## PGP-UK Genomics Report for ukE7EF69

## 1 Summary

This is the genome report was produced using collaborative research tools, including SNPedia and GetEvidence. This section shows an overview of all the small variants which were found in the genome for this individual, when compared with a reference genome. These variants are summarised in Table 1 and the pie-charts in Figures 2, 3 and 4.

This report was generated automatically and is not clinically approved. It is provided for personal and research purposes only.

This document contains hyperlinks, shown in grey, that will take you to external websites where you can find more detailed explanations. Some of the technical terms are also explained in more detail in the Ensembl Glossary. We would welcome your feedback about this report, for example, if you would like more information about anything or if any of the links have become inactive. You can contact us on: pgp-uk@ucl.ac.uk.

This summary shows an overview of all the variants which were found in the genome for this individual. The "variants remaining after filtering" refers to any differences in the DNA identified when compared to the reference genome. Of these, the majority will have already been found in some other sequenced individual and put on a database (existing variants) while others have not yet been annotated (novel variants).
"Overlapped genes" refers to the number of times where a variant was found in a region of the genome containing a gene. The diagram in Figure 1 is a simplification of the usual gene structure. "Exon" refers to the part of the gene which goes on to form a protein, and variants in this part of the gene are more likely to cause changes in the shape of the protein. Upstream, downstream, intronic and intergenic variants are more likely to alter the regulation of that gene but will not change the protein itself.

A transcript for a protein-coding gene can include the exons, introns and other gene features that are transcribed and important for gene function but might not be translated into the final protein. Not all transcripts are for protein-coding genes, with many containing non-coding RNAs that can be overlapping other genes, in introns or in intergenic regions.


Figure 1: Diagram of gene structure indicating locations of potential variants

| Feature | Count |
| :--- | :--- |
| Lines of input read | 4966043 |
| Variants filtered out | 0 |
| Novel / existing variants | $497351(10.0) / 4455771(90.0)$ |
| Overlapped genes | 56701 |
| Overlapped transcripts | 67544 |
| Overlapped regulatory features | 166878 |

Table 1: Variant calling summary

There are several different types of genomic variants. The most common change is when one single building block of the DNA (called a nucleotide) is changed, called a single nucleotide variants (SNV). Other variant types include insertions, where the DNA in the individual is longer than the reference sequence due to the insertion of one or more nucleotides; and deletions, where a few nucleotides are missing compared to the reference sequence.

Some of these changes will have no effect on the protein, while some changes may alter the protein function to varying degrees. The PolyPhen analysis software attempts to quantify the effect each mutation will have on the protein function. This ranges from "benign" where no change to the protein function is expected, to "probably damaging" where it is predicted that the mutation will affect protein function. It is nevertheless important to note that what is "damaging" for the protein is not necessarily damaging for the individual.


Figure 2: PolyPhen Summary


Figure 3: Variant Class


Figure 4: Consequence type

## 2 Ancestry

This plot shows the distribution of the genomes of different populations. Data from several studies which used whole genome sequencing was used to see the relationships between the genomes of the populations. It shows how closely related certain populations are genetically: Groups which cluster closely are more genetically similar than groups which are further apart. The black star symbol shows where this PGP-UK participant sits in relation to other populations, indicating their ancestry and their most closely related populations according to genetic sequence.

Based on the populations defined in the 1000 genomes project ( 1 kGP ), the ancestry composition for this individual is inferred to be 100.0 percent European [British in England and Scotland].

Please note that this analysis is limited by the populations available in the 1 kGP data. If there are European subpopulations reported, and the ancestry of the participant does not correspond to any of the 1 kGP populations, the closest 1 kGP sampled subpopulation will be shown (even though it might be different from the participant's actual ancestry).

## Ancestry ukE7EF69



Figure 5: Ancestry Principal Component Analysis

## 3 Traits (based on SNPedia information)

Existing research has associated many variants with phenotypic traits, some of which can be perceived as beneficial while others appear to have a harmful effect. Some traits are complex and can be affected by several variants. It is likely that some of these would confer a higher risk while others a lower risk of trait manifestation. These can not be combined linearly to produce an actual risk of disease.

It is important to note that in most cases genomic data is probabilistic, not deterministic- i.e. having a genetic predisposition for a disease is not a diagnosis; rather, it shows an increased likelihood of developing that disease. Also, one person can have both potentially beneficial and harmful variants in the same gene, or associated with the same disease.

