

# Supplementary Material

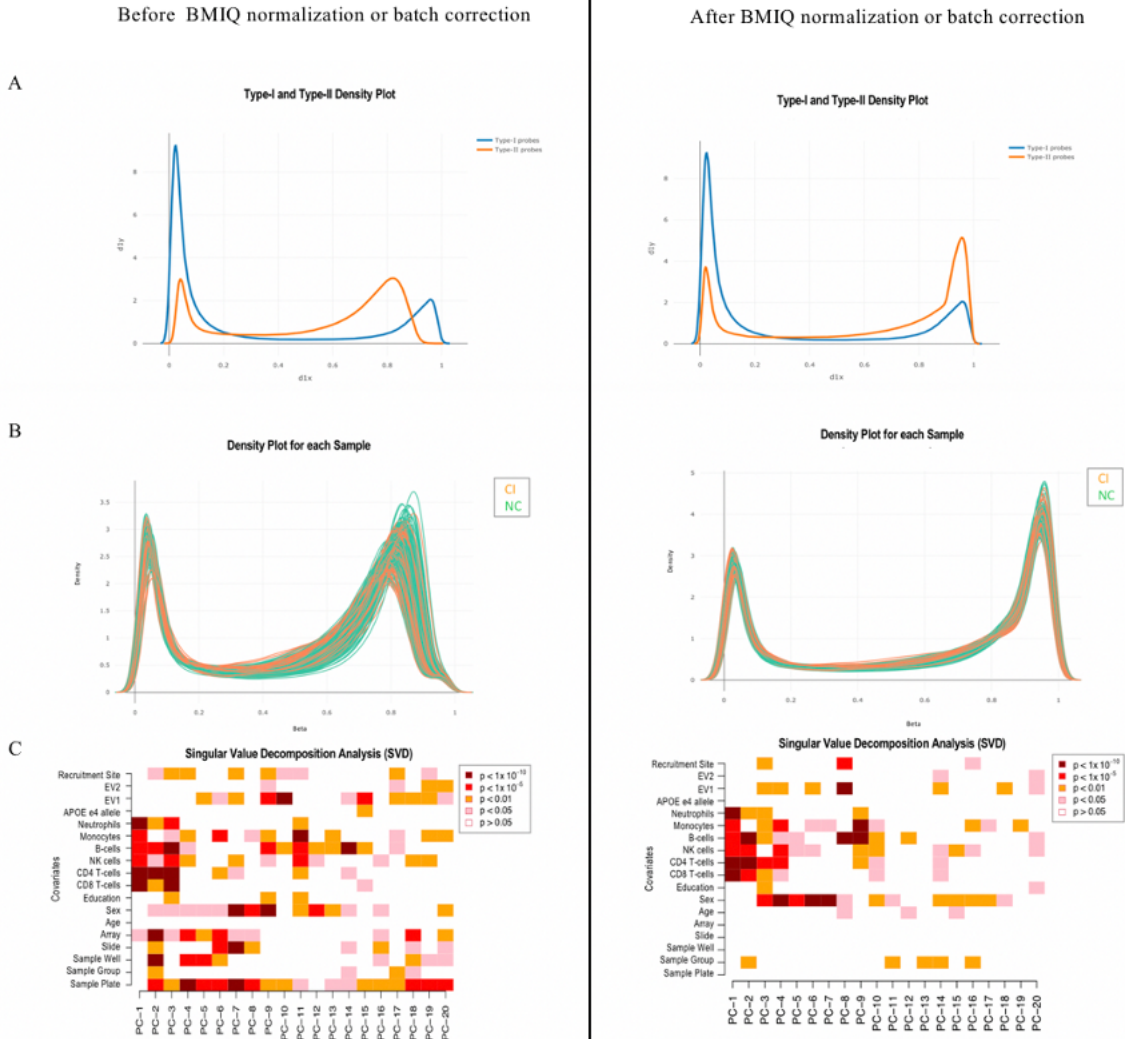
## Hypermethylation at *CREBBP* Is Associated with Cognitive Impairment in a Mexican American Cohort

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Table displaying the battery of neurocognitive tests used to evaluate cognitive function of TARCC participants.

<b>TARCC battery of neurocognitive tests</b>	
<b>Neurocognitive function</b>	<b>Neurocognitive tests</b>
Overall cognitive functioning status	CDR, MMSE
Attention	Trails A, Digit Span
Executive function	Clox I and II, Texas Assessment of Processing Speed, Texas Card Sort, Trails B
Memory	California Verbal Learning Test -2, WMS-3 Logical Memory I and II
Language	Animal Naming, Boston Naming [30 odd items], FAS Verbal Fluency
Premorbid IQ	AMNART (at baseline)
Visuospatial Memory	WMS-3 Visual Reproduction I and II
Psychiatric	Geriatric Depression Scale, Neuropsychiatric Inventory-Questionnaire
Functional	Everyday Cognition, IADL, Lawton-Brody ADL:PSMS
Traumatic brain injury history	Texas Evaluation of Concussion History

