

Supplemental Material Table 1.

Primers used to resequence *NT5C3* and create expression constructs

Primer Name	Primer Sequence
F-5'-FR & Exon 1(NM_001002009.1)	GGTGCAAA C TGGATTCAAAAA
R-5'-FR & Exon 1(NM_001002009.1)	CTAGCGAGATCCCAGCCTGA
F-5'-FR & Exon 1(NM_016489.11)	GGACAGTAGAGAGAAAGCCGATA
R-5'-FR & Exon 1(NM_016489.11)	CCCTCAACCTGGAAAGAGACT
F-Exon 2	TGGCATAACAGGAAGAACCTG
R-Exon 2	TCTGAGAAGCACGACAATGTG
F-Exon R	ATGGTTGTATGTTGCACAGGAG
R-Exon R	ACCAATCCATTATGGTGAAAGC
F-Exon 3	GCTTGGTGTCCCACACTTT
R-Exon 3	GGAAGCTGAGGAGGGAAAAC
F-Exon 4	TATAAAGGAACCGCATGAGAAAA
R-Exon 4	AAGAAAAAGCAGGTCTCCTCACT
F-Exon 5 & Exon 6	TCTCAGTGATGTAAGCGAGCA
R-Exon 5 & Exon 6	TCTGTTGTTGCAATACAGGT
F-Exon 7	GGAGGACTGGGAAACTCAGTAA
R-Exon 7	AGGTGGCATATTTGGATATGG
F-Exon 8	ACAGCCCTCTGGGCAGTAT
R-Exon 8R	GAGAAGGATGGAGTCCCACA
F-Exon 9 & Exon 10	AGCTATGGTGAATGTGATGGACT
R-Exon 9 & Exon 10	AGTGTGTTGAGAGAGGTGGAGAA

Site-directed mutagenesis, expression construct

F-Exon 2 (9)	ATGACTAA <u>C</u> CAAGAGTCTGCCGTACATGTGAA
R-Exon 2 (9)	TTCACATGTACGGCAGACTCTT <u>G</u> TTAGTCAT
F-Exon 6 (276)	ACTAAAGGAAAAATA <u>T</u> TACGCTATTGAAGTTG
R-Exon 6 (276)	CAACTTCAATAGCGTA <u>A</u> TATTTTCCTTAGT
F-Exon 6 (306)	TGATCCTGTTCTTAC <u>C</u> GTAGAAGAGAAGTACC
R-Exon 6 (306)	GGTACTTCTCTTCTAC <u>G</u> GTAAAGTCAGGATCA
F-Exon 9 (959)	AGTGGCCAATGTTGA <u>A</u> CACATTCTGAAAATTG
R-Exon 9 (959)	CAATTTCAGAATGTG <u>T</u> TCAACATTGCCACT
F-Exon 10 (847)	ATTGTTTAGTACAA <u>C</u> ATGAATCATTAGAAGT
R-Exon 10 (847)	ACTTCTAATGATT <u>C</u> ATGACTAAACAAAT

