

Figure S1. Association* between number of years in night shifts and *TP53* methylation.

* Number of years in night shifts modeled as a restricted cubic spline with four knots at values 0, 6, 9, 17; other variables in the model include ever/never night shift, age, BMI, smoking habit, oral contraceptive use, and an interaction term between parity and marital status/age at marriage.

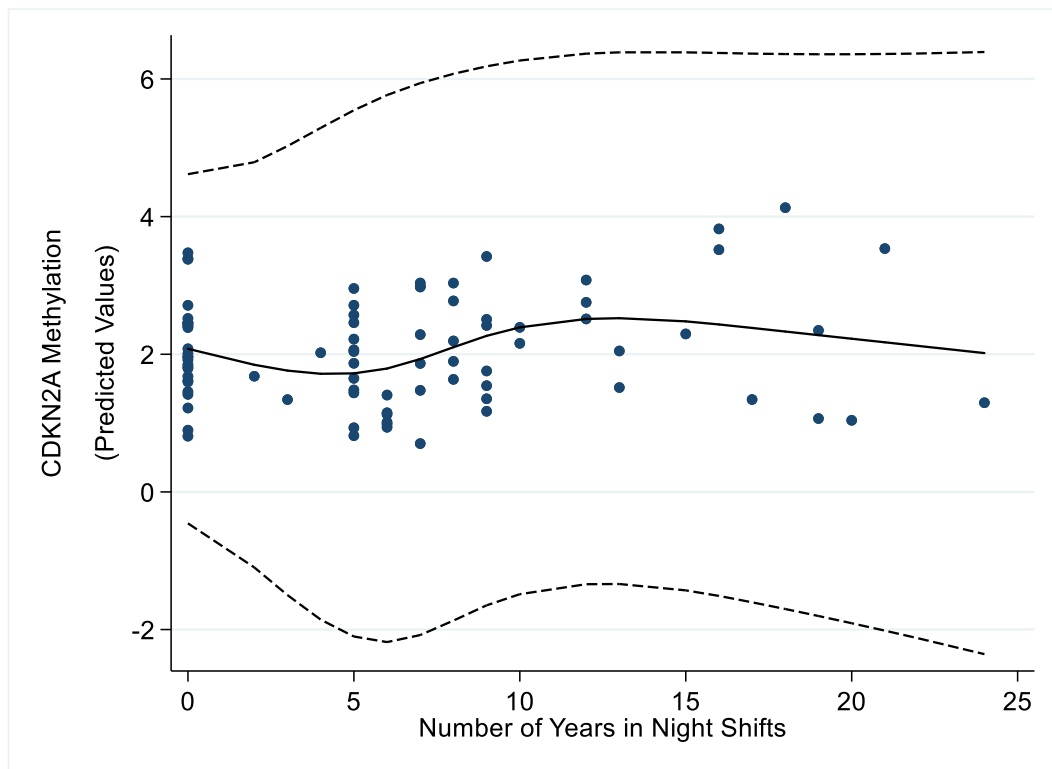


Figure S2. Association* between number of years in night shifts and *CDKN2A* methylation.

* Number of years in night shifts modeled as a restricted cubic spline with four knots at values 0, 6, 9, 17; other variables in the model include ever/never night shift, age, BMI, smoking habit, oral contraceptive use, and an interaction term between parity and marital status/age at marriage.

