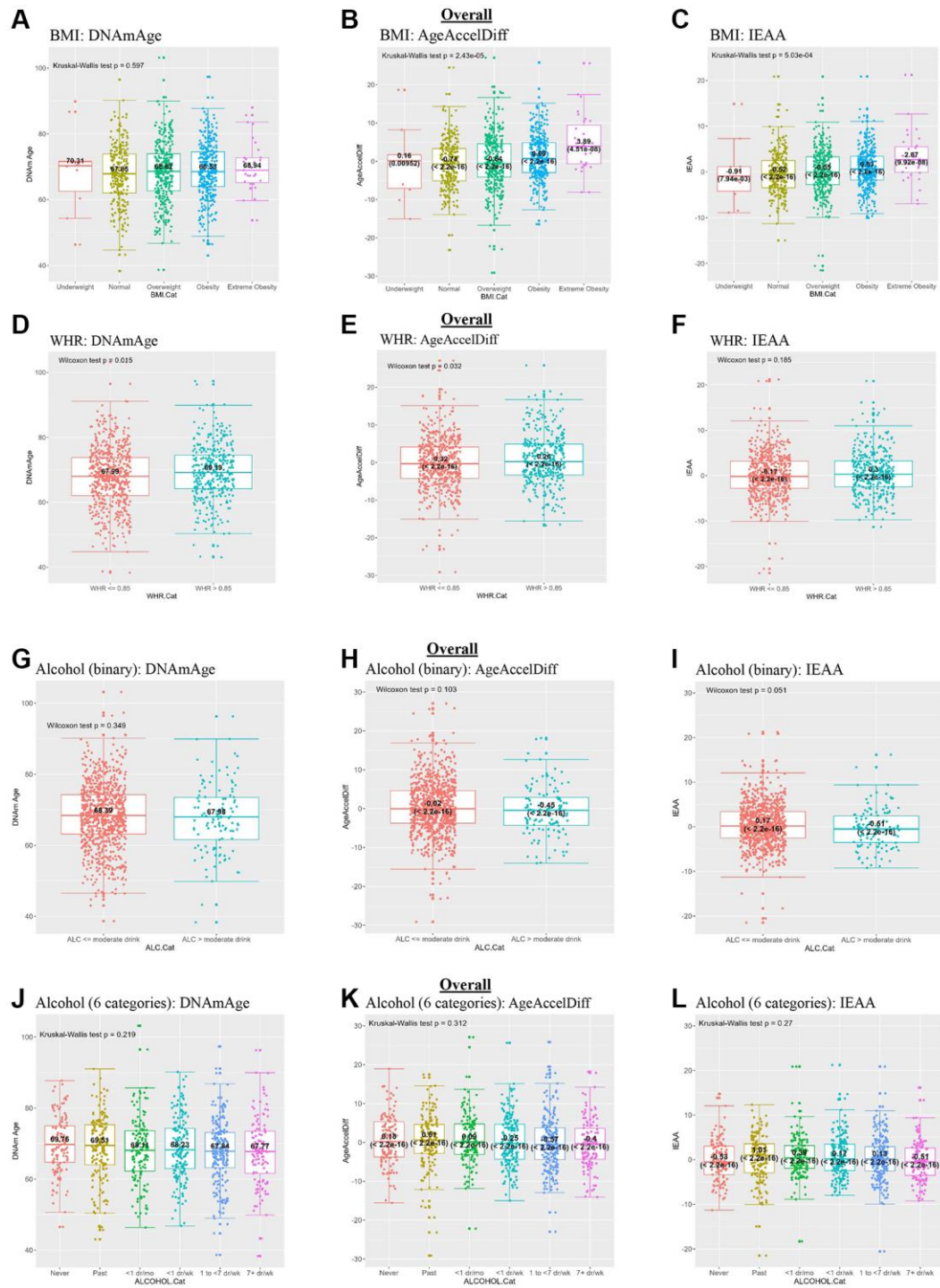
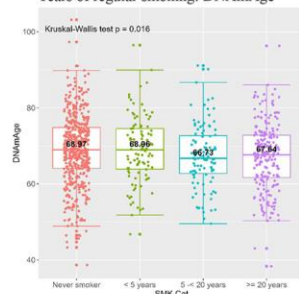


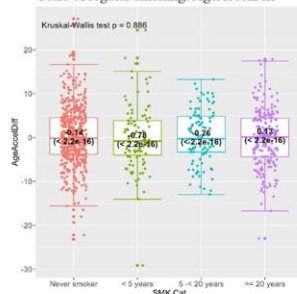
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



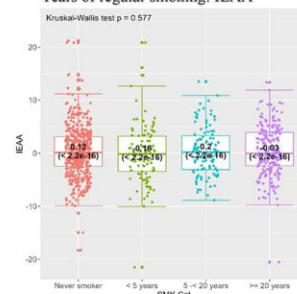
M Years of regular smoking: DNAmAge



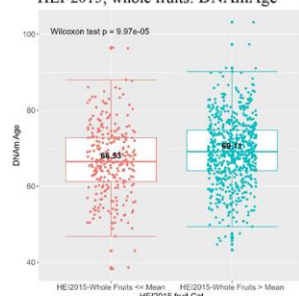
N Overall Years of regular smoking: AgeAccelDiff



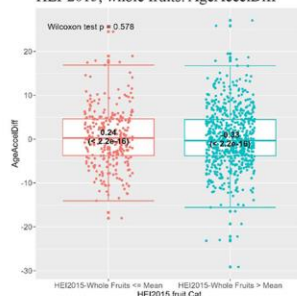
O Years of regular smoking: IEAA



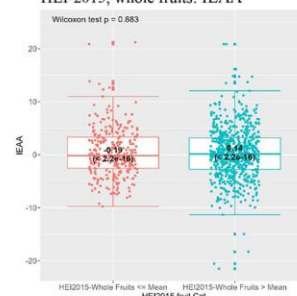
P HEI-2015, whole fruits: DNAmAge



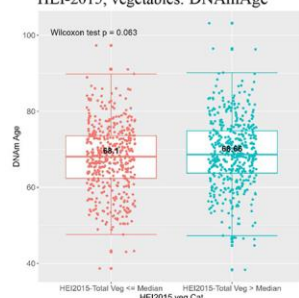
Q Overall HEI-2015, whole fruits: AgeAccelDiff



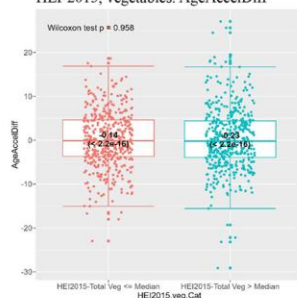
R HEI-2015, whole fruits: IEAA



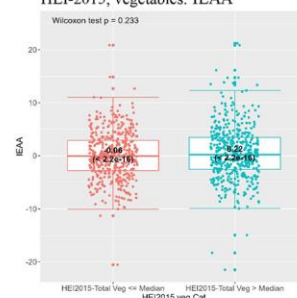
S HEI-2015, vegetables: DNAmAge



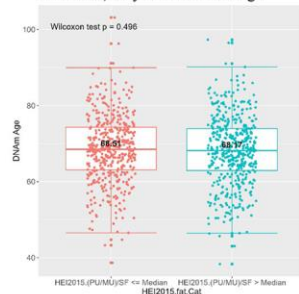
T Overall HEI-2015, vegetables: AgeAccelDiff



