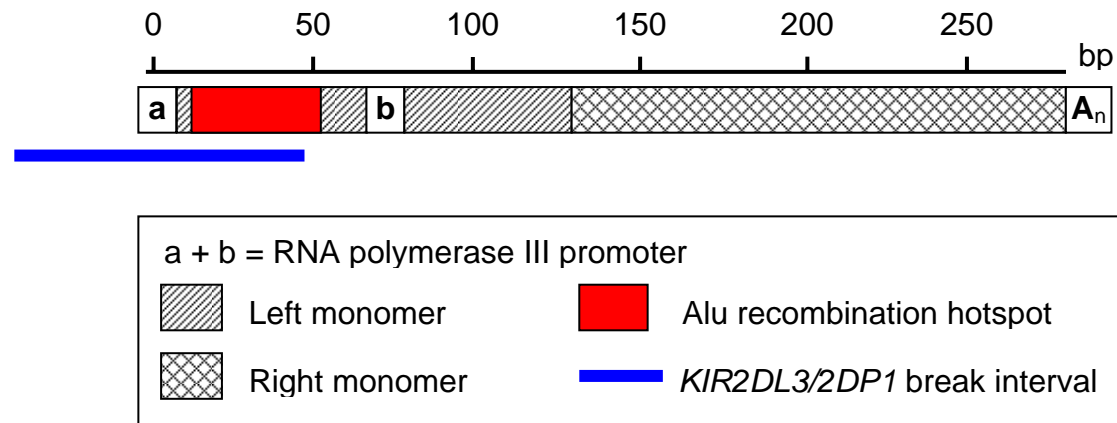


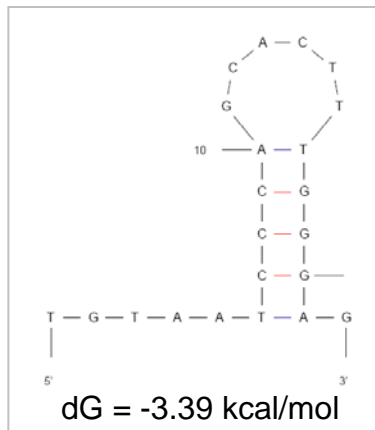
Supplementary figure 1: The structure of an Alu element. The breakpoint interval includes a recombination hotspot intrinsic to the Alu element. The length of the Alu sequence is ~282 bp, excluding the 3' poly(A) tail. The element consists of left (diagonal shaded) and right (diamond shaded) monomers. The left monomer contains an RNA polymerase III promoter (a and b). The Alu recombination hotspot is demarcated by a red box. The KIR2DL3/2DP1 break interval incorporated within the Alu element is represented by a blue line.



