Single nucleotide polymorphisms in *ABCB1* and *CBR1* can predict toxicity to R-CHOP type regimens in patients with diffuse non-Hodgkin lymphoma

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Supplemental table 1. Selected polymorphisms and role of genes.

Gene	SNP ID	Nucleotide change	Position	Potential role	Reference
ABCB1	rs2229109	C>T	Ser400Asn	Efflux of chemotherapeutic drugs	[1]
C1QA	rs172378	A>G	Gly92Gly	Activity of rituximab	[2, 3]
CAT	rs1001179	C>T	5’	Anthracycline-related cardiotoxicity	[4, 5, 6]
CAT	rs10836235	C>T	Intron 1	Anthracycline-related cardiotoxicity	[7]
CBR1	rs20572	C>T	Ala209Ala	Anthracycline-related cardiotoxicity	[8]
CBR1	rs9024	G>A	3’-UTR	Anthracycline-related cardiotoxicity	[8]
CYP3A4	rs2740574	A>G	5’	Metabolism of chemotherapeutic drugs	[9]
GSTP1	rs1695	A>G	Ile105Val	Inactivation of alkylating agents	[1, 9, 10]
SLC22A16	rs12210538	A>G	Met409Thr	Transport of chemotherapeutic drugs	[11, 12]
SLC22A16	rs714368	T>C	His49Arg	Transport of chemotherapeutic drugs	[11, 12]
SOD2	rs4880	A>G	Val16Ala	Protection from anthracycline-related cardiotoxicity	[13]
Gene	**SNP ID**	**Variation**	**Position**	**Potential role**	
GSTM1	0/1/2/3	Copy number variation		Inactivation of alkylating agents	[9]
GSTT1	0/1/2/3/4	Copy number variation		Inactivation of alkylating agents	[9]
UGT1A1	rs8175347	(TA)5/6/7/8	Repeats in promoter	Inactivation of chemotherapeutic drugs	[9]

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