# 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 <u>personal and research purposes</u> 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.

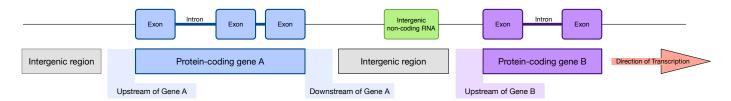


Figure 1: Diagram of gene structure indicating locations of potential variants

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.

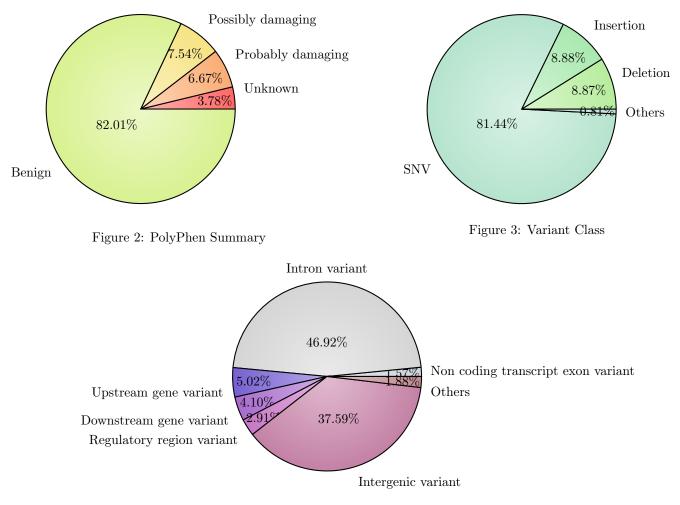


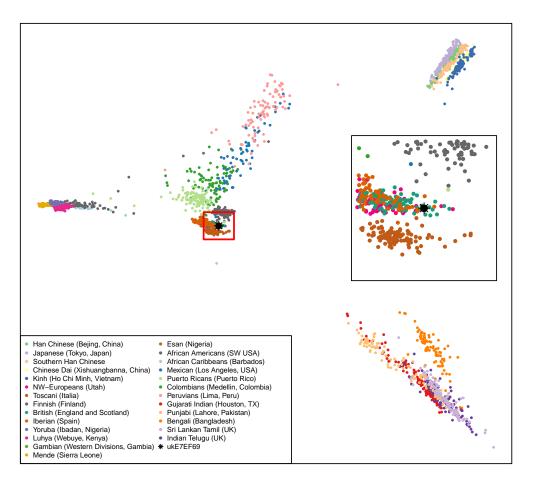
Figure 4: Consequence type

## 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 (1kGP), 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 1kGP data. If there are European subpopulations reported, and the ancestry of the participant does not correspond to any of the 1kGP populations, the closest 1kGP 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.

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	(A;C)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	
2	rs10504861	(A;G)	Reduced risk of migraine without aura			
2	rs11045585	(A;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	

