PGP-UK Genomics Report for ukB66F1C

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.

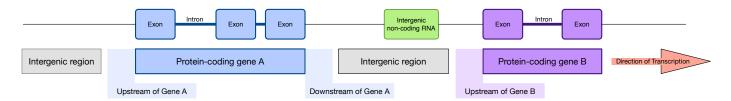


Figure 1: Diagram of gene structure indicating locations of potential variants

Feature	Count
Lines of input read	4963766
Variants filtered out	0
Novel / existing variants	$499560\ (10.1)\ /\ 4450812\ (89.9)$
Overlapped genes	56803
Overlapped transcripts	67586
Overlapped regulatory features	165873

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.

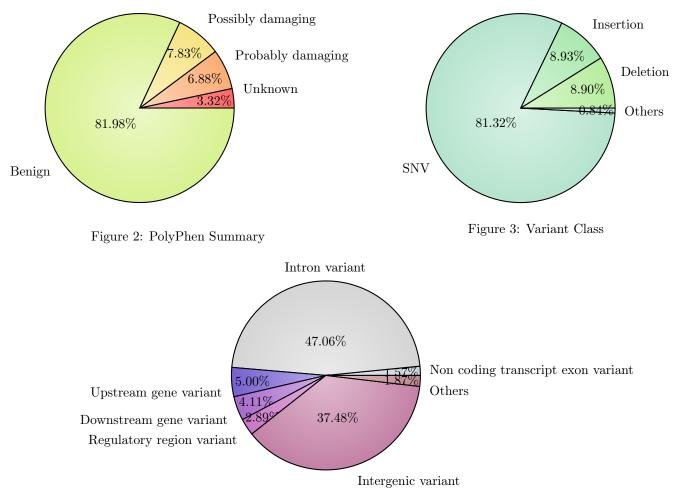


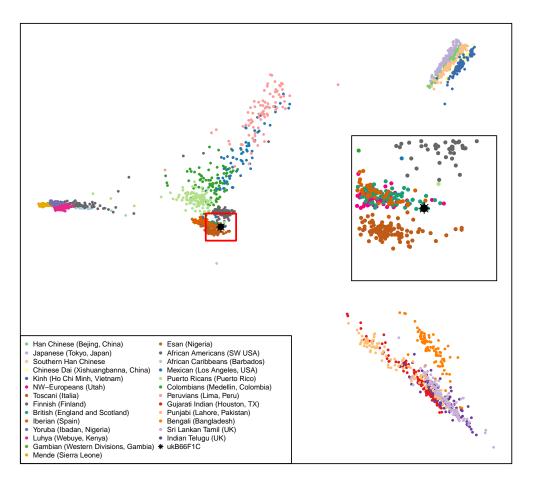
Figure 4: Consequence type

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 ukB66F1C

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
2.1	rs6505162	(A;A)	0.43x decreased risk for esophageal cancer	Link		
2	rs10468017	(C;T)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	
2	rs11045585	(A;A)	24% chance (lower than average) of docetaxel-in		Link	
2	rs1160312	(G;G)	Reduced risk of Baldness.		Link	
2	rs12979860	(C;C)	${}^\sim\!80\%$ of such hepatitis C patients respond to tr		Link	Link
2	rs13207033	(A;A)	Reduced risk of rheumatoid arthritis			
2	rs1544410	(G;G)	Decreased risk of low bone mineral density diso		Link	
2	rs17070145	(C;T)	Increased memory performance			Link
2	rs1864163	(G;G)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	
2	rs2243250	(C;T)	0.6x decreased risk for myocardial infarction i			
2	rs25487	(A;A)	0.7x lower risk for skin cancer	Link	Link	Link
2	rs3736309	(A;G)	0.44x decreased risk for chronic obstructive pu			
2	rs3750817	(C;T)	0.78x reduced risk for breast cancer			
2	rs3819331	(T;T)	Lower risk of autism	Link		
2	rs4149268	(A;G)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	
2	rs7216389	(C;C)	0.69x lower risk of Childhood Asthma.		Link	
2	rs763110	(T;T)	~ 0.80 x reduced cancer risk			Link
2	rs801114	(T;T)	0.78x decreased Basal Cell Carcinoma risk.		Link	
2	rs9272346	(A;G)	0.3x risk type-1 diabetes		Link	
2	rs9642880	(G;G)	Slightly lower risk of Bladder Cancer.		Link	
1.8	rs1128535	(A;G)	0.77x risk for Crohn's disease			
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	
1.8	rs4714156	(C;C)	<0.61x risk for restless legs			
1.8	rs854560	(T;T)	0.5x lower risk of ovarian cancer	Link	Link	Link
1.6	rs1061170	(T;T)	Lower risk for AMD: generally longer live than	Link	Link	Link
1.5	rs11136000	(C;T)	0.84x decreased risk for Alzheimer's disease		Link	