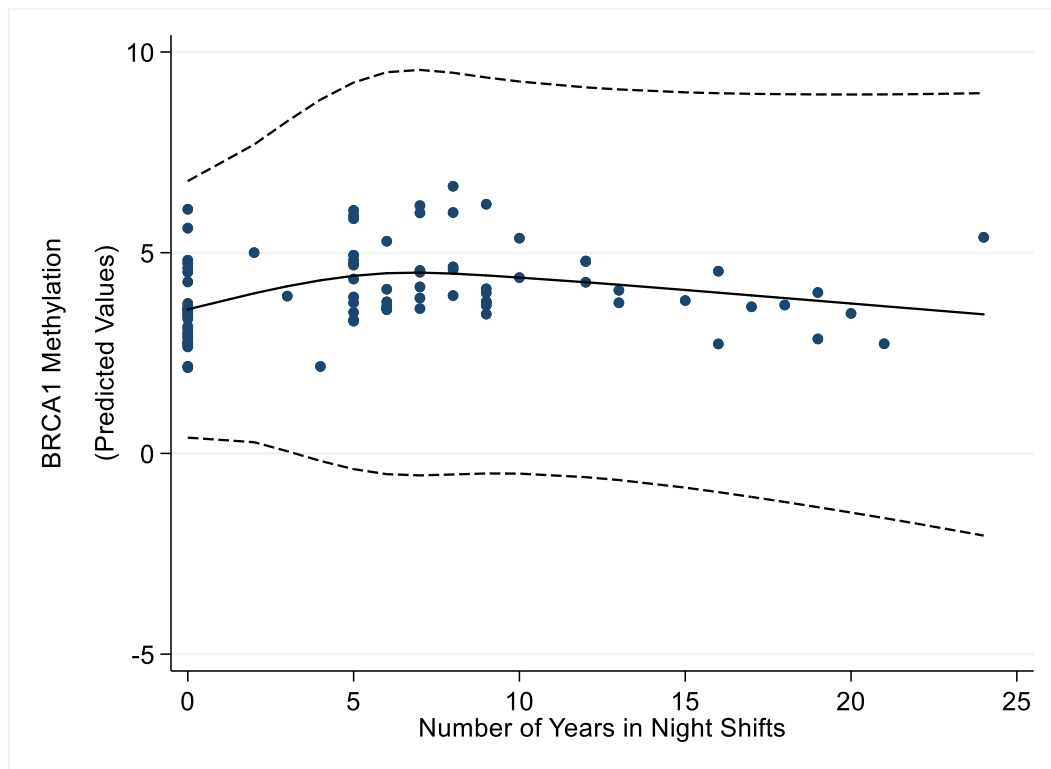


Figure S3. Association* between number of years in night shifts and *BRCA1* methylation.

* Number of years in night shifts modeled as a restricted cubic spline with four knots at values 0, 6, 9, 17; other variables in the model include ever/never night shift, age, BMI, smoking habit, oral contraceptive use, and an interaction term between parity and marital status/age at marriage.

