

# A Genome-Wide Association Study of Depressive Symptoms

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**Background:** Depression is a heritable trait that exists on a continuum of varying severity and duration. Yet, the search for genetic variants associated with depression has had few successes. We exploit the entire continuum of depression to find common variants for depressive symptoms.

**Methods:** In this genome-wide association study, we combined the results of 17 population-based studies assessing depressive symptoms with the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale. Replication of the independent top hits ( $p < 1 \times 10^{-5}$ ) was performed in five studies assessing depressive symptoms with other instruments. In addition, we performed a combined meta-analysis of all 22 discovery and replication studies.

**Results:** The discovery sample comprised 34,549 individuals (mean age of 66.5) and no loci reached genome-wide significance (lowest  $p = 1.05 \times 10^{-7}$ ). Seven independent single nucleotide polymorphisms were considered for replication. In the replication set ( $n = 16,709$ ), we found suggestive association of one single nucleotide polymorphism with depressive symptoms (rs161645, 5q21,  $p = 9.19 \times 10^{-3}$ ). This 5q21 region reached genome-wide significance ( $p = 4.78 \times 10^{-8}$ ) in the overall meta-analysis combining discovery and replication studies ( $n = 51,258$ ).

**Conclusions:** The results suggest that only a large sample comprising more than 50,000 subjects may be sufficiently powered to detect genes for depressive symptoms.

**Key Words:** Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, CHARGE consortium, depression, depressive symptoms, genetics, genome-wide association study, meta-analysis

**M**ajor depressive disorder (MDD) is a complex disease with an underlying heritable component. Family and twin studies report a high familial tendency of the disorder and heritability estimates of 31% to 42% (1,2). However, the long

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search for genetic variants associated with depression has had few successes. Several linkage studies for major depressive disorder have been performed and these identified only one relevant locus (3,4). In addition, hundreds of candidate genes have been investigated in association studies, but only six variants have been confirmed in meta-analyses (5,6). Recent efforts to find new candidate genes via genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have also been largely unsuccessful (7–15). Genome-wide association studies identified interesting regions, but associations with MDD reached standard levels of genome-wide significance at only one locus (15). Furthermore, only few previously reported candidate genes were replicated in genome-wide association studies (7,13,16).

Depression exists on a continuum of varying severity and duration. Depressive symptoms (measured on a continuous scale) and MDD (measured on a dichotomous scale) are associated with

similar patterns of risk factors suggesting shared etiology with varying severity (17). The ability to detect genetic predictors might, therefore, be improved by analyzing depression quantitatively (18), defining MDD as a diagnostic entity applied to the extreme of the depression continuum (19). Using the phenotypic variation within cases and control subjects by analyzing depression quantitatively has been shown to greatly increase the power to detect genetic variants (20). In fact, a GWAS of the depression facet of personality (a continuous trait) identified several candidate genes. However, the sample size was small and findings remain to be confirmed (21).

In the current study, we exploit the entire continuum of depression, defined as the number and severity of depressive symptoms a person experiences. We assessed depressive symptoms with one of the most widely used instruments in the general population, namely the Center for Epidemiological Studies

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Depression (CES-D) scale. This scale assesses the following major dimensions of depression: depressed mood, feelings of guilt and worthlessness, feelings of helplessness and hopelessness, psychomotor retardation, loss of appetite, and sleep disturbance. The CES-D detects cases of MDD with high sensitivity and specificity (22) and has proven to be relatively stable over time (82% of older adults had stable CES-D scores over four measurement rounds in 10 years) (23,24). In addition, a high CES-D score, like a diagnosis of MDD, is associated with cardiovascular disease and mortality (25,26). Moreover, heritability estimates of depressive symptoms, as measured with the CES-D, range from 15% to 34% (27–29).

We present the results of a meta-analysis combining genome-wide association results of depressive symptoms from 17 population-based studies of European ancestry ( $n = 34,549$ ). In addition, we sought to replicate our findings in five samples that used instruments other than the CES-D to quantify depressive symptoms ( $n = 16,709$ ). Finally, we performed a combined meta-analysis of all discovery and replication studies that included 51,258 individuals.

## Methods and Materials

### Discovery Samples

This discovery set included results from 17 population-based studies comprising a total of 34,549 persons of European descent. The following studies collaborating in the Cohorts for Heart and Aging Research in Genomic Epidemiology (CHARGE) Consortium (30) in the United States and Europe were included: the Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities 1 and 2 studies (ARIC1 and ARIC2) (31), the Cardiovascular Health Study (CHS) (32), the Framingham Heart Study (FHS) (33,34), and the Rotterdam Study I, II, and III (RS-I, RS-II and RS-III) (35). The following population-based studies joined the discovery analyses: the Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging (BLSA) (36); The Erasmus Rucphen Family (ERF) (37) study; the Health, Aging and Body Composition study (Health ABC); the Invecchiare in Chianti (Aging in the Chianti area; InCHIANTI) (38) study; Helsinki Birth Cohort Study (HBCS) (39); Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA) (40); Nurses' Health Study (NHS) (41); Rush Memory and Aging Project (MAP) (42); Religious Orders Study (ROS) (43), and SardiNIA study (44). All studies were approved by their local institutional review boards and all participants provided written informed consent.

### Phenotype Definition

Depressive symptoms were measured with the CES-D scale (10-item version [CHS, NHS, Rush MAP, Rush ROS], 11-item version [ARIC1], or 20-item version [ARIC2, BLSA, ERF, FHS, HBCS, Health ABC, InCHIANTI, MESA, RS-I, RS-II, RS-III, SardiNIA]). The CES-D scale is designed for use in the general population. All three CES-D versions used here detect the same four latent factors (45): depressed affect, somatic symptoms, positive affect, and interpersonal problems. Each item is scored from 0 to 3 depending on the frequency of the symptoms during the past week. A higher score corresponds to more depressive symptoms. Scores from one examination round per study were used, but CES-D scores have been shown to be relatively stable over time (23,24). In studies with multiple CES-D assessments, the round with the largest number of participants (generally the first examination round) was chosen. Persons with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder were excluded, based on records, interviews, or medication use (these disorders probably have a distinct genetic

component). In addition, persons with a Mini-Mental State Examination score  $< 22$ , indicative of dementia, were excluded. We included persons with genotype data and depressive symptom score who were aged 40 years and older.

### Adjustment for Use of Antidepressants

In the search for common variants for depressive symptoms in a population-based sample, persons using antidepressants, who most likely had depression or depressive symptoms, increase genetic information. We, thus, did not exclude these persons from the analysis, but we chose to adjust their total depressive symptoms score for medication use. However, response to antidepressants is highly variable. In addition, information on compliance is often not available in population-based studies. We therefore used a nonparametric imputation algorithm to adjust the CES-D score for treatment effect. We made two assumptions: the CES-D score of a person using antidepressants is a right-censored value, i.e., the score is lower than the untreated value would be; and persons with a high CES-D score, on average, responded less to their medication than persons with a lower CES-D score. We replaced the score of a person on antidepressants with the mean depressive symptom score of all persons using antidepressants that had the same or a higher depressive symptom score. This procedure was performed separately for men and women and was based on an algorithm used for adjustment of blood pressure for persons on antihypertensive drugs (46). Antidepressant medication was defined by each study separately to account for differences between countries.

### Genotyping and Imputation

Genome-wide genotyping was performed by the individual studies on Illumina (Illumina, Inc., San Diego, California) or Affymetrix (Affymetrix, Santa Clara, California) platforms. All studies imputed their genotype data to  $\sim 2.5$  million single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) to account for the different genotyping platforms. HapMap release 22 CEU (HapMap sample comprised of Utah residents with Northern and Western European ancestry) build 36 was generally used as reference for imputation (two studies used build 35). Genotype and imputation quality control were performed in each study separately. Genotype and quality control procedures for each study can be found in Table S1 in Supplement 1.

### Data Analysis

A linear regression was performed on total depressive symptom score, adjusted for age and gender. The distribution of CES-D scores is skewed, but linear regression is fairly robust to nonnormality. Cardiovascular Health Study and Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities additionally adjusted for field study site, NHS for disease status, SardiNIA for self-report versus tester-read and reported answers, and FHS for cohort (offspring, generation 3). Furthermore, FHS used linear mixed effect models to account for familial correlations. In the ERF study, kinship matrix was used to correct for relatedness.

### Meta-Analysis

We performed a  $p$  value based meta-analysis weighted by sample size. This is a valid approach to account for the different CES-D versions to measure depressive symptoms and for the

different distributions of depressive symptoms. The meta-analysis test statistic was computed as follows:

$$Z_{meta} = \sum_i \frac{\beta_i}{SE_i} \times \sqrt{\frac{N_i}{N_{total}}}$$

The meta-analysis was performed with METAL (<http://www.sph.umich.edu/csg/abecasis/metal/>) (47). The beta ( $\beta$ ) of each individual study  $i$  was matched to a common coded allele (the minor allele) for each SNP across all studies. Single nucleotide polymorphisms with a minor allele frequency less than 2.5% or an observed to expected variance ratio (imputation quality) less than .30 were excluded on a per study basis. Single nucleotide polymorphisms for which the total sample size was lower than 5000 were removed from the results. Genomic control correction was applied to each study's results.

### Replication

Independent top SNPs with a  $p$  value  $< 1 \times 10^{-5}$  in the discovery meta-analysis were selected with the clumping function in PLINK (<http://pngu.mgh.harvard.edu/purcell/plink/>) (48) ( $R^2 < .05$ , 500 kilobase [kb]) for replication in five studies that measured depressive symptoms with other instruments (total  $n = 16,709$ ). Persons included in the replication studies were independent from those in the discovery studies. Although replication with other instruments than the CES-D might introduce some heterogeneity, all instruments measure depressive symptoms. Further, a positive replication would ensure that our top hits are not instrument-dependent.

