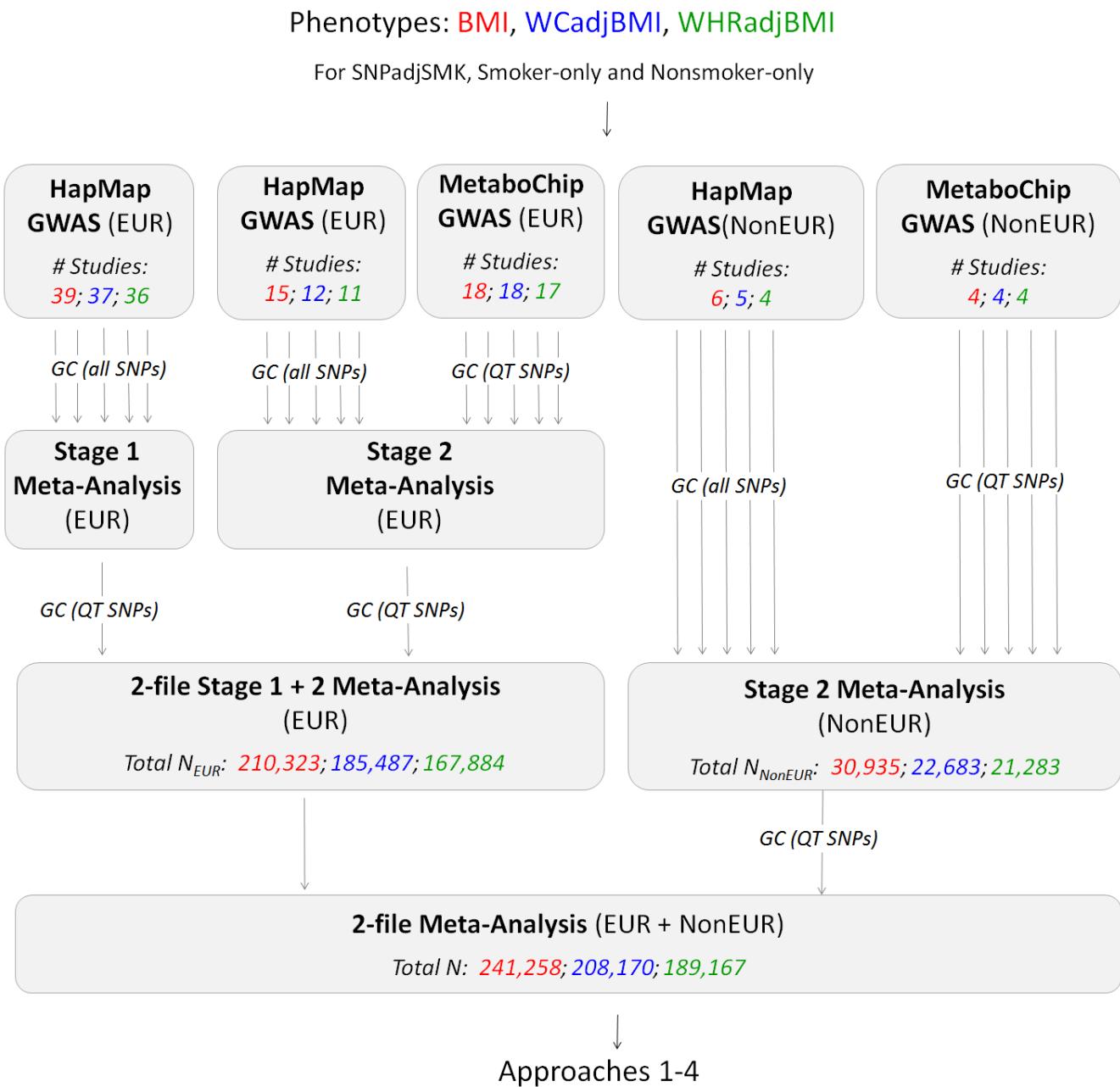
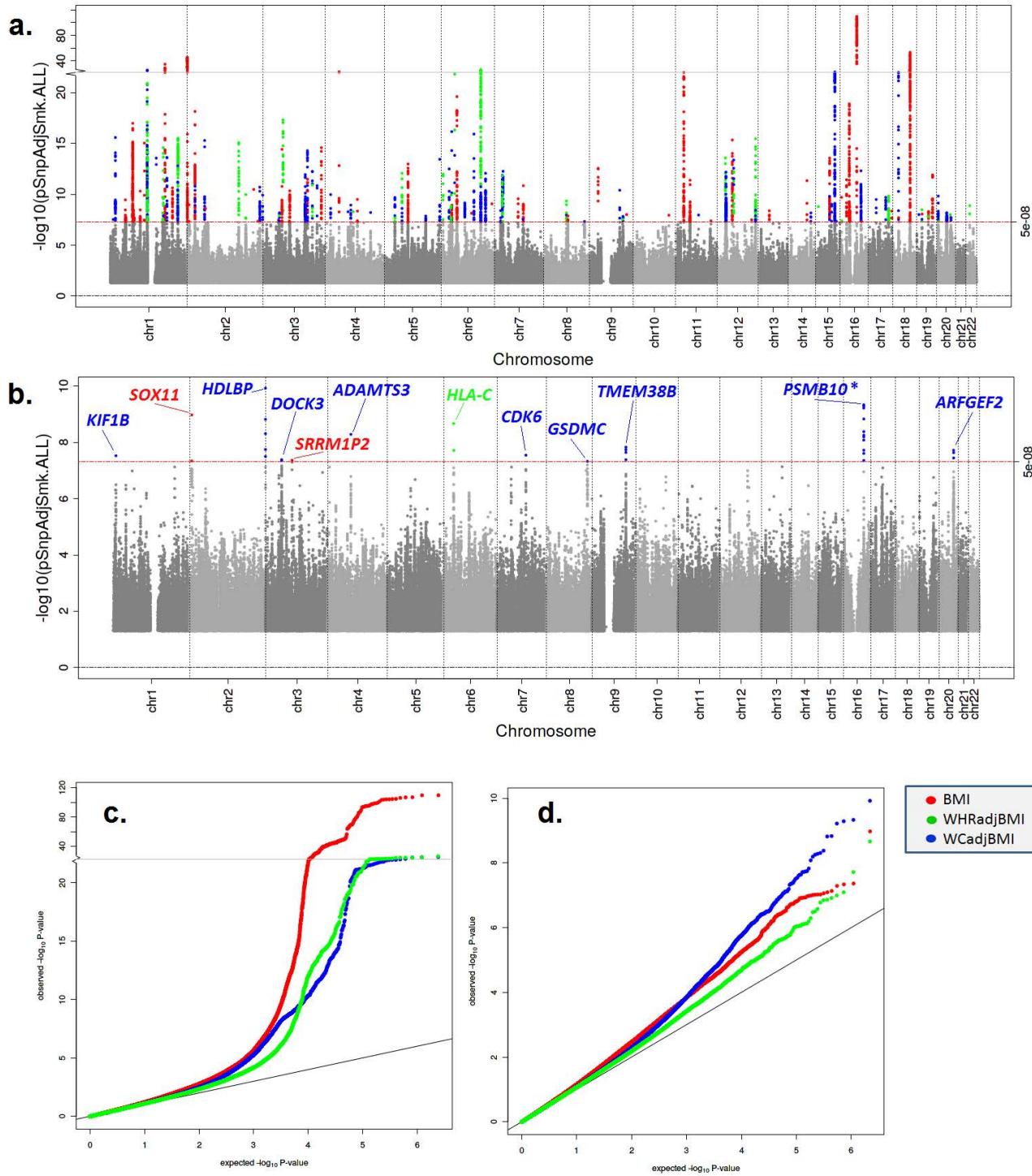


Supplementary Figure 1. Summary of overall study design and workflow for meta-analyses. All numbers provided represent the maximum number specific for that trait (BMI-red, WCadjBMI-blue, and WHRadjBMI-green) and strata (EUR-European descent participants, nonEUR-excluding European descent participants). Three studies provided GWAS data for EUR and nonEUR participants.



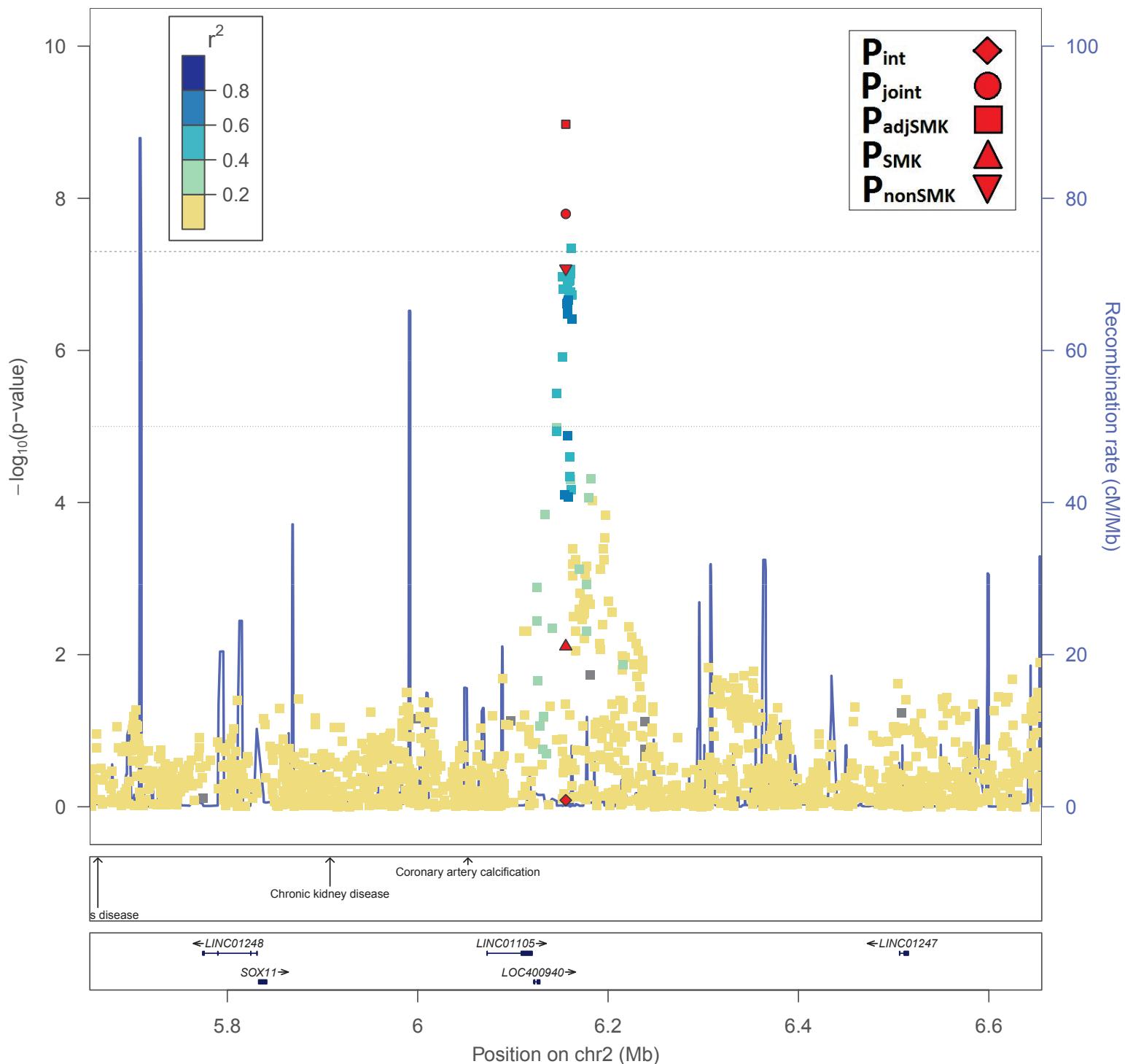
Supplementary Figure 2. Summary plots of discovery meta-analysis for Approach 1 primary meta-analyses. (a)

Manhattan plot showing the loci identified in Approach 1 in primary meta-analyses, used to identify significant main effects loci (SNPadjSMK), in the primary meta-analyses association $-\log_{10}$ P-values for BMI-red, WCadjBMI-blue, and WHRadjBMI-green; (b) Manhattan plot showing the loci identified in Approach 1 excluding known regions +/- 500 kb and labeled with the nearest gene to the index SNP; (c) QQ-plot showing the Approach 1 P-values as observed against those expected under the null for each phenotypes separately (colored); (d) QQ-plot for Approach 1 after excluding known association regions. *PSMB10 locus is >500 +/- kb from previously identified index SNPs, but is not independent of known GWAS signals.

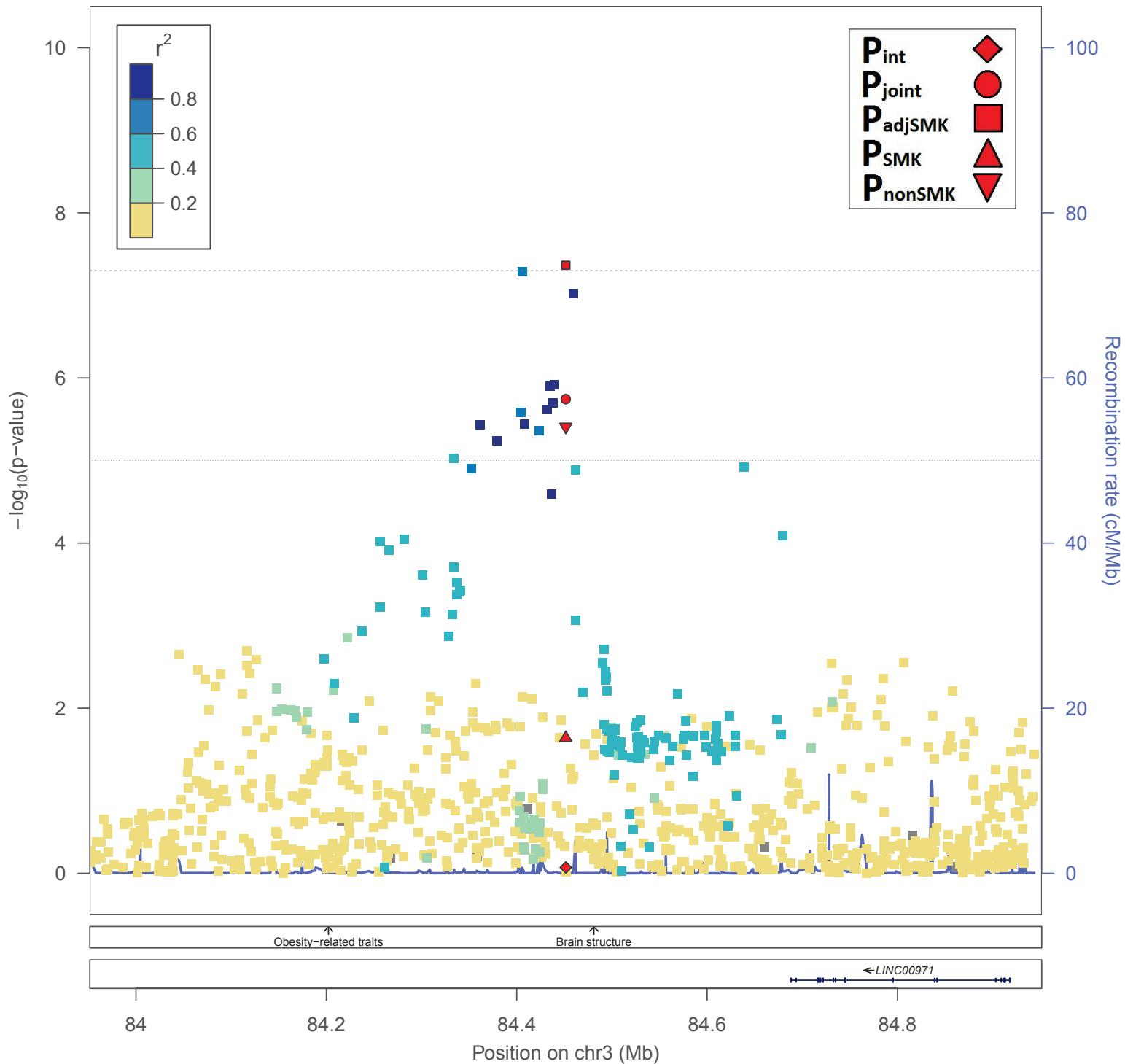


Supplementary Figure 3. Regional association plots for Approach 1 primary meta-analyses. Regional association plots for all novel loci identified in Approach 1 (SNPadjSMK) in primary meta-analyses for BMI: (a) rs10929925, (b) rs6794880; WCadjBMI: (c) rs17396340, (d) rs6743226, (e) rs4378999, (f) rs7697556, (g) rs10269774, (h) rs6470765, (i) rs9409082, (j) rs6012558; and WHRadjBMI: (k) rs1049281, and ordered as they appear in Table 1. LD has been calculated using the combined ancestries from the 1000 Genomes Phase 1 reference panel. For comparison, each plot highlights the p-value for the tag SNP in Approach 1 (P_{adjSMK}), Approach 2 (P_{joint}), Approach 3 (P_{int}), current smokers (P_{SMK}), and in nonsmokers (P_{nonSMK}).

