**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 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 | | | | | | | | |

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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 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  CI, confidence interval | | | | |