3.1 Possibly Beneficial Traits

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
1.5	rs11212617	(A;C)	Somewhat increased likelihood of treatment succ			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	rs9939609	(T;T)	Lower risk of obesity and Type-2 diabetes		Link	
1.4	rs1165205	(A;T)	0.85x decreased gout risk		Link	
1.4	rs2294008	(C;C)	Lower risk of gastric and bladder cancer	Link	Link	
1.4	rs6700125	(C;C)	0.7x decreased risk for ALS			
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	
1.2	rs4320932	(A;G)	0.87x decreased risk for ovarian cancer			
1.1	rs2293347	(G;G)	Among NSCLC patients: better Gefitinib response	Link		Link
1.1	rs7568369	(G;T)	0.90x reduced risk of obesity			
1	rs182549	(C;T)	Can digest milk.			Link
1	rs2351299	(G;T)	Possible reduced risk of Autism			
1	rs2494732	(T;T)	Lower odds of psychosis	Link	Link	
1	rs2546890	(G;G)	Lower risk of multiple sclerosis			
1	rs2952768	(C;T)	Slightly less drug dependence: decreased effect			Link
1	rs7850258	(A;A)	Slightly lower odds of developing primary hypot			
1	rs800292	(C;T)	1% decreased risk of macular degeneration	Link	Link	Link
0.1	rs891512	(G;G)	Lower blood pressure than those with an A allel	Link		
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	rs1126809	(A;G)	Slight increase in skin cancer risk	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	rs28933385	(G;G)	Prion protein Codon 200 (E) - Non pathogenic va			Link
0	rs5065	(A;A)	1.12x risk on diuretic; if hypertensive: better	Link	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	rs7997012	(A;A)	${}^\sim18\%$ more likely to respond to cital opram		Link	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	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	rs1801282	(C;G)	Unconfirmed higher risk of cardiovascular disea	Link	Link	Link
3	rs2306402	(C;T)	1.18x increased risk for late-onset Alzheimer's			
3	rs3738579	(T;T)	1.5x - 2x increased risk for cervical cancer: H			
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	rs16847548	(C;C)	2.6x increased risk for sudden cardiac death in			
2.5	rs187238	(G;G)	Hypertension increases risk 3.75x for sudden ca			
2.5	rs2004640	(T;T)	1.4x increased risk for SLE		Link	Link
2.5	rs339331	(T;T)	Prostate cancer risk			
2.5	rs3738919	(C;C)	1.94x risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis			
2.5	rs5888	(C;T)	3x higher risk for age-related macular degenera	Link		
2.5	rs613872	(G;T)	~5 fold higher risk for Fuchs' dystrophy: a cor			
2.5	rs664143	(C;T)	Higher risk for number of cancers			
2.5	rs795484	(A;A)	Even more increased morphine dose requirement a			
2.5	rs9934438	(A;A)	Coumadin resistance		Link	Link
2.4	rs1143679	(A;G)	1.78x increased risk for SLE	Link	Link	
2.3	rs1859962	(G;G)	1.28x increased risk for prostate cancer		Link	
2.3	rs7966230	(C;G)	Slightly lower levels of plasma VWF			
2.2	rs2231137	(G;G)	$\sim 1.5-3x$ increased risk for ischemic stroke	Link	Link	Link
2.2	rs964184	(G;G)	Increased risk of hypertriglyceridemia		Link	
2.1	rs17563	(C;C)	Risk for otosclerosis	Link	Link	Link
2.1	rs2231142	(A;C)	1.74x increased gout risk; gefinitib takers 4x	Link	Link	Link
2.1	rs4430796	(A;A)	1.38x increased risk for prostate cancer		Link	
2.1	rs4444903	(G;G)	3.5x risk of hep-cancer in cirrhosis patients;			Link
2.1	rs5186	(A;C)	~1.4x increased risk of hypertension	Link	Link	Link
2.1	rs629242	(T;T)	Somewhat higher risk for prostate cancer			
2.1	rs646776	(A;A)	1.2x risk of coronary artery disease		Link	
2.1	rs944289	(C;T)	1.3x increased thyroid cancer risk		Link	
2	rs1024611	(C;T)	Increased risk of exercise induced ischemia			Link
2	rs10248420	(A;A)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres		Link	
2	rs1045642	(C;T)	Slower metaboliser for some drugs	Link	Link	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	rs10811661	(C;T)	1.2x increased risk for type-2 diabetes		Link	
2	rs10984447	(A;A)	>1.17x increased risk for multiple sclerosis		Link	
2	rs1169300	(A;A)	~2x increased lung cancer risk			
2	rs11983225	(T;T)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres		Link	
2	rs12567232	(A;G)	Increased risk for Crohn's Disease		Link	
2	rs1265181	(C;G)	Increased risk for psoriasis		Link	
2	rs1333048	(A;C)	1.3x increased coronary artery disease risk			
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;C)	>1.26x increased risk for heart disease		Link	
2	rs1734791	(0,0) (A;A)	1.4x increased risk for lupus			
2	rs17576	(A;G)	Higher risk for MI and lung cancer: and COPD in	Link	Link	
2	rs1799732	(-;C)	1.3x increased adenoma recurrence risk	LIIIA	Link	
2	rs1800629	(-,C) (A;G)	Complex; generally higher risk for certain dise	Link	Link	Link