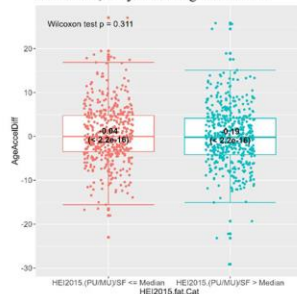
U HEI-2015, vegetables: IEAA



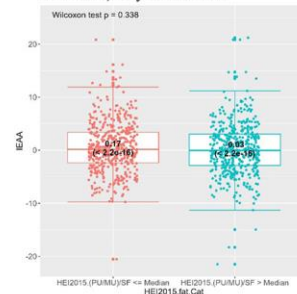
V HEI-2015, fatty acids: DNAmAge

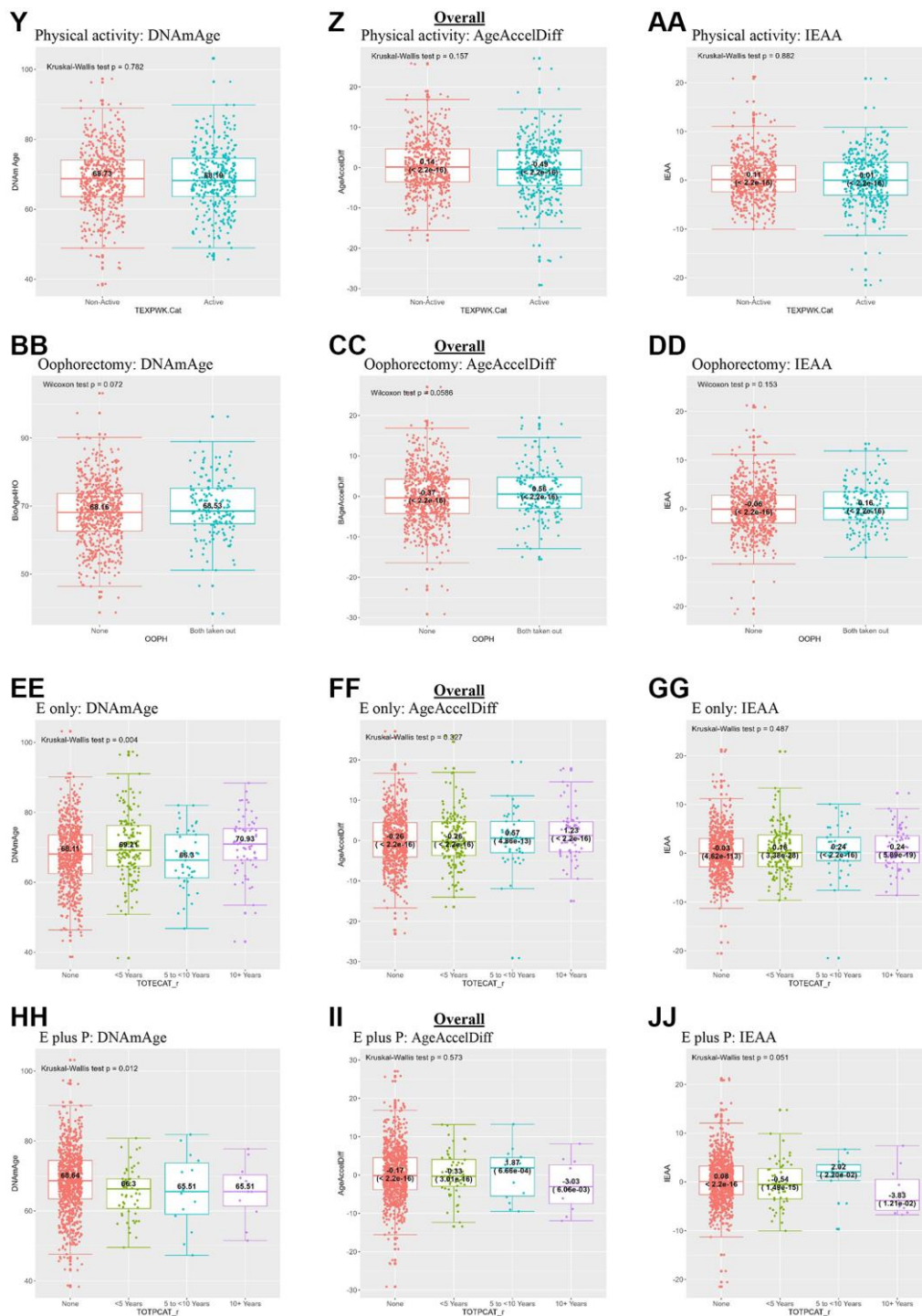


W Overall HEI-2015, fatty acids: AgeAccelDiff

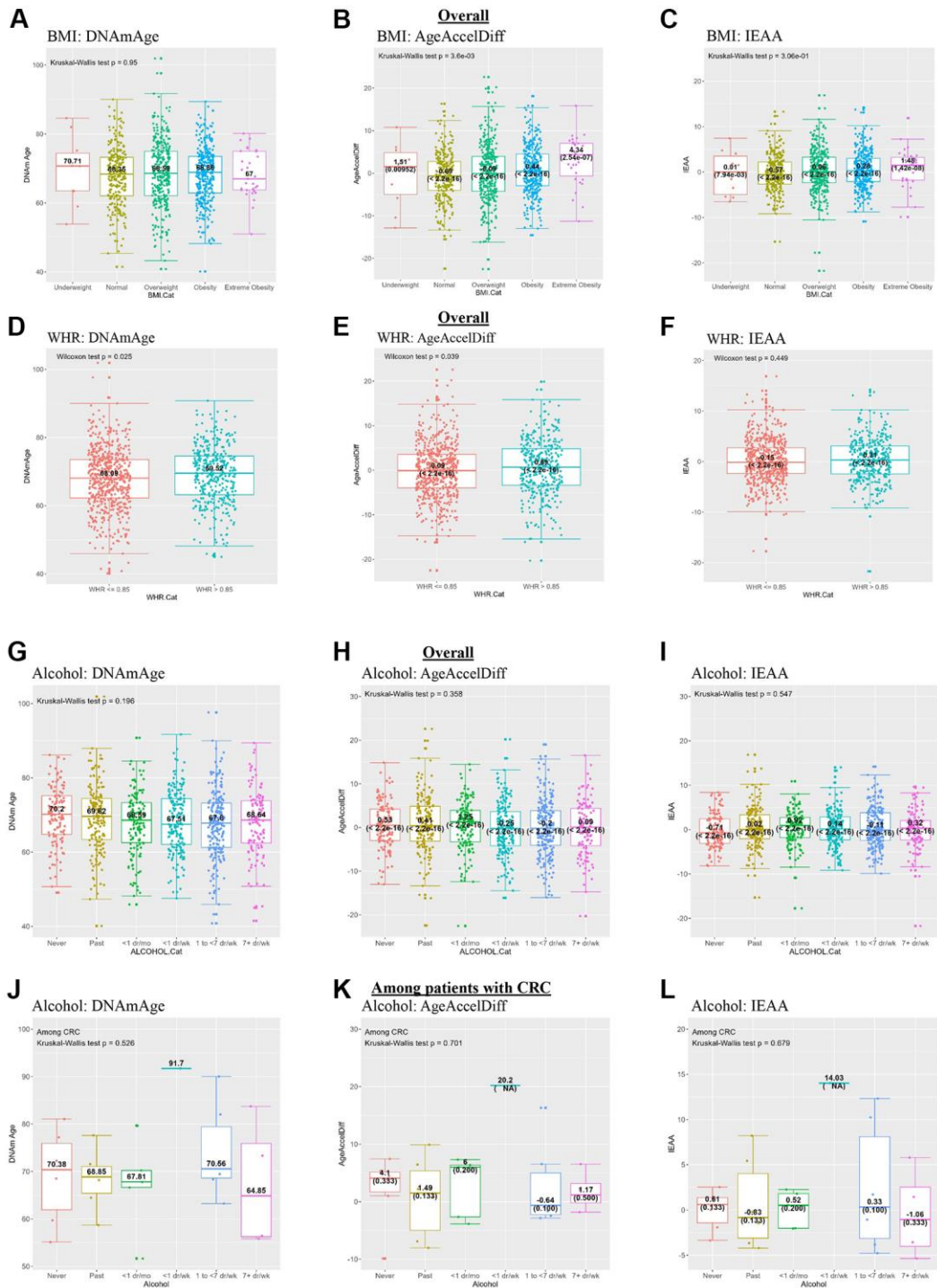


X HEI-2015, fatty acids: IEAA

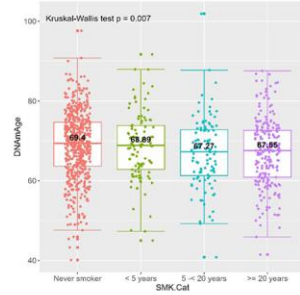




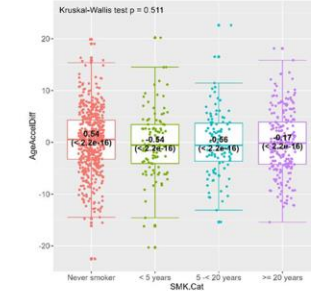
Supplementary Figure 1. Horvath's clock: distribution of DNAmAge, AgeAccelDiff, and IEAA by selected CRC risk factors in overall participants. Abbreviations: AgeAccelDiff: epigenetic age acceleration as departure of DNAmAge from chronologic age; BMI: body mass index; CRC: colorectal cancer; DNAmAge: DNA methylation-based marker of aging; E only: exogenous estrogen only; E plus P: E plus progesterin; HEI-2015: Healthy Eating Index-2015; IEAA: intrinsic epigenetic age acceleration as residuals adjusted for cell composition; WHR: waist-to-hip ratio.



