PGP-UK Genomics Report for uk0AD39D

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.

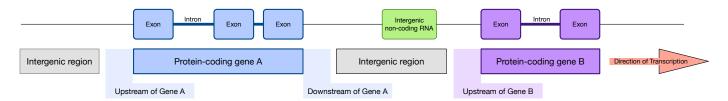


Figure 1: Diagram of gene structure indicating locations of potential variants

Feature	Count
Lines of input read	4973383
Variants filtered out	0
Novel / existing variants	487884 (9.8) / 4474345 (90.2)
Overlapped genes	56769
Overlapped transcripts	67628
Overlapped regulatory features	167186

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.

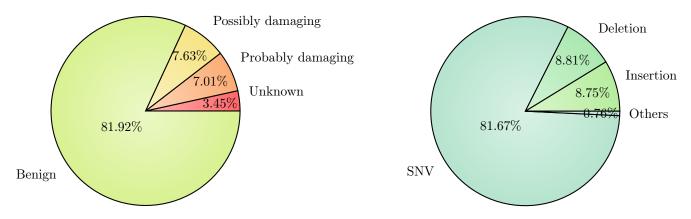


Figure 2: PolyPhen Summary

Figure 3: Variant Class

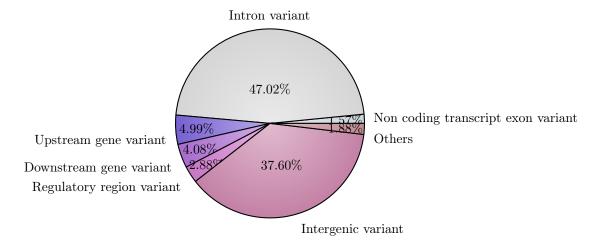


Figure 4: Consequence type

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).

Ancestry uk0AD39D

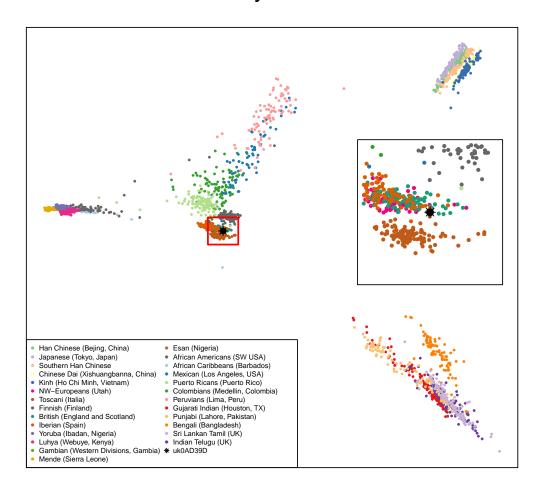


Figure 5: Ancestry Principal Component Analysis

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
2.8	rs6046	(T;T)	Better blood pressure: lower risk of myocardial	Link	Link	Link
2.5	rs3764261	(T;T)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol. HDL		Link	Link
2.4	rs2802288	(A;A)	Longer lifespan			
2.1	rs2511989	(A;G)	0.63x decreased age-related macular degeneratio		Link	
2	rs1012053	(A;C)	0.625x reduced risk of Bipolar Disorder.		Link	
2	rs1026732	(A;A)	<0.70x risk for restless legs		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	rs1136410	(C;T)	0.80x reduced risk for glioblastoma	Link	Link	
2	rs11635424	(A;A)	<0.70x risk for restless legs		Link	
2	rs12593813	(A;A)	<0.71x risk for restless legs		Link	
2	rs1864163	(G;G)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	
2	rs2241423	(A;A)	0.79 decreased risk for obesity			
2	rs2243250	(C;T)	0.6x decreased risk for myocardial infarction i			
2	rs2542052	(C;C)	Better odds of living to 100			
2	rs2764264	(C;C)	Greater odds of living to 95			
2	rs3738579	(C;T)	0.5x decreased risk for cervical cancer: HNSCC:			
2	rs3750817	(C;T)	0.78x reduced risk for breast cancer			
2	rs6505162	(A;C)	0.58x decreased risk for esophageal cancer	Link		
2	rs763110	(C;T)	~0.80x reduced cancer risk			Link
2	rs801114	(T;T)	0.78x decreased Basal Cell Carcinoma risk.		Link	
1.8	rs3814113	(C;C)	0.8x decreased risk for ovarian cancer		Link	
1.6	rs1061170	(T;T)	Lower risk for AMD: generally longer live than	Link	Link	Link
1.6	rs10801935	(C;C)	0.3x decreased risk of breast cancer			
1.5	rs11212617	(A;C)	Somewhat increased likelihood of treatment succ			Link
1.5	rs1165205	(A;A)	0.85x decreased gout risk		Link	
1.5	rs309375	(G;G)	Smaller mosquito bites			

