

Genetic Polymorphism of Toll-Like Receptor 4 Thr399Ile Variant in Iraqi Kurdish Population: Sulaymaniyah province

Sherko Subhan Niranji 1,2*

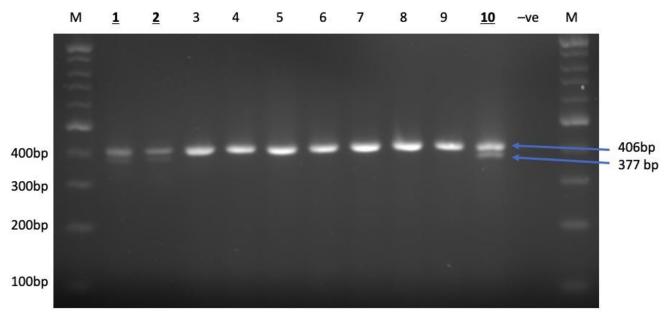
¹ Department of Biology, College of Education, University of Garmian, Kurdistan Regional Government, Iraq.
² College of Medicine, University of Garmian, Kurdistan Regional Government, Iraq.

Received 08 January 2020; revised 08 February 2020; accepted 08 February 2020; available online 13 February 2020

doi:10.24271/psr.08

Supplementary Table 1: Distributions of the samples taken in the districts of Sulaymaniyah Province.

| No. | Town | Number of samples | Percentage of the samples |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Central Sulaymaniyah | 15 | 17.65% |
| 2 | Kalar District | 31 | 36.47 % |
| 3 | Sharazur districts | 14 | 16.5 % |
| 4 | Chamchamal district | 6 | 7.1 % |
| 5 | Rania district | 2 | 2.4 % |
| 6 | Qoratu- Maidan Districts | 10 | 11.77 % |
| 7 | Bawanur district | 1 | 1.18 % |
| 8 | Rizgari district | 3 | 3.53 % |
| 9 | Kifri District | 3 | 3.53 |



Supplementary Figure 1: TLR-4 Thr399Ile variant PCR products digested with Hinf1: 1,2, and 10 are heterozygous variants. M: DNA markers. 3,4,5,6,7,8,9 are wild type variants. Negative control (-ve) contains no DNA.