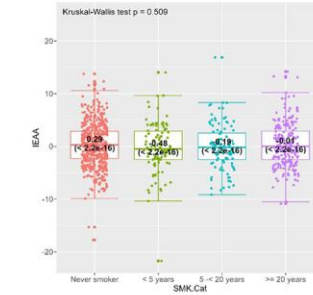
M Years of regular smoking: DNAmAge



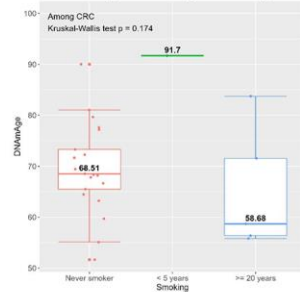
N Overall Years of regular smoking: AgeAccelDiff



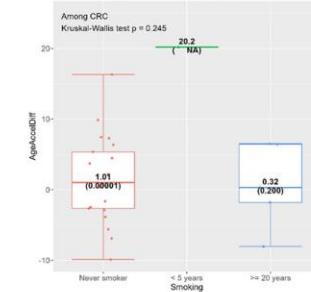
O Years of regular smoking: IEAA



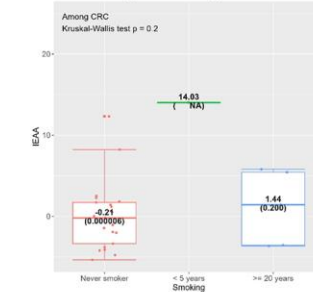
P Years of regular smoking: DNAmAge



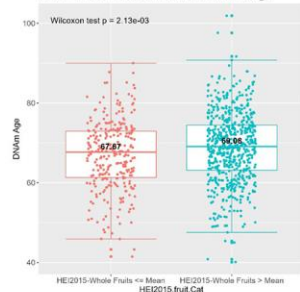
Q Among patients with CRC Years of regular smoking: AgeAccelDiff



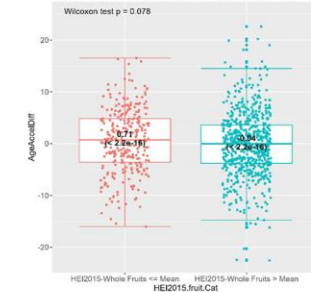
R Years of regular smoking: IEAA



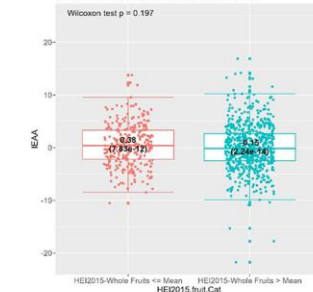
S HEI-2015, whole fruits: DNAmAge



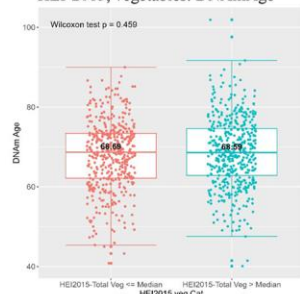
T Overall HEI-2015, whole fruits: AgeAccelDiff