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
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	rs464049	(C;C)	Decreased risk of schizophrenia in limited stud			
1.5	rs4939883	(C;C)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	
1.5	rs5888	(C;C)	Higher HDL cholesterol but lower risk for age-r	Link		
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			
1.4	rs6700125	(C;C)	0.7x decreased risk for ALS			
1.4	rs9402571	(G;T)	Slightly decreased risk for type-2 diabetes			
1.3	rs2361502	(C;C)	Possible higher levels of serum bilirubin and l			
1.25	rs10088218	(A;G)	0.76x decreased risk for ovarian cancer			
1.2	rs4320932	(A;G)	0.87x decreased risk for ovarian cancer			
1.1	rs13333226	(A;G)	Slightly lower risk for hypertension			Link
1.1	rs7568369	(G;T)	0.90x reduced risk of obesity			
1	rs182549	(C;T)	Can digest milk.			Link
1	rs7850258	(A;G)	Typical odds of developing primary hypothyroidi			
1	rs800292	(C;T)	1% decreased risk of macular degeneration	Link	Link	Link
1.0	rs11246226	(C;C)	Decreased risk of schizophrenia in limited stud		Link	
0.1	rs891512	(G;G)	Lower blood pressure than those with an A allel	Link		
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	rs16947	(A;A)	Homozygous for CYP2D6 variants (non-CYP2D6*1)	Link	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	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	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
4	rs1333049	(C;C)	1.9x increased risk for coronary artery disease		Link	
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	rs2981582	(C;T)	1.3x higher risk of ER+ breast cancer		Link	
3	rs7754840	(C;C)	1.3x increased risk for type-2 diabetes		Link	
2.5	rs10484554	(C;T)	2.8x increased risk for psoriasis		Link	
2.5	rs1057910	(A;C)	CYP2C9*3 carrier; average 40% reduction in warf	Link	Link	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	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	rs2943634	(C;C)	Slightly higher risk of ischemic stroke		Link	
2.5	rs3738919	(C;C)	1.94x risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis			
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	rs795484	(A;A)	Even more increased morphine dose requirement a			
2.4	rs1143679	(A;G)	1.78x increased risk for SLE	Link	Link	
2.4	rs7966230	(G;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)	~1.5-3x increased risk for ischemic stroke	Link	Link	Link
2.2	rs2305089	(T;T)	Higher risk for chordoma	Link	Link	
2.1	rs10811661	(T;T)	1.2x increased risk for type-2 diabetes		Link	
2.1	rs17070145	(C;C)	Reduced memory abilities			Link
2.1	rs2254958	(C;T)	1.24x increased risk for Alzheimer's			
2.1	rs2294008	(T;T)	Increased risk of gastric and bladder cancer	Link	Link	
2.1	rs2383207	(G;G)	Increased risk for heart disease			
2.1	rs4961	(T;T)	1.8x increased risk for high blood pressure	Link	Link	Link
2.1	rs944289	(C;T)	1.3x increased thyroid cancer risk		Link	
2	rs10086908	(C;T)	1.7x increased risk for prostate cancer			
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	rs10488631	(C;T)	2x increased risk of developing SLE; 1.6x incre		Link	
2	rs10757272	(T;T)	1.54x increased risk for Coronary artery diseas			
2	rs10984447	(A;A)	>1.17x increased risk for multiple sclerosis		Link	
2	rs10994336	(C;T)	1.45x increased odds of developing bipolar diso		Link	
2	rs11190870	(C;T)	Possibly increased risk of scoliosis			
2	rs1160312	(A;G)	1.6x increased risk of Male Pattern Baldness.		Link	
2	rs1169300	(A;A)	~2x increased lung cancer risk			
2	rs11983225	(T;T)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres		Link	
2	rs12037606	(A;A)	1.52x risk of developing Crohn's disease			
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	rs13254738	(A;C)	1.18x prostate cancer risk		Link	
2	rs144848	(G;G)	Very slightly increased breast cancer risk	Link	Link	Link
2	rs1537415	(G;G)	2x increased risk for periodontitis		Link	
2	rs1691053	(A;G)	Increased risk of developing prostate cancer			
2	rs16944	(G;G)	Increased risk of mental disorders		Link	
2	rs17001266	(-;C)	1.58x increased risk for schizophrenia in males			
2	rs1734791	(A;A)	1.4x increased risk for lupus			
2	rs17435	(A;T)	1.4x increased risk for lupus			
2	rs17576	(A;G)	Higher risk for MI and lung cancer: and COPD in	Link	Link	

