**Supplementary Tables**

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| **Supplementary table 1. Association of tertiles of serum isoflavones with the presence of coronary calcium score ≥10 in Japanese men, including heavy alcohol drinkers (n=303)** |
| **Serum isoflavones tertiles**  |
| **Tertile 1** | **Tertile 2** | **Tertile 3** | ***P* for trend** |
|  | **OR** | **95% CI** | **OR** | **95% CI** |  |
|  **Crude**  | 1.00 | 1.58  | 0.69, 3.58 | 0.81  | 0.32, 2.05 | 0.13 |
|  **Model I**  | 1.00 | 1.78  | 0.72, 4.39 | 0.75  | 0.27, 2.09 | 0.07 |
|  **Model II**  | 1.00 | 1.92  | 0.76, 4.97 | 0.77  | 0.27, 2.22 | 0.07 |
| **Model III**  | 1.00 | 1.96 | 0.77, 4.97 | 0.78  | 0.27, 2.26 | 0.07 |
| OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence intervalModel I: adjusted for age, pack-years of smoking, body-mass index, low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol, hypertension, and diabetesModel II: model I + further adjusted for alcohol consumption, C-reactive protein, and lipid medication Model III: model II+ further adjusted for serum levels of omega-3 fatty acids and meat consumption |

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| **Supplementary table 2. Association of equol producer status (>83 nM) with the presence of coronary calcium score ≥10 in Japanese men, including heavy alcohol drinkers (n=303)**  |
|  | **Equol producers vs equol non-producers** |
|  | **Odds Ratio** | **95% CI** |
| **Crude**  |  0.62  | 0.21, 1.83 |
| **Model I**  | 0.54  | 0.17, 1.72 |
| **Model II**  | 0.53  | 0.16, 1.68 |
| **Model III**  | 0.41  | 0.08, 2.06 |
| **Model IV**  | 0.38  | 0.07, 1.94 |

CI, confidence interval

Model I: adjusted for age, pack-years of smoking, body-mass index, low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol, hypertension, and diabetes

Model II: model I + further adjusted for alcohol consumption, C-reactive protein, and lipid medication

Model III: model II+ further adjusted for serum levels of omega-3 fatty acids and meat consumption

Model IV: model III+ further adjusted for serum levels of isoflavones

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| **Supplementary table 3. Multivariable-adjusted odds ratio (95% CI) for the presence of coronary calcium score ≥10 by equol producing status (≥40 nM and ≥20 nM) in men in Japan (n=272)\***  |
|  | **Equol producers vs equol non-producers** |
|  | **≥40 nM** | **≥20 nM** |
|  | **Odds Ratio** | **95% CI** | **Odds Ratio** | **95% CI** |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Crude**  | 0.77  | 0.28, 2.14 | 1.09  | 0.48, 2.47 |
| **Model I**  | 0.62  | 0.21, 1.87 | 1.22  | 0.50, 3.00 |
| **Model II**  | 0.57  | 0.19, 1.75 | 1.17  | 0.47, 2.90 |
| **Model III**  | 0.57  | 0.19, 1.77 | 1.18  | 0.47, 2.96 |
| **Model IV**  | 0.49  | 0.15, 1.58 | 1.08  | 0.42, 2.77 |
| CI, confidence interval\*After excluding participants with heavy alcohol drinking (≥ 69 g/day)Model I: adjusted for age, pack-years of smoking, body-mass index, low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol, hypertension, and diabetesModel II: model I + further adjusted for alcohol consumption, C-reactive protein, and lipid medicationModel III: model II+ further adjusted for serum levels of omega-3 fatty acids and meat consumptionModel IV: model III+ further adjusted for serum levels of isoflavonesCI, confidence interval |