Mitochondrial DNA genomes revealed different patterns of high-altitude adaptation in high-altitude Tajiks compared with Tibetans and Sherpas

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Table S5 Detailed information of amplification for whole mtDNA genome

No	Primer sequences (5 '-3')	Regions	Annealing temperature(℃)	Product size (bp)
1	F:AACCAAACCCCAAAGACACC	569-2941	60	2372
	R:GACTCTAGAATAGGATTGCGC			
2	F:GTCCTAAACTACCAAACCTGC	2797-5193	60	2396
	R:GTGTTAGTCATGTTAGCTTG			
3	F:AGCAGTTCTACCGTACAACC	5061-7497	60	2436
	R: TTTGAAAAAGTCATGGAGGCC			
4	F：:GATTTGAGAAGCCTTCGCTTC	7336-9819	60	2483
	R: GCCAATAATGACGTGAAGTCC			
5	F:TCCCACTCCTAAACACATCC	9611-12111	60	2500
	R: AAACCCGGTAATGATGTCGG			
6	F:GCCCACGGGCTTACATC	11727-14159	60	2432
	R: GATTGTTAGCGGTGTGGTCG			
7	F:AATCTCCACCTCCATCATCACC	14046-15774	60	1728
	R: ACTGGTTGTCCTCCGATTCAGG			
8	F:TTCGCCTACACAATTCTCCG	15591-626	60	1604
	R: TTTATGGGGTGATGTGAGCC			

PCR was performed with a total reaction volume of 20 μl containing 10-50 ng of genomic DNA, 2.0 μl of 10×PCR mix (Dongsheng Bio Inc., Guangzhou, China), 1 μl of each primer (10mM), and 7 μl of ultrapure water. The PCR was carried out in a PTC-200 DNA Engine thermal cycler (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA) with a protocol of 94°C for 3 minutes; 35 cycles of 30 seconds at 94°C, 30 seconds at 60°C and 3 minutes at 72°C; and a final hold at 72°C for 10 minutes.