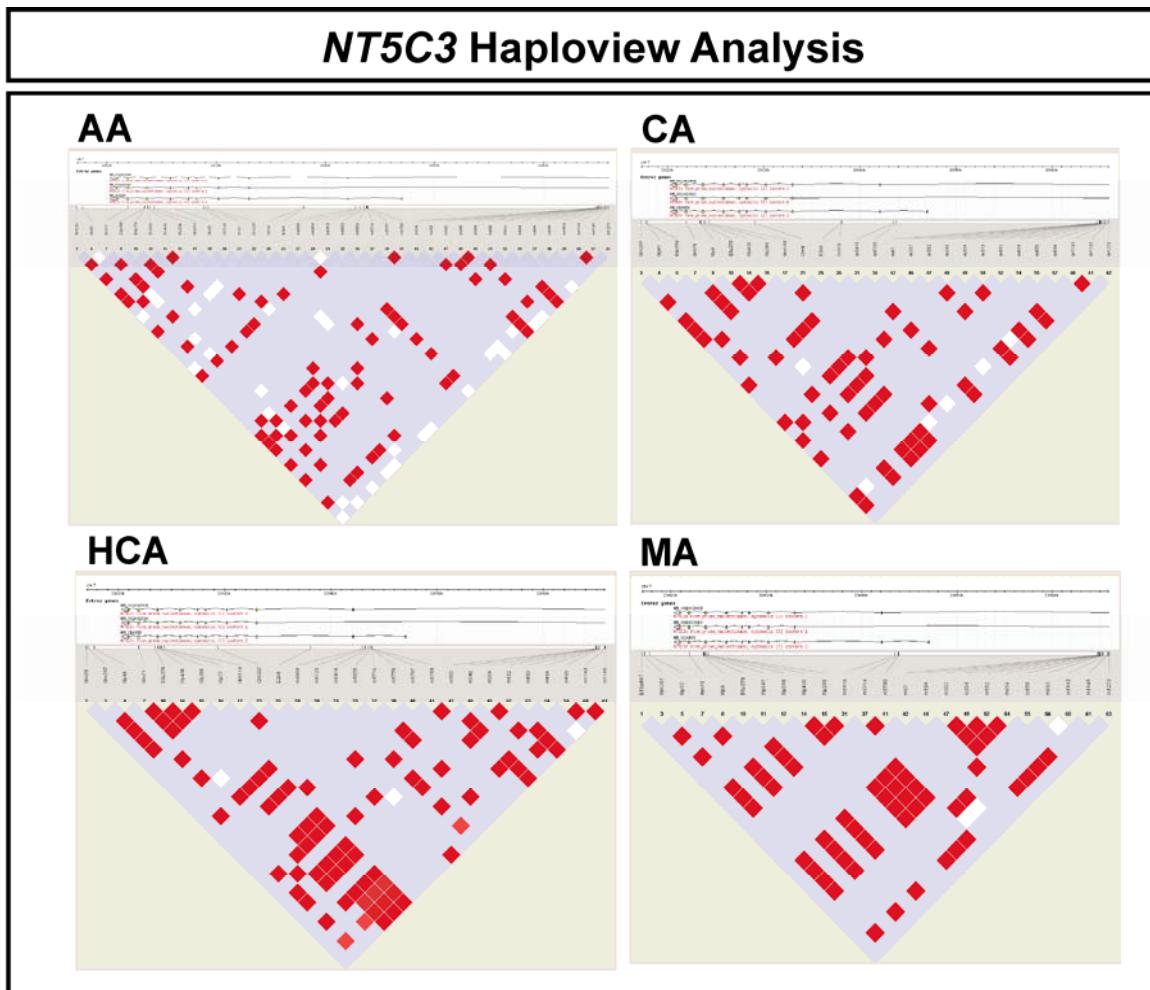
Bold, underlined letters are mutated bases in site-directed mutagenesis primers.

i	*1AN			0.008	G	A	A	G	G	G	T	G	T	C	G	C	A	A	A	T	T	A	T	G	T	A	G	C	G
i	*1AO			0.008	G	A	A	G	G	G	T	G	T	C	G	C	A	A	A	T	T	A	T	G	T	A	G	C	G
i	*1AP			0.008	G	A	A	G	G	G	T	G	T	C	G	C	A	A	A	T	T	G	T	G	T	A	G	C	G
i	*2A			0.008	G	A	A	G	G	G	T	G	T	C	G	C	A	A	A	T	T	A	T	G	T	A	G	C	C

Supplementary Table 2. Human *NT5C3* haplotypes. Variant nucleotides compared with the “reference sequence” (i.e., the most common sequence in African American subjects) are highlighted as white on black. Initial haplotype designations (*1 and *2) were made on the basis of amino acid sequence, with the WT allozyme designated *1. The *2 designation was used for the sequence that encoded His283. Subsequent assignments/letter designations were made based on descending allele frequencies, starting with haplotypes present in African-American subjects. The symbols I and D at 5'-FR locations (-884), (-267) and (-258) represent insertions and deletions, respectively. Polymorphisms at positions 5'-FR(-496), 5'-UTR(-194), 5'-UTR(-134), II(-5694), II(-5654), II(-5125), II(-19), I2(-307), I3(103), I5(533) and I5(647) were excluded from this table because they were not represented in any of the haplotypes listed. We used a 1% frequency cutoff for inclusion in the table, but haplotypes containing synonymous or nonsynonymous SNP with frequencies lower than 1% were also included. o = observed data; i= inferred data.

Supplementary Figure 1. Human *NT5C3* linkage disequilibrium in AA, CA, HCA and MA

subjects. D' values were calculated for each polymorphism pair. All values shown in color were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Numbers identifying individual polymorphisms are those listed in **Table 1**.



Supplemental Figure 1