Age, Gene, Environment Susceptibility–Reykjavik Study (AGES) (49), the ARIC 3 study (31), Monitoring of Trends and Determinants of Cardiovascular Disease/Cooperative Health Research in the Region of Augsburg F3 and F4 (MONICA/KORA F3 and F4) (50), and the Study of Health in Pomerania (SHIP) (51,52) measured depressive symptoms with the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS), Maastricht Questionnaire, Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), and the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II), respectively. The BDI-II, GDS, and PHQ-9 aim to screen for depression and are highly correlated (53,54). The BDI-II is based on the DSM-IV criteria for MDD and comprises 21 items on a scale of 0 to 3 with higher scores indicating more severe depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks. The PHQ-9 is, like the BDI-II, based on the DSM-IV criteria for MDD, but it consists of nine items on a scale of 0 to 3 to assess depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks. The GDS was specifically designed to screen for depression in older adults and comprised 15 items answered with “yes” or “no.” The Maastricht Questionnaire (21 items), although designed to measure vital exhaustion, correlates with measures of depressive symptoms (55) and was previously used to assess depressive symptoms (56,57).

Replication was considered significant if the Bonferroni-corrected  $p$  value for testing seven SNPs was  $\leq .050$  (uncorrected  $p$  value  $\leq 7.1 \times 10^{-3}$ ).

### Pathway Analysis

Protein ANalysis THrough Evolutionary Relationships (PANTHER) (58) was used to identify and classify biological processes among the SNPs associated with  $p$  values  $< 10^{-4}$  from the overall meta-analysis ( $n = 51,258$ ). After SNP selection, SNPs were annotated to genes and/or flanking genes with the SCAN SNP and CNV Annotation Database (<http://www.scandb.org>). Protein ANalysis THrough Evolutionary Relationships then compares this gene list to a reference list (Homo Sapiens gene list from the National Center for Biotechnology Information) using the

binomial test. Results were Bonferroni-corrected to account for multiple testing.

### Candidate Gene Search

Altogether, 17 SNPs previously reported to be associated to depression were selected: 1 SNP that has been found genome-wide significantly associated with depressive phenotypes after replication (7,59), 4 top SNPs from the largest MDD meta-analysis so far (13), and 12 top SNPs from the only published GWAS that studied a depressive trait continuously (21). Single nucleotide polymorphisms were tested for association in the discovery meta-analysis ( $n = 34,549$ ) and in the overall meta-analysis including all studies that measured depressive symptoms ( $n = 51,258$ ).

## Results

### Meta-Analysis of Depressive Symptoms

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the study populations. Mean age in the discovery studies ranged between 55.9 and 80.8 years. The percentage of women varied between 44.6% and 100%. In line with the population-based design of the studies, median depressive symptoms scores ranged between 2 and 10 for the CES-D 20-item version. This is well below the cutoff of 16 at which major depression cases in older adults can be identified with high specificity and sensitivity (22). The percentage of persons scoring above this cutoff varied between 4.7% and 27.1%. Distributions of CES-D scores differed between studies and therefore a Z-score based meta-analysis was used to combine the individual study results. Antidepressant use ranged from 3.0% to 14.0%. On average, CES-D scores for persons on antidepressants more than doubled after imputation.

The genomic control inflation factor lambda ( $\lambda_{gc}$ ) for each study ranged between .997 and 1.024. A meta-analysis of 17 studies ( $n = 34,549$ ) with depressive symptoms measured by CES-D was performed (Q-Q and Manhattan plots in Figure S1 in Supplement 1). The total number of SNPs analyzed was 2,391,896. No association reached the prespecified genome-wide significance level of  $5 \times 10^{-8}$  for the association with the depressive symptom score. However, we identified 117 SNPs with a  $p$  value  $< 1 \times 10^{-5}$ , which included seven independent top SNPs ( $R^2 < .05$  in 500 kb, Table 2). The SNP with the lowest  $p$  value was rs8020095 ( $p = 1.05 \times 10^{-7}$ ) and maps to an intronic region of *GPHN* on chromosome 14. Of the seven top SNPs, none had a heterogeneity  $p$  value (tested by Cochran's Q) below .05 in the discovery meta-analysis.

We reran the analysis for the independent top SNPs excluding people on antidepressants;  $p$  values of the top SNPs shifted toward one (e.g., rs8020095  $p$  value  $1.56 \times 10^{-6}$ , rs161645  $p$  value  $1.71 \times 10^{-3}$ ). Adding five points to the total score for people using antidepressants in a subsample (RS-I, RS-II, RS-III,  $n = 7925$ ) resulted in the same top SNPs and similar  $p$  values for the top SNPs tested here.

### Replication

Table 2 presents the results of the replication analysis and the overall meta-analysis across discovery sample and replication sample. The mean observed to expected variance ratio for the seven top SNPs across all cohorts ranged between .91 and .98 (Table S2 in Supplement 1). In the replication sample, an SNP on chromosome 5 showed an association with depressive symptoms (5q21, rs161645,  $p = 9.19 \times 10^{-3}$ , Table 2), but this association



**Table 1.** Study Sample Characteristics of Discovery and Replication Samples

Sample	Instrument	n	Depressive Symptom Score					Antidepressant Users %	Mean Age (SD)	Female %	Current Smokers %	International Standard Classification of Education <sup>b</sup>					
			Mean	(SD)	Median	(Range)	≥16 % <sup>a</sup>					Level 0/1 %	Level 2 %	Level 3 %	Level 4 %	Level 5/6 %	
Discovery Studies (n = 34,549)																	
ARIC1	CES-D 11	393	3.80	(3.57)	3	(0–18)	9.92	14.0	72.7 (5.46)	59.5	19.6	2.0	8.1	35.4	7.9	46.6	
ARIC2	CES-D 20	614	8.52	(7.41)	6	(0–34)	16.1	11.1	71.0 (5.60)	49.7	19.7	3.1	8.3	34.7	11.7	42.2	
BLSA	CES-D 20	764	6.90	(6.5)	5	(0–55)	8.51	NA	71.6 (13.8)	44.6	3.0	.4	1.5	11.0	12.4	74.8	
CHS	CES-D 10	3155	4.27	(4.29)	3	(0–26)	11.3	3.11	72.2 (5.29)	61.2	11.0	2.5	12.3	38.6	9.3	37.2	
ERF	CES-D 20	1297	12.7	(10.9)	10	(0–59)	27.1	8.20	55.9 (10.1)	56.7	43.2	40.4	42.5	13.6	NA	3.5	
FHS	CES-D 20	4956	7.25	(8.21)	4	(0–53)	10.3	10.4	56.1 (10.5)	53.3	14.7	.5	3.1	32.2	24.9	39.2	
HABC	CES-D 20	1654	4.93	(5.78)	3	(0–43)	4.70	3.60	73.8 (2.80)	47.1	6.4	11.9	NA	34.4	53.6	NA	
InCHIANTI	CES-D 20	942	11.8	(8.24)	10	(0–46)	24.6	3.40	70.4 (9.85)	52.8	18.5	73.5	11.2	7.3	4.6	3.4	
RSI	CES-D 20	3791	4.86	(7.35)	2	(0–52)	7.30	3.80	72.7 (7.21)	58.5	16.4	31.4	29.0	29.8	NA	9.8	
RSII	CES-D 20	2093	5.81	(7.90)	3	(0–48)	9.70	5.00	64.8 (8.03)	54.5	19.6	21.6	35.6	27.1	NA	15.7	
HBSC	CES-D 20	1386	9.58	(8.68)	7	(0–53)	19.4	4.70	63.4 (2.86)	59.7	23.0	33.0	18.4	26.0	NA	22.5	
MESA	CES-D 20	2423	6.93	(6.87)	5	(0–50)	10.0	12.2	62.7 (10.2)	52.2	11.4	1.6	3.4	16.5	28.4	50.1	
NHS	CES-D 10	5891	6.36	(4.50)	6	(0–26)	15.9	13.3	71.7 (6.70)	100	5.5	0	0	0	72.6	27.4	
RSIII	CES-D 20	2041	6.32	(8.22)	3	(0–53)	9.90	6.90	56.0 (5.67)	56.1	22.4	9.8	35.0	28.4	NA	26.8	
Rush MAP	CES-D 10	825	1.38	(1.75)	1	(0–8)	20.1	13.6	80.8 (6.53)	73.0	2.4	1.7	27.4	19.9	42.8	8.2	
Rush ROS	CES-D 10	778	1.10	(1.51)	1	(0–8)	13.9	9.00	75.5 (7.24)	66.5	2.1	1.3	5.4	3.1	46.0	44.2	
SardinIA	CES-D 20	1438	11.9	(8.20)	10	(0–53)	25.2	3.00	58.0 (11.4)	59.5	NA	28.9	50.3	16.1	NA	4.8	
Replication Studies (n = 16,709)																	
AGES-RS	GDS	2855	2.58	(2.26)	2	(0–15)	9.92	13.8	76.4 (5.46)	58.0	12.7	22.1	16.8	NA	33.3	27.8	
ARIC3	MQ	8918	10.2	(8.79)	8	(0–42)	9.39	4.04	57.2 (5.67)	52.7	23.8	4.8	10.2	36.4	9.2	39.4	
MK F3	PHQ-9	1433	3.52	(3.54)	3	(0–26)	6.80	NA	60.5 (9.13)	51.3	14.3	12.1	56.4	17.6	.8	13.1	
MK F4	PHQ-9	1807	3.36	(3.3)	3	(0–27)	5.50	NA	60.9 (8.85)	51.5	14.6	10.0	52.4	22.6	1.1	14.0	
SHIP	BDI-II	1696	6.44	(7.11)	4	(0–58)	8.90	NA	59.4 (11.6)	51.4	25.5	5.1	.3	60.4	15.9	18.4	

ARIC1, ARIC2, ARIC3, RSI, RSII, RSIII, MK F3, and MK F4 included unique individuals.