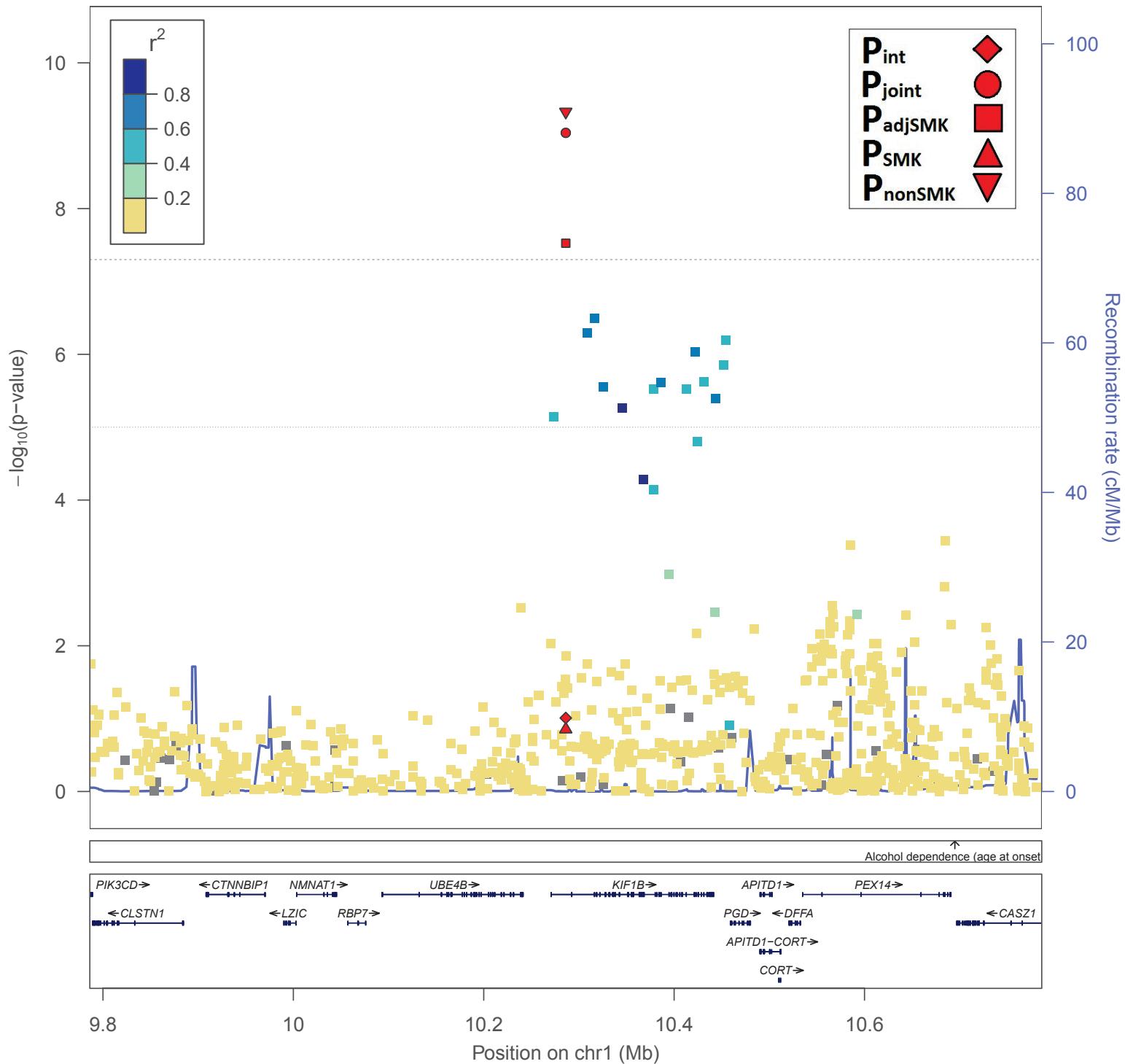
a. BMI: rs10929925 -~~OR~~] :[~~α&@F~~



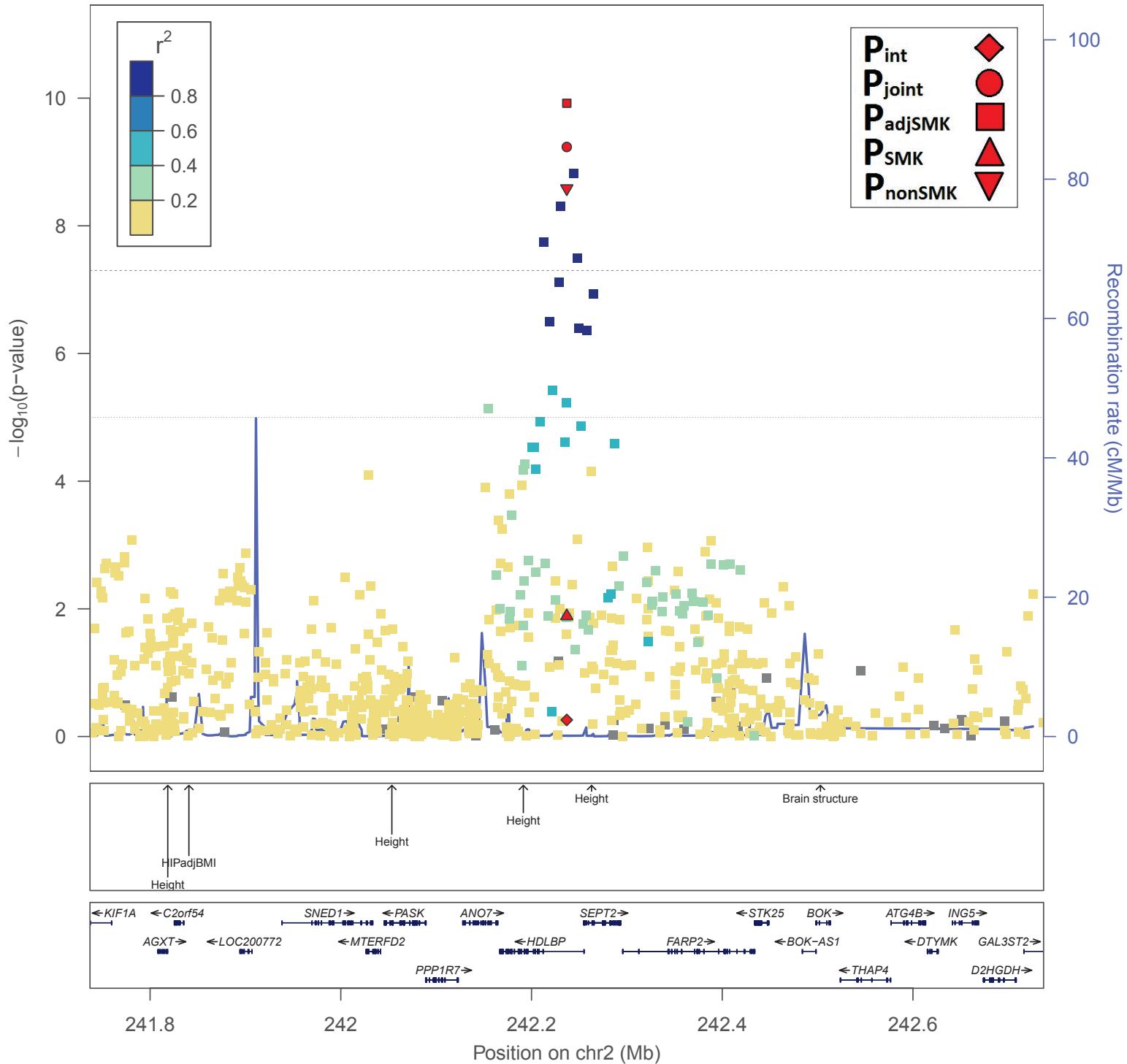
b. BMI: rs6794880 -~~OR~~] :[~~α&Ω~~



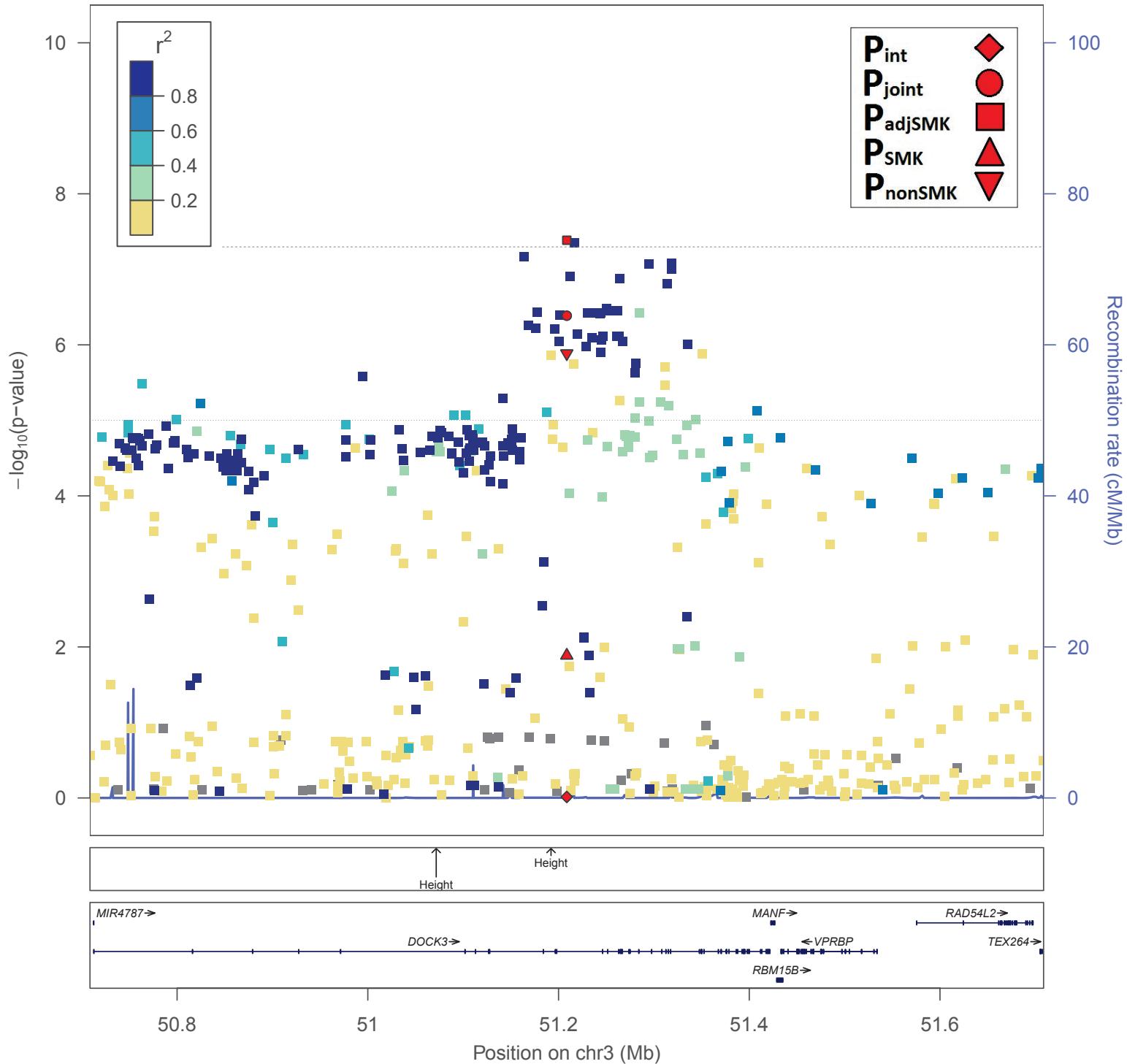
c. WCadjBMI: rs17396340 – C₁] ; [a&@F



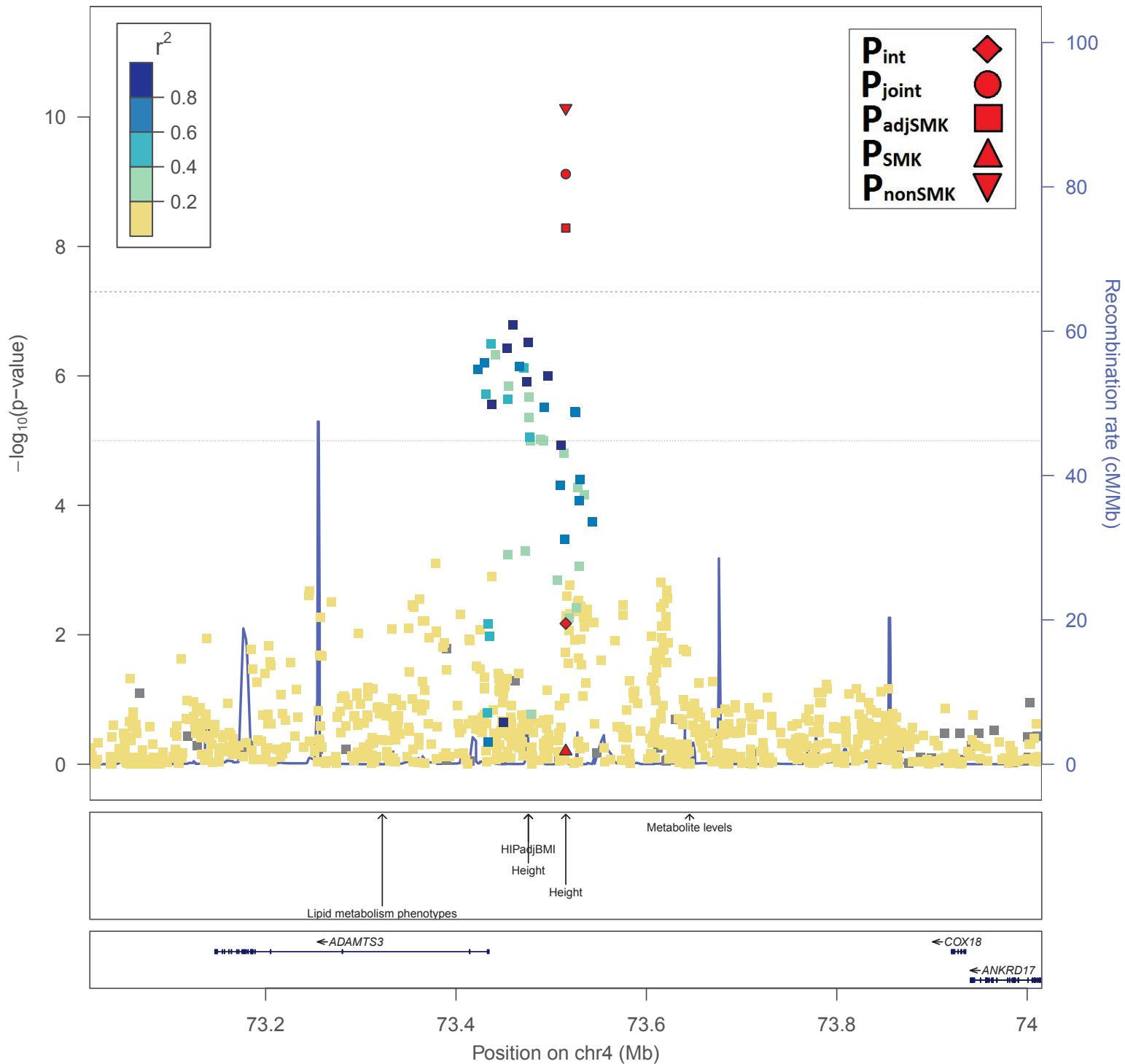
d. WCadjBMI: rs6743226 – 0.1 [a&@F



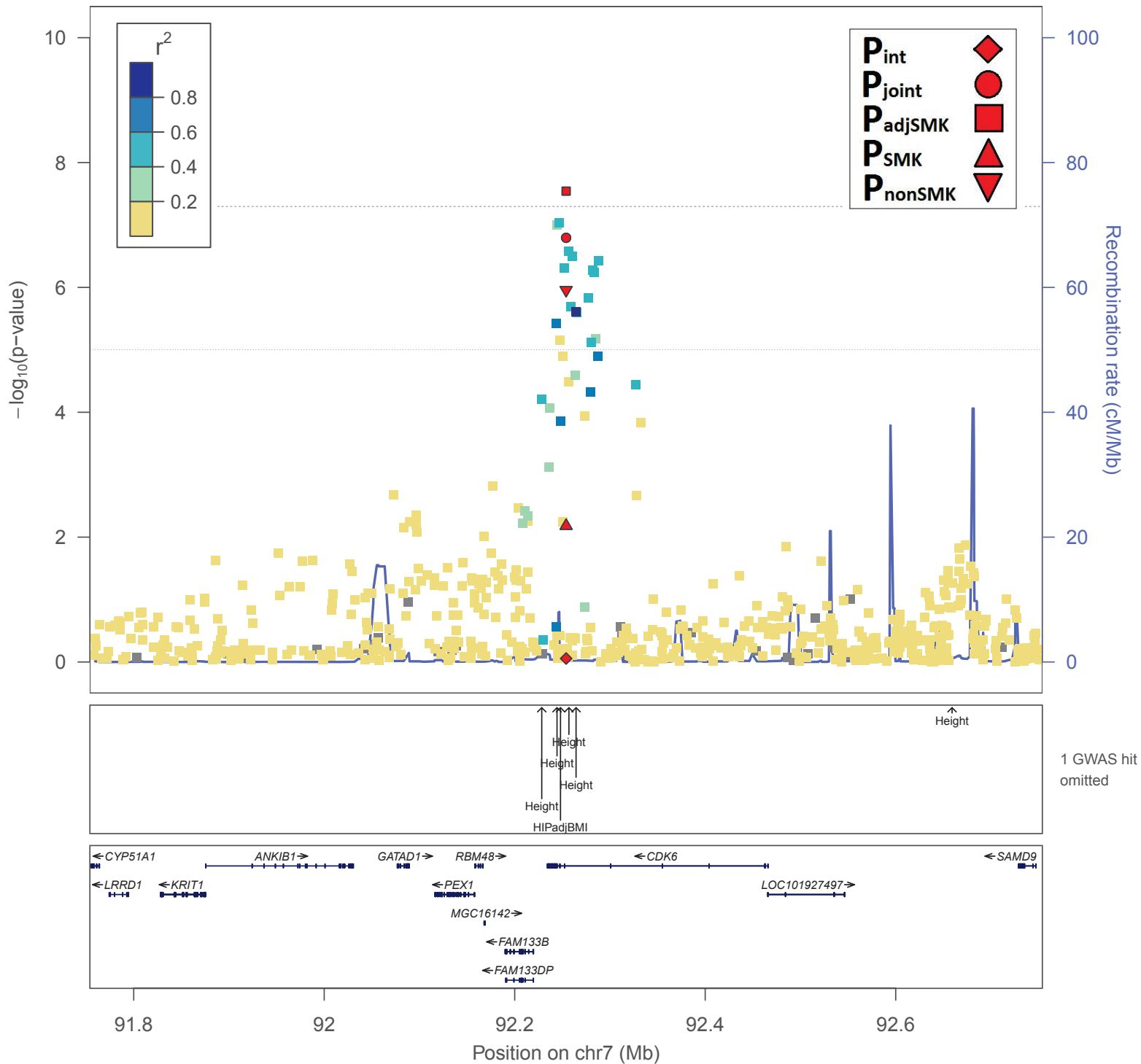
e. WCadjBMI: rs4378999 – α & β



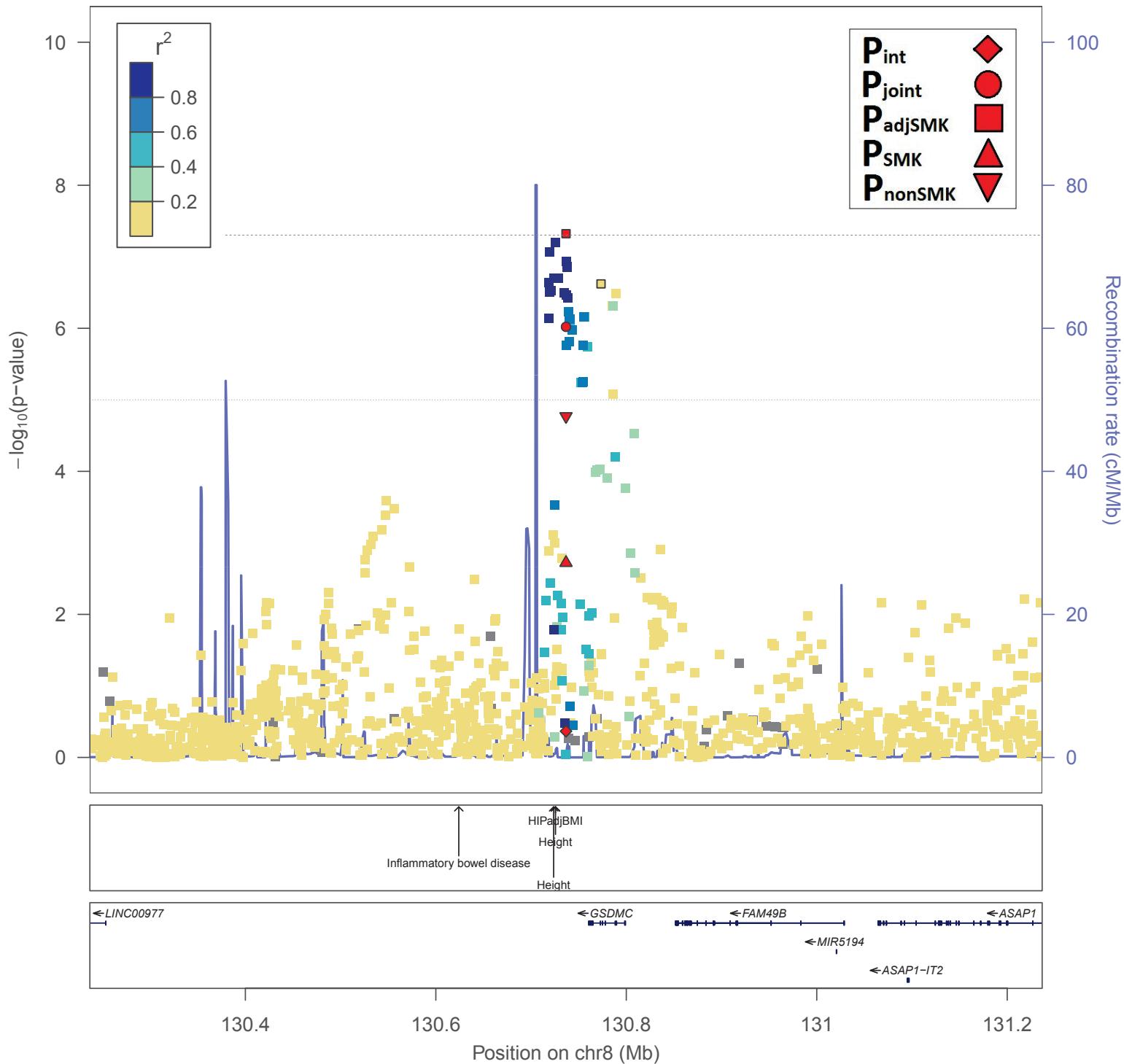
f. WCadjBMI: rs7697556 – α] ; [α & β F



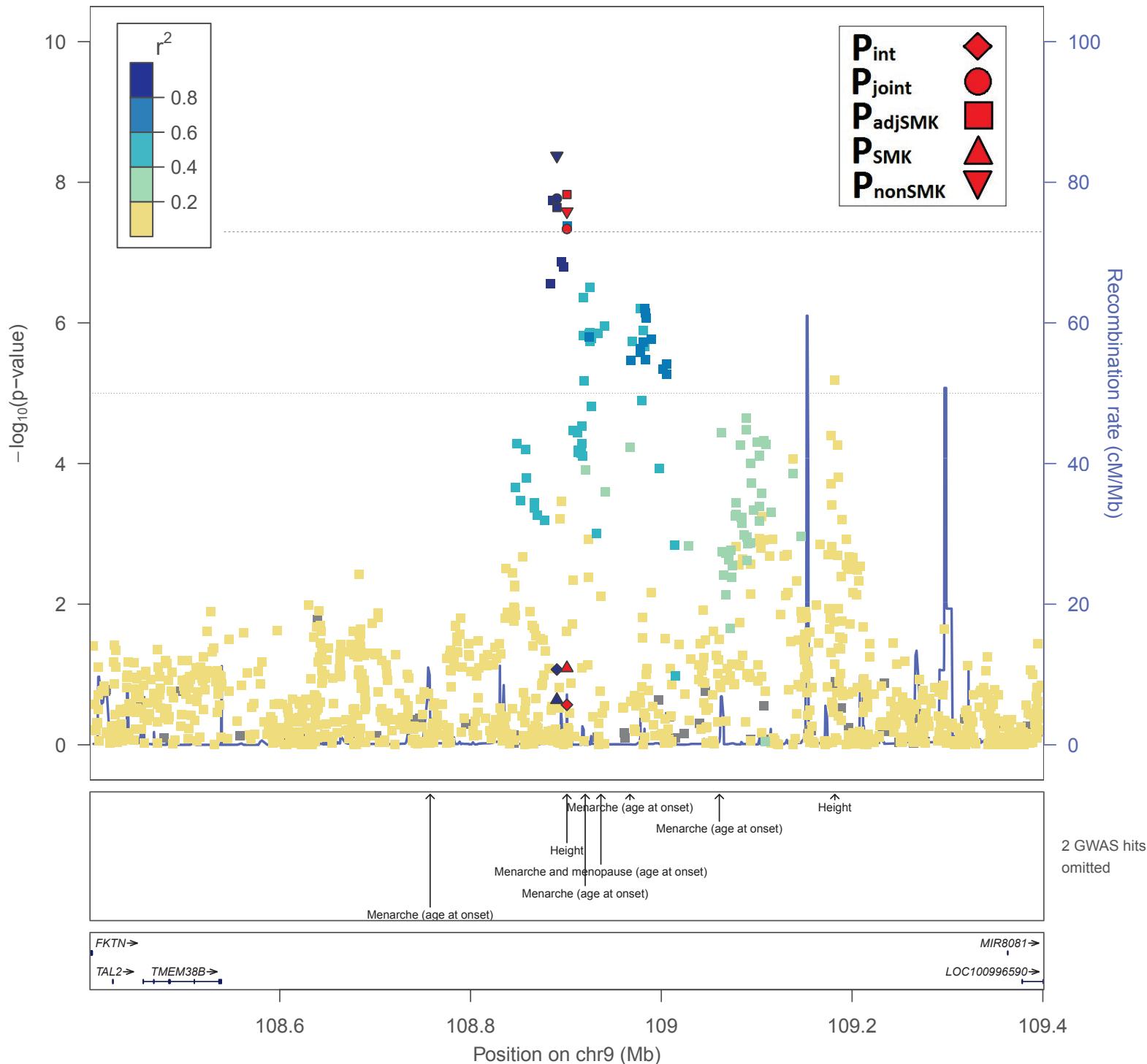
g. WCadjBMI: rs10269774 – α & β



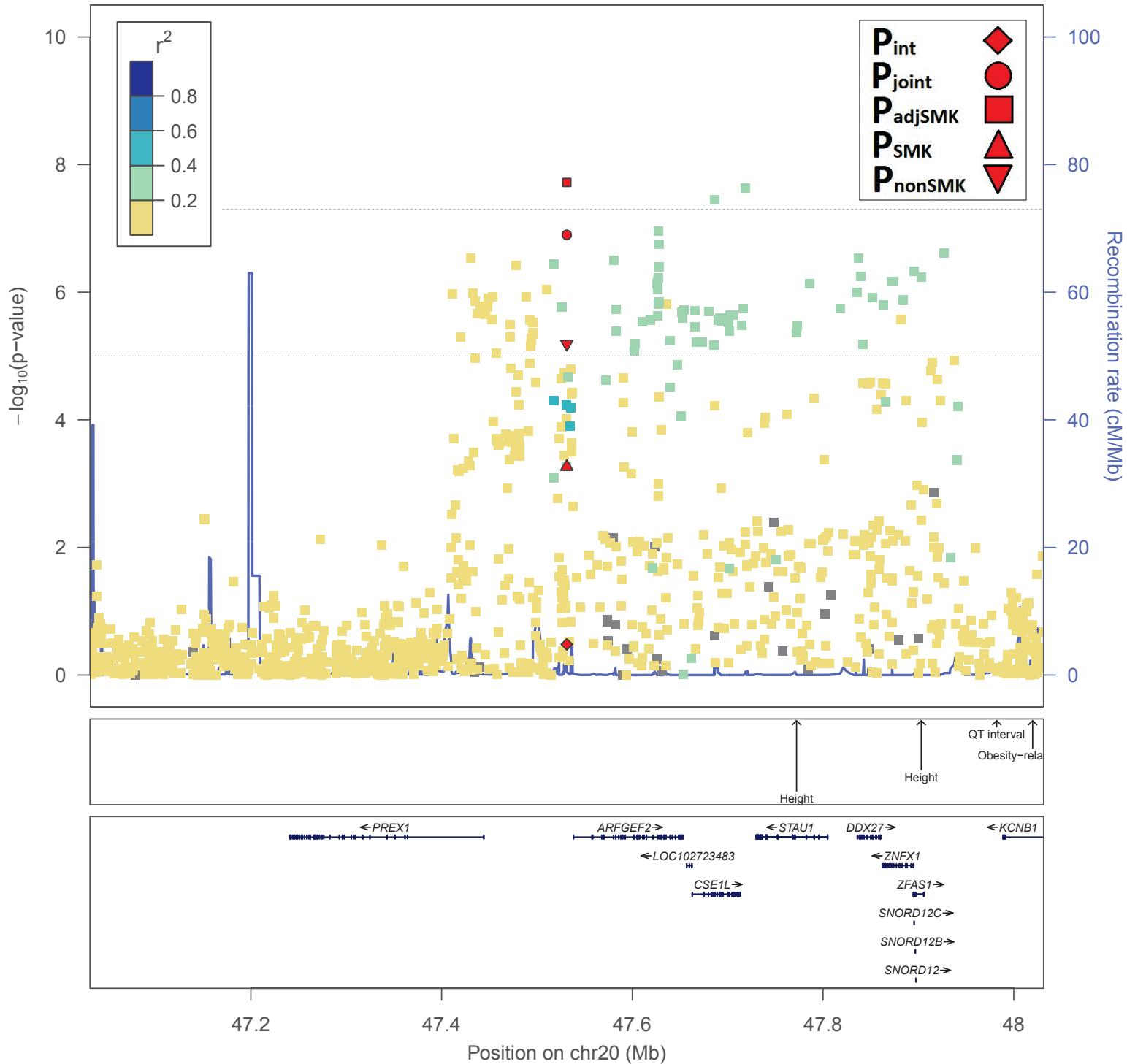
h. WCadjBMI: rs6470765 – O_H] : [a&@F



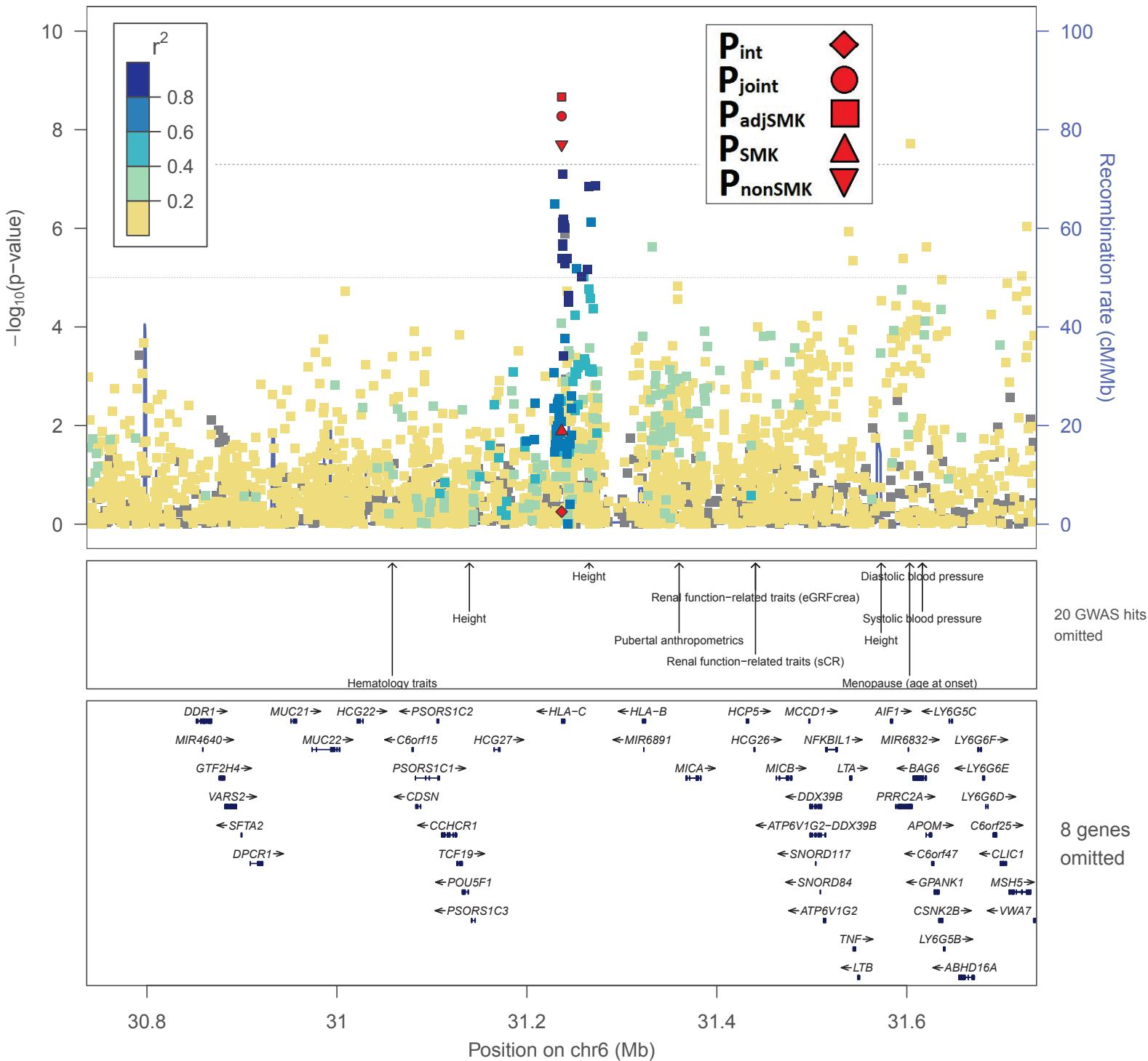
i. WCadjBMI: rs9409082 – O_H] i[a&@F



j. WCadjBMI: rs6012558 – C₄] H a&@F

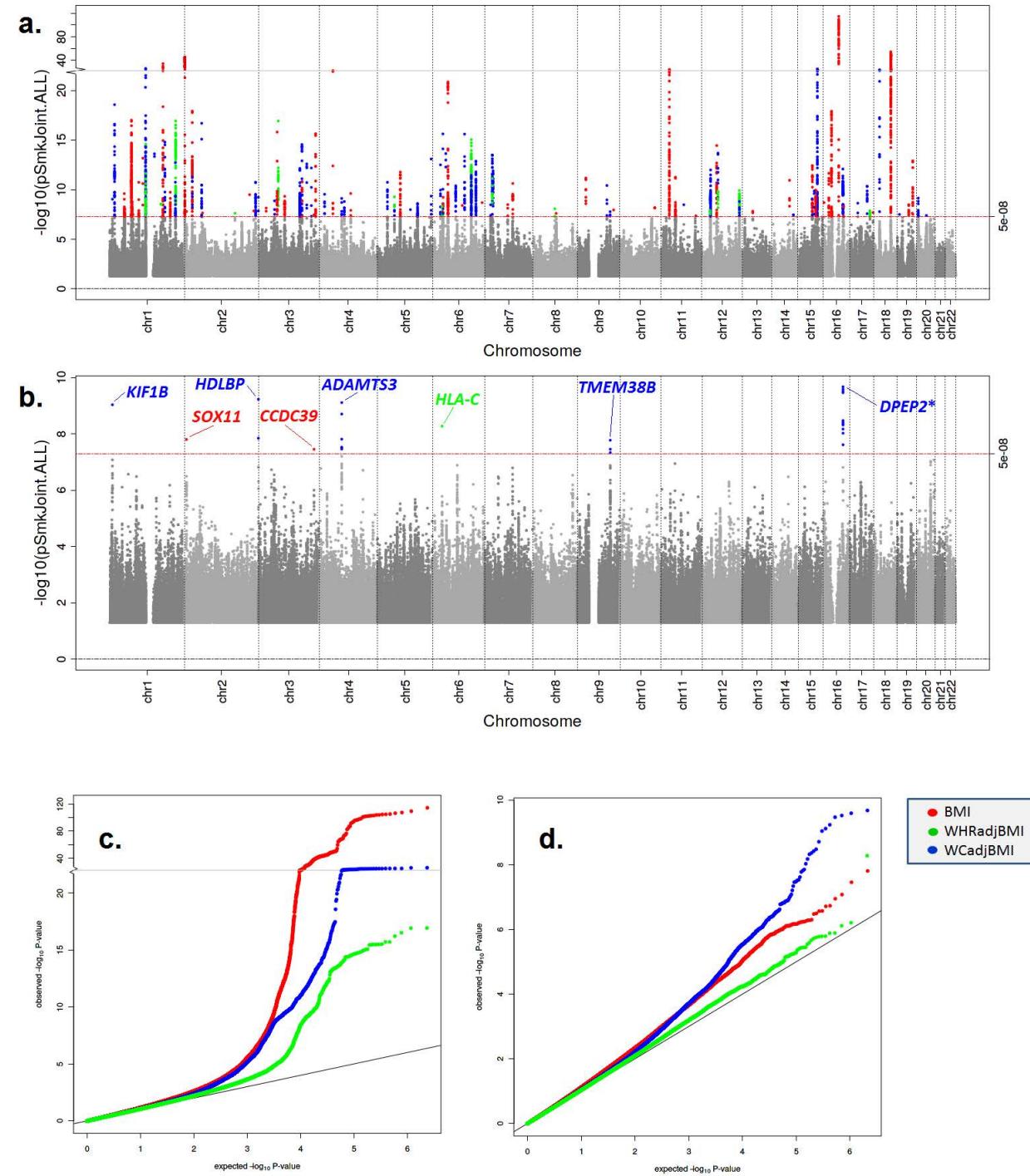


k. WHRadjBMI: rs1049281 - α] ; [α & α F



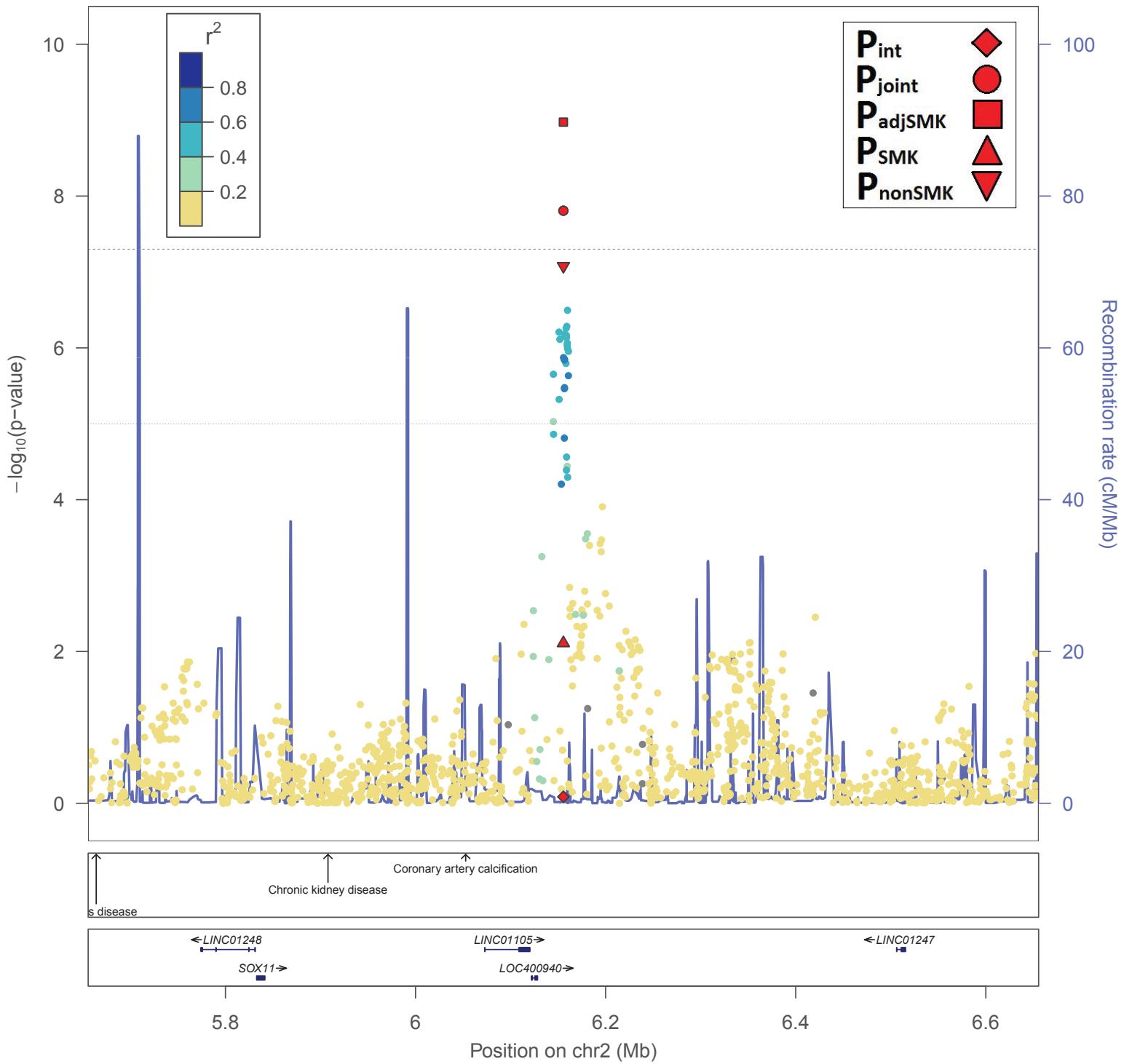
Supplementary Figure 4. Summary plots of discovery meta-analysis for Approach 2 primary meta-analyses. (a)

Manhattan plot showing the loci identified in Approach 2 in primary meta-analyses, used to identify significant joint main+interaction effects loci (SNPjoint), in the primary meta-analyses association $-\log_{10}$ P-values for BMI-red, WCadjBMI-blue, and WHRadjBMI-green; (b) Manhattan plot showing the loci identified in Approach 2 excluding known regions \pm 500 kb and labeled with the nearest gene to the index SNP; (c) QQ-plot showing the Approach 2 P-values as observed against those expected under the null for each phenotypes separately (colored); (d) QQ-plot for Approach 2 after excluding known association regions.

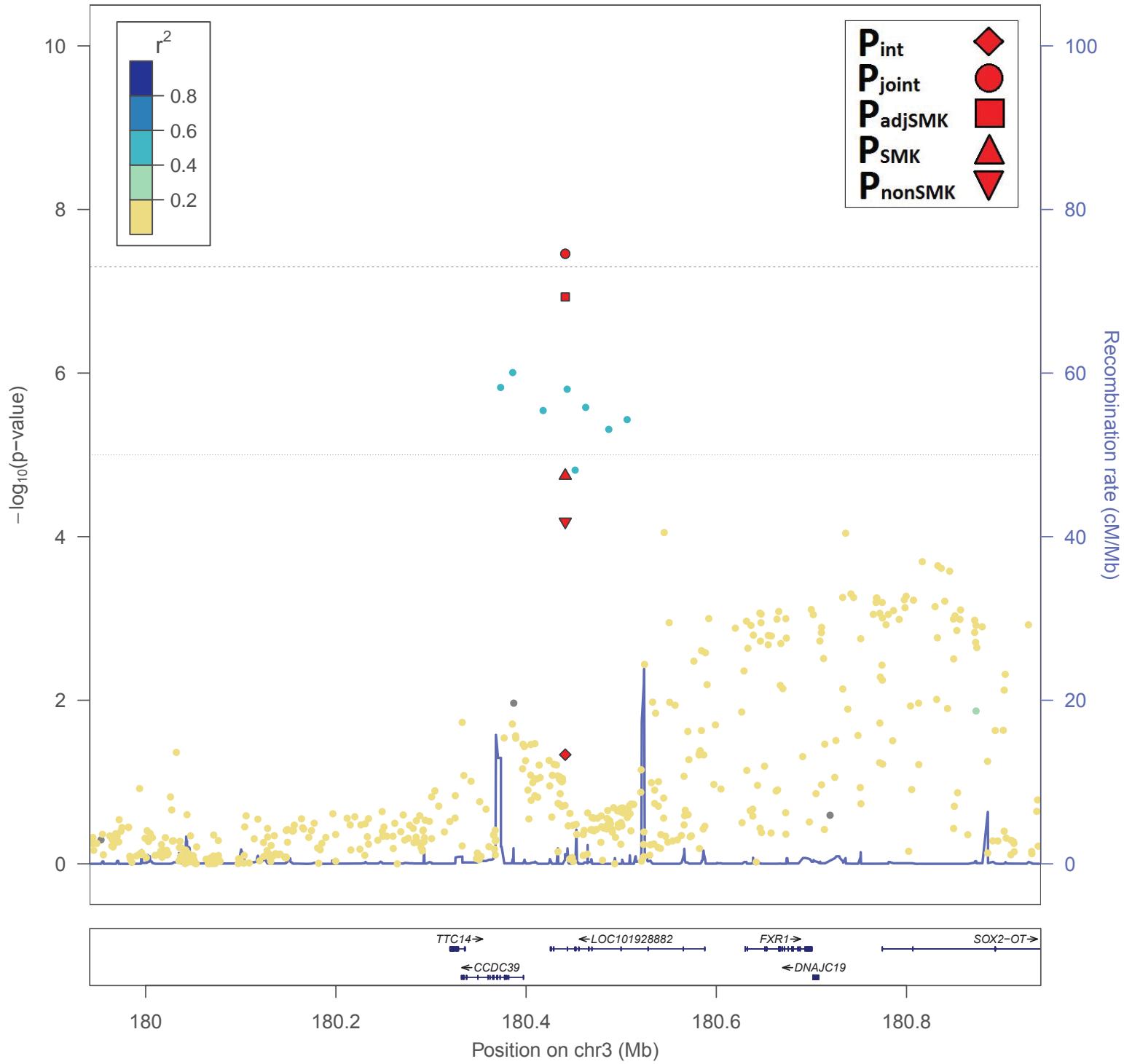


Supplementary Figure 5. Regional association plots for Approach 2 primary meta-analyses. Regional association plot for all novel loci identified in Approach 2 (SNPjoint) in the primary meta-analyses for BMI: (a) rs10929925, (b) rs13069244; WCadjBMI: (c) rs17396340, (d) rs6743226, (e) rs7697556, (f) rs9408815, and WHRadjBMI: (g) rs1049281, and ordered as they appear in Table 1. LD has been calculated using the combined ancestries from the 1000 Genomes Phase 1 reference panel. For comparison, each plot highlights the p-value for the tag SNP in Approach 1 (P_{adjSMK}), Approach 2 (P_{joint}), Approach 3 (P_{int}), current smokers (P_{SMK}), and in nonsmokers (P_{nonSMK}).

