

# PGP-UK Genomics Report for uk2C1EB9

## 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](mailto: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	5008967
Variants filtered out	0
Novel / existing variants	510258 (10.2) / 4486668 (89.8)
Overlapped genes	56702
Overlapped transcripts	67525
Overlapped regulatory features	167980

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.

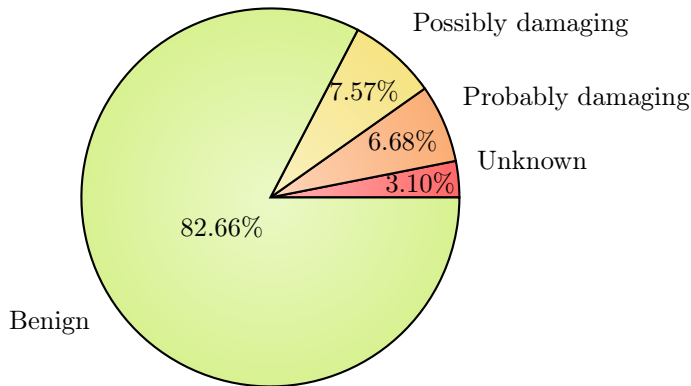


Figure 2: PolyPhen Summary

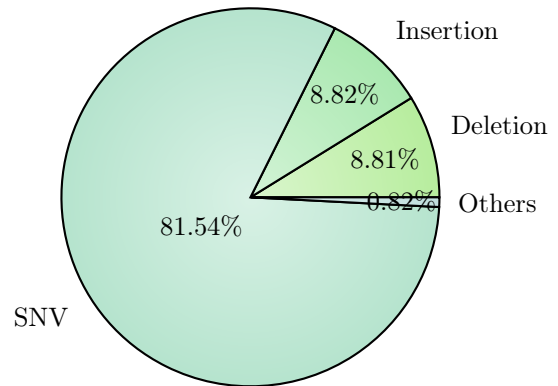


Figure 3: Variant Class

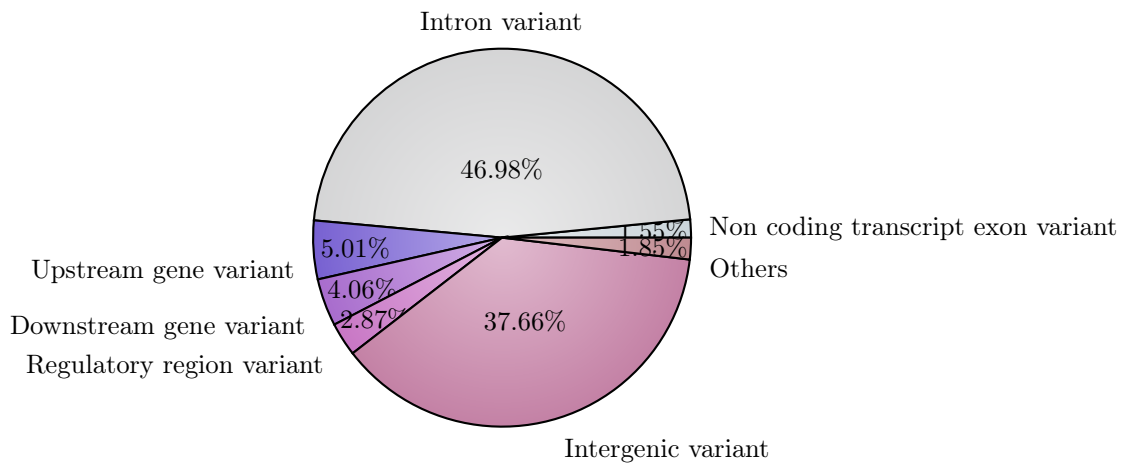


Figure 4: Consequence type

## 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 (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).

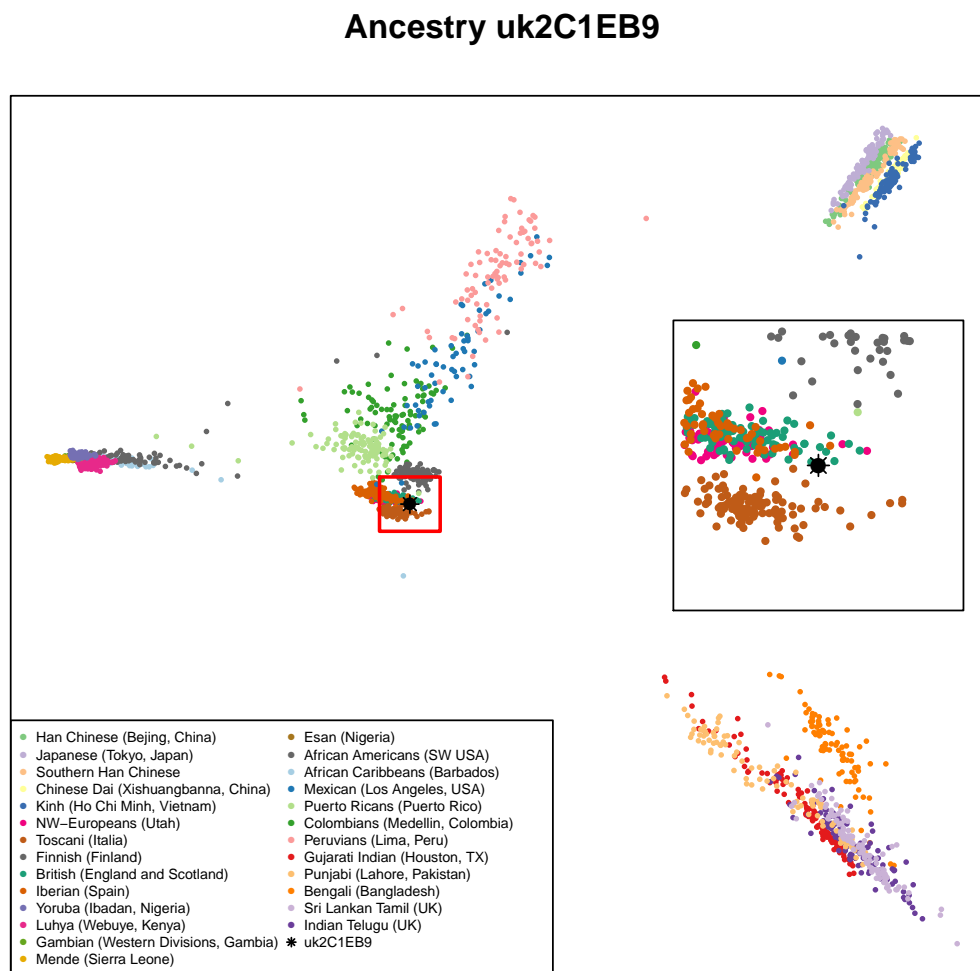


Figure 5: Ancestry Principal Component Analysis

### 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
3	rs7294919	(C;T)	Moderately enhanced hippocampal volume			
2.4	rs3750817	(T;T)	0.64x reduced risk for breast cancer: and highe...			
2.4	rs9272346	(G;G)	0.08x risk type-1 diabetes		<a href="#">Link</a>	
2.2	rs2511989	(A;A)	0.44x decreased age-related macular degeneratio...		<a href="#">Link</a>	
2.1	rs3775291	(A;G)	0.71x decreased risk for dry age related macula...	<a href="#">Link</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
2.1	rs547154	(A;C)	0.47x decreased risk for AMD			<a href="#">Link</a>
2.1	rs9332739	(C;G)	0.47x decreased risk for AMD	<a href="#">Link</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
2	rs1128535	(G;G)	Reduced risk (0.77x) for Crohn's disease			
2	rs1136410	(C;T)	0.80x reduced risk for glioblastoma	<a href="#">Link</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>	
2	rs1160312	(G;G)	Reduced risk of Baldness.		<a href="#">Link</a>	
