

Supplementary Table 1. Relationship between weight change over different age periods and risk of ER+ and triple-negative breast cancer (Observational Study)*

	Non-cases		Cases		p-value‡
	n (%)	n (%)	ER+ HR (95% CI)†	Triple-negative HR (95% CI)†	
Weight gain from age 50 to baseline (kg)					
<2.25	30,048 (36)	456 (32)	1.0 (ref)	59 (33) 1.0 (ref)	0.49
2.25 – 6.00	20,832 (25)	390 (27)	1.24 (1.07-1.44)	51 (29) 1.33 (0.87-2.04)	
>6.00	32,212 (39)	582 (41)	1.20 (1.04-1.38)	67 (38) 0.99 (0.65-1.51)	
Missing	1,816	21		0	
P _{trend}			0.02	0.95	
Weight gain from age 35 to age 50 (kg)					
<2.25	22,623 (27)	356 (25)	1.0 (ref)	36 (20) 1.0 (ref)	0.51
2.25 – 6.00	29,567 (36)	538 (38)	1.19 (1.03-1.38)	64 (36) 1.30 (0.81-2.09)	
>6.00	30,907 (37)	531 (37)	1.32 (1.13-1.54)	77 (44) 1.69 (1.06-2.71)	
Missing	1,811	24		0	
P _{trend}			<0.01	0.03	
Weight gain from age 18 to age 35 (kg)					
<2.25	23,762 (29)	353 (25)	1.0 (ref)	47 (27) 1.0 (ref)	0.77
2.25 – 6.00	31,450 (38)	578 (41)	1.22 (1.05-1.41)	66 (37) 0.96 (0.62-1.48)	
>6.00	27,783 (33)	491 (35)	1.32 (1.13-1.55)	64 (36) 1.07 (0.68-1.68)	
Missing	1,913	27		0	
P _{trend}			<0.01	0.76	
Weight gain from age 18 to baseline (kg)					
<8.95	27,605 (33)	440 (31)	1.0 (ref)	50 (28) 1.0 (ref)	0.80
8.95 – 19.60	27,735 (33)	471 (33)	1.15 (0.99-1.33)	56 (32) 1.08 (0.69-1.68)	
>19.60	27,669 (33)	514 (36)	1.42 (1.22-1.65)	71 (40) 1.42 (0.91-2.21)	
Missing	1,899	24		0	
P _{trend}			<0.01	0.11	

* ER+ = estrogen receptor-positive with known HER2 status; triple-negative =ER-/PR-/HER2-.

† Adjusted for age, education, income, family history of breast cancer, race, recreational physical activity level, history of mammography (at baseline), mammography during follow-up, and BMI at the start of the age interval.

‡ Analysis of the partial likelihoods for equality between subtype-specific estimates.