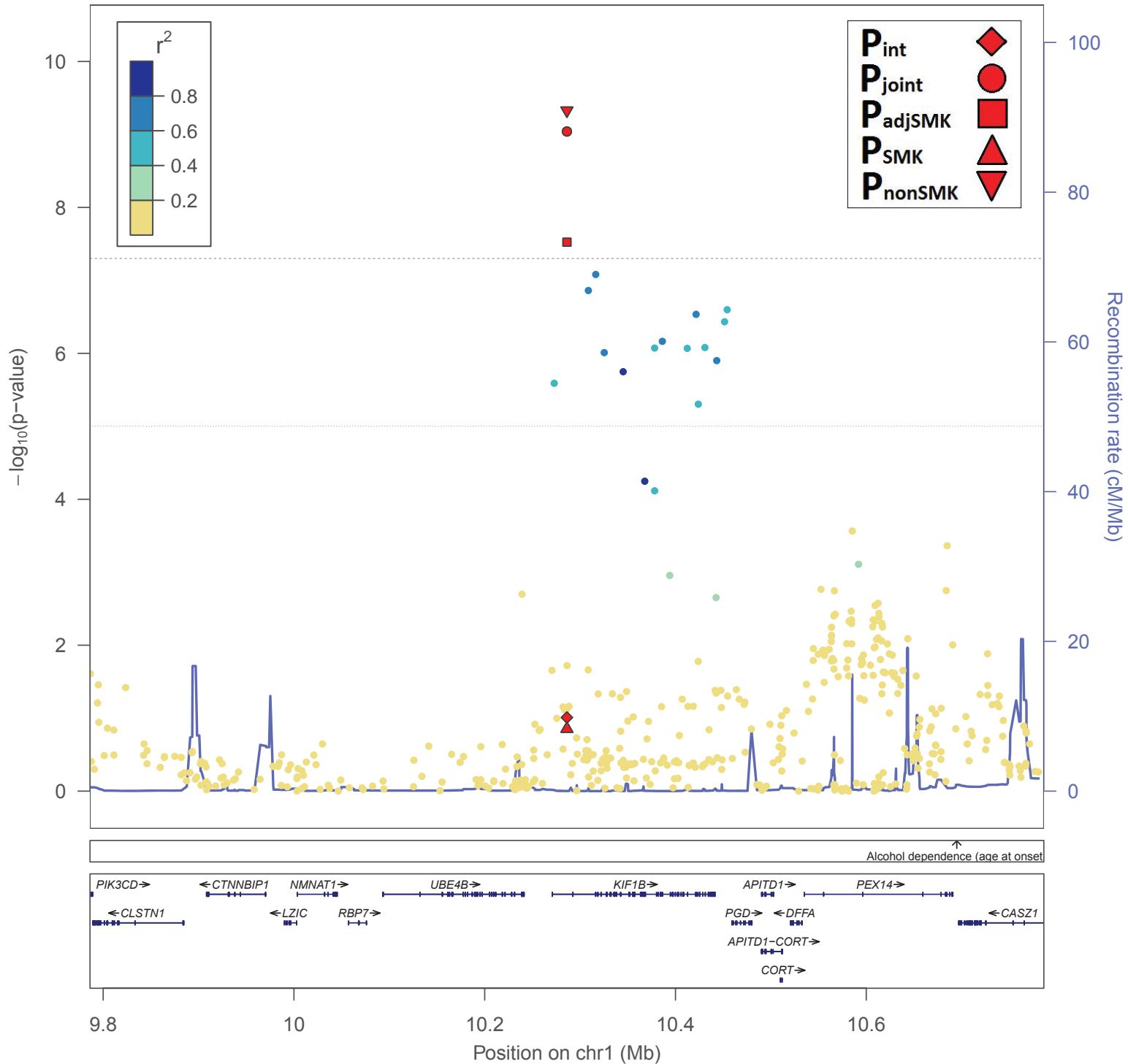
a. BMI: rs10929925 – Approach 2



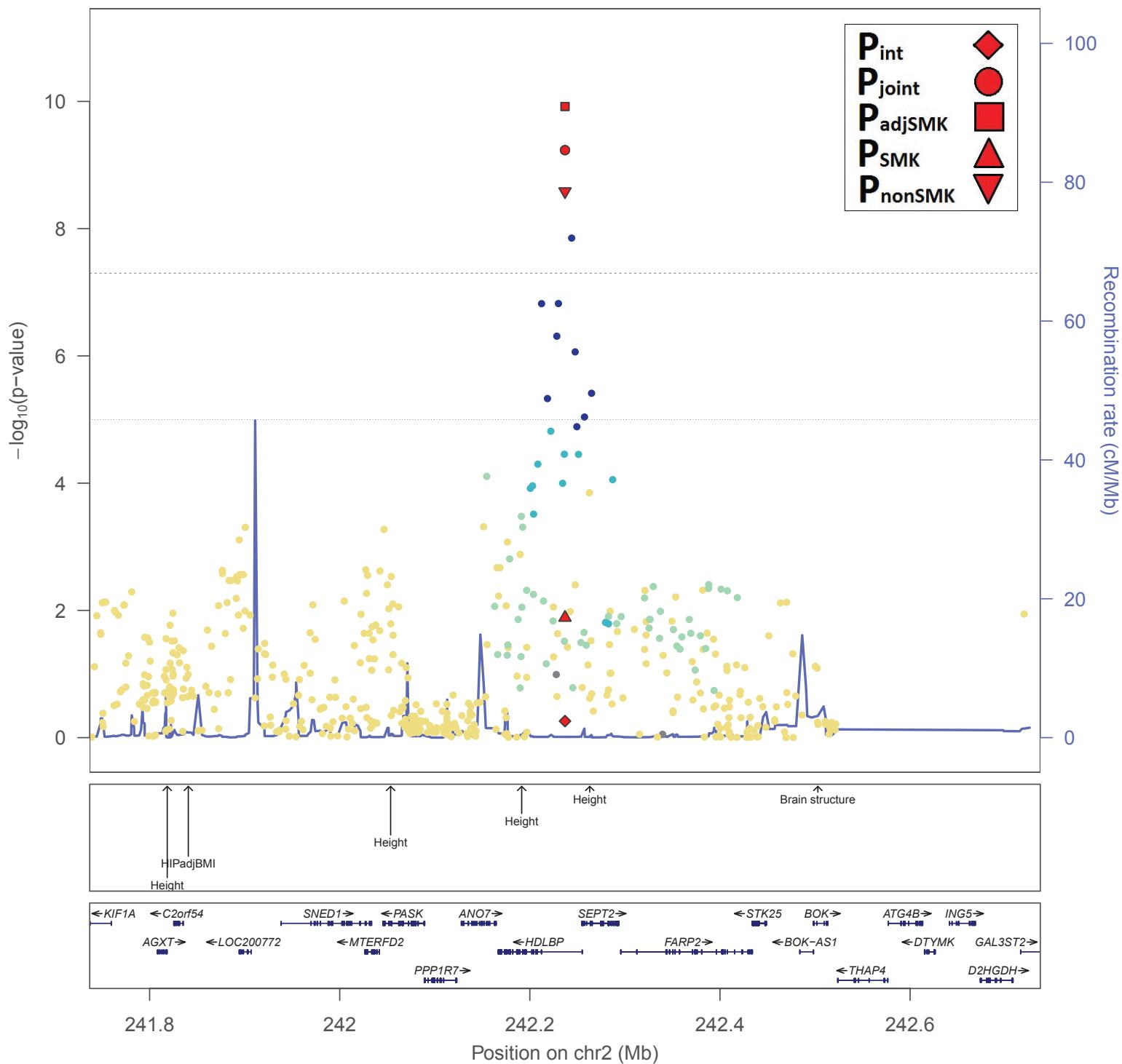
b. BMI: rs13069244 – Approach 2



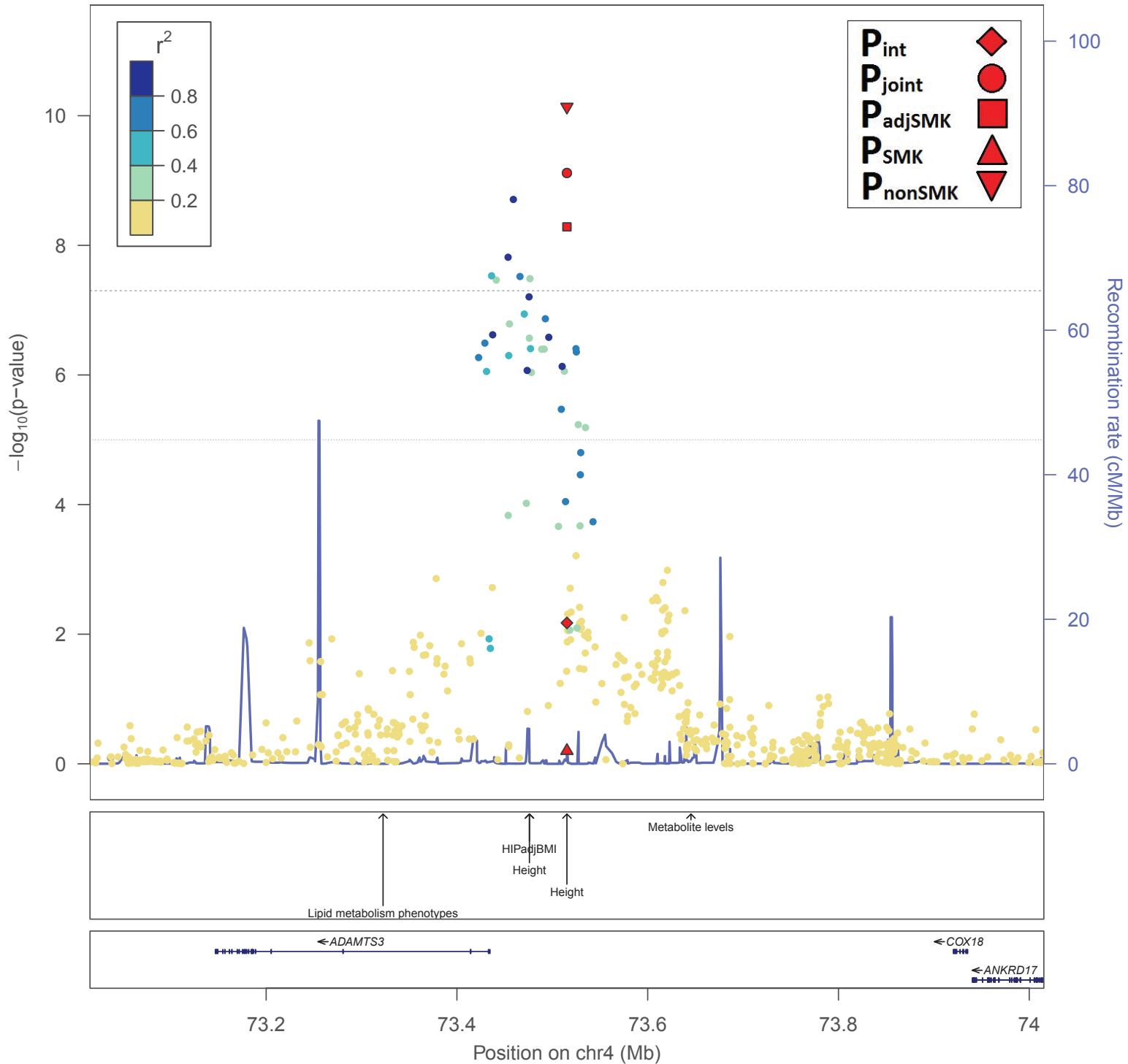
c. WCadjBMI: rs17396340 – Approach 2



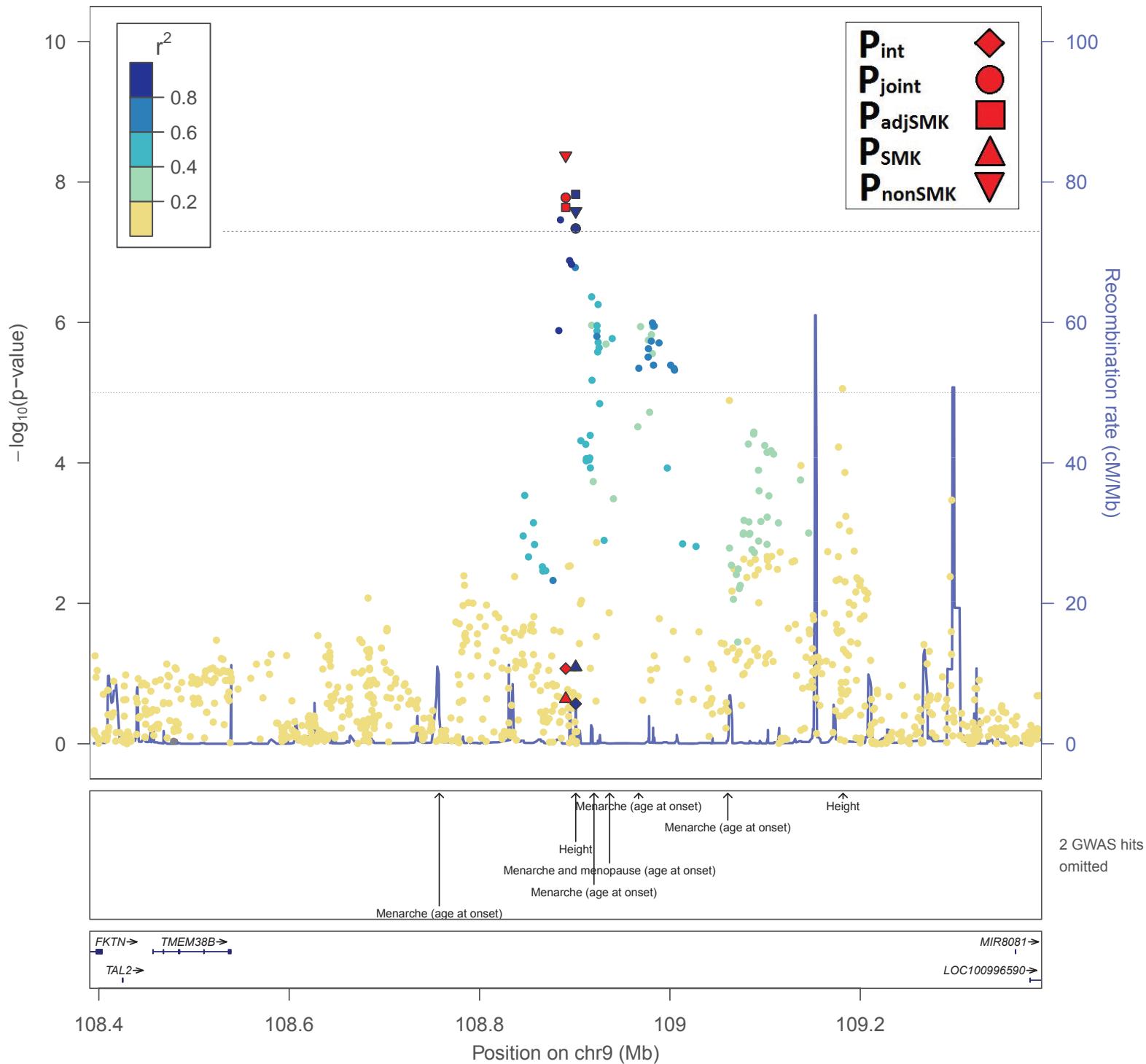
d. WCadjBMI: rs6743226 – Approach 2



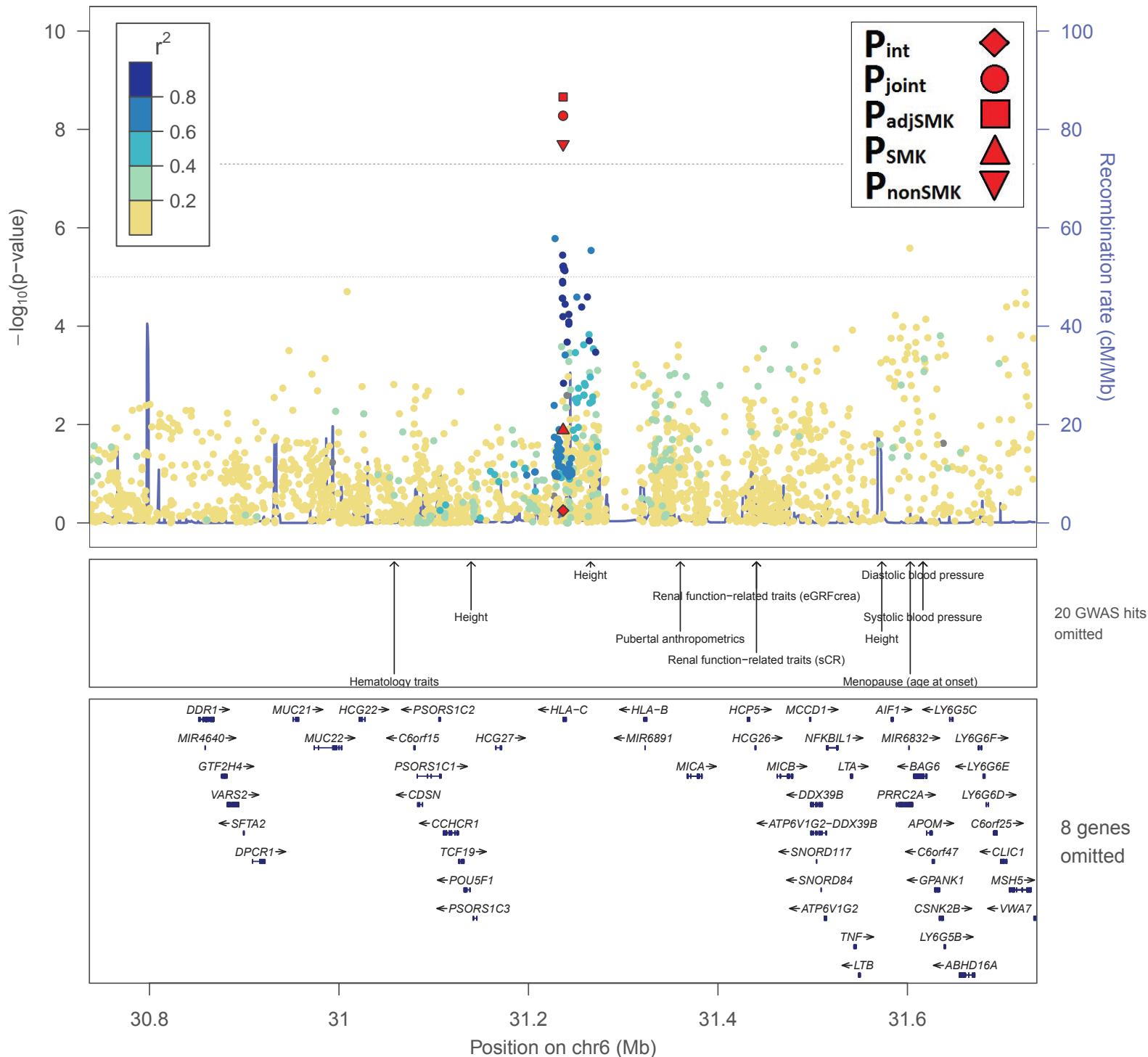
e. WCadjBMI: rs7697556 – Approach 2



f. WCadjBMI: rs9408815 – Approach 2

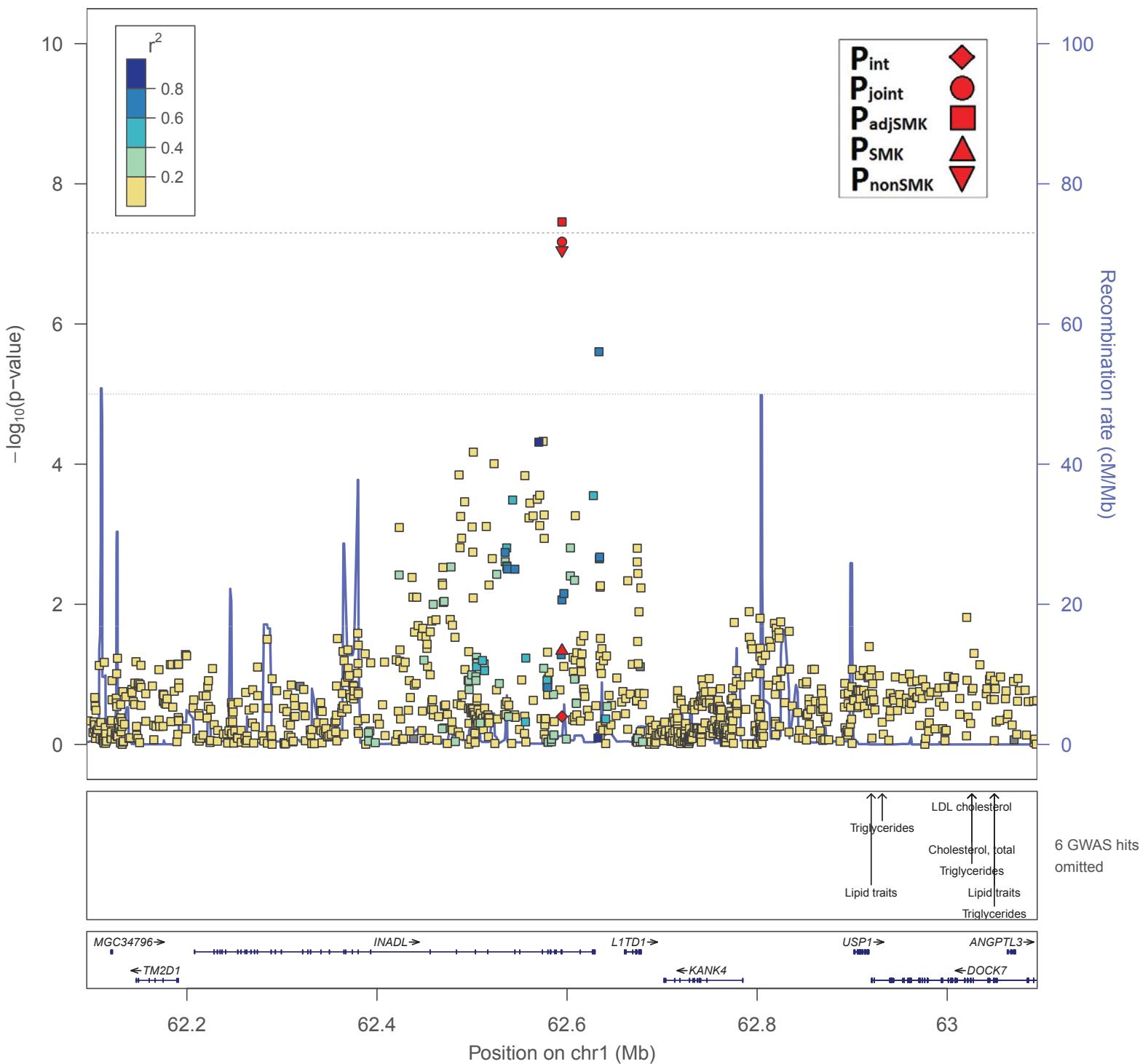


g. WHRadjBMI: rs1049281 – Approach 2

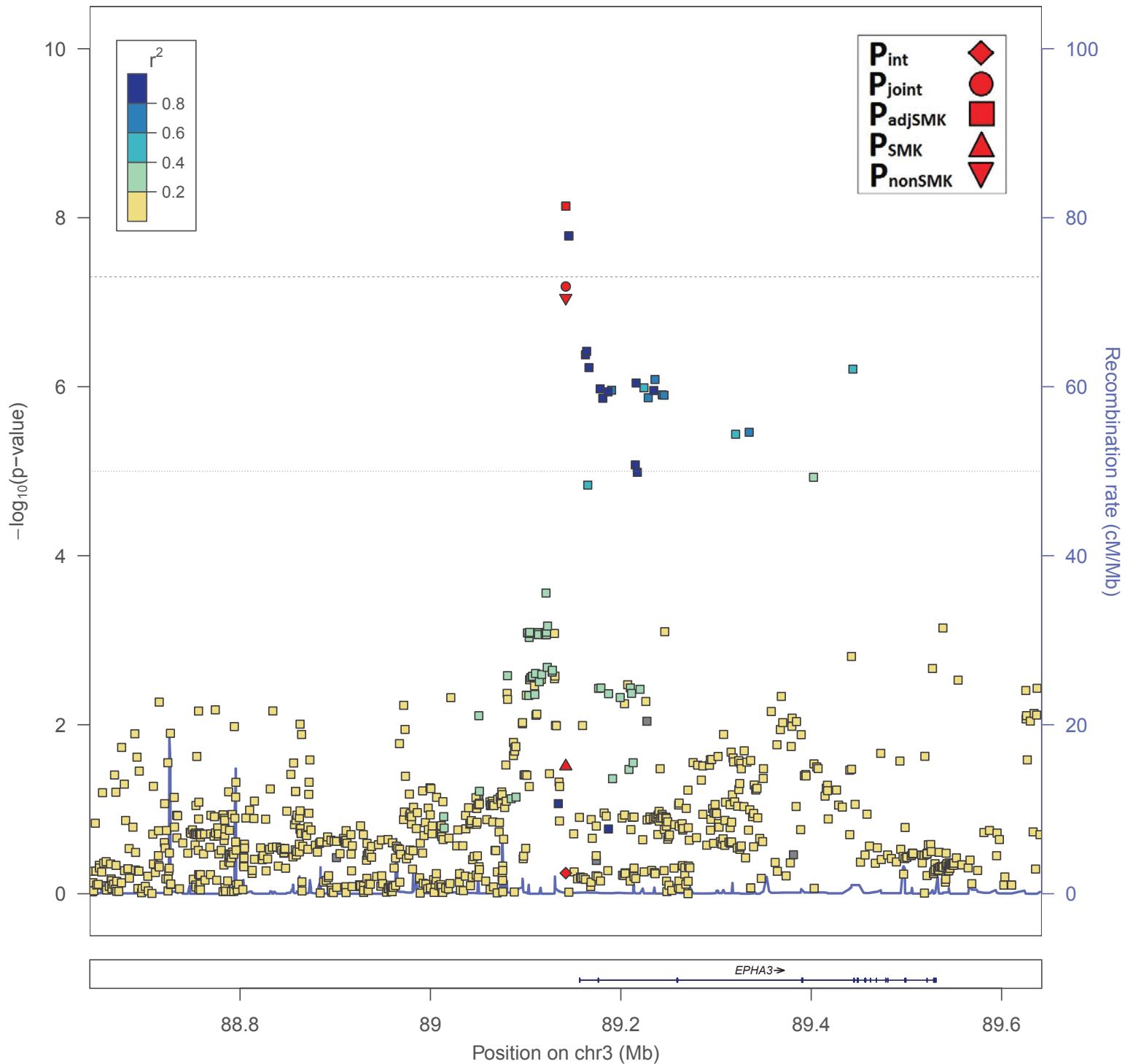


Supplementary Figure 6. Regional association plots for Approaches 1-3 secondary meta-analyses. Regional association plot for additional novel loci identified in Approaches 1 (SNPadjSMK), Approach 2 (SNPjoint), or Approach 3 (SNPint) secondary meta-analyses for BMI: (a) rs2481665, (b) rs2173039, (c) rs12629427; WCadjBMI: (d) rs1545348, (e) rs6076699 (Approach 2), (f) rs6076699 (Approach 3), (g) rs670752; and WHRadjBMI: (h) rs589428, (i) rs1856293, (j) rs2001945, (k) rs17065323. LD has been calculated using the combined ancestries from the 1000 Genomes Phase 1 reference panel. For comparison, each plot highlights the p-value for the tag SNP in Approach 1 (P_{adjSMK}), Approach 2 (P_{joint}), Approach 3 (P_{int}), current smokers (P_{SMK}), and in nonsmokers (P_{nonsMK}). P-values are shown from the strata in which the signal was identified (e.g. European-only women). EUR- European-only meta-analyses; ALL- all ancestries combined meta-analyses.

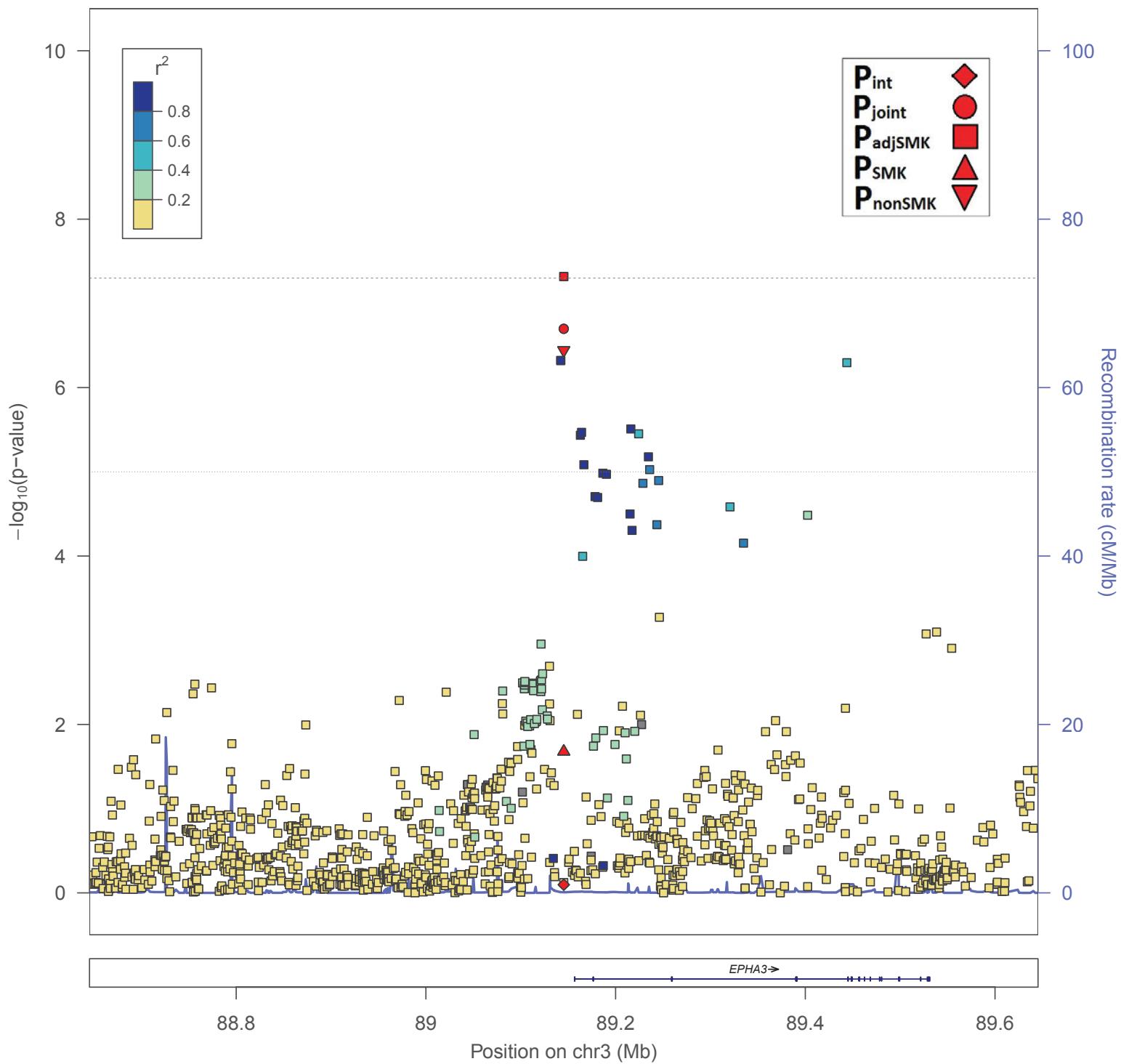
a. BMI: rs2481665 – Approach 1, EUR, Combined Sexes



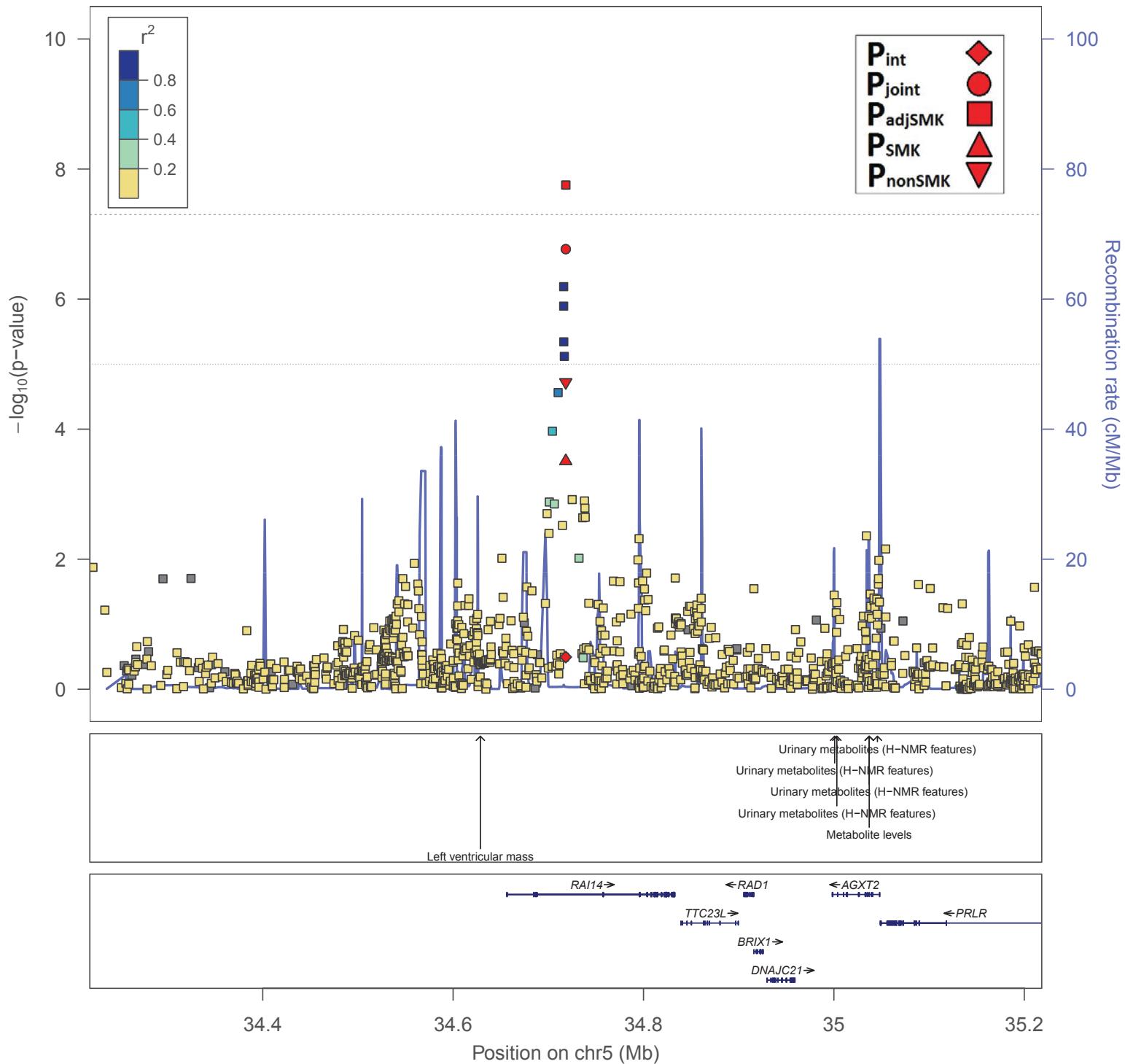
b. BMI: rs2173039 – Approach 1, ALL Women



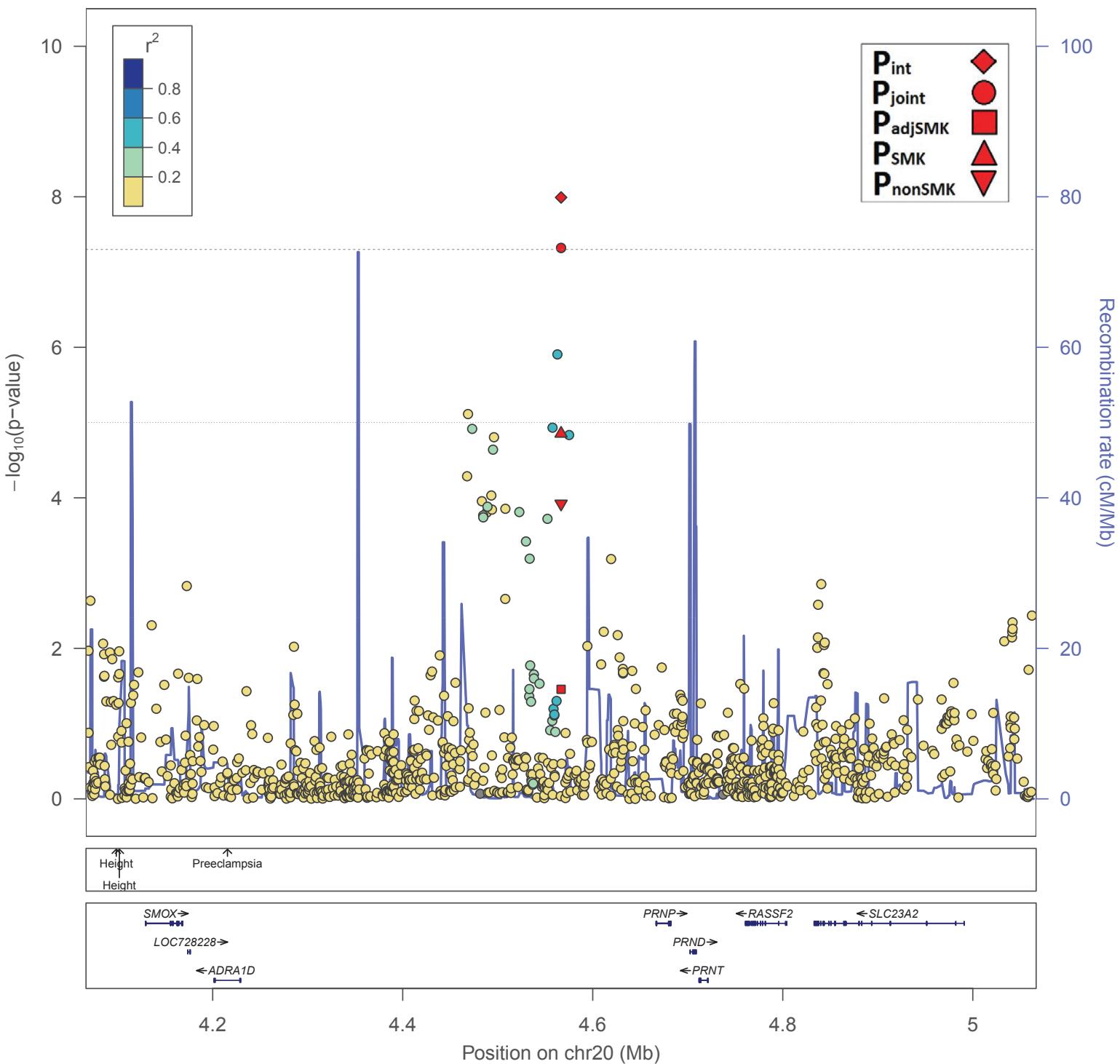
c. BMI: rs12629427 – Approach 1, EUR Women



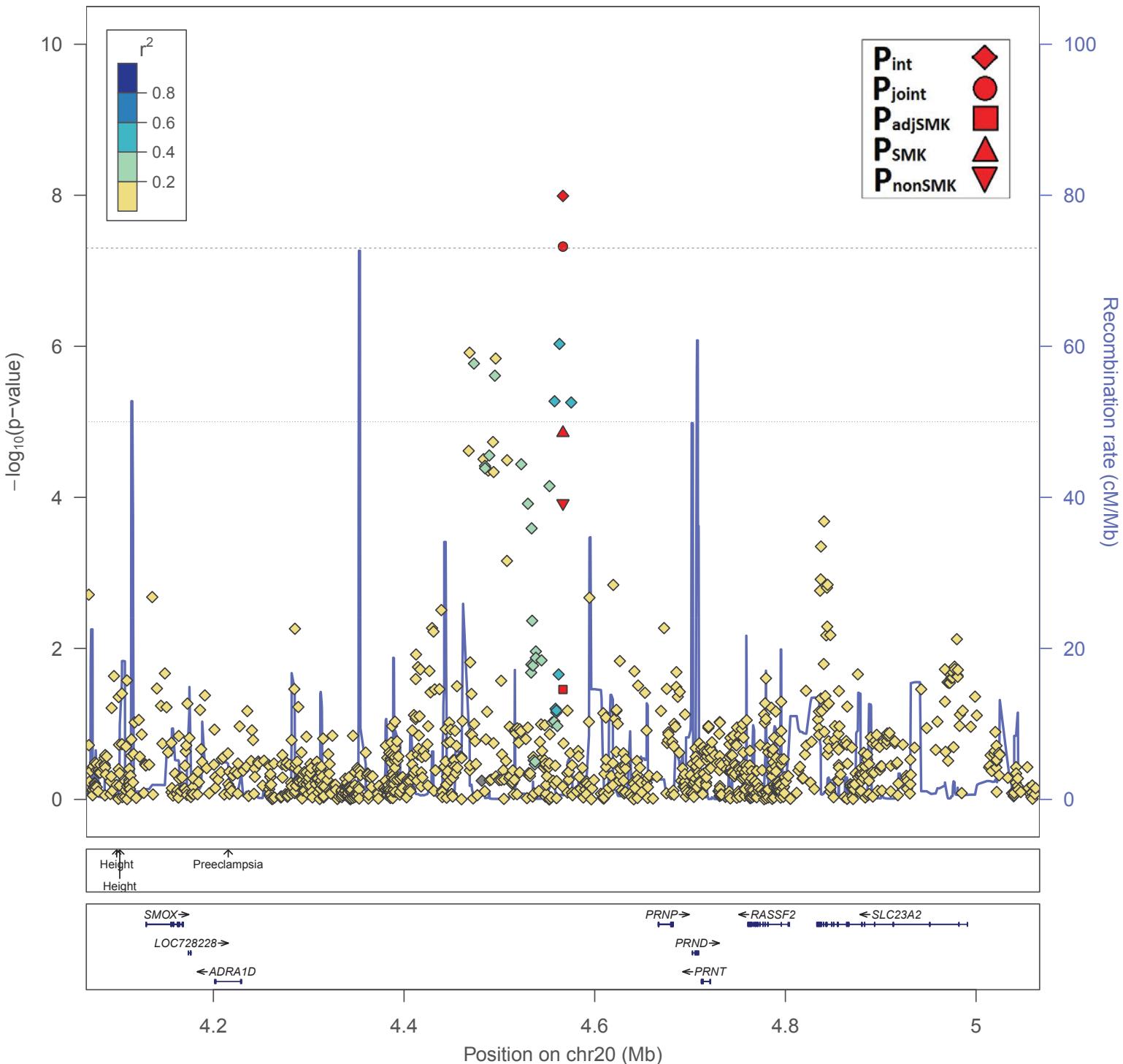
d. WCadjBMI: rs1545348 – Approach 1, EUR Men



