PGP-UK Genomics Report for ukDC29B8

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.

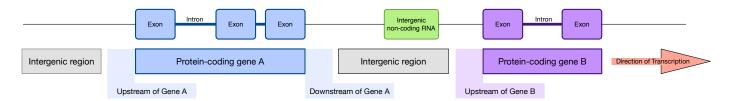


Figure 1: Diagram of gene structure indicating locations of potential variants

Feature	Count
Lines of input read	4944216
Variants filtered out	0
Novel / existing variants	489991 (9.9) / 4442234 (90.1)
Overlapped genes	56698
Overlapped transcripts	67490
Overlapped regulatory features	166461

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.

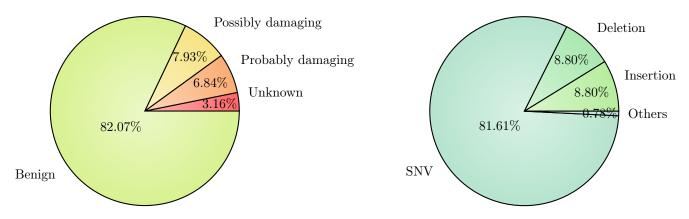


Figure 2: PolyPhen Summary

Figure 3: Variant Class

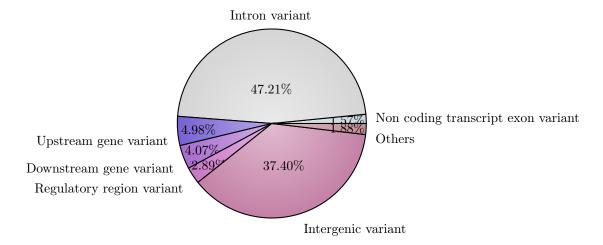


Figure 4: Consequence type

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 ukDC29B8

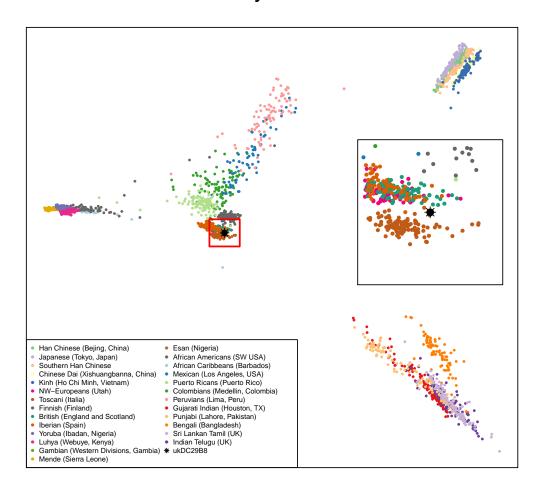


Figure 5: Ancestry Principal Component Analysis

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
2.1	rs3775291	(A;G)	0.71x decreased risk for dry age related macula	Link	Link	Link
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	rs17070145	(C;T)	Increased memory performance			Link
2	rs1864163	(A;G)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	
2	rs2060793	(A;A)	Lower serum levels of vitamin D			
2	rs2235015	(G;T)	Somewhat more likely to respond to certain anti	Link	Link	
2	rs2243250	(T;T)	0.33x decreased risk for myocardial infarction			
2	rs261332	(A;G)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol			
2	rs3738579	(C;T)	0.5x decreased risk for cervical cancer: HNSCC:			
2	rs3750817	(C;T)	0.78x reduced risk for breast cancer			
2	rs3764261	(G;T)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	Link
2	rs3819331	(T;T)	Lower risk of autism	Link		
2	rs3914132	(C;T)	Lower otosclerosis risk		Link	
2	rs4149268	(A;G)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	
2	rs4307059	(C;C)	Reduced Autism risk		Link	
2	rs6511720	(G;T)	Slightly lower odds of developing CHD.		Link	Link
2	rs6855911	(A;G)	0.62x decreased risk for gout		Link	
2	rs763110	(T;T)	~0.80x reduced cancer risk			Link
2	rs7776725	(T;T)	Stronger bones		Link	
2	rs801114	(T;T)	0.78x decreased Basal Cell Carcinoma risk.		Link	
2	rs8070723	(A;G)	0.18x reduced risk of developing progressive su			
2	rs9272346	(A;G)	0.3x risk type-1 diabetes		Link	
1.8	rs1128535	(A;G)	0.77x risk for Crohn's disease			
1.8	rs1746048	(C;T)	0.94 decreased risk for coronary heart disease		Link	
1.8	rs1800588	(C;T)	Higher HDL-C levels	Link	Link	