2	rs12979860	(C;C)	~80% of such hepatitis C patients respond to tr...		<a href="#">Link</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
2	rs1544410	(G;G)	Decreased risk of low bone mineral density diso...		<a href="#">Link</a>	
2	rs1799884	(G;G)	Mothers have typical Birth-Weight babies. Sligh...			
2	rs1864163	(A;G)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		<a href="#">Link</a>	
2	rs2292813	(C;T)	Decreased risk of autism			
2	rs2542052	(C;C)	Better odds of living to 100			
2	rs261332	(A;G)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol			
2	rs3764261	(G;T)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		<a href="#">Link</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
2	rs3782179	(C;T)	3x lower odds of testicular cancer risk for men...			
2	rs3914132	(C;C)	Lower otosclerosis risk		<a href="#">Link</a>	
2	rs4149268	(A;G)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		<a href="#">Link</a>	
2	rs6505162	(A;C)	0.58x decreased risk for esophageal cancer	<a href="#">Link</a>		
2	rs6511720	(G;T)	Slightly lower odds of developing CHD.		<a href="#">Link</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
2	rs6855911	(G;G)	Rare: but 0.62x decreased risk for gout		<a href="#">Link</a>	
2	rs7105934	(A;G)	0.69 times lower odds of developing renal cell ...			
2	rs763110	(C;T)	~0.80x reduced cancer risk			<a href="#">Link</a>
2	rs8070723	(A;G)	0.18x reduced risk of developing progressive su...			

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
1.8	rs1800588	(C;T)	Higher HDL-C levels	Link	Link	
1.8	rs266729	(C;G)	0.73x decreased risk for colorectal cancer		Link	
1.8	rs3814113	(C;T)	0.8x decreased risk for ovarian cancer		Link	
1.6	rs1061170	(T;T)	Lower risk for AMD: generally longer live than ...	Link	Link	Link
