

## Supplemental Methods

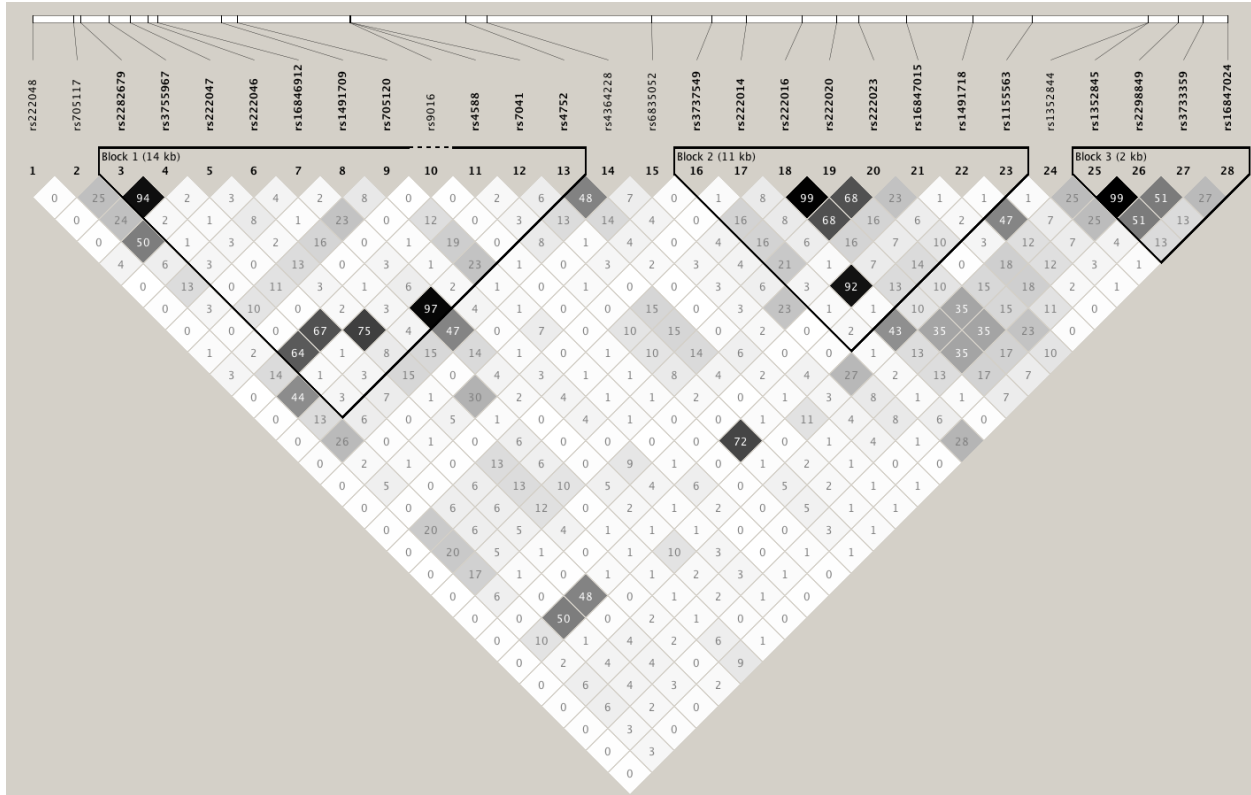
### Candidate GWAS-associated SNP selection

Two genome-wide associations studies in Caucasians were reviewed to develop a list of candidate 25(OH)D-associated SNPs [7, 8]. From the study by Ahn *et al* [8], we included the following SNPs associated with 25(OH)D at a GWAS significance level: rs2282679 in *GC*, rs3829251 in *DHCR7/NADSYN1*, and rs2060793 in *CYP2R1*. The association of rs6599638 in *c10orf88* with 25(OH)D was not confirmed in a replication sample, and consequently not included in the current study. In the second GWAS study by Wang *et al* [7], the SNPs most strongly associated with serum 25(OH)D from each associated gene were included in our preliminary list: rs2282679 in *GC*, rs12785878 in *DHCR7/NADSYN1*, rs10741657 in *CYP2R1*, and rs6013897 in *CYP24A1*. Finally, SNPs strongly associated with 25(OH)D at GWAS or near-GWAS level significance and in strong LD with the most significant SNPs identified in GWAS [7, 8] were included: rs7041 and rs1155563 in *GC*, rs1993116 in *CYP2R1*, and rs11234027 in *NADSYN1*.

Two SNPs (rs6013897 and rs11234027) were not in the Health ABC African-American database, leaving a final set of 8 candidate SNPs in three genomic loci, which are considered in Table 2 of the manuscript: rs7041, rs2282679, and rs1155563 in *GC*; rs2060793, rs10741657, rs1993116 in *CYP2R1*; and rs12785878 and rs3829251 in *DHCR7/NADSYN1*.

**Supplemental Figure 1.** Linkage disequilibrium (LD) plots of *GC* in Health ABC African Americans (A) and Health ABC European Americans (B), based on directly genotyped SNPs only. Shading represents linkage ( $R^2$ ), where black shading represents complete linkage between SNPs and white shading represents no linkage. Inset triangles represent LD blocks.

