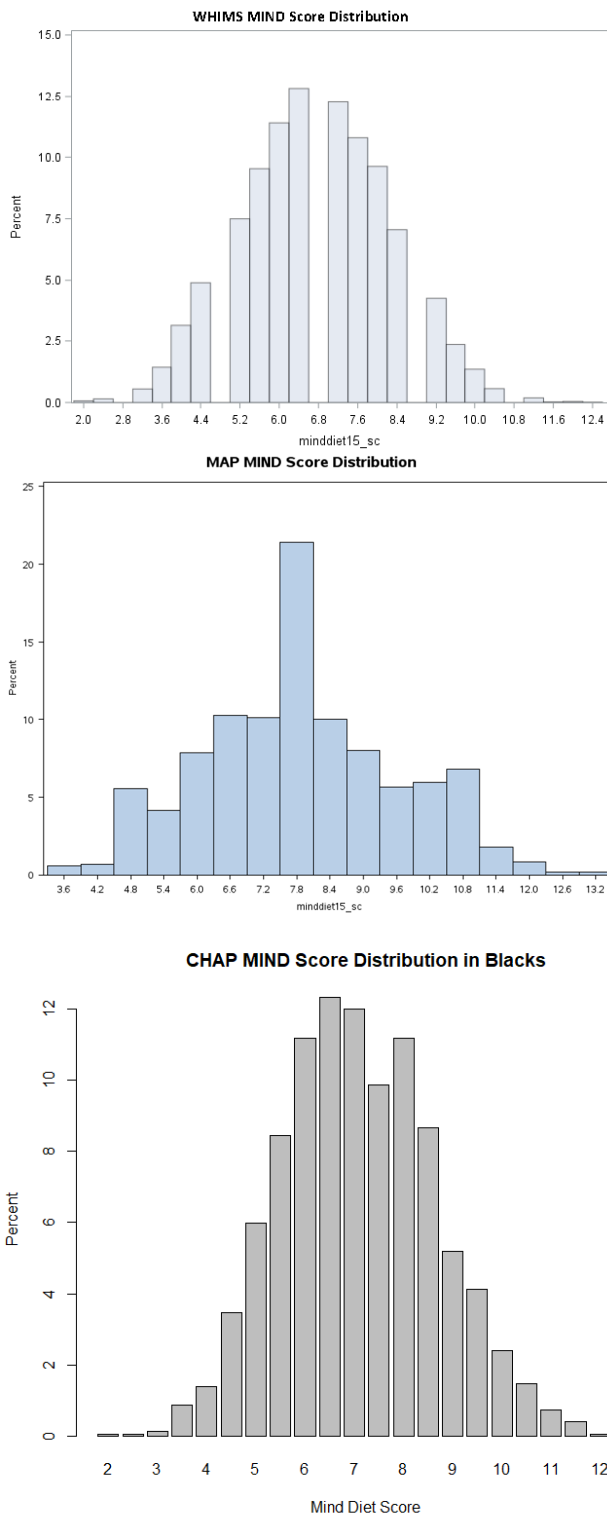


Figure S1. MIND adherence score distributions by cohort



CHAP MIND Score Distribution in EU

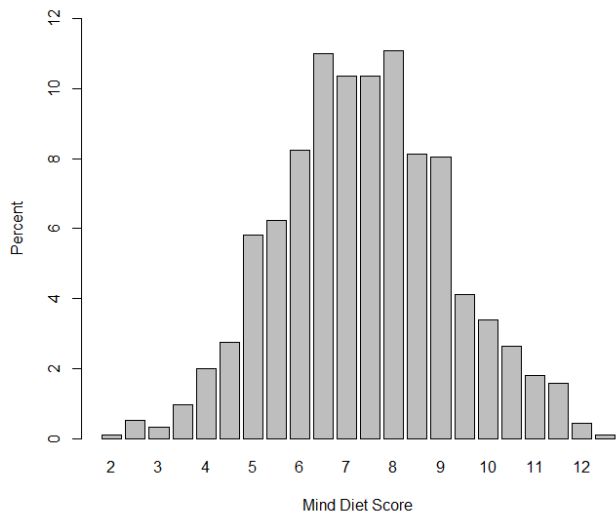


Table S1. The Mediterranean-DASH Diet Intervention for Neurodegenerative Delay (MIND) Adherence Score Derivation