1.5	rs1063192	(C;T)	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	rs11465804	(G;T)	0.68x lower risk for spondylitis	Link	Link	
1.5	rs1165205	(A;A)	0.85x decreased gout risk		Link	
1.5	rs3790844	(C;T)	Slightly reduced risk (0.77x) for pancreatic ca...			
1.5	rs3851179	(A;A)	0.85x decreased risk for Alzheimer's disease		Link	
1.5	rs4149274	(C;T)	Associated with higher HDL (good) cholesterol			
1.5	rs4939883	(C;C)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	
1.5	rs610932	(A;A)	A allele associated with reduced risk of Alzhei...			
1.5	rs6427528	(A;G)	For rheumatoid arthritis patients: better respo...			
1.5	rs729302	(A;C)	0.89x decreased risk of developing rheumatoid a...			
1.4	rs6495446	(C;T)	0.8x reduced risk for chronic kidney disease			
1.3	rs9306160	(T;T)	0.75x (reduced) risk for metastasis in LN-/ER+ ...	Link	Link	
1.25	rs10088218	(A;G)	0.76x decreased risk for ovarian cancer			
1.2	rs11246226	(A;C)	Decreased risk of schizophrenia in limited stud...		Link	
1.1	rs2293347	(G;G)	Among NSCLC patients: better Gefitinib response...	Link		Link
1	rs182549	(C;T)	Can digest milk.			Link
1	rs2235067	(A;G)	7x more likely to respond to certain antidepres...			
1	rs2546890	(G;G)	Lower risk of multiple sclerosis			
1.0	rs6583817	(C;T)	~0.80x (lower) risk for late onset Alzheimer's ...			
0	rs10427255	(T;T)	Lowest odds of photic sneeze reflex			
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		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	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	rs7305115	(A;A)	Individuals showed a significantly lower risk o...	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	rs9951307	(A;G)	0.10 decreased risk for brain edema after a str...			