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
2	rs1800896	(A;G)	1.6x increased prostate cancer risk			
2	rs2073963	(G;T)	Increased risk of baldness			
2	rs2201841	(C;T)	1.5x increased risk for Crohn's disease; 2x inc		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	rs2235067	(G;G)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres			
2	rs2274223	(A;G)	1.5x increased risk for stomach and esophageal	Link	Link	Link
2	rs2305480	(T;T)	If 4 years old or younger: ~3x increased asthma	Link	Link	
2	rs2305795	(A;G)	1.28x higher risk of narcolepsy compared to (G;			Link
2	rs2383206	(A;G)	1.4x increased risk for heart disease			
2	rs2383207	(A;G)	Increased risk for heart disease			
2	rs241448	(C;T)	1.51x increased risk for Alzheimer's	Link		Link
2	rs2464196	(T;T)	$\sim 2x$ increased lung cancer risk	Link	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	rs3775948	(G;G)	Slightly higher risk for gout			
2	rs3793784	(C;G)	1.5x risk for ARMD		Link	Link
2	rs4027132	(A;A)	1.51x increased risk of developing bipolar diso			
2	rs4148739	(A;A)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres		Link	
2	rs4420638	(A;G)	\sim 3x increased Alzheimer's risk; 1.4x increased		Link	Link
2	rs4633	(C;T)	Higher risk for endometrial cancer	Link	Link	Link
2	rs4792311	(A;G)	Increased risk of prostate cancer	Link	Link	Link
2	rs4825476	(G;G)	1.9x higher risk of suicidal thoughts when taki		Link	
2	rs493258	(A;G)	1.15x risk of Age Related Macular Degeneration			
2	rs5174	(A;G)	1.3x increased risk for heart disease	Link	Link	Link
2	rs520354	(A;G)	Increased risk in men for biliary conditions			
2	rs5759167	(T;T)	Higher prostate cancer risk		Link	
2	rs6232	(A;G)	Higher risk of obesity and insulin sensitivity	Link	Link	Link
2	rs6457617	(C;T)	2.3x risk of rheumatoid arthritis		Link	
2	rs6498169	(A;A)	>1.14x risk of multiple sclerosis		Link	
2	rs662799	(A;G)	1.4x higher early heart attack risk; less weigh		Link	
2	rs663048	(G;T)	Significantly increased risk of developing lung	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	rs6997709	(G;G)	1.5x higher risk for hypertension			
2	rs699	(C;C)	Increased risk of hypertension	Link	Link	Link
2	rs7442295	(A;A)	~4x higher risk for hyperuracemia		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	rs828907	(G;T)	Slightly increased risk of bladder cancer and 2			
2	rs9303277	(T;T)	1.46x Increased risk of developing primary bili			
2	rs9525638	(T;T)	Weaker bones			
2	rs965513	(A;A)	3.1x increased thyroid cancer risk		Link	
2	rs9954153	(G;T)	$^{\sim}2.5\mathrm{x}$ higher risk for Fuchs' dystrophy: a corne			
2.0	rs2156921	(G;G)	1.29x increased risk for depression			
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	rs2278206	(T;T)	1.16x increased risk for asthma	Link	Link	
1.8	rs37973	(A;G)	Among asthmatics: 1.5x more likely to show less			Link
1.7	rs2024513	(A;A)	1.7x higher risk for schizophrenia (among Han C			
1.6	rs11523871	(A;C)	1.6x increased breast cancer risk for women ove	Link	Link	
1.6	rs1537415	(C;G)	1.6x increased risk for periodontitis		Link	

