Supplementary Figures

The genetic history of the Indian Cochin Jews

Yedael Y. Waldman^{1,2}, Arjun Biddanda¹, Maya Dubrovsky^{3,4}, Christopher L. Campbell⁵, Carole Oddoux⁵, Eitan Friedman^{3,4}, Gil Atzmon^{6,7}, Eran Halperin^{2,8,9}, Harry Ostrer^{5,10}, and Alon Keinan¹

¹ Department of Biological Statistics and Computational Biology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA

² Department of Molecular Microbiology and Biotechnology, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv 6997801, Israel

³ Danek Gertner Institute of Human Genetics, Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Hashomer 52621, Israel

⁴ Sackler School of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv 6997801, Israel
⁵ Department of Pathology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY 10461, USA

⁶ Departments of Medicine and Genetics, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY 10461, USA

⁷ Department of Human Biology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel.

⁸ The Blavatnik School of Computer Science, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv 6997801, Israel

⁹ International Computer Science Institute, Berkeley, California 94704, USA

¹⁰ Department of Pediatrics, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY 10461, USA

Corresponding author: Alon Keinan, Department of Biological Statistics and Computational Biology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA; Tel: (607) 254-1328; E-mail: <u>alon.keinan@cornell.edu</u>

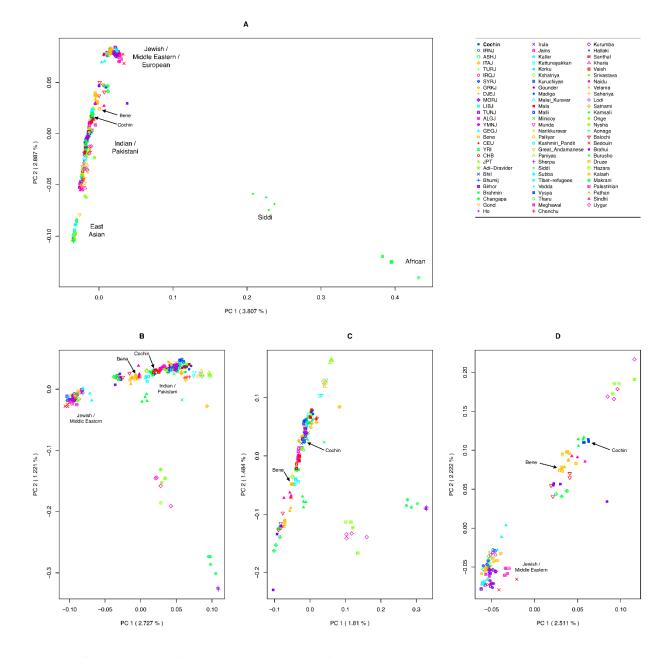


Figure S1. Principal Component Analysis of Jewish, Indian and worldwide populations. Each panel presents the top two principal components for a set of populations that include Cochin Jews and Bene Israel together with: (A) Jewish, Indian, Pakistani, Middle Eastern and four worldwide HapMap populations (CEU, CHB, JPT and YRI; 1090 individuals from 80 populations); (B) Jewish, Middle-Eastern, Pakistani and Indian populations along the Indian cline; (C) Indian (along the Indian cline) and Pakistani populations; (D) Jewish, Middle-Eastern and Pakistani populations. Abbreviations of Jewish populations: Cochin Jews (Cochin), Bene Israel (Bene), Algerian Jews (ALGJ), Ashkenazi Jews (ASHJ), Djerban Jews (DJEJ), Georgian

Jews (GEOJ), Greek Jews (GRKJ), Iranian Jews (IRNJ), Iraqi Jews (IRQJ), Italian Jews (ITAJ), Libyan Jews (LIBJ), Moroccan Jews (MORJ), Syrian Jews (SYRJ), Tunisian Jews (TUNJ), Turkish Jews (TURJ) and Yemenite Jews (YMNJ). In this analysis, in order to correct for possible bias due to sample size, we used not more than four samples from each population.

