## 1 SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE

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#### 1 1 Studies contributing to systolic (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) analyses

2 The cohorts contributing to the discovery meta-analysis for individuals of European ancestry comprise of 3 studies that were directly genotyped using Cardio-MetaboChip, studies in the published ICBP-GWAS dataset<sup>1</sup>, and new GWAS studies. The total sample size is N=201,529. The validation dataset comprised 4 5 individuals of European ancestry from UK Biobank, N=140,886. A targeted lookup of 66 SNPs was 6 performed in studies of non-European ancestry (East Asian N= 9,637, South Asian N= 20,875, and African 7 and African-American ancestry N= 33,909). Details on each of the studies including study design and BP 8 measurement are provided in Supplementary Table 1, genotyping information in Supplementary Table 9 2, and participant characteristics in Supplementary Table 3.

All participants provided written informed consent and the studies were approved by their local
 Research Ethics Committees and/or Institutional Review Boards.

#### 12 2 Consortia and studies providing association results for cardiovascular outcomes

We obtained phenotype-genotype association summary statistics (effect size, standard error, and *P* value) for up to 66 SNPs of interest, by requesting "look-ups" in the results of analyses that had already been conducted by consortia and research groups for cardiovascular and other end-organ outcomes. In this section, we briefly summarize relevant information about each consortium.

#### 17 2.1 CHARGE - Heart Failure Working Group

We obtained association summary statistics for SNPs of interest from the meta-analysis of 4 cohorts of European ancestry with a total of 20,926 participants free of clinical heart failure at baseline, in whom 2,526 incident heart failure events occurred during follow-up<sup>2</sup>. All cohorts included in the heart failure analysis are included in the published ICBP-GWAS discovery dataset<sup>1</sup>.

#### 22 2.2 EchoGen (LM mass and LV weight)

Association summary statistics for left ventricular (LV) mass and LV wall thickness were obtained from the discovery meta-analysis described previously<sup>3</sup>. The discovery analysis for this study combined data from 5 cohorts of European ancestry with a total sample size of N = 12,612. Four of the cohorts (CHS, RS, KORA F3, FHS) with total N = 9,312, overlap the studies which are included in the published ICBP-GWAS discovery dataset<sup>1</sup>.

#### 28 2.3 NEURO-CHARGE (stroke)

Association summary statistics for risk of incident stroke were obtained from the discovery metaanalysis of the CHARGE consortium, described previously<sup>4</sup>. The discovery analysis for these phenotypes combined data from 4 cohorts of European ancestry with a total sample size of N = 19,602, all of which
 were included in the ICBP-GWAS dataset<sup>1</sup>.

#### 3 2.4 MetaStroke (stroke)

Association summary statistics for ischemic risk stroke were obtained from the discovery meta-analysis
of the MetaStroke consortium, described previously<sup>5</sup>. The discovery analysis for these phenotypes
included N = 11,012 ischemic stroke cases and N = 40,824 controls after excluding four cohorts (ARIC,
CHS, FHS and RS) which are included in the NEURO-CHARGE dataset. There is some overlap of
individuals from deCODE and 58BC contributing to the Cardio-MetaboChip BP analyses.

#### 9 2.5 CARDIoGRAMplusC4D (CAD)

Association summary statistics were obtained from the <u>C</u>oronary <u>AR</u>tery <u>DI</u>sease <u>G</u>enome-wide <u>Replication And Meta-analysis (CARDIOGRAM) plus C4D consortium which combines data from GWAS</u> and Cardio-MetaboChip studies including 63,746 cases with coronary artery disease (CAD) and/or Myocardial Infarction (MI) and 130,681 controls of European and South Asian ancestry<sup>6</sup>. More than 80% of the individuals in these analyses are included in the Cardio-MetaboChip and GWAS BP analyses.

#### 15 2.6 CHARGE CKDgen (CKD, eGFR, microalbuminuria, UACR)

16 Association summary statistics for estimated glomerular filtration rate estimated from creatinine 17 (eGFRcr) were obtained from the discovery meta-analysis of the CKDGen consortium (all samples of 18 European ancestry), described previously<sup>7</sup>. The discovery analysis for these phenotypes combined data from 26 cohorts with a total sample size of N = 74,354. Seventeen of these cohorts (AGES, Amish, ARIC, 19 BLSA, CHS, 1300 samples from ERF, FHS, KORA F3, KORA F4, MICROS, NSPHS, ORCADES, RS, RSII, SHIP, 20 21 WGHS and Vis) with total N = 65,818, overlap the ICBP-GWAS discovery dataset previously published<sup>1</sup>. 22 Association summary statistics for dichotomous chronic kidney disease (CKD) were obtained by querying the same datasets<sup>7</sup>. There are 17 cohorts (AGES, Amish, ARIC, BLSA, CHS, 1300 samples from ERF, FHS, 23 24 KORA F3, KORA F4, MICROS, NSPHS, ORCADES, RS, RSII, SHIP, WGHS and Vis), with total N = 60,498, 25 overlapping the ICBP-GWAS discovery datasets. Association summary statistics for eGFR estimated from 26 cystatin C (eGFRcys) were obtained from 10 datasets; 7 of these cohorts (Amish, ARIC, CHS, FHS, KORA F3&F4, MICROS, and SHIP) with N = 21,274 overlap the discovery cohorts in the published ICBP-GWAS 27 28 dataset<sup>1</sup>. Association summary statistics for urinary albumin:creatinine ratio (UACR) phenotypes combined data from 12 cohorts with a total sample size of N = 31,580. Individuals in all 12 of the 29 cohorts overlap the ICBP-GWAS dataset<sup>1</sup>. Microalbuminuria was defined as UACR > 25 mg/g in women 30 or > 17 mg/g in men<sup>8</sup>. 31

#### 1 2.7 KidneyGen (creatinine)

Association summary statistics for serum creatinine were obtained from the discovery meta-analysis of the KidneyGen consortium, described previously<sup>9</sup>. The discovery analysis for this study combined data from 9 cohorts, all of European ancestry, with a total sample size of N = 23,812. Six of the cohorts (CoLaus, SardiNIA, 873 samples from TwinsUK, Fenland, InCHIANTI, NFBC1966) with a total sample size of N = 17,699, overlap the ICBP-GWAS discovery dataset<sup>1</sup>.

#### 7 2.8 CHARGE (cIMT)

Association summary statistics for carotid intimal thickness (cIMT) were obtained from the discovery meta-analysis of the CHARGE consortium<sup>10</sup>. Each study evaluated the carotid arteries with highresolution B-mode ultrasonography, and cIMT was defined as the average of multiple measurements from both the left and right arteries. The discovery analysis combined data from 9 cohorts, all of European ancestry, with a total sample size N = 31,211. All cohorts (AGES, Amish, ARIC, CHS, ERF, FHS, RS, Sardinia and SHIP) overlap the ICBP-GWAS discovery dataset<sup>1</sup>.

#### 14 2.9 CHARGE (mild retinopathy, central retinal artery caliber)

Association summary statistics for mild retinopathy were obtained from the discovery meta-analysis of 15 the CHARGE consortium. Retinopathy is defined as the presence of micro-aneurysms or dot-blot 16 hemorrhages<sup>11</sup>. The discovery analysis combined data from 6 cohorts, all of European ancestry, with a 17 total sample size of N = 18,411. Five of the cohorts, AGES, ARIC, CHS, RS, and MESA, overlap the ICBP-18 19 GWAS samples. Association summary statistics for central retinal artery caliber were obtained from the discovery meta-analysis of the CHARGE consortium. Participants underwent film or digital retinal 20 photography, and the images were analyzed with a semi-automated retinal vessel measurement 21 system<sup>12</sup>. The discovery analysis for this study combined data from 5 cohorts, with a total sample size of 22 N = 18,722. Four of the cohorts (AGES, ARIC, CHS and RS) overlap the ICBP-GWAS discovery dataset<sup>1</sup>. 23

#### 24 2.10 SEED (mild retinopathy, central retinal artery caliber)

Association summary statistics for mild retinopathy were obtained from the discovery meta-analysis of the Singapore Epidemiology of Eye Diseases (SEED) Study (unpublished). Retinopathy and central retinal artery caliber were measured as previously described<sup>11,12</sup>. The discovery analysis for this study has a total sample size of N = 6,976. None of the studies overlap the BP cohorts analyzed in the current report.

#### **3** European ancestry meta-analysis

2 A meta-analysis of 201,529 individuals of European descent was undertaken in four stages. The study 3 design is summarized in Supplementary Figure 1. The stage 1 meta-analyses consisted of 109,096 individuals of European descent across 46 studies (Supplementary Tables 2-3). All samples were 4 genotyped using the Cardio-MetaboChip genotype array<sup>13</sup>. Sample and SNP quality control (QC) were 5 6 undertaken by each study separately. All SNPs with minor allele frequency (MAF) > 1%, Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium (HWE)  $P > 1 \times 10^{-7}$  and per SNP call-rate > 0.98 were separately tested for association with 7 8 SBP and DBP in a linear regression framework assuming an additive model. The BP values were 9 treatment corrected by adding 15 mm Hg to the measured SBP and 10 mmHg to DBP in individuals on one or more anti-hypertensive medications<sup>14</sup>. Association analyses included sex (some studies stratified 10 their analyses by gender instead), age, age-squared, and BMI as covariates, except where these 11 12 covariates were identical for all individuals, such as birth cohorts of individuals born in the same year. 13 Where available and appropriate, additional covariates were used to correct for potential within-cohort stratification. The results of each GWAS were corrected for residual stratification using the genomic 14 control inflation factor<sup>1,15</sup>. As the Cardio-MetaboChip was designed in part on the basis of association 15 16 results from the ICBP-GWAS analysis of SBP and DBP, we observed, as expected, test statistic inflation in 17 association signals across the content of this array. The results of each study were therefore corrected 18 for residual population structure using the genomic control inflation factor obtained from a subset of 19 SNPs that were not found to be associated with BP in the earlier ICBP-GWAS. This set of "putative null 20 BP SNPs" was chosen to be the overlap of the Cardio-MetaboChip SNPs with the GWAS SNPs imputed 21 from HapMap if the association test significance for both SBP and DBP were both P > 0.10. All SNPs lying 22 in fine mapping regions (defined as average inter-SNP distance < 5kb using a 10 inter-SNP sliding 23 window) were also excluded from the "putative null BP SNPs" dataset, resulting in a final set of 44,951 24 "putative null BP SNPs". The results of all Cardio-MetaboChip studies were combined by inverse-25 variance weighted fixed-effects meta-analysis, with the results subsequently corrected by a second round of genomic-control using "putative null BP SNPs", with  $\lambda_{GC}$  = 1.15 for both SBP and DBP. 26

#### 27 3.1 Stage 2 meta-analyses

The stage 2 meta-analyses consisted of 35,952 individuals of European descent across four GWA studies which were not part of the 2011 ICBP-GWAS (WGHS, JUPITER, NESDA, MESA, see **Supplementary Tables 1-3** for abbreviations and details) and SNPs overlapping with Cardio-MetaboChip SNPs were used. Samples were genotyped with a range of GWAS genotyping arrays and unmeasured SNPs were imputed using samples from the International HapMap Project for three of the studies and from the 1 1000 Genomes Project Consortium<sup>16</sup> for one study (see **Supplementary Table 2** for details of data 2 cleaning and imputation reference panels). The same QC and analytical protocols implemented for 3 studies in stage 1 were also applied to stage 2 studies with the exception that genome-wide SNPs were 4 used per study for a first round of genomic-control (**Supplementary Figure 1**). For each SNP with 5 imputation quality  $r^2 > 0.3$ , association summary statistics were combined across studies by means of 6 inverse-variance weighted fixed-effects meta-analysis, with results subsequently corrected by a second 7 round of genomic control based on all genome-wide SNPs ( $\lambda_{GC} = 1.02/1.01$  for SBP/DBP respectively).

#### 8 3.2 Stage 3 meta-analyses

The stage 3 meta-analyses consisted of 56,481 individuals of European ancestry from 24 published ICBP-9 GWAS studies<sup>1</sup> (Supplementary Tables 1-3). Samples were genotyped using a range of commercially 10 available arrays with > 300,000 SNPs. Genotypes for unmeasured SNPs were imputed using CEU 11 samples from Phase 2 of the International HapMap Project Consortium <sup>17</sup> and a common set of ~2.5M 12 SNPs available across the samples were available for analysis. Within each study, sample and SNP 13 quality control procedures were implemented<sup>1</sup>. SNPs with MAF > 1% and passing QC were tested for 14 15 association with SBP and DBP under additive genetic models in a linear regression framework with 16 adjustment for the same covariates as in stages 1 and 2. Genome-wide SNPs were used per study for a first round of genomic-control (**Supplementary Figure 1**). For each SNP with imputation quality  $r^2 > 0.3$ , 17 18 association summary statistics were combined across studies by means of inverse-variance weighted 19 fixed-effects meta-analysis, with results subsequently corrected by a second round of genomic control 20 using all SNPs ( $\lambda_{GC}$  = 1.12/1.11 for SBP/DBP respectively).

#### 21 3.3 Stage 4: combined meta-analyses and validation in UK Biobank

22 The results of the stage 1, stage 2, and stage 3 meta-analyses for SBP and DBP were combined for all 23 Cardio-MetaboChip SNPs by means of inverse-variance weighted fixed-effects meta-analysis. The 24 combined meta-analyses consisted of 201,529 individuals. A third round of genomic control was not 25 applied to the combined meta-analyses results because of the ascertainment of the Cardio-MetaboChip SNPs and of the "putative null SNPs" using results from a subset of the stage 1+2+3 samples ( $\lambda_{GC}$  = 26 27 1.00/0.99 using the "putative null BP SNPs" for SBP/DBP respectively). Small sample size reduces the 28 statistical power and increases the false positive rate (FDR), and variability in genotyping call rate makes 29 SNP-by-SNP comparison of P values difficult. Therefore, SNPs were required to have passed quality 30 control (whether directly genotyped and imputed) in at least 25% of the total sample size, or were otherwise excluded from downstream analyses. All meta-analyses were conducted in parallel by two 31 analysts using a combination of custom scripts and a) the METAL software<sup>18</sup> and b) scripting using the R 32

statistical language<sup>19</sup> respectively. We sought independent validation of newly discovered BP loci using summary association results from an analysis of UK Biobank participants (**Supplementary Tables 1-3**). The analysis was restricted to Caucasians according to PCA based on a clustering algorithm, and unrelated individuals. The mean of two BP recordings was used, and medication-adjusted SBP and DBP variables were obtained by +10/15 mmHg for those on BP lowering treatment. All SNPs were tested for association with SBP and DBP in a linear regression framework assuming an additive model. The association analyses included sex, age, age<sup>2</sup>, BMI, genotyping array, and the top 10 PCs.

8

#### 9 3.4 Systematic PubMed search +/- 100kb of each newly discovered index SNP

10 To systematically assess whether genes near the index SNPs have been previously described to be 11 involved in BP regulation or hypertension, we performed a systematic PubMed search. All genes with 12 any overlap with a 200kb region centered around each of the 17 newly discovered index SNPs were identified using the UCSC Genome Browser<sup>20</sup>. Two loci did not contain any genes within their genomic 13 spans (TBC1D1-FLJ13197, CSNK1G3), the remaining 15 loci overlapped with a total of 64 genes (1-11 14 15 genes per locus). A search term was constructed for each gene including the short and long gene name 16 and the terms "blood pressure" and "hypertension" (e.g. for NPPA on chr 1: "NPPA OR natriuretic 17 peptide A AND (blood pressure OR hypertension)") and the search results of each search term from 18 PubMed were individually reviewed. Of the 17 newly discovered loci, 6 contained genes within the 19 200kb interval that were previously described to be related to blood pressure or hypertension (ELAVL3, 20 CHST12-LFNG, RAPSN-PSMC3-SLC39A13, DBH, CRYAA-SIK1, INSR). Among the 49 known loci there are 3 21 genes in gene-poor regions without any UCSC Gene in the 200kb interval (FIGN-GRB14, EBF1, TBX5-22 TBX3). The same search on previous knowledge based on molecular biology could not be performed in a 23 meaningful way for the known loci as here molecular biology experiments could have been carried out 24 with the knowledge of a BP GWAS signal.