#### 3.1 Possibly Beneficial Traits

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
2	rs763110	(C;T)	$\sim 0.80$ x reduced cancer risk			Link
2	rs801114	(T;T)	0.78x decreased Basal Cell Carcinoma risk.		Link	
1.8	rs1128535	(A;G)	0.77x 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)	<0.61x risk for restless legs			
1.8	rs6897932	(C;T)	0.91x decreased risk for multiple sclerosis	Link	Link	Link
1.6	rs1061170	(T;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	(A;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	(T;T)	Lower risk of obesity and Type-2 diabetes		Link	
1.4	rs6495446	(C;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	T 4 1	<b>T</b> 1	
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	(A;A)	PrP Codon 171 Asn - Non-pathogenic variant	Link	T 1 1	Link
0	rs17244841	(A;A)	More responsive to statin treatment	T 1 1	Link	Link
0	rs1799782	(C;C)	Lower risk for skin cancer	Link	Link	T · 1
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	т. 1
0	rs28933385	(G;G)	Prion protein Codon 200 (E) - Non pathogenic va			Link
0	rs312481	(C;C)	Better response to certain calcium channel bloc	T · 1	т. 1	т. 1
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: $P_{P}P_{P}$ and $P_{P}P_{P}$ and $P_{P}P_{P}$ and $P_{P}P_{P}$ and $P_{P}P_{P}P_{P}$ and $P_{P}P_{P}P_{P}P_{P}P_{P}$	Link	Link	T:1
0	rs74315403	(G;G)	PrP codon 178 (D) - non pathogenic variant		T in la	Link
0	rs7495174	(A;A)	Blue/gray eyes more likely		Link	
0	rs9394492	(C;C)	<0.76x 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: 2.6x 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	(T;T)	1.6x increased risk for breast cancer		Link	
3	rs6920220	(A;G)	1.2x risk Rheumatoid Arthritis		Link	
3	rs7754840	(C;G)	1.3x 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)	3x higher risk for age-related macular degenera	Link		
2.5	rs663048	(T;T)	3x 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)	1.4x increased risk for SLE		Link	Link
2.2	rs2231137	(G;G)	$\sim$ 1.5-3x increased risk for ischemic stroke	Link	Link	Link
2.2	rs2305089	(C;C) (T;T)	Higher risk for chordoma	Link	Link	Linn
2.1	rs10811661	(T;T)	1.2x increased risk for type-2 diabetes	LIIIIX	Link	
2.1	rs1329428	(G;G)	2x increased risk for macular degeneration		Link	
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	(0,0) (A;A)	1.38x increased risk for prostate cancer	LIIIIX	Link	LIIIK
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	(1,1) (C;T)	1.3x increased thyroid cancer risk		Link	LIIIK
2.1 2	rs10086908	(C,T) (C;T)	1.7x increased risk for prostate cancer		LIIIK	
2	rs10248420		7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres		Link	
2	rs1050152	(A;A)	2.1x increased risk of Crohn's disease	Link	Link	Link
2	rs10513789	(C;T)	Increased risk of Parkinson's disease	LIIIK	LIIIK	LIIIK
2 2		(G;T)			Link	
	rs1160312	(A;A)	1.6x increased risk of Male Pattern Baldness.		Link	
2	rs11983225	(T;T)	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		T ' 1	
2	rs1360780	(C;T)	1.3x increased risk for depression		Link	
2	rs1537415	(G;G)	2x increased risk for periodontitis		Link	
2	rs1585215	(A;G)	2x increased risk for Hodgkin lymphoma	T	T.1. 1	T 1 1
2	rs16942	(A;G)	Very slightly increased breast cancer risk	Link	Link	Link
2	rs17435	(T;T)	1.4x 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)	1.6x+ 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	(A;C)	Significantly increased risk of developing cerv			
2	rs3738919	(A;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)	>1.17x increased risk of colorectal cancer		Link	
2	rs4148739	(A;A)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres		Link	
2	rs4402960	(G;T)	1.2x increased risk for type-2 diabetes: ~1x 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)	1.54x chance of developing primary biliary cirr		Link	
2	rs6457617	(C;T)	2.3x risk of rheumatoid arthritis		Link	
2	rs6498169	(A;A)	>1.14x 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)	1.45x increased osteoarthritis risk	Link		
