Supplementary material for Uemura T. et al. *CACNA1C* SNP rs1006737 associates with bipolar I disorder independent of the *Bcl-2* SNP rs956572 variant and its associated effect on intracellular calcium homeostasis. World J Biol Psychiatry, 2015, doi:10.3109/15622975.2015.1019360.

Supplementary Table I. Demographic characteristics of BD-I patients.

	BD-I patients	Genotype	
		AA+AG	GG
Samples (Male/Female)	150 (54/96)	93 (29/64)	57 (25/32)
Age at study (years, mean $\pm$ S.D.)			
Total	37.5 $\pm$ 11.1	38.3 $\pm$ 11.4	36.3 $\pm$ 10.6
Male	36.7 $\pm$ 12.9	37.1 $\pm$ 13.0	36.3 $\pm$ 13.1
Female	38.0 $\pm$ 10.0	38.8 $\pm$ 10.6	36.2 $\pm$ 8.5
Age at onset (years)			
Early onset (<20)	58.7%, <i>n</i> = 88 (28/60) ^a	55.9%, <i>n</i> = 52 (13/39)	63.2%, <i>n</i> = 36 (15/21)
Intermediate onset ($\geq$ 20 <35)	28.7%, <i>n</i> = 43 (19/24)	31.2%, <i>n</i> = 29 (12/17)	24.6%, <i>n</i> = 14 (7/ 7)
Late onset ($\geq$ 35)	12.0%, <i>n</i> = 18 (7/11)	11.8%, <i>n</i> = 11 (4/ 7)	12.3%, <i>n</i> = 7 (3/ 4)
Unknown	0.6%, <i>n</i> = 1 (0/ 1)	1.1%, <i>n</i> = 1 (0/ 1)	0.0%, <i>n</i> = 0 (0/ 0)
Comorbidities ^b			
None	28.7%, <i>n</i> = 43 (11/32)	29.0%, <i>n</i> = 27 (5/22)	28.0%, <i>n</i> = 16 (6/10)
Panic disorder	18.0%, <i>n</i> = 27 (5/22)	18.3%, <i>n</i> = 17 (3/14)	17.5%, <i>n</i> = 10 (2/ 8)
Substance abuse/dependence	37.3%, <i>n</i> = 56 (33/23)	37.6%, <i>n</i> = 35 (18/17)	36.8%, <i>n</i> = 21 (15/ 6)
Others ^c	16.0%, <i>n</i> = 24 (5/19)	15.1%, <i>n</i> = 14 (3/11)	15.4%, <i>n</i> = 10 (2/ 8)
Family history (1st degree) ^d			
Positive	64.7%, <i>n</i> = 97 (32/65)	60.2%, <i>n</i> = 56 (16/40)	71.9%, <i>n</i> = 41 (16/25)
Negative	13.3%, <i>n</i> = 20 (8/12)	16.1%, <i>n</i> = 15 (6/ 9)	8.8%, <i>n</i> = 5 (2/ 3)
Unknown	22.0%, <i>n</i> = 33 (14/19)	23.7%, <i>n</i> = 22 (7/15)	19.3%, <i>n</i> = 11 (7/ 4)
History of psychosis			
Positive	72.0%, <i>n</i> = 108 (40/68)	71.0%, <i>n</i> = 66 (23/43)	73.7%, <i>n</i> = 42 (17/25)
Negative	24.7%, <i>n</i> = 37 (12/25)	25.8%, <i>n</i> = 24 (6/18)	22.8%, <i>n</i> = 13 (6/ 7)
Uncertain	3.3%, <i>n</i> = 5 (2/ 3)	3.2%, <i>n</i> = 3 (0/ 3)	3.5%, <i>n</i> = 2 (2/ 0)
Antibipolar medication ^e			
Lithium	34.0%, <i>n</i> = 51 (21/30)	34.4%, <i>n</i> = 32 (11/21)	33.3%, <i>n</i> = 19 (10/ 9)
Valproate	18.7%, <i>n</i> = 28 (8/20)	12.9%, <i>n</i> = 12 (2/10)	28.1%, <i>n</i> = 16 (6/10)
Carbamazepine	4.7%, <i>n</i> = 7 (3/ 4)	5.4%, <i>n</i> = 5 (2/ 3)	3.5%, <i>n</i> = 2 (1/ 1)
Combination ^f	18.7%, <i>n</i> = 28 (9/19)	24.7%, <i>n</i> = 23 (9/14)	8.8%, <i>n</i> = 5 (0/ 5)
Others	4.0%, <i>n</i> = 6 (2/ 4)	4.4%, <i>n</i> = 4 (1/ 3)	3.6%, <i>n</i> = 2 (1/ 1)
Naive ^g	2.0%, <i>n</i> = 3 (2/ 1)	1.1%, <i>n</i> = 1 (0/ 1)	3.5%, <i>n</i> = 2 (2/ 0)
None	18.0%, <i>n</i> = 27 (9/18)	17.2%, <i>n</i> = 16 (4/12)	19.3%, <i>n</i> = 11 (5/ 6)

^aData presented as percentage, number of subjects and male/female ratio.

^bThese categories are non-exclusive: an individual may meet more than one criterion.

^cIncludes compulsive disorders, social/specific phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, eating disorders and generalized anxiety disorder.

^dIncludes bipolar, major depressive, seasonal affective, and schizoaffective disorders.

^eAt time of study.

^fCombination refers to lithium+ valproate or carbamazepine, lithium+ gabapentin or neuroleptic, or valproate+ carbamazepine or neuroleptic.

^gIncludes BD-I patients who had never received anti-bipolar medication.

Supplementary Table II. Risk genotype frequencies of *CACNA1C* intronic SNP rs1006737 in mood disorders and comparison healthy subject groups.

Diagnostic group	AA+AG ^a	G allele ^a	OR (95%CI)	χ^2	P-value
Healthy subjects (N = 70)	32 (45.7)	38 (54.3)			
MDD patients (N = 30)	13 (43.3)	17 (56.7)	0.91 (0.38–2.15)	0.05	0.82
BD-II patients (N = 65)	32 (49.2)	33 (50.8)	1.15 (0.59–2.26)	0.17	0.68
BD-I patients (N = 150)	93 (62.0)	57 (38.0)	1.94 (1.09–3.44)	5.16	0.023

^aData are presented as number of subjects and percentage.