S8 Table. Association of  $\alpha$ -thalassemia and rs11865131 with RBC traits in the Cooperative Study of Sickle Cell Disease (CSSCD).

	α-thalassemia			rs11865131			rs11865131 adjusted for α- thalassemia		
Trait	Beta (SE)	P	N HbSS/HbSS+α- thalassemia	Beta (SE)	P	N	Beta (SE)	P	N
RBC Count (x 10 <sup>6</sup> cells/µl)	0.424 (0.036)	1.17x10 <sup>-29</sup>	716/318	-0.040 (0.030)	0.181	1034	0.020 (0.029)	0.490	1034
MCV (fL)	-7.543 (0.492)	6.41x10 <sup>-48</sup>	716/318	1.349 (0.419)	0.001	1034	0.309 (0.386)	0.425	1034
MCH (pg/dL)	-2.693 (0.177)	1.02x10 <sup>-46</sup>	611/307	0.238 (0.158)	0.133	918	-0.163 (0.144)	0.255	918
Hematocrit (%)	1.566 (0.241)	1.29x10 <sup>-10</sup>	789/342	-0.184 (0.189)	0.330	1131	0.041 (0.189)	0.827	1131
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	0.352 (0.077)	5.62x10 <sup>-6</sup>	789/342	-0.060 (0.060)	0.318	1131	-0.010 (0.060)	0.871	1131

Abbreviations: RBC=red blood cell; MCV = mean corpuscular volume; MCH = mean corpuscular hemoglobin; SE: Standard Error; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval.

For the  $\alpha$ -thalassemia model, beta coefficients correspond to estimates of mean difference between HbSS patients without  $\alpha$ -thalassemia compared to HbSS patients with  $\alpha$ -thalassemia. For rs11865131, beta coefficients correspond to estimates of mean difference associated with carrying each additional copy of the rs11865131 A-allele compared to the reference group of individuals carrying the rs11865131 G/G genotype. All models were adjusted for age, sex, and the first 10 principal components of genetic