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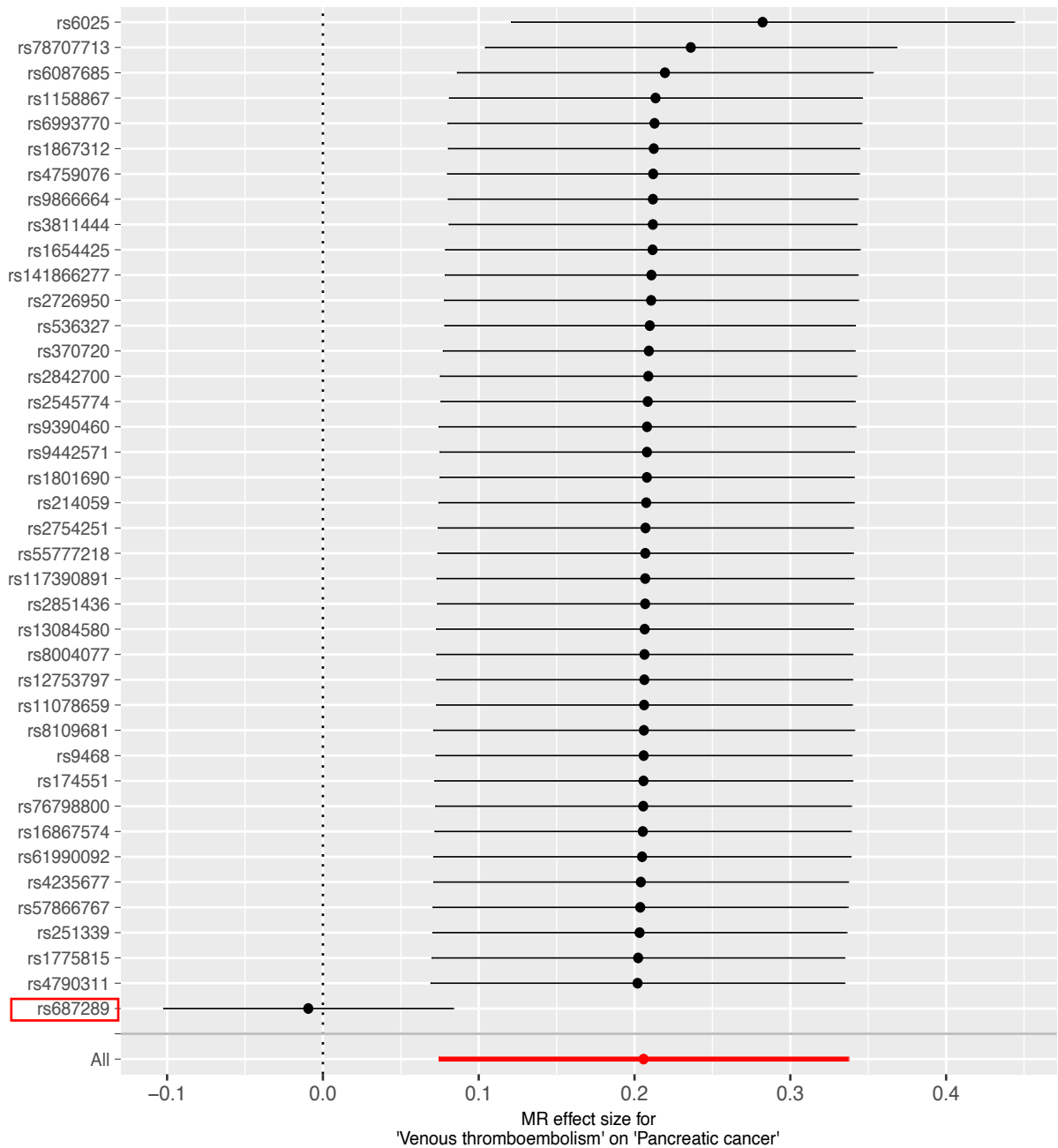
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Figure S1A



Supplementary Figure S1 [A – D]:

Leave one out plots for selected MR analyses of VTE (exposure) and [A] pancreatic, [B] ovarian, [C] endometrial and [D] oral cancer. The x-axis shows the MR-IVW effect estimates (log-OR) after sequential removal of each SNP shown on the y-axis. The variant rs687289 which proxies non-O blood group is highlighted.

Figure S1B