Some variants can also affect certain populations more, or will only affect a particular gender. For example, a variant for higher risk of endometriosis in the sequence of a male will not directly affect that person, but can be passed on to descendants.

While many traits are the result of a unique variant, many are the combination of several variants throughout the genome. In SNPedia, these are called genosets. These can integrate some of the information already present in the single variant tables, or be the combination of variants that have no phenotypic effect on their own, but contribute to a trait when together.

The variants in the following tables are sorted by magnitude. This is an subjective measure defined in SNPedia to highlight the perceived importance of the genotype described. At the moment this scale goes from 0 to 10 . You can read more about it by visiting their explanatory webpage.

As our knowledge grows, the interpretation of the effect of certain variants might change. Clicking on the links in the genome report tables will take you to websites containing more information about each variant.

### 3.1 Possibly Beneficial Traits

| Mag. | Identifier | Genotype | Summary | ExAC | GetEvidence | ClinVar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.5 | rs2943634 | (A;A) | Lower risk of ischemic stroke |  | Link |  |
| 2.4 | rs2802288 | (A;A) | Longer lifespan |  |  |  |
| 2.1 | rs3775291 | (A;G) | 0.71x decreased risk for dry age related macula... | Link | Link | Link |
| 2.1 | rs547154 | (A;C) | 0.47x decreased risk for AMD |  |  | Link |
| 2 | rs1012053 | (A;C) | 0.625x reduced risk of Bipolar Disorder. |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs10468017 | (C;T) | Associated with higher HDL cholesterol |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs10503669 | ( $\mathrm{A} ; \mathrm{C}$ ) | Associated with higher HDL cholesterol |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs10504861 | (A;G) | Reduced risk of migraine without aura |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs11045585 | ( $\mathrm{A} ; \mathrm{A}$ ) | $24 \%$ chance (lower than average) of docetaxel-in... |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs12678919 | (A;G) | Associated with higher HDL cholesterol |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs174537 | (T; T ) | Lower LDL-C and total cholesterol |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs1799884 | (G;G) | Mothers have typical Birth-Weight babies. Sligh... |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs1864163 | (A;G) | Associated with higher HDL cholesterol |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs2241423 | (A;G) | 0.79 decreased risk for obesity |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs2243250 | (C;T) | 0.6x decreased risk for myocardial infarction i... |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs2707466 | (A;A) | Stronger bones | Link | Link |  |
| 2 | rs2764264 | (C;C) | Greater odds of living to 95 |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs2908004 | (T;T) | Stronger bones | Link | Link |  |
| 2 | rs3218536 | (A;G) | Lower risk for breast: ovarian cancer | Link | Link |  |
| 2 | rs3750817 | (C;T) | 0.78x reduced risk for breast cancer |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs3764261 | (G;T) | Associated with higher HDL cholesterol |  | Link | Link |
| 2 | rs3819331 | (T;T) | Lower risk of autism | Link |  |  |
| 2 | rs3914132 | (C;T) | Lower otosclerosis risk |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs4149268 | (A;G) | Associated with higher HDL cholesterol |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs4307059 | (C;C) | Reduced Autism risk |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs6505162 | (A;C) | 0.58x decreased risk for esophageal cancer | Link |  |  |
| 2 | rs6855911 | (A;G) | 0.62x decreased risk for gout |  | Link |  |