AGES-RS, Age, Gene, Environment Susceptibility–Reykjavik Study; ARIC, Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities study; BDI-II, Beck Depression Inventory-II; BLSA, Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging; CES-D, Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale; CHS, Cardiovascular Health Study; ERF, Erasmus Rucphen Family study; FHS, Framingham Heart Study; GDS, Geriatric Depression Scale; HABC, Health, Aging and Body Composition study; HBSC, Helsinki Birth Cohort Study; InCHIANTI, Invecchiare in Chianti; MESA, Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis; MK, Monitoring of trends and determinants of cardiovascular disease/cooperative health research in the region of Augsburg (MONICA/KORA); MQ, Maastricht Questionnaire; NA, not applicable; NHS, Nurses Health Study; PHQ-9, Patient Health Questionnaire-9 items; RS, Rotterdam Study; Rush MAP, Rush Memory and Aging Project; Rush ROS, Rush Religious Orders Study; SardinIA, SardinIA study; SHIP, Study of Health In Pomerania; SD, standard deviation.

<sup>a</sup>Cutoff for screen positives was 9 for ARIC1, 8 for CHS, 9 for NHS, 3 for Rush MAP and Rush ROS, 6 for AGES-RS, 24 for ARIC3, and 17 for SHIP.

<sup>b</sup>Level 0: preprimary education; level 1: primary education or first stage of basic education; level 2: lower secondary education or second stage of basic education; level 3: (upper) secondary education; level 4: postsecondary nontertiary education; level 5: first stage of tertiary education; level 6: second stage of tertiary education.

**Table 2.** Meta-Analysis Results of CES-D Depressive Symptom Score in Discovery Studies, Replication of Results in Studies that Measured Depressive Symptoms with Other Instruments, and Overall Meta-Analysis of All Studies

SNP <sup>a</sup>	Chr	Position	SNPs (n) <sup>b</sup>	Closest Gene	Distance (Base Pair)	Allele	MAF	Discovery Meta-Analysis CES-D n = 34,549		Replication Other Instruments n = 16,709		Overall Meta-Analysis n = 51,258	
								Overall Direction (Per Study)	p Value	Overall Direction (Per Study)	p Value	Overall Direction	p Value
rs8020095	14	66,523,611	2	<i>GPHN</i>	intron	A/G	.17	+ (+++++-----+-----+?)	1.05e-07	- (-? ---+)	.79	+	3.04e-06
rs8038316	15	52,560,732	3	<i>UNC13C</i>	intron	A/G	.05	- (-? -----+-----+)	1.24e-06	- (----+)	.42	-	9.64e-06
rs161645	5	104,097,816	3	<i>NUDT12</i>	1,171,427	A/G	.34	+ (+++++-----+-----+?)	2.32e-06	+ (+++--+)	9.19e-03	+	8.39e-08 <sup>c</sup>
rs357282	5	38,904,792	0	<i>OSMR</i>	intron	T/G	.13	+ (+++++-----+-----+)	7.56e-06	+ (-+---)	.87	+	1.60e-04
rs4653635	1	223,662,313	3	<i>LBR</i>	intron	A/G	.16	- (----+-----+-----)	8.14e-06	+ (-+---)	.55 <sup>d</sup>	-	8.89e-04
rs4594522	20	30,718,645	5	<i>COMMD7</i>	35,508	C/T	.36	- (----+-----+-----+)	9.29e-06	- (-+---)	.80	-	1.56e-04
rs13137117	4	94,673,387	9	<i>GRID2</i>	intron	T/A	.25	+ (+++++-----+-----+)	9.77e-06	+ (-+---)	.97	+	2.63e-04

Direction of effect discovery: Framingham Heart Study, Cardiovascular Health Study, Rotterdam Study-I/Rotterdam Study-II/ Rotterdam Study-III, Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities1, Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities2, Erasmus Rucphen Family study, Invecchiare in Chianti, Health, Aging and Body Composition, Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging, Helsinki Birth Cohort Study, Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis, Nurses' Health Study (NHS)-breast cancer substudy, NHS-cardiovascular health disease substudy, NHS-kidney stones substudy, NHS-type 2 diabetes substudy, Rush-Memory and Aging Project, Rush-Religious Orders Study, and SardiNIA study. Direction of effect replication: Age, Gene, Environment Susceptibility-Reykjavik Study, Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities3, Monitoring of trends and determinants of cardiovascular disease/cooperative health research in the region of Augsburg (MONICA/KORA) F3, MONICA/KORA F4, and Study of Health In Pomerania. Allele = minor/major on the + strand, the minor allele is the coded allele.

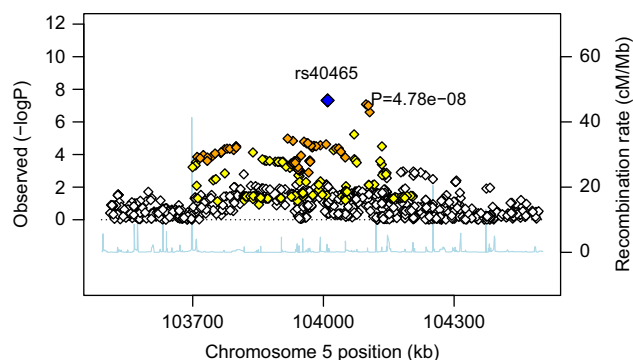
?, not tested; CES-D, Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale; Chr, chromosome; MAF, minor allele frequency; SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism.

<sup>a</sup>Independent SNPs with a  $p$  value  $< 1 \times 10^{-5}$  in the discovery meta-analysis. The total  $n$  for SNP rs8020095 was 40,902, for rs8038316 was 48,103, for rs161645 was 49,820, and for the other SNPs was 51,258. The mean observed versus expected variance ratio (measure of imputation quality) for imputed SNPs ranged between .91 and .99. Table S2 in Supplement 1 includes this information detailed per SNP.

<sup>b</sup>Supporting SNPs: number of SNPs in linkage disequilibrium with the top SNP ( $R^2 > .8$ ), with a  $p$  value  $< 10^{-4}$ .

<sup>c</sup>Lowest  $p$  value of the overall meta-analysis  $p = 4.78 \times 10^{-8}$  for SNP rs40465 (G/T) that is in linkage disequilibrium ( $R^2 = .80$ ) with rs161645, discovery  $p = 2.58 \times 10^{-6}$  (+++++-----+-----+?), replication  $p = 5.00 \times 10^{-3}$  (+++--+).

<sup>d</sup>Heterogeneity  $p$  value  $< .05$ .



**Figure 1.** Association results in the 5q21 region. Summary of the association of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on chromosome 5 (base 103,500,000 to 104,500,000) with depressive symptoms from the overall meta-analysis ( $n = 51,258$ ). The SNP with the strongest association (rs40465) is highlighted in blue and its corresponding  $p$  value is given. Other SNPs are colored according to their degree of linkage disequilibrium (LD) with rs40465, ranging from high LD (orange,  $R^2 .5-1.0$ ) to low LD (white,  $R^2 < .2$ ). cM, centimorgan; kb, kilobase; Mb, megabase.

did not reach the predefined threshold for multiple testing (corrected for multiple testing  $p = .064$ ). This SNP resides in a gene desert, with the closest gene *NUDT12* more than 1000 kb away.

In the overall meta-analysis including discovery and replication samples ( $n = 51,258$ ), SNP rs40465 reached genome-wide significance ( $p = 4.78 \times 10^{-8}$ ). This SNP is in high linkage disequilibrium with SNP rs161645 ( $R^2 = .80$ ). Rs40465 had a  $p$  value of  $2.58 \times 10^{-6}$  in the discovery meta-analysis and a  $p$  value of  $5.00 \times 10^{-3}$  in the meta-analysis of replication studies. An association plot of the 5q21 region is presented in Figure 1.

In contrast, the strength of the associations of the other top SNPs with depressive symptoms was attenuated, as judged by the  $p$  value. All SNPs with a  $p$  value  $< 1 \times 10^{-4}$  from the overall meta-analysis ( $n = 51,258$ ) are presented in Table S3 in Supplement 1.

### Pathway Analysis

One hundred four functional genes of the 170 genes that were annotated were mapped to biological processes. Relevant processes that were overrepresented among top SNPs ( $p$  value  $< 10^{-4}$ ) of the overall meta-analysis were neurotransmitter secretion (Bonferroni-corrected  $p$  value =  $9.84 \times 10^{-3}$ ), vitamin transport (Bonferroni-corrected  $p$  value = .014), and synaptic transmission (Bonferroni-corrected  $p$  value = .037). A complete list of biological processes that were significantly overrepresented is presented in Table 3.

### Candidate Gene Search

None of the 17 tested candidate genes were replicated in the current study (Table S4 in Supplement 1). Nine out of 17 associations had the same direction in our overall meta-analysis as in the published study, and none of the nine was significant (uncorrected for multiple testing).

### Discussion

In this GWAS of depressive symptoms, we combined the results of 17 population-based studies with 34,549 individuals to find common variants for depressive symptoms. Including the

**Table 3.** Pathway Analysis

Biological Process	NCBI	Observed	Expected	Over/ Under	Adjusted $p$ Value <sup>a</sup>
Neurotransmitter Secretion	346	6	1.81	+	9.84e-03
Vitamin Transport	95	3	.50	+	.014
Protein Metabolic Process	3240	26	16.92	+	.015
Synaptic Transmission	594	7	3.10	+	.037
Transport	2857	22	14.92	+	.038
Vesicle-Mediated Transport	1160	11	6.06	+	.040
Cation Transport	621	7	3.24	+	.045
Cell-Cell Signaling	1331	12	6.95	+	.045
Protein Transport	1646	14	8.60	+	.048
Intracellular Protein Transport	1646	14	8.60	+	.048

Enrichment of biological processes among the top results (overall meta-analysis  $p$  value  $< 10^{-4}$ ) was statistically tested with a binomial test.