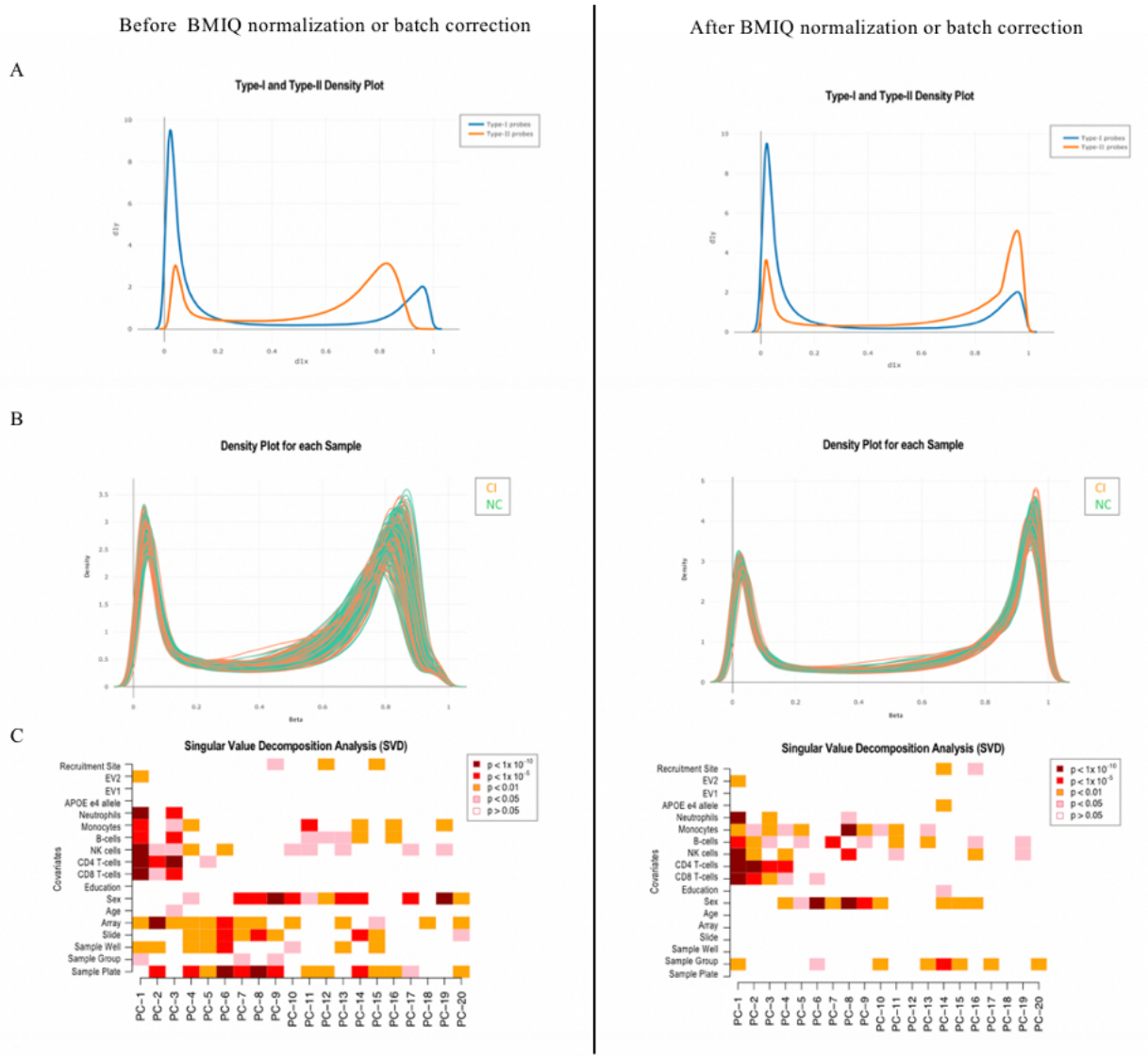
## Supplementary Figure 2. Mexican American data quality plots

Data quality plots before and after BMIQ normalization and batch correction from Mexican American samples