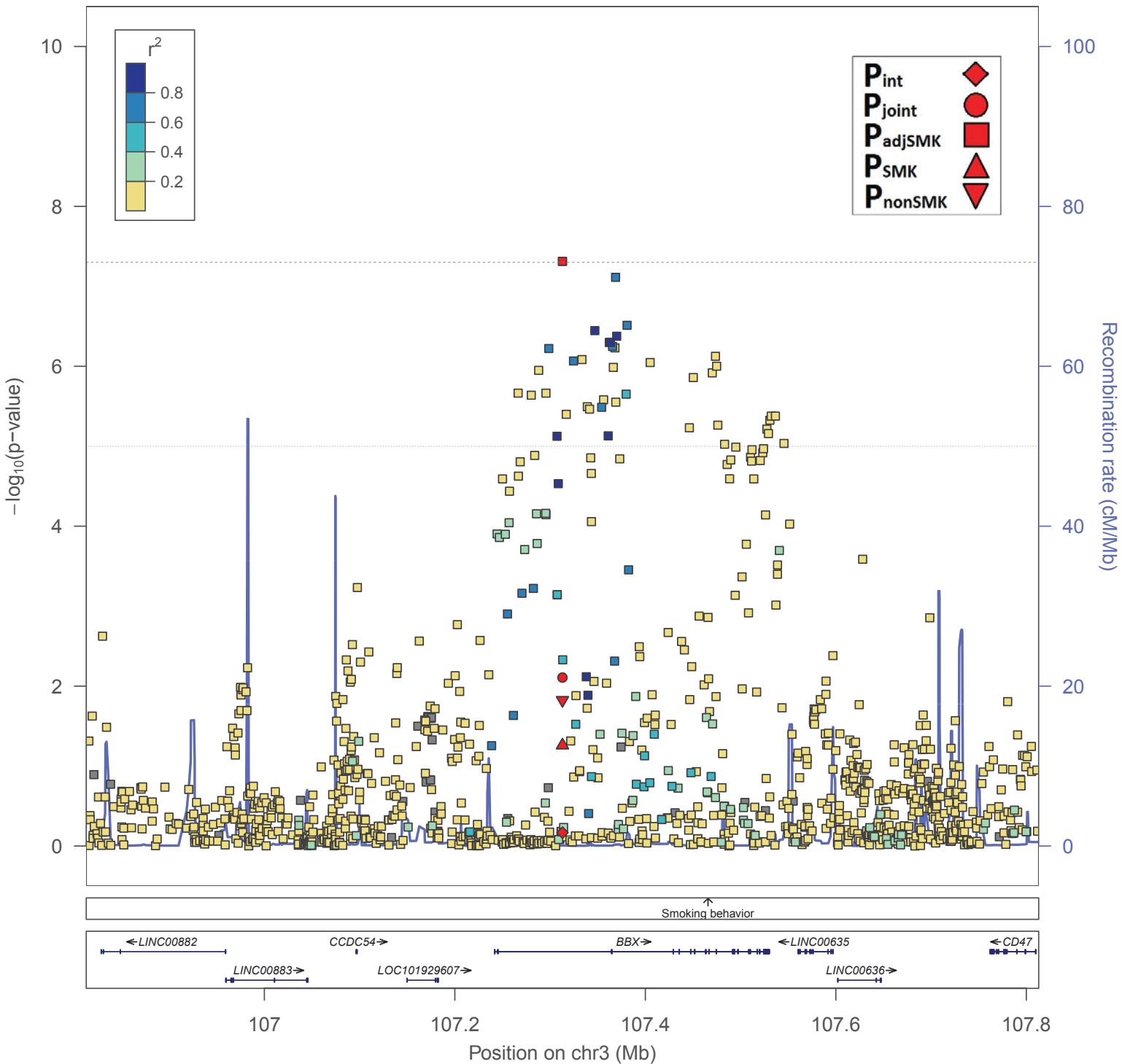
e. WCadjBMI: rs6076699 – Approach 2, EUR Women



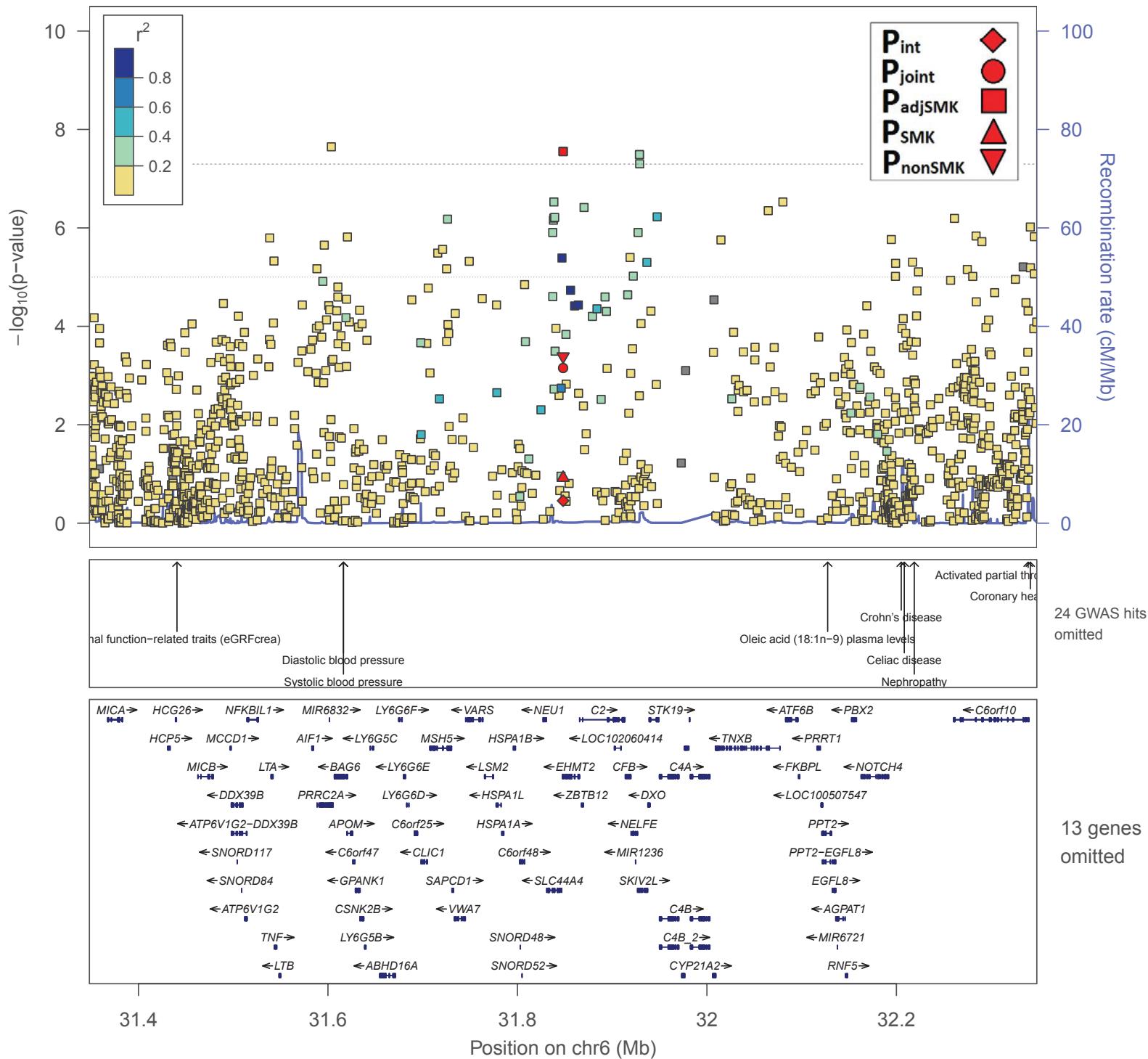
f. WCadjBMI: rs6076699 – Approach 3, EUR Women



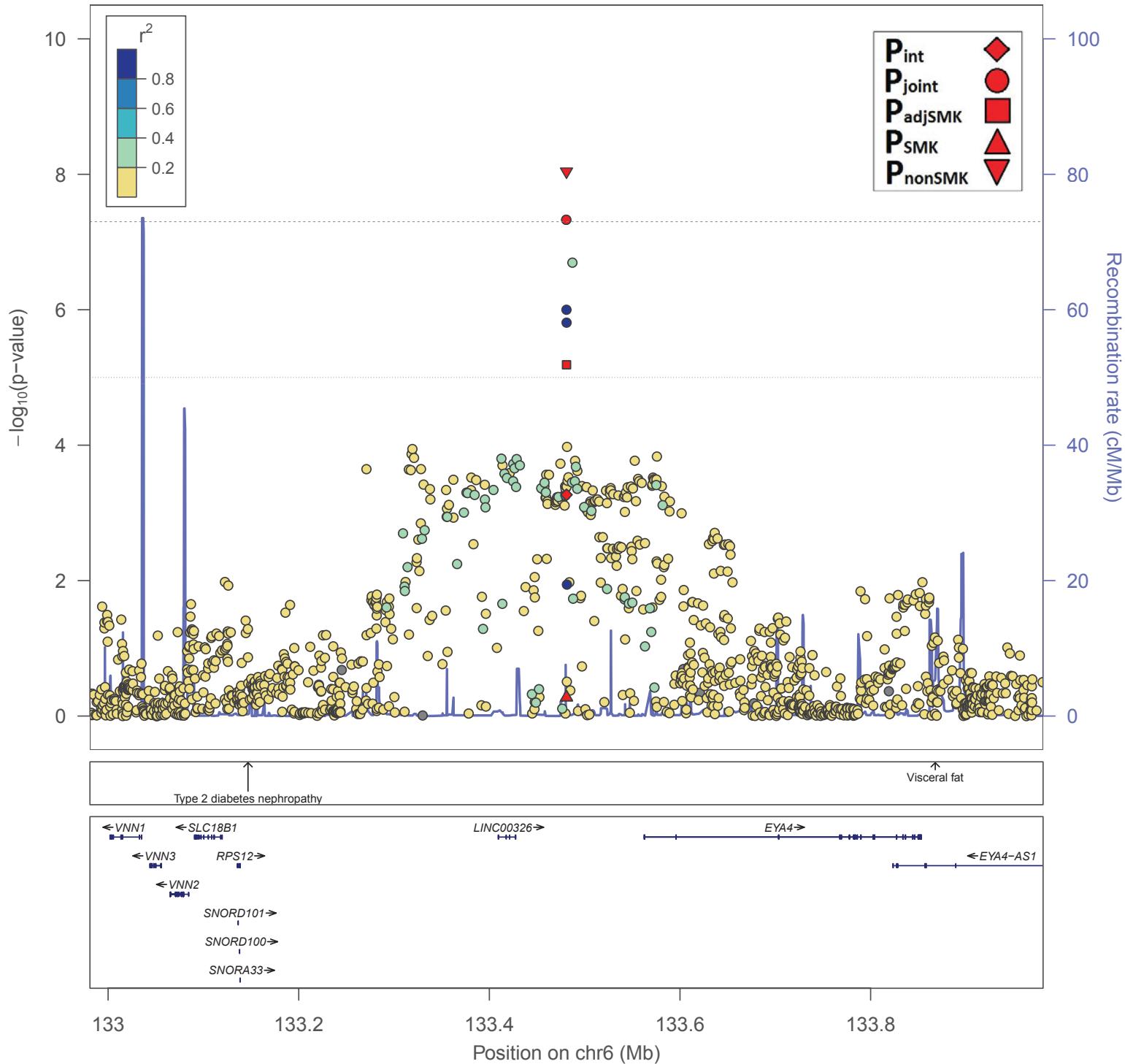
g. WHRadjBMI: rs670752 – Approach 1, ALL Women



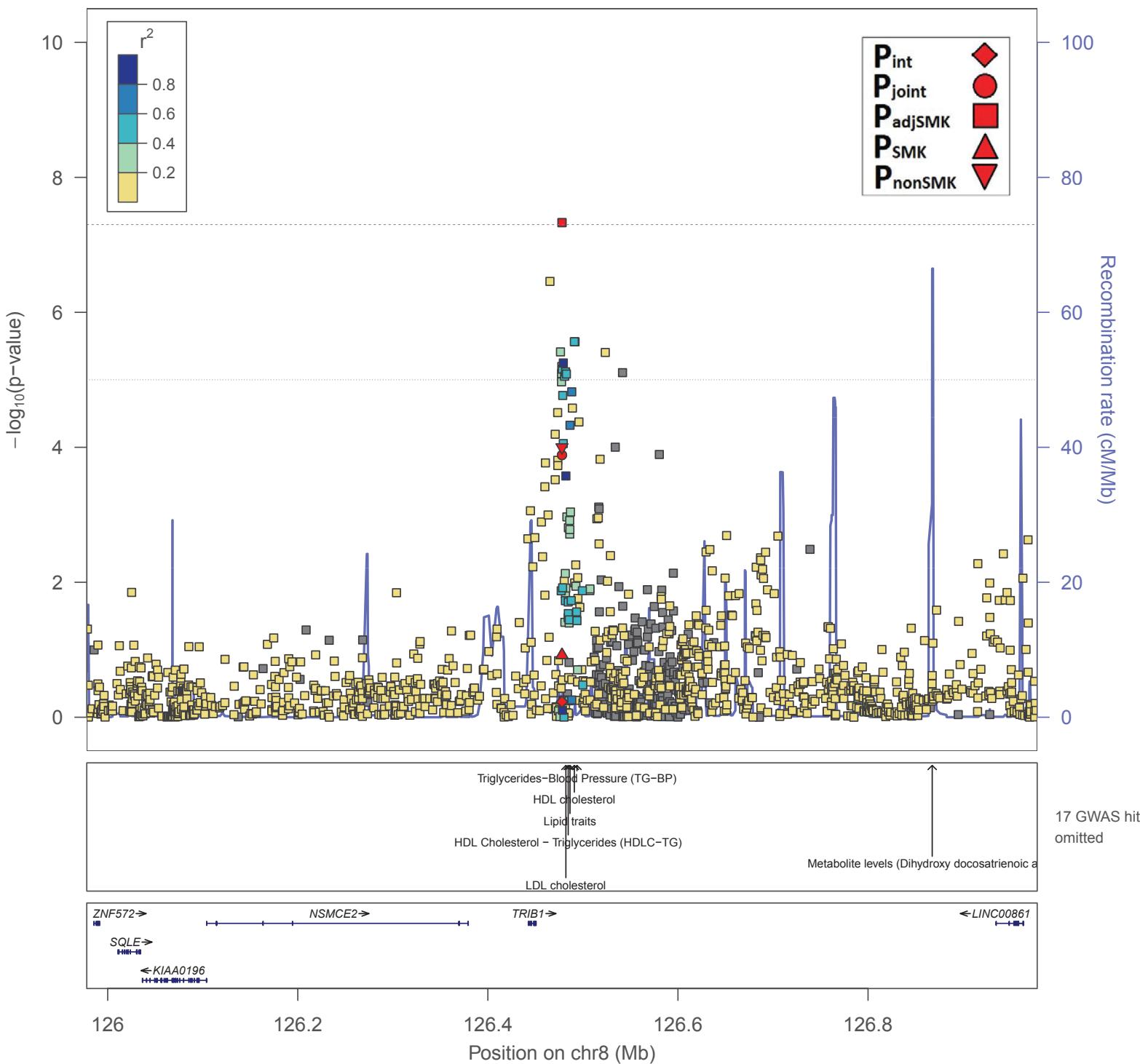
h. WHRadjBMI: rs589428 – Approach 1, EUR Combined Sexes



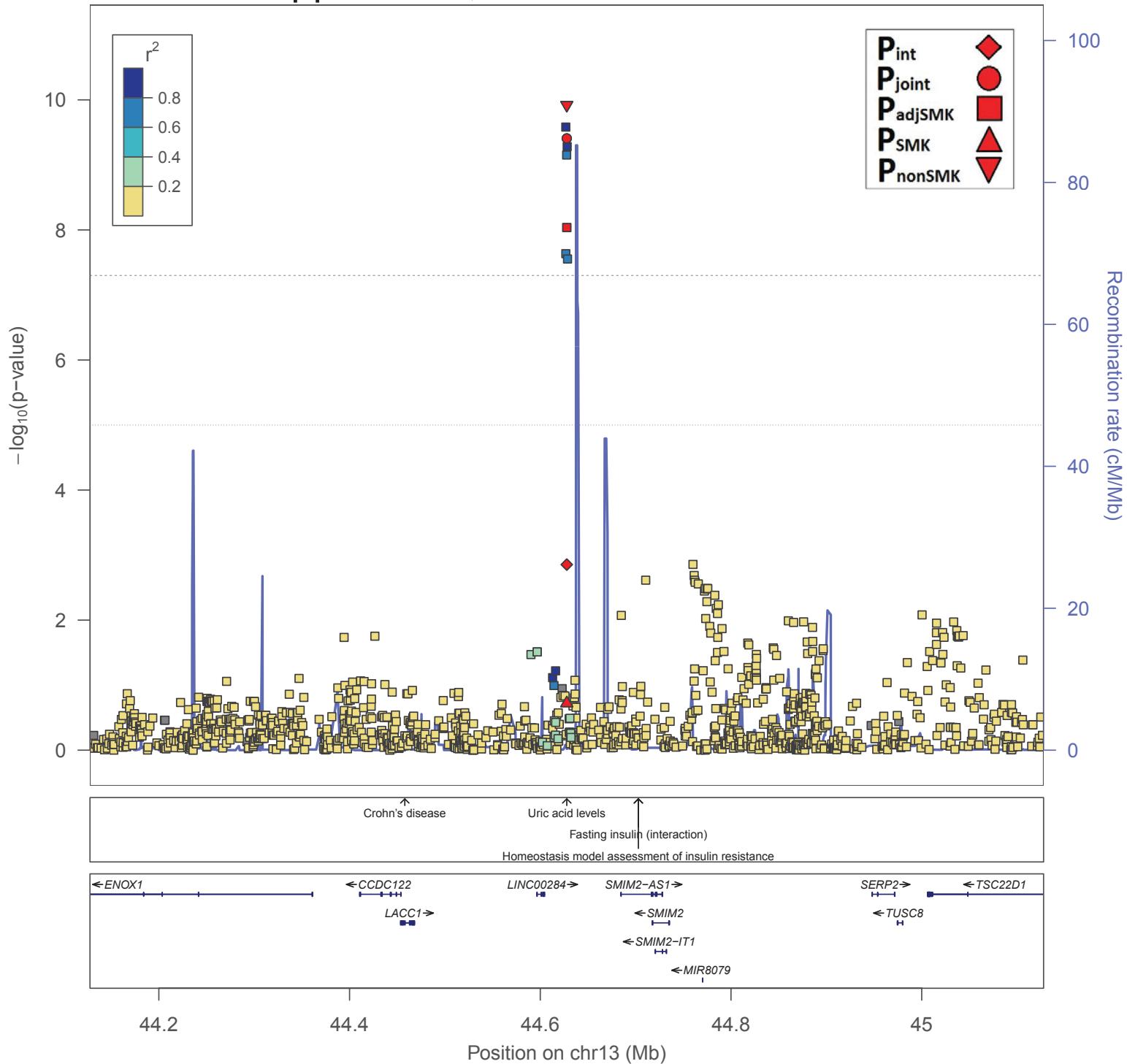
i. WHRadjBMI: rs1856293 – Approach 2 EUR Combined Sexes



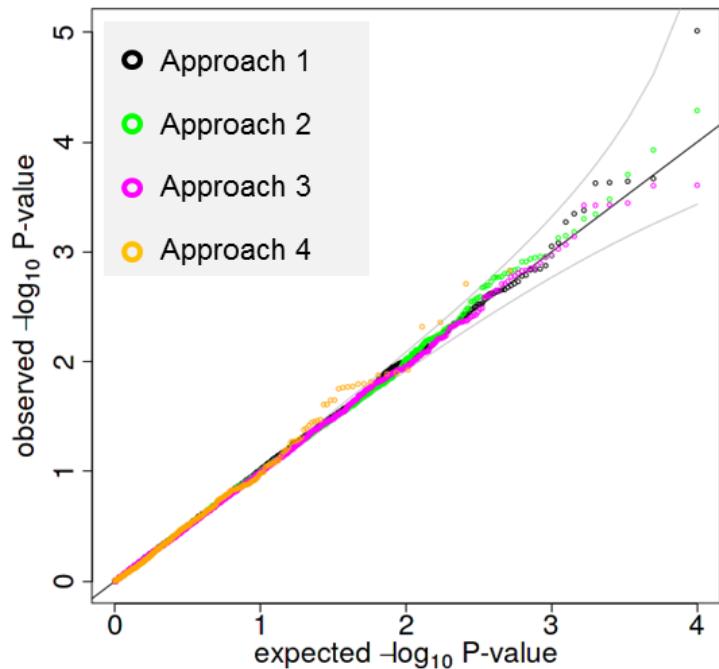
j. WHRadjBMI: rs2001945 – Approach 1, ALL Women



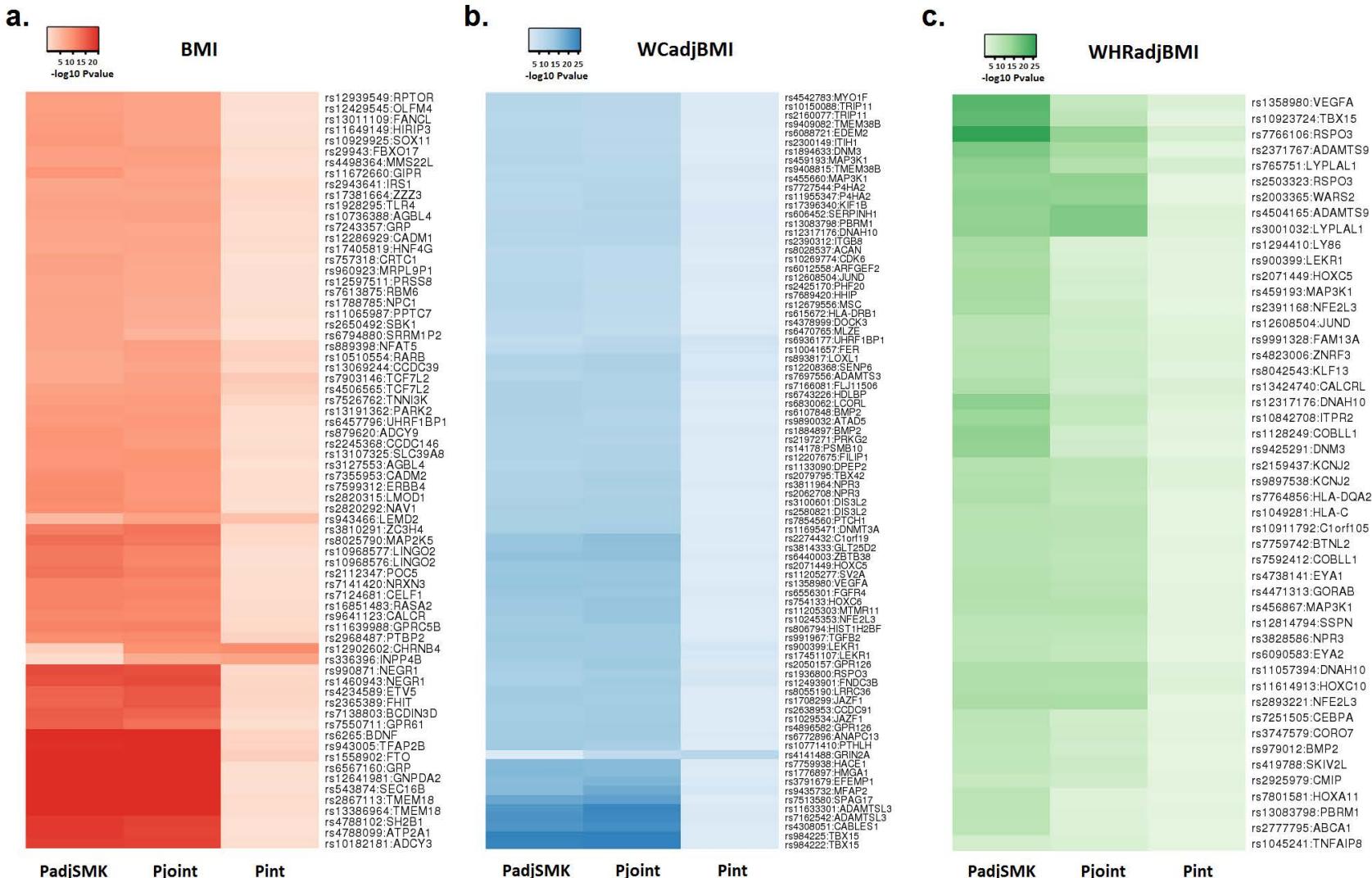
k. WHRadjBMI: rs17065323 – Approach 1, EUR Combined Sexes



Supplementary Figure 7. Simulation-based estimation of type 1 error using QQ plots. Shown are the QQ plots of simulation results for Approach 1 (adjusted effect), Approach 2 (joint effect), Approach 3 and 4 (interaction effects). The simulation was based on MAF=0.05, 50,000 smokers and 180,000 nonsmokers.

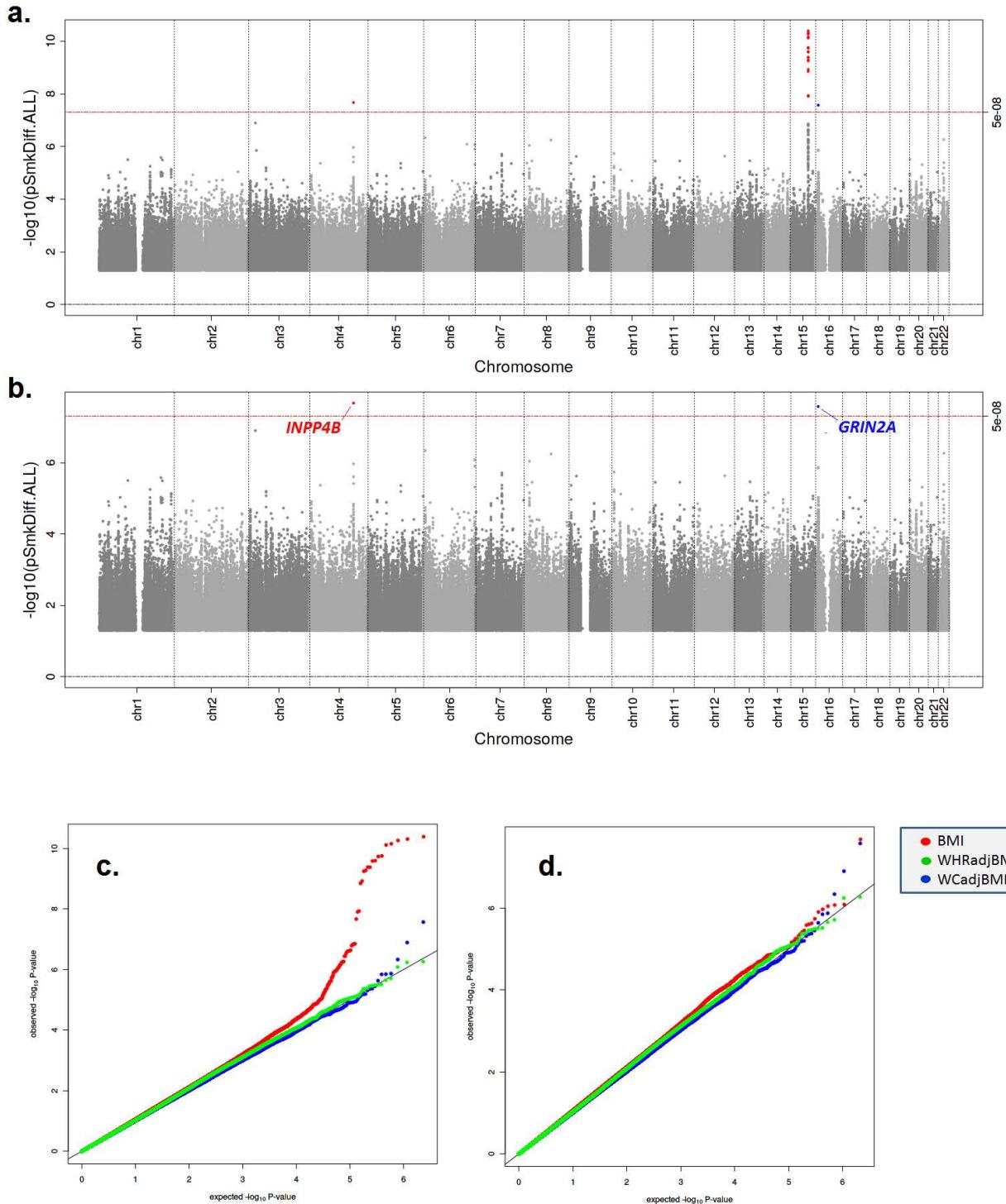


Supplementary Fig. 8. Heatmap of $-\log_{10}P$ -values for SNPadjSMK, SNPjoint, and SNPint models. We have included each variant identified in the all ancestries analysis which was significant for Approaches 1-3. Strength of color represents the $-\log_{10}$ P-value from the all ancestries, combined sexes meta-analysis for (a) BMI in red, (b) WCadjBMI in blue, and (c) WHRadjBMI in green.



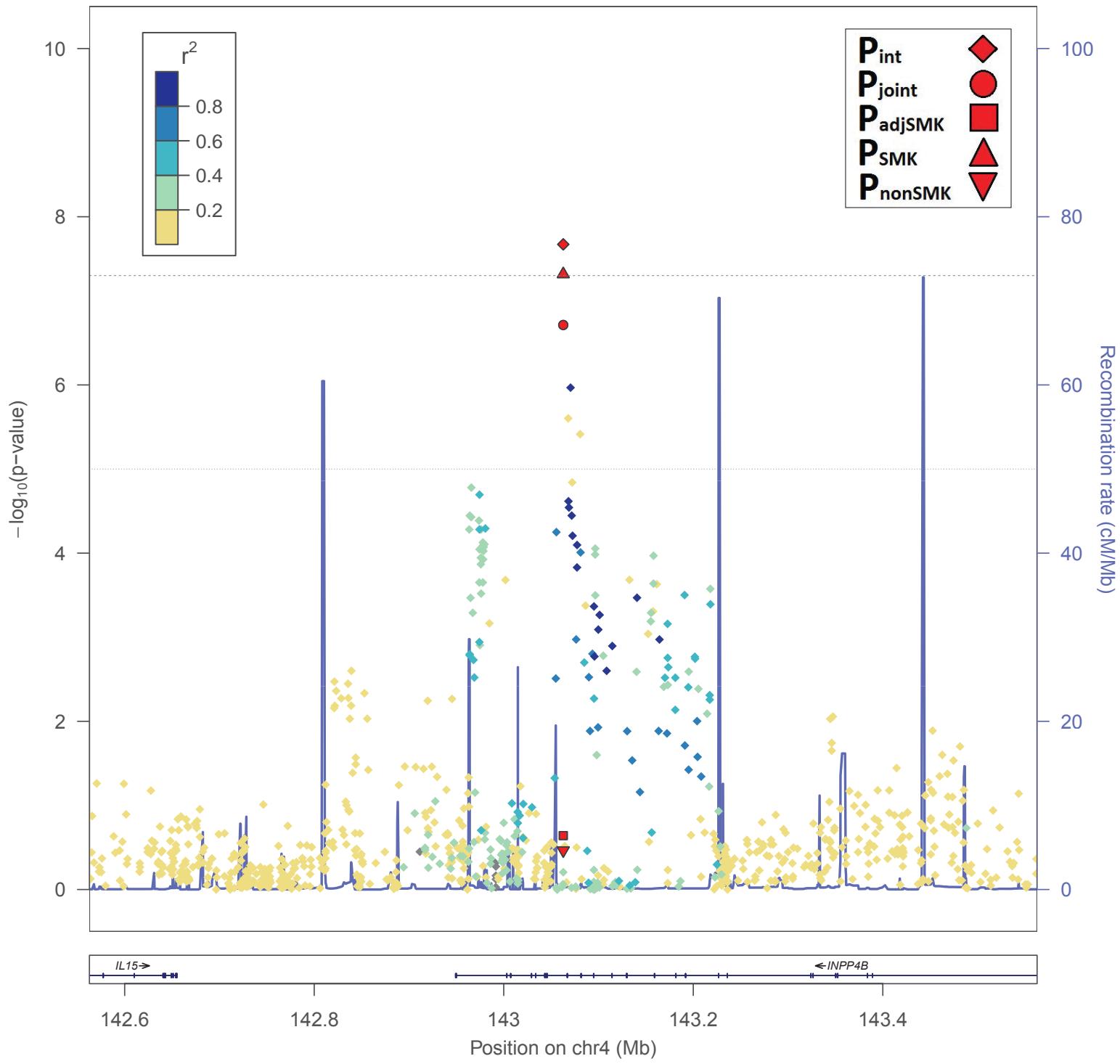
Supplementary Figure . Summary plots of discovery meta-analysis for Approach 3 primary meta-analyses. (a)

Manhattan plot showing the loci identified in Approach 3 in primary meta-analyses, used to identify significant interaction effects loci (SNPint), in the primary meta-analyses association $-\log_{10}$ P-values for BMI-red, WCadjBMI-blue, and WHRadjBMI-green; (b) Manhattan plot showing the loci identified in Approach 3 excluding known regions +/- 500 kb and labeled with the nearest gene to the index SNP; (c) QQ-plot showing the Approach 3 P-values as observed against those expected under the null for each phenotypes separately (colored); (d) QQ-plot for Approach 3 after excluding known association regions.

