

Supplemental Material to:

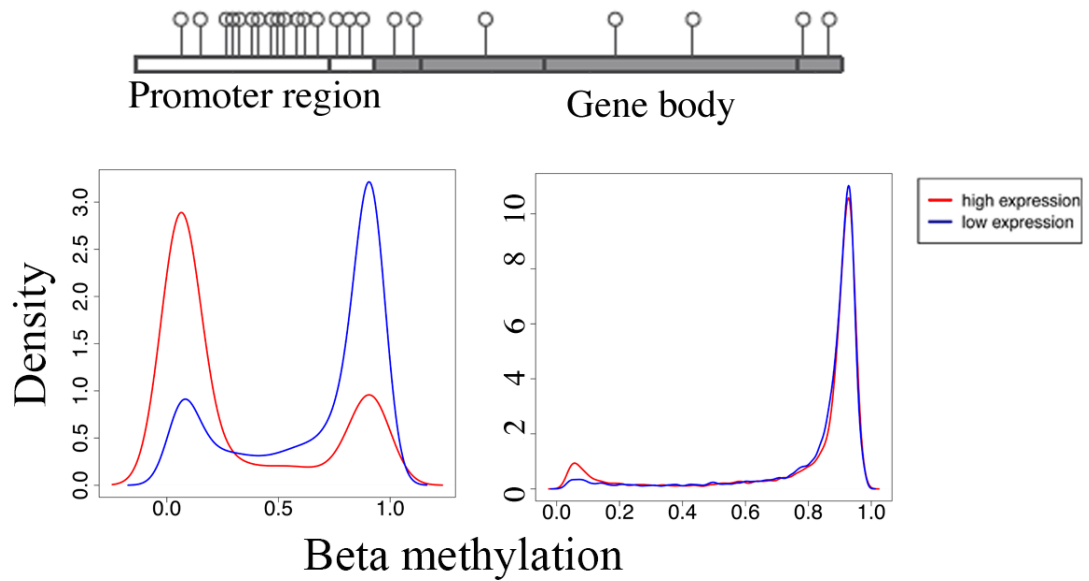
**David Martino, Jihoon E Joo, Alexandra Sexton-Oates,
Thanh Dang, Katrina Allen, Richard Saffery,
and Susan Prescott**

**Epigenome-wide association study reveals longitudinally
stable DNA methylation differences in CD4+ T cells from
children with IgE-mediated food allergy**

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**[http://www.landesbioscience.com/journals/epigenetics/
article/28945/](http://www.landesbioscience.com/journals/epigenetics/article/28945/)**



Supplementary Figure 1- Relationship between DNA methylation and gene expression according to location in gene coding region. DNA methylation data and gene expression data were mapped to the hg19 reference genome and merged by shared ENTREZ ID. CpG localized to either 'Promoter region' or 'Gene body', as annotated in the manifest (v2) was analyzed separately. For these respective classes, we first divided expressed genes into those with high expression (75% or higher quartile of gene expression distribution, labeled red) and low expression levels (25% or lower quartile, blue). We then identified their corresponding methylation probes and compared the distribution of DNA methylation levels for CpGs in highly expressed genes, versus lowly expressed genes using weighted kernel density plots. The relationship between DNA methylation and gene expression is anti-correlated in the promoter region whereby highly expressed genes tend to be mostly un-methylated and genes with low expression tend to be mostly methylated. This relationship is not clear in the gene body suggesting additional levels of complexity.

Table S2.

Characteristic	Food Allergy	Healthy	P value	
Gender* (n(%))				
Male	9 (75)	4 (33)	* 0.042	
Female	3 (25)	8 (67)		
Delivery method* (n(%))				
Vaginal	7 (58)	6 (60)	0.622	
Caesarian	4 (33)	2 (20)		
Pets at home* (n(%))				
Yes	6 (50)	4 (40)	0.658	
No	6 (50)	6 (60)		
Breastfed* (n(%))	12 (100)	10 (100)		
Yes	0 (0)	0 (0)		
No				
Childhood Infection by 12months* (n(%))	11 (92)	9 (90)	0.899	
Yes	1 (8)	1 (10)		
No				
Daycare/playgroup attendance* (n(%))				
Yes	8 (67)	3 (30)	0.095	
No	4 (33)	7 (70)		
Gestation* (w(SE))	39 (0.8)	39 (1.0)	0.429	
Birthweight* (g(SD))	3670 (262)	3454 (509)	0.203	
Length* (g(SD))	51 (2.2)	50 (2.6)	0.535	
Headcircumference* (cm(SD))	35 (1.1)	34 (1.6)	0.248	
Number of siblings* (n(SD))	0.5 (0.19)	0.9 (0.23)	0.123	
Age of first weaning* (m(SD))	9.5 (1.0)	7.5 (2.3)	0.137	
Age egg introduced* (m(SD))	10.3 (0.4)	9.9 (0.6)	0.569	
Clinical Outcomes				
	Food Allergy		Healthy	
Sensitization † (n(%))	12months	2.5 years	12 months	2.5 years
Egg	10 (91)	6 (86)**	0(0)	0(0)
Cow's Milk	1 (9)	1 (14)	0(0)	0(0)
Peanut	2 (18)	3 (43)	0(0)	0(0)
Multiple Sensitization (2 or more allergens)	3 (27)	3 (43)	0(0)	0(0)
Not sensitized	0(0)	0(0)	12 (100)	12 (100)
Allergic Symptoms on exposure* ((n%))				
Respiratory involvement	6 (50)	9 (81)	0(0)	0(0)
Angiodema	11 (92)	10 (100)	0(0)	0(0)
Urticaria	7 (54)	2 (20)	0(0)	0(0)
Asymptomatic	0 (0)	0 (0)	12 (100)	12 (100)
Maternal History of Atopy * (n(%))	12 (100)	12 (100)	10 (84)	10 (84)

† Determined by skin prick test

* Determined by questionnaire data

** SPT Data on 7/12 children at 2.5 years

Statistical comparisons were made using the Pearsons Chi squared test for categorical data, and the Students *t* test for continuous data.

Supplementary table 3 - primer sequences used for validation

Assay name	Assay Type	strand	forward primer	reverse primer
KCNN3	sequenom	F	aggaagagagGAGGTTTATTATAGGAATGATTAAGTGA	cagtaatacactcactatagggagaaggctTAAATAACCAAACCAAACCTCCA
NAPRT1	sequenom	F	aggaagagagGTTTATAGGTGGGGTTTTTGT	cagtaatacactcactatagggagaaggctTAACCTTACCAAACCCATAA
CACNA1B	pyromark	F	TGGGAGGAGGATAGTAAATGG	CACACCAAACCTCCTAAC