

## Supplementary material

### Androgen receptor function links human sexual dimorphism to DNA methylation

#### Analysis of variability in the DNA methylation pattern

CpGs characterized by beta-values ranging in control samples up to 0.34 and differences of the interquartile differences above 0.16 between controls and AIS samples were considered as being variably methylated in AIS. These parameters have been deducted as follows:

CpG loci with beta-values ranged in control samples up to 0.34 and a difference of the interquartiles between controls and AIS samples above 0.16 were considered as being variably methylated in AIS and are included in this file.

These parameters were empirically determined from the following calculation based on the DNA methylation values:

$$n(k) = \sum_{j=0}^m (nc(j) - na(j))$$

k: looping variable ranging from 0.1 to 0.9

j: looping variable ranging from 0 to 0.3

m: m=30 (or m=j with na(j)=0, whatever is fulfilled first)

$\Delta IQ = |(Q.75(\text{avg.beta[AIS]}) - Q.25(\text{avg.beta[AIS]}) - (Q.75(\text{avg.beta[control]}) - Q.25(\text{avg.beta[control]})))|$

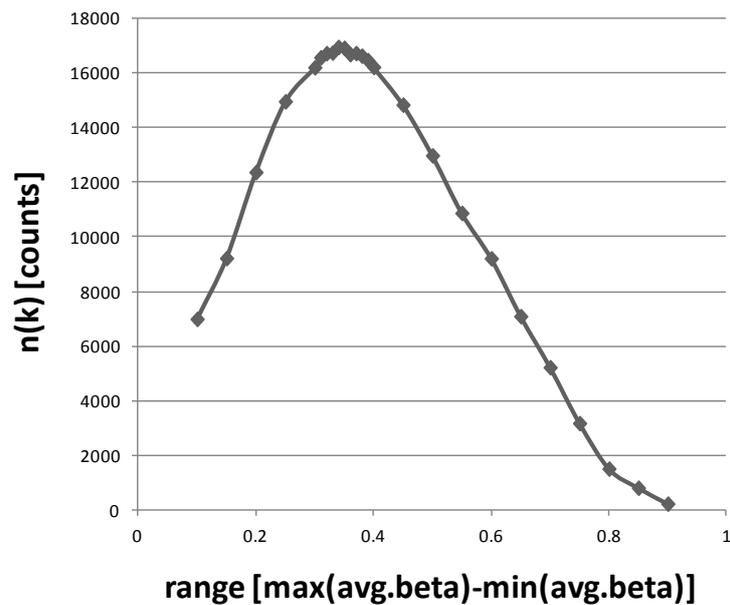
nc= number of CpG loci which fulfill the following two conditions in the control samples:

1.  $\max(\text{avg.beta[controls]}) - \min(\text{avg.beta[controls]}) < k$
2.  $\Delta IQ > j$

na= number of CpG loci which fulfill the following two conditions in the AIS samples:

1.  $\max(\text{avg.beta}[\text{AIS}]) - \min(\text{avg.beta}[\text{AIS}]) < k$
2.  $\Delta IQ > j$

After plotting k against n(k) the apex has been determined at k=0.34 (plot A).



**plot A:** Determination of the maximal range ( $\max[\text{avg.beta}] - \min[\text{avg.beta}]$ ) in controls to identify CpG loci characterized by high variability in their DNA-methylation values in AIS as compared to male controls.

To determine the  $\Delta IQ$  for further analyses, the following calculation has been performed:

$$f(\Delta IQ_j) = \frac{nc(\Delta IQ_j) - na(\Delta IQ_j)}{nc(\Delta IQ_j)}$$

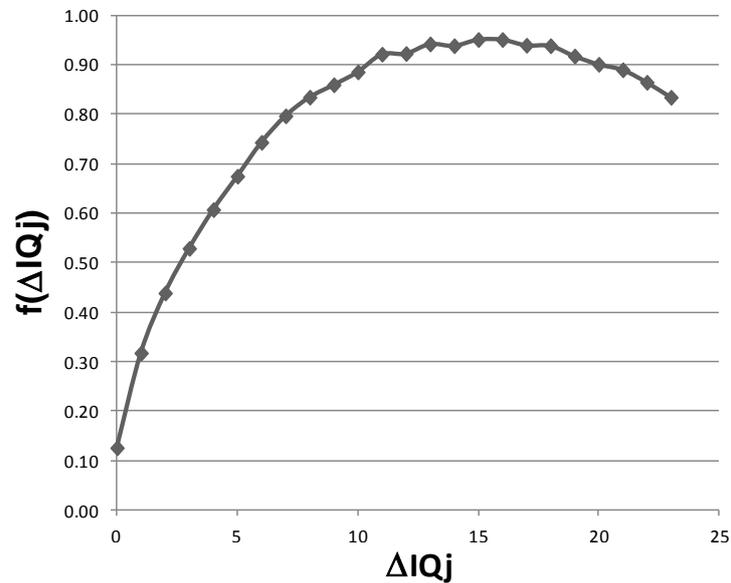
$\Delta IQ_j$ : minimal interquartil difference ( $\Delta IQ$ ) ranging from 0 to 0.26 (looping variable).

$nc(\Delta IQ_j)$ : number of CpG-loci with  $(Q.75(\text{avg.beta}[\text{control}]) - Q.25(\text{avg.beta}[\text{control}])) > \Delta IQ_j$

and a maximum range ( $\max[\text{avg.beta}] - \min[\text{avg.beta}] < 0.34$  (see above)

$na(\Delta IQ_j)$ : number of CpG-loci with  $(Q.75(\text{avg.beta}[\text{AIS}]) - Q.25(\text{avg.beta}[\text{AIS}])) > \Delta IQ_j$

After plotting  $\Delta IQ_j$  against  $f(\Delta IQ_j)$ , the apex has been determined at  $\Delta IQ_j=0.16$  (plot B).



**plot B:** Determination of  $\Delta IQ$  to identify CpG loci characterized by high variability in their DNA-methylation values in AIS as compared to male controls.

Microsoft Excel 2007 has been used for data visualization. Of 79 CpGs (75 genes) identified by this approach, 78 showed significant differences in variability ( $p < 0.05$ , F-test). cg00532335, cg11471401, cg17706173, cg19485804 were also identified by the differential methylation analysis. Only 3 CpGs were identified (cg20537325, cg05520656, cg06908474) being more homogenously methylated in AIS than in controls.