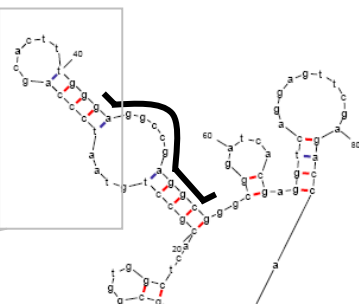
AluYb8 TTGCGCCACTGCAGTCCGCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 289
AluYb9 TTGCGCCACTGCAGTCCGCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 289
AluYb3a2 TAGCGCCACTGCAGTCCG-----GCCTGGGGCAAA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 282
AluYb3a1 TTGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 282
AluYbc3a TAGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCAAA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 283
AluYk12 TAGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCTTGGGGCAAA-GAGTGAGACTCCGTCTCA----- 286
AluYi6 TTGCGCCACTGCAGTCCC-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 283
AluYc1 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 282
AluYc2 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 282
AluYa5 TCCCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 282
AluYa8 TCCCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 281
AluYa4 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 282
AluYc5 TCGCGCCACAGCACTCCC-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA----- 274
AluYd8 TCGCGCCACAGCACTCCC-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAACGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 270
AluYk11 TTGCGCCACTGCAGTCCG-----GCCTGGGGTAAA-GAGCGGACTCCGTCTCA----- 286
AluYd2 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 270
AluYd3 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 270
AluYd3a1 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 271
AluYh9 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 282
AluYk13 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCCAGACTCCGTCTCA----- 286
AluYa1 TCCCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 282
AluY TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 282
AluYe5 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-G--CGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 281
AluYf5 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-G--CGAGACTCCGTCTCA----- 285
AluYe2 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-G--CGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 280
AluYf1 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 282
AluYf2 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 284
AluYg6 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAACTCCGTCTCA---- 282
AluSc8 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA----- 286
AluSc TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGG--CGACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 280
AluSc5 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGG--CGACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA----- 284
AluSx3 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA----- 286
AluSg4 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA----- 285
AluSg7 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA----- 284
AluSp TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGCAACAAGAGCGAACTCCGTCTCA---- 284
AluSq TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACAAGAGCGAACTCCGTCTCA---- 284
AluSq2 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACAAGAGCGAACTCCGTCTCA----- 288
AluSq10 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGGACAAGAGCGAGACTTCGTCTCA----- 288
AluSq4 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGCAACAAGAGCGAACTCCGTCTCA----- 287
AluSx1 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA----- 287
AluSx4 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA----- 286
AluSg TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 281
AluSz TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 283
AluSx TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA----- 283
AluSg1 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCA---- 280
AluSz6 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTTCGTCTCA----- 287
ALU TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTTCGTCTCA----- 287
AluJo TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTTCGTCTCA---- 283
AluJr TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTTCGTCTCA----- 287
AluJr4 TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTTCGTCTCA----- 287
AluJb TCGCGCCACTGCAGTCCA-----GCCTGGGGCACA-GAGCGAGACTTCGTCTCA---- 283
* ***** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** * * * * * ** *****

AluYb8	-----	
AluYb9	-----	
AluYb3a2	-----	
AluYb3a1	-----	
AluYbc3a	-----	
AluYk12	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA--	312
AluYi6	-----	
AluYc1	-----	
AluYc2	-----	
AluYa5	-----	
AluYa8	-----	
AluYa4	-----	
AluYc5	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA---	299
AluYd8	-----	
AluYk11	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA--	312
AluYd2	-----	
AluYd3	-----	
AluYd3a1	-----	
AluYh9	-----	
AluYk13	AAAAAA-----	292
AluYa1	-----	
AluY	-----	
AluYe5	-----	
AluYf5	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA-	312
AluYe2	-----	
AluYf1	-----	
AluYf2	-----	
AluYg6	-----	
AluSc8	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA--	312
AluSc	-----	
AluSc5	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	312
AluSx3	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA--	312
AluSg4	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA-	312
AluSg7	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	312
AluSp	-----	
AluSq	-----	
AluSq2	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA---	312
AluSq10	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA---	312
AluSq4	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA---	312
AluSx1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA---	312
AluSx4	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA--	312
AluSg	-----	
AluSz	-----	
AluSx	-----	
AluSg1	-----	
AluSz6	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA---	312
ALU	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA---	312
AluJo	-----	
AluJr	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA---	312
AluJr4	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA---	312
AluJb	-----	

