

## Supplemental Information

### Methods and Materials

We conducted a confirmatory region of interest (ROI) analysis for prefrontal and limbic structures, using bilateral DLPFC (BA9/46), amygdala, and parahippocampal cortex as defined by the WFU PickAtlas software (PickAtlas2.4; Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; <http://fmri.wfubmc.edu/>) (1). Correlations between genotype and mean ROI were calculated for each diagnostic group and then compared between groups using Fisher's Z transformation.

### Results

In repeat analyses excluding the two non-Caucasian patients, results were unchanged, except the left precuneus finding (within schizophrenia group analysis) no longer met the cluster-level correction. In repeat analyses using sex as a nuisance covariate, results were unchanged, except both inferior frontal gyrus findings (within control group and between diagnostic group analyses) no longer met the cluster-level correction.

Region of interest analyses confirmed the reported findings, showing in patients statistically significant relationships between genotype and resting rCBF in the DLPFC ( $R^2=0.19$ ,  $df=23$ ) and amygdala ( $R^2=0.20$ ,  $df=23$ ) and a trend-level relationship in the parahippocampus ( $R^2=0.13$ ,  $df=23$ ). Healthy participants showed no significant relationship between genotype and rCBF in these same regions ( $R^2<0.002$ ,  $df=45$  for all

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ROIs). Between-diagnostic-group differences in these correlations were significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the DLPFC and amygdala and trend-level ( $p = 0.07$ ) in the parahippocampus.

1. Maldjian JA, Laurienti PJ, Kraft RA, Burdette JH (2003): An automated method for neuroanatomic and cytoarchitectonic atlas-based interrogation of fMRI data sets. *Neuroimage* 19:1233-9.

**Table S1. COMT Genotype-Resting rCBF Relationships in Patients and Healthy Volunteers**

<b>Parametric Analyses</b>					
<b>Patients</b>			<b>Healthy Volunteers</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Peak Voxel Coordinates (x, y, z)</b>	<b>Association with COMT Met Alleles</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Peak Voxel Coordinates (x, y, z)</b>	<b>Association with COMT Met Alleles</b>
right middle frontal gyrus (BA9/46)	26, 44, 32	positive*	left orbital cortex (BA47)	-22, 14, -16	positive
right superior temporal gyrus (BA22)	56, -48, 16	positive*	left middle temporal gyrus (BA21)	-66, -30, -12	positive
precuneus (BA7)	-2, -70, 48	positive	right cingulate gyrus	14, 8, 28	negative
right amygdala	20, 2, -20	negative			
left para-hippocampal gyrus (BA28)	-16, 2, -32	negative*			

  

<b>Regions of Interest Analyses</b>					
<b>Patients</b>			<b>Healthy Volunteers</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>R<sup>2</sup> (df)</b>	<b>Association with COMT Met Alleles</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>R<sup>2</sup> (df)</b>	<b>Association with COMT Met Alleles</b>
bilateral dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (BA9/46)	0.19(23)	positive*	bilateral dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (BA9/46)	<0.001(45)	-
bilateral amygdala	0.20(23)	negative*	bilateral amygdala	0.002(45)	-
bilateral para-hippocampus	0.13(23)	negative	bilateral para-hippocampus	<0.001(45)	-

\*statistically significant between-diagnostic-group difference