Table 1: Demographic, biomarker and clinical information of our final sample[a]

variable	MCI-c	MCI-nc	statistic[b]	p-value
n	23	51	-	-
age	73.0 (7.2)	70.7 (7.1)	1.27_{t}	0.20716
male/female	11/12	25/26	$0.009_{\tilde{\chi}^2}$	0.924
EMCI/LMCI	7/16	35/16	$9.421_{\tilde{\chi}^2}$	0.002*
total tau	357.1 (150.3)	270.1 (129.4)	294.00_{mw}	0.00157*
$p$tau	35.7 (17.4)	25.2 (13.8)	270.00_{mw}	0.00056*
Aβ	716.7 (280.1)	1101.7 (418.4)	219.50_{mw}	0.00005*
Aβ/pTAU	26.3 (25.3)	54.6 (29.3)	217.00_{mw}	0.00004*
FDG	1.2 (0.1)	1.3 (0.1)	-5.21_{t}	0.00000*
MMSE	27.7 (1.4)	28.0 (1.8)	492.00_{mw}	0.13066
ADAS11	11.9 (4.4)	7.6 (3.5)	4.48_{t}	0.00003*
ADAS13	18.8 (6.6)	12.2 (5.5)	4.46_{t}	0.00003*
ADASQ4	6.0 (2.9)	4.2 (2.3)	379.00_{mw}	0.00731

[a] We made 12 comparisons, so to account for multiple comparisons the $\alpha = 0.05$ decision threshold used to reject H_o was modified to be more strict by applying Bonferroni corrections ($\alpha_{corrected} = 0.05/11 = 0.0042$). *means stastistical significance according to the corrected decision boundary.

[b] For quantitative variables independent samples t-test($_t$) was applied, unless either between group homocedasticity and/or within group normality assumptions were violated: then, Mann-Whitney ($_{mw}$) test was employed). For cathegorical variables we used Chi-squared test ($_{\tilde{\chi}^2}$)

[c] Quantitative variables are displayed as $mean(s.d.)$