

Fig.S1. The regional AD GWAS association plot for the CREB1 locus. The x-axis represents the position at chr2: 208194615-208670284 (hg19). The y-axis shows $-\log_{10}(p\text{-value})$. Each dot represents a genetic variant within this region, with the minimum P-value SNP rs10932205 ($P = 6.75 \times 10^{-4}$) highlighted in purple.

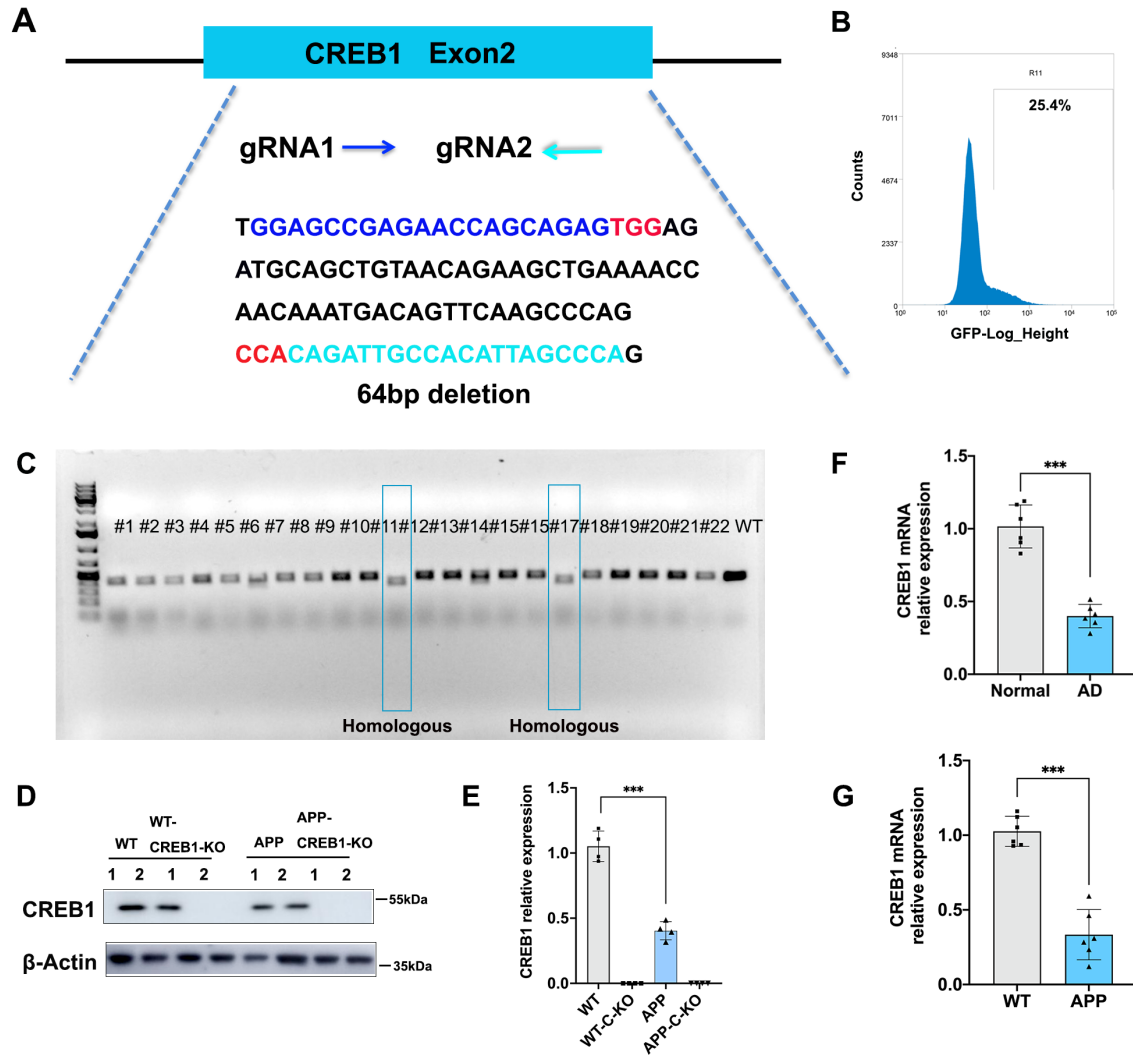


Fig.S2. (A). Guide RNA design for the generation of CREB1-KO iPSC line. **(B).** Fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) to isolate GFP-positive (transfected) cells. **(C).** Agarose gel electrophoresis shows the homozygous CREB1 KO clones in WT (clone1-11), and APP iPSC lines (clone12-22). **(D).** Western blot shows undetectable levels of CREB1 protein expression in the WT-CREB1-KO and APP-CREB1-KO iPSC lines. **(E).** RT-qPCR quantification of CREB1 mRNA relative expression in the prefrontal cortex of normal individuals and AD patients (n=6). **(F).** RT-qPCR quantification of CREB1 mRNA relative expression in WT or APP iPSC-derived human cortical neurons (n=6). Data are presented as the mean \pm SEM, p values were determined