NCBI: number of genes in a biological process (reference). Observed: number of genes that belong to a biological process among the GWAS results. Expected: expected number of genes that belong to a biological process in the GWAS results. Over/under: overrepresentation or underrepresentation of the genes in the results.

GWAS, genome-wide association studies; NCBI, National Center for Biotechnology Information.

<sup>a</sup>A Bonferroni-correction was applied to correct for multiple testing.

five replication studies, this effort comprised data from 51,258 independent individuals. Of the seven SNPs we attempted to replicate, we found suggestive evidence for the observed association of one SNP in the 5q21 region with depressive symptoms. This region reached genome-wide significance when tested over all studies ( $n = 51,258$ ).

Although evidence shows that depression can be well represented by a continuum of depressive symptoms, we observed a genome-wide significant hit in this large GWAS only when pooling all studies with depressive symptoms. This difficulty of finding signals is in line with GWAS of major depression. Nine GWAS of depression, of which the largest comprised  $\sim 6000$  MDD cases and  $\sim 7000$  control subjects, yielded only one genome-wide significant finding (15).

The approach of studying depression on a continuum has the advantage that not only information on extremes is used but that all available information is exploited. Van der Sluis *et al.* (20) showed that if the phenotypic variation among cases, as well as the variation among control subjects, is used, this greatly increases the power to detect genetic variants. However, studying depression along a continuum in population-based studies implies that many individuals have a low depressive symptoms score and that few persons score high. Therefore, it remains to be validated whether the results presented here are generalizable to clinical depression cases. In addition, the CES-D measures current depressive symptoms and not remitted depressive symptomatology. This introduces false-negatives, but in this population-based approach in which low depressive symptomatology is overrepresented, the resulting bias would be conservative. Furthermore, the distribution of depressive symptoms differed between cohorts. We therefore performed a  $p$  value based meta-analysis, which is a valid approach, but has the consequence that we cannot draw conclusions on effect sizes.

Differences in depressive symptoms distribution do not impact on the validity of the findings. People with high depressive symptoms are more likely to carry risk variants, but this should not depend on the number of people with a high score. Furthermore, the distribution of  $I^2$ , a measure of heterogeneity (60), of the results combining all samples did not differ from the distribution of  $I^2$  of the results when samples with low or high depression prevalence were meta-analyzed separately. No excess heterogeneity was observed, which suggests that depressive symptoms can be analyzed linearly. However, some genetic main effects may be more detectable in very homogeneous populations. Observed differences in distributions of depressive symptoms may have resulted from environmental factors, and if these, in turn, interact with specific genetic variants, only very homogeneous studies could also detect a genetic main effect.

Environmental factors, like education level, differed among cohorts. In observational research, one would have controlled for such possible confounders. In genetic studies, confounding by environmental factors is unlikely to occur (61), but controlling for environmental factors can also be done to increase precision, i.e., reduce the variance in depressive symptoms (62). However, environmental factors explain very little variance in depressive symptoms. Therefore, the benefit of performing additional controlled analyses will be negligible and offset by running several models with the risk of multiple testing.

In the current study, depressive symptom scores for people using antidepressants were imputed to take into account the high variability in response to antidepressants. In an analysis of depressive symptoms, people on antidepressants, who most likely had depression or depressive symptoms, are particularly informative. Therefore, excluding this group a priori may have changed the results. In a subsample, the imputation algorithm used in the current study yielded similar results as adding an arbitrary score of five points to the depressive symptom scores of people using antidepressants.

This study was performed in older adults. Cerebrovascular burden and cognitive impairment, which have a relatively high prevalence in old age, are known to be associated with depressive symptoms. In addition, while a high CES-D score indicates depressive symptoms, it can also be suggestive of, for example, anxiety (63). In other words, the level of depressive symptoms is a clinically heterogeneous phenotype. However, the genetic background of clinically heterogeneous phenotypes like anxiety and depression may be more uniform than the clinical presentation suggests (64). In addition, while nongenetic determinants of depression may differ with age, genetic determinants were shown to be stable at different ages (65,66). Therefore, the results presented here are presumably generalizable to younger populations.

We combined results from studies that measured depressive symptoms with instruments other than the CES-D to replicate the association between depressive symptoms and seven independent top SNPs. In an overall meta-analysis, we tested whether any variation introduced by different instruments was offset by the increased power. In the replication effort, one SNP (5q21 region) reached a  $p$  value below .05 but did not pass this threshold when controlling for multiple testing. Another SNP in the 5q21 region, however, reached genome-wide significance when the association across discovery and replication studies was tested ( $n = 51,258$ ). The 5q21 region resides in a gene desert with the closest gene, *NUDT12*, lying more than 1000 kb away. *NUDT12* has not been previously implicated in psychiatric disorders.

Although we observed suggestive association of the 5q21 region with depressive symptoms, genome-wide significance

was observed only after pooling the results of the discovery and replication studies. Also, we could not replicate associations with candidate genes that previously have been reported to be associated with depression. Several explanations are plausible.

A first explanation for these observations is that the top SNPs identified in this study are false-positive findings. However, the discovery set was large and although we did not find any genome-wide significant hits, true hits are expected to be found among the top findings. A pathway analysis on the results of the overall meta-analysis showed that biological processes that play a role in depression were overrepresented among our top hits.

Second, the replication sample was smaller than the discovery sample and may be underpowered to detect true effects with moderate effect sizes, which might have been overestimated in the discovery analysis (winner's curse). Indeed, we found suggestive evidence of association for only one of seven SNPs, but the direction of association was compatible for five out of seven SNPs.

Third, lack of replication might be related to heterogeneity of the replication phenotype. In the replication approach, we combined the results of studies that measured depressive symptoms with different instruments. Instruments were also administered at different time points across studies. However, the instruments have been reported to be highly correlated (correlations between .77 and .86) and relatively stable genetic determinants over the life span were observed in an Australian Twin study (53,54,65,67,68).

Several other factors can hinder the search for common variants associated with depressive symptoms. Population stratification, for example, can result in false-positive findings. To avoid population stratification, only individuals from European descent were included. Including only individuals from European descent also minimized measurement error caused by cultural differences in responses to the CES-D (69). Other possible explanations are the presence of genetic heterogeneity (70), gene-gene interactions (71), and gene-environment interactions. The interaction between candidate genes and life events has been repeatedly studied for depression (72). However, to study this phenomenon in a genome-wide approach requires much larger data sets (13). In addition, it is suggested that the gain of gene-environment interaction studies over studies of main effects for complex diseases like depression is minimal (73). The study described here focused on common genetic variation, but rare variants or copy number variations not tagged by SNPs might play a role in depression (74,75). Using a larger reference panel, like the haplotypes generated by the 1000 Genomes Project, would have improved the yield of rare variants. Harmonizing imputation reference and imputation tools might have further increased the power of the study to detect associations. Also, not single SNPs, but many SNPs collectively, each with a very small effect, may affect the susceptibility for depressive symptoms (66).

In conclusion, the efforts of a large collaboration to identify common variants associated with depressive symptoms yielded no genome-wide significant hit in the discovery sample. In the replication approach, we found suggestive evidence for a SNP in the 5q21 region. When analyzing the discovery and replication samples, one genome-wide significant hit in this region was observed. Further investigation of the 5q21 region is necessary to verify the association with depressive symptoms and to pinpoint the possible functional variant. Such a future study of depressive symptoms could analyze this phenotype stratified by gender and incorporate longitudinal information with repeated measures of



depressive symptoms to provide more power to our search for potential candidate genes.

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## **A Genome-Wide Association Study of Depressive Symptoms**

### ***Supplemental Information***

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**Table S1.** Genotyping and quality control information.

Cohort	Platform	Calling algorithm	Sample QC			Imputation QC			Imputation		Analysis	
			Call rate	Other exclusions	MAF	HWE P-value	Call rate	Other	Software	Build	Software	Adjustment*
AGES-RS	Illumina 370 K	BeadStudio	<95%	sex mismatch, sample failure, genotype mismatch with reference panel	>1%	>10 <sup>-6</sup>	>97%		MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	ProbABEL	
ARIC1	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed	<95%	sex mismatch, 1st degree relatives, cryptic relatedness, genotype discordance, outliers in PCA	>1%	>10 <sup>-6</sup>	>95%	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	ProbABEL	study site
ARIC2	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed	<95%	sex mismatch, 1st degree relatives, cryptic relatedness, genotype discordance, outliers in PCA	>1%	>10 <sup>-6</sup>	>95%	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	ProbABEL	study site
ARIC3	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed	<95%	sex mismatch, 1st degree relatives, cryptic relatedness, genotype discordance, outliers in PCA	>1%	>10 <sup>-6</sup>	>95%	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	ProbABEL	study site
BLSA	Illumina HumanHap 550K	BeadStudio	<98.5%	Non-European, sex mismatch	≥1%	≥10 <sup>-4</sup>	>99%	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	Merlin-offline, mach2dat	PCA
CHS	Illumina 370 CNV	BeadStudio	<95%	sex mismatch, sample failure	≥1%	≥10 <sup>-5</sup>	>97%	>2 replicate errors or Mendelian inconsistencies (for reference CEPH trios), heterozygote frequency=0, not in HapMap	BimBam10	HapMap release 21A CEU (build36)	R	site
ERF	Illumina 6k, Illumina 318K, Illumina 370K and Affymetrix 250K	BeadStudio, BRLMM	-	-	>1%	>10 <sup>-6</sup>	>98%	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	Probable, R	Relatedness
FHS	Affymetrix 500K and MIPS 50K combined	BRLMM	<97%	subject heterozygosity >5 SD away from the mean, large Mendelian error rate	>1%	>10 <sup>-6</sup>	>97%	SNPs: mishap $p > 10^{-9}$ , <100 Mendelian errors SD from the mean	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	R packages kinship, GEE	Relatedness
HABC	Illumina Infinium Human1M-Duo BeadChip	BeadStudio	-	-	≥ 1%	≥10 <sup>-6</sup>	≥97%	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	R	none
HBCS	Illumina Infinium 610K Quad (Custom modified)	BeadStudio	-	HWE > 10 <sup>-5</sup>	>1%	>10 <sup>-6</sup>	>95%	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	PLINK & ProbABEL	none

