APPENDIX G

Acknowledgement of Grant Support

According to Section 9 of the Master Agreement, Recipient Investigator will acknowledge the contribution of various parties in any and all oral and written presentations, disclosures, and publications resulting from use of the NCRAD Research Material using the following language:

NCRAD grant acknowledgement for all samples obtained from NCRAD repository: Samples from the National Centralized Repository for Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Dementias (NCRAD), which receives government support under a cooperative agreement grant (U24 AG21886) awarded by the National Institute on Aging (NIA), were used in this study. We thank contributors who collected samples used in this study, as well as patients and their families, whose help and participation made this work possible.

The following grants, as checked, which supported the collection of samples included in Research Material shall also be acknowledged.

Check all that apply:

☐ AA Genetics: The AA Genetics Study was made possible by Grant Number R01 AG028786 from the National Institute on Aging (NIA). We thank the staff and investigators of the study as well as the participants and their families, whose help and participation made this work possible.

☐ ABC-DS: The Alzheimer’s Biomarkers Consortium – Down Syndrome (ABC-DS) project is a longitudinal study of cognition and blood based, genetic and imaging biomarkers of Alzheimer’s Disease. This study is funded by the National Institute on Aging (NIA) grants U01AG051406 and U01AG051412 and the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). We thank the ABC-DS study participants and the ABC-DS research and support staff for their contributions to this study.

☐ ADC: Samples are contributed by the NIA-funded ADRCs: P30 AG019610 (PI Eric Reiman, MD), P30 AG013846 (PI Neil Kowall, MD), P30 AG062428 (PI James Leverenz, MD) P30 AG066462 (PI Scott Small, MD), P30 AG066511 (PI Allan Levey, MD, PhD), P30 AG047266 (PI Todd Golde, MD, PhD), P30 AG010133 (PI Andrew Saykin, PsyD), P30 AG066507 (PI Marilyn Albert, PhD), P30 AG062421 (PI Bradley Hyman, MD, PhD), P30 AG062422 (PI Ronald Petersen, MD, PhD), P30 AG066514 (PI Mary Sano, PhD), P30 AG066512 (PI Thomas Wisniewski, MD), P30 AG013854 (PI Robert Vassar, PhD), P30 AG066518 (PI Jeffrey Kaye, MD), P30 AG010161 (PI David Bennett, MD), P30 AG066515 (PI Victor Henderson, MD, MS), P30 AG010129 (PI Charles DeCarli, MD), P30 AG066519 (PI Frank LaFerla, PhD), P30 AG062429 (PI James Brewer, MD, PhD), P30 AG062422 (PI Bruce Miller, MD), P30 AG035982 (PI Russell Swerdlow, MD), P30 AG028383 (PI Linda Van Eldik, PhD), P30 AG053760 (PI Henry Paulson, MD, PhD), P30 AG010124 (PI John Trojanowski, MD, PhD), P30 AG066468 (PI Oscar Lopez, MD), P50 AG005142 (PI Helena Chui, MD), P30 AG012300 (PI Roger Rosenberg, MD), P30 AG049638 (PI Suzanne Craft,
PhD), P30 AG066509 (PI Thomas Grabowski, MD), P30 AG062715 (PI Sanjay Asthana, MD, FRCP), P30 AG066444 (PI John Morris, MD), P30 AG066508 (PI Stephen Strittmatter, MD, PhD).

☐ ADGC: The Alzheimer's Disease Genetics Consortium supported the collection of samples used in this study through National Institute on Aging (NIA) grants U01AG032984 and RC2AG036528.

☐ ANGI: The collection of the Amyloid Neuroimaging and Genetics Initiative (ANGI) samples was supported by a grant from the Alzheimer’s Association (ANGI/IDEAS-17-497186). We thank the Alzheimer’s Association for their support and the ANGI study participants for their contribution to the study. We would also like to acknowledge the Imaging Dementia – Evidence for Amyloid Scanning Study (iDEAS) from whom amyloid imaging and other clinical data were obtained.

☐ AGMP: Samples collected by the Alzheimer Gut Microbiome Project (AGMP) were supported by the National Institute On Aging of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number U19AG063744. (mPIs - Drs. Rima Kaddourah-Daouk, Rob Knight, and Sarkis Mazmanian)

☐ ALLFTD: The ARTFL-LEFFTDS Longitudinal Frontotemporal Lobar Degeneration (ALLFTD) study receives support through a National Institute of Aging (NIA) and National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) grant U19AG063911. We thank the staff and investigators of the study as well as the participants and their families, whose help and participation made this work possible.

☐ ARTFL: The Advancing Research and Treatment for Frontotemporal Lobar Degeneration (ARTFL) study receives support through a U.S Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)/National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS) grant U54NS092089. We thank the staff and investigators of the study as well as the participants and their families, whose help and participation made this work possible.

☐ 4RTNI: The Four Repeat Tauopathy Neuroimaging Initiative study was made possible by National Institute on Aging grant 2R01AG038791. We thank the staff and investigators of the study as well as the participants and their families, whose help and participation made this work possible.

☐ DIAN: The DIAN Study receives support through a National Institute on Aging (NIA) grant U19AG032438. We thank the staff and investigators of the study as well as the participants and their families, whose help and participation made this work possible.

☐ GEMS: This publication was made possible by Grant Number U01 AT000162 from the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine, National Institutes of Health.
☐ GENERATION STUDY: The Generation Program was supported by Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland and Amgen, Thousand Oaks, CA, USA, in collaboration with the Banner Alzheimer’s Institute located in Phoenix, AZ, USA. Generation Study 1 was supported by funding from the National Institute on Aging (UF1 AG046150), part of the National Institutes of Health, as well as the Alzheimer’s Association, FBRI, GHR Foundation and Banner Alzheimer’s Foundation. We thank the staff and investigators of the studies as well as the participants and their study partners, whose help and participation made this work possible.