### 3.2 Possibly Harmful Traits

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
3.5	rs875858	(C;T)	Docetaxel sensitive?			
3	rs10897346	(C;C)	If depressed: 2.6x more likely to not respond t...			
3	rs2306402	(C;C)	1.18x increased risk for late-onset Alzheimer's...			
3	rs3738579	(T;T)	1.5x - 2x increased risk for cervical cancer: H...			
3	rs4151667	(A;T)	Age related macular degeneration	Link	Link	Link
2.5	rs10484554	(C;T)	2.8x increased risk for psoriasis		Link	
2.5	rs1121980	(C;T)	1.67x risk for obesity		Link	
2.5	rs13266634	(C;T)	Increased risk for type-2 diabetes	Link	Link	Link
2.5	rs1421085	(C;T)	~1.3x increased obesity risk		Link	Link
2.5	rs16969968	(A;G)	Slightly higher risk for nicotine dependence: l...	Link	Link	Link
2.5	rs17696736	(G;G)	1.94x risk of type-1 diabetes		Link	
2.5	rs1799971	(A;G)	Stronger cravings for alcohol. if alcoholic: na...	Link	Link	Link
2.5	rs187238	(G;G)	Hypertension increases risk 3.75x for sudden ca...			
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	rs2943634	(C;C)	Slightly higher risk of ischemic stroke		Link	
2.5	rs339331	(T;T)	Prostate cancer risk			
2.5	rs6441286	(G;G)	3.08x chance of developing primary biliary cirr...		Link	
2.5	rs664143	(C;T)	Higher risk for number of cancers			
2.5	rs7574865	(G;T)	1.3x risk of rheumatoid arthritis; 1.55x risk o...		Link	Link
2.5	rs8034191	(C;T)	1.27x lung cancer risk		Link	
2.5	rs891512	(A;G)	Higher blood pressure than G;G	Link		
2.4	rs7966230	(G;G)	Slightly lower levels of plasma VWF			
2.3	rs37973	(G;G)	Among asthmatics: 2.3x more likely to show less...			Link
2.2	rs2231137	(G;G)	~1.5-3x increased risk for ischemic stroke	Link	Link	Link
2.2	rs2305089	(T;T)	Higher risk for chordoma	Link	Link	
2.2	rs944289	(T;T)	1.69x increased thyroid cancer risk		Link	
2.1	rs1329428	(G;G)	2x increased risk for macular degeneration			
2.1	rs1695	(G;G)	3.5x asthma risk in certain populations	Link	Link	Link
2.1	rs17070145	(C;C)	Reduced memory abilities			Link
2.1	rs2231142	(A;C)	1.74x increased gout risk; gefinitib takers 4x ...	Link	Link	Link
2.1	rs2270641	(G;G)	3.7x higher risk for schizophrenia	Link	Link	
2.1	rs2294008	(T;T)	Increased risk of gastric and bladder cancer	Link	Link	
2.1	rs241448	(C;C)	2.14x increased risk for Alzheimer's	Link		Link
2.1	rs646776	(A;A)	1.2x risk of coronary artery disease		Link	
2.1	rs795484	(A;G)	Increased morphine dose requirement and postope...			
2	rs10248420	(A;A)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres...		Link	
2	rs10260404	(C;C)	1.60x risk of developing ALS		Link	
2	rs1045642	(C;T)	Slower metaboliser for some drugs	Link	Link	Link
2	rs10492519	(G;G)	Increased risk of developing prostate cancer			
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	rs1051730	(C;T)	1.3x increased risk of lung cancer	Link	Link	Link
2	rs10811661	(C;T)	1.2x increased risk for type-2 diabetes		Link	
2	rs10984447	(A;G)	1.17x increased risk for multiple sclerosis		Link	
2	rs11045585	(A;G)	63% chance (higher than average) of docetaxel-i...		Link	
2	rs11983225	(T;T)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres...		Link	
2	rs1333048	(A;C)	1.3x increased coronary artery disease risk			
2	rs13376333	(T;T)	~2x higher risk of atrial fibrillation		Link	
2	rs1360780	(C;T)	1.3x increased risk for depression		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	rs17228212	(C;T)	1.26x increased risk for heart disease		Link	

