

Appendix**Genetic architecture of human thinness compared to
severe obesity**

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19 **Abstract**

20 The variation in weight within a shared environment is largely attributable to genetic factors. Whilst
21 many genes/loci confer susceptibility to obesity, little is known about the genetic architecture of
22 healthy thinness. Here, we characterise the heritability of thinness which we found was comparable
23 to that of severe obesity ($h^2=28.07$ vs 32.33% respectively), although with incomplete genetic
24 overlap ($r=-0.49$, 95% CI $[-0.17, -0.82]$, $p=0.003$). In a genome-wide association analysis of thinness
25 ($n=1,471$) vs severe obesity ($n=1,456$), we identified 10 loci previously associated with obesity, and
26 demonstrate enrichment for established BMI-associated loci ($p_{binomial}=3.05\times 10^{-5}$). Simulation
27 analyses showed that different association results between the extremes were likely in agreement
28 with additive effects across the BMI distribution, suggesting different effects on thinness and
29 obesity could be due to their different degrees of extremeness. In further analyses, we detected a
30 novel obesity and BMI-associated locus at *PKHD1* (*rs2784243*, obese vs. thin $p=5.99\times 10^{-6}$, obese vs.
31 controls $p=2.13\times 10^{-6}$ $p_{BMI}=2.3\times 10^{-13}$), associations at loci recently discovered with much larger
32 sample sizes (e.g. *FAM150B* and *PRDM6-CEP120*), and novel variants driving associations at
33 previously established signals (e.g. *rs205262* at the *SNRPC/C6orf106* locus and *rs112446794* at the
34 *PRDM6-CEP120* locus). Our ability to replicate loci found with much larger sample sizes
35 demonstrates the value of clinical extremes and suggest that characterisation of the genetics of
36 thinness may provide a more nuanced understanding of the genetic architecture of body weight
37 regulation and may inform the identification of potential anti-obesity targets.

38 **Author Summary**

39 Obesity-associated disorders are amongst the leading causes of morbidity and mortality
40 worldwide. Most genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have focused on body mass index (BMI=
41 weight in Kg divided by height squared (m^2)) and obesity, but to date no genetic association study
42 testing thin and healthy individuals has been performed. In this study, we recruited a first of its kind
43 cohort of 1,471 clinically ascertained thin and healthy individuals and contrasted the genetic
44 architecture of the trait with that of severe early onset obesity. We show that thinness, like obesity,
45 is a heritable trait with a polygenic component. In a GWAS of persistent healthy thinness vs. severe
46 obesity with a total sample size of 2,927, we are able to find evidence of association in loci that
47 have only been recently discovered using large cohorts with >40,000 individuals. We also find a
48 novel BMI-associated locus at *PKHD1* in UK Biobank highlighted by our association study. This work
49 illustrates the value and increased power brought upon by using clinically ascertained extremes to
50 study complex traits and provides a valuable resource on which to study resistance to obesity in an
51 increasingly obesogenic environment.

52 **Introduction**

53 The rising prevalence of obesity is driven by changes in the environment including the consumption
54 of high calorie foods and reduced levels of physical activity [1]. However, within a given
55 environment, there is considerable variation in body weight; some people are particularly
56 susceptible to severe obesity, whilst others remain thin [2,3]. Family, twin and adoption studies
57 have consistently demonstrated that 40-70% of the variation in body weight can be attributed to
58 heritable factors [4]. As a result, many studies have focused on the genetic basis of body mass index
59 (BMI) and/or obesity. To date >250 common and low-frequency obesity-susceptibility loci have
60 been identified [5-10]. Additionally, studies of people at one extreme of the distribution (severe
61 obesity) have led to the identification of rare, penetrant genetic variants that affect key molecular
62 and neural pathways involved in human energy homeostasis [11-14]. These findings have provided
63 a rationale for targeting these pathways for therapeutic benefit. In contrast, little is known about
64 the specific genetic characteristics of persistently thin individuals (thinness defined using WHO
65 criteria $BMI \leq 18 \text{ kg/m}^2$). Understanding the mechanisms underlying thinness/resistance to obesity
66 may highlight novel anti-obesity targets for future drug development.

67 A small number of previous studies have found that thinness appears to be a trait that is at least as
68 stable and heritable as obesity [15-18]. A large study of 7,078 UK children and adolescents, found
69 that the strongest predictor of child/adolescent thinness was parental weight status. The
70 prevalence of thinness was highest (16.2%) when both parents were thin and progressively lower
71 when both parents were normal weight, overweight or obese [19].

72 One approach to studying thinness is to study individuals from a population-based cohort for a
73 quantitative or continuous trait. For example, it is possible to generate a “case-control” study by
74 taking the extremes of the population distribution for a continuous trait such as BMI, an approach
75 used effectively by Berndt *et al.* 2013 [20] who analysed the top and bottom 5% in cohorts
76 participating in the GIANT Consortium. However, by their very definition, such population-based
77 cohorts often contain a limited number of people at the “extremes” (i.e. severe obesity and
78 thinness) [20]. To date, other GWAS approaches that included thin individuals have either used
79 them exclusively as controls to contrast with extreme obesity [21], or have not ascertained for
80 healthy thinness [22]. Here, we use a different study design, and one that has been used to
81 increase power to detect genetic association, in particular for disorders where there is a large
82 environmental component (e.g. asthma, type 2 diabetes and obesity), enriching our case series with
83 affected individuals that may be more genetically loaded. This selection is usually done by selecting
84 individuals who may have a more extreme form of disease, are younger (less time for environment
85 to impact their disease) and perhaps have family members also affected with the same condition.
86 To complement this approach to the selection of cases, controls are also selected to increase the
87 chances that they do not have the disease or are unlikely to develop the disease later in life [21].
88 This is normally done by selecting contrasting controls, or “super-controls”. However, the low
89 prevalence of thinness in countries such as the UK and the fact that people who are well but
90 constitutionally thin do not routinely come to medical attention, poses challenges to recruitment of
91 a cohort of healthy thin individuals. We were able to take advantage of the UK National Health
92 Service (NHS) research infrastructure to recruit from primary care (**Methods**) using body mass index

93 (BMI: weight in kg/height in metres²) criteria and personal review of individual case files to identify
94 a cohort of approximately 2000 UK European descent thin adults (STudy Into Lean and Thin
95 Subjects, STILTS cohort; mean BMI = 17.6 kg/m²) who are well, without medical conditions or eating
96 disorders (**Methods**). 74% of the STILTS cohort have a family history of persistent thinness
97 throughout life, suggesting we have enriched for genetically driven thinness.

98 Here, we present a new, and the largest-to-date, GWAS focused on persistent healthy thinness and
99 contrast the genetic architecture of this trait with that of severe early onset obesity ascertained in
100 the clinic. We explored whether the genetic loci influencing thinness are the same as those
101 influencing obesity, i.e., are these two clinically ascertained traits reverse sides of the same “coin”,
102 or whether there are important genetic differences between them. We show that persistent
103 thinness and severe early onset obesity are both heritable traits ($h^2=28.07\%$ and $h^2=32.33\%$,
104 respectively) that share a number of associated loci, and both are enriched for established BMI
105 associated loci (binomial $p=3.05\times 10^{-5}$ and 9.09×10^{-13} , respectively). Nonetheless, we also detected
106 important differences, with some loci more strongly associated at the upper clinical end of the BMI
107 distribution (e.g. *FTO*), some at the lower end (e.g. *CADM2*), whilst other loci are equivalently
108 associated with both clinical ends of the BMI spectrum (e.g. *MC4R*). Simulation tests showed that
109 these results did not significantly deviate from additive effects and most likely reflect the different
110 degrees of extremeness present in our clinically ascertained cohorts, where severely obese
111 individuals represent a more significant deviation from the mean than healthy thin individuals do
112 (the same degree of thinness may not be compatible with healthy human life). These data support
113 expansion of genetic studies of persistent thinness as an approach to gain further insights into the

114 biology underlying human energy homeostasis, and as an alternative approach to uncovering
115 potential anti-obesity targets for drug development.

116

117 **Results**

118 **Heritability of persistent thinness and severe early onset obesity**

119 To investigate the heritability of healthy thinness and contrast it with that of severe early onset
120 childhood obesity we obtained genotype data for 1,622 persistently thin healthy individuals
121 (STILTS), 1,985 severe childhood onset obesity cases (SCOOP; European ancestry individuals from
122 the GOOS cohort) and 10,433 population-based individuals (UKHLS) used as a common set of
123 controls (**Methods, S1 Table**). All participants were genotyped on the Illumina Core Exome array,
124 including 551,839 markers. After sample and variant quality control, we retained 1,471 thin
125 individuals, 1,456 obese individuals, 6,460 control individuals in the BMI range 19-30 kg/m² (non-
126 extremes). 477,288 directly genotyped variants were included in the analysis (**Methods**); 54%
127 common variants (minor allele frequency (MAF) $\geq 1\%$ amongst controls) and 46% rare variants
128 (MAF $< 1\%$ amongst controls), of which most were protein-coding (96.8%). We then imputed
129 genotypes to a combined UK10K+1000G reference panel and, using LD score regression, we
130 estimated that a subset of 1,197,969 HapMap3 markers accounted for 32.33% (95% CI 23.75%-
131 40.91%) of the phenotypic variance on the liability scale in severe early onset obesity, and 28.07%
132 (95% CI 13.80%-42.34%) in persistent thinness, suggesting both traits are similarly heritable
133 (**Methods**). The heritability estimates reported here were used mainly to establish the fact that

134 thinness is a heritable trait; we expect our liability scale estimates to be mostly unbiased given the
135 study design [23]. However, given the low prevalence of the traits presented here, these estimates
136 may represent upper bounds.

137

138 **Contribution of known BMI associated loci to thinness and severe early onset obesity**

139 To investigate the role of established common variant European BMI associated loci, we studied the
140 97 loci from GIANT [24] in persistent thinness vs severe early onset obesity and performed three-
141 way association analyses: obese vs. thin, obese vs controls, controls vs. thin (**Methods, S1 Table**).
142 After quality control, 41,266,535 variants remained for association analyses in the three cohorts:
143 SCOOP vs STILTS, SCOOP vs UKHLS and UKHLS vs STILTS. Of the 97 established BMI associated loci
144 from GIANT [24], we found that 40 were nominally significant ($p < 0.05$) in SCOOP vs UKHLS and 15 in
145 UKHLS vs STILTS (**S2 Table**). Direction of effect was consistent for all of these loci, which was more
146 than expected by chance (binomial $p = 9.09 \times 10^{-13}$ and binomial $p = 3.05 \times 10^{-5}$, respectively). Overall,
147 the proportion of phenotypic variance explained by the 97 established BMI associated loci was
148 10.67% in SCOOP vs UKHLS, and 4.33% in STILTS vs UKHLS (**Methods**). Evaluation of association
149 results in thin (STILTS) and obese (SCOOP) individuals, compared to the same controls (UKHLS),
150 suggested that the results are not a mirror image of each other (**Figs 1-2**), **however we found little**
151 **evidence of non-additive effects at the loci explaining this discrepancy (see below)**. We observed
152 a striking difference in association results in the *FTO* locus where the lead intronic obesity risk
153 variant, rs1558902, showed a moderate effect size and modest evidence of association in controls

154 compared to thin individuals from STILTS ($p=0.00027$, OR=1.17, 95% CI [1.08,1.28], EAF=0.39),
155 despite having a large effect and being associated at genome-wide significance levels in SCOOP
156 ($p=1.25\times 10^{-17}$, OR=1.43, 95% CI [1.32,1.55], EAF=0.41), and *GNAT2* also showed a larger effect and
157 significance in the analysis of obese compared to control individuals ($p=1.26\times 10^{-4}$, OR=1.57, 95% CI
158 [1.25, 1.97], EAF=0.03), than in the thin analysis ($p=0.52$, OR=1.10, 95% CI [0.82, 1.47], EAF=0.02,
159 **Fig 1, S2 Table**). This discrepancy in association strength and effect size was also seen at the
160 opposite end of the BMI spectrum in *CADM2* where the lead SNP, rs13078960, showed evidence of
161 association in STILTS ($p=9.48\times 10^{-4}$, OR=1.2, 95% CI [1.08, 1.33], EAF=0.20) but no association in
162 SCOOP ($p>0.05$). In contrast to results at the *FTO* and *CADM2* loci, for *MC4R* the results are more
163 comparable, with genome-wide significant association in obese individuals (rs6567160, $p=7.91\times 10^{-9}$,
164 OR=1.31, 95% CI [1.19, 1.43], EAF=0.25) and highly significant association results in thin individuals
165 ($p=1.38\times 10^{-5}$, OR=1.26, 95% CI [1.13, 1.39], EAF=0.23, **S2 Table**). To formally test if these results
166 were significantly different from those expected under a model where loci act additively across the
167 BMI distribution, we simulated 10,000 different populations of 1 million individuals with genotypes
168 for the 97 established BMI loci using allele frequencies in the European population, and then
169 simulated a phenotype using the effect sizes in GIANT (**Methods**). These simulations detected
170 fourteen loci with nominally significant deviation from an additive model, however none remained
171 significant after correction for the number of tests ($p=0.05/97*2 = \sim 0.0002$, **S3 Table**), though
172 *CADM2* was nominally significant in both SCOOP and STILTS analyses, with slightly lower OR
173 detected in SCOOP compared to simulated data, and slightly higher OR detected in STILTS
174 compared to simulated data (**S3 Table**). **Recent work in mouse knockouts has shown *CADM2* plays**

175 an important role in systemic energy homeostasis [25] and variants near the gene have also been
176 recently linked to habitual physical activity in humans [26]. Since SCOOP participants are
177 significantly younger than UKHLS, we used summary statistics from a subset of the ALSPAC cohort
178 [27] which consists of 4,964 children aged 13-16 to test if the observed OR differences in SCOOP vs
179 UKHLS, compared to STILTS vs UKHLS, were due to age effects in SCOOP (**Methods**). For the 97
180 GIANT loci overall there were no significant differences in the ORs when comparing SCOOP to
181 UKHLS or SCOOP to ALSPAC (z-test, $p > 0.05$) except for rs2245368 (*PMS2L11* locus, z-test
182 $p = 3.81 \times 10^{-5}$, **S4 Table**). In combination, these results suggest that the observed differences in ORs
183 and p-values could have arisen because our severe obese cases are much more extreme (i.e.
184 deviate more from the mean) than the healthy thin individuals, and that our obese and thin sample
185 sizes gave us limited power to detect significant differences compared to the additive model.

186 **Fig 1. Odds ratio comparison for established BMI associated loci.** Odds ratios for SCOOP vs UKHLS
187 (x-axis) and UKHLS vs STILTS (y-axis) comparisons are shown for the 97 known BMI loci from GIANT
188 [24]. Colours of data points represent nominal significance in both analyses (red), only SCOOP vs.
189 UKHLS (green), only STILTS vs UKHLS (blue) or in neither analysis (purple). Error bars represent 95%
190 confidence intervals for the odds ratios for SCOOP vs UKHLS (x-axis) and for UKHLS vs STILTS (y-
191 axis). A subset of data points with larger separation from the red diagonal line ($x=y$) are labelled.

192

193 Next we investigated the association of a genetic risk score, generated from the 97 BMI associated
194 loci from GIANT [24] on BMI category (i.e. thin, normal, obese) using an ordinal logistic regression

195 **(Methods)**. As expected, the standardised BMI genetic risk score was strongly associated with BMI
196 category (weighted score $p=8.59 \times 10^{-133}$). We found that the effect of a one standard deviation
197 increase in the standardised BMI genetic risk score was significantly larger for obese vs. (thin &
198 normal) than for (obese & normal) vs. thin ($p=7.48 \times 10^{-11}$, **S1 Appendix**) with odds ratio and 95%
199 confidence intervals of 1.94 (1.83, 2.07) and 1.50 (1.42, 1.59) respectively. However, using the
200 simulations described above **(Methods)**, we confirm that the larger OR for obese vs. (thin & normal)
201 is not significantly different ($p=0.41$) than what we would expect given an additive genetic model,
202 and the different degrees of extremeness in our thin and obese cases. Mean GRS in each BMI
203 category was also not significantly different from that predicted via simulations (**S1 Fig, Methods**).

204

205 **Genetic Correlation between persistent thinness, severe early onset childhood obesity and BMI**

206 Given the observed differences in association results from thin and obese individuals, compared to
207 the same set of control individuals, we next explored the genetic correlation of severe early onset
208 obesity, persistent thinness and BMI using LD score regression **(Methods)**. For this, we used
209 summary statistics from the SCOOP vs UKHLS, STILTS vs UKHLS and BMI data from participants in
210 UK Biobank (UKBB, **Methods**). As expected from the association results, the genetic correlation of
211 severe early onset obesity and BMI was high ($r=0.79$, 95% CI [0.69, 0.89], $p=1.14 \times 10^{-52}$). We also
212 observed weaker negative correlation between persistent thinness and BMI ($r=-0.69$, 95% CI [-0.86,
213 -0.51], $p=1.17 \times 10^{-14}$), and between persistent thinness and severe obesity ($r=-0.49$, 95% CI [-0.17,
214 -0.82], $p=0.003$). As an inverse genetic correlation between BMI, obesity and anorexia nervosa (a

215 disorder that is characterised by thinness and complex behavioural manifestations) has recently
216 been reported [28], we also tested for genetic correlation with anorexia nervosa, and found that
217 neither severe early onset obesity, nor persistent thinness, were significantly correlated with
218 anorexia nervosa ($r=-0.05$, 95% CI [-0.15,0.05], $p=0.33$ and $r=0.13$, 95% CI [-0.02,0.28], $p=0.09$,
219 respectively; **Methods**).

220

221 **Association signals for persistent thinness and severe early onset obesity replicate established**

222 **BMI associated loci**

223 Given available genome-wide directly genotyped and imputed data we sought evidence for novel
224 signals associated with either end of the BMI distribution (persistent thinness or severe early onset
225 obesity; **Methods**) **but found no novel replicating loci (details below)**. In all three **discovery**
226 analyses, in addition to loci mapping to established BMI and obesity loci, we identified *PIGZ* and
227 *C3orf38*, two **putative** novel loci in the thin vs control analysis, that reached conventional genome-
228 wide significance (GWS) ($p \leq 5 \times 10^{-8}$) (**Tables S5-S7, Fig 2**). However, an additional 125 SNPs, in 118
229 distinct loci, reached the arbitrary threshold of $p \leq 10^{-5}$ in at least one analysis, for which we sought
230 replication (**Tables S5-S7**).

231 **Fig 2. Miami plot of SCOOP vs. UKHLS and STILTS vs. UKHLS.** Miami plot produced in EasyStrata
232 [29], Red=SCOOP vs. UKHLS; Blue=STILTS vs. UKHLS. Red lines indicate genome-wide significance
233 threshold at $p=5 \times 10^{-8}$. Orange lines indicate discovery significance threshold at $p=1 \times 10^{-5}$. Black
234 labels highlight known BMI/obesity loci that were taken forward for replication and yellow peaks

235 indicate those that met genome-wide significance after replication. Grey labels highlight novel loci
236 with $p < 5 \times 10^{-08}$ that did not replicate.