☐ GIFT: Samples from the Genetic Investigation of Frontotemporal Dementia (GIFT) study, which were collected as a collaborative effort of 6 ADRCs (UCSF, UCLA, UCD, UCI, USC, Emory University) funded by the NIA (R01AG26938; PIs Geschwind/Coppola) and banked with the National Centralized Repository for Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Dementias (NCRAD), which receives government support under a cooperative agreement grant (U24 AG21886) awarded by the National Institute on Aging (NIA), were used in this study. We thank contributors, including the Alzheimer’s Disease Centers who collected samples used in this study, as well as patients and their families, whose help and participation made this work possible.

☐ HALS: Funding for this work was provided by NIH grant: R01 AG069265.

☐ INDIANAPOLIS-IBADAN STUDY: The Indianapolis-Ibadan dementia project is a 20 year comparative community based epidemiological study of the prevalence, incidence and risk factors for AD and dementia in populations of African origin, elderly African Americans in Indianapolis, Indiana and Yoruba in Ibadan, Nigeria. It was supported from 1991-2012 by NIH grants RO1 AG09956 and P30 AG 10133. We would like to take this opportunity to thank the many faculty and staff of the Universities of Ibadan and Indiana Medical School for their involvement as well as the 4000 plus elderly participants at each of the sites.

☐ iPSC INITIATIVE: Samples and associated data are contributed by the National Institute on Aging (NIA) grant:

- P50 AG016573 (PI Mathew Blurton-Jones, PhD)
- 1 RF1 AG048083-01 (PI Lawrence Goldstein, PhD)
- P50 AG047366 (PI Victor Henderson, MD, MS)
- P50 AG005134 (PI Bradley Hyman, MD, PhD)
- R56 AG057478 (PI Suman Jayadev, MD)
- R01 AG062148 (PI Jessica Young, PhD).
- NIH NIEHS R01 ES031401 (Aaron Bowman, PhD, Jason Meyer, PhD)
- P30 AG062715 (Sanjay Asthana, MD)

We thank the staff and investigators of the study as well as the participants and families, whose help and participation is invaluable to this research effort.
ARTFL/LEFFTDS iPSCs: The Advancing Research and Treatment for Frontotemporal Lobar Degeneration (ARTFL) and Longitudinal Evaluation of Familial Frontotemporal Dementia Subjects (LEFFTDS) Studies were made possible through the support of the U.S Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the National Institute on Aging (NIA), the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) and the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS) grants: U54NS092089 and U01AG045390. We thank the staff and investigators of the study as well as the participants and their families, whose help and participation made this work possible. In addition, we acknowledge Drs. Kathryn Bowles and Alison Goate at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai for their work in generating the CRISPR-edited iPSC lines. This work was funded by the Rainwater Charitable Foundation, the Association for Frontotemporal Dementia and the BrightFocus Foundation (#A2107144F).

LEADS: The Longitudinal Early-onset Alzheimer’s Disease Study is a longitudinal multi-site study designed to look at disease progression in adults with early-onset AD. Recruitment includes cognitively impaired and cognitively normal participants. This study is funded by NIA grants (R56 AG057195) and (U01 AG057195). We would like to thank the LEADS study participants and the LEADS research and support staff for their contributions to this study.

LEFFTDS STUDY: The Longitudinal Evaluation of Familial Frontotemporal Dementia Subjects (LEFFTDS) Study was made possible through the support of the U.S Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the National Institute on Aging (NIA)/National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) grant U01AG045390. We thank the staff and investigators of the study as well as the participants and their families, whose help and participation made this work possible.

NIA-LOAD: The NIA-LOAD study supported the collection of samples used in this study through National Institute on Aging (NIA) grants U24AG026395 and R01AG041797. We thank contributors, including the Alzheimer’s Disease Centers who collected samples used in this study, as well as patients and their families, whose help and participation made this work possible.

90+ STUDY: The 90+ Study receives support through a National Institute on Aging (NIA) grant R01AG21055. We thank the staff and investigators of the study as well as the participants and their families, whose help and participation made this work possible.

T2 Protect AD: A Phase 2 Randomized Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Trial to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of BHV-4157 in Patients with Mild to Moderate Alzheimer’s Disease receives support through Biohaven Pharmaceuticals, Inc. We thank the staff and investigators of the study as well as the participants and their families, whose help and participation made this work possible.

NAPS: The North American Prodromal Synucleinopathy Consortium for REM Sleep Behavior Disorder receives support through the National Institute of Health (NIH) grant R34
AG056639. We thank the participants in the NAPS Consortium for their invaluable contributions as well as the support staff at each of the member sites for their assistance.

☐ NCRAD only as stated above.

☐ SAL-AD: A Phase 1b, 12-Month, Randomized, Double Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study of the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, and Preliminary Efficacy of Salsalate in Patients with Mild to Moderate Alzheimer’s Disease (UC-SAL-AD-001); NCT03277573. We thank the staff and investigators of the study as well as the participants and their families, whose help and participation made this work possible.

☐ WRAP: This research was supported by National Institutes of Health awards RF1 AG027161, and Clinical and Translational Science Award (CTSA) program, through the NIH National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS), grant UL1TR002373; Portions of this research were supported by resources at the Wisconsin Alzheimer’s Institute and the Geriatric Research Education and Clinical Center of the William S. Middleton Memorial Veterans Hospital, Madison, WI. We gratefully acknowledge the WRAP study team who have carefully acquired the longitudinal data, and the WRAP participants who make this research possible.