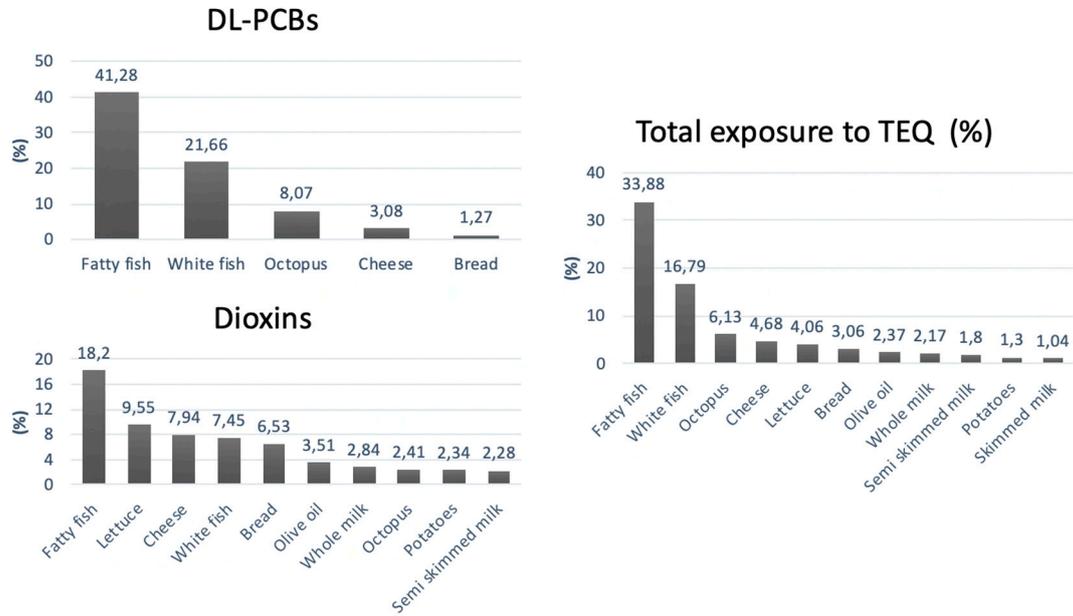
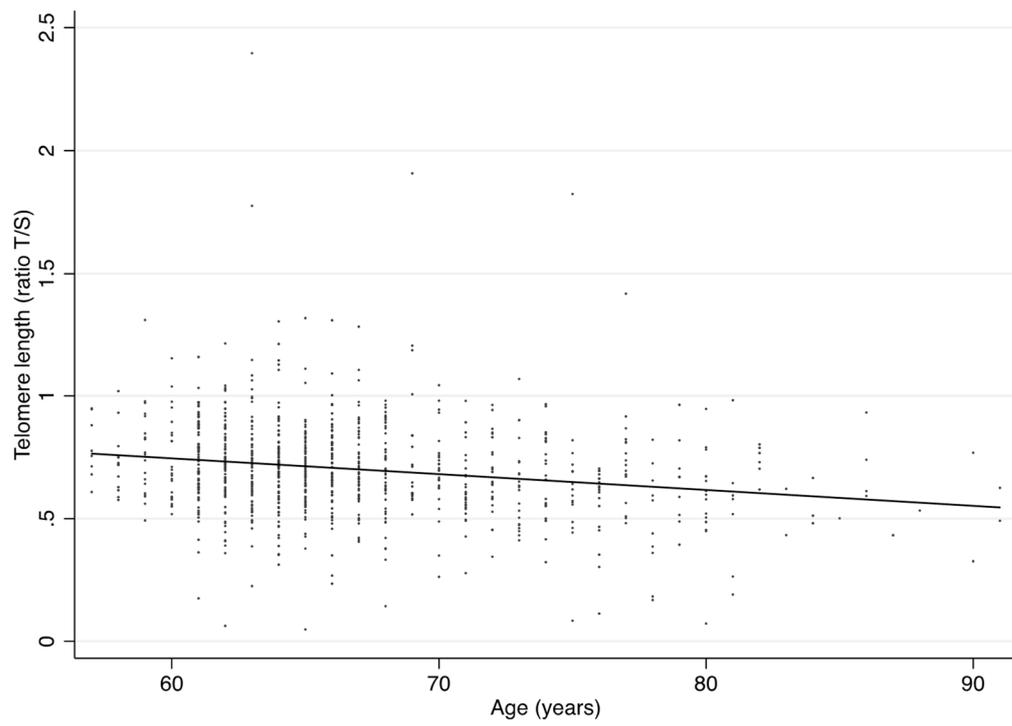