| Mag. | Identifier | Genotype | Summary | ExAC | GetEvidence | ClinVar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | rs763110 | (C;T) | 0.80x reduced cancer risk |  |  | Link |
| 2 | rs801114 | ( $\mathrm{T} ; \mathrm{T}$ ) | 0.78x decreased Basal Cell Carcinoma risk. |  | Link |  |
| 1.8 | rs1128535 | (A;G) | 0.77 x risk for Crohn's disease |  |  |  |
| 1.8 | rs1746048 | (C;T) | 0.94 decreased risk for coronary heart disease |  | Link |  |
| 1.8 | rs187238 | (C;G) | Hypertension not a risk factor for sudden cardi... |  |  |  |
| 1.8 | rs3814113 | (C;T) | 0.8x decreased risk for ovarian cancer |  | Link |  |
| 1.8 | rs4714156 | (C;C) | $<0.61$ x risk for restless legs |  |  |  |
| 1.8 | rs6897932 | (C;T) | 0.91x decreased risk for multiple sclerosis | Link | Link | Link |
| 1.6 | rs1061170 | ( $\mathrm{T} ; \mathrm{T}$ ) | Lower risk for AMD: generally longer live than ... | Link | Link | Link |
| 1.5 | rs1026732 | (A;G) | 0.70x risk for restless legs |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs1063192 | (C;C) | 0.71x reduced risk of myocardial infarction |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs11136000 | (C;T) | 0.84x decreased risk for Alzheimer's disease |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs11212617 | ( $\mathrm{A} ; \mathrm{C}$ ) | Somewhat increased likelihood of treatment succ... |  |  | Link |
| 1.5 | rs11635424 | (A;G) | 0.70x risk for restless legs |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs12593813 | (A;G) | 0.71x risk for restless legs |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs3784709 | (C;T) | 0.71x risk of developing restless legs syndrome... |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs3851179 | (A;G) | 0.85x decreased risk for Alzheimer's disease |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs4149274 | (C;T) | Associated with higher HDL (good) cholesterol |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs4489954 | (G;T) | 0.69x risk risk of developing restless legs syn... |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs4939883 | (C;C) | Associated with higher HDL cholesterol |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs729302 | (A;C) | 0.89x decreased risk of developing rheumatoid a... |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs9939609 | ( $\mathrm{T} ; \mathrm{T}$ ) | Lower risk of obesity and Type-2 diabetes |  | Link |  |
| 1.4 | rs6495446 | ( $\mathrm{C} ; \mathrm{T}$ ) | 0.8x reduced risk for chronic kidney disease |  |  |  |
| 1.2 | rs11246226 | (A;C) | Decreased risk of schizophrenia in limited stud... |  | Link |  |
| 1.2 | rs6048 | (G;G) | Slightly lower risk (10-20\%) of deep vein throm... | Link | Link | Link |
| 1.1 | rs2293347 | (G;G) | Among NSCLC patients: better Gefitinib response... | Link |  | Link |
| 1 | rs182549 | (C;T) | Can digest milk. |  |  | Link |
| 1 | rs2952768 | (C;T) | Slightly less drug dependence: decreased effect... |  |  | Link |
| 1 | rs7850258 | (A;A) | Slightly lower odds of developing primary hypot... |  |  |  |
| 0 | rs1047781 | (A;A) | ABH blood group "Secretor" status if Japanese | Link | Link | Link |
| 0 | rs12252 | (T; T ) | More resistant to influenza | Link |  | Link |
| 0 | rs16990018 | ( $\mathrm{A} ; \mathrm{A}$ ) | PrP Codon 171 Asn - Non-pathogenic variant | Link |  | Link |
| 0 | rs17244841 | (A;A) | More responsive to statin treatment |  | Link | Link |
| 0 | rs1799782 | (C;C) | Lower risk for skin cancer | Link | Link |  |
| 0 | rs1799945 | (C;C) | Not a H63D hemochromatosis carrier. | Link | Link | Link |
| 0 | rs1800562 | (G;G) | Not a C282Y hemochromatosis carrier. | Link | Link | Link |
| 0 | rs242941 | (G;G) | Better response to inhaled corticosteroid in pa... |  | Link |  |
| 0 | rs28933385 | (G;G) | Prion protein Codon 200 (E) - Non pathogenic va... |  |  | Link |
| 0 | rs312481 | (C;C) | Better response to certain calcium channel bloc... |  |  |  |
| 0 | rs5065 | (A;A) | 1.12x risk on diuretic; if hypertensive: better... | Link | Link | Link |
| 0 | rs6259 | (G;G) | Best inverse correlation between tea-drinking: ... | Link | Link |  |
| 0 | rs74315403 | (G;G) | PrP codon 178 (D) - non pathogenic variant |  |  | Link |
| 0 | rs7495174 | (A;A) | Blue/gray eyes more likely |  | Link |  |
| 0 | rs9394492 | (C;C) | $<0.76 \mathrm{x}$ risk for restless legs |  |  |  |

