## Genomics Report for PGP-UK3/uk2DF242

#### 1 Summary

This is the genome report for participant PGP-UK3/uk2DF242. It was produced using collaborative research tools, including SNPedia and GetEvidence. This summary shows an overview of all the variants which were found in the genome for this individual. They have been compared with a reference genome.

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. "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. The diagram in Figure 1 is a simplification of the usual gene structure.

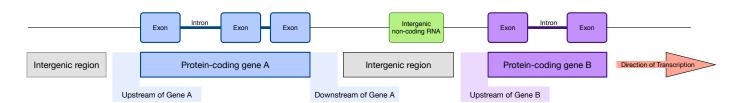


Figure 1: Diagram of gene structure indicating locations of potential variants

Feature	Count
Lines of input read	4153661
Variants remaining after filtering	4127721
Novel / existing variants	131120 (3.2%) / 3996601 (96.8%)
Overlapped genes	54719
Overlapped transcripts	64478
Overlapped regulatory features	212044

Table 1: Variant calling summary

There are several different types of genomic variants. The most common are single nucleotide variants (SNV) that correspond to the change of a single nucleotide in the DNA. 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.

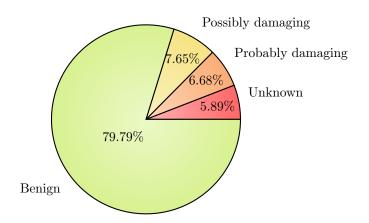


Figure 2: PolyPhen Summary

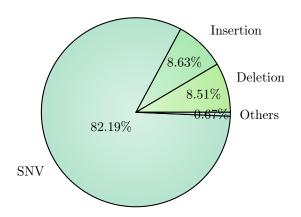


Figure 3: Variant Class

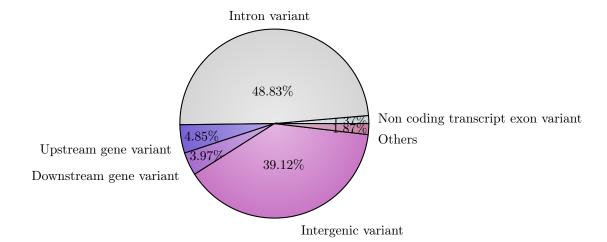


Figure 4: Consequence type

#### 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.

#### **Ancestry PGP-UK3**

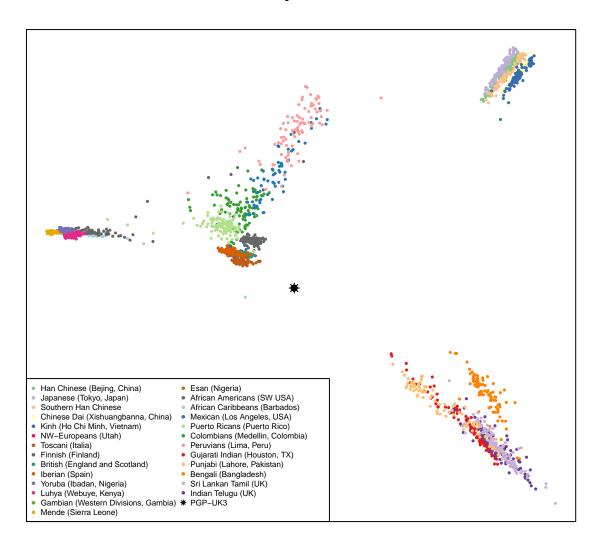


Figure 5: Ancestry Principal Component Analysis

#### 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.

#### • Possibly Beneficial Traits

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
2.5	rs2943634	(A;A)	Lower risk of ischemic stroke		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	rs1160312	(G;G)	Reduced risk of Baldness.		Link	
2	rs1229984	(A;G)	0.56x decreased risk of oral/throat cancers	Link	Link	Link
2	rs1799884	(G;G)	Mothers have typical Birth-Weight babies. Sligh			
2	rs1864163	(G;G)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	
2	rs261332	(A;G)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol			
2	rs3764261	(G;T)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	Link
2	rs3782179	(C;T)	3x lower odds of testicular cancer risk for men			
2	rs4149268	(A;G)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	
2	rs6855911	(A;G)	0.62x decreased risk for gout		Link	
2	rs763110	(C;T)	~0.80x reduced cancer risk			Link
2	rs7776725	(T;T)	Stronger bones		Link	
2	rs8070723	(A;G)	0.18x reduced risk of developing progressive su			
2	rs9642880	(G;G)	Slightly lower risk of Bladder Cancer.		Link	
1.6	rs3775948	(C;C)	Slightly lower risk for gout			
1.5	rs1026732	(A;G)	0.70x risk for restless legs		Link	
1.5	rs1063192	(C;T)	0.71x reduced risk of myocardial infarction			
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;T)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	
1.5	rs6427528	(A;G)	For rheumatoid arthritis patients: better respo			
1.5	rs729302	(A;C)	0.89x decreased risk of developing rheumatoid a			