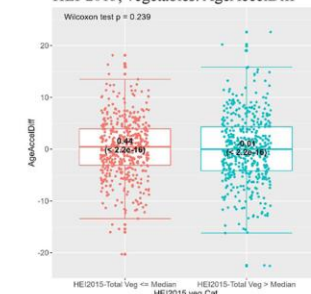
U HEI-2015, whole fruits: IEAA



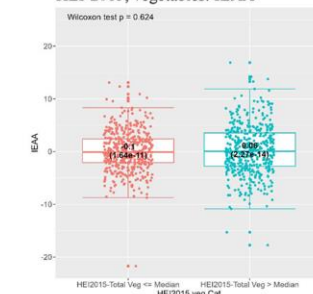
V HEI-2015, vegetables: DNAmAge

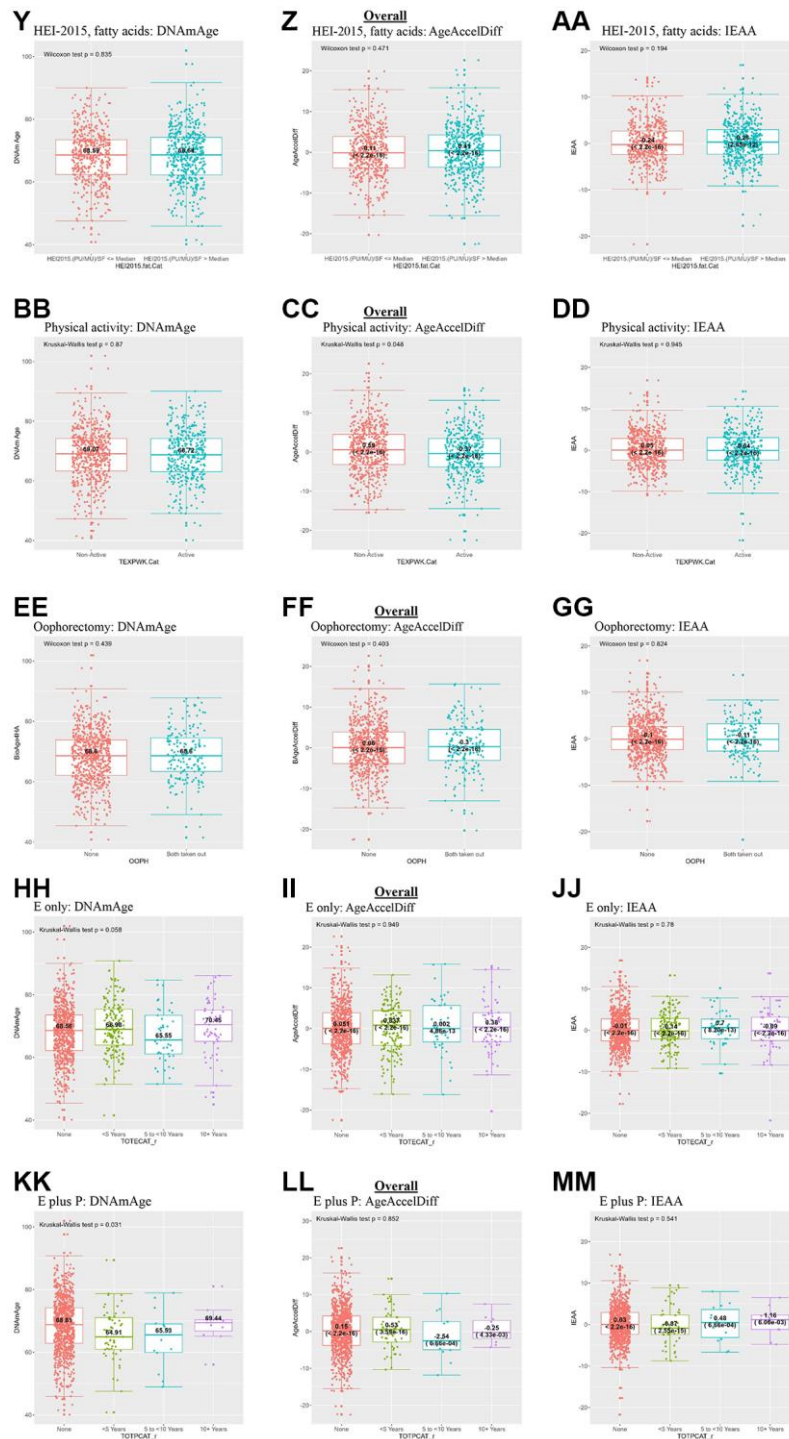


W Overall HEI-2015, vegetables: AgeAccelDiff

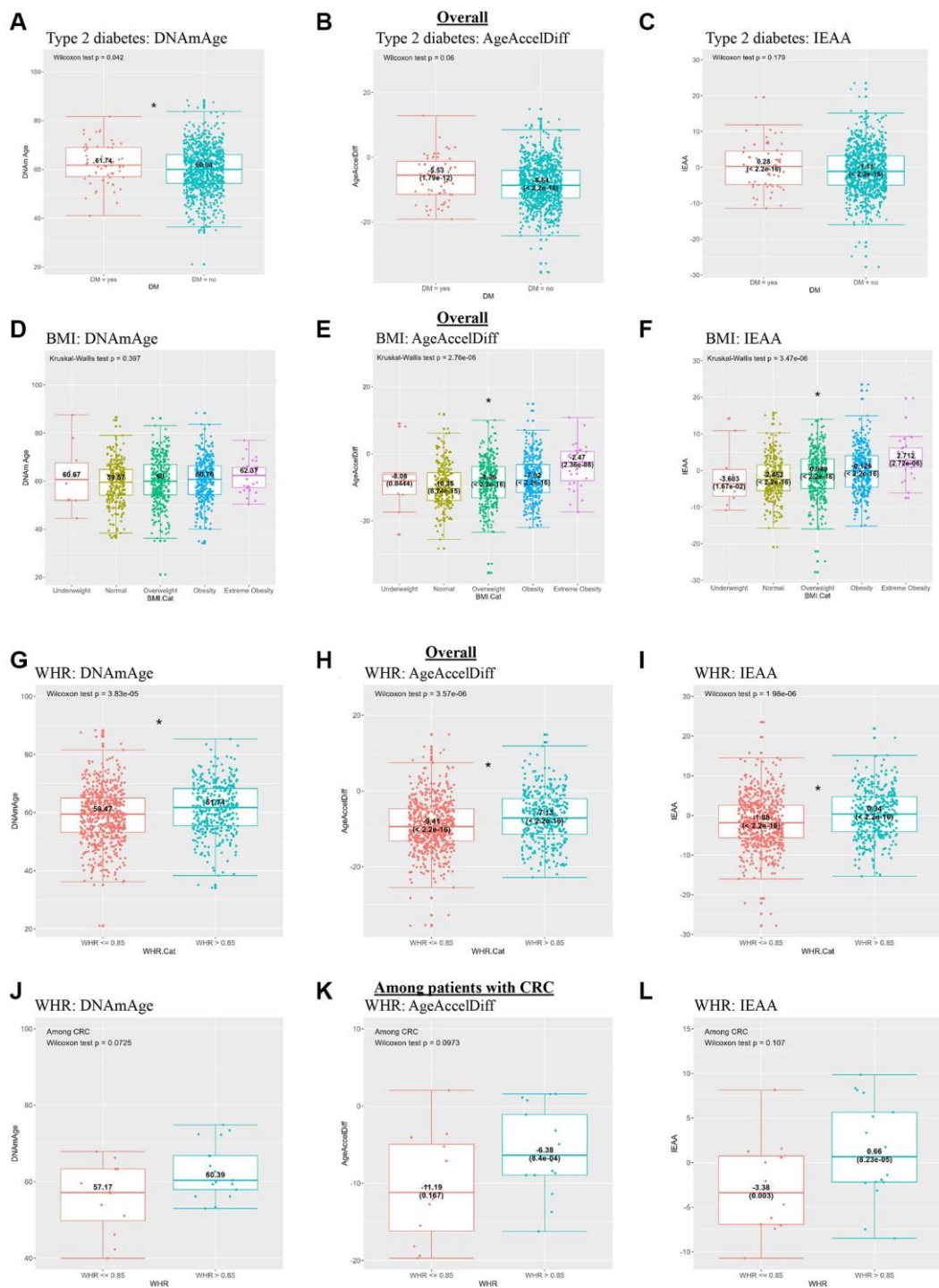


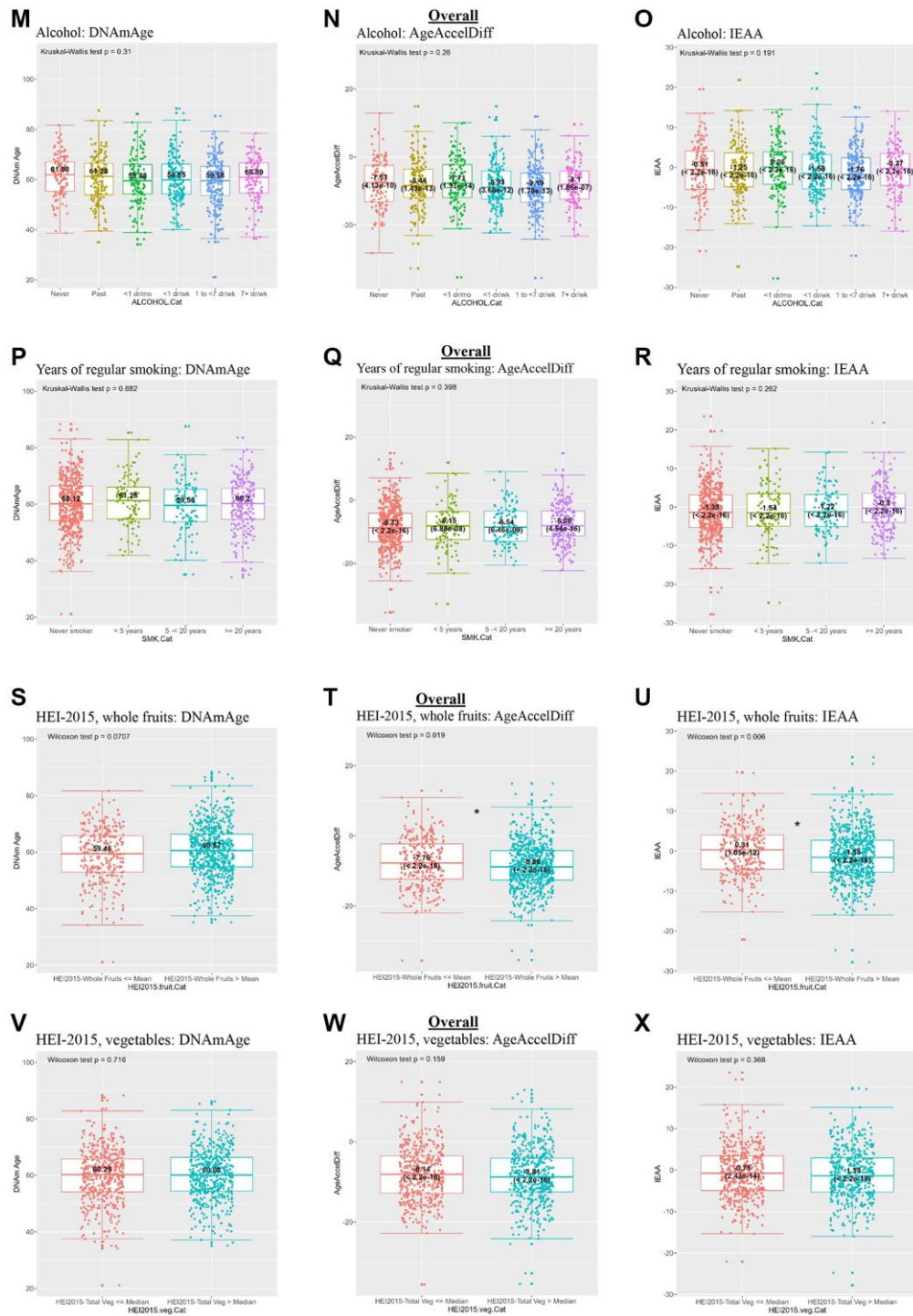
X HEI-2015, vegetables: IEAA

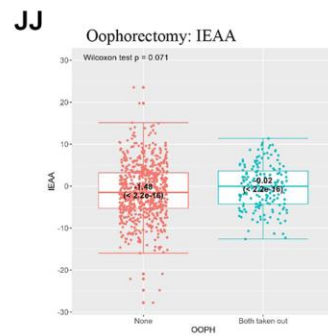
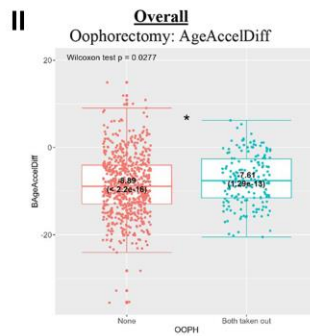
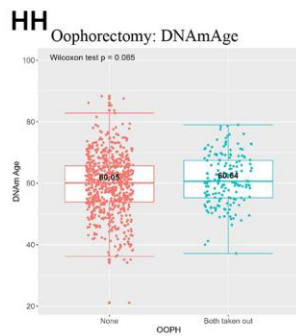
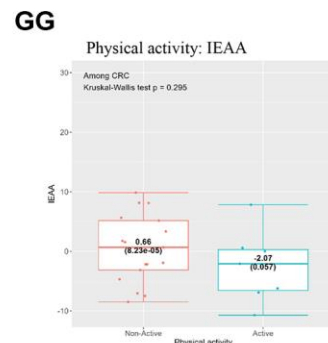
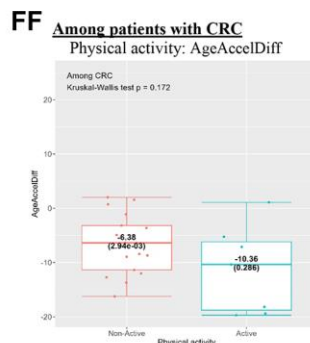
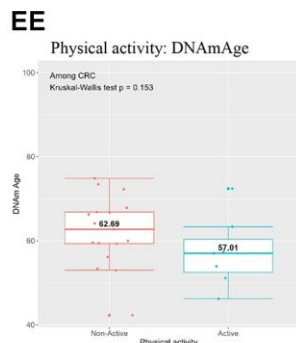
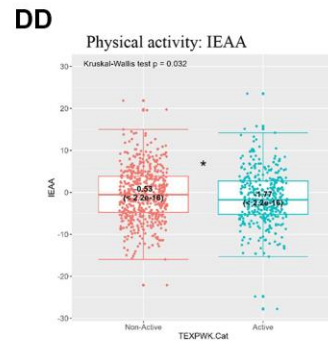
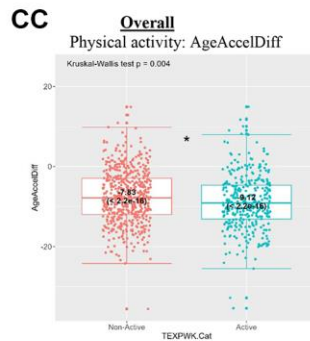
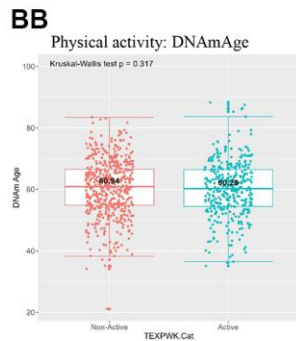
