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Supplementary Material

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Table S1. Coffee and tea consumption data in ESTHER, FHCRC, MCCS and UKGPCS

Study	N with coffee or tea data	Period consumption refers to	Beverages	Categories	Coding for each category (cups per day)
ESTHER	607	<i>One year prior to recruitment/diagnosis</i>	Tea Coffee	Never or less than once a month 1-3 times a month Once a week Several times a week Once a day Several times per day Unknown	0 0.07 0.14 0.5 1 3 Missing
FHCRC	662	<i>Two years prior to diagnosis (cases) or reference date (controls)</i>	Tea Coffee	Never or less than once a month 1-3 times a month Once a week 2-4 times a week 5-6 times a week Once a day 2-3 times per day 4-5 times per day 6+ times per day Unknown	0 0.07 0.14 0.43 0.79 1 2.5 4.5 7 Missing
MCCS	1,568	<i>One year prior to recruitment/diagnosis</i>	Tea Coffee	Never or less than once a month 1-3 times a month Once a week 2-4 times a week 5-6 times a week Once a day 2-3 times per day 4-5 times per day 6+ times per day Unknown	0 0.07 0.14 0.43 0.79 1 2.5 4.5 7 Missing
UKGPCS	1,885	<i>Five years prior to diagnosis or obtaining data</i>	Decaffeinated coffee Caffeinated	Never or less than once a month 1-3 times a month Once a week	0 0.07 0.14

			coffee	2-4 times a week	0.43
			Caffeinated	5-6 times a week	0.79
			tea	Once a day	1
				2-3 times per day	2.5
				4-5 times per day	4.5
				6+ times per day	7
				Unknown	Missing
					For analysis, caffeinated and decaffeinated tea were totalled

Table S2. Studies in the PRACTICAL consortium

Study	Country	Controls	Cases	Age at diagnosis (years) Mean (SD)	Number of cases with stage data	Non-localised stage ^a (%)	Number of cases with grade data	High grade ^b (%)	Completeness of mortality data for cases (%)
CAPS	Sweden	664	1,153	66.1 (7.8)	1,094	32.3	1,015	49.9	100
CPCS1	Denmark	2,771	848	69.5 (7.9)	0	-	645	71.2	99.6
CPCS2	Denmark	1,007	267	64.8 (6.8)	2	0.0	228	52.6	70.0
EPIC	Europe	1,079	722	64.9 (5.6)	538	5.0	445	27.9	99.2
EPIC-Norfolk	UK	917	484	72.1 (7.6)	0	-	71	39.4	0
ESTHER	Germany	317	314	65.6 (5.0)	224	4.9	297	48.2	100
FHCRC	USA	732	758	59.8 (5.0)	758	20.3	755	42.0	99.8
IPO-Porto	Portugal	66	183	59.3 (5.2)	183	64.5	183	84.2	100
MAYO	USA	488	767	65.2 (6.4)	763	46.8	660	55.3	100
MCCS	Australia	1,170	1,698	58.5 (8.5)	1,610	14.6	1,595	53.1	33.3
MEC	USA	829	819	69.5 (7.6)	791	12.5	0	-	100
MOFFITT	USA	100	414	65.0 (8.3)	405	4.2	411	43.1	36.0
PCMUS	Bulgaria	140	151	69.3 (8.7)	151	51.7	151	59.6	40.
PPF-UNIS	UK	188	245	69.0 (7.7)	195	29.3	211	45.5	93.5

Poland	Poland	358	439	67.7 (7.8)	438	21.2	357	32.8	96.6
ProMPT	UK	2	166	66.3 (8.6)	155	35.3	148	74.3	48.2
ProtecT	UK	1,464	1,558	62.8 (5.1)	168	11.7	1,553	30.0	0
QLD	Australia	87	186	61.2 (6.8)	48	0.0	169	82.8	0
SEARCH	UK	1,244	1,371	63.1 (4.8)	1,099	19.3	831	56.8	100
STHM1	Sweden	2,224	2,006	66.2 (7.0)	1,600	15.4	1,564	45.5	0
TAMPERE	Finland	2,412	2,755	68.2 (8.0)	2,626	22.9	2,455	43.8	99.9
UKGPCS	UK	4,178	4,540	63.7 (8.0)	3,950	37.1	3,758	52.6	99.3
ULM	Germany	354	603	63.8 (6.7)	563	41.2	472	51.3	62.2
UTAH	USA	245	440	62.6 (8.8)	232	17.2	0	-	99.5
WUGS	USA	0	944	60.8 (7.0)	943	24.5	941	59.2	100

Studies: Copenhagen Prostate Cancer Study 1 (CPCS1); Copenhagen Prostate Cancer Study 2 (CPCS2); European Prospective Investigation Into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC); Epidemiological investigations of the chances of preventing, recognizing early and optimally treating chronic diseases in an elderly population (ESTHER); Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center (FHCRC); Portuguese Oncology Institute, Porto (IPO Porto); Mayo Clinic (MAYO); Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study (MCCS); Multiethnic Cohort Study (MEC); The Moffitt Group (MOFFITT); Prostate Cancer study Medical University Sofia (PCMUS); Prostate Project Foundation Postgraduate Medical School, Surrey (PPFUNIS) The Poland Group (Poland); Prostate cancer; Mechanisms of progression and Treatment (ProMPT); Prostate testing for cancer and Treatment (ProtecT); Retrospective Queensland Study (QLD) and the Prostate Cancer Supportive Care and Patient Outcomes Project (ProsCan); Stockholm 1 (STHMI); Finnish Genetic Predisposition to Prostate Cancer Study(TAMPERE); U.K. Genetic Prostate Cancer Study and The Prostate Cancer Research Foundation Study (UKGPCS); Institut fuer Humangenetik Ulm (ULM) ; UTAH Study (UTAH);Washington University Genetics Study (WUGS).

a. TNM staging (T1/T2/N0/NX/M0/MX for localised, T3/T4/N1/M1 for non-localised) or SEER staging, where TNM staging was not available ("local" for localised, "regional" or "distant" for non-localised)

b. Gleason score ≥ 7

Figure S1. Association between genetic risk score and prostate cancer risk, stage and grade stratified by smoking status

