Supplementary Information

A comprehensive ethnic-based analysis of alpha thalassaemia allelle frequency in northern Thailand

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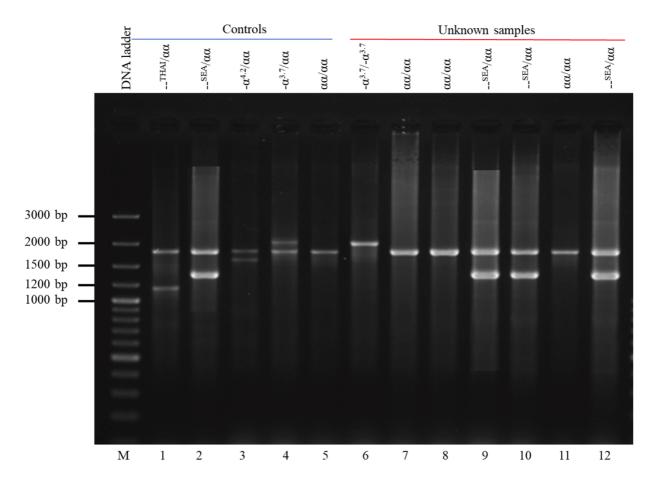
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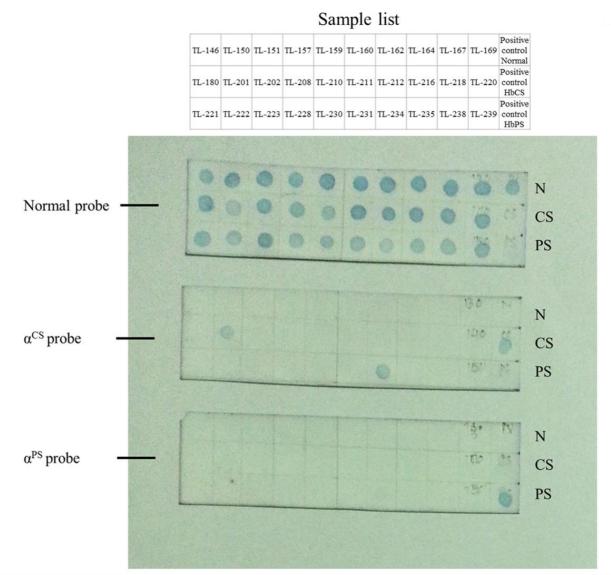
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Supplementary figures



Supplementary Figure S1. PCR product of deletional α-thalassaemia analysed using the multiplex-gap PCR. M = DNA marker, lane 1-4 = positive control of alpha-globin heterozygotes which are $-^{THAI}/\alpha\alpha$, $-^{SEA}/\alpha\alpha$, $-^{\alpha^{42}}/\alpha\alpha$ and $-^{\alpha^{37}}/\alpha\alpha$ respectively, lane 5 = negative control, lane 6 = unknown sample genotyped as $-^{\alpha^{37}}$ homozygote, lane 7-8 and 11 = unknown samples genotyped as normal, lane 9-10 and 12 = unknown samples genotyped as $-^{SEA}$ heterozygotes. No overexposure and high-contrast are applied to the gel. The cropped gel is employed in the main figure (Figure 1a).



Supplementary Figure S2. Dot-blot hybridization analysis of samples from The Lue ethnic group. Samples TL-201 and TL-234 were genotyped as α^{CS} heterozygotes. No samples were positive for α^{PS} . No overexposure and high-contrast are applied to the blot. The cropped blot is employed in the main figure (Figure 1b).