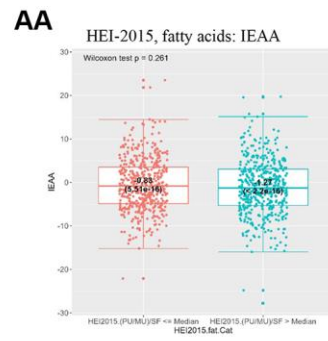
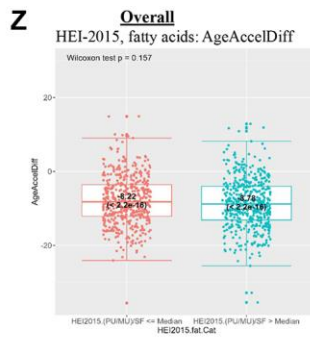
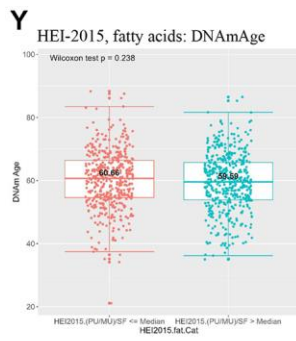


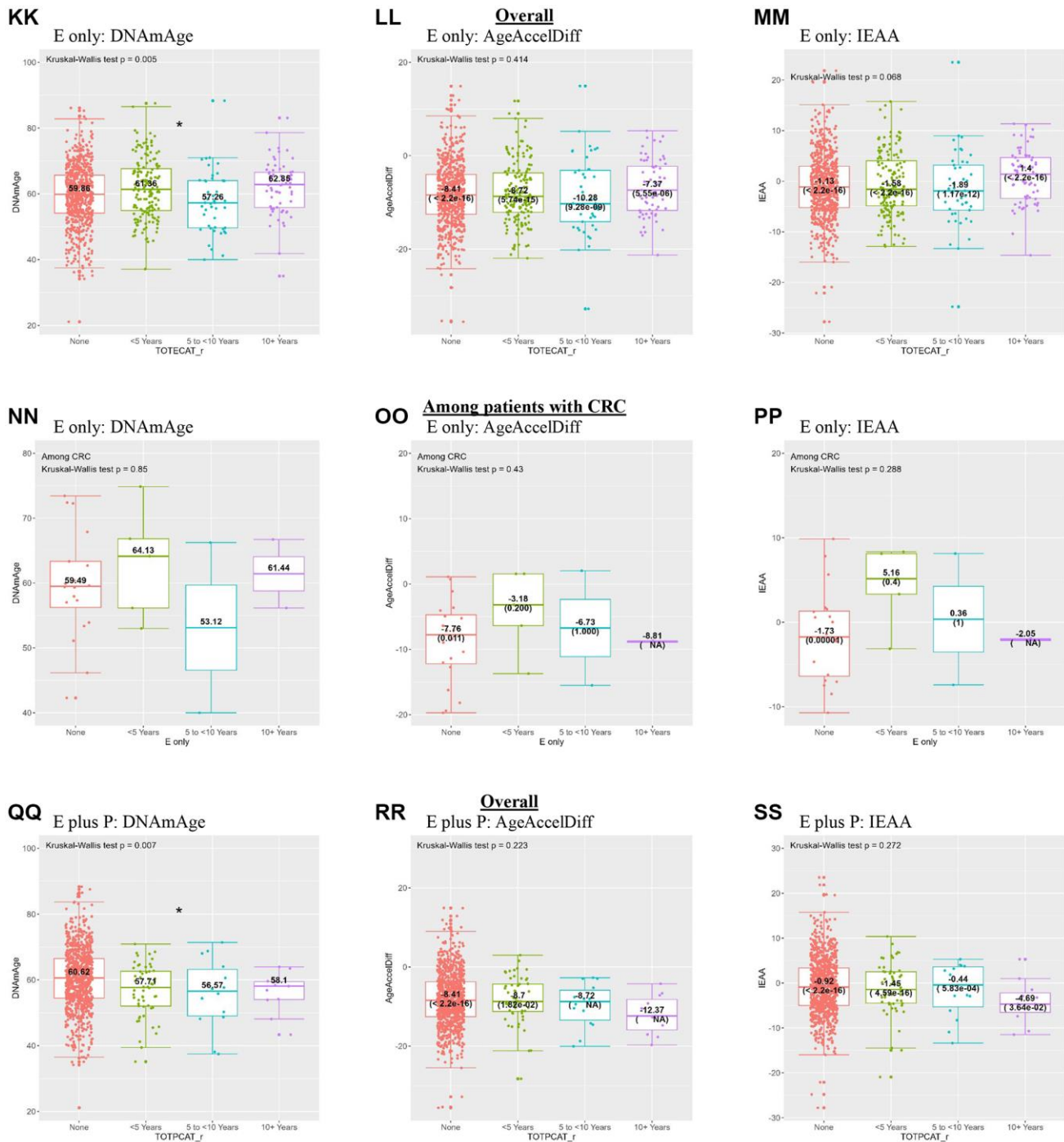


Supplementary Figure 2. Hannum's clock: distribution of DNAmAge, AgeAccelDiff, and IEAA by selected CRC risk factors. Abbreviations: AgeAccelDiff: epigenetic age acceleration as departure of DNAmAge from chronologic age; BMI: body mass index; CRC: colorectal cancer; DNAmAge: DNA methylationbased marker of aging; E only: exogenous estrogen only; E plus P: E plus progestin; HEI-2015: Healthy Eating Index-2015; IEAA: intrinsic epigenetic age acceleration as residuals adjusted for cell composition; WHR: waist-to-hip ratio.