### 3.2 Possibly Harmful Traits

| Mag. | Identifier | Genotype | Summary | ExAC | GetEvidence | ClinVar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | rs1021737 | (T;T) | Significantly higher plasma total homocysteine ... | Link | Link | Link |
| 3 | rs10897346 | (C;C) | If depressed: 2.6 x more likely to not respond t... |  |  |  |
| 3 | rs13266634 | (C;C) | Increased risk for type-2 diabetes | Link | Link | Link |
| 3 | rs2066844 | (C;T) | 3x higher risk for Crohn's disease | Link | Link | Link |
| 3 | rs2306402 | (C;T) | 1.18x increased risk for late-onset Alzheimer's... |  |  |  |
| 3 | rs2981582 | (C;T) | 1.3x higher risk of ER + breast cancer |  | Link |  |
| 3 | rs3738579 | (T;T) | 1.5x - 2x increased risk for cervical cancer: H... |  |  |  |
| 3 | rs3803662 | ( $\mathrm{T} ; \mathrm{T}$ ) | 1.6x increased risk for breast cancer |  | Link |  |
| 3 | rs6920220 | (A;G) | 1.2x risk Rheumatoid Arthritis |  | Link |  |
| 3 | rs7754840 | (C;G) | 1.3 x increased risk for type-2 diabetes |  | Link |  |
| 2.7 | rs10830963 | (C;G) | Increased type-2 diabetes risk; higher gestatio... |  | Link |  |
| 2.6 | rs110419 | (A;A) | 2.6x increased risk for neuroblastoma |  |  |  |
| 2.5 | rs11190870 | (T;T) | Possibly even more increased risk of scoliosis |  |  |  |
| 2.5 | rs2241880 | (C;C) | 2x-3x increased risk for Crohn's disease in Cau... | Link | Link | Link |
| 2.5 | rs2254958 | (C;C) | 1.61x increased risk for Alzheimer's |  |  |  |
| 2.5 | rs5888 | (C;T) | 3 x higher risk for age-related macular degenera... | Link |  |  |
| 2.5 | rs663048 | (T;T) | 3 x increased risk of developing lung cancer | Link | Link |  |
| 2.5 | rs664143 | (C;T) | Higher risk for number of cancers |  |  |  |
| 2.5 | rs891512 | (A;G) | Higher blood pressure than G;G | Link |  |  |
| 2.3 | rs7966230 | (C;G) | Slightly lower levels of plasma VWF |  |  |  |
| 2.2 | rs2004640 | (G;T) | 1.4 x increased risk for SLE |  | Link | Link |
| 2.2 | rs2231137 | (G;G) | ${ }^{\sim} 1.5-3 \mathrm{x}$ increased risk for ischemic stroke | Link | Link | Link |
| 2.2 | rs2305089 | ( $\mathrm{T} ; \mathrm{T}$ ) | Higher risk for chordoma | Link | Link |  |
| 2.1 | rs10811661 | (T;T) | 1.2 x increased risk for type-2 diabetes |  | Link |  |
| 2.1 | rs1329428 | (G;G) | 2 x increased risk for macular degeneration |  |  |  |
| 2.1 | rs17077540 | (A;G) | 1.6x major depressive disorder risk |  |  |  |
| 2.1 | rs17563 | (C;C) | Risk for otosclerosis | Link | Link | Link |
| 2.1 | rs4430796 | (A;A) | 1.38x increased risk for prostate cancer |  | Link |  |
| 2.1 | rs646776 | (A;A) | 1.2x risk of coronary artery disease |  | Link |  |
| 2.1 | rs6742078 | (T;T) | $+16 \%$ bilirubin levels increased risk of gallsto... |  | Link | Link |
| 2.1 | rs944289 | (C;T) | 1.3 x increased thyroid cancer risk |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs10086908 | (C;T) | 1.7x increased risk for prostate cancer |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs10248420 | (A;A) | 7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres... |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs1050152 | (C;T) | 2.1x increased risk of Crohn's disease | Link | Link | Link |
| 2 | rs10513789 | (G;T) | Increased risk of Parkinson's disease |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs1160312 | (A;A) | 1.6x increased risk of Male Pattern Baldness. |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs11983225 | (T; $\mathrm{T}^{\text {) }}$ | 7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres... |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs1219648 | (A;G) | 1.20x risk for breast cancer |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs12431733 | (T;T) | Increased risk of developing Parkinson's Diseas... |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs12567232 | (A;G) | Increased risk for Crohn's Disease |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs1265181 | (C;G) | Increased risk for psoriasis |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs12696304 | (G;G) | Prone to aging faster: at least in European pop... |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs1360780 | (C;T) | 1.3x increased risk for depression |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs1537415 | (G;G) | 2 x increased risk for periodontitis |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs1585215 | (A;G) | 2x increased risk for Hodgkin lymphoma |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs16942 | (A;G) | Very slightly increased breast cancer risk | Link | Link | Link |
| 2 | rs17435 | (T;T) | 1.4 x increased risk for lupus |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs17576 | (G;G) | Higher risk for lung cancer: and COPD in smoker... | Link | Link |  |
| 2 | rs17696736 | (A;G) | 1.34x risk of type-1 diabetes |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs1800629 | (A;G) | Complex; generally higher risk for certain dise... | Link | Link | Link |
| 2 | rs1800896 | (A;G) | 1.6x increased prostate cancer risk |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs1867277 | (A;A) | 2x increased risk for thyroid cancer |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs2073963 | (G;T) | Increased risk of baldness |  |  |  |