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
1.5	rs9939609	(T;T)	Lower risk of obesity and Type-2 diabetes		Link	
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	rs11172113	(C;T)	0.9x lower risk for migraines			
1.1	rs13333226	(A;G)	Slightly lower risk for hypertension			Link
1.1	rs2293347	(G;G)	Among NSCLC patients: better Gefitinib response	Link		
1.1	rs7568369	(G;T)	0.90x reduced risk of obesity			
1	rs11601907	(C;T)	Variant allele is designated benign in ClinVar	Link		Link
1	rs2546890	(G;G)	Lower risk of multiple sclerosis			
1	rs2952768	(C;T)	Slightly less drug dependence: decreased effect			
1	rs4939827	(C;T)	0.86x decreased risk for colorectal cancer		Link	
1	rs800292	(C;T)	1% decreased risk of macular degeneration	Link	Link	Link
0	rs1047781	(A;A)	ABH blood group "Secretor" status if Japanese	Link	Link	Link
0	rs10897346	(C;C)	If depressed: 2.6x more likely to not respond t			
0	rs1126742	(T;T)	Higher hypertension risk	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	
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	rs2240203	(A;A)	Blue eye color more likely			
0	rs2306402	(C;C)	1.18x increased risk for LOAD			
0	rs242941	(G;G)	Better response to inhaled corticosteroid in pa		Link	
0	rs28933385	(G;G)	Prion protein Codon 200 (E) - Non pathogenic va			Link
0	rs403016	(C;C)	2x risk for lupus		Link	
0	rs5746059	(A;A)	Slightly higher fat mass			
0	rs6259	(G;G)	Best inverse correlation between tea-drinking:	Link	Link	
0	rs74315403	(G;G)	PrP codon 178 (D) - non pathogenic variant			Link
0	rs7495174	(A;A)	Blue/gray eyes more likely		Link	
0	rs8028689	(T;T)	Blue eye color if part of blue eye color haplot			
0	rs9951307	(A;G)	0.10 decreased risk for brain edema after a str			