237

238 As our obese and thin cases (SCOOP and STILTS) lie at the very extreme tails of the BMI distribution,
239 there are few comparable replication datasets. We therefore used the UKBB dataset and selected
240 individuals at the top ($\text{BMI} \geq 40$, $N = 7,526$) and bottom end of the distribution ($\text{BMI} \leq 19$, $N = 3,532$)
241 to more closely match the BMI criteria of our clinically ascertained thin and obese individuals. We
242 used 20,720 samples from the rest of the UKBB cohort as a control set (**Methods, S2 Fig**). In cases
243 where lead variants or proxies ($r^2 > 0.8$) were not currently available in the full UKBB genetic release
244 we used results from the interim release using 2,799 individuals with $\text{BMI} \geq 40$, 1,212 with $\text{BMI} \leq 19$
245 and 8,193 controls (**Methods**). We noted a significant negative genetic correlation for our obese
246 replication cohort with anorexia nervosa ($r = -0.24$, 95% CI $[-0.37, -0.11]$, $p = 0.01$) and a positive
247 genetic correlation for our thin cohort ($r = 0.49$, 95% CI $[0.22-0.76]$ $p = 0.0003$). We also observed
248 significant genetic correlation between obesity in the discovery and replication cohorts ($r = 0.84$,
249 95% CI $[0.65-1]$ $p = 5.05 \times 10^{-17}$) and between thinness in the discovery and replication cohorts ($r =$
250 0.62 , 95% CI $[0.20-1]$ $p = 0.004$).

251 To further increase power, we took advantage of publicly available summary statistics from the
252 GIANT Extremes obesity meta-analysis [20], the EGG childhood obesity study [30], and our own
253 previous study on non-overlapping SCOOP participants (SCOOP 2013) [31], as additional replication
254 datasets. For SCOOP vs. STILTS we used the GIANT BMI tails meta-analysis results [20] (up to 7,962

255 cases/8,106 controls from the upper/lower 5th percentiles of the BMI trait distribution). For SCOOP
256 vs. UKHLS we used the GIANT obesity class III summary statistics [20] (up to 2,896 cases with BMI
257 $\geq 40 \text{ kg/m}^2$ vs 47,468 controls with BMI $< 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$), the EGG childhood obesity study [30] (children
258 with BMI ≥ 95 th percentile of BMI vs 8,318 children with BMI < 50 th percentile of BMI) and SCOOP
259 2013 [31]. Fixed effect meta-analyses yielded genome-wide significant signals at well-known BMI
260 associated loci in both the obese vs. thin, and obese vs. control analyses, and both the *PIGZ* and
261 *C3orf38* loci identified at the discovery stage failed to replicate when combined with additional data
262 **(Table 1, S7 Table)**. However, the *SNRPC* locus described here (rs75398113), though not
263 independent from the previously described *SNRPC/C6orf106* locus (rs205262, $r^2 = 0.29$) [24],
264 appears to be driving the previously reported association at this locus (rs205262 conditioned on
265 rs75398113, $p_{\text{conditioned}} = 0.7$, **S8 Table**). Both SNPs are eQTLs for *C6orf106* and *UHRF1BP1* in multiple
266 tissues including brain and colon tissues on GTEx however neither of these are obvious biological
267 candidates linked to energy homeostasis.

268

269 **Table 1 - GWAS results for SNPs meeting $p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ in all three analyses.** EA= Effect allele (BMI
270 increasing allele); NEA= Non-effect allele; OR = Odds ratio; 95% CI = 95% confidence interval for the
271 odds ratio; EAF = effect allele frequency. Positions mapped to hg19, Build 37. ^ars12995480 used as
272 proxy in GIANT. ^brs2384054 used as proxy in GIANT. ^crs12641981 used as proxy in GIANT. ^drs663129
273 used as proxy in GIANT, EGG and SCOOP 2013. ^ers13007080 used as proxy in GIANT, EGG and
274 SCOOP 2013. ^frs7138803 used as proxy in SCOOP 2013. ^grs6722587 used as proxy in GIANT, EGG
275 and SCOOP 2013. ^hrs4132288 used as proxy in GIANT, EGG and SCOOP 2013. ⁱrs1460940 used as

276 proxy in GIANT, EGG and SCOOP 2013. ^jrs1366333 used as proxy in GIANT, EGG and SCOOP 2013.

277 ^kGIANT BMI tails [20]. ^lGIANT obesity class III [20].

278

279 Finally, we used the independent BMI dataset from UKBB (**Methods**) to investigate whether any of
280 the loci meeting our arbitrary $p \leq 10^{-5}$ in discovery efforts, were independently associated with BMI
281 as a continuous trait. This identified a novel BMI-associated locus near *PKHD1* (SCOOP vs. STILTS
282 $p=5.99 \times 10^{-6}$, SCOOP vs. UKHLS $p=2.13 \times 10^{-6}$, BMI $p=2.3 \times 10^{-13}$, **S9 Table**). Furthermore, we note that
283 when comparing the signals we took for replication (based on case control analyses) with
284 association results with BMI as a continuous trait derived from an independent set of samples from
285 UKBB, there are more directionally consistent and nominally significant associations with BMI than
286 expected by chance suggesting that amongst these loci, there may be additional real associations
287 (binomial $p=4.88 \times 10^{-4}$, and binomial $p=9.77 \times 10^{-3}$, respectively, Methods, S9 Table)."

288 Despite the smaller sample size, the obese vs thin comparison had increased power to detect some
289 loci (**S3 Fig**), including a recently discovered variant near *FAM150B* [32] (rs62107261, MAF= ~5%),
290 which did not meet our $p < 10^{-5}$ threshold to be taken forward for replication in obese vs controls
291 analysis ($p=2.36 \times 10^{-4}$).

292

293 Discussion

294 Here we present results from the largest to-date GWAS performed on healthy individuals with
295 persistent thinness and provide the first insights into the genetic architecture of this trait. To our

296 knowledge, there are only two other studies using thin individuals with comparable mean BMIs
297 [21,22]. The study by Hinney *et al.* [21] (N=442), was only able to detect *FTO* at genome-wide
298 significance level with rs1121980 having a similar effect to that which we report (OR=1.66 vs OR=
299 1.69 in our data). In the Scannell Bryan *et al.* [22] study, Bangladeshi individuals were reportedly
300 thin and malnourished, and a single suggestive association was found with an intronic variant in
301 *NRXN3* (rs12882679, $p=9.57 \times 10^{-7}$) which is not significant in our study ($p=0.77$).

302 Using genome-wide genotype data we show that persistent healthy thinness, similar to severe
303 obesity ($h^2=32.33\%$), is a heritable trait ($h^2=28.07\%$). Persistent healthy thinness and severe
304 childhood obesity are negatively correlated ($r=-0.49$, 95% CI [-0.17, -0.82], $p=0.003$), and share a
305 number of genetic risk loci. Nonetheless, the genetic overlap between the two clinically ascertained
306 traits appears to be incomplete, as highlighted by some loci which were more strongly associated
307 at one end of the BMI distribution (e.g. *CADM2*), while others, appeared to exert effects across the
308 entire BMI spectrum (e.g. *MC4R* [9,33,34]). Further exploration by simulation demonstrated that
309 these differences are likely to be due to the different degrees of extremeness of the two clinical
310 cohorts (i.e. a similar degree of thinness to that of the obese cohort may not be compatible with
311 healthy human life) and not due to a deviation from additive effects of the tested loci on BMI, with
312 the possible exception of *CADM2* which deviated from expectation with nominal significance in
313 both the obese and the thin analysis (S3 Table). This is in contrast with earlier studies which
314 suggested larger effects at the higher end of the BMI distribution [35,36] but in agreement with
315 more recent observations contrasting the bottom 5% and top 5% of the BMI tails where associated
316 loci were also consistent with additive effects [20]. This is also in contrast with a previous study on

317 height, where a deviation from additivity was found, but only for short individuals in the bottom
318 1.5% of the distribution [37], which suggests that analysis focused just on the most extreme
319 individuals may be warranted.

320

321 Focusing on the 97 previously established BMI associated loci [24], we show that the percentage of
322 phenotypic variance explained by these loci is lower in persistently thin (4.33%) compared to obese
323 individuals (10.67%), and that the effect of an increase/decrease in the BMI genetic risk score was
324 much larger, on average, for obese individuals than for thin individuals (one standard deviation
325 increase in the standardised BMI genetic risk score of 1.94, 95% CI (1.83, 2.07) and 1.50, 95% CI
326 (1.42, 1.59), respectively) which is consistent with the difference in BMI units amongst categories.

327 And, although our analysis using age-matched controls from ALSPAC suggested that the observed
328 differences in ORs, comparing obese vs control individuals to controls vs thin individuals, was
329 unlikely to be due to age effects, we cannot completely exclude the possibility that different effects
330 of age and sex in our discovery cohorts (**S1 Table**), and gene-by-environment interactions, could be
331 influencing some of the results we observe. For example, gene-by-environment interactions and
332 age effects have been previously reported at the *FTO* locus [38-41] where a larger effect is detected
333 in younger adults. **It is worth noting though that non-additive effects have also been observed in**
334 **the *FTO* locus [42].**

335

336 In studying thin individuals there are often concerns regarding the prevalence of eating disorders,
337 notably anorexia nervosa amongst participants. We sought to carefully exclude eating disorders at
338 two phases of recruitment (by medical history and by questionnaire). Additionally, we demonstrate
339 that in our cohort of healthy thin individuals, anorexia nervosa is unlikely to be a confounder as the
340 two traits are genetically only weakly correlated ($r=0.13$, 95% CI $[-0.02,0.28]$, $p=0.09$). This was not
341 the case for the UKBB replication cohort where a positive genetic correlation was observed ($r=0.49$
342 95% CI $[0.22-0.76]$ $p=0.0003$). The positive genetic correlation with anorexia was still observed after
343 removing individuals with medical conditions that could explain their low BMI ($r=0.62$, 95% CI
344 $[0.30,0.92]$, $p=0.0001$, **Methods**). These results highlight the importance of the careful phenotyping
345 performed in the recruitment phase and the utility of the STILTS cohort as a resource to study
346 healthy and persistent thinness.

347 In the genome-wide association analyses amongst the signals we took forward for replication, in
348 addition to detecting established BMI-associated loci, we find a novel BMI-association at *PKHD1* in
349 the UKBB BMI dataset ($rs10456655$, $\beta=0.10$, $p=2.3\times 10^{-13}$, **S9 Table**), where a proxy for this variant
350 ($rs2579994$, $r^2=1$ in 1000G Phase 3 CEU) has been previously nominally associated with waist and
351 hip circumference ($p=5.60\times 10^{-5}$ and $p=4.40\times 10^{-4}$ respectively) [43]. In addition, we found
352 associations at loci that have only recently been established using very large sample sizes.
353 *FAM150B*, was only suggestively associated at discovery stage in Tachmazidou *et al.* (2017) [32]
354 ($n=47,476$, $p=2.57\times 10^{-5}$) whereas it reached genome-wide significance when contrasting SCOOP vs
355 STILTS ($n=2,927$, $p=2.07\times 10^{-8}$, **S5 Table**). Also, *PRDM6-CEP120* [5] was recently discovered in a
356 Japanese study with a sample size of 173,430 and has not been previously reported in a European

357 population. In our study, a signal near the locus (rs112446794, $r^2=0.36$) showed suggestive evidence
358 of association in SCOOP vs UKHLS ($p=2.08 \times 10^{-6}$, **S6 Table**) with a significantly smaller sample size.
359 Conditional analysis reveals the lead SNP in this study drives the association of the previously
360 established signal (**S8 Table**). *CEP120* codes for centrosomal protein 120. Variants near this locus
361 have been previously associated with height [44] and waist circumference in East Asians [45].
362 Missense variants in the gene itself have been associated with rare ciliopathies [46,47]. Lastly,
363 amongst the signals we took for replication, and after removing known and newly established loci,
364 we still observe an enrichment of directionally consistent and nominal associations in the analysis
365 of BMI as a continuous trait, suggesting that some of these results may warrant additional
366 investigation, in particular in similarly ascertained thin and obese cohorts. One such example is
367 rs4447506, near *PIK3C3*, which was not only nominally significant and consistent in the
368 independent UKBB BMI analysis ($p=1.5 \times 10^{-6}$, **S9 Table**), but also in the Locke *et al.* (2015) [24] BMI
369 results ($p=0.01$), and in the GIANT BMI tails analysis we used as replication (**S5 Table**). We also
370 note, that despite not reaching genome-wide significance in our discovery cohorts, we observe
371 directionally consistent suggestive associations at a number of loci previously associated with BMI
372 tails and with different obesity classes [20] (**S10 Table**). Altogether, these results highlight some
373 power advantages of using clinically ascertained extremes of the phenotype distribution to detect
374 associations and suggest that healthy thinness falls at the lower end of the polygenic BMI spectrum.
375 It is worth noting though that these clinically ascertained extremes display evidence of incomplete
376 genetic correlation with BMI, in contrast to previously described obesity classes (S4 Fig), so it is
377 plausible that additional loci might be uncovered by focusing on clinical extremes.

378 As our results were based on clinically ascertained participants which met very specific criteria, it is
379 worth noting these conclusions cannot be straightforwardly extrapolated to the general population.
380 Experiments in animals have identified loci/genes associated with thinness/decreased body weight
381 due to reduced food intake/increased energy expenditure/resistance to high fat diet-induced
382 obesity [48,49], mechanisms that we hypothesise may contribute to human thinness. The STILTS
383 cohort, being uncorrelated to anorexia nervosa, is an excellent resource in which to conduct such
384 additional genetic exploration. Further genetic and phenotypic studies focused on persistently thin
385 individuals may provide new insights into the mechanisms regulating human energy balance and
386 may uncover potential anti-obesity drug targets.

387 **Methods**388 **ETHICS STATEMENT**

389 The study was reviewed and approved by the South Cambridgeshire Research Ethics Committee
390 (12/EE/0172). All participants provided written informed consent prior to inclusion.

391 **COHORTS**

392 SCOOP, STILTS and UKHLS cohorts were used for the heritability, genetic correlation, genetic risk
393 score and association analyses with established BMI loci, as well as, used as a discovery cohort in
394 the genome-wide association study (GWAS) and gene-based tests. UK Biobank samples were used
395 for genetic correlation analysis and in the replication stages of the GWAS and gene-based tests.
396 ALSPAC was used as an additional control dataset to UKHLS for comparison against SCOOP in the
397 established BMI loci analysis.

398

399 **STILTS**

400 The aim was to recruit a new cohort of UK European people who are thin (defined as a body mass
401 index $\leq 18\text{kg/m}^2$) and well. After ethical committee approval (12/EE/0172), we worked with the
402 NIHR Primary Care Research Network (PCRN) to collaborate with 601 GP practices in England. Each
403 practice searched their electronic health records using our inclusion criteria (age 18-65 years,
404 $\text{BMI} \leq 18\text{ kg/m}^2$) and exclusion criteria (medical conditions that could potentially affect weight
405 (chronic renal, liver, gastrointestinal problems, metabolic and psychiatric disease, known eating
406 disorders). A small number of individuals ($n=43$) with a BMI of 19.0 kg/m^2 were included as they

407 had a strong family history of thinness. The case notes of each potential participant were reviewed
408 by the GP or a senior nurse with clinical knowledge of the participant to exclude other potential
409 causes of low body weight in discussion with the study team. Through this approach we identified
410 25,000 individuals who fitted our criteria for inclusion in the study. These individuals were invited
411 to participate in the study; approximately 12% (2,900) replied consenting to take part. We obtained
412 a detailed medical and medication history, screened for eating disorders using a questionnaire
413 (SCOFF) that has been validated against more formal clinical assessment [50]. We excluded all
414 participants who stated that they exercised every day/more than 3 times a week/whose reported
415 activity exceeded 6 metabolic equivalents (METs) for any duration or frequency
416 (http://www.who.int/dietphysicalactivity/physical_activity_intensity/en/). With these rather strict
417 criteria for exercise, we sought to limit the contribution of exercise as a contributor to the thinness
418 of participants in the STILTS cohort. We excluded people who were thin only at a certain point in
419 their lives (often as young adults) to focus on those who were persistently thin/always thin
420 throughout life as we hypothesised that this group would be enriched for genetic factors
421 contributing to their thinness. We asked a specific question to identify these individuals: “have you
422 always been thin?” Only those who answered positively were included. Questionnaires were
423 manually checked by senior clinical staff for these parameters and for reported ethnicity (non-
424 European ancestry excluded). DNA was extracted from salivary samples obtained from these
425 individuals using the Oragene 500 kit according to manufacturer’s instructions (**S1 Table**).

426

427 **SCOOP**

428 With ethical committee approval (MREC 97/5/21), we have recruited 7,000 individuals with severe
429 early-onset obesity (BMI standard deviation score (SDS) > 3; onset of obesity before the age of 10
430 years) to the Genetics of Obesity Study (GOOS) [51]. The Severe Childhood Onset Obesity Project
431 (SCOOP) cohort [31] is a sub-cohort of GOOS comprised of ~4,800 British individuals of European
432 ancestry; **S1 Table**). SCOOP individuals likely to have congenital leptin deficiency, a treatable cause
433 of severe obesity, were excluded by measurement of serum leptin, and individuals with mutations
434 in the melanocortin 4 receptor gene (*MC4R*) (the most common genetic form of penetrant obesity)
435 were excluded by prior Sanger sequencing.

436

437 **UKHLS**

438 Understanding Society (UKHLS) is a longitudinal household study designed to capture economic,
439 social and health information from UK individuals[52]. A subset of 10,484 individuals was selected
440 for genome-wide array genotyping. This cohort was used as a control dataset with SCOOP and
441 STILTS cases (**S1 Table**).

442

443 **UK BIOBANK (UKBB)**

444 This study includes approximately 487,411 participants with genetic data released (including
445 ~50,000 from the UKBiLEVE cohort [53]) of the total 502,648 individuals from UK BioBank (UKBB).
446 UKBB samples were genotyped on the UK Biobank Axiom array at the Affymetrix Research Services
447 Laboratory in Santa Clara, California, USA and imputed to the Haplotype Reference Consortium
448 (HRC) panel [54]. UKBiLEVE samples were genotyped on the UK BiLEVE array which is a previous

449 version of the UK Biobank Axiom array sharing over 95% of the markers. To date, 487,411 samples
450 with directly genotyped and imputed data are available and data was downloaded using tools
451 provided by UK Biobank. Extensive data from health and lifestyle questionnaires is currently
452 available as well as linked clinical records. BMI, as well as other physical measurements were taken
453 on attendance of recruitment centre. Severely obese participants in the available data were defined
454 as those with BMI ≥ 40 kg/m² (N=9,706) and thin individuals were defined as those with BMI ≤ 19
455 kg/m² (N=4,538). Given that it has been previously shown that type I error rate for variants with a
456 low minor allele count (MAC) is inadequately controlled for in very unbalanced case-control
457 scenarios[55], we randomly subsampled 35,000 individuals from the original 487,411 genotyped
458 individuals and removed those with BMI ≤ 19 or BMI ≥ 30 , to generate an independent control set.
459 The 25,856 participants remaining after BMI exclusions from the tails, generated a non-extreme set
460 of individuals kept as putative controls (**S2 Fig**). The other 452,411 genotyped samples were kept as
461 the BMI dataset for downstream analyses (**S11 Table, S2 Fig**). An interim release consisting of a
462 subset 152,249 individuals from UKBB was released in May 2015. This interim release was imputed
463 to a combined UK10K and 1000G Phase 3 reference panel and contains several variants which are
464 not currently present in the HRC panel, as such it was used in some of the analyses described.

465

466 **ALSPAC**

467 The Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC) [27,56], also known as Children of
468 the 90s, is a prospective population-based British birth cohort study. Ethical approval for the study
469 was obtained from the ALSPAC Ethics and Law Committee and the Local Research Ethics

470 Committees. Please note that the study website contains details of all the data that is available
471 through a fully searchable data dictionary ([http://www.bris.ac.uk/alspac/researchers/data-
472 access/data-dictionary/](http://www.bris.ac.uk/alspac/researchers/data-access/data-dictionary/)). Further information about this cohort, including details of the genotyping
473 and imputation procedures, can be found in **S2 Appendix**. This analysis was restricted to a subset
474 of unrelated (identity-by-state < 0.05 [57]) children with genetic data and BMI measured between
475 the age of 12 and 17 years (n=4,964, 48.5% male). The mean age of the children was 14 years and
476 the mean BMI 20.5.