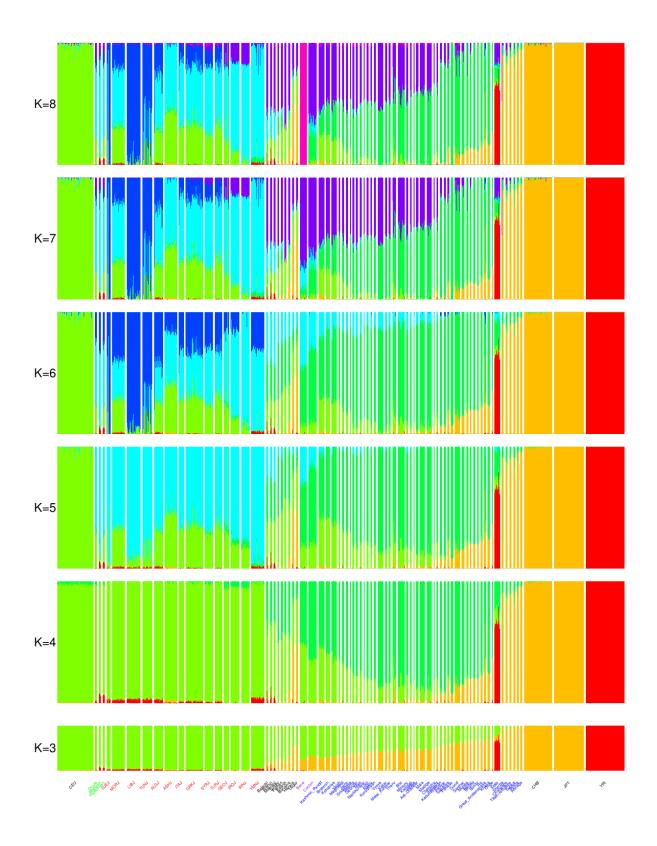


Figure S2. ADMIXTURE analysis for Jewish, Indian, Pakistani, Middle Eastern (Druze, Bedouin and Palestinians) and representative HapMap (CEU, YRI, JPT and CHB) populations. K, the number of clusters, varies from K=3 to K=8. We colored the names of some of the populations based on the following groups: Indian Jews (purple), Jews (red), Indian (blue) and Middle-Eastern (green) populations.

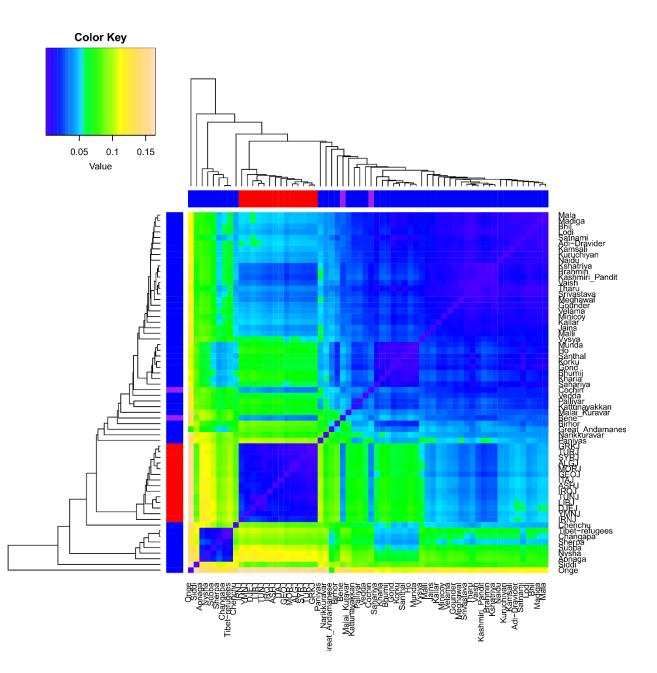
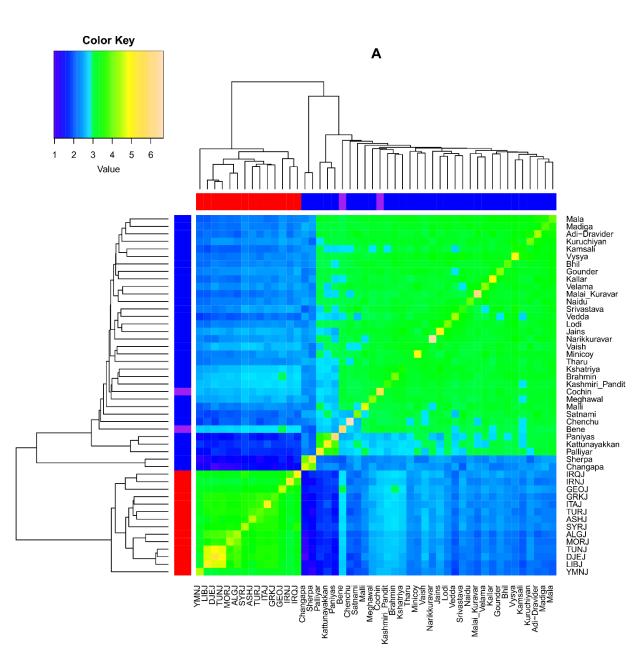


