

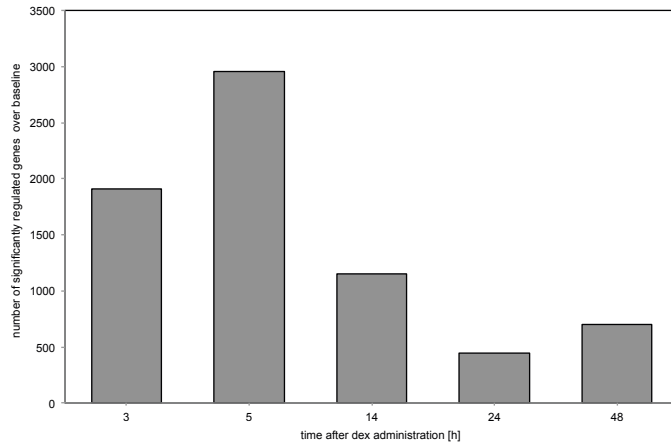
Supplemental Information

Genetic Differences in the Immediate Transcriptome Response to Stress Predict Risk-Related Brain Function and Psychiatric Disorders

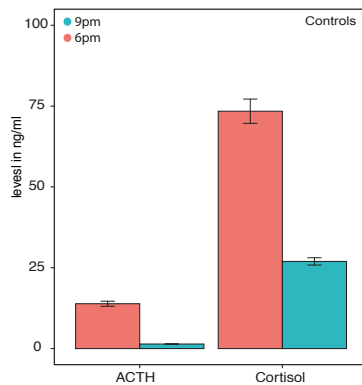
Janine Arloth, Ryan Bogdan, Peter Weber, Goar Frishman, Andreas Menke, Klaus V. Wagner, Georgia Balsevich, Mathias V. Schmidt, Nazanin Karbalai, Darina Czamara, Andre Altmann, Dietrich Trümbach, Wolfgang Wurst, Divya Mehta, Manfred Uhr, Torsten Klengel, Angelika Erhardt, Caitlin E. Carey, Emily Drabant Conley, Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (PGC), Andreas Ruepp, Bertram Müller-Myhsok, Ahmad R. Hariri, and Elisabeth B. Binder

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

A



B



C

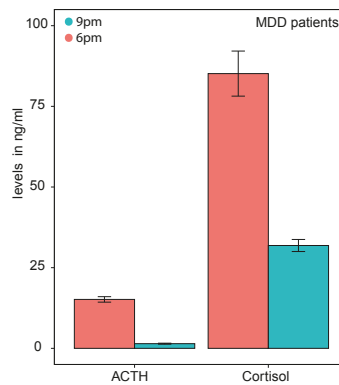


Figure S1. Related to Figure 2.

(A) Time course of gene expression changes after oral dexamethasone administration. The number of genes that are differently expressed at several time points after administration of 1.5 mg dexamethasone relative to baseline in 4 healthy male individuals are shown. The height of the bars indicates the total number of transcripts with nominally significant changes from baseline gene expression. Baseline blood samples were obtained at 6pm. This evening time point was chosen so that the stimulation experiments took place during the quiescent period of the stress hormone system. Baseline blood draws were immediately followed by oral administration of dexamethasone. Additional blood samples were drawn at 9pm and 11pm on the same day, at 8am and 6pm the next day and at 6pm on day 3. A comparison of baseline gene expression vs. gene expression after 3, 5, 14, 24 and 48 h shows an initial high number of gene expression changes, followed by a normalization within 24-48 hours. The highest number of differently expressed genes (highest bar in chart) was observed at 3 and 5 hours post dexamethasone ingestion. For practical reasons as well as to avoid secondary GR target effects, in the subsequent experiment we collected blood 3 hours after dexamethasone intake. (B), (C) Dexamethasone effect on cortisol and ACTH levels. Administration of dexamethasone resulted in a robust suppression of cortisol in all individuals. Cortisol levels were significantly suppressed in healthy controls (B; $F_{1,90} = 89.74$, $P = 3.57 \times 10^{-15}$) as well as in depressed patients (C; $F_{1,67} = 7.09$, $P = 0.0097$) 3h after dexamethasone challenge. Similar results were observed for ACTH, with a significant reduction in ACTH levels in healthy controls B; $F_{1,91} = 43.96$, $P = 2.33 \times 10^{-9}$) and in depressed patients (C; $F_{1,65} = 9.75$, $P = 0.0027$) after 3h.

P values in (A,B) derived from a linear model; error bars: \pm sem

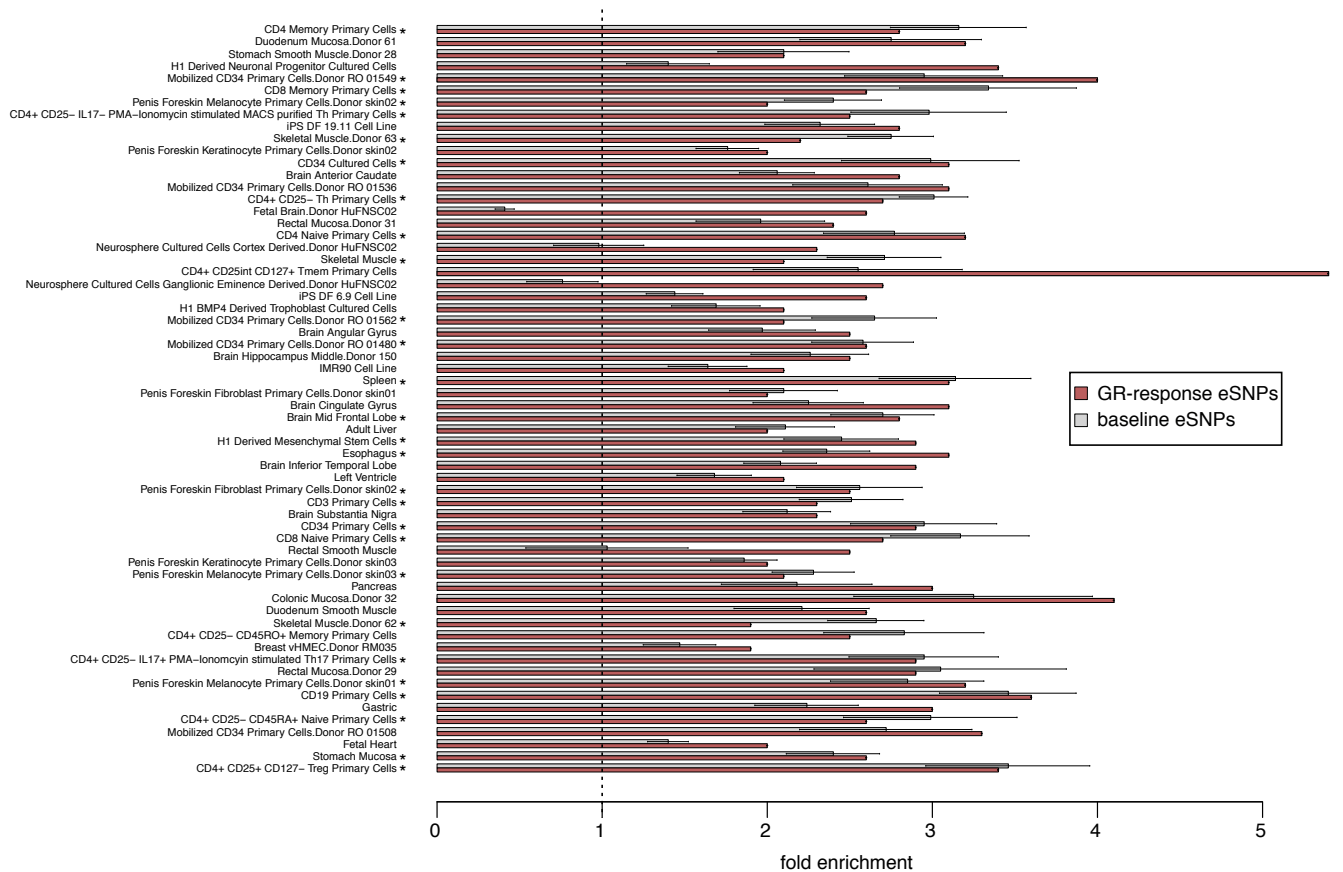


Figure S2. Related to Figure 3.

GR- eSNPs are enriched for enhancers in multiple tissues and cell lines from the Roadmap Epigenome Project. The x-axis shows the fold enrichment and the y-axis shows all enhancers that survived the Bonferroni multiple testing correction for the number of tested tissues or cells. GR-response eSNPs are illustrated in red and baseline eSNPs in gray. Out of the 62 presented enhancers, 28 additionally showed a significant enrichment within baseline eSNPs (marked with *). P values derived from a binomial enrichment test; error bars: \pm sd

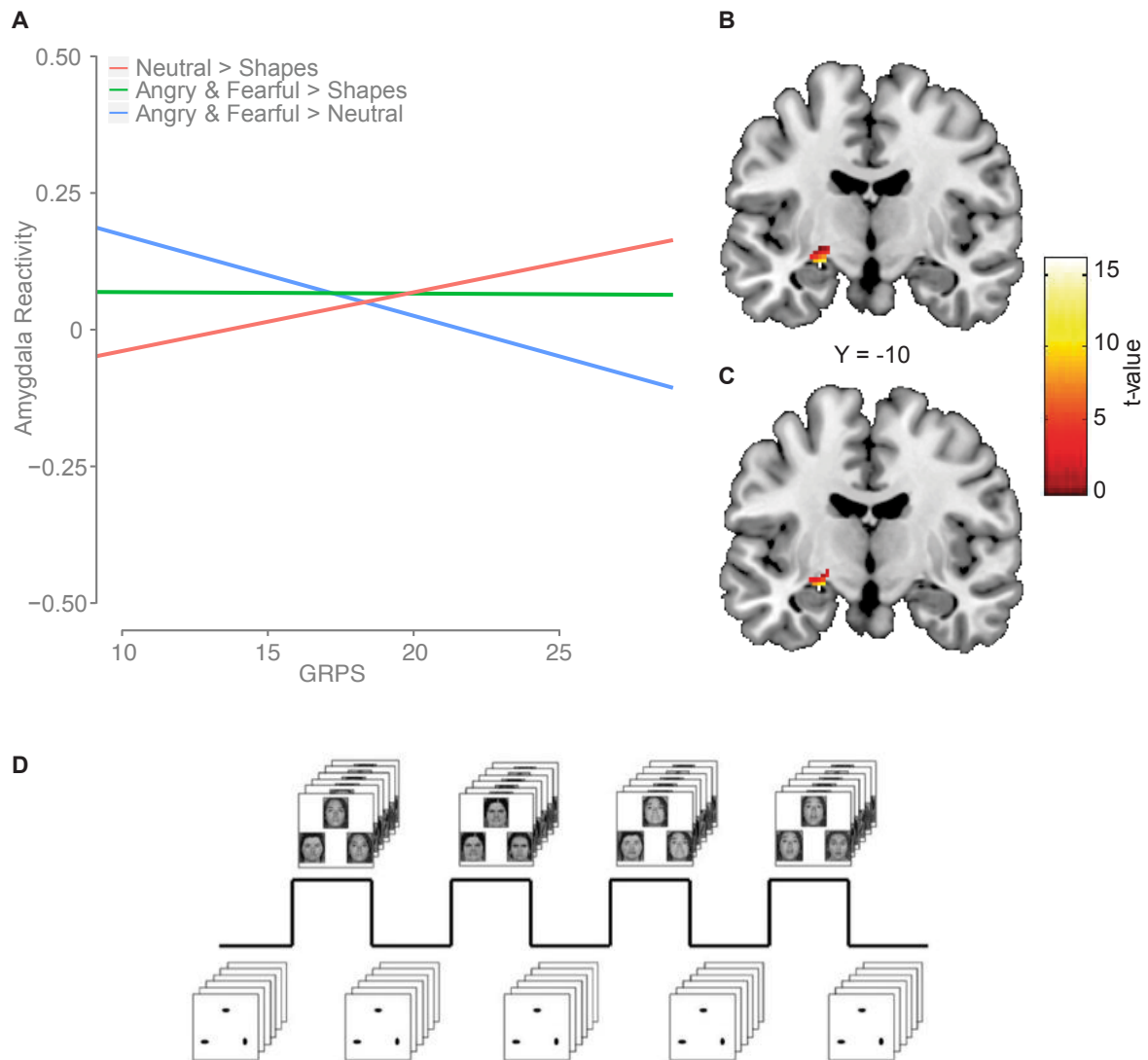


Figure S4. Related to Figure 7.

(A) Elevated genetic risk profile scores (GRPSs) correlate with dysfunctional amygdala reactivity in the entire DNS sample ($n = 647$). As previously found in the European-American subsample, elevated GRPSs predicted blunted amygdala reactivity to threat-related expressions in comparison to neutral expressions in the entire sample when controlling for patterns of population stratification. Post-hoc analyses revealed that GRPS was not predictive of reactivity to threat-related expressions, but that higher GRPSs predicted elevated amygdala reactivity to neutral expressions, in comparison to non-face control stimuli. (B), (C) Show the main effects of the post hoc contrasts for left centromedial amygdala reactivity used in imaging genetics analyses of GRPS in the entire sample. (B) “Angry & Fearful > Shapes” (49 contiguous voxels; max voxel MNI coordinate, $x = -24$, $y = -10$, $z = -14$, $t = 22.59$, $P < 4.41 \times 10^{-16}$), and (C) “Neutral > Shapes” (35 contiguous voxels; max voxel MNI coordinate, $x = -24$, $y = -10$, $z = -14$, $t = 10.73$, $P < 4.41 \times 10^{-16}$). (D) DNS fMRI Task: Participants completed four expression-specific (Neutral, Angry, Fear, Surprise) face-matching task blocks interleaved with five sensorimotor shape-matching control blocks. Order for task blocks was counterbalanced across participants.

Table S1. Related to Figure 2.

List of the 320 *cis*-eSNP-probe combinations (*cis*-eQTL bins).

(In separate Excel file.)

Table S2. Related to Figure 5. Overlap of GR-response *cis*-eSNP bin-probe combinations with SNPs nominally associated with MDD in the meta-analysis for MDD (meta-analysis $P \leq 0.05$; $n = 17,846$ samples).

List of 26 eSNP bins (23 tagging SNPs), representing the overlap of the 282 GR-response *cis*-eSNPs and SNPs from the meta-analysis for MDD.

tag SNP	eQTL b	Genes nearby tag SNP	SNP Location	SNP Chr ^a	PGC A1 ^b	PGC A2 ^c	PGC OR ^d	PGC RiskA	PGC p-value ^e	P ID ^g	P Gene ^h	Q value ⁱ	Cross Disorder Association ^j	GR binding site
1	1-148440425	<i>PLEKHO1, ANP32E</i>	intergenic	1	T	G	1.09	T	0.013	ILMN_1695435	<i>HIST2H2AA3/4</i>	0.006	CDA, BPD, SCZ, ADHD	yes
2	19-40883657	<i>UPK1A, ZBTB32</i>	intergenic	19	C	G	0.91	G	0.001	ILMN_1720542	<i>POLR2I</i>	0.044	BPD	yes
3	rs10002500	<i>CNGA1</i>	intronic	4	T	C	1.07	T	0.043	ILMN_1700306	<i>OCIAD2</i>	0.024		no
4	rs10505733	<i>CLEC4C</i>	intronic	12	A	C	0.94	C	0.021	ILMN_1665457	<i>CLEC4C</i>	0.00021	SCZ	no
	rs10505733	<i>CLEC4C</i>	intronic	12	A	C	0.94	C	0.021	ILMN_1682259	<i>CLEC4C</i>	0.00021	SCZ	no
5	rs12432242	<i>SLC7A7</i>	intronic	14	T	C	0.94	C	0.008	ILMN_1810275	<i>SLC7A7</i>	0.041	CDA, BPD	no
6	rs12611262	<i>SEMA6B, TNFAIP8L1</i>	intergenic	19	T	C	1.06	T	0.022	ILMN_1658486	<i>MRPL54</i>	0.046		no
7	rs12620091	<i>ALMS1P</i>	ncRNA_intr	2	T	C	0.95	C	0.022	ILMN_1662954	<i>CCT7</i>	0.047		no
8	rs17239727	<i>BLVRA</i>	intronic	7	A	G	0.94	G	0.022	ILMN_2081335	<i>COA1</i>	0.024	CDA	yes
9	rs1873625	<i>BSN</i>	intronic	3	A	C	0.94	C	0.018	ILMN_1705737	<i>IMPDH2</i>	0.048		no
10	rs1981294	<i>LRIF1, DRAM2</i>	intergenic	1	T	C	1.07	T	0.021	ILMN_1721989	<i>ATP5F1</i>	0.037	CDA	no
11	rs2072443	<i>TMEM176B</i>	exonic	7	T	C	1.05	T	0.034	ILMN_1791511	<i>TMEM176A</i>	0.036		no
12	rs2269799	<i>SV2B</i>	intronic	15	T	C	0.95	C	0.04	ILMN_1663699	<i>SLCO3A1</i>	0.047		no
13	rs2395891	<i>BTBD2, MKNK2</i>	intergenic	19	T	G	1.07	T	0.031	ILMN_1721344	<i>MOB3A</i>	0.024	CDA, BPD	yes
	rs2395891	<i>BTBD2, MKNK2</i>	intergenic	19	T	G	1.07	T	0.031	ILMN_2347068	<i>MKNK2</i>	0.028	CDA, BPD	yes
14	rs2422008	<i>WDPCP</i>	intronic	2	A	C	1.05	A	0.036	ILMN_1679268	<i>PELI1</i>	0.042	CDA, ASD	yes
15	rs2956993	<i>GANAB</i>	intronic	11	T	G	0.95	G	0.032	ILMN_1746525	<i>FTH1</i>	0.044		no
16	rs35288741	<i>NFASC</i>	intronic	1	A	G	1.05	A	0.042	ILMN_2094952	<i>NUAK2</i>	0.044		no
17	rs6493387	<i>TRPM1</i>	intronic	15	T	C	0.93	C	0.001	ILMN_1778734	<i>FAN1</i>	0.045	CDA	no
18	rs6545924	<i>COMMD1, B3GNT2</i>	intergenic	2	T	G	1.06	T	0.018	ILMN_1761242	<i>COMMD1</i>	0.045		no
19	rs7194275	<i>C16orf91, CCDC154</i>	intergenic	16	T	C	0.92	C	0.021	ILMN_1688749	<i>RPS2</i>	0.049	CDA, BPD, SCZ	no
20	rs7252014	<i>KCNN1</i>	intronic	19	A	G	1.06	A	0.016	ILMN_1766487	<i>LRRC25</i>	0.038		no
21	rs917585	<i>SLC6A7</i>	intronic	5	C	G	1.05	C	0.029	ILMN_1694686	<i>HMGXB3</i>	0.045	CDA, SCZ	no
22	rs9268671	<i>HLA-DRA, HLA-DRB5</i>	intergenic	6	A	G	0.95	G	0.031	ILMN_1697499	<i>HLA-DRB5</i>	0.00021	CDA, SCZ, ASD	no
23	rs9268926	<i>HLA-DRA, HLA-DRB5</i>	intergenic	6	A	G	0.92	G	0.041	ILMN_1697499	<i>HLA-DRB5</i>	0.012	CDA, SCZ, ASD	no
	rs9268926	<i>HLA-DRA, HLA-DRB5</i>	intergenic	6	A	G	0.92	G	0.041	ILMN_2159694	<i>HLA-DRB4</i>	0.00073	CDA, SCZ, ASD, ADHD	no

