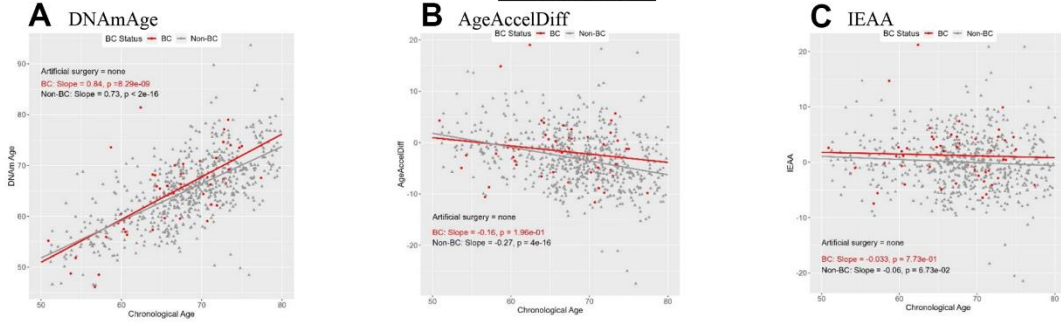


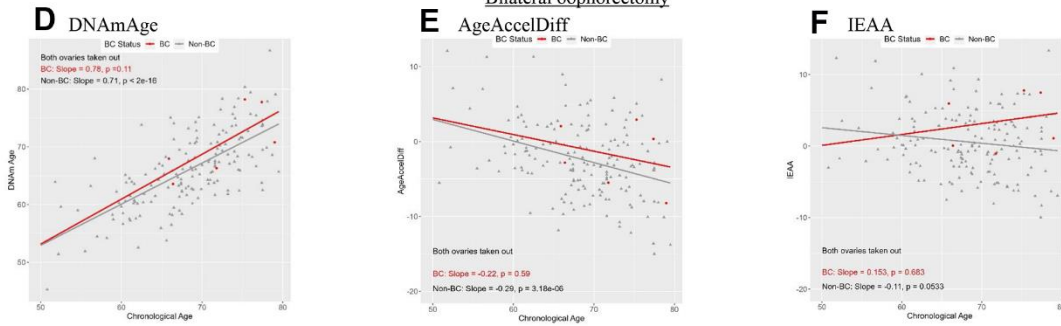
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

