

Supplementary Material

Plasma Amyloid- β as a Biomarker in Alzheimer's Disease: The AIBL Study of Aging

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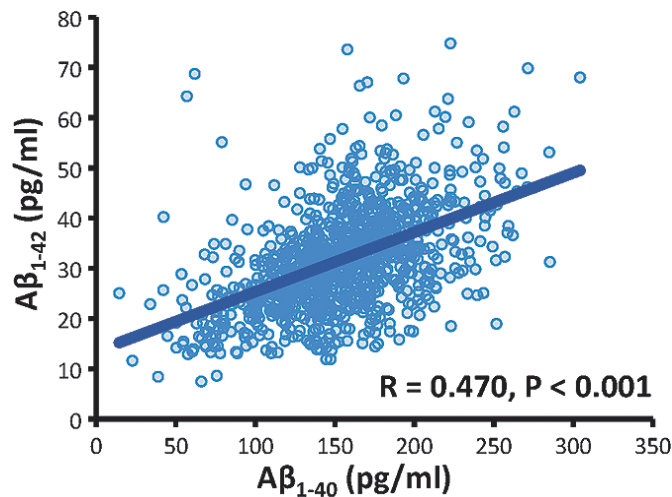
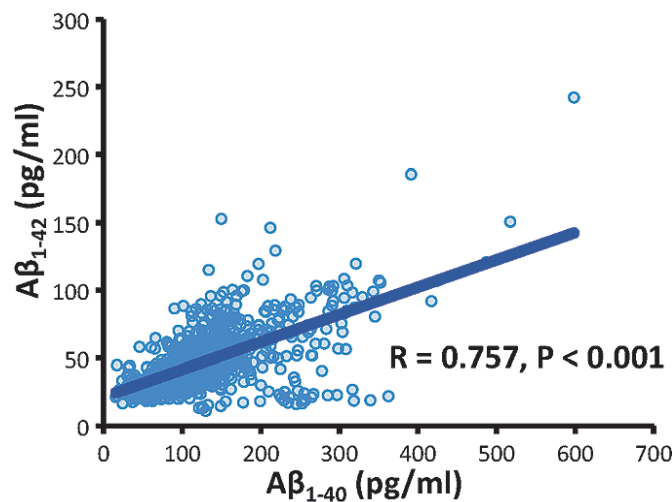
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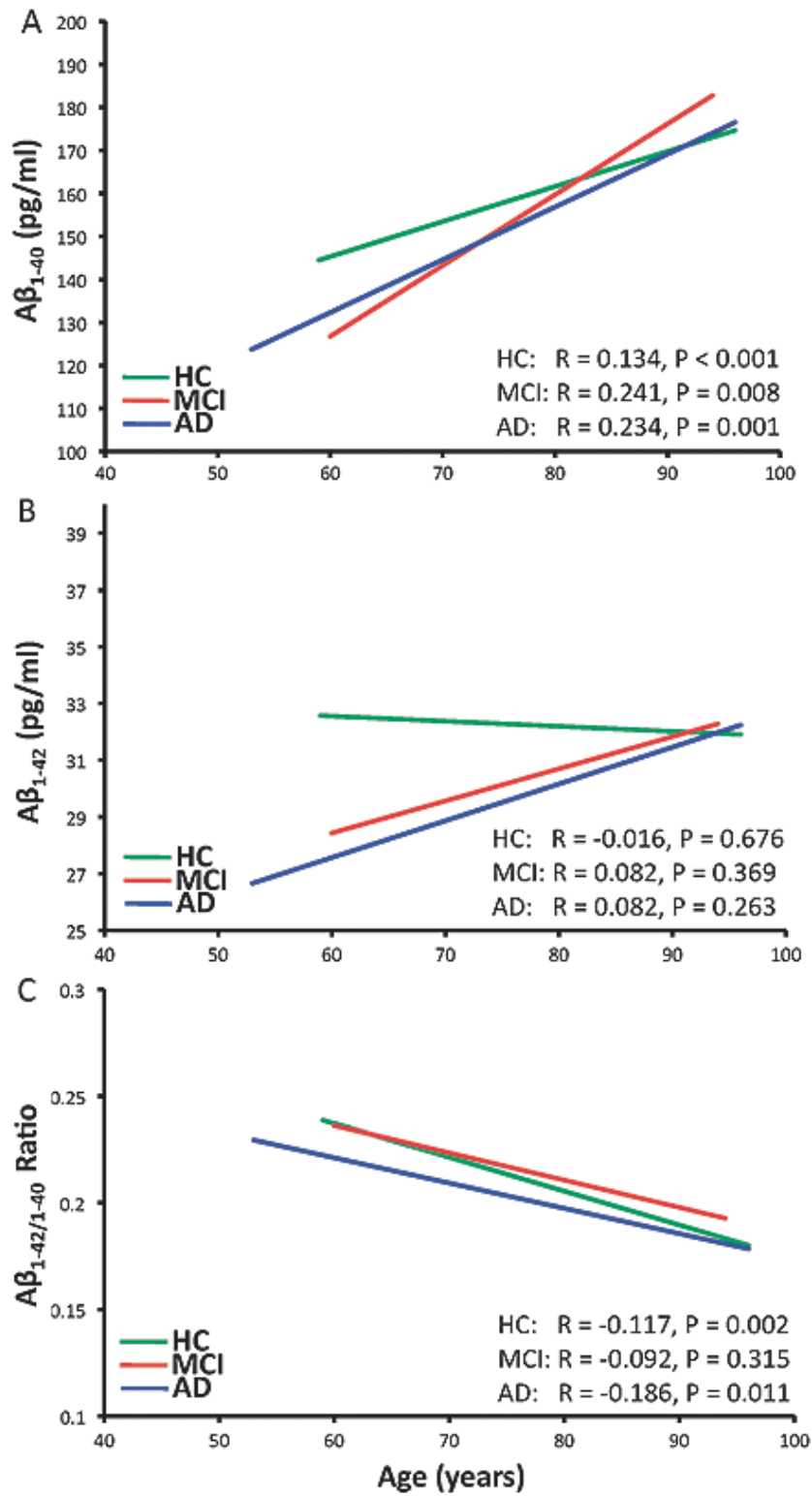
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Supplementary Table 1

