

An 8q24 gene desert variant associated with prostate cancer risk confers differential *in vivo* activity to a *MYC* enhancer

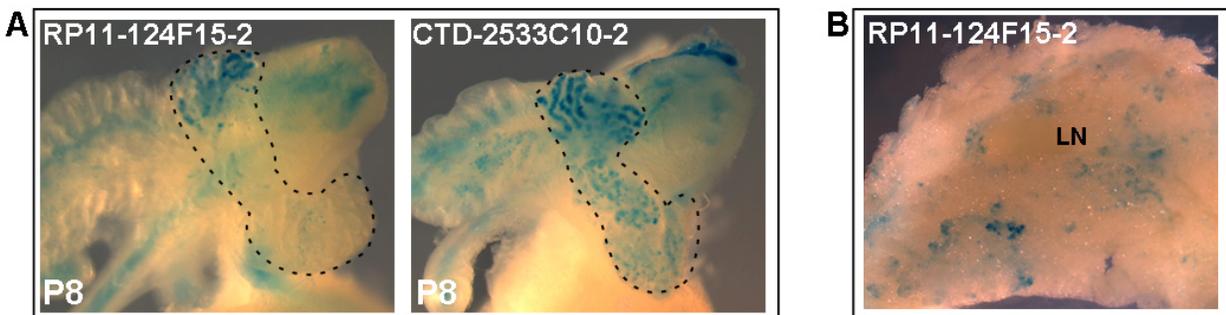
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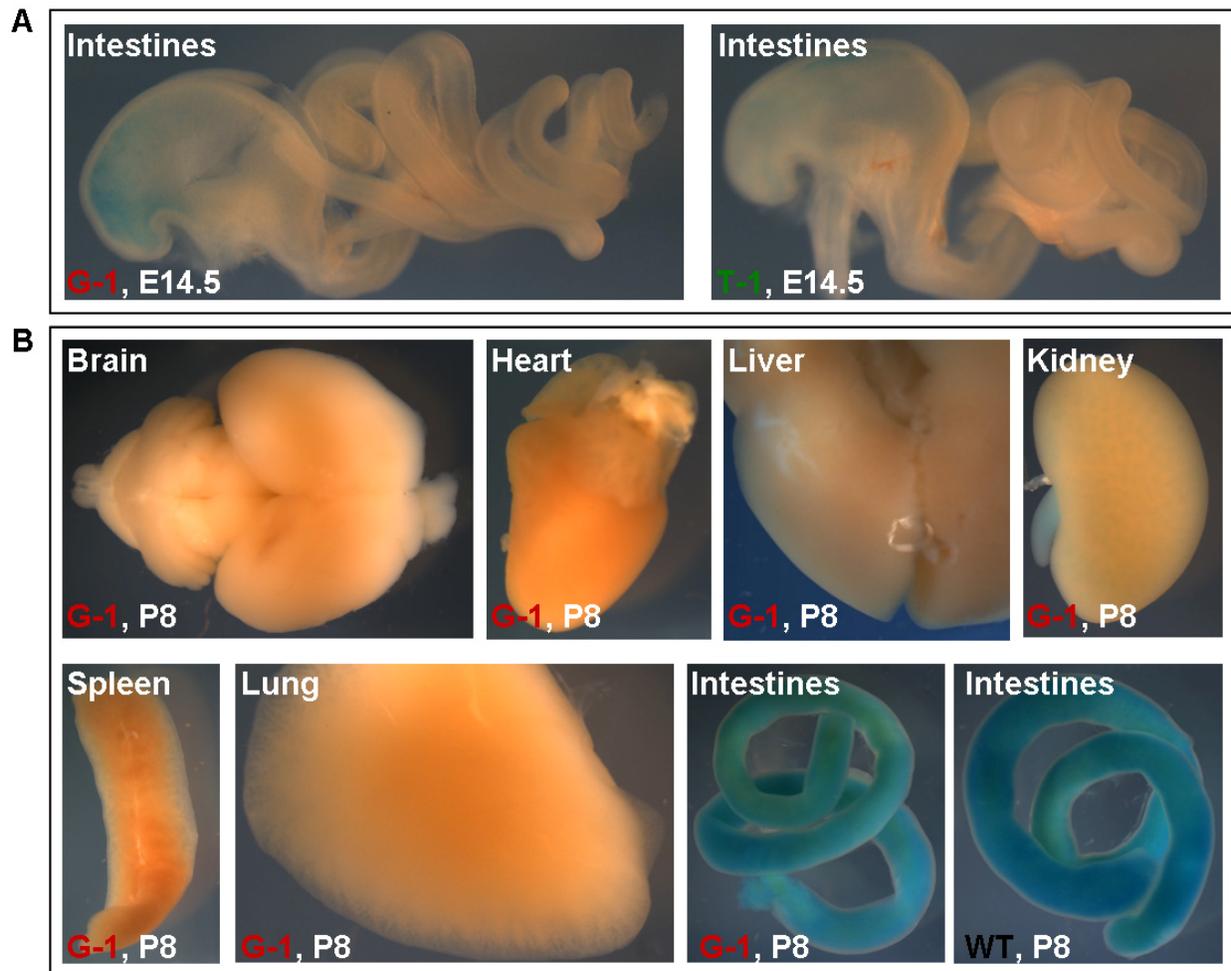
Supplemental Material:

Supplemental Figure 1:



Supplemental Figure 1. Prostate and mammary gland enhancer activity in independent BAC transgenic lines. (A) β -galactosidase expression is shown in P8 prostates in the second of our independent transgenic lines for BACs RP11-124F15 and CTD-2533C10 (see Figure 1C for comparison). Prostates are outlined. (B) β -galactosidase expression in the mammary fat pad of a midgestational pregnant female transgenic for our second independent RP11-124F15 transgenic line (see Figure 1E for comparison). LN = lymph node.

Supplemental Figure 2:



Supplemental Figure 2. The rs6983267- containing enhancer does not drive expression in E14.5 intestines or outside of the urogenital apparatus in P8 animals. (A) Representative E14.5 intestines are shown for the G (risk) and T (non-risk) allelic variants of the rs6983267-containing enhancer. No β -galactosidase expression is present in the intestines. **(B)** Negative results from numerous tissues of a P8 transgenic G (risk) line showing an absence of β -galactosidase expression. Intestines from a wild-type P8 animal are shown to demonstrate the presence of endogenous β -galactosidase expression.