477

478 **GENOTYPING AND QUALITY CONTROL**

479 **SCOOP, STILTS and UKHLS**

480 For the SCOOP cohort, DNA was extracted from whole blood as previously described [31]. For the
481 STILTS cohort, DNA was extracted from saliva using the Oragene saliva DNA kits (online protocol)
482 and quantified using Qubit. All samples from SCOOP, STILTS and UKHLS were typed across 30 SNPs
483 on the Sequenom platform (Sequenom Inc. California, USA) for sample quality control. Of the 3,607
484 SCOOP and STILTS samples submitted for Sequenom genotyping, 3,280 passed quality controls
485 filters (90.9% pass rate). Of the 10,433 UKHLS samples, 9,965 passed Sequenom sample quality
486 control (95.5% pass rate). Subsequently, UKHLS controls were genotyped on the Illumina
487 HumanCoreExome-12v1-0 Beadchip. The 3,280 SCOOP and STILTS samples, and 48 overlapping
488 UKHLS samples (to test for possible array version effects) were genotyped on the Illumina
489 HumanCoreExome-12v1-1 Beadchip by the Genotyping Facility at the Wellcome Sanger Institute
490 (WSI). Genotype calling was performed centrally for all batches at the WSI using GenCall. Criteria

491 for excluding samples were as follows: i) concordance against Sequenom genotypes <90%; ii) for
492 each pair of sample duplicates, exclude one with highest missingness; iii) sex inferred from genetic
493 data different from stated sex ; iv) sample call rate <95%; v) sample autosome heterozygosity rate
494 >3 SDS from mean done separately for low (<1%) and high MAF(>1%) bins; vi) magnitude of
495 intensity signal in both channels <90%; and vii) for each pair of related individuals (proportion of
496 IBD (PI_HAT) >0.05), the individual with the lowest call rate was excluded. We performed SNP QC
497 using PLINK v1.07[58]. Criteria for excluding SNPs was: i) Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE)
498 $p < 1 \times 10^{-6}$; ii) Call rate <95% for $MAF \geq 5\%$, call rate <97% for $1\% \leq MAF < 5\%$, and call rate <99% for
499 $MAF < 1\%$. SMARTPCA v10210 [59] was used for principal component analysis (PCA). To verify the
500 absence of array version effects we used PCA on the subset of shared controls genotyped on both
501 versions of the array. Cut-offs for samples that diverged from the European cluster were chosen
502 manually after inspecting the PCA plot. SNPs with discordant MAFs in the different versions of the
503 array were excluded. After removal of non-European samples and 13 samples due to cryptic
504 relatedness, 1,456 SCOOP and 1,471 STILTS samples remained for analysis. For UKHLS, 82 samples
505 were removed after applying a strict European filter and 680 related samples were removed after
506 applying a “3rd degree” kinship filter in KING[60]. A total of 9,203 samples remained, of which 6,460
507 had a BMI >19 and <30 (“controls”).

508

509 UK BIOBANK

510 Sample QC was performed using all 487,411 samples. Criteria for excluding samples were as
511 follows: i) supplied and genetically inferred sex mismatches; ii) heterozygosity and missingness

512 outliers according to centrally provided sample QC files; iii) samples not used in kinship estimation
513 by UKBB; iv) individuals that did not identify as “white british” or did not cluster with other “white
514 british” in PCA analysis ; v) samples that withdrew consent and vi) for each pair of related
515 individuals (KING kinship estimate >0.0442), we randomly selected an individual preferentially
516 keeping cases if one related individual is a control. After sample QC, thirteen individuals with
517 underlying health conditions that could influence their BMI were also removed, twelve had BMI <14 ,
518 and one had BMI >74 . In the end, 7,526 obese, 3,532 thin and 20,720 non-extreme controls
519 remained for case-control analyses. In addition, 387,164 samples remained for analysis of BMI as a
520 continuous trait. There is an overlap of 10, 282 samples ($\sim 2.6\%$ of the BMI dataset) with obese and
521 thin cases (**S2 Fig**). The same procedure was performed on the interim release of 152,249 UKBB
522 samples to produce a set of 2,799 obese, 1,212 thin, 8,193 controls and 127,672 individuals for the
523 independent BMI dataset. All subsequent analyses on UKBB were also performed on this subset to
524 query variants that are not currently available in the full UKBB release.

525

526 **IMPUTATION AND GENOME-WIDE ASSOCIATION ANALYSES**

527 **SCOOP, STILTS and UKHLS single-variant association analysis**

528 Genotypes from SCOOP, STILTS and UKHLS controls were phased together with SHAPEITv2 [61], and
529 subsequently imputed with IMPUTE2 [62,63] to the merged UK10K and 1000G Phase 3 reference
530 panel [64], containing ~ 91.3 million autosomal and chromosome X sites, from 6,285 samples. More
531 than 98% of variants with MAF $\geq 0.5\%$ had an imputation quality score of $r^2 \geq 0.4$, however variants
532 with MAF $< 0.1\%$ had a poor imputation quality with only 27% variants with $r^2 \geq 0.4$ (**S5 Fig**). First-

533 pass single-variant association tests were done for all variants irrespective of MAF, or imputation
534 quality score (see below). Analyses of 1,456 SCOOP, 1,471 STILTS and 6,460 controls (BMI range
535 19-30) of European ancestry were based on the frequentist association test, using the EM
536 algorithm, as implemented in SNPTEST v2.5 [65], under an additive model and adjusting for six PCs
537 and sex as covariates.

538

539 **UKBB BMI dataset single-variant association analysis**

540 For the BMI dataset, we used BOLT-LMM [66] to perform an association analysis with BMI using
541 sex, age, 10 PCs and UKBB genotyping array as covariates.

542

543 **Heritability estimates and genetic correlation**

544 Summary statistics from the SCOOP vs. UKHLS, STILTS vs. UKHLS, UKBB obese vs controls, UKBB thin
545 vs controls and UKBB BMI analyses were filtered and a subset of 1,197,969 HapMap3 SNPs was
546 kept in each dataset. Using LD score regression [67] we first calculated the heritability of severe
547 childhood obesity (SCOOP vs UKHLS) and persistent thinness (STILTS vs UKHLS). For severe
548 childhood obesity, we estimated a prevalence of 0.15% using the BMI centile equivalent to 3SDS in
549 children [68]. In the case of persistent thinness (BMI \leq 19), we used a GP based cohort for our
550 prevalence estimates: CALIBER [69]. The CALIBER database consists of 1,173,863 records derived
551 from GP practices. For the heritability analysis, we used a prevalence estimate of 2.8% for BMI \leq 19
552 (Claudia Langenberg and Harry Hemingway, personal communication). We also used LD score

553 regression to calculate the genetic correlation of SCOOP with STILTS, SCOOP with UKBB obese,
554 SCOOP with BMI, STILTS with UKBB thin and STILTS with BMI. The genetic correlation between
555 obesity and persistent thinness with anorexia was estimated using the summary statistics from
556 SCOOP vs UKHLS and STILTS vs. UKHLS, and summary statistics available from the Genetic
557 Consortium for Anorexia Nervosa (GCAN) in LD Hub [70]. The same analysis was repeated for UKBB
558 obese vs controls and UKBB thin vs controls. Genetic correlation estimates for BMI vs Overweight,
559 Obesity Class 1, Obesity Class 2 and Obesity Class 3 were also extracted from LD Hub (**S4 Fig**).

560

561 **Comparison with established GIANT BMI associated loci**

562 We obtained the list of 97 established BMI associated loci from the publicly available data from the
563 GIANT consortium [24]. We used this list as we wanted to focus on established common variation in
564 Europeans with accurate effect sizes for simulations. In order to test whether there is evidence of
565 enrichment of nominally significant signals with consistent direction of effect, we performed a
566 binomial test using the subset of signals with nominal significance in the SCOOP vs UKHLS, and
567 STILTS vs UKHLS analyses. Variance explained was calculated using the rms package [71] v4.5.0 in R
568 [72] and Nagelkerke's R^2 is reported. Power calculations were performed using Quanto [73]. To
569 calculate ORs and SE from the ALSPAC BMI summary statistics we used genotype counts from
570 SNPTEST output. We then used a z-test to test for significant differences between the OR calculated
571 using genotype counts of SCOOP and ALSPAC against the SCOOP vs. UKHLS OR.

572

573 **Simulations under an additive model**

574 We created 10,000 simulations of 1 million individuals for the 97 GIANT BMI loci randomly sampling
575 alleles based on the allele frequency from the sex-combined European dataset reported in Locke *et*
576 *al.* [24] using an R script. For each simulated genotype, we simulated phenotypes with DISSECT [74]
577 using the effect size in GIANT and then removed all samples from the lower tail where the
578 phenotype was $<3SDs$ to better reproduce the actual BMI distribution. Afterwards we randomly
579 sampled 1,471 individuals from the bottom 2.8% and 1,456 from top 0.15% and compared against a
580 random set of 6,460 controls from the equivalent percentiles to BMI 19-30. Finally, for each of
581 these loci, we calculated the absolute difference between our observed OR and the mean OR from
582 the simulations and counted how many times we saw an equal or larger absolute difference in the
583 simulated data and assigned a p-value. This was done separately for SCOOP vs UKHLS and STILTS vs
584 UKHLS.

585

586 **Genetic Risk Score**

587 The R package GTX (<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/gtx/index.html>) was used to
588 transpose genotype probabilities into dosages, and a combined dosage score, weighted by the
589 effect size from GIANT, for 97 BMI SNPs [24] was calculated and standardised. We checked whether
590 there was an ordinal relationship between the genetic risk score and BMI category (i.e. thin,
591 normal, or obese) using ordinal logistic regression with the `clm` function in the ordinal R package.
592 While the assumption of equal variance appears to hold (**S6 Fig**), the proportional odds assumption
593 indicating equal odds between thin, normal, and obese groups is violated for the BMI genetic risk
594 score and some of the principal component covariates (i.e., PC2, PC3, and PC6). As our primary

595 model, we ran a partial proportional odds model adjusting for PC1, PC4, and PC5 and allowing the
596 BMI genetic score, PC2, PC3, and PC6 to vary between BMI category. To check for consistency, we
597 ran a partial proportional odds model adjusting for the first six PCs and allowing only the BMI
598 genetic score to vary between BMI group and a full proportional odds model allowing all six PCs and
599 the BMI genetic score to vary between BMI group (**S1 Appendix**). Using ANOVA, we formally tested
600 the proportional odds assumption for the BMI genetic risk score. A genetic risk score was created
601 and an ordinal logistic regression was run for each of the 10,000 simulations. We compared the
602 observed test statistic testing whether the odds were the same by BMI category to the 10,000
603 simulation test statistics. We calculated the p-value as the number of simulations with a test
604 statistic larger than that observed in the real data. A mean genetic risk score was also calculated for
605 each BMI category (obese, thin and controls) across the 10,000 simulations. A t-test was used to
606 test whether the mean observed GRS score in each category was significantly different from the
607 one estimated using the simulations.

608

609 **Discovery stage GWAS**

610 First pass single-variant association analyses results were used as discovery datasets for the GWAS.
611 After association analysis, we removed variants with $MAF < 0.5\%$, an INFO score < 0.4 , and HWE
612 $p < 1 \times 10^{-6}$, as these highlighted regions of the genome that were problematic, including CNV regions
613 with poor imputation quality. Quantile-quantile plots indicated that the genomic inflation was well
614 controlled for in SCOOP-UKHLS ($\lambda = 1.06$) and STILTS-UKHLS ($\lambda = 1.04$), and slightly higher for SCOOP-
615 STILTS ($\lambda = 1.08$, **S7 Fig**). We used LD score regression [67] to correct for inflation not due to

616 polygenicity. To identify distinct loci, we performed clumping as implemented in PLINK [58] using
617 summary statistics from the association tests and LD information from the imputed data, clumping
618 variants 250kb away from an index variant and with an $r^2 > 0.1$. In order to further identify a set of
619 likely independent signals we performed conditional analysis of the lead SNPs in SNPTEST to take
620 into account long-range LD. A total of 135 autosomal variants with $p < 1 \times 10^{-5}$ in any of the three
621 case-control analyses were taken forward for replication in UKBB. All case-control results are
622 reported with the lower BMI group as reference.

623

624 **UKBB association analysis**

625 We tested 1,208,692 SNPs for association under an additive model in SNPTEST using sex, age, 10
626 PCs and UKBB genotyping array as covariates. Three comparisons were done: obese vs thin, obese
627 vs controls and controls vs thin. Variants with an INFO score < 0.4 , HWE $p < 1 \times 10^{-6}$ were filtered out
628 from the results. Inflation factors were calculated using HapMap markers. The LD score regression
629 intercepts were 1.0074 in obese vs thin, 1.0057 in obese vs controls and 1.009 in thin vs controls.
630 We used all thin individuals, regardless of health status, as our replication cohort to maximize
631 power. However, using ICD10 codes and self-reported illness data (**Tables S12 and S13**) to remove
632 individuals who had a relevant medical diagnosis before date of attendance at UKBB recruitment
633 centre, yielded 2,518 thin individuals and materially equivalent results (**S8 Fig**).

634

635 **GIANT, EGG and SCOOP 2013 summary statistics**

636 We obtained summary statistics for the GIANT Extremes obesity meta-analysis [20] from
637 http://portals.broadinstitute.org/collaboration/giant/index.php/GIANT_consortium_data_files.
638 Summary statistics for EGG [30] were obtained from [http://egg-consortium.org/childhood-
640 obesity.html](http://egg-consortium.org/childhood-
639 obesity.html). We used summary statistics from our previous study of 1,509 early-onset obesity
641 SCOOP cases compared to 5,380 publicly available WTCCC2 controls (SCOOP 2013) [31]. Data for
642 the SCOOP cases is available to download from the European Genome-Phenome Archive (EGA)
643 using accession number EGAD00010000594. The control samples are available to download using
644 accession numbers EGAD00000000021 and EGAD00000000023. These replication studies are
645 largely non-overlapping with our discovery datasets and each-other. When a lead variant was not
646 available in a replication cohort, a proxy ($r^2 \geq 0.8$) was used in the meta-analysis.

646

647 **Replication meta-analysis**

648 We meta-analysed summary statistics for the 135 variants reaching $p < 1 \times 10^{-5}$ in
649 SCOOP/STILTS/UKHLS with the corresponding results from UKBB and study specific replication
650 cohorts (**Tables S5-S7**). For obese vs. thin and obese vs. controls comparisons we used fixed-effects
651 meta-analysis correcting for unknown sample overlap in replication cohorts using METACARPA [75].
652 For thin vs. controls we used a fixed-effects meta-analysis in METAL [76]. Heterogeneity was
653 assessed using Cochran's Q-test heterogeneity p-value in METAL. A signal was considered to
654 replicate if it met all the following criteria: i) consistent direction of effect; ii) $p < 0.05$ in at least one
655 replication cohort; and iii) the meta-analysis p-value reached standard genome-wide significance
656 ($p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$). Given that we are querying additional variants on the lower allele frequency spectrum,

657 one could also use a more strict genome-wide significance threshold taking into account the
658 increased number of tests ($p \leq 1.17 \times 10^{-8}$) [77]. In practice, this only affected one previously
659 established signal (*SULT1A1*, rs3760091) in our obese vs. controls analysis that fell just below this
660 threshold (**S6 Table**). rs4440960 was later removed from final results (SCOOP vs UKHLS and STILTS
661 vs UKHLS) after close examination revealed it was present in a CNV region with poor imputation
662 quality.

663

664 **Comparison of newly established candidate loci and UKBB independent BMI dataset**

665 We identified eleven signals in SCOOP vs STILTS, nine in SCOOP vs UKHLS and two in UKHLS vs
666 STILTS that were nominally significant in the UKBB BMI dataset GWAS, and directionally consistent.
667 A binomial test was used to check for enrichment of signals with consistent direction of effect (**S9**
668 **Table**).

669

670 **Lookup of previously identified obesity-related signals in our discovery datasets**

671 We took all signals reaching genome-wide significance, or identified for the first time in the GIANT
672 Extremes obesity meta-analysis [20], with either the tails of BMI or obesity classes, and in childhood
673 obesity studies [30,31] and performed look-up of those signals in all three of our discovery analyses
674 (SCOOP vs STILTS, SCOOP vs UKHLS and UKHLS vs STILTS). ORs and p-values from the previous
675 studies and look-up results from our discovery datasets are reported in **S10 Table**.

676

677 **Data availability**

678 Summary statistics for the discovery analyses will be available to download from EGA
679 (EGAS00001002624). UKHLS data is available for download in EGA with accession code
680 EGAS00001001232.