^a SNP Chromosome

^b code for allele 1 (reference allele, not necessary minor allele)

^c code for allele 2

^d odds ratio

^e risk allele

^f meta analysis p-value

^g Illumina probe identifier (Human HT-12 v3)

^h probe gene

ⁱ lowest Q value for eSNP bin

^j probes that also had an eSNP associated with bipolar disorder (BPD), schizophrenia (SCZ), attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), autism spectrum disorder (ASD) or the cross disorder analysis (CDA)

^k eSNP bins including a GR binding site based on ChIP-seq data

Table S3. Related to Figure 5. MDD-related GR tagging eSNPs and their proxy SNPs used to generate the cumulative risk allele profile in the MARS cohort. Three SNPs deviated from HWE (rs12620091, rs9268671 and rs9268926) and were excluded from the analysis. As result the remaining 20 SNPs were used to generate a profile.

	tag SNP eQTL bin	Proxy for SNP ^a	Genes nearby tag SNP	SNP Chr	MARS A1 ^b	MARS A2 ^c	MARS MAF ^d	MARS HWE P value ^e	Used for analysis
1	1-148440425	rs72694971 (renamed)	<i>PLEKHO1, ANP32E</i>	1	G	T	0.12	0.56	yes
2	19-40883657	rs73048504 (renamed)	<i>UPK1A, ZBTB32</i>	19	C	G	0.18	0.22	yes
3	rs10002500		<i>CNGA1</i>	4	T	C	0.13	0.58	yes
4	rs10505733		<i>CLEC4C</i>	12	C	A	0.29	0.42	yes
5	rs12432242		<i>SLC7A7</i>	14	C	T	0.39	0.87	yes
6	rs12611262		<i>SEMA6B, TNFAIP8L1</i>	19	T	C	0.39	0.59	yes
7	rs12620091	rs34874205 ($r^2=0.92$)	<i>ALMS1P</i>	2	C	T	0.37	< 0.00001	no
8	rs17239727		<i>BLVRA</i>	7	T	C	0.21	0.48	yes
9	rs1873625		<i>BSN</i>	3	A	C	0.29	0.85	yes
10	rs1981294		<i>LRIF1, DRAM2</i>	1	C	T	0.17	0.47	yes
11	rs2072443		<i>TMEM176B</i>	7	T	C	0.41	0.75	yes
12	rs2269799		<i>SV2B</i>	15	C	T	0.32	0.23	yes
13	rs2395891		<i>BTBD2, MKNK2</i>	19	T	G	0.35	0.21	yes
14	rs2422008		<i>WDPCP</i>	2	A	C	0.43	1	yes
15	rs2956993		<i>GANAB</i>	11	G	T	0.38	0.30	yes
16	rs35288741		<i>NFASC</i>	1	G	A	0.35	0.25	yes
17	rs6493387		<i>TRPM1</i>	15	T	C	0.47	0.11	yes
18	rs6545924		<i>COMMD1, B3GNT2</i>	2	G	T	0.50	0.30	yes
19	rs7194275		<i>C16orf91, CCDC154</i>	16	C	T	0.12	0.0007	yes
20	rs7252014		<i>KCNN1</i>	19	A	G	0.48	0.054	yes
21	rs917585		<i>SLC6A7</i>	5	G	C	0.50	0.57	yes
22	rs9268671	rs116072659 (renamed)	<i>HLA-DRA, HLA-DRB5</i>	6	A	G	0.34	< 0.00001	no
23	rs9268926	rs114766558 ($r^2=0.81$)	<i>HLA-DRA, HLA-DRB5</i>	6	G	A	0.31	< 0.00001	no

^a r^2 =LD from MPIP cohort

^b code for allele 1 (reference allele, not necessary minor allele)

^c code for allele 2

^d minor allele frequency

^e Hardy-Weinberg test statistics

Table S4. Related to Figure 7 and S3. MDD-related GR tagging eSNPs and their proxy SNPs used to generate the cumulative risk allele profile in the DNS cohort. Four SNPs did not have a proxy available (rs12620091, rs917585, rs9268671 and rs9268926). No SNPs deviated from HWE.

tag SNP	eQTL bin	Proxy for SNP ^a	Genes nearby tag SNP	SNP Chr	DNS A1 ^b	DNS A2 ^c	DNS MAF ^d		DNS HWE P values ^e					Used in the analysis
							EUR-AM	ALL	EUR-AM	AFR-AM	Latino/a	Asian1	Asian 2	
1	1-148440425	rs11588837 ($r^2=0.96$)	<i>PLEKHO1, ANP32E</i>	1	A	G	0.15	0.34	0.48	0.95	0.34	0.99	0.72	yes
2	19-40883657	rs8106959 ($r^2=0.95$)	<i>KMT2B</i>	19	A	G	0.22	0.18	0.53	0.89	0.87	0.28	0.5	yes
3	rs10002500		<i>CNGA1</i>	4	T	C	0.1	0.19	0.28	0.74	0.65	0.48	0.5	yes
4	rs10505733	rs1894823 ($r^2=1$)	<i>CLEC4C</i>	12	T	C	0.31	0.28	0.34	0.4	0.16	0.14	0.35	yes
5	rs12432242	rs2281677 ($r^2=0.93$)	<i>SLC7A7</i>	14	A	G	0.38	0.39	0.96	0.29	0.04	0.16	0.31	yes
6	rs12611262		<i>SEMA6B, TNFAIP8L1</i>	19	T	C	0.37	0.44	0.49	0.84	0.57	0.26	0.55	yes
7	rs12620091	no Proxy												no
8	rs17239727	rs10229363 ($r^2=1$)	<i>BLVRA</i>	7	A	G	0.2	0.13	0.23	0.62	0.47	0.86	0.35	yes
9	rs1873625	rs9858280 ($r^2=1$)	<i>BSN</i>	3	T	C	0.37	0.28	0.39	0.6	0.71	0.52	0.24	yes
10	rs1981294	rs4838884 ($r^2=1$)	<i>LRIF1, DRAM2</i>	1	A	G	0.2	0.19	0.63	0.66	0.48	0.932	0.67	yes
11	rs2072443		<i>TMEM176B</i>	7	T	C	0.42	0.44	0.38	0.41	0.59	0.39	0.74	yes
12	rs2269799		<i>SV2B</i>	15	C	T	0.33	0.35	0.1	0.6	0.32	0.5	0.35	yes
13	rs2395891		<i>BTBD2, MKNK2</i>	19	T	G	0.34	0.38	0.49	0.18	0.26	0.3	0.03	yes
14	rs2422008		<i>WDPCP</i>	2	A	C	0.47	0.41	0.85	0.25	0.9	0.13	0.82	yes
15	rs2956993		<i>GANAB</i>	11	G	T	0.35	0.29	0.42	0.47	0.43	0.61	0.99	yes
16	rs35288741	rs7534993 ($r^2=1$)	<i>NFASC</i>	1	G	A	0.34	0.27	0.24	0.21	0.56	0.53	0.35	yes
17	rs6493387	rs12901022 ($r^2=1$)	<i>TRPM1</i>	15	C	T	0.48	0.46	0.79	0.44	0.41	0.94	0.82	yes
18	rs6545924	rs921320 ($r^2=1$)	<i>COMMD1, B3GNT2</i>	2	C	A	0.5	0.5	0.17	0.53	0.4	0.65	0.94	yes
19	rs7194275		<i>C16orf91, CCDC154</i>	16	C	T	0.19	0.19	0.5	0.92	0.73	0.051	1	yes
20	rs7252014		<i>KCNN1</i>	19	A	G	0.48	0.47	0.55	0.37	0.31	0.07	0.45	yes
21	rs917585	no Proxy												no
22	rs9268671	no Proxy												no
23	rs9268926	no Proxy												no

^a r^2 =LD for CEU population from 1KGP (>0.90 for all subpopulations)

^b code for allele 1 (i.e., reference risk allele, not necessary minor allele)

^c code for allele 2

^d minor allele frequencies

^e Hardy-Weinberg test statistics for European Americans (EUR-AM), African Americans (AFR-AM), Latino/as, Asian Cluster 1 (Asian1) and Asian Cluster 2 (Asian2)

Table S5. Related to Figure 7 and S3. Psychiatric Diagnoses in the Duke Neurogenetics Study (DNS). Of note, this table represents the number of diagnoses across DNS participants. Some individuals presented with a comorbid status.

	European American (n=306)	Full Sample (n=647)
Alcohol Abuse	22	41
Alcohol Dependence	19	31
Major Depressive Disorder	8	17
Marijuana Abuse	7	15
Generalized Anxiety Disorder	7	11
Social Anxiety Disorder	3	8
Agoraphobia w/o Panic Disorder	6	8
Bipolar Disorder NOS	6	8
Marijuana Dependence	5	7
Bipolar II	3	6
OCD	4	6
Bulimia Nervosa	2	5
Panic Disorder	1	4
Dysthymia	0	1
PTSD	0	1
Anorexia Nervosa	0	1
Bipolar I	1	1
TOTAL	94	171

Table S6. Related to Figure 2. Sequence of primers used in this study.

List of primers and universal probe library number used for the qPCR for *ADORA3*, *HIST2H2AA3/4* and *TBP* in human whole blood.

Target Gene	Primer Set (5'-3')	UPL probe number
<i>ADORA3</i>	Forward: tcattgcagccaggtac Reverse: tgctgggtgtggtctatca	82
<i>HIST2H2AA3</i> , <i>HIST2H2AA4</i> (short isoform)	Forward: cgacgaggaaactgaacaagc Reverse: gcctggatgttaggcaagac	61
<i>HIST2H2AA3</i> , <i>HIST2H2AA4</i> (long isoform)	Forward: aaggggcacctgtgaactc Reverse: gactgagagtgccagcatt	21
<i>TBP</i>	Forward: cttgcagtgacccagcat Reverse: cgctggaactcgtctcacta	67

List of primers used for the qPCR for *LONP1* and *GAPDH* in LCLs.

Target Gene	Primer Set (5'-3')
<i>LONP1</i>	Forward: TTGGTGGCATCAAGGAGAAG Reverse: CGGTAGTGTTCACGAAGTG
<i>GAPDH</i>	Forward: CCAAGGTCATCCATGACAAC Reverse: GAGGCAGGGATGATGTTCTG

Oligonucleotides for Chromatin Conformation Capture (3C).

Primer	Sequence
C1	GCCTTACCCAGCACATTTTG
P1	CTGGAAGAGCTTGACCAAGTG
P2	CTCACTCCCTTGCAATCTC
P3	ACTCGCTTTTGCAGTAGGG
P4	TACCGCAGCCTACTGCATC
P5	CTTCCACACTGAATCTCACCTG
P6	ATCAATGACCCTCACTCCTCTC
P6	ATCAATGACCCTCACTCCTCTC

Primer set for DNA quantification of 3C samples.

Primer Set (5'-3')
Forward: TGGTGAAACCCGTCCTAC
Reverse: AATCTCAGCTCACTGCAACC

SUPPLEMENTAL EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Samples and study design.

MPIP cohort.

The subject pool for the eQTL analysis consisted of 164 male Caucasian individuals (90% of German origin) recruited for the MARS project (Ising et al., 2009): 93 healthy probands (age = 40.2 ± 12.4 years; body mass index (BMI) = 24.9 ± 3.1 kg/m²) and 71 in-patients with MDD (age = 48.5 ± 13.5 years; HAM-D = 25.3 ± 8.0 ; BMI = 26.1 ± 3.6 kg/m²). All were treated at the hospital of the Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry in Munich, Germany (MPIP; MPIP cohort). Only individuals not reporting a history of current psychiatric, major neurological nor general medical disorders were included in the control sample. Recruitment strategies and further characterization of the MPIP cohort have been described previously (Hennings et al., 2009; Menke et al., 2012). Of these participants, 4 were excluded due to genotyping problems.

MARS cohort. This sample included 1,005 MDD patients (561 female, 444 males; age = 48.15 ± 14.13 years; HAM-D = 25.68 ± 6.5), as well as 478 controls (298 females, 180 males; age = 47.83 ± 13.7 years), recruited for the MARS project at the MPIP in Munich, Germany. All included patients were of European descent. Recruitment strategies and further characterization including population stratification of the MARS cohort have been described previously (Hennings et al., 2009; Menke et al., 2012). All individuals used within the eQTL study (MPIP cohort) were not part of this sample.

DNS cohort.

All participants from the Duke Neurogenetics Study (DNS) provided informed written consent, prior to participation, in accord with the guidelines of the Duke University Medical Center Institutional Review Board. All participants were in good general health and free of the following DNS exclusion criteria: (1) medical diagnosis of cancer, stroke, diabetes requiring insulin treatment, chronic kidney or liver disease or lifetime psychotic symptoms; (2) use of psychotropic, glucocorticoid or hypolipidemic medication, and (3) conditions affecting cerebral blood flow and metabolism (e.g., hypertension). Current DSM-IV Axis I and select Axis II disorders (Antisocial Personality Disorder

and Borderline Personality Disorder) were assessed with the electronic Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (Sheehan et al., 1998) and Structured Clinical Interview for the DSM-IV Axis II (SCID-II) (First et al., 1997) respectively. These disorders are not exclusionary as the DNS seeks to establish broad variability in multiple behavioral phenotypes related to psychopathology.

On January 6th, 2014, 726 participants had overlapping fMRI and genetic data that was fully processed and used for these analyses. Of these participants, 79 were excluded due to scanner-related artifacts in fMRI data ($n = 6$), incidental structural brain abnormalities ($n = 2$), a large number of movement outliers in fMRI data ($n = 21$; see ART description below), inadequate signal in our amygdala regions of interest ($n = 14$; see coverage description below), poor behavioral performance ($n = 20$; accuracy lower than 75%), outlier status according to ancestrally-informative principal components ($n = 5$), scanner malfunctions ($n = 2$), incomplete fMRI data collection ($n = 1$), and failed genotyping at one GRPS polymorphisms (without a proxy of $r^2 > 0.9$; $n = 8$). Thus, all imaging genetics analyses were conducted in a final European-American subsample of 306 participants (age = 19.72 ± 1.23 years; 148 males; 63 with DSM-IV Axis I disorder) and a full sample of 647 participants (age = 19.65 ± 1.24 years; 285 males; 117 with DSM-IV Axis I disorder; 306 European Americans, 72 African Americans, 170 Asians, 37 Latino/as, and 62 of Other/Multiple racial origins according to self-reported ethnicity; for a full description of diagnoses present in the sample see Table S5).

Mouse models.

The animal experiments were carried out in the animal facilities of the MPIP in Munich, Germany. Male C57BL/6N mice at an age of 12 weeks (mean bodyweight 26.8 ± 0.1 g) were used for the dexamethasone-stimulation test (DEX-mouse). The experiment was performed twice with two separate batches of mice ($n = 22$ per batch). Male 3-4 month old C57BL/6N mice (mean bodyweight 25.5 ± 2.12 g) were used for the acute social defeat mouse model (Stress-mouse). Two weeks before the experiment onset, mice were singly housed and

acclimated to the experimental room. All mice (DEX and Stress-mice) were kept under a 12 h light/dark cycle and standard conditions. Food and tap water were available *ad libitum*. All efforts were made to minimize animal suffering during the experiment. The committee for the Care and Use of Laboratory animals of the Government of Upper Bavaria, Germany approved the protocols.