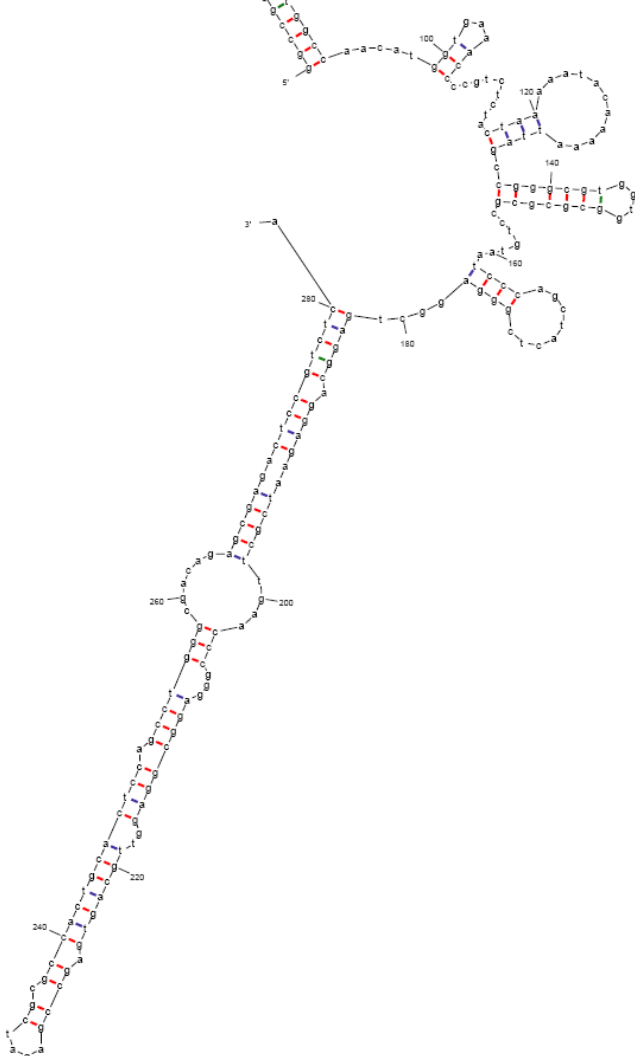
Supplementary figure 3: Potential ssDNA secondary structures formed in an Alu sequence. The Alu recombination hotspot is boxed(23). The bold black line depicts a degenerate 13-mer motif that is associated with recombination hot spots and genome instability in humans(28).



Alu recombination hotspot



Alu element



Supplementary figure 4: The KIR2DP1 single ITIM. Sequence alignment of exons 6 - 9 (encoding stem, transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains) of KIR2DL3/2DP1, KIR2DL4, KIR3DL3 and all known alleles of KIR2DL3 is shown. KIR3DL3 also possesses a single ITIM (V/I/L/SxYxxL/V/I/S), whereas KIR2DL4 possesses a single ITIM and carries a charged residue in the transmembrane region.

		210	220	230	240	250	260	270
2DP1*002	2DL3/2DP1	GNPSNSWPSP	TEPSSKTGNP	RHLHVLIGTS	VVIILFILLL	FFLLHRWCNS	KKNAAVMDQE	PAGNRTANSE
2DL3*001		-----P--	-----E----			-----C-	----V-----	-----V-R-
2DL3*002		-----L--	-----E----			-----C-	----V-----	-----V-R-
2DL3*003			-----E----			-----C-	----V-----	-----V-R-
2DL3*004			-----E----	I-----		-----C-	----V-----	-----V-R-
2DL3*005			-----E----			-----C-	----V-----	-----V-R-
2DL3*006			-----E----			-----C-	----V-----	-----V-R-
2DL3*007		-----L--	-----E----			-----C-		S-----
2DL4		---S-----	---F---IA	---AV-RY-	-A---TI-P	-----K	-----N--	---H--V-R-
3DL3		---*****	---*****		---P-AI--	-----A-	----V-----	-----V-R-