| Mag. | Identifier | Genotype | Summary | ExAC | GetEvidence | ClinVar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | rs2143340 | (C;T) | Increased risk of dyslexia and poor reading per... |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs2201841 | (C;T) | 1.5x increased risk for Crohn's disease; 2x inc... |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs2230199 | (C;G) | $1.6 \mathrm{x}+$ risk of ARMD | Link | Link | Link |
| 2 | rs2235015 | (G;G) | Somewhat less likely to respond to certain anti... | Link | Link |  |
| 2 | rs2235040 | (G;G) | 7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres... | Link | Link |  |
| 2 | rs2235067 | (G;G) | 7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres... |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs2305480 | (C;T) | 3.5x increase in risk of asthma for Han Chinese... | Link | Link |  |
| 2 | rs2305795 | (A;G) | 1.28x higher risk of narcolepsy compared to (G;... |  |  | Link |
| 2 | rs2420946 | (C;T) | 1.20x risk for breast cancer |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs25487 | (G;G) | 2x higher risk for skin cancer; possibly other ... | Link | Link | Link |
| 2 | rs3212227 | $(\mathrm{A} ; \mathrm{C})$ | Significantly increased risk of developing cerv... |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs3738919 | ( $\mathrm{A} ; \mathrm{C}$ ) | 1.94x risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs3790565 | (C;C) | Increased risk of developing primary biliary ci... |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs3793784 | (C;G) | 1.5x risk for ARMD |  | Link | Link |
| 2 | rs3802842 | (C;C) | $>1.17 \mathrm{x}$ increased risk of colorectal cancer |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs4148739 | (A;A) | 7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres... |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs4402960 | (G;T) | 1.2 x increased risk for type-2 diabetes: ${ }^{\sim} 1 \mathrm{x}$ ri... |  | Link | Link |
| 2 | rs4444903 | (A;G) | 3.5x risk of hep-cancer in cirrhosis patients; ... |  |  | Link |
| 2 | rs4633 | (C;T) | Higher risk for endometrial cancer | Link | Link | Link |
| 2 | rs493258 | (A;G) | 1.15x risk of Age Related Macular Degeneration |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs4961 | (G;T) | 1.8x increased risk for high blood pressure | Link | Link | Link |
| 2 | rs520354 | (A;G) | Increased risk in men for biliary conditions |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs5759167 | (T; T ) | Higher prostate cancer risk |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs6441286 | (G;T) | 1.54 x chance of developing primary biliary cirr... |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs6457617 | (C;T) | 2.3 x risk of rheumatoid arthritis |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs6498169 | (A;A) | $>1.14 \mathrm{x}$ risk of multiple sclerosis |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs6807362 | (C;C) | Increased autism risk | Link | Link |  |
| 2 | rs6908425 | (C;C) | 1.95x increased risk of developing Crohn's dise... |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs6997709 | (G;G) | 1.5x higher risk for hypertension |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs7639618 | (C;T) | 1.45 x increased osteoarthritis risk | Link |  |  |
| 2 | rs7807268 | (C;G) | 1.3x risk for Crohn's disease |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs7923837 | (G;G) | 3.2 x risk for T2D |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs7961152 | (A;C) | 1.2x higher risk for hypertension |  |  |  |
| 2 | rs800292 | (C;C) | 5\% higher risk of Age related macular degenerat... | Link | Link | Link |
| 2 | rs854560 | ( $\mathrm{A} ; \mathrm{T}$ ) | Higher risk for heart disease: diabetic retinop... | Link | Link | Link |
| 2 | rs9652490 | (A;A) | 2x increased risk for Parkinson's disease: and... |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs965513 | (A;A) | 3.1x increased thyroid cancer risk |  | Link |  |
| 2 | rs9954153 | (G;G) | -5x higher risk for Fuchs' dystrophy: a corneal... |  |  |  |
| 2.0 | rs17221417 | (G;G) | 1.9x higher risk for Crohn's disease |  | Link |  |
| 2.0 | rs4911414 | (T;T) | $2-4 \mathrm{x}$ higher risk of sun sensitivity if part of ... |  | Link |  |
| 1.8 | rs1136287 | (C;T) | 1.5x increased risk of wet ARMD in a Taiwanese ... | Link | Link |  |
| 1.8 | rs143383 | ( $\mathrm{T} ; \mathrm{T}$ ) | 1.3 x increased risk for osteoarthritis |  | Link | Link |
| 1.8 | rs37973 | (A;G) | Among asthmatics: 1.5x more likely to show less... |  |  | Link |
| 1.8 | rs6700125 | (C;T) | 1.2x increased risk for ALS |  |  |  |
| 1.7 | rs8055236 | (G;T) | 1.9x risk for heart disease |  | Link |  |
| 1.6 | rs2736100 | (G;G) | 1.6x higher risk for glioma development |  | Link |  |
| 1.6 | rs3764880 | (A;A) | 1.2-1.8x increased tuberculosis risk | Link | Link |  |
| 1.6 | rs3775948 | (C;G) | Slightly higher risk for gout |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs10260404 | (C;T) | 1.20x risk of developing ALS |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs10464059 | (A;G) | Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson... |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs10859871 | (C;C) | Slight ( $\sim 1.4 \mathrm{x}$ ) increase in endometriosis risk |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs10883365 | (A;G) | 1.2x increased risk for developing Crohn's dise... |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs10980705 | (C;T) | 2.3x increased risk for knee osteoarthritis |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs11171739 | (C;T) | 1.34x risk of developing Type-1 diabetes |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs1154155 | (G;T) | 1.94x increased risk for narcolepsy |  | Link |  |