(i) DEX-mouse: Animals were injected i.p. with either vehicle (VEH, $n = 11$) or 10 mg/kg dexamethasone (DEX, $n = 11$) between 9am and 11am. Animals were sacrificed 4 hours post injection, blood was collected and the brains were carefully removed. The prefrontal cortex (PFC; batch 1), hippocampus (HC; batch 1) and amygdala (AM; batch 2) were dissected immediately according to standard protocols (Spijker, 2011). Amygdala preparation was as follows: brains were cut into ca. 1 mm thick slices using a custom-mounting device. The amygdala (all subnuclei) (Paxinos and Franklin, 2003) was manually dissected with a scalpel under visual control using a binocular microscope. HC and PFC preparation: brain regions were manually dissected from the whole brain by trained personnel. Dissected tissues were directly transferred into RNA lysis solution (Applied Biosystems, USA) and frozen at -80°C . In addition, 300 μl of trunk blood (batch 1) was collected into microcentrifuge tubes containing PaxGene RNA stabilizer solution and frozen at -20°C .

(ii) Stress-mouse: The acute social defeat stress paradigm lasted 5 min and was conducted as previously described (Wagner et al., 2013). Briefly, experimental mice were placed in the home cage of a dominant aggressive CD1 resident mouse. Interaction between the mice was permitted for 5 min without any interference unless an animal was severely injured. When this was the case, the experimental animal was returned to his home cage and excluded from analysis. Prior to the experimental day, all CD1 resident mice received aggression tests to ensure dominance and were trained for aggressive behavior. The control mice were allowed to explore an empty cage (control condition) for 5 min. Exactly 4 h after

the onset of the stress paradigm, the mice were sacrificed and the tissue harvested for subsequent analyses. Briefly, mice were anesthetized with Isoflurane and then immediately killed by decapitation. In the same manner as for the DEX-mouse, 250µl of trunk blood was collected and the brains were carefully removed. The same brain regions i.e. the HC, AM and PFC were dissected out, snap-frozen, and stored in RNA lysis solution at -80°C until needed.

Gene expression data.

Human whole blood of the MPIP cohort was collected using PAXgene Blood RNA Tubes (PreAnalytiX), processed as described previously (Menke et al., 2012) and hybridized to Illumina HumanHT-12 v3.0 Expression Bead Chips. Samples had a mean RNA integrity number (RIN) of 7.97 ± 0.42 SD. The Illumina Bead Array Reader was used to scan the microarrays and summarized raw probe intensities were exported using Illumina's GenomeStudio v2011.1 Gene Expression module. Further processing was carried out using R version 2.14.0 (<http://www.r-project.org/>). All 48,750 probes present on the microarray were first filtered by an Illumina detection *P* value of 0.01 in at least 10% of the samples, leaving 14,168 expressed probes for further analysis. Each transcript was then transformed and normalized through variance stabilization and normalization (VSN) (Lin et al., 2008). Technical batches were adjusted using ComBat with fixed effects of amplification round (Johnson and Cheng, 2007). To test for hidden confounding effects within the ComBat corrected data, we applied a surrogate variable analysis (Leek and Storey, 2007). No significant surrogate variable could be identified suggesting that most of the confounding effects were captured by correcting for known batch effects. To further reduce batch effects baseline and dexamethasone stimulated RNA samples for each individual were processed within a single run. Finally for each probe, we constructed a linear model of the log fold change in gene expression between 6pm (baseline) and 9pm (GR-stimulation) standardized

to 6pm (baseline) controlling for age, disease status and BMI. Models were implemented in “R” using the “lm” function. The residuals (GR-response residuals) from this regression were used as phenotype values in the following analyses. The results did not change when the RIN factor, the dexamethasone serum levels (3 hours following administration) and the differential blood cell count (levels of monocytes, granulocytes and lymphocytes) were included as additional independent covariates.

To control if significant eQTLs might be biased due to SNPs within the probes, the Illumina re-annotation pipeline (ReMOAT version August 2009) (Barbosa-Morais et al., 2010) was used to annotate SNPs (relying on UCSC dbSNP 126 table) that were located within the gene expression probe sequence. No bias of eQTL misclassifications due to such sequence polymorphisms in the probe region could be identified. The probe gene names were updated using the NCBI build 36 (hg18) Reference Sequence (RefSeq) (Pruitt et al., 2012) gene annotation table obtained from the UCSC Table Browser (<http://hgdownload.soe.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg18/database/refGene.txt.gz>). The positions of the probes were annotated using ReMOAT and only autosomal probes were used for the GR-response eQTL analysis ($n = 4,447$ autosomal probes).

DEX-mouse und Stress-mouse RNA was extracted from whole blood using the PAXgene blood miRNA kit (PreAnalytiX) according to (Krawiec et al., 2009). RNA was extracted from the mouse brain regions using RNeasy Plus Universal Mini Kit (Qiagen) in the DEX-mouse experiment and using TRIzol (Life Technologies) in the Stress-mouse experiment, both according to manufacturer’s protocol. RNA was quality checked using the Agilent 2100 Bioanalyser, amplified using the Illumina Total Prep 96-Amplification kit (Life Technology) and then hybridized on Illumina MouseRef-8 v2.0 (for DEX-mouse) and Illumina MouseWG-6 v2.0 BeadChips (for Stress-mouse). For each tissue and experiment the samples were processed together (RNA amplification, hybridization and scanning). All samples had a mean RIN of 7.5 ± 0.2 SD for DEX-mouse and 6.6 ± 0.5 SD for Stress-mouse

blood cells and a mean RIN of 9.2 ± 0.4 SD for DEX-mouse and 9.2 ± 0.3 SD Stress-mouse brain tissues. All probes present on the microarrays (MouseRef-8 = 25,700; MouseWG-6 = 45,200 probes) were first filtered using an Illumina detection P value of 0.05 in at least 15% of the samples. Secondly, each transcript was transformed, normalized and batch corrected, in the same fashion as for the human gene expression data. For differential gene expression analysis between the VEH and DEX animals, as well as between control and stress animals linear regression models implemented in R were used on the normalized, transformed and batch corrected expression values for each tissue. Multiple testing corrections were performed by controlling the false discovery rate (FDR) according to Benjamini and Hochberg. A $FDR \leq 10\%$ was considered as significant. Results were illustrated as a heatmap in Figure 6B. If multiple array probes per gene existed, only the most significant one is shown in Figure 6B.

Genotype data.

Human DNA of the MPIP cohort samples was isolated from EDTA blood samples using the Gentra Puregene Blood Kit (Qiagen) with standardized protocols. Genome-wide SNP genotyping was performed using Illumina Human610-Quad and Illumina Human660W-Quad Genotyping BeadChips according to the manufacturer's standard protocols. In total, 582,539 genetic markers in 163 individuals of the MPIP cohort could be successfully genotyped. Individuals with low genotyping rate ($<98\%$) and SNPs showing significant deviation from the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE, P value $< 1 \times 10^{-5}$) were excluded. Similarly, a low minor allele frequency (MAF; $<10\%$) and SNPs with high rates of missing data ($>2\%$) were excluded. This resulted in 436,643 SNPs and 160 individuals for further analysis. In the 160 samples that passed the quality control, imputation of additional variants was performed using IMPUTE v2 (Howie et al., 2009) on the basis of HapMap CEU Phase 3 (International HapMap Consortium, 2003) and 1,000 Genomes Project version June 2010 (hg18) CEU

data for ~8 million SNPs (Durbin et al., 2010). Imputed SNPs were excluded if their posterior probability averages were less than 90% for the most likely imputed genotype ($INFO \geq 0.9$). SNPs were also excluded if their call rate was less than 98%, HWE P value was less than 1×10^{-5} and $MAF < 10\%$. This yielded a total of 2,011,895 SNPs. To annotate SNPs for the closest gene, we used Annovar version November 2011 (Wang et al., 2010) with the RefSeq gene annotation SNP coordinates are given according to hg18.

Human DNA of the MARS cohort samples was extracted from EDTA blood samples using the Gentra Puregene Blood Kit (Qiagen) with standardized protocols. Whole-genome SNP genotyping was performed on Illumina Sentix Human-1, HumanHap300, Human610-Quad and HumanOmniExpress Genotyping BeadChips according to the manufacturer's standard protocols. Individuals as well as the genotype data have been subjected to the same quality control steps as the MPIP cohort (genotyping rate $< 98\%$, $MAF < 10\%$, HWE P value $< 1 \times 10^{-5}$, SNP missingness $< 98\%$). Missing genotype data were imputed via IMPUTE v2 based on the 1,000 Genomes Project version Nov. 2010 ALL reference panel. The MDD-related GR eSNP profile was derived from loci associated with both dexamethasone-induced differences in gene expression and MDD. It included alleles from 20 of the 23 tag eSNPs (3 SNPs diverged from HWE in the MARS sample, Table S3. Non-risk and risk alleles (according to association with depression in the PGC dataset) were coded 0 and 1, respectively, and summed in an additive fashion to create cumulative genetic risk profile scores (GRPS; 0, 1, 2). The MARS GRPSs ranged from 12-30.

Human DNA from participants of the DNS cohort was isolated from saliva derived from Oragene DNA self-collection kits (DNA Genotek) customized for 23andMe. DNA extraction and genotyping were performed by the National Genetics Institute (NGI), a CLIA-certified clinical laboratory and subsidiary of Laboratory Corporation of America. The Illumina HumanOmniExpress BeadChips and a custom array containing an additional ~300,000 SNPs were used to provide genome-wide data. Due to differences in genotyping array

content the DNS GRPSs included alleles from 19 of the 23 eSNPs (Table S4) and were coded in the same way as the MARS GRPSs. All SNPs used for the GRPSs had genotyping rates < 97%, MAF < 10%, HWE P value < 1×10^{-5} (Table S4). DNS GRPSs ranged from 10-28 and were normally distributed (Figure 7). To account for differences in ancestral background in the full sample, we used EIGENSTRAT (v, 5.0.1) (Price et al., 2006) to generate principal components and included the first 5 components as covariates in the analysis. Five participants were outliers for these components (± 6 SD from the mean on one of the top ten components) and hence were excluded from analyses.

DNS neuroimaging protocol.

BOLD fMRI paradigm.

A widely used and reliable challenge paradigm was employed to elicit amygdala reactivity. The paradigm consists of 4 task blocks requiring face-matching interleaved with 5 control blocks requiring shape-matching (see Figure S4D). In each face-matching trial within a block, participants view a trio of faces derived from a standard set of facial affect pictures (expressing angry, fearful, surprised, or neutral emotions), and select which of the 2 faces presented on the bottom row of the display matches the target stimulus presented on the top row. Each emotion-specific block (e.g., fearful facial expressions only) consists of 6 individual trials, balanced for gender of the face. Block order is pseudo-randomized across participants. Each of the 6 face trios is presented for 4 seconds with a variable inter-stimulus interval of 2-6 seconds; total block length is 48 seconds. In the shape-matching control blocks, participants view a trio of geometric shapes (i.e., circles, horizontal and vertical ellipses) and select which of 2 shapes displayed on the bottom matches the target shape presented on top. Each control block consists of 6 different shape trios presented for 4 seconds with a fixed inter-stimulus interval of 2 seconds, comprising a total block length of 36 seconds. The total paradigm was 390 seconds in duration. Reaction times and accuracy are recorded through an MR-compatible button box.

BOLD fMRI acquisition.

Participants were scanned using a research-dedicated GE MR750 3T scanner equipped with high-power high-duty-cycle 50-mT/m gradients at 200 T/m/s slew rate, and an eight-channel head coil for parallel imaging at high bandwidth up to 1MHz at the Duke-UNC Brain Imaging and Analysis Center. A semi-automated high-order shimming program was used to ensure global field homogeneity. A series of 34 interleaved axial functional slices aligned with the anterior commissure-posterior commissure (AC-PC) plane were acquired for full-brain coverage using an inverse-spiral pulse sequence to reduce susceptibility artifact (TR/TE/flip angle = 2000 ms / 30 ms / 60; FOV = 240 mm; $3.75 \times 3.75 \times 4$ mm voxels (selected to provide whole brain coverage while maintaining adequate signal-to-noise and optimizing acquisition times); interslice skip = 0). Four initial RF excitations were performed (and discarded) to achieve steady-state equilibrium. To allow for spatial registration of each participant's data to a standard coordinate system, high-resolution three-dimensional structural images were acquired in 34 axial slices co-planar with the functional scans (TR/TE/flip angle = 7.7s / 3.0 ms / 12; voxel size = $0.9 \times 0.9 \times 4$ mm; FOV = 240 mm; interslice skip = 0).

BOLD fMRI data analysis.

The general linear model of Statistical Parametric Mapping 8 (SPM8) (<http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm>) was used for whole-brain image analysis. Individual subject data were first realigned to the first volume in the time series to correct for head motion before being spatially normalized into the standard stereotactic space of the Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) template using a 12-parameter affine model. Next, data were smoothed to minimize noise and residual differences in individual anatomy with a 6mm FWHM Gaussian filter. Voxel-wise signal intensities were ratio normalized to the whole-brain global mean. Then the ARTifact Detection Tool (ART; <https://www.nitrc.org/docman/view.php/104/390/Artifact%20Detection%20Toolbox%20Manu>

al) was used to generate regressors accounting for images due to large motion (i.e., > 0.6 mm relative to the previous time frame) or spikes (i.e., global mean intensity 2.5 standard deviations from the entire time series). Participants for whom more than 5% of acquisition volumes were flagged by ART ($n = 21$) were removed from analyses. An region of interest (ROI) mask (Automated Anatomical Labeling (AAL) atlas) from WFU pickatlas (Maldjian et al., 2003) was used to ensure adequate amygdala coverage for the face-matching and number-guessing tasks, respectively. Participants who had less than 90% coverage of the amygdala ($n = 14$) were excluded from analyses.

Following preprocessing steps outlined above, linear contrasts employing canonical hemodynamic response functions were used to estimate task-specific (i.e., “Angry & Fearful Faces > Neutral Faces”, “Angry & Fearful > Shapes”, “Neutral > Shapes”) BOLD responses for each individual. The primary contrast of “Angry & Fearful > Neutral” was used to assay centromedial reactivity to cues that are conditioned social signals to threat in the environment (i.e., angry and fearful expressions) relative to signals that do not convey threat information about the environment (i.e., neutral expressions). Post-hoc analyses using the “Angry & Fearful > Shapes” and “Neutral > Shapes” contrasts were used to discern if the association with GRPS reflected relatively decreased reactivity to angry and fearful expressions or increased reactivity to neutral expressions. Individual contrast images (i.e., weighted sum of the beta images) were used in second-level random effects models accounting for scan-to-scan and participant-to-participant variability to determine mean contrast-specific responses using one-sample t-tests. A voxel-level statistical threshold of P value < 0.05, family wise error corrected for multiple comparisons across the bilateral centromedial amygdala ROIs, and a cluster-level extent threshold of 10 contiguous voxels was applied to these analyses. The bilateral centromedial amygdala ROIs were defined using anatomical probability maps (Amunts et al., 2005). The centromedial ROI was chosen because it includes the central nucleus of the amygdala (CeA). This specifically functions to drive physiologic, attentive, and

neuromodulatory responses to threat, as opposed to the basolateral complex of the amygdala (BLA), which primarily functions to relay information to the CeA. Thus, the expression of stress responsive behavior is more closely linked with the activity of the CeA and not the BLA (Davis and Whalen, 2001; LeDoux, 2007). Human research using such distinctions has shown that ROIs encompassing the CeA or BLA differentially respond to stimuli and share different patterns of functional as well as structural connectivity (Brown et al., 2014; Etkin et al., 2004; Lerner et al., 2012).

BOLD parameter estimates from a cluster within the left centromedial amygdala ROI exhibiting a main effect for the “Angry & Fearful > Neutral” contrast were extracted using the VOI tool in SPM8 and exported for regression analyses in SPSS (v.18). No significant cluster emerged in the right centromedial amygdala. Extracting parameter estimates from clusters activated by our fMRI paradigm, rather than those specifically correlated with our independent variables of interest, precludes the possibility of any correlation coefficient inflation that may result when an explanatory covariate is used to select a region of interest. We have successfully used this strategy in prior studies (Bogdan et al., 2012).

Statistical Analysis.

Cis-associations of baseline gene expression.

Using baseline gene expression of the 4,447 differently regulated autosomal array probes (absolute fold change ≥ 1.3 in at least 20% of all samples), 26,205 unique *cis*-SNPs and 764 gene expression probes corresponding to 31,541 *cis*-eQTLs were found to be significant after multiple testing correction with the same strategy as described for the GR-stimulated gene expression changes. The 26,205 unique eSNPs represented 1,010 uncorrelated eSNP bins (1,148 eSNP bin-probe combinations). The 775 eQTL bins (68%) were located within 100 kb upstream or downstream from the array probe ends, 911 eQTL bins (79%) within 200 kb and only 237 eQTLs bins > 200 kb (21%).

