

## Peripheral and Central Iron Measures in Alcohol Use Disorder and Aging: A Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping Pilot Study

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### Supplementary Material

**Table S1.** Summary of regression analysis for serum ferritin from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) sample in n=583 inpatients with AUD and n=470 healthy controls

Serum Ferritin (NIH)			
<i>Variable</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	<i>β</i>
AUD	123.7	15.05	<b>0.256***</b>
Age	1.476	0.566	<b>0.080**</b>
BMI	-3.250	1.406	<b>-0.068*</b>
Sex	-108.4	14.48	<b>-0.221***</b>
CRP	2.166	0.092	<b>0.092**</b>
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.173		
<i>F</i>	<b>42.70***</b>		

Abbreviations: AUD alcohol use disorder, BMI body mass index, SE standard error. CRP C-reactive protein. Dummy coding: AUD (1=AUD, 0=healthy control); sex (1=female, 0=male).

\*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001

**Table S2.** Summary of regression analysis for serum ferritin from the University of Pennsylvania (Penn) sample in n=10 participants with AUD and n=8 healthy controls

Serum Ferritin (Penn)			
<i>Variable</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	<i>β</i>
AUD	67.28	31.12	<b>0.523*</b>
Age	-1.661	1.063	-0.325
BMI	0.562	3.493	0.040
Sex	-31.91	28.67	-0.243
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.474		
<i>F</i>	<b>2.934^</b>		

Abbreviations: AUD alcohol use disorder, BMI body mass index, SE standard error. Dummy coding: AUD (1=AUD, 0=healthy control); sex (1=female, 0=male).

^p<0.06, \*p<0.05

**Table S3.** Iron panel results (mean and standard deviation) from the University of Pennsylvania (Penn) sample

Characteristics	AUD (n=10)	HC (n=8)	<i>p</i> value
Ferritin	119.4 (67.4)	51.0 (41.0)	0.023
TIBC	316.0 (23.0)	324.3 (69.8)	0.37
UIBC	193.6 (54.9)	227.1 (90.4)	0.35
Iron	122.4 (39.6)	97.1 (56.3)	0.28
Iron Saturation	38.4 (15.5)	31.4 (18.4)	0.39
Transferrin	266.5 (24.5)	267.7 (55.5)	0.95

Abbreviations: AUD alcohol use disorder, TIBC Total iron-binding capacity, UIBC unsaturated iron-binding capacity

While our QSM study was underpowered to perform a genetic analysis of *HFE*, we analyzed the effects of *HFE* rs1799945 genotype on serum ferritin and its interaction with AUD status in the NIH sample (n= 484 AUD and n=431 controls for whom genetic data were available), as per Kroll et al, 2022 [7]. *HFE* SNP rs1799945 was determined using the Illumina human OmniExpressExome array (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA). To correct for genetic ancestry, a principal component analysis (PCA) was performed based on 133,486 SNPs using the -CPA option in PLINK 1.9 <https://www.cog-genomics.org/plink/1.9/strat#pca> (cut-offs: minor allele frequency  $\geq 0.01$ , Hardy Weinberg Equilibrium  $p \geq 1 \times 10^{-6}$ , pairwise SNPs  $r^2 \leq 0.2$  in a 50kb window). The first 3 ancestry principal components (PCs) were used to correct for ancestry in the statistical model.

A linear regression model with ferritin as dependent variable with AUD and *HFE* (i.e., H63D-carriers vs wild-type) as predictor and age, BMI, sex, and ancestry PCs as covariates demonstrated a main effect of AUD on serum ferritin ( $F_{1,915}=48.5$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ). There was not a significant main effect of rs1799945 genotype ( $F_{1,915}=0.35$ ,  $p=0.56$ ) or an interaction effect of rs1799945 x AUD status on serum ferritin levels ( $F_{1,915}=2.53$ ,  $p=0.112$ ).