



## Supplementary Information for

Age related brain atrophy is not a homogenous process: different functional brain networks associate differentially with aging and blood factors

Nikola T. Markov<sup>1</sup>, Cutter A. Lindbergh<sup>2,7</sup>, Adam M. Staffaroni<sup>2</sup>, Kevin Perez<sup>1,3</sup>, Michael Stevens<sup>1</sup>, Khiem Nguyen<sup>1,6</sup>, Natalia F. Murad<sup>1</sup>, Corrina Fonseca<sup>2</sup>, Judith Campisi<sup>1</sup>, Joel Kramer<sup>2</sup> and David Furman<sup>1,4,5\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Buck AI Platform, Buck Institute for Research on Aging, Novato, CA, USA

<sup>2</sup>University of California, San Francisco, Weill Institute for Neurosciences, Memory and Aging Center, Department of Neurology, San Francisco, CA, USA

<sup>3</sup>University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

<sup>4</sup>Instituto de Investigaciones en Medicina Traslacional (IIMT), Universidad Austral, CONICET, Pilar, Argentina

<sup>5</sup>Stanford 1000 Immunomes Project, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA

<sup>6</sup>NTT Hi-Tech Institute, Nguyen Tat Thanh University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

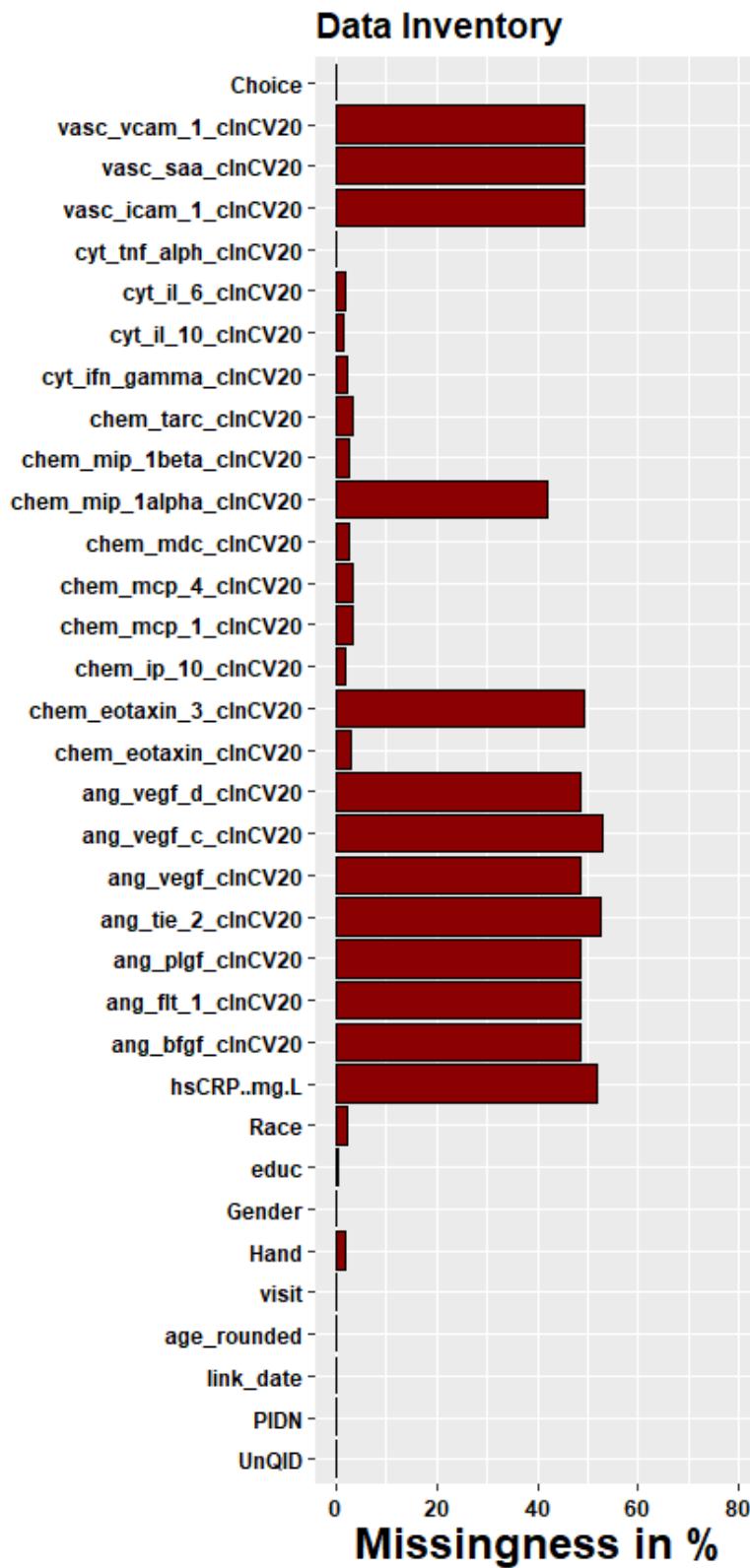
<sup>7</sup>Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, USA

