

rs2237269

GTF2I



logo: DGRBKKAGG
 maj: GTGAGGTAGGCC
 min: GTGAGCTAGGCC

rs6906753

ATF3



logo: BVTGAMKTCA
 maj: CCCGACGTTA
 min: CCTGACGTTA

rs2076260

DMRT1

No logo available

logo: RMWACAWTGTWDCMR
 maj: TTAAATTGTCTCTAC
 min: TCAAATTGTCTCTAC

HEY1



logo: BVTGAMKTCA
 maj: CCCGACGTTA
 min: CCTGACGTTA

HOXD10



logo: VDBNYMATWAAA
 maj: TATATTAATTGT
 min: TATATCAAATTGT

rs1011969

MEF2



logo: YTWAAWATARCH
 maj: CTTTAAACAGCCA
 min: CTTTAAAAAGCCA

Pou2f2



logo: VTWTKMAWAWHND
 maj: TATATTAATTGT
 min: TATATCAAATTGT

TATA



logo: NSYWTA AAAAR
 maj: CTTTAAACAGCCA
 min: CTTTAAAAAGCCA

TATA



logo: WWAWWWHDN
 maj: TATATTAATTGT
 min: TATATCAAATTGT

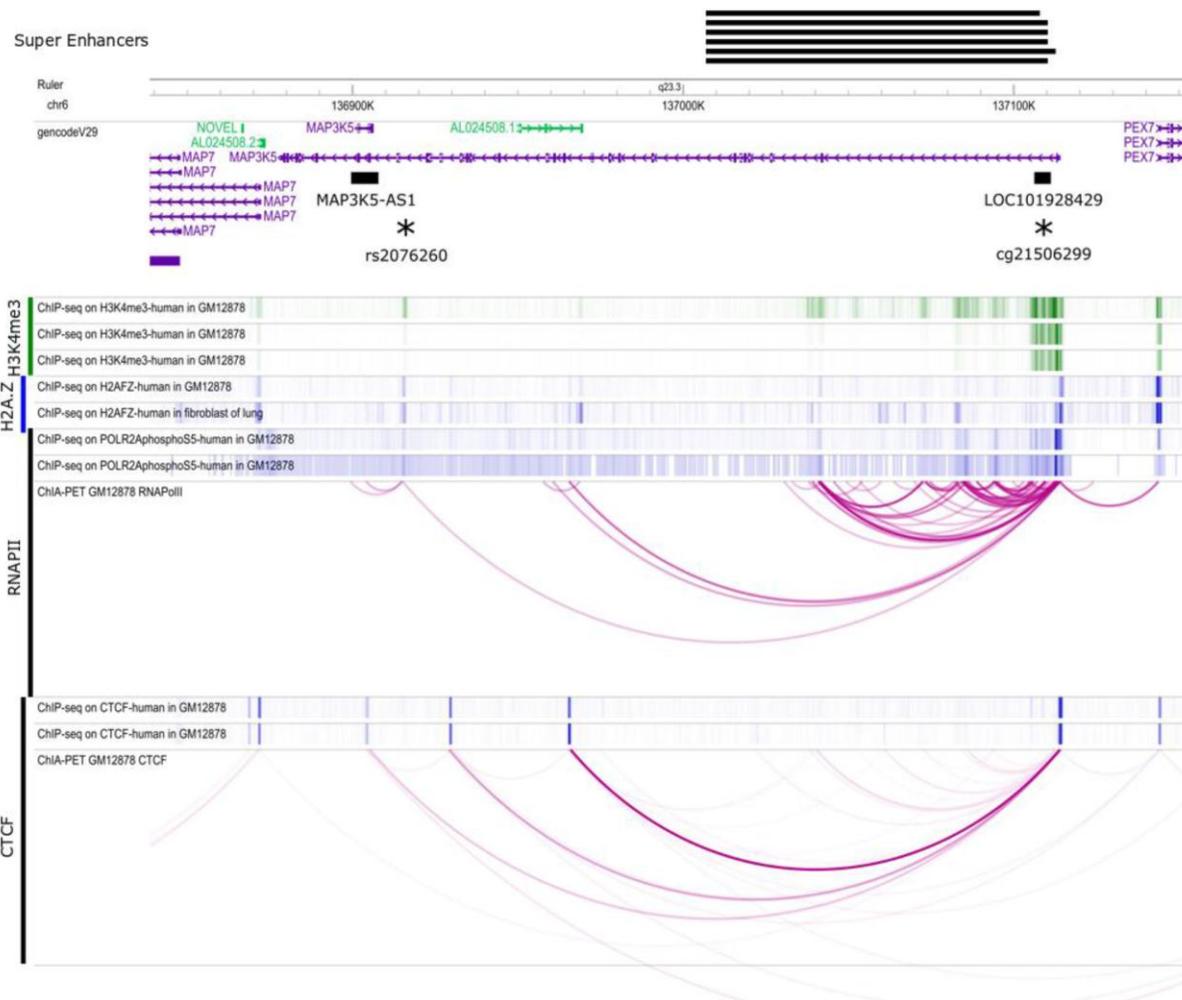
Rs2272887

MTF1



logo: SGGCCGDGYGCAVM
 maj: GGTCAATGTGCAGG
 min: GGTCAGTGTGCAGG

Supplementary Figure 3. Transcription factor binding sites modified by SNP *rs2076260*. *rs2076260* and its immediate neighboring SNP, *rs6904753*, are in perfect LD. SNP *rs2076260* is predicted to modify the binding of three transcription factors, HOXD10, Pou2f2, and TATA. The major allele is predicted to create/increase binding of HOXD10, abolish/reduce binding of Pou2f2, and create/increase binding of TATA. For *rs6906753* the major allele would reduce/abolish binding of ATF3 and HEY1 transcription factors. Red rectangles denote the variant SNP nucleotide in the transcription factor canonical sequence. (Abbreviations: maj, major allele; min, minor allele; logo is the canonical recognition site for each. Nucleotide ambiguity codes are: B, not A; V, not T; M, C or A; K, T or G; W, A or T).



Supplementary Figure 4. Possible functional relationships between *rs2076260* and regulatory features in *MAP3K5*. We postulate that *rs2076260* interacts with other *cis*-regulatory elements. Shown by asterisks are the locations of the most significant SNP (*rs2076260*) in *MAP3K5* relative to two long non-coding RNAs, *MAP3K5-AS1* and *LOC101928429*, and the differentially methylated site associated with BMI, *cg21506299*. The anti-sense lncRNAs as well as SNP *rs2076260* and the promoter proper overlap with peaks of H3K4me4 (green) (see review by Morris et al. [13]), which is commonly associated with sites of activation of transcription of nearby genes, the histone variant H2A.Z (blue), which is associated with regions of genome fluidity (see review Morris et al. [13]). GM12878 (lymphocyte) experiments were chosen for reference. These locations are connected via RNA polymerase II (RNAPolII) and CTCF chromatin looping, indicating that they are likely co-regulated during transcription. *MAP3K5* is transcribed from right to left (purple herring bone). GM12878 (lymphocyte) experiments were chosen for reference. The locations of super-enhancers are shown by solid bars at top.