Figure S3. Heat map of autosomal F_{ST} **values between Jewish and Indian populations.** Populations are colored based on their grouping: Indian (blue), Jews (red) and Indian Jews (Cochin Jews and Bene Israel; purple).



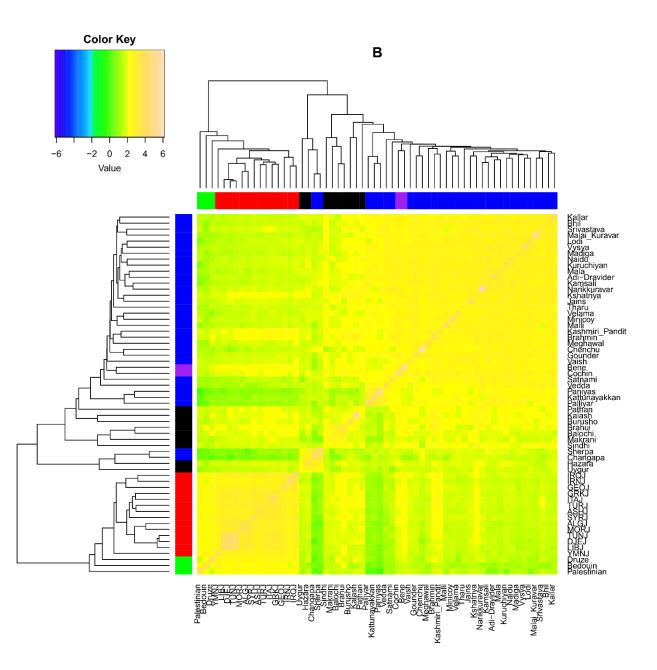


Figure S4. Heat map of IBD sharing between Indian and Jewish populations for (A) Jewish and Indians populations and (B) for Jewish, Indian, Pakistani and Middle-Eastern populations. Entry (i,j) in the heat map presents the mean IBD sharing between individuals from populations i and j. Values on the diagonal represent IBD within populations. Populations are colored based on their grouping: Indian (blue), Jews (red), Indian Jews (Cochin Jews and Bene Israel; purple), Middle-Eastern (green) and Pakistani populations (black).

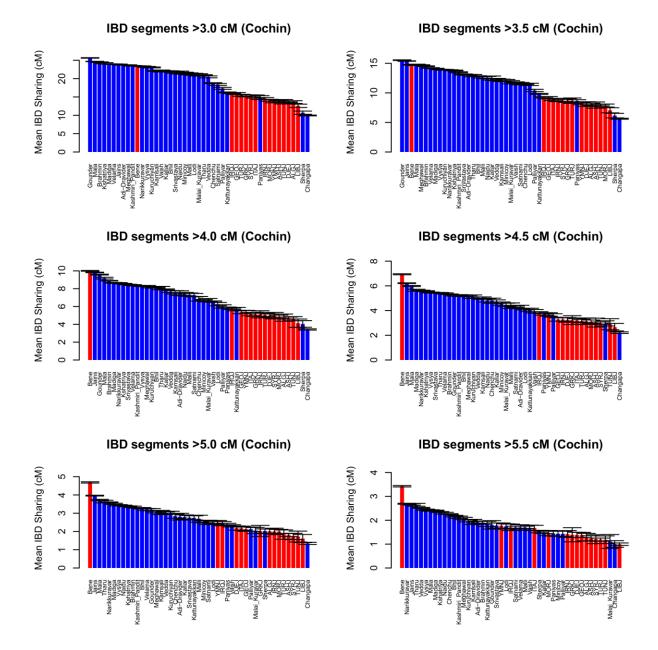


Figure S5. Average IBD sharing between Cochin Jews and other Jewish and Indian populations, for various minimal lengths of IBD segments.