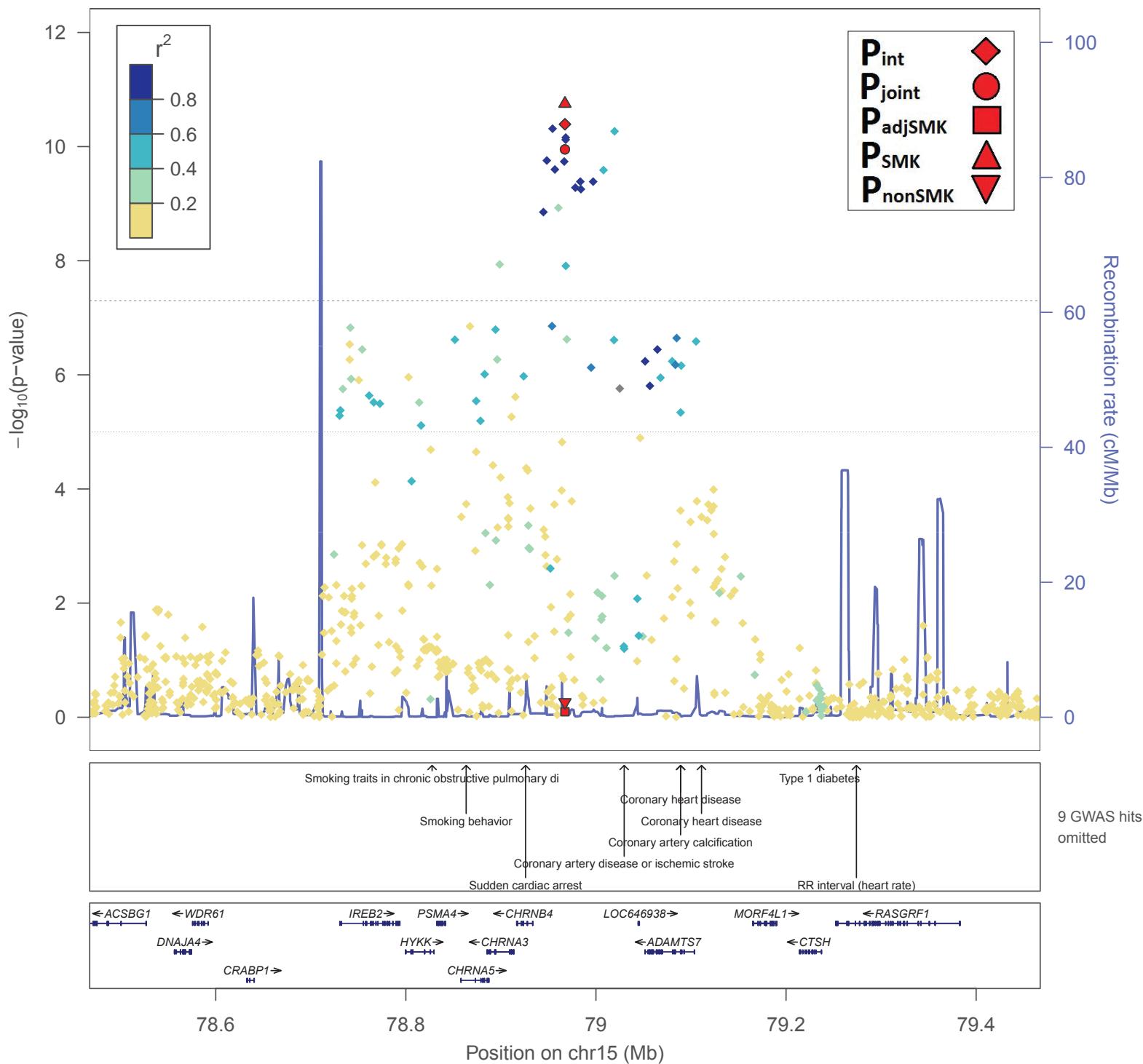


Supplementary Figure . Regional association plots for Approach 3 primary meta-analyses. Regional association plot for all loci identified in Approach 3 in primary meta-analyses, used to identify significant interaction (SNPint), in the primary meta-analyses for BMI: (a) rs336396, (b) rs12902602; and WCadjBMI: (c) rs4141488, and ordered as they appear in Table 3. LD has been calculated using the combined ancestries from the 1000 Genomes Phase 1 reference panel. For comparison, each plot highlights the p-value for the tag SNP in Approach 1 (P_{adjSMK}), Approach 2 (P_{joint}), Approach 3 (P_{int}), current smokers (P_{SMK}), and in nonsmokers (P_{nonSMK}).

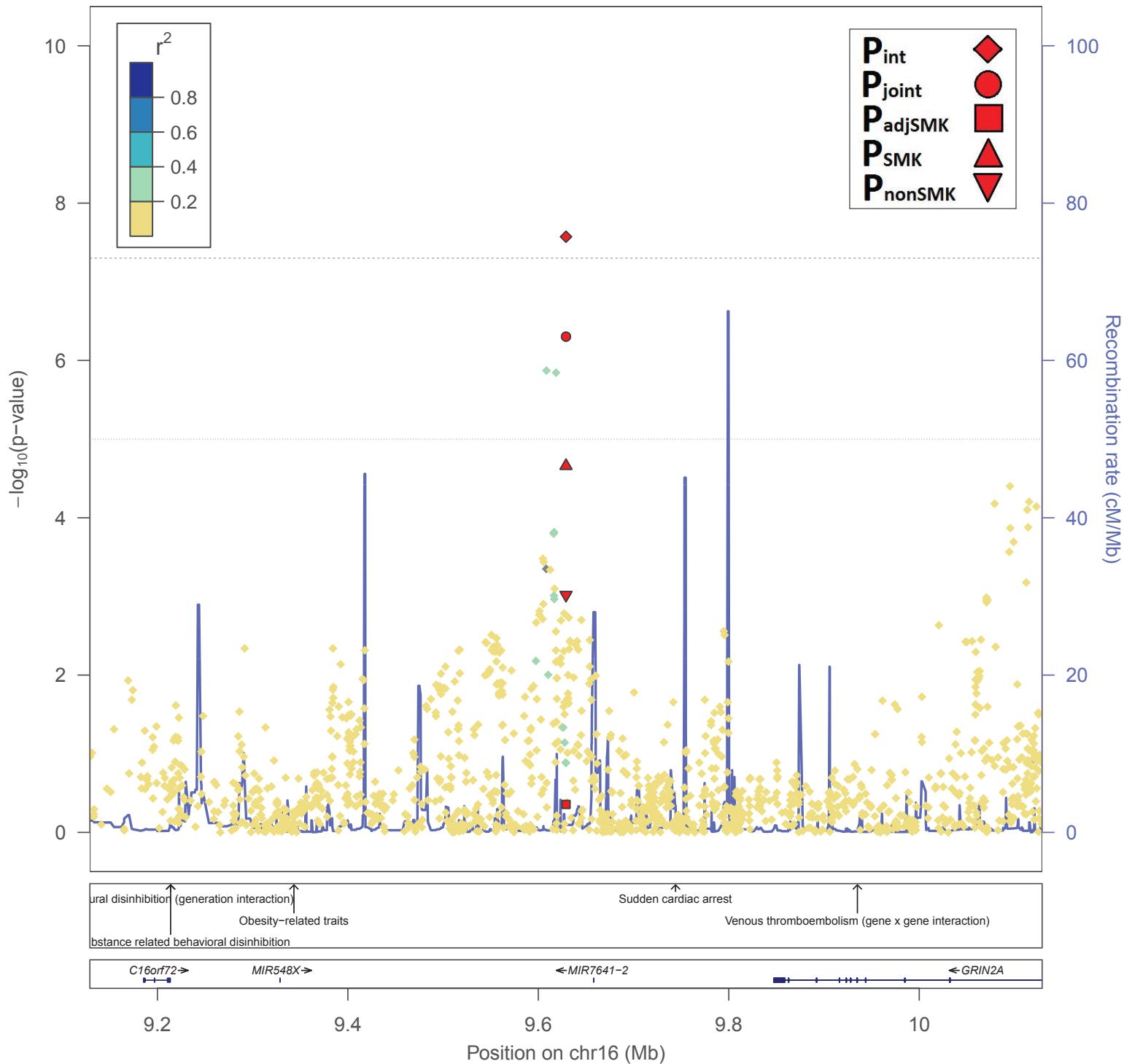
a. BMI: rs336396 – Approach 3



b. BMI: rs12902602 – Approach 3

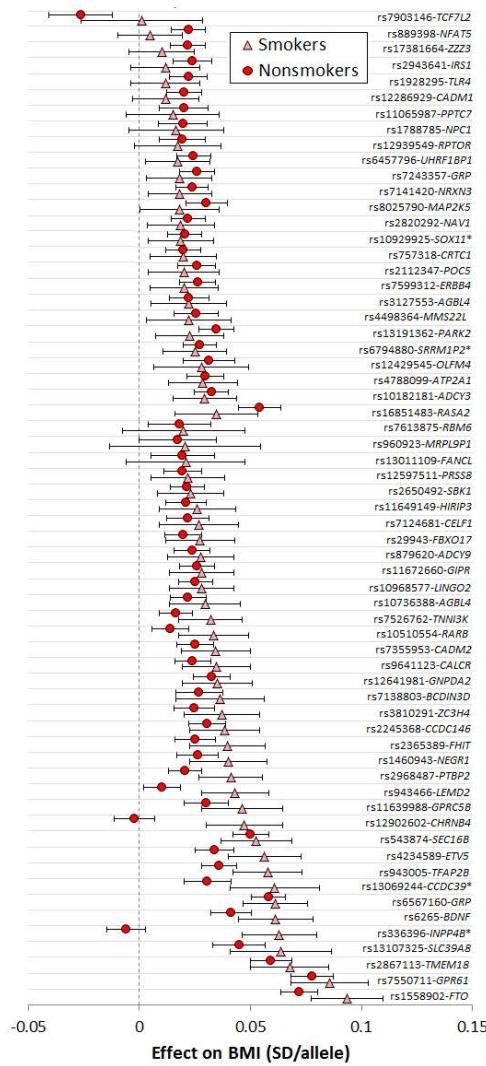


c. WCadjBMI: rs4141488 – Approach 3

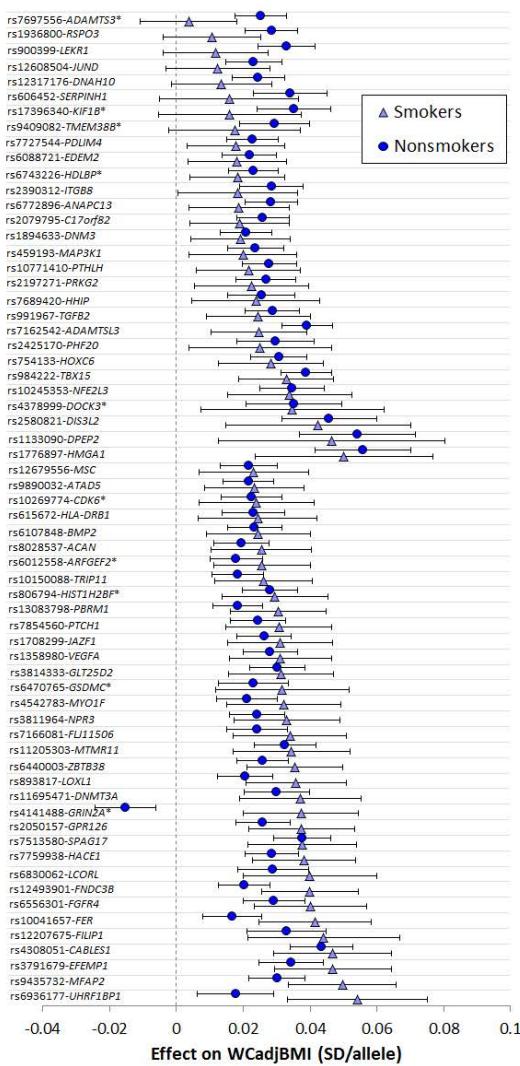


Supplementary Figure . Forest plot for significant loci stratified by smoking status. Estimated effects ($\beta \pm 95\% \text{ CI}$) for smokers (N upto 51,080) and nonsmokers (N up to 190,178) per risk allele for (a) BMI, (b) WCadjBMI, and (c) WHRadjBMI for the most significant variant for each locus identified in the primary meta-analyses (combined ancestries and combined sexes) for Approaches 1 (SNPadjSMK), 2 (SNPjoint) and 3 (SNPint). Loci are grouped by those with greater effect in nonsmokers, then smokers and then ordered by magnitude of effect in smokers and labeled with the nearest gene.

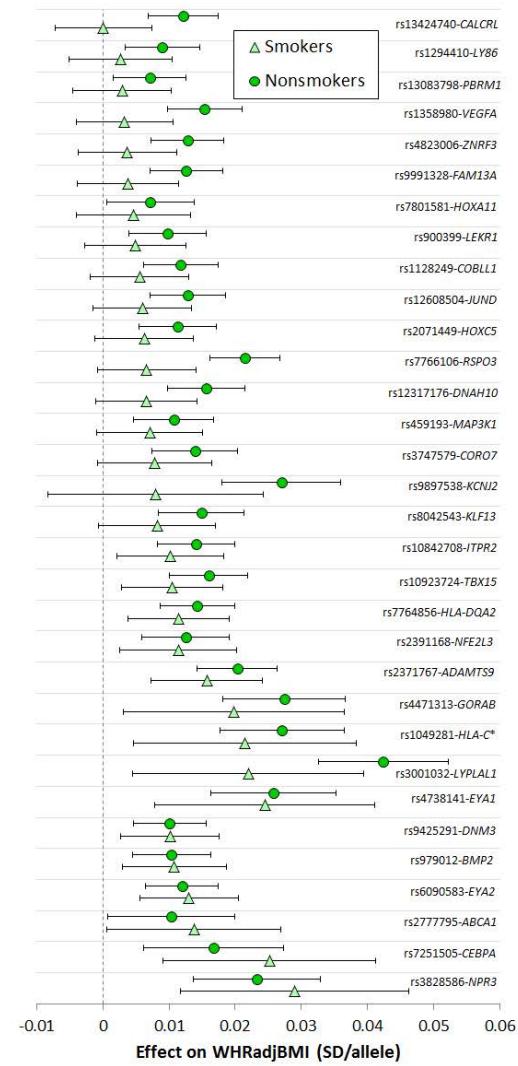
a.



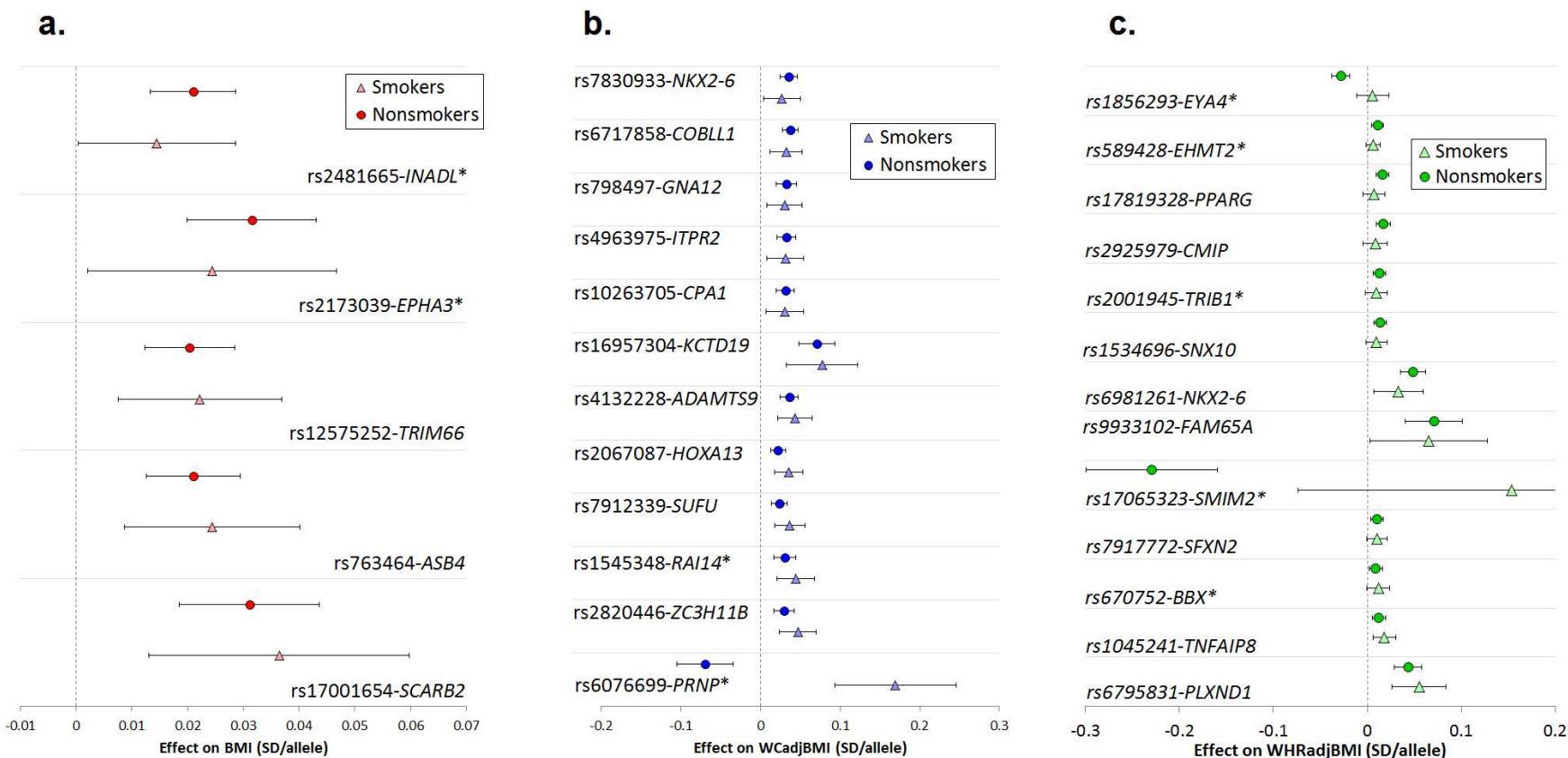
b.



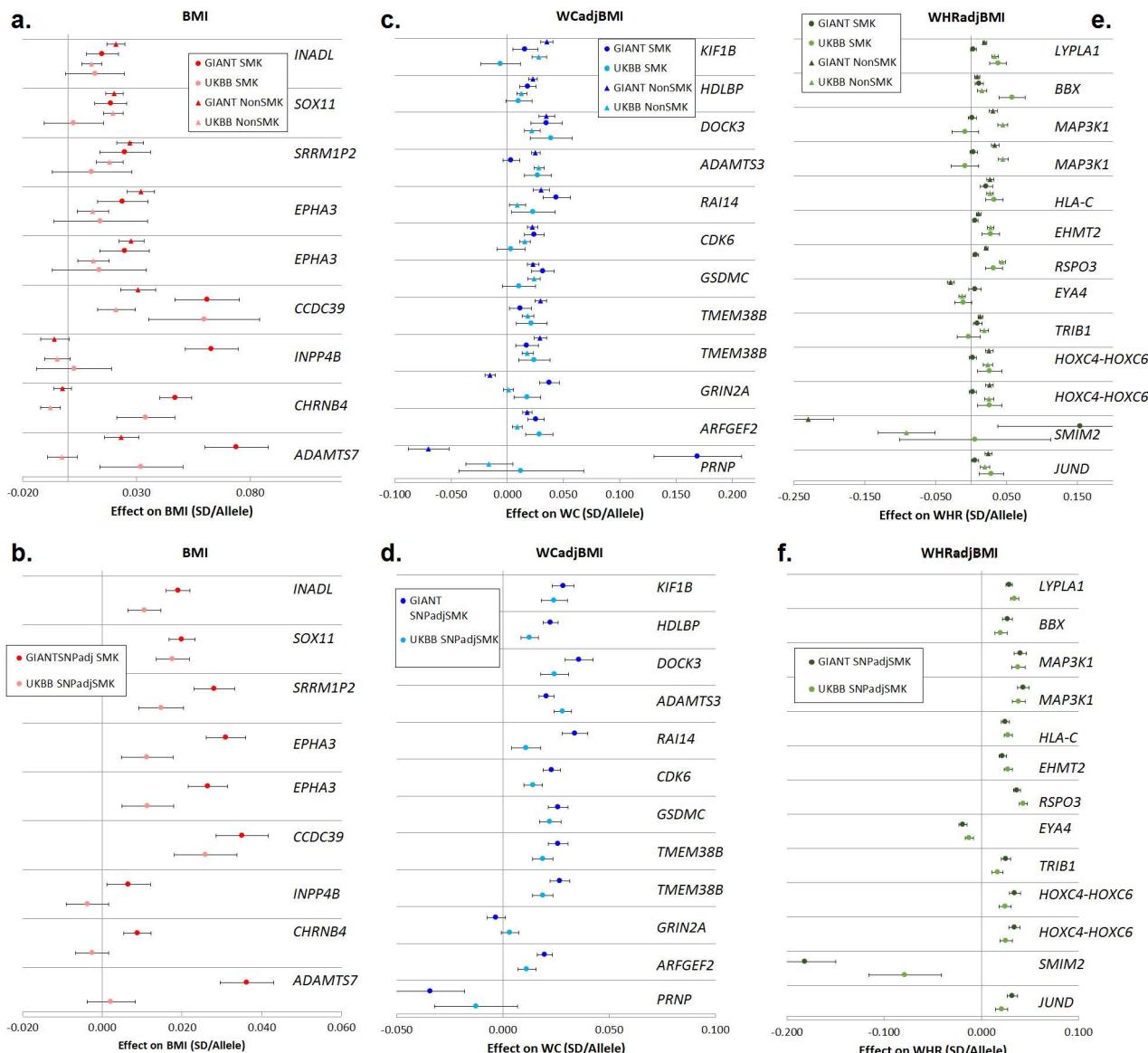
c.



Supplementary Figure 1. Estimated effects ($\beta \pm 95\% \text{ CI}$) in smokers (N up to 51,080) and nonsmokers (N up to 190,178) per risk allele for (a) BMI, (b) WCadjBMI, and (c) WHRadjBMI for the most significant variant for each locus identified in the secondary meta-analyses (sex-stratified and European-only analyses) for Approaches 1 (SNPadjSMK), 2 (SNPjoint) and 3 (SNPint).



Supplementary Figure 13. Comparison of estimated effect estimates (+/-SE) for smokers (GIANT N up to 51,080; UKBB N up to 13,416) and nonsmokers (GIANT N up to 190,178; UKBB N up to 105,218) per risk allele in GIANT only and UKBiobank validation analysis for (a) BMI stratified by smoking status, (b) BMI adjusted for smoking status, (c) WCadjBMI stratified by smoking status, (d) WCadjBMI adjusted for smoking status, (e) WHRadjBMI stratified by smoking status, and (f) WHRadjBMI adjusted for smoking status for each novel and GxSMK SNP in Tables 1-4. All loci are ordered by chromosome and position.



Supplementary Table 1. Study design, sample size, and data quality control for contributing genome-wide association study and Metabochip cohorts.

GWAS DATA											
Study						Sample QC		Anthropometric assessment method			Study References (PMID)
Short name	Full name	Study design	Ancestry	Region	Total genotyped sample size (N)	Call rate*	sample exclusion criteria	BMI	WHR	WHR and BMI were assessed at the same time?	
AE	Athero-Express Biobank Study	Cohort-study	European	Utrecht, the Netherlands	690	≥ 97%	1) heterozygosity (\hat{H}) ± 3 standard deviations of the mean 2) ethnic outliers through Principal Component Analysis compared to HapMap 2 (r22) 3) related individuals and duplicates, $r^2 > 0.20$ 4) missing body weight and height 5) gender-discrepancies	Self-reported	NA	NA	15678794
AGES	Age, Gene/Environment Susceptibility-Reykjavik Study	Population based	European	Iceland	3219	>99%	1) missing phenotypes 2) mismatch previous genotypes	Measured	NA	NA	17351290
ARIC	Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities	Population-based	European	USA-North America	9713	>90%	1) first-degree relatives 2) ancestry outliers 3) gender mismatch 4) identity issues 5) excessive heterozygosity 6) missing height or weight	Measured	Measured	Yes	2646917
ARIC	Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities	Population-based	African American	USA-North America	3207	>90%	1) first-degree relatives 2) ancestry outliers 3) gender mismatch 4) identity issues 5) excessive heterozygosity 6) missing height or weight	Measured	Measured	Yes	2646917
AUSTWIN	Australian Twin-Family Studies	Population-based	European	Australia	2166	95%	1) mendelian errors 2) HWE p < 10-6 3) sample call rate 96%	Self-reported	NA	NA	21529783
BHS	Busselton Health Study	Population-based	European	Australia	1468	97%	1) duplicates 2) sex check 3) ethnic outliers	Measured	Measured	Yes	15486340, 19643935
BioMe (MSSM)	The Charles Bronfman Institute for Personalized Medicine; BioMe Program	EHR-linked clinical care cohort	European American	USA (New York City)	2026	≥98%	1) sex mismatch 2) ancestry Outliers 3) related Individuals (inbreeding coefficient < -0.1 or > 0.3 for common variants (MAF>1%) 4) inbreeding coefficient < 0.4 or > 0.9 for rare variants (MAF<1%)	Self-reported	NA	NA	25673413
BioMe (MSSM)	The Charles Bronfman Institute for Personalized Medicine; BioMe Program	EHR-linked clinical care cohort	African American	USA (New York City)	3495	≥98%	1) sex mismatch 2) ancestry Outliers 3) related Individuals (inbreeding coefficient < -0.1 or > 0.3 for common variants (MAF>1%) 4) inbreeding coefficient < 0.4 or > 0.9 for rare variants (MAF<1%)	Self-reported	NA	NA	25673413

BioMe (MSSM)	The Charles Bronfman Institute for Personalized Medicine; BioMe Program	EHR-linked clinical care cohort	Hispanic / Latinos	USA (New York City)	4711	≥98%	1) sex mismatch 2) ancestry Outliers 3) related individuals (inbreeding coefficient < -0.1 or > 0.3 for common variants (MAF>1%) 4) inbreeding coefficient < 0.4 or > 0.9 for rare variants (MAF<1%)	Self-reported	NA	NA	25673413
BLSA	Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging	Population-based	European	Italy	1230	98%	1) Missing Phenotype 2) sex mismatch 3) ethnic outliers	measured	measured	Yes	NA
British 1958 birth cohort (BSBC)	British 1958 birth cohort	Population-based	European	UK	6481	≥ 97%	1) Contamination 2) non-European identity 3) missing height or weight	Measured	Measured	Yes	17255346
CHS	The Cardiovascular Health Study	Population-based cohort	European	USA-North America	3271	>95%	1) baseline CHD, CHF, PAD, valvular heart disease, stroke, TIA 2) lack of available DNA 3) genotype discordant with known sex or prior genotyping	Measured	Measured	Yes	1669507
CLHNS	Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey (Offspring)	Population-based	East Asian (Filipino)	Philippines	1895	≥97%	1) 1st-degree relatives 2) missing phenotypes (age, weight, height, smoking)	Measured	Measured	Yes	20507864
COLAUS	Cohorte Lausannoise	Population-based	European	Switzerland	5435	90%	1) PCA outliers	Measured	Measured	Yes	22415877, 18366642
CROATIA-Korcula	The CROATIA study, Korcula Island cohort	Population-based	European	Croatia	898	>97%	1) duplicates 2) gender mismatch 3) identity issues 4) excess heterozygosity	Measured	Measured	Yes	18952825 19798445
CROATIA-Vis	The CROATIA study, Vis Island cohort	Population-based	European	Croatia	924	>97%	1) duplicates 2) gender mismatch 3) identity issues 4) excess heterozygosity	Measured	Measured	Yes	18952825, 19798445
DESIR	Data from an Epidemiological Study on the Insulin Resistance syndrome	Case-control	European	France	731	≥90%	1) low call rate (none) 2) ethnic outliers (n=15 dropped using STRUCTURE)	Measured	Measured	Yes	8927780
EGCUT	Estonian Genome Center, University of Tartu	Population-based	European	Estonia	2059	≥98%	1) call-rate < 95% 2) related smaller than 2nd degree 3) duplicated samples 4) gender mismatch	Measured	Measured	Yes	24518929
EPIC-Norfolk	EPIC (European Prospective Investigation into Cancer) Norfolk	Population-based	European	England	2417	≥94%	1) relatedness 2) ethnic outlier 3) missing height	Measured	Measured	Yes	10466767
ERF	Erasmus Rucphen Family Study	Family-based	European	Netherlands	3,485	95%	1) gender mismatch 2) ethnic outliers 3) sex mismatch 4) excess heterozygosity 5) duplicates	Measured	Measured	Yes	15845033

FamHS	Family Heart Study	Family-based	European	USA - North America	3869	98%	1) To assess Mendelian errors, we ran LOKI on our family data and removed 5,035 SNPs with enough Mendelian errors to be considered outlier SNPs. We also removed 2 individuals who had an unacceptable number (greater than 600) of Mendelian errors, making them outliers as compared to the rest of	Measured	Measured	Yes	8651220
Fenland	Fenland Study	Population-based	European	UK	1500	95%	1) sex-check 2) relatedness check 3) ethnic ancestry outlying 4) heterozygosity check	Measured	Measured	Yes	20519560
FramHS	Framingham Heart Study	Population-based	European	USA	8481	>97%	1) Heterozygosity ± 5 SD from the mean 2) Call rate < 97% 3) Excessive Mendelian errors	Measured	Measured	Yes	14025561 1208363 17372189
FUSION	Finland-United States Investigation of NIDDM Genetics	Case-control	European	Finland	2333	>99%	1) Missing phenotypes or age<18 2) Gender discrepancy or anomaly 3) Unexplained duplicate sample 4) Relateds	Measured	Measured	Yes	17463248
Gendian	Genetics of Diabetic Nephropathy	Cohort study of type 2 diabetes complications	European	Germany	1026	95%	1) call-rate < 95% 2) related smaller than 2nd degree 3) duplicated samples 4) gender mismatch 5) non-european ethnicity	Measured	Measured	Yes	16961167 21980298
GS	Generation Scotland	Population-based	European	Scotland	9860	>97%	1) duplicates 2) gender mismatch 3) identity issues 4) excess heterozygosity	Measured	Measured	Yes	22786799
GENOA	Genetic Epidemiology Network of Arteriopathy	Cohort of sibships enriched for hypertension	European-American	USA- Rochester, MN	1509	≥ 95%	1) Identical twins 2) sex mismatch 3) outliers (±6 SDs) on first 10 PCs from EIGENSTRAT	Measured	Measured	Yes	11799070, 15121494
GOOD	Gothenburg Osteoporosis and Obesity Determinants Study	Population-based	European	Sweden	941	>97%	1) heterozygosity > 33% 2) ethnic outliers 3) related individuals 4) duplicates	Measured	Measured	Yes	22247082
GOYA cases	Genetics of Overweight Young Adults	Population-based (case-cohort)	European	Denmark	671 cases,	95%	1) heterozygosity 2) duplicates 3) sex mismatch 4) non-caucasians	Measured	Measured	Yes	18445669, 21935397
GOYA controls	Genetics of Overweight Young Adults	Population-based (case-cohort)	European	Denmark	790 controls	95%	1) heterozygosity 2) duplicates 3) sex mismatch 4) non-caucasians	Measured	Measured	Yes	18445669, 21935397
HERITAGE Family Study	Health, Risk Factors, Training and Genetics (HERITAGE) Family Study	Baseline measurements of an exercise intervention	European	USA -North America	499	>99%	None	Measured	Measured	Yes	21183627

HRS	Health and Retirement Study	Population-based	European-American	USA-North America	8652	>98%	1) duplicates 2) gender discrepancy 3) relatedness 4) ethnic outliers	Measured	NA	NA	24671021
HRS	Health and Retirement Study	Population-based	African American	USA-North America	1519	>98%	1) duplicates 2) gender discrepancy 3) relatedness 4) ethnic outliers	Measured	NA	NA	24671021
HYPERGENES	HYPERGENES	Case-Control	European	Europe	3916	>95%	1) first-degree and second-degree relatives 2) ancestry outliers 3) gender mismatch 4) identity issues 5) excessive heterozygosity 6) missing height or weight	Measured	Measured	Yes	22184326
InCHIANTI	Invecchiare in Chianti	Population-based	European	Italy	1231	97%	1) missing Phenotype 2) sex mismatch 3) Heterozygosity > 0.3	Measured	Measured	Yes	11129752
KORA3	Cooperative Health Research in the Region of Augsburg	Population-based	European	Germany	1,644	93%	1) german passport 2) missing height	Measured	Measured	Yes	16032513, 16032514
KORA4	Cooperative Health Research in the Region of Augsburg	Population-based	European	Germany	1,814	93%	1) german passport 2) missing height	Measured	Measured	Yes	16032513, 16032514
Lifelines	Lifelines Cohort study	Population-based	European	The Netherlands	9,388	95%	1) heterozygosity > 4SD from mean 2) duplicate and MZ samples 3) first-degree relatives 4) sex mismatch 5) non-caucasians	Measured	Measured	Yes	18075776, 25502107, 26333164
LOLIPOP_EW610	London Life Sciences Prospective Population Study	Population-based	European	UK - Lodon	945	95%	1) duplicates 2) gender discrepancy 3) contaminated samples 4) relatedness	Measured	Measured	Yes	21909110
LOLIPOP_IA317	London Life Sciences Prospective Population Study	Population-based with some enrichment	Indian Asian	UK - Lodon	2694	95%	1) duplicates 2) gender discrepancy 3) ethnic outliers 4) contaminated samples 5) relatedness 6) samples already in IA610	Measured	Measured	Yes	18454146
LOLIPOP_IA610	London Life Sciences Prospective Population Study	CHD case-control study	Indian Asian	UK - Lodon	7032	95%	1) duplicates 2) gender discrepancy 3) ethnic outliers 4) contaminated samples 5) relatedness	Measured	Measured	Yes	19820698
LURIC	Ludwigshafen Risk and Cardiovascular Health Study	Case-control	European	Ludwigshafen, Germany	2984	≥95%	1) related individuals 2) ambiguous sex	Measured	Measured	Yes	11258203
MESA	Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis	Population-based	European	USA-North America	2399	>95%	1) first-degree relatives 2) ancestry outliers 3) gender mismatch, 4) excessive heterozygosity 5) missing height or weight	Measured	Measured	Yes	19075250

MrOS Sweden	Osteoporotic Fractures in Men (MrOS) Sweden	Population-based	European	Sweden	962	>97%	1) exclusion based on IBD clustering 2) checked for duplicates 3) identical twins	Measured	NA	NA	16598372
NTR	Netherlands Twin Register	Population-based	European	Netherlands	3331	>90%	1) duplicates 2) gender discrepancy 3) contaminated samples 4) relatedness	Measured	Measured	Yes	18763692, 18197199
NFBC66	Northern Finland Birth Cohorts 1966	Population-based	European	Finland	5402	≥95%	(1) duplicates (2) contaminated samples (3) excess heterozygosity (4) cryptic relatedness (5) withdrew consent gender mismatch (7) MDS outliers	Measured	Measured	Yes	4911003
NHS	The Nurses' Health Study	Population-based	European	USA	2368	95%	1) duplicate 2) samples with misidentified sex, 3) related samples (siblings or possible first cousins) 4) samples with evidence of contamination 5) samples with highly variable intensity data, and	Measured	Measured	Yes	7860180
ORCADES	Orkney Complex Disease Study	Population-based	European	Scotland	889	>97%	1) duplicates 2) gender mismatch 3) identity issues 4) excess heterozygosity	Measured	Measured	Yes	18760389
PIVUS	The Prospective Investigation of the Vasculature in Uppsala Seniors	Prospective cohort	European	Sweden	949	>95%	1) gender mismatch 2) excess heterozygosity 3) duplicates	Measured	Measured	Yes	16141402
Prevend	Prevention of renal and vascular end-stage disease	Population-based	European	The Netherlands	3,649	≥95%	1) ethnic outliers 2) related individuals and duplicates 3) missing phenotype	Measured	Measured	Yes	12356629
PROSPER	The PROspective study of Pravastatin in the Elderly at Risk for vascular disease	Population-based	European	Europe	5244	≥95%	1) sex mismatch 2) ethnic outliers 3) heterozygosity (3 SD)	Measured	NA	NA	10569329
QFS	Quebec Family Study	Population-based	European	Quebec-Canada	929	95%	None	Measured	Measured	Yes	24533236
Rotterdam Study I	Rotterdam Study - I	Population-based	European	Netherlands	5974	≥ 98%	1) sex mismatch 2) excess autosomal heterozygosity >0.336 3) outliers identified by IBS clustering analysis	Measured	Measured	Yes	26386597
Rotterdam Study II	Rotterdam Study - II	Population-based	European	Netherlands	2157	≥98%	1) sex mismatch 2) excess autosomal heterozygosity >0.336 3) outliers identified by IBS clustering analysis	Measured	Measured	Yes	26386597
Rotterdam Study III	Rotterdam Study - III	Population-based	European	Netherlands	2078	≥ 98%	1) sex mismatch 2) excess autosomal heterozygosity >0.336 3) outliers identified by IBS clustering analysis	Measured	Measured	Yes	26386597