Validation GR-response cis-eQTL results

Validation of GR-response *cis*-eQTL results was carried out with a sample size-weighted Z-score meta-analysis (Evangelou and Ioannidis, 2013) in an additional independent data set using peripheral blood samples (baseline and after GR-stimulation with 1.5 mg dexamethasone) of 58 individuals (21 male controls, 14 male cases and 23 female cases). We applied the same strategy as used in the discovery sample (MPIP cohort) to filter, normalize and batch correct the gene expression data. We adjusted the analysis for the same covariates plus gender; applied the same SNP quality control checks and performed the *cis*-eQTL mapping in PLINK.

Enrichment of GR binding regions

To identify whether GR-response eSNPs were enriched for GR binding sites, we used the ENCODE (ENCODE Project Consortium, 2011) *NR3C1* ChIP-seq data from GM12878 LCLs (accession: ENCSR904YPP) from which no aligned tracks are currently available. Raw data were download at <https://www.encodeproject.org/experiments> and initial filtering was performed using FASTX Toolkit (v. 0.0.14, http://hannonlab.cshl.edu/fastx_toolkit/index.html) and Prinseq (v. 0.20.3) (Schmieder and Edwards, 2011) to eliminate artifacts and low quality reads. Alignment on hg19 was performed using BWA (v. 0.7.10) (Li and Durbin, 2009) allowing only uniquely mappable alignments with alignment quality of above 20. Reads from both ChIP and both control libraries were pooled leading to 46,453,650 and 68,227,580 used reads, respectively. Peak-calling was carried out by MACS14 (v. 1.4.2) (Zhang et al., 2008) using default settings, resulting in around 23,000 annotated signals. The average length of a ChIP signal as defined by the peak calling was 746.3 bps \pm 370.6 bsp.

We mapped the GR-response eSNPs to these GR ChIP-seq peaks and compared the overlap observed with 1,000 equal sized sets of randomly drawn SNPs (n=3,662 SNPs) from of all analyzed SNPs (without replacement) matched in MAF (=null distribution). To match the MAF distributions of the random SNP sets with our GR-response eQTL data we

divided the SNPs into non-overlapping MAF bins, each of the width 0.05 as described previously (Nicolae et al., 2010). For every set we counted the percentage of SNPs within a GR ChIP-seq peak. Enrichment calculations with a permutation-based $FDR < 10\%$ were considered as statistically significant within the entire manuscript.

Enhancer enrichment analysis

We investigated whether GR-response eSNP binds are enriched for functional enhancer annotations using the online tool HaploReg version 2 (Ward and Kellis, 2012) based on the Roadmap Epigenome data (Roadmap Epigenomics Consortium et al., 2015) and using the 1,000 Genomes Project CEU data as a background data set. Additionally we performed the enrichment analysis on ten permuted baseline eSNP bin sets (size matched) to generate a realistic null distribution. The average enhancer enrichment over the ten permutations is present in Figure 3 and S2.

Chromatin interaction analysis with paired-end tag (ChIA-PET) mapping.

The combined set of the first two replicates of the RNA Polymerase II ChIA-PET data (Li et al., 2010; 2012) generated from K562 chronic myeloid leukemia cell lines ($n > 400,000$ interaction regions) was obtained from the UCSC Genome Browser

(<http://hgdownload.cse.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg19/encodeDCC/wgEncodeGisChiaPet/>).

Genomic coordinates of our GR-response eSNP bins were converted from hg18 to GRCh build 37 (hg19) using the UCSC Genome Browser liftOver tool (<http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgLiftOver>) and the probe gene coordinates were updated with the hg19 RefSeq (Pruitt et al., 2012) gene table obtained from the UCSC Table Browser

(<http://hgdownload.soe.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg19/database/refGene.txt.gz>; excluding 15 probe genes on hg19). To estimate the overlap of the direct chromatin interactions and GR-response eQTL bins (eSNP bin-probe gene combination) we tested if one ChIA-PET tag overlapped with the region of the eSNP bin $\pm 10\text{kb}$ as well as the relevant array probe gene

(10kb \pm transcription start or end). To establish the null distribution, we permuted the distances between the GR-response eSNP bins and the transcription sites of the corresponding probe gene ($n = 270$ updated to hg19) and estimated the overlap with ChIA-PET interaction signals. We repeated the analysis 1,000 times and for each set we counted the number of genes with overlapping ChIA-PET data.

Enrichment of GWAS susceptibility markers.

To identify whether GR-response eSNPs were specifically enriched for association with psychiatric disorders and not with other diseases or traits, we generated 1,000 sets of permuted baseline eSNPs (conditional on MAF and number of GR-response eSNPs overlapping with the respective GWAS). For every set we counted the percentage of unique SNPs with a GWAS results at P value ≤ 0.05 . On this basis we constructed the null distribution. A second null distribution was created based on all imputed SNPs of high quality.

1.) PGC MDD data: The MDD GWAS data was generated by conducting a meta-analysis based on the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (PGC) GWAS mega-analysis for MDD (Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the Psychiatric GWAS Consortium, 2012) data . We used the “meta-analysis” function in PLINK assuming a fixed effect model in 17,846 individuals of European ancestry (8,864 cases with MDD and 8,982 controls) from 8 of the 9 studies included in the PGC MDD data. All samples from the initial PGC MDD data ($n = 18,759$) that overlapped with our MARS cohort ($n = 376$ cases and 537 controls) were excluded, which was then used as validation sample. The PGC MDD analysis used SNP data imputed to the 1,000 Genomes Project (hg19).

2.) PGC cross-disorder data: The results of the PGC cross-disorder (CD) analysis (33,332 patients and 27,888 controls of European ancestry distributed among five disorders: SCZ, BPD, ADHD, ASD and MDD) (Cross-Disorder Group of the Psychiatric Genomics

Consortium, 2013; Cross-Disorder Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium et al., 2013) were obtained from the PGC website (<http://pgc.unc.edu>). The PGC CD analysis applied a multinomial regression procedure and used SNP data imputed to the HapMap Phase 3 data (hg18).

3.) PGC SCZ2 data: The results of the multistage GWAS for SCZ (Schizophrenia Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics, 2014) obtained from the PGC website (<http://pgc.unc.edu>). The PGC SCZ2 analysis used SNP data imputed to the 1,000 Genomes Project (hg19).

4.) Non psychiatric trait data: The GWAS data for height (Heid et al., 2010) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) (Stahl et al., 2010) were obtained from the PGC website (<http://pgc.unc.edu>). Results of the Crohn's disease (CD) analysis were obtained from International Inflammatory Bowel Disease Genetics Consortium website (<http://www.ibdgenetics.org>). The RA analysis used SNP data imputed to the HapMap Phase 2 data (hg17) and the CD as well as height data was imputed based on HapMap Phase 3. For comparability we converted all our SNP coordinates to the relevant genome assembly of analyzed GWAS data using the UCSC Genome Browser liftOver tool.

Co-expression analysis

For the co-expression analysis we used the GR-response residuals from all array probes ($n = 4,447$) to determine if the 25 MDD-related GR array probes are more co-regulated than 1,000 sets of randomly chosen GR-stimulated transcripts. To realize this, we carried out a co-expression analysis in R using the function "dist" specifying the Euclidian distance as distance measure and calculated the mean distance of all pair-wise distances. We established the significance of co-expression network of the 25 MDD-related GR array probes by testing the observed mean distance versus the null distributions created by

calculating the mean distance of all pair-wise distances for 1,000 sets of 25 randomly chosen GR-stimulated transcripts. Next, we determined the number of sets, having lower mean distances than the actual MDD-related GR transcripts to measure the enrichment statistic.

DNS neuroimaging analysis.

Statistical analyses of the imaging data were completed using linear regression in SPSS to test the association of the MDD-related GR tag eSNP GRPSs to amygdala reactivity in the independent DNS cohort. To maintain variability but constrain the influence of extreme outliers, prior to any analyses, all imaging variables were winsorized (i.e., following data quality control procedures, outliers more than ± 3 SD were set at ± 3 SD from the mean; for the “Angry and Fearful > Neutral faces” contrast, 13 outliers (2.01%) of the entire sample were moved to ± 3 SD from the mean). Gender, psychiatric diagnosis (0,1) and age were entered as covariates for both EUR-AM and entire sample analyses. Five ancestrally-informative principal components that distinguish the sample were added as additional covariates in the analyses of the entire sample. We computed permutations ($n = 1,000$) in which we constructed randomly generated SNP profiles that were matched for MAF, amount of SNPs ($n = 19$) and constrained by the max LD observed within the sample.

Graphs were generated with Haploview (Barrett et al., 2005), ggplot2 (Wickham, 2009) and Circos (Krzywinski et al., 2009).

Chromatin conformation capture

Five human lymphoblastoid cell lines were cultured in RPMI media with stable l-glutamine (Biocrom) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and 1% antibiotic-antimycotic (Life Technologies). Crosslinking and cell lysis were performed as described (Hagège et al., 2007). Nuclei were digested using 1,000 U of *NcoI*. Subsequent re-ligation, de-crosslinking and purification were conducted according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Following assessment of digestion efficiency and sample purity, DNA concentration of the 3C samples

were determined by SybrGreen quantitative PCR using an “internal” primer set (see Table S6; primers that do not amplify across sites recognized by the restriction enzyme used) as described in (Hagège et al., 2007). Primers were designed with an anchor primer in the fragment containing the TSS of *LONP1* and in potential interacting fragments in and around eSNP bin of *NRTN* using Primer3Plus (<http://www.bioinformatics.nl/cgi-bin/primer3plus/primer3plus.cgi>). Quantitative PCR was carried out using Absolute Blue qPCR SYBR Green Master Mix (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and the Mini Opticon Real-Time PCR System (Bio-Rad) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. A 179-kb BAC clone (CTD-2522A4) containing the entire *LONP1-NRTN* genomic sequence was purchased from Life Technologies and served as PCR control template. The BAC clone was cut with *NcoI* and re-ligated by T4 DNA ligase. All primer pairs were tested on a standard curve of the BAC control library and yielded PCR efficiencies > 1.7. The presence of a single PCR product was confirmed by agarose gel electrophoresis and melting curve analysis. Cycling conditions were: 95 °C for 15min, 45 cycles of 95°C for 15s, 60°C for 15s, 72°C for 15s. Quantitative PCR data were normalized to *GAPDH* as a loading control. *GAPDH* cycling conditions were 95 °C for 15min, 45 cycles of 95°C for 15s, 60°C for 15s, 72°C for 15s. Data analysis was carried out according to (Hagège et al., 2007) and is presented as relative crosslinking frequency. Primers used for the chromatin conformation capture interaction studies are listed in Table S6. Linear mixed models were used for statistical analysis.

Quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR) validation.

Total RNA was reverse-transcribed to cDNA using random primers and the Superscript II reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen) for qPCR to validate microarray results. qPCR was carried out according to manufactures instructions using Roche-LightCycler 480 System (Roche Applied Science) and assays were designed using the Roche Universal Probe Library (<http://qpcr.probefinder.com>) for *ADORA3* (the probe with a significant GR-response eQTLs), *HIST2H2AA3/4* (the probe with the most eSNPs overlapping with the meta-analysis results

for MDD) and *TBP* as the endogenous control gene. Assays for *LONP1* and *GADPH* were designed using Primer3Plus (<http://www.bioinformatics.nl/cgi-bin/primer3plus/primer3plus.cgi>). The association between eSNPs and GR-stimulated gene expression of the target genes could be validated using qPCR (see Figure 2C,D and 4A,B). Sequences of primers used are summarized in Table S6. All samples were run in duplicates and duplicates discordant in *CT* values by more than 0.2 cycles, were excluded from the analysis. Relative gene transcript levels were determined by Pfaffl's equation (Pfaffl, 2001)

$$\text{with: ratio} = \frac{(E_{\text{gene}})^{\Delta CT_{\text{gene}}(\text{baseline sample} - \text{GR-stimulated sample})}}{(E_{\text{housekeeper}})^{\Delta CT_{\text{housekeeper}}(\text{baseline sample} - \text{GR-stimulated sample})}} \cdot \text{qPCR ratios shown in}$$

Figure 2D and were calculated using the following equations:

$$pre = \frac{(E_{\text{housekeeper}})^{CT_{\text{housekeeper}}(\text{baseline sample})}}{(E_{\text{gene}})^{CT_{\text{gene}}(\text{baseline sample})}}$$

$$\text{and } post = \frac{(E_{\text{housekeeper}})^{CT_{\text{housekeeper}}(\text{GR-stimulated sample})}}{(E_{\text{gene}})^{CT_{\text{gene}}(\text{GR-stimulated sample})}} \cdot$$

qPCR validation results.

Two transcript variants encoding isoforms with a different 3'UTR length have been identified for *HIST2H2AA3/4*. The shorter gene product (isoform 1) is annotated by RefSeq while the alternatively spliced longer gene product (isoform 2) is annotated by Ensembl release 54 (*HIST2H2AA3-001*; *ENST00000369161*) and further predicted by AceView (*HIST2H2AA3.aApr07-unspliced*, *HIST2H2AA4.aApr07-unspliced*). This longer isoform is tagged by the significant Illumina probe (*ILMN_1695435*). Hence we designed two different assays- one covering the common part of both isoforms (assay 1) and the other tagging isoform 2 (assay 2). The expression levels measured with both assays were highly correlated (Spearman's test P value $< 1.5 \times 10^{-20}$, $R = 74\%$). We could replicate a significant SNP effect in 137 samples with a P value of 0.012 using assay 1 with a genotypic model and $P = 0.017$ using a carrier model, with the same direction of change as in the expression array.

SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCES

- Amunts, K., Kedo, O., Kindler, M., Pieperhoff, P., Mohlberg, H., Shah, N.J., Habel, U., Schneider, F., and Zilles, K. (2005). Cytoarchitectonic mapping of the human amygdala, hippocampal region and entorhinal cortex: intersubject variability and probability maps. *Anat. Embryol.* 210, 343–352.
- Barbosa-Morais, N.L., Dunning, M.J., Samarajiwa, A.S., Darot, J.F.J., Ritchie, M.E., Lynch, A.G., and Tavaré, S. (2010). A re-annotation pipeline for Illumina BeadArrays: improving the interpretation of gene expression data. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 38, e17.
- Barrett, J.C., Fry, B., Maller, J., and Daly, M.J. (2005). Haploview: analysis and visualization of LD and haplotype maps. *Bioinformatics* 21, 263–265.
- Bogdan, R., Williamson, D.E., and Hariri, A.R. (2012). Mineralocorticoid receptor Iso/Val (rs5522) genotype moderates the association between previous childhood emotional neglect and amygdala reactivity. *Am J Psychiat* 169, 515–522.
- Brown, V.M., Labar, K.S., Haswell, C.C., Gold, A.L., McCarthy, G., Morey, R.A., and Workgrp, M.-A.M. (2014). Altered Resting-State Functional Connectivity of Basolateral and Centromedial Amygdala Complexes in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. *Neuropsychopharmacology* 39, 351–359.
- Cross-Disorder Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (2013). Identification of risk loci with shared effects on five major psychiatric disorders: a genome-wide analysis. *The Lancet* 381, 1371–1379.
- Cross-Disorder Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium, Lee, S.H., Ripke, S., Neale, B.M., Faraone, S.V., Purcell, S.M., Perlis, R.H., Mowry, B.J., Thapar, A., Goddard, M.E., et al. (2013). Genetic relationship between five psychiatric disorders estimated from genome-wide SNPs. *Nat Genet* 45, 984–994.
- Davis, M., and Whalen, P.J. (2001). The amygdala: vigilance and emotion. *Molecular Psychiatry* 6, 13–34.
- Durbin, R.M., Altshuler, D.L., Durbin, R.M., Abecasis, G.R., Bentley, D.R., Chakravarti, A., Clark, A.G., Collins, F.S., La Vega, De, F.M., Donnelly, P., et al. (2010). A map of human genome variation from population-scale sequencing. *Nature* 467, 1061–1073.
- ENCODE Project Consortium (2011). A user's guide to the encyclopedia of DNA elements (ENCODE). *PLoS Biol.* 9, e1001046.
- Etkin, A., Klemenhagen, K.C., Dudman, J.T., Rogan, M.T., Hen, R., Kandel, E.R., and Hirsch, J. (2004). Individual differences in trait anxiety predict the response of the basolateral amygdala to unconsciously processed fearful faces. *Neuron* 44, 1043–1055.
- Evangelou, E., and Ioannidis, J.P.A. (2013). Meta-analysis methods for genome-wide association studies and beyond. *Nature Reviews Genetics* 14, 379–389.
- First, M.B., Gibbon, M., Spitzer, R.L., Williams, J.W.B., and Benjamin, L.S. (1997). Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Personality Disorders, (SCID-I). Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Press, Inc.

Hagège, H., Klous, P., Braem, C., Splinter, E., Dekker, J., Cathala, G., de Laat, W., and Forné, T. (2007). Quantitative analysis of chromosome conformation capture assays (3C-qPCR). *Nat Protoc* 2, 1722–1733.