Exon 6: Stem

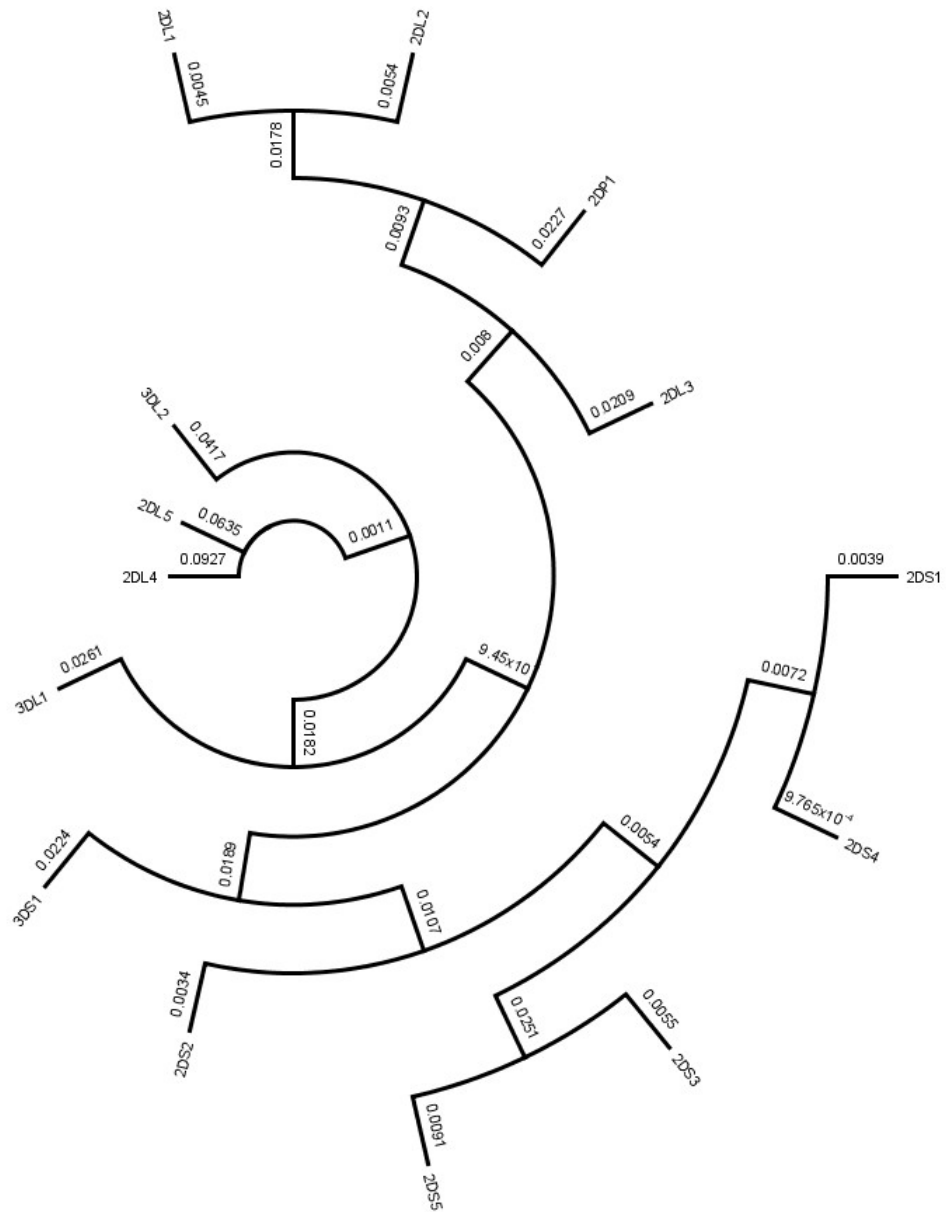
Exon 7: Transmembrane

Exon 8: Cytoplasmic

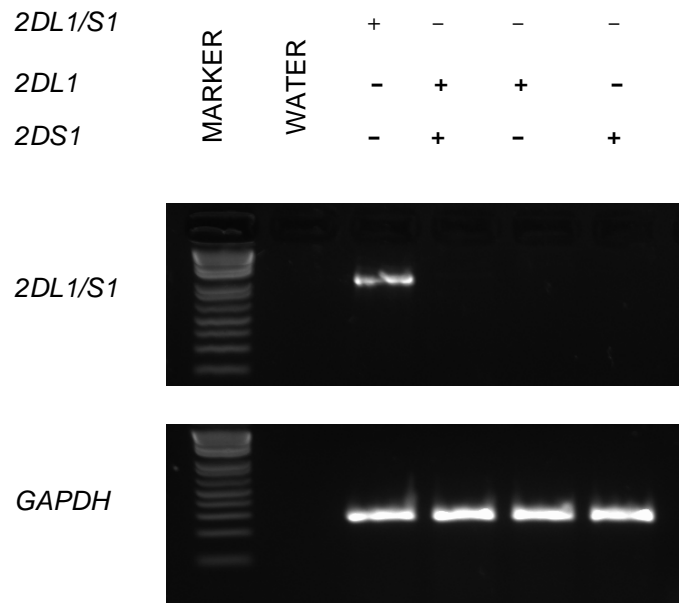
		ITIM 1 site			ITIM 2 site		
		280	290	300	310	320	330
2DP1*002	2DL3/2DP1	DSDEQDPQEV	TYVQLDHCVF	TQRKITRPSQ	RPKTPPTDTR	VYTELPNAES	RSKVVSCP
2DL3*001		-----A--N----		-----R---	-----II	-----P	
2DL3*002		-----A--N----		-----H---	-----II	-----P	
2DL3*003		-----T--N----			-----II	-----P	
2DL3*004		-----A--N----		-----H---	-----II	-----P	
2DL3*005		-----A--N----		-----H---	-----II	-----P	
2DL3*006		-----A--N----		-----H---	-----II	-----P	
2DL3*007		-----A--N----		-----H---	-----II	-----P	
2DL4		-----A--I-		-----G---	-S-R-S---	S-CI-----P	RALSPAHEHH...
3DL3		-----A--N----			-----S V		

Exon 9: Cytoplasmic

Supplementary figure 5: Phylogenetic relationship of KIR2DP1 with other human KIR groups. Tree distances are shown after each node.



Supplementary figure 6: Transcription of the KIR2DL1/2DS1 hybrid. Using specific primers for RT-PCR, KIR2DL1/S1 transcript could be amplified from NK cDNA.



Supplementary figure 7: KIR2DL1/2DS1 Sp1 and YY1 transcription factor binding sites. Sequence alignments of the region corresponding to the YY1 and SP1-binding sites of the indicated KIR genes, against the consensus binding motifs of the respective transcription factor. Nucleotide numbering corresponds to position relative to the translation initiation codon of the KIR2DL1/S1 gene, where the base A of the ATG codon is denoted nucleotide +1. The Sp1 site spans nucleotides -24 to -33 relative to the translation start site of the KIR transcript. The YY1 binding site is located at nucleotides -172 to -178, downstream of the region where antisense transcription is initiated.

		-172	
YY1 consensus		CCATNTT	