**Dietary exposure to polychlorinated biphenyls and dioxins, and its relationship with telomere length in subjects older than 55 years old from the SUN project**

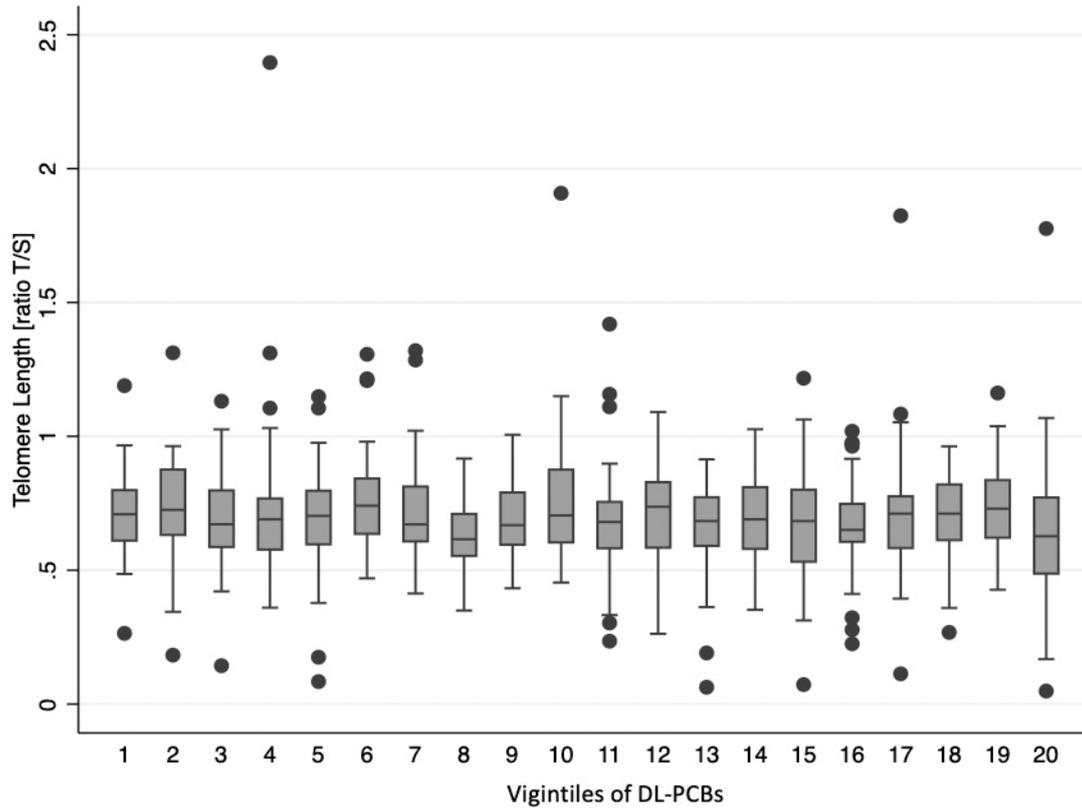


**Supplementary Figure S1.** Percentage of main food groups contributing to total amount of energy- adjusted DL-PCBs and dioxins consumed in 886 participants over 55 y from the SUN Cohort. Abbreviations: DL-PCBs; Dioxin-like Polychlorinated biphenyls; SUN, Seguimiento Universidad de Navarra; TEQ, Toxic Equivalents.



**Supplementary Figure S2.** Correlation of relative telomere length with age.

Effect = -0.1965,  $p$ -value = <0.001.



**Supplementary Figure S3.** Box plot of relative telomere length with vigintiles of DL-PCBs. Correlation coefficient inverse probability weighting-adjusted\* vigintiles of DL-PCBs = -0.1896, p-value: <0.001

\*Adjusted for age and sex, body mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>), energy intake (kcal/d), personal history of CVD, obesity, HTA, diabetes, cancer and dyslipidemia (yes or no), educational level (year at university, continuous), smoking status (current, never, former), physical activity (MET-h/week, continuous), computer hours (continuous), TV hours (continuous), sleeping hours (continuous), sleeping/siesta (yes or no), snacking between hours (yes or no), alcohol consumption (g/d, continuous), cholesterol intake (mg/d), fiber intake (g/d, continuous), total fats intake (percentage of total energy intake of lipids, continuous), ultra-processed food consumption (servings/day, continuous), following a special diet (yes or no) and Mediterranean diet (scale 0-9, continuous).