Appendix A

Table 1

Obese vs. thin						Discovery cohort				Replication cohorts					Combined analysis		
rsID	Nearest gene	Chr.	Position (bp)	EA	NEA	OR (95% CI)	P value	EA Ob	EA Th	Cohort	OR (95% CI)	P value	EA Ob	EA Th	OR (95% CI)	P value	HetPVal
rs9930333	<i>FTO</i>	16	53799977	G	T	1.70(1.52,1.90)	2.30E-20	49.59%	37.46%	UKBB	1.46(1.38,1.55)	3.60E-36	48.26%	38.93%	1.48(1.42,1.54)	8.52E-76	3.34E-02
										GIANT ^k	1.43(1.34,1.54)	8.10E-25					
rs2168711	<i>MC4R</i>	18	57848531	C	T	1.66(1.45,1.89)	8.29E-14	28.90%	19.95%	UKBB	1.23(1.15,1.32)	2.19E-09	26.75%	22.90%	1.27(1.21,1.33)	2.02E-21	1.12E-04
										GIANT ^k	1.20(1.10,1.30)	1.80E-05					
rs6748821	<i>TMEM18^d</i>	2	629601	G	A	1.65(1.42,1.91)	9.45E-11	86.69%	79.84%	UKBB	1.27(1.18,1.37)	1.31E-09	85.00%	81.69%	1.32(1.24,1.39)	7.76E-21	2.81E-03
										GIANT ^k	1.26(1.14,1.39)	9.90E-06					
rs506589	<i>SEC16B</i>	1	177894287	C	T	1.46(1.27,1.67)	5.42E-08	23.98%	18.07%	UKBB	1.25(1.17,1.35)	5.44E-10	23.11%	19.16%	1.28(1.21,1.35)	3.14E-20	1.21E-01
										GIANT ^k	1.25(1.14,1.37)	2.70E-06					
rs6738433	<i>ADCY3-DNAJC2^d</i>	2	25159501	C	G	1.43(1.28,1.60)	1.71E-10	47.31%	43.92%	UKBB	1.21(1.14,1.28)	2.74E-10	50.70%	45.96%	1.19(1.14,1.24)	3.19E-17	6.25E-03
										GIANT ^k	1.10(1.03,1.17)	5.70E-03					
rs7132908	<i>FAIM2</i>	12	50263148	A	G	1.31(1.17,1.47)	2.26E-06	42.45%	36.27%	UKBB	1.18(1.11,1.25)	5.43E-08	41.11%	37.39%	1.20(1.15,1.26)	1.93E-16	2.52E-01
										GIANT ^k	1.20(1.10,1.30)	6.60E-06					
rs62107261	<i>FAM150B</i>	2	422144	T	C	2.37(1.75,3.20)	2.07E-08	96.37%	93.38%	UKBB	1.54(1.35,1.76)	3.57E-10	96.28%	94.36%	1.65(1.46,1.87)	1.15E-15	1.07E-02
rs12507026	<i>GNPDA2^c</i>	4	45181334	T	A	1.30(1.17,1.46)	3.69E-06	47.29%	40.92%	UKBB	1.14(1.08,1.21)	8.76E-06	45.30%	41.98%	1.18(1.13,1.23)	5.53E-15	4.06E-02
										GIANT ^k	1.20(1.12,1.28)	3.10E-07					
rs75398113	<i>SNRPC</i>	6	34728071	C	A	1.53(1.27,1.85)	8.91E-06	11.95%	8.04%	UKBB	1.24(1.12,1.37)	2.07E-05	10.47%	8.52%	1.30(1.19,1.42)	5.19E-09	5.56E-02
rs13135092	<i>SLC39A8</i>	4	103198082	G	A	1.58(1.30,1.93)	4.70E-06	10.50%	7.24%	UKBB	1.25(1.12,1.39)	5.57E-05	9.24%	7.52%	1.32(1.20,1.45)	1.06E-08	3.59E-02
Obese vs. controls																	
rsID	Nearest gene	Chr.	Position (bp)	EA	NEA	OR (95% CI)	P value	EA Ob	EA Co	Cohort	OR (95% CI)	P value	EA Ob	EA Co	OR (95% CI)	P value	HetPVal

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rs9928094	FTO	16	53799905	G	A	1.44(1.33,1.57)	1.42E-18	49.50%	41.32%	UKBB	1.30(1.25,1.35)	2.74E-41	48.34%	41.91%	1.32(1.29,1.36)	5.94E-101	4.41E-05
										SCOOP 2013	1.46(1.34,1.60)	4.88E-17					
										EGG	1.21(1.15,1.28)	7.20E-13					
										GIANT [†]	1.43(1.34,1.54)	6.60E-25					
rs35614134	MC4R ^d	18	57832856	AC	A	1.31(1.20,1.44)	6.27E-09	29.01%	23.69%	UKBB	1.22(1.16,1.27)	1.25E-18	26.72%	23.15%	1.23(1.20,1.27)	1.57E-43	3.55E-01
										SCOOP 2013	1.32(1.19,1.46)	1.22E-07					
										EGG	1.22(1.15,1.30)	1.27E-10					
										GIANT [†]	1.20(1.10,1.30)	1.70E-05					
rs66906321	TMEM18 ^d	2	630070	C	T	1.40(1.24,1.57)	2.35E-08	85.78%	81.35%	UKBB	1.17(1.11,1.24)	3.44E-09	84.44%	82.20%	1.25(1.21,1.29)	9.72E-35	1.33E-02
										SCOOP 2013	1.39(1.24,1.57)	6.65E-08					
										EGG	1.28(1.19,1.37)	5.15E-12					
										GIANT [†]	1.27(1.15,1.40)	3.40E-06					
rs7132908	FAIM2 ^d	12	50263148	A	G	1.22(1.12,1.32)	3.27E-06	42.45%	37.82%	UKBB	1.15(1.10,1.19)	5.37E-12	41.11%	37.71%	1.17(1.14,1.21)	2.38E-31	4.86E-01
										SCOOP 2013	1.23(1.12,1.35)	8.89E-06					
										EGG	1.18(1.11,1.25)	1.24E-08					
										GIANT [†]	1.20(1.10,1.30)	6.60E-06					
rs2384060	ADCY3-DNAJC2 ^d	2	25135438	G	A	1.23(1.13,1.34)	1.53E-06	43.52%	38.90%	UKBB	1.11(1.07,1.15)	4.89E-08	47.67%	44.93%	1.14(1.11,1.17)	9.39E-23	1.13E-01
										SCOOP 2013	1.09(1.00,1.19)	5.01E-02					
										EGG	1.18(1.12,1.24)	1.02E-09					
										GIANT [†]	1.12(1.04,1.19)	1.60E-03					
rs11209947	NEGR1 ^h	1	72808551	A	T	1.30(1.17,1.44)	8.51E-07	76.58%	72.18%	UKBB	1.11(1.05,1.16)	4.53E-05	81.18%	79.76%	1.17(1.13,1.21)	5.17E-20	7.26E-05
										SCOOP 2013	1.46(1.30,1.63)	2.21E-10					
										EGG	1.13(1.06,1.22)	4.60E-04					
										GIANT [†]	1.22(1.11,1.35)	5.60E-05					
rs12735657	SEC16B ^f	1	177809133	C	T	1.24(1.13,1.37)	9.72E-06	24.26%	20.46%	UKBB	1.12(1.07,1.17)	1.48E-06	22.87%	20.94%	1.15(1.12,1.19)	7.26E-19	1.79E-01

Appendix A

										SCOOP 2013	1.20(1.07,1.33)	1.18E-03					
										EGG	1.14(1.06,1.21)	1.52E-04					
										GIANT [†]	1.22(1.11,1.34)	1.80E-05					
rs13104545	<i>GNPDA2</i>	4	45184907	A	G	1.27(1.15,1.40)	1.61E-06	27.41%	23.45%	UKBB	1.07(1.02,1.11)	5.35E-03	24.36%	23.26%	1.13(1.09,1.17)	1.47E-11	9.39E-05
										EGG	1.13(1.04,1.22)	3.39E-03					
										GIANT [†]	1.34(1.20,1.49)	1.20E-07					
rs112446794	<i>CEP120</i>	5	122665465	T	C	1.23(1.13,1.35)	2.08E-06	33.15%	28.69%	UKBB	1.07(1.02,1.11)	2.55E-03	29.47%	28.21%	1.09(1.06,1.13)	3.45E-10	3.33E-02
										SCOOP 2013	1.08(0.98,1.19)	1.38E-01					
										EGG	1.12(1.06,1.18)	1.22E-04					
										GIANT [†]	1.05(0.97,1.13)	2.40E-01					
rs3760091	<i>SULT1A1</i>	16	28620800	C	G	1.24(1.14,1.35)	1.56E-06	64.89%	60.23%	UKBB	1.09(1.04,1.14)	1.19E-04	63.49%	61.44%	1.12(1.07,1.16)	2.65E-08	8.49E-03

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Supporting information captions

S1 Appendix. Assessing equal vs. unequal effects for the genetic risk score.

S2 Appendix. The Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children.

S1 Fig. Mean GRS for SCOOP and STILTS compared to simulations. Histogram represents mean GRS scores for each BMI category across 10,000 simulations. Vertical red line highlights the observed value in real data. p = p -value of difference.

S2 Fig. Summary of the UKBB sample sets after QC. Venn Diagram showing sample numbers and overlap between UKBB sample sets used in genetic correlation (BMI dataset) and GWAS replication (obese, controls, thin) analyses.

S3 Fig. Manhattan plot of SCOOP vs STILTS. Manhattan plot produced in EasyStrata, red line indicates genome-wide significance threshold at $p=5 \times 10^{-8}$. Orange line indicates discovery significance threshold at $p=1 \times 10^{-5}$. Black labels highlight known BMI/obesity loci that were taken forward for replication and yellow peaks indicate those that met genome-wide significance after replication.

S4 Fig. Genetic correlation of traits and BMI. Genetic correlation estimates and 95% CI for severe early-onset childhood obesity (SCOOP), healthy persistent thinness (STILTS), Obesity Class 3, Obesity Class 2, Obesity Class 1 and Overweight. Dotted lines represent complete genetic correlation.

S5 Fig. Quality of UK10K+1000G imputed genotypes. Percentage of variants with INFO score (r^2) >0.4 , as derived from the IMPUTE2 imputation algorithm, stratified by minor allele frequency across all samples (SCOOP, STILTS and UKHLS).

S6 Fig. Box and density plots of risk score weighted by effect size for 97 BMI associated SNPs from GIANT. A weighted genetic risk score for each individual was obtained by summing genotype dosages multiplied by the effect (beta) estimates from GIANT for each of the 97 SNPs. To check the equal variance assumption, we used a box plot (left) and density plot (right). Density plot: Green = STILTS; Blue = UKHLS; Red = SCOOP.

S7 Fig. Quantile-quantile plots of three discovery analysis cohorts. Q-Q plots of LD Score Regression-corrected p -values for the three analysis cohorts used for the discovery analysis, produced in EasyStrata. Red=SCOOP vs. STILTS; Black=SCOOP vs. UKHLS, Blue=STILTS vs. UKHLS. Variants passing QC and with MAF $\geq 0.5\%$ are shown. LD Score regression intercept (λ_{LD}) values before correction are shown for each analysis.

S8 Fig. Quantile-quantile plots for UKBB case-control analysis with different exclusion criteria for thin individuals. Q-Q plot using all thin individuals as cases (Full UKBB) and removing individuals based on ICD10 and self-reported data (ICD10+self-reported filter). Correlation for $-\log_{10}$ p-values is shown ($r=0.7462$).

S1 Table. Summary of discovery sample sets.

S2 Table. 97 BMI SNPs from the GIANT consortium study and their summary statistics in our three analysis cohorts.

S3 Table. Nominally significant loci for non-additive effect in extremes.

S4 Table. Difference in SCOOP OR when using ALSPAC as control dataset vs. UKHLS.

S5 Table. Discovery, replication and meta-analysis results for 32 SNPs meeting $P<10^{-5}$ in discovery association results of SCOOP vs STILTS analysis.

S6 Table. Discovery, replication and meta-analysis results for 66 SNPs meeting $P<10^{-5}$ in discovery association results of SCOOP vs UKHLS analysis.

S7 Table. Discovery, replication and meta-analysis results for 37 SNPs meeting $P<10^{-5}$ in discovery association results of UKHLS vs STILTS analysis.

S8 Table: Reciprocal analysis of previously established signals and lead signals in this study.

S9 Table. Consistency of the direction of effect in candidate loci meeting $p<1 \times 10^{-5}$ in the discovery stages with BMI dataset GWAS.

S10 Table. Published loci from GIANT, EGG and SCOOP 2013 not reaching genome-wide significance in our study

S11 Table. Summary of UKBB sample sets.

S12 Table. ICD10 codes used to exclude thin individuals in UKBB

S13 Table. Self-reported illness codes used to exclude thin individuals in UKBB

Appendix A

rs2121279	2	143042285	LRP18	T	C	0.152	0.025	0.004	2.313E-08	T	C	0.133	1.063	(0.904,1.252)	4.59E-01	+	T	C	0.127	1.118	(0.991,1.26)	6.99E-02	+	T	C	0.126	0.958	(0.845,1.085)	4.99E-01	-
rs29941	19	34309532	KCTD15	G	A	0.669	0.018	0.003	2.407E-08	G	A	0.677	1.187	(1.055,1.336)	4.37E-03	+	G	A	0.671	1.132	(1.037,1.236)	5.77E-03	+	G	A	0.665	1.027	(0.94,1.123)	5.56E-01	+
rs11727676	4	145659064	HHP	T	C	0.910	0.036	0.006	2.55E-08	C	T	0.092	0.999	(0.813,1.228)	9.94E-01	-	T	C	0.904	1.056	(0.907,1.23)	4.80E-01	+	T	C	0.905	0.899	(0.766,1.054)	1.90E-01	-
rs3849570	3	81792112	GRF1	A	C	0.359	0.019	0.003	2.601E-08	A	C	0.348	1.040	(0.926,1.169)	5.05E-01	+	A	C	0.346	1.021	(0.937,1.113)	6.37E-01	+	A	C	0.346	0.988	(0.905,1.078)	7.80E-01	-
rs9374842	6	120185665	LOC285762	T	C	0.748	0.019	0.004	2.673E-08	T	C	0.775	1.222	(1.073,1.395)	2.54E-03	+	T	C	0.772	1.160	(1.05,1.261)	2.41E-03	+	T	C	0.766	1.058	(0.95,1.166)	2.53E-01	+
rs647694	9	111912342	EPB41L4B	C	T	0.365	0.017	0.003	2.673E-08	C	T	0.356	1.161	(1.035,1.303)	1.07E-02	+	C	T	0.353	1.101	(1.01,1.198)	2.73E-02	+	C	T	0.347	1.043	(0.955,1.139)	3.53E-01	+
rs4787491	16	30015337	INCROE	G	A	0.509	0.016	0.003	2.696E-08	G	A	0.538	1.014	(0.908,1.132)	8.08E-01	+	G	A	0.536	1.006	(0.927,1.092)	8.87E-01	+	G	A	0.537	0.981	(0.902,1.067)	6.56E-01	-
rs1441264	13	79580919	MIR54842	A	G	0.609	0.018	0.003	2.959E-08	A	G	0.590	1.082	(0.963,1.215)	1.86E-01	+	A	G	0.590	1.051	(0.963,1.146)	2.68E-01	+	A	G	0.587	1.049	(0.961,1.146)	2.86E-01	+
rs7899106	10	87410904	GRID1	G	A	0.052	0.040	0.007	2.96E-08	G	A	0.056	1.269	(0.998,1.613)	5.17E-02	+	G	A	0.051	1.240	(1.043,1.475)	1.48E-02	+	G	A	0.050	0.949	(0.786,1.147)	5.90E-01	-
rs2176598	11	49864278	HSU17812	T	C	0.251	0.020	0.004	2.971E-08	T	C	0.237	1.055	(0.926,1.201)	4.19E-01	+	T	C	0.247	0.957	(0.871,1.053)	3.68E-01	-	T	C	0.246	1.076	(0.976,1.187)	1.41E-01	+
rs2245368	7	76609143	RMS211	C	T	0.180	0.032	0.006	3.187E-08	C	T	0.178	1.190	(1.025,1.382)	2.72E-02	+	C	T	0.167	1.225	(1.098,1.366)	2.73E-04	+	C	T	0.162	0.984	(0.875,1.055)	7.82E-01	-
rs17203016	2	208255518	CREB1	G	A	0.197	0.021	0.004	3.406E-08	G	A	0.213	1.128	(0.987,1.289)	7.77E-02	+	G	A	0.206	1.133	(1.026,1.25)	1.32E-02	+	G	A	0.202	0.982	(0.886,1.088)	7.28E-01	-
rs17724992	19	18454825	PGPEP1	A	G	0.746	0.019	0.004	3.415E-08	A	G	0.744	1.196	(1.055,1.356)	5.09E-03	+	A	G	0.741	1.155	(1.05,1.271)	2.99E-03	+	A	G	0.734	1.042	(0.949,1.144)	3.90E-01	+
rs7243357	18	56883319	GRP	T	G	0.812	0.022	0.004	3.857E-08	T	G	0.825	1.182	(1.02,1.368)	2.56E-02	+	T	G	0.826	1.106	(0.989,1.236)	7.66E-02	+	T	G	0.821	1.090	(0.978,1.214)	1.19E-01	+
rs16907751	8	81375457	ZBTB10	C	T	0.916	0.035	0.007	3.888E-08	C	T	0.906	0.966	(0.797,1.171)	7.28E-01	-	C	T	0.908	0.953	(0.828,1.097)	5.01E-01	-	C	T	0.909	1.013	(0.876,1.171)	8.63E-01	+
rs1808579	18	21104888	CDR1OR	C	T	0.534	0.017	0.003	4.169E-08	C	T	0.532	1.096	(0.961,1.226)	1.05E-01	+	C	T	0.517	1.079	(0.994,1.172)	6.90E-02	+	C	T	0.513	1.026	(0.943,1.115)	5.53E-01	+
rs13201877	6	137675541	IFNGR1	G	A	0.142	0.023	0.005	4.285E-08	G	A	0.141	1.181	(1.006,1.385)	4.18E-02	+	G	A	0.141	1.091	(0.971,1.225)	1.43E-01	+	G	A	0.138	1.056	(0.932,1.196)	3.95E-01	+
rs2033732	8	85079709	RALYL	C	T	0.747	0.019	0.004	4.889E-08	C	T	0.743	1.008	(0.89,1.142)	8.95E-01	+	C	T	0.744	0.982	(0.895,1.078)	7.08E-01	-	C	T	0.744	1.015	(0.923,1.117)	7.62E-01	+
rs9540493	13	66205704	MIR54842	A	G	0.456	0.017	0.003	4.971E-08	A	G	0.460	1.130	(1.005,1.27)	4.13E-02	+	A	G	0.454	1.120	(1.028,1.222)	9.92E-03	+	A	G	0.449	1.004	(0.92,1.096)	9.28E-01	+
rs1460676	2	164567689	FIGN	C	T	0.173	0.020	0.004	4.978E-08	C	T	0.158	1.022	(0.879,1.187)	7.81E-01	+	C	T	0.155	1.044	(0.934,1.168)	4.46E-01	+	C	T	0.154	0.983	(0.876,1.103)	7.66E-01	-
rs6465668	7	95169514	ASB4	T	G	0.304	0.017	0.004	4.98E-08	T	G	0.308	1.005	(0.897,1.139)	9.36E-01	+	T	G	0.301	1.047	(0.955,1.149)	3.24E-01	+	T	G	0.301	0.955	(0.868,1.049)	3.36E-01	-
rs751414**	6	40350030	TDRG1	T	G	0.258	0.018	0.004	1.58E-05	T	G	0.283	1.16813	(1.033,1.32)	1.29E-02	+	T	G	0.287	1.04676	(0.957,1.145)	3.18E-01	+	T	G	0.283	1.08231	(0.986,1.188)	9.67E-02	+

*GRCh37/hg19 coordinates

**Proxy for rs2033529

Effect = Effect allele (BMI increasing allele); Other = Other allele; EAF = Effect allele frequency