#### 25 3.5 Trait variance explained

The trait variance explained by all 66 SNPs at novel and known loci was evaluated in one study that had also been used for the discovery effort (the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) study. We constructed a linear regression model with all 66 or the subset of 49 known SNPs in the model, regressing in the residual from the covariate-adjusted treatment-corrected BP phenotype (SBP or DBP). R<sup>2</sup> from the regression model was used as trait variance explained. Some over-fitting of these estimates may exist due to the sample overlap between the individual cohorts and the overall meta-analysis samples and because each regression model will estimate the best estimate of the per-SNP effect for that sample. The variance explained (r<sup>2</sup> implemented in the lm() function of R Statistical language) were calculated for SBP and DBP respectively (one SNP per locus). The phenotypes used in the regression were adjusted for BP lowering medication in the same way as in the meta-analysis and we used age, age<sup>2</sup>, sex, and BMI as covariates. One SNP (rs9268977) was missing in ARIC and was replaced by a perfect proxy.

#### 6 4 European ancestry GCTA-COJO analysis

7 To identify multiple distinct association signals within BP loci we undertook a model selection procedure implemented in the GCTA-COJO software package<sup>21,22</sup>. SNPs are selected by GCTA-COJO as 8 9 conditionally-independently associated with a trait, at a pre-determined level of significance. GCTA-10 COJO employs approximate conditional analyses using association summary statistics from the meta-11 analysis and the linkage disequilibrium (LD) between variants (and estimates the correlation between 12 allelic effects in a joint association model) estimated from a reference dataset of individual-level 13 genotype data, preferentially a study contributing to the meta-analysis. Although the set of SNPs 14 selected and their effect estimates are expected to depend somewhat on the reference dataset, the 15 results should be fairly robust when the LD pattern between variants in the cohorts under consideration 16 is well represented by the reference dataset (when it is large and includes individuals with similar 17 ancestral histories and therefore genotype frequencies and correlations) and thus offers good coverage of the SNPs in the meta-analysis<sup>21</sup>. 18

19 To evaluate the robustness of the GCTA-COJO results to the choice of reference data set, model 20 selection was performed using the LD between variants in separate analyses from two datasets of 21 European descent, both with individuals from the UK with Cardio-MetaboChip genotype data: GoDARTS 22 with 7,006 individuals and WTCCC1-T2D/58BC with 2,947 individuals. Assuming that the LD between 23 SNPs more than 10 Mb away or on different chromosomes is zero, we undertook the GCTA-COJO stepwise model selection to select SNPs independently associated with SBP and DBP, in turn, at a genome-24 wide significance, given by  $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$  (Supplementary Tables 6-8) using the stage 4 combined European 25 GWAS+ Cardio-MetaboChip meta-analysis. 26

Although the sets of SNPs selected by GCTA-COJO as associated with SBP or DBP when using either reference dataset were very similar, with the estimated effect sizes in the joint association model highly correlated, a small number of differences were observed. These were always the result of minor differences between the estimated association *P* value for the joint model, with some SNPs falling on either side of the  $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$  threshold when using one dataset as reference but not the other. Given these observations, we chose to report, as primary, the results when using GoDARTS as reference data

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set given its larger sample size. Supplementary Figure 7 present locus zoom plots<sup>23</sup> for the 13 BP loci
 with more than one association signal.

#### 3 5 Conditional analyses in the Women's Genome Health Study (WGHS)

4 To further test for the presence of independent signals of association at the same locus, we performed 5 multivariable regression modeling in a large single cohort study with simultaneous adjustment for each 6 possible combination of putative independent SNPs from a) the Cardio-MetaboChip analysis and b) a 7 comprehensive manual review of the literature (Supplementary Table 9). A total of 46 SNPs were 8 considered (Supplementary Table 10). We used genome-wide genotyping data imputed to 1000 9 Genomes in the WGHS, N = 23,047. The regression modeling was performed in the R statistical language with adjustment for age, age2, sex, and BMI<sup>19</sup>. If a locus included 3 different SNPs (a, b and c), 10 we tested association of each SNP in an individual model (model #1: a; model #2: b; model #3: c), as well 11 12 as the three models with 2 SNPs (model #4: a, b; model #5: b, c; model #6: a, c) and finally a model with 13 all 3 SNPs (model #7: a, b, c).

#### 14 6 Fine mapping and determination of credible sets of causal SNPs

We used association summary statistics from the European ancestry meta-analyses to define credible sets of variants that are most likely to drive the association signal (or tag an unobserved variant driving the association signal) across Cardio-MetaboChip fine mapping regions. Given the summary statistics from the European ancestry meta-analysis, an approximate Bayes' factor<sup>24</sup> in favor of association of SNP *j* with the trait can be defined by

$$ABF_j = \sqrt{1-r} \exp\left(\frac{z_j^2}{2}r\right)$$

where  $z_j = \frac{\beta_j}{\sigma_j}$  is the *Z*-statistic for SNP *j*, with  $\beta_j$  the allelic effect and  $\sigma_j$  the corresponding standard error. The shrinkage factor

$$r = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\sigma_i^2 + \varepsilon^2}$$

is the ratio of the prior variance,  $\varepsilon^2$ , to the total variance. Here, we assume  $\varepsilon = 0.2$  in the prior distribution for  $\beta_j^{25}$ . Under the assumption that there is exactly one variant driving the association signal in a given region, and taking a uniform prior on any of the *k* SNPs in the region being the causal variant, the total Bayes' factor for the region, measuring the evidence that there is one causal variant in the region, is then the mean of the single-SNP Bayes' factors<sup>26</sup>,

$$BF_{region} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} ABF_j$$
.

1 The posterior probability that a given SNP is driving the signal given our data is proportional to 2 its Bayes' factor

3

$$Pr(SNP j \text{ is driving association } | data) = \frac{ABF_j}{k \times BF_{region}} \propto BF_j$$

A 99% credible set of variants can then be constructed by ranking all SNPs in the region based on their posterior probability and combining them until the cumulative posterior probability exceeds 0.99. Given the data under analysis and if the causal variant is among the genotyped variants or perfectly correlated to one of the variants, there is therefore at least 99% probability that the constructed set of variants contains the variant driving the association signal or tags an unobserved variant driving the association signal.

The loci represented on the Cardio-MetaboChip are not all densely covered by design<sup>13</sup>. We 10 11 therefore only consider for this analysis the Cardio-MetaboChip fine mapping loci where SNP coverage is 12 dense. Of these fine mapping regions, some of which selected for a non-BP trait originally, only 24 loci included at least one SNP that reached genome-wide significance for the BP association in the Stage 4 13 14 combined meta-analysis of GWAS+Cardio-MetaboChip among those of European ancestry. The Cardio-15 MetaboChip-only analyses often include more eligible SNPs (broader coverage of variants) than 16 GWAS+Cardio-Metabochip meta-analyses, because some SNPs are only present on the Cardio-17 MetaboChip array, but at the cost of reduced power to detect association due to the smaller sample 18 size. We therefore determined, for comparison, the credible sets for both the GWAS+Cardio-MetaboChip and the Cardio-MetaboChip-only meta-analyses. Given that there must be a) adequate 19 power to detect association<sup>24</sup>, and b) a relatively even sample size across all SNPs that are being 20 21 compared, the credible sets were determined using only SNPs with sample size greater than 80% of our 22 total sample size (Cardio-MetaboChip and GWAS combined). In constructing credible sets, we assume 23 that there is a single variant driving the association signal in each locus. However, the GCTA-COJO 24 analyses identified multiple signals of association at 13 of the 66 loci identified in our study as associated 25 with SBP and/or DBP, while review of the literature identified additional association signals at two loci 26 that appear to be independent of those identified in our study (Supplementary Table 9). Of the 24 loci 27 considered in our fine mapping analyses, 16 had no evidence for the existence of multiple association 28 signals, so it is reasonable to assume that there is a single causal SNP and therefore the credible sets of 29 variants could be constructed as described above using the association summary statistics from the unconditional meta-analyses. However, in the remaining 8 loci, where evidence of secondary signals 30

was observed from GCTA-COJO, we performed approximate conditional analyses across the region by conditioning on each index SNP (Supplementary Table 11). By adjusting for the other index SNPs at the locus, we can therefore assume a single variant is driving each "conditionally-independent" association signal, and we can construct the 99% credible set of variants on the basis of the approximate conditional analysis from GCTA-COJO (Supplementary Tables 12-13). Note that at five of the eight loci with multiple signals of association, one index SNP mapped outside of the fine mapping region so that a credible set could not be constructed.

#### 8 7 Expression quantitative trait loci (eQTLs) analyses

#### 9 7.1 Whole Blood (NESDA/NTR dataset)

The dataset used for eQTL analyses came from samples from the Netherlands Study of 10 Depression and Anxiety (NESDA)<sup>27</sup> and the Netherlands Twin Registry (NTR)<sup>28</sup> studies. The sample 11 consisted of 5,071 subjects: 3,109 NTR (from 1,571 families: 614 dizygotic twin pairs; 1 monozygotic 12 13 [MZ] triplet; 668 MZ twin pairs; 394 non-twin siblings; and 148 unrelated subjects) and 1,962 NESDA 14 participants (all unrelated). The blood sampling, RNA and DNA extraction; gene expression 15 measurements; and gene expression quality control (QC) for the eQTL analyses have been described previously<sup>29,30</sup>. RNA samples were hybridized to Affymetrix U219 arrays (Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA). 16 After filtering, data for analysis remained for 423,201 probes that were summarized into 44,241 probe 17 sets targeting 18,238 genes. Further RNA analysis was performed in the statistical software R<sup>19</sup>. The 18 19 residuals resulting from the linear regression analysis of the probe set intensity values onto the covariates sex, age, body mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>), smoking status coded as a categorical covariate, several 20 21 technical covariates (plate, well, hour of blood sampling, lab, etc.) and the scores on three principal 22 components (PCs) as estimated from the imputed SNP genotype data using the EIGENSOFT package, 23 were subjected to a principal component analysis, with the aim to further filter out environmental 24 variation from the data. For each principal component a genome-wide association study was performed, 25 and the first 50 expression PCs that did not display genome-wide significant SNP associations were, 26 together with the above mentioned covariates, regressed out of the probe set intensity values before 27 eQTL analysis.

SNP genotype pre-imputation quality control, haplotype phasing, and imputation were performed as described previously<sup>31</sup> using 1000 Genomes data. The mean imputation quality r<sup>2</sup> metric equaled 0.38 for all 30,051,533 imputed autosomal SNPs. Following filtering of SNPs based on Mendelian error rate in families, HWE *P* value, imputation quality r<sup>2</sup>, MAF, and comparison of allele

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frequencies to the 1,000 Genomes reference haplotypes, a total of 7,209,091 SNPs with a mean  $r^2$  of 0.86 were available for eQTL analysis.

The eQTL effects were detected using a linear mixed model approach, including for each probe set the expression level (normalized, residualized and without the first 50 expression PCs) as dependent variable; the SNP genotype values as fixed effects; and family identifier and zygosity (in the case of twins) as random effects to account for family and twin relations<sup>32</sup>.

The eQTL effects were defined as *cis* when probe set–SNP pairs were at distance < 1M base pairs (Mb), and as *trans* when the SNP and the probe set were separated by more than 1 Mb on the genome according to hg19. At a FDR of 0.01 used genome-wide, therefore not only considering the candidate SNPs, for cis-eQTL analysis the *P* value threshold was  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ , and for trans-eQTL analysis  $1 \times 10^{-8}$ . For each probe set that displayed a statistically significant association with at least one SNP located within its *cis* region, we identified the most significantly associated SNP and denoted this as the top *cis*-eQTL SNP.

#### 13 7.2 Whole blood (FHS dataset)

We considered whether any blood pressure SNP association was likely to be explained by 14 15 association of the SNP with expression of a nearby gene in whole blood in humans. We tested whether the BP SNP or a close proxy ( $r^2 > 0.8$ , usually almost 1.0) was associated with a transcript of a gene 16 17 within 1 Mb of the lead BP SNP, at an FDR < 0.05. As association of a blood pressure SNP with expression of a cis transcript could arise due to LD with a stronger and independent eSNP in the region 18 19 in a scenario in which two independent signals exist (one BP signal and one eSNP association), we 20 considered conditional models. For every BP SNP significantly associated with a cis transcript, we 21 identified the best cis eSNP for that transcript. We considered strong evidence of one signal and 22 therefore a possible mediating effect of SNP association with blood pressure through association with expression of that transcript when the correlation of the BP SNP and best eSNP was strong ( $r^2 > 0.8$ ) and 23 24 the significance of the BP-transcript association was substantially attenuated (significance reduced) in a 25 model adjusting for the best eSNP. In that circumstance, we considered that the BP and expression 26 association signals coincide and thus nominate the expression effect of the signal as a potential mediator of the BP association. For SNPs with  $0.3 < r^2 < 0.8$  and significant attenuation of the signal in 27 conditional models, we considered possible coincidence of a single signal of BP and expression 28 association. For SNPs with  $r^2 < 0.3$  or SNPs that showed minimal attenuation of the BP-transcript 29 30 association in conditional models two independent signals seemed more likely with probably no 31 coincidence of those signals. Lastly, because BP signals in fine mapping regions are more precisely 32 localized, we stratified on signal fine mapping (fine mapping of a prior BP SNP association), locus fine

1 mapping (fine mapping of the region) and no fine mapping in the region. The results are summarized in

#### 2 Supplementary Table 15.

#### 3 7.3 Lymphoblastoid cell lines, skin and fat biopsies (MuTHER datasets)

4 In the MuTHER study, RNA levels were measured in LCLs (N = 826), skin (N = 705) and fat biopsies (N = 825) from 850 female twins (one-third monozygotic and two-thirds dizygotic) from the 5 6 TwinsUK resource using the Illumina HumanHT-12v3 array<sup>33</sup>. Genotyping was performed using three 7 different arrays - Illumina HumanHap300, HumanHap610Q, and 1M-Duo, 1.2M Duo 1 M chips. 8 Imputation was done using the IMPUTE software package using two reference panels (HapMap2, a 9 combined ancestry panel) and a 610K+ panel. We assessed genotype with gene expression associations, 10 using an additive linear model across a 2Mb window centered on the index BP SNP or proxy SNP. At loci with significant *cis*-eQTL signal(s) ( $P < 1 \times 10^{-4}$ ), the most strongly associated *cis*-eQTL SNP (eSNP) for the 11 corresponding transcript was identified. If the BP SNP and the eSNP were the same or in high LD ( $r^2$  > 12 0.8) the BP SNP was defined as an eSNP. All index BP SNPs (N = 91 at 66 loci see Supplementary Table 13 **9**) or proxies ( $r^2$ >0.8, if index SNP was not available) were considered. The results are summarized in 14 15 Supplementary Table 14.