< By oophorectomy >

No ovaries removed

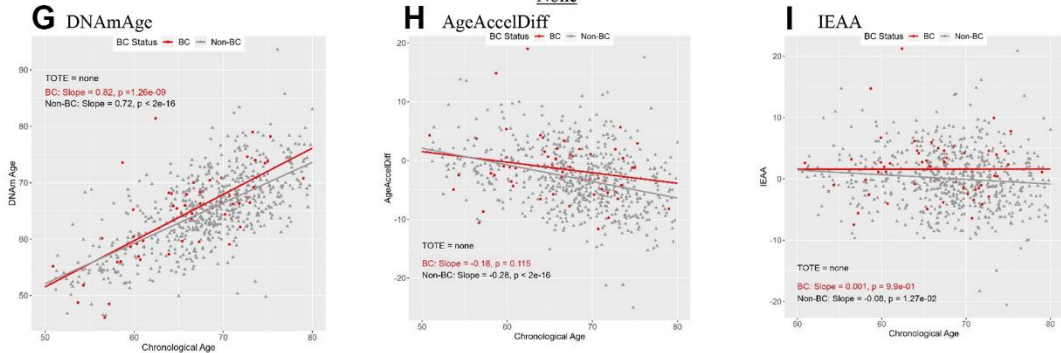


Bilateral oophorectomy

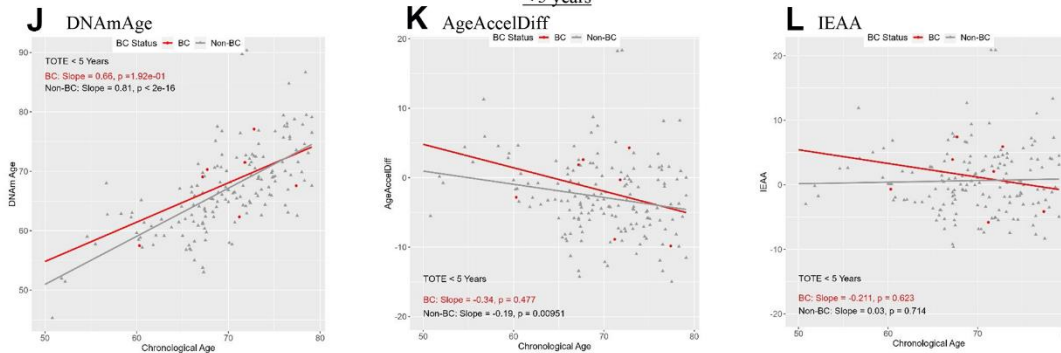


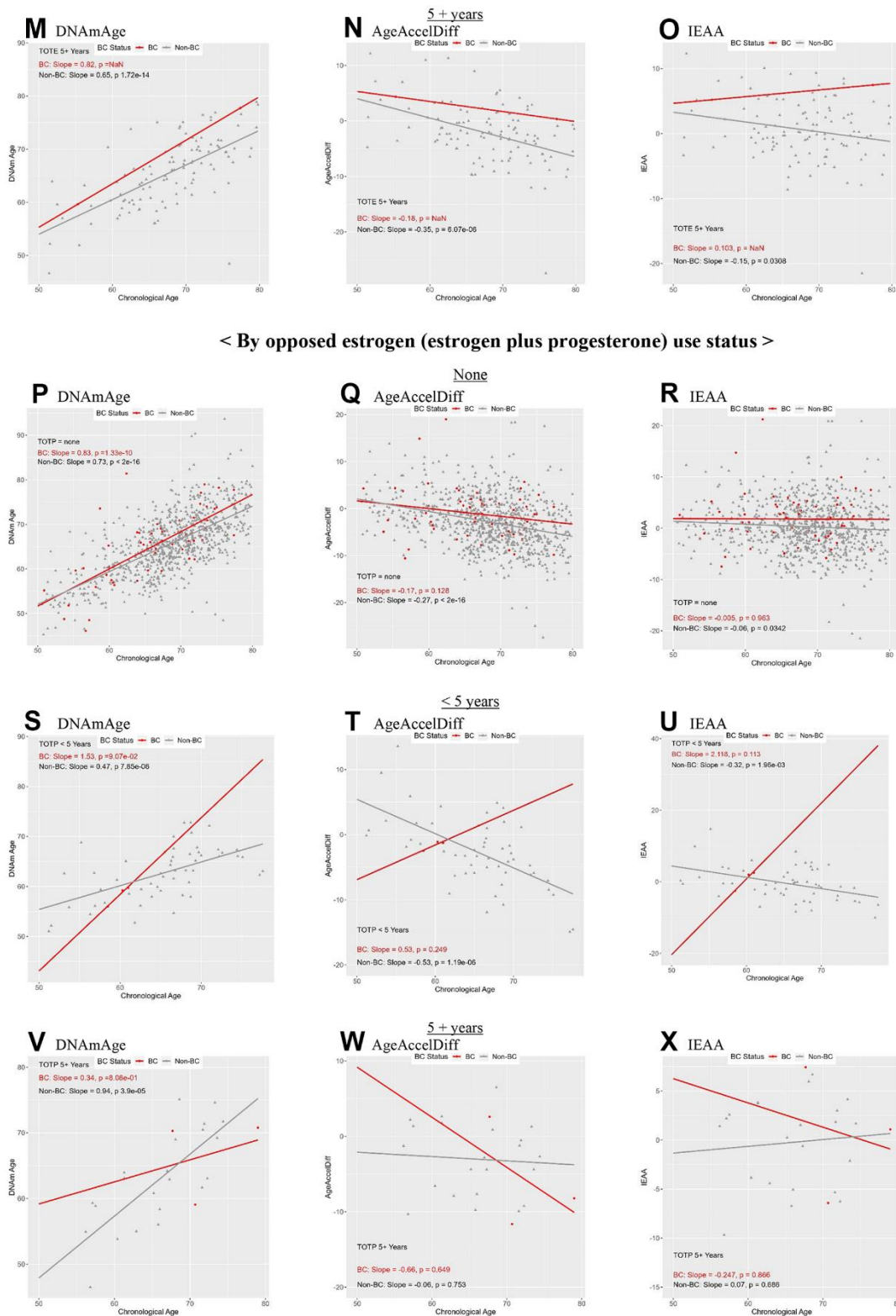
< By unopposed estrogen use status >

None



< 5 years

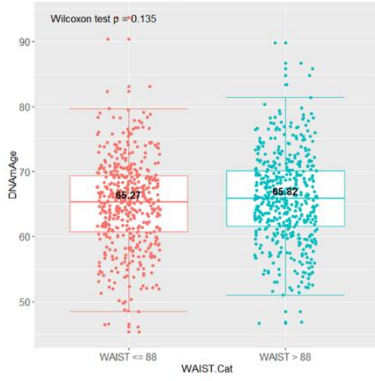




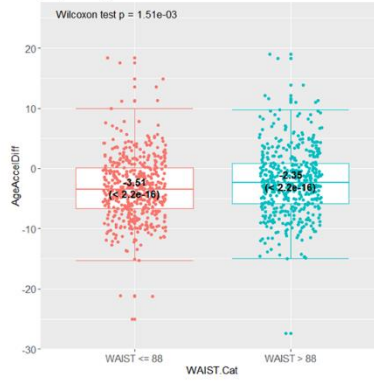
< By opposed estrogen (estrogen plus progesterone) use status >

Supplementary Figure 1. Correlation between DNAmAge/AgeAccelDiff/IEAA and chronologic age by BC status. By oophorectomy, (A–C) no ovaries removed, (D–F) bilateral. By unopposed estrogen use status, (G–I) none, (J–L) < 5 years, (M–O) 5+ years. By opposed estrogen (estrogen plus progesterone) use status, (P–R) none, (S–U) < 5 years, (V–X) 5+ years. (AgeAccelDiff, epigenetic age acceleration measured as departure of DNAmAge from chronologic age; IEAA, intrinsic epigenetic age acceleration measured as residuals by regressing DNAmAge on chronologic age, adjusted for cell composition; BC, breast cancer; DNAmAge, DNA methylation–based marker of aging).