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
2	rs1734791	(A;T)	1.4x increased risk for lupus			
2	rs17435	(A;T)	1.4x increased risk for lupus			
2	rs1800896	(A;G)	1.6x increased prostate cancer risk			
2	rs2056116	(G;G)	1.41x risk for breast cancer			
2	rs2073963	(G;T)	Increased risk of baldness			
2	rs2143340	(C;T)	Increased risk of dyslexia and poor reading per...			
2	rs2201841	(T;T)	2.4x increased risk for Graves' disease		Link	
2	rs2230199	(C;G)	1.6x+ risk of ARMD	Link	Link	Link
2	rs2230201	(G;G)	>1.4x risk of lupus	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	rs2274223	(A;G)	1.5x increased risk for stomach and esophageal ...	Link	Link	Link
2	rs2383206	(A;G)	1.4x increased risk for heart disease			
2	rs2383207	(A;G)	Increased risk for heart disease			
2	rs25487	(A;G)	2x higher risk for skin cancer; possibly other ...	Link	Link	Link
2	rs3129934	(C;T)	Increased risk of Multiple Sclerosis.		Link	
2	rs3197999	(T;T)	1.2x risk of Crohn's	Link	Link	
2	rs326	(A;A)	Lower HDL cholesterol		Link	Link
2	rs351855	(C;T)	1.2x increased risk for prostate cancer	Link	Link	Link
2	rs3738919	(A;C)	1.94x risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis			
2	rs3746444	(C;T)	~1.2x increased risk for cancer	Link		
2	rs3793784	(C;G)	1.5x risk for ARMD		Link	Link
2	rs4148739	(A;A)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres...		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	(G;G)	1.15x risk of Age Related Macular Degeneration			
2	rs4968451	(A;C)	1.61x increased risk for meningioma			
2	rs5174	(A;A)	1.3x increased risk for heart disease	Link	Link	Link
2	rs520354	(A;G)	Increased risk in men for biliary conditions			
2	rs587776825	(-;C)	Associated with MODY3; maturity onset of diabet...	Link		Link
2	rs6232	(A;G)	Higher risk of obesity and insulin sensitivity	Link	Link	Link
2	rs629242	(C;T)	Somewhat higher risk for prostate cancer			
2	rs6601764	(C;C)	1.52x increased risk of developing Crohn's dise...		Link	
2	rs6700125	(T;T)	1.76x increased risk for ALS			
2	rs6807362	(C;C)	Increased autism risk	Link	Link	
2	rs6896702	(T;T)	Increased risk of developing Parkinson's Diseas...			
2	rs6897932	(C;C)	1.08x increased risk for multiple sclerosis	Link	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	rs7216389	(T;T)	1.5x increased risk for Childhood Asthma.		Link	
2	rs7536563	(A;A)	>1.12x risk of multiple sclerosis		Link	
2	rs763361	(T;T)	Increased risk for multiple autoimmune diseases...	Link	Link	
2	rs7639618	(C;T)	1.45x increased osteoarthritis risk	Link		
2	rs7794745	(A;T)	Slightly increased risk for autism		Link	Link
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	(A;A)	Higher risk for heart disease: diabetic retinop...	Link	Link	Link
2.0	rs1434536	(A;A)	1.94x increased breast cancer risk			
2.0	rs2305795	(A;A)	1.64x higher risk of narcolepsy compared to (G;...			Link
2.0	rs28997576	(C;G)	Increased risk for breast cancer: at least in p...	Link	Link	Link
2.0	rs4911414	(G;T)	2-4x higher risk of sun sensitivity if part of ...		Link	
1.9	rs7923837	(A;G)	1.6x risk for T2D			
1.8	rs1136287	(C;T)	1.5x increased risk of wet ARMD in a Taiwanese ...	Link	Link	
1.8	rs4474514	(A;G)	3x increased testicular cancer risk for men		Link	
1.6	rs11523871	(A;C)	1.6x increased breast cancer risk for women ove...	Link	Link	