S4 Table. Difference in SCOOP OR when using ALSPAC as control dataset vs. UKHLS

SNP	Locus	OR.UKHLS	OR.alspac	P.Diff
rs1558902	FTO	1.4287329	1.3427721	2.94E-01
rs6567160	MC4R	1.3080991	1.3604779	5.52E-01
rs13021737	TMEM18	1.3563998	1.2974696	6.00E-01
rs10938397	GNPDA2	1.1857281	1.1860919	9.96E-01
rs543874	SEC16B	1.2010834	1.2045657	9.67E-01
rs2207139	TFAP2B	1.1750903	1.1546588	8.18E-01
rs11030104	BDNF	1.1428476	1.1088972	6.90E-01
rs3101336	NEGR1	1.1948946	1.2385984	5.57E-01
rs7138803	BCDIN3D	1.215858	1.2146898	9.87E-01
rs10182181	ADCY3	1.2020002	1.2265576	7.31E-01
rs3888190	ATP2A1	1.1293237	1.0144525	7.22E-02
rs1516725	ETV5	1.158149	1.026153	1.74E-01
rs12446632	GPRCSB	1.0971063	1.0185721	3.86E-01
rs2287019	QPCTL	1.0244956	1.0421619	8.25E-01
rs16951275	MAP2K5	1.1325514	1.092782	6.20E-01
rs3817334	MTCH2	1.0927407	1.1358904	5.16E-01
rs2112347	POCS	1.0324305	1.004322	6.53E-01
rs12566985	FPGT-TNNI3K	1.2061603	1.1713434	6.23E-01
rs3810291	ZC3H4	1.1339907	1.0873902	5.08E-01
rs7141420	NRXN3	1.1124525	1.1058898	9.20E-01
rs13078960	CADM2	0.99411	1.031164	6.16E-01
rs10968576	LINGO2	1.048838	1.0523973	9.57E-01
rs17024393	GNAT2	1.5681554	1.5545372	9.58E-01
rs657452	AGBL4	1.0346724	1.0741845	5.39E-01
rs12429545	OLFM4	1.1186482	1.1316867	8.93E-01
rs12286929	CADM1	1.0687761	1.0658373	9.63E-01
rs13107325	SLC39A8	1.2837186	1.3563332	5.90E-01
rs11165643	PTBP2	1.0166116	1.0013239	8.01E-01
rs7903146	TCF7L2	1.049512	1.1068024	4.16E-01
rs10132280	STXBP6	0.9912485	0.9586591	6.05E-01
rs17405819	HNF4G	1.1236114	1.0863413	6.08E-01
rs6091540	ZFP64	1.067074	1.1034806	6.08E-01
rs1016287	LINC01122	1.0702148	1.0895905	7.78E-01
rs4256980	TRIM66	1.0129686	0.9606069	3.92E-01
rs17094222	HIF1AN	1.0431979	1.0554176	8.73E-01
rs12401738	FUBP1	1.0068534	0.9709964	5.52E-01
rs7599312	ERBB4	1.0466985	0.9901823	4.06E-01
rs2365389	FHIT	1.0918292	1.1451163	4.30E-01
rs205262	C6orf106	1.1634375	1.0784589	2.46E-01
rs2820292	NAV1	1.0305774	0.9731171	3.36E-01
rs12885454	PRKD1	1.0343118	0.9851811	4.27E-01
rs9641123	CALCR	1.0963951	1.0743197	7.35E-01
rs9581854	MTIF3	1.1523104	1.0643572	2.87E-01
rs16851483	RASA2	1.2018139	1.2290979	8.43E-01
rs1167827	HIP1	1.0745054	1.0968666	7.30E-01
rs758747	NLR3	1.0100159	1.0528825	5.26E-01
rs1928295	TLR4	1.1026364	1.0470854	3.86E-01
rs9925964	KAT8	1.009594	1.0531275	4.94E-01
rs11126666	KCNK3	0.9916191	1.0011154	8.88E-01
rs2650492	SBK1	1.1745464	1.1002881	3.00E-01
rs6804842	RARB	1.0826074	1.0744722	9.00E-01
rs12940622	RPTOR	1.1210032	1.0859058	5.96E-01
rs7164727	LOC100287559	0.9919261	0.9667406	6.83E-01
rs11847697	PRKD1	1.2522288	1.1977594	7.40E-01
rs4740619	C9orf93	1.053687	1.0122709	4.98E-01
rs492400	USP37	1.0326143	1.0502736	7.75E-01
rs13191362	PARK2	1.0730103	1.1335706	5.49E-01
rs3736485	DMXL2	1.0839278	1.0843441	9.95E-01
rs17001654	SCARB2	1.0123387	0.9533294	4.70E-01
rs11191560	NTSC2	1.2358896	1.1978983	7.66E-01
rs2080454	CBLN1	0.9890632	0.9957939	9.11E-01
rs7715256	GALNT10	1.0667076	1.0659983	9.91E-01
rs2176040	LOC646736	1.0800962	1.0561891	7.15E-01
rs1528435	UBE2E3	1.0871075	1.0592421	6.71E-01
rs2075650	TOMM40	1.0017207	0.9436388	4.72E-01
rs1000940	RABEP1	1.1155025	1.1561709	5.73E-01
rs11583200	ELAVL4	1.0244068	1.0473277	7.14E-01
rs7239883	LOC284260	1.0288501	0.9941999	5.73E-01
rs2836754	ETS2	1.0526894	1.0507287	9.76E-01
rs9400239	FOXO3	1.1176888	1.0694002	5.06E-01
rs10733682	LMX1B	1.0712934	1.0545872	7.92E-01
rs11688816	EHBP1	0.988461	0.9758464	8.29E-01
rs11057405	CLIP1	1.1285696	1.0499994	4.62E-01
rs9914578	SMG6	1.0423268	1.0775537	6.46E-01
rs977747	TAL1	1.0432587	1.0166069	6.64E-01
rs2121279	LRP1B	1.1174631	1.0960597	8.23E-01
rs29941	KCTD15	1.1320951	1.0502216	2.39E-01
rs11727676	HHIP	1.0563982	1.0477135	9.38E-01
rs3849570	GBE1	1.0208987	0.9989013	7.25E-01
rs9374842	LOC285762	1.159775	1.1754326	8.52E-01
rs6477694	EPB41L4B	1.100504	1.0672617	6.17E-01
rs4787491	INCB0E	1.0059218	1.0361099	6.17E-01
rs1441264	MIR548A2	1.0505803	1.0275484	7.19E-01
rs7899106	GRID1	1.240441	1.3269198	5.94E-01
rs2176598	HSD17B12	0.9573421	0.9531657	9.49E-01
rs2245368	PMS2L11	1.2247062	0.8928163	3.81E-05
rs17203016	CREB1	1.1327383	1.1718323	6.35E-01
rs17724992	PGPEP1	1.1553103	1.156706	9.86E-01
rs7243357	GRP	1.1056075	1.0651079	6.41E-01
rs16907751	ZBTB10	0.9527799	1.0182715	5.11E-01
rs1808579	C18orf8	1.0793057	1.0641407	8.11E-01
rs13201877	IFNGR1	1.0907763	1.0761121	8.71E-01
rs2033732	RALYL	0.9823586	0.9258369	3.80E-01
rs9540493	MIR548X2	1.1204384	1.0826008	5.72E-01
rs1460676	FIGN	1.0443083	1.0803401	6.74E-01
rs6465468	ASB4	1.0475326	0.949917	1.33E-01
rs2033529	TDRG1	0.9553109	0.9790073	7.05E-01

OR.UKHLS= OR when using UKHLS as control group

OR.alspac= OR when using age-matched ALSPAC as control group

P.Diff=p value for difference

Appendix A

SS Table. Discovery, replication and meta-analysis results for 32 SNPs meeting P<10⁻⁵ in discovery association results of SCOOP vs STILTS analysis.

rsID	Nearest gene	Chr.	Position (bp)	EA	NEA	SCOOP				UKBB				GIANT BMI Tails			Combined analysis		HetPVal	
						OR (95% CI)	P value	EAF Obese	EAF Thin	proxy rsID	OR (95% CI)	P value	EAF Obese	EAF Thin	proxy rsID	r2	OR (95% CI)	P value		OR (95% CI)
r9930333	FTO	16	5379977	G	T	1.70(1.52,1.90)	2.30E-20	49.59%	37.46%	1.46(1.38,1.55)	3.60E-36	48.26%	38.93%			1.43(1.34,1.54)	8.10E-25	1.48(1.42,1.54)	8.52E-76	3.34E-02
r218711	MC4R	18	5384531	C	T	1.65(1.45,1.89)	8.29E-14	28.50%	19.95%	1.23(1.15,1.32)	2.19E-09	26.75%	22.90%			1.20(1.10,1.30)	1.80E-05	1.27(1.21,1.33)	2.02E-21	1.12E-04
r6748821	TMEM18	2	629601	G	A	1.65(1.42,1.91)	9.45E-11	86.69%	79.84%	1.27(1.18,1.37)	1.31E-09	85.00%	81.69%	r12995480	0.998	1.25(1.14,1.39)	9.90E-06	1.32(1.24,1.39)	7.76E-21	2.81E-03
r506589	SEC16B	1	177894287	C	T	1.46(1.27,1.67)	5.42E-08	23.98%	18.07%	1.25(1.17,1.35)	5.44E-10	23.11%	19.16%			1.25(1.14,1.37)	2.70E-06	1.28(1.21,1.35)	3.14E-20	1.21E-01
r6738443	ADCY3-DNAJC27	2	22519501	C	G	1.43(1.28,1.60)	1.71E-10	47.31%	43.92%	1.21(1.14,1.28)	2.74E-10	50.70%	45.96%	r12384054	0.968	1.10(1.03,1.17)	5.70E-03	1.13(1.14,1.24)	3.19E-17	6.25E-03
r713208	FAM2	12	5026148	A	G	1.31(1.17,1.47)	2.26E-06	42.45%	38.27%	1.18(1.11,1.25)	5.03E-08	41.11%	37.39%			1.20(1.10,1.30)	6.68E-06	1.20(1.15,1.26)	1.93E-16	2.52E-01
r62107261	FAM150B	2	422144	T	C	2.37(1.75,3.20)	2.07E-08	96.37%	93.38%	1.54(1.35,1.76)	3.57E-10	96.28%	94.36%		NA	NA	NA	1.65(1.46,1.87)	1.15E-15	1.07E-02
r12507026	GMPDA2	4	4518134	T	A	1.30(1.17,1.46)	3.69E-06	47.29%	40.92%	1.14(1.08,1.21)	8.76E-06	45.30%	41.98%	r12641981	0.998	1.20(1.12,1.28)	3.10E-07	1.18(1.13,1.23)	5.53E-15	4.06E-02
r7539813	SNRPC	6	34728071	C	G	1.53(1.27,1.85)	8.91E-06	11.95%	8.04%	1.24(1.12,1.37)	2.07E-05	10.47%	8.52%		NA	NA	NA	1.30(1.19,1.42)	5.19E-09	5.56E-02
r11313592	SLC39A8	4	10129892	G	A	1.58(1.30,1.93)	4.70E-06	10.50%	7.24%	1.25(1.12,1.39)	5.57E-05	9.24%	7.52%		NA	NA	NA	1.32(1.20,1.45)	1.06E-08	3.59E-02
r5798840	TFAP2B	6	50817748	T	A	1.69(1.39,2.05)	1.27E-07	92.53%	88.81%	1.13(1.02,1.24)	1.65E-02	91.05%	90.04%	r37769978	1	1.20(1.03,1.39)	1.90E-02	1.22(1.13,1.31)	3.86E-07	2.87E-04
r4447506	PIK3C3	18	39510074	G	A	1.32(1.17,1.48)	4.21E-06	41.83%	36.39%	1.07(1.01,1.14)	2.60E-02	39.34%	37.71%			1.10(1.02,1.18)	7.80E-03	1.11(1.06,1.16)	1.46E-06	7.85E-03
r37252497*	SEMA3B	3	50310286	AAATAAATAAAT	A	1.35(1.20,1.53)	1.74E-06	37.22%	31.78%	1.13(1.02,1.26)	2.50E-02	34.30%	31.95%		NA	NA	NA	1.22(1.13,1.32)	1.49E-06	3.05E-02
r9727262	HNF3B	11	33384447	C	T	1.41(1.24,1.60)	1.81E-07	41.78%	35.78%	1.08(0.99,1.32)	4.03E-01	97.52%	97.37%		NA	NA	NA	1.31(1.17,1.45)	1.58E-06	2.87E-02
r654240	CCND1	11	69448373	T	C	1.35(1.21,1.52)	2.99E-07	43.85%	37.39%	1.05(0.99,1.12)	9.25E-02	41.43%	40.23%			1.08(1.00,1.16)	5.30E-02	1.10(1.05,1.15)	2.16E-05	6.81E-04
r135403928*	PRDM6	5	122416569	GT	G	1.39(1.23,1.56)	6.79E-08	39.85%	32.94%	1.05(0.95,1.16)	3.61E-01	37.64%	36.49%		NA	NA	NA	1.18(1.09,1.28)	2.46E-05	4.77E-04
r516579	MTCL1	18	8801634	G	T	1.40(1.22,1.61)	2.07E-06	82.14%	77.25%	1.03(0.96,1.11)	4.52E-01	80.35%	80.05%	r518561	0.998	1.15(1.04,1.27)	6.40E-03	1.11(1.05,1.18)	9.70E-05	1.11E-04
r39785802*	FLJ5850	19	50550007	C	CA	1.92(1.45,2.53)	4.09E-06	6.02%	3.44%	1.11(0.96,1.44)	4.28E-01	4.25%	3.78%		NA	NA	NA	1.43(1.18,1.73)	2.12E-04	4.77E-03
r2784243	PKHD1	6	51454640	T	C	1.30(1.16,1.45)	5.99E-06	61.89%	56.06%	1.07(1.01,1.13)	2.90E-02	58.99%	57.34%	r32784187	0.988	1.02(0.95,1.10)	5.40E-01	1.08(1.04,1.13)	3.14E-04	2.55E-03
r11792928	LMX1B	9	129401550	T	C	1.36(1.20,1.53)	1.32E-06	32.13%	26.91%	1.05(0.99,1.12)	1.17E-01	29.94%	29.01%			1.03(0.95,1.11)	5.00E-01	1.08(1.03,1.13)	8.05E-04	5.19E-04
r6711131*	BAZ2B	2	160407777	A	G	1.31(1.17,1.47)	4.30E-06	65.12%	58.62%	1.02(0.92,1.13)	6.81E-01	63.33%	63.04%		NA	NA	NA	1.14(1.05,1.23)	8.90E-04	1.33E-03
r7345387	ABIPB	3	100813663	C	G	2.48(1.67,3.69)	7.36E-06	98.00%	96.42%	1.15(0.96,1.37)	1.29E-01	97.55%	97.19%		NA	NA	NA	1.31(1.11,1.54)	1.29E-03	5.19E-04
r599291	SLC44A5	1	75693616	T	C	1.31(1.17,1.47)	2.35E-06	47.71%	41.63%	1.02(0.96,1.08)	4.95E-01	44.55%	44.01%			1.04(0.97,1.11)	2.20E-01	1.06(1.02,1.11)	3.44E-03	4.01E-04
r11185396	LOC100129138	1	104754536	C	T	1.50(1.26,1.80)	8.13E-06	12.78%	9.21%	1.06(0.97,1.17)	2.13E-01	10.37%	9.65%			1.01(0.93,1.14)	9.20E-01	1.10(1.03,1.18)	6.95E-03	8.13E-04
r2836760	LOC400867	21	40300657	T	G	1.65(1.33,2.03)	3.28E-06	10.33%	7.12%	1.03(0.93,1.14)	5.92E-01	9.14%	8.91%			1.07(0.93,1.23)	3.50E-01	1.11(1.03,1.20)	9.44E-03	3.30E-04
r11159277	SPTLC2	14	7802957	A	T	1.35(1.20,1.53)	1.56E-06	71.04%	66.32%	1.01(0.95,1.08)	6.53E-01	68.83%	68.55%		NA	NA	NA	1.08(1.02,1.14)	9.74E-03	4.58E-05
r10546790	CDH2	20	44910100	C	CAT	1.34(1.19,1.52)	1.91E-06	72.94%	66.87%	1.03(0.97,1.10)	3.42E-01	70.11%	69.59%	r2425853	0.998	1.00(0.93,1.08)	9.90E-01	1.06(1.01,1.11)	1.95E-02	1.57E-04
r11319985*	CNTN6	3	1377810	T	TA	1.29(1.15,1.45)	9.85E-06	61.56%	56.63%	0.97(0.88,1.07)	5.75E-01	57.91%	58.39%		NA	NA	NA	1.10(1.02,1.18)	1.38E-02	2.03E-04
r4790399	RAP1GAP2	17	2883199	C	T	1.33(1.18,1.51)	6.95E-06	74.28%	69.50%	1.02(0.96,1.09)	5.43E-01	71.22%	70.85%			0.99(0.91,1.08)	8.30E-01	1.05(1.00,1.10)	4.46E-02	2.50E-04
r536093	PKnox1A	6	16594541	T	C	1.38(1.22,1.58)	1.01E-06	27.05%	21.65%	0.97(0.90,1.03)	3.17E-01	24.39%	23.03%			1.06(0.97,1.15)	2.00E-01	1.05(1.00,1.10)	6.84E-02	9.26E-06
r936249	CACNA1B	9	140971315	T	C	2.41(1.66,3.49)	3.81E-06	6.31%	4.63%	1.01(0.88,1.15)	9.30E-01	4.78%	4.77%		NA	NA	NA	1.11(0.98,1.27)	9.53E-02	1.62E-05
r1692144	GIA5	1	147281349	C	T	1.37(1.19,1.57)	8.19E-06	81.52%	77.06%	1.04(0.97,1.12)	2.90E-01	79.54%	79.06%			0.92(0.84,1.01)	7.00E-02	1.04(0.99,1.10)	1.29E-01	1.68E-05

*Interim release used in UKBB for these signals. Nobses=2,799. Nthins=1,212

EA= Effect allele (BMI increasing allele); NEA= Non-effect allele; OR = Odds ratio; 95% CI = 95% confidence interval for the odds ratio; EAF = effect allele frequency. HetPVal= Heterozygosity p-value Positions mapped to hg19

Blue line: Conventional genome-wide significant threshold (p<5E-08) in combined analysis.

Appendix A

S7 Table. Discovery, replication and meta-analysis results for 37 SNPs meeting $P < 10^{-5}$ in discovery association results of UKHLS vs STILTS analysis.