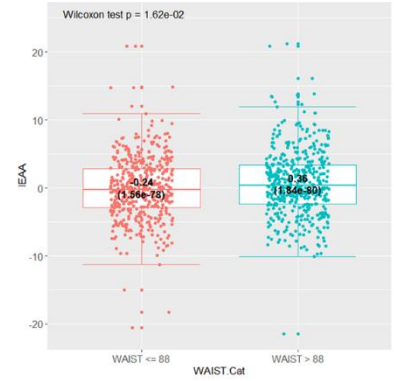
A DNAmAge



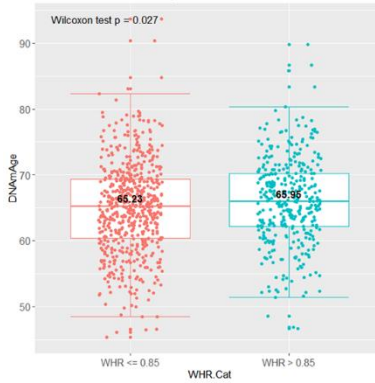
B AgeAccelDiff



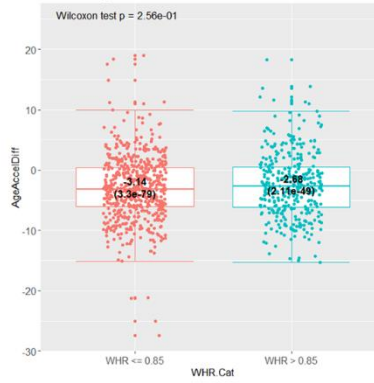
C IEAA



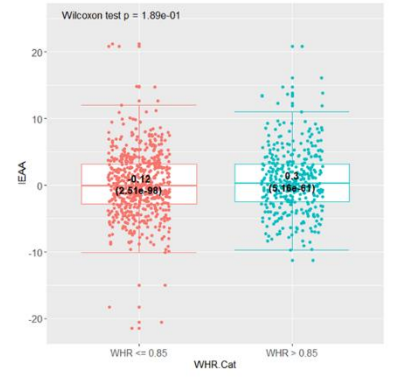
D DNAmAge



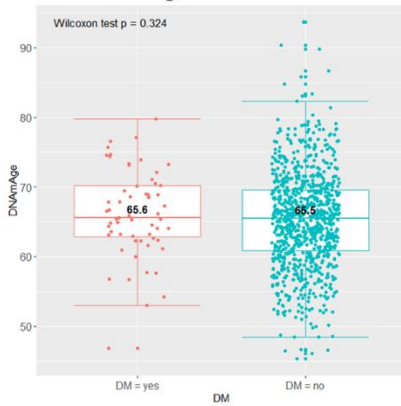
E AgeAccelDiff



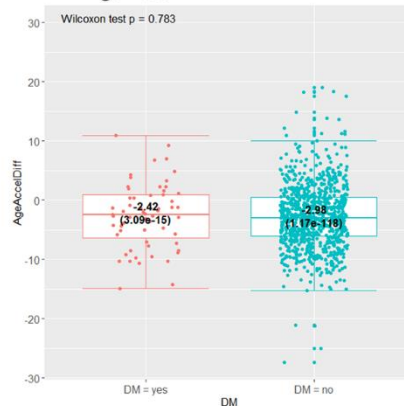
F IEAA



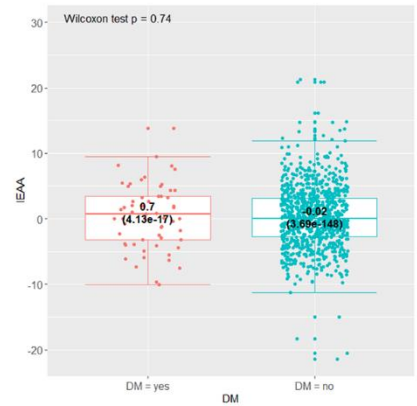
G DNAmAge

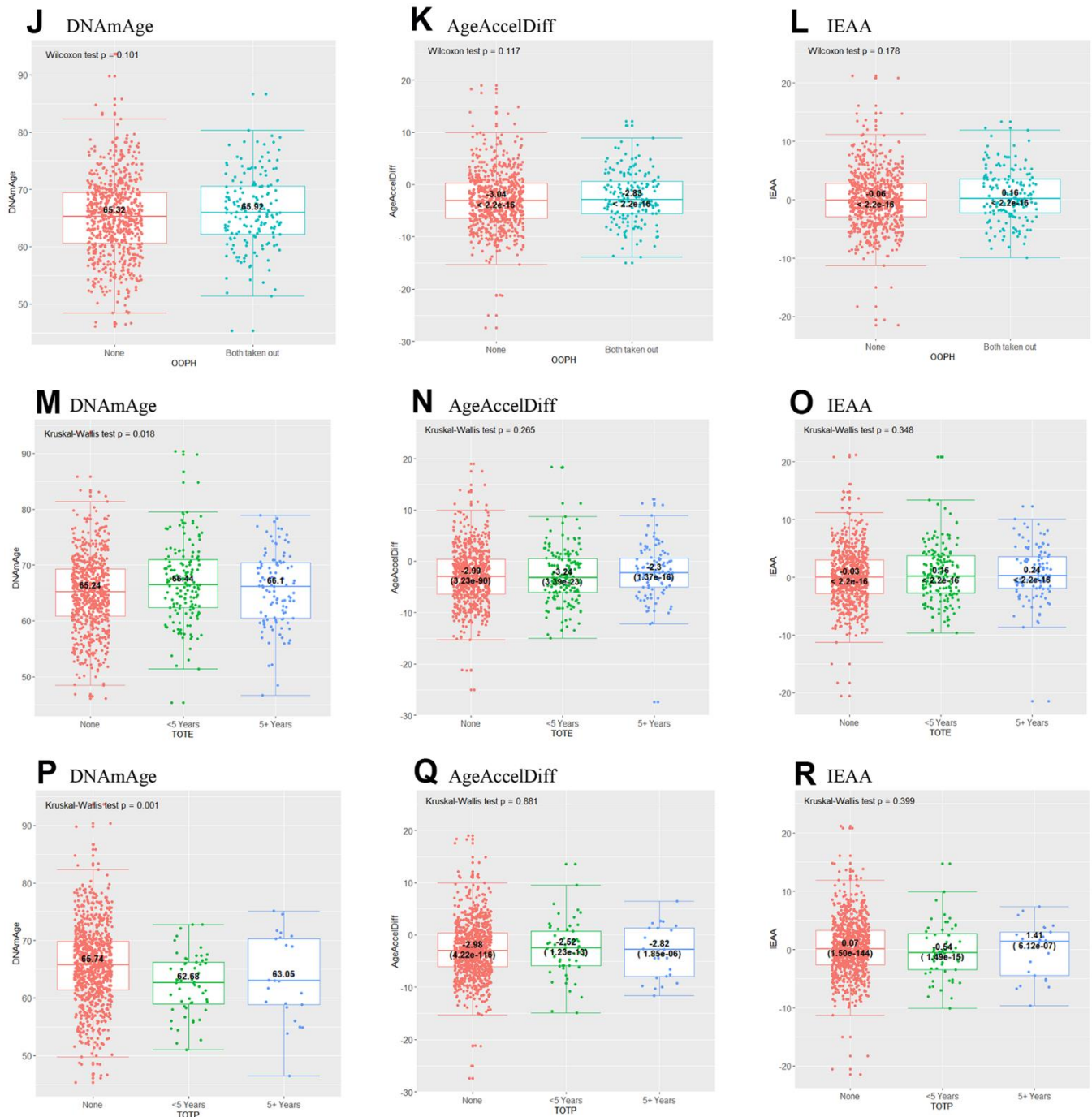


H AgeAccelDiff

