Supplementary Materials

Model	β_1	β_1 p-value	β_1 FDR p-value	β_2	β_2 p-value	β_2 FDR p-value	R
ChP Volume ~ β_1 x Age + β_2 x Sex	0.041	<0.001	<0.001	0.60	<0.001	<0.001	0.78
ChP Perfusion ~ β_1 x Age + β_2 x Sex	-0.22	<0.001	<0.001	-3.6	0.038	0.077	0.52
ChP Total Blood Flow ~ β_1 x Age + β_2 x Sex	0.0075	<0.001	<0.001	0.086	0.19	0.23	0.47
Net CSF Flow ~ β_1 x Age + β_2 x Sex	-0.0044	<0.001	0.0011	0.048	0.26	0.28	0.41
Absolute CSF Flow ~ β_1 x Age + β_2 x Sex	0.061	<0.001	0.0019	1.2	0.049	0.088	0.45
Regurgitant Fraction ~ β_1 x Age + β_2 x Sex	0.0028	<0.001	<0.001	0.036	0.18	0.22	0.45
Net CSF Flow ~ β_1 x ChP Perfusion + β_2 x Sex	0.0058	0.033	0.074	0.056	0.23	0.26	0.26
Absolute CSF Flow ~ β_1 x ChP Perfusion + β_2 x Sex	-0.062	0.12	0.10	1.2	0.080	0.12	0.30
Net CSF Flow ~ β_1 x ChP Total Blood Flow + β_2 x Sex	-0.065	0.38	0.40	0.038	0.42	0.42	0.13
Absolute CSF Flow ~ β_1 x ChP Total Blood Flow + β_2 x Sex	2.6	0.016	0.039	1.2	0.073	0.12	0.37

Table S1. Results from regression analyses. Shaded regions represent significant p-values (p<0.05). (FDR: false discovery rate, ChP: choroid plexus, CSF: cerebrospinal fluid).
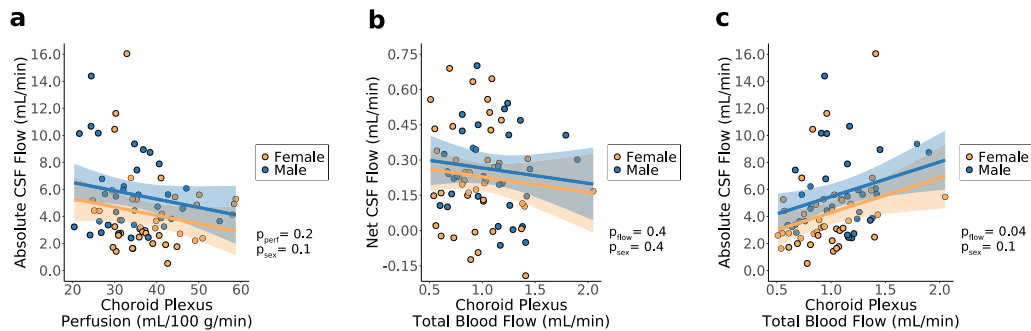

Figure S1. Supplementary graphs from cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) flow versus choroid plexus hemodynamics regression analyses with absolute CSF flow (a,c) and net CSF flow (b) as the response variable (Wald test significance criteria: p<0.05). Panel (a) included choroid plexus perfusion and sex as the explanatory variables. Panels (b) and (c) included choroid plexus total blood flow and sex as explanatory variables. Shaded regions represent the 95% confidence interval for the fitted data based on the standard error of the predictions. All p-values shown were corrected for multiple comparisons correction. (CSF: cerebrospinal fluid; p_{perf}: p-value for choroid plexus perfusion coefficient in generalized linear model; p_{flow}: p-value for choroid plexus total blood flow coefficient in generalized linear model; p_{sex}: p-value for sex coefficient in generalized linear model).