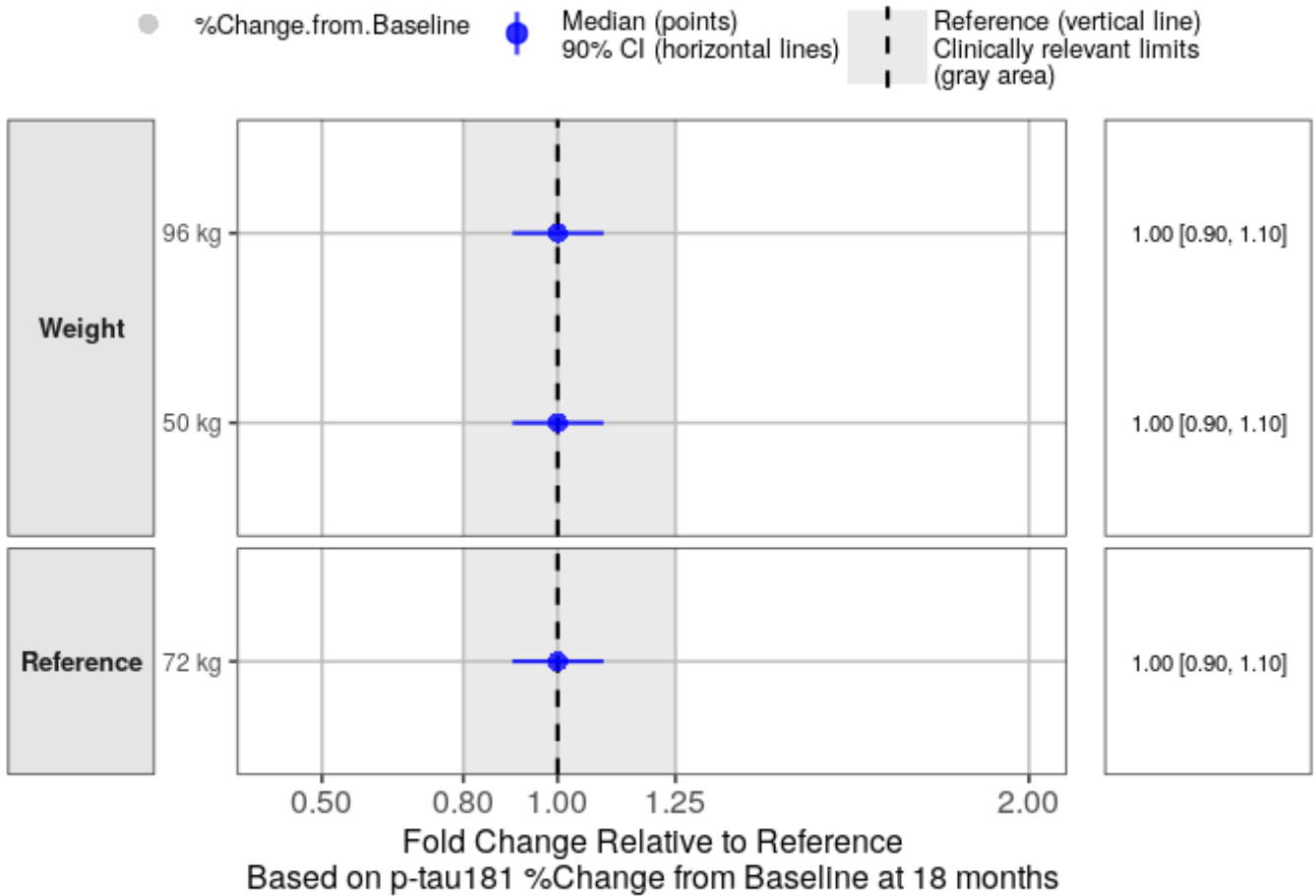
Blue line and gray area indicate the linear regression line and 95% confidence interval

Figure S5. Effect of covariates on SUVr change from baseline at 18 months after 10 mg/kg bi-weekly