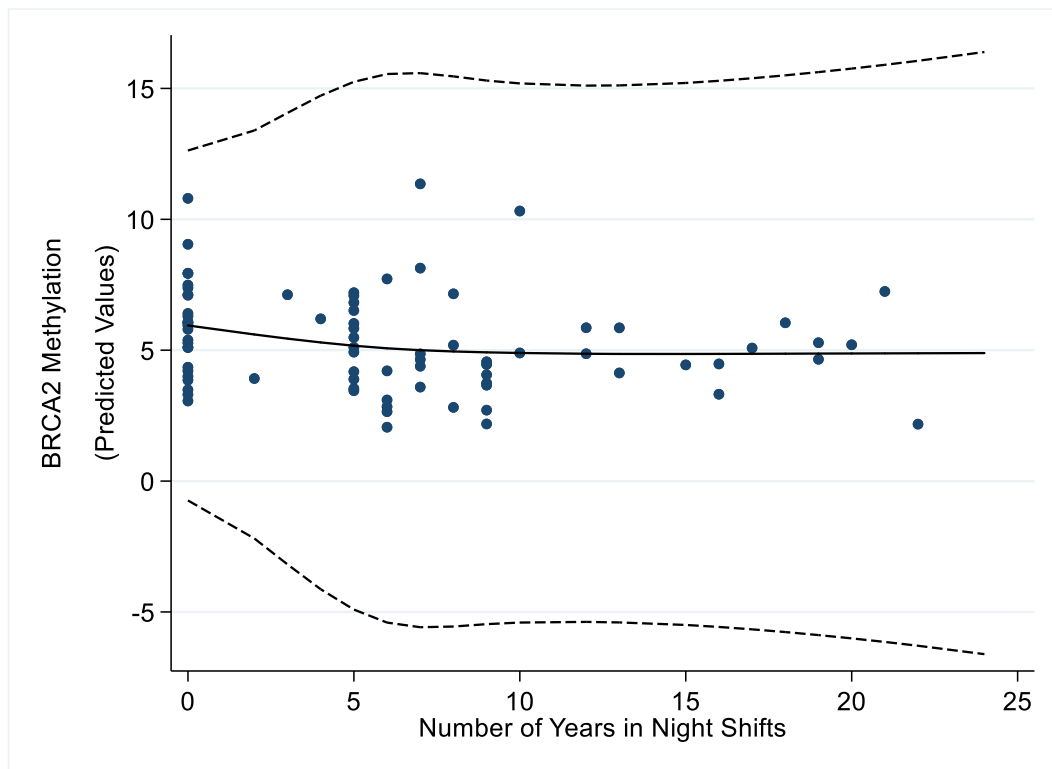


Figure S4. Association* between number of years in night shifts and *BRCA2* methylation.

* Number of years in night shifts modeled as a restricted cubic spline with four knots at values 0, 6, 9, 17; other variables in the model include ever/never night shift, age, BMI, smoking habit, oral contraceptive use, and an interaction term between parity and marital status/age at marriage.

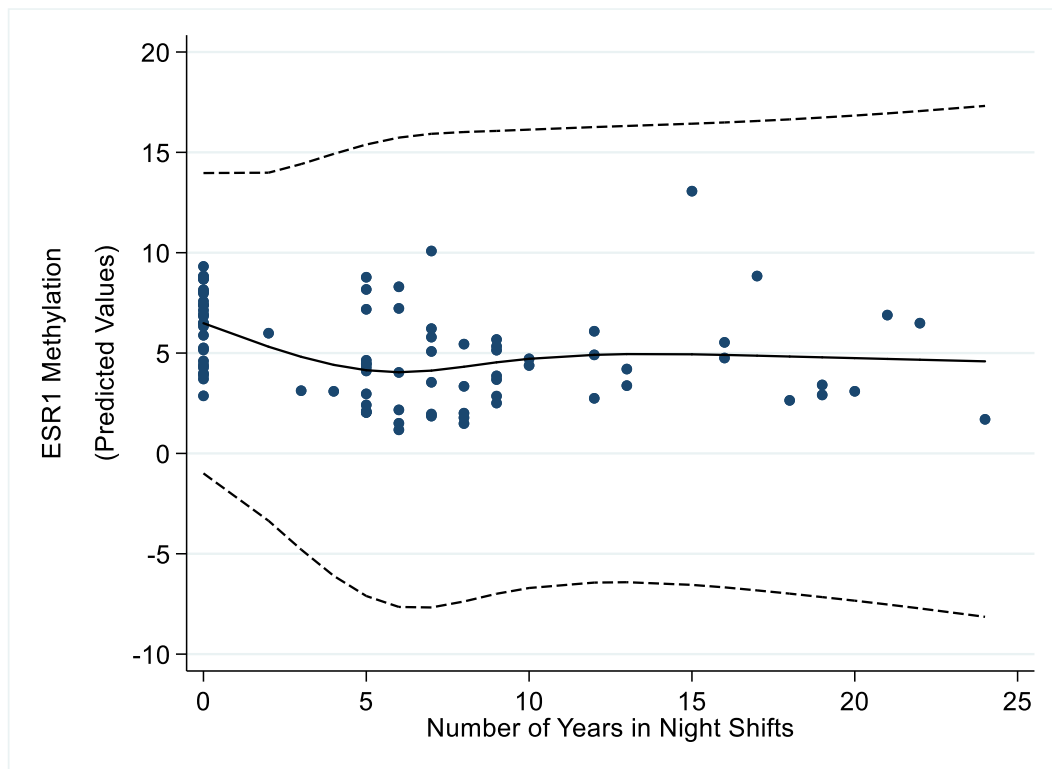


Figure S5. Association* between number of years in night shifts and *ESR1* methylation.