rsID	Nearest gene	Chr.	Position (bp)	EA	NEA	STILTS				UKBB				Combined analysis		
						OR (95% CI)	P value	EAF Non-extremes	EAF Thin	OR (95% CI)	P value	EAF Non-extremes	EAF Thin	OR (95% CI)	P value	HetPval
rs13262703	PI15	8	75819902	A	T	4.15 (2.42,7.11)	2.32E-07	99.62%	98.88%	1.69(0.98,2.91)	5.68E-02	99.84%	99.74%	2.66(1.81,3.89)	5.46E-07	2.15E-02
rs558258836*	LOC102724874	8	78716821	T	A	4.04 (2.25,7.26)	3.07E-06	99.60%	99.04%	1.69 (0.89,3.2)	1.07E-01	99.50%	99.28%	2.71 (1.76,4.18)	5.99E-06	4.90E-02
rs2123163	CADM2	3	85243797	T	G	1.68 (1.35,2.1)	4.90E-06	6.40%	4.20%	1.14(1.00,1.29)	4.22E-02	5.12%	4.60%	1.25(1.12,1.39)	6.18E-05	2.76E-03
rs150756788	SLC2A7	1	9050295	G	T	2.09 (1.52,2.87)	4.96E-06	98.21%	97.25%	1.20(0.91,1.60)	2.00E-01	99.26%	99.11%	1.54(1.25,1.90)	6.41E-05	1.07E-02
rs54579179*	FOXP2	2	48546924	AT	A	2.79 (1.8,4.32)	4.31E-06	99.24%	98.48%	1.15 (0.65,2.05)	6.23E-01	99.18%	99.07%	2.02 (1.42,2.86)	7.77E-05	1.65E-02
rs117638949*	PIGZ	3	196692722	T	A	3.5 (2.27,5.4)	1.50E-08	99.50%	98.55%	0.54 (0.27,1.09)	8.60E-02	99.30%	99.62%	2.09 (1.44,3.02)	9.25E-05	8.97E-06
rs576762972*	CACNA1C	12	2244717	T	C	2.17 (1.55,3.05)	7.23E-06	98.99%	98.03%	1.16 (0.78,1.72)	4.69E-01	98.87%	98.73%	1.66 (1.29,2.15)	1.05E-04	1.79E-02
rs138454709*	COL8A2	1	36592131	A	G	2.58 (1.72,3.88)	5.29E-06	99.03%	98.33%	1.11 (0.65,1.9)	7.04E-01	99.04%	99.00%	1.89 (1.37,2.62)	1.17E-04	1.41E-02
rs75937976	C3orf38	3	88321976	G	C	2.95 (2.02,4.32)	2.43E-08	99.20%	98.25%	1.10(0.84,1.44)	4.96E-01	99.13%	99.05%	1.53(1.23,1.91)	1.52E-04	3.33E-05
rs190051670	PHF2	9	96460947	C	T	2.55 (1.73,3.76)	2.11E-06	99.25%	98.35%	1.19(0.91,1.56)	2.00E-01	99.18%	99.05%	1.53(1.23,1.91)	1.68E-04	1.59E-03
rs56152157	EDIL3	5	83171742	G	A	1.21 (1.11,1.31)	6.91E-06	47.95%	42.99%	1.04(0.99,1.10)	1.21E-01	47.37%	46.44%	1.09(1.04,1.14)	2.11E-04	2.85E-03
rs139226692*	ASAH1	8	17928720	C	CA	2.82 (1.78,4.46)	9.46E-06	99.56%	98.81%	1.11 (0.63,1.92)	7.24E-01	99.37%	99.34%	1.93 (1.35,2.75)	2.73E-04	1.08E-02
rs112958625*	KNDCC1	10	134969737	G	A	2.8 (1.81,4.33)	3.61E-06	99.00%	98.39%	1.01 (0.59,1.72)	9.73E-01	98.93%	98.94%	1.86 (1.33,2.62)	3.02E-04	3.75E-03
rs68090520*	ZMAT3	3	178717361	C	A	1.24 (1.13,1.36)	4.04E-06	54.37%	50.43%	1.02 (0.93,1.11)	7.45E-01	53.49%	53.13%	1.12 (1.05,1.2)	4.39E-04	2.72E-03
rs17544568	ONECUT1	15	53321119	G	A	2.04 (1.54,2.7)	6.53E-07	97.94%	96.67%	1.09(0.93,1.29)	2.78E-01	97.58%	97.40%	1.28(1.11,1.47)	5.80E-04	1.74E-04
rs143866745*	LOC101927495	11	61356693	C	T	1.31 (1.17,1.46)	1.26E-06	60.23%	56.57%	0.89 (0.51,1.55)	6.88E-01	99.16%	99.21%	1.84 (1.29,2.61)	6.65E-04	9.33E-04
rs184273748*	PTPRU	1	29562801	G	A	2.53 (1.71,3.73)	3.04E-06	99.12%	98.24%	0.65 (0.33,1.26)	2.00E-01	99.17%	99.35%	1.79 (1.28,2.5)	7.11E-04	5.41E-04
rs115861768	MIR4426	16	60885992	C	T	3.27 (1.93,5.52)	9.57E-06	99.53%	98.98%	1.14(0.73,1.76)	5.68E-01	99.65%	99.64%	1.76(1.25,2.46)	1.04E-03	2.46E-03
rs191980904*	UQCRC2	16	21946517	C	T	2.98 (1.85,4.79)	6.69E-06	99.56%	98.93%	0.84 (0.46,1.55)	5.84E-01	99.36%	99.44%	1.85 (1.27,2.7)	1.28E-03	1.39E-03
rs11665052	MC4R	18	57908675	G	A	1.31 (1.18,1.44)	1.40E-07	27.11%	22.61%	1.02(0.96,1.08)	5.63E-01	26.22%	25.78%	1.09(1.03,1.14)	1.48E-03	2.22E-05
rs25411587_C_CT*	POMC	2	25411587	C	CT	1.36 (1.21,1.51)	6.52E-08	83.75%	79.76%	1.01(0.95,1.08)	7.22E-01	82.18%	82.10%	1.10(1.04,1.16)	1.76E-03	9.91E-06
rs137887309	CDH23	10	73221425	G	A	2.66 (1.74,4.07)	6.24E-06	99.48%	98.66%	1.03(0.71,1.50)	8.67E-01	99.54%	99.50%	1.56(1.18,2.06)	1.94E-03	9.94E-04
rs11757467	EYAA	6	133808153	A	T	1.71 (1.35,2.17)	8.55E-06	97.57%	96.11%	1.05(0.90,1.24)	5.26E-01	97.48%	97.33%	1.23(1.08,1.40)	2.43E-03	9.08E-04
rs148209625	ZNF664-FAM101A	12	124681051	C	T	2.2 (1.58,3.07)	2.97E-06	99.02%	97.95%	1.04(0.82,1.32)	7.63E-01	98.89%	98.85%	1.35(1.11,1.64)	2.74E-03	3.19E-04
rs71515311*	TMEM72-AS1	10	45116672	A	ATAT	1.25 (1.13,1.38)	8.55E-06	70.65%	66.71%	0.99 (0.89,1.09)	7.72E-01	69.59%	70.05%	1.11 (1.04,1.19)	2.84E-03	9.00E-04
rs11557769	ACTN1	14	69341653	T	A	1.95 (1.5,2.55)	8.61E-07	98.33%	96.94%	0.91(0.70,1.17)	4.48E-01	98.83%	98.98%	1.31(1.09,1.57)	4.41E-03	4.45E-05
rs142441937	KLF15	3	126030681	G	A	2.53 (1.69,3.79)	6.78E-06	99.16%	98.44%	1.02(0.78,1.34)	8.75E-01	99.08%	99.11%	1.36(1.08,1.70)	8.09E-03	2.71E-04
rs117944743	ZNF93	19	20060211	C	G	2.06 (1.5,2.82)	7.33E-06	98.81%	97.84%	1.01(0.82,1.25)	9.34E-01	98.49%	98.47%	1.26(1.05,1.50)	1.06E-02	2.28E-04
rs142425331	CHCHD3	7	132583478	G	A	1.6 (1.31,1.96)	4.36E-06	96.58%	94.82%	0.98(0.84,1.13)	7.44E-01	96.61%	96.71%	1.16(1.03,1.30)	1.59E-02	8.80E-05
rs138251346	LOC101929452	2	7279064	A	G	2.99 (1.9,4.7)	2.23E-06	99.27%	98.62%	0.77(0.50,1.19)	2.42E-01	99.53%	99.64%	1.46(1.07,2.00)	1.66E-02	2.20E-05
rs1435711	ADAMTS20	12	43429113	G	A	1.32 (1.18,1.49)	2.11E-06	86.34%	83.30%	0.99(0.92,1.07)	8.17E-01	85.74%	85.93%	1.08(1.01,1.15)	1.76E-02	3.92E-05
rs553440779	KCNJ3	2	155835504	T	C	2.67 (1.74,4.09)	6.98E-06	99.27%	98.53%	0.72(0.45,1.15)	1.66E-01	99.61%	99.70%	1.46(1.07,2.00)	1.78E-02	4.88E-05
rs77709566	INTU	4	128466995	A	G	2 (1.5,2.66)	2.01E-06	98.42%	97.20%	0.97(0.81,1.17)	7.51E-01	97.98%	98.03%	1.20(1.03,1.40)	2.02E-02	3.20E-05
rs514529	LRP5	11	68090836	T	A	1.23 (1.13,1.34)	1.09E-06	53.61%	51.60%	0.99(0.94,1.05)	7.62E-01	52.12%	52.27%	1.05(1.01,1.10)	2.04E-02	1.68E-05
rs200275909*	ADAMTS20	12	43954570	A	AT	3.21 (1.93,5.35)	7.29E-06	99.42%	98.76%	0.88 (0.78,1)	5.84E-02	85.23%	86.54%	1.3 (1.01,1.2)	2.38E-02	4.69E-06
rs73085383	ZNF343	20	2503465	C	T	2.13 (1.56,2.92)	2.05E-06	98.63%	97.60%	0.85(0.66,1.10)	2.28E-01	98.79%	98.97%	1.23(1.01,1.50)	3.92E-02	8.79E-06
rs527595266	ADAMTS16	5	5341419	C	G	2.91 (1.81,4.68)	9.95E-06	99.42%	98.79%	0.93(0.68,1.27)	6.52E-01	99.30%	99.30%	1.31(1.01,1.71)	4.00E-02	8.21E-05

*Interim release used in UKBB for these signals. Nthin=1,212. Ncontrols=8,193

**rs4665779 was used as a proxy in UKBB

EA= Effect allele (BMI increasing allele); NEA= Non-effect allele; OR = Odds ratio; 95% CI = 95% confidence interval for the odds ratio; EAF = effect allele frequency. HetPval= Heterozygosity p-value
Positions mapped to hg19

Red line: Strict genome-wide significant threshold ($p < 1.17E-08$) in combined analysis. Blue line: Conventional genome-wide significant threshold ($p < 5E-08$) in combined analysis.

Appendix A

S10 Table. Published loci from GIANT, EGG and SCOOP 2013 not reaching genome-wide significance in our study

Known BMI loci with meta p <5E-8 in GIANT BMI tails study but not in this study (obese vs thin)										
rsID	Gene	OR GIANT BMI tails Stage 1	P GIANT BMI tails Stage 1	OR SCOOP/STILTS	P SCOOP/STILTS	OR SCOOP/UKHLS	P SCOOP/UKHLS	OR UKHLS/STILTS	P UKHLS/STILTS	
rs2568958	NEGR1	1.17 (1.12,1.23)	6.80E-10	1.25 (1.11,1.39)	1.00E-04	1.19(1.09,1.29)	5.65E-05	1.06(0.97,1.16)	1.73E-01	
rs987237	TFAP2B	1.20 (1.12,1.28)	4.30E-07	1.31 (1.14,1.50)	2.00E-04	1.17(1.05,1.29)	3.25E-03	1.14(1.01,1.27)	2.72E-02	
rs2030323	BDNF	1.21 (1.13,1.30)	5.20E-08	1.31 (1.13,1.50)	7.46E-05	1.15(1.03,1.27)	1.03E-02	1.10(1.00,1.22)	4.92E-02	
rs1516725	ETV5	1.30 (1.19, 1.42)	2.10E-08	1.30 (1.11,1.52)	8.00E-04	1.16(1.02,1.31)	1.89E-02	1.18(1.05,1.33)	5.03E-03	

Loci identified in S.I. Berndt, et al. (2013)										
rsID	Gene	OR GIANT Stage 1	P GIANT Stage 1	OR SCOOP/STILTS	P SCOOP/STILTS	OR SCOOP/UKHLS	P SCOOP/UKHLS	OR UKHLS/STILTS	P UKHLS/STILTS	Reported Trait
rs7989336	HS6ST3	1.12	5.88E-09	1.13(1.01,1.26)	3.17E-02	1.03(0.95,1.12)	4.42E-01	1.09(1.00,1.19)	4.15E-02	Obesity class 2
rs17381664	ZZZ3	1.11	7.61E-08	1.00(0.89,1.12)	9.86E-01	0.98(0.91,1.07)	6.99E-01	1.03(0.95,1.12)	4.82E-01	Obesity class 2
rs17024258	GNAT2	1.23	1.41E-06	1.80(1.29,2.53)	6.27E-04	1.57(1.25,1.97)	1.18E-04	1.10(0.82,1.46)	5.32E-01	Obesity class 1
rs4735692	HNFG4	1.07	5.03E-08	1.08(0.97,1.21)	1.57E-01	1.00(0.92,1.09)	9.87E-01	1.07(0.98,1.16)	1.27E-01	Obesity class 1
rs13041126	MRPS33P4	1.07	3.05E-07	1.14(1.01,1.28)	3.88E-02	1.07(0.97,1.17)	1.71E-01	1.03(0.94,1.13)	5.43E-01	Obesity class 1
rs2531995	ADCY9	1.06	3.17E-06	1.14(1.01,1.28)	3.22E-02	1.06(0.97,1.16)	2.06E-01	1.08(0.98,1.18)	1.04E-01	Obesity class 1
rs4735692	HNFG4	1.05	6.13E-09	1.08(0.97,1.21)	1.57E-01	1.00(0.92,1.09)	9.87E-01	1.07(0.98,1.16)	1.27E-01	Overweight
rs7503807	RPTOR	1.04	4.20E-06	1.18(1.06,1.32)	2.90E-03	1.11(1.03,1.21)	1.04E-02	1.07(0.98,1.16)	1.24E-01	Overweight

Loci identified in J.P. Bradfield, H.R. Taal, et al. (2012)										
rsID	Gene	OR EGG Stage 1	P EGG Stage 1	OR SCOOP/STILTS	P SCOOP/STILTS	OR SCOOP/UKHLS	P SCOOP/UKHLS	OR UKHLS/STILTS	P UKHLS/STILTS	
rs9568856	OLFM4	1.21	6.58E-7	1.09(0.93,1.28)	2.71E-01	1.14(1.01,1.28)	2.99E-02	0.97(0.86,1.10)	6.41E-01	
rs9299	HOXB5	1.14	9.12E-7	1.18(1.05,1.32)	6.46E-03	1.03(0.94,1.12)	5.68E-01	1.09(1.00,1.19)	5.34E-02	

Loci identified in E. Wheeler, et al. (2013)										
rsID	Gene	OR SCOOP 2013 Stage 1	P SCOOP 2013 Stage 1	OR SCOOP/STILTS	P SCOOP/STILTS	OR SCOOP/UKHLS	P SCOOP/UKHLS	OR UKHLS/STILTS	P UKHLS/STILTS	
rs1993709	NEGR1	1.46	1.98E-12	1.30(1.13,1.50)	2.54E-04	1.29(1.16,1.44)	4.45E-06	1.03(0.93,1.14)	6.16E-01	
rs1957894	PRKCH	1.64	1.01E-08	1.25(1.03,1.51)	2.61E-02	1.17(1.02,1.35)	2.40E-02	1.01(0.87,1.18)	8.79E-01	
rs11208659	LEPR	1.63	1.16E-10	1.22(1.01,1.48)	4.33E-02	1.28(1.12,1.48)	4.35E-04	0.95(0.81,1.10)	4.90E-01	
rs564343	PACS1	1.25	5.81E-08	1.01(0.90,1.13)	9.18E-01	1.04(0.95,1.13)	4.12E-01	0.96(0.89,1.05)	4.12E-01	
rs11109072	RMST	1.79	1.48E-07	0.87(0.63,1.20)	3.83E-01	0.95(0.74,1.21)	6.74E-01	0.97(0.76,1.24)	8.13E-01	

ICD-10 codes used to exclude thin individuals in UKHS

Code	Description
A071	A07.1 Giardiasis (lamblia)
A10	A10.0 Tuberculosis of lung, confirmed by sputum microscopy with or without culture
A151	A15.1 Tuberculosis of lung, confirmed by culture only
A152	A15.2 Tuberculosis of lung, confirmed histologically
A159	A15.9 Respiratory tuberculosis unspecified, confirmed bacteriologically and histologically
A162	A16.2 Tuberculosis of lung, without mention of bacteriological or histological confirmation
A169	A16.9 Respiratory tuberculosis unspecified, without mention of bacteriological or histological confirmation
B18.1	B18.1 Chronic viral hepatitis B without delta-agent
B18.2	B18.2 Chronic viral hepatitis C
B20	B20.3 HIV disease resulting in other viral infections
B20.4	B20.4 HIV disease resulting in carditis
B23.8	B23.8 HIV disease resulting in other specified conditions
B24	B24 Unspecified human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease
C01	C01 Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue
C09	C09.0 Tongue, unspecified
C10.8	C10.8 Oesophageal lesion of oesophagus
C10.9	C10.9 Oesophagus, unspecified
C15.5	C15.5 Lower third of oesophagus
C15.9	C15.9 Oesophagus, unspecified
C16.9	C16.9 Stomach, unspecified
C17.2	C17.2 Paum
C18.0	C18.0 Caecum
C18.2	C18.2 Ascending colon
C18.4	C18.4 Transverse colon
C18.7	C18.7 Sigmoid colon
C18.9	C18.9 Colon, unspecified
C20	C20 Malignant neoplasm of rectum
C23.0	C23.0 Anus, unspecified
C23.1	C23.1 Anal canal
C23.2	C23.2 Anal carcinoma
C23.3	C23.3 Intraepithelial bile duct carcinoma
C25.0	C25.0 Head of pancreas
C25.8	C25.8 Oesophageal lesion of pancreas
C25.9	C25.9 Pancreas, unspecified
C34.1	C34.1 Upper lobe, bronchus or lung
C34.2	C34.2 Middle lobe, bronchus or lung
C34.3	C34.3 Lower lobe, bronchus or lung
C34.9	C34.9 Bronchus or lung, unspecified
C41.1	C41.1 Mandible
C43.5	C43.5 Malignant melanoma of trunk
C43.6	C43.6 Malignant melanoma of upper limb, including shoulder
C43.7	C43.7 Malignant melanoma of lower limb, including hip
C43.9	C43.9 Malignant melanoma of skin, unspecified
C44.1	C44.1 Skin of eyelid, including caruncle
C44.2	C44.2 Skin of ear and external acoustic canal
C44.3	C44.3 Skin of other and unspecified parts of face
C44.4	C44.4 Skin of scalp and neck
C44.5	C44.5 Skin of trunk
C46	C46.6 Skin of upper limb, including shoulder
C47	C47.2 Skin of lower limb, including hip
C48.2	C48.2 Peritonium, unspecified
C50.0	C50.0 Lower-inner quadrant of breast
C50.4	C50.4 Upper-outer quadrant of breast
C50.5	C50.5 Lower-outer quadrant of breast
C50.9	C50.9 Breast, unspecified
C54.1	C54.1 Endometrium
C55	C55 Malignant neoplasm of ovary
C61	C61 Malignant neoplasm of prostate
C64	C64 Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis
C65	C65 Malignant neoplasm of ureter
C67.9	C67.9 Bladder, unspecified
C73.9	C73.9 Brain, unspecified
C73	C73 Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland
C77.0	C77.0 Lymph nodes of head, face and neck
C77.1	C77.1 Intrathoracic lymph nodes
C77.2	C77.2 Intra-abdominal lymph nodes
C77.3	C77.3 Axillary and upper limb lymph nodes
C77.9	C77.9 Lymph node, unspecified
C78.0	C78.0 Secondary malignant neoplasm of lung
C78.6	C78.6 Secondary malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum
C78.7	C78.7 Secondary malignant neoplasm of liver
C78.8	C78.8 Secondary malignant neoplasm of other unspecified digestive region
C79.3	C79.3 Secondary malignant neoplasm of brain and cerebral meninges
C79.5	C79.5 Secondary malignant neoplasm of bone and bone marrow
C80	C80 Malignant neoplasm without specification of site
C82.0	C82.0 Follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, unspecified
C84	C84.4 Hodgkin's cell lymphoma
C85.9	C85.9 Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, unspecified type
C86.0	C86.0 Waldenström's macroglobulinaemia
C87	C87.0 Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
C88.0	C88.0 Acute myeloid leukaemia
D01.0	D01.0 Cervix
D01.3	D01.3 Anus and anal canal
D03	D03.3 Melanoma in situ of other and unspecified parts of face
D03.7	D03.7 Stomach
D03.7.4	D03.7.4 Colon
D03.7.5	D03.7.5 Rectum
D03.7.7	D03.7.7 Other digestive organs
D08.1	D08.1 Trachea, bronchus and lung
D08.1	D08.1 Ovary
D40.0	D40.0 Prostate
D43.0	D43.0 Brain, unspecified
D43.2	D43.2 Brain, unspecified
D43	D43.3 Pituitary gland
D45	D45.0 Hypothyroidism
D46.9	D46.9 Myxoedematous syndrome, unspecified
D47.1	D47.1 Chronic myxoedematous disease
D47.7	D47.7 Other specified neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue
D48.1	D48.1 Connective and other soft tissue
D48.5	D48.5 Skin
D48.6	D48.6 Breast
D50.0	D50.0 Iron deficiency anaemia secondary to blood loss (chronic)
D50.8	D50.8 Other iron deficiency anaemias
D50.9	D50.9 Iron deficiency anaemia, unspecified
D51.0	D51.0 Vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia due to intrinsic factor deficiency
D51.9	D51.9 Vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia, unspecified
D52.0	D52.0 Folate deficiency anaemia, unspecified
D53.9	D53.9 Nutritional anaemia, unspecified
D59	D59.9 Hypothyroidism, unspecified
E04.1	E04.1 Non-toxic single thyroid nodule
E04.2	E04.2 Non-toxic multinodular goitre
E04.8	E04.8 Non-toxic goitre, unspecified
E05.0	E05.0 Thyrotoxicosis with diffuse goitre
E05.2	E05.2 Thyrotoxicosis with toxic multinodular goitre
E05.9	E05.9 Thyrotoxicosis, unspecified
E06.3	E06.3 Autoimmune thyroiditis
E07.9	E07.9 Disorder of thyroid, unspecified
E10.1	E10.1 With ketoacidosis
E10.3	E10.3 With ophthalmic complications
E10.4	E10.4 With neurological complications
E10.5	E10.5 With peripheral circulatory complications
E10.9	E10.9 With unspecified complications
E11.0	E11.0 With coma
E11.2	E11.2 With renal complications
E11.3	E11.3 With ophthalmic complications
E11.4	E11.4 With neurological complications
E11.5	E11.5 With peripheral circulatory complications
E11.8	E11.8 With unspecified complications
E12	E12.2 Hypoglycaemia, unspecified
E13.0	E13.0 Human hypoparathyroidism
E13.1	E13.1 Secondary hyperparathyroidism, not elsewhere classified
E13.2	E13.2 Other hyperparathyroidism
E13.3	E13.3 Hypoparathyroidism, unspecified
E22	E22.2 Syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone
E23	E23.9 Dysfunction of pituitary gland, unspecified
E23.0	E23.0 Hypopituitarism
E23.2	E23.2 Diabetic hypopituitarism
E23.6	E23.6 Other disorder of pituitary gland, unspecified
E23.7	E23.7 Disorder of pituitary gland, unspecified
E27.1	E27.1 Primary adrenocortical insufficiency
E27.2	E27.2 Addisonian crisis
E27.4	E27.4 Other and unspecified adrenocortical insufficiency
E27.9	E27.9 Disorder of adrenal gland, unspecified
E48	E48.8 Other specified endocrine disorders
E49	E49.9 Endocrine disorder, unspecified
E46	E46 Unspecified protein-energy malnutrition
E50.8	E50.8 Deficiency of other specified B-group vitamins
E50.9	E50.9 Vitamin B deficiency, unspecified
E80.4	E80.4 Gilbert's syndrome
E81	E81.3 Disorders of iron metabolism
E83.1	E83.1 Disorders of phosphorus metabolism
E83.4	E83.4 Disorders of magnesium metabolism
E83.5	E83.5 Disorders of calcium metabolism
E83.8	E83.8 Secondary systemic amyloidosis
E84	E84.4 Organ-limited amyloidosis
E85.9	E85.9 Amyloidosis, unspecified
E86	E86 Volume depletion
E87.0	E87.0 Hypernatremia and hypernatraemia
E87.1	E87.1 Hyponatremia and hyponatraemia
E87.2	E87.2 Acidosis
E87.3	E87.3 Alkalosis
E87.5	E87.5 Hypokalaemia
E87.6	E87.6 Hypophosphataemia
E87.8	E87.8 Other disorders of electrolyte and fluid balance, not elsewhere classified
E88.0	E88.0 Disorders of plasma protein metabolism, not elsewhere classified
E88.1	E88.1 Lipidopathy, not elsewhere classified
E89	E89.0 Postoperative hypothyroidism
E89.1	E89.1 Postoperative hypoparathyroidism
F00.9	F00.9 Dementia in Alzheimer's disease, unspecified
F01	F01.9 Vascular dementia, unspecified
F03	F03 Unspecified dementia
F05.9	F05.9 Delirium, unspecified
F06.7	F06.7 Mild cognitive disorder
F06.9	F06.9 Unspecified mental disorder due to brain damage and dysfunction and to physical disease
F07.2	F07.2 Postconcussional syndrome
F09	F09 Unspecified organic or symptomatic mental disorder
F10.0	F10.0 Acute intoxication
F10.1	F10.1 Harmful use
F10.2	F10.2 Dependence syndrome
F10.3	F10.3 Withdrawal state
F10.4	F10.4 Withdrawal state with delirium