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
1.8	rs187238	(C;G)	Hypertension not a risk factor for sudden cardi			
1.8	rs3814113	(C;T)	0.8x decreased risk for ovarian cancer		Link	
1.8	rs6897932	(C;T)	0.91x decreased risk for multiple sclerosis	Link	Link	Link
1.8	rs7101429	(A;G)	0.70x reduced risk for Alzheimer's risk			
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	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	rs464049	(C;C)	Decreased risk of schizophrenia in limited stud			
1.5	rs4939883	(C;C)	Associated with higher HDL cholesterol		Link	
1.5	rs729302	(A;C)	0.89x decreased risk of developing rheumatoid a			
1.4	rs1165205	(A;T)	0.85x decreased gout risk		Link	
1.4	rs6700125	(C;C)	0.7x decreased risk for ALS			
1.3	rs10166942	(C;C)	0.7x lower risk for migraines			
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	rs4686484	(G;G)	Slightly decreased risk for celiac disease			
1.2	rs9306160	(C;T)	0.75x (reduced) risk for metastasis in LN-/ER+	Link	Link	
1.1	rs13333226	(A;G)	Slightly lower risk for hypertension			Link
1.1	rs2293347	(G;G)	Among NSCLC patients: better Gefitinib response	Link		Link
1.1	rs7568369	(T;T)	0.90x reduced risk of obesity			
1	rs182549	(C;T)	Can digest milk.			Link
1	rs2494732	(T;T)	Lower odds of psychosis	Link	Link	
1	rs2952768	(C;T)	Slightly less drug dependence: decreased effect			Link
1	rs800292	(C;T)	1% decreased risk of macular degeneration	Link	Link	Link
0.1	rs1726866	(C;C)	Can taste bitter	Link	Link	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	rs16990018	(A;A)	PrP Codon 171 Asn - Non-pathogenic variant	Link		Link
0	rs17244841	(A;A)	More responsive to statin treatment		Link	Link
0	rs1800562	(G;G)	Not a C282Y hemochromatosis carrier.	Link	Link	Link
0	rs242941	(G;G)	Better response to inhaled corticosteroid in pa		Link	
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	

3.2 Possibly Harmful Traits

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
3	rs10897346	(C;C)	If depressed: 2.6x more likely to not respond t			
3	rs1801282	(C;G)	Unconfirmed higher risk of cardiovascular disea	Link	Link	Link
3	rs2066845	(C;G)	3x higher risk for Crohn's disease	Link		Link
3	rs2306402	(C;C)	1.18x increased risk for late-onset Alzheimer's			
3	rs3803662	(T;T)	1.6x increased risk for breast cancer		Link	
3	rs3903239	(C;C)	Higher frequency of atrial fibrillation			
3	rs891512	(A;A)	Higher blood pressure than G;G	Link		
2.8	rs3780374	(A;A)	Substantially increased odds of developing V617			
2.7	rs10830963	(C;G)	Increased type-2 diabetes risk; higher gestatio		Link	
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	rs1121980	(C;T)	1.67x risk for obesity		Link	
2.5	rs12536657	(A;A)	Hypermetropia risk - longsightedness	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	rs339331	(T;T)	Prostate cancer risk			
2.5	rs5888	(C;T)	3x higher risk for age-related macular degenera	Link		
2.5	rs7574865	(G;T)	1.3x risk of rheumatoid arthritis; 1.55x risk o		Link	Link
2.3	rs7966230	(C;G)	Slightly lower levels of plasma VWF			
2.2	rs2004640	(G;T)	1.4x increased risk for SLE		Link	Link
2.2	rs2231137	(G;G)	~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	rs10811661	(T;T)	1.2x increased risk for type-2 diabetes		Link	
2.1	rs1695	(G;G)	3.5x asthma risk in certain populations	Link	Link	Link
2.1	rs2254958	(C;T)	1.24x increased risk for Alzheimer's			
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	rs10492519	(G;G)	Increased risk of developing prostate cancer			
2	rs10871777	(A;G)	Adults likely to be 0.22 BMI units higher			
2	rs10883365	(G;G)	1.62x increased risk for developing Crohn's dis		Link	
2	rs10937823	(C;T)	Some association with bipolar disorder			
2	rs10984447	(A;A)	>1.17x increased risk for multiple sclerosis		Link	
2	rs1160312	(A;G)	1.6x increased risk of Male Pattern Baldness.		Link	
2	rs11983225	(T;T)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres		Link	
2	rs12431733	(T;T)	Increased risk of developing Parkinson's Diseas		Link	
2	rs12567232	(A;G)	Increased risk for Crohn's Disease		Link	
2	rs1265181	(C;G)	Increased risk for psoriasis		Link	
2	rs12696304	(C;G)	Prone to aging faster: at least in European pop			
2	rs1333048	(A;C)	1.3x increased coronary artery disease risk			
2	rs1360780	(C;T)	1.3x increased risk for depression		Link	
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	rs17696736	(A;G)	1.34x risk of type-1 diabetes		Link	
2	rs17782313	(C;T)	Adults likely to be 0.22 BMI units higher		Link	Link
2	rs1800896	(A;G)	1.6x increased prostate cancer risk			
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		