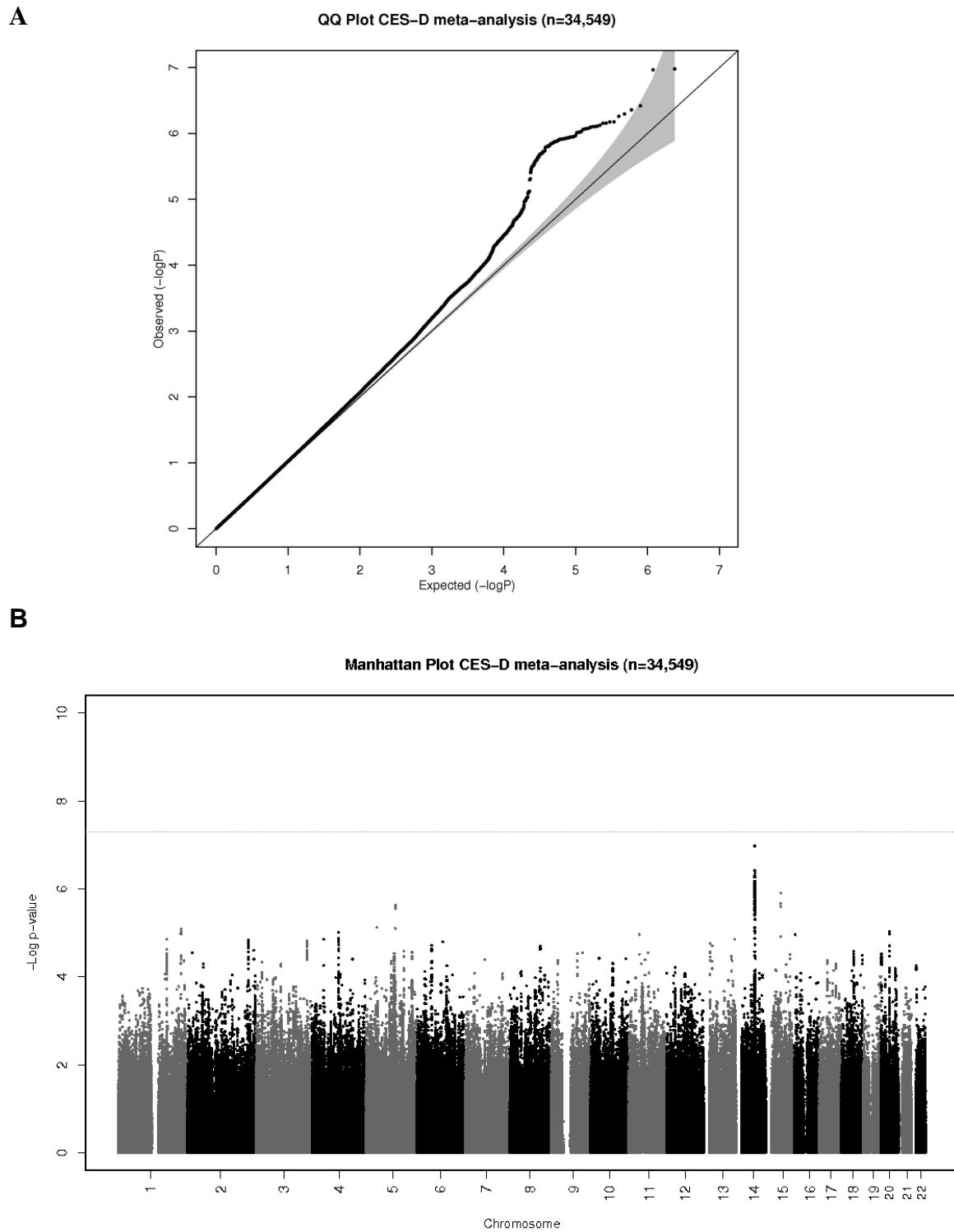
Cohort	Platform	Calling algorithm	Sample QC		Imputation QC			Imputation		Analysis		
			Call rate	Other exclusions	MAF	HWE P-value	Call rate	Other	Software	Build	Software	Adjustment*
InCHIANTI	Illumina HumanHap 550K	BeadStudio	-	gender mismatch, IBD analysis to exclude related individuals	>1%	>10 <sup>-4</sup>	>98%	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	Mach2qtl & Mach2dat	none
MESA	Affymetrix Genome-Wide Human SNP Array 6.0	Birdseed	<95%	Sample Level: gender mismatches, cryptic duplicates, and SNP level: monomorphic SNPs, SNPs with observed heterozygosity > 53%, and SNPs with missing rate > 5%	>1%	>10 <sup>-4</sup>	>95%		IMPUTE	NCBI Build 36	SNPTest	first 10 PCs
MKF3	Affymetrix 500K	BRLMM	<93%	sex mismatch	-	-	-	-	MACH	HapMap release 21 CEU (build 35)	ProbABEL	none
MKF4	Affymetrix 6.0 (1000K)	Birdseed2	<93%	sex mismatch	-	-	>93%	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	ProbABEL	none
NHSBrC	Illumina 550K	BeadStudio	<90%	SNP QC: MAF <0.01; Sample QC: call rate <90%, -duplicates and first/second degree relatives -ancestry outliers	-	-	-	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	ProbABEL	disease status, top 4 EVs
NHSchd	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed	<98%	SNP QC: pHWE<10E-4, MAF <0.02 ; Sample QC: call rate <98%, --sex discrepancy with genetic data from X-linked markers -duplicates and first/second degree relatives -ancestry outliers -heterozygosity -missing phenotype information	-	-	-	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	ProbABEL	disease status, top 3 EVs
NHSkid	Illumina 610Q	BeadStudio	<95%	SNP QC: MAF <0.01, pHWE<10E-5; Sample QC: call rate <95%, -duplicates and first/second degree relatives -ancestry outliers	-	-	-	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	ProbABEL	disease status, top 4 EVs

Cohort	Platform	Calling algorithm	Sample QC		Imputation QC				Imputation		Analysis	
			Call rate	Other exclusions	MAF	HWE P-value	Call rate	Other	Software	Build	Software	Adjustment*
NHSt2d	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed	<98%	SNP QC, pHWE<10E-4, MAF <0.02, >1 discordance/12 replicates, significant plate associations; Sample QC: call rate <98%, -sex discrepancy with genetic data from X-linked markers -duplicates and first/second degree relatives -ancestry outliers -heterozygosity -autosomal chromosome aberrations	-	-	-	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	ProbABEL	disease status, top 3 EVs
RS1	Version 3 Illumina Infinium II HumanHap 550 SNP chip array	BeadStudio	<98%	sex mismatch, excess autosomal heterozygosity >0,336, outliers identified by IBS clustering analysis	≥1%	>10-6	≥98%	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	SPSS, ProbABEL, GRIMP, R	none
RS2	Version 3 Illumina Infinium II HumanHap 550 SNP chip array	BeadStudio	<98%	sex mismatch, excess autosomal heterozygosity >0,336, outliers identified by IBS clustering analysis	≥1%	>10-6	≥98%	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	SPSS, ProbABEL, GRIMP, R	none
RS3	Version 3 Illumina Infinium II HumanHap 550 SNP chip array	BeadStudio	<98%	sex mismatch, excess autosomal heterozygosity >0,336, outliers identified by IBS clustering analysis	≥1%	>10-6	≥98%	-	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	SPSS, ProbABEL, GRIMP, R	none
RUSH (MAP)	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdsuite	<95%	genotype-derived gender discordant with reported gender, inbreeding coefficient $F>0.04$	≥1%	>10-6	>95%	Exclusion: mishap test <10-9	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	SAS, ProbABEL, R	First 3 principal components of eigenstrat
RUSH (ROS)	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdsuite	<95%	genotype-derived gender discordant with reported gender, inbreeding coefficient $F>0.04$	≥1%	>10-6	>95%	Exclusion: mishap test <10-9	MACH	HapMap release 22 CEU (build 36)	SAS, ProbABEL, R	First 3 principal components of eigenstrat
SardiNIA	Affymetrix 10K, 500K, 1000K	BRLMM	<95%	sex mismatch, Mendelian error	>1%	>10-6	>90%	-	MACH	HapMap CEU (build 36)	MERLIN	dummy variable: self-report vs. tester read and reported answers
SHIP	Affymetrix Human SNP Array 6.0	Birdseed V2	<92%	duplicate samples (by IBS), reported/genotyped gender mismatch	-	-	-	-	IMPUTE	HapMap release 22 CEU (Build 36)	SNPTEST, QUICKTES, R, PLINK	none

EV, Eigenvector ; HWE, Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium; IBD, identity by descent; IBS, identity by state; MAF, minor allele frequency; PCA, principal component analysis; QC, quality control; SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism.

\*Adjustment additional to age and sex.