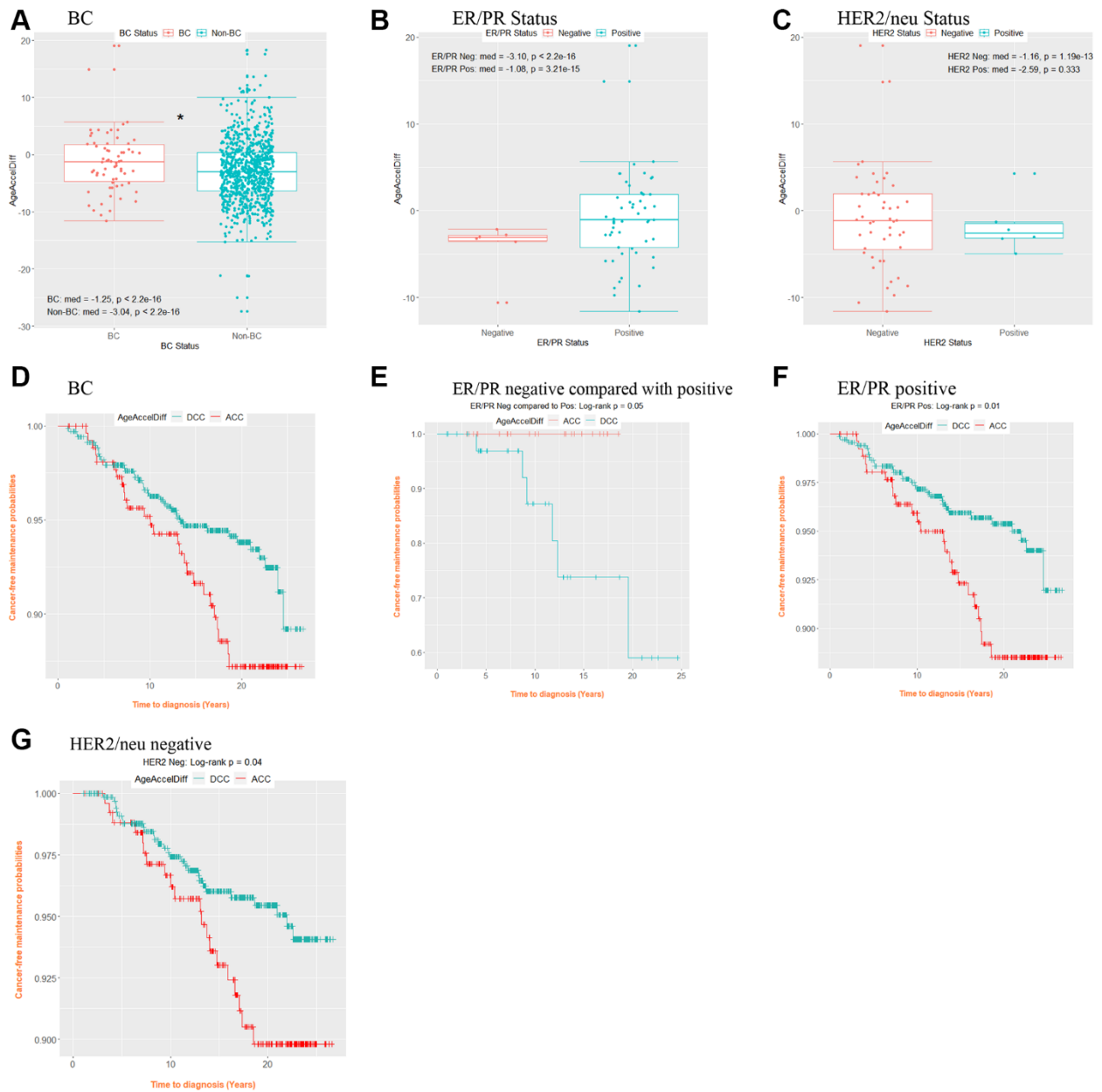


I IEAA

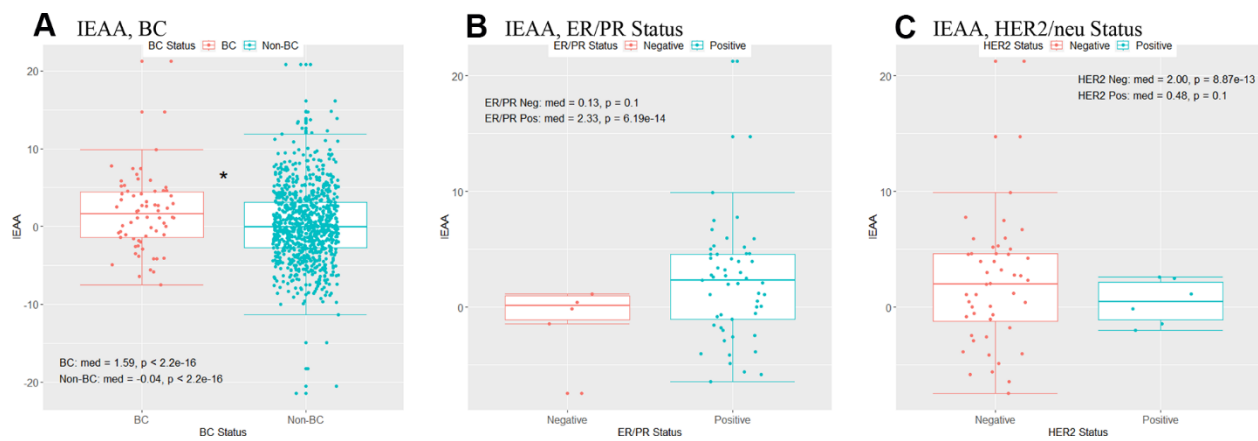




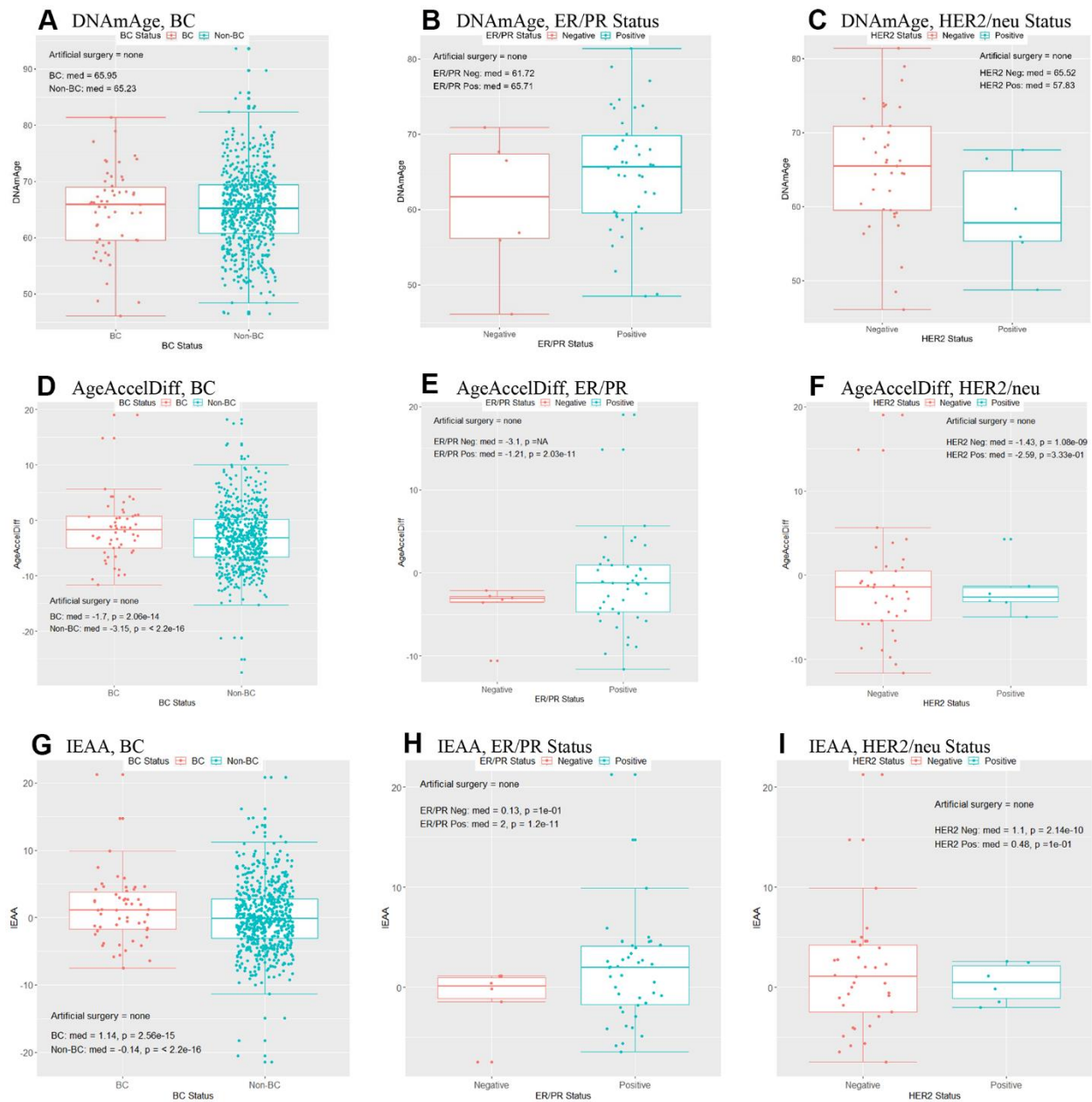
Supplementary Figure 2. Distribution of DNAmAge/AgeAccelDiff/IEAA by BC-risk factors (except body mass index, diet, smoking, and alcohol). By waist circumference, (A–C); WHR, (D–F); DM, (G–I); OOPH, (J–L); TOTE, (M–O); TOTP, (P–R). (AgeAccelDiff, epigenetic age acceleration as departure of DNAmAge from chronological age; IEAA, intrinsic epigenetic age acceleration as residuals adjusted for cell composition; BC, breast cancer; Cat, Categories; DM, diabetes; DNAmAge, DNA methylation–based marker of aging; OOPH, oophorectomy; TOTE, total duration of unopposed estrogen use; TOTP, total duration of opposed estrogen plus progestin use; WHR, waist-to-hip ratio).



Supplementary Figure 3. Distribution (A–C) and cancer-free probability curve (D–G) of AgeAccelDiff by BC status and BC subtype. (AgeAccelDiff, epigenetic age acceleration as departure of DNAmAge from chronologic age; ACC, acceleration, i.e., positive difference of DNAm age from chronologic age; BC, breast cancer; DCC, deceleration, i.e., negative difference of DNAm age from chronologic age; DNAmAge, DNA methylation–based marker of aging; ER/PR, estrogen and progesterone receptor; HER2/neu, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2).

