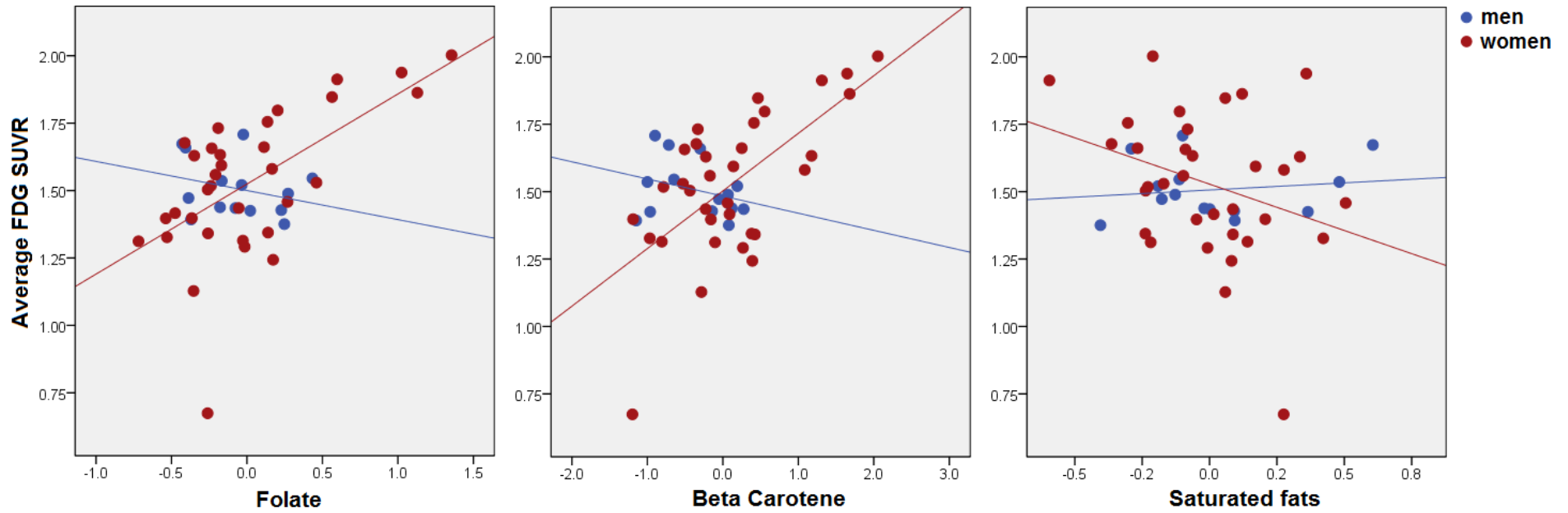