#### 16 7.4 Monocytes and macrophages (Cardiogenics)

17 Monocytes and macrophages were collected from healthy subjects and individuals with coronary artery disease (CAD), and RNA was profiled with the Illumina Human Ref-8 array<sup>34</sup>. Genotyping 18 was performed using either Human Custom1.2M or Human Quad custom 670 arrays from Illumina. The 19 20 eQTL analysis was undertaken in 459 healthy individuals from Cambridge, UK using an additive linear model across a 2Mb window centered on the index BP SNP or proxy SNP. At loci with significant cis-21 eQTL signal(s) ( $P < 1 \times 10^{-4}$ ), the most strongly associated *cis*-eQTL SNP (eSNP) for the corresponding 22 transcript was identified. If the BP SNP and the eSNP were the same or in high LD ( $r^2 > 0.8$ ), the BP SNP 23 24 is defined as an eSNP. All index BP SNPs (N = 91 at 66 loci, see Supplementary Table 9) were considered or their proxies  $(r^2 > 0.8)$  if the index SNP was not available. The results are summarized in 25 Supplementary Table 14. 26

#### 27 7.5 Advanced Study of Aortic Pathology (ASAP) dataset

The ASAP study included five tissues: aorta adventitia ("AAdv"), aorta intima-media ("AMed"), mammary artery intima-media ("MMed"), heart ("H") and liver ("L"). The expression data were generated using the Affymetrix ST1.0 Exon array and genotyping was performed using the Illumina Human 610W- Quad Bead array<sup>35</sup>. The sample sizes ranged between 100 and 200 per data set, 86 of the

requested SNPs or proxies ( $r^2 > 0.8$ ) were available in the datasets. There were no probes on the arrays 1 2 for 9 genes (c10orf22, DBH, EVX, FLJ32810, HOTTIP, LRRC10B, PLEKHG1, and TMEM133), and data was 3 not provided for 4 of the loci (NCAPH, ADAMTS9, RAPSN and ELVL3). Imputation was performed using Mach 1.0 and 1,000 Genomes as a reference. At loci with significant *cis*-eQTL signal(s) ( $P < 1 \times 10^{-4}$ ), the 4 most strongly associated cis-eQTL SNP (eSNP) for the corresponding transcript was identified. If the BP 5 SNP and the eSNP were the same or in high LD ( $r^2 > 0.8$ ) the BP SNP is defined as being an eSNP. For this 6 7 analysis, the P value of all directly genotyped SNPs within 200 Kb of the index SNP in question were 8 considered, which included around 100 proximal SNPs per locus. The results are summarized in 9 Supplementary Table 14.

#### 10 **7.6** *Kidney*

11 The dataset comprises 81 biopsies of normal kidney cortex tissue from transplantation donors 12 or nephrectomy patients<sup>36,37</sup>. The biopsies are drawn from two cohorts: Cohort 1 - gene expression data 13 from Rodwell et al. 2004<sup>36</sup>, and Cohort 2 - gene expression data from Wheeler et al.<sup>37,38</sup>.

All samples for each cohort were analyzed on Affymetrix U133 A&B set. Expression was normalized within each cohort using dChip (perfect match probe sets only). Genotyping was performed using Affymetrix 6.0 Genome-wide chips. SNP probe sets were called with Affymetrix GTC Software.

Perl and R scripts were used to link every SNP probe set to the nearest upstream and downstream genes using the mapped RefSeq annotation from the Affymetrix annotation files (build 30). In total, 29,782 unique RefSeq annotations map to 18,930 unique genes. To determine eQTLs, R scripts were used to perform a linear multivariate regression within each cohort,

 $Y_{ij} = \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j}g_{ij} + \beta_{2j}age_i + \beta_{3j}anc_i + \beta_{4j}s_i + \varepsilon_{ij}$ 

where  $Y_{ij}$  is the  $\log_2$  normalized expression for the U133 probe set of SNP j in the kidney sample i,  $g_{ij}$ denotes the respective genotype; age<sub>i</sub>, anc<sub>i</sub> and s<sub>i</sub> are the age, ancestry (European ancestry or other) and sex (male or female) of the individual i, respectively; and  $\varepsilon_{ij}$  is a random error term. Only cortex samples were used, so tissue was not a variable. Coefficients  $\beta$  (1 to 4) are estimated by least squares.

R and Bioconductor scripts were used to calculate a meta-analysis *P* value over both cohorts using a Fisher's combined probability test. Only those eQTL combinations with a nominal *P* < 0.05 (for genotype) and an effect in the same direction in both cohorts were selected, yielding 9,989 eQTL combinations (meta-analysis *P* value range:  $1.7 \times 10^{-2}$  to  $2.75 \times 10^{-35}$ ). The *P* values were then combined into one test statistic

$$X^2 = -2\sum_{i=1}^k \log_{e}(p_i)$$

1 which has an approximate chi-square distribution with 2k degrees of freedom.

The FDR was determined using R scripts by permutations, with labels swapped for the samples to preserve LD between SNPs. One thousand permutations on each cohort were seeded randomly using the Stanford BioX2 supercluster with a LSF batch system. A combined *P* value for each seed was calculated using Fisher's combined test (see previous paragraph). The FDR cutoff of Q<0.025 was iterated for the true dataset: At a cutoff *P* value of  $2.90 \times 10^{-05}$ , FDR is 0.025 (i.e. the average number of permuted eQTLs is 31 (peak at 28) which is 2.5% of the 1,220 true eQTLs for considered cutoff). The results are presented in **Supplementary Table 14**.

#### 9 7.7 Selected published eQTL datasets

10 Index BP SNP and proxies ( $r^2 > 0.8$ ) were also searched against a collected database of 11 expression SNP (eSNP) results. The reported eSNP results met criteria for statistical thresholds for 12 association with gene transcript levels as described in the original papers. The non-blood cell tissue 13 eQTLs searched included aortic endothelial cells<sup>39</sup>, left ventricle of the heart<sup>40</sup>, CD41+ monocytes<sup>41</sup> and 14 the brain<sup>42</sup>. The results are presented in **Supplementary Table 14**.

#### 15 8 Enrichment of BP variants in experimentally annotated regulatory marks

#### 16 8.1 Analysis of cell-specific DNase hypersensitivity sites (DHSs) using an OR method

17 The overlap of Cardio-MetaboChip SNPs with DHSs was examined using publicly available data from the Epigenomics Roadmap Project and ENCODE, choosing different cutoffs of Cardio-MetaboChip P values. 18 The DHS mappings were available for 123 mostly adult cells and tissues<sup>43</sup> (downloaded from 19 20 http://hgdownload.cse.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg19/encodeDCC/wgEncodeUwDnase/). The DHS mappings were specified as both "narrow" and "broad" peaks, referring to reduction of the 21 experimental data to peak calls at 0.1% and 1.0% FDR thresholds, respectively. Thus, the "narrow" 22 23 peaks are largely nested within the "broad" peaks. Experimental replicates of the DHS mappings 24 (typically duplicates) were also available for the majority of cells and tissues.

SNPs from the Cardio-MetaboChip genome-wide scan were first clumped in PLINK<sup>44</sup> in windows 25 of 100kb and maximum  $r^2 = 0.1$  among LD relationships from the 1000 Genomes European data . Then, 26 the resulting index SNPs at each P value threshold were tagged with  $r^2 = 0.8$  in windows of 100kb, again 27 28 using LD relationships in the 1000 Genomes, restricted to SNPs with MAF > 1% and also present in the 29 HapMap2 CEU population. A reference set of SNPs was constructed using the same clumping and tagging procedures applied to GWAS catalog SNPs (available at http://www.genome.gov/gwastudies/, 30 accessed 3/13/2013)<sup>45</sup> with discovery  $P < 5x10^{-8}$  in European populations. A small number of reference 31 SNPs or their proxies overlapping with the BP SNPs or their proxies were excluded. After LD pruning and 32

exclusions, there were a total of 1,196 reference SNPs. For each cell type and *P* value threshold, the enrichment of SBP or DBP SNPs (or their LD proxies) mapping to DHSs was expressed as an odds ratio (OR) relative to the GWAS catalog reference SNPs (or their LD proxies), using logistic mixed effect models treating the experimental replicate peak determinations as random effects (glmer package in R). The significance of the enrichment ORs was derived from the significance of beta coefficients for the main effects in the mixed models (Figure 3, Supplementary Table 16).

#### 7 8.2 Analysis of tissue-specific enrichment of BP variants and H3K4me3 sites

8 An analysis to test for significant cell-specific enrichment in the overlap of BP SNPs (or their proxies) with H3K4me3 sites was performed as described in Trynka et al, 2013<sup>46</sup>. The measure of overlap is a "score" 9 10 that is constructed by dividing the height of an H3K4me3 ChIP signal in a particular cell by the distance 11 between the nearest test SNP. The significance of the scores (i.e. P value) for all SNPs was determined 12 by a permutation approach that compares the observed scores to scores of SNPs with similar properties 13 to the test SNPs in terms of LD, proximity to genes, etc. The number of significant digits in the P value 14 was determined by the number of permutations following the 10,000 iterations. .Results are shown in 15 Supplementary Table 19.

# 8.3 Analysis of tissue-specific DHSs and chromatin states using Genomic Regulatory Elements and GWAS Overlap Algorithm (GREGOR)

#### 18 Data acquisition and pre-processing

19 The DNase-seq ENCODE data for all available cell types were downloaded in the processed 20 "narrowPeak" format. The local maxima of the tag density in broad, variable-sized "hotspot" regions of 21 chromatin accessibility were thresholded at FDR 1% with peaks set to a fixed width of 150bp. Individual 22 41 cell types were further grouped into broad tissue categories 23 (http://genome.ucsc.edu/ENCODE/cellTypes.html) by taking the union of DHSs for all related cell types 24 and replicates. A set of BED files in hg19 assembly from the Integrative Analysis and original ENCODE 25 analysis was also obtained. These data include uniformly processed datasets in 125 cell types generated 26 by the "Open Chromatin" (Duke University) and University of Washington (UW) ENCODE groups. Data 27 processed during the ENCODE Integrative Analysis were downloaded for available tissues. Otherwise, 28 data from the original ENCODE analysis were obtained. The overlap of DHSs across different cell types 29 was examined; we found that as expected, cell types derived from related tissues generally clustered 30 together. The chromatin state segmentation by HMM generated from ENCODE/Broad in nine human cell types was also examined<sup>47</sup>. 31

32 Selecting matched control SNPs for GWAS index SNPs

For each GWAS locus, a set of matched control SNPs was selected based on three criteria: 1) number of variants in LD ( $r^2 > 0.7$ ; ± 8 variants), 2) MAF (± 1%), and 3) distance to nearest gene (± 11,655 bp). To calculate the distance to the nearest gene, the distance to the 5' flanking gene (start and end position) and to the 3' flanking gene was calculated and the minimum of these 4 values was used. If the SNP fell within the transcribed region of a gene, the distance was 0.

6 Estimating the probability of observed and expected overlap between a regulatory feature and GWAS
7 locus

8 The probability that a set of GWAS loci overlap with a regulatory feature more often than we expect by 9 chance was performed using the following method. A GWAS locus was represented by the GWAS index SNP or a SNP in LD with the index SNP ( $r^2 > 0.7$ ). For each regulatory feature, the number of GWAS loci 10 in which the physical overlap was observed with at least one experimentally defined genomic region of 11 12 the feature was counted. The number of GWAS index SNPs in the *ith* matched control set that demonstrated a positional overlap with a given epigenomic feature, written as  $s_i$ , follows a binomial 13 14 distribution with parameters  $n_i$  and  $p_i$ . The parameter  $n_i$  is equal to the number of index SNPs present 15 in the *i*th control set. The second parameter  $p_i$  is calculated as the number of variants in the *i*th control 16 set or their LD proxies that overlaps with the feature, divided by the total number of variants in the *ith* 17 control set. If we assume there are r control sets in total, the number of index SNPs from all control sets 18 that falls in a single feature is the sum of independent non-identical binomial random variables:

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{r} s_i$$

In most cases, only one index variant was assigned to a matched control set, but there were some exceptions where more than one index SNP could match on the same 3 properties. An enrichment *P* value for any given *s* as  $P(S \ge s)$  was estimated. P is the cumulative right tail probability based on the distribution of *S* and is calculated using a saddlepoint approximation method<sup>48</sup>. The results are shown in **Supplementary Tables 17-19** and **Supplementary Figure 8**. A collection of BP SNPs enriched in DHS sites in blood vessels is indicated in **Supplementary Table 20**.

# 8.4 Formaldehyde-assisted isolation of regulatory elements (FAIRE) analysis of BP variants in fine mapping regions in lymphoblastoid cell lines

FAIRE analysis was performed on a sample of 20 lymphoblastoid cell lines of European origin. All samples were genotyped using the Cardio-MetaboChip genotyping array, and BP SNPs and LD proxies ( $r^2$ > 0.8) at the fine mapping loci (N = 24, see **Supplementary Table 23**) were assessed to identify heterozygous imbalance between non-treated and FAIRE-treated chromatin. A paired t-test was used to

1 compare the B allele frequency (BAF) arising from formaldehyde-fixed chromatin sheared by sonication 2 and DNA purified to the BAF when the same chromatin sample underwent FAIRE to enrich for open 3 chromatin. Three hundred and fifty-seven Cardio-MetaboChip BP SNPs were directly genotyped across the fine mapping regions. The Bonferroni-corrected threshold of significance is P < 0.0001 (0.05/357). 4 5 The results for SNPs with P < 0.05 are reported in **Supplementary Table 23**. FAIRE results were not 6 available for 54 SNPs: the missing data was due to genotype failure or not having >3 heterozygous 7 individuals for statistical analysis. Therefore there are no results for three lower frequency BP loci 8 (SLC39A8, CYP17A1-NT5C2 and GNAS-EDN3) and for the second signal at the following loci: MTHFR-9 NPPB (rs2272803), MECOM (rs2242338) and HFE rs1800562).

#### 10 9 Pathway analyses

#### 11 9.1 MAGENTA

MAGENTA tests for enrichment of significant gene-wide P values in gene sets from a 12 13 precompiled library derived from GO, KEGG, PATHTER, REACTOME, INGENUITY, and BIOCARTA and was performed as described by Segré et al, 2010<sup>49</sup>. Enrichment of significant gene-wide *P* values in gene sets 14 is assessed by 1) using LD and distance criteria to define the span of each gene, 2) selecting the smallest 15 16 P value among SNPs mapping to the gene span, and 3) adjusting this P value using a regression method 17 that accounts for the number of SNPs, the LD, etc. In the second step, MAGENTA examines the 18 distribution of these adjusted P values and defines thresholds for the 75%-ile and the 95%-ile. In the 19 third step, MAGENTA calculates an enrichment for each gene set by comparing the number of genes in 20 the gene set with P value less than either the 75th or 95th %ile to the number of genes in the gene set 21 with P value greater than either the 75th or 95th %ile, and then comparing this quotient to the same 22 quotient among genes not in the gene set. This gene-set quotient is assigned a P value based on reference to a hypergeometric distribution. The results based on our analyses are indicated in 23 24 Supplementary Table 21.

#### 25 9.2 Data-driven Expression Prioritized Integration for Complex Traits (DEPICT)

We applied the DEPICT<sup>50</sup> separately on genome-wide significant loci from the overall blood pressure (BP) Cardio-MetaboChip analysis including published blood pressure loci (see **Supplementary Table 22**). SNPs at the *HFE* and *BAT2-BAT5* loci (rs1799945, rs1800562, rs2187668, rs805303, rs9268977) could not be mapped. We also included associated loci ( $P < 1x10^{-5}$ ) from the Cardio-MetaboChip stage 4 combined meta-analyses of SBP and the DBP. DEPICT assigned genes to associated regions if they overlapped or resided within associated LD blocks defined r<sup>2</sup> > 0.5 to a given associated SNP. After merging overlapping regions and discarding regions that mapped within the extended major

histocompatibility complex locus (we excluded chromosome 6, 20-40Mb), we were left with 76, 120, 1 and 131 non-overlapping regions that covered 226, 292, and 329 genes for BP, SBP and DBP 2 3 respectively. The gene counts differed from the loci used for manual lookups because DEPICT only 4 included genes which passed quality control on Affymetrix gene expression microarrays (platforms U133 5 Plus 2.0, Human Genome U133 A, Mouse 430 2.0, and Rat 230 2.0). We used DEPICT to test enrichment 6 at these regions for a total of 14,461 reconstituted gene sets, and for 209 tissue and cell type 7 annotations. DEPICT relies on random loci to adjust for biases such as gene length and expression 8 properties. In this work, we restricted the random loci construction to autosomal SNPs that were 9 present on the Cardio-MetaboChip as well as in the 1000 Genomes data, which resulted in a total of 120,972 SNPs that covered >11,800 genes. To ensure that DEPICT worked well for the Cardio-10 MetaboChip-based analysis we performed 100 meta-analyses that were limited to the 120,972 Cardio-11 MetaboChip SNPs that passed quality control. Each simulated study comprised ~65 independent 12 13 regions, which were subjected to DEPICT. Plotting of the gene set enrichment and tissue/cell type 14 enrichment P values did not indicate any elevated type 1 error. We did, however, observe a slightly 15 elevated type 1 error (data not shown) for the gene prioritization analyses and decided not to include 16 this part of the DEPICT analysis in the results presented here. DEPICT was run using default settings, that 17 is using 500 permutations for bias adjustment, 50 replications for false discovery rate estimation, normalized expression data from 77,840 Affymetrix microarrays for gene set reconstitution <sup>51</sup>, assessing 18 19 14,461 reconstituted gene sets for enrichment (5,984 protein complexes that were derived from 169,810 high-confidence experimentally-derived protein-protein interactions<sup>52</sup>; 2,473 phenotypic gene 20 sets derived from 211,882 gene-phenotype pairs from the Mouse Genetics Initiative<sup>53</sup>; 737 Reactome 21 database pathways<sup>54</sup>; 184 KEGG database pathways<sup>55</sup>; and 5,083 Gene Ontology database terms<sup>56</sup>), and 22 23 testing 209 tissue/cell types assembled from 37,427 Affymetrix U133 Plus 2.0 Array samples for 24 enrichment in tissue/cell type expression.