* Number of years in night shifts modeled as a restricted cubic spline with four knots at values 0, 6, 9, 17; other variables in the model include ever/never night shift, age, BMI, smoking habit, oral contraceptive use, and an interaction term between parity and marital status/age at marriage.

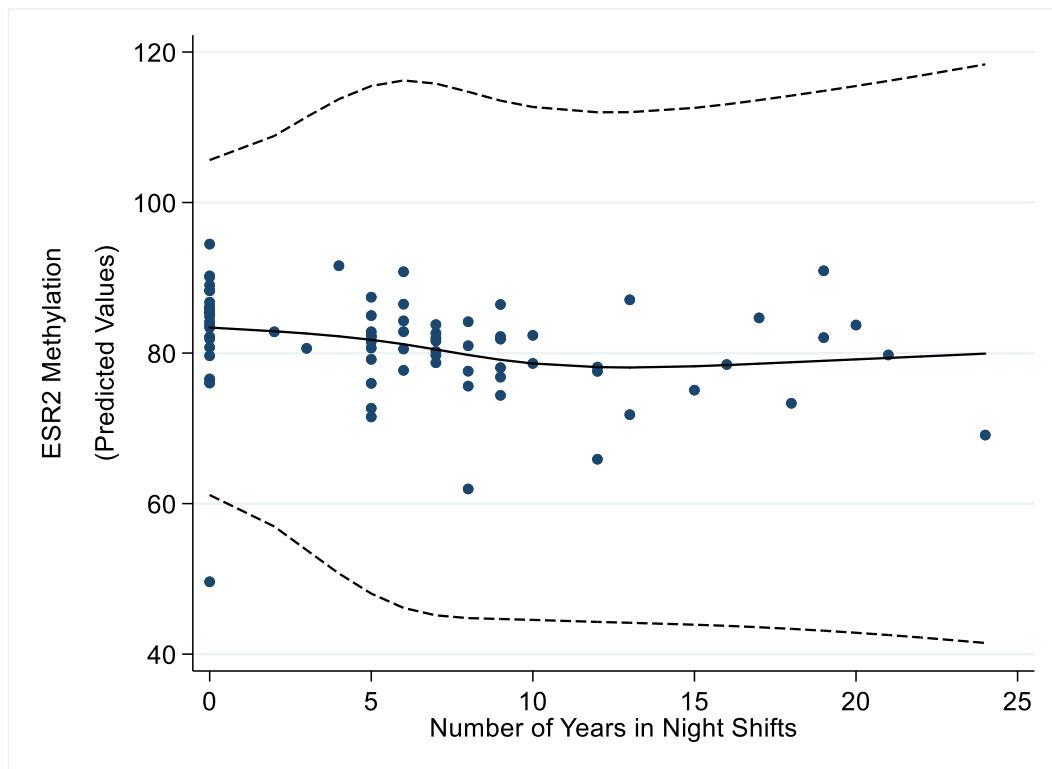


Figure S6. Association* between number of years in night shifts and *ESR2* methylation.

* Number of years in night shifts modeled as a restricted cubic spline with four knots at values 0, 6, 9, 17; other variables in the model include ever/never night shift, age, BMI, smoking habit, oral contraceptive use, and an interaction term between parity and marital status/age at marriage.