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
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	rs2056116	(G;G)	1.41x risk for breast cancer			
2	rs2073963	(G;T)	Increased risk of baldness			
2	rs2156921	(A;G)	1.29x increased risk for depression			
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	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	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	rs241448	(C;T)	1.51x increased risk for Alzheimer's	Link		Link
2	rs2420946	(C;T)	1.20x risk for breast cancer			
2	rs2464196	(T;T)	~2x increased lung cancer risk	Link	Link	Link
2	rs25487	(A;G)	2x higher risk for skin cancer; possibly other	Link	Link	Link
2	rs2572886	(A;G)	1.4x increased risk of HIV infection			
2	rs2736100	(T;T)	Higher risk of Interstitial lung disease: and t		Link	
2	rs2736990	(C;C)	Increased risk of developing Parkinson's Diseas		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	rs358806	(C;C)	1.78x increased risk of developing Type-2 diabe		Link	
2	rs3745516	(A;A)	Increased risk of developing primary biliary ci			
2	rs3775948	(G;G)	Slightly higher risk for gout			
2	rs3793784	(C;G)	1.5x risk for ARMD		Link	Link
2	rs3825776	(G;G)	>1.3x increased risk for ALS		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	rs4420638	(A;G)	~3x increased Alzheimer's risk; 1.4x increased		Link	Link
2	rs4444903	(A;G)	3.5x risk of hep-cancer in cirrhosis patients;			Link
2	rs4633	(T;T)	Higher risk for endometrial cancer	Link	Link	Link
2	rs4792311	(A;G)	Increased risk of prostate cancer	Link	Link	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	rs629242	(C;T)	Somewhat higher risk for prostate cancer	T. 1		
2	rs638405	(G;G)	2x increased ALZ risk in ApoE4 carriers	Link	T . 1	
2	rs6441286	(G;T)	1.54x chance of developing primary biliary cirr		Link	
2	rs6601764	(C;C)	1.52x increased risk of developing Crohn's dise		Link	
2	rs6896702	(T;T)	Increased risk of developing Parkinson's Diseas	T :1	T in la	T :1.
2	rs6897932	(C;C)	1.08x increased risk for multiple sclerosis	Link	Link	Link
$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	rs6908425	(C;C)	1.95x increased risk of developing Crohn's dise		Link	
$\frac{2}{2}$	rs6997709 rs699	(G;T)	1.2x higher risk for hypertension Increased risk of hypertension	Link	Link	Link
$\frac{2}{2}$	rs7442295	(C;C) (A;A)	~4x higher risk for hyperuracemia	TIIIK	Link	LIIIK
$\frac{2}{2}$	rs763361	(X;X) $(T;T)$	Increased risk for multiple autoimmune diseases	Link	Link	
$\frac{2}{2}$	rs7794745	(A;T)	Slightly increased risk for autism	TITIK	Link	Link
$\frac{2}{2}$	rs7807268	(C;C)	1.4x risk for Crohn's disease		Link	THIN
$\frac{2}{2}$	rs7961152	(A;C)	1.4x fisk for Croffin's disease 1.2x higher risk for hypertension		THIE	
$\frac{2}{2}$	rs828907	(G;T)	Slightly increased risk of bladder cancer and 2			
2	rs854560	(A;A)	Higher risk for heart disease: diabetic retinop	Link	Link	Link
2	rs9652490	(A;A)	~2x increased risk for Parkinson's disease: and	1211117	Link	THILL
2	rs965513	(A;G)	1.77x increased thyroid cancer risk		Link	
2.0	rs1434536	(A;A)	1.94x increased breast cancer risk			
5	_52 10 1000	(,)				