#### 25 10 Non-European meta-analysis

To assess the association of the 66 significant loci from the European ancestry meta-analysis in non-European ancestries, we obtained lookup results for the 66 index SNPs for participants of South-Asian ancestry (8 datasets, total N = 20,875), East-Asian ancestry (5 datasets, total N = 9,637), and African- and African-American ancestry (6 datasets, total N = 33,909). The association analyses were all conducted with the same covariates (age, age<sup>2</sup>, sex, BMI) and treatment correction (+15/10 mm Hg in the presence of any hypertensive medication) as the association analyses for the discovery effort in Europeans. Quality control was conducted for each dataset, including a verification of the alignment of the coded allele frequencies (Supplementary Figure 9). The full per-SNP meta-analysis results are given in
 Supplementary Table 24, including a trans-ethnic non-European meta-analysis. All meta-analyses were
 conducted using custom scripts in R statistical computing language<sup>19</sup>. The heterogeneity statistics were
 calculated using the software package GWAMA<sup>57</sup>.

#### 5 **11** Genetic risk score and cardiovascular outcomes

6 In order to estimate the joint effect of the 66 BP SNPs on cardiovascular outcomes and other risk 7 factors, we used a 66 SNP risk score, weighted by the effect size of SBP and DBP in the stage 4 combined 8 meta-analysis for two separate risk scores (SBP-risk score and DBP-risk score). Individual-level data on 9 cardiovascular outcomes were not available in large sample sizes. However, summary statistics from 10 SNP-phenotype association studies can be used reliably to estimate the effect of predictor SNPs on the outcome phenotype as we have previously established<sup>1,58</sup>. The gtx package<sup>59</sup> for the R statistical 11 12 programming language was used to estimate the effect of the SNP-risk score on the response variable in 13 a regression model. The effect sizes are expressed as incremental change in the phenotype for 14 quantitative traits and natural logarithm of the OR for binary traits, per 1 mmHg predicted increase in 15 SBP or DBP (Table 3). Some SNPs may be related to more than one risk factor for cardiovascular disease 16 and such pleiotropic effects could potentially lead to increased or reduced association on the 17 cardiovascular outcome than the BP effect would be expected to cause. Such confounding by pleiotropy 18 would be expected to lead to a decrease in the goodness of fit of the regression model described above. 19 We tested each model for such homogeneity of outcome/BP effects as implemented in the gtx package for R statistical computing language<sup>59</sup> and performed sensitivity analyses to determine whether removal 20 of outlier predictor SNPs would alter the association of BP SNPs in aggregate to each cardiovascular 21 22 outcome. We proceeded by iterative removal of the most extreme outlier SNP (proportional distance of 23 the outcome/BP effect from the mean across all SNPs) and calculation of a heterogeneity P value until 24 the deviation from homogeneity test is associated at a significance level of no less than 0.0028 25 (~0.05/number of phenotypes), see results in Table 3. The per-SNP results for each outcome are 26 summarized in Supplementary Table 25. A graphical presentation of the relationship between predictor 27 and response variable, before and after outlier removal is given in **Supplementary Figures 10**.

#### 28 12 Literature review for genes at the newly discovered loci

Recognizing that the most significantly associated SNP at a locus may not be located in the causal gene and that the functional consequences of a SNP often extends beyond 100kb, we conducted a literature review of genes in extended regions around newly discovered BP index SNPs: The genes for this

extensive review were identified by DEPICT (see Section 9.2, and Supplementary Table 27). The DEPICT 1 2 method assigns genes to associated regions if they overlap or reside within associated LD blocks defined by linkage disequilibrium  $r^2 > 0.5$  to an index SNP. A literature review of candidate genes identified by 3 4 this method was manually performed, and summary paragraphs are provided. Using the DEPICT 5 method, two loci can be categorized as intergenic and not containing any genes in the genomic interval 6 considered; for 10 of the loci there was only one gene at the locus (HIVEP3, FGD5, ARHGAP24, TRIM36, 7 CSNK1G3, ZC3HC1, LLRC10B, PDE3A, SETBP1 and INSR); for 7 loci there were multiple genes in the 8 interval, a select few of these were considered for review (DBH, SIK1, MYCBP3).

#### 9 12.1 FDG5

10 The FGD5 gene encodes the FYVE Rho guanine exchange factor and pleckstrin homology domain 11 containing 5 protein; a member of a larger family of FGD proteins characterised by a combination of 12 highly conserved homology domains (eg Dbl, FYVE and PH). As guanine exchange factor (GEF) proteins, 13 they act as a molecular switch facilitating GDP to GTP exchange in small GTPases such as Cdc42, RhoA, and Rac1. FGD5 is a unique member of the family with its specialized tissue distribution at mRNA and 14 protein levels showing enrichment in human endothelial cells, mouse aorta, and carotid arteries<sup>60</sup>. FGD5 15 16 is shown to be of importance during various stages of mouse and zebrafish vasculature development. In 17 vitro experiments in mouse and human cell lines implicate FGD5 in angiogenesis and vasculature remodelling, modulated by VEGF signalling and involving downstream Cdc42 activation<sup>61</sup>. 18

#### 19 12.2 ZC3HC1

The *ZC3HC1* gene encodes Zinc-finger C3HC-type protein 1, also known as Nuclear-Interacting Partner of ALK (NIPA). It is broadly expressed in human tissues, with highest expression in heart, skeletal muscle and testis<sup>62</sup>. The gene product is an F-box protein that is an interchangeable part of the SCF ubiquitin E3 ligase complex and, as such, is function defining. Phosphorylated NIPA targets cyclin B for SCF-dependent degradation. This control of cyclin B accumulation and degradation is one of key events in mitotic cell cycle progression and apoptotic events<sup>63</sup>. Recently, the same non-synonymous variant (rs11556924) in *ZC3HC1* has been reported to be associated with coronary disease<sup>34</sup>

#### 27 12.3 DBH

28 Dopamine β-hydroxylase (DBH) catalyzes the conversion of dopamine to norepinephrine, a key 29 neurotransmitter in maintaining heart rate and blood pressure. DBH is co-released with norepinephrine 30 from noradrenergic nerve endings<sup>64</sup>. The resulting DBH activity is highly correlated with this enzyme's 31 levels in the plasma and cerebrospinal fluid in humans and mice, as confirmed by QTL<sup>65</sup> and GWAS<sup>66</sup> analyses. Genetic variation in *DBH* has been associated with hypertension and cardiovascular disease. To
 date, three SNPs in the *DBH* promoter region (rs161115<sup>67</sup>, rs1989787<sup>68</sup>, rs1076150) have been
 functionally characterized; all of these influence the binding motifs of transcription factors, regulating
 *DBH* gene expression. Furthermore, these variants have been shown to have additive effects, giving rise
 to a spectrum of dopamine beta hydroxylase traits<sup>66</sup>.

#### 6 12.4 INSR

7 The INSR (insulin receptor, IR) gene encodes a tyrosine kinase receptor; it mediates transduction 8 of signals induced by pleiotropic endocrines, insulin and insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1), into the 9 cellular milieu. This occurs via receptor homodimerization (IR-IR) and/or heterodimerization (IR-IGFR) 10 and subsequent receptor autophosphorylation. Impaired insulin signaling is most commonly associated 11 with diabetes mellitus, with most disease incidence attributed to IR malfunction. Impaired insulin 12 signaling is identified as one of the key contributors to metabolic syndrome, a collective term given to a pathophysiological state including obesity, insulin resistance, hypertension and dyslipidemia, and an 13 ultimate risk factor for cardiovascular disease<sup>69</sup>. Large-scale meta-analysis using the IBC (IMAT-Broad-14 15 CARe) array has identified a polymorphism in INSR (rs8112883) associated with altered plasma triglyceride levels, defining a novel gene locus for cardiovascular risk<sup>70</sup>. Insulin's tissue-specific effects on 16 vascular endothelium<sup>71</sup> and smooth muscle<sup>72</sup> as well as cardiomyocytes<sup>73</sup> are well documented in 17 18 modulating cardiovascular phenotypes, but the context-specific complexity of phenotypes in *in vitro* and *in vivo* IR model systems suggests involvement of many post-receptor modulators<sup>74</sup>. 19

#### 20 12.5 HIVEP3

21 HIVEP3, also known as SHN3, encodes for human immunodeficiency virus type 1 enhancerbinding protein 3, or Schnurri 3. In general, proteins of this family (HIVEP/SHN) bind to κB enhancer 22 elements modulating gene expression in a rel/NFkB-independent manner<sup>75</sup>. They are relatively large 23 24 proteins containing zinc-fingers. HIVEP3 was initially described to undergo alternate splicing, leading to functional diversity of its isoforms<sup>76</sup>. Today, Schnurri 3 is best recognised for its role in adult osteoblast 25 function and bone mass regulation<sup>77</sup> via involvement of Wnt and ERK pathways<sup>78</sup>. Importantly, through 26 27 use of high-throughput transcript profiling in VSMCs, HIVEP3 was identified as one of the novel transcripts to respond to Ang-II stimulus, implicating it in the maintenance of BP homeostasis<sup>79</sup>. 28

#### 29 12.6 TRIM36

The product of *TRIM36*, as well as the other members of this 71 gene family, contains a tripartite motif (TRIM) of the following domains: RING finger, B-box zinc finger, and C-terminal coil-coil. 1 It is expressed selectively in testis, prostate and brain as well as, to a lesser extent, in lung, kidney and 2 heart<sup>80,81</sup>. TRIM36 is reported to be involved in post-translational protein modification known as 3 sumoylation, aiding in transfer of small ubiquitin-related modifier 1 (SUMO1) from E2 ligase to a 4 substrate, ultimately regulating processes such as cell cycle progression, cytoplasm-nucleus trafficking, 5 and apoptosis<sup>81,82</sup>. TRIM36 expression is induced by actions of androgen receptor binding to intronic 6 motifs within this gene, making it a candidate oncogene in progression of prostate cancer<sup>83</sup>.

#### 7 12.7 CSNK1G3

8 *CSNK1G3* encodes for casein kinase 1 (CK 1/CK I) isoform Y 3. Kinases from this family are 9 thought to be responsible for phosphorylation of 10% of the whole known eukaryotic 10 phosphoproteome. CK1 serine/threonine kinases are ubiquitously expressed, monomeric proteins which 11 are described as "constitutively active" for priming activity of other phosphoproteins<sup>84</sup>.

#### 12 12.8 SETBP1

13 SETBP1 encodes the translocation breakpoint-encoded protein (SET) binding protein 1, which is ubiquitously expressed in human tissues. SET is a nuclear phosphoprotein characterized by its inhibitory 14 effect on a nuclear protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A), a regulator of cell proliferation, differentiation and 15 transformation, and its close interaction with leukemia causing oncogenes. SET and SETBP were shown 16 to form a complex and are postulated to be a part of multimeric protein aggregates<sup>85</sup>. Exome 17 sequencing approaches have identified de novo mutations in this gene's SKI homology domain as an 18 underlying cause for Schinzel-Giedion syndrome<sup>86</sup>, as well as secondary mutations responsible for 19 progression of myeloid leukemias. Although molecular mechanisms of SETBP1 function are still poorly 20 21 understood, and are likely tumor-specific, observed mutations are believed to influence SETBP1 22 ubiquitination and its subsequent degradation and/or the proto-oncogene's interaction with homeobox genes (HOXA9, HOXA10)<sup>87</sup>. 23

#### 24 12.9 SIK1

The *SIK1* gene encodes a serine-threonine protein kinase family member known as the saltinducible kinase isoform 1, further classified into the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) subfamily. The SIK1 protein is ubiquitously expressed in many human tissues. Several kinase domains have been identified within the protein including: a cAMP-dependent domain<sup>88</sup>, a calmodulin domain, a master regulator LKB1 domain (Thr-182)<sup>89</sup>, and an autophosphorylation domain (Ser-186)<sup>90</sup>. The protein is best characterised as part of a signalling network involved in control of intracellular sodium homeostasis via direct interaction with the sodium-potassium ATPase, the key cellular housekeeper of salt and water

balance<sup>91</sup>. Angiotensin II is postulated to modulate SIK1 and, in turn, the sodium-potassium ATPase, 1 most likely through regulation of its shuttling between the endosomal and plasma membrane pools<sup>92</sup>. In 2 3 this tissue, blocking SIK1 activity prevents the hypertensive cell phenotype induced by hypertensionlinked non-synonymous polymorphisms in  $\alpha$ -adducin gene<sup>93</sup>. Furthermore, in the adrenal glands, similar 4 mechanisms are thought to be involved in the angiotensin II regulation of CYP11B2, another BP gene 5 6 candidate, and ultimately aldosterone secretion. However, the molecular identity of SIK1 in the adrenals 7 has not been empirically confirmed<sup>92</sup>. In cardiac tissue, absence of SIK1 has been shown to be impair 8 mouse cardiomyogenesis, suggesting this gene's involvement in cell cycle regulation and cellular differentiation<sup>94</sup>. 9

#### 10 12.10 MYBPC3

11 The MYBPC3 gene encodes the cardiac myosin-binding protein C (MyBP-C), and mutations in 12 MYBPC3 are associated with familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (FHC or HCM), an autosomal dominant disease which is the most common cause of sudden death in young<sup>95</sup>. The MyBP-C protein 13 binds myosin and titin within the thick filaments of the myocardial sarcomere, ultimately modulating 14 cardiac muscle contractility. Its expression is strictly confined to heart tissue<sup>96</sup>. Two early independent 15 genetic studies of unrelated families have identified mutations which produce aberrant MyBP-C protein, 16 as a result of alternative splicing and gene duplication events<sup>95,97</sup>. To date, over 200 mutations in this 17 gene alone have been associated with cardiomyopathy and heart failure, explaining 30-35% of its 18 genetic component<sup>96</sup>. Animal model studies have also shown that expression of MyBP-C is important for 19 determining diastolic function of the heart, independent of hypertrophy<sup>98</sup>. 20