F105	F10.5 Psychotic disorder
F106	F10.6 Amicotic syndrome
F109	F10.9 Unspecified mental and behavioural disorder
F110	F11.0 Acute intoxication
F111	F11.1 Harmful use
F112	F11.2 Dependence syndrome
F113	F11.3 Psychotic disorder
F121	F12.1 Harmful use
F122	F12.2 Dependence syndrome
F130	F13.0 Acute intoxication
F171	F17.1 Harmful use
F172	F17.2 Dependence syndrome
F173	F17.3 Withdrawal state
F181	F18.1 Harmful use
F183	F18.3 Withdrawal state
F200	F20.0 Paranoid schizophrenia
F206	F20.6 Simple schizophrenia
F208	F20.8 Other schizophrenia
F209	F20.9 Schizophrenia, unspecified
F210	F21.0 Delusional disorder
F230	F23.0 Acute polymorphic psychotic disorder without symptoms of schizophrenia
F231	F23.1 Acute and polymorphic psychotic disorder with symptoms of schizophrenia
F239	F23.9 Acute and transient psychotic disorder, unspecified
F28	F28.0 Other schizoaffective disorders
F29	F29 Unspecified monoorganic psychosis
F300	F30.0 Hypomania
F309	F30.9 Manic episode, unspecified
F310	F31.0 Bipolar affective disorder, current episode hypomanic
F312	F31.2 Bipolar affective disorder, current episode manic with psychotic symptoms
F315	F31.5 Bipolar affective disorder, current episode severe depression with psychotic symptoms
F317	F31.7 Bipolar affective disorder, currently in remission
F319	F31.9 Bipolar affective disorder, unspecified
F330	F33.0 Mild depressive episode
F331	F33.1 Moderate depressive episode
F332	F33.2 Severe depressive episode without psychotic symptoms
F333	F33.3 Severe depressive episode with psychotic symptoms
F338	F33.8 Other depressive episode
F339	F33.9 Depressive episode, unspecified
F340	F34.0 Recurrent depressive disorder, current episode mild
F341	F34.1 Recurrent depressive disorder, current episode moderate
F342	F34.2 Recurrent depressive disorder, current episode severe without psychotic symptoms
F343	F34.3 Recurrent depressive disorder, current episode severe with psychotic symptoms
F344	F34.4 Recurrent depressive disorder, currently in remission
F349	F34.9 Recurrent depressive disorder, unspecified
F341	F34.1 Dysthymia
F400	F40.0 Other single mood [affective] disorders
F402	F40.2 Specific phobic phobias
F403	F40.3 Panic disorder (episodic, paroxysmal anxiety)
F411	F41.1 Generalized anxiety disorder
F412	F41.2 Mixed anxiety and depressive disorder
F419	F41.9 Anxiety disorder, unspecified
F420	F42.0 Predominantly obsessional thoughts or ruminations
F428	F42.8 Other obsessive compulsive disorders
F429	F42.9 Obsessive compulsive disorder, unspecified
F430	F43.0 Acute stress reaction
F431	F43.1 Posttraumatic stress disorder
F432	F43.2 Adjustment disorders
F439	F43.9 Reaction to severe stress, unspecified
F458	F45.8 Other somatoform disorders
F500	F50.0 Anorexia nervosa
F501	F50.1 Atypical anorexia nervosa
F502	F50.2 Bulimia nervosa
F508	F50.8 Other eating disorders
F509	F50.9 Eating disorder, unspecified
F522	F52.2 Failure of genital response
F530	F53.0 Mild mental and behavioural disorders associated with the puerperium, not elsewhere classified
F55	F55.0 Absence of non-dependence producing substances
F603	F60.3 Medionally unstable personality disorder
F605	F60.5 Anankastic personality disorder
F606	F60.6 Anxious (avoidant) personality disorder
F607	F60.7 Dependent personality disorder
F609	F60.9 Personality disorder, unspecified
F633	F63.3 Trichotillomania
F640	F64.0 Trichotomastria
F681	F68.1 Excessive language disorder
F689	F68.9 Developmental disorder of scholastic skills, unspecified
F811	F81.1 Intellectual conduct disorder
F90	F90.0 Mental disorder, not otherwise specified
G100	G10.0 Alzheimer's disease, unspecified
G15	G15 Multiple sclerosis
J440	J44.0 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with acute lower respiratory infection
J441	J44.1 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with acute exacerbation, unspecified
J448	J44.8 Other specified chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
J449	J44.9 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified
K500	K50.0 Crohn's disease of small intestine
K501	K50.1 Crohn's disease of large intestine
K508	K50.8 Other Crohn's disease
K509	K50.9 Crohn's disease, unspecified
K510	K51.0 Ulcerative (chronic) enterocolitis
K512	K51.2 Ulcerative (chronic) proctitis
K513	K51.3 Ulcerative (chronic) proctosigmoiditis
K518	K51.8 Other ulcerative colitis
K519	K51.9 Ulcerative colitis, unspecified
K521	K52.1 Toxic gastro-enteritis and colitis
K528	K52.8 Other specified non-infective gastro-enteritis and colitis
K529	K52.9 Non-infective gastro-enteritis and colitis, unspecified
K580	K58.0 Irritable bowel syndrome with diarrhoea
K589	K58.9 Irritable bowel syndrome without diarrhoea
K700	K70.0 Alcoholic liver liver
K703	K70.3 Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver
K709	K70.9 Alcoholic liver disease, unspecified
K720	K72.0 Acute and subacute hepatitis
K729	K72.9 Hepatic failure, unspecified
K740	K74.0 Hepatic fibrosis
K743	K74.3 Primary biliary cirrhosis
K744	K74.4 Secondary biliary cirrhosis
K745	K74.5 Biliary cirrhosis, unspecified
K746	K74.6 Other and unspecified cirrhosis of liver
K750	K75.0 Abscess of liver
K759	K75.9 Ectopic (chole) liver, not elsewhere classified
K766	K76.6 Portal hypertension
K767	K76.7 Neoplastic syndrome
K768	K76.8 Other specified diseases of liver
K769	K76.9 Liver disease, unspecified
K770	K77.0 Liver disorders in infectious and parasitic diseases classified elsewhere
K800	K80.0 Gallbladder disease
K804	K80.4 Malabsorption due to intolerance, not elsewhere classified
K809	K80.9 Intestinal malabsorption, unspecified
K810	K81.0 Intrinsic (biliary-gastro-intestinal) surgery
K811	K81.1 Postgastro-surgical syndromes
K812	K81.2 Postgastro-surgical malabsorption, not elsewhere classified
K813	K81.3 Postoperative intestinal obstruction
K814	K81.4 Colostomy and enterostomy malfunction
K818	K81.8 Other postoperative disorders of digestive system, not elsewhere classified
K830	K83.0 Haematemesis
K831	K83.1 Melana
K832	K83.2 Gastro-intestinal haemorrhage, unspecified
K838	K83.8 Other specified diseases of digestive system
K839	K83.9 Disease of digestive system, unspecified
N180	N18.0 End-stage renal disease
N185	N18.5 Chronic kidney disease, stage 5
N188	N18.8 Other chronic renal failure
N189	N18.9 Chronic renal failure, unspecified
N19	N19 Unspecified renal failure
O02	O02 Microcephaly
O874	O87.4 Marfan's syndrome
R630	R63.0 Anorexia
R633	R63.3 Feeding difficulties and refeeding
R634	R63.4 Abnormal weight loss
R64	R64 Cachexia
Y835	Y83.5 Amputation of limb(s)
Z511	Z51.1 Chemotherapy session for neoplasm
Z512	Z51.2 Other chemotherapy
Z801	Z80.0 Family history of malignant neoplasm of digestive organs
Z809	Z80.9 Personal history of malignant neoplasm of digestive organs
Z811	Z81.1 Personal history of malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung
Z813	Z81.3 Personal history of malignant neoplasm of breast
Z814	Z81.4 Personal history of malignant neoplasm of genital organs
Z815	Z81.5 Personal history of malignant neoplasm of urinary tract
Z816	Z81.6 Personal history of neoplasia
Z817	Z81.7 Personal history of other malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissues
Z818	Z81.8 Personal history of malignant neoplasms of other organs and systems
Z819	Z81.9 Personal history of other neoplasms
Z864	Z86.4 Personal history of psychoactive substance abuse
Z865	Z86.5 Personal history of other mental and behavioural disorders
Z866	Z86.6 Acquired absence of leg or below knee
Z867	Z86.7 Acquired absence of arm or below elbow
Z868	Z86.8 Acquired absence of limb, unspecified
Z869	Z86.9 Acquired absence of limb, unspecified
Z901	Z90.1 Acquired absence of breast(s)
Z902	Z90.2 Acquired absence of limb (part off)
Z903	Z90.3 Acquired absence of part of stomach
Z904	Z90.4 Acquired absence of other parts of digestive tract
Z905	Z90.5 Acquired absence of kidney
Z906	Z90.6 Acquired absence of other parts of urinary tract
Z907	Z90.7 Acquired absence of genital organ(s)
Z909	Z90.9 Dependence on renal dialysis
Z913	Z91.3 Dependence on wheelchair

S13 Table. Self-reported illness codes used to exclude thin individuals in UKBB

Psychiatric	
1286	depression
1287	anxiety/panic attacks
1288	nervous breakdown
1289	schizophrenia
1290	deliberate self-harm/suicide attempt
1291	mania/bipolar disorder/ manic depression
1469	post-traumatic stress disorder
1470	anorexia/bulimia/other eating disorder
1614	stress
1615	obsessive compulsive disorder (ocd)
1616	insomnia
1408	alcohol dependency
1409	opioid dependency
1410	other substance abuse/dependency
1531	post-natal depression
Liver	
1136	liver/biliary/pancreas problem
1155	hepatitis
1158	liver failure/cirrhosis
1159	bile duct disease
1161	gall bladder disease
1164	pancreatic disease
1507	haemochromatosis
1508	jaundice (unknown cause)
1156	infective/viral hepatitis
1157	non-infective hepatitis
1578	hepatitis a
1579	hepatitis b
1580	hepatitis c
1581	hepatitis d
1582	hepatitis e
1506	primary biliary cirrhosis
1604	alcoholic liver disease / alcoholic cirrhosis
1160	bile duct obstruction/ascending cholangitis
1475	sclerosing cholangitis
1165	pancreatitis
Cardiac	
1076	heart failure/pulmonary edema
Renal	
1192	renal/kidney failure
1193	renal failure requiring dialysis
1194	renal failure not requiring dialysis
1405	other renal/kidney problem
1196	urinary tract infection/kidney infection
1515	pyelonephritis
1427	polycystic kidney
1519	kidney nephropathy
1608	nephritis
1520	iga nephropathy
1607	diabetic nephropathy
1609	glomerulonephritis
Gut	
1154	irritable bowel syndrome
1456	malabsorption/coeliac disease
1457	duodenal ulcer
1459	colitis/not chrons or ulcerative colitis
1461	inflammatory bowel disease
1502	appendicitis
1503	anal problem
1599	constipation
1600	bowel / intestinal perforation
1601	bowel / intestinal infarction
1602	bowel / intestinal obstruction
1603	rectal prolapse
1462	crohns disease
1463	ulcerative colitis
Abdominal	
1400	peptic ulcer
Endocrine	
1224	thyroid problem (not cancer)
1229	parathyroid gland problem (not cancer)
1232	disorder of adrenal gland
1237	disorder of pituitary gland
1239	cushings syndrome
1432	carcinoid syndrome
1682	benign insulinoma
1221	gestational diabetes
1222	type 1 diabetes
1225	hyperthyroidism/thyrotoxicosis
1226	hypothyroidism/myxoedema
1228	thyroid radioablation therapy
1428	thyroiditis
1522	grave's disease
1610	thyroid goitre
1230	parathyroid hyperplasia/adenoma
1611	hyperparathyroidism
1233	adrenal tumour
1234	adrenocortical insufficiency/addison's disease
1235	hyperaldosteronism/conn's syndrome
1236	phaeochromocytoma
1238	pituitary adenoma/tumour
1429	acromegaly
1430	hypopituitarism
1431	hyperprolactinaemia
COPD	
1112	COPD
Infections	
1439	hiv/aids
1567	infectious mononucleosis / glandular fever / epstein barr virus (ebv)
1440	tuberculosis (tb)
1575	herpes simplex
Cancer (responded yes to "Have you ever been diagnosed with cancer?")	

Supplementary Tables 1 and 2 are too large to print. They are located here:

Supplementary Table 1

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1HYbX5ql81pvMjAM7bn8yWIN34OGtwudpDJLzLVUbu5A/edit?usp=sharing>

Supplementary Table 2

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/19s_C6eb7uX4etbaTQ0M-XUvYYhOeTutiyJwM1XwJ4A/edit?usp=sharing