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
2.0	rs9642880	(T;T)	1.5x increased bladder cancer risk		Link	
1.9	rs7923837	(A;G)	1.6x risk for T2D			
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
1.7	rs2024513	(A;A)	1.7x higher risk for schizophrenia (among Han C			
1.6	rs3764880	(A;A)	1.2 - 1.8x increased tuberculosis risk	Link	Link	
1.5	rs10260404	(C;T)	1.20x risk of developing ALS		Link	
1.5	rs10492519	(A;G)	Slightly increased risk of developing prostate			
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	rs12210050	(C;T)	Slightly higher risk for basal cell carcinoma		Link	
1.5	rs12469063	(A;G)	Slightly increased risk of developing restless			
1.5	rs12498742	(A;A)	1.25 increased risk for gout			
1.5	rs13149290	(C;C)	Slightly increased risk of developing prostate			
1.5	rs1375144	(C;C)	1.59x increased risk of developing bipolar diso			
1.5	rs140701	(A;G)	Increased risk for anxiety disorders			
1.5	rs17221417	(C;G)	1.3x higher risk for Crohn's disease		Link	
1.5	rs1801274	(C;T)	Complex; generally greater risk for cancer prog	Link	Link	Link
1.5	rs2007153	(G;G)	Increased risk of schizophrenia in limited stud	231111	231111	231111
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;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;C)	Associated with herpes and schizophrenia	Ziiii		231111
1.5	rs2280714	(A;G)	1.4x increased risk of SLE			
1.5	rs2697962	(A;G)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson			
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	(G;G)	Increased risk for autoimmune diseases		Link	
1.5	rs3212227	(A;A)	1.43x increased risk of developing psoriasis an		Lillix	
1.5	rs393152	(A;A)	Increased risk of both PD and AD	Link	Link	
1.5	rs401681	(C;T)	~1.2x increased risk for several types of cance	Lillix	Link	
1.5	rs4464148	(C;T)	1.10x increased risk for colorectal cancer		Ziiii	
1.5	rs4785763	(A;C)	1.5x higher risk for melanoma		Link	
1.5	rs486907	(A;G)	1.5x increased prostate cancer risk	Link	Link	Link
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	21111	231111	ZIIII
1.5	rs619203	(C;G)	Increases susceptibility to Myocardial Infarcti	Link	Link	
1.5	rs7341475	(G;G)	1.58x increased schizophrenia risk for women	21111	Link	
1.5	rs7536563	(A;G)	1.12x risk of multiple sclerosis		Link	
1.5	rs763035	(C;T)	1.2x increased risk for rosacea		211111	
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	(G;T)	² x increased risk of adverse drug reactions fr		Link	
1.5	rs995030	(G;G)	Non-protective against testicular cancer		Link	
1.4	rs1126497	(T;T)	1.4x increased risk for breast cancer	Link	Link	Link
1.4	rs12770228	(A;G)	1.4x increased risk for meningioma	Littis	211111	1311111
1.4	rs3184504	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk for celiac disease	Link	Link	
1.4	rs4959039	(A;G)	1.4x higher risk for multiple sclerosis	Littis	211111	
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		211111	1311111
1.0	1010041404	(0,0)	1.0A IIIOI CADCA IIDIX IOI ODUCUAI (IIIIIII)			

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
1.3	rs1260326	(C;T)	Slightly higher risk for gout	Link	Link	Link
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	rs2295490	(A;G)	1.32x increased risk of early-onset type-2 diab	Link	Link	
1.3	rs356219	(A;G)	1.3x increased risk for Parkinson's disease			
1.25	rs748404	(T;T)	Slightly increased risk (1.25) for lung cancer		Link	
1.2	rs11037909	(T;T)	1.47x type II diabetes risk	Link		
1.2	rs2072590	(G;T)	1.2x increased risk for ovarian cancer			
1.2	rs2814707	(A;G)	1.2x increased risk for ALS		Link	
1.2	rs3176336	(T;T)	Slightly higher (1.25x) higher risk for breast			
1.2	rs3740878	(A;A)	1.46x type II diabetes risk; common	Link		Link
1.2	rs3849942	(A;G)	1.2x increased risk for ALS		Link	
1.2	rs419788	(A;G)	2.0x risk for lupus	Link		
1.2	rs4324715	(C;C)	>1.5x increased testicular cancer risk for men			
1.2	rs4686484	(A;A)	Slightly increased risk for celiac disease			
1.2	rs4795067	(A;G)	Slight increase in risk for psoriatic arthritis			
1.2	rs8050136	(A;C)	1.2x increased risk for T2D in some populations		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	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	rs10761659	(A;G)	1.2x risk of Crohn's disease		Link	
1	rs1143674	(A;G)	1.3x increased autism risk	Link		
1	rs2282679	(A;C)	Somewhat lower vitamin D levels			
1	rs2435357	(A;A)	Slightly higher (2x?) risk for Hirschsprung dis			Link
1	rs2546890	(A;G)	Higher risk of multiple sclerosis			
1	rs3194051	(A;G)	1.12x risk of type-1 diabetes	Link	Link	Link
1	rs6974491	(A;G)	Higher risk of coeliac and/or inflammatory bowe			
1	rs761100	(G;G)	Higher risk for dyslexia			
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	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	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	gs298	Increased surveillance for colorectal cancer re
2.4	gs297	Lower heart attack risk than average
2	gs101	Probably able to digest milk
2	gs154	NAT2 Slow metabolizer
2	gs188	One copy of APOE4 is possible: but not certain
1.5	gs186	HLA-B*5801 heterozygosity is possible: unfortun
1.5	gs247	Parkinson's Disease Risk
1.2	gs184	Able to taste bitterness.
0	gs158	CYP1A2 normal metabolizer

4 Raw Data

The raw data used to create this report has been assigned the identifier ERS1176559 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/ERS1176559

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	$16 ext{-} ext{Dec-}2016$	Link
ClinVar	16-Dec-2016	Link

Table 5: Analysis Pipeline Versions

Report generated on August 2, 2017.