

Supplemental Table 1

Analytical imprecision of the PON3 assay

Control material	Intra-assay			Inter-assay		
	Mean; mg/L	SD; mg/L	CV; %	Mean; mg/L	SD; mg/L	CV; %
Pool A	2.65	0.26	9.8	2.64	0.35	13.2
Pool B	1.36	0.09	6.6	1.37	0.18	13.1
Pool C	0.90	0.05	5.6	0.89	0.09	10.1

Supplemental Table 2

Selected biochemical and demographical variables

Variable	Value (<i>n</i> = 356)
Age, years	47.4 (15.1)
Female gender, %	43.8
Body mass index, kg/m ²	27.2 (5.0)
Smokers, %	33.7
Cholesterol, mmol/L	5.3 (0.9)
Triglycerides, mmol/L	1.27 (0.88)
HDL-cholesterol, mmol/L	1.5 (0.4)
Apo A-I, g/L	1.69 (0.28)
PON1 lactonase, U/L	1.25 (0.73 – 2.01)
PON1 paraoxonase, U/L	278.1 (161.19 – 580.4)
PON1 concentration, mg/L	96.46 (43.57 – 291.09)
PON3 concentration, mg/L	1.78 (1.00 – 2.47)

Quantitative variables are expressed as means (SD) or as medians (95% CI) as explained in Materials and Methods. Qualitative variables are expressed as % of the total participants.

Supplemental Table 3

Correlation coefficients of the regression lines between serum PON3 concentration and other selected variables

Variable	Correlation with PON3 (<i>r</i>)	<i>P</i>
Body mass index	– 0.084	0.140
PON1 concentration	0.046	0.385
PON1 lactonase activity	0.057	0.285
PON1 paraoxonase activity	– 0.062	0.243
Cholesterol	– 0.092	0.082
Triglycerides	– 0.025	0.641
HDL cholesterol	– 0.025	0.880
Apolipoprotein A-I	– 0.009	0.867

There were no significant relationships between PON3 and the other studied variables.

Supplemental Table 4

Distribution of PON3 genotypes in the studied population

Polymorphism	dbSNP	Seattle SNP	Genotype frequency (<i>n</i> in parentheses)			
PON3 _{.567}	rs11764079	5913	CC/CT/TT	59.8 (213)	36.2 (129)	3.9 (14)
PON3 _{.665}	rs11770903	5815	AA/AG/GG	59.8 (213)	36.5 (130)	3.7 (13)
PON3 _{.746}	rs17882539	5734	CC/CT/TT	59.7 (212)	36.5 (130)	3.9 (14)
PON3 _{.4105}	—	2375	GG/GA/AA	61.7 (220)	35.1 (125)	3.0 (11)
PON3 _{.4970}	—	1510	TT/TG/GG	62.7 (223)	34.8 (124)	2.5 (9)
PON3 _{.4984}	—	1496	AA/AG/GG	62.3 (222)	34.8 (124)	2.8 (10)

Supplemental Figure 1

Haplotype block assignment was performed using the 'Solid Spine of Linkage Disequilibrium (LD)' implemented in the Haploview software (Barrett JC et al. Bioinformatics 2005;21:263-5). This method searches for a 'spine' of strong LD running from one marker to another along the legs of the triangle in the LD chart. This means that the first and the last markers in a block are in strong LD with all intermediate markers but that the intermediate markers are not necessarily in LD with each other.

One single LD block was defined:

