

- S1. Hennah, W., et al. 2003. Haplotype transmission analysis provides evidence of association for DISC1 to schizophrenia and suggests sex-dependent effects. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* **12**:3151–3159.
- S2. Hodgkinson, C.A., et al. 2004. Disrupted in schizophrenia 1 (DISC1): association with schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, and bipolar disorder. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **75**:862–72.
- S3. Jonsson, E.G., et al. 2003. Dopamine D3 receptor gene Ser9Gly variant and schizophrenia: association study and meta-analysis. *Psychiatr. Genet.* **13**:1–12.
- S4. Glatt, S.J., Faraone, S.V., and Tsuang, M.T. 2003. Meta-analysis identifies an association between the dopamine D2 receptor gene and schizophrenia. *Mol. Psychiatry*. **8**:911–915.
- S5. Abdolmaleky, H.M., Faraone, S.V., Glatt, S.J., and Tsuang, M.T. 2004. Meta-analysis of association between the T102C polymorphism of the 5HT2a receptor gene and schizophrenia. *Schizophr. Res.* **67**:53–62.
- S6. Marti, S.B., Cichon, S., Propping, P., and Nothen, M. 2002. Metabotropic glutamate receptor 3 (GRM3) gene variation is not associated with schizophrenia or bipolar affective disorder in the German population. *Am. J. Med. Genet.* **114**:46–50.
- S7. Fujii, Y., et al. 2003. Positive associations of polymorphisms in the metabotropic glutamate receptor type 3 gene (GRM3) with schizophrenia. *Psychiatr. Genet.* **13**:71–76.
- S8. Egan, M.F., et al. 2004. Variation in GRM3 affects cognition, prefrontal glutamate, and risk for schizophrenia. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* **101**:12604–12609.
- S9. Harrison, P.J., and Owen, M.J. 2003. Genes for schizophrenia? Recent findings and their pathophysiological implications. *Lancet*. **361**:417–419.
- S10. Moghaddam, B. 2003. Bringing order to the glutamate chaos in schizophrenia. *Neuron*. **40**:881–884.
- S11. Harrison, P.J., and Weinberger, D.R. 2005. Schizophrenia genes, gene expression, and neuropathology: on the matter of their convergence. *Mol.*

Psychiatry. **10**:40–68.

S12. Moises, H.W., Zoega, T., and Gottesman, I.I. 2002. The glial growth factors deficiency and synaptic destabilization hypothesis of schizophrenia. *BMC Psychiatry*. **2**:8.