21

### 1 13 Supplementary table list and legends

- 2 The following supplementary tables are in a supplementary Excel file named **"03\_NG-**
- 3 **A41405R\_SuppTables\_final.xlsx**". The legends of the supplementary tables are below.
- 4 **Supplementary Table 1**: Individual cohort study information and blood pressure measurement methods.
- 5 **Supplementary Table 2**: Genotyping methods.
- 6 **Supplementary Table 3**: Data-type contribution and participant characteristics.
- 7 Supplementary Table 4: Meta-analysis stage 4 results
- 8 Supplementary Table 5: UK Biobank validation
- 9 **Supplementary Table 6**: Loci identified by GCTA with multiple signals of association.
- 10 Supplementary Table 7: All SNPs selected by GCTA as independently associated with SBP.
- 11 **Supplementary Table 8**: All SNPs selected by GCTA as independently associated with DBP.
- 12 **Supplementary Table 9**: SNPs at 66 genome-wide significant CM loci or in the literature for conditional
- 13 analysis in WGHS, annotation in eSNP analyses or inclusion in pathway analyses.
- 14 **Supplementary Table 10**: Conditional analysis using the WGHS dataset.
- 15 **Supplementary Table 11**: Summary of Cardio-MetaboChip BP fine mapping regions.
- Supplementary Table 12: Ninety-nine percent credible intervals at Cardio-MetaboChip BP fine mapping
   regions.
- 18 **Supplementary Table 13**: Ninety-nine percent credible causal SNPs at Cardio-MetaboChip BP fine 19 mapping regions.
- 20 **Supplementary Table 14**: eSNP analysis for cell types other than whole blood.
- 21 **Supplementary Table 15**: eSNP analysis for whole blood.
- Supplementary Table 16: Analysis of enrichment of DNase-hypersensitive sites among the BP loci, by cell
   type.
- 24 **Supplementary Table 17**: Tissue categorization for DNase-hypersensitive site analyses.
- **Supplementary Table 18**: Analysis of enrichment of DNase-hypersensitive sites among the BP loci,
- 26 grouping cell types by tissue.
- 27 **Supplementary Table 19**: Analysis of enrichment of methylation sites among the BP loci.
- 28 **Supplementary Table 20**: BP SNPs enriched in DHS sites in blood vessels.
- 29 **Supplementary Table 21**: MAGENTA analysis.
- 30 **Supplementary Table 22**: DEPICT analysis.
- 31 **Supplementary Table 23**: FAIRE analysis.
- 32 **Supplementary Table 24**: Non-European meta-analysis.
- 33 **Supplementary Table 25**: Detailed results of risk score analyses for each SNP.
- 34 **Supplementary Table 26**: Genetic BP risk-score analysis applied to related cardiovascular phenotypes.
- 35 **Supplementary Table 27**: Genes at new BP loci using DEPICT.
- 36
- Supplementary Table 1: Individual cohort study information and blood pressure measurement
   methods.
- 38 methods.
- 39 All participating studies are listed in alphabetical order. Information is provided on the full name
- 40 of the study, the parent study name (if the study is part of a consortium of studies), ethnicity and study
- 41 design. Key characteristics of the BP values used in our analyses, including the device used for BP
- 42 measurement, the number of BP values averaged when more than one value was available, and the
- 43 position of the patient when taking the BP measurement is indicated. A published reference and/or a

website is indicated when available. CAD = coronary artery disease, EUR = European ancestry, SAS =
 South Asian ancestry, EAS = East Asian ancestry, AFR = African ancestry, MI = myocardial infarction, NA =
 not available.

4 **Supplementary Table 2**: Genotyping methods.

5 Information on genotyping and imputation methods for both Cardio-MetaboChip and imputed 6 datasets are indicated. The platform, calling algorithm, the number of SNPs used for either discovery 7 analysis or for a lookup is indicated. Filtering parameters before imputation for the studies supplying 8 imputed genotypes are provided including the cutoffs for sample call rate, SNP call rate, Hardy-9 Weinberg equilibrium (HWE), minor allele frequency (MAF) and others used. For studies using imputed 10 (imput.) genotypes, the number of SNPs used for imputation, the software and reference panel used for 11 imputation, and the filtering parameters of imputed genotypes are provided.

#### 12 **Supplementary Table 3**: Data-type contribution and participant characteristics.

13 Demographic data including BP are indicated for all studies (European-, South-Asian, East-Asian, and 14 African-Ancestry). The general demographic information includes the number of participants analyzed 15 (N) and genotyping platform used (CM indicates Cardio-Metabochip, and ICBP 2011 indicates if this 16 dataset was included in the published ICBP-GWAS dataset). The basic description includes the 17 percentage of categorical values and the mean and SD of continuous measurements. The BP values 18 presented are after applying the treatment correction of +15/10mmHg to individuals on any anti-19 hypertensive medication (see Supplemental Text). The standard deviation (SD) of the residual from a linear regression on age,  $age^2$ , sex, and BMI are indicated for SBP and DBP. The percentage of 20 participants on any anti-hypertensive medication and the percentage of participants with hypertension 21 22 defined as SBP≥140mmHg or DBP≥90mmHg or presence of ≥1 anti-hypertensive medication (% HTN) are 23 also indicated.

#### 24 **Supplementary Table 4**: Meta-analysis stage 4 results.

25 The meta-analysis results of stage 4 is shown is this table, analogous to Table 1 of the main text.

26 **Supplementary Table 5**: UK Biobank validation.

The results of the 18 SNP lookup in the UK Biobank are shown here, analogous to Table 1 of the maintext.

29 **Supplementary Table 6**: Loci identified by GCTA with multiple signals of association.

Loci for which the GCTA-COJO software identified multiple association signals for SBP and/or DBP using 1 the GoDARTS study as a reference dataset at a threshold  $P < 5x10^{-8}$ . The SNPs selected and their 2 3 summary statistics from the single-SNP and approximate conditional analyses are reported. For loci 4 where both traits are observed with multiple association signals, if the same SNPs are selected, these 5 are listed in the table. When GCTA-COJO selects different SNPs for each of the traits, but they are proxies (r<sup>2</sup>>0.8), results for the signals with the lowest *P* value are reported. Otherwise, all SNPs selected 6 7 for SBP and DBP can be found in the table with their summary statistics only for the trait for which they 8 were selected. The lowest P values in the joint analysis are shown in bold. a: proxy SNP was selected for 9 DBP in the joint analysis. b: proxy SNP was selected for SBP in the joint analysis.

Supplementary Table 7 and Supplementary Table 8: ALL SNPs selected by GCTA as independently
 associated with BP.

12 The results based on SBP results are in Supplementary Table 7 and the results based on DBP are in 13 Supplementary Table 8. A threshold of  $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$  was used and we utilized GoDARTS (primary analysis) 14 and WTCCC1-T2D/58BC (secondary analysis) as reference datasets.

All SNPs for which the GCTA-COJO software identifies independent association at  $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ . The coded 15 16 allele (CA) and non-coded allele (NCA), the total sample size (N) are indicated for the analyses using GoDARTS and WTCCC1-T2D/58BC as a reference along with their association statistics. "LD r" denotes 17 18 the correlation coefficient, r, in the reference dataset between a SNP and the one following in the table. 19 Given that GCTA-COJO assumes the LD between SNPs more than 10 Mb away or on different 20 chromosomes is zero, the correlation coefficient is omitted in the table for those SNPs. The final 21 columns indicate whether the two analyses using the different reference datasets are in agreement and the r<sup>2</sup> between the two SNPs if different SNPs were selected. The yellow highlight indicates that a SNP 22 23 was identified in one analysis, but not in the other.

Supplementary Table 9: List of SNPs at genome-wide significant Cardio-MetaboChip loci for secondary
 analyses.

Information is provided on SNPs selected for conditional analysis in WGHS, for annotation and inclusion in eSNP and DNase Hypersensitivity analyses, and for pathway analyses. CM1 = indicates associated SNP in the GCTA analyses; CM2 = indicates a second associated SNP at a locus in the GCTA analysis; NOT IN LIT = unpublished, not reported in the literature. The "notes" column indicates the provenance of the selected SNPs and references. Ho et al (2010)<sup>99</sup>; Padmanabhan et al (2010)<sup>100</sup>, Takeuchi et al (2010)<sup>101</sup>; Ehret et al (2011)<sup>1</sup>; Johnson et al (2011a)<sup>102</sup>; Johnson et al (2011b)<sup>103</sup>; Kato et al (2011)<sup>104</sup>; Salvi et al (2011)<sup>105</sup>; Wain et al (2011)<sup>106</sup>; Ganesh et al (2013)<sup>107</sup>; Kato et al (2015)<sup>108</sup>; WGHS= Women's Genome Health Study; GCTA\_CM (using GWAS+CM) status refers to the results from GCTA analysis which are
 presented in full in Supplementary Tables 6-8.

3 **Supplementary Table 10**: Conditional analysis using the WGHS dataset.

4 Conditional association analyses were conducted in the WGHS by linear regression analyses using more 5 than one predictor SNP at the same time. Each sub-table shows the association statistics for single 6 association analyses and the conditional analyses for each locus where there was more than one signal 7 identified in the GCTA analyses or based on comparison to the literature and reference to linkage 8 disequilibrium patterns in reference samples. The BP trait is indicated for the genome-wide significant 9 SNP. The highlighted bottom line of each sub-table shows our interpretation of the conditional analysis 10 results, taking into account the conditional analysis results using GCTA-COJO software. All BP loci 11 indicated in Supplementary Table 6 were examined in the analysis, although only results for loci that 12 were informative in the WGHS are presented for space reasons. Uninformative results are those in 13 which no more than one SNP was nominally significant (P < 0.05) in a single or joint model.

14 **Supplementary Table 11**: Summary of Cardio-MetaboChip BP fine mapping regions.

15 The genomic positions (hg 19) of the Cardio-MetaboChip fine-mapping regions overlapping with SBP or 16 DBP loci are shown. Consortia indicates which consortium has submitted the fine-mapping region at 17 Cardio-MetaboChip design, trait/type/rank indicates the trait used for the analyses, the type of fine-18 mapping region (locus fine-mapping = LFM, signal fine-mapping - SFM) and its rank as indicated by Voight et al<sup>13</sup>. Start and End regions indicates the genomic region. Locus with multiple signals indicates 19 20 whether there are multiple signals at the locus, based on GCTA or WGHS conditional analyses in this 21 study. The traits (SBP or DBP) that reached genome-wide significance in our analyses are indicated, the 22 main trait provides the trait with the most significant association, and the index SNPs of the 23 independent signals observed in our results at the locus (main trait index SNP). SNPs that are not 24 present in the FM interval are marked with a "\*".

Supplementary Table 12: Ninety-nine percent credible intervals at Cardio-MetaboChip BP fine-mapping
 regions.

The 99% credible intervals were estimated in the Cardio-MetaboChip (MC) fine-mapping regions reaching genome-wide significance in our association analyses. Three sets of results are provided: A) the GWAS+MC meta-analyses (entire dataset), B) in the MC-only meta-analyses, and C) overlapping SNPs from both analyses (last columns). We have indicated whether the locus contains multiple signals, the identity of the index SNP, the conditioning SNP and their position. High resolution fine mapping is an

1 arbitrary metric of fine mapping success, defined as a number of 99% credible SNPs for SBP and DBP ≤5 2 and a reduction of the total number of SNPs in the credible interval by a factor 5 or more for SBP and 3 DBP in the GWAS+MC analysis. The number of SNPs in the FM region that account for 99% of the 4 posterior probability are indicated (#SNPs) in relation to the total number of SNPs in the fine-mapping 5 region (#SNPs in fine-map.). The distance (kb) covered by the set of SNPs in the FM region that account 6 for 99% of the posterior probability is indicated (distance). The start and end position denote the 7 starting and end base position of the interval covered by the set of SNPs in the FM region that account 8 for 99% of the posterior probability. For FM regions where a larger refinement was achieved (number of 9 credible causal SNPs threshold arbitrarily set to <20; FM regions identified with NA otherwise), the list of 10 missense/synonymous credible causal SNPs in given. The number of SNPs overlapping between the 11 credible sets for GWAS+CM and CM-only are indicated in the last two columns (#overl. SNPs). The 12 number of SNPs in the FM regions may vary between traits due to slight differences in the datasets 13 included for each analysis as the results of the QC. ND = conditional analysis not performed for locus as 14 second signal not present in the fine-mapping region. All coordinates are on b37.

Supplementary Table 13: Ninety-nine percent credible causal SNPs at Cardio-MetaboChip BP finemapping regions.

The rs numbers of all SNPs that account for 99% of the posterior probability within the 99% credible intervals (within the fine-mapping regions- cf. **Supplementary Table 11**) are listed for both BP traits (SBP and DBP) and for the two analyses (GWAS + CM = all data or CM only). The last two columns (GWAS+CM vs CM- only) indicate the overlapping SNPs between both sets of analyses per trait.

21 **Supplementary Table 14**: eSNP analysis for cell types other than whole blood.

22 For the experiments including: macrophages, monocytes, skin, lymphoblastoid cell lines (LCLs), fat, blood vessels, heart and liver the results presented are the BP SNPs or a proxy SNP ( $r^2$ >0.8) if the index 23 24 BP SNP was not directly genotyped which were significantly associated with expression of a cis transcript  $(P < 1 \times 10^{-4})$ , and the most significantly associated eSNP for that transcript was identical or in high LD 25 with the BP SNP ( $r^2$ >0.8). Abbreviations: aorta adventitia =AAdv, aorta intima-media = AMed, mammary 26 27 artery intima-media = MMed, heart = H and liver = L. For the experiment on kidney tissue, the results of a Fisher's combined test are presented at an FDR of <0.025. For the experiment with aortic endothelial 28 cells the results with  $-\log P < 1 \times 10^{-6}$  (Bonferroni corrected  $\alpha < 0.05$ ) are presented. For the 29 30 experiments on CD41+ monocytes, and brain tissue, the results met criteria for statistical thresholds for 31 association with gene transcript levels as described in the original papers. The experiment is the tissues 32 tested, and the coded allele (CA), non-coded allele (NCA), coded allele frequency (CAF) is provided.

Imputation quality (imput. qual.) is provided if available. Full details of the analysis per tissue and cell
 type are provided in Section 7.

3 **Supplementary Table 15**: eSNP analysis for whole blood.

Association results are shown for the index BP SNP to any transcript within 1 Mb achieving FDR < 0.05.</li>
The best eSNP for that transcript in whole blood is identified and then the association results for the
index BP SNP are shown after adjustment for the best eSNP for that transcript (BP SNP conditional Pvalue). "BP SNP" denotes Cardio-MetaboChip index or proxy-SNP. "Input." denotes imputation quality r<sup>2</sup>,
the effect (beta) for both the BP SNP and eSNP effects are also provided.

9 Supplementary Table 16: Analysis of enrichment of DNase-hypersensitive sites among the BP loci, by
 10 cell type.

11 The odds ratios for each *P* value cutoff among the CM BP association data are listed for each cell type.

The endothelial cell types are listed first, followed by all other cell types sorted alphabetically. The SNPs from the SBP or DBP discovery genome-wide scans meeting a series of *P* value thresholds in the range  $10^{-4}$ - $10^{-16}$  were clumped and tagged as described above and then compared to GWAS catalog SNPs for enrichment in narrow or broad DHS peaks for each of 123 cell types.

16 **Supplementary Table 17**: Tissue categorization for DNase-hypersensitive site analyses.

Grouping categorization for related tissues in the DNase-hypersensitive site analysis. Two different tissue categorizations were available (Broad tissue category and ENCODE tissue category). The published region definitions listed were used (see **Section 8**; the name is the concatenation of the experiment name and the experiment definition).

Supplementary Table 18: Analysis of enrichment of DNase-hypersensitive sites among the BP loci,
 grouping cell types by tissue.

The enrichment of DNase-hypersensitive sites among the BP loci is expressed by comparing the observed and expected number of SNPs overlapping DNA hypersensitive sites for each cell type. The enrichment is expressed numerically as "fold change".

26 **Supplementary Table 19**: Analysis of enrichment of methylation sites among the BP loci.

For each tissue, enrichment of overlap of BP SNPs (or proxies)<sup>16</sup> with H3K4me3 sites was calculated and the significance tested according to the approach in Trynka et al, 2013<sup>46</sup>. The *P* value is indicated for each of the two BP phenotypes (SBP and DBP) and their combination (SBP and DBP / SBP or DBP). The table is sorted by "SBP or DBP" *P* value. 1 **Supplementary Table 20**: BP SNPs enriched in DHS sites in blood vessels.

The index BP SNP is indicated and its chromosomal position, and the SNP that is enriched in DHSs in
blood vessels. Further information on tissue categorisation and the DHS results is provided in
Supplementary Table 17. DHS= DNase hypersensitivity site.