2DS1*002	AG	CC G TGTT	CC
2DL1/S1	AG	CC G TGTT	CC
2DL1	AG	CC G TGTT	CC

		-24	
Sp1 consensus		GRGGCRGGGW	
2DL1/2DS1	CT	CGG T CG C GGC	TG
2DL1	CT	CGG T CG C GGC	TG
2DS1*002	CT	GGGGCG C GGC	CG
3DL1*002	CT	GGGGCG C GGC	CG

Apart from a non-synonymous nucleotide substitution (amino acid change: Leu/Thr) at position +10 of the leader peptide sequence (Figure 11), *KIR2DS1* and *KIR2DL1* are identical across exons 1-3, upstream of the intron 3 *KIR2DL1/2DS1* break site. The biological consequence of the leader peptide amino acid substitution is not known, however other genomic differences in *KIR* proximal promoter sequences are known to regulate functional activity of the bidirectional *KIR* promoters and are primary determinants of receptor expression (PMID: 19008943).

Apart from the non-transcribed *KIR2DL5*002* allele that has a disrupted AML-binding site, the transcription factor binding sites (TFBS) within the core promoter region of *KIR* genes and alleles are conserved. Modulation of *KIR* promoter activity is achieved through polymorphisms in TFBS that flank the core promoter region (outer-core region). To investigate the genetic differences in the regulatory regions of *KIR2DL1/2DS1* hybrid (possessing proximal promoter sequence of *KIR2DL1*) compared to *KIR2DS1*, DNA sequences containing the previously identified bidirectional promoter region

(the 300 bp of upstream sequence from the initiation codon) were examined for sequence variation (Figure 14). A total of ten SNPs and a single 1 bp deletion were identified. None of the sequence variation located to the central area, leaving the core promoter region untouched. All sequence variation was situated in the outer-core regions associated with control of bi-directional promoter activity.