Supplementary Table 4: Gene set analyses results

Gene set id	Trait	Meta-p	Meta-p (no Apo)	WES p	N WES	WGS p	N WGS	Description	Source
C0020445	lhdlfc	2.31E-10	0.02813214	1.01E-05	35	7.62E-06	21	Hypercholesterolemia Familial	DisGeneNet
C0020476	lhdlfc_	1.58E-11	0.000932652	2.39E-06	14	7.77E-07	7	Hyperlipoproteinemias	DisGeneNet
C0020476	hdlc	1.81E-10	0.000279994	0.000496	14	1.80E-08	7	Hyperlipoproteinemias	DisGeneNet
C0020476	lhdlc_	2.90E-08	0.00385449	2.23E-05	14	0.00201	7	Hyperlipoproteinemias	DisGeneNet
C0020476	hdlpl_	2.15E-06	0.002200132	0.000977	14	0.000793	7	Hyperlipoproteinemias	DisGeneNet
C0342881	ldltg	2.02E-11	0.015485781	2.03E-09	11	0.002838	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	xsvldlp	3.79E-10	0.014275635	4.03E-07	11	0.00085	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	ldltg	7.64E-10	0.006844523	9.76E-09	11	0.004302	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	xsvldltg	1.08E-09	0.023413237	1.84E-07	11	0.006007	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	lldltg	3.58E-09	0.005062039	8.20E-08	11	0.003857	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	apob	7.72E-09	0.005089742	2.38E-07	11	0.002934	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	svidlfc	3.18E-08	0.012250296	2.71E-05	11	0.002389	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	mlldltg	7.07E-08	0.013478956	5.24E-08	11	0.029378	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	sldltg	8.59E-08	0.016697804	5.88E-08	11	0.026173	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	mufa	1.10E-07	0.018070242	0.00013	11	0.007047	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	idll	1.75E-07	0.010999563	3.69E-06	11	0.003782	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	apobapoa1	2.15E-07	0.004237918	1.04E-06	11	0.00795	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	lldlp	2.43E-07	0.009922028	4.65E-07	11	0.012224	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	svidlpl	2.48E-07	0.0089107	4.13E-05	11	0.002879	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	ldll	2.84E-07	0.010485712	8.43E-07	11	0.013297	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	xsvldlpl	3.71E-07	0.03201298	1.63E-07	11	0.004467	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	ldlp	3.89E-07	0.009724476	1.56E-06	11	0.002886	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	idpl	4.91E-07	0.012464279	3.13E-06	11	0.008312	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	ldlc	6.95E-07	0.013848465	1.34E-06	11	0.026768	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	ldlpl	7.04E-07	0.013332371	3.51E-06	11	0.018528	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	lldlce	7.20E-07	0.01120345	2.29E-06	11	0.018631	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	mlldpl	7.91E-07	0.012623335	1.12E-06	11	0.030335	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	totfa	9.12E-07	0.020070097	2.66E-05	11	0.006704	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	lldlc	9.44E-07	0.01233823	3.16E-06	11	0.018568	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	mldp	9.49E-07	0.012045521	2.99E-07	11	0.043184	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	mlldl	1.10E-06	0.011701482	4.54E-07	11	0.047026	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342881	mlldfc	1.64E-06	0.03871723	2.76E-06	11	0.044593	8	Familial hypercholesterolemia - homozygous	DisGeneNet
C0342883	lhdlfc_	9.97E-14	0.001782186	6.12E-07	9	1.04E-09	4	Cholesteryl Ester Transfer Protein Deficiency	DisGeneNet
C0342883	tggp	9.85E-10	0.016207152	5.21E-05	9	2.13E-06	4	Cholesteryl Ester Transfer Protein Deficiency	DisGeneNet
C0542037	lhdlfc_	3.57E-13	0.003632137	6.12E-07	9	1.74E-09	3	Hypotriglyceridaemia	DisGeneNet
C0542037	tggp	3.23E-09	0.01845352	5.21E-05	9	2.21E-06	3	Hypotriglyceridaemia	DisGeneNet
C0745103	ldltg	1.90E-10	0.008406138	1.83E-08	21	0.010046	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C0745103	xsvldltg	2.03E-10	0.001916666	3.13E-07	21	0.008834	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C0745103	svidlfc	1.22E-09	0.001385636	3.49E-05	21	0.001432	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C0745103	xsvldlp	3.75E-09	0.014609129	3.02E-06	21	0.00142	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C0745103	svidlpl	4.15E-09	0.000606073	3.76E-05	21	0.001927	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C0745103	svidll	1.06E-08	0.001568385	7.76E-05	21	0.002428	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C0745103	svidlp	1.49E-08	0.001319162	8.22E-05	21	0.003239	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C0745103	mufa	1.26E-07	0.00369098	0.000211	21	0.003996	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C0745103	ldltg	2.00E-07	0.020495788	2.63E-07	21	0.013265	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C0745103	ldltg	4.58E-07	0.020209296	1.50E-06	21	0.01609	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C0745103	sldltg	5.19E-07	0.01743014	2.02E-06	21	0.032317	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C0745103	apob	1.19E-06	0.006937804	2.87E-06	21	0.001865	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C0745103	apobapoa1	1.34E-06	0.004883344	1.88E-05	21	0.010105	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C0745103	mlldfc	1.68E-06	0.000836725	0.000477	21	0.019124	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C0745103	totfa	1.71E-06	0.006830084	6.15E-05	21	0.006047	17	Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IIa	DisGeneNet
C1848486	xsvldlpl	5.53E-08	0.004265067	6.53E-07	11	0.005985	9	Premature arteriosclerosis	DisGeneNet
C1848486	sldltg	2.10E-07	0.026356402	9.08E-08	11	0.036179	9	Premature arteriosclerosis	DisGeneNet
C1848486	mlldltg	8.28E-07	0.02980488	2.03E-07	11	0.044683	9	Premature arteriosclerosis	DisGeneNet
C4280503	xsvldlpl	5.53E-08	0.004265067	6.53E-07	11	0.005985	9	Premature hardening of arteries	DisGeneNet
C4280503	sldltg	2.10E-07	0.026356402	9.08E-08	11	0.036179	9	Premature hardening of arteries	DisGeneNet
C4280503	mlldltg	8.28E-07	0.02980488	2.03E-07	11	0.044683	9	Premature hardening of arteries	DisGeneNet
R-HSA-204174	idpl	7.85E-07	0.005939	0.005939	12	0.000503	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	mlldpl	1.01E-06	1.01E-06	0.002671	12	0.000594	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	estc	1.09E-06	1.09E-06	0.004754	12	0.001175	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	idlp	1.17E-06	1.17E-06	0.003992	12	0.000593	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	lldlp	1.20E-06	1.20E-06	0.004822	12	0.000258	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	ldlpl	1.21E-06	1.21E-06	0.004853	12	0.000423	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	idll	1.21E-06	1.21E-06	0.004313	12	0.000574	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	serumc	1.24E-06	1.24E-06	0.005999	12	0.001071	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	ldll	1.35E-06	1.35E-06	0.005082	12	0.000275	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	ldlc	1.40E-06	1.40E-06	0.00475	12	0.001019	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	lldlfc	1.46E-06	1.46E-06	0.00681	12	0.0003	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	ldlc	1.87E-06	1.87E-06	0.006489	12	0.000275	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	mlldpl	1.96E-06	1.96E-06	0.006409	12	0.000132	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	lldlce	2.01E-06	2.01E-06	0.006486	12	0.000277	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	sldll	2.13E-06	2.13E-06	0.006413	12	0.000115	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	sldlp	2.13E-06	2.13E-06	0.005994	12	0.000113	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	mlldl	2.13E-06	2.13E-06	0.006416	12	0.000164	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	ldlc	2.17E-06	2.17E-06	0.007809	12	0.000177	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	apob	2.20E-06	2.20E-06	0.00504	12	0.000803	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-204174	idlfc	2.22E-06	2.22E-06	0.009798	12	0.000399	4	Regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	xsvldlp	1.49E-12	0.027026999	2.06E-09	8	0.000246	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	xsvldll	6.57E-12	0.029658511	3.13E-09	8	0.000254	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	xsvldlpl	3.27E-10	0.047296943	4.87E-10	8	0.000529	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	idlp	5.94E-10	0.012821521	2.79E-09	8	0.000385	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	apob	9.00E-10	0.035805827	1.23E-09	8	0.001105	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	ldlpl_	1.21E-09	0.003361758	2.31E-11	8	0.006697	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	idll	2.82E-09	0.014169646	1.95E-08	8	0.000547	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	ldlc	2.02E-08	0.015814492	6.36E-09	8	0.003754	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome

Appendix B

R-HSA-8866423	lldlp	2.09E-08	0.010925413	1.78E-09	8	0.001674	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	remnanc	6.95E-08	0.005468158	4.44E-09	8	0.00083	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	lldfbc	1.75E-07	0.012845409	7.16E-08	8	0.002439	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	idpl	1.84E-07	0.011330913	2.70E-08	8	0.000806	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	xsvldfbc	1.96E-07	0.037068974	1.64E-07	8	0.002008	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	lldlpl	2.05E-07	0.009682997	1.12E-08	8	0.00295	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	lldlce	2.22E-07	0.012777309	8.81E-09	8	0.002613	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	lldfbc	2.28E-07	0.012348304	1.40E-08	8	0.002473	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	lldll	2.53E-07	0.010991255	3.93E-09	8	0.00178	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	idfbc	2.64E-07	0.020705061	2.07E-07	8	0.001976	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	xsvldlc	2.81E-07	0.010931813	7.53E-06	8	0.000766	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	idlc	3.52E-07	0.018406604	6.83E-07	8	0.001729	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	serumc	4.74E-07	0.023383675	6.02E-07	8	0.008607	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	idlce	5.22E-07	0.00201215	1.58E-06	8	0.001804	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	midlp	5.32E-07	0.019315992	6.25E-09	8	0.008059	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	midll	5.50E-07	0.017018952	9.19E-09	8	0.008598	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	estc	5.80E-07	0.024024992	4.43E-07	8	0.012954	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	freec	6.04E-07	0.027416347	6.56E-06	8	0.004008	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	idpl	6.58E-07	0.039687097	7.17E-07	8	0.01239	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	midpl	7.13E-07	0.015426761	1.99E-08	8	0.010748	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	xsvldlce	7.44E-07	0.009844208	4.89E-05	8	0.000835	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	sldlc	7.51E-07	0.024307244	4.84E-09	8	0.017042	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	sldlp	7.67E-07	0.027289638	2.54E-09	8	0.015185	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	pufa	7.71E-07	0.08454695	1.50E-06	8	0.008925	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	vldlc	8.93E-07	0.052364901	1.41E-05	8	0.002975	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	sldlce	9.02E-07	0.007812149	2.95E-09	8	0.01715	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	sdlld	9.22E-07	0.027649486	1.60E-09	8	0.015745	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	midlc	1.18E-06	0.019562719	3.67E-08	8	0.012777	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	midlce	1.27E-06	0.021261762	4.76E-08	8	0.012747	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	svidlce	1.44E-06	0.024795814	8.30E-05	8	0.001773	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	midfbc	2.02E-06	0.005231542	3.73E-08	8	0.016205	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8866423	sldfbc	2.14E-06	0.015190169	6.26E-09	8	0.027399	7	VLDL assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xsvldlp	2.49E-14	0.206996778	2.15E-10	10	2.02E-05	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	svidlc	3.38E-14	0.378917505	1.71E-09	10	2.65E-05	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xsvldll	2.89E-13	0.204758667	3.87E-10	10	5.27E-05	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	apobapoal	8.43E-13	0.167387417	1.72E-09	10	3.83E-06	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	vldlc	2.12E-11	0.280931433	3.23E-09	10	4.19E-05	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	lldfbc	7.49E-11	0.195504351	2.15E-10	10	0.000573	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	svidlce	2.15E-10	0.147784098	1.40E-08	10	0.000173	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	midlce	2.15E-10	0.281624878	1.40E-07	10	0.000117	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	remnanc	5.86E-10	0.085210798	2.92E-08	10	0.000799	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	ldltg	9.59E-10	0.396710914	6.92E-08	10	0.000441	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	ldltg	3.23E-09	0.294471306	3.09E-07	10	0.000602	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xsvldfbc	3.29E-09	0.081395683	2.97E-08	10	0.002742	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	mufa	2.93E-08	0.388099899	7.78E-06	10	0.002762	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xsvldlce	2.94E-08	0.069144815	2.02E-06	10	0.001391	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xsvldlc	3.01E-08	0.06186095	4.02E-07	10	0.001125	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	idpl	3.01E-08	0.098183672	7.18E-08	10	0.005842	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	apob	6.39E-08	0.24090487	6.48E-09	10	0.001438	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xsvldlpl	6.41E-08	0.303509995	6.64E-09	10	0.000858	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	ldltg	2.38E-07	0.248013219	6.88E-05	10	0.000773	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	ldlpl	4.25E-07	0.046875529	2.37E-07	10	0.02747	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xsvldlpl	6.11E-07	0.195788822	0.000226	10	0.001796	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xsvldll	6.12E-07	0.215946625	0.000218	10	0.001764	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xsvldlp	6.27E-07	0.336990987	0.000219	10	0.001784	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xsvldltg	6.28E-07	0.089073028	0.00775	10	1.70E-05	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xsvldlce	1.14E-06	0.309746179	0.000159	10	0.001166	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xxvldltg	1.16E-06	0.176848043	0.000474	10	0.002696	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xsvldltg	1.18E-06	0.321278515	0.000222	10	0.002044	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xsvldlc	1.20E-06	0.309130119	0.000172	10	0.001447	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xxvldlce	1.21E-06	0.210451215	0.000326	10	0.001414	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xxvldll	1.29E-06	0.192140471	0.000347	10	0.002374	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	lvldlpl	1.43E-06	0.551285259	8.06E-06	9	0.014211	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xxvldlp	2.07E-06	0.186176084	0.000354	10	0.00242	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	totfa	2.11E-06	0.511678701	8.44E-07	10	0.045133	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xxvldlc	2.14E-06	0.219048098	0.000325	10	0.001807	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963888	xsvldfbc	2.19E-06	0.314011612	0.000228	10	0.002124	11	Chylomicron assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963898	xsvldltg	9.97E-10	0.237293907	2.89E-08	23	0.003889	19	Plasma lipoprotein assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963898	svidpl	6.28E-07	0.819781918	1.17E-06	23	0.002978	19	Plasma lipoprotein assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963898	svidfbc	6.79E-07	1	1.11E-06	23	0.004052	19	Plasma lipoprotein assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963898	svidlp	1.19E-06	1	1.35E-06	23	0.004011	19	Plasma lipoprotein assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963898	svidll	1.25E-06	1	1.13E-06	23	0.004472	19	Plasma lipoprotein assembly	Reactome
R-HSA-8963901	hdld	9.72E-10	0.001414545	0.000108	12	6.86E-06	12	Chylomicron remodeling	Reactome
R-HSA-8963901	xhldfbc	3.04E-09	0.004188796	0.000336	12	6.07E-05	12	Chylomicron remodeling	Reactome
R-HSA-8963901	hldlc	1.01E-08	0.003841981	4.60E-05	12	0.000594	12	Chylomicron remodeling	Reactome
R-HSA-8963901	xhldpl	1.13E-08	0.007480561	0.000162	12	4.45E-05	12	Chylomicron remodeling	Reactome
R-HSA-8963901	xhldc	1.76E-07	0.011331821	0.002411	12	0.000666	12	Chylomicron remodeling	Reactome
R-HSA-8964058	tgpg	5.88E-10	0.006630914	1.81E-05	17	2.46E-06	8	HDL remodeling	Reactome

Meta-p= Meta-analysis p-value

Meta-p (no APO) = Meta-analysis p-value after removing APO genes from gene sets (APOB and APOC3)

WES p = p-value in WES dataset

N WES = number of variants tested in WES dataset

WGS p = p-value in WGS dataset

N WGS = number of variants tested in WGS dataset

Appendix B

Supplementary Table 9: Detailed results for gene sets with enriched rare variation in tails of lipoprotein traits

S-VLDL-C lower tail outliers. Hyperlipidemia gene set.

gene	snp	dataset	MAC	rsiduals in all carriers
AGL	rs200459772	WES	5	2.36762834154852,-0.334045067074641,0.431527558983269,-0.838811852821138,-3.05000388882286
APOB	2.21236148	WES	1	-2.661258903
APC	rs150973053	WES	1	-3.089584993
APC	rs201830995	WES	3	-2.87066740721444,-0.787318922230483,0.420463200843388
CYP19A1	rs141305220	WES	2	-3.49405574671022,-1.2437172570647
CYP19A1	rs200111039	WES	9	-2.97590453300663,0.253051068847167,0.795701074251656,1.01065228811834,-0.403431340606028,-0.144560598282279,-3.08958499345356,0.741693060794646,-0.4324749949308
NPHS1	rs368988883	WES	1	-3.374778926
GCG	2.163003928	WGS	1	-3.123944186
APC	5.112173509	WGS	2	-3.54394449881421,-0.121786221385006
APC	5.112174919	WGS	2	-3.54394449881421,-0.121786221385006
APC	5.112178070	WGS	2	-3.54394449881421,-0.121786221385006
APC	5.112179437	WGS	2	-3.54394449881421,-0.121786221385006
NOS3	7.150698995	WGS	2	-0.18836307152566,-2.7037021818663
NOS3	7.150706632	WGS	5	-0.30468262445497,-0.26183599116571,-0.48084454181164,-2.83884053615798,-0.759193154129386
CETP	rs150236668	WGS	2	-1.08925353711354,-3.54394449881421
NPHS1	19.36342715	WGS	3	0.920578019402659,-0.398163133632229,-2.93246487402699

XS-VLDL-P lower tail outliers. Hyperlipidemia gene set.

gene	snp	dataset	MAC	effects
APOB	2.21236148	WES	1	-3.436640493
APC	rs150973053	WES	1	-3.202863174
APC	rs201830995	WES	3	-2.86524374013287,-0.168052075323293,0.077312983454771
NOS3	rs141170595	WES	7	-1.18611115166881,-2.95589825540599,-0.246085238062439,1.13215214546922,0.154253491587311,-0.217108986788457,-1.74689283105004
CYP19A1	rs200111039	WES	2	-3.20538984720828,-0.876451886676179
CYP19A1	rs141305220	WES	9	-2.64098645212551,0.54540613577777,1.01054251354388,0.76392757891617,-0.245365417517183,-0.682701582154253,-3.20286317422441,0.569449665319146,-0.25186115970539
NPHS1	rs368988883	WES	1	-3.318749511
NPHS2	1.179520511	WGS	2	0.21385582424323,-2.73710673267041
NPHS2	1.179530462	WGS	6	-2.85736273031488,0.500033274189366,0.129175297645043,0.476908535573381,-0.94191940828643,0.175183524144263
APOB	2.212525263	WGS	1	-2.965806851
GCG	2.163003928	WGS	1	-3.430062283
APC	5.112173509	WGS	2	-2.94907099537461,-0.259525678305062
APC	5.112174919	WGS	2	-2.94907099537461,-0.259525678305062
APC	5.112178070	WGS	2	-2.94907099537461,-0.259525678305062
APC	5.112179437	WGS	2	-2.94907099537461,-0.259525678305062
NOS3	7.150698995	WGS	2	-0.466020371752611,-2.83066719904639
CETP	rs150236668	WGS	2	-0.633213631434203,-2.94907099537461

S-VLDL-C lower tail outliers. Hyperlipidemia gene set.

gene	snp	dataset	MAC	effects
AGL	rs200459772	WES	5	2.36762834154852,-0.334045067074641,0.431527558983269,-0.838811852821138,-3.05000388882286
APOB	2.21236148	WES	1	-2.661258903
APC	rs150973053	WES	1	-3.089584993
APC	rs201830995	WES	3	-2.87066740721444,-0.787318922230483,0.420463200843388
CYP19A1	rs141305220	WES	2	-3.49405574671022,-1.2437172570647
CYP19A1	rs200111039	WES	9	-2.97590453300663,0.253051068847167,0.795701074251656,1.01065228811834,-0.403431340606028,-0.144560598282279,-3.08958499345356,0.741693060794646,-0.4324749949308
NPHS1	rs368988883	WES	1	-3.374778926
GCG	2.163003928	WGS	1	-3.123944186
APC	5.112173509	WGS	2	-3.54394449881421,-0.121786221385006
APC	5.112174919	WGS	2	-3.54394449881421,-0.121786221385006
APC	5.112178070	WGS	2	-3.54394449881421,-0.121786221385006
APC	5.112179437	WGS	2	-3.54394449881421,-0.121786221385006
NOS3	7.150698995	WGS	2	-0.18836307152566,-2.7037021818663
NOS3	7.150706632	WGS	5	-0.30468262445497,-0.26183599116571,-0.48084454181164,-2.83884053615798,-0.759193154129386
CETP	rs150236668	WGS	2	-1.08925353711354,-3.54394449881421
NPHS1	19.36342715	WGS	3	0.920578019402659,-0.398163133632229,-2.93246487402699

S-HDL-P lower tail outliers. HDL remodeling gene set

gene	snp	dataset	MAC	effects
CETP	rs140547417	WES	10	0.578651608406939,0.610798008574449,0.292679415486239,0.395395459347943,-1.11386853475629,-2.93263937740899,-0.0998285578608295,-0.0864903418646204,-0.318903381965163,0.775064146714445
LIPG	18.47107925	WES	1	-3.234598237
APOE	rs199768005	WES	7	-0.540244700238687,1.92520088605348,0.92978260411206,-3.02709326825206,-0.78930578720864,0.121976706457689,-1.34111543948004
ABCG1	rs148226451	WES	1	-2.932839377
APOA1	11.116706865	WGS	1	-3.003505735
APOA1	rs199759119	WGS	7	-1.00536449532865,-2.86126280384725,-0.582922966059555,-0.693164051709012,1.64763326906752,-2.39922951075938,-1.79280325835833
CETP	rs142750310	WGS	1	-3.046409293

Appendix B

Supplementary Table 10: Sensitivity analyses for rare variant enrichment in tails analysis using different percentile cutoffs to define tails of the phenotypic distribution

.5% Percentile upper tails

trait	p.wes	p.wgs	meta-p	Gene set
lldlc	0.00432	0.03209	0.0007737	LDL_clearance
vlldl	0.02887	0.00607	0.0009188	VLDL_clearance

.5% Percentile lower tails

trait	p.wes	p.wgs	meta-p	Gene set
svidlce	0.02992	0.01634	0.0022477	Hyperlipidemia
svidlfc	0.01287	0.00676	0.0004448	Hyperlipidemia
xsvidip	0.02992	0.0024	0.0004422	Hyperlipidemia
ldltg	0.00032	0.01528	4.02E-05	LDL_remodeling
ldltg	1.00E-05	0.01621	2.97E-06	VLDL_assembly

1 Percentile lower tails

trait	p.wes	p.wgs	meta-p	Gene set
mhdltg	0.04487	0.00976	0.0021777	Hyperlipidemia

p.wes: permutation p-value in WES

p.wgs: permutation p-value in WGS

meta-p: p-value after meta-analysis using Stouffer's method

Highlighted in yellow are gene sets that are significant after meta-analysis using Stouffer's method and after adjusting for multiple traits ($p \leq 0.00037$).