#### 5 **Supplementary Table 21**: MAGENTA analysis.

In total 3,216 gene-sets were interrogated; only the gene sets (GS) yielding a FDR of < 0.5 (75% *P*-value
threshold) are shown in this table. The original and effective gene-set sizes are indicated (orig. GS size
and eff. GS size). The analyses were run using two conditions: using a *P* value cutoff at either 95% or 75%
in the CM-BP analyses.

#### 10 Supplementary Table 22: DEPICT analysis.

Data-driven Expression Prioritized Integration for Complex Traits (DEPICT)<sup>50</sup> was used to assess whether 11 12 genes in genome-wide significant blood pressure regions were enriched for any of 14,461 reconstituted 13 gene sets (see Section 9). Identifiers of reconstituted gene sets are prefixed by the Gene Ontology database, the Mouse Genome Project database, REACTOME, InWeb protein-protein interaction 14 15 database, KEGG. The gene set name is based upon the source gene set. The column labeled Top 5 genes 16 in reconstituted gene set provides the top 5 genes annotated to a given reconstituted gene set within an 17 associated region along with the genes' strength of association (as Z score in brackets) for that 18 reconstituted gene set. Among all tests conducted, only the tests yielding an FDR of  $\leq$  5% are retained in 19 this table.

#### 20 **Supplementary Table 23**: FAIRE analysis.

The *P* values for allele-specific FAIRE are provided for each SNP at each of the fine mapping loci (P < 0.05). The index and proxy SNPs, their positions (hg19), correlation (r2), and number (n) of heterozygotes are shown.

#### 24 **Supplementary Table 24**: Non-European meta-analysis.

Association results for 66 SNPs from the European meta-analysis for each BP phenotype (SBP and DBP) in three samples of non-European ancestry (South Asian, East Asian and African). The coded allele (CA) and non-coding allele (NCA) are indicated alongside the coded allele frequencies (CAF) for Europeanancestry participants (CAF\_EUR), for South Asian ancestry participants (CAF\_SAS), for East Asian ancestry participants (CAF\_EAS), and for African ancestry participants (CAF\_AFR). The association results for each ancestry include beta, standard error (SE), *P* value, and the total sample size (Total N). The association results for a meta-analysis across all non-European participants is provided, and include beta, SE, *P*-value and Total N. The previously significant (signif.) column indicates if the variant was previously reported to be associated with blood pressure in a non-European ancestry analyses. The heterogeneity metrics Cochrane Q (Coch\_Q) and I<sup>2</sup> are indicated, calculated using summary results from all ancestries. Power indicates statistical power using an additive model, the effect size estimated in the European ancestry analyses, and an alpha of 0.05/66SNPs.

6 **Supplementary Table 25**: Detailed results of risk score analyses for each SNP per outcome.

7 The per SNP results underlying the risk score results shown in **Table 3** are presented. The chromosome

8 (Chr) and position (hg19) of the index SNP is provided; the coded allele (CA) and non-coded allele (NCA)

9 are indicated; and beta, SE and P value for each outcome. CAD: coronary artery disease, LV: left

10 ventricle, CKD: chronic kidney disease, eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate, cr: creatinine,

11 **Supplementary Table 26:** Genetic BP risk-score analysis applied to related cardiovascular phenotypes.

12 The BP genetic risk score was applied to related cardiovascular phenotypes using public databases (T2D:

13 http://diagram-consortium.org/about.html; BMI and height:

14 https://www.broadinstitute.org/collaboration/giant/index.php/GIANT\_consortium\_data\_files;

15 lipids: http://csg.sph.umich.edu//abecasis/public/lipids2013/). Pt = phenotype investigated, noSNPs =

16 number of SNPs used in the analysis, SBPeffect/DBPeffect = effect size of the genetic BP risk score,

17 SBPpval/DBPpval = p-value of the genetic risk score analysis. Information is provided on candidate

18 genes per new locus using the definition described in **Section 12** of this document.

19 **Supplementary Table 27:** Genes at new BP loci using DEPICT.

20 Information is provided on candidate genes per new locus using the definition described in **Section 12** of

this document.

22

# 1 **14 Supplementary figures**



**Supplementary Figure 1. Schematic of the experimental design of the meta-analyses.** Meta-analyses were carried out in 4 stages (see **Supplementary Information**). Stage 1: results from 46 studies genotyped using Cardio-MetaboChip; Stage 2: unpublished results based on imputed genotypes from genome-wide genotyping arrays of 4 studies; Stage 3: results from published imputed genotypes from genome-wide genotyping arrays of 24 studies; Stage 4: meta-analysis of the 3 separate meta-analyses, including a total of 201,529 individuals. "GC" indicates at what stages genomic-control was applied and the SNPs that were used. The final meta-analysis was not corrected by genomic-control. Subsequently, a validation step was performed for 18 sentinel SNPs from genome-wide significant loci without prior support in the literature. UKB = UK Biobank.



Supplementary Figure 2. Quantile-quantile-plots of the p-values from the Stage 4 Cardio-MetaboChip-wide meta-analysis for SBP and DBP. Observed  $-log_{10}P$  are plotted against expected  $-log_{10}P$  for three datasets: in black the entire dataset; in orange (SBP) and light blue (DBP) results after removal of all SNPs within a 3.5Mb window around index SNPs at previously reported loci; in red (SBP) and dark blue (DBP) results after removal of all 66 loci significant in our study.


**Supplementary Figure 3. Quantile-quantile-plots of the P values at each stage of the meta-analysis.** The numbers include GC correction for the given stage.



Supplementary Figure 4. Quantile-quantile-plots of the P values of final meta-analysis results after subtracting new, known, and all BP related SNPs contained on the Cardio-MetaboChip. In addition to the 5,000 SNPs selected from previous studies, the Cardio-MetaboChip contains additional SNPs selected for fine-mapping of BP regions, in total amounting to 36,855 SNPs. The figures explores the impact of removing these SNPs from the dataset.



**Supplementary Figure 5. Effect-size plot for each of the 66 index SNPs.** The effect sizes in mm Hg per allele at each of 66 index SNPs are plotted for both phenotypes: the SBP effect size (y-axis) is plotted as a function of the DBP effect size (x-axis).



Supplementary Figure 6. Effect-size by allele frequency plot for SBP and DBP. The absolute effect size per allele at each of the 66 index SNPs is plotted as a function of minor allele frequency (MAF). The regression line includes 95%-confidence bounds (lower-bound in red, higher-bound in green).

MAF

0.2

0.3

0.4

0.5

0.0

0.1

#### MTHFR-NPPB



Supplementary Figures 7: Locus Zoom plots of BP loci. The unconditional analyses are shown to the left conditionals in the figures to the right.

#### ST7L-CAPZA1-MOV10

Analysis Conditional on rs1620668



FIGN-GRB14





MECOM

### GUCY1A3



NPR3-C5orf23

Analysis Conditional on rs7729447

**Unconditional Analysis** 

Position on chr5 (Mb)

Analysis Conditional on rs12656497

Position on chr5 (Mb)

SBP 20 100 20 100 20 100 rs12656497 rs12656497 rs7729447 80 80 80 15 15 15 π Recombination rate (cM/Mb) 60 40 : -log<sub>10</sub>(p-value) /alue) (enlev-d)orgol-nbination rate (cM/Mb) bir 60 60 10 10 -log<sub>10</sub>(p-10 rate (cM/Mb) 40 40 8 5 5 20 20 20 0 0 0  $PDZD2 \rightarrow$ PDZD2→  $PDZD2 \rightarrow$ ← ZFR NPR3-TARS→ -ZFR NPR3 TARS→ ← ZFR NPR3-TARS→ - GOLPH3 SUB1- ADAMTS12 - GOLPH3 SUB1- ADAMTS12 - GOLPH3 SUB1- ADAMTS12 33.5 32 32 32.5 33 32 32.5 33 33.5 32.5 33 33.5 Position on chr5 (Mb) Position on chr5 (Mb) Position on chr5 (Mb) DBP 20 100 20 100 20 100 rs12656497 rs12656497 rs7729447 80 80 80 15 15 15 -log<sub>10</sub>(p-value) (ən|eʌ-d)<sup>0i</sup>ßo|-nbination rate (cM/Mb) value) 60 60 bination rate (cM/Mb) 60 10 10 -log<sub>10</sub>(p-10 ale 40 40 40 e (cM/Mb) 5 5 5 20 20 20 0 0 TARS→ PDZD2→ ← ZFR NPR3- $PDZD2 \rightarrow$ ← ZFR NPR3-TARS→ PDZD2→ ← ZFR NPR3-TARS→ - GOLPH3 - ADAMTS 12 - ADAMTS 12 - GOLPH3 - ADAMTS12 SUB1-+ ← GOLPH3 SUB1-+ SUB1-+ 32 32.5 33 33.5 32 32.5 33 33.5 32 32.5 33 33.5

Position on chr5 (Mb)



HFE

BAT2-BAT5

Analysis Conditional on rs9268977

π

nbii

ation rate (cM/Mb

rate (cM/Mb)

40

33.5

40



32

32.5

Position on chr6 (Mb)

33

32

32.5

Position on chr6 (Mb)

33

33.5

33.5

32

32.5

Position on chr6 (Mb)

33

HOTTIP-EVX





ADRB1

ADM



PLEKHA7





17.5 17 Position on chr11 (Mb)

17.5 16 16.5 17 Position on chr11 (Mb)

15.5 16.5 17 Position on chr11 (Mb) 16 17 17.5



Unconditional Analysis



Analysis Conditional on rs2681487 SBP



TBX5-TBX3



Gm12878 -	2.3	1.9	1.2	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.5	0.8	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1	1.6	0.8
H1hesc -	2.1	1.3	2.2	2	1.5	1.3	1.1	1	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.9	1	1.5	
Hepg2 -	2.1	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.4	1	0.8	
Hmec -	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.5	1		
Hsmm -	1.9	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1		0.9
Huvec -	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.3	2	1.8	1.4	1	1	0.7	0.6
K562 -	1.8	1.4	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.9		1.1
Nhek -	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5	1	1.3	
Nhlf -	2.2	1.7	1.4	3.3	2	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1		0.7
Hunn Peter Poorder 1990 - 1990															
2.	-log <sub>1</sub>	0 P-v	alue 5.	2											

Supplementary Figure 8. Matrix of fold enrichment for BP SNPs in predicted chromatin states in nine human cell types. The boxes are colored by  $-log_{10}P$  for enrichment. The white color indicates lack of significance after Bonferroni correction for 15 chromatin states and 9 tissues (see **Supplementary Information**). HMM = hidden Markov model; txn = transcription; lo=low signal; CNV = copy number variation. The ENCODE cell type codes are: embryonic stem cells (H1 ES), erythrocytic leukaemia cells (K562), B-lymphoblastoid cells (GM12878), hepatocellular carcinoma cells (HepG2), umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC), skeletal muscle myoblasts (HSMM), normal lung fibroblasts (NHLF), normal epidermal keratinocytes (NHEK) and mammary epithelial cells (HMEC).



**Supplementary Figure 9. Effect allele frequency plots for all samples of non-European ancestry.** The effect allele frequency of each study is plotted against the effect allele frequency of every other study for all 66 index SNPs. The study names are indicated in the middle diagonal.



Supplementary Figures 10. Risk score analyses results for each SNP. The BP effect is on the x-axis, the outcome effect on the y-axis.











## eGFR (based on cystatin), SBP; 1 pruned

eGFR (based on cystatin), SBP; all SNPs

#### eGFR (based on cystatin), DBP; all SNPs

eGFR (based on cystatin), DBP; 1 pruned

0.0

0

0.4

0.5

0.6

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e

2.0.0

o

°0













# stroke, ischemic subtype [M], SBP; all SNPs

## stroke, ischemic subtype [M], SBP; 0 pruned

## stroke, ischemic subtype [M], DBP; 0 pruned











mild retinopathy [EU], DBP; 0 pruned














0.4

0.5

0.6

0.0

0.1

0.2

0.3













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5

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## 24 **17 Members of consortia**

## 25 CHARGE-EchoGen Consortium

26 Ramachandran S. Vasan, MD,<sup>1</sup> Nicole L. Glazer, PhD,<sup>2</sup> Janine F. Felix, MD, PhD,<sup>3</sup> Wolfgang Lieb,<sup>4</sup> MD,

27 Philipp S. Wild, MD,<sup>5</sup> Stephan B. Felix, MD,<sup>6</sup> Norbert Watzinger, MD,<sup>7</sup> Martin G. Larson ScD,<sup>1</sup> Nicholas L.

28 Smith, PhD,<sup>2</sup> Abbas Dehghan, MD, DSc,<sup>3</sup> Anika Großhennig, PhD,<sup>4</sup> Arne Schillert, PhD,<sup>5</sup> Alexander

29 Teumer,<sup>6</sup> Reinhold Schmidt, MD,<sup>7</sup> Sekar Kathiresan<sup>1</sup>, MD, Thomas Lumley, PhD,<sup>2</sup> Yurii S. Aulchenko,

30 PhD,<sup>3</sup> Inke R. König, PhD,<sup>4</sup> Tanja Zeller, PhD,<sup>5</sup> Georg Homuth, PhD,<sup>6</sup> Maksim Struchalin,<sup>3</sup> Jayashri

Aragam<sup>1</sup>, MD, Joshua C. Bis, PhD,<sup>2</sup> Fernando Rivadeneira, MD, PhD,<sup>3</sup> Jeanette Erdmann, PhD,<sup>4</sup> Renate B.

32 Schnabel, MD,<sup>5</sup> Marcus Dörr, MD,<sup>6</sup> Robert Zweiker, MD,<sup>7</sup> Lars Lind, MD, PhD,<sup>8</sup> Richard J. Rodeheffer,

33 MD,<sup>9</sup> Karin Halina Greiser, MD,<sup>10</sup> Daniel Levy<sup>1,11</sup>, MD, Talin Haritunians, PhD,<sup>2</sup> Jaap W. Deckers, MD,

PhD,<sup>3</sup> Jan Stritzke, MD,<sup>4</sup> Karl J Lackner, PhD,<sup>5</sup> Uwe Völker, PhD,<sup>6</sup> Erik Ingelsson, MD, PhD,<sup>8</sup> Iftikhar Kullo,

35 MD,<sup>9</sup> Johannes Haerting, PhD,<sup>10</sup> Christopher J. O'Donnell,<sup>1</sup> MD, Susan R. Heckbert, MD, PhD,<sup>2</sup> Bruno H.

