

Figure e-1: Boxplot analysis of serum levels of caffeine metabolites in PD patients and controls.

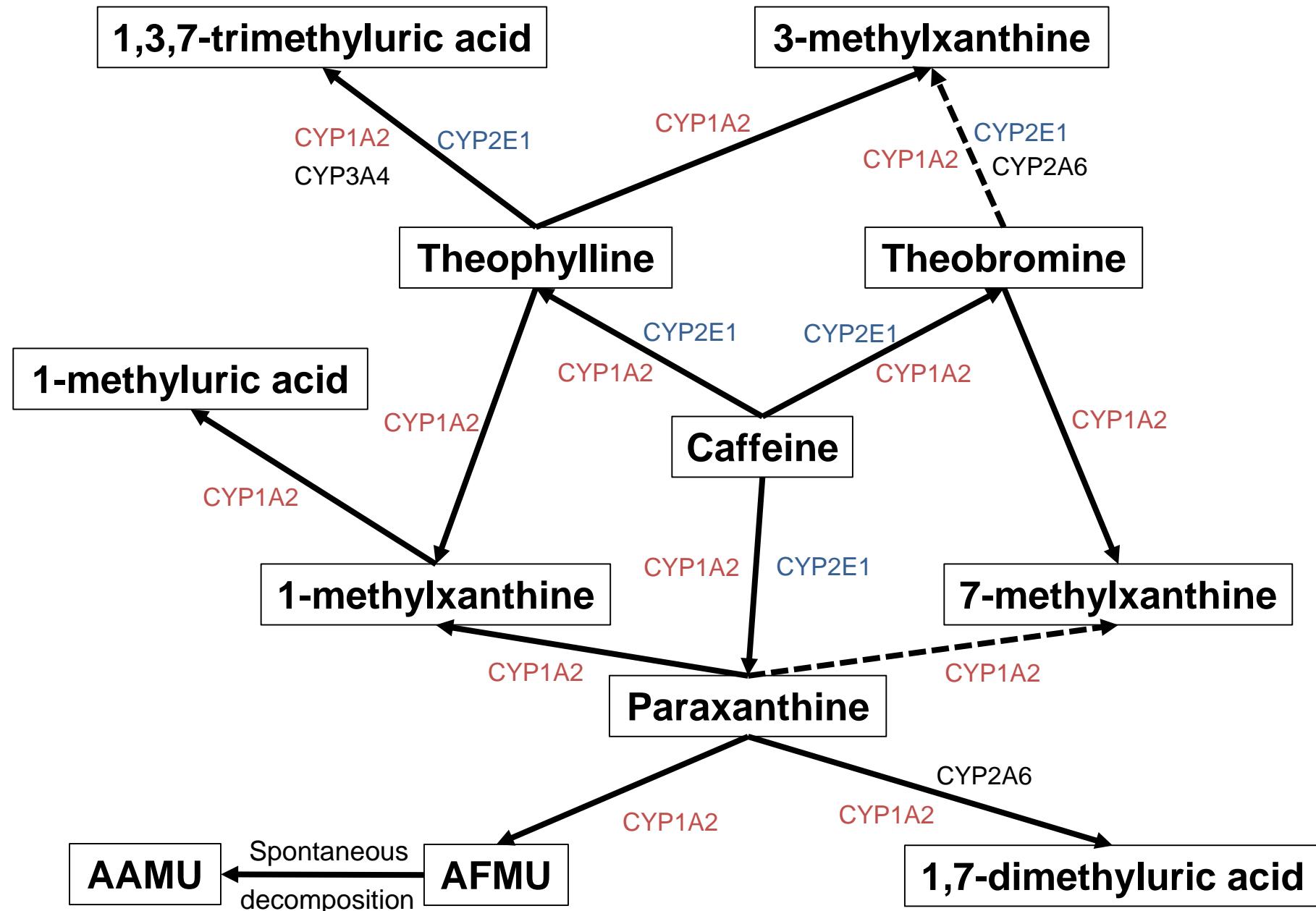
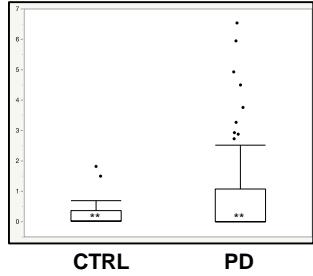
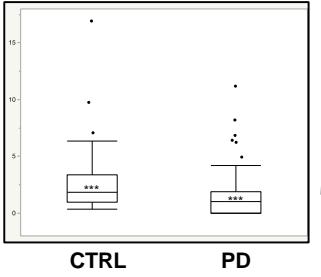