**\*Corresponding author:** David Furman

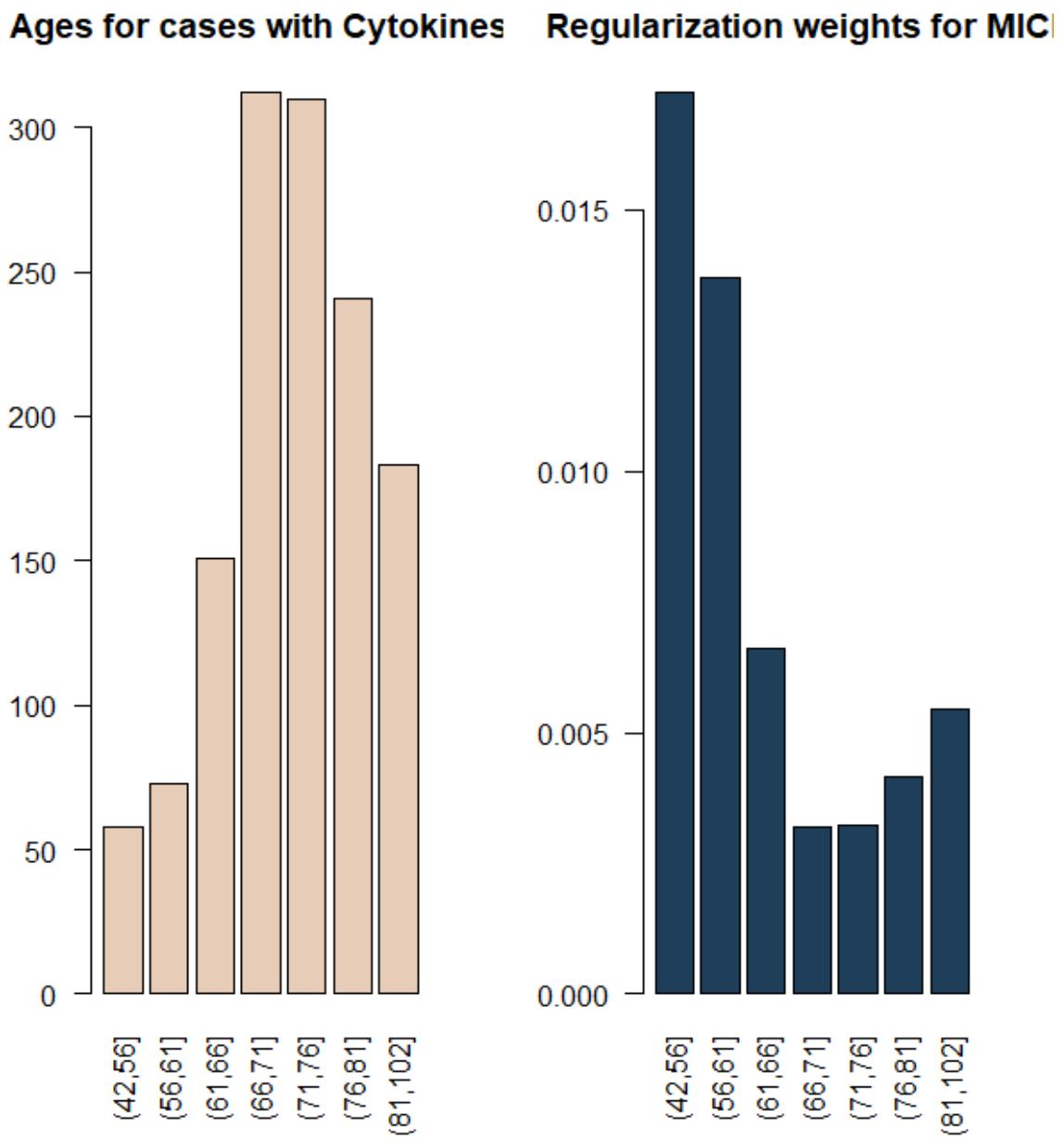
**Email:** DFurman@buckinstitute.org

**This PDF file includes:**

Figures S1 to S6  
Table ST1

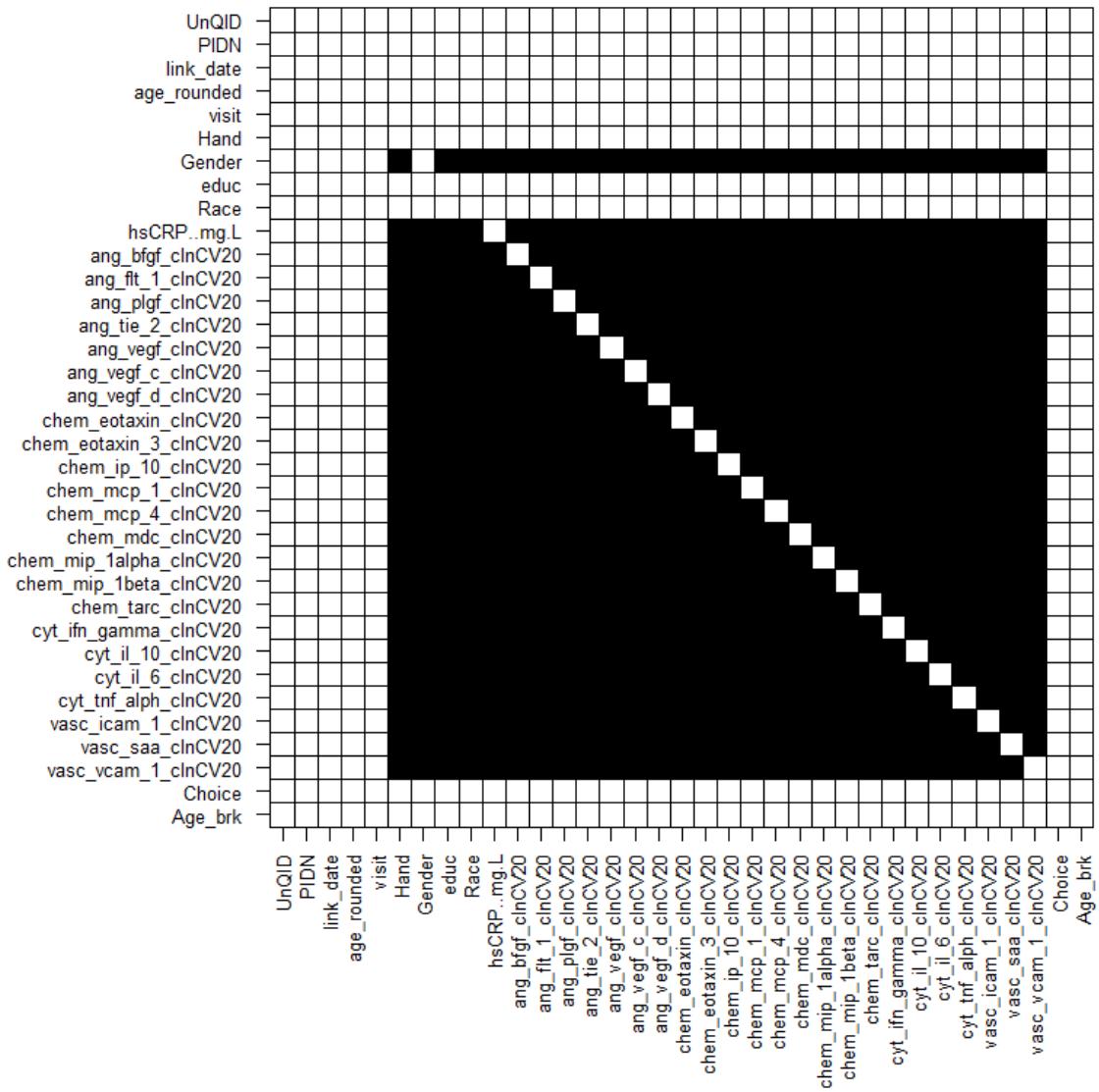


**Fig. S1.** Data inventory of 1288 visits with cytokine data collection.

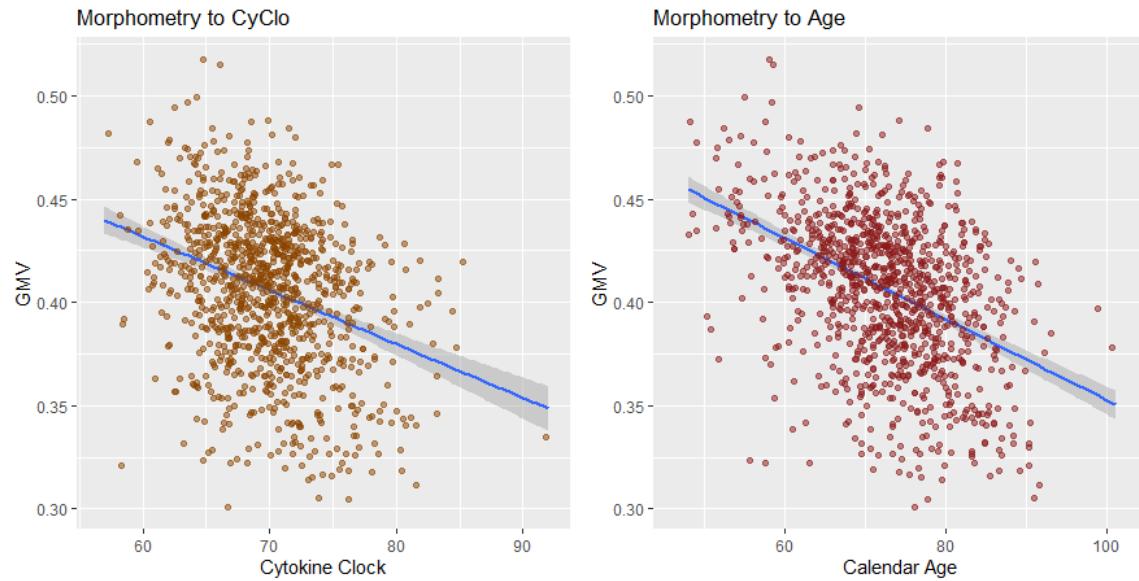


**Fig. S2.** Distribution of visitation ages and regularization weights based on this distribution.

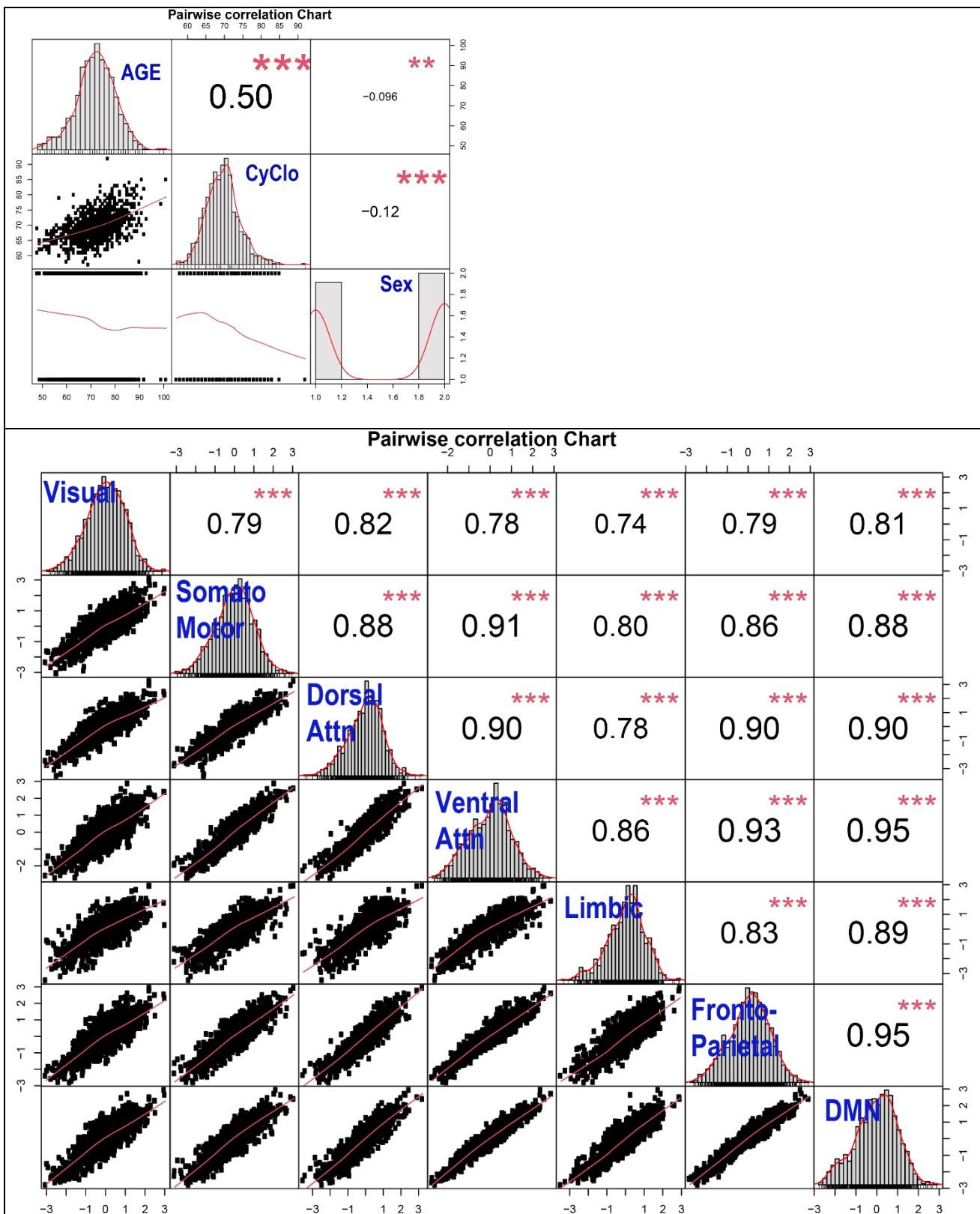
