

Supplementary Table S1. Studies reporting an association of ANXA11 rs1049550 with sarcoidosis disease phenotypes.

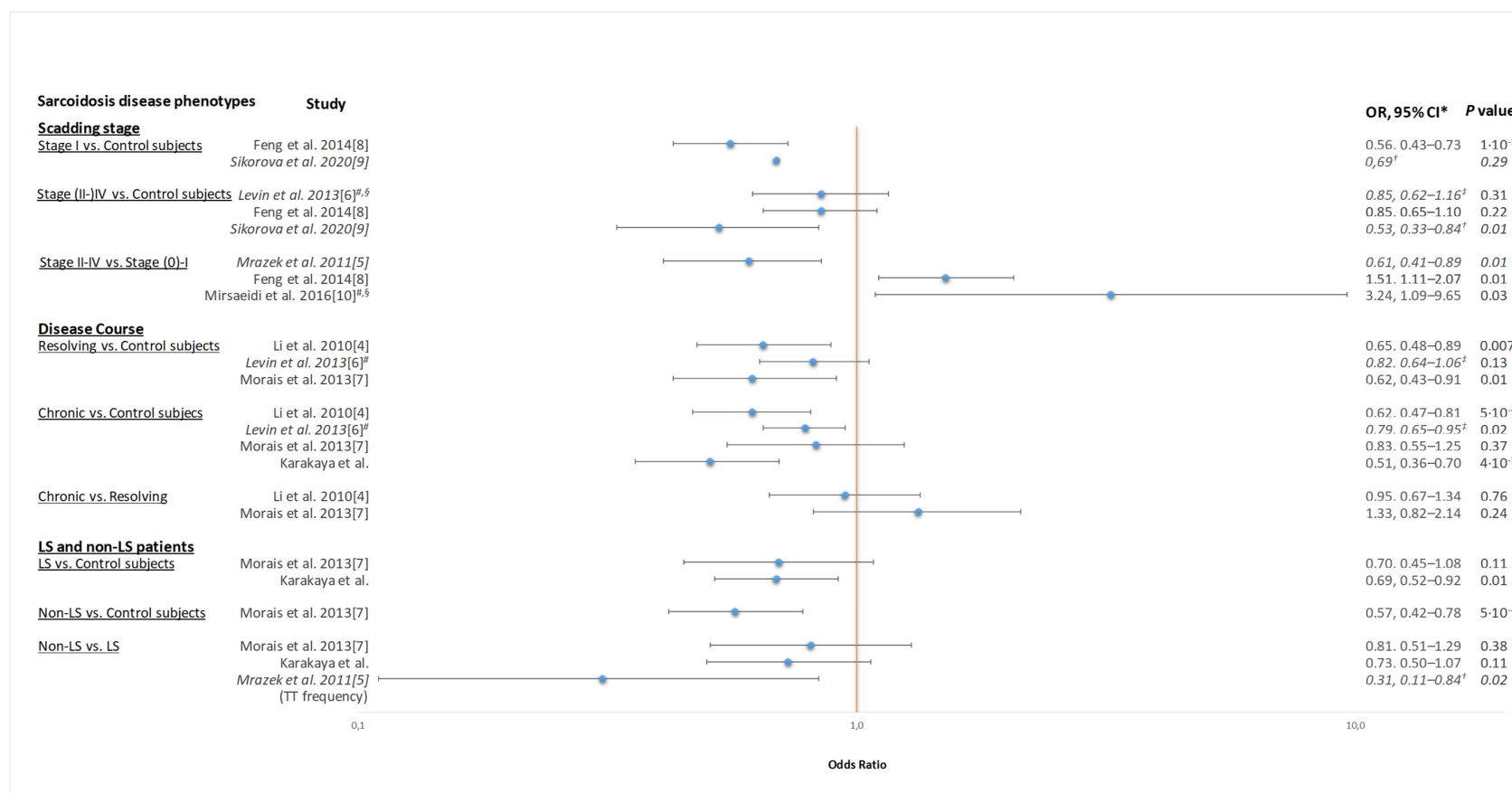
Study	T allele Frequency			OR, 95% CI, <i>p</i> Value *		
	Control	Stage (0)-I	Stage II-IV	Stage (0)I vs. Controls	Stage II-IV vs. Controls	Stage II-IV vs. Stage (0)-I
Mrazek et al., 2011 [5]	0.42 (<i>n</i> = 254)	0.42 (<i>n</i> = 110)	0.30 (<i>n</i> = 117)			0.61 (0.41–0.85) <i>p</i> = 0.01
Levin et al., 2013 * [6]	0.18 (<i>n</i> = 893)		Stage IV: (<i>n</i> = 188)		stage IV: 0.85, 0.62–1.16, <i>p</i> = 0.31 ^{§†}	
Feng et al. 2014 [8]	0.40 (<i>n</i> = 418)	0.28 (<i>n</i> = 196)	0.37 (<i>n</i> = 167)	0.56, 0.43–0.73, <i>p</i> = 1·10 ⁻⁵	0.85, 0.65–1.10, <i>p</i> = 0.22	1.51, 1.11–2.07, <i>p</i> = 0.01
Mirsaeidi et al. 2016 * [10]		0.10 (<i>n</i> = 35)	Stage IV: 0.26 (<i>n</i> = 17)			3.24, 1.09–9.65, <i>p</i> = 0.03
Sikorova et al., 2020 [9]	<i>n</i> = 100	<i>n</i> = 29	<i>n</i> = 68	0.69, <i>p</i> = 0.29	0.53, 0.33–0.84, <i>p</i> = 0.01 [†]	
	Control	Resolving	Chronic	Resolving vs. Controls	Chronic vs. Controls	Chronic vs. Resolving
Li et al., 2010 [4]	0.45 (<i>n</i> = 313)	0.35 (<i>n</i> = 117)	0.34 (<i>n</i> = 176)	0.65, 0.48–0.89, <i>p</i> = 0.007	0.62, 0.47–0.81, <i>p</i> = 5·10 ⁻⁴	0.95, 0.67–1.34, <i>p</i> = 0.76
Levin et al., 2013 # [6]	0.18 (<i>n</i> = 893)	<i>n</i> = 304	<i>n</i> = 650	0.82, 0.64–1.06, <i>p</i> = 0.13 ^{§†}	0.79, 0.65–0.95, <i>p</i> = 0.02 ^{§†}	
Morais et al., 2013 [7]	0.45 (<i>n</i> = 197)	0.34 (<i>n</i> = 86)	0.40 (<i>n</i> = 62)	0.62, 0.43–0.91, <i>p</i> = 0.01	0.83, 0.55–1.25, <i>p</i> = 0.37	1.33, 0.82–2.14, <i>p</i> = 0.24
Karakaya et al.	0.41 (<i>n</i> = 363)	0.32 (<i>n</i> = 142)	0.26 (<i>n</i> = 113)	0.66, 0.50–0.89, 0.005	0.51, 0.36–0.70, <i>p</i> = 4·10 ⁻⁵	0.76, 0.52–1.12, 0.65
