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:

☐ 4RTNI/4RTNI2: The Four Repeat Tauopathy Neuroimaging Initiative (4RTNI) 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.

☐ 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.

☐ 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.

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☐ 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.

☐ API-ADAD: The API Colombia trial was supported by funding from the National Institute on Aging (1RF1AG041705, 5R01AG055444), part of the National Institutes of Health, Banner Alzheimer's Foundation and Genentech/Roche.

☐ 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).

☐ 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.

☐ 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.

☐ DMDC: The Duke Memory Disorders Clinic Biorepository is a one-time collection of blood and patient data donated by the patient population in the Duke Memory Disorders Clinic with a variety of neurodegenerative conditions.

☐ GEMS: This publication was made possible by Grant Number U01 AT000162 from the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine, National Institutes of Health.

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☐ 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

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☐ 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.

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■ 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.

☐ LIFE-DSR: The Down Syndrome Clinical Trials Network (DS-CTN) Study of Alzheimer's Disease in Down Syndrome, Longitudinal Investigation for Enhancing Down Syndrome Research (LIFE-DSR) was a longitudinal study, collecting measures of change in cognition, function, behavior, and health status in adults with Down syndrome. Imaging and blood samples were collected for the development of plasma AD biomarkers useful in the DS population. This study was funded by LuMind IDSC Foundation with support from philanthropy, Alana Foundation, Merck, Eli Lilly, AbbVie and Alkermes. We are tremendously grateful to the study participants and their families, and the LIFE-DSR research and support staff for their contributions to LIFE-DSR.

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☐ 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.

☐ 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.

☐ VIVAMIND STUDY: The Seamless Phase 2A-B Randomized Double Blind Placebo Conrolled Trial to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of PQ 912 in Patients with Early Alzheimer's Disease (VIVA-MIND Study) was made possible through the support of the National Institute on Aging (NIA) under grant R01AG061146 and Vivoryan Therapeutics, N.V. We appreciate the staff, investigators, participants and their families for helping the VIVA-MIND trial meet milestones in Alzheimer's disease research.

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