

Table S1. Gender-specific ORs and 95% CIs of GC according to tertiles of dietary lycopene intake stratified by *H. pylori* infection status ^a.

	Median Intake ($\mu\text{g/day}$)	<i>H. pylori</i> -Positive				<i>H. pylori</i> -Negative					
		No. of Controls/Cases	Model 1		Model 2		No. of Controls/Cases	Model 1		Model 2	
			OR	(95% CI)	OR	(95% CI)		OR	(95% CI)	OR	(95% CI)
Lycopene											
Men (<i>n</i> = 790)											
T1	268.48	114/129	1.00		1.00		60/9	1.00		1.00	
T2	934.05	105/61	0.51	(0.34–0.77)	0.55	(0.34–0.88)	67/4	0.41	(0.12–1.40)	0.52	(0.12–2.21)
T3	2, 963.59	114/62	0.48	(0.32–0.72)	0.57	(0.36–0.91)	60/5	0.54	(0.17–1.70)	0.86	(0.21–3.45)
<i>p</i> for trend ^b			0.001		0.043			0.417		0.985	
Women (<i>n</i> = 431)											
T1	442.87	57/62	1.00		1.00		38/7	1.00		1.00	
T2	1,528.34	50/40	0.74	(0.43–1.28)	0.79	(0.43–1.47)	45/6	0.70	(0.22–2.30)	0.73	(0.16–3.31)
T3	4, 843.59	46/28	0.56	(0.31–1.02)	0.68	(0.35–1.33)	50/2	0.22	(0.04–1.10)	0.30	(0.04–2.03)
<i>p</i> for trend ^b			0.068		0.282			0.064		0.218	

^a Dietary lycopene intake was categorized into tertiles according to the distribution of the control group among men (T1: <574.69, T2: 574.69–1,590.15, and T3: \geq 1,590.15) and women (T1: <898.55, T2: 898.55–2,572.63, and T3: \geq 2,572.63). ^b To test for trend across tertiles, the median intake for each tertile category was used as a continuous variable.

Model 1: adjusted for age; Model 2: adjusted for age, total caloric intake, family history of GC, smoking status, regular exercise, education level, occupation, and monthly household income.

Table S2. Gender-specific ORs and 95% CIs of GC according to tertiles of dietary lycopene intake stratified by smoking status ^a.

	Median Intake ($\mu\text{g/day}$)	No. of Controls/Cases	Ever-Smoker ^b				Non-Smoker				
			Model 1		Model 2		No. of Controls/Cases	Model 1		Model 2	
			OR	(95% CI)	OR	(95% CI)		OR	(95% CI)	OR	(95% CI)
Lycopene											
Men ($n = 810$)											
T1	268.48	145/121	1.00		1.00		35/17	1.00		1.00	
T2	934.05	146/57	0.47	(0.32–0.69)	0.49	(0.30–0.80)	34/8	0.48	(0.19–1.27)	1.42	(0.37–5.51)
T3	2,963.59	143/53	0.44	(0.30–0.66)	0.45	(0.27–0.73)	37/14	0.78	(0.33–1.82)	1.44	(0.43–4.79)
<i>p</i> for trend ^c			<0.001		0.005			0.816		0.628	
Women ($n = 434$)											
T1	442.87	2/5	1.00		1.00		94/63	1.00		1.00	
T2	1,528.34	4/7	0.50	(0.05–4.67)	-	-	93/39	0.63	(0.38–1.02)	0.78	(0.44–1.38)
T3	4,843.59	6/4	0.20	(0.02–1.86)	-	-	91/26	0.43	(0.25–0.73)	0.64	(0.34–1.20)
<i>p</i> for trend ^c			0.139		-			0.003		0.183	

^a Dietary lycopene intake was categorized into tertiles according to the distribution of the control group among men (T1: <574.69, T2: 574.69–1,590.15, and T3: \geq 1,590.15) and women (T1: <898.55, T2: 898.55–2,572.63, and T3: \geq 2,572.63). ^b Subjects who currently smoke or previously smoked were combined as ever-smokers. ^c To test for trend across tertiles, the median intake for each tertile category was used as a continuous variable.

Model 1: adjusted for age; Model 2: adjusted for age, total caloric intake, family history of GC, smoking status, regular exercise, education level, occupation, and monthly household income.