**SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT**

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| **Supplementary Table 1. Characteristics of PAPI Study and Sinai Hospital of Baltimore Participants** | | | | | |
|  | **Amish PAPI\*** | | **Sinai Hospital of Baltimore** | |
| **Characteristic (units)** | **Men** | **Women** | **Men** | **Women** |
| Number (n) | 276 | 290 | 209 | 141 |
| Age ± SD (yr) | 44.3 ± 12.8 | 46.7 ± 13.6 | 63.4 ± 10.8 | 66.6 ± 10.6 |
| BMI ± SD (kg/m2) | 25.9 ± 3.7 | 28.0 ± 5.3 | 30.3 ± 5.9 | 31.0 ± 7.0 |
| Systolic blood pressure ± SD (mmHg) | 116.1 ± 11.7 | 116.4 ± 13.6 | 136.5 ± 19.5 | 141.7 ± 20.6 |
| Diastolic blood pressure ± SD (mmHg) | 70.6 ± 7.3 | 69.4 ± 7.3 | 73.6 ± 13.0 | 69.6 ± 13.8 |
| Hypertension (%)† | 4.4 | 5.5 | 76.4 | 86.4 |
| Total cholesterol ± SD (mg/dl) | 207.5 ± 43.5 | 216.4 ± 50.8 | NA | NA |
| LDL-cholesterol ± SD (mg/dl) | 138.7 ± 40.3 | 139.4 ± 47.0 | NA | NA |
| HDL-cholesterol ± SD (mg/dl) | 55.3 ± 14.8 | 62.0 ± 15.3 | NA | NA |
| Triglycerides ± SD (mg/dl)‡ | 67.7 ± 38.1 | 74.9 ± 41.5 | NA | NA |
| Hypercholesterolemia (%)§ | 25.0 | 26.2 | 83.3 | 82.0 |
| Taking aspirin (%) | 2.2 | 1.0 | 100 | 100 |
| Proton pump inhibitor use (%) | 0.7 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 33.1 |
| Self-reported diabetes (%) | 1.1 | 0.7 | 32.1 | 46.4 |
| Hematocrit ± SD (%) | 41.5 ± 2.4 | 37.6 ± 2.3 | 42.3 ± 5.7 | 38.3 ± 5.0 |
| White blood cell count ± SD (n x 1,000) | 6.1 ± 1.5 | 6.1 ± 1.4 | 7.7 ± 6.0 | 9.1 ± 14.2 |
| Platelet count ± SD (n x 100,000) | 239.1 ± 43.3 | 246.9 ± 50.5 | 221.8 ± 66.3 | 252.1 ± 67.7 |
| Current smoker (%)║ | 20.1 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 15.0 |

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; NA, not available; PAPI, Pharmacogenomics of Anti-platelet Intervention; SD, standard deviation.

SI conversion factors: To convert HDL-cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, and total cholesterol values to mmol/L, multiply by 0.0259; triglycerides to mmol/L, multiply by 0.0113.

\*For PAPI Study, all participants were withdrawn from prescription and nonprescription medications, vitamins, and supplements 7 days prior to and for the duration of the study. Participants taking anti-hypertensive, lipid-lowering, and diabetes medications accounted for less than 2% of participants.

†Defined as systolic blood pressure greater than 140 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure greater than 90 mm Hg or taking prescription medication for previously diagnosed hypertension.

‡Logarithm-transformed for analysis and back-transformed for presentation.

§Defined as LDL-cholesterol greater than 160 mg/dl or taking prescription medication for previously diagnosed hypercholesterolemia.

║Self-reported history of smoking cigarette, pipe, or cigar.