A





**Supplemental Table 1** Imputed SNPs in genes<sup>1</sup> identified in published GWAS of serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D] phenotype in Caucasians, associated with serum 25(OH)D at  $P < 0.10$  in African American participants of the Health, Aging and Body Composition cohort

| SNP        | Gene <sup>1</sup>    | Chr | Position | Coded allele | Freq. | $\beta^2 \pm SE$ | $P^3$ |
|------------|----------------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| rs222040   | <i>GC</i>            | 4   | 72835796 | A            | 0.43  | $0.86 \pm 0.41$  | 0.04  |
| rs842999   | <i>GC</i>            | 4   | 72830554 | C            | 0.17  | $1.15 \pm 0.58$  | 0.05  |
| rs10500804 | <i>CYP2R1</i>        | 11  | 14866849 | G            | 0.16  | $1.31 \pm 0.56$  | 0.02  |
| rs11819875 | <i>CYP2R1</i>        | 11  | 14873873 | G            | 0.48  | $0.95 \pm 0.41$  | 0.02  |
| rs12794714 | <i>CYP2R1</i>        | 11  | 14870151 | A            | 0.16  | $1.30 \pm 0.56$  | 0.02  |
| rs7928249  | <i>DHCR7/NADSYN1</i> | 11  | 70838711 | A            | 0.55  | $0.82 \pm 0.42$  | 0.05  |
| rs12800438 | <i>DHCR7/NADSYN1</i> | 11  | 70848651 | A            | 0.41  | $0.78 \pm 0.43$  | 0.07  |
| rs7131218  | <i>DHCR7/NADSYN1</i> | 11  | 70859450 | C            | 0.84  | $0.98 \pm 0.54$  | 0.07  |
| rs7938885  | <i>DHCR7/NADSYN1</i> | 11  | 70847691 | C            | 0.41  | $0.77 \pm 0.43$  | 0.07  |
| rs4944062  | <i>DHCR7/NADSYN1</i> | 11  | 70864942 | G            | 0.59  | $0.76 \pm 0.42$  | 0.07  |
| rs2276362  | <i>DHCR7/NADSYN1</i> | 11  | 70852100 | A            | 0.60  | $0.76 \pm 0.43$  | 0.08  |
| rs4423214  | <i>DHCR7/NADSYN1</i> | 11  | 70850902 | C            | 0.59  | $0.75 \pm 0.43$  | 0.08  |
| rs7129788  | <i>DHCR7/NADSYN1</i> | 11  | 70849373 | A            | 0.14  | $0.98 \pm 0.58$  | 0.09  |
| rs2276360  | <i>DHCR7/NADSYN1</i> | 11  | 70847195 | C            | 0.44  | $0.72 \pm 0.43$  | 0.09  |

<sup>1</sup> In total, 69, 14 and 122 SNPs were imputed in *GC*, *CYP2R1*, and *DHCR7/NADSYN1*, respectively; only those with  $P < 0.10$  are shown in table

<sup>2</sup> Estimated change in serum 25(OH)D per copy of **coded** allele, calculated in a multivariate regression model adjusted for age, gender, study site, season of blood draw, and principal components

<sup>3</sup> Nominal  $P$ -value.

**Supplemental Table 2** Comparison of frequencies for GWAS-associated SNPs between Caucasians and Africans (gene frequencies from HapMap populations, CEU<sup>1</sup> and YRI<sup>2</sup>, as reported in dbSNP)

| SNP        | Allele <sup>3</sup> | Gene                 | CEU <sup>1</sup><br>Frequency | YRI <sup>2</sup><br>Frequency | Health ABC<br>African<br>American<br>Frequency |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| rs7041     | A/T                 | <i>GC</i>            | 0.43                          | 0.90                          | 0.82   |
| rs2282679  | G/C                 | <i>GC</i>            | 0.26                          | 0.04                          | 0.10   |
| rs1155563  | C                   | <i>GC</i>            | 0.29                          | 0.05                          | 0.11   |
| rs2060693  | A                   | <i>CYP2R1</i>        | 0.39                          | 0.35                          | 0.37   |
| rs10741657 | A                   | <i>CYP2R1</i>        | 0.37                          | 0.22                          | 0.28   |
| rs1993116  | A/T                 | <i>CYP2R1</i>        | 0.40                          | 0.26                          | 0.28   |
| rs12785878 | G                   | <i>DHCR7/NADSYN1</i> | 0.27                          | 0.84                          | 0.73   |
| rs3829251  | A                   | <i>DHCR7/NADSYN1</i> | 0.17                          | 0.27                          | 0.23   |

<sup>1</sup> CEU: Utah residents with Northern and Western European ancestry from the CEPH collection

<sup>2</sup> YRI: Yoruba population in Ibadan, Nigeria

<sup>3</sup> For three SNPs, the coded allele in Health ABC differed from the allele reported in dbSNP; in these instances, allele frequencies for the complementary allele are reported.