MIND component	# servings (serving size)* for max point =1		
	MAP	WHIMS	CHAP
Green leafy vegetables	≥6 /wk (1/2 - 1 cup)	≥6 /wk (1/2 - 1 cup)	≥6 /wk (1/2 - 1 cup)
Other vegetables	≥1 /d (1/2 cup)	≥1 /d (1/2 cup)	≥1 /d (1/2 cup)
Nuts (mixed nuts, peanut butter)	≥5 /wk (1 oz)	≥5 /wk (1 oz)	≥5 /wk (1 oz)
Berries	≥2 /wk (1/2 cup)	≥2 /wk (1/2 cup)	≥2 /wk (1/2 cup)
Beans/legumes	>3 /wk (1/2 cup each)	>3 /wk (1/2 cup each)	>3 /wk (1/2 cup each)
Whole grains	≥3 /d [†]	≥3 /d [†]	≥3 /d [†]
Fish (not fried)	≥1 /wk (3-5 oz)	≥1 /wk (3-5 oz)	≥1 /wk (3-5 oz)
Poultry (not fried, white meat, skinless)	≥2 /wk (3-5 oz each)	≥2 /wk (3-5 oz each)	≥2 /wk (3-5 oz each)
Extra virgin olive oil	Primary cooking oil: Olive/canola oil	Primary cooking oil: Olive/canola oil	Primary cooking oil: Olive/canola oil
Red and processed meats	<4 /wk (3-5 oz each)	<4 /wk (3-5 oz each)	<4 /wk (3-5 oz each)
Butter and stick margarine	<1 tsp /d	≤1 /d (1 pat/tsp)	≤1 pats/d
Cheese	<1 /wk (1 oz)	<1 /wk (1 oz)	<1 /wk (1 oz)
Pastries, candy bars, sweets	<5 /wk	<5 /wk	<5 /wk
Fried foods and fast food	<1 /wk (1 meal)	<1 /wk (1 meal)	≤1 /wk (1 meal)
Wine	2-7/wk -1/d (~5 oz)	1 /d (~5 oz)	2-4/wk – 1/d
[†] MAP: 1 slice dark bread, ½ dark bagel, ½ c brown rice/pastas, wild rice, quinoa, barley, buckwheat, bulgur, farro, kamut, millet, oats, rye, spelt, ¾ c whole grain cereal. WHIMS: cold cereal including: granola; high fiber cold cereal; whole grain cold cereal; and dark bread (bagel/roll/pita/eng muff) CHAP: hot cereal like oatmeal or grits, dark bread, other grains like kasha, couscous or bulgar *Only food item portions resulting in 1 point are shown; 0 or 0.5 points are also given.			

Table S2. Cognitive Tests Used in Cohorts

Test	MAP	CHAP	WHIMS
Domain: Episodic Memory			
Word list memory	X [‡]		X*
Word list recall	X [‡]		X*
Word list recognition	X [‡]		X*
East Boston story immediate	X [‡]	X [‡]	
East Boston story delayed	X [‡]	X [‡]	
Logical Memory Ia immediate	X [‡]		
Logical Memory IIa delayed	X [‡]		
Domain: Semantic Memory			
Boston Naming Test	X [‡]		X*
Verbal fluency	X [‡]		
Reading test	X [‡]		
Domain: Working Memory			
Digit span forward	X [‡]		
Digit span backward	X [‡]		
Digit ordering	X [‡]		
Domain: Perceptual Speed			
Symbol Digit Modalities Test	X [‡]	X [‡]	
Number comparison	X [‡]		
Stroop word reading	X [‡]		
Stroop color naming	X [‡]		
Domain: Visuospatial Ability			
Judgment of line orientation	X [‡]		
Standard progressive matrices	X [‡]		
Domain: Praxis			
Constructional praxis			X*
Domain: Executive Function			
Trail Making Test A and B			X*
Global Cognitive Function			
Mini-Mental State Examination	X	X [‡]	
Modified Mini-Mental State Examination			X
Modified Telephone Interview for Cognitive Status			X [‡]
*WHIMS (1996-2008): test completed only if participant met specific 3MSE score threshold			
†WHIMS-ECHO, 2008-2021.			
‡These tests were used in composite scores of global cognition (see Methods)			

Table S3. Statistical Model Covariates for Dementia and Cognitive Decline Analysis