### Predictors matrix



**Fig. S3.** Predictor matrix used in the generation of the 500 “data complete” circulating protein panels.

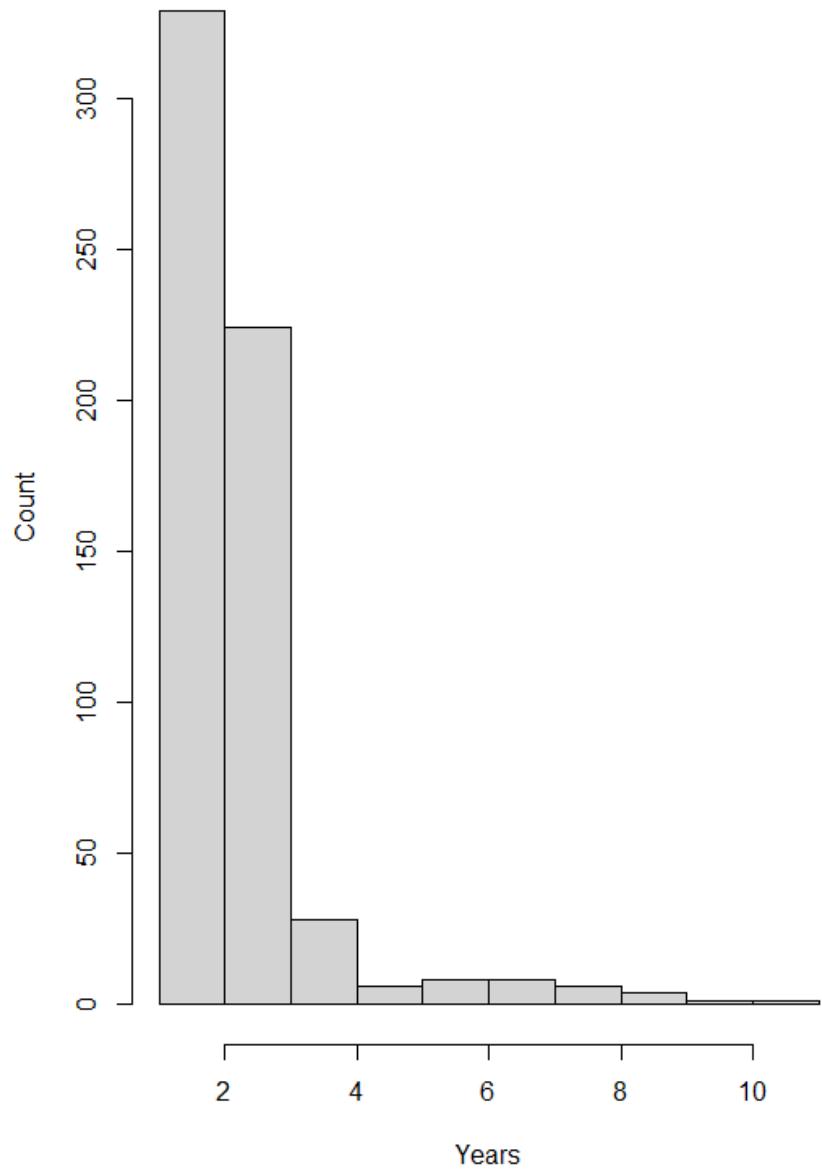


**Fig. S4.** Linear Regression of Gray Matter Volume (GMV) against the Cytokine Clock and Calendar Age.



**Fig. S5.** Pair plots (lower triangle) and Paired correlation test (upper triangle), numbers give R and stars indicate significance of p-val.

### Interval between two consecutive visits



**Fig. S6.** Histogram plot of the interval between repeated visits for all patients.