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
1.6	rs2981745	(C;T)	1.6x increased risk for breast cancer in female			
1.6	rs3764880	(A;A)	1.2 - 1.8x increased tuberculosis risk	Link	Link	
1.5	rs10757272	(C;T)	1.30x increased risk for Coronary artery diseas			
1.5	rs10895068	(A;G)	2.5x increased odds of breast cancer among horm			
1.5	rs12431733	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson		Link	
1.5	rs12498742	(A;A)	1.25 increased risk for gout			
1.5	rs13149290	(C;C)	Slightly increased risk of developing prostate			
1.5	rs13181	(G;T)	1.12x increased risk for cutaneous melanoma	Link	Link	Link
1.5	rs13376333	(C;T)	1.5x higher risk of atrial fibrillation		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	(T;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	rs1867277	(A;G)	1.5x increased risk for thyroid cancer			
1.5	rs2076295	(G;G)	Slightly increased risk for pulmonary fibrosis			
1.5	rs2240340	(A;G)	Slightly increased (1.5x) risk for RA	Link		
1.5	rs2241880	(C;T)	1.4x increased risk for Crohn's disease in Cauc	Link	Link	Link
1.5	rs2272127	(C, Γ) (C;C)	Associated with herpes and schizophrenia	LIIIK	171111	LIIIK
1.5	rs2280714	(\mathbf{C},\mathbf{C}) (A;A)	1.4x increased risk of SLE			
1.5	rs2286812	$(\mathbf{A};\mathbf{A})$ $(\mathbf{C};\mathbf{T})$	~2x higher risk for Fuchs' dystrophy: a corneal			
1.5	rs2736990	(C,T) (C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson		Link	
1.5	rs27388				LIIIK	
		(A;G)	Slightly increased risk of developing schizophr			
1.5	rs2881766	(G;T)	Slightly increased risk for pregnancy-induced h		T · 1	
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		T 1 1	
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	rs3790565	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing primary b			
1.5	rs3814570	(C;T)	1.3x increased risk for Crohn's disease with il			
1.5	rs3825776	(A;G)	1.3x increased risk for ALS		Link	
1.5	rs393152	(A;A)	Increased risk of both PD and AD	Link	Link	
1.5	rs401681	(C;T)	\sim 1.2x increased risk for several types of cance		Link	
1.5	rs419788	(A;A)	2.3x risk for lupus	Link		
1.5	rs4464148	(C;T)	1.10x increased risk for colorectal cancer			
1.5	rs4506565	(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			
1.5	rs4785763	(A;C)	1.5x higher risk for melanoma		Link	
1.5	rs5219	(C;T)	1.3x increased risk for type-2 diabetes	Link	Link	Link
1.5	rs619203	(C;G)	Increases susceptibility to Myocardial Infarcti	Link	Link	
1.5	rs6601764	(C;T)	1.16x increased risk of developing Crohn's dise		Link	
1.5	rs6908425	(C;T)	1.63x increased risk of developing Crohn's dise		Link	
1.5	rs7341475	(G;G)	1.58x increased schizophrenia risk for women		Link	
1.5	rs7536563	(A;G)	1.12x risk of multiple sclerosis		Link	
1.5	rs763035	(C;T)	1.2x increased risk for rosacea			
1.5	rs7774434	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing primary b			
1.5	rs807701	(C;T)	Slightly increased dyslexia risk			
1.5	rs872071	(G;G)	~1.5x increased risk for chronic lymphocytic le		Link	
1.5	rs9561778	(G;T)	~2x increased risk of adverse drug reactions fr		Link	
1.5	rs9652490	(A;G)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson		Link	
1.5	rs995030	(G;G)	Non-protective against testicular cancer		Link	
1.4	rs1126497	(\mathbf{G},\mathbf{G}) $(\mathbf{T};\mathbf{T})$	1.4x increased risk for breast cancer	Link	Link	Link
1.4	rs12770228	(\mathbf{I},\mathbf{I}) $(\mathbf{A};\mathbf{G})$	1.4x increased risk for meningioma	LIIIK	LIIIK	LIIIK
			~			
1.4	rs2252586	(A;A)	1.4x higher risk for glioma development			