SardiNIA	SardiNIA Study on Aging	Population-based	European	Ogliastra Region in Sardinia (Italy)	4694	95%	1) gender discrepancy with genetic data from X-linked marker; 2) discrepancy between genetically inferred relationship with other samples and reported pedigree	Measured	Measured	Yes	16934002, 22291609
SHIP	Study of Health in Pomerania	Population-based	European	Germany - West Pomerania	4081	>92%	1) duplicates 2) gender discrepancy	Measured	Measured	Yes	20167617
THIS-EAS	The Hellenic study of Interactions between SNPs and Eating in Atherosclerosis Susceptibility	CAD case-control	European	Greece	1000	≥95%	1) sex mismatch 2) ethnic outliers 3) heterozygosity (3 SD)	Measured	Measured	Yes	20167083
TRAILS	Tracking Adolescents' Individual Lives Survey	Population-based	European	The Netherlands	1354	95%	1) heterozygosity 2) duplicate and MZ samples 3) sex mismatch 4) non-caucasians	Measured	Measured	Yes	18263649, 23021478, 25431468
TwinsUK	TwinsUK	Population-based	European	UK	5654	>98%	1) call rate < 95% 2) heterozygosity across all SNPs ≥ 2 s.d. from the sample mean 3) duplicated samples 4) gender mismatch 5) evidence of non-European ancestry as assessed by PCA comparison with HumanMap?	Measured	Measured	Yes	23088889
WGHS	Women's Genome Health Study	Population-based	European	USA	23294	98%	None	Self-reported	Self-reported	No, waist and WHR assessed 6 years after BMI	18070814
YFS	The Cardiovascular Risk in Young Finns Study	Population-based	European	Finland	2442	95%	1) gender mismatch 2) excess heterozygosity 3) duplicates 4) cryptic relatedness 5) ethnic outliers	Measured	Measured	Yes	18263651

METABOCHIP DATA														
Study		Study design			Ancestry		Region		Sample QC		Anthropometric assessment method			Study References (PMID)
Short name	Full name								Call rate*	sample exclusion criteria		BMI	WHR	
DESIR	Data from an Epidemiological Study on the Insulin Resistance syndrome	Population based	European	France	4993	≥ 90%		1) missing data 2) ethnic outliers (n=66 dropped using PCA)	Measured	Measured	Yes		8927780	
DR's EXTRA	DR's EXTRA	Population-based	European	Finland	1250	>99%		1) missing phenotypes or age<18 2) gender discrepancy or anomaly 3) unexplained duplicate sample 4) relatives across DR's EXTRA, FUSION, and METSIM	Measured	Measured	Yes		8177243	
EGCUT Metabochip	Estonian Genome Center, University of Tartu	Population-based	European	Estonia	2510	≥ 98%		1) call-rate < 95% 2) related smaller than 2nd degree 3) duplicated samples 4) gender mismatch	Measured	Measured	Yes		24518929	
Ely	MRC Ely Study	Population-based	European	UK	1602	95%		1) sex-check 2) relatedness check 3) ethnic ancestry outlying 4) heterozygosity check	Measured	Measured	Yes		17257284	

EPIC	European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition - Obesity Study	Case-cohort design	European	UK	1700	95%	1) sex-check 2) relatedness check 3) ethnic ancestry outlying 4) heterozygosity check	Measured	Measured	Yes	10466767 12795830
Fenland	Fenland Study	Population-based	European	UK	3217	95%	1) sex-check 2) relatedness check 3) ethnic ancestry outlying 4) heterozygosity check	Measured	Measured	Yes	20519560
FUSION2	Finland-United States Investigation of NIDDM Genetics	Case-control	European	Finland	2014	>99%	1) missing phenotypes or age<18 2) gender discrepancy or anomaly 3) unexplained duplicate sample 4) relateds across DR's EXTRA, FUSION, and METSIM	Measured	Measured	Yes	17463248
GLACIER	Gene x Lifestyle Interactions and Complex Traits Involved in Elevated Disease Risk	Population-based	European	Sweden	6064	≥95%	1) call-rate < 95% 2) sex mismatch	Measured	Waist, but not hip circumference	Yes	25396097
GXE	Gene By Environment	Population-based	Jamaican	Caribbean	613	≥95%	1) missing phenotype data 2) heterozygosity 3) PCA outliers 4) IBD cryptic relateds	Measured	Measured	Yes	9103091, 9098179, 20400458
Health2006	Health2006	Population-based	European	Capital region of Denmark	3207	>99%	1) individuals with 1st or 2nd degree familial relationship 2) extreme inbreeding coefficient 3) low call rate 4) mislabelled sex and 5) high discordance to previous genotypings	Measured	Measured	Yes	23615486
HUNT	The Nord-Trøndelag Health Study	Population-based with enrichment for T2D cases	European	Norway	1567	>99%	1) missing phenotypes or age<18 2) gender discrepancy or anomaly 3) unexplained duplicate sample 4) relateds	Measured	Measured	Yes	[No PMID] Holmen J, Midthjell K, et al. The Nord-Trøndelag Health Study 1995-97 (HUNT 2):Objectives, contents, methods and participation.
IMPROVE	Carotid Intima Media Thickness (IMT) and IMT-Progression as Predictors of Vascular Events in a High-Risk European Population	Population-based (high CVD-risk)	European	Europe (Italy, France, Netherlands, Sweden, Finland)	3426	≥ 95%	1) ambiguous sex 2) cryptic relatedness 3) non-european descent	Measured	Measured	Yes	22999719
Inter99 (I99)	Inter99	Population-based	European	Capital region of Denmark	6127	>99%	1) individuals with 1st or 2nd degree familial relationship 2) extreme inbreeding coefficient 3) low call rate 4) mislabelled sex and 5) high discordance to previous genotypings	Measured	Measured	Yes	14663300 12882858 19898830
KORA S3	Cooperative Health Research in the Region of Augsburg	Population-based	European	Germany	3,113	93%	none	Measured	Measured	Yes	16032513 16032514
KORA S4	Cooperative Health Research in the Region of Augsburg	Population-based	European	Germany	3,028	93%	none	Measured	Measured	Yes	

MEC	The Multiethnic Cohort Study	Population-based	African	USA-North America	≥ 95%	>95%	1) first-degree relatives 2) ancestry outliers 3) gender mismatch 4) identity issues	Self-reported	Self-measured	Yes	10695593
METSIM	Metabolic Syndrome In Men	Population-based with enrichment for T2D cases	European	Finland	2162	>99%	1) missing phenotypes or age<18 2) gender discrepancy or anomaly 3) unexplained duplicate sample 4) relates across DR's EXTRA, FUSION, and METSIM	Measured	Measured	Yes	19223598
NSHD	MRC National Survey of Health & Development	Birth cohort	European	UK	2476	95%	1) sex-check 2) relatedness check 3) ethnic ancestry outlying 4) heterozygosity check	Measured	Measured	Yes	15814867 16204333
SCARFSHEEP	Stockholm Coronary Atherosclerosis Risk Factor-Stockholm Heart Epidemiology Program	MI case-control	European	Europe (Stockholm, Sweden)	2899	≥95%	1) ambiguous sex 2) cryptic relatedness 3) non-european descent	Measured	Measured	Yes	16238676 10447785
SPT	Spanish Town	Population-based	Jamaican	Caribbean	476	≥95%	1) missing phenotype data 2) heterozygosity 3) PCA outliers 4) IBD cryptic relateds	Measured	Measured	Yes	9103091, 9098179, 20400458
WHI	Women's Health Initiative Study	Population-based	African	USA-North America	YR3/YR4 (3508) ; Pilot (2203)	>95%	1) first-degree relatives 2) ancestry outliers 3) gender mismatch 4) identity issues 5) excessive heterozygosity 6) missing height or weight	Measured	Measured	Yes	14575938
Whitehall	The Whitehall II study	Cohort of London-based civil servants	European	UK	2413	95%	1) missing phenotype data 2) gender check 3) duplicates check 4) relatedness check 5) ethnic check	Measured	Measured	Yes	15576467 21441441
VALIDATION DATA											
UKBB	UK Biobank	Population study	White British	UK	120,286	NA, See UKB document on QC http://biobank.ctsu.o...x.ac.uk/showcase/ref...er.cgi?id=155580	1) Sex mismatch 2) HWE P<1x10-6 3) non British ancestry	Measured	Measured	Yes	DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1001779

Supplementary Table 2. Information on genotyping methods, quality control of SNPs, imputation, and statistical analysis for GWAS and Metabochip study cohorts. Abbreviations: MAF- minor allele frequency, HWE- Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium, QC- quality control, SNP- single nucleotide polymorphism, GWAS- genome-wide association study.

GWAS DATA													Statistical Analysis Software
Study	Ancestry	Genotyping				Imputation							Statistical Analysis Software
		Genotyping array	Genotype calling software	SNP QC		No. of SNPs after QC	No. of SNPs used for imputation	Imputation Software	Imputation reference panel (NCBI build)	Imputed X chromosome data available? (software, reference)			
Call rate*	p for HWE												
AE	European	Affymetrix SNP 5.0	BRLMM-P	≥ 97%	> 10 ⁻⁶	403,789	403,789	BEAGLE v3.3.2	HapMap r 22 CEU	No		PLINKv1.07	
AGES	European	Illumina Hu370CNV	BeadStudio	>97%	> 10 ⁻⁶	325,094	308,340	Mach + MinMac	HapMap r 22 CEU	Yes, (IMPUTE2)		ProbABEL	
ARIC	European	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed	≥ 90%	> 10 ⁻⁶	685,812	685,812	MACH v1.0.16	HapMap CEU, release 22, build 36	No		ProbABEL	
ARIC	African American	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed	≥ 90%	> 10 ⁻⁶	685,812	685,812	MACH v1.0.16	HapMap YRI, release 22, build 36	No		ProbABEL	
AUSTWIN	European	Illumina370, Illumina610	Beadstudio-gencall v3.0	95%	> 10 ⁻⁶	269,840	269,840	MACH v1.0.15	HapMap r22 (build 36)	No		ProbABEL,R	
BHS	European	Illumina 610 Quad	BeadStudio	>95%	> 10 ⁻⁶	529,526	529,526	MaCH	HapMap r 22 CEU	No		ProbABEL, mach2qtI	
BioMe (MSSM)	European American	Illumina HumanOmniExpressExome-8 v1.0	zCall (GenomeStudio)	≥ 90%	> 10 ⁻⁶	906,917	768,517	IMPUTE2	I000G v3 (March 2012)	Yes		SAS, Quicktest	
BioMe (MSSM)	African American	Illumina HumanOmniExpressExome-8 v1.0	zCall (GenomeStudio)	≥ 90%	> 10 ⁻⁶	906,917	768,517	IMPUTE2	I000G v3 (March 2012)	Yes		SAS, Quicktest	
BioMe (MSSM)	Hispanic / Latinos	Illumina HumanOmniExpressExome-8 v1.0	zCall (GenomeStudio)	≥ 90%	> 10 ⁻⁶	906,917	768,517	IMPUTE2	I000G v3 (March 2012)	Yes		SAS, Quicktest	
BLSA	European	Illumina 450K	BeadStudio	≥ 99%	> 10 ⁻⁶	514,027	514,027	MACH	HapMap release22, build 36	No		ProbABEL	
British 1958 birth cohort (B58C)	European	Illumina 550k_v1, 550k_v3, 610k (3 non-overlapping subsets)	BeadStudio	≥ 95%	> 10 ⁻⁴	500,521	500,521	MACH/Minimac	HapMap r 21 CEU	Yes, (MACH/Minimac)		ProbABEL	
CHS	European	Illumina 370CNV BeadChip	Illumina BeadStudio	≥ 97%	> 10 ⁻⁵	306,655	306,655	BIMBAM v0.99	HapMap release22, build 36	Yes, (build 36, release 24)		R	
CLHNS	East Asian (Filipino)	Affymetrix Genome-Wide Human SNP Array 5.0	Birdseed (version 2)	≥ 90%	> 10 ⁻⁶	352,264	352,264	MACH v1.0	HapMap r22 CHB+PT+CEU	No		ProbABEL, mach2qtI	
COLAUS	European	Affymetrix 500k	APT	90%	> 10 ⁻⁷	390,631	390,631	IMPUTE	HapMap r 21 CEU	No		Matlab	
CROATIA-Korcula	European	Illumina HumanHap370 CNV	BeadStudio	>98%	> 10 ⁻⁶	316,730	316,730	MACH	HapMap r 22 CEU	No		ProbABEL	
CROATIA-Vis	European	Illumina HumanHap300	BeadStudio	>98%	> 10 ⁻⁶	308,996	308,996	MACH	HapMap r 22 CEU	No		ProbABEL	
DESIR	European	Illumina Human CNV370-Duo Array and Illumina HAP300 array	BeadStudio	≥ 95%	> 10 ⁻⁴	291,609	291,609	IMPUTE2	HapMap r 22 CEU	No		SNPtest	
EGCUT GWAS	European	Illumina OmniExpress	Illumina BeadStudio	95%	> 10 ⁻⁶	611,549	611,549	IMPUTE2	HapMap r 22 CEU	No		R, Quicktest	
EPIC-Norfolk	European	Affymetrix 500K	BRLMM	≥ 90%	> 10 ⁻⁶	382,036	382,036	IMPUTE	HapMAP 21 CEU	Yes		Quicktest	
ERF	European	Illumina 318K, 370K, 610K, Affymetrix 250K	Genome Studio & Beadstudio, BRLMM	95%	> 10 ⁻⁶	649,956	635,956	MACH v1.0.16	HapMap release22, build 36	Yes, (build 36, rel 22 (IMPUTE))		GenABEL, ProbABEL	
FamHS	European	Illumina HumMap 550k, Human610-Quadv1, Human 1M-Duo v3	BeadStudio	98%	> 10 ⁻⁶	2,543,887	499,558	MaCH	HapMap r 22 CEU	Yes		SAS, R	
Fenland	European	Affymetrix SNPs5.0	BRLMM	95%	> 10 ⁻⁶	360,602	360,602	IMPUTE2	1000GP Phase1 v3	Yes		SNPtest, Quicktest	
FramHS	European	Affymetrix 500K Affymetrix 50K supplemental	BRLMM	>97%	> 10 ⁻⁶	378,163	378,163	MACH v1.0.15	HapMap r 22 CEU	Yes		R	
FUSION	European	Illumina HumanHap300	BeadStudio	>98%	> 10 ⁻⁶	315,635	315,635	MaCH	HapMap r 22 CEU	No		ProbABEL	
Gendian	European	Genome-Wide Human SNP Array 6.0	Affymetrix - birdseed, (algorithm: BRLMM)	MAF>.1 & calrate<.9 MAF>.09 & MAF ≤.1 & calrate <.91	> 10 ⁻⁶	747,402	747,402	Mach 1.0.18.c MiniMac 2012-10-09	GIANT ALL 1000G v3 ref panel GRCh build 37	Yes, (MACH/ minimac, GIANT ALL 1000G v3 ref panel GRCh build 37)		ProbAbel, R, Plink	
Generation Scotland	European	Illumina HumanOmniPlusExome	BeadStudio	>98%	> 10 ⁻⁶	706,980	706,980	ShapeIt2 + IMPUTE2	1000G (ALL)	Yes, (IMPUTE2)		ProbABEL	
GENOA	European American	Affymetrix 6.0 & Illumina 1M-Duo Bead Chip	Birdseed and Genome Studio	≥ 95%	NA	Affymetrix: 596,941; Illumina: 804,154	Affymetrix: 596,941; Illumina: 804,154	MACH 1.0.16	HapMap (release 22) CEU	No		MMAP	
GOOD	European	Illumina 610	Beadstudio	>98%	> 10 ⁻⁶	553,191	521,160	MaCH	HapMap CEU, release 22, build 36	Yes		PLINK, R	
GOYA cases	European	Illumina 610K Quad	GenomeStudio	≥ 95%	> 10 ⁻⁷	545,349	545,349	Mach 1.0	HapMap r22 (build 36)	No		Quicktest	
GOYA controls	European	Illumina 610K Quad	GenomeStudio	≥ 95%	> 10 ⁻⁷	545,349	545,349	Mach 1.0	HapMap r22 (build 36)	No		Quicktest	
HERITAGE Family Study	European	Illumina 370CNV	GenomeStudio	≥ 98%	> 10 ⁻⁶	324,607	324,607	MaCH	HapMap r 22 CEU	No		ProbABEL	
HRS	European American	Illumina Omni2.5 Beadchip	BeadStudio	98%	> 10 ⁻⁴	1,681,327	551,936	MaCH	HapMap r 22 CEU	Yes, (MaCH)		PLINK, ProbABEL	
HRS	African American	Illumina Omni2.5 Beadchip	BeadStudio	98%	> 10 ⁻⁴	1,681,327	909,595	MaCH	HapMap r 22 CEU+YRI	No		PLINK, ProbABEL	
HYPERGENES	European	Illumina 1M-Duo	Genome-Studio	≥ 99%	> 10 ⁻⁸	882,854	882,854	Minimac	HapMap r 22 CEU	No		PLINK	
InCHIANTI	European	Illumina 450K	BeadStudio	≥ 99%	10 ⁻⁴	498,838	498,838	MaCH	HapMap release22, build 36	No		ProbABEL	
KORA3	European	Affymetrix 500K	BRLMM	none	none	No	490,032	MACH v1.0.9	HapMap r 22 CEU	No		ProbABEL, R	
KORA4	European	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed	none	none	909,622	909,622	IMPUTE v0.4.2	HapMap r 22 CEU	No		ProbABEL, R	
Lifelines	European	Illumina Cyto SNP12 v2	GenomeStudio	>95%	> 10 ⁻⁴	257,581	257,581	BEAGLE v3.3.2	HapMap r24 CEU (build 36)	No		PLINKv1.07	
LOLIPOP_EW610	European	Illumina Human610	BeadStudio	95%	> 10 ⁻⁶	544,620	544,620	IMPUTE2	HapMap r 22 CEU	No		Quicktest	
LOLIPOP_IA317	Indian Asian	Illumina HumanHap300	BeadStudio	95%	> 10 ⁻⁶	307,303	307,303	HapMap r 22 population combined		No		Quicktest	

LOLIPOP_JA610	Indian Asian	Illumina Human610	BeadStudio	95%	$>10^{-6}$	544,390	544,390	IMPUTE2	HapMap r 22 population combined	No	Quicktest
LURIC	European	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed v2	$\geq 98\%$	$>10^{-4}$	686,195	686,195	MaCH	HapMap r 22 CEU	No	ProbABEL
MESA	European	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed v2	$>95\%$	NA	854,755	854,755	IMPUTE v2.1.0	HapMap r24 CEU	No	ProbABEL
MrOS Sweden	European	Illumina 1M	Beadstudio	97%	$>10^{-4}$	739,477	714,543	Minimac	HapMap CEU, release 22, build 36	No	PLINK, R
Netherlands Twin Register	European	Affymetrix 6.0 + affymetrix perlegen 5.0 + Illumina 370 + Illumina 660 + Illumina Omni Express 1 M	Beadstudio	$>95\%$	$>10^{-6}$	311,567-932,824	311567-932824	IMPUTE 2	Hapmap 2 build 36 release 24 CEU reference set	No	Quicktest
NFBC66	European	Illumina HumanCNV370DUO Analysis BeadChip	Beadstudio	$\geq 95\%, \text{MAF} < 5\%, \text{call rate} \geq 99\%$	$\geq 10^{-7}$	324,896	324,896	IMPUTE2	HapMap r 22 CEU	No	SNPTEST2, Quicktest
NHS	European	Affymetrix 6.0	BeadStudio	95%	$>10^{-6}$	704,409	704,409	MaCH	HapMap r 22 CEU	No	ProbABEL, R
ORCADES	European	Illumina HumanHap300	BeadStudio	$>98\%$	$>10^{-6}$	293,687	293,687	MACH	HapMap r 22 CEU	No	ProbABEL
PIVUS	European	Human Omni Express and Metabochip	GenCall	95%	$>10^{-6}$	738,879	738,879	IMPUTE2	HapMap r 22 CEU	NA	SNPTEST, Quicktest
Prevend	European	Illumina Cyto SNP12 v2	GenomeStudio	$>95\%$	$>10^{-4}$	232,571	232,571	BEAGLE v3.2	phased CEU haplotypes, HapMap release 22 (build 36)	No	PLINK, ProbABEL
PROSPER	European	Illumina 660K Quad	Beadstudio	$\geq 98\%$	$>10^{-6}$	557,192	557,192	MACH 1.0.15	HapMap r 22 CEU	No	PROABEL
QFS	European	Illumina 610-Quad chip	BeadStudio	95%	$>10^{-4}$	543,713	525,406	MACH	HapMap r 22 CEU	No	GWAF 2.0, R
Rotterdam Study I	European	Version 3 Illumina Infinium II, HumanHap 550 SNP chip array	BeadStudio	$>98\%$	$>10^{-6}$	512,349	512,349	MACH	HapMap release22, build 36	No	SPSS, ProbABEL, R
Rotterdam Study II	European	Version 3 Illumina Infinium II, HumanHap 550 SNP chip array	BeadStudio	$>98\%$	$>10^{-6}$	466,389	466,389	MACH	HapMap release22, build 36	No	SPSS, ProbABEL, R
Rotterdam Study III	European	Version 3 Illumina Infinium II, HumanHap 550 SNP chip array	BeadStudio	$>98\%$	$>10^{-6}$	514,073	514,073	MACH	HapMap release22, build 36	No	SPSS, ProbABEL, R
SardiNIA	European	Affymetrix 10K, 500K, 6.0	BRLMM, Birdseed	95%	$\geq 10^{-6}$	759,213	731,209	MACH	HapMap r 22 CEU	No	ProbABEL, R
SHIP	European	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed2	$>92\%$	NA	869,224	869,224	IMPUTE v0.5.0	Hapmap r22 CEU	No	Quicktest
THISEAS	European	Illumina OmniExpress	Illuminus	$>98\%$	$>10^{-6}$	733,202	NA	NA	NA	No	Plink, Quicktest
TRAILS	European	Illumina Cyto SNP12 v2	GenomeStudio	95%	$>10^{-4}$	260,127	260,127	IMPUTE2	HapMap r 22 CEU	Yes	Quicktest
TwinsUK	European	Illumina 318K, 610K	Illuminus	$\text{MAF} \geq 0.05 \& \text{callrate} < 97\% \& \text{MAF} \geq 0.01 \& \text{MAF} < 0.5\%$	$>10^{-6}$	Illumina 318K: 303,940, 610K: 553,487	Illumina 318K: 303,940, 610K: 553,487	IMPUTE2	HapMap r 22 CEU	No	Quicktest
WGHS	European	Illumina Human Hap Duo 300 +	BeadStudio		$>10^{-6}$	339,596	333,470	MaCH	HapMap r 22 CEU	Yes	ProbABEL, R
YFS	European	Illumina 670k custom	Illuminus	95%	$>10^{-6}$	546,674	534,047	MACH 1.0	HapMap release22, build 36	No	ProbABEL

METABOCHIP DATA

LOLIPOP_EW610	EU	women	249	55.66	9.70	26.65	5.10	110	44.20	86	34.50	53	21.30	88.32	13.60	0.86	0.09	29	11.60	220	88.40
		men	678	56.07	9.84	27.80	4.44	186	27.40	325	47.90	167	24.60	98.42	11.61	0.94	0.06	125	18.40	553	81.60
LOLIPOP_IA317	AS	men	2,121	48.26	10.47	26.83	4.31	735	34.70	977	46.10	409	19.30	97.07	11.68	0.96	0.07	344	16.20	1,777	83.80
LOLIPOP IA610 CASES		women	412	61.65	9.00	29.89	5.69	78	19.00	157	38.20	176	42.80	100.50	12.53	0.95	0.08	3	0.70	409	99.30
LOLIPOP IA610 CONTROLS	AS	men	2,011	58.71	9.68	27.14	4.13	628	31.30	973	48.40	407	20.30	99.02	11.20	0.98	0.07	192	9.50	1,819	90.50
LURIC-Cases		women	618	53.65	9.25	27.97	4.90	164	26.50	282	45.60	172	27.80	94.61	12.19	0.91	0.09	7	1.10	611	98.90
LURIC-Controls	EU	men	3,516	53.04	10.64	26.68	4.00	1,166	33.20	1,708	48.60	638	18.20	97.21	10.68	0.96	0.07	421	12.00	3,095	88.00
MESA		women	592	66.40	9.72	27.20	4.58	190	32.10	243	41.00	153	25.80	94.50	13.00	0.91	0.08	99	16.70	493	83.30
MrOS SWEDEN	EU	men	1,772	63.10	9.75	27.60	3.69	467	26.40	907	51.20	396	22.30	101.10	10.60	0.99	0.06	449	25.30	1,323	74.70
NETHERLANDS TWIN REGISTER		women	2,017	44.60	14.30	25.01	4.46	1,163	57.70	604	29.90	250	12.40	83.39	12.04	0.80	0.08	360	17.80	1,648	81.70
NFBC66	EU	men	1,314	50.80	14.80	25.90	3.50	559	42.50	581	44.20	174	13.20	94.00	11.40	0.90	0.08	317	24.10	994	75.60
NHS-case		Overall	4984	31.00	0.00	24.66	4.27	2,989	59.97	1,528	30.66	467	9.37	83.72	12.13	0.86	0.09	2,095	42.04	2,889	57.97
NHS-control		women	2608	31.00	0.00	24.17	4.73	1,776	68.10	571	21.89	261	10.01	78.75	12.00	0.81	0.08	938	35.97	1,670	64.03
ORCADES	EU	men	2376	31.00	0.00	25.20	3.62	1,213	51.05	957	40.28	206	8.67	88.89	9.95	0.91	0.06	1,157	48.70	1,219	51.31
PIVUS		women	1,127	53.57	6.67	29.63	5.59	283	21.50	467	35.60	562	42.80	89.89	13.05	0.83	0.14	158	21.10	590	78.90
PREVEND		women	1,124	53.24	6.69	25.09	4.70	915	58.00	465	29.50	197	12.50	78.59	11.12	0.77	0.07	130	16.20	673	83.80
PROSPER	EU	Overall	889	53.49	15.73	27.67	4.84	257	29.75	377	43.63	230	26.62	93.51	13.88	0.91	0.09	373	42.73	500	57.27
QFS		women	485	52.71	15.71	27.34	5.31	177	37.50	175	37.08	120	25.42	89.00	13.60	0.86	0.08	168	35.22	309	64.78
ROTTERDAM STUDY I		men	404	54.43	15.73	28.07	4.19	80	20.41	202	51.53	110	28.06	98.92	12.19	0.96	0.07	205	51.77	191	48.23
ROTTERDAM STUDY II	EU	Overall	948	70.20	0.17	27.05	4.35	310	32.70	428	45.15	210	22.15	91.22	11.60	0.90	0.07	104	10.97	844	89.03
ROTTERDAM STUDY III		women	475	70.26	0.15	27.10	4.90	170	35.79	182	38.32	123	25.89	87.77	11.68	0.86	0.06	57	12.00	418	88.00
SARDINIA	EU	men	473	70.13	0.17	27.00	3.73	140	29.59	246	52.00	87	18.39	94.68	10.46	0.94	0.06	47	9.93	426	90.07
SHIP		women	1,754	48.23	12.03	25.82	4.77	863	49.20	583	33.24	293	16.70	83.34	12.99	0.82	0.08	622	35.50	1,132	64.54
SPT	JAMAICA	women	553	45.59	13.06	28.41	6.06	157	28.39	193	34.90	203	36.70	84.24	12.47	1.00	0.00	66	11.93	487	88.07
THISSEAS_CASES	EU	men	62	65.78	10.35	28.29	4.30	15	24.19	33	53.23	14	22.58	97.01	12.69	0.90	0.07	21	33.87	41	66.13
THISSEAS_CONTROLS		women	288	61.03	10.05	27.79	3.87	67	23.26	150	52.08	71	24.65	99.96	11.44	0.98	0.07	119	41.32	169	58.68
TDAIIC	EII	women	609	19.13	0.57	23.09	3.80	451	74.10	108	17.70	35	5.70	75.47	8.92	0.75	0.05	212	34.80	397	65.20

		men	106	70.52	8.15	29.80	5.41	13	12.26	47	44.34	46	43.40	105.26	13.72	0.96	0.08	19	17.92	87	82.08
MEC-controls	AF	Overall	1,284	69.37	8.6	28.59	6.36	367	28.58	492	38.32	414	32.24	95.03	14.86	0.87	0.11	158	12.31	1,126	87.69
		women	1,026	68.90	8.68	29.01	6.61	280	27.29	376	36.65	362	35.28	94.42	15.29	0.86	0.11	116	11.31	910	88.69
		men	258	71.26	7.97	26.91	4.90	87	33.72	116	44.96	52	20.16	97.37	12.82	0.94	0.09	42	16.28	216	83.72
METSIM-controls	EU	men	899	53.94	4.99	26.40	3.39	313	34.80	468	52.10	118	13.10	95.83	9.70	0.95	0.06	145	16.10	754	83.90
METSIM-T2D cases		men	1,143	60.53	6.63	30.17	5.15	150	13.10	480	42.00	513	44.90	107.14	13.33	1.02	0.07	181	15.80	962	84.20
NSHD	EU	women	1,213	53.00	0.00	27.35	5.23	454	37.40	459	37.80	300	24.70	85.59	12.53	0.81	0.07	295	24.30	918	75.70
		men	1,216	53.00	0.00	27.36	3.93	340	28.00	612	50.30	264	21.70	97.66	10.44	0.94	0.06	298	24.50	918	75.50
SCARSHEEP cases	EU	women	402	60.03	7.35	27.02	4.97	148	36.90	149	37.20	104	25.90	90.30	13.52	0.87	0.08	142	35.30	260	64.70
		men	1,120	56.76	7.13	26.92	3.63	341	30.70	569	51.30	199	17.90	99.00	9.92	0.97	0.06	442	39.50	678	60.50
SCARSHEEP controls	EU	women	554	60.72	7.07	25.57	4.06	275	50.20	199	36.30	74	13.50	86.32	11.86	0.85	0.09	176	31.80	378	68.20
		men	1,334	57.55	7.05	25.86	3.48	567	42.60	612	46.00	151	11.40	95.98	9.77	0.96	0.07	371	27.80	963	72.20
SPT	JAMAICA	women	553	45.59	13.06	28.41	6.06	157	28.39	193	34.90	203	36.70	84.24	12.47	1.00	0.00	66	11.93	487	88.07
		men	351	47.95	14.81	24.29	4.34	251	71.50	103	29.34	33	9.40	82.77	12.53	0.85	0.88	116	33.05	235	66.95
WHITEHALL	EU	women	708	61.01	6.12	27.12	5.63	277	39.10	255	36.00	176	24.90	83.69	13.22	0.81	0.07	69	9.70	639	90.30
		men	2,345	60.64	5.91	26.62	3.67	793	33.80	1,179	50.30	373	15.90	94.35	10.49	0.94	0.07	152	6.50	2,193	93.50
VALIDATION Data																					
UKBB	EU	combined	118,634	56.93	7.93	27.5362	4.8278	37,551	31.7	50,468	42.5	29,680	25	90.81	13.6	0.8750	0.0906	13,416	11.3	105,218	88.69

* BMI categories will not add up to the total sample size (N) in studies that excluded underweight (BMI<18.5) individuals.

Supplementary Table 7. Results for approximate conditional analyses to identify secondary signals and to determine independence from previously-identified anthropometric-associated SNPs for novel loci identified in Approach 3 (SNPint).

Secondary Signals	Chr	Marker	Tag SNP (TS)						Most Significant Marker After Conditioning	Condition on Lead SNP	Distance	r^2	ARIC reference panel						FHS reference panel																
			SMOKERS			NON-SMOKERS								SMOKERS			NON-SMOKERS							SMOKERS											
			β	SE	P	β	SE	P					β	SE	P	β	SE	P	β	SE	P	β	SE	P	β	SE	P	P_{int}							
	4	rs336396	0.063	0.012	4.8E-08	-0.0059	0.0062	0.343	2.1E-08	rs336396	rs10857395	389724	0.001	0.035	0.013	5.7E-03	0.001	0.007	0.853	1.3E-02	0.036	0.012	0.004	0.0008	0.0070	0.9047	0.009	rs10857395	0.036	0.012	3.87E-03	-	-	-	-
ARIC reference panel																																			
Independence of known SNPs	Chr	Marker	Tag SNP (TS)						Known SNP	Condition on Marker	Trait	Distance	r^2	ARIC reference panel						FHS reference panel						Tag SNP After Conditioning									
			SMOKERS			NON-SMOKERS								SMOKERS			NON-SMOKERS							SMOKERS			NON-SMOKERS			P_{int}					
			β	SE	P	β	SE	P						β	SE	P	β	SE	P	β	SE	P	β	SE	P	β	SE	P	P_{int}						
	15	rs12902602	0.047	0.007	1.77E-11	-0.002	0.004	0.547	4.06E-11	rs16969968	smoking	84476	0.408	-0.039	0.008	3.28E-07	0.001	0.004	7.67E-01	9.75E-07	0.026	0.006	3.80E-06	-0.002	0.003	0.589	4.22E-06	smoking	0.027	0.006	3.42E-06	-0.002	0.003	0.590	7.18E-07
						rs6495309	smoking	52156	0.089	0.035	0.009	4.01E-05	-0.008	0.005	8.05E-02	2.43E-06	0.040	0.007	3.54E-09	-0.001	0.004	0.857	1.96E-08	smoking	0.040	0.007	4.09E-09	-0.001	0.004	0.870	9.51E-10				
						rs899997	stroke	52177	0.207	-0.023	0.008	4.47E-03	0.002	0.004	6.11E-01	3.33E-03	0.038	0.006	9.91E-10	-0.001	0.003	0.682	3.34E-09	stroke	0.040	0.007	9.39E-10	-0.002	0.004	0.661	1.67E-10				
						rs3825807	CHD	121710	0.564	0.038	0.008	5.66E-07	0.001	0.004	7.97E-01	4.57E-06	0.023	0.005	5.89E-06	-0.003	0.003	0.282	2.00E-06	CHD	0.024	0.005	5.60E-06	-0.003	0.003	0.289	3.83E-07				

Supplementary Table 8. Simulation-based type 1 error rates. Shown are the simulation-based type 1 error rates of Approach 1 (adjusted effect), Approach 2 (joint effect), Approach 3 and 4 (interaction effects). For two different MAFs, the approaches were applied to 10,000 simulated stratum-specific effect sizes that were generated under stratum-specific null hypotheses of “no stratum-specific effects” and under the assumption of 50,000 smokers and 180,000 nonsmokers. The type 1 error rates shown reflect the proportion of nominally significant simulation results for the respective approach.