Model	Set	MAP (white)	WHIMS (white women)	CHAP (white)	CHAP (black)
Basic	Basic	MIND score(T) Age(C) Sex(D) Genotyping platform(D) ³	MIND score(T) Age(C) Region (4 categories) Randomization status (4 categories) GWAS set (D) ³ 10 principle components(C) ³	MIND score(T) Age(C) Sex(D) 10 principle components(C) ³	MIND score(T) Age(C) Sex(D) 10 principle components(C) ³
	Cognitive Reserve (CogRes)	Basic+ Years of education(C) Late-life cognitive activity(Q) ⁴ Global cognition score(C) ² Income(5 categories) ¹	Basic+ Education (3 categories) Global cognition score (C) ² Income (6 categories)	Basic+ Years of education(C) Late-life cognitive activity(C) Global cognition score(C) ² Income(C)	Basic+ Years of education(C) Late-life cognitive activity(C) Global cognition score(C) ² Income(C)
	Disease	Basic+ History of hypertension(D) ⁴ History of diabetes(D) ⁴ History of heart disease(D) ⁴ History of stroke(D) ⁴	Basic+ History of hypertension(D) History of diabetes(D) History of heart disease(D) History of stroke(D)	Basic+ History of hypertension(D) History of diabetes(D) History of heart disease(D) History of stroke(D)	Basic+ History of hypertension(D) History of diabetes(D) History of heart disease(D) History of stroke(D)
	Lifestyle	Basic+ Smoking(3 categories) Calories(C) CESD score(T) ⁴ Physical activity(Q) ⁴ BMI(5 categories) ^{1,4}	Basic+ Smoking(3 categories) Calories(C) Depression score (T) Physical activity(T) BMI(3 categories)	Basic+ Smoking(3 categories) Calories(C) CESD score(C) Physical activity(C) BMI(5 categories) ¹	Basic+ Smoking(3 categories) Calories(C) CESD score(C) Physical activity(C) BMI(5 categories) ¹
Full	Full	All of the above	All of the above	All of the above	All of the above

(C) continuous, (D) dichotomous, (T) tertiles, (Q) quartiles,

¹Includes a 'missing' category.

²Not included for analysis of cognitive decline.

³Used in genetic analysis only. For MAP, the genetic sample is of European-ancestry only. For WHIMS, genetic analyses are restricted to genetically-inferred European ancestry (89% of WHIMS). For CHAP, genetic analyses are performed separately for genetically inferred European and African American.

⁴Time-varying covariates for analysis of cognitive decline.

Table S4. Analytical Samples

	MAP	WHIMS	CHAP-White	CHAP-Black
Initial n Non-missing baseline outcome data (dementia/cognition score), MIND score and model 1 covariates	1054	6851	2542	4314
Exclude participants with missing genetic data	-224	-1417	-1565	-2651
Exclude participants with <1 follow-up assessment (i.e. all participants require at least a baseline visit and 1 follow-up)	-63	-126	-31	-160
Exclude prevalent (baseline) cases of dementia	-42	0	0	0
Final n	725	5308	946	1503

