

**Supplementary Table 2.** Relationship of X-inactivation to PCOS, restricted to pre-menopausal subjects

	<b>PCOS</b>	<b>Controls</b>	<b>Odds Ratio (95% CI)</b>	<b>P value<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>Combined cohort</b>				
Non-random X-inactivation	57.6%	62.9%	0.66 (0.41-1.07)	0.092
Skewed X-inactivation	12.6%	11.9%	1.14 (0.54-2.43)	0.73
Among subjects with non-random X-inactivation, active alleles < median	54.3%	43.4%	1.89 (0.98-3.62)	0.056
<b>Whites</b>				
Non-random X-inactivation	58.7%	60.4%	0.72 (0.41-1.26)	0.25
Skewed X-inactivation	12.6%	9.0%	1.63 (0.63-4.17)	0.31
Among subjects with non-random X-inactivation, active alleles < 22	54.8%	44.4%	1.73 (0.78-3.83)	0.18
<b>Blacks</b>				
Non-random X-inactivation	50.0%	68.3%	0.47 (0.17-1.28)	0.14
Skewed X-inactivation	12.5%	18.3%	0.63 (0.15-2.63)	0.53
Among subjects with non-random X-inactivation, active alleles < 20	50.0%	41.5%	1.56 (0.44-5.50)	0.49

<sup>a</sup> P values from logistic regression. In all analyses, covariates included age and BMI. In the combined group, race was also taken as a covariate.