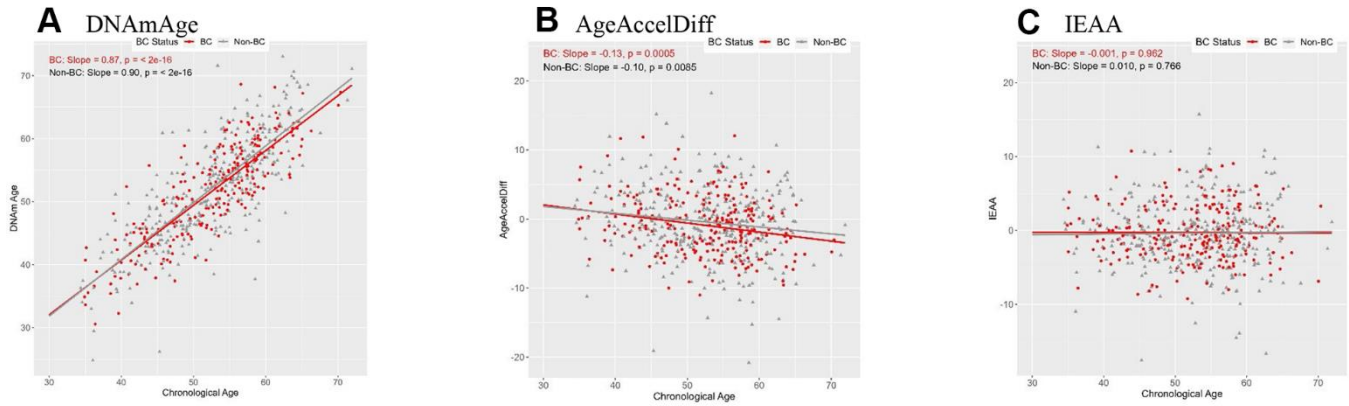


Supplementary Figure 4. Distribution of IEAA by BC status (A) and BC subtype (B, C). (IEAA, intrinsic epigenetic age acceleration as residuals adjusted for cell composition; BC, breast cancer; ER/PR, estrogen and progesterone receptor; HER2/neu, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2).

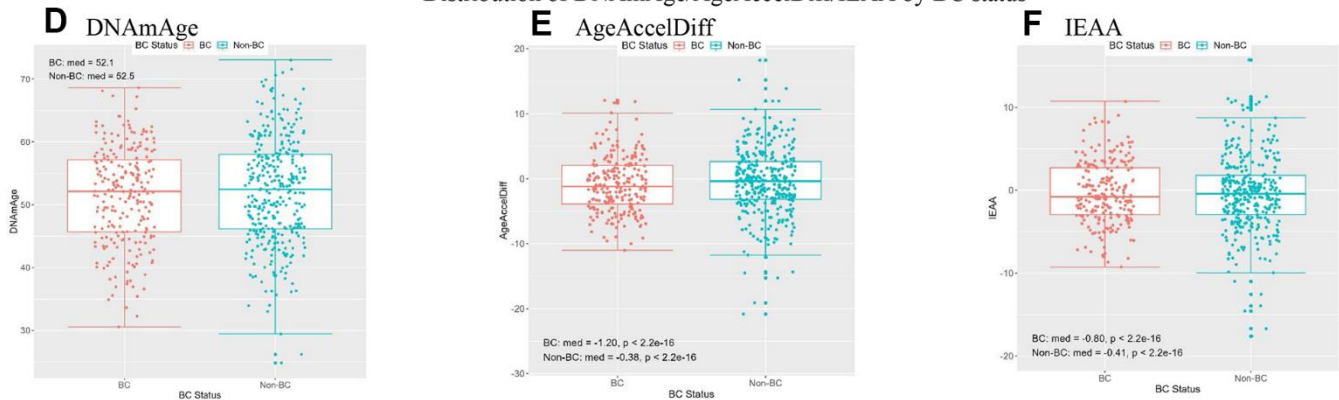


Supplementary Figure 5. Women without a history of oophorectomy. Distribution of DNAmAge (A–C)/AgeAccelDiff (D–F)/IEAA (G–I) by BC status and BC subtype. (AgeAccelDiff, epigenetic age acceleration measured as departure of DNAmAge from chronologic age; IEAA, intrinsic epigenetic age acceleration as residuals adjusted for cell composition; BC, breast cancer; DNAmAge, DNA methylation–based marker of aging; ER/PR, estrogen and progesterone receptor; HER2/neu, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2).

< Correlation between DNAmAge/AgeAccelDiff/IEAA and chronologic age by BC status >



< Distribution of DNAmAge/AgeAccelDiff/IEAA by BC status >



Supplementary Figure 6. GSE51032: validation tests. Correlation between DNAmAge (A)/AgeAccelDiff (B)/IEAA (C) and chronologic age by BC status. Distribution of DNAmAge (D)/AgeAccelDiff (E)/IEAA (F) by BC status. (AgeAccelDiff, epigenetic age acceleration measured as departure of DNAmAge from chronologic age; IEAA, intrinsic epigenetic age acceleration measured as residuals by regressing DNAmAge on chronologic age, adjusted for cell composition; BC, breast cancer; DNAmAge, DNA methylation–based marker of aging).