**Figure S1.** Genome-wide association study results for depressive symptoms in the discovery sample. Quantile-Quantile (**A**) and Manhattan (**B**) plot of total depressive symptoms score meta-analysis of discovery samples ( $n = 34,549$ ). CES-D, Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale.

**Table S2.** Additional top SNP information

SNP	# genotyped*	# imputed**	r <sup>2***</sup>
rs13137117	1	24	0.91
rs161645	0	24	0.97
rs357282	12	13	0.93
rs40465	1	23	0.93
rs4594522	9	16	0.97
rs4653635	1	24	0.99
rs8020095	9	14	0.91
rs8038316	0	24	0.98

SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism.

\* Number of cohorts that genotyped this SNP

\*\* Number of cohorts that did not genotype this SNP

\*\*\* Observed versus expected variance ratio (measure of imputation quality) r<sup>2</sup> is based on SNPs that had not been genotyped.

**Table S3.** Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) with a  $p$ -value  $<10^{-4}$  from the overall meta-analysis (discovery + replication,  $n = 51,258$ ).

SNP	Allele1	Allele2	Freq1	Weight	Zscore	P-value	Direction	HetISq	HetPVal
rs40465	t	g	0,652	49820	-5,459	4,78E-08	-----+?-----	0	0,601
rs161645	a	g	0,337	49820	5,359	8,39E-08	+++++++-----+?++++	0	0,752
rs6421926	t	c	0,338	49820	5,327	9,96E-08	+++++++-----+?++++	0	0,739
rs60271	a	c	0,339	51258	5,155	2,54E-07	+++++++-----+?++++	0	0,652
rs1383605	a	t	0,206	51258	4,766	1,88E-06	+-----+-----+-----	0	0,723
rs10279132	t	g	0,715	51256	4,735	2,19E-06	+++++++-----+-----	0	0,514
rs2242277	t	c	0,793	51258	-4,727	2,28E-06	-+-----+-----+-----	0	0,732
rs12679544	t	c	0,793	51258	-4,685	2,80E-06	-+-----+-----+-----	0	0,688
rs8020095	a	g	0,161	40902	4,668	3,04E-06	+++-----+-----+?---+	33,5	0,069
rs7152001	c	g	0,839	40902	-4,665	3,08E-06	---+-----+-----+?+?++	33,1	0,072
rs11914750	t	c	0,671	51258	-4,542	5,58E-06	---+-----+-----+-----	0	0,527
rs1008813	a	g	0,519	51255	4,535	5,77E-06	++++-----+-----+-----	15,1	0,256
rs1008812	a	g	0,482	51257	-4,534	5,80E-06	-----+-----+-----	15,5	0,250
rs1976423	a	c	0,502	47397	-4,533	5,82E-06	-----+---+?---+---+?-----	10,6	0,321
rs17026230	a	g	0,330	51258	4,531	5,86E-06	+++-----+-----+-----	0	0,495
rs1873213	t	g	0,969	45537	-4,525	6,05E-06	---??---?---?+?---+-----?	25,1	0,165
rs8072065	a	g	0,829	51257	-4,523	6,10E-06	-----+-----+-----	0	0,679
rs1008814	a	t	0,519	51257	4,521	6,16E-06	++++-----+-----+-----	15,3	0,253
rs8000066	t	c	0,519	51257	4,506	6,60E-06	++++-----+-----+-----	14,5	0,263
rs7587554	t	c	0,474	51258	4,498	6,85E-06	+++-----+-----+-----	0,9	0,447
rs10958604	t	g	0,786	51258	-4,497	6,88E-06	-+-----+-----+-----	0	0,736
rs7339176	a	g	0,518	51257	4,493	7,01E-06	++++-----+-----+-----	15	0,257
rs12452091	c	g	0,830	51257	-4,492	7,07E-06	-----+-----+-----	0	0,677
rs12451111	t	c	0,169	51257	4,473	7,72E-06	++++-----+-----+-----	0	0,750
rs12793618	a	g	0,043	41709	-4,469	7,86E-06	??---+-----+-----?---+?	0	0,883
rs9900677	a	g	0,830	51257	-4,467	7,94E-06	-----+-----+-----	0	0,694
rs17488749	a	g	0,145	49818	-4,461	8,16E-06	-----+-----+-----?-----	39	0,033
rs17488784	a	t	0,145	49818	-4,458	8,28E-06	-----+-----+-----?-----	38,9	0,033
rs9468252	a	g	0,969	45537	-4,454	8,42E-06	---??---?---?+?---+-----?	18,7	0,235
rs11784532	t	c	0,785	51258	-4,45	8,58E-06	-+-----+-----+-----	0	0,656
rs12451588	c	g	0,832	51257	-4,44	8,98E-06	-----+-----+-----	0	0,753
rs8038316	a	g	0,050	48103	-4,425	9,64E-06	-?-----+-----+-----	19,4	0,204
rs1592757	c	g	0,364	51258	4,406	1,05E-05	++++-----+-----+-----	28,7	0,099
rs1503389	t	c	0,931	48099	4,405	1,06E-05	+?++++-----+-----+-----	0	0,631
rs12452510	a	t	0,166	51257	4,402	1,07E-05	++++-----+-----+-----	0	0,813
rs10091355	t	c	0,846	51258	-4,386	1,16E-05	-+-----+-----+-----	0	0,679
rs6900413	a	g	0,031	47317	4,382	1,18E-05	---+?+?+?+?+---?+-----?	23	0,182
rs12449501	a	g	0,167	51253	4,371	1,24E-05	++++-----+-----+-----	0	0,815
rs2409064	a	g	0,932	48103	4,36	1,30E-05	+?++++-----+-----+-----	0	0,640
rs16966168	a	g	0,150	50250	4,359	1,31E-05	+++?+?+-----+-----+-----	0	0,551
rs7485858	t	c	0,369	50251	-4,349	1,37E-05	---??-----+-----+-----	0	0,728
rs1421669	c	g	0,628	51258	-4,334	1,47E-05	-----+-----+-----+-----	28,8	0,098
rs2168312	a	g	0,261	51258	4,333	1,47E-05	++++-----+-----+-----	11,2	0,309
rs7978337	a	t	0,369	50250	-4,329	1,50E-05	---??-----+-----+-----	0	0,730
rs2139680	a	t	0,369	50251	-4,316	1,59E-05	---??-----+-----+-----	0	0,722
rs2447838	t	c	0,436	51258	4,311	1,63E-05	++++-----+-----+-----	29,3	0,094
rs9535050	a	g	0,478	51257	4,299	1,72E-05	+++-----+-----+-----	0	0,827
rs2312971	c	g	0,516	51257	-4,293	1,76E-05	---+-----+-----+-----	0	0,683
rs9959343	t	c	0,261	51258	4,293	1,77E-05	+-----+-----+-----+-----	13,4	0,278
rs10101533	a	g	0,151	51258	4,292	1,77E-05	+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,691
rs4942783	c	g	0,522	51257	-4,282	1,85E-05	---+-----+-----+-----	0	0,836
rs4754128	a	g	0,932	48102	4,282	1,86E-05	+?++++-----+-----+-----	0	0,617
rs7004479	t	c	0,154	51258	4,28	1,87E-05	+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,670
rs6493686	c	g	0,950	48103	4,278	1,89E-05	+?++++-----+-----+-----	22,6	0,167

