Figure S1. Annotated DNA sequence of the genomic region of the ANXA5 promoter analyzed in this study. The PCR primers used for amplification and subsequent sequencing in Estonians (PCRI_fw/rev) and for amplification and RFLP analysis in Danish subjects (PCRII_fw/rev) are underlined. Sequencing primer used for sequencing of the PCRI product in Estonians is depicted in bold italic and the start of high quality sequence subjected to polymorphism calling has been indicated with an arrow. The SNP positions are numbered relative to the first transcription start site according to the first genetic association study of ANXA5 in RM by Bogdanova et al. 2009 [10]. Nucleotide changes at identified SNP positions are given according to the sense strand of the genomic region and are reversed compared to changes given relative to the direction of transcription (ANXA5 gene is transcribed from the antisense strand), e.g. 76C/T on sense strand corresponds to 76G/A on antisense strand relative to transcription start site (Supporting Table S1). Five of the seven SNPs identified are common and have been annotated in the database of single nucleotide variants, NCBI dbSNP (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp/): 76C/T, rs113588187; 27A/G, rs28651243; 1T/G, rs28717001; -19C/T, rs112782763 and -180G/A, rs62319820. The restriction site of BamHI enzyme overlapping with the M2 tagSNP 76C/T is indicated with grey background.