### • Possibly Harmful Traits

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
3.5	rs7574865	(T;T)	2.6x risk of rheumatoid arthritis; 3.10x risk o		Link	Link
3	rs1801282	(C;G)	Watch out for high fat in diet	Link	Link	Link
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	rs4244285	(A;G)	Poorer metabolizer of several popular medicines	Link	Link	Link
3	rs6920220	(A;G)	1.2x risk Rheumatoid Arthritis		Link	
3	rs891512	(A;A)	Higher blood pressure than G;G	Link		
2.9	rs16901979	(A;C)	1.5x increased risk for prostate cancer		Link	
2.8	rs3780374	(A;A)	Substantially increased odds of developing V617			
2.5	rs10484554	(C;T)	2.8x increased risk for psoriasis		Link	
2.5	rs10490924	(G;T)	2.7x risk for age related macular degeneration	Link	Link	Link
2.5	rs13266634	(C;T)	Increased risk for type-2 diabetes	Link	Link	Link
2.5	rs2073963	(G;G)	Increased risk of baldness			
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	rs3738919	(C;C)	1.94x risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis			
2.5	rs4143094	(G;T)	Slightly (17%) higher risk of colorectal cancer			
2.5	rs5888	(C;T)	3x higher risk for age-related macular degenera	Link		
2.5	rs613872	(G;G)	~20-30x higher risk for Fuchs' dystrophy: a cor			
2.5	rs664143	(C;T)	Higher risk for number of cancers			
2.3	rs7966230	(C;G)	Slightly lower levels of plasma VWF			
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	rs10427255	(C;C)	Highest odds of photic sneeze reflex			
2.1	rs11887534	(C;G)	2x increased risk for gallstones	Link	Link	Link
2.1	rs2231142	(A;C)	1.74x increased gout risk; gefinitib takers 4x	Link	Link	Link
2.1	rs2294008	(T;T)	Increased risk of gastric and bladder cancer	Link	Link	
2.1	rs4693596	(C;C)	2x odds of myopathy if taking statins	T 1 1	T . 1	T 1 1
2.1	rs5186	(A;C)	~1.4x increased risk of hypertension	Link	Link	Link
2.1	rs6457617	(T;T)	5.2x risk of rheumatoid arthritis		Link	
2.1	rs646776	(A;A)	1.2x risk of coronary artery disease		Link	
2.1	rs7837688	(G;G)	1.7x increased risk for prostate cancer			
2.1	rs795484	(A;G)	Increased morphine dose requirement and postope Increased Anorexia Nervosa risk			
2	rs10096097	(G;G)			Link	
2 2	rs10248420	(A;A)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres	Link		
	rs1045642	(C;T)	Slower metaboliser for some drugs	Link	Link Link	Link
2 2	rs1050152 rs1050631	(C;T) (C;T)	2.1x increased risk of Crohn's disease Mean Survival Time of 25 months for esophageal	Link	LIIIK	Link
$\frac{2}{2}$	rs1064395	(C, T) (A; G)	Having any copies of A at this SNP heightens yo	LIIIK		
$\frac{2}{2}$	rs10811661	(C;T)	1.2x increased risk for type-2 diabetes		Link	
$\frac{2}{2}$	rs10883365	(G;G)	1.62x increased risk for developing Crohn's dis		Link	
2	rs10889677	(A;C)	1.5x increased risk for certain autoimmune dise		Link	
2	rs10937823	(C;T)	Some association with bipolar disorder		1711111	
2	rs10984447	(A;G)	1.17x increased risk for multiple sclerosis		Link	
2	rs11190870	(C;T)	Possibly increased risk of scoliosis			
2	rs11229030	(C;C)	Higher odds of Crohn's disease			
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	rs12567232	(A;G)	Increased risk for Crohn's Disease		Link	
2	rs1333048	(A;C)	1.3x increased coronary artery disease risk			
2	rs1544410	(A;A)	Increased risk of low bone mineral density diso		Link	
2	rs16942	(A;G)	Very slightly increased breast cancer risk	Link	Link	Link
$\frac{2}{2}$	rs16944	(G;G)	Increased risk of mental disorders		Link	

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
2	rs17435	(T;T)	1.4x increased risk for lupus			
2	rs17576	(A;G)	Higher risk for MI and lung cancer: and COPD in	Link	Link	
2	rs1800896	(A;A)	1.8x increased prostate cancer risk			
2	rs1801160	(A;G)	Possible 5-fluorouracil toxicity	Link	Link	Link
2	rs187238	(G;G)	Hypertension increases risk 3.75x for sudden ca			
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	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	
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	rs2420946	(C;T)	1.20x risk for breast cancer			
2	rs25487	(A;G)	2x higher risk for skin cancer; possibly other	Link	Link	
2	rs2707466	(G;G)	Weaker bones	Link	Link	
2	rs27388	(A;A)	Increased risk of developing schizophrenia			
2	rs2908004	(C;C)	Weaker bones	Link	Link	
2	rs3212227	(A;C)	Significantly increased risk of developing cerv			
2	rs326	(A;A)	Lower HDL cholesterol		Link	Link
2	rs4148739	(A;A)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres		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;			
2	rs4633	(C;T)	Higher risk for endometrial cancer	Link	Link	
2	rs4792311	(A;G)	Increased risk of prostate cancer	Link	Link	Link
2	rs486907	(A;A)	2x increased prostate cancer risk	Link	Link	Link
2	rs493258	(G;G)	1.15x risk of Age Related Macular Degeneration			
2	rs5174	(A;A)	1.3x increased risk for heart disease	Link	Link	Link
2	rs520354	(A;A)	Increased risk in men for biliary conditions			
2	rs6441286	(G;T)	1.54x chance of developing primary biliary cirr		Link	
2	rs6498169	(A;A)	>1.14x risk of multiple sclerosis		Link	
2	rs6603272	(G;T)	2.74x increased risk of developing schizophreni			
2	rs662799	(A;G)	1.4x higher early heart attack risk; less weigh		Link	
2	rs6896702	(T;T)	Increased risk of developing Parkinson's Diseas			
2	rs6897932	(C;C)	1.5x 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;T)	1.2x higher risk for hypertension	T 1 3	T. 1	T . 1
2	rs699	(C;C)	Increased risk of hypertension	Link	Link	Link
2	rs7216389	(T;T)	1.5x increased risk for Childhood Asthma.		Link	T . 1
2	rs7794745	(A;T)	Slightly increased risk for autism		Link	Link
2	rs7807268	(C;G)	1.3x risk for Crohn's disease		Link	
2	rs7961152	(A;C)	1.2x higher risk for hypertension			
2	rs828907	(T;T)	Increased risk of bladder cancer and 2x risk of		T :1-	
2	rs9652490	(A;A)	~2x increased risk for Parkinson's disease: and		Link	
2	rs9954153	(G;G)	5x higher risk for Fuchs' dystrophy: a corneal	T in-1-	T inle	T in 1-
2.0	rs4673	(T;T)	3.9x increased risk for cerebral ischemia 1.6x risk for T2D	Link	Link	Link
1.9 1.8	rs7923837	(A;G)	1.3x increased risk for osteoarthritis		Link	Link
1.8	rs143383 rs37973	(T;T)	Among asthmatics: 1.5x more likely to show less		Link	Link
1.8	rs4474514	(A;G) (A;G)	3x increased testicular cancer risk for men		Link	LIIIK
1.7	rs1042713	(A;A)	1.7x increased risk that pediatric inhaler use	Link	Link	Link
1.7	rs8055236	(G;T)	1.9x risk for heart disease	LIIIK	Link	LIIIK
1.1	120000790	(G,1)	T.OV TION TOL HEALT GIDEADE	L	TITIK	

