

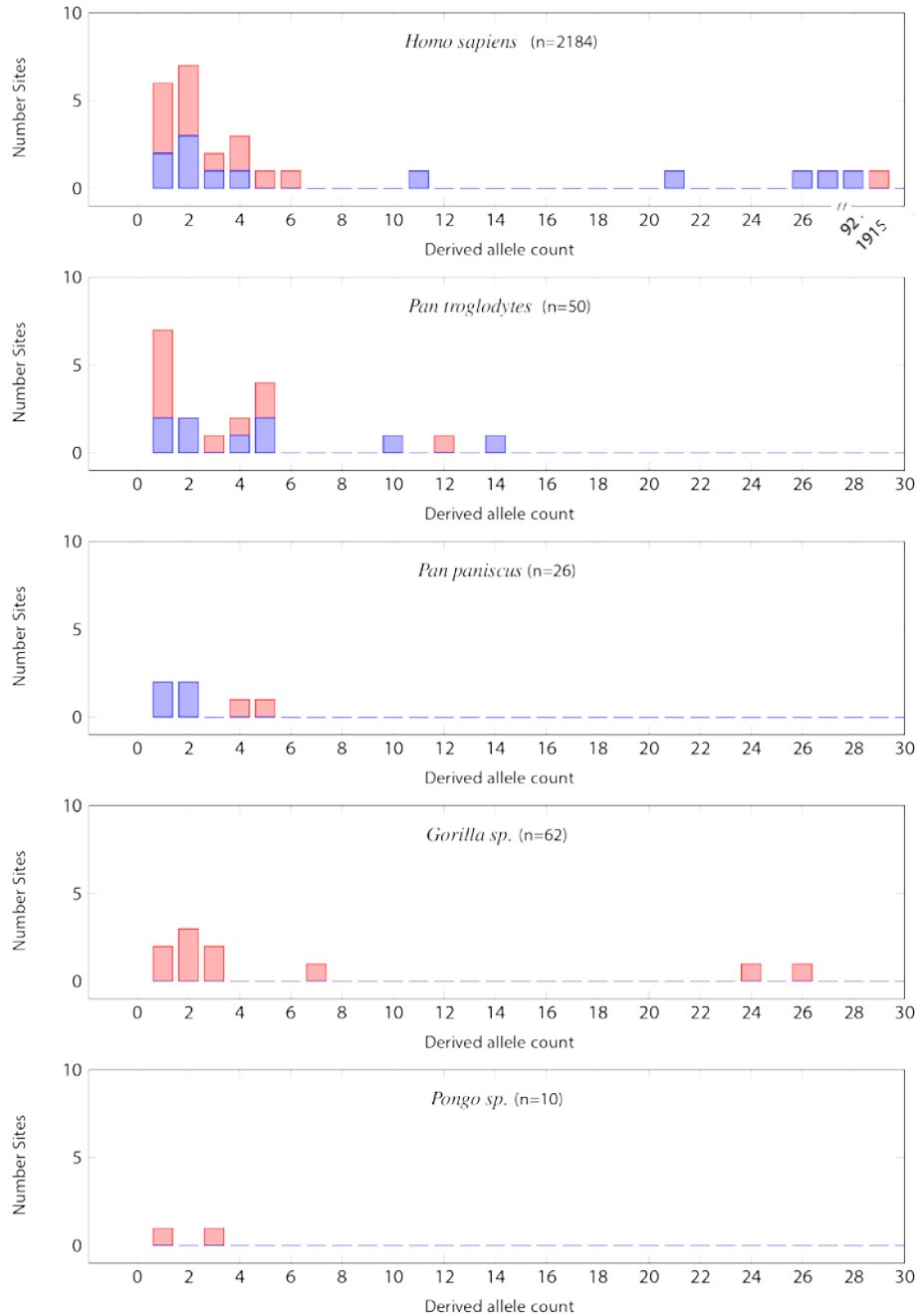
1 **Supplementary Material**

2 **Supplementary Table 1: The rs6761637 SNP is in LD with other polymorphisms**
 3 **associated with infection**

SNP	R ²	χ ²	p-value	Source	Location	Phenotype
rs2278589	0.2914	60.0213	<0.0001	CHB	Intron 1	<i>Mtb+</i>
rs6751745	0.3729	76.9289	<0.0001	CHB	Intron 13	<i>Mtb+</i>
rs17009726	0.932	191.9832	<0.0001	CHB	Intron 1	<i>Mtb+</i>
rs12998782	0.6245	128.6414	<0.0001	CHB	Intron 1	<i>Mtb+</i>
rs13389814	0.7092	160.2789	<0.0001	GWD	Intron 16	<i>Mtb+</i>
rs12998782	0.0141	3.1829	0.0744	GWD	Intron 1	<i>Mtb+</i>
rs4491733	0.0051	1.144	0.2848	GWD	Intron 1	<i>Mtb+</i>
rs7559955	0.0141	3.1829	0.0744	GWD	Intron 1	<i>Mtb-</i>
rs41279766	0.0001	0.0744	0.7851	EUR	Exon3 (Spacer)	Sepsis

4 Abbreviations: CHB = Han Chinese in Beijing (n=120), GWD = Gambian in Western Africa
 5 (n=179), EUR = European (n=535), *Mtb+* = Pulmonary Tuberculosis Susceptibility, *Mtb-* =
 6 Pulmonary Tuberculosis Resistance.