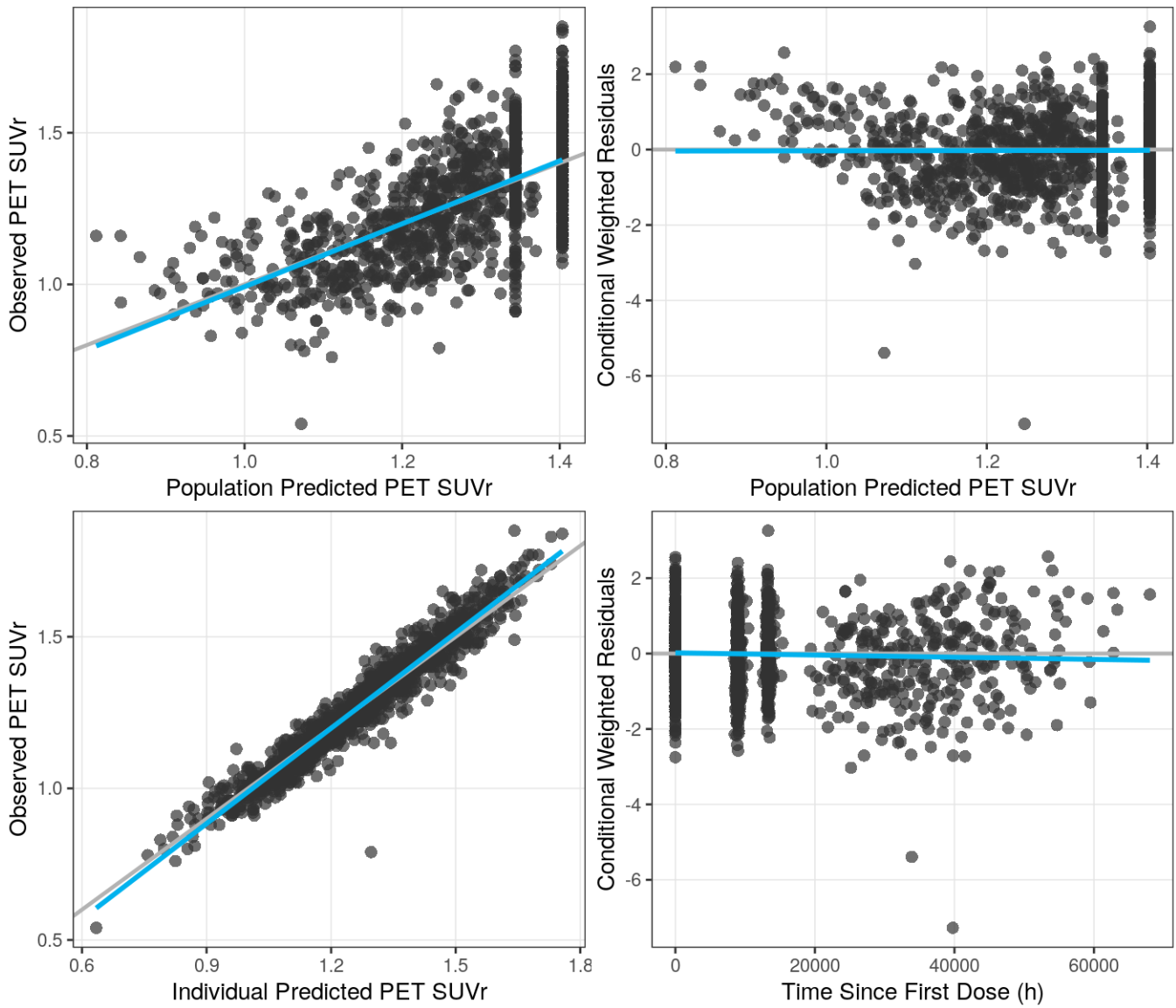
Covariate effects are expressed as SUVr change from baseline at 18 months relative to a reference subject. Age test categories (57 and 84 years) represent the 5% and 95% percentiles of the analysis set, respectively. Gray area indicates the acceptance interval (0.80 - 1.25). CI = confidence interval.