Figure e-1A is a schematic figure showing caffeine metabolic flow and related enzymes.

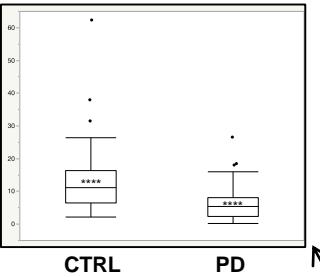
1,3,7-trimethyluric acid



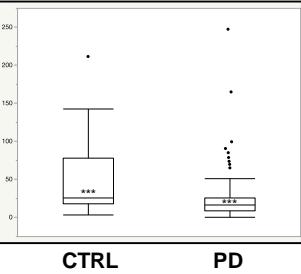
3-methylxanthine



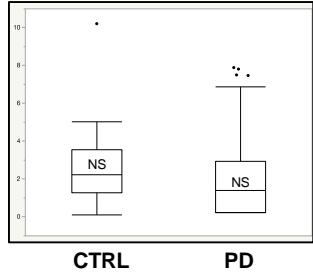
Theophylline



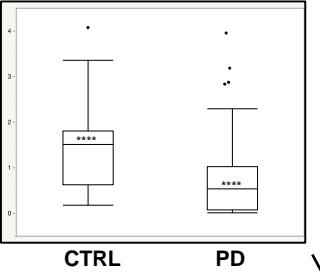
Theobromine



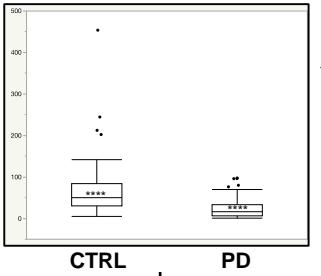
1-methyluric acid



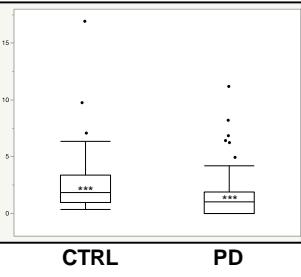
1-methylxanthine



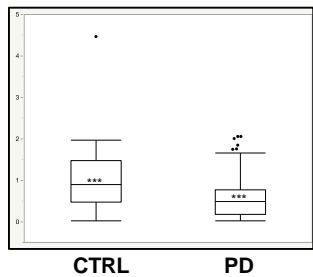
Caffeine



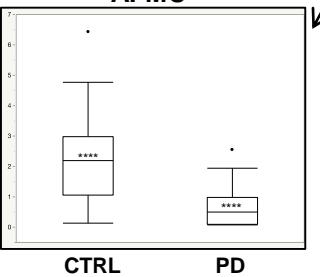
7-methylxanthine



AAMU



AFMU



1,7-dimethyluric acid

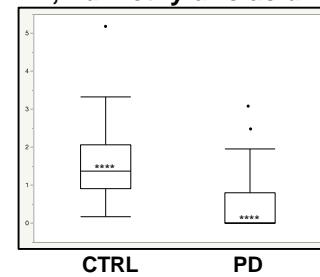


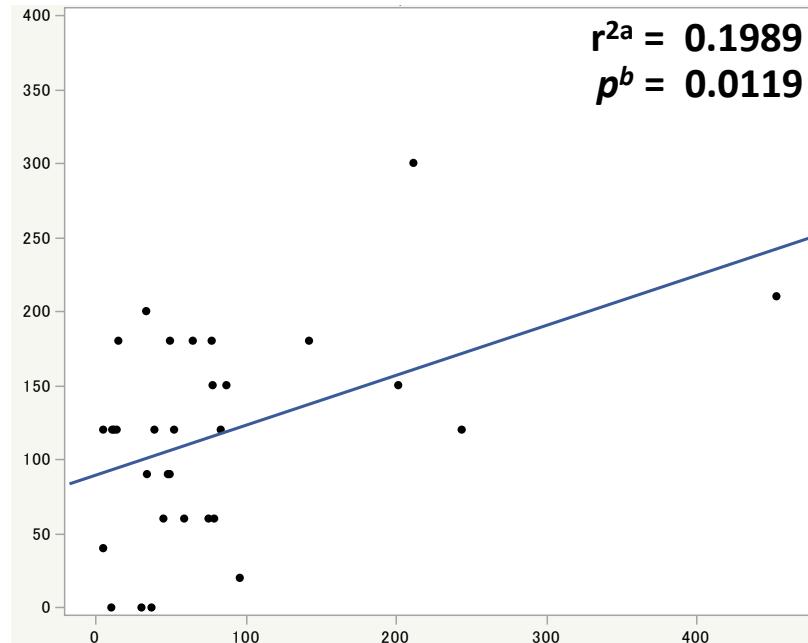