<b>Canonical correlation Analysis summary</b>					
<b>Canonical Correlations:</b>					
CV1	CV2	CV3			
0.59	0.38	0.11			
<b>Shared variance on each Canonical Variate:</b>					
CV1	CV2	CV3			
0.35	0.14	0.01			
<b>Bartlett's Chi-squared Test:</b>					
	rho^2	Chisq	df	Pr(>X)	
CV1	0.35	617	21	<0.001	***
CV2	0.14	170	12	<0.001	***
CV3	0.01	11	5	0.038	*
<b>Canonical Variate Coefficients:</b>					
Y vars:	CV1	CV2	CV3		
Age	0.7824	0.4742	0.7092		
CyClo	0.1848	0.0014	-1.1465		
Sex	-0.3688	0.9268	-0.1494		
X vars:	CV1	CV2	CV3		
Visual	-0.2685	-1.2097	0.1765		
Somatosensory/Motor	-1.2561	-0.8857	-0.6888		
Dorsal Attention	0.3336	1.0398	-1.9818		
Ventral Attention	0.2267	0.8406	0.6670		
Limbic	0.2448	-0.3163	0.4093		
Fronto-Parietal	-0.0285	1.1108	0.4846		
DMN	-0.2035	-0.4356	1.0966		
<b>Structural Correlations (Loadings):</b>					
Y vars:	CV1	CV2	CV3		
Age	0.9106	0.3861	0.1472		
CyClo	0.6241	0.1239	-0.7715		
Sex	-0.4668	0.8812	-0.0742		
X vars:	CV1	CV2	CV3		
Visual	-0.8188	-0.1174	0.1013		
Somatosensory/Motor	-0.9749	0.1583	0.0145		
Dorsal Attention	-0.8100	0.3744	-0.1024		
Ventral Attention	-0.8350	0.3744	0.2502		
Limbic	-0.7106	-0.1449	0.3815		
Fronto-Parietal	-0.8016	0.4324	0.2588		
DMN	-0.8170	0.3221	0.3106		

#### **F test for Canonical Correlations (Rao's F Approximation)**

	Corr	F	Num df	Den df	Pr (>F)	
CV1	0.59	32.5	21	2995	<0.001	***
CV2	0.38	14.8	12	2088	<0.001	***
CV3	0.11	2.37	5	1045	0.038	*

**Table ST1. Summary results of the canonical correlation analysis**