Figure S6. Effect of covariates on plasma p-tau181 change from baseline at 18 months after 10 mg/kg bi-weekly



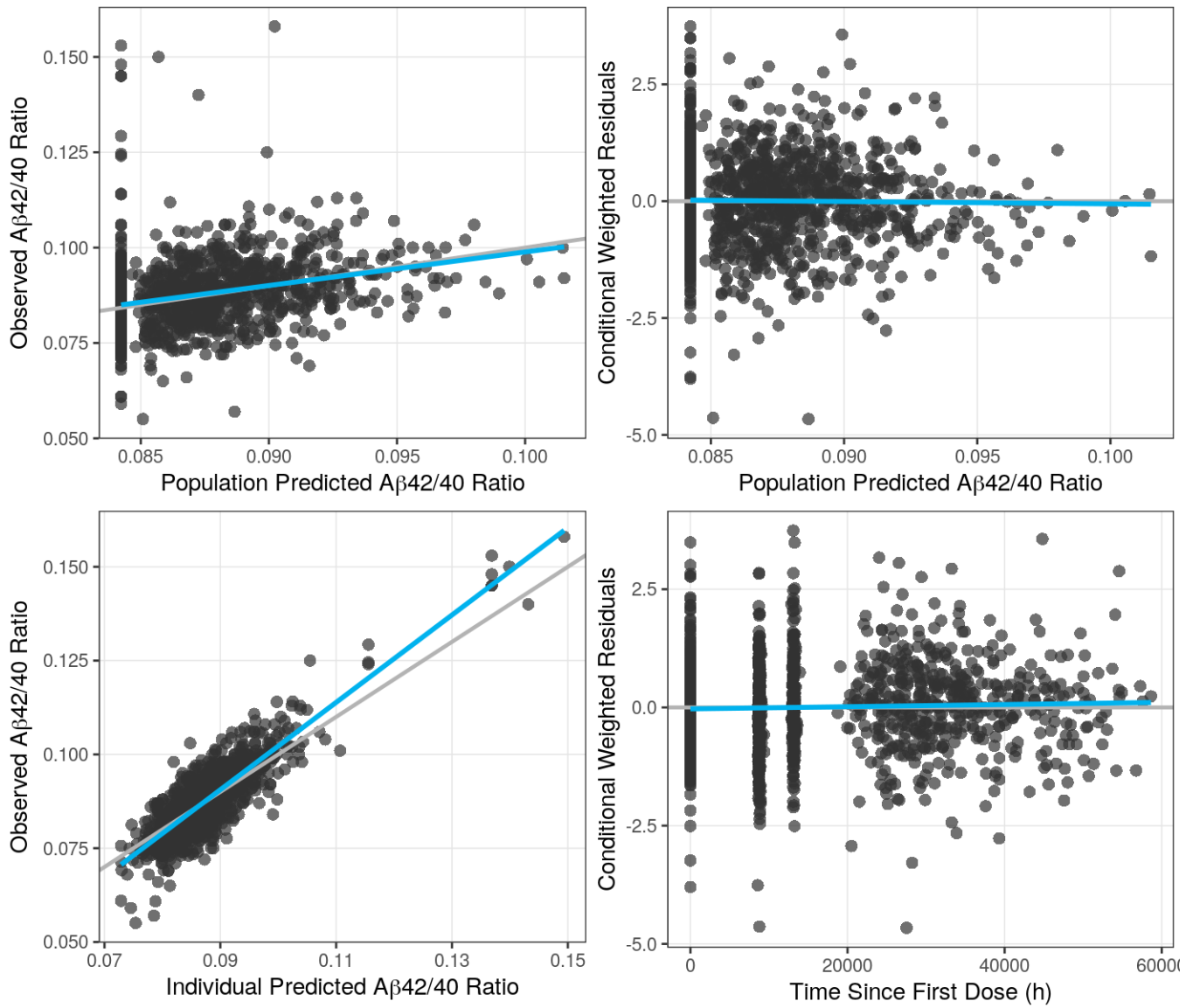
Covariate effects are expressed as plasma p-tau181 change from baseline at 18 months relative to a reference subject. Weight test categories (50 and 96 kg) represent the 5% and 95% percentiles of the analysis set, respectively. Gray area indicates the acceptance interval (0.80 - 1.25). CI = confidence interval.