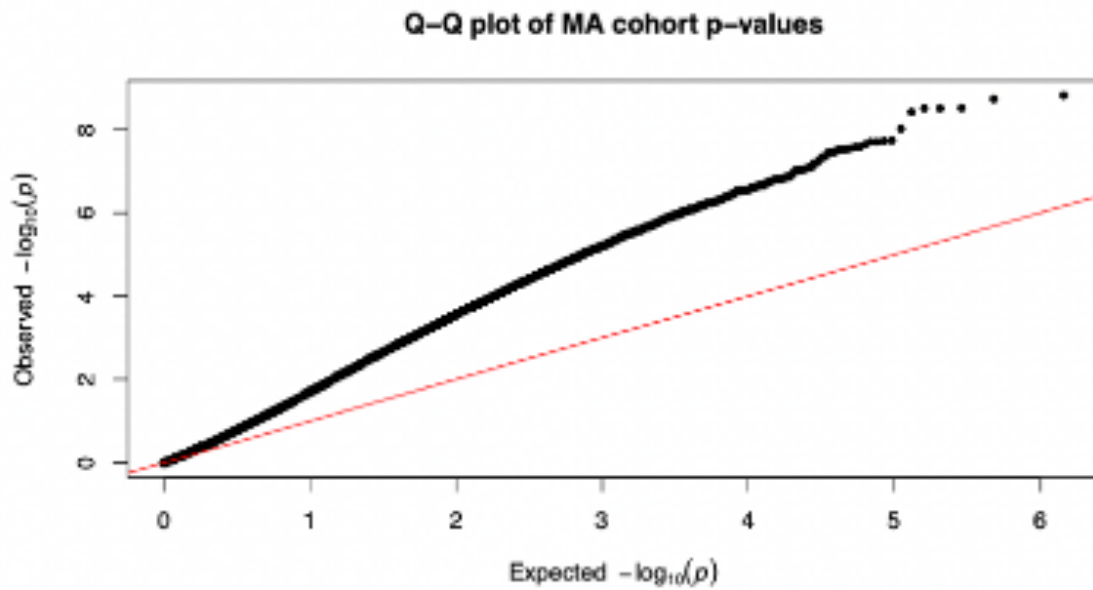
### Supplementary Figure 3. Non-Hispanic white data quality plots

Data quality plots before and after BMIQ normalization and batch correction from non-Hispanic white samples

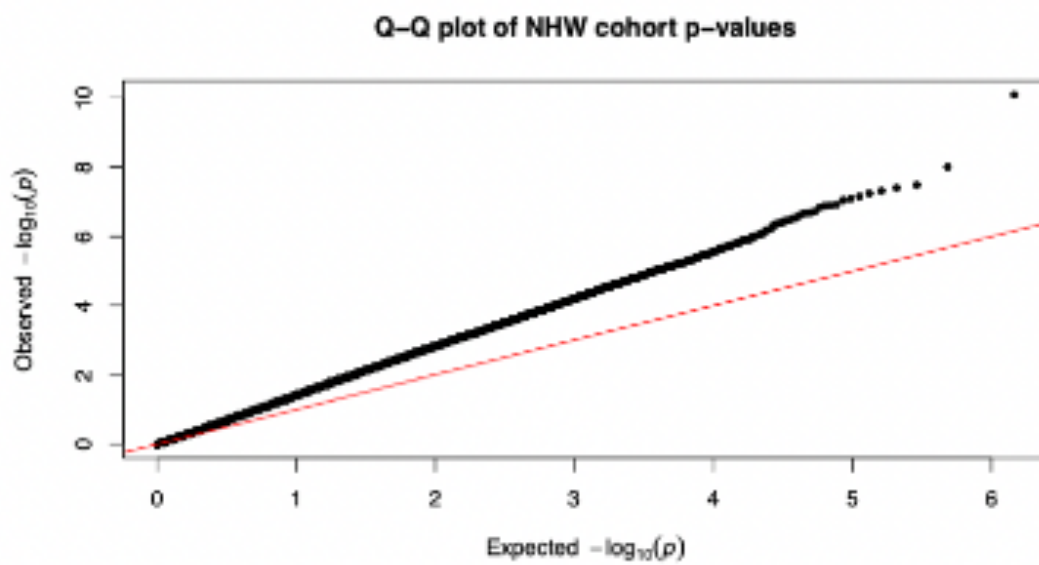


**Supplementary Figure 4.** Q-Q plots of significant p-values obtained prior to adjusting for confounders using cate

**A**



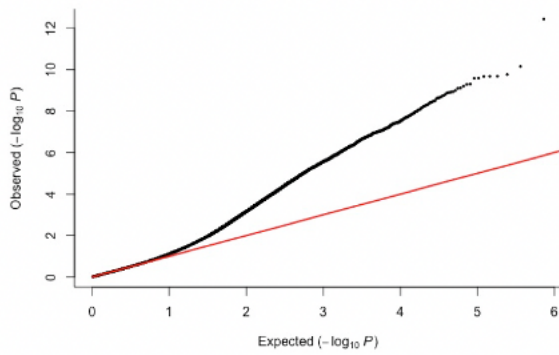
**B**



**Supplementary Figure 5.** Q-Q plots of p-values obtained comparing methylation levels between NHWs and MAs among cognitively impaired and normal control groups, after adjusting for confounders using cate

Q-Q plots of p-values obtained comparing methylation levels between NHWs and MAs

Q-Q plots of p-values comparing cognitively impaired NHWs vs cognitively impaired MAs



Q-Q plots of p-values comparing normal control NHWs vs normal control MAs