SNP	Allele1	Allele2	Freq1	Weight	Zscore	P-value	Direction	HetISq	HetPVal
rs8033074	a	c	0,950	48103	4,276	1,90E-05	+?+++++-----+-----	22,4	0,169
rs7107383	a	t	0,072	48103	-4,276	1,91E-05	-?-----+-----	0	0,730
rs937055	t	c	0,919	51258	-4,267	1,99E-05	-----+-----+-----	11,9	0,298
rs254035	a	t	0,437	51258	4,264	2,01E-05	+++++-----+-----	31,1	0,079
rs12453488	a	g	0,173	51254	4,262	2,02E-05	+++++-----+-----	0	0,670
rs2447832	t	c	0,437	51258	4,259	2,05E-05	+++++-----+-----	30,9	0,080
rs323105	c	g	0,965	43679	-4,247	2,17E-05	-?-----?-----?+---	27,4	0,136
rs2312972	t	c	0,521	51257	-4,245	2,18E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,845
rs1520550	a	g	0,631	51258	4,24	2,23E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,762
rs7833452	a	g	0,847	51258	-4,236	2,27E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,702
rs10785027	a	t	0,369	51258	-4,234	2,30E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,757
rs2077781	t	g	0,261	51258	4,228	2,36E-05	-----+-----+-----	11,9	0,298
rs33817	a	g	0,437	51258	4,226	2,38E-05	+++++-----+-----	27,1	0,115
rs8030855	c	g	0,056	51258	4,221	2,43E-05	+++++-----+-----	0	0,599
rs16870152	t	c	0,843	51256	4,219	2,46E-05	+++++-----+-----	31,7	0,074
rs2276203	a	g	0,261	51258	4,214	2,51E-05	-----+-----+-----	12,7	0,288
rs7182991	t	g	0,055	51258	4,208	2,58E-05	+++++-----+-----	0	0,684
rs4636213	a	g	0,200	51258	4,207	2,59E-05	+++++-----+-----	0	0,966
rs7182611	c	g	0,055	51258	4,2	2,67E-05	+++++-----+-----	0	0,679
rs185260	a	c	0,563	51258	-4,197	2,71E-05	-----+-----+-----	26,7	0,118
rs4489949	a	g	0,944	51258	-4,194	2,74E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,605
rs2414196	c	g	0,738	51258	4,191	2,78E-05	-----+-----+-----	35,7	0,047
rs1356893	t	c	0,605	51258	4,185	2,85E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,603
rs254025	c	g	0,563	51258	-4,184	2,87E-05	-----+-----+-----	27,8	0,107
rs7177816	a	g	0,054	51258	4,183	2,88E-05	+++++-----+-----	0	0,679
rs11664693	c	g	0,262	51258	4,183	2,88E-05	-----+-----+-----	6,7	0,369
rs12667152	t	g	0,156	49818	-4,182	2,88E-05	-----+-----+-----	37,3	0,041
rs4941210	t	c	0,262	51258	4,179	2,92E-05	-----+-----+-----	8,5	0,346
rs254020	t	c	0,438	51258	4,178	2,94E-05	+++++-----+-----	27,6	0,110
rs1073839	t	g	0,850	51257	-4,176	2,96E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,613
rs1353416	a	g	0,355	51258	4,176	2,97E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,480
rs2414195	a	g	0,738	51258	4,175	2,98E-05	-----+-----+-----	36,9	0,040
rs11927424	a	g	0,644	51258	-4,172	3,02E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,522
rs9596054	a	g	0,478	51257	4,17	3,04E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,768
rs3111816	a	g	0,352	51239	-4,17	3,04E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,964
rs4073665	a	g	0,873	51258	-4,169	3,05E-05	-----+-----+-----	26,1	0,124
rs1397164	a	c	0,637	49820	4,168	3,08E-05	-----+-----+-----	22,3	0,170
rs7170422	t	c	0,945	51258	-4,167	3,08E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,664
rs10851526	t	c	0,261	51258	-4,167	3,09E-05	-----+-----+-----	35,1	0,050
rs11977246	t	c	0,844	49818	4,166	3,10E-05	+++++-----+-----	37,4	0,041
rs254023	t	c	0,563	51258	-4,166	3,11E-05	-----+-----+-----	27,6	0,109
rs2919955	a	g	0,352	51257	4,165	3,12E-05	+++++-----+-----	0	0,660
rs7641985	a	c	0,644	51258	-4,163	3,14E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,476
rs13155692	t	c	0,748	49820	-4,161	3,18E-05	-----+-----+-----	17,1	0,233
rs9554349	t	c	0,033	38528	4,16	3,18E-05	+?+-----+-----+?+?+?	0	0,517
rs11147450	t	c	0,521	51257	-4,16	3,18E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,795
rs2125659	t	c	0,946	51258	-4,158	3,21E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,698
rs10505424	a	c	0,199	51258	4,156	3,24E-05	+++++-----+-----	0	0,977
rs17750582	a	c	0,055	51258	4,155	3,25E-05	+++++-----+-----	0	0,659
rs17553281	a	t	0,822	51257	-4,155	3,25E-05	-----+-----+-----	23,5	0,152
rs1442111	t	g	0,352	51258	4,155	3,26E-05	+++++-----+-----	0	0,721
rs10879604	a	t	0,374	50251	-4,155	3,26E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,670
rs1587150	a	t	0,355	51258	4,154	3,27E-05	+++++-----+-----	0	0,481
rs12955929	t	g	0,958	46834	-4,153	3,28E-05	-----+-----+-----	16	0,258
rs8026763	t	c	0,262	51239	-4,152	3,30E-05	-----+-----+-----	35,5	0,048
rs7308693	t	c	0,631	51258	4,149	3,33E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,724
rs1011947	a	g	0,262	51258	4,148	3,36E-05	-----+-----+-----	5	0,393



SNP	Allele1	Allele2	Freq1	Weight	Zscore	P-value	Direction	HetISq	HetPVal
rs10785028	t	g	0,631	51258	4,147	3,38E-05	---+-----+-----+-----	0	0,723
rs7137885	t	c	0,368	51258	-4,144	3,42E-05	+---+-----+-----+-----	0	0,735
rs2161097	t	c	0,438	51258	4,143	3,43E-05	+++++---+-----+-----+-----	29,4	0,093
rs7555997	a	c	0,101	50232	-4,141	3,46E-05	---??-+-----+-----+-----	0	0,808
rs2447828	t	c	0,438	51258	4,138	3,51E-05	+++++---+-----+-----+-----	29,9	0,088
rs11927001	a	g	0,869	51258	4,131	3,62E-05	---+-----+-----+-----+-----	27,2	0,113
rs2125657	t	c	0,054	51258	4,131	3,62E-05	+++++-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,695
rs2112163	t	c	0,438	51258	4,13	3,62E-05	+++++---+-----+-----+-----	30,2	0,086
rs6551366	c	g	0,355	51258	4,128	3,66E-05	+++---+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,487
rs1589595	t	c	0,738	51258	-4,128	3,66E-05	---+-----+-----+-----+-----	5,8	0,382
rs1522116	t	c	0,441	51257	4,126	3,69E-05	+++++---+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,791
rs920623	a	g	0,352	51258	4,125	3,71E-05	+++++---+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,649
rs7205464	t	g	0,097	51256	4,122	3,75E-05	+++++-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,945
rs7295470	t	c	0,372	51258	-4,122	3,75E-05	+---+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,723
rs1426134	c	g	0,353	51258	-4,12	3,78E-05	-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,915
rs16893023	a	c	0,194	51258	4,119	3,80E-05	+++++---+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,952
rs12050204	t	g	0,080	51252	-4,119	3,81E-05	-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,759
rs9903859	a	g	0,160	51257	4,118	3,82E-05	+++++-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,495
rs1045301	t	g	0,082	51258	-4,111	3,94E-05	-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,810
rs2337127	a	c	0,946	51258	-4,11	3,95E-05	-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,698
rs1687128	t	g	0,081	51258	4,105	4,05E-05	+++++---+-----+-----+-----+-----	9	0,339
rs9303295	a	g	0,850	51257	-4,103	4,09E-05	---+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,654
rs4776080	t	c	0,269	51258	-4,101	4,12E-05	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	34,6	0,053
rs10879605	t	c	0,374	51258	-4,1	4,13E-05	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,744
rs2414218	t	c	0,276	51257	-4,1	4,13E-05	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	31,8	0,073
rs325501	c	g	0,587	51258	-4,097	4,19E-05	-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	17,3	0,227
rs2414217	t	c	0,276	51258	-4,093	4,26E-05	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	30,6	0,083
rs325481	a	g	0,586	51258	-4,092	4,27E-05	-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	19,4	0,200
rs1583953	t	c	0,353	51258	4,087	4,37E-05	+++++---+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,858
rs988542	a	g	0,628	51258	4,086	4,39E-05	---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,759
rs1106420	a	t	0,318	51258	-4,086	4,39E-05	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	1,4	0,442
rs8079016	t	c	0,161	51257	4,086	4,40E-05	+++++-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,494
rs7953276	a	c	0,377	51258	-4,084	4,43E-05	---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,868
rs12955292	a	g	0,036	46834	4,083	4,44E-05	+++++-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	22,3	0,184
rs768792	a	g	0,647	51258	-4,083	4,45E-05	-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,868
rs1687119	a	g	0,919	51258	-4,08	4,51E-05	-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	8,9	0,339
rs9535127	t	c	0,481	51257	4,076	4,59E-05	+++---+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,864
rs10748226	t	g	0,628	51258	4,075	4,60E-05	---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,778
rs4760780	t	c	0,629	51258	4,075	4,60E-05	---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,740
rs6445194	t	g	0,489	51258	-4,075	4,61E-05	---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	5,9	0,381
rs12441046	t	g	0,724	51258	4,072	4,65E-05	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	30,9	0,080
rs13177473	a	g	0,647	51258	-4,068	4,75E-05	-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,852
rs1542727	a	g	0,174	51258	4,065	4,81E-05	+++++---+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,536
rs2203976	t	c	0,628	51258	4,062	4,87E-05	---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,738
rs6582151	t	c	0,371	51258	-4,06	4,91E-05	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,728
rs2139675	t	g	0,628	51258	4,059	4,93E-05	---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,737
rs13250310	a	t	0,732	48103	-4,056	4,99E-05	+?-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	8,7	0,344
rs1394309	a	g	0,932	48437	-4,053	5,05E-05	---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	38,6	0,038
rs139265	a	g	0,833	51256	-4,049	5,15E-05	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0,4	0,454
rs16955611	a	g	0,949	51258	-4,044	5,25E-05	-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,773
rs7899547	t	g	0,360	51258	4,043	5,27E-05	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,918
rs2028526	t	c	0,648	51251	-4,042	5,31E-05	-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,748
rs9645898	a	c	0,706	50250	-4,041	5,33E-05	---??-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,784
rs3922857	t	c	0,097	51256	4,039	5,36E-05	+++++-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,921
rs2363065	t	c	0,628	51258	4,039	5,37E-05	---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,744
rs7976937	t	c	0,361	51258	-4,039	5,38E-05	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----	0	0,862
rs325485	a	g	0,388	51257	4,037	5,42E-05	+++++---+-----+-----+-----+-----	12,8	0,287