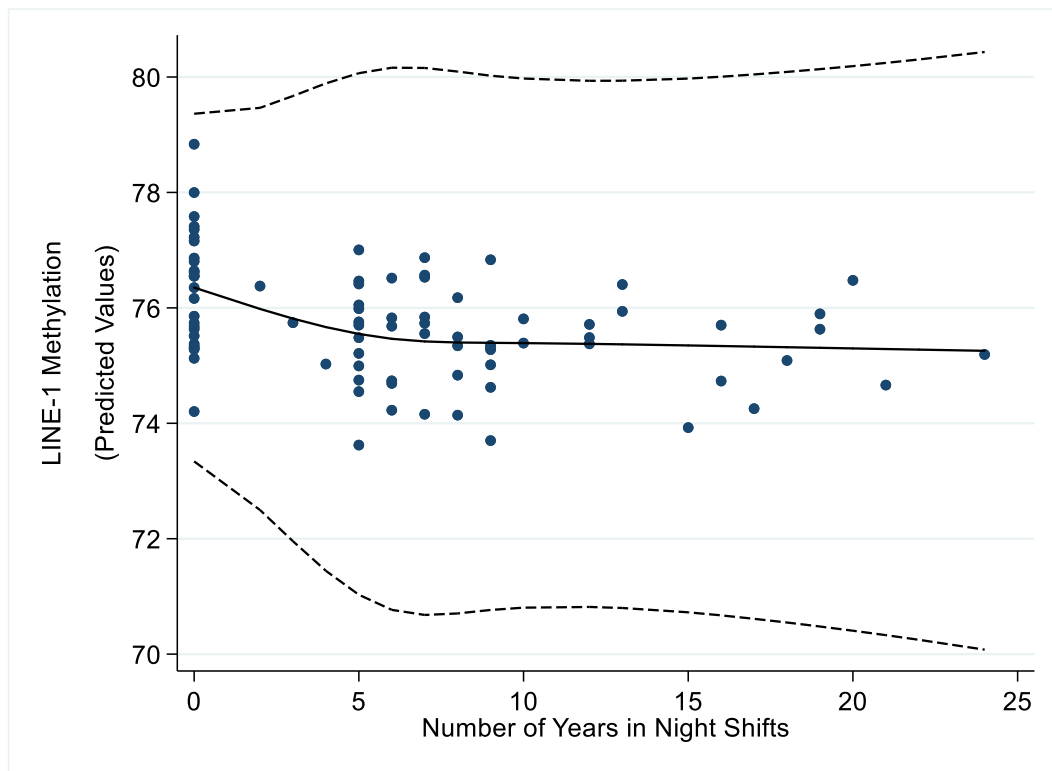


Figure S7. Association* between number of years in night shifts and *LINE-1* methylation.

* Number of years in night shifts modeled as a restricted cubic spline with four knots at values 0, 6, 9, 17; other variables in the model include ever/never night shift, age, BMI, smoking habit, oral contraceptive use, and an interaction term between parity and marital status/age at marriage.