| Mag. | Identifier | Genotype | Summary | ExAC | GetEvidence | ClinVar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.5 | rs12037606 | (A;G) | 1.22x risk of developing Crohn's disease |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs140701 | (A;G) | Increased risk for anxiety disorders |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs144848 | (G;T) | Very slightly increased breast cancer risk | Link | Link | Link |
| 1.5 | rs16944 | (A;G) | Minorly increased risk of mental illness and os... |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs1801020 | (C;T) | 1.31x increased risk of heart disease | Link |  | Link |
| 1.5 | rs1994090 | (G;T) | Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson... |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs2007153 | (G;G) | Increased risk of schizophrenia in limited stud... |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs2076295 | (G;G) | Slightly increased risk for pulmonary fibrosis ... |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs2177369 | (C;C) | 1.5x increased risk for Alzheimer's disease |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs2240340 | (A;A) | Slightly increased (1.5x) risk for RA | Link |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs2272127 | (C;C) | Associated with herpes and schizophrenia |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs2280714 | (A;A) | 1.4x increased risk of SLE |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs27388 | (A;G) | Slightly increased risk of developing schizophr... |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs2881766 | (T; T ) | Slightly increased risk for pregnancy-induced h... |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs358806 | $(\mathrm{A} ; \mathrm{C})$ | 0.86x increased risk of developing Type-2 diabe... |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs3814570 | (C;T) | 1.3x increased risk for Crohn's disease with il... |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs393152 | (A;A) | Increased risk of both PD and AD | Link | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs401681 | (C;T) | $\sim 1.2 \mathrm{x}$ increased risk for several types of cance... |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs4027132 | (A;G) | 1.39x increased risk of developing bipolar diso... |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs4464148 | (C;T) | 1.10x increased risk for colorectal cancer |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs4506565 | ( $\mathrm{A} ; \mathrm{T}$ ) | 1.4x increased risk for type-2 diabetes |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs4626664 | (A;G) | 1.44x increased risk of developing restless leg... |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs464049 | (T; T) | Increased risk of schizophrenia in limited stud... |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs4845618 | (G;T) | 1.7 x increased melanoma risk |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs5219 | (C;T) | 1.3x increased risk for type-2 diabetes | Link | Link | Link |
| 1.5 | rs5746059 | (A;A) | Slightly higher fat mass |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs6435862 | (G;T) | 1.7x higher risk of aggressive neuroblastoma |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs6601764 | (C;T) | 1.16x increased risk of developing Crohn's dise... |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs6896702 | (C;T) | Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson... |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs699473 | (C;T) | ${ }^{1} 1.5 \mathrm{x}$ increased brain tumor risk |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs7774434 | (C;T) | Slightly increased risk of developing primary b... |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs872071 | (A;G) | 1.5x increased risk for chronic lymphocytic le... |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs9303277 | (C;T) | 1.46x Slightly increased risk of developing pri... |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | rs9561778 | (T; T) | ${ }^{2} 2 \mathrm{x}$ increased risk of adverse drug reactions fr... |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs9642880 | (G;T) | 1.2 x increased bladder cancer risk |  | Link |  |
| 1.5 | rs995030 | (G;G) | Non-protective against testicular cancer |  | Link |  |
| 1.4 | rs1126497 | (C;T) | 1.4 x increased risk for breast cancer | Link | Link | Link |
| 1.4 | rs1800693 | (G;G) | Slight (1.4x) increase in risk for multiple scl... | Link | Link | Link |
| 1.4 | rs2046210 | (C;T) | 1.4x increased breast cancer risk |  | Link | Link |
| 1.4 | rs2230201 | (A;G) | 1.4 x risk of lupus | Link |  |  |
| 1.4 | rs4795067 | (G;G) | Slight increase in risk for psoriatic arthritis... |  |  |  |
| 1.4 | rs4959039 | (A;G) | 1.4x higher risk for multiple sclerosis |  |  |  |
| 1.4 | rs4977756 | (G;G) | 1.93x higher risk for glioma development |  | Link |  |
| 1.34 | rs17465637 | (C;C) | 1.34x higher risk for myocardial infarction | Link | Link |  |
| 1.3 | rs10947262 | (C;C) | 1.3 x increased risk for osteoarthritis |  |  |  |
| 1.3 | rs1375144 | (C;T) | 1.32x increased risk of developing bipolar diso... |  |  |  |
| 1.3 | rs1434536 | (A;G) | 1.29 x increased breast cancer risk |  |  |  |
| 1.3 | rs501120 | (A;G) | 1.3x increased risk for heart disease |  | Link |  |
| 1.25 | rs748404 | (T; T ) | Slightly increased risk (1.25) for lung cancer... |  | Link |  |
| 1.2 | rs11842874 | (A;G) | $+17 \%$ increased risk for osteoarthritis |  |  |  |
| 1.2 | rs2056116 | (A;G) | 1.18x risk for breast cancer |  |  |  |
| 1.2 | rs2072590 | (G;T) | 1.2 x increased risk for ovarian cancer |  |  |  |
| 1.2 | rs2252586 | (A;G) | 1.2 x higher risk for glioma development |  |  |  |
| 1.2 | rs3131296 | (A;G) | 1.2x increased risk for schizophrenia |  | Link |  |
| 1.2 | rs419788 | (A;G) | 2.0x risk for lupus | Link |  |  |