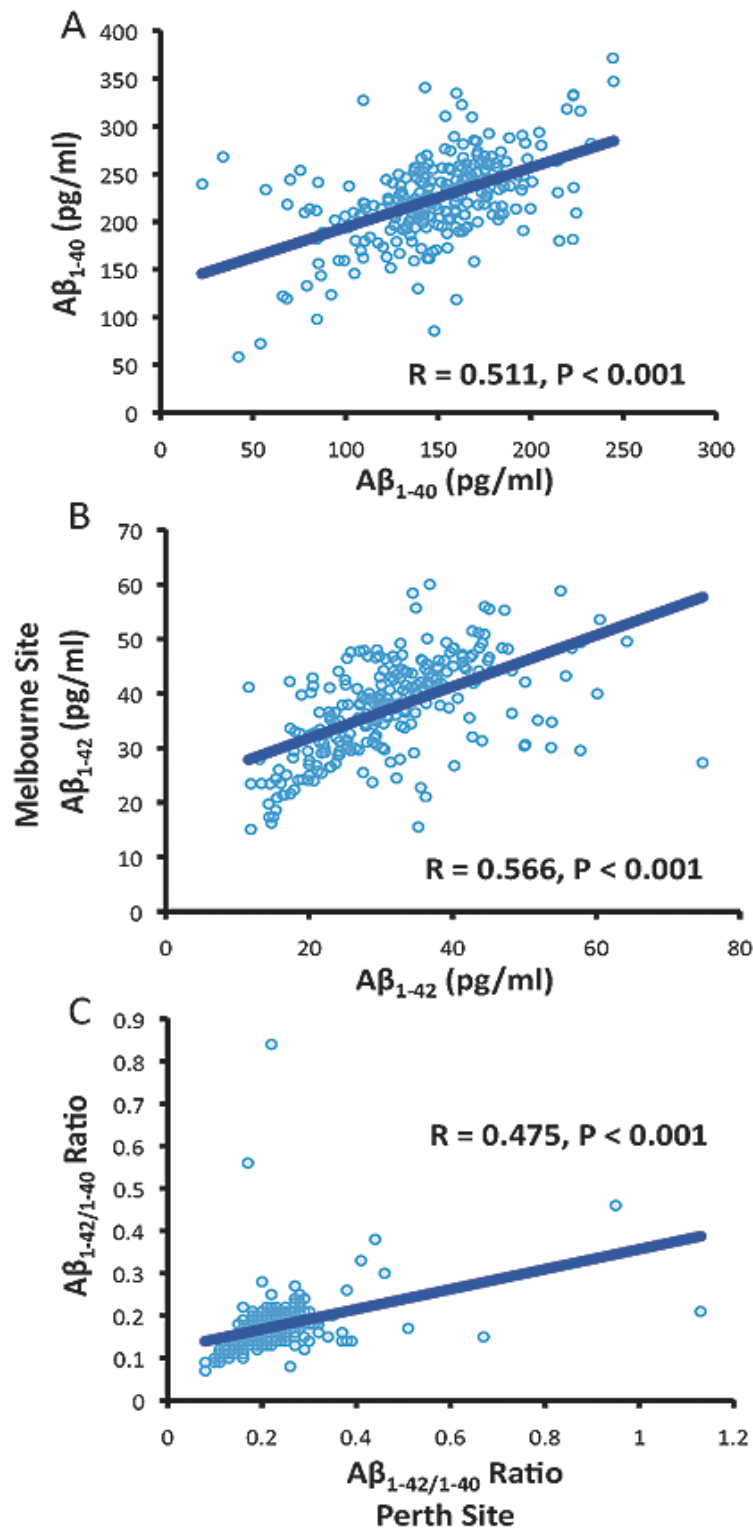
Pearson's Correlation of PiB PET imaging with plasma A β measurements within clinical classifications. Comparison of correlations of A β_{1-40} , A β_{1-42} , and A $\beta_{1-42/1-40}$ ratio (C) with SUVR within clinical classifications with overall correlations. Pearson's correlations are presented from Perth (Site A) and Melbourne (Site B) sites. Data analysis was inclusive of only samples where both Site A and Site B were present