	Control	Löfgren's Syndrome	Non-Löfgren's Syndrome	Löfgren's Syndrome vs. Controls	Non-Löfgren's Syndrome vs. Controls	Non-Löfgren's Syndrome vs. Löfgren's Syndrome
Morais, 2013 [7]	0.45 (<i>n</i> = 197)	0.36 (<i>n</i> = 55)	0.32 (<i>n</i> = 145)	0.70, 0.45–1.08, <i>p</i> = 0.11	0.57, 0.42–0.78, <i>p</i> = 5·10 ⁻⁴	0.81, 0.51–1.29, <i>p</i> = 0.38
Karakaya et al.	0.41 (<i>n</i> = 363)	0.33 (<i>n</i> = 149)	0.26 (<i>n</i> = 113)	0.69, 0.52–0.92, <i>p</i> = 0.01	0.51, 0.36–0.70, <i>p</i> = 4·10 ⁻⁵	0.73, 0.50–1.07, <i>p</i> = 0.11
Mrazek, 2011 [5]	TT frequency: 0.15 (<i>n</i> = 254)	TT frequency: 0.21 (<i>n</i> = 39)	TT frequency: 0.07 (<i>n</i> = 147)			0.31, 0.11–0.84, <i>p</i> = 0.02 [†]

* Odds ratio (OR), 95% confidence interval (CI) and *p*-values are calculated from the data provided in the original articles.

Studypopulation: African Americans. For correct presentation the C and T allele are switched.

§ The original article states that the additive genetic model was used to estimate the OR, and the OR is adjusted for sex and percent African ancestry.

† Original data were not available, values are copied from the original article.



Supplementary Figure S1. Forest plot of the results for *ANXA11* rs1049550 T allele associations phenotypes of sarcoidosis.

* Odds ratio (OR), 95% confidence interval (CI) and p-values are calculated from the data provided in the original articles.

[†] Original data were not available, values are copied from the original article.

[#] Studypopulation: African Americans. For correct presentation the C and T allele are switched.

[§] only Scadding stage IV patients were analyzed.

[‡] The original article states that the additive genetic model was used to estimate the OR, and the OR is adjusted for sex and percent African ancestry.