Approach	MAF	#Variants tested	#Variants with	Type 1 Error Rate
			P<0.05	[%]
Approach 1 <i>(adjusted effect)</i>	0.05	10,000	515	5.15
	0.3	10,000	486	4.86
Approach 2 <i>(joint effect)</i>	0.05	10,000	492	4.92
	0.3	10,000	487	4.87
Approach 3 <i>(Interaction)</i>	0.05	10,000	490	4.9
	0.3	10,000	514	5.14
Approach 4 <i>(Interaction)</i>	0.05	515	27	5.24
	0.3	486	22	4.53

WCadjBMI	rs4378999	rs9871539	0.988059	8.85E-22	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	GRM2	rs1055429	5.80E-35	0.8	26019233
WCadjBMI	rs4378999	rs9871539	0.988059	3.89E-05	Subc adipose (MuTHER)	ARMET	rs6784455	3.27E-06	0.8	22941192
WCadjBMI	rs4378999	rs9878100	0.994018	1.81E-03	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	TEX264	rs11130274	3.18E-04	1	26019233
WCadjBMI	rs4378999	rs9878100	0.994018	1.30E-24	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	GRM2	rs1055429	5.80E-35	0.8	26019233
WCadjBMI	rs4378999	rs9883739	0.98216	1.63E-03	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	TEX264	rs11130274	3.18E-04	1	26019233
WCadjBMI	rs4378999	rs9883739	0.98216	1.02E-24	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	GRM2	rs1055429	5.80E-35	0.8	26019233
WCadjBMI	rs6012558	rs6012558	IndexSNP	7.46E-05	CD14+ monocytes (IFNg stimulated)	DDX27	rs6019512	2.56E-05	0.87	24604202
WCadjBMI	rs6743226	rs4675966	0.975484	6.19E-06	Blood	FARP2	rs4675966	6.19E-06	0.87	18344981
WCadjBMI	rs6743226	rs4675966	0.975484	4.02E-07	Lymph	HDLBP	rs4675966	4.02E-07	0.87	17873875
WCadjBMI	rs6743226	rs4675966	0.975484	5.05E-05	Omental adipose	GAL3ST2	rs4675966	5.05E-05	0.87	21602305
WCadjBMI	rs6743226	rs6747036	0.952557	1.37E-06	LCL (GenCord)	ENSG00000115677.12	rs6747036	1.37E-06	0.84	23755361
WCadjBMI	rs6743226	rs6747036	0.952557	3.41E-07	Primary PHA-stimulated T cells (GenCord)	ENSG00000115677.12	rs6747036	3.41E-07	0.84	23755361
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs1049281	IndexSNP	2.23E-308	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs2844622	0.907829	1.53E-284	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs7767581	0.935004	2.23E-308	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs9264594	0.912386	2.25E-233	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs9264594	0.912386	5.92E-05	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs9264601	0.96172	1.65E-233	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs9264601	0.96172	6.16E-05	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs9264602	0.986425	2.23E-308	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs9264602	0.986425	<6.7E-45	Whole blood (Battle)	HLA-L	rs9264602	<6.7E-45	0.967	24092820
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs9264603	0.971449	2.23E-308	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs9264604	0.918434	2.59E-279	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs9264606	0.974001	2.23E-308	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs9264608	0.986087	2.23E-308	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs9264636	0.971918	2.23E-308	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs9264638	0.915302	2.92E-260	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs9264638	0.915302	5.12E-12	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1049281	rs9264647	0.935438	2.23E-308	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells	HLA-C	rs1049281	2.23E-308	SameSNP	26019233
WHRadjBMI	rs1856293	rs1856293	1	1.65E-05	Subc adipose (MuTHER)	TAAR6	rs799227	1.32E-05	0.967	22941192
WHRadjBMI	rs589428	rs605203	0.994631	6.33E-20	CD14+ monocytes (IFNg stimulated)	SKIV2L	rs486416	9.84E-21	1	24604202
WHRadjBMI	rs589428	rs589428	IndexSNP	6.33E-20	CD14+ monocytes (IFNg stimulated)	SKIV2L	rs486416	9.84E-21	1	24604202

WHR	2902609	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>FKBPL</i>	0.015829	0.005918	4.587E-02
WHR	2903258	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>GPSM3</i>	-0.0567	0.007397	4.250E-13
WHR	2903219	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>GPSM3</i>	0.147451	0.028362	2.760E-06
WHR	2949971	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>LINGO1</i>	-0.07492	0.007936	9.780E-20
WHR	2948887	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>MGC34034</i>	0.85956	0.027996	5.680E-205
WHR	2949859	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>MORF4L1</i>	-0.025	0.007999	1.298E-02
WHR	2949488	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>NDUFAF4</i>	0.267428	0.004336	<1.264E-305
WHR	2903189	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>PBX2</i>	-0.03287	0.004706	6.020E-11
WHR	2903075	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>PBX2</i>	0.011404	0.002362	1.680E-05
WHR	2902725	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>PRRT1</i>	0.016694	0.005276	1.170E-02
WHR	4048265	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>RASGRF1</i>	0.488385	0.024768	6.860E-85
WHR	2949885	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>RASGRF1</i>	0.011886	0.003761	1.170E-02
WHR	2949132	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>STX7</i>	0.018885	0.003533	1.370E-06
WHR	2949148	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>TAAR5</i>	-0.02488	0.005096	1.330E-05
WHR	2948926	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>TCF21</i>	0.089165	0.005928	1.430E-49
WHR	2902463	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>TNXB</i>	0.012875	0.003483	1.971E-03
WHR	2949230	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>VNN1</i>	0.01419	0.003638	9.480E-04
WHR	2902348	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>ZBTB12</i>	-0.02464	0.003681	4.130E-10
WHR	2949311	rs589428	6	31848220	<i>DDAH2</i>	0.015901	0.003326	2.090E-05

Supplementary Table 12. Association of cis-eQTLs for novel loci in whole blood for joint main + smoking interaction.

Trait	Transcript	Tag SNP	CHR	POS	Gene	β_{main}	SE_{main}	β_{int}	SE_{main}	Cov_{main}	Adj. Pvalue
BMI	3603436	rs12902602	15	78967401	<i>CHRNA5</i>	-0.03626	0.004127	0.007321	0.0133	-1.67E-05	4.240E-17
BMI	3634811	rs12902602	15	78967401	<i>CTSH</i>	0.03209	0.005488	-0.00724	0.01741	-2.87E-05	2.490E-07
BMI	3603408	rs12902602	15	78967401	<i>PSMA4</i>	-0.03678	0.005925	-0.01281	0.01902	-3.42E-05	2.610E-09
WC	2319661	rs17396340	1	10286176	<i>KIF1B</i>	-0.1778	0.006891	0.02395	0.02162	-4.55E-05	4.810E-154
WC	2536531	rs6743226	2	242236972	<i>FARP2</i>	-0.01581	0.002886	0.005153	0.009423	-8.01E-06	2.770E-06
WC	2607110	rs6743226	2	242236972	<i>HDLBP</i>	0.01823	0.005656	-0.00809	0.01854	-3.10E-05	4.261E-02
WC	2607055	rs6743226	2	242236972	<i>PASK</i>	-0.01045	0.002739	0.005422	0.008806	-6.98E-06	6.528E-03
WC	2536298	rs6743226	2	242236972	<i>SEPT2</i>	0.05532	0.003322	-0.00267	0.0105	-9.89E-06	8.700E-64
WHR	2949311	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>DDAH2</i>	0.01253	0.003575	-0.00232	0.01127	-1.26E-05	1.362E-02
WHR	2949588	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>DOM3Z</i>	0.01789	0.004185	0.02139	0.01327	-1.75E-05	1.280E-05
WHR	2948587	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>FLOT1</i>	-0.04864	0.005155	-0.01361	0.01588	-2.51E-05	6.390E-22
WHR	2949885	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>GPSM3</i>	0.01243	0.004026	0.01338	0.01269	-1.60E-05	8.922E-03
WHR	2902326	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>HCP5</i>	-0.05335	0.00569	-0.0261	0.01758	-3.08E-05	7.540E-23
WHR	2948926	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>HLA-B</i>	-0.1248	0.006133	0.005888	0.01854	-3.43E-05	1.070E-96
WHR	2902725	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>HSPA1B</i>	0.02119	0.005638	0.008389	0.01761	-3.09E-05	2.192E-03
WHR	2948630	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>IER3</i>	0.02917	0.004926	0.04421	0.01541	-2.36E-05	2.690E-12
WHR	2902427	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>LST1</i>	-0.03445	0.005426	-0.00309	0.01694	-2.86E-05	2.830E-09
WHR	2902574	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>LY6G5B</i>	0.03189	0.007651	-0.02135	0.024	-5.73E-05	1.819E-03
WHR	2949132	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>NCR3</i>	-0.02313	0.003767	0.00752	0.01176	-1.38E-05	5.170E-08
WHR	2948648	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>NCRNA00243</i>	0.04079	0.008008	0.04349	0.02457	-6.02E-05	9.640E-08
WHR	2901552	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>RPP21</i>	0.01873	0.006047	-0.00356	0.01917	-3.65E-05	4.950E-02
WHR	2949488	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>SLC44A4</i>	-0.1251	0.00593	-0.02214	0.01779	-3.16E-05	4.980E-109
WHR	2902935	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>STK19</i>	0.01406	0.003975	-0.00735	0.01258	-1.57E-05	1.541E-02
WHR	2902178	rs1049281	6	31236567	<i>TCF19</i>	0.02045	0.003745	-0.02038	0.01172	-1.37E-05	5.420E-06
WHR	2948887	rs1049281	6	31236567	NA*	1.88	0.01597	-0.03048	0.04849	-0.00023	<1.754E-321
WHR	2974671	rs1856293	6	133480940	<i>C6orf192</i>	-0.02827	0.006785	-0.01251	0.021	-4.27E-05	3.215E-04

*The transcript id is "2948887" according to the affymetrix exon array annotation. Gene symbol is null, entrze gene id is null.

GIANT + UKBB										GIANT + UKBB											
GIANT					UKBB					GIANT					UKBB						
4:AM	rs2071449	12	54428011	HOXC4-HOXC6	T	C	4:AM	rs17065323	13	44627788	SMIM2	T	C	4:AM	rs12608504	19	18389135	JUND	A	G	
					25,715	0.377	0.004	0.005	3.7E-01	102,015	0.352	0.025	0.004	7.6E-10	128,406	0.361	0.030	0.004	2.1E-12	9.7E-04	4.0E-09
GIANT					18,144	0.402	0.003	0.005	6.0E-01	52,724	0.354	0.026	0.005	1.0E-06	71,571	0.364	0.034	0.006	9.1E-09	1.1E-03	5.7E-06
UKBB					7,523	0.366	0.026	0.017	1.3E-01	49,071	0.366	0.025	0.007	1.3E-04	56,594	0.366	0.025	0.006	3.9E-05	9.7E-01	2.1E-04
GIANT + UKBB					25,667	0.384	0.004	0.005	3.6E-01	101,795	0.360	0.026	0.004	5.4E-10	128,165	0.365	0.006	0.004	2.7E-12	8.0E-04	2.8E-09
GIANT					6,602	0.007	0.154	0.116	1.9E-01	63,366	0.008	-0.230	0.036	1.2E-10	86,739	0.007	-0.181	0.032	9.2E-09	1.4E-03	3.9E-10
UKBB					14,684	0.004	0.006	0.107	9.6E-01	104,916	0.004	-0.091	0.040	2.3E-02	119,600	0.004	-0.079	0.037	3.6E-02	4.0E-01	7.6E-02
GIANT + UKBB					21,286	0.006	0.073	0.079	3.5E-01	168,282	0.006	-0.168	0.027	2.5E-10	206,339	0.006	-0.139	0.024	9.6E-09	3.6E-03	1.3E-09
GIANT					19,459	0.389	0.006	0.005	2.6E-01	60,628	0.358	0.025	0.005	5.0E-07	80,912	0.357	0.032	0.005	4.7E-09	5.5E-03	1.8E-06
UKBB					7,523	0.366	0.029	0.017	9.2E-02	49,071	0.366	0.019	0.007	3.1E-03	56,594	0.366	0.021	0.006	7.4E-04	6.0E-01	3.0E-03
GIANT + UKBB					26,982	0.378	0.007	0.005	1.3E-01	109,699	0.362	0.023	0.004	6.9E-09	137,506	0.362	0.027	0.004	2.9E-11	1.3E-02	1.6E-08

Supplementary Table 16. Genetic Risk Score (GRS) calculation in the combined KORA-S3 and KORA-S4 study.

SNPset	Model ^a	Beta _{GRS}	Pval _{GRS}	Beta _{SMK}	Pval _{SMK}	Beta _{GRSxSMK}	Pval _{GRSxSMK}	Multiple R ²
97 known	BMI~GRS	0.08847	3.13E-13	-	-	-	-	0.01532
	BMI~GRS+SMK	0.08858	2.87E-13	-0.36222	0.0455	-	-	0.01647
	BMI~GRS+SMK+SMK*GRS	0.07959	2.68E-09	-4.85599	0.087	0.04993	0.113	0.01719
97 known + 6 novel	BMI~GRS	0.09259	2.19E-15	-	-	-	-	0.01811
	BMI~GRS+SMK	0.09269	2.00E-15	-0.36242	0.0451	-	-	0.01926
	BMI~GRS+SMK+SMK*GRS	0.08285	1.18E-10	-5.57166	0.0532	0.05482	0.0701	0.02019
97 known + 6 novel + 3 int	BMI~GRS	0.09224	6.39E-16	-	-	-	-	0.0188
	BMI~GRS+SMK	0.09225	6.19E-16	-0.35696	0.0484	-	-	0.01992
	BMI~GRS+SMK+SMK*GRS	0.08158	8.69E-11	-6.13026	0.0338	0.05914	0.0452	0.02106
77 known	WCADJ~GRS	0.14954	<2e-16	-	-	-	-	0.02585
	WCADJ~GRS+SMK	0.1475	<2e-16	0.83181	8.30E-05	-	-	0.03023
	WCADJ~GRS+SMK+SMK*GRS	0.15436	<2e-16	3.58699	0.243	-0.03561	0.369	0.03046
77 known + 11 novel	WCADJ~GRS	0.14768	<2e-16	-	-	-	-	0.02908
	WCADJ~GRS+SMK	0.14571	<2e-16	0.82427	9.38E-05	-	-	0.03338
	WCADJ~GRS+SMK+SMK*GRS	0.1518	<2e-16	3.70027	0.27	-0.03167	0.39	0.03358
77 known + 11 novel + 2 int	WCADJ~GRS	0.14445	<2e-16	-	-	-	-	0.02832
	WCADJ~GRS+SMK	0.1425	<2e-16	0.82549	9.22E-05	-	-	0.03264
	WCADJ~GRS+SMK+SMK*GRS	0.14908	<2e-16	4.04436	0.24	-0.03431	0.349	0.03289
66 known	WHRADJ~GRS	0.0007688	1.11E-07	-	-	-	-	0.008165
	WHRADJ~GRS+SMK	0.0007543	1.61E-07	0.0137037	5.61E-11	-	-	0.02049
	WHRADJ~GRS+SMK+SMK*GRS	0.0008785	3.71E-08	0.0554007	0.0169	-0.0006662	0.0709	0.02142
66 known + 6 novel	WHRADJ~GRS	0.0008429	1.02E-09	-	-	-	-	0.01079
	WHRADJ~GRS+SMK	0.0008294	1.49E-09	0.0136828	5.66E-11	-	-	0.02308
	WHRADJ~GRS+SMK+SMK*GRS	0.0009172	1.81E-09	0.0449584	0.0585	-0.0004602	0.1864	0.02357
66 known + 6 novel + 7 int	WHRADJ~GRS	0.0006968	8.58E-09	-	-	-	-	0.009597
	WHRADJ~GRS+SMK	0.0006777	1.78E-08	0.0135856	8.01E-11	-	-	0.0217
	WHRADJ~GRS+SMK+SMK*GRS	0.0007379	3.05E-08	0.0375582	0.1	-0.0003265	0.292	0.02202

^a All outcome traits were adjusted for age, age² and sex. Waist circumference and waist-hip ratio were additionally adjusted for BMI.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE 1. Look-up of previously identified loci in our data set

To fully explore the efficacy of accounting for smoking in GWAS of adiposity traits, we conducted a look-up in our data of recently published SNP associations with BMI, WHRadjBMI, and WCadjBMI identified in well-powered GWAS meta-analyses that did not account for SMK status^{1,2}. Although our sample size was as little as one third of previously published GWAS^{1,2}, the majority of these loci (92% for BMI, 97% for WCadjBMI, and 92% for WHRadjBMI) reached Bonferroni corrected significant for at least one of the three Approaches in the current study.

All previously identified 97 BMI-associated SNPs were nominally significant ($P<0.05$) in Approach 1 (SNPadjSMK) for BMI including the sex-specific loci, 95 of the 97 for Approach 2 (SNPjoint), and seven for Approach 3 (SNPint). A total of 86 loci reached Bonferroni-corrected significance ($P<5.15\times 10^{-4}$) for Approach 1, 85 for Approach 2, and none for Approach 3. Finally, 41 loci from Approach 1 and 39 of the 97 from Approach 2 reached genome-wide significance (GWS, $P<5\times 10^{-8}$) (44 in total, 45%) (**Supplementary Table 11**). Of the 97 previously identified main effects loci for BMI, 3 of these were genome-wide significant GWS for women-only, 3 for men-only and the remaining in the sex-combined analysis in the previous publication. It is also worth noting that we report results for the All Ancestries meta-analysis, as this was our primary meta-analysis data-set; however, Locke et al. (2015) considered their European-descent only meta-analysis their primary data-set.

Of the 77 previously-identified WCadjBMI loci, 3 of these were GWS for women-only, 3 for men-only and the remaining in the sex-combined analysis as reported in Shungin et al². Of these, 75 were nominally significant for Approachch 1 (SNPadjSMK) and Approach 2 (SNPjoint), and 5 for Approach 3 (SNPint). A total of 73 were Bonferroni-corrected significant ($P<6.49\times 10^{-4}$) for Approach 1 and 2; with 41 and 40 reaching GWS, respectively (43 non-overlapping, 56%) (**Supplementary Table 12**).

Eleven of the 68 previously published WHRadjBMI SNPs were associated in the women-only analyses in the previous investigation². Of the 68 variants, 64 were nominally significant for Approach 1 (SNPadjSMK), 59 for Approach 2 (SNPjoint), and 10 for Approach 3 (SNPint). A total of 61 were Bonferroni-corrected significant ($P<6.49\times 10^{-4}$) for Approach 1 and 38 for Approach 2; with 36 and 8 reaching GWS, respectively (36 in total, 53%) (**Supplementary Table 13**).

In summary, we replicated all previously-identified BMI loci using one or more of our approaches ($P<0.05$ and concordant direction of effect), but did not replicate all previously-identified loci for WCadjBMI and WHRadjBMI in our current analyses. It is unclear if the lack of replication of previous findings is due to smaller sample size, patterns of linkage disequilibrium in our all ancestries sample, the adjustment of smoking status in the current discovery analysis, or even a combination of these factors.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE 2. Summary of literature search on genes nearest to the 21 novel loci and all GxSMK interaction loci.

We used SNIPPER (<http://csg.sph.umich.edu/boehnke/snipper/>) to identify potential biological functions of genes ± 500 kb of our novel association signals and those from Approach 3 (SNPint) for further investigation, and present a summary of those findings in this section (**Online Methods**).

Body Mass Index (BMI)

rs2481665 (*INADL*): There are seven genes within the 500kb region of the lead SNP rs2481665 on chromosome 1. These genes are *INADL*, *L1TD1*, *KANK4*, *USP1*, *DOCK7*, *TM2D1*, and *ANGPTL3*. The lead SNP is in intron (#15) of the *INADL* (InaD-Like) gene. *INADL* encodes the protein Palsi1-Associated Tight Junction (PATJ), which helps regulate the formation of tight junctions, and is involved in the processes of cell polarization and directional migration of epithelial cells^{3,4}. A GWAS study (n= 815) designed to identify variants associated with childhood obesity in the Hispanic population, found near genome-wide significant associations between the exonic, non-synonymous SNP rs1056513 in *INADL* (204 kb downstream from our lead SNP) and the following fat distribution traits: weight [kg] (EAF[effect allele frequency]: 0.031, p-value: 1.18×10^{-7}); BMI [kg/m^2] (EAF: 0.021, p-value: 8.34×10^{-6}); fat mass [kg] (EAF: 0.035, p-value: 1.59×10^{-7}); trunk fat mass [kg] (EAF: 0.035, p-value: 2.36×10^{-7}); fat free mass [kg] (EAF: 0.034, p-value: 2.80×10^{-7}) and hip circumference (EAF: 0.022, p-value: 2.47×10^{-6}).⁵ The SNP rs1056513 accounted for 3% of the variance in body weight and body composition⁵. However, this SNP is not in LD with the lead SNP rs2481665 in this study ($R^2 < 0.2$).

Farther away is the *DOCK7* gene, 326 kb downstream from the lead SNP. This gene encodes a guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) protein that is involved in axon formation and neuronal polarization. GWAS studies have reported the association of variants located near the *DOCK7* gene with lipid levels. A GWAS study (n= up to 18,554) conducted with individuals of European ancestry identified the association of rs1213033 with triglycerides (eaf: -0.11, 2×10^{-8})⁶. Another GWAS meta-analysis found a genome-wide significant association between rs1168013 and triglycerides in individuals of European ancestry (n=17,723; eaf: 0.035 (0.007), p-value: 6.4×10^{-8})⁷. However, authors could not replicate this finding in other study samples consisting of 37,774 Europeans and 9,665 individuals of Indian Asian ethnicity. A GWAS replication study assessing the association between 15 SNPs and blood lipid and lipoprotein concentrations in individuals of Asian descent (n=4638), found a marginal association between the variant rs10889353, located in the intronic region of *DOCK7*, and triglycerides (eaf: -0.08, p-value: 6.5×10^{-4})⁸. None of the variants from the different GWAS studies discussed above are in LD with SNP rs2481665 ($R^2 < 0.2$).

TM2D1 is another gene in the 500kb area that is 404 kb upstream from rs2481665. This gene encodes a beta-amyloid peptide-binding protein (BBP), which is involved in neural death and in the decrease of cognitive skills that occurs in Alzheimer's disease. This protein may be targeted by the beta-amyloid peptide which has been linked to the formation of plaques resulting in neurotoxicity in Alzheimer's disease⁹. The APP, the precursor of beta-amyloid peptide, is expressed in adipose tissue and its expression is up-regulated in obesity^{10,11}.

ANGPTL3 (Angiopoietin-Like 3) is 469 kb upstream from the lead SNP, and upstream of the *DOCK7* gene. *ANGPTL3* encodes a protein that plays a role in angiogenesis. This protein is expressed mostly in the liver. Mutations in this gene lead to the disease familial hypobetalipoproteinemia type 2 (*FHBL2*), which causes low levels of apolipoprotein B (apoB), total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol and high density lipoprotein cholesterol¹². Several genetic association studies suggest that *ANGPTL3* has a role in regulating plasma lipoprotein metabolism^{6,8,13,14}. A few single-nucleotide polymorphisms, near the *ANGPTL3* gene, have been associated with lower triglyceride: rs1213033, rs213192, rs12042319⁶. One of these, rs1213033, is also near the *DOCK7* gene⁶.

There are several nearby genes with no documented role in adiposity or related cardiometabolic traits. Including, *L1TD1* (Line-1 type transposase domain containing 1) located 66 kb upstream from the lead SNP. *L1TD1* encodes the protein ES Cell-Associated Protein 11, a RNA-binding protein that plays a role in maintaining the pluripotency of stem cells, and in the proliferation of cancer cells^{15,16}. Also, *KANK4* (KN

motif and ankyrin repeat domains 4) is a gene located 107 kb downstream from our SNP of interest. It encodes the protein Ankyrin Repeat Domain 38, a member of the Kank family of proteins, which are involved in the control of cytoskeleton microfilaments by regulating the polymerization of actin. The Kank gene is a tumor suppressor in renal cell carcinoma¹⁷. *USP1*, 307 kb upstream from rs2481665, encodes a protein that cleaves ubiquitin, a peptide that is added to proteins to signal them for degradation, or modification of their cellular location or enzymatic activity.

The intronic rs2481665 variant does not seem to have a functional role (Score 4 in RegulomeDB¹⁸). Two eQTLs were found for rs2481665 (Gene: L1TD1, p-value: 2.1×10^{-7} , EAF: -0.73, tissue: brain-cerebellum) and (Gene: INALD, p-value: 4.0×10^{-6} , EAF: 0.29, tissue: heart-atrial appendage).

rs10929925 (LOC400940): *LOC400940* and *SOX11* are the two genes on Chr2 that are within 500 kb of the lead SNP rs10929925. SNP rs10929925 is downstream of *LOC400940*, the nearest gene, a non-coding RNA gene that remains uncharacterized. The variant is also 314 kb downstream from *SOX11*, a gene without introns that encodes a transcription factor that is part of the SOX (SRY-related HMG-box) family. This family of transcription factors is involved with processes that regulate embryonic development and cell fate¹⁹. One study has proposed that *SOX11* has a role in brain development after observing that mutations in the gene may lead to microcephaly, developmental delays and other features found in mild Coffin-Siris Syndrome, a genetic disorder that causes developmental delays²⁰. A recent GWAS meta-analysis study of fat distribution, which included 224,459 individuals of European and non-European ancestry, identified a genome wide significant association ($p=4.5 \times 10^{-8}$) between rs10929925 and hip circumference unadjusted for BMI². Based on a literature review, the study identified *SOX11* as the best candidate gene for rs10929925.²

There is no available information regarding the potential regulatory role of the lead SNP (RegulomeDB¹⁸). But there is evidence of an eQTL, although it does not reach 5% FDR (Gene: *SOX11*, P-value: 8.7×10^{-6} , Effect size: 0.39, Tissue: thyroid). In brain tissue, the SNP altered the TATA box motif of the *Dlx3* gene a homeodomain gene (HaploReg²¹).

rs6794880 (SRRM1P2): The 500kb region around the lead SNP, rs6794880, does not show the presence of any protein coding genes. The nearest genomic feature to rs6794880 is SRRM1P2, a pseudogene, named the serine/arginine repetitive matrix 1 pseudogene 2. Upstream rs6794880 is *LINC00971*, a long intergenic non-protein coding RNA gene that remains uncharacterized.

There is no evidence that the lead SNP rs6794880 has a functional/regulatory role (Score 6 in RegulomeDB¹⁸) in the genome. Additionally, there are no reports of eQTLs for this variant.

rs12629427 (EPHA3): There is only one gene found within 500kb of the peak signal, rs12629427. *EPHA3* (EPH receptor A3) is 11kb downstream from rs12629427, and is a member of the ephrin receptor subfamily of the protein-tyrosine kinase family. EPH and EPH-related receptors have been implicated in mediating developmental events, particularly in the nervous system. This gene encodes a protein that binds ephrin-A ligands. *EPHA3* has been implicated in the pathogenesis of lung cancer²²⁻²⁶. The SNP rs12629427 has a score of 6 in RegulomeDB¹⁸ (minimal binding evidence). No significant eQTLs were found for rs12629427 and no GWAS hits were identified within the 1MB region of the lead SNP.

rs2173039 (EPHA3): There is only one gene found within 500kb of rs2173039, which is 14.5kb upstream from EPHA3 (EPH receptor A3). See rs12629427 above.

rs13069244 (CCDC39): A total of 4 genes are found within 500kb of the lead marker, rs13069244. *CCDC39* (coiled-coil domain containing 39) is located 43.88kb downstream from the lead marker and encodes a protein involved in the motility of cilia and flagella. Defects in this gene cause primary ciliary dyskinesia type 14. Lung disease was worse in those with IDA/CA/MTD ultrastructural defects, most of whom had biallelic mutations in *CCDC39*²⁷. *FXR1* (fragile X mental retardation, autosomal homolog 1) is located 189kb downstream from rs13069244, and codes for an RNA binding protein that shuttles between the nucleus and cytoplasm, and is associated with polyribosomes, predominantly with the 60S ribosomal subunit. Deregulation of FXR protein 1 by the lipodystrophic lamin A p.R482W mutation elicits a myogenic gene expression program in preadipocytes²⁸. *DNAJC19* (DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily C, member 19), located 260kb upstream from our lead marker, encodes a protein involved in the ATP-dependent transport of transit peptide-containing proteins from the inner cell membrane to the mitochondrial matrix. Defects in this gene are a cause of 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type 5 (MGA5), also known as dilated cardiomyopathy with ataxia (DCMA)²⁹⁻³¹. The loss of DNAJC19/PHB complexes affects cardiolipin acylation and leads to the accumulation of cardiolipin species with altered acyl chains³². There is no evidence that rs13069244 has a functional/regulatory role (RegulomeDB¹⁸ Score 6: minimal binding evidence) in the genome. No GWAS hits were identified within the 1Mb region of rs13069244 and no report of eQTL for the variant.

rs336396 (INPP4B): There are two genes found within 500kb of rs336396. The SNP lies within *INPP4B* (inositol polyphosphate-4-phosphatase, type II, 105kDa), which encodes inositol polyphosphate 4-phosphatase type II, one of the enzymes involved in phosphatidylinositol signaling pathways. INPP4B has been identified as a tumor suppressor by negatively regulating normal and malignant cell proliferation through regulation of the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway^{33,34}. Different residues within the catalytic site of INPP4B are responsible for activity with lipid and protein substrates³⁵. *IL15* (interleukin 15) is located 407kb upstream of rs336396. *IL15* encodes a cytokine that regulates T and natural killer (NK) cell activation and proliferation. This cytokine may act as an antagonist to IL2, which binds common hematopoietin receptor subunits, and may compete for the same receptor. This cytokine induces the activation of JAK kinases, as well as the phosphorylation and activation of transcription activators STAT3, STAT5, and STAT6. Murine models show that this cytokine may increase expression of apoptosis inhibitor BCL2L1/BCL-x(L), possibly through the transcription activation activity of STAT6, and thus prevent apoptosis. Cigarette smoke compromises IL-15 production – and as a result NK cell function – which could link to the higher incidence of cancers or viral infections observed among smokers³⁶. A group of SNPs, upstream from *IL15*, were associated with both smoking status and quantity of cigarette consumption³⁷. No data was provided for rs336396 by RegulomeDB¹⁸. No GWAS hits were identified within the 1Mb region of rs336396 and no report of an eQTL for the variant.

rs12902602 (CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRN B4): A total of 10 genes are found within 500kb of rs12902602. The SNP is located 33.81kb upstream of *CHRN B4* (cholinergic receptor, nicotinic beta 4). The *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRN B4* gene cluster has consistently been associated with smoking quantity and nicotine dependence³⁸⁻⁴⁰, COPD, lung cancer and peripheral artery disease^{39,41,42}, and increased risk of death⁴³. Variants of *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRN B4* have also been associated with lower birth weight from smoking mothers⁴⁴, and with lower BMI in current adult smokers^{45,46}, but with lower BMI in never smokers⁴⁶. The *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRN B4* genes encode the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) subunits α3, α5 and β4 that are expressed in mammalian brain^{47,48}. GWASs have also identified loci at *ADAMTS7* (ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif 7), at 84.14 kb downstream from the leader SNP rs12902602, associated with coronary artery disease and its risk factors⁴⁹⁻⁵².

Waist Circumference adjusted for BMI (WCADJBMI):

rs17396340 (KIF1B). A total of 10 genes are found within 500kb of the lead marker, rs17396340, which is intronic to *KIF1B*. We highlight four genes in the region here. *KIF1B* is involved in synaptic vesicle and mitochondrial transport, and may play a critical role in the development of hepatocellular carcinoma⁵³. *6PGD* codes for an oxidative carboxylase responsible for reduction of 6-phosphogluconate. Cells lacking *6PGD* appear to metabolize glucose as an inhibitor to induce senescence⁵⁴. *RBP7* is involved in carotenoid metabolism. In avian model organisms, the *RBP7* promoter is important in regulating expression of several genes in adipose tissue at later developmental stages⁵⁵. Nicotinamide mononucleotide adenylyltransferase (*NMNAT*) reversibly catalyzes the important step in the biosynthesis of NAD from ATP and NMN. NAD and NADP are used reversibly in anabolic and catabolic reactions. NAD is necessary for cell survival in oxidative stress and DNA damage. The top SNP, rs17396340, is associated with the expression levels of ARSA (p-value of 6.0e-05) at LCL tissue in *Homo sapiens*. Human adipocytes express functional DAR (Dopamine receptors) and ARSA, suggesting a regulatory role for peripheral dopamine in adipose functions⁵⁶. It is speculated that the propensity of some DAR-activating antipsychotics to increase weight and alter metabolic homeostasis is due to their direct action on adipose tissue. Our lead SNP is also associated with mean platelet volume⁵⁷. From HaploReg²¹, the lead SNP, rs17396340, is annotated as *KIF1B* in GENCODE, and is functionally annotated as intronic. This lead SNP is associated with enhancer histone marks in 9 tissues; associated with regulatory motifs at GATA and Hoxa5; and with cis-eQTLs from various tissues (cells transformed fibroblasts, muscle skeletal, lymphoblastoid EUR exonlevel, lymphoblastoid EUR genelevel, and whole blood). The RegulomeDB¹⁸ score for the lead SNP is 4.

rs6743226 (HDLBP). A total of 10 genes are found within 500kb of our lead marker, rs6743226. Three, of biological interest, are mentioned here. Our lead SNP, rs6743226, is intronic to *HDLBP*, which codes for a protein that binds high density lipoprotein (HDL) that functions to regulate excess cholesterol levels in cells.

STK25 codes for a serine/threonine kinase with important functions in the Golgi apparatus. This gene has been associated with severe hypoxia⁵⁸ and pseudohypoparathyroidism, symptoms of which include short stature and obesity⁵⁹. Significantly higher serine/threonine kinase 25 (STK25) levels were observed in the skeletal muscle of type 2 diabetic patients, compared with individuals with normal glucose tolerance⁶⁰. The overexpression of STK25 in conditions of excess dietary fuels associates with a shift in the metabolic balance in peripheral tissues from lipid oxidation to storage, leading to a systemic insulin resistance⁶¹.

Expression of PAS domain containing serine/threonine kinase (*PASK*) is regulated by glucose and the encoded protein plays a role in the regulation of insulin gene expression. Down regulation of this gene may play a role in type 2 diabetes⁶²⁻⁶⁴. Far2 and Stk25 are candidate genes for the HDL cholesterol locus in mice⁶⁵. The top SNP, rs6743226, is associated with the expression of B-cell CLL/lymphoma 10 (BCL10). The protein encoded by the gene *BCL10* contains a caspase recruitment domain (CARD), and induce apoptosis and to activate NF-kappaB MALT1 and this protein are thought to synergize in the activation of NF-kappaB, and the deregulation of either of them may contribute to the same pathogenetic process that leads to the malignancy⁶⁶.

There is no GWAS signal nearby the lead SNP rs6743226. This lead SNP is associated with enhancer histone marks in 4 tissues; associated with regulatory motifs changed at Goxa and TCF12; and with eQTL from various tissues including adipose subcutaneous, lung, and muscle tissues. The RegulomeDB¹⁸ score for the lead SNP is 6.

rs4378999 (*DOCK3*): A total of 4 genes are found near our lead marker, rs4378999, *DOCK3*, *MANF*, *VPRBP*, and *RBM15B*. Our lead variant is intronic to *DOCK3* (dedicator of cytokinesis 3), which is highly expressed in the central nervous system and like previously identified obesity related genes, is involved in neurite outgrowth downstream of BDNF-TrkB⁶⁷. *MANF* (mesencephalic astrocyte-derived neurotrophic factor) is an endoplasmic reticulum protein that acts to protect ER in response to cellular/organismal stress⁶⁸, for example, expression is increased in skeletal muscle of the leg in rats in response to exercise⁶⁹. Further, recent evidence shows that *MANF* may be an important factor in the protection of pancreatic beta cells and disruption of *MANF* expression can lead to diabetes⁶⁸. There is very little known about *VPRBP*, and *RBM15B*.