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
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	
1.6	rs2046210	(T;T)	1.6x increased breast cancer risk in certain wo		Link	
1.6	rs3764880	(A;A)	1.2 - 1.8x increased tuberculosis risk	Link	Link	
1.5	rs10492519	(A;G)	Slightly increased risk of developing prostate			
1.5	rs10757272	(C;T)	1.30x increased risk for Coronary artery diseas			
1.5	rs10859871	(C;C)	Slight (~1.4x) increase in endometriosis risk			
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	rs1169300	(A;G)	~1.5x increased lung cancer risk			
1.5	rs12037606	(A;G)	1.22x risk of developing Crohn's disease			
1.5	rs12431733	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson		Link	
1.5	rs13149290	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing prostate			
1.5	rs13376333	(C;T)	1.5x higher risk of atrial fibrillation		Link	
1.5	rs1375144	(C;T)	1.32x increased risk of developing bipolar diso		Ziiiix	
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	rs199533	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson	Link	Lillix	
1.5	rs2272127	(C;C)	Associated with herpes and schizophrenia	LIIIK		
1.5	rs2280714	(A;G)	1.4x increased risk of SLE			
1.5	rs2464196	(C;T)	~1.5x increased lung cancer risk	Link	Link	Link
1.5	rs2736990	(C,T)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson	LIIIK	Link	LIIIK
1.5	rs2881766	(C,T) $(T;T)$	Slightly increased risk for pregnancy-induced h		LIIIK	
1.5	rs309375		Larger mosquito bites			
		(T;T)			Link	
1.5	rs358806	(A;C)	0.86x increased risk of developing Type-2 diabe		LIIIK	
1.5	rs3745516	(A;G)	Slightly increased risk of developing primary b			
1.5	rs3790565	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing primary b		T :1-	
1.5	rs3825776	(A;G)	1.3x increased risk for ALS		Link	
1.5	rs401681	(C;C)	~1.2x increased risk for several types of cance		Link	
1.5	rs4027132	(A;G)	1.39x increased risk of developing bipolar diso			
1.5	rs464049	(T;T)	Increased risk of schizophrenia in limited stud			
1.5	rs4656461	(A;G)	1.5x increased risk for open angle glaucoma			
1.5	rs4845618	(G;T)	1.7x increased melanoma risk		T · 1	
1.5	rs6435862	(G;T)	1.7x higher risk of aggressive neuroblastoma		Link	
1.5	rs6601764	(C;T)	1.16x increased risk of developing Crohn's dise		Link	
1.5	rs699473	(C;C)	~1.5x increased brain tumor risk		T :1-	
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	rs7774434	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing primary b			
1.5	rs7850258	(G;G)	Slightly higher odds of developing primary hypo		Timl.	
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 inle	
1.5	rs9561778 rs966221	(G;T)	~2x increased risk of adverse drug reactions fr  1.5x increased stroke risk certain populations		Link	
1.5		(C;C)	1.5x increased stroke risk certain populations 1.4x increased risk for breast cancer	T :1.	T :1-	T :1.
1.4	rs1126497	(T;T)		Link	Link	Link
1.4	rs12770228	(A;G)	1.4x increased risk for meningioma			
1.4	rs1545843	(A;A)	1.4x increased risk for depression (for those u			
1.4	rs1801157	(A;G)	1.4x higher risk for breast cancer		T . 1	
1.4	rs3131296	(G;G)	1.4x increased risk for schizophrenia	T · 1	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	rs110419	(A;G)	1.3x increased risk for neuroblastoma	T . 1	T · 1	T · 1
1.3	rs1260326	(C;T)	Slightly higher risk for gout	Link	Link	Link
1.3	rs13361189	(C;T)	1.3x increased risk for Crohn's disease		Link	
1.3	rs1434536	(A;G)	1.29x increased breast cancer risk			