Table S5. Late-Onset Alzheimer's Disease Risk Loci¹⁻¹⁰

Closest Gene	Chr:Pos	SNP_EA	OA	EAF		Effect OR*	Effect β	GS _{AD}	GS _{AD-I}	GS _{AD-C}
				EUR	AFR					
<i>CRI</i>	1:207692049	rs6656401 A	G	0.20	0.01	1.18	0.16	x	x	
<i>BIN1</i>	2:127892810	rs6733839 T	C	0.41	0.42	1.22	0.19	x		
<i>INPP5D</i>	2:234068476	rs35349669 T	C	0.48	0.10	1.08	0.07	x	x	
<i>CLNK</i>	4:11026028	rs6448453 A	G	0.25	0.10	1.09	0.09	x	x	
<i>MEF2C</i>	5:88223420	rs190982_A	G	0.63	0.92	1.08	0.08	x	x	
<i>HLA-DRB1/5</i>	6:32578530	rs9271192_C (rs111418223 C)	A	0.27	0.23	1.11	0.10	x	x	
<i>CD2AP</i>	6:47487762	rs10948363 G	A	0.27	0.27	1.1	0.10	x		
<i>NME8</i>	7:37841534	rs2718058 A	G	0.64	0.49	1.08	0.07	x		
<i>ZCWPW1</i>	7:100004446	rs1476679 T	C	0.69	0.98	1.1	0.08	x		
<i>EPHA1</i>	7:143110762	rs11771145 G	A	0.63	0.43	1.11	0.10	x	x	
<i>PTK2B</i>	8:27195121	rs28834970 C	T	0.35	0.22	1.1	0.10	x		
<i>CLU</i>	8:27467686	rs9331896 T	C	0.60	0.38	1.16	0.15	x	x	x
<i>ECHDC3</i>	10:11720308	rs7920721 G	A	0.36	0.11	1.08	0.08	x		
<i>CELF1</i>	11:47557871	rs10838725 C	T	0.27	0.02	1.08	0.08	x		
<i>MS4A6A</i>	11:59923508	rs983392 A	G	0.58	0.97	1.16	0.11	x	x	
<i>PICALM</i>	11:85867875	rs10792832 G	A	0.62	0.91	1.34	0.13	x		
<i>SORL1</i>	11:121435587	rs11218343 T	C	0.96	0.10	1.3	0.27	x		x
<i>FERMT2</i>	14:53400629	rs17125944 C	T	0.08	0.06	1.14	0.12	x		
<i>SLC24A4</i>	14:92926952	rs10498633 G	T	0.79	0.88	1.01	0.10	x		x
<i>ADAM10</i>	15:59045774	rs593742 A	G	0.64	0.21	1.04	0.08	x		
<i>IQCK</i>	16:19808163	rs7185636 T	C	0.85	0.09	1.09	0.09	x		
<i>ABCA7</i>	19:1063443	rs4147929 A	G	0.17	0.02	1.22	0.13	x		x
<i>CD33</i>	19:51727962	rs3865444 C	A	0.69	0.93	1.10	0.10	x	x	
<i>CASS4</i>	20:55018260	rs7274581 T	C	0.92	0.73	1.14	0.14	x		
<i>ADAMTS1</i>	21:28156856	rs2830500 C	A	0.70	0.91	1.07	0.07	x	x	

AFR: African ancestry, EA: effect allele, EAF: EA frequency, EUR: European ancestry, GS_{AD}: AD predisposition genetic score (I: immune response; C: cholesterol metabolism), OA: other allele; OR: odds ratio. *As reported by the two largest GWAS to date^{1,3}.

Table S6. GS and Risk of Alzheimer's Dementia¹

Genetic exposure	MAP		CHAP (White)		CHAP (Black)	
	HR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
GS _{AD}						
T1	Ref.		Ref.		Ref.	
T2	1.04 (0.73, 1.47)	0.85	1.48 (0.60, 3.66)	0.39	2.38 (0.79, 7.18)	0.12
T3	1.72 (1.24, 2.39)	0.001	1.51 (0.52, 4.40)	0.45	0.72 (0.26, 2.04)	0.54
Trend	1.10 (1.05, 1.15)	0.0001	1.10 (0.92, 1.32)	0.31	1.06 (0.94, 1.21)	0.34
GS _{AD-I}						
T1	Ref.		Ref.		Ref.	
T2	1.34 (0.95, 1.89)	0.09	1.15 (0.49, 2.72)	0.74	1.84 (0.75, 4.50)	0.18
T3	1.37 (0.98, 1.91)	0.06	2.01 (0.77, 5.26)	0.15	0.63 (0.23, 1.71)	0.36
Trend	1.06 (0.99, 1.13)	0.10	1.18 (0.97, 1.43)	0.10	0.87 (0.72, 1.05)	0.15
GS _{AD-C}						
T1	Ref.		Ref.		Ref.	
T2	0.92 (0.66, 1.30)	0.65	0.99 (0.38, 2.54)	0.97	1.26 (0.39, 4.06)	0.70
T3	1.13 (0.82, 1.55)	0.45	2.27 (0.86, 5.97)	0.10	0.55 (0.20, 1.54)	0.25
Trend	1.08 (0.94, 1.23)	0.29	1.64 (0.88, 3.03)	0.12	1.06 (0.81, 1.39)	0.69
APOE						
Non-carrier	Ref.		Ref.		Ref.	
Carrier	2.01 (1.49, 2.71)	<.0001	1.90 (0.76, 4.72)	0.17	1.13 (0.42, 3.05)	0.81

¹Results from Cox proportional hazard regression models adjusted for age, sex and genotype platform (MAP) or PCs (CHAP). T1, T2, T3 indicate tertile 1, tertile 2 and tertile 3 GS scores, respectively.