Single nucleotide differences in the Sp1 and YY1 TFBSs in the outer-core promoter region have been shown previously to have a significant effect on *KIR* transcriptional activity (PMID: 19008943). Both the *KIR2DL1/2DS1* hybrid gene (*KIR2DL1*001* promoter) and *KIR2DS1*002* share an identical sequence over the YY1 site and have an A to G nucleotide substitution at the same position with respect to the TFBS consensus sequence (Figure S7). This substitution has previously been shown to abrogate YY1 binding (PMID: 15940669) and is associated with strong antisense promoter activity (PMID: 19008943). However, *KIR2DL1/S1* (*KIR2DL1*001* promoter) and *KIR2DS1*002* differ at the Sp1 site, predicting functional differences in forward promoter activity of the genes. The *KIR2DL1/S1* promoter has three SNPs relative to the canonical Sp1 site (Figure S7). In electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) analysis, the G to T substitution seen in *KIR2DL1/2DS1* has been shown to reduce Sp1 binding to undetectable levels and is associated with increased forward promoter activity (PMID: 19008943). In contrast, *KIR2DS1*001* has only one nucleotide discrepancy at the Sp1 site with respect to the TFBS consensus sequence. EMSA analysis has shown that the *KIR2DS1* Sp1 site (which is shared by *KIR3DL1*002*) maintains binding capacity to Sp1 (PMID: 19008943). In the probabilistic model of the bidirectional *KIR* promoter, these sequence differences predict a higher frequency expression of the putatively activating *KIR2DL1/2DS1* relative to the wild type *KIR2DS1*002* gene, which is predicted to have strongly dominant reverse promoter activity and accordingly low gene expression (PMID: 17315044).

The nine additional nucleotide polymorphisms identified in the bidirectional promoter region outside Sp1 and YY1 sites have the potential to differentiate further the expression of the *KIR2DL1/S1* hybrid gene relative to *KIR2DS1* by altering the affinity or specificity of transcription factor binding or by changing the kinetics of transcription (Figure 14). Indeed, seven of the nine polymorphisms disrupted putative TFBS predicted by the MatInspector program. A potential heat-shock transcription factor-binding site, HSF-1, was identified in the *KIR2DS1* promoter, suggesting up-regulation by cellular stress.

Supplementary figure 8: Allele frequencies of KIR3DL2*007 and KIR3DL3*00602 in worldwide populations. Data from www.allelefreqencies.net by kind permission. New Allele Frequency Database: <http://www.allelefreqencies.net>. Middleton D, Menchaca L, Rood H, Komerofsky R. Tissue Antigens 2003, 61, 403-407. KIR3DL3*00602 is relatively rare in Caucasians suggesting that the ancestral precursor of the *j* and/or *t* haplotypes may originate from a different ethnic population.

Allele	Population	Phenotype Frequency (%)	Allele Frequency	Sample Size
3DL2*007	Brazil Belo Horizonte	21.1		90
3DL2*007	China Zhejiang Han		0.130	104
3DL2*007	Cuban White	30.0		70
3DL2*007	England KIR	33.1		334
3DL2*007	Finland Helsinki	46.2		101
3DL2*007	Hong Kong Chinese	33.0		100
3DL2*007	India North Hindus	57.1		72
3DL2*007	Ireland Northern	32.0	0.180	200
3DL2*007	Ireland Northern	38.3		154
3DL2*007	Japan		0.116	132
3DL2*007	Oman	17.6		99
3DL2*007	South Africa San	5.0		91
3DL2*007	South Africa Xhosa	4.0		50
3DL2*007	South Korea	17.2		154
3DL2*007	USA Caucasian		0.188	75
3DL3*00602	USA Caucasian		0.007	75

Supplementary figure 9: Ethno-geographic distribution of the KIR hybrid genes. Populations, samples sizes and carrier frequencies of recombinant genes. We tested 1,214 unrelated individuals from 52 ethnographically distinct populations.