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
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	rs2736100	(G;T)	1.3x higher risk for glioma development		Link	
1.3	rs4958847	(A;G)	1.3x increased risk for Crohn's disease			
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	rs10865331	(A;G)	1.2x higher risk for ankylosing spondylitis			
1.2	rs11842874	(A;G)	+17% increased risk for osteoarthritis			
1.2	rs2056116	(A;G)	1.18x risk for breast cancer			
1.2	rs2252586	(A;G)	1.2x higher risk for glioma development			
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	rs4496877	(T;T)	For type-1 diabetics: 1.6x increased nephropath			
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	rs4977756	(A;G)	1.2x higher risk for glioma development		Link	
1.2	rs6010620	(A;G)	1.2x higher risk for glioma development: 1.17x		Link	
1.2	rs6897876	(C;C)	Slight increase in testicular cancer risk for m			
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	rs1799966	(A;G)	Very slightly increased breast cancer risk	Link	Link	Link
1.1	rs249954	(C;T)	Slight if any increased risk of Breast Cancer			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		
1.1	rs4977574	(A;G)	Some studies - but not others - report a slight		Link	
1.1	rs6800901	(T;T)	1.3x multiple myeloma risk			
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			
1.07	rs2291834	(C;C)	Very slightly higher risk for myocardial infarc			
1	rs1143674	(A;G)	1.3x increased autism risk	Link		
1	rs1804197	(A;C)	Increased risk of familial colorectal cancer an			Link
1	rs3194051	(A;G)	1.12x risk of type-1 diabetes	Link	Link	Link
1	rs6932590	(T;T)	1.1x increased risk for schizophrenia		Link	
1	rs761100	(G;G)	Higher risk for dyslexia			
1	rs798766	(T;T)	Increased susceptibility urinary bladder cancer			
1	rs987525	(A;C)	2.5x increased risk for cleft lip		Link	
0.1	rs2070744	(C;C)	Increased prostate cancer risk		Link	Link
0.1	rs601338	(G;G)	Susceptible to Norovirus infections	Link	Link	Link
0	rs10761659	(A;A)	1.5x risk of Crohn's disease		Link	
0	rs3761418	(A;A)	1.3x increased risk for depression			
0	rs6314	(C;C)	Higher risk for RA	Link	Link	
0	rs7787082	(G;G)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres		Link	
0	rs9298506	(A;A)	Higher Risk Aneurysm		Link	

#### • Genosets (Multi-variant Phenotypes)

Magnitude	Identifier	Summary
4	gs144	Male
2.9	gs192	MTHFR polymorphisms affecting homocysteine
2.5	gs100	Lactose intolerance risk
2.5	gs155	CYP3A5 non-expressor
2.5	gs277	Increased risk of Atrial Fibrillation in one of
2.5	gs282	You are part of the 12% of the population who c
2.5	gs285	You will lose 2.5x as much weight on a low fat
2.3	gs255	Homozygous eye color haplotype #1
2.1	gs223	One copy of GCH1 variant associated with lower
2	gs129	Unable to classify your ABO blood type
2	gs159	CYP1A2 fast metabolizer
2	gs246	APOE3/APOE3
1.5	gs247	Parkinson's Disease Risk
1.2	gs184	Able to taste bitterness.
1	gs182	CYP2D6*39
0.1	gs233	Normal pain sensitivity

# 4 Report Metadata

Resource	Version	Website
Genome	GRCh37	Link
BWA	0.7.12	Link
SAMtools	1.2	Link
GATK	3.4-46	Link
PLINK	v1.90b3.35	Link
VEP	84	Link
SNPedia	8-Apr-2016	Link
ExAC	v0.3.1	Link
GetEvidence	8-Apr-2016	Link
ClinVar	4-Apr-2016	Link

Table 5: Analysis Pipeline Versions

Report generated on July 20, 2016 (using report generator version 16-174).