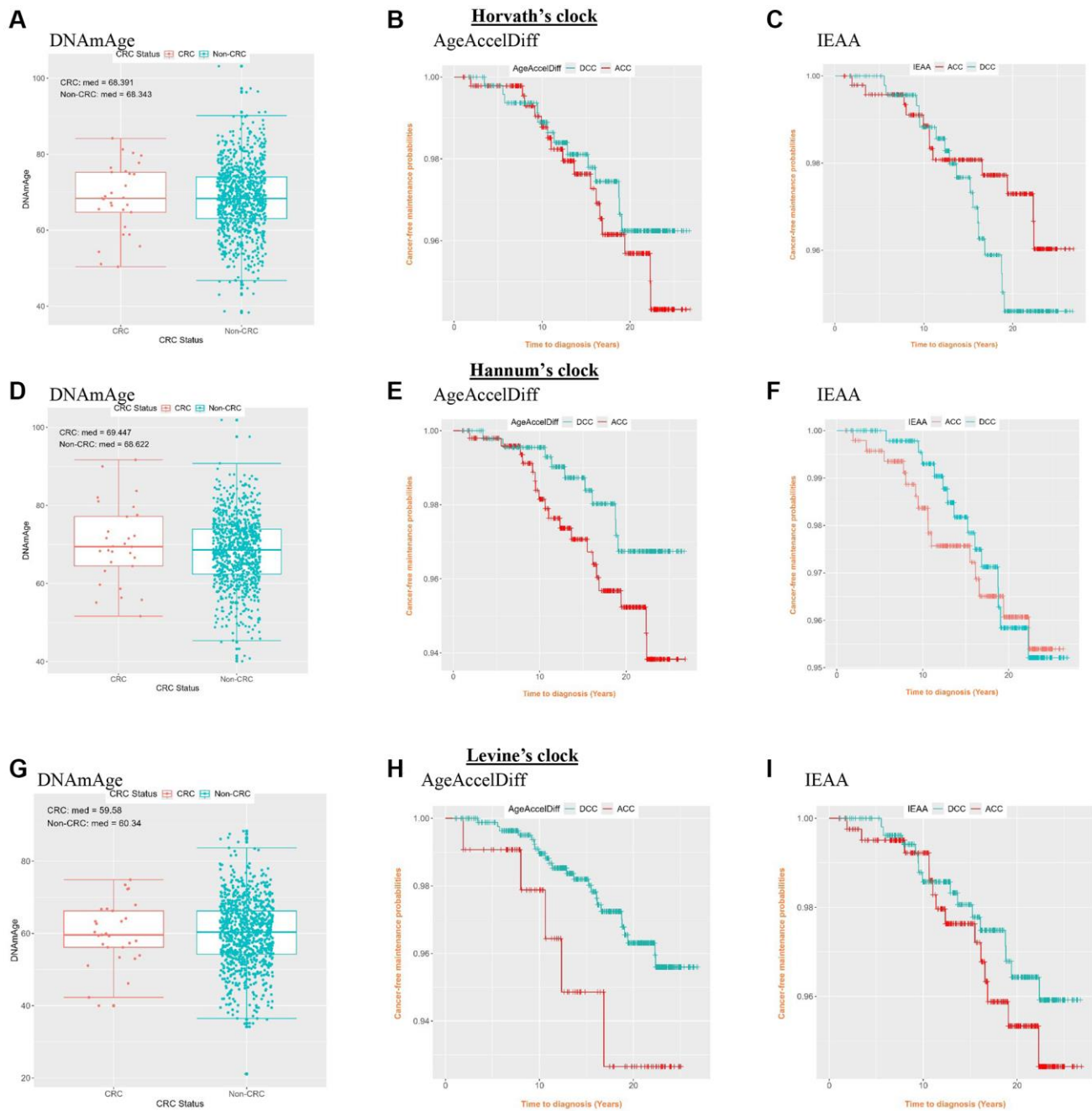




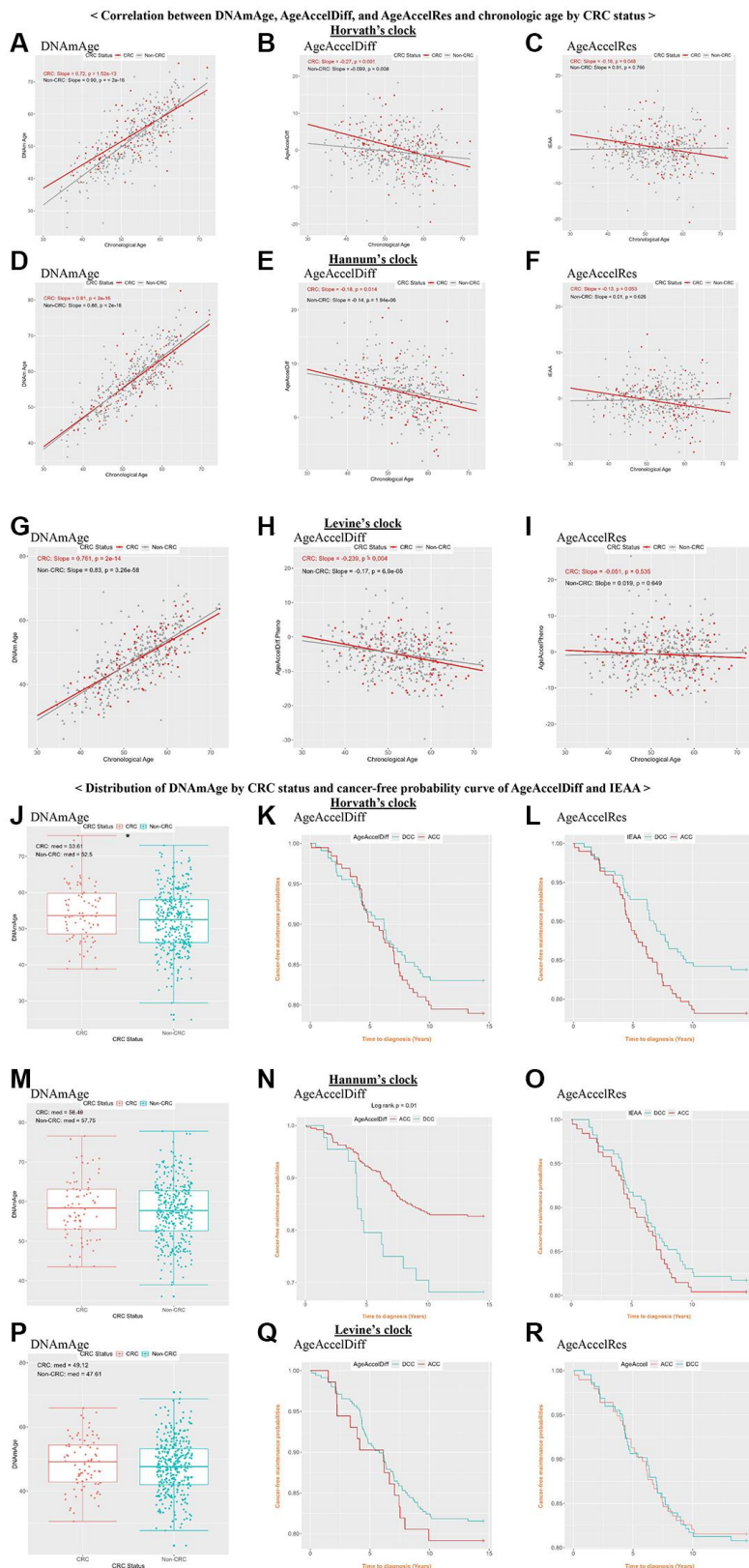




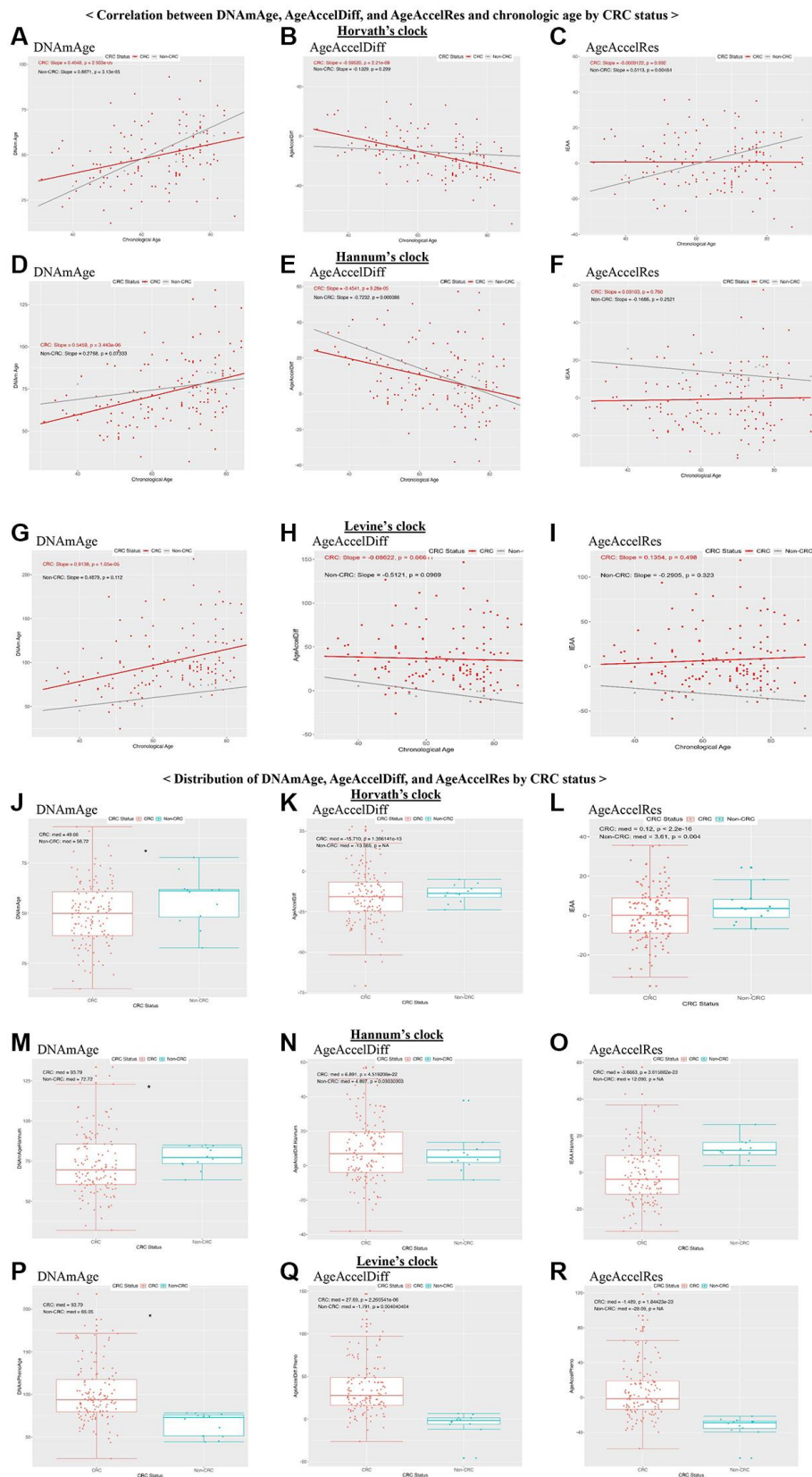
Supplementary Figure 3. Levine's clock: distribution of DNAmAge, AgeAccelDiff, and IEAA by selected CRC risk factors. Abbreviations: AgeAccelDiff: epigenetic age acceleration as departure of DNAmAge from chronologic age; BMI: body mass index; CRC: colorectal cancer; DNAmAge: DNA methylationbased marker of aging; E only: exogenous estrogen only; E plus P: E plus progestin; HEI-2015: Healthy Eating Index-2015; IEAA: intrinsic epigenetic age acceleration as residuals adjusted for cell composition; WHR: waist-to-hip ratio.



Supplementary Figure 4. Distribution of DNAmAge by CRC status and cancer-free probability curve of AgeAccelDiff and IEAA. Abbreviations: AgeAccelDiff: epigenetic age acceleration as departure of DNAmAge from chronologic age; ACC: accelerated age, i.e., positive difference of DNAm age from chronologic age; CRC: colorectal cancer; DNAmAge: DNA methylation-based marker of aging; DCC: decelerated age, i.e., negative difference of DNAm age from chronologic age; IEAA: intrinsic epigenetic age acceleration as residuals adjusted for cell composition.