Figure S7. Goodness-of-fit plots for the final SUVr PK/PD model



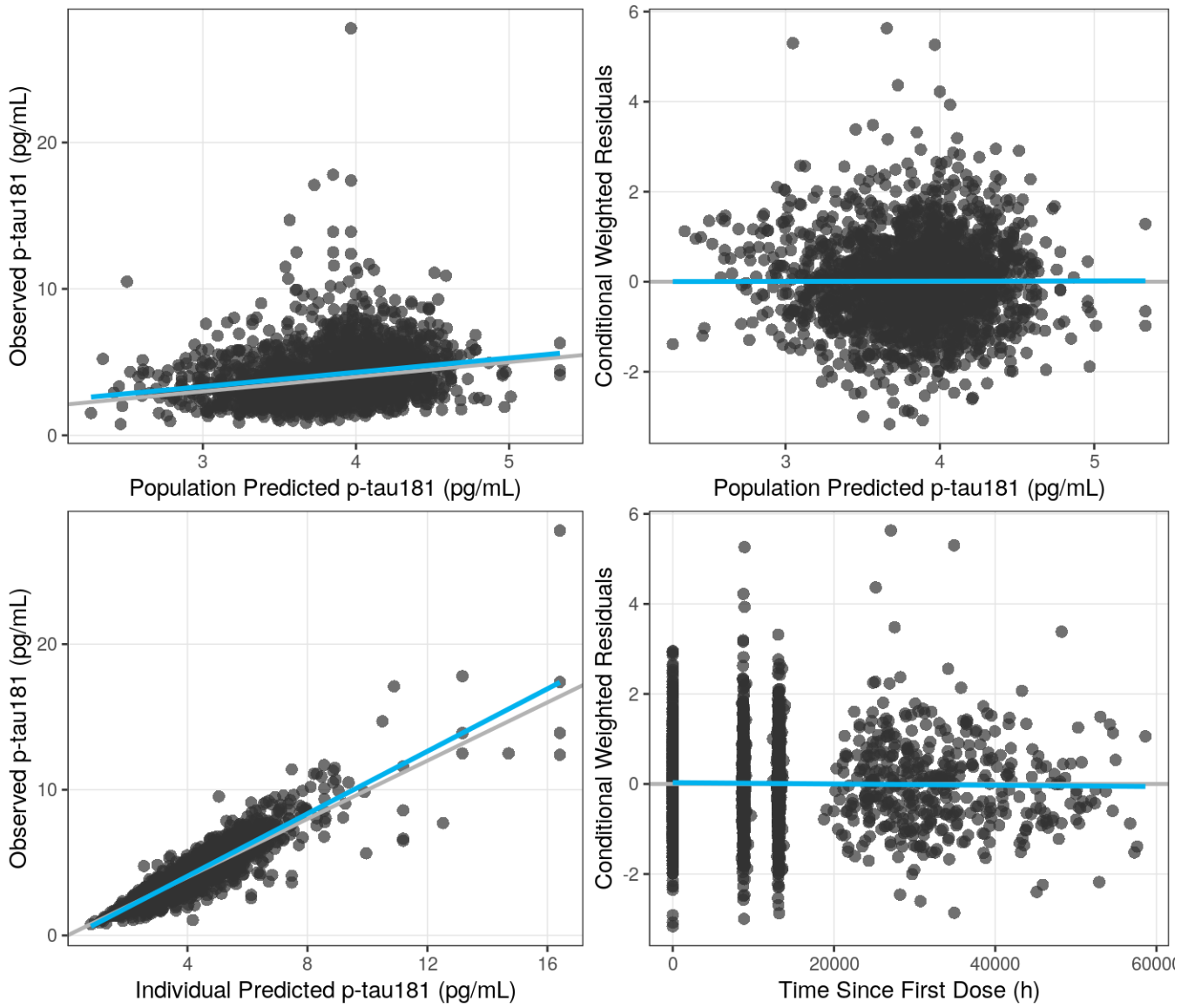
The gray line is the line of unity (predictions match observed) and the blue line is a linear regression line.

Figure S8. Goodness-of-fit plots for the final plasma A β 42/40 ratio PK/PD model



The gray line is the line of unity (predictions match observed) and the blue line is a linear regression line.

Figure S9. Goodness-of-fit plots for the final plasma p-tau181 PK/PD model



The gray line is the line of unity (predictions match observed) and the blue line is a linear regression line.