
**Linkage disequilibrium and haplotype homozygosity in population samples
genotyped at a high marker density**

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populations, Yuguo Chen³, Nelson Freimer², and Chiara Sabatti^{1,4}

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Supplementary material

Running head Homozygosity and LD in high density genotyping

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	ant	ash	azo	cau	cr	erf	fic	fik	fip	nfl	saf	sar
ant	*	0.63	11.878	5.256	11.421	0.299	>15.66	>15.66	5.394	1.934	4.319	2.980
ash	--	*	15.955	9.388	7.189	0.339	>15.66	>15.66	8.310	0.390	2.137	2.412
azo	--	--	*	>15.66	>15.66	12.932	>15.66	>15.66	2.347	>15.66	>15.66	>15.66
cau	--	--	--	*	0.548	13.531	5.943	7.146	>15.66	5.832	2.726	7.161
cr	--	--	--	--	*	11.849	5.044	3.759	>15.66	4.699	1.842	5.903
erf	--	--	--	--	--	*	>15.66	13.092	6.291	1.116	3.956	1.510
fic	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1.566	>15.66	15.955	8.565	11.709
fik	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	>15.66	12.296	6.678	7.171
fip	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	10.294	15.955	13.132
nfl	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	1.010	2.019
saf	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	0.951
sar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*

Table 1: P-values on negative log 10 scale of a Kolmogorov Smirnov test to compare the distributions of estimated NRH segments lengths across the 12 populations. ”>” refers to the tests whose p-values can not be accurately computed due to ties.

