

Supplementary information:

Association of maternal regulatory single nucleotide polymorphic CD99 genotype with preeclampsia in pregnancies carrying male fetuses in Ethiopian women

Tsehayneh Kelemu^a, Lena Erlandsson^b, Daniel Seifu^{a,c}, Markos Abebe^d, Sisay Teklu^e, Jill R. Storry^f and Stefan R. Hansson^{b*}

Table 1. Frequency distribution of SNP rs311103 genotypes among maternal subgroups.

Maternal Genotype	Maternal groups			
	PE mothers of males % (n=51)	Control mothers of males % (n=77)	PE mothers of females % (n=54)	Control mothers of females % (n=59)
GG	41.2 (21)	36.4 (28)	40.8 (22)	40.7 (24)
GC	51.0 (26)	42.8 (33)	37.0 (20)	40.7 (24)
CC	7.8 (4)	20.8 (16)	22.2 (12)	18.6 (11)

PE-preeclampsia

Table S2. Frequency distribution of SNP sr311103 genotypes among fetal subgroups.

Fetal genotype	Males of PE mothers % (n=51)	Males of control mothers % (n=77)	Females of PE mothers % (n=54)	Females of control mothers % (n=59)
GG	31.4 (16)	29.9 (23)	40.8 (22)	30.5 (18)
GC	49.0 (25)	46.7 (36)	37.0 (20)	49.2 (29)
CC	19.6 (10)	23.4 (18)	22.2 (12)	20.3 (12)

PE-preeclampsia

Table S3. Male fetus genotype versus mother genotype.

Male genotype	PE mother genotype			Control mother genotype		
	CC	GC	GG	CC	GC	GG
CC	3	7	0	11	7	0
GC	1	13	11	5	19	12
GG	0	6	10	0	7	16

PE-preeclampsia

Table S4. Female fetus genotype versus mother genotype.

Female genotype	PE mother genotype			Control mother genotype		
	CC	GC	GG	CC	GC	GG
CC	8	4	0	5	7	0
GC	4	7	9	6	13	10
GG	0	9	13	0	4	14

PE-preeclampsia