

Table S1. List of genes and SNPs considered in the present study.

XME	Gene	SNP	Functional Consequence	AA change
Phase I	<i>CYP2A6</i>	rs28399433 - A/C	2KB Upstream Variant	
	<i>CYP2B6</i>	rs3745274 - G/T	Missense Variant	Gln172His
	<i>CYP2E1</i>	rs2070673 - T/A	2KB Upstream Variant	
	<i>CYP3A5</i>	rs776746 - C/T	Intron /Splice Acceptor Variant	
	<i>CYP2C19</i>	rs4244285 - G/A	Synonymous variant	Pro227Pro
			<u>rs12248560 - C/T</u>	2KB Upstream Variant
Phase II	<i>COMT</i>	<u>rs165599 - A/G</u>	3 Prime UTR Variant	
		rs4680 - G/A	Missense Variant	Val158Met
	<i>GSTP1</i>	rs1695 - A/G	Missense Variant	Ile105Val
	<i>NAT2</i>	rs1801280 - T/C	Missense Variant	Ile114Thr
		<u>rs1799930 - G/A</u>	Missense Variant	Arg197Gln
		<u>rs1208 - A/G</u>	Missense Variant	Arg268Lys
	<i>UGT1A1</i>	rs4124874 - T/G	Intron Variant	
	<i>UGT2B7</i>	rs7662029 - G/A	Intron Variant	
		rs7668258 - C/T	Intron Variant	
	<i>UGT1A6</i>	rs2070959 - A/G	Missense Variant	Thr181Ala
<i>UGT1A10</i>	rs6759892 - T/G	Missense Variant	Ser158Ala	
Phase III	<i>ABCB1</i>	<u>rs2032582 - A/C</u>	Missense Variant	Ser893Thr
		rs1128503 - G/A	Synonymous variant	Gly412Gly
	<i>ABCC2</i>	rs2273697 - G/A	Missense Variant	Val417Ile
		rs3740066 - C/T	Synonymous variant	Ile1324Ile
	<i>ABCG2</i>	rs2231142 - G/T	Missense Variant	Gln141Lys
	<i>SLC15A2</i>	rs2257212 - C/T	Missense Variant	Leu350Phe
		rs1143671 - C/T	Missense Variant	Pro409Ser
		<u>rs1143672 - G/A</u>	Missense Variant	Arg509Lys
	<i>SLC22A2</i>	rs316019 - C/A	Missense Variant	Ala270Ser
		rs316019 - C/A	Missense Variant	Ser270Ala
	<i>SLCO1B1</i>	rs4149056 - T/C	Missense Variant	Val174Ala
<i>SLCO1B3</i>	rs4149117 - G/T	Missense Variant	Ser112Ala	
	<u>rs7311358 - A/G</u>	Missense Variant	Met233Ile	
Others*	<i>DPYD</i>	rs1801265 - A/G	Missense Variant	Cys29Arg
	<i>ITGB3</i>	rs5918 - T/C	Missense Variant	Leu59Pro
	<i>PGTS1</i>	rs5788 - C/A	Synonymous Variant	Gly213Gly
		rs10306114 - A/G	5 Prime UTR Variant	
	<i>PTGS2</i>	<u>rs20417 - C/G</u>	2KB Upstream Variant	

Underlined SNP were excluded from the analysis after quality control.

* These genes and relative polymorphisms were selected because deeply studied in relation to drug response, so likely affecting the risk or the clinical evolution of several diseases.

Table S2. Multinomial logistic analysis for multivariate genetic associations.

	Gene	*Comparison 1		Comparison 2		Comparison 3	
		(Age class 2 vs Age class 1)		(Age class 3 vs Age class 1)		(Age class 3 vs Age class 2)	
		65-89 years vs <65 years		90+ vs <65 years		90+ vs 65-89 years	
		OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value
rs3745274-G/T	<i>CYP2B6</i>	1.09 (0.70-1.67)	0.702	0.62 (0.39-0.99)	0.045	0.54 (0.34-0.84)	0.006
rs776746-G/A	<i>CYP3A5</i>	1.03 (0.46-2.26)	0.946	1.86 (0.88-3.91)	0.101	1.93 (0.93-4.00)	0.075
rs4680-G/A	<i>COMT</i>	1.39 (0.84-2.32)	0.197	2.56 (1.56-4.21)	<0.001	1.93 (1.20-3.10)	0.007
rs2273697-G/A	<i>ABCC2</i>	0.97 (0.62-1.53)	0.914	1.28 (0.80-2.03)	0.30	1.30 (0.83-2.05)	0.253

*In each comparison the youngest group was considered as the reference category.

CI = Confidence interval. For both the comparisons 1 and 2 (both using the youngest group as reference category), Odd ratios (ORs) were obtained directly from the equations included in the models; for the comparison 3 (90+ years vs <65 years), ORs were obtained by difference of equations included in the models.