## Supplementary Material

## Supplementary Figure



Figure S1. The nonlinear associations between coffee consumption and odds ratio of PhenoAge (A) and KDM-BA acceleration (B)

## Supplementary Tables

TableS1. Logistic regression analysis of the association between coffee consumption and odds ratio of accelerated aging.


Model I: non-adjusted model; Model II: adjusted for age gender, ethnicity, marital status, family income-topoverty ratio and education level; Model III: adjusted for covariates of model 2, and smoking status, drinking status, body mass index, total energy intake, physical activity, the Healthy Eating Index 2015, trouble sleeping and general health. Abbreviations: $\mathrm{OR}=$ odds ratio; $\mathrm{Cl}=$ confidence interval;

Table S2. Regression analysis of the association between caffeinated or decaffeinated coffee and accelerated aging.

| Types of coffee | Coffee consumption (cup/day) |  | $\geq 3$ cups | P for trend |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Caffeinated |  |  |  |  |
| PhenoAge |  |  |  |  |
| $\beta(95 \% \mathrm{Cl})$ | -0.05(-0.10, 0.01) | -0.12(-0.17,-0.07) | -0.15(-0.21,-0.09) | <0.01 |
| OR(95\%CI) | 0.97(0.82,1.15) | 0.66(0.56,0.77) | 0.68(0.55,0.84) | <0.01 |
| KDM-BA |  |  |  |  |
| $\beta(95 \% \mathrm{Cl})$ | -0.01(-0.06, 0.05) | -0.04(-0.09, 0.02) | -0.13(-0.19,-0.07) | <0.01 |
| OR(95\%CI) | 1.04(0.90,1.20) | 0.88(0.78,1.00) | 0.67(0.57,0.80) | <0.01 |
| Decaffeinated |  |  |  |  |
| PhenoAge |  |  |  |  |
| $\beta(95 \% \mathrm{Cl})$ | -0.11(-0.16,-0.07) | -0.11(-0.23, 0.01) | -0.27(-0.44,-0.09) | <0.01 |
| OR(95\%CI) | 0.73(0.63,0.83) | 0.72(0.46,1.14) | 0.57(0.33,0.98) | <0.01 |
| KDM-BA |  |  |  |  |
| $\beta(95 \% \mathrm{Cl})$ | -0.05(-0.10,-0.01) | -0.13(-0.25, 0.00) | -0.19(-0.38,-0.01) | 0.01 |
| OR(95\%CI) | $0.85(0.77,0.94)$ | 0.79(0.53,1.18) | 0.65(0.37,0.93) | <0.01 |

$\beta$ based on linear regression model of biological aging; OR based on logistic regression model of biological aging. All analysis adjusted for age, gender, ethnicity, marital status, family income-to-poverty ratio and education level, smoking status, drinking status, body mass index, total energy intake, physical activity, the Healthy Eating Index 2015, trouble sleeping and general health. Abbreviations: $\mathrm{OR}=$ odds ratio; $\mathrm{Cl}=$ confidence interval;

Table S3. Multivariate regression analysis of the association between coffee consumption and KDM-BA accelerated aging stratified by age, gender, BMI and physical activity.

| Characteristics | $\beta$ (95\%CI) | $P$ value | OR (95\%CI) | $P$ value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age |  |  |  |  |
| $\leq 50$ years |  |  |  |  |
| $\leq 1$ cup | 0.03(-0.04, 0.10) | 0.42 | 1.14(0.96,1.36) | 0.12 |
| 1-3 cups | $-0.05(-0.12,0.01)$ | 0.13 | 0.86(0.77,0.97) | 0.02 |
| $\geq 3$ cups | -0.11(-0.18,-0.04) | <0.01 | 0.67(0.57,0.79) | <0.01 |
| >50 years |  |  |  |  |
| $\leq 1$ cup | 0.04(-0.07, 0.15) | 0.43 | 1.14(0.96,1.36) | 0.12 |
| 1-3 cups | -0.04(-0.13, 0.05) | 0.33 | 0.86(0.77,0.97) | 0.02 |
| $\geq 3$ cups | -0.12(-0.20,-0.04) | <0.01 | 0.67(0.57,0.79) | <0.01 |
| Gender |  |  |  |  |
| Male |  |  |  |  |
| $\leq 1$ cup | $0.1(0,0.20)$ | 0.05 | 1.17(0.89,1.54) | 0.24 |
| 1-3 cups | -0.03(-0.11, 0.04) | 0.35 | 0.89(0.74,1.08) | 0.23 |
| $\geq 3$ cups | -0.12(-0.21,-0.04) | 0.01 | 0.66(0.57, 0.88 ) | 0.01 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |
| $\leq 1$ cup | -0.01(-0.08, 0.06) | 0.79 | 1.10(0.90,1.34) | 0.35 |
| 1-3 cups | $-0.05(-0.12,0.02)$ | 0.15 | 0.85(0.71,1.03) | 0.1 |
| $\geq 3$ cups | -0.15(-0.23,-0.08) | <0.01 | 0.66(0.51,0.86) | <0.01 |
| BMI |  |  |  |  |
| Normal weight |  |  |  |  |
| $\leq 1$ cup | 0.02(-0.08, 0.13) | 0.67 | 0.95(0.63,1.43) | 0.80 |
| 1-3 cups | -0.03(-0.10, 0.04) | 0.43 | 0.77(0.60,0.99) | 0.04 |
| $\geq 3$ cups | -0.16(-0.28,-0.05) | 0.01 | 0.58(0.38,0.87) | 0.01 |
| Overweight/Obesity $\leq 1$ cup | 0.04(-0.03, 0.12) | 0.26 | 1.20(0.96,1.49) | 0.10 |


| $1-3$ cups | $-0.07(-0.13,-0.01)$ | 0.03 | $0.88(0.76,1.02)$ | 0.08 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\quad \geq 3$ cups | $-0.14(-0.20,-0.07)$ | $<0.01$ | $0.69(0.57,0.83)$ | $<0.01$ |
| Physical activity <br> Inactive/Insufficient |  |  |  |  |
| $\quad \leq 1$ cup | $0.06(-0.13,0.25)$ | 0.53 | $1.09(0.66,1.79)$ | 0.73 |
| $1-3$ cups | $-0.08(-0.21,0.05)$ | 0.20 | $0.87(0.59,1.28)$ | 0.46 |
| $\geq 3$ cups | $-0.02(-0.19,0.15)$ | 0.79 | $0.89(0.54,1.47)$ | 0.64 |
| Active |  |  |  |  |
| $\quad \leq 1$ cup | $0.01(-0.07,0.09)$ | 0.82 | $1.09(0.84,1.40)$ | 0.50 |
| $1-3$ cups | $-0.05(-0.11,0.02)$ | 0.15 | $0.85(0.73,0.99)$ | 0.04 |
| $\geq 3$ cups | $-0.14(-0.21,-0.07)$ | $<0.01$ | $0.67(0.55,0.82)$ | $<0.01$ |

$\beta$ based on linear regression model of KDM-BA aging; OR based on logistic regression model of KDM-BA aging. All analysis adjusted for age, gender, ethnicity, marital status, family income-topoverty ratio and education level, smoking status, drinking status, body mass index, total energy intake, physical activity, the Healthy Eating Index 2015, trouble sleeping and general health.
Abbreviations: $\mathrm{OR}=$ odds ratio; $\mathrm{CI}=$ confidence interval;