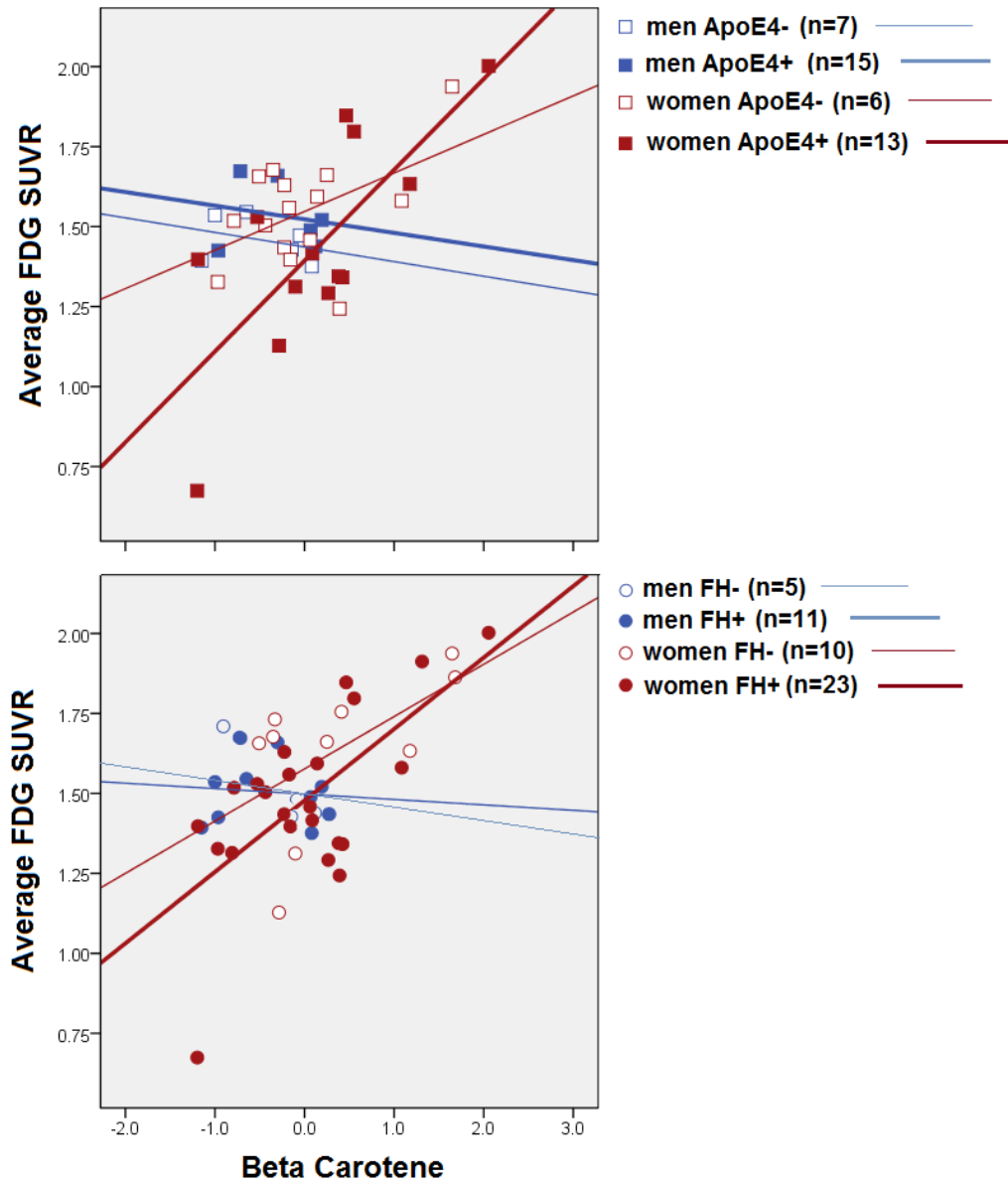


eFigure 1. Associations between brain glucose metabolism in AD-regions, folate, β -carotene and saturated fats in women (n=33) vs. men (n=16)



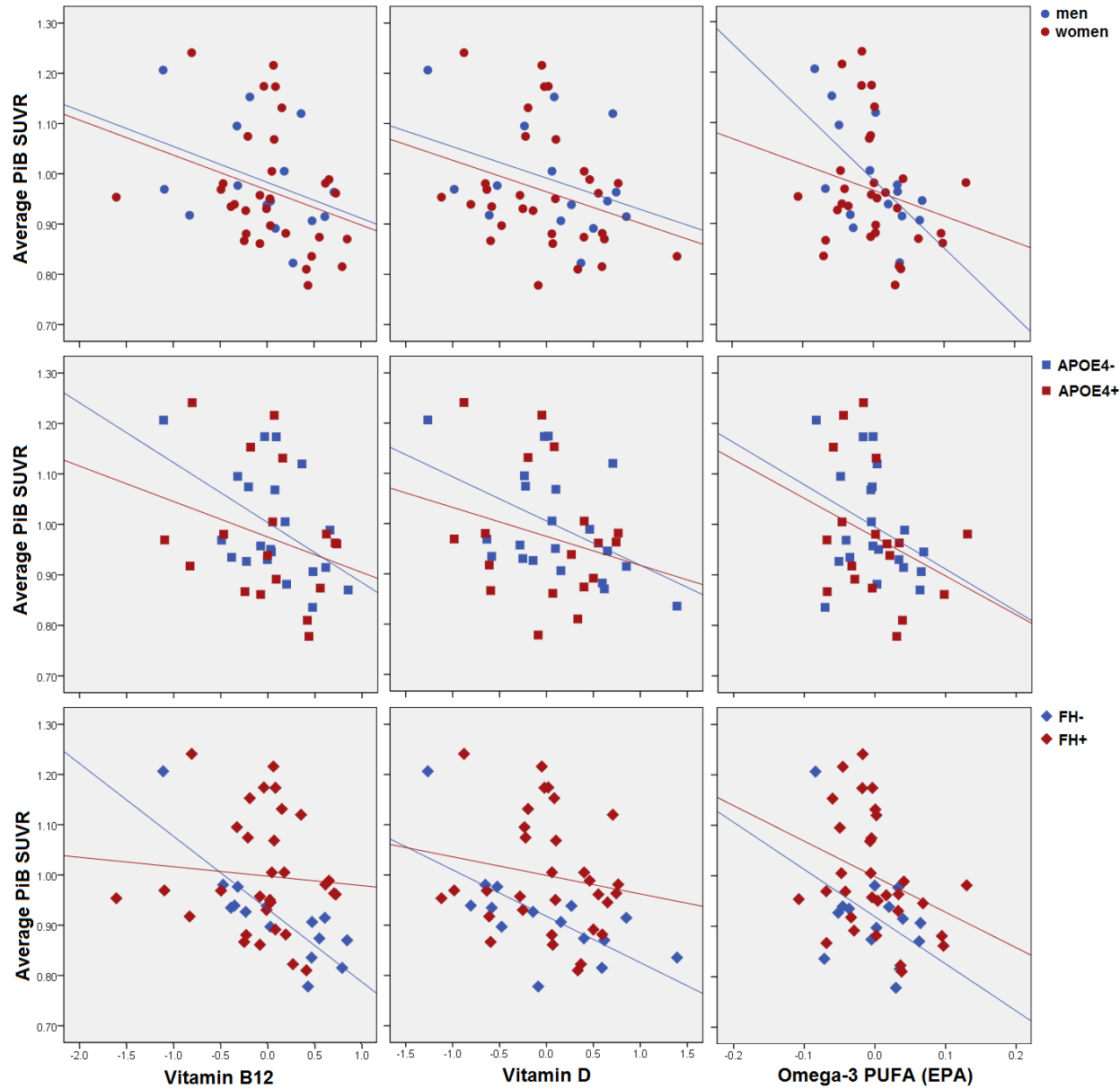
Nutrient values are age and caloric intake-adjusted residuals. FDG values are regional standardized uptake value ratios to pons activity [SUVR, unitless]. Corresponding p values are found in Table 2

eFigure 2. Associations between brain glucose metabolism in AD-regions and β -carotene as a function of gender \times *APOE* \times family history of AD (FH)



β -carotene values are age and caloric intake-adjusted residuals. FDG values are regional standardized uptake value ratios to pons activity [SUVR, unitless]. Corresponding *p* values are found in Table 2. Abbreviations: *APOE* ϵ 4 allele carriers (*APOE*4+), *APOE* ϵ 4 allele non-carriers (*APOE*4-), positive family history of late-onset AD (FH+), negative family history of late-onset AD (FH-)

Figure 3. Associations of PiB retention in AD-regions with vitamin B12, vitamin D and omega3-PUFA (EPA) as a function of gender, family history of late-onset AD (FH) and *APOE* status



Nutrient values are age and caloric intake-adjusted residuals. PiB values are regional standardized uptake value ratios to cerebellar uptake [SUVR, unitless]. There are no significant nutrient×group interaction effects at $p < 0.05$. Abbreviations: *APOE* $\epsilon 4$ allele carriers (*APOE*4+), *APOE* $\epsilon 4$ allele non-carriers (*APOE*4-), positive family history of late-onset AD (FH+), negative family history of late-onset AD (FH-).