| Mag. | Identifier | Genotype | Summary | ExAC | GetEvidence | ClinVar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.2 | rs6010620 | (A;G) | 1.2x higher risk for glioma development: 1.17 x ... |  | Link |  |
| 1.2 | rs9858542 | (A;G) | 1.1x risk Crohn's Disease | Link | Link |  |
| 1.1 | rs11037909 | (C;T) | 1.27x type II diabetes risk | Link |  |  |
| 1.1 | rs11110912 | (C;G) | 1.3 x high blood pressure risk |  |  |  |
| 1.1 | rs13387042 | (A;G) | 1.12x increased risk for breast cancer |  | Link |  |
| 1.1 | rs1344706 | (G;T) | 1.1x increased risk for schizophrenia |  | Link |  |
| 1.1 | rs2653349 | (G;G) | 2-6x increased risk for cluster headaches | Link | Link |  |
| 1.1 | rs34516635 | (G;G) | Less longevity for Ashkenazi Jewish women. | Link |  | Link |
| 1.1 | rs3740878 | (A;G) | 1.26x type II diabetes risk | Link |  | Link |
| 1.1 | rs4324715 | (C;T) | 1.5x increased testicular cancer risk for men |  |  |  |
| 1.1 | rs6800901 | (T; T) | 1.3x multiple myeloma risk |  |  |  |
| 1.1 | rs6897876 | (C;T) | Slight increase in testicular cancer risk for m... |  |  |  |
| 1.1 | rs7412 | (C;C) | More likely to gain weight if taking olanzapine... | Link | Link | Link |
| 1.1 | rs889312 | (A;C) | Very slightly higher risk for breast cancer |  | Link |  |
| 1.1 | rs925391 | (C;C) | More likely to go bald; common |  |  |  |
| 1.09 | rs12050604 | (A;C) | Very slightly increased risk for lung cancer |  |  |  |
| 1.07 | rs2291834 | (C;C) | Very slightly higher risk for myocardial infarc... |  |  |  |
| 1 | rs10761659 | (A;G) | 1.2x risk of Crohn's disease |  | Link |  |
| 1 | rs1143674 | (A;A) | 1.3x increased autism risk | Link |  |  |
| 1 | rs2273697 | (A;G) | Adverse reaction more likely to carbamazepine i... | Link | Link | Link |
| 1 | rs2282679 | ( $\mathrm{A} ; \mathrm{C}$ ) | Somewhat lower vitamin D levels |  |  |  |
| 1 | rs2546890 | (A;G) | Higher risk of multiple sclerosis |  |  |  |
| 1 | rs3194051 | (A;G) | 1.12 x risk of type-1 diabetes | Link | Link | Link |
| 1 | rs6166 | (G;G) | Females slightly more likely to be sterile | Link | Link | Link |
| 1 | rs6932590 | (C;T) | 1.1x increased risk for schizophrenia |  | Link |  |
| 1 | rs761100 | (G;G) | Higher risk for dyslexia |  |  |  |
| 1 | rs987525 | (A;C) | 2.5x increased risk for cleft lip |  | Link |  |
| 0.1 | rs601338 | (A;G) | Susceptible to Norovirus infections | Link | Link | Link |
| 0 | rs1061646 | (C;C) | 1.16x increased risk for breast cancer | Link |  | Link |
| 0 | rs1128503 | (T;T) | Likely to require more methadone during heroin ... | Link | Link | Link |
| 0 | rs1495965 | ( $\mathrm{A} ; \mathrm{A}$ ) | 1.2x higher risk for spondylitis |  |  |  |
| 0 | rs3813929 | (C;C) | Possible weight gain if taking olanzapine |  | Link | Link |
| 0 | rs4293393 | (T; T) | 1.25x Increased Risk of CKD for T allele in ... |  |  |  |
| 0 | rs6314 | (C;C) | Higher risk for RA | Link | Link |  |
| 0 | rs7652331 | (T;T) | Somewhat higher risk for prostate cancer |  |  |  |
| 0 | rs7787082 | (G;G) | 7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres... |  | Link |  |