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
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	(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	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	rs25487	(G;G)	2x higher risk for skin cancer; possibly other	Link	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	rs3025039	(C;T)	2.6x increased risk for ARMD in a Taiwanese pop			
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	rs3738919	(A;C)	1.94x risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis			
2	rs4148739	(A;A)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres		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	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	rs638405	(G;G)	2x increased ALZ risk in ApoE4 carriers	Link		
2	rs6807362	(C;C)	Increased autism risk	Link	Link	
2	rs6896702	(T;T)	Increased risk of developing Parkinson's Diseas			
2	rs6908425	(C;C)	1.95x increased risk of developing Crohn's dise		Link	
2	rs6997709	(G;T)	1.2x higher risk for hypertension			
2	rs699	(C;C)	Increased risk of hypertension	Link	Link	Link
2	rs744373	(C;T)	1.17x risk of Alzheimer's			
2	rs7923837	(G;G)	3.2x risk for T2D			
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	rs9525638	(T;T)	Weaker bones			
2	rs9543325	(C;C)	1.37x Slightly higher pancreatic cancer risk			
2	rs9652490	(A;A)	~2x increased risk for Parkinson's disease: and		Link	
1.8	rs143383	(T;T)	1.3x increased risk for osteoarthritis		Link	Link
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
1.6	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	rs2736100	(G;G)	1.6x higher risk for glioma development		Link	
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	
1.6	rs3775948	(C;G)	Slightly higher risk for gout			
1.5	rs10260404	(C;T)	1.20x risk of developing ALS		Link	
1.5	rs10757272	(C;T)	1.30x increased risk for Coronary artery diseas			
1.5	rs10859871	(A;C)	Slight (~1.2x) increase in endometriosis risk		T. 1	
1.5	rs11171739	(C;T)	1.34x risk of developing Type-1 diabetes		Link	
1.5	rs1169300	(A;G)	~1.5x increased lung cancer risk			
1.5	rs12469063	(A;G)	Slightly increased risk of developing restless			
1.5	rs13149290	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing prostate		T 1	
1.5	rs17221417	(C;G)	1.3x higher risk for Crohn's disease	T . 1	Link	T :- 1
1.5	rs1799950	(A;G)	Very slightly increased breast cancer risk	Link	Link	Link
1.5	rs1801274	(C;T)	Complex; generally greater risk for cancer prog	Link	Link	Link