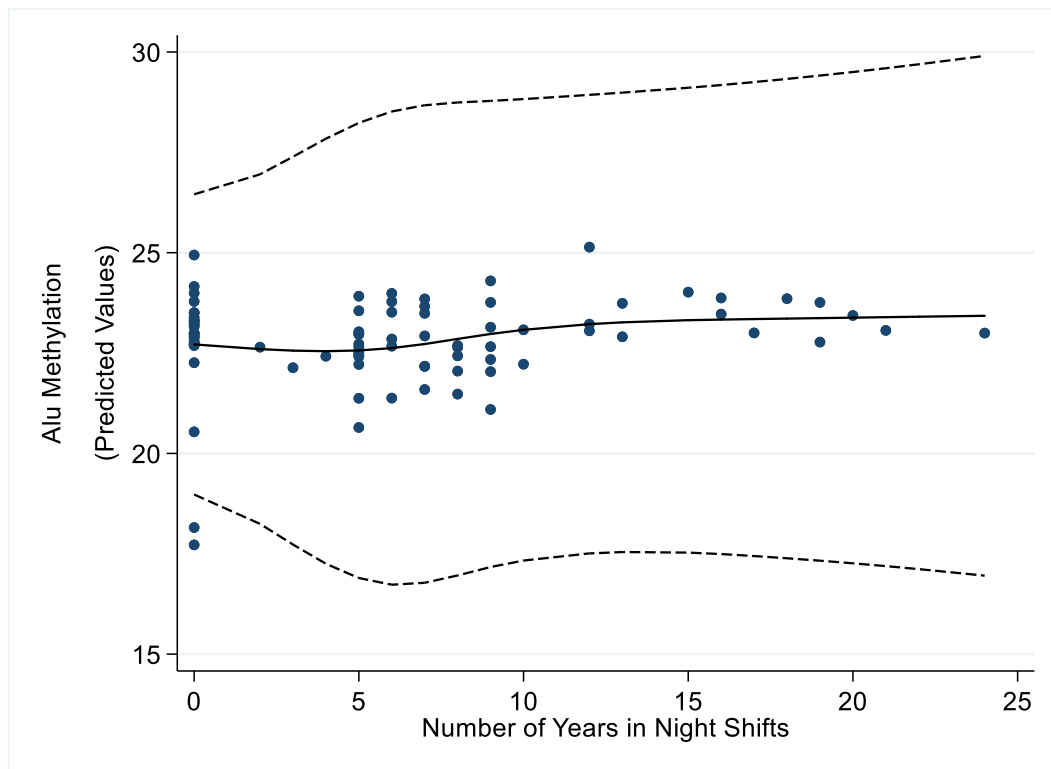


Figure S8. Association* between number of years in night shifts and *Alu* methylation.

* Number of years in night shifts modeled as a restricted cubic spline with four knots at values 0, 6, 9, 17; other variables in the model include ever/never night shift, age, BMI, smoking habit, oral contraceptive use, and an interaction term between parity and marital status/age at marriage.

Table S1. Primer sequences and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) conditions for DNA methylation analysis.

Genes	Forward primer (5' to 3')	Reverse primer (5' to 3')	Sequencing primer (5' to 3')	PCR conditions
				95°C for 60s,
<i>TP53</i>	Biotin-TTAGGAGTTTATTTAATTTAGGGAAG	TATCCAAC TTTATACCAAAAACCTC	TCCAAAAAACAATAACTACTAAACTC	57°C for 60s,
				72°C for 60s
				95°C for 30s,
<i>CDKN2A</i>	AGGGGTTGGTTGGTTATTAG	BIO- CTACCTACTCTCCCCCTCTC	GGTTGGTTATTAGAGGGT	58°C for 40s,
				72°C for 30s
				95°C for 30s,
<i>BRCA1</i>	ATTTAGAGTAGAGGGTGAAGG	Biotin-TCTATCCCTCCCATCCTCTAATT	TTGAGAAATTTTATAGTTTGTTTT	54°C for 45s,
				72°C for 45s
				95°C for 30s,
<i>BRCA2</i>	GTTGGGATGTTTGATAAGGAATTT	Biotin- ATCACAAATCTATCCCCTCAC	GTTATATTGAGAAATATT	55°C for 30s,
				72°C for 30s
				95°C for 30s,
<i>ESR1</i>	GTAGTTTAAGATTTTTTTGGAG	Biotin- CCAAATAATAAAACACCTACTAACC	ATTGGATAGTAGTAAGTT	48°C for 30s,
				72°C for 30s
				95°C for 30s,
<i>ESR2</i>	GTGTTGTGGTTAATATTGGGTAT	Biotin-CACCAAAAAC TCTTTTAAAATTCC	TTTTTTTTTAGTGTTTAT	60°C for 30s,
				72°C for 30s
				95°C for 30s,
<i>LINE-1</i>	TTTTGAGTTAGGTGTGGGATATA	Biotin-AAAATCAAAAAATTCCCTTTC	AGTTAGGTGTGGGATATAGT	50°C for 30s,
				72°C for 30s

				96°C for 90s,
<i>Alu</i>	Biotin-TTTTATTAAAAATATAAAAATT	CCCAAACATAAATACAATAA	AATAACTAAAATTACAAAC	43°C for 60s,
				72°C for 120s
Forty-five cycles were performed for all PCR protocols except for the <i>Alu</i> one (40 cycles).				

