

Salai *et al.* Elevated Soluble TNF-Receptor 1 in the Serum of Predementia Subjects with Cerebral Small Vessel Disease

Supplementary Figures and Tables

Table S1 Summary of Neuropsychological Battery and Component Tests

Cognitive Domain	Component Test(s)
1. Executive Function:	Verbal Fluency [1], Color Trail Test A&B [2]
2. Working Memory:	Digit Span Forward and Backward [3]
3. Language:	15-item Modified Boston Naming Test [4]
4. Visuospatial Function:	Rey Complex Figure Test-copy [5]
5. Visuomotor Speed:	Symbol Digit Modalities Test [6]
6. Memory:	Rey Complex Figure Test-immediate/delay recall and recognition [5], Hopkins Verbal Learning Test-immediate/delay recall and recognition [7]

Table S2 Association between serum sTNF-R1 tertiles and MTA at baseline

sTNF-R1	Significant MTA (n=49) OR (95% CI) <i>p</i> -value
Model I	
Lowest	1
Middle	2.61 (1.02, 6.65) <i>p</i> = 0.045
Highest	4.61 (1.88, 11.29) <i>p</i> = 0.001
Model II	
Lowest	1
Middle	2.19 (0.80, 6.00) <i>p</i> = 0.127
Highest	1.42 (0.49, 4.09) <i>p</i> = 0.518

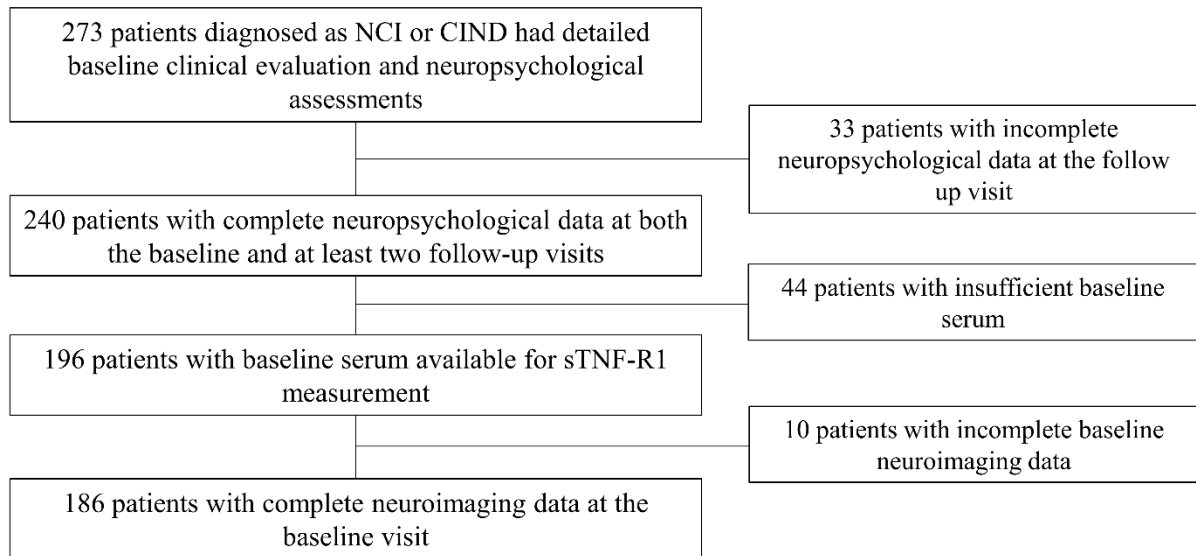
Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval; MTA = Medial Temporal Lobe Atrophy; OR = Odds ratios.

MTA imaging were available for 186 subjects. **Bold values** indicate $p < 0.05$ using binary logistic regression.

Model I: unadjusted; Model II: adjusted for age, gender, and cardiovascular disease.

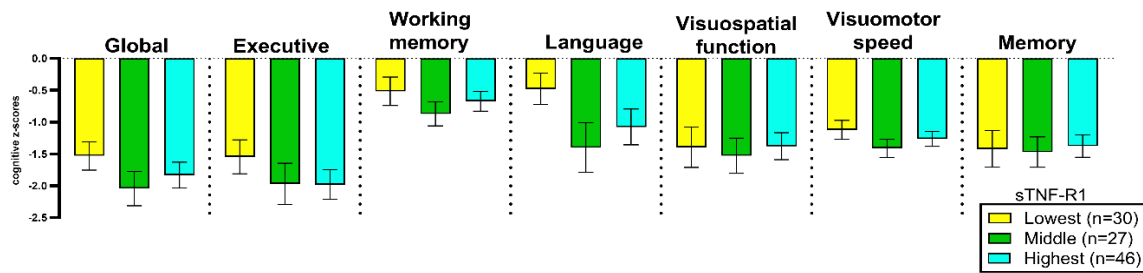
Interpretation: Lowest sTNF-R1 tertile was set as a reference group. Binary logistic regression models to significant MTA: subjects with the middle/highest sTNF-R1 tertile were OR times more likely to have significant MTA compared to those with the lowest sTNF-R1 tertile.

Figure S1 Selection of participants



CIND = cognitive impairment no dementia; NCI = no cognitive impairment.

Figure S2 Baseline global and specific cognitive domains z-scores of CIND subjects stratified by the tertiles of sTNF-R1.



Bars are expressed as mean \pm SEM. One-way analyses of variance (ANOVA), followed by *post-hoc* Bonferroni tests, was used to analyse the differences amongst tertiles of sTNF-R1 within each cognitive domain. n = number of cases.

REFERENCES

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