

Note to readers with disabilities: *EHP* strives to ensure that all journal content is accessible to all readers. However, some figures and Supplemental Material published in *EHP* articles may not conform to [508 standards](#) due to the complexity of the information being presented. If you need assistance accessing journal content, please contact ehp508@niehs.nih.gov. Our staff will work with you to assess and meet your accessibility needs within 3 working days.

Supplemental Material

Associations between Blood and Urine Arsenic Concentrations and Global Levels of Post-Translational Histone Modifications in Bangladeshi Men and Women

Caitlin G. Howe, Xinhua Liu, Megan N. Hall, Vesna Slavkovich, Vesna Ilievski, Faruque Parvez, Abu B. Siddique, Hasan Shahriar, Mohammad N. Uddin, Tariqul Islam, Joseph H. Graziano, Max Costa, and Mary V. Gamble

Table of Contents

Table S1. Baseline characteristics of FACT participants in the placebo group with %PTHM measures

Table S2. Baseline characteristics of FACT participants with vs. without %PTHM measures and with complete information for variables included in regression models

Table S3. Spearman correlation coefficients for baseline measures of arsenic exposure and %PTHMs in FACT participants

Table S4. Estimated regression coefficients and 95% confidence intervals for associations between baseline measures of arsenic exposure and %PTHMs, after adjusting for additional covariates, in FACT participants

Figure S1. Folic Acid and Creatine Trial (FACT) Study Design and Sampling for Current Study.

(A) FACT study design. A total of 622 participants were randomized to five treatment arms. 12 participants were dropped during the course of the study. The final sample size for each

treatment arm is shown. Approximately half of the participants in each folic acid (FA) treatment arm were switched to placebo at week 12. All participants received arsenic-removal water filters at baseline to be used for the duration of the 24 week study period and thereafter. **(B)** The first set of analyses for the current study used peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) samples collected at baseline from a total of 317 FACT participants. We show here the distribution of the 317 participants by treatment arm. By design, the majority of participants in the current study were from the placebo and the 400 µg FA/day treatment arms. To ensure sufficient statistical power for regression analyses, an additional 123 PBMC samples were selected from participants in other treatment arms who had measures for all covariates of interest. All cross-sectional analyses for the current study used PBMC samples that were collected from these 317 participants at baseline, prior to the provision of arsenic-removal water filters and nutritional supplements or a placebo **(C)** The second set of analyses for the current study used all available samples from the placebo group (n = 60). These samples were collected at baseline and at week 12. Participants in the placebo group did not receive any nutritional interventions during the study period but, like all other FACT participants, received arsenic-removal water filters at baseline to be used during the study period and thereafter.