by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post-hoc analysis, and two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test, ***p < 0.001. The number of samples for each group is indicated individually on each graph.

No.	FDX	CERAD	BRAAK	AGE	SEX	PMD
2259	Ctrl	0	2	78	F	21
2267	Ctrl	0	1	84	F	31
2314	Ctrl	0	2	85	M	24
2527	Ctrl	0	2	91	F	15
2543	Ctrl	0	1	87	M	18
2562	Ctrl	0	2	80	M	11
2734	AD	B	5	82	F	56
2752	AD	C	6	76	F	36
2776	AD	C	6	92	M	42
2831	AD	B	6	83	M	47
2844	AD	C	5	85	F	34
2861	AD	B	5	77	F	43

Table S1 Human postmortem AD brain tissue information. Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue sections from 12 human brains were analyzed, including 6 controls, 6 AD cases, and 10 μ m thickness. Brain research number (No.), Final Diagnosis (FDX), Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease score (CERAD), Braak neurofibrillary tangle stage (BRAAK), Age at death (AGE), Sex (SEX), and Postmortem Delay (PMD).

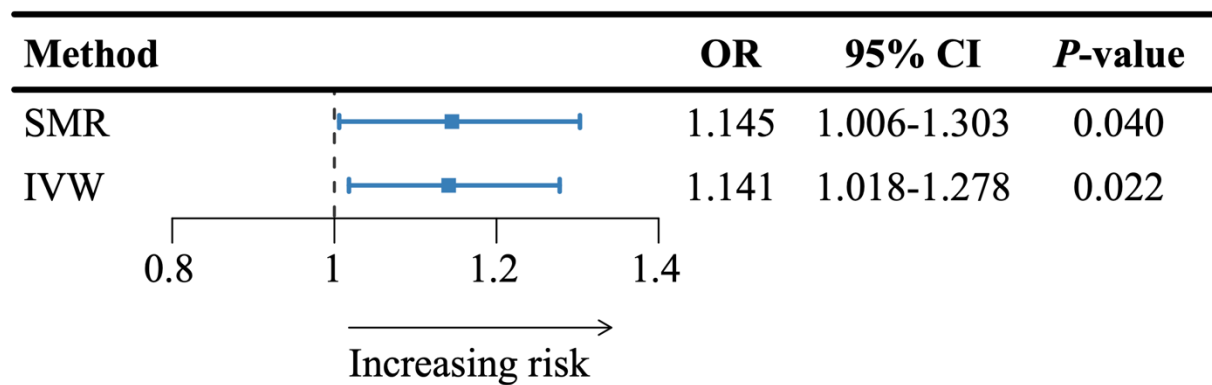


Table S2 The forest plot for the Mendelian randomization association between genetically predicted *PED4A* gene expression and AD risk.