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
1.3	rs10947262	(C;C)	1.3x increased risk for osteoarthritis			
1.3	rs1260326	(C;T)	Slightly higher risk for gout	Link	Link	Link
1.3	rs1375144	(C;T)	1.32x increased risk of developing bipolar diso			
1.3	rs1746048	(C;C)	1.03 increased risk for coronary heart disease		Link	
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	
1.2	rs10865331	(A;G)	1.2x higher risk for ankylosing spondylitis			
1.2	rs143383	(C;T)	1.1x increased risk for osteoarthritis		Link	Link
1.2	rs2056116	(A;G)	1.18x risk for breast cancer			
1.2	rs3131296	(A;G)	1.2x increased risk for schizophrenia		Link	
1.2	rs4795067	(A;G)	Slight increase in risk for psoriatic arthritis			
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	
1.17	rs17465637	(A;C)	1.17x higher risk for myocardial infarction	Link	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	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	rs2828520	(G;G)	1.35x major depressive disorder risk			
1.1	rs34516635	(G;G)	Less longevity for Ashkenazi Jewish women.	Link		Link
1.1	rs4324715	(C;T)	1.5x increased testicular cancer risk for men			
1.1	rs6897876	(C;T)	Slight increase in testicular cancer risk for m			
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			
1.05	rs2291834	(C;T)	Very slightly higher risk for myocardial infarc			
1	rs10504861	(G;G)	Major allele: normal risk of migraine			
1	rs1143674	(A;G)	1.3x increased autism risk	Link		
1	rs2282679	(A;C)	Somewhat lower vitamin D levels			
1	rs3194051	(A;A)	>1.1x risk of type-1 diabetes	Link	Link	Link
1	rs6932590	(T;T)	1.1x increased risk for schizophrenia		Link	
0.1	rs601338	(A;G)	Susceptible to Norovirus infections	Link	Link	Link
0	rs1042173	(T;T)	Among alcoholics: likely to be heavier drinkers			
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	rs3761418	(A;A)	1.3x increased risk for depression			
0	rs4293393	(T;T)	$1.25 \mathrm{x}$ Increased Risk of CKD for T allele in			
0	rs440446	(G;G)	Increased risk in men for biliary conditions	Link		
0	rs4795400	(T;T)	If 4 years old or younger: $\sim 2.5x$ increased asth		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
3	gs127	Intermediate warfarin metabolizer
3	gs241	Lighter green: brown or hazel eye color
2.5	gs155	CYP3A5 non-expressor
2.5	gs161	CYP2C9 Intermediate Metabolizers
2.5	gs281	Part of the 88% of the population claimed not t
2.5	gs285	You will lose 2.5x as much weight on a low fat
2	gs101	Probably able to digest milk
2	gs154	NAT2 Slow metabolizer
2	gs173	CYP2D6*10
2	gs188	One copy of APOE4 is possible: but not certain
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	gs163	CYP2D6*2A
0	gs158	CYP1A2 normal metabolizer

4 Raw Data

The raw data used to create this report has been assigned the identifier ERS1176613 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/ERS1176613

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.