Heid, I.M., Jackson, A.U., Randall, J.C., Winkler, T.W., Qi, L., Steinthorsdottir, V., Thorleifsson, G., Zillikens, M.C., Speliotes, E.K., Mägi, R., et al. (2010). Meta-analysis identifies 13 new loci associated with waist-hip ratio and reveals sexual dimorphism in the genetic basis of fat distribution. *Nat Genet* 42, 949–960.

Hennings, J.M., Owashi, T., Binder, E.B., Horstmann, S., Menke, A., Kloiber, S., Dose, T., Wollweber, B., Spieler, D., Messer, T., et al. (2009). Clinical characteristics and treatment outcome in a representative sample of depressed inpatients-findings from the Munich Antidepressant Response Signature (MARS) project. *J Psychiatr Res* 43, 215–229.

Howie, B.N., Donnelly, P., and Marchini, J. (2009). A flexible and accurate genotype imputation method for the next generation of genome-wide association studies. *PLoS Genet* 5, e1000529.

International HapMap Consortium (2003). The International HapMap Project. *Nature* 426, 789–796.

Ising, M., Lucae, S., Binder, E.B., Bettecken, T., Uhr, M., Ripke, S., Kohli, M.A., Hennings, J.M., Horstmann, S., Kloiber, S., et al. (2009). A genomewide association study points to multiple loci that predict antidepressant drug treatment outcome in depression. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 66, 966–975.

Johnson, W.E., and Cheng, L. (2007). Adjusting batch effects in microarray expression data using empirical Bayes methods. *Biostatistics* 8, 118–127.

Krawiec, J.A., Chen, H., Alom-Ruiz, S., and Jaye, M. (2009). Modified PAXgene (TM) method allows for isolation of high-integrity total RNA from microlitre volumes of mouse whole blood. *Lab. Anim.* 43, 394–398.

Krzywinski, M., Schein, J., Birol, I., Connors, J., Gascoyne, R., Horsman, D., Jones, S.J., and Marra, M.A. (2009). Circos: an information aesthetic for comparative genomics. *Genome Research* 19, 1639–1645.

LeDoux, J. (2007). The amygdala. *Curr. Biol.* 17, R868–R874.

Leek, J.T., and Storey, J.D. (2007). Capturing heterogeneity in gene expression studies by surrogate variable analysis. *PLoS Genet* 3, 1724–1735.

Lerner, Y., Singer, N., Gonen, T., Weintraub, Y., Cohen, O., Rubin, N., Ungerleider, L.G., and Hendler, T. (2012). Feeling without Seeing? Engagement of Ventral, but Not Dorsal, Amygdala during Unaware Exposure to Emotional Faces. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience* 24, 531–542.

Li, G., Fullwood, M.J., Xu, H., Mulawadi, F.H., Velkov, S., Vega, V., Ariyaratne, P.N., Mohamed, Y.B., Ooi, H.-S., Tennakoon, C., et al. (2010). ChIA-PET tool for comprehensive chromatin interaction analysis with paired-end tag sequencing. *Genome Biol* 11, R22.

Li, G., Ruan, X., Auerbach, R.K., Sandhu, K.S., Zheng, M., Wang, P., Poh, H.M., Goh, Y., Lim, J., Zhang, J., et al. (2012). Extensive promoter-centered chromatin interactions provide

a topological basis for transcription regulation. *Cell* 148, 84–98.

Li, H., and Durbin, R. (2009). Fast and accurate short read alignment with Burrows-Wheeler transform. *Bioinformatics* 25, 1754–1760.

Lin, S.M., Du, P., Huber, W., and Kibbe, W.A. (2008). Model-based variance-stabilizing transformation for Illumina microarray data. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 36, e11.

Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the Psychiatric GWAS Consortium (2012). A mega-analysis of genome-wide association studies for major depressive disorder. *Molecular Psychiatry* 18, 497–511.

Maldjian, J.A., Laurienti, P.J., Kraft, R.A., and Burdette, J.H. (2003). An automated method for neuroanatomic and cytoarchitectonic atlas-based interrogation of fMRI data sets. *Neuroimage* 19, 1233–1239.

Menke, A., Arloth, J., Pütz, B., Weber, P., Klengel, T., Mehta, D., Gonik, M., Rex-Haffner, M., Rubel, J., Uhr, M., et al. (2012). Dexamethasone Stimulated Gene Expression in Peripheral Blood is a Sensitive Marker for Glucocorticoid Receptor Resistance in Depressed Patients. *Neuropsychopharmacology* 37, 1455–1464.

Nicolae, D.L., Gamazon, E., Zhang, W., Duan, S., Dolan, M.E., and Cox, N.J. (2010). Trait-associated SNPs are more likely to be eQTLs: annotation to enhance discovery from GWAS. *PLoS Genet* 6, e1000888.

Paxinos, G., and Franklin, K.B.J. (2003). The mouse brain in stereotaxic coordinates. Academic Press; 2 Edition.

Pfaffl, M.W. (2001). A new mathematical model for relative quantification in real-time RT-PCR. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 29, e45.

Price, A.L., Patterson, N.J., Plenge, R.M., Weinblatt, M.E., Shadick, N.A., and Reich, D. (2006). Principal components analysis corrects for stratification in genome-wide association studies. *Nat Genet* 38, 904–909.

Pruitt, K.D., Tatusova, T., Brown, G.R., and Maglott, D.R. (2012). NCBI Reference Sequences (RefSeq): current status, new features and genome annotation policy. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 40, D130–D135.

Roadmap Epigenomics Consortium, Kundaje, A., Meuleman, W., Ernst, J., Bilenky, M., Yen, A., Heravi-Moussavi, A., Kheradpour, P., Zhang, Z., Wang, J., et al. (2015). Integrative analysis of 111 reference human epigenomes. *Nature* 518, 317–330.

Schizophrenia Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics (2014). Biological insights from 108 schizophrenia-associated genetic loci. *Nature* 511, 421–427.

Schmieder, R., and Edwards, R. (2011). Quality control and preprocessing of metagenomic datasets. *Bioinformatics* 27, 863–864.

Sheehan, D.V., Lecrubier, Y., Sheehan, K.H., Amorim, P., Janavs, J., Weiller, E., Hergueta, T., Baker, R., and Dunbar, G.C. (1998). The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (M.I.N.I.): the development and validation of a structured diagnostic psychiatric interview for DSM-IV and ICD-10. *J Clin Psychiatry* 59 Suppl 20, 22–33–quiz34–57.

Spijker, S. (2011). Dissection of Rodent Brain Regions. In *Neuroproteomics*, (Totowa, NJ: Humana Press), pp. 13–26.

Stahl, E.A., Raychaudhuri, S., Remmers, E.F., Xie, G., Eyre, S., Thomson, B.P., Li, Y., Kurreeman, F.A.S., Zhernakova, A., Hinks, A., et al. (2010). Genome-wide association study meta-analysis identifies seven new rheumatoid arthritis risk loci. *Nat Genet* 42, 508–514.

Wagner, K.V., Hartmann, J., Mangold, K., Wang, X.-D., Labermaier, C., Liebl, C., Wolf, M., Gassen, N.C., Holsboer, F., Rein, T., et al. (2013). Homer1 mediates acute stress-induced cognitive deficits in the dorsal hippocampus. *J. Neurosci.* 33, 3857–3864.

Wang, K., Li, M., and Hakonarson, H. (2010). ANNOVAR: functional annotation of genetic variants from high-throughput sequencing data. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 38, e164.

Ward, L.D., and Kellis, M. (2012). HaploReg: a resource for exploring chromatin states, conservation, and regulatory motif alterations within sets of genetically linked variants. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 40, D930–D934.

Wickham, H. (2009). *ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis* (Springer Publishing Company, Incorporated).

Zhang, Y., Liu, T., Meyer, C.A., Eeckhoute, J., Johnson, D.S., Bernstein, B.E., Nusbaum, C., Myers, R.M., Brown, M., Li, W., et al. (2008). Model-based analysis of ChIP-Seq (MACS). *Genome Biol* 9, R137.

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTES

List of collaborators of the Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium.

#	First name	Last name	Affiliation	#	First name	Last name	Affiliation
1	Stephan	Ripke	Harvard University/Broad Institute	59	Michel	Guipponi	University of Geneva
2	Naomi R	Wray	Queensland Institute of Medical Research/University of Queensland	60	Anjali K	Henders	Queensland Institute of Medical Research
3	Cathryn M	Lewis	Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London	61	Stefan	Hermes	University of Bonn
4	Steven P	Hamilton	University of California, San Francisco	62	Ian B	Hickie	University of Sydney, Sydney
5	Myrna M	Weissman	Columbia University	63	Susanne	Hoefels	University of Bonn
6	Gerome	Breen	Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London	64	Witte	Hoogendijk	Erasmus Medical Center
7	Enda M	Byrne	Queensland Institute of Medical Research	65	Jouke Jan	Hottenga	VU University, Amsterdam
8	Douglas HR	Blackwood	University of Edinburgh	66	Dan V	Iosifescu	Massachusetts General Hospital
9	Dorret I	Boomsma	VU University, Amsterdam	67	Marcus	Ising	Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry
10	Sven	Cichon	University of Bonn	68	Ian	Jones	Cardiff University
11	Andrew C	Heath	Washington University, St Louis	69	Lisa	Jones	University of Birmingham
12	Florian	Holsboer	Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry	70	Tzeng	Jung-Ying	North Carolina State University
13	Susanne	Lucae	Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry	71	James A	Knowles	University of Southern California
14	Pamela AF	Madden	Washington University, St Louis	72	Isaac S	Kohane	Brigham and Women's Hospital
15	Nicholas G	Martin	Queensland Institute of Medical Research	73	Martin A	Kohli	Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry
16	Peter	McGuffin	Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London	74	Ania	Korszun	Queen Mary University of London
17	Pierandrea	Muglia	GlaxoSmithKline	75	Mikael	Landen	Karolinska Institutet
18	Markus M	Noethen	University of Bonn	76	William B	Lawson	Howard University
19	Brenda P	Penninx	VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam	77	Glyn	Lewis	University of Bristol
20	Michele L	Pergadia	Washington University, St Louis	78	Donald	MacIntyre	University of Edinburgh
21	James B	Potash	University of Iowa	79	Wolfgang	Maier	University of Bonn
22	Marcella	Rietschel	Central Inst Mental Health, University of Heidelberg	80	Manuel	Mattheisen	University of Bonn
23	Danyu	Lin	University of North Carolina	81	Patrick J	McGrath	Columbia University
24	Bertram	Müller-Myhsok	Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry	82	Andrew	McIntosh	University of Edinburgh
25	Jianxin	Shi	National Cancer Institute	83	Alan	McLean	University of Edinburgh
26	Stacy	Steinberg	deCODE Genetics	84	Christel M	Middeldorp	VU University, Amsterdam
27	Hans J	Grabe	University of Greifswald	85	Lefkos	Middleton	Imperial College
28	Paul	Lichtenstein	Karolinska Institutet	86	Grant M	Montgomery	Queensland Institute of Medical Research
29	Patrik	Magnusson	Karolinska Institutet	87	Shawn N	Murphy	Massachusetts General Hospital
30	Roy H	Perlis	Massachusetts General Hospital	88	Matthias	Nauck	University of Greifswald
31	Martin	Preisig	University of Lausanne	89	Willem A	Nolen	Groningen University Medical Center
32	Jordan W	Smoller	Massachusetts General Hospital	90	Dale R	Nyholt	Queensland Institute of Medical Research
33	Kari	Stefansson	deCODE Genetics	91	Michael	O'Donovan	Cardiff University
34	Rudolf	Uher	Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London	92	Högni	Oskarsson	Therapeia, University Hospital
35	Zoltan	Kutalik	University of Lausanne	93	Nancy	Pedersen	Karolinska Institutet
36	Katherine E	Tansey	Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London	94	William A	Scheftner	Rush University Medical Center
37	Alexander	Teumer	University of Greifswald	95	Andrea	Schulz	University of Greifswald
38	Alexander	Viktorin	Karolinska Institutet	96	Thomas G	Schulze	University of Goettingen
39	Michael R	Barnes	GlaxoSmithKline	97	Stanley I	Shyn	University of Washington
40	Thomas	Bettecken	Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry	98	Engilbert	Sigurdsson	Landspítali University Hospital
41	Elisabeth B	Binder	Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry	99	Susan L	Slager	Mayo Clinic
42	René	Breuer	Central Inst Mental Health, University of Heidelberg	100	Johannes H	Smit	VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam
43	Victor M	Castro	Partners HealthCare System	101	Hreinn	Stefansson	deCODE Genetics
44	Susanne E	Churchill	Partners HealthCare System	102	Michael	Steffens	University of Bonn
45	William H	Coryell	University of Iowa	103	Thorgeir	Thorgeirsson	deCODE Genetics
46	Nick	Craddock	Cardiff University	104	Federica	Tozzi	GlaxoSmithKline
47	Ian W	Craig	Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London	105	Jens	Treutlein	Central Inst Mental Health, University of Heidelberg
48	Darina	Czamara	Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry	106	Manfred	Uhr	Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry
49	Eco J	De Geus	VU University, Amsterdam	107	Edwin JCG	van den Oord	Virginia Commonwealth University
50	Franziska	Degenhardt	University of Bonn	108	Gerard	Van Grootheest	VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam
51	Anne E	Farmer	Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London	109	Henry	Völzke	University of Greifswald
52	Maurizio	Fava	Massachusetts General Hospital	110	Jeffrey B	Weilburg	Massachusetts General Hospital
53	Josef	Frank	Central Inst Mental Health, University of Heidelberg	111	Gonneke	Willemsen	VU University, Amsterdam
54	Vivian S	Gainer	Partners HealthCare System	112	Frans G	Zitman	Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden
55	Patience J	Gallagher	Massachusetts General Hospital	113	Benjamin	Neale	Harvard University/Broad Institute
56	Scott D	Gordon	Queensland Institute of Medical Research	114	Mark	Daly	Harvard University/Broad Institute
57	Sergey	Goryachev	Partners HealthCare System	115	Douglas F	Levinson	Stanford University
58	Magdalena	Gross	University of Bonn	116	Patrick F	Sullivan	University of North Carolina

Table S1. List of the 320 *cis*-eSNP-probe combinations (*cis*-eQTL bins).

