

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Ali et al., <http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20131853/DC1>

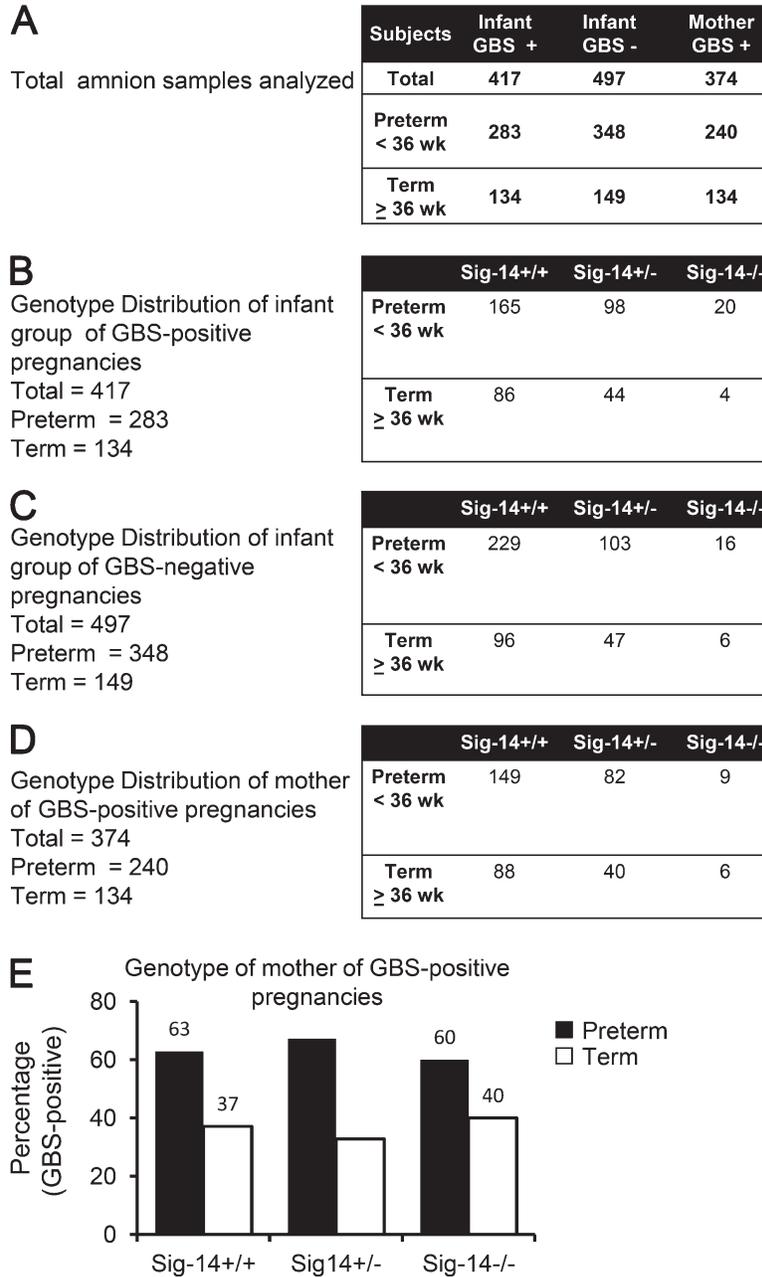


Figure S1. Human amnion genotype–phenotype study. (A) Table showing the total number of samples genotyped in this study. Total samples were divided into three groups: infants of GBS⁺ pregnancies, infants of GBS⁻ pregnancies, and mothers from GBS⁺ pregnancies. Each group was subdivided into preterm (birth before 36 wk) and term (birth at or after 36 wk) subgroups. (B–D) Tables showing genotype distribution in the studied samples. (E) Association of mother’s genotype with gestation period in GBS-positive pregnancies was evaluated by calculating the percentage of the mothers’ genotypes (Sig-14^{+/+}, Sig-14^{+/-}, or Sig-14^{-/-}) in the preterm and term groups.