

ADDITIONAL FILE 7

Independent associations of α -syn SAA and AD status with neuropsychological outcomes

	n	α -syn SAA+ status			AD+ status		
		OR	p value	Corrected p value*	OR	p value	Corrected p value*
Memory	94	1.29 (0.28–7.71)	0.754	0.939	0.58 (0.10–2.65)	0.488	0.674
Executive	85	1.06 (0.27–4.75)	0.933	0.939	0.79 (0.20–3.00)	0.725	0.725
Attention	85	0.82 (0.16–5.22)	0.823	0.939	0.07 (0.0005– 6.79)	0.016	0.073
Visuospatial	77	1.85 (0.69–5.30)	0.226	0.939	0.62 (0.23–1.61)	0.327	0.572
Language	93	0.88 (0.36–2.19)	0.780	0.939	2.38 (1.01–5.85)	0.049	0.114
Praxis	94	1.58 (0.64–4.11)	0.327	0.939	1.28 (0.53–3.14)	0.578	0.674
	n	β coefficient	p value		β coefficient	p value	
MMSEc	79	-0.10 (-2.84 – 2.63)	0.939	0.939	-3.06 (-5.66 – -0.46)	0.021	0.073

*: after multiple comparison correction (false discovery rate at $\alpha=0.05$ according to Benjamini-Hochberg); two independent corrections were performed (one each for independent effects of α -syn SAA and AD status, seven neuropsychological outcomes each).

Multivariable penalized logistic regression models according to Firth were used for binary outcomes while multivariable linear regression models were employed for continuous outcomes. Odds ratios and β coefficients are expressed as main value (95% confidence interval). P values of statistically significant associations are shown in bold. For each neuropsychological outcome, binarized α -syn SAA and AD status were included as predictors in the same model. Abbreviations: AD, Alzheimer's disease; α -syn, alpha-synuclein; MMSEc, age- and education corrected Mini-Mental State Examination; OR, odds ratio; SAA, seed amplification assay.