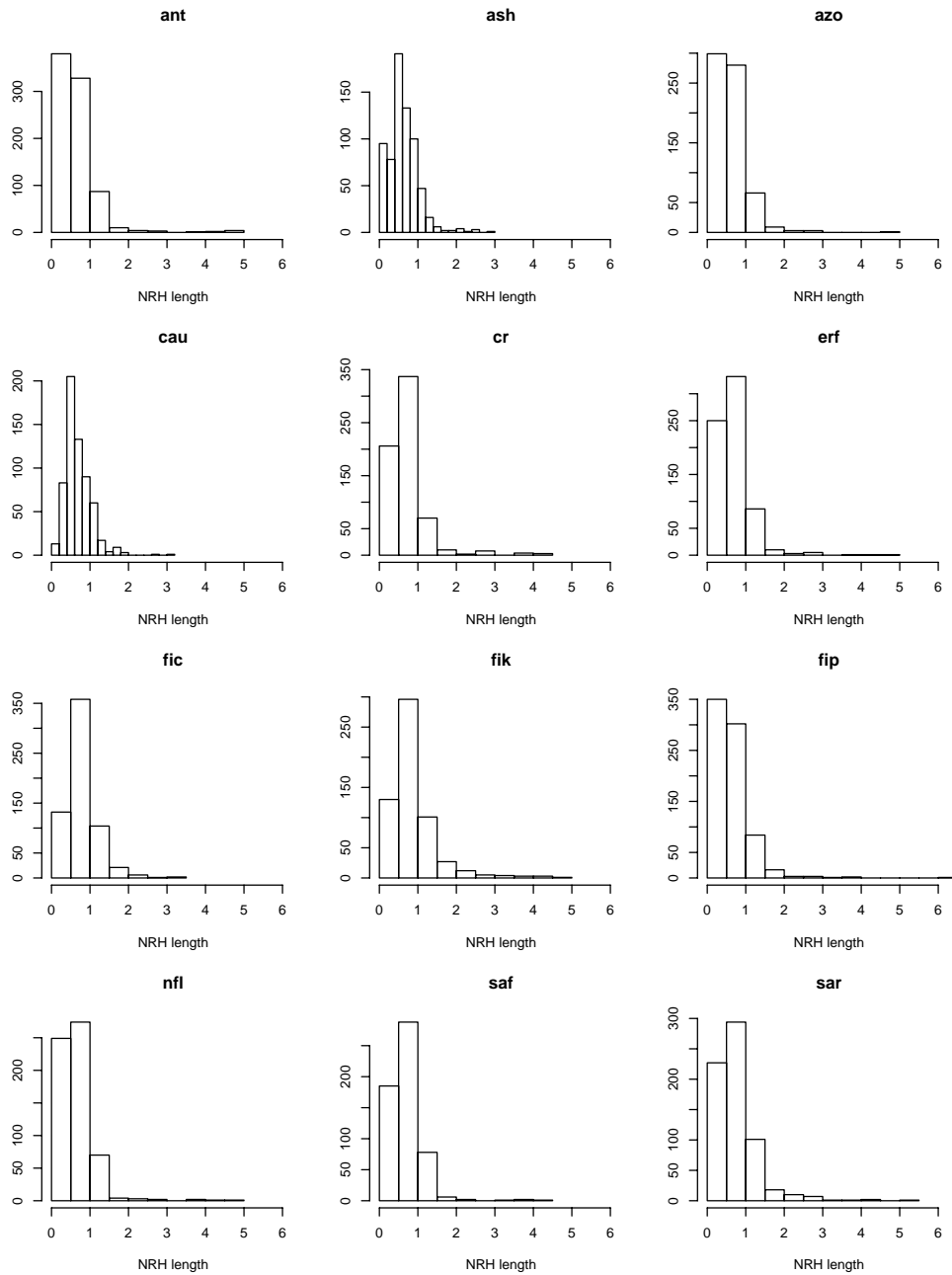


Figure 1: **Distribution of estimated NRH segments lengths for the 12 populations.** The segments lengths (in Mb) have been subjected to a square root transformation to reduce skewness.

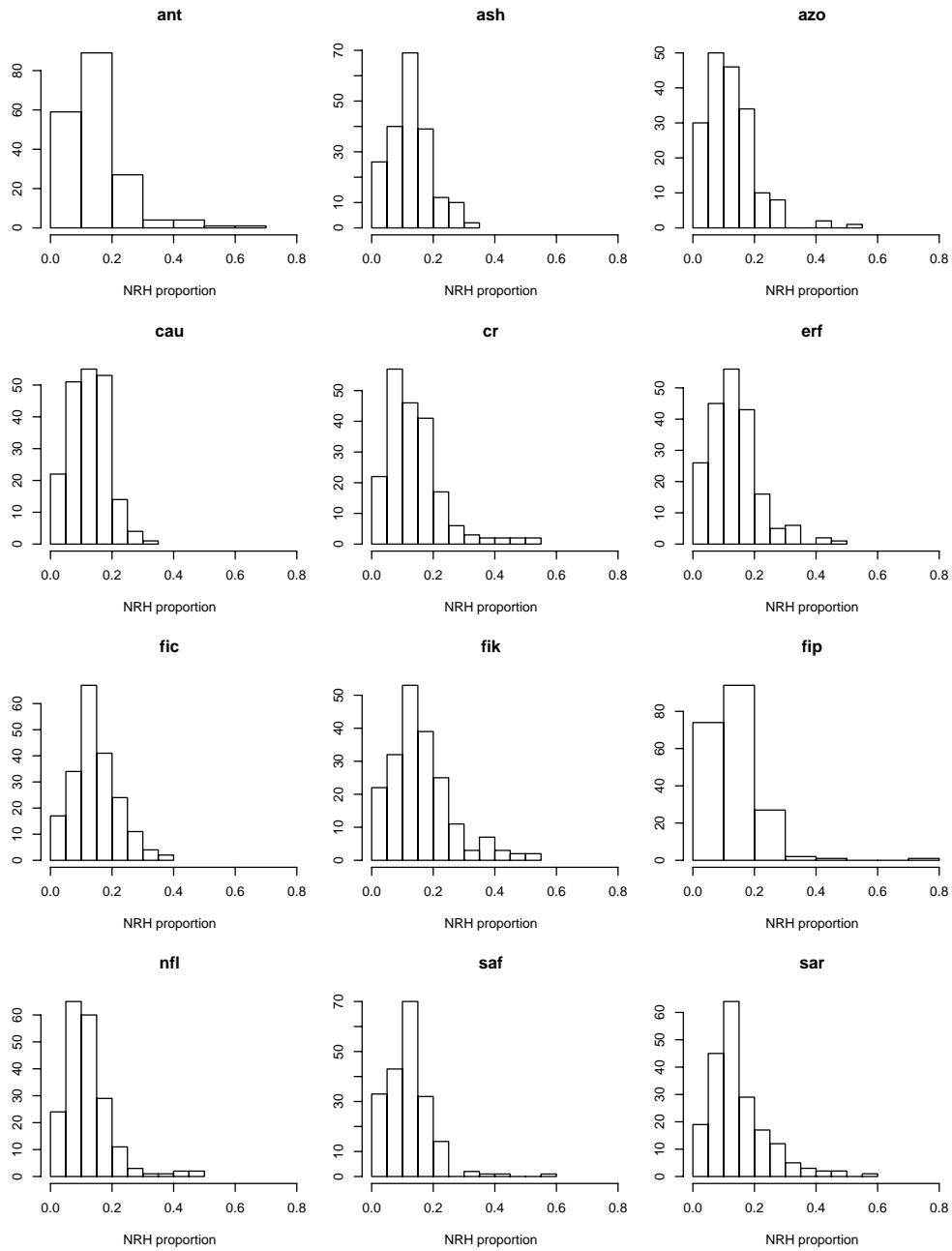


Figure 2: **Distribution of chromosome proportion occupied by NRH segments lengths for the 12 populations.**

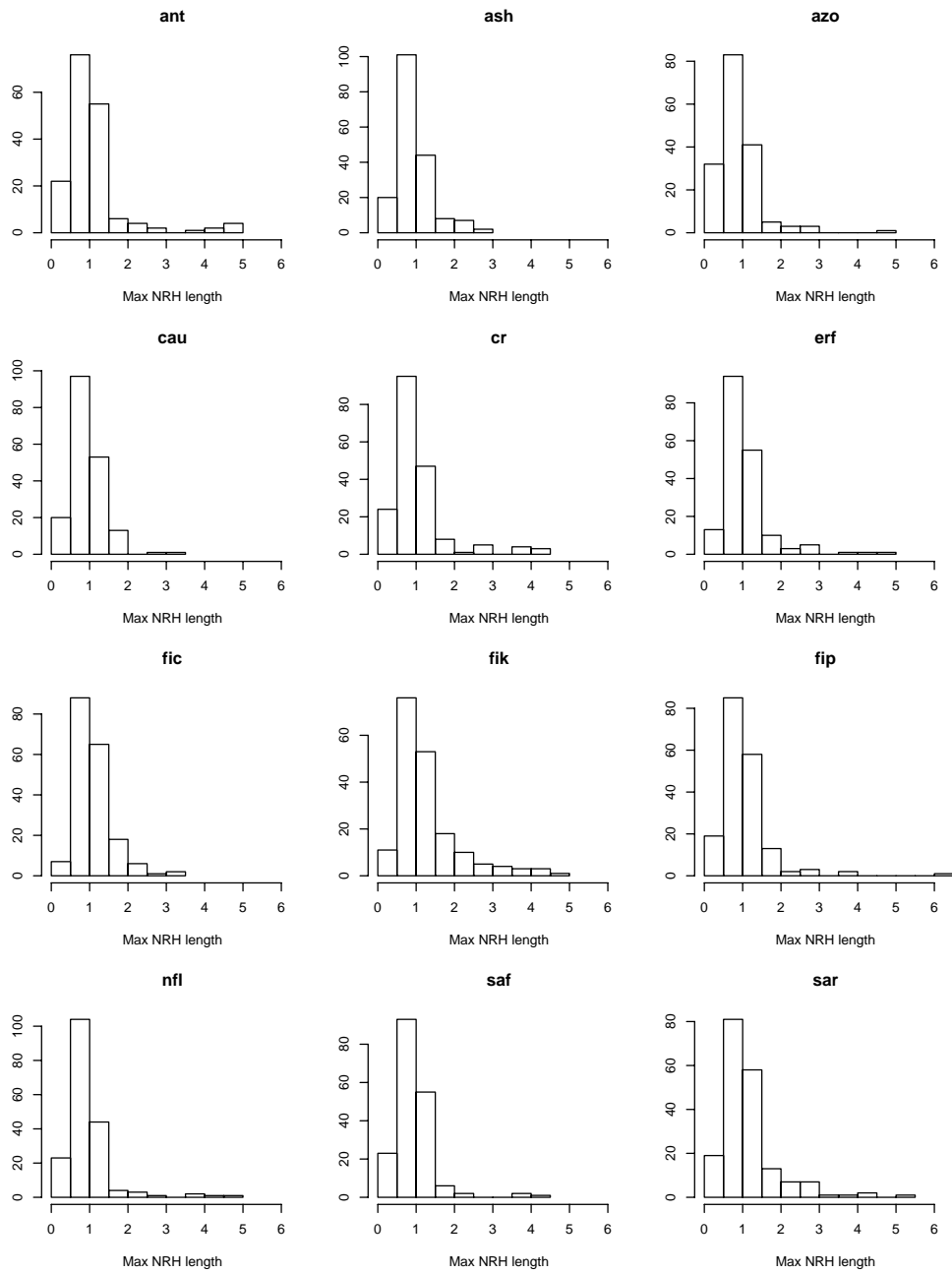


Figure 3: **Distribution of maximum NRH segments lengths per individual for the 12 populations.** The segments lengths (in Mb) have been subjected to a square root transformation to reduce skewness.