2	rs7807268	(C;G)	1.3x risk for Crohn's disease		Link	
2	rs7923837	(G;G)	3.2x risk for T2D			
2	rs7961152	(A;C)	1.2x higher risk for hypertension			T ( )
2	rs800292	(C;C)	5% higher risk of Age related macular degenerat	Link	Link	Link
2	rs854560	(A;T)	Higher risk for heart disease: diabetic retinop	Link	Link	Link
2	rs9652490	(A;A)	<sup>~</sup> 2x increased risk for Parkinson's disease: and		Link	
2	rs965513	(A;A)	3.1x increased thyroid cancer risk		Link	
2	rs9954153	(G;G)	<sup>~</sup> 5x higher risk for Fuchs' dystrophy: a corneal		T in 1	
2.0	rs17221417	(G;G)	1.9x higher risk for Crohn's disease		Link	
2.0	rs4911414	(T;T)	2-4x higher risk of sun sensitivity if part of	T :. 1	Link	
1.8	rs1136287	(C;T)	1.5x increased risk of wet ARMD in a Taiwanese	Link	Link	T : 1-
1.8	rs143383	(T;T)	1.3x 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		Linl-	
1.7	rs8055236	(G;T)	1.9x risk for heart disease 1.6x higher risk for glioma development		Link Link	
1.6	rs2736100	(G;G)		Link	Link	
1.6	rs3764880	(A;A)	1.2 - 1.8x increased tuberculosis risk	LIIIK	LIIIK	
$1.6 \\ 1.5$	rs3775948 rs10260404	(C;G)	Slightly higher risk for gout 1.20x risk of developing ALS		Link	
$1.5 \\ 1.5$		(C;T)			LIIIK	
	rs10464059	(A;G)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson			
1.5	rs10859871	(C;C)	Slight (~1.4x) increase in endometriosis risk		Linl-	
$1.5 \\ 1.5$	rs10883365	(A;G)	1.2x increased risk for developing Crohn's dise 2.3x increased risk for knee osteoarthritis		Link	
	rs10980705	(C;T)			Link	
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	(A;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	$(\mathbf{A};\mathbf{A})$	Increased risk of both PD and AD	Link	Link	
1.5	rs401681	(C;T)	~1.2x increased risk for several types of cance	1311111	Link	
1.5	rs4027132	$(\mathbf{C},\mathbf{\Gamma})$ (A;G)	1.39x increased risk for several types of calce			
1.5	rs4464148	$(\mathbf{C};\mathbf{T})$	1.10x increased risk for colorectal cancer			
1.5	rs4506565	(O,T) (A;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		LIIIK	
1.5	rs4845618	(G;T)	1.7x increased melanoma risk			
1.5	rs5219	(G,T) (C;T)	1.3x increased risk for type-2 diabetes	Link	Link	Link
1.5 1.5	rs5746059	$(\mathbf{O}, \mathbf{I})$ (A;A)	Slightly higher fat mass	LIIIK	LIIIK	LIIIK
1.5 1.5	rs6435862		1.7x higher risk of aggressive neuroblastoma		Link	
1.5 1.5	rs6601764	(G;T)	1.16x increased risk of developing Crohn's dise		Link	
		(C;T)			LIIIK	
1.5	rs6896702	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson ~1.5x increased brain tumor risk			
1.5	rs699473	(C;T)				
1.5	rs7774434	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing primary b		T · 1	
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		T · 1	
1.5	rs9561778	(T;T)	$^{2}$ x increased risk of adverse drug reactions fr		Link	
1.5	rs9642880	(G;T)	1.2x increased bladder cancer risk		Link	
1.5	rs995030	(G;G)	Non-protective against testicular cancer	T · 1	Link	T · 1
1.4	rs1126497	(C;T)	1.4x 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	T 1 1	Link	Link
1.4	rs2230201	(A;G)	1.4x 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		T 1 1	
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)	1.3x increased risk for osteoarthritis			
1.3	rs1375144	(C;T)	1.32x increased risk of developing bipolar diso			
1.3	rs1434536	(A;G)	1.29x 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)	1.2x increased risk for ovarian cancer			
1.2	rs2252586	(A;G)	1.2x 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: 1.17x		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)	1.3x 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	(A;C)	Somewhat lower vitamin D levels			
1	rs2546890	(A;G)	Higher risk of multiple sclerosis			
1	rs3194051	(A;G)	1.12x 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	(A;A)	1.2x higher risk for spondylitis			
0	rs3813929	(C;C)	Possible weight gain if taking olanzapine		Link	Link
0	rs4293393	(T;T)	$1.25 \mathrm{x}$ 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.