### 3.3 Genosets (Multi-variant Phenotypes)

| Magnitude | Identifier | Summary |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3.1 | gs191 | Problem metabolizing NSAIDs |
| 3 | gs127 | Intermediate warfarin metabolizer |
| 3 | gs241 | Lighter green: brown or hazel eye color |
| 2.9 | gs192 | MTHFR polymorphisms affecting homocysteine |
| 2.5 | gs155 | CYP3A5 non-expressor |
| 2.5 | gs161 | CYP2C9 Intermediate Metabolizers |
| 2.5 | gs242 | Increase risk of prostate cancer patients dying... |
| 2.5 | gs281 | Part of the 88\% of the population claimed not t... |
| 2 | gs101 | Probably able to digest milk |
| 2 | gs154 | NAT2 Slow metabolizer |
| 2 | gs246 | APOE3/APOE3 |
| 2 | gs249 | Parkinson's Disease Risk |
| 1.5 | gs185 | The beta blocker metoprolol is effective with 1... |
| 1.5 | gs186 | HLA-B*5801 heterozygosity is possible: unfortun... |
| 1 | gs182 | CYP2D6*39 |
| 0 | gs158 | CYP1A2 normal metabolizer |

## 4 Raw Data

The raw data used to create this report has been assigned the identifier ERS1176564 in the European Nucleotide Archive (ENA) hosted at the European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI).

These data will not be accessible unless the report is approved. This will happen by default one month after the report is issued, or if the report is approved for immediate release within the one month period. Participants can also withdraw from the study at any time in which case the report and the data will not be released and will be deleted.

If the data has already been released, it can be accessed at: http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/ERS1176564

## 5 Report Metadata

| Resource | Version | Website |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Genome | GRCh38 | Link |
| BWA | 0.7 .12 | Link |
| SAMtools | 1.3 | Link |
| GATK | $3.4-46$ | Link |
| PLINK | v1.90b3.35 | Link |
| VEP | 88 | Link |
| SNPedia | $30-$ Jul-2017 | Link |
| ExAC | v0.3.1 | Link |
| GetEvidence | 16-Dec-2016 | Link |
| ClinVar | 16-Dec-2016 | Link |

Table 5: Analysis Pipeline Versions

Report generated on August 2, 2017.