SNP	Allele1	Allele2	Freq1	Weight	Zscore	P-value	Direction	HetISq	HetPVal
rs973303	t	g	0,353	51257	-3,966	7,31E-05	-----+-----+-----	29,5	0,092
rs6881764	a	g	0,482	51258	3,961	7,48E-05	++++++-+-----+-----	22,7	0,161
rs8008773	a	t	0,873	51258	-3,96	7,48E-05	-----+-----+-----	46,6	0,008
rs12541821	a	g	0,139	51258	3,96	7,51E-05	+-----+-----+-----	0	0,573
rs12134580	t	c	0,971	35673	-3,959	7,52E-05	----??+?-?????-----	50,7	0,022
rs12368237	a	g	0,375	51258	-3,956	7,61E-05	+-----+-----+-----	0	0,856
rs6421241	t	c	0,609	51258	3,955	7,65E-05	-+-----+-----+-----	0	0,740
rs1443742	t	c	0,362	51258	-3,955	7,66E-05	+-----+-----+-----	0	0,863
rs4297682	a	g	0,904	51256	-3,955	7,67E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,867
rs2049103	a	g	0,958	47020	3,954	7,68E-05	++++-+--+?+-----+-----	0	0,687
rs11923274	a	g	0,958	47020	3,953	7,73E-05	++++-+--+?+-----+-----	0	0,656
rs10180695	t	c	0,424	51258	3,951	7,78E-05	+++++-----+-----+-----	0	0,940
rs4971723	t	c	0,435	51258	3,951	7,79E-05	+++++-----+-----+-----	0	0,904
rs11783005	t	c	0,284	48103	3,951	7,79E-05	+?+-----+-----+-----	10,3	0,322
rs2414188	t	c	0,267	51258	-3,951	7,80E-05	-+-----+-----+-----	33,7	0,059
rs11618590	t	c	0,837	51257	-3,95	7,81E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,613
rs1545292	a	g	0,625	51258	3,95	7,83E-05	-+-----+-----+-----	0	0,855
rs4412846	a	t	0,353	51257	-3,949	7,84E-05	-----+-----+-----	30	0,088
rs7974278	c	g	0,624	51258	3,948	7,87E-05	-+-----+-----+-----	0	0,855
rs12521551	a	g	0,364	51258	-3,947	7,90E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,831
rs7651475	t	c	0,042	47020	-3,947	7,93E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,664
rs2881577	a	g	0,958	47020	3,946	7,94E-05	++++-+--+?+-----+-----	0	0,664
rs4738700	t	c	0,662	51258	-3,945	7,98E-05	-----+-----+-----	16,2	0,241
rs1373834	a	g	0,648	51257	3,944	8,01E-05	++++-+--+?+-----+-----	33,1	0,064
rs13162928	t	c	0,648	51258	-3,943	8,04E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,894
rs1363179	t	g	0,583	51258	-3,943	8,05E-05	-----+-----+-----	30,4	0,085
rs6582152	c	g	0,368	51258	-3,941	8,11E-05	+-----+-----+-----	0	0,667
rs8091788	a	g	0,829	51258	-3,94	8,14E-05	-+-----+-----+-----	0	0,585
rs7628116	c	g	0,042	47020	-3,938	8,23E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,699
rs1421908	t	c	0,417	51258	3,937	8,25E-05	++++-+--+?+-----+-----	30,8	0,081
rs7907283	a	g	0,087	51258	3,936	8,30E-05	+++++-----+-----+-----	19,3	0,202
rs3787851	t	c	0,165	51257	-3,935	8,32E-05	-+-----+-----+-----	0	0,791
rs12452350	a	g	0,833	51257	-3,932	8,41E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,601
rs10769092	t	g	0,497	51258	-3,932	8,42E-05	-+-----+-----+-----	0	0,555
rs6895949	a	g	0,279	51258	3,93	8,50E-05	+++-----+-----+-----	27,2	0,114
rs10101647	a	g	0,160	51258	3,93	8,51E-05	+-----+-----+-----	0	0,662
rs731428	t	c	0,936	49819	-3,929	8,53E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,560
rs4077278	c	g	0,475	51257	-3,928	8,56E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,939
rs7317531	t	g	0,457	51256	-3,927	8,59E-05	-+-----+-----+-----	0	0,804
rs12519063	t	c	0,637	51258	3,926	8,64E-05	++++-+--+?+-----+-----	0	0,836
rs2111380	a	t	0,435	51258	3,926	8,65E-05	+++++-----+-----+-----	0	0,908
rs7822661	t	c	0,140	51258	3,925	8,66E-05	+-----+-----+-----	0	0,595
rs12209628	t	c	0,800	51258	-3,925	8,67E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,970
rs1530303	t	c	0,350	51258	3,925	8,68E-05	+++++-----+-----+-----	0	0,924
rs7620638	a	g	0,958	47020	3,924	8,70E-05	++++-+--+?+-----+-----	0	0,661
rs12205387	t	c	0,200	51258	3,924	8,72E-05	++++-+--+?+-----+-----	0	0,971
rs1501192	t	c	0,701	51258	-3,924	8,72E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,478
rs9898999	t	c	0,167	51257	3,922	8,80E-05	+++++-----+-----+-----	0	0,598
rs13248919	a	g	0,264	48103	3,918	8,92E-05	-?+-----+-----+-----	6,7	0,371
rs10742718	c	g	0,525	51258	-3,916	9,00E-05	-+-----+-----+-----	0,3	0,456
rs10742725	t	c	0,475	50243	3,914	9,07E-05	+--+?+-----+-----+-----	0	0,574
rs926300	a	t	0,828	51258	3,913	9,12E-05	+++++-----+-----+-----	0	0,703
rs6545190	t	g	0,564	51258	-3,91	9,25E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,915
rs7631883	a	g	0,042	47020	-3,909	9,27E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,657
rs2352545	t	c	0,565	51258	-3,908	9,33E-05	-----+-----+-----	0	0,912
rs7930681	t	c	0,498	51258	3,904	9,45E-05	+-----+-----+-----	9,6	0,330
rs2139686	a	c	0,957	47020	3,902	9,53E-05	++++-+--+?+-----+-----	0	0,673

SNP	Allele1	Allele2	Freq1	Weight	Zscore	P-value	Direction	HetISq	HetPVal
rs2163946	a	g	0,529	48818	-3,901	9,57E-05	--? ?--++-----+---?+-	0	0,464
rs1738819	t	c	0,133	51258	3,901	9,57E-05	+++++--+---+---+-----	0	0,738
rs4901754	a	g	0,654	51257	-3,9	9,62E-05	+-----+-----+-----+	0	0,581
rs1395268	a	c	0,173	51258	3,899	9,66E-05	+---+---+---+---+---+---	0	0,588
rs2836007	t	c	0,165	51257	-3,899	9,68E-05	-+---+-----+-----+--	0	0,834
rs7713437	a	g	0,720	51258	-3,898	9,68E-05	---+---+---+---+---+---	25	0,136
rs2762089	a	t	0,355	51257	-3,898	9,69E-05	-----+---+---+---+---	31,2	0,078
rs11179688	t	g	0,377	51258	-3,898	9,70E-05	+-----+-----+-----+	0	0,846
rs11746102	a	g	0,363	51258	-3,897	9,74E-05	-----+---+---+---+---	0	0,837
rs11179690	a	g	0,623	51258	3,897	9,75E-05	+++++---+---+---+---+---	0	0,843
rs7316126	a	t	0,624	51258	3,893	9,88E-05	+++++---+---+---+---+---	0	0,834
rs4736893	a	g	0,231	51258	-3,893	9,91E-05	-----+-----+-----+	0	0,942
rs7728789	t	c	0,637	51258	3,891	9,97E-05	+++++---+---+---+---+---	0	0,835

**Table S4.** Replication of top SNPs ( $p$ -value  $<10^{-5}$ ) from previous genome-wide association studies.

Study	SNP	Chr	Effective allele	Original study		Current study - Discovery set ( $n = 34,549$ )		Current study - Overall meta-analysis ( $n = 51,258$ )	
				Direction of effect	$P$ -value	Direction of effect	$P$ -value	Direction of effect	$P$ -value
Sullivan 2009 (1738 ca, 1802 co) (1)	rs2522833*	7	C	+	1.2e-06	+	0.26	+	0.83
Wray 2012 (5763 ca, 6901 co)** (2)	rs11579964	1	T	-	4.4e-06	+	0.19	+	0.19
	rs7647854	3	G	+	4.6e-06	+	0.61	+	0.57
	rs12446956	16	C	+	1.1e-06	+	0.94	-	0.77
	rs12457996	18	C	-	5.7e-06	-	0.79	+	0.68
Terracciano 2010 ( $n = 4,811$ )*** (3)	rs12912233	15	T	+	6.3e-07	-	0.85	-	0.37
	rs8070473	17	T	-	1.5e-06	+	0.94	+	0.26
	rs349475	5	T	+	2.4e-06	+	0.72	+	0.28
	rs12420464	11	T	-	3.3e-06	+	0.17	+	0.51
	rs1927745	13	A	-	4.7e-06	-	0.69	+	0.78
	rs10514585	16	A	+	4.9e-06	-	0.053	-	0.011
	rs11009175	10	A	+	5.4e-06	-	0.067	-	0.17
	rs17864092	7	T	-	5.5e-06	-	0.60	-	0.33
	rs1449984	2	A	-	6.6e-06	+	0.90	-	0.76
	rs1924397	13	A	+	7.6e-06	+	0.66	+	0.21
rs10744304	12	A	-	8.7e-06	+	0.31	-	0.80	
rs2017305	10	A	-	9.0e-06	-	0.99	-	0.63	

ca, cases; co, controls; Chr, chromosome; SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism.

\*This SNP was tested for association in the current study as it was replicated previously.

\*\* Largest meta-analysis of major depressive disorder.

\*\*\* Meta-analysis of trait depression, only independent top SNPs were tested here.

## Supplemental References

1. Sullivan PF, de Geus EJ, Willemsen G, James MR, Smit JH, Zandbelt T, *et al.* (2009): Genome-wide association for major depressive disorder: a possible role for the presynaptic protein piccolo. *Mol Psychiatry* 14: 359-375.
2. Wray NR, Pergadia ML, Blackwood DH, Penninx BW, Gordon SD, Nyholt DR, *et al.* (2012): Genome-wide association study of major depressive disorder: new results, meta-analysis, and lessons learned. *Mol Psychiatry* 17:36-48.
3. Terracciano A, Tanaka T, Sutin AR, Sanna S, Deiana B, Lai S, *et al.* (2010): Genome-wide association scan of trait depression. *Biol Psychiatry* 68: 811-817.