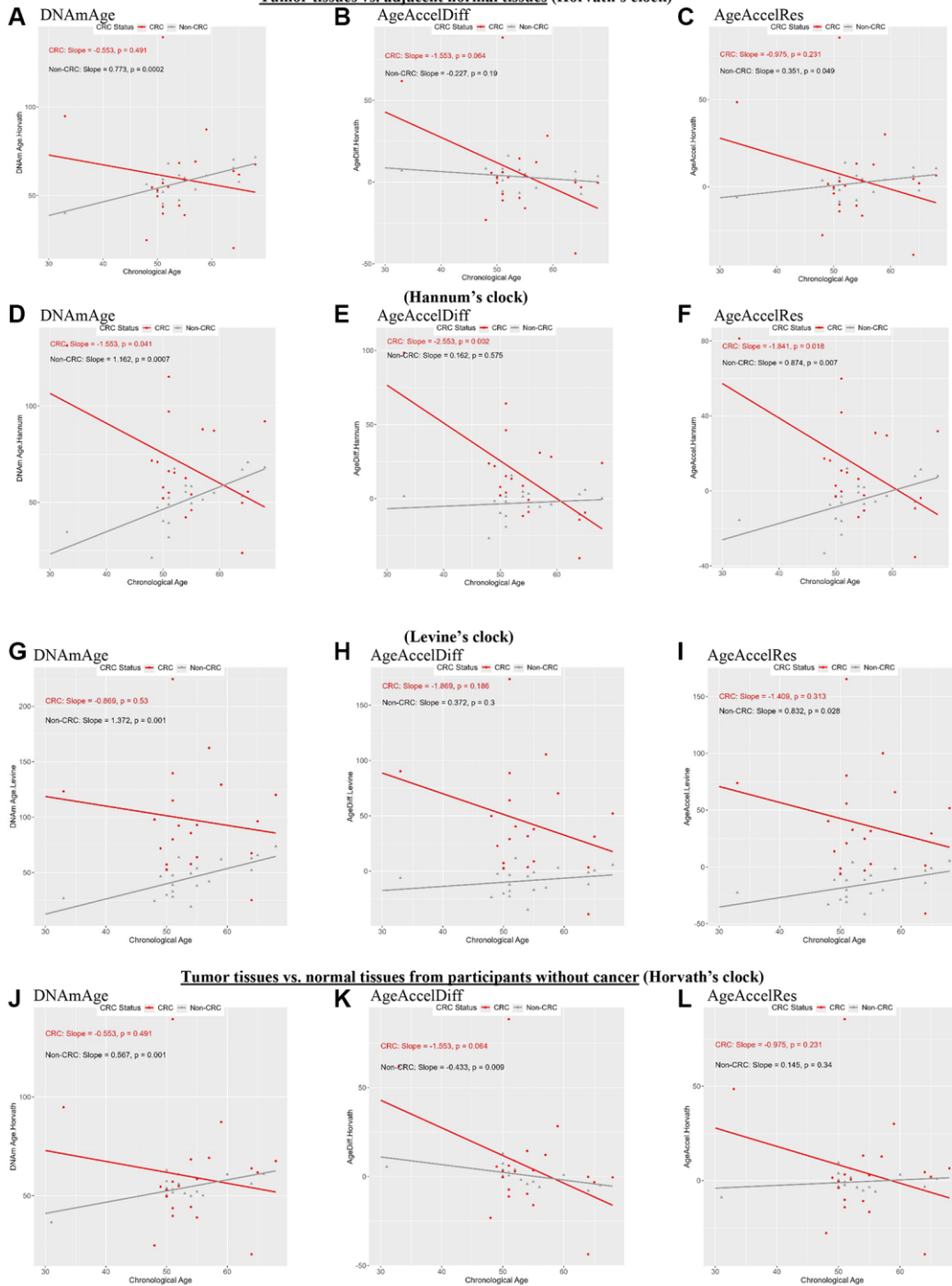


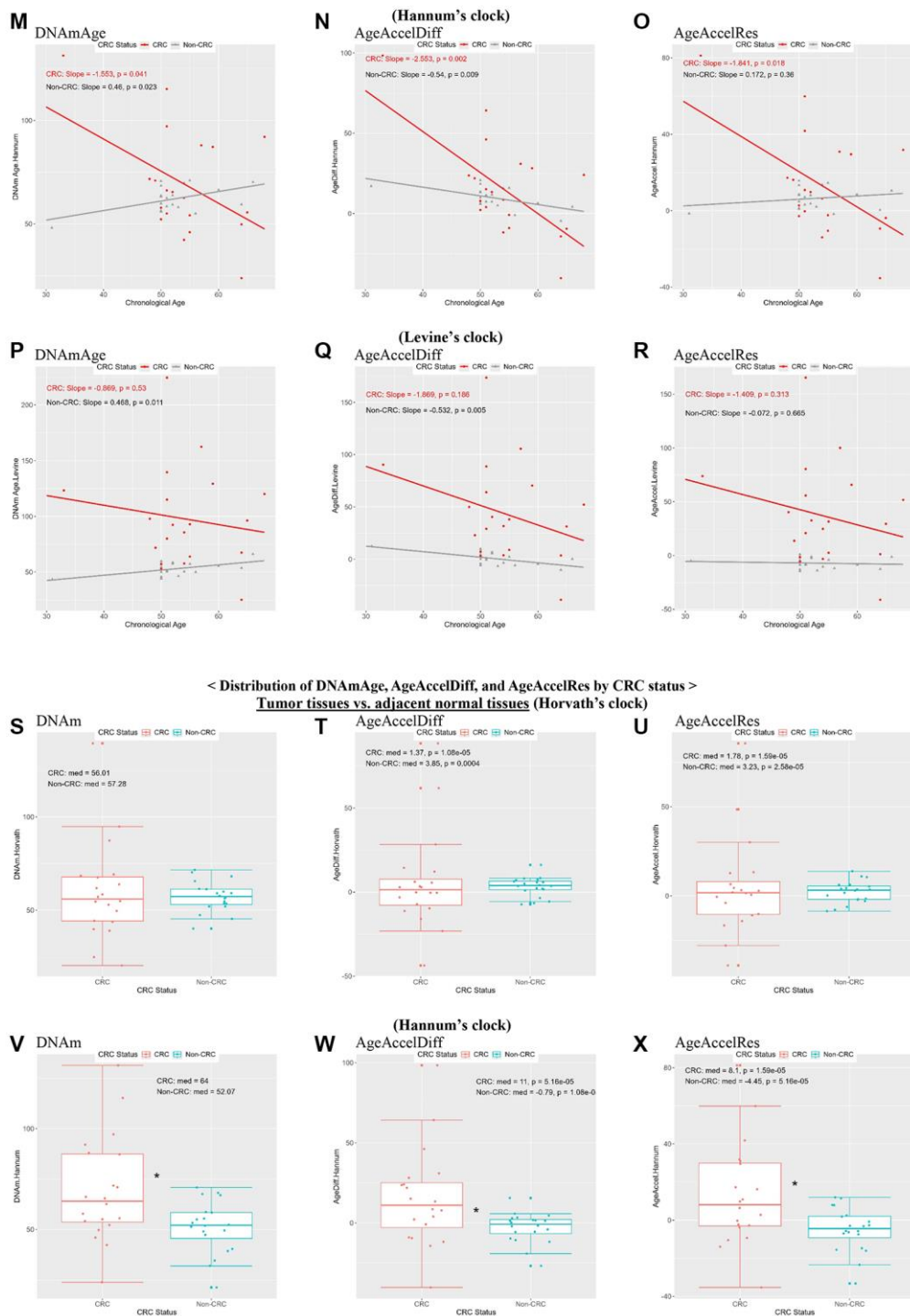
Supplementary Figure 5. GSE51032 women, validation tests. Abbreviations: AgeAccelDiff: epigenetic age acceleration as departure of DNAmAge from chronologic age; ACC: accelerated age, i.e., positive difference of DNAm age from chronologic age; CRC: colorectal cancer; DCC: decelerated age, i.e., negative difference of DNAm age from chronologic age; DNAmAge: DNA methylation-based marker of aging; IEAA, intrinsic epigenetic age acceleration as residuals adjusted for cell composition.

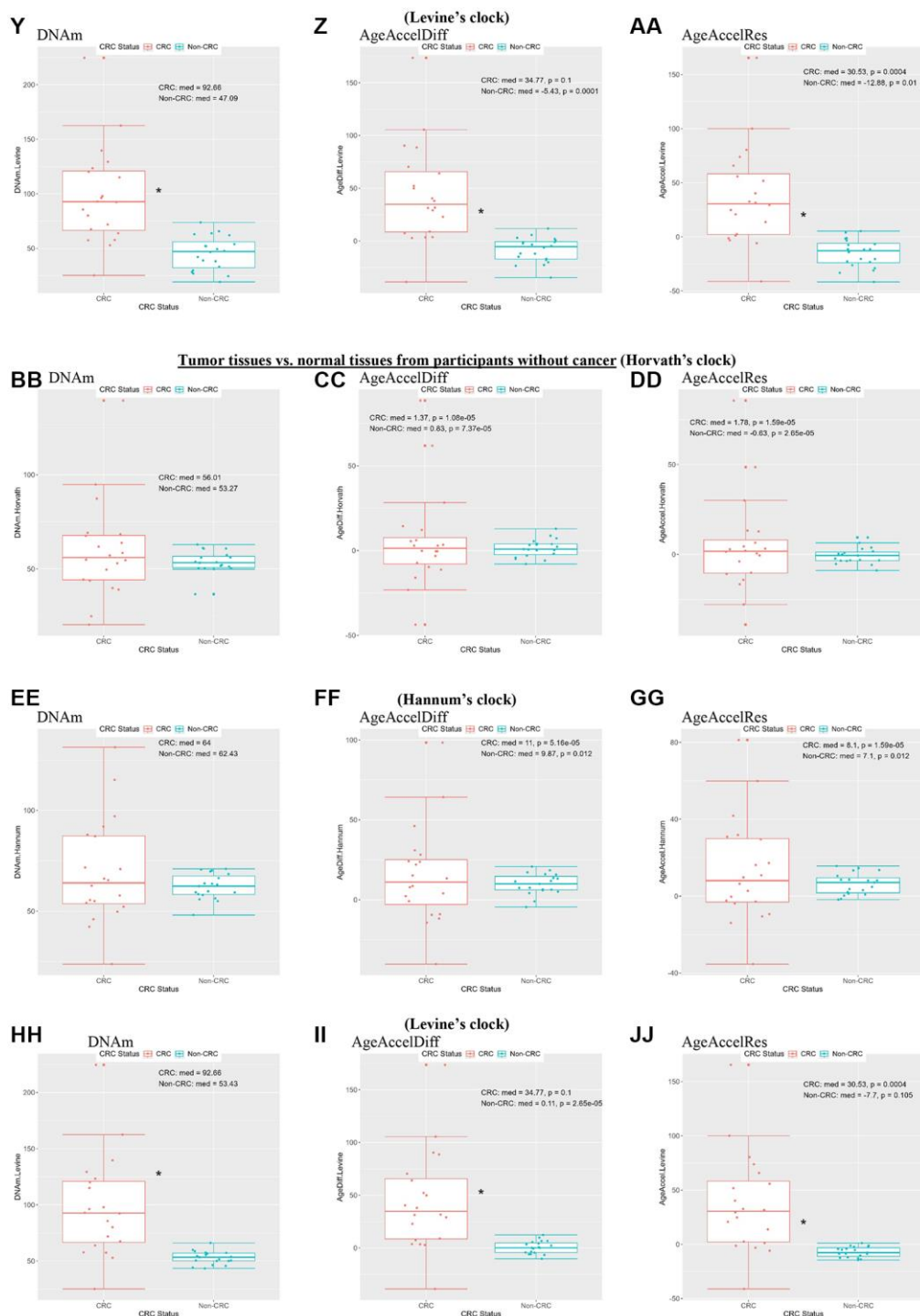


Supplementary Figure 6. TCGA women, validation tests. Abbreviations: AgeAccelDiff: epigenetic age acceleration as departure of DNAmAge from chronologic age; AgeAccelRes: epigenetic age acceleration as residuals by regressing DNAmAge on chronologic age; CRC: colorectal cancer; DNAmAge: DNA methylation-based marker of aging.

< Correlation between DNAmAge, AgeAccelDiff, and AgeAccelRes and chronologic age by CRC status >
Tumor tissues vs. adjacent normal tissues (Horvath's clock)







Supplementary Figure 7. GSE199057 women, validation tests. Abbreviations: AgeAccelDiff: epigenetic age acceleration as departure of DNAmAge from chronologic age; AgeAccelRes: epigenetic age acceleration as residuals by regressing DNAmAge on chronologic age; CRC: colorectal cancer; DNAmAge: DNA methylation-based marker of aging.