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
1.5	rs199533	(C;T)	Slightly increased risk of developing Parkinson	Link		
1.5	rs2007153	(G;G)	Increased risk of schizophrenia in limited stud			
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			
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	rs2881766	(G;T)	Slightly increased risk for pregnancy-induced h			
1.5	rs3212227	(A;A)	1.43x increased risk of developing psoriasis an			
1.5	rs401681	(C;T)	~1.2x increased risk for several types of cance		Link	
1.5	rs4464148	(C;T)	1.10x increased risk for colorectal cancer			
1.5	rs4585	(T;T)	Slightly poorer (0.75x) response to metformin i			
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			
1.5	rs6435862	(G;T)	1.7x higher risk of aggressive neuroblastoma		Link	
1.5	rs6498169	(A;G)	1.14x risk of multiple sclerosis		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			
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	rs7850258	(G;G)	Slightly higher odds of developing primary hypo			
1.5	rs807701	(C;T)	Slightly increased dyslexia risk			
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	rs9642880	(G;T)	1.2x increased bladder cancer risk		Link	
1.5	rs995030	(G;G)	Non-protective against testicular cancer		Link	
1.4	rs1126497	(C;T)	1.4x increased risk for breast cancer	Link	Link	Link
1.4	rs12770228	(A;G)	1.4x increased risk for meningioma			
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			
1.4	rs6010620	(G;G)	1.4x higher risk for glioma development; but th		Link	
1.3	rs1042713	(A;G)	1.3x increased risk that pediatric inhaler use	Link	Link	Link
1.3	rs1047286	(C;T)	1.3x increased risk for age-related macular deg	Link	Link	Link
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	rs1375144	(C;T)	1.32x increased risk of developing bipolar diso			
1.3	rs16847548	(C;T)	1.3x increased risk for sudden cardiac death in			
1.3	rs2024513	(A;G)	1.3x higher risk for schizophrenia (among Han C	T 1	T. 1	
1.3	rs2295490	(A;G)	1.32x increased risk of early-onset type-2 diab	Link	Link	
1.3	rs4295627	(G;T)	1.36x higher risk for glioma development		Link	
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	T 1	Link	
1.2	rs11037909	(T;T)	1.47x type II diabetes risk	Link		
1.2	rs11842874	(A;G)	+17% increased risk for osteoarthritis		T . 1	
1.2	rs1344706	(T;T)	1.2x increased risk for schizophrenia		Link	
1.2	rs2056116	(A;G)	1.18x risk for breast cancer			
1.2	rs2252586	(A;G)	1.2x higher risk for glioma development		T · 1	
1.2	rs3131296	(A;G)	1.2x increased risk for schizophrenia		Link	
1.2	rs3176336	(T;T)	Slightly higher (1.25x) higher risk for breast	T. 1		T . 1
1.2	rs3740878	(A;A)	1.46x type II diabetes risk; common	Link	T . 1	Link
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			

Mag.	Identifier	Genotype	Summary	ExAC	GetEvidence	ClinVar
1.2	rs4795067	(A;G)	Slight increase in risk for psoriatic arthritis			
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	
1.2	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	
1.17	rs3802842	(A;C)	1.17x increased risk of colorectal cancer		Link	
1.1	rs11110912	(C;C)	1.3x high blood pressure risk			
1.1	rs11650494	(A;G)	Slightly higher prostate cancer risk			
1.1	rs13387042	(A;G)	1.12x increased risk for 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	rs6800901	(T;T)	1.3x multiple myeloma risk			
1.1	rs7171755	(A;A)	Very slight descrease 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			
1.05	rs2291834	(C;T)	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	rs2273697	(A;G)	Adverse reaction more likely to carbamazepine i	Link	Link	Link
1	rs2546890	(A;A)	Higher risk of multiple sclerosis			
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	rs6974491	(A;G)	Higher risk of coeliac and/or inflammatory bowe			
0.1	rs2070744	(C;C)	Increased prostate cancer risk		Link	Link
0.1	rs601338	(G;G)	Susceptible to Norovirus infections	Link	Link	Link
0	rs1042173	(T;T)	Among alcoholics: likely to be heavier drinkers			
0	rs3761418	(A;A)	1.3x increased risk for depression			
0	rs3813929	(C;C)	Possible weight gain if taking olanzapine		Link	Link
0	rs4712653	(T;T)	2x increased risk for neuroblastoma			
0	rs7787082	(G;G)	7x less likely to respond to certain antidepres		Link	
0	rs855791	(T;T)	$0.2~\mathrm{g/dL}$ lower hemoglobin on average	Link	Link	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
2.4	gs297	Lower heart attack risk than average
2	gs101	Probably able to digest milk
2	gs154	NAT2 Slow metabolizer
2	gs173	CYP2D6*10
2	gs246	APOE3/APOE3
1.5	gs247	Parkinson's Disease Risk
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 ERS1176582 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/ERS1176582

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

Table 5: Analysis Pipeline Versions

Report generated on August 2, 2017.