Genome-wide association studies have reported the association within 1MB region of lead SNPs for height ($R^2=0.35$)^{70,71} and melanoma ($R^2=0.48$)⁷². Our lead SNP is associated with regulatory motifs changed at Cdx2; and with eQTL from various tissues including adipose subcutaneous, and muscle skeletal. The lead SNP is associated eQTL in esophagus muscularis tissue based on GTEx⁷³ lookup. GWAS studies have report the association within 1Mb of lead SNP for height ($R^2=0.38$)⁷¹, and fibrinogen ($R^2=0.41$)⁷⁴. The RegulomeDB¹⁸ does not have data for lead SNP rs4378999.

rs7697556 (*ADAMTS3*): One gene is found within 500kb of our lead marker, rs7697556. ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 3 (*ADAMTS3*) is located 80 kb upstream of our variant, rs7697556. While there is no established role for *ADAMTS3* in obesity-related traits, there are a number of variants within and near this gene associated with relate anthropometric and cardiometabolic traits, including height^{70,71}, lipid metabolism⁷⁵, and metabolites⁷⁶. From There is no score assigned for our lead SNP in the RegulomeDB¹⁸.

rs10269774 (*CDK6*): A total of 10 genes are found within 500 kb of the lead marker, rs10269774. The SNP is located within an intron in cyclin-dependent kinase 6 (*CDK6*). CDK family members are important regulators of cell cycle progression. GWAS have reported associations between *CDK6* variants with height^{70,71,77-81}. The *CDK6*-rs2282978 associated with height is in complete LD with our lead marker (rs10269774: $R^2=1$, $D'=1$). Also, GWAS identified associations between *CDK6* variants with white blood cell counts⁸² and rheumatoid arthritis^{83,84}. *CDK6* rs42041 is associated with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA)⁸⁵, and patients with JIA are significantly shorter and more often overweight or obese than controls⁸⁶. Research suggests that the microRNA-103a-3p controls proliferation and osteogenic differentiation of human adipose tissue-derived stromal cells by binding to specific target sequences in the *CDK6* mRNA 3'-untranslated region⁸⁷. Another study in the human placental transcriptome found that *CDK6* mRNA levels correlated with offspring birth weight and birth weight percentiles⁸⁸.

rs10269774 is located in enhancer regions (H3K4Me1 and H3K27ac) with histone modification enrichment in mammary epithelial tissue and lymphoblastoid cell lines. rs10269774 was suggested to have cis-acting associations with five gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT) family gene expression in lymphoblastoid of Yoruba population ($p=6E-05$)⁸⁹. Elevated serum GGT is associated with waist circumference^{90,91}, BMI⁹¹, visceral fat area⁹¹, triglyceride levels⁹¹, metabolic syndrome^{90,92}, coronary artery calcification⁹³ and biomarkers of atherosclerosis⁹⁴, arterial stiffness^{95,96}, incident CVD and death⁹². rs10269774 is located near to several transcription factor binding sites (*CTCF*, *EP300*, *JUN*, *POLR2A*, *FOS*, *NFIC*, and *RFX5*, among others).

rs9409082 and rs9408815 (*TMEM38B*): A total of 3 genes are found within 500 kb of the lead markers rs9409082 and rs9408815. At 364 kb downstream of rs9409082 is located *TMEM38B* (transmembrane protein 38B, 9q31.2) gene, which encodes an intracellular monovalent cation channel that functions in

maintenance of intracellular calcium release. Deletions in *TMEM38B* are associated with autosomal recessive osteogenesis imperfecta⁹⁷⁻⁹⁹. There is evidence of genome-wide association between rs9409082 with height⁷⁰. Also, GWAS have reported several variants in this region associated with age at menarche¹⁰⁰⁻¹⁰², which is a risk factor to develop obesity, type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, breast cancer and all-cause mortality¹⁰¹. However, the reported variants for age at menarche are in low-to-moderate LD ($0.005 < R^2 < 0.68$) with our lead marker from Approach 1, rs9409082. Variants on 9q31, in low LD with rs9409082, have shown suggestive association with visceral adipose to subcutaneous adipose ratio in men ($R^2=0.161$)¹⁰³ and with a protein quantitative trait locus modulating cellular response to chemotherapy ($R^2=0.002$)¹⁰⁴.

At 497.6 kb downstream of rs9409082 is the *FKTN* (fukutin, 9q31.2) gene that encodes a putative transmembrane protein of the cis-Golgi compartment. *FKTN* protein may be involved in the glycosylation of alpha-dystroglycan in skeletal muscle. Mutations in *FKTN* have shown association with congenital muscular dystrophy^{105,106}. No significant eQTLs were found for SNP rs9409082 (GTEx⁷³, SNIPPER, RegulomeDB¹⁸, and HaploReg²¹).

rs6012558 (ARFGEF2): A total of 11 genes are found within 500kb +/- of our lead SNP, rs6012558, which is 6,989 bp upstream of *ARFGEF2* (ADP-ribosylation factor guanine nucleotide-exchange factor 2). *ARFGEF2*'s primary function involves intracellular trafficking. Our lead variant is 86,866 bp upstream of *PREX1* (phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-trisphosphate-dependent Rac exchange factor 1), a gene which encodes a protein involved in intracellular signaling, lipid and protein binding, and regulation of GTPase activity¹⁰⁷⁻¹⁰⁹. *PREX1* is primarily expressed in the blood leukocytes and brain¹⁰⁷. Recent mouse models indicate that *PREX1* may be important for the regulation of thermogenic potential of brown adipose tissue and white preadipocytes, making this gene very important for energy expenditure¹¹⁰. Additionally, rs6012558 is a significant (<5% FDR) cis-acting expression quantitative trait locus (cis-eQTL) for *ARFGEF2* (subcutaneous adipose and sigmoid colon tissues), *CSE1L* (artery, thyroid, subcutaneous adipose, esophagus mucosa, and skeletal muscle tissues), and *STAU1* (transformed fibroblast cells) (GTEx⁷³). Additional evidence that this variant lies in a potentially important regulatory region includes a RegulomeDB¹⁸ score of 4¹⁸, it is nearby (<500kb +/- and $R^2>0.7$) other variants that rest in active enhancers for *ARFGEF2*, other cis-eQTLs for *ARFGEF2* (monocytes, whole blood, cerebellum, and temporal cortex), *DDX27* (monocytes), *C2orf199* (monocytes), *CSE1L* (whole blood), and *PREX1* (Cerebellum and Temporal Cortex) (HaploReg²¹ and UCSC Browser¹¹¹). Our lead SNP is within 500kb +/- of several previously identified GWAS SNPs for multiple traits, the nearest of which is rs6012564 associated with tendency toward anger (distance=10kb)¹¹²; however, all of these are in low LD with rs6012558 ($R^2<0.3$).

rs4141488 (GRIN2A): There are only two genes within 500 kb +/- of our lead SNP, rs4141488, which lies 218 kb downstream of *GRIN2A* (glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2A). The primary function of *GRIN2A* is to assist in controlling long-term memory and learning through regulation and efficiency of synaptic transmission. These receptors are essentially the gateway for calcium into post-synaptic cells¹¹³. Variants in this gene have been associated with various forms of epilepsy, sleep patterns, delayed psychomotor development, speech difficulties, seizures, mental retardation, and various mental disorders, including heroin addiction¹¹⁴⁻¹²⁰. The only other gene within 500 kb of rs4141488 is C16orf72; little is known about the function of this gene. While GTEx⁷³ revealed no significant eQTLs nearby our lead variant, there is some evidence that this locus may lie within an important regulatory region. RegulomeDB¹⁸ provided a score of 5 (minimal binding evidence) for rs4141488. Additionally, HaploReg²¹ and UCSC browser show that our lead SNP and variants in high LD ($R^2>0.7$) are within active enhancer regions for several tissues, including liver, fetal leg muscle, smooth stomach and intestinal muscle, cortex, and several embryonic and pluripotent cell types; and within altered binding motifs for EWSR1-FLI1, Elf3,

STAT, CDP, HNF1, and SOX. Our lead SNP is within 500kb +/- of several previously identified GWAS SNPs for multiple traits, the nearest of which is rs17550532 associated with sudden cardiac arrest¹²¹. Other associations in this region include behavioral disinhibition¹²², venous thromboembolism¹²³, and Transforming Growth Factor-β1⁵; however, all of these are in low LD with rs4141488 ($R^2 < 0.4$).

rs1545348 (RAI14): Our lead SNP, rs1545348, lies within the intron of *RAI14* (Retinoic Acid Induced 14), although very little is known about the function of this gene in humans. There are four additional genes within 500 kb+/- of rs1545348, including *RAD1* (RAD1 checkpoint DNA exonuclease) 187 kb upstream. *RAD1* encodes a protein involved in stopping the cell cycle in response to DNA damage, as well as recruiting other proteins responsible for DNA repair^{124,125}, including in response to stress caused by cigarette smoke¹²⁶. There is strong evidence of a regulatory role within the region surrounding our lead variant (RegulomeDB¹⁸ score 4, minimal binding evidence). One significant ($\beta = -0.28$, $P = 5.3E-6$) eQTL between rs1545348 and *TTC23L* was found in sun exposed skin tissue (lower leg) (GTEX⁷³). Additionally, HaploReg²¹ and the UCSC browser reveal that the region surrounding our lead variant (+/- 500 kb, $R^2 > 0.7$) harbors marks of open and active chromatin and DNase hypersensitive regions across multiple tissues, including cancer, pluripotent, and normal tissue, brain and adipose tissue among others. Traits with nearby GWAS associations include several metabolite markers and left ventricular mass, although each of these associations are in low LD with rs1545348¹²⁷⁻¹³¹.

rs6470765 (GSDMC): There are three genes within 500 kb +/- of our lead SNP, rs6470765, which lies within an intron of *GSDMC* (gasdermin C). There is very little known about the function of *GSDMC*. Our lead SNP also lies 80 kb downstream of *FAM49B* (family with sequence similarity 49, member B). Similar to *CDK6*, a gene nearby another one of our novel variants, rs10269774, *FAM49B* is a target of *BACH1* transcription factor, which is involved in cellular response to oxidative stress and management of the cell cycle¹³². Also, *ASAP1* (ArfGAP With SH3 Domain, Ankyrin Repeat And PH Domain 1), a gene located 328 kb upstream of our association signal, may be involved in the differentiation of fibroblasts into adipocytes¹³³. There is moderate evidence for the functional role of lead variant in regulation of gene expression (RegulomeDB¹⁸ score of 6: minimal binding evidence). However, the GTEX⁷³ database indicates that rs6470765 is a significant eQTL for *GSDMC* in skeletal muscle, sun-exposed skin, and mucous in the esophagus. Furthermore, HaploReg²¹ and the UCSC Browser highlight moderate evidence for regulatory elements in high LD >0.9, including DNase hypersensitive regions, and active enhancer and promotor regions in >20 tissue types (e.g. lung, adipose, skeletal muscle, epidermal and esophageal tissues, and many stem/pluripotent cell types). Our lead variant is within several altered binding sites for *FOX1*, *FOX2* and SOX. Last, our lead SNP is in high LD with other potential cis-eQTLs for *GSDMC*. Nearby associations with other traits include height, hip circumference adjusted for BMI, and inflammatory bowel disorder^{2,70,71,134}.

rs6076699 (PRNP): There are seven genes within 500 kb+/- of our lead SNP, rs6076699. The lead SNP is 100kb upstream of *PRNP* (prion protein) is likely a signaling transducer involved in multiple biological processes related to nervous system, immune system, and general cellular functions¹³⁵⁻¹³⁸. Mutations in the repeat region as well as elsewhere in this gene have been associated with Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, fatal familial insomnia, Gerstmann-Straussler disease, Huntington disease-like 1, and kuru¹³⁹⁻¹⁴⁵.

Alternate forms of the oligomers have been shown to form in response to oxidative stress caused by copper exposure¹⁴⁶. Copper is present in cigarette smoke and elevated in serum of smokers, but is not outside of safe ranges according the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, and Office on Smoking and Health^{147,148}. Our lead SNP is 136 kb upstream from a related gene, *PRND* (prion protein 2), which is biochemically and structurally similar to *PRNP*¹⁴⁹. Like *PRNP*, mutations in this gene may also be involved in neurocognitive disorders, although

there are only weak associations^{150,151}. A third prion protein (testes specific, *PRNT*) is found 145 kb away from our lead SNP; however no much is known about the function of this gene. Other nearby genes include *SLC23A2* (Solute Carrier Family 23 [Ascorbic Acid Transporter], Member 2), *ADRA1D* (Adrenoceptor Alpha 1D), *SMOX* (Spermine Oxidase), and *RASSF2* (Ras association [RalGDS/AF-6] domain family member 2). *SLC23A2* is essential for the uptake and transport of Vitamin C, which is an important nutrient for DNA and cellular repair in response to oxidative stress both directly and through supporting the repair of Vitamin E after exposure to oxidative agents¹⁵²⁻¹⁵⁵. Furthermore, this region is associated with success in smoking cessation and is implicated in addictive behaviors in general^{156,157}. Nearby GWAS-identified associations include preeclampsia, and height^{70,71,158}. There is little evidence that our association signal is involved in regulation of gene expression (RegulomeDB¹⁸ score-5: minimal binding evidence)¹⁸. While our tag SNP is located within an active enhancer region (open chromatin marks, DNase hypersensitivity, and several transcription factor binding motifs), this activity appears tissue specific (sex-specific tissues and lungs)^{21,111}. There are no other significant regulatory elements in high LD with rs6076699^{21,73}.

Waist-to-Hip Ratio adjusted for BMI (WHRadjBMI)

rs670752 (BBX): There are only three genes within 500 kb +/- of our lead SNP, rs670752, which lies within an intron of *BBX* (Bobby Sox Homolog [Drosophila]). While there is little known about the function of *BBX*, another nearby intronic variant, rs6437740, has been associated with smoking behavior in a previous GWAS¹⁵⁹. Other nearby genes include *CCDC54* (coiled-coil domain containing 54) and *CD47* (CD47 molecule). Much is known about the function of *CD47* due to mouse models. *CD47* encodes a cell surface antigen involved in immune response to bacteria, cell adhesion, inflammatory response, and cell to cell signaling¹⁶⁰⁻¹⁶². *CD47* expression is significantly decreased in obese individuals and negatively correlated with BMI, WC, and HIP in RBC¹⁶³.

Conversely, in mouse models, *CD47* deficient mice show decreased weight gain on high fat diets, increased energy expenditure, improved glucose profile, and decreased inflammation¹⁶⁴. Our lead SNP, rs670752, has a score of 6 (very little binding evidence) in RegulomeDB¹⁸ and no significant eQTLs were identified in GTEx⁷³. However, our tag SNP was identified as a significant eQTL for *BBX* in brain tissue in HaploReg²¹. Additionally, multiple SNPs in high LD with rs670752 provide several lines of evidence for nearby regulatory elements (e.g. active promoters, transcription factor binding motifs, strong and poised enhancers), mostly in pluripotent and embryonic cell lines, but also blood cell lines and brain tissue^{21,111}.

rs589428 (EHMT2). A total of seventy-seven genes are found near our lead SNP, rs589428, which is intronic within *EHMT2* (Euchromatic Histone-Lysine N-Methyltransferase 2). *EHMT2* encodes a histone methyltransferase, a group of genes involved in repression of transcription through the regulation of chromatin state¹⁶⁵. The lead SNP is 302kb downstream of *TNF*. In patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) on long-term hemodialysis (HD), the SNP in the promoter region of the *IL-6* and *TNF-alpha*, and *IL-10*, show a strong association with indices of comorbidity and function, and biological and nutritional markers¹⁶⁶. *TNF-alpha* promotes bone loss and inhibits bone formation and has an important role as a mediator of skeletal damage in inflammatory arthritis¹⁶⁷⁻¹⁷⁰. *TNF* is the master regulator of other inflammatory cytokines and the major cytokine in the pathogenesis of chronic inflammatory disease¹⁷¹. *TNF-alpha* exerts an important influence on adipose tissue metabolism and function. It inhibits the expression of two major adipose tissue differentiation regulators: CCAAT and PPAR γ -2¹⁷². *TNF-alpha* promoter methylation levels could be involved in the susceptibility to stroke¹⁷³ and correlates with increased risk of coronary artery disease¹⁷⁴. The risk of early childhood wheeze associated with early maternal smoking may be modified by *TNF*¹⁷⁵. The lead SNP is also 287kb upstream of *NCR3*, which is associated with pulmonary function¹⁷⁶.

The top SNP is 17.5kb upstream of *NEU1* (Sialidase 1 (Lysosomal Sialidase)). The activity of *NEU1* is higher in epididymal fat and lower in the livers of two strains of obese and diabetic mice. Fluctuations in *NEU1* activity might be associated with the pathological status of these tissues in obesity¹⁷⁷. The lead SNP is 50kb downstream of *HSPA1B*. Functional *HSPA1B* variants are associated with lung cancer risk and survival¹⁷⁸. The top SNP is 65kb upstream of *CFB*. Increased concentrations of circulating binding factors fH and fB in subjects with altered glucose tolerance could reflect increased SVC-induced activation of the alternative pathway of the complement in omental adipose tissue linked to insulin resistance and metabolic disturbances¹⁷⁹. The top SNP is 91kb upstream of *STK19*, which has been reported to be a pleiotropic gene for metabolic syndrome and inflammation and is associated with TG, BMI, WAIST, SBP and inflammatory markers including plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 (PAI-1) and white blood cell count (WBCC)¹⁸⁰. Our top SNP is 102kb upstream of *C4A*, which was identified as novel potential adipokine candidate regulator of obesity and adipose regions¹⁸¹ between visceral and subcutaneous adipose tissue. The Top SNP is 102kb upstream of *C4B*. The carriers of C4B*Q0 (silent allele for the *C4B* gene) have a substantially increased risk to suffer from myocardial infarction or stroke. Compared to controls, C4B*Q0 carrier frequency was significantly higher at diagnosis in Icelandic smokers with angina pectoris (AP) or acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and Hungarian smokers with severe coronary artery disease, while no such difference was seen in nonsmokers. These findings indicate that C4B*Q0 genotype can be considered as a major covariate of smoking in precipitating the risk for AMI and associated mortality¹⁸². The top SNP is 150kb upstream of *DDAH2* in which SNP rs9267551 may confer increased risk for type 2 diabetes by affecting insulin sensitivity through increased asymmetric dimethylarginine (ADMA) levels^{183,184}.

Our top SNP is 222kb downstream of *APOM*. The PCSK9 pathway contributes to plasma apoM regulation in humans and the influence of PCSK9 on circulating apoM appears to be modified by adiposity¹⁸⁵. In addition, *APOM* expression is related to FEV1/FVC (forced expiratory volume 1/ forced vital capacity) ratio and per cent emphysema¹⁸⁶. The top SNP is 261kb downstream of *AGER/RAGE*. The lower level of soluble RAGE/AGER is associated with a number of components of metabolic syndrome (central obesity, hypertension, and hyperglycemia)¹⁸⁷. Soluble RAGE is inversely associated with pancreatic cancer risk among Finnish male smokers¹⁸⁸. The RAGE(2) haplotype is associated with diabetic nephropathy (DN) in type 2 diabetics and with earlier DN onset and, thus, can be regarded a marker for DN¹⁸⁹. RAGE, via its interaction with ligands, serves as a cofactor exacerbating diabetic vascular disease¹⁹⁰. Serum endogenous secretory RAGE (esRAGE) levels were inversely correlated with BMI and serum HDL-cholesterol¹⁹¹. In healthy subjects plasma levels of sRAGE were negatively correlated with BMI and waist/hip ratio supporting a possible protective role for these proteins before any evidence of diabetic or vascular complications¹⁹².

The top SNP is 263 downstream of *AIF1*. The serum AIF-1 concentrations were positively correlated with levels of fasting plasma glucose, hemoglobin A1c, triglycerides, and uric acid, and with WC and BMI, and were inversely correlated with HDL cholesterol levels¹⁹³. Also, the variants in *AIF1* show evidence of association with adult obesity in the Greek population¹⁹⁴. The top SNP is 306 downstream of *LTA*. SNPs in *LTA* are associated with chronic kidney disease in Type 2 diabetes¹⁹⁵. The variability of LT-alpha genotypes may have potential implications for individual susceptibility to asthma in atopic or in ever-smoking Chinese adults in Hong Kong¹⁹⁶.

The genome-wide association studies have reported the associations within 1Mb of region for age at menopause ($R^2=0.32$)¹⁹⁷, telomere length ($R^2=0.22$)¹⁹⁸, idiopathic membranous nephropathy¹⁹⁹ ($R^2=0.45$), chronic hepatitis B infection²⁰⁰ ($R^2=0.45$) and phospholipid levels (plasma) ($R^2=0.23$)²⁰¹. This lead SNP is associated with regulatory motifs changed at Bcl6b, NF-kappaB, Pou5f1; associated with enhancer histone

marks in stomach mucosa, HSMM cell derived skeletal muscle myotubes cell tissue; and in eQTL in various tissues including subcutaneous adipose, visceral omentum, lung and skeletal muscle tissues. The lead SNP is associated with eQTL in tibial artery and blood tissues from GTEx⁷³ analysis. The RegulomeDB¹⁸ score for the lead SNP is 1f.

rs1856293 (EYA4): A total of nine genes are found near our lead SNP, rs1856293. The lead SNP is 342kb downstream of *RPS12*. *RPS12* is a potential target gene of microRNA-377, which has been consistently upregulated in *in vitro* diabetic nephropathy (DN) models and in *in vivo* DN mouse models²⁰². If *RPS12* is also upregulated in the diabetic milieu, it may contribute to the progression of DN. *RPS12* has been reported to be a strong candidate for diabetic nephropathy²⁰³. In addition, in the study of E3 rats, there were significant positive correlations between TG and the expression of *RPS12* gene²⁰⁴. The lead SNP is 83kb upstream of *EYA4*. Serum methylation levels of *EYA4* were significant discriminants between stage I colorectal cancer and healthy controls²⁰⁵ and high methylation of the *EYA4* gene is associated with ulcerative colitis with colorectal cancer²⁰⁶. The lead SNP is 446kb upstream of *VNN1*. Alternative splicing in *VNN1* is associated with colorectal cancer²⁰⁷. The combination of *VNN1* and *MMP9* may be used as a blood biomarker panel for the discrimination of pancreatic cancer-associated diabetes from type II diabetes²⁰⁸. There is no reported GWAS signal in high LD with the lead SNP. This lead SNP is associated with regulatory motifs changed at Esr2, LRH1, Myf_3, Sin3Ak-20_disc3 and T3R; and associated with enhancer histone marks in ESDR, SKIN and brain tissue. The RegulomeDB¹⁸ score for the lead SNP is 6.

rs2001945 (TRIB1): There are five protein coding genes within 500 kb+/- of our lead SNP, rs2001945, which lies 27 kb downstream from *TRIB1*. *TRIB1* (tribbles pseudokinase 1) encodes a protein involved in ATP binding and the MAPK/ERK1/2 pathway²⁰⁹. Very little is known about the function of the other nearby genes, including *NSMCE2* (non-SMC element 2, *MMS21* homolog), *KIAA0196* (strumpellin), *SQL* (qualene epoxidase), and *ZNF572* (Zinc Finger Protein 572). GTEx⁷³ identified no significant eQTLs for our lead SNP; however, RegulomeDB¹⁸ provided a score of 4 (minimal binding evidence [Transcription Factor binding + DNase peak]). Further, HaploReg²¹/UCSC Genome Browser reveal multiple lines of evidence across multiple tissues, including cis-eQTLs between rs2001945 for *TRIB1* and *NSMCE2* in brain tissue, strong DNAse hypersensitivity clusters both at the association peak and across SNPs in high LD with our lead SNP, transcription factor binding motifs, and open chromatin marks primarily in Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC). There are several nearby previously-identified GWAS signals for related cardiometabolic and digestion-related traits, including lipids (e.g. triglycerides, LDL, HDL)^{6,8,13,14,210-217}, adiponectin²¹⁸, liver enzyme levels²¹⁹, gestational age⁵, inflammatory bowel disease¹³⁴, Crohn's disease^{220,221}, and metabolite levels²²².

rs17065323 (SMIM2): A total of 6 genes are found within 500 kb of the lead marker, rs17065323. The SNP rs17065323, which is located 23.19 kb downstream of the long intergenic non-protein coding RNA 284 (*LINC00284*, 13q14.11), showed suggestive association with uric acid levels ($p=8.7E-6$, ²²³). Variants of the *LACC1* (laccase (multicopper oxidoreductase) domain containing 1), at 159.72 downstream of rs17065323, were genome-wide associated with Crohn's disease^{134,221}, and a *LACC1* mutant showed evidence of association with systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis²²⁴. In addition, GWASs have suggested associations between variants on 13q14 with response to tocilizumab in rheumatoid arthritis ($p=2E-7$ ²²⁵), antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated vasculitis ($p=3E-6$ ²²⁶), and myotrophic lateral sclerosis ($p=4E-6$, ²²⁷), as well as *SERP2* genotype-carbohydrate interaction influencing fasting insulin and homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance ($p=7E-6$ and $p=5E-6$, respectively²²⁸). The nearest protein-coding gene to our tag SNP is *SMIM2* (Small Integral Membrane Protein 2), located 89.5 kb upstream; however, very little is known about the function of *SMIM2*.

rs1049281 (HLA-C): Eighty-six genes are found within 500kb of rs1049281, which lies within the *HLA-C* gene at 6p21.3. *HLA-C* encodes an HLA class I heavy chain paralogue found in nearly all cells and important in the function of the immune system. There is strong evidence that our SNP is in a region likely to affect binding activity and gene expression in adipose tissue (RegulomeDB¹⁸ score 1f). Over 100 alleles of the *HLA-C* gene have been described, and *HLA-C* has been associated with risk of various autoimmune diseases which can influence adiposity, including Type I diabetes, celiac disease, and psoriatic arthritis^{229,230}. Our lead SNP is 314569 bp downstream of *DPCR1*, a gene associated with diffuse panbronchiolitis, a chronic inflammatory lung disease²³¹. A variant near this gene (rs9368649), has been suggestively associated with smoking status (ever smoker) and pack years ($P \sim 1.3E-07$)²³², but not at GWS. This SNP is not in high LD with our lead SNP ($R^2=0.152$, $D'=0.902$). Our lead SNP is 190789 bp upstream of *HCP5*, a lncRNA. A variant (rs12175489) near this gene was suggestively associated ($p=2.13E-06$) with visceral adipose tissue (VAT) in men¹⁰³, but this variant is also not in high LD with our lead SNP ($R^2=0.022$, $D'=0.478$). Our lead SNP is 336394bp upstream of *AIF1*, 310030bp downstream of *NCR3*, and 341847 upstream of *BAT2*. Three variants in this region [rs2260000 ($R^2=0.122$, $D'=0.526$), rs1077393 ($R^2=0.114$, $D'=0.434$), and rs2844479 ($R^2=0.100$, $D'=0.523$)] have been previously associated with variation in weight²³³. Another variant near *NCR3* (rs2070600) has been previously associated with ever-smoking and lung function, but is not in high LD with our lead SNP ($R^2=0.137$, $D'=0.642$)^{176,232}. Our lead SNP is 340905bp downstream of *VARS2*, and a variant near this gene (rs7751505) has been suggestively associated with height change ($P < 4.05 \times 10^{-6}$), though it is not in LD with our top SNP ($R^2=0.054$, $D'=0.569$). Two other variants in the region have been previously associated with extremes of height ($p < 5E-08$), one of which is in strong LD with our lead SNP (rs2247056, 28923bp from rs1049281: $R^2=0.814$, $D'=1.000$; rs7741091: $R^2=0.093$, $D'=0.652$)⁷⁷.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE 3. Detailed summary of eQTL methods and results.

eQTL Methods

We used two approaches to systematically explore the role of novel loci in regulating gene expression. First, to gain a general overview of the regulatory role of newly identified GWAS regions, we conducted an eQTL lookup using >50 eQTL studies²³⁴, with specific citations for >100 datasets included in the current query: 1) Blood cell related eQTL studies included fresh lymphocytes²³⁵, fresh leukocytes²³⁶, leukocyte samples in individuals with Celiac disease²³⁷, whole blood samples^{73,238-256}, lymphoblastoid cell lines (LCL) derived from asthmatic children^{257,258}, HapMap LCL from 3 populations²⁵⁹, a separate study on HapMap CEU LCL²⁶⁰, additional LCL population samples²⁶¹⁻²⁶⁷, neutrophils^{268,269}, CD19+ B cells²⁷⁰, primary PHA-stimulated T cells^{261,264}, CD4+ T cells²⁷¹, peripheral blood monocytes^{267,270,272-275}, long non-coding RNAs in monocytes²⁷⁶ and CD14+ monocytes before and after stimulation with LPS or interferon-gamma²⁷⁷, CD11+ dendritic cells before and after *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection²⁷⁸ and a separate study of dendritic cells before or after stimulation with LPS, influenza or interferon-beta²⁷⁹. Micro-RNA QTLs^{280,281}, DNase-I QTLs²⁸², histone acetylation QTLs²⁸³, and ribosomal occupancy QTLs²⁸⁴ were also queried for LCL. Splicing QTLs²⁸⁵ and micro-RNA QTLs²⁸⁶ were queried in whole blood. 2) Non-blood cell tissue eQTLs searched included omental and subcutaneous adipose tissues^{73,238,256,263,287}, visceral adipose tissue²⁵⁶, stomach²⁸⁷, endometrial carcinomas²⁸⁸, ER+ and ER- breast cancer tumor cells²⁸⁹, liver^{256,287,290-293}, osteoblasts²⁹⁴, intestine²⁹⁵ and normal and cancerous colon^{296,297}, skeletal muscle^{256,298}, breast tissue (normal and cancer)^{299,300}, lung^{73,301-304}, skin^{73,263,267,305}, primary fibroblasts^{261,264,306}, sputum³⁰⁷, pancreatic islet cells³⁰⁸, prostate³⁰⁹, rectal mucosa³¹⁰, arterial wall²⁵⁶ and heart tissue from left ventricles^{73,311} and left and right atria³¹². Micro-RNA QTLs were also queried for gluteal and abdominal adipose³¹³ and liver³¹⁴. Methylation QTLs were queried in pancreatic islet cells³¹⁵. Further mRNA and micro-RNA QTLs were queried from ER+ invasive breast cancer samples, colon-, kidney renal clear-, lung- and prostate-adenocarcinoma samples³¹⁶; 2 Brain eQTL studies included brain cortex^{252,272,317-319}, cerebellar cortex³²⁰,

cerebellum^{289,318,321-323}, frontal cortex^{320,321,323}, gliomas³²⁴, hippocampus^{320,323}, inferior olfactory nucleus (from medulla)³²⁰, intralobular white matter³²⁰, occipital cortex³²⁰, parietal lobe³²², pons³²¹, pre-frontal cortex^{289,323,325,326}, putamen (at the level of anterior commissure)³²⁰, substantia nigra³²⁰, temporal cortex^{318,320,321,323}, thalamus³²³ and visual cortex²⁸⁹.

Additional eQTL data was integrated from online sources including ScanDB (<http://www.scandb.org/newinterface/about.html>), the Broad Institute GTEx⁷³ Portal, and the Pritchard Lab (eqtl.uchicago.edu). Cerebellum, parietal lobe and liver eQTL data were downloaded from ScanDB. Cis-eQTLs were limited to those with $P < 1.0E-6$ and trans-eQTLs with $P < 5.0E-8$. Results for GTEx⁷³ Analysis V4 for 13 tissues were downloaded from the GTEx⁷³ Portal and then additionally filtered as described below [www.GTExportal.org: thyroid, leg skin (sun exposed), tibial nerve, aortic artery, tibial artery, skeletal muscle, esophagus mucosa, esophagus muscularis, lung, heart (left ventricle), stomach, whole blood, and subcutaneous adipose tissue⁷³]. Splicing QTL (sQTL) results generated with sQTLseeker with false discovery rate $P \leq 0.05$ were retained. For all gene-level eQTLs, if at least 1 SNP passed the tissue-specific empirical threshold in GTEx⁷³, the best SNP for that eQTL was always retained. All gene-level eQTL SNPs with $P < 1.67E-11$ were also retained, reflecting a global threshold correction of $P = 0.05 / (30,000 \text{ genes} \times 1,000,000 \text{ tests})$.

Second, since public databases with eQTL data do not have information available on current smoking status, we also conducted an eQTL association analysis using expression results derived from fasting peripheral whole blood collected. Total RNA was isolated from frozen PAXgene blood tubes (PreAnalytiX, Hombrechtikon, Switzerland) and amplified using the WT-Ovation Pico RNA Amplification System (NuGEN, San Carlos, CA) according to the manufacturers' standard operating procedures. The obtained cDNA was hybridized to the Human Exon 1.0 ST Array (Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, CA). The raw data were quantile-normalized, log2 transformed, followed by summarization using Robust Multi-array Average³²⁷ and further adjusted for technical covariates, including the first principal component of the expression data, batch effect, and the all-probeset-mean residual. Study specific covariates in the association model included blood cell counts and cohort membership.

We evaluated all transcripts +/- 1MB around each novel variant in the Framingham Heart Study while accounting for current smoking status, using the following four approaches similar to those used in our primary analyses of our traits:

Model 1 (adjusted main effect of eQTL): Expression ~ SNP + SMK + age + age-squared + sex + study specific covariates

Model 2 (main effect of eQTL stratified by smoking status): Expression ~ SNP + age + age-squared + sex + study specific covariates

Model 3 (Interaction effect of eQTL): Expression ~ SNP + SMK + SNP*SMK + age + age-squared + sex + study specific covariates

Model 4 (Joint effect of eQTL): Expression ~ SNP + SMK + SNP*SMK + age + age-squared + sex + study specific covariates

Significance level was evaluated by FDR < 5% per eQTL analysis and across all loci identified for that model in the primary meta-analysis.

eQTL Results by Trait

Only significant cis-eQTLs in high LD with our novel lead SNPs ($r^2 > 0.9$, calculated in the CEU+YRI+CHB+JPT 1000 Genomes reference panel), or proxy SNPs, were retained for consideration.

For BMI, three of our seven novel SNPs across six loci that had at least one variant in high LD ($r^2 > 0.9$) with the tag SNP that is significantly (**Online Methods**) associated with expression of a gene transcript in the cerebellum and prefrontal cortex, or blood cell types, including *EPHA3*, *TTC14*, and *INADL*. Notably, our lead SNP, rs2481665, is a significant cis-eQTL for *INADL*, in prefrontal cortex tissue, and for *INADL* and *LITD1* in whole blood after adjusting for SMK (false discovery rate, FDR<5%). For the joint main + interaction effect eQTL analysis, we identified one significant eQTL for a BMI associated variant (rs12902602) for three gene transcripts (*PSMA4*, *CHRNA5*, and *CTSH*).

For WCadjBMI, five of our 12 novel SNPs were in high LD with a cis-eQTL for gene transcripts in the cerebellum, temporal cortex, prefrontal cortex, lymphoblastoid cells, liver, lung, lymph, omental adipose, subcutaneous adipose, Primary PHA-stimulated T cells, skin, and blood cell tissues in publicly available databases. In our cis-eQTL analyses adjusting for SMK, four of our nine novel lead SNPs were significant cis-eQTLs for 14 gene transcripts in 12 genes. Additionally, for the joint main + interaction effect eQTL analysis, we identified that two variants that were associated with the expression of *SEPT2*, *FARP2*, *PASK*, and *HDLBP* (rs6743226) and *KIF1B* (rs17396340).

For WHRadjBMI, three of out six novel SNPs were in high LD with a nearby cis-eQTL for gene transcripts in subcutaneous adipose tissue and blood cell types. We identified five novel WHRadjBMI variants near significant cis-eQTLs for 49 gene transcripts after adjusting for SMK, the most significant of which was between our tag SNP rs1049281 and *MSH5*. Additionally, for the joint main and interaction effect eQTL analysis, we identified two novel WHRadjBMI variants (rs1049281, rs1856293) were associated with 19 gene transcripts.

Across all of our three obesity-related traits, the majority of significant cis-eQTLs from public databases are found in blood cell lines (63% of unique SNP-transcript associations) (**Supplementary Table 16**). However, as in previous eQTL analyses of obesity-associated variants, we identify cis-eQTLs in brain and adipose tissue. Further analyses are needed to determine if these tissue-specific eQTLs remain significant after accounting for SMK, but our de-novo analysis in whole blood samples from the Framingham Heart Study using models to account for SMK indicate that gene expression may underlie our association signals in some instances and smoking exposure may play a role in influencing these associations (**Supplementary Tables 16-18**).

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AGES: The Reykjavik Study cohort originally comprised a random sample of 30,795 men and women born in 1907-1935 and living in Reykjavik in 1967. A total of 19,381 attended, resulting in 71% recruitment rate. Between 2002 and 2006, the AGES-Reykjavik study re-examined 5,764 survivors of the original cohort who had participated before in the Reykjavik Study. [Harris, T. B. et al. (2007). American Journal of Epidemiology, 165(9), 1076-1087. doi:10.1093/aje/kwk115]. This study has been funded by NIH contract N01-AG-1-2100, the NIA Intramural Research Program, Hjartavernd (the Icelandic Heart Association), and the Althingi (the Icelandic Parliament). The study is approved by the Icelandic National Bioethics Committee, VSN: 00-063. The researchers are indebted to the participants for their willingness to participate in the study.

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