7 1. Footnotes: rs2278589, and rs6751745 were linked to *Mtb* susceptibility by Thuong *et al*
 8 (2016). rs17009726 was linked to *Mtb* susceptibility by Ma *et al* (2011). rs12998782 was
 9 linked to *Mtb* susceptibility by Lao *et al* (2017). rs13389814, rs12998782, rs4491733,
 10 and rs7559955 were linked to *Mtb* susceptibility and resistance by Bowdish *et al* (2013).
 11 rs41279766 was linked to sepsis in COPD patients by Thomsen *et al* (2012).



14 **Supplementary Figure 1: A site frequency spectrum of MARCO SNPs across primate**
 15 **species.** The site frequency spectra for MARCO are shown for each of the primate species.
 16 Red squares indicate non-synonymous changes while the blue squares indicate synonymous
 17 changes. The largest number of derived alleles in humans is at residue 282, with 1915 derived
 18 alleles. Note that the species have not been randomly sampled and hence these cannot be
 19 considered proper spectra. The y-axes each indicate the count of the number of observed sites
 20 with the observed number of variant alleles. The sample sizes are shown in parentheses. The
 21 human spectrum has a discontinuous x-axis.

Supplementary Table 2: Human variation within MARCO.

Population	119699906-Syn	119699932-Non	119699959-Non	119726770-Syn	119727706-Syn	119727771-Non	119727793-Non	119727815-Non	119727909-Non	119732104-Syn	119732135-Non	119732139-Non	119739063-Non	119739077-Non	119739738-Non	119739754-Syn	119739784-Syn	119739799-Syn	119739817-Syn	119748203-Syn	119750815-syn	119751997-syn	119752006-Syn	119752029-Non	119752090-Syn	119752091-Non
	Total	θ_H	H	θ_W	θ_π	D																				
ASW	122	1.07	-0.30	1.12	0.77	-0.68																				
CEU	170	1.81	-1.55	0.88	0.26	-1.38																				
CHB	194	1.37	-1.00	0.86	0.37	-1.09																				
CHS	200	1.45	-1.14	1.02	0.32	-1.40																				
CLM	120	1.86	-1.57	1.12	0.29	-1.62*																				
FIN	186	1.95	-1.84	0.86	0.11	-1.70*																				
GBR	178	1.84	-1.66	0.69	0.17	-1.35																				
IBS	28	1.79	-1.51	0.77	0.28	-1.53																				
JPT	178	1.83	-1.73*	0.52	0.11	-1.29																				
LWK	194	1.23	-0.23	1.71	1.01	-0.97																				
MXL	132	1.75	-1.43	1.10	0.32	-1.52																				
PUR	110	1.81	-1.56	1.14	0.25	-1.73*																				
TSI	196	1.81	-1.58	1.03	0.23	-1.58*																				
YRI	176	0.91	-0.03	0.70	0.88	0.47																				
AFR	492	1.06	-0.16	1.48	0.91	-0.82																				
AMR	362	1.79	-1.50	1.70	0.29	-1.88*																				
EAS	572	1.53	-1.25	1.44	0.28	-1.69*																				
EUR	758	1.84	-1.65	1.25	0.18	-1.68*																				
ALL	2184	1.54	-1.12	3.15	0.42	-2.01*																				

The variation within MARCO was analyzed using the human genomes from PhaseI of the 1000 Human genome project (v3.20101123). The SNPs for each population along with estimates for Fay & Wu's estimate of θ_H , Fay & Wu's H statistic, Watterson's estimate of θ_W , Tajima's estimate of θ_π and Tajima's statistic D are shown. Simulations were carried out as described in the Methods section. Estimates of D that are significant ($\text{Pr} < 0.025$; two-tailed) are shown by asterisks. One of the estimates of H is significant. The simulations are based on a simple basic neutral model, with constant population size, no recombination, no selection, random mating, and an infinite-sites model. However the actual history of the human population is complex, with a large number of demographic parameters that have not been explored. As such none of these 'populations' meet the assumptions of this test. Therefore we consider these tests to be only suggestive and justification to gather further experimental evidence. In the majority of the 'populations' the high frequency of the derived allele at position 282 (119739063bp in chromosome 2) stands out. Hence we further examined this SNP.

(The 'populations' listed are ASW - Americans of African Ancestry in SW USA, CEU - Utah Residents (CEPH) with Northern and Western European Ancestry, CHB - Han Chinese in Beijing, China, CHS - Southern Han Chinese, CLM - Colombians from Medellin, Colombia, FIN - Finnish in Finland, GBR - British in England and Scotland, IBS - Iberian Population in Spain, JPT - Japanese in Tokyo, Japan, LWK - Luhya in Webuye, Kenya, MXL - Mexican Ancestry from Los Angeles USA, PUR - Puerto Ricans from Puerto Rico, TSI - Toscani in Italia, YRI - Yoruba in Ibadan, Nigeria. The 'super populations' listed are AFR African, AMR Ad Mixed American, EAS East Asian, EUR European)