Stricker, MB, PhD,<sup>3</sup> Andreas Ziegler, PhD,<sup>5</sup> Thorsten Reffelmann, MD,<sup>6</sup> Margaret M. Redfield, MD,<sup>9</sup> Karl
 Werdan, MD,<sup>10</sup> Gary F. Mitchell, MD,<sup>1</sup> Kenneth Rice, PhD,<sup>2</sup> Donna Arnett, PhD,<sup>2</sup> Albert Hofman, MD,

Werdan, MD, Gary F. Mitchell, MD, Kenneth Rice, PhD, Donna Arnett, PhD, Albert Holman, MD,
 PhD,<sup>3</sup> John S. Gottdiener, MD,<sup>2</sup> Andre G. Uitterlinden, PhD,<sup>3</sup> Thomas Meitinger, MD,<sup>4</sup> Maria Blettner,

PhD, <sup>5</sup> Nele Friedrich, PhD,<sup>6</sup> Thomas J Wang<sup>1</sup>, MD, Bruce M. Psaty,<sup>2</sup> MD, Cornelia M van Duijn, PhD,<sup>3</sup> H.-

- 40 Erich Wichmann, MD,<sup>4</sup> Thomas F. Munzel, MD,<sup>5</sup> Heyo K. Kroemer, PhD,<sup>6</sup> Emelia J. Benjamin<sup>1</sup>, MD, ScM,
- 41 Jerome I. Rotter, MD,<sup>2</sup> Jacqueline C. Witteman, PhD,<sup>3</sup> Heribert Schunkert, MD,<sup>4</sup> Helena Schmidt, MD,
- 42 PhD,<sup>7</sup> Henry Völzke, MD,<sup>6</sup> Stefan Blankenberg, MD.<sup>5</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's Framingham Heart Study, Framingham, MA; <sup>2</sup>The
- 2 Cardiovascular Health Study; <sup>3</sup>Rotterdam Study, Erasmus MC, The Netherlands; <sup>4</sup>MONICA/KORA
- 3 Augsburg Echocardiographic Substudy, Germany;  ${}^{5}$ Gutenberg Heart Study, Germany;  ${}^{6}$ Study of Health in
- 4 Pomerania, Germany; <sup>7</sup>Austrian Stroke Prevention Study, Austria; <sup>8</sup>PIVUS Study, Sweden; <sup>9</sup>Mayo Clinic,
- 5 Rochester, MN; <sup>10</sup>CARLA Study, Germany; <sup>11</sup>Center for Population Studies, National Heart, Lung, and
- 6 Blood Institute, Bethesda, MD
- 7 Cardiovascular Health Study:
- 8 Arnett: Department of Epidemiology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL
- 9 Gottdiener: University of Maryland Hospital, Division of Cardiology, Baltimore, MD
- Glazer: Cardiovascular Health Research Unit and Department of Medicine, University of Washington,
   Seattle, WA.
- 12 Bis: Cardiovascular Health Research Unit and Department of Medicine, University of Washington, 13 Seattle, WA.
- 14 Lumley: Department of Biostatistics, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.
- 15 Haritunians: Medical Genetics Institute, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, West Los Angeles, CA
- 16 Heckbert: Department of Epidemiology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.
- 17 Smith: Department of Epidemiology, University of Washington; Seattle Epidemiologic Research and
- 18 Information Center of the Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Research and Development, Seattle,
- 19 WA.
- 20 Rice: Department of Biostatistics, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.
- 21 Psaty: Departments of Medicine, Epidemiology and Health Services, University of Washington, Seattle,
- 22 WA; Center for Health Studies, Group Health, Seattle, WA.
- 23 Rotter: Medical Genetics Institute, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, West Los Angeles, CA.
- 24 Rotterdam
- 25 Janine Felix: Department of Epidemiology, Erasmus MC Rotterdam, the Netherlands; Member of the

Study:

- 26 Netherlands Consortium on Healthy Aging
- 27 Dehghan: Department of Epidemiology, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, the Netherlands
- 28 Aulchenko: Department of Epidemiology, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, the Netherlands
- 29 Rivadeneira: Department of Internal Medicine, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, the Netherlands
- 30 Deckers: Department of Cardiology, Thoraxcenter, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam the Netherlands
- 31 Stricker: Department of Epidemiology, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, the Netherlands
- 32 Hofman: Department of Epidemiology, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, the Netherlands
- 33 Uitterlinden: Department of Internal Medicine, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, the Netherlands
- 34 Van Duijn: Department of Epidemiology, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, the Netherlands
- 35 Witteman: Department of Epidemiology, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, the Netherlands; Member of the
- 36 Netherlands Consortium on Healthy Aging
- 37 MONICA-KORA
- 38 Lieb: Medical Clinic 2, University of Lübeck, Germany
- 39 Großhennig: Medical Clinic 2 and Institute of Medical Biometry and Statistics, University of Lübeck,
- 40 Germany
- 41 König: Institute of Medical Biometry and Statistics, University of Lübeck, Germany
- 42 Erdmann: Medical Clinic 2, University of Lübeck, Germany
- 43 Stritzke: Medical Clinic 2, University of Lübeck, Germany
- 44 Wichmann: Institute of Epidemiology, Helmholtz Zentrum München, German Research Center for
- 45 Environmental Health, Neuherberg, Germany; Ludwig Maximilians University, Munich, Germany
- 46 Meitinger: Institute of Human Genetics, Helmholtz Zentrum München, German Research Center for
- 47 Environmental Health, Neuherberg, Germany; Technische Universität München, Munich, Germany
- 48 Schunkert: Medical Clinic 2, University of Lübeck, Germany
- 49 Framingham Heart Study:

- 1 Departments of Medicine, Preventive medicine and cardiology sections, Boston University School of
- 2 Medicine (Ramachandran S. Vasan, Emelia J. Benjamin), Department of Mathematics and statistics,
- Boston University (Martin G. Larson), Framingham Heart Study (Ramachandran S. Vasan, Martin G.
- 4 Larson, Jayashri Aragam, Sekar Kathiresan, Thomas J. Wang, Emelia J. Benjamin), National Heart Lung
- 5 Blood Institute (Christopher J. O'Donnell, Daniel Levy).
- 6 Gutenberg Heart Study
- 7 Departments of Medicine II (Philipp Wild, Tanja Zeller, Renate Schnabel, Thomas F Münzel, Stefan
- 8 Blankenberg), Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine (Karl J Lackner), Institute of Medical Biometry,
- 9 Epidemiology, and Informatics (Maria Blettner), Johannes Gutenberg-University, Mainz, Institute for
- 10 Medical Biometry and Statistics (Arne Schillert and Andreas Ziegler), University Lübeck, Germany
- 11 Study of Health in Pomerania
- 12 Department of Internal Medicine B (Stephan B. Felix, Marcus Dörr, Thorsten Reffelmann), Interfaculty
- 13 Institute for Genetics and Functional Genomics (Alexander Teumer, Georg Homuth, Uwe Völker),
- 14 Institute of Pharmacology (Heyo K. Kroemer) and
- 15 Institute for Community Medicine (Nele Friedrich, Henry Völzke), Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität,
- 16 Greifswald, Germany
- 17 Austrian Stroke Prevention Study
- 18 Norbert Watzinger, MD: Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiology, Medical University
- 19 Graz, Auenbruggerplatz 15, 8036 Graz, Austria
- 20 Reinhold Schmidt, MD: Department of Neurology, Medical University Graz, Auenbruggerplatz 22, A-8036
- 21 Graz, Austria.
- 22 Maksim Struchalin: Genetic Epidemiology Unit, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics
- 23 Erasmus MC Rotterdam
- 24 Robert Zweiker, MD: Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiology, Medical University Graz,
- 25 Auenbruggerplatz 15, 8036 Graz, Austria
- 26 Helena Schmidt, MD, PhD: Institute for Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, Medical University Graz,
- 27 Harrachgasse 21, 8010 Graz, Austria

## 28 CHARGE Heart Failure Consortium

29 Members: Nicholas L. Smith\*, PhD, Janine F. Felix\*, MD, PhD, Alanna C. Morrison\*, PhD, Serkalem 30 Demissie\*, PhD, Nicole L. Glazer, PhD, Laura R. Loehr, MD, PhD, L. Adrienne Cupples, PhD, Abbas Dehghan, MD DSc, Thomas Lumley, PhD, Wayne D. Rosamond, PhD, Wolfgang Lieb, MD, Fernando 31 32 Rivadeneira, MD, PhD, Joshua C. Bis, PhD, Aaron R. Folsom, MD, Emelia Benjamin, MD, Yurii S. 33 Aulchenko, PhD, Talin Haritunians, PhD, David Couper, PhD, Joanne Murabito, MD, Ying A. Wang, PhD, 34 Bruno H. Stricker, MMed, PhD, John S. Gottdiener, MD, Patricia P. Chang, MD, MHS, Thomas J. Wang, 35 MD, Kenneth M. Rice, PhD, Albert Hofman, MD, PhD, Susan R. Heckbert, MD, PhD, Ervin R. Fox, MD, 36 Christopher J. O'Donnell, MD, Andre G.Uitterlinden, PhD, Jerome I. Rotter, MD, James T. Willerson, MD, 37 Daniel Levy, MD, Cornelia M. van Duijn, PhD, Bruce M. Psaty\*\*, MD, PhD, Jacqueline C. M. Witteman\*\*, 38 PhD, Eric Boerwinkle\*\*, Ramachandran S. Vasan, MD\*\* (Denotes lead\* and senior\*\* authors for each 39 cohort who equally contributed to the manuscript.)

- 40 Affiliations: Cardiovascular Health Study: Departments of Epidemiology (NLS, SRH, BMP), Medicine
- 41 (NLG, JCB, BMP), Biostatistics (TL, KMR), and Health Services (BMP) University of Washington, Seattle,
- 42 Washington; Seattle Epidemiologic Research and Information Center of the Department of Veterans
- 43 Affairs Office of Research and Development, Seattle, Washington (NLS); Group Health Center for Health
- 44 Studies, Group Health, Seattle, Washington (SRH, BMP); Department of Cardiology, University of
- 45 Maryland (JSG); Medical Genetics Institute, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California (TH,
- 46 JIR). Artherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study: University of Texas at Houston Health Science Center,
- 47 Houston, Texas (ACM, EB, JTW); Departments of Medicine (LRL, PPC), Biostatistics (DC), and

1 Epidemiology (WDR) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; National

- 2 Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina (LRL), University of
- 3 Minnesota School of Public Health, Minneapolis, Minnesota (ARF); Department of Medicine, University
- of Mississippi Medical Center (ERF) and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Jackson Heart 4 5 Study (ERF), Texas Heart Institute (JTW). Framingham Heart Study: Department of Biostatistics, Boston
- 6 University School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts (SD, LAC, YAW); Sections of Preventive
- 7 Medicine, and Cardiology, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA (RSV); National Heart Lung
- and Blood Institute, Bethesda, MD (CJO, DL); Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, 8
- 9 Boston, MA (TJW, CJO); Framingham Heart Study, Framingham, Massachusetts (LAC, WL, EB, JM, TJW,
- CJO, DL, RSV). Rotterdam Study: Departments of Epidemiology (JFF, AD, YSA, BHS, AH, CMvD, JCMW) 10
- 11 and Internal Medicine (FR, AGU), Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, the Netherlands; Member of the Netherlands
- 12 Consortium on Healthy Aging (JFF, JCMW).

#### The Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium (WTCCC) 13

- Management Committee: Paul R Burton<sup>1</sup>, David G Clayton<sup>2</sup>, Lon R Cardon<sup>3</sup>, Nick Craddock<sup>4</sup>, Panos 14
- Deloukas<sup>5</sup>, Audrey Duncanson<sup>6</sup>, Dominic P Kwiatkowski<sup>3,5</sup>, Mark I McCarthy<sup>3,7</sup>, Willem H Ouwehand<sup>8,9</sup>, 15
- Nilesh J Samani<sup>10</sup>, John A Todd<sup>2</sup>, Peter Donnelly (Chair)<sup>11</sup> 16
- Analysis Committee: Jeffrey C Barrett<sup>3</sup>, Paul R Burton<sup>1</sup>, Dan Davison<sup>11</sup>, Peter Donnelly<sup>11</sup>, Doug Easton<sup>12</sup>, 17

David Evans<sup>3</sup>, Hin-Tak Leung<sup>2</sup>, Jonathan L Marchini<sup>11</sup>, Andrew P Morris<sup>3</sup>, Chris CA Spencer<sup>11</sup>, Martin D 18

- Tobin<sup>1</sup>, Lon R Cardon (Co-chair)<sup>3</sup>, David G Clayton (Co-chair)<sup>2</sup> 19
- UK Blood Services & University of Cambridge Controls: Antony P Attwood<sup>5,8</sup>, James P Boorman<sup>8,9</sup>, 20
- Barbara Cant<sup>8</sup>, Ursula Everson<sup>13</sup>, Judith M Hussey<sup>14</sup>, Jennifer D Jolley<sup>8</sup>, Alexandra S Knight<sup>8</sup>, Kerstin Koch<sup>8</sup>, 21
- Elizabeth Meech<sup>15</sup>, Sarah Nutland<sup>2</sup>, Christopher V Prowse<sup>16</sup>, Helen E Stevens<sup>2</sup>, Niall C Taylor<sup>8</sup>, Graham R 22
- Walters<sup>17</sup>, Neil M Walker<sup>2</sup>, Nicholas A Watkins<sup>8,9</sup>, Thilo Winzer<sup>8</sup>, John A Todd<sup>2</sup>, Willem H Ouwehand<sup>8,9</sup> 23
- **1958 Birth Cohort Controls:** Richard W Jones<sup>18</sup>, Wendy L McArdle<sup>18</sup>, Susan M Ring<sup>18</sup>, David P Strachan<sup>19</sup>, 24 Marcus Pembrev<sup>18,20</sup> 25
- **Bipolar Disorder (Aberdeen):** Gerome Breen<sup>21</sup>, David St Clair<sup>21</sup>; (**Birmingham):** Sian Caesar<sup>22</sup>, Katherine 26
- Gordon-Smith<sup>22,23</sup>, Lisa Jones<sup>22</sup>; (Cardiff): Christine Fraser<sup>23</sup>, Elaine K Green<sup>23</sup>, Detelina Grozeva<sup>23</sup>, Marian 27
- L Hamshere<sup>23</sup>, Peter A Holmans<sup>23</sup>, Ian R Jones<sup>23</sup>, George Kirov<sup>23</sup>, Valentina Moskvina<sup>23</sup>, Ivan Nikolov<sup>23</sup>, 28
- Michael C O'Donovan<sup>23</sup>, Michael J Owen<sup>23</sup>, Nick Craddock<sup>23</sup>; (London): David A Collier<sup>24</sup>, Amanda Elkin<sup>24</sup>, 29
- Anne Farmer<sup>24</sup>, Richard Williamson<sup>24</sup>, Peter McGuffin<sup>24</sup>; (Newcastle): Allan H Young<sup>25</sup>, I Nicol Ferrier<sup>25</sup> 30
- **Coronary Artery Disease (Leeds):** Stephen G Ball<sup>26</sup>, Anthony J Balmforth<sup>26</sup>, Jennifer H Barrett<sup>26</sup>, D 31
- Timothy Bishop<sup>26</sup>, Mark M Iles<sup>26</sup>, Azhar Maqbool<sup>26</sup>, Nadira Yuldasheva<sup>26</sup>, Alistair S Hall<sup>26</sup>; **(Leicester):** Peter S Braund<sup>10</sup>, Paul R Burton<sup>1</sup>, Richard J Dixon<sup>10</sup>, Massimo Mangino<sup>10</sup>, Suzanne Stevens<sup>10</sup>, Martin D 32
- 33
- Tobin<sup>1</sup>, John R Thompson<sup>1</sup>, Nilesh J Samani<sup>10</sup> 34
- **Crohn's Disease (Cambridge):** Francesca Bredin<sup>27</sup>, Mark Tremelling<sup>27</sup>, Miles Parkes<sup>27</sup>; **(Edinburgh):** Hazel 35
- Drummond<sup>28</sup>, Charles W Lees<sup>28</sup>, Elaine R Nimmo<sup>28</sup>, Jack Satsangi<sup>28</sup>; (London): Sheila A Fisher<sup>29</sup>, Alastair 36
- Forbes<sup>30</sup>, Cathryn M Lewis<sup>29</sup>, Clive M Onnie<sup>29</sup>, Natalie J Prescott<sup>29</sup>, Jeremy Sanderson<sup>31</sup>, Christopher G 37
- Mathew<sup>29</sup>; (Newcastle): Jamie Barbour<sup>32</sup>, M Khalid Mohiuddin<sup>32</sup>, Catherine E Todhunter<sup>32</sup>, John C 38
- Mansfield<sup>32</sup>; (Oxford): Tariq Ahmad<sup>33</sup>, Fraser R Cummings<sup>33</sup>, Derek P Jewell<sup>33</sup> 39
- Hypertension (Aberdeen): John Webster<sup>34</sup>; (Cambridge): Morris J Brown<sup>35</sup>, David G Clayton<sup>2</sup>; (Evry, 40
- France): G Mark Lathrop<sup>36</sup>; (Glasgow): John Connell<sup>37</sup>, Anna Dominiczak<sup>37</sup>; (Leicester): Nilesh J Samani<sup>10</sup>; 41
- (London): Carolina A Braga Marcano<sup>38</sup>, Beverley Burke<sup>38</sup>, Richard Dobson<sup>38</sup>, Johannie Gungadoo<sup>38</sup>, Kate L 42
- Lee<sup>38</sup>, Patricia B Munroe<sup>38</sup>, Stephen J Newhouse<sup>38</sup>, Abiodun Onipinla<sup>38</sup>, Chris Wallace<sup>38</sup>, Mingzhan Xue<sup>38</sup>, 43
- Mark Caulfield<sup>38</sup>; (Oxford): Martin Farrall<sup>39</sup> 44
- **Rheumatoid Arthritis:** Anne Barton<sup>40</sup>, The Biologics in RA Genetics and Genomics Study Syndicate 45
- (BRAGGS) Steering Committee\*, Ian N Bruce<sup>40</sup>, Hannah Donovan<sup>40</sup>, Steve Eyre<sup>40</sup>, Paul D Gilbert<sup>40</sup>, 46