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
1.6	rs1537415	(C;G)	1.6x increased risk for periodontitis		Link	
1.6	rs2981745	(C;T)	1.6x increased risk for breast cancer in female...			
1.6	rs3775948	(C;G)	Slightly higher risk for gout			
1.5	rs10757272	(C;T)	1.30x increased risk for Coronary artery diseas...			
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	
1.5	rs12037606	(A;G)	1.22x risk of developing Crohn's disease			
1.5	rs13149290	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing prostate ...			
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	rs17115100	(G;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson...	Link	Link	
1.5	rs1801020	(C;T)	1.31x increased risk of heart disease	Link		Link
1.5	rs1801274	(T;T)	Complex; generally greater risk for cancer prog...	Link	Link	Link
1.5	rs199533	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson...	Link		
1.5	rs2240340	(A;G)	Slightly increased (1.5x) risk for RA	Link		
1.5	rs2280714	(A;G)	1.4x increased risk of SLE			
1.5	rs2736990	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson...		Link	
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	rs3087243	(A;G)	Increased risk for auto-immune diseases		Link	
1.5	rs309375	(T;T)	Larger mosquito bites			
1.5	rs3212227	(A;A)	1.43x increased risk of developing psoriasis an...			
1.5	rs358806	(A;C)	0.86x increased risk of developing Type-2 diabe...		Link	
1.5	rs3745516	(A;G)	Slightly increased risk of developing primary b...			
1.5	rs3764880	(A;G)	Possible 1.2 - 1.8x increased tuberculosis susc...	Link	Link	
1.5	rs3790565	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing primary b...			
1.5	rs401681	(C;C)	~1.2x increased risk for several types of cance...		Link	
1.5	rs4538475	(A;G)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson...		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)	1.7x increased melanoma risk			
1.5	rs5219	(C;T)	1.3x increased risk for type-2 diabetes	Link	Link	Link
1.5	rs5746059	(A;G)	Slightly higher fat mass			
1.5	rs6498169	(A;G)	1.14x risk of multiple sclerosis		Link	
1.5	rs699473	(C;C)	~1.5x increased brain tumor risk			
1.5	rs763035	(C;T)	1.2x increased risk for rosacea			
1.5	rs7850258	(G;G)	Slightly higher odds of developing primary hypo...			
1.5	rs872071	(G;G)	~1.5x increased risk for chronic lymphocytic le...		Link	
1.5	rs9642880	(G;T)	1.2x increased bladder cancer risk		Link	
1.5	rs9652490	(A;G)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson...		Link	
1.5	rs966221	(C;C)	1.5x increased stroke risk certain populations			
1.4	rs1126497	(C;T)	1.4x increased risk for breast cancer	Link	Link	Link
1.4	rs1801157	(A;G)	1.4x higher risk for breast cancer			
1.4	rs2046210	(C;T)	1.4x increased breast cancer risk		Link	Link
1.4	rs3131296	(G;G)	1.4x increased risk for schizophrenia		Link	
1.4	rs4959039	(A;G)	1.4x higher risk for multiple sclerosis			
1.4	rs6010620	(G;G)	1.4x higher risk for glioma development; but th...		Link	
1.34	rs17465637	(C;C)	1.34x higher risk for myocardial infarction	Link	Link	
1.3	rs1047286	(C;T)	1.3x increased risk for age-related macular deg...	Link	Link	Link
1.3	rs10947262	(C;C)	1.3x increased risk for osteoarthritis			
1.3	rs110419	(A;G)	1.3x increased risk for neuroblastoma			
1.3	rs1260326	(C;T)	Slightly higher risk for gout	Link	Link	Link
1.3	rs16847548	(C;T)	1.3x increased risk for sudden cardiac death in...			
1.3	rs1746048	(C;C)	1.03 increased risk for coronary heart disease		Link	



Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
1.3	rs2024513	(A;G)	1.3x higher risk for schizophrenia (among Han C...			
1.3	rs2059693	(C;T)	1.3x increased risk for testicular cancer			
1.3	rs2736100	(G;T)	1.3x higher risk for glioma development: 2.1x r...		Link	
1.3	rs356219	(A;G)	1.3x increased risk for Parkinson's disease			
1.3	rs9858542	(A;A)	1.8x risk of Crohn's disease	Link	Link	
1.2	rs143383	(C;T)	1.1x increased risk for osteoarthritis		Link	Link
1.2	rs2072590	(G;T)	1.2x increased risk for ovarian cancer			
1.2	rs2076295	(G;T)	One copy of the risk allele (G): slightly incre...			
1.2	rs393152	(A;G)	Slight increased risk of both PD and AD	Link	Link	
1.2	rs4324715	(C;C)	>1.5x increased testicular cancer risk for men			
1.2	rs449647	(A;T)	Possibly lower levels of ApoE			
1.2	rs4977756	(A;G)	1.39x higher risk for glioma development		Link	
1.2	rs498872	(C;T)	1.2x higher risk for glioma development		Link	
1.2	rs8050136	(A;C)	1.2x increased risk for T2D in some populations...		Link	
1.1	rs11037909	(C;T)	1.27x type II diabetes risk	Link		
1.1	rs11110912	(C;C)	1.3x high blood pressure risk			
1.1	rs11650354	(C;T)	Possible risk for allergic asthma	Link		
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	rs2651899	(A;G)	1.1x higher risk for migraines			
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	rs7171755	(A;G)	Very slight decrease in cortical thickness and ...			
1.1	rs7412	(C;C)	More likely to gain weight if taking olanzapine...	Link	Link	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	rs10504861	(G;G)	Major allele: normal risk of migraine			
1	rs2282679	(A;C)	Somewhat lower vitamin D levels			
1	rs3194051	(A;G)	1.12x risk of type-1 diabetes	Link	Link	Link
1	rs6932590	(C;T)	1.1x increased risk for schizophrenia		Link	
0.1	rs601338	(A;G)	Susceptible to Norovirus infections	Link	Link	Link
0	rs3761418	(A;A)	1.3x increased risk for depression			
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	rs440446	(G;G)	Increased risk in men for biliary conditions	Link		
0	rs6314	(C;C)	Higher risk for RA	Link	Link	
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
2.5	gs102	ALS risk
2.5	gs155	CYP3A5 non-expressor
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	gs181	CYP2D6*2
2	gs239	Reduced conversion of beta-carotene to retinol
2	gs246	APOE3/APOE3
2	gs249	Parkinson's Disease Risk
1.5	gs220	HLA-B*1502?
1.2	gs184	Able to taste bitterness.
1	gs163	CYP2D6*2A
0	gs158	CYP1A2 normal metabolizer

## 4 Raw Data

The raw data used to create this report has been assigned the identifier ERS1176557 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/ERS1176557>

## 5 Report Metadata

Resource	Version	Website
Genome	GRCh38	<a href="#">Link</a>
BWA	0.7.12	<a href="#">Link</a>
SAMtools	1.3	<a href="#">Link</a>
GATK	3.4-46	<a href="#">Link</a>
PLINK	v1.90b3.35	<a href="#">Link</a>
VEP	88	<a href="#">Link</a>
SNPedia	30-Jul-2017	<a href="#">Link</a>
ExAC	v0.3.1	<a href="#">Link</a>
GetEvidence	16-Dec-2016	<a href="#">Link</a>
ClinVar	16-Dec-2016	<a href="#">Link</a>

Table 5: Analysis Pipeline Versions

Report generated on August 2, 2017.