		Site A				Site B			
		All	HC	MCI	AD	All	HC	MCI	AD
		(n = 256)	(n = 167)	(n = 51)	(n = 38)	(n = 256)	(n = 167)	(n = 51)	(n = 38)
A β_{1-40}	r	-0.046	0.013	0.154	0.033	0.120	0.131	0.151	-0.032
	P	0.463	0.872	0.280	0.843	0.054	0.093	0.289	0.849
A β_{1-42}	r	-0.165	-0.095	0.089	0.047	-0.171	-0.148	-0.060	0.095
	P	0.008	0.224	0.535	0.780	0.006	0.056	0.675	0.570
A $\beta_{1-42/1-40}$ Ratio	r	-0.127	-0.116	-0.135	-0.047	-0.248	-0.217	-0.163	0.078
	P	0.015	0.135	0.344	0.782	< 0.001	0.005	0.252	0.640

Supplementary Fig. 1. Correlation between plasma A β_{1-42} compared to plasma A β_{1-40} measured using the INNO-BIA plasma A β assay.Supplementary Fig. 2. Correlation between plasma A β_{1-42} compared to plasma A β_{1-40} measured using the Mehta sandwich ELISA.



Supplementary Fig. 3. Comparison of the relationship between age and plasma A β_{1-42} levels between clinical classification.



Supplementary Fig. 4. Correlation between plasma A β measurements at different sites. Measurement of both (A) A β_{1-40} and (B) A β_{1-42} showed reasonable correlation between Perth and Melbourne sites, resulting in reasonable correlation of (C) A β_{1-42} :A β_{1-40} ratio between sites.