Table S2. Analyzed CpG islands on gene promoters.

Genes	Chromosome	Amplicon start	Amplicon end	CpGs (position)	Assembly
<i>TP53</i>	17	7531409	7531628	7531486 7531473 7531469 7531458	hg17
<i>CDKN2A</i>	9	21965321	21965395	21965350 21965355 21965357 21965361 21965365 21965368 21965374	hg19
<i>BRCA1</i>	17	41277339	41277523	41277364 41277381 41277389 41277392 41277394	hg19
<i>BRCA2</i>	13	32889486	32889749	32889561 32889570 32889579 32889584 32889586 32889591 32889594 32889599	hg19
<i>ESR1</i>	6	152129135	152129444	152129194 152129197 152129212 152129219 152129221	hg19
<i>ESR2</i>	14	64749381	64749472	64749426 64749448	hg19

Table S3. Summary statistics for methylation (%) of specific genes and repetitive elements, and telomere length (T/S).

Biological Markers	Number of Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
<i>TP53</i>	94	6.28	1.49	3.28	10.89
<i>CDKN2A</i>	94	2.04	0.90	0.84	5.11
<i>BRCA1</i>	94	4.08	1.15	2.28	7.69
<i>BRCA2</i>	89	5.26	2.00	2.35	11.91
<i>ESR1</i>	95	5.04	2.38	1.40	13.00
<i>ESR2</i>	91	81.23	7.14	46.87	91.95
<i>LINE-1</i>	93	75.71	0.99	73.34	78.47
<i>Alu</i>	93	22.83	1.34	15.58	24.73
Telomere length	95	0.79	0.26	0.05	1.90

Table S4. Association between number of years in night shifts and gene-specific methylation, methylation of repetitive elements, and telomere length, according to duration of work in night shifts (< 12 vs. ≥ 12 years).

Biological Markers	< 12 years in night shifts			≥ 12 years in night shifts		
	β^*	(95%CI)	<i>p</i>	β^*	(95%CI)	<i>p</i>
<i>TP53</i>	0.03	(-0.20 ; 0.25)	0.82	-0.07	(-0.27 ; 0.13)	0.51
<i>CDKN2A</i>	0.12	(-0.004 ; 0.24)	0.06	-0.03	(-0.14 ; 0.09)	0.63
<i>BRCA1</i>	0.01	(-0.14 ; 0.17)	0.88	-0.08	(-0.23 ; 0.06)	0.24
<i>BRCA2</i>	-0.05	(-0.40 ; 0.30)	0.77	-0.004	(-0.32 ; 0.31)	0.98
<i>ESR1</i>	0.06	(-0.31 ; 0.42)	0.75	0.02	(-0.29 ; 0.33)	0.90
<i>ESR2</i>	-0.66	(-1.74 ; 0.42)	0.23	0.17	(-0.81 ; 1.14)	0.73
<i>LINE-1</i>	-0.04	(-0.19 ; 0.11)	0.58	-0.003	(-0.14 ; 0.13)	0.97
<i>Alu</i>	0.10	(-0.08 ; 0.28)	0.29	0.02	(-0.14 ; 0.19)	0.79
TL	0.06	(0.03 ; 0.09)	< 0.001	-0.07	(-0.10 ; -0.04)	< 0.001

*TL: telomere length. * Number of years in night shifts modeled as linear spline allowing the slope of the function to change at 12 years; other variables in the model include ever/never night shift, age, BMI, smoking habit, oral contraceptive use, and an interaction term between parity and marital status/age at marriage.*