Figure e-1B showed boxplot analysis of serum levels of caffeine metabolites in controls and PD. Bold arrows point out main pathways and dotted arrows minor pathways. Abbreviations: CTRL: controls; PD: Parkinson's Disease; AFMU: 5-acethylamino-6-formylamino-3-methyluracil; AAMU: 5-acethylamino-6-amino-3-methyluracil; NS: not significant; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001; ****p<0.0001

^ap-value obtained by the Wilcoxon test.

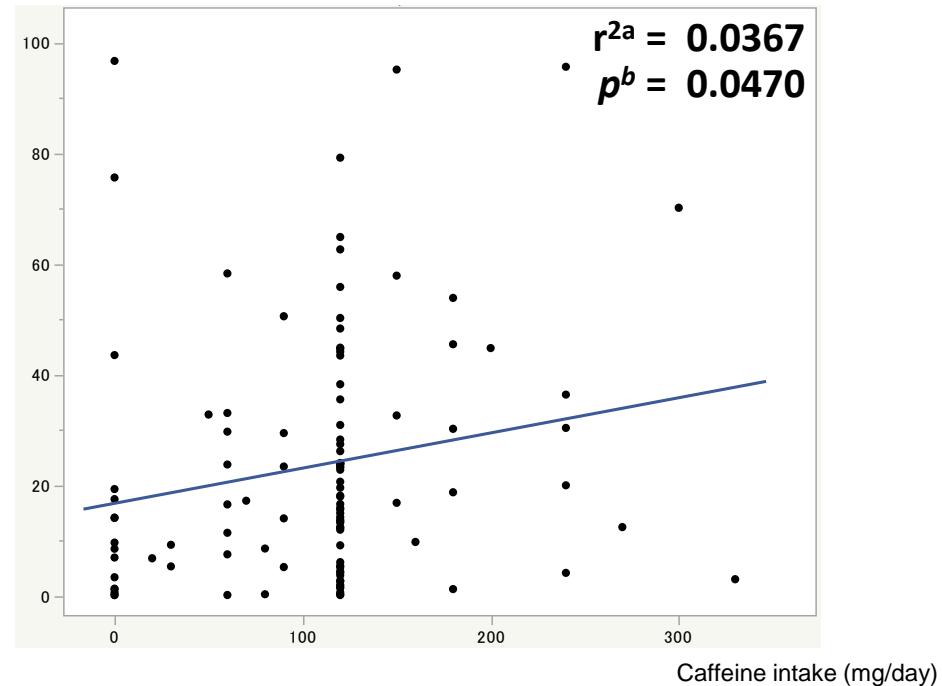
Figure e-2: Correlation analysis between total caffeine consumption and serum levels of caffeine.

Serum levels of caffeine
(pmol/10 μ l)

Controls



Parkinson's disease



^{a,b}Correlation coefficient and p-value obtained by the analysis of covariance.