	tag SNP eQTL bin	Genes nearby tag SNP	SNP Position	SNP Location	SNP Chr ^a	Bin Position ^b	P ID ^c	P Gene ^d	P Start ^e	P End ^f	Q value ^g	FC ^h
1	rs9994839	SPARCL1	88612804	downstream	4	88612804:88612804	ILMN_1651354	SPP1	89122810	89122859	0.04493	1.14
2	rs9931197	SCNN1G, SCNN1B	23139419	intergenic	16	23134897:23144982	ILMN_1806908	PRKCB	24134561	24134610	0.04398	1.14
3	rs9873175	RPL29, DUSP7	52034676	intergenic	3	52034676:52034676	ILMN_1811063	RPL29	52002705	52002753	0.04811	-1.27
4	rs9526443	MED4	47560511	intronic	13	47365868:47599728	ILMN_1751708	ITM2B	47730310	47730359	0.04442	1.27
5	rs9525211	RASA3	113821535	intronic	13	113765493:113849035	ILMN_1727389	CDC16	114056045	114056176	0.04061	-1.14
6	rs9525211	RASA3	113821535	intronic	13	113765493:113849035	ILMN_1782292	LAMP1	113025482	113025532	0.01755	1.12
7	rs9503750	PXDC1, FAM50B	3769775	intergenic	6	3769775:3769775	ILMN_2186806	HLA-B	2771459	2771494	0.02504	1.16
8	rs9503168	LOC100508120	2327394	ncRNA_intronic	6	2327394:2327394	ILMN_2376205	LTB	2795982	2796031	0.04811	-1.36
9	rs9418982	LOC619207, CYP2E1	135170612	intergenic	10	135170612:135173515	ILMN_1708348	ADAM8	134926187	134926236	0.04686	1.24
10	rs9329125	LOC728554, PROP1	177334115	intergenic	5	177334115:177334115	ILMN_1910550	DR980253	177490041	177490085	0.04729	-1.14
11	rs9320357	GSTM2P1, SLC16A10	111506483	intergenic	6	111506483:111506483	ILMN_1676891	CDC2L6	111037966	111038015	0.04686	1.25
12	rs9268926	HLA-DRA, HLA-DRB5	32541045	intergenic	6	32453869:32790115	ILMN_1697499	HLA-DRB5	32593375	32593424	0.01205	-1.07
13	rs9268926	HLA-DRA, HLA-DRB5	32541045	intergenic	6	32453869:32790115	ILMN_2159694	HLA-DRB4	32593471	32593510	0.00073	-1.08
14	rs9268671	HLA-DRA, HLA-DRB5	32522268	intergenic	6	32227876:32886634	ILMN_1697499	HLA-DRB5	32593375	32593424	0.00021	-1.07
15	rs917585	SLC6A7	149553142	intronic	5	149548828:149553142	ILMN_1694686	HMGXB3	149412726	149412775	0.04488	-1.14
16	rs91710	ARRDC2, IL12RB1	18002123	intergenic	19	18002123:18002123	ILMN_1782977	UBA52	18546768	18546901	0.04671	1.08
17	rs914314	SYNDIG1, CST7	24845355	intergenic	20	24845355:24928143	ILMN_1679826	CST7	24888342	24888391	0.03386	1.14
18	rs885950	POU5F1, PSORS1C3	31248131	intergenic	6	31248131:31248131	ILMN_1673753	ABCF1	30647270	30647316	0.04488	-1.12
19	rs877836	UQCRFS1, LOC284395	34454402	intergenic	19	34454402:34454402	ILMN_1664920	C19orf12	34883977	34884026	0.0498	-1.12
20	rs843631	ACYP2, C2orf73	54400729	intergenic	2	54400729:54400729	ILMN_1755883	RPS27A	55313346	55313494	0.04861	-1.36
21	rs809972	MIR34A, H6PD	9156950	intergenic	1	9156950:9161140	ILMN_1716465	RBP7	9998450	9998499	0.02504	1.33
22	rs8082593	UTP18, CA10	46864801	intergenic	17	46864801:46868005	ILMN_1657884	NME1	46598740	46598789	0.04395	-1.1
23	rs8047140	KCTD13	29830489	intronic	16	29830489:29830489	ILMN_1759008	ZNF689	30522268	30522317	0.04196	-1.24
24	rs8041381	RORA	58650254	intronic	15	58650254:58650254	ILMN_1711899	ANXA2	58476751	58476800	0.04811	-1.14
25	rs8033385	ITGA11, CORO2B	66607543	intergenic	15	66605623:66615540	ILMN_2386530	RPLP1	67532389	67534587	0.04061	-1.3
26	rs8015121	RBM23	22445091	intronic	14	22445091:22492026	ILMN_2403889	PRMT5	22459840	22459889	0.01205	1.1
27	rs8007588	STXBP6	24356851	intronic	14	24353845:24416476	ILMN_2148944	ADCY4	23857548	23857597	0.02723	1.26
28	rs7955208	PTPN11, RPH3A	111687506	intergenic	12	111654550:111687640	ILMN_1674063	OAS2	111933815	111933864	0.01742	-1.25
29	rs7915524	FAM171A1	15333909	intronic	10	15333909:15333909	ILMN_1656378	NMT2	15190139	15190187	0.03563	-1.24
30	rs7870685	LOC401497, ACO1	31563188	intergenic	9	31532987:31563188	ILMN_1767980	LOC401497	30564835	30564884	0.02179	1.05
31	rs7826635	CHMP7, R3HCC1	23196358	intergenic	8	23196358:23207181	ILMN_1715969	SLC25A37	23485399	23485448	0.02774	1.24
32	rs7796045	CCT6P3, ZNF92	64405044	intergenic	7	64099514:64564258	ILMN_2118663	ERV3	64089139	64089188	0.02446	1.21
33	rs7755418	FAM50B, PRPF4B	3963885	intergenic	6	3960299:3963885	ILMN_1695311	HLA-DMA	4297264	4297313	0.04856	-1.37
34	rs7678870	LOC340017, FAM198B	158971780	intergenic	4	158971518:158982000	ILMN_2190851	PPID	159849823	159849872	0.04686	1.1
35	rs7673908	CLOCK	56089576	intronic	4	56023701:56131438	ILMN_1773760	PAICS	57021950	57021999	0.04493	-1.19
36	rs7622109	TCAIM	44377067	intronic	3	44235999:44408914	ILMN_1655702	ABHD5	43735013	43735062	0.02774	1.51
37	rs760657	BPIFC, FBXO7	31187285	intergenic	22	31187285:31187285	ILMN_1793934	PISD	30344925	30344974	0.03872	1.35
38	rs7556661	ARNT, SETDB1	149158633	intergenic	1	148990371:149222752	ILMN_1741200	RFX5	149580031	149580080	0.03563	-1.3
39	rs7544118	ADORA3	111833728	intronic	1	111833649:111833728	ILMN_1733259	ADORA3	111827625	111827674	0.00164	2.08
40	rs7535902	LIN28A	26614327	intronic	1	26614327:26614327	ILMN_1668270	ZDHHC18	27054486	27054535	0.04729	1.34
41	rs749326	SH3BP1	36380965	intronic	22	36380965:36380965	ILMN_2162367	DMC1	37245125	37245174	0.04727	1.07
42	rs745749	MAPK9	179648409	intronic	5	179648409:179648409	ILMN_2390227	TBC1D9B	179221819	179221868	0.04442	-1.12
43	rs736020	DHRS9, LRP2	169672578	intergenic	2	169668668:169672578	ILMN_2384181	DHRS9	169660307	169660356	0.04061	1.47
44	rs7349097	PTPRF	43806722	intronic	1	43806722:43806722	ILMN_1714445	SLC6A9	44234825	44234874	0.04488	1.09
45	rs734570	SNRNP70	54298261	intronic	19	54298261:54298261	ILMN_1759436	NOSIP	54751494	54751618	0.03121	-1.24
46	rs7256770	ACP5	11550911	upstream	19	11549460:11552040	ILMN_1656822	DNM2	10803221	10803270	0.04579	1.18
47	rs7256770	ACP5	11550911	upstream	19	11549460:11552040	ILMN_2339377	DNM2	10803299	10803348	0.02774	1.11
48	rs7252014	KCNN1	17941991	intronic	19	17941991:17941991	ILMN_1766487	LRRC25	18363434	18363483	0.0384	1.1

49	rs724208	<i>OLIG1,C21orf54</i>	33413854	intergenic	21	33411218:33417711	ILMN_1679476	<i>GART</i>	33798336	33798385	0.04493	-1.19
50	rs7198922	<i>SHISA9,ERCC4</i>	13800306	intergenic	16	13798866:13800306	ILMN_1814808	<i>BFAR</i>	14669840	14669889	0.04686	-1.15
51	rs7194275	<i>C16orf91,CCDC154</i>	1421021	intergenic	16	1421021:1421021	ILMN_1688749	<i>RPS2</i>	1952272	1952499	0.04856	-1.22
52	rs717450	<i>XCL1</i>	166818816	downstream	1	166818816:166818816	ILMN_1709233	<i>F5</i>	167754302	167754351	0.04442	1.31
53	rs7173954	<i>INO80</i>	39062306	intronic	15	39062306:39062306	ILMN_2234758	<i>SRP14</i>	38118441	38118586	0.04061	-1.11
54	rs7099954	<i>ITIH2</i>	7795738	intronic	10	7783672:7795738	ILMN_1685774	<i>ATP5C1</i>	7884320	7884369	0.04061	-1.26
55	rs7089504	<i>PRKCQ</i>	6556333	intronic	10	6556333:6556333	ILMN_1754178	<i>GDI2</i>	5847402	5847451	0.04686	-1.08
56	rs7071536	<i>ANKRD16</i>	5943524	downstream	10	5943091:5943524	ILMN_1795467	<i>LOC399715</i>	6417618	6417667	0.01755	1.19
57	rs7027886	<i>KCNV2,KIAA0020</i>	2788358	intergenic	9	2773113:2788358	ILMN_1818149		2785269	2785318	0.03728	-1.16
58	rs698915	<i>RPRD2</i>	148654942	intronic	1	148517158:148708051	ILMN_1664706	<i>HIST2H3D</i>	148051811	148051860	0.03386	1.13
59	rs698915	<i>RPRD2</i>	148654942	intronic	1	148517158:148708051	ILMN_1769027	<i>CDC42SE1</i>	149290632	149290681	0.04395	1.22
60	rs6904470	<i>TAAR5,TAAR3</i>	132969038	intergenic	6	132969038:132969038	ILMN_1782621	<i>RPS12</i>	133177861	133177910	0.04442	-1.09
61	rs6749185	<i>CYBRD1</i>	172088854	intronic	2	172087932:172138153	ILMN_1712305	<i>CYBRD1</i>	172122282	172122331	0.03872	1.13
62	rs6749185	<i>CYBRD1</i>	172088854	intronic	2	172087932:172138153	ILMN_1773847	<i>DYNC1I2</i>	172310679	172312576	0.04686	-1.16
63	rs6709463	<i>FAM117B</i>	203253443	intronic	2	203230594:203258986	ILMN_1739942	<i>FAM117B</i>	203342628	203342677	0.03728	-1.07
64	rs6651024	<i>C6orf10</i>	32446164	intronic	6	32446164:32497490	ILMN_1697499	<i>HLA-DRB5</i>	32593375	32593424	0.04061	-1.07
65	rs661552	<i>Sep-09</i>	72791228	intronic	17	72790904:72791228	ILMN_2391912	<i>SEC14L1</i>	72721073	72721122	0.04488	1.33
66	rs6607302	<i>HNF1B,LOC284100</i>	33268343	intergenic	17	33268343:33268343	ILMN_1748651	<i>PSMB3</i>	34172228	34172277	0.03563	1.12
67	rs6581076	<i>OR10P1,METTL7B</i>	54353493	intergenic	12	54353493:54355498	ILMN_1750636	<i>RPS26</i>	54722548	54722597	0.03563	-1.21
68	rs6545924	<i>COMMD1,B3GNT2</i>	62224740	intergenic	2	62224740:62224740	ILMN_1761242	<i>COMMD1</i>	62216595	62216644	0.04488	-1.22
69	rs6543137	<i>IL18RAP</i>	102432340	intronic	2	102432340:102460645	ILMN_1781700	<i>IL18R1</i>	102381204	102381253	0.01742	1.99
70	rs6531673	<i>TLR6</i>	38524312	intronic	4	38524100:38532779	ILMN_1670931	<i>PDS5A</i>	39501313	39501362	0.03758	-1.1
71	rs6493387	<i>TRPM1</i>	29099315	intronic	15	29095045:29100035	ILMN_1778734	<i>MTMR15</i>	29022465	29022514	0.04488	-1.16
72	rs6482235	<i>PIP4K2A,ARMC3</i>	23062972	intergenic	10	23055735:23072792	ILMN_1657977	<i>MSRB2</i>	23449816	23449865	0.03563	1.31
73	rs6439982	<i>SPSB4,ACPL2</i>	142422118	intergenic	3	142418014:142464580	ILMN_1706598	<i>ACPL2</i>	142495356	142495402	0.01664	1.25
74	rs6439982	<i>SPSB4,ACPL2</i>	142422118	intergenic	3	142418014:142464580	ILMN_2306955	<i>ACPL2</i>	142495345	142495394	0.04488	1.26
75	rs6433294	<i>DCAF17,CYBRD1</i>	172077315	intergenic	2	172004040:172082512	ILMN_1712305	<i>CYBRD1</i>	172122282	172122331	0.01664	1.13
76	rs6433294	<i>DCAF17,CYBRD1</i>	172077315	intergenic	2	172004040:172082512	ILMN_2087692	<i>CYBRD1</i>	172122506	172122555	0.02388	1.14
77	rs639459	<i>C7orf25</i>	42918461	upstream	7	42908379:42918461	ILMN_1751051	<i>C7orf25</i>	42915790	42915839	0.04686	1.16
78	rs633683	<i>PHLDB1</i>	118009952	intronic	11	118009952:118009952	ILMN_2181241	<i>RPL23AP64</i>	118378966	118379015	0.04442	-1.22
79	rs624420	<i>CPT1A,MRPL21</i>	68376799	intergenic	11	68376799:68376799	ILMN_1711994	<i>TCIRG1</i>	67574603	67574652	0.04861	1.3
80	rs62262832	<i>C3orf17,BOC</i>	114324550	intergenic	3	114324550:114325444	ILMN_2286514	<i>GTPBP8</i>	114194610	114194659	0.04488	-1.18
81	rs6070412	<i>PPP4R1L</i>	56298680	ncRNA_intronic	20	56252573:56300219	ILMN_1704079	<i>RBM38</i>	55417232	55417281	0.03563	1.11
82	rs6070412	<i>PPP4R1L</i>	56298680	ncRNA_intronic	20	56252573:56300219	ILMN_2404049	<i>RBM38</i>	55417464	55417513	0.03758	1.1
83	rs60492890	<i>C19orf24</i>	1226368	upstream	19	1226368:1226987	ILMN_1674926	<i>C19orf35</i>	2225969	2226018	0.02774	1.37
84	rs60157471	<i>IL36B</i>	113508723	intronic	2	113508723:113508723	ILMN_1775501	<i>IL1B</i>	113304124	113304173	0.04727	-1.47
85	rs6001675	<i>ENTHD1</i>	38495105	intronic	22	38487197:38499872	ILMN_1883491	<i>AI970822</i>	37570629	37570678	0.04686	1.08
86	rs5994328	<i>SLC35E4,DUSP18</i>	29376587	intergenic	22	29376587:29376587	ILMN_1832879	<i>CD237904</i>	30363535	30363584	0.04727	1.36
87	rs59562633	<i>LOC100128714</i>	23744670	ncRNA_intronic	15	23738959:23744670	ILMN_1764549	<i>UBE3A</i>	23133561	23133610	0.04395	-1.12
88	rs59464952	<i>NLRP1,LOC339166</i>	5526243	intergenic	17	5526243:5531668	ILMN_1682761	<i>C17orf87</i>	5054545	5054594	0.04488	-1.18
89	rs5798909	<i>OR5H15,OR5H6</i>	99447182	intergenic	3	99447182:99447744	ILMN_1710326	<i>CLDND1</i>	99717305	99717354	0.04442	-1.23
90	rs5763241	<i>RFPL1</i>	28169168	downstream	22	28169168:28169168	ILMN_2393169	<i>THOC5</i>	28234509	28237095	0.04515	1.15
91	rs5756520	<i>TMPRSS6,IL2RB</i>	35838453	intergenic	22	35836626:35838453	ILMN_1687306	<i>LGALS2</i>	36296553	36296602	0.04729	-1.18
92	rs5752890	<i>EMID1</i>	27972365	intronic	22	27972365:27980905	ILMN_1809433	<i>XBP1</i>	27520967	27521016	0.03563	-1.17
93	rs57057834	<i>SLC19A1,LOC100129027</i>	45879226	intergenic	21	45879226:46007444	ILMN_1785179	<i>UBE2G2</i>	45013511	45013560	0.04729	-1.25
94	rs55776343	<i>SLC41A3</i>	127232672	intronic	3	127232672:127232672	ILMN_1702055	<i>ROPN1B</i>	127170784	127170833	0.04488	1.13
95	rs55678304	<i>RAB3A,PDE4C</i>	18177629	intergenic	19	18176196:18178341	ILMN_1807277	<i>IFI30</i>	18149528	18149661	0.04493	-1.18
96	rs538645	<i>DDX6,CXCR5</i>	118216279	intergenic	11	118216279:118216279	ILMN_1726306	<i>HMBS</i>	118469305	118469354	0.04395	1.03
97	rs531815	<i>MAK</i>	10898737	intronic	6	10870983:10927080	ILMN_2209115	<i>MAK</i>	10871283	10871332	0.01664	1.13
98	rs524908	<i>FRMD5</i>	41975283	intronic	15	41717025:42014562	ILMN_1658743	<i>CCNDBP1</i>	41265312	41265361	0.04136	1.13
99	rs4990638	<i>TMEM132E,CCT6B</i>	29996842	intergenic	17	29996842:29996842	ILMN_1752520	<i>SLFN11</i>	30701915	30701964	0.03364	-1.2