- Samantha L Hider<sup>40</sup>, Anne M Hinks<sup>40</sup>, Sally L John<sup>40</sup>, Catherine Potter<sup>40</sup>, Alan J Silman<sup>40</sup>, Deborah PM 1
- Symmons<sup>40</sup>, Wendy Thomson<sup>40</sup>, Jane Worthington<sup>40</sup> 2
- Type 1 Diabetes: David G Clayton<sup>2</sup>, David B Dunger<sup>2,41</sup>, Sarah Nutland<sup>2</sup>, Helen E Stevens<sup>2</sup>, Neil M Walker<sup>2</sup>, 3
- Barry Widmer<sup>2,41</sup>, John A Todd<sup>2</sup> 4
- **Type 2 Diabetes (Exeter):** Timothy M Frayling<sup>42,43</sup>, Rachel M Freathy<sup>42,43</sup>, Hana Lango<sup>42,43</sup>, John R B 5
- 6
- Perry<sup>42,43</sup>, Beverley M Shields<sup>43</sup>, Michael N Weedon<sup>42,43</sup>, Andrew T Hattersley<sup>42,43</sup>; **(London):** Graham A Hitman<sup>44</sup>; **(Newcastle):** Mark Walker<sup>45</sup>; **(Oxford):** Kate S Elliott<sup>3,7</sup>, Christopher J Groves<sup>7</sup>, Cecilia M 7
- Lindgren<sup>3,7</sup>, Nigel W Rayner<sup>3,7</sup>, Nicholas J Timpson<sup>3,46</sup>, Eleftheria Zeggini<sup>3,7</sup>, Mark I McCarthy<sup>3,7</sup> 8
- **Tuberculosis (Gambia):** Melanie Newport<sup>47</sup>, Giorgio Sirugo<sup>47</sup>; **(Oxford):** Emily Lyons<sup>3</sup>, Fredrik Vannberg<sup>3</sup>, 9
- Adrian VS Hill<sup>3</sup> 10
- **Ankylosing Spondylitis:** Linda A Bradbury<sup>48</sup>, Claire Farrar<sup>49</sup>, Jennifer J Pointon<sup>48</sup>, Paul Wordsworth<sup>49</sup>, 11
- Matthew A Brown<sup>48,49</sup> 12
- AutoImmune Thyroid Disease: Jayne A Franklyn<sup>50</sup>, Joanne M Heward<sup>50</sup>, Matthew J Simmonds<sup>50</sup>, Stephen 13
- CL Gough<sup>50</sup> 14
- **Breast Cancer:** Sheila Seal<sup>51</sup>, Breast Cancer Susceptibility Collaboration (UK)\*, 15
- Michael R Stratton<sup>51,52</sup>, Nazneen Rahman<sup>51</sup> 16
- Multiple Sclerosis: Maria Ban<sup>53</sup>, An Goris<sup>53</sup>, Stephen J Sawcer<sup>53</sup>, Alastair Compston<sup>53</sup> 17
- Gambian Controls (Gambia): David Conway<sup>47</sup>, Muminatou Jallow<sup>47</sup>, Melanie Newport<sup>47</sup>, Giorgio Sirugo<sup>47</sup>; 18
- (Oxford): Kirk A Rockett<sup>3</sup>, Dominic P Kwiatkowski<sup>3,5</sup> 19
- 20 DNA, Genotyping, Data QC and Informatics (Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Hinxton): Claire Bryan<sup>5</sup>,
- Suzannah J Bumpstead<sup>5</sup>, Amy Chaney<sup>5</sup>, Kate Downes<sup>2,5</sup>, Jilur Ghori<sup>5</sup>, Rhian Gwilliam<sup>5</sup>, Sarah E Hunt<sup>5</sup>, 21
- Michael Inouye<sup>5</sup>, Andrew Keniry<sup>5</sup>, Emma King<sup>5</sup>, Ralph McGinnis<sup>5</sup>, Simon Potter<sup>5</sup>, Rathi Ravindrarajah<sup>5</sup>, 22
- Pamela Whittaker<sup>5</sup>, David Withers<sup>5</sup>, Panos Deloukas<sup>5</sup>; (Cambridge): Hin-Tak Leung<sup>2</sup>, Sarah Nutland<sup>2</sup>, 23
- Helen E Stevens<sup>2</sup>, Neil M Walker<sup>2</sup>, John A Todd<sup>2</sup> 24
- Statistics (Cambridge): Doug Easton<sup>12</sup>, David G Clayton<sup>2</sup>; (Leicester): Paul R Burton<sup>1</sup>, Martin D Tobin<sup>1</sup>; 25
- (Oxford): Jeffrey C Barrett<sup>3</sup>, David Evans<sup>3</sup>, Andrew P Morris<sup>3</sup>, Lon R Cardon<sup>3</sup>; (Oxford): Niall J Cardin<sup>11</sup>, 26
- Dan Davison<sup>11</sup>, Teresa Ferreira<sup>11</sup>, Joanne Pereira-Gale<sup>11</sup>, Ingeleif B Hallgrimsdóttir<sup>11</sup>, Bryan N Howie<sup>11</sup>, 27
- Jonathan L Marchini<sup>11</sup>, Chris CA Spencer<sup>11</sup>, Zhan Su<sup>11</sup>, Yik Ying Teo<sup>3,11</sup>, Damjan Vukcevic<sup>11</sup>, Peter 28 Donnellv<sup>11</sup> 29
- **PIs:** David Bentley<sup>5,54</sup>, Matthew A Brown<sup>48,49</sup>, Lon R Cardon<sup>3</sup>, Mark Caulfield<sup>38</sup>, David G Clayton<sup>2</sup>, Alistair Compston<sup>53</sup>, Nick Craddock<sup>23</sup>, Panos Deloukas<sup>5</sup>, Peter Donnelly<sup>11</sup>, Martin Farrall<sup>39</sup>, Stephen CL Gough<sup>50</sup>, 30
- 31
- Alistair S Hall<sup>26</sup>, Andrew T Hattersley<sup>42,43</sup>, Adrian VS Hill<sup>3</sup>, Dominic P Kwiatkowski<sup>3,5</sup>, Christopher G 32
- Mathew<sup>29</sup>, Mark I McCarthy<sup>3,7</sup>, Willem H Ouwehand<sup>8,9</sup>, Miles Parkes<sup>27</sup>, Marcus Pembrey<sup>18,20</sup>, Nazneen 33
- Rahman<sup>51</sup>, Nilesh J Samani<sup>10</sup>, Michael R Stratton<sup>51,52</sup>, John A Todd<sup>2</sup>, Jane Worthington<sup>40</sup> 34
- <sup>1</sup> Genetic Epidemiology Group, Department of Health Sciences, University of Leicester, Adrian Building, 35 University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, UK; <sup>2</sup> Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation/Wellcome Trust 36 Diabetes and Inflammation Laboratory, Department of Medical Genetics, Cambridge Institute for 37 Medical Research, University of Cambridge, Wellcome Trust/MRC Building, Cambridge, CB2 0XY, UK; <sup>3</sup> 38 39 Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics, University of Oxford, Roosevelt Drive, Oxford OX3 7BN, UK; <sup>4</sup> Department of Psychological Medicine, Henry Wellcome Building, School of Medicine, Cardiff 40 University, Heath Park, Cardiff CF14 4XN, UK; <sup>5</sup> The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Wellcome Trust 41 Genome Campus, Hinxton, Cambridge CB10 1SA, UK; <sup>6</sup> The Wellcome Trust, Gibbs Building, 215 Euston 42 Road, London NW1 2BE, UK; <sup>7</sup> Oxford Centre for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Medicine, University of 43 Oxford, Churchill Hospital, Oxford, OX3 7LJ, UK; <sup>8</sup> Department of Haematology, University of Cambridge, 44 Long Road, Cambridge, CB2 2PT, UK; <sup>9</sup> National Health Service Blood and Transplant, Cambridge Centre, 45 Long Road, Cambridge, CB2 2PT, UK; <sup>10</sup> Department of Cardiovascular Sciences, University of Leicester, 46 Glenfield Hospital, Groby Road, Leicester, LE3 9QP, UK; <sup>11</sup> Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, 47 1 South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3TG, UK; <sup>12</sup> Cancer Research UK Genetic Epidemiology Unit, 48
- Strangeways Research Laboratory, Worts Causeway, Cambridge CB1 8RN, UK<sup>; 13</sup> National Health Service 49

Blood and Transplant, Sheffield Centre, Longley Lane, Sheffield S5 7JN, UK; <sup>14</sup> National Health Service 1 Blood and Transplant, Brentwood Centre, Crescent Drive, Brentwood, CM15 8DP, UK; <sup>15</sup> The Welsh 2 Blood Service, Ely Valley Road, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, CF72 9WB, UK; <sup>16</sup> The Scottish National Blood 3 Transfusion Service, Ellen's Glen Road, Edinburgh, EH17 7QT, UK; <sup>17</sup> National Health Service Blood and 4 Transplant, Southampton Centre, Coxford Road, Southampton, SO16 5AF, UK; <sup>18</sup> Avon Longitudinal Study 5 of Parents and Children, University of Bristol, 24 Tyndall Avenue, Bristol, BS8 1TQ, UK; <sup>19</sup> Division of 6 7 Community Health Services, St George's University of London, Cranmer Terrace, London SW17 ORE, UK; 8 <sup>20</sup> Institute of Child Health, University College London, 30 Guilford St, London WC1N 1EH, UK; <sup>21</sup> University of Aberdeen, Institute of Medical Sciences, Foresterhill, Aberdeen, AB25 2ZD, UK; <sup>22</sup> 9 10 Department of Psychiatry, Division of Neuroscience, Birmingham University, Birmingham, B15 2QZ, UK; <sup>23</sup> Department of Psychological Medicine, Henry Wellcome Building, School of Medicine, Cardiff 11 University, Heath Park, Cardiff CF14 4XN, UK; <sup>24</sup> SGDP, The Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, 12 De Crespigny Park Denmark Hill London SE5 8AF, UK; <sup>25</sup> School of Neurology, Neurobiology and 13 Psychiatry, Royal Victoria Infirmary, Queen Victoria Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4LP, UK; <sup>26</sup> LIGHT 14 15 and LIMM Research Institutes, Faculty of Medicine and Health, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS1 3EX, UK; <sup>27</sup> IBD Research Group, Addenbrooke's Hospital, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2 2QQ, UK; <sup>28</sup> 16 Gastrointestinal Unit, School of Molecular and Clinical Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Western 17 General Hospital, Edinburgh EH4 2XU UK; <sup>29</sup> Department of Medical & Molecular Genetics, King's College 18 London School of Medicine, 8th Floor Guy's Tower, Guy's Hospital, London, SE1 9RT, UK; <sup>30</sup> Institute for 19 Digestive Diseases, University College London Hospitals Trust, London, NW1 2BU, UK; <sup>31</sup> Department of 20 Gastroenterology, Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London, SE1 7EH, UK; <sup>32</sup> Department of 21 Gastroenterology & Hepatology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle 22 upon Tyne, NE1 4LP, UK; <sup>33</sup> Gastroenterology Unit, Radcliffe Infirmary, University of Oxford, Oxford. OX2 23 6HE, UK<sup>; 34</sup> Medicine and Therapeutics, Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, Foresterhill, Aberdeen, Grampian AB9 24 2ZB, UK; <sup>35</sup> Clinical Pharmacology Unit and the Diabetes and Inflammation Laboratory, University of 25 Cambridge, Addenbrookes Hospital, Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 2QQ, UK; <sup>36</sup> Centre National de 26 Genotypage, 2, Rue Gaston Cremieux, Evry, Paris 91057.; <sup>37</sup> BHF Glasgow Cardiovascular Research 27 Centre, University of Glasgow, 126 University Place, Glasgow, G12 8TA, UK; <sup>38</sup> Clinical Pharmacology and 28 Barts and The London Genome Centre, William Harvey Research Institute, Barts and The London, Queen 29 Mary's School of Medicine, Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6BQ, UK; <sup>39</sup> Cardiovascular Medicine, 30 University of Oxford, Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics, Roosevelt Drive, Oxford OX3 7BN, UK; 31 <sup>40</sup>arc Epidemiology Research Unit, University of Manchester, Stopford Building, Oxford Rd, Manchester, 32 M13 9PT, UK; <sup>41</sup> Department of Paediatrics, University of Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital, 33 Cambridge, CB2 2QQ, UK; <sup>42</sup> Genetics of Complex Traits, Institute of Biomedical and Clinical Science, 34 Peninsula Medical School, Magdalen Road, Exeter EX1 2LU UK; <sup>43</sup> Diabetes Genetics, Institute of 35 Biomedical and Clinical Science, Peninsula Medical School, Barrack Road, Exeter EX2 5DU UK; <sup>44</sup> Centre 36 for Diabetes and Metabolic Medicine, Barts and The London, Royal London Hospital, Whitechapel, 37 London, E1 1BB UK; <sup>45</sup> Diabetes Research Group, School of Clinical Medical Sciences, Newcastle 38 University, Framlington Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4HH, UK; <sup>46</sup> The MRC Centre for Causal Analyses 39 in Translational Epidemiology, Bristol University, Canynge Hall, Whiteladies Rd, Bristol BS2 8PR, UK; <sup>47</sup> 40 MRC Laboratories, Fajara, The Gambia; <sup>48</sup> Diamantina Institute for Cancer, Immunology and Metabolic 41 Medicine, Princess Alexandra Hospital, University of Queensland, Woolloongabba, Qld 4102, Australia; <sup>49</sup> 42 Botnar Research Centre, University of Oxford, Headington, Oxford OX3 7BN, UK; <sup>50</sup> Department of 43 Medicine, Division of Medical Sciences, Institute of Biomedical Research, University of Birmingham, 44 Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT, UK; <sup>51</sup> Section of Cancer Genetics, Institute of Cancer Research, 15 45 Cotswold Road, Sutton, SM2 5NG, UK; <sup>52</sup> Cancer Genome Project, The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, 46 Wellcome Trust Genome Campus, Hinxton, Cambridge CB10 1SA, UK; <sup>53</sup> Department of Clinical 47 Neurosciences, University of Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 2QQ, UK; <sup>54</sup> 48
PRESENT ADDRESS: Illumina Cambridge, Chesterford Research Park, Little Chesterford, Nr Saffron
Walden, Essex, CB10 1XL, UK

## 3 **18 Author information**

4 Inês Barroso: Owns stock in Incyte and GlaxoSmithkline. Aravinda Chakravarti: Is a paid member of the 5 Scientific Advisory Board of Biogen Idec. These potential conflicts of interest are managed by the policies 6 of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. Daniel I. Chasman: Genotyping and collaborative 7 scientific support from Amgen. Support for genetic analysis from AstraZeneca. Janine F. Felix: Worked 8 until 2013 in ErasmusAGE, a centre for ageing research across the life course funded by Nestlé Nutrition 9 (Nestec Ltd.), Metagenics Inc. and AXA. Hinco J. Gierman: Currently works for illumina. Toby Johnson: Is 10 an employee of and owns stock in GlaxoSmithKline. Bruce M. Psaty: Serves on the DSMB for a clinical 11 trial funded by the manufacturer (Zoll LifeCor) and on the Steering Committee for the Yale Open Data 12 Access Project funded by Johnson & Johnson. Paul M Ridker: Genotyping and collaborative scientific 13 support from Amgen. Support for genetic analysis from AstraZeneca.