Table S7. GS and Cognitive Decline¹

GS	MAP		CHAP-White		CHAP-Black	
	β (95% CI)	P	β (95% CI)	P	β (95% CI)	P
GS _{AD}						
T1	Ref.		Ref.		Ref.	
T2	-0.01 (-0.03, 0.006)	0.16	0.003 (-0.01,0.01)	0.64	-0.004 (-0.01,0.01)	0.44
T3	-0.04 (-0.06, -0.02)	<.0001	0.002 (-0.01,0.01)	0.67	-0.002 (-0.01,0.01)	0.65
Trend	-0.006 (-0.009, -0.004)	<.0001	-0.0002 (-0.002,0.001)	0.81	-0.0003 (-0.002,0.001)	0.72
GS _{AD-I}						
T1	Ref.		Ref.		Ref.	
T2	-0.03 (-0.05, -0.007)	0.007	-0.0001 (-0.01,0.01)	0.98	-0.003 (-0.01,0.01)	0.58
T3	-0.03 (-0.05, -0.01)	0.003	-0.0009 (-0.01,0.01)	0.88	0.002 (-0.007,0.012)	0.64
Trend	-0.005 (-0.009, -0.001)	0.01	-0.0006 (-0.003,0.001)	0.55	0.0005 (-0.002,0.003)	0.68
GS _{AD-C}						
T1	Ref.		Ref.		Ref.	
T2	0.008 (-0.01, 0.03)	0.46	-0.006 (-0.02,0.005)	0.27	-0.002 (-0.01,0.01)	0.67
T3	-0.007 (-0.03, 0.01)	0.52	-0.005 (-0.02,0.006)	0.39	0.001 (-0.01,0.01)	0.88
Trend	-0.005 (-0.01, 0.004)	0.28	-0.003 (-0.01,0.002)	0.27	0.001 (-0.003,0.005)	0.53

¹Results from mixed linear models adjusted for age, sex and genotyping platform (MAP) or PCs (CHAP). Coefficients reflect change in cognitive function; a negative (positive) value corresponds to a decline (improvement) in cognitive function. T1, T2, T3 indicate tertile 1, tertile 2 and tertile 3 GS scores, respectively.

References

1. Jansen I, Savage J, Watanabe K, et al. Genome-wide meta-analysis identifies new loci and functional pathways influencing Alzheimer's disease risk. *Nature genetics* 2019.
2. Hollingworth P, Harold D, Sims R, et al. Common variants at ABCA7, MS4A6A/MS4A4E, EPHA1, CD33 and CD2AP are associated with Alzheimer's disease. *Nat Genet* 2011;43:429-435.
3. Lambert JC, Ibrahim-Verbaas CA, Harold D, et al. Meta-analysis of 74,046 individuals identifies 11 new susceptibility loci for Alzheimer's disease. *Nat Genet* 2013;45:1452-1458.
4. Naj AC, Jun G, Beecham GW, et al. Common variants at MS4A4/MS4A6E, CD2AP, CD33 and EPHA1 are associated with late-onset Alzheimer's disease. *Nat Genet* 2011;43:436-441.
5. Herold C, Hooli BV, Mullin K, et al. Family-based association analyses of imputed genotypes reveal genome-wide significant association of Alzheimer's disease with OSBPL6, PTPRG, and PDCL3. *Molecular psychiatry* 2016;21:1608-1612.
6. Lambert JC, Heath S, Even G, et al. Genome-wide association study identifies variants at CLU and CR1 associated with Alzheimer's disease. *Nat Genet* 2009;41:1094-1099.
7. Jun G, Ibrahim-Verbaas CA, Vronskaya M, et al. A novel Alzheimer disease locus located near the gene encoding tau protein. *Molecular psychiatry* 2016;21:108-117.
8. Jun GR, Chung J, Mez J, et al. Transethnic genome-wide scan identifies novel Alzheimer's disease loci. *Alzheimers Dement* 2017;13:727-738.
9. Jiang Q, Jin S, Jiang Y, et al. Alzheimer's Disease Variants with the Genome-Wide Significance are Significantly Enriched in Immune Pathways and Active in Immune Cells. *Molecular neurobiology* 2017;54:594-600.
10. Kunkle BW, Grenier-Boley B, Sims R, et al. Genetic meta-analysis of diagnosed Alzheimer's disease identifies new risk loci and implicates A β , tau, immunity and lipid processing. *Nature genetics* 2019;51:414-430.