100	rs4985671	LOC339166, WSCD1	5896735	intergenic	17	5896735:5896735	ILMN_1810045	NLRP1	5361803	5361852	0.03563	1.16
101	rs4976450	SPOCK1	136856221	intronic	5	136843093:136861052	ILMN_1706539	KDM3B	137800223	137800272	0.04488	1.13
102	rs4968392	VMP1	55153986	intronic	17	55153986:55197547	ILMN_1695157	CA4	55591585	55591634	0.04488	1.7
103	rs492799	NAALADL1, CDCA5	64591882	intergenic	11	64591882:64591882	ILMN_1756204	RPS6KA4	63896005	63896054	0.02774	-1.17
104	rs4924543	ZNF770, ANP32AP1	33193816	intergenic	15	33193816:33193871	ILMN_2103547	GOLGA8A	32605217	32605266	0.03328	-1.26
105	rs4924398	GPR176	37963256	intronic	15	37947099:37963256	ILMN_1686116	THBS1	37676117	37676166	0.04061	1.24
106	rs4902681	ACTN1	68496370	intronic	14	68496370:68496370	ILMN_1675448	ZFP36L1	68324290	68324339	0.04729	-1.06
107	rs4889991	CARD14	75772658	intronic	17	75772658:75772658	ILMN_1749722	RNF213	75984368	75984417	0.03728	1.13
108	rs4887017	ACSBG1	76291717	intronic	15	76291717:76291717	ILMN_1665887	WDR61	76365455	76365504	0.04395	-1.21
109	rs4845391	KCNN3	153005728	intronic	1	153005728:153005728	ILMN_1782057	ATP8B2	152590047	152590096	0.04686	-1.21
110	rs4845143	IL19	205069942	intronic	1	205061027:205081399	ILMN_1742601	CR1	205859986	205861942	0.04847	1.3
111	rs4845143	IL19	205069942	intronic	1	205061027:205081399	ILMN_1767193	CR1	205859954	205860003	0.04061	1.22
112	rs4845143	IL19	205069942	intronic	1	205061027:205081399	ILMN_2388112	CR1	205879575	205879624	0.04488	1.24
113	rs4795402	ORMDL3, LRRC3C	35338911	intergenic	17	35338911:35338911	ILMN_1805636	PERLD1	35081038	35081087	0.04488	-1.14
114	rs4777959	SLCO3A1, ST8SIA2	90663220	intergenic	15	90663040:90663544	ILMN_1654735	SLCO3A1	90507108	90507157	0.02471	1.23
115	rs4767092	LHX5, RBM19	112459392	intergenic	12	112459392:112459392	ILMN_1675640	OAS1	111839789	111839838	0.04856	-1.16
116	rs4688030	MAATS1	120923380	intronic	3	120923380:120929131	ILMN_2187718	COX17	120878851	120878900	0.04442	-1.16
117	rs4653108	SMIM12, DLGAP3	35100619	intergenic	1	35100619:35100619	ILMN_2260500	KIAA0319L	35677436	35677485	0.04625	1.34
118	rs4452682	SLC22A23	3360301	intronic	6	3360301:3360301	ILMN_1783158	LY6G6F	3124285	3124482	0.04856	1.12
119	rs444297	LIMK1, EIF4H	73191971	intergenic	7	73191971:73191971	ILMN_1761387		72286547	72286586	0.04395	1.31
120	rs4442562	FOXR1	118351023	intronic	11	118328358:118351023	ILMN_1746516	RPS25	118393973	118394202	0.04686	-1.25
121	rs4433629	LOC338758, LINC00615	88865586	intergenic	12	88850063:88865586	ILMN_1795835	LOC338758	88628314	88628363	0.04488	-1.16
122	rs4309551	RRM2, C2orf48	10190124	intergenic	2	10182160:10190124	ILMN_1775011	NOL10	10628711	10628760	0.01664	1.1
123	rs42931	GAL3ST1	29290412	intronic	22	29290412:29291048	ILMN_1803925	MTMR3	28756106	28756155	0.04061	1.26
124	rs4253082	ERCC6	50387592	intronic	10	50325185:50387592	ILMN_1679555	TIMM23	51262200	51262249	0.04579	-1.21
125	rs425181	C1orf87, NFIA	61008272	intergenic	1	61008272:61008272	ILMN_2143148	TM2D1	61919409	61919458	0.04811	-1.06
126	rs4242902	DPPA3, CLEC4C	7762703	intergenic	12	7762115:7764216	ILMN_1665457	CLEC4C	7790224	7790273	0.0299	1.19
127	rs4177557	CLDN14, SIM2	36934876	intergenic	21	36934876:36934876	ILMN_1661194	CLDN14	36760535	36760584	0.04686	1.14
128	rs4147779	NDUFS8	67561383	downstream	11	67561383:67561383	ILMN_1692026	SUV420H1	67689973	67690022	0.04911	1.15
129	rs4075678	GALNT18	11275540	intronic	11	11275540:11275751	ILMN_2380946	EIF4G2	10775399	10775448	0.04061	-1.01
130	rs4075428	CIZ1	129979942	intronic	9	129971407:129982793	ILMN_1687857	ST6GALNAC4	129710161	129710210	0.04686	1.07
131	rs4075428	CIZ1	129979942	intronic	9	129971407:129982793	ILMN_1732049	DPM2	129737499	129737548	0.02607	1.12
132	rs4075428	CIZ1	129979942	intronic	9	129971407:129982793	ILMN_2413064	ST6GALNAC4	129710210	129710259	0.01888	1.08
133	rs3865451	ADCK4	45897379	intronic	19	45897379:45897379	ILMN_1654875	CLC	44916828	44916877	0.04911	-1.36
134	rs3853657	MIR4456, CEP72	620246	intergenic	5	620246:620246	ILMN_1655195	SMA4	922813	1276923	0.03563	-1.17
135	rs3826440	POLR2A	7352179	intronic	17	7336893:7352179	ILMN_1731546	RPL26	8226358	8227200	0.04395	-1.25
136	rs3825073	SYVN1	64656846	intronic	11	64656846:64656846	ILMN_1794364	CTSW	65407708	65407757	0.04395	-1.05
137	rs3802984	ODF3	187337	exonic	11	187337:187337	ILMN_1657932	MUC6	1006343	1006392	0.04861	1.11
138	rs3793243	STX1A	72759283	intronic	7	72759283:72759283	ILMN_1761387		72286547	72286586	0.04061	1.31
139	rs3771863	TACR1	75273222	intronic	2	75273222:75273222	ILMN_1696375	TTC31	74574864	74574913	0.04493	-1.16
140	rs3766746	PLOD1	11954453	intronic	1	11947940:11955707	ILMN_1651385	MFN2	11995702	11995751	0.04061	1.28
141	rs3761821	OBP2B, ABO	135075604	intergenic	9	135070093:135092020	ILMN_1683498	RPL7A	135207747	135207986	0.03872	-1.16
142	rs3760352	ASGR2, ASGR1	6960602	intergenic	17	6960602:6960602	ILMN_1703433	PLSCR3	7233856	7233905	0.02607	-1.26
143	rs3760352	ASGR2, ASGR1	6960602	intergenic	17	6960602:6960602	ILMN_1722900	EIF4A1	7422386	7422435	0.04061	-1.2
144	rs3758587	ARHGAP19, SLIT1	98936234	ncRNA_intronic	10	98936234:98936234	ILMN_1794914	UBTD1	99320582	99320631	0.02929	1.15
145	rs36074193	TOB1-AS1, SPAG9	46338098	intergenic	17	46320079:46338774	ILMN_1672004	TOB1	46295472	46295521	0.00198	1.46
146	rs35406858	RPP25, SCAMP5	73066722	intergenic	15	73066722:73143655	ILMN_1704477	COX5A	72999836	73003042	0.0384	-1.27
147	rs35406858	RPP25, SCAMP5	73066722	intergenic	15	73066722:73143655	ILMN_1733696	IMP3	73718652	73718701	0.04186	-1.27
148	rs35288741	NFASC	203194778	intronic	1	203191308:203194778	ILMN_2094952	NUAK2	203538143	203538192	0.04387	1.15
149	rs34771359	CHN2, PRR15	29532520	intergenic	7	29530510:29532686	ILMN_1821876	AKO24143	30391669	30391718	0.04686	1.07
150	rs34764163	DISP1	221101110	intronic	1	221101110:221101110	ILMN_1901666	A1445566	221775124	221775173	0.04488	1.07

151	rs325828	MROH2B	41067989	intronic	5	41031410:41227685	ILMN_2357577	PRKAA1	40795743	40795792	0.02774	-1
152	rs3015983	PAK1	76842552	intronic	11	76842552:76842552	ILMN_1767365	PAK1	76710953	76711002	0.04686	1.22
153	rs300035	FOX L1, C16orf95	85245335	intergenic	16	85245335:85245335	ILMN_1666594	IRF8	84513378	84513427	0.04493	-1.06
154	rs2956993	GANAB	62162738	intronic	11	62162738:62162738	ILMN_1746525	FTH1	61488797	61488845	0.04395	1.11
155	rs2938387	PPARG	12414387	intronic	3	12404468:12425354	ILMN_1793724	C3orf31	11807055	11825991	0.03563	-1.18
156	rs2856728	ELN	73108718	intronic	7	73108718:73108718	ILMN_1791375	STAG3L2	73937376	73937425	0.04686	-1.25
157	rs2848122	ANKRD36BP2, MIR4436A	88888304	intergenic	2	88888304:88888304	ILMN_1652199	IGKC	89108078	89108248	0.04686	-1.16
158	rs2828337	D21S2088E, LOC339622	23917069	intergenic	21	23917069:23917131	ILMN_1653667	TBX1	24503066	24503115	0.04686	1.17
159	rs2812500	C10orf35, COL13A1	71090178	intergenic	10	71090178:71090178	ILMN_1740633	PRF1	72027390	72027439	0.04442	1.09
160	rs2749883	NID2	51585466	intronic	14	51574983:51585466	ILMN_1807925	GNG2	51505271	51505320	0.048	1.04
161	rs2730355	GALNT15	16203962	intronic	3	16203962:16216785	ILMN_1723414	HACL1	15577408	15579869	0.0299	-1.17
162	rs2712353	ATP6V1A	114978338	intronic	3	114978338:114978338	ILMN_2286514	GTPBP8	114194610	114194659	0.04686	-1.18
163	rs2672027	MIR4456, CEP72	619782	intergenic	5	619782:628683	ILMN_1744210	SDHA	289627	289676	0.04387	-1.16
164	rs2568032	ST5	8817653	intronic	11	8817620:8817653	ILMN_1752988	C11orf17	8898065	8898114	0.04488	-1.18
165	rs2567342	BDH1	198766894	intronic	3	198765490:198784408	ILMN_1756360	RPL35A	199161471	199162234	0.04442	-1.22
166	rs2524379	EMR2	14715034	intronic	19	14715034:14719882	ILMN_1688152	IL27RA	14024744	14024793	0.04686	-1.2
167	rs250145	MAF, MIR548H4	78214847	intergenic	16	78214847:78214847	ILMN_1719543	MAF	78190183	78190216	0.04493	-1.18
168	rs2473263	WNT4, ZBTB40	22415951	intergenic	1	22415032:22424400	ILMN_1701603	ALPL	21777338	21777387	0.04398	1.42
169	rs2460432	ASL	65191820	intronic	7	65166353:65877443	ILMN_1651950	TPST1	65462499	65462548	0.03325	2.3
170	rs2422008	WDPCP	63634109	intronic	2	63617436:63672852	ILMN_1679268	PELI1	64174168	64174217	0.04204	1.68
171	rs2420147	LYRM7, CDC42SE2	130589156	intergenic	5	130589156:130589156	ILMN_1737343	FNIP1	131005910	131005959	0.04847	1.25
172	rs2395891	BTBD2, MKNK2	1983148	intergenic	19	1982709:2000314	ILMN_1721344	MOB3A	2022058	2022107	0.02446	1.15
173	rs2395891	BTBD2, MKNK2	1983148	intergenic	19	1982709:2000314	ILMN_2347068	MKNK2	1988716	1988765	0.02774	1.18
174	rs2388881	MCTP2, LOC440311	93084371	intergenic	15	93084371:93084371	ILMN_1792682	MCTP2	92814577	92814626	0.04442	1.29
175	rs2387976	NANP	25547560	intronic	20	25155074:25547776	ILMN_1674394	C20orf3	24891888	24891937	0.01664	1.37
176	rs2387976	NANP	25547560	intronic	20	25155074:25547776	ILMN_2091792	ENTPD6	25154924	25154973	0.03872	-1.18
177	rs2385067	TMEM104	70321665	intronic	17	70321665:70321665	ILMN_1748797	GRB2	70833601	70833650	0.04061	1.21
178	rs2371129	EIF1B-AS1	40223397	ncRNA_intronic	3	40218470:40469694	ILMN_2404850	RPL14	40478782	40478831	0.00997	-1.14
179	rs2363536	CD53	111227572	intronic	1	111223235:111228031	ILMN_1721989	ATP5F1	111805082	111805131	0.04196	-1.13
180	rs2359795	JDP2	74982232	intronic	14	74979367:74982232	ILMN_1694233	ACYP1	74589991	74590040	0.04061	-1.14
181	rs2329844	TSPEAR	44911329	intronic	21	44897801:44915392	ILMN_1785179	UBE2G2	45013511	45013560	0.03325	-1.25
182	rs231478	MPP2	39339153	intronic	17	39335292:39346859	ILMN_1653711	FZD2	39992224	39992273	0.01755	-1.22
183	rs2305160	NPAS2	100957736	exonic	2	100957736:100961907	ILMN_1702806	PDCL3	100559358	100559407	0.04488	-1.15
184	rs2296887	GBF1	103995400	UTR5	10	103995400:104154200	ILMN_1682165	NT5C2	104837928	104837977	0.04061	1.23
185	rs2295281	MFN2	11981999	intronic	1	11905131:12018455	ILMN_1651385	MFN2	11995702	11995751	0.00026	1.28
186	rs2282444	TOMM6, USP49	41870786	intergenic	6	41862554:41904795	ILMN_1663489	UBR2	42765341	42766751	0.04729	1.15
187	rs2280516	DRC1	26531314	intronic	2	26531314:26531314	ILMN_1691090	MPV17	27386135	27386184	0.02446	-1.18
188	rs2277628	MYCBPAP	45956380	intronic	17	45955762:45956380	ILMN_2263718	SPAG9	46398289	46398338	0.02504	1.19
189	rs2269799	SV2B	89597587	intronic	15	89597587:89597587	ILMN_1663699	SLCO3A1	90198184	90198233	0.04686	1.11
190	rs2253693	SIRPB1	1493468	UTR3	20	1493468:1493468	ILMN_1841622	A1655567	1364588	1364637	0.04395	1.35
191	rs2240516	COA1	43653821	intronic	7	43653821:43653821	ILMN_2081335	C7orf44	43645572	43645621	0.03325	1.18
192	rs2237250	FYN	112091774	intronic	6	112085437:112111819	ILMN_2249920	FYN	112128094	112128143	0.04398	-1.19
193	rs2234768	ACTA2	90739923	intronic	10	90732604:90746143	ILMN_1799848	ANKRD22	90572755	90573017	0.04579	1.43
194	rs2209313	SIRPB1	1547142	intronic	20	1444909:1550206	ILMN_1742442	SIRPB1	1527582	1532456	0.00043	1.15
195	rs2178779	OR4E2, DAD1	21479411	intergenic	14	21479411:21479411	ILMN_1670272	LRP10	22416937	22416986	0.02929	1.31
196	rs2161343	FLJ38109	153760297	ncRNA_intronic	5	153760297:153760297	ILMN_1728742	C5orf4	154178618	154178667	0.04398	1.13
197	rs213637	PAQR7	26061212	UTR3	1	26061212:26061212	ILMN_1760556	BC041843	25443060	25443109	0.048	1.12
198	rs2072443	TMEM176B	150121309	exonic	7	150121309:150121309	ILMN_1791511	TMEM176A	150133038	150133087	0.03563	-1.15
199	rs2049490	POC5, SV2C	75264893	intergenic	5	75264893:75264893	ILMN_2221507	F2R	76066988	76067037	0.04686	1.09
200	rs2027237	LOC728228	4125104	downstream	20	4125104:4125104	ILMN_1717809	RNF24	3862010	3862059	0.04061	1.2
201	rs200891	LOC100289473, SIRPA	1739920	intergenic	20	1739920:1739920	ILMN_1758146	SIRPA	1868371	1868420	0.04442	1.4

