

"Common and specific genes and peripheral biomarkers in children and adults with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder" by Bonvicini et al. for World Journal of Biological Psychiatry

Table 2S. 2-way Contingency Table Analyses for pathways in children and adults with ADHD

Group	Findings	Children	Adults	Pearson test			Yates Corrected			OR	95% CI	
				χ^2	df	p	χ^2	df	p			
1	Positive	117	19	6.62	1	0.010	5.84	1	0.016	2.27	1.15	4.47
	Negative	87	32									
2	Positive	34	17	0.69	1	0.41	0.32	1	0.57			
	Negative	19	6									
3	Positive	37	21	8.31	1	0.004	7.17	1	0.007	3.30	1.33	8.29
	Negative	64	11									

Group 1: Genes specific for ADHD children: SLC6A3=dopamine transporter ; DRD4=dopamine receptor D4; MAOA=monoamine oxidase A; LPHN3=latrophin-3; DIRAS2=GTP-binding RAS-like 2; OPRM1= Opioid Receptor, Mu 1.

Group 2: Genes in common in ADHD children & adults: Oxidative stress proteins=MAD (Malondialdehyde), SOD (Superoxide Dismutase), Paraoxonase (PON1), Arylesterase (ARES), total antioxidant status (TAS), total oxidant status (TOS) oxidative stress index (OSI); DISC1= Disrupted In Schizophrenia 1; DBH=dopamine beta hydroxylase; DDC=dopamine decarboxylase; microRNA; adiponectin.

Group 3: Genes specific for ADHD adults: CLOCK/PER2/Melatonin/Cortisol=circadian rhythms genes; HTR2A=serotonin receptor 2A; MAOB=monoamine oxidase B; BCHE=acetylcholine metabolizing butyrylcholinesterase; SNAP25=synaptosomal-Associated Protein 25; BAIAP2=BAI1-associated protein 2; NOS1/NO=nitric Oxide Synthase-1, NO (Nitric Oxide metabolite); KCNIP4=kv channel interacting protein 4; SPOCK3=Sparc/Osteonectin, Cwcv And Kazal-Like Domains Proteoglycan (Testican) 3.