202	rs1981294	LRIF1,DRAM2	111328262	intergenic	1	111328262:111333136	ILMN_1721989	ATP5F1	111805082	111805131	0.03653	-1.13
203	rs1893233	PIEZO2,GNAL	11401062	intergenic	18	11401062:11401062	ILMN_1667744	MPPE1	11874882	11874931	0.04196	1.19
204	rs1873625	BSN	49641968	intronic	3	49624993:49641968	ILMN_1705737	IMPDH2	49037239	49037333	0.048	-1.24
205	rs1859441	COL2A1,SENP1	46709500	intergenic	12	46671211:47058180	ILMN_1731666	ZNF641	47022351	47022400	0.03325	1.05
206	rs17849707	CEP68	65152343	exonic	2	65146074:65162727	ILMN_2388605	ACTR2	65351207	65351256	0.04811	1.06
207	rs17834472	SLC38A6,TMEM30B	60684493	intergenic	14	60684493:60712798	ILMN_2410516	PPM1A	59819329	59819378	0.02471	1.14
208	rs17654580	ARRDC2,IL12RB1	17989388	intergenic	19	17989388:17989388	ILMN_1782977	UBA52	18546768	18546901	0.04398	1.08
209	rs17586305	D21S2088E,LOC339622	23746337	intergenic	21	23733607:23747666	ILMN_1653667	TBX1	24503066	24503115	0.03325	1.17
210	rs17340646	TP11P2,LOC407835	128509750	intergenic	7	128508960:128516364	ILMN_1683811	TNPO3	128382582	128382631	0.03386	1.18
211	rs17304079	RBM6	50060157	intronic	3	49962479:50111467	ILMN_1749662	GPX1	49369862	49369911	0.04442	1.09
212	rs17280306	ZNF621,CTNNA1	41143088	intergenic	3	41093454:41155349	ILMN_1786242	RPL14	40477928	40477977	0.04442	-1.32
213	rs17239727	BLVRA	43810846	intronic	7	43533029:43810846	ILMN_2081335	C7orf44	43645572	43645621	0.02446	1.18
214	rs171803	SLCO6A1,PAM	102164398	intergenic	5	102069646:102617353	ILMN_2313901	PAM	102393033	102393082	0.00026	1.13
215	rs17178720	UGGT1	128656269	exonic	2	128549279:128666687	ILMN_1765122	MAP3K2	127780309	127780358	0.04442	1.17
216	rs17173596	GIMAP1-GIMAP5,TMEM176B	150108317	intergenic	7	150087531:150122017	ILMN_1791511	TMEM176A	150133038	150133087	0.01749	-1.15
217	rs17108932	PTEN,RNLS	89856653	intergenic	10	89851613:89856653	ILMN_1701134	PTEN	89715816	89715865	0.03563	1.56
218	rs17108932	PTEN,RNLS	89856653	intergenic	10	89851613:89856653	ILMN_1880406	PTEN	89718328	89718377	0.03563	1.62
219	rs17034661	VGLL4	11577131	intronic	3	11577131:11577131	ILMN_1768480	VGLL4	11572660	11572709	0.04811	-1.16
220	rs17031905	INPP4A	98437334	intronic	2	98390151:98516378	ILMN_1719756	ZAP70	97722452	97722501	0.04294	-1.2
221	rs16858988	GAD1	171411206	intronic	2	171404718:171411206	ILMN_1712305	CYBRD1	172122282	172122331	0.03386	1.13
222	rs166211	LOC283867,CDH5	64480435	intergenic	16	64475158:64495025	ILMN_1712389	CKLF	65144146	65144195	0.04294	1.3
223	rs166211	LOC283867,CDH5	64480435	intergenic	16	64475158:64495025	ILMN_2414027	CKLF	65144132	65144181	0.04392	1.27
224	rs1647990	RORA	58703914	intronic	15	58695599:58703914	ILMN_1711899	ANXA2	58476751	58476800	0.03872	-1.14
225	rs1610037	ADCYAP1	900635	UTR3	18	900635:900635	ILMN_1803676	ENOSF1	664167	664216	0.01807	-1.14
226	rs158391	ZNF33B,BMS1	42463084	intergenic	10	42462526:42471703	ILMN_1799208	CSGALNACT2	42979374	42979423	0.03758	1.23
227	rs1562782	ADM,AMPD3	10299287	intergenic	11	9822432:10299287	ILMN_1678004	TMEM41B	9258922	9258971	0.04442	-1.06
228	rs1562782	ADM,AMPD3	10299287	intergenic	11	9822432:10299287	ILMN_2093500	ZBED5	10831172	10831221	0.03563	-1.12
229	rs1559155	PPIA3	54324584	intronic	19	54324584:54324584	ILMN_1732053	SNRNP70	54303590	54303639	0.04856	-1.12
230	rs1532445	LZTS1,LZTS1-AS1	20176079	intergenic	8	20176079:20176079	ILMN_1679483	INTS10	19753619	19753668	0.04442	-1.11
231	rs1529505	F2RL1	76150719	UTR5	5	76142198:76164090	ILMN_2041190	F2RL1	76166727	76166776	0.03758	1.19
232	rs1423738	HS3ST4,C16orf82	26707229	intergenic	16	26707224:26707229	ILMN_1798204	IL21R	27369234	27369283	0.04488	-1.16
233	rs1408069	KLF4,ACTL7B	110258821	intergenic	9	110226442:110258821	ILMN_2137789	KLF4	109287322	109287371	0.03782	-1.11
234	rs1379868	NRTN	5778097	intronic	19	5778097:5783209	ILMN_1766125	LONP1	5643098	5643147	0.02446	-1.19
235	rs1352312	MAP3K14	40732544	intronic	17	40732230:40732544	ILMN_1762678	NMT1	40541739	40541788	0.048	-1.13
236	rs13332660	SEZ6L2	29813383	intronic	16	29813383:29813383	ILMN_2125747	CORO1A	30107703	30107752	0.04061	1.12
237	rs13285411	DNM1	130037689	intronic	9	130037689:130037689	ILMN_1692223	LCN2	129954359	129955223	0.04686	1.16
238	rs1317577	N4BP2,RHOH	39872944	intergenic	4	39871932:39872944	ILMN_1750507	RPL9	39136324	39136409	0.02774	-1.41
239	rs131430	IGLL1,C22orf43	22257134	intergenic	22	22257134:22257134	ILMN_2393765	IGLL1	22245479	22245528	0.04488	-1.13
240	rs13090	MED16	819115	exonic	19	819115:819115	ILMN_1777190	CFD	814271	814320	0.04395	1.11
241	rs13022989	LOC440905	130508683	ncRNA_intronic	2	130508683:130508683	ILMN_2156982	IMP4	130820595	130820644	0.04729	-1.19
242	rs12981801	ZNF554	2788468	downstream	19	2788468:2792360	ILMN_1674926	C19orf35	2225969	2226018	0.04686	1.37
243	rs12891572	HNRNPC	20808102	upstream	14	20750264:20808102	ILMN_1780533	RNASE6	20320082	20320131	0.04204	1.4
244	rs12886153	KTN1,RPL13AP3	55290826	intergenic	14	55290826:55290826	ILMN_1780132	PEL12	55837274	55837323	0.03653	1.17
245	rs1280984	CASZ1,C1orf127	10907149	intergenic	1	10900411:10907149	ILMN_1794165	PGD	10402399	10402448	0.01755	1.29
246	rs12766521	SH2D4B,NRG3	82523728	intergenic	10	82523405:82550940	ILMN_2380494	ANXA11	81904867	81904916	0.04442	1.22
247	rs12705071	ZNF3,COPS6	99519962	intergenic	7	99519962:99519962	ILMN_1804530	ARPC1B	98826745	98826794	0.04856	1.08
248	rs1265758	C6orf10	32431507	intronic	6	32429093:32441173	ILMN_1697499	HLA-DRB5	32593375	32593424	0.04387	-1.07
249	rs12620091	ALMS1P	73760327	ncRNA_intronic	2	73760327:73760327	ILMN_1662954	CCT7	73324681	73325224	0.04686	-1.17
250	rs12611262	SEMA6B,TNFAIP8L1	4566843	intergenic	19	4566843:4566843	ILMN_2380494	MRPL54	3716282	3718260	0.04579	-1.24
251	rs12548608	KIF13B	29058919	intronic	8	29042276:29062627	ILMN_1778226	EXTL3	28666791	28666840	0.03563	1.44
252	rs12497322	XIRP1,CX3CR1	39224757	intergenic	3	39224757:39228567	ILMN_1665148	RPSA	39427271	39427306	0.04442	-1.36

253	rs12497322	XIRP1,CX3CR1	39224757	intergenic	3	39224757:39228567	ILMN_1710885	RPSA	39425216	39427294	0.03872	-1.34
254	rs12443981	SEPHS2,ITGAL	30367556	intergenic	16	30367556:30367556	ILMN_1671854	ZNF48	30298858	30298907	0.03758	-1.18
255	rs12441390	RASGRP1,C15orf53	36737852	intergenic	15	36737314:36741243	ILMN_1768958	RASGRP1	36567825	36567874	0.04493	-1.17
256	rs12438495	IGF1R	97294581	intronic	15	97294581:97294581	ILMN_1744023	IGF1R	97324631	97324680	0.04686	1.17
257	rs12433896	RNASE4,EDDM3A	20252225	intergenic	14	20250408:20254322	ILMN_1780533	RNASE6	20320082	20320131	0.01755	1.4
258	rs12432242	SLC7A7	22353745	intronic	14	22352289:22354412	ILMN_1810275	SLC7A7	22312595	22312644	0.04061	-1.01
259	rs12423255	PITPNM2	122161017	upstream	12	122161017:122161017	ILMN_1725187	PITPNM2	122035951	122036000	0.04061	1.17
260	rs12417156	CHRD12	74107635	intronic	11	74106228:74107635	ILMN_1652753	PAAF1	73316029	73316078	0.01664	-1.17
261	rs12372446	KRT71,KRT74	51240161	intergenic	12	51240161:51240161	ILMN_1695812	KRT72	51265803	51265852	0.04493	-1.02
262	rs12335026	FABP12,IMPA1	82616916	intergenic	8	82603595:82618996	ILMN_1690586	DQ579214	83366491	83366540	0.03073	-1.28
263	rs1228529	PHACTR1	13269124	intronic	6	13267877:13316842	ILMN_1736982	PHACTR1	13391737	13394369	0.03872	1.19
264	rs12216600	PDE1C	31932494	intronic	7	31932494:31932494	ILMN_1737947	LSM5	32493430	32493822	0.04686	-1.2
265	rs12206258	GMDS	1654702	intronic	6	1654702:1659676	ILMN_1738401	FOXC1	1557280	1557329	0.02366	1.42
266	rs12128782	TBX19,MIR557	166576671	intergenic	1	166574781:166578203	ILMN_1739103	MPZL1	166011934	166011983	0.04061	1.24
267	rs11859842	SLC7A5P1,SPN	29568718	intergenic	16	29567727:29568718	ILMN_2344373	MVP	29765045	29765094	0.03728	1.1
268	rs11760934	POLR2J2,FAM185A	102121342	intergenic	7	102121342:102121342	ILMN_1682368	LRWD1	101900431	101900480	0.04729	1.26
269	rs11760186	PHACTR1	13303990	intronic	6	13272634:13313608	ILMN_1736982	PHACTR1	13391737	13394369	0.005	1.19
270	rs11707455	BBX	109002467	intronic	3	108965483:109014759	ILMN_1771333	CD47	109245077	109245126	0.02504	-1.17
271	rs11686934	MXD1,ASPRV1	70025620	intergenic	2	70025620:70026831	ILMN_2388466	TIA1	70292835	70292837	0.04488	-1.1
272	rs11672145	ZNF799	12361149	downstream	19	12361149:12361149	ILMN_1694325	NFIX	13070426	13070475	0.02607	1.06
273	rs11672145	ZNF799	12361149	downstream	19	12361149:12361149	ILMN_1751571	RAD23A	12925269	12925318	0.03981	-1.05
274	rs11645488	FLJ26245	34918516	intergenic	16	34673963:35126825	ILMN_1689327	CR617556	34894369	34894418	0.03563	-1.05
275	rs11644259	BRD7	48928964	intronic	16	48927389:48958820	ILMN_1721349	MAGT1	48582679	48582721	0.04061	1.11
276	rs11638679	C15orf54,THBS1	37427440	intergenic	15	37427440:37427440	ILMN_1686116	THBS1	37676117	37676166	0.04715	1.24
277	rs11264449	SEMA4A	154401865	intronic	1	154393992:154401865	ILMN_1755123	GBA	153471726	153472096	0.04488	1.19
278	rs11249756	BTNL3,BTNL9	180387978	intergenic	5	180246943:180391419	ILMN_1783795	BTNL3	180365765	180365814	0.00581	1.16
279	rs11246074	IFITM3,B4GALNT4	326332	intergenic	11	326332:326332	ILMN_1698519	AL137655	154284	154333	0.04625	1.25
280	rs11238359	EGFR,LANCL2	55351381	intergenic	7	55338638:55382381	ILMN_1760338	SUMO2	55767228	55767277	0.04061	-1.1
281	rs11227523	ZDHHC24	66062514	downstream	11	66060430:66067587	ILMN_1657701	RBM4	66153904	66153953	0.04735	-1.15
282	rs11176799	CAND1,DYRK2	66280237	intergenic	12	66280237:66280237	ILMN_1794588	DYRK2	66339763	66339812	0.03758	-1.32
283	rs11123840	PDCL3,NPAS2	100670590	intergenic	2	100657569:100673431	ILMN_1665877	RNF149	101259473	101259522	0.01182	1.42
284	rs11083620	C19orf69	46640523	upstream	19	46640523:46640523	ILMN_1734878	CD79A	47077190	47077239	0.04061	-1.3
285	rs11078835	GAS7	10018374	intronic	17	10018374:10018374	ILMN_1745994	GAS7	9755048	9755097	0.04488	1.14
286	rs11055463	DPPA3,CLEC4C	7770921	intergenic	12	7770253:7813713	ILMN_1665457	CLEC4C	7790224	7790273	0.00164	1.19
287	rs11055463	DPPA3,CLEC4C	7770921	intergenic	12	7770253:7813713	ILMN_1682259	CLEC4C	7773603	7774660	0.04395	1.12
288	rs10939637	SLC2A9	9586675	intronic	4	9580847:9590987	ILMN_1675844	WDR1	9708466	9708515	0.04727	1.18
289	rs10931765	PGAP1,ANKRD44	197505469	intergenic	2	197505306:197506307	ILMN_1798543	STK17B	196710644	196710693	0.04121	1.42
290	rs10906402	LOC399715,PRKCQ	6470773	intergenic	10	6470773:6470773	ILMN_1733421	PRKCQ	6509403	6509452	0.04488	-1.2
291	rs10885031	RBM20	112488320	intronic	10	112487536:112488320	ILMN_1787378	ADD3	111882076	111882125	0.04488	-1.05
292	rs10881678	KIF20B,LINC00865	91560885	intergenic	10	91560353:91560885	ILMN_1682799	STAMBPL1	90672973	90673022	0.04925	-1.21
293	rs10835861	RCN1,WT1	32176427	intergenic	11	32160744:32176427	ILMN_1737806	BX648962	31864998	31865047	0.04686	1.05
294	rs10790231	TMPRSS4	117472686	intronic	11	117434172:117474332	ILMN_1746516	RPS25	118393973	118394202	0.01596	-1.25
295	rs10784359	SLC2A13	38732017	intronic	12	38684237:39072999	ILMN_1859584	AK026751	38822138	38822187	0.0181	1.22
296	rs10781518	SDCCAG3	138420368	intronic	9	138390427:138420368	ILMN_1764239	PMPCA	138437919	138437968	0.04488	-1.12
297	rs10746914	ANXA1,RORB	74994069	intergenic	9	74992209:75000116	ILMN_1795228	ZFAND5	74159606	74159655	0.04387	1.07
298	rs10505733	CLEC4C	7779822	intronic	12	7779822:7821438	ILMN_1665457	CLEC4C	7790224	7790273	0.00021	1.19
299	rs10505733	CLEC4C	7779822	intronic	12	7779822:7821438	ILMN_1682259	CLEC4C	7773603	7774660	0.00021	1.12
300	rs10489832	OR10R2,OR6Y1	156720980	intergenic	1	156720980:156720980	ILMN_1710937	IFI16	157288363	157288412	0.04686	1.29
301	rs10487531	LOC730441,MTRNR2L6	141837701	intergenic	7	141837701:141837701	ILMN_1701875	ZYX	142798238	142798287	0.04488	1.23
302	rs1041898	SULF2,LINC00494	45995024	intergenic	20	45978568:45995024	ILMN_2345142	SULF2	45719770	45719819	0.03386	1.17
303	rs10234768	C7orf72	50152625	intronic	7	50152625:50163789	ILMN_1669617	GRB10	50625510	50625559	0.04442	1.14

304	rs10180924	ATOH8,LOC284950	85875430	intergenic	2	85869833:85875430	ILMN_1790692	GNLY	85778306	85779241	0.01664	1.02
305	rs1007122	COMMD7,DNMT3B	30809662	intergenic	20	30808003:30814325	ILMN_1774250	PLUNC	31291793	31291842	0.04686	1.06
306	rs10039049	ANXA6	150498092	intronic	5	150498092:150522859	ILMN_1736567	CD74	149761687	149761736	0.04686	-1.25
307	rs10039049	ANXA6	150498092	intronic	5	150498092:150522859	ILMN_2379644	CD74	149761619	149761668	0.04488	-1.28
308	rs1001073	MASP1	188427399	intronic	3	188427399:188427399	ILMN_1685722	EIF4A2	187990260	187990309	0.04442	-1.26
309	rs10002500	CNGA1	47653436	intronic	4	47653436:47695545	ILMN_1700306	OC/AD2	48589546	48589595	0.02446	-1.32
310	5-50827997	ISL1,PELO	50827997	intergenic	5	50618846:50828051	ILMN_1806651	PARP8	49998725	49998774	0.04686	1.25
311	3-43101876	GTDC2	43101876	intronic	3	43094794:43124579	ILMN_1674522	HIGD1A	42801413	42801462	0.04395	-1.07
312	3-113567114	CD200,BTLA	113567114	intergenic	3	113566762:113576083	ILMN_2415786	CD96	112853372	112853421	0.04488	-1.29
313	19-40883657	UPK1A,ZBTB32	40883657	intergenic	19	40877452:40911365	ILMN_1720542	POLR2I	41296993	41297081	0.04442	-1.18
314	19-18810229	UPF1	18810229	intronic	19	18808384:18851396	ILMN_1805693	GMIP	19601535	19601584	0.04442	1.21
315	17-8005504	VAMP2	8005504	intronic	17	8005504:8005504	ILMN_1746883	SSAT2	7470481	7470530	0.04395	-1.17
316	15-20476475	CYFIP1	20476475	intronic	15	20476475:20477065	ILMN_1657478	MAGEL2	21440140	21440189	0.04686	1.09
317	10-44400544	CXCL12,TMEM72-AS1	44400544	intergenic	10	44400544:44400544	ILMN_1798533	ZNF22	44820311	44820360	0.04488	-1.16
318	1-20817476	CDA	20817476	intronic	1	20816817:20818566	ILMN_1734231	DDOST	20851298	20851347	0.04856	-1.19
319	1-155229343	ARHGEF11	155229343	intronic	1	155158234:155283683	ILMN_1695576	MRPL24	154973950	154974062	0.04061	-1.25
320	1-148440425	PLEKHO1,ANP32E	148440425	intergenic	1	148267857:148770679	ILMN_1695435	HIST2H2AA3/4	148080335	148080384	0.00581	1.22

^a SNP Chromosome

^b Position of the eQTL bin (=set of SNPs in LD) denotes the region surrounding the tag SNP containing 1 or more SNPs in LD with the tag SNP (listed in bp hg 18)

^c Illumina probe identifier (Human HT-12 v3)

^d probe gene

^{e-f} transcript position (listed in bp hg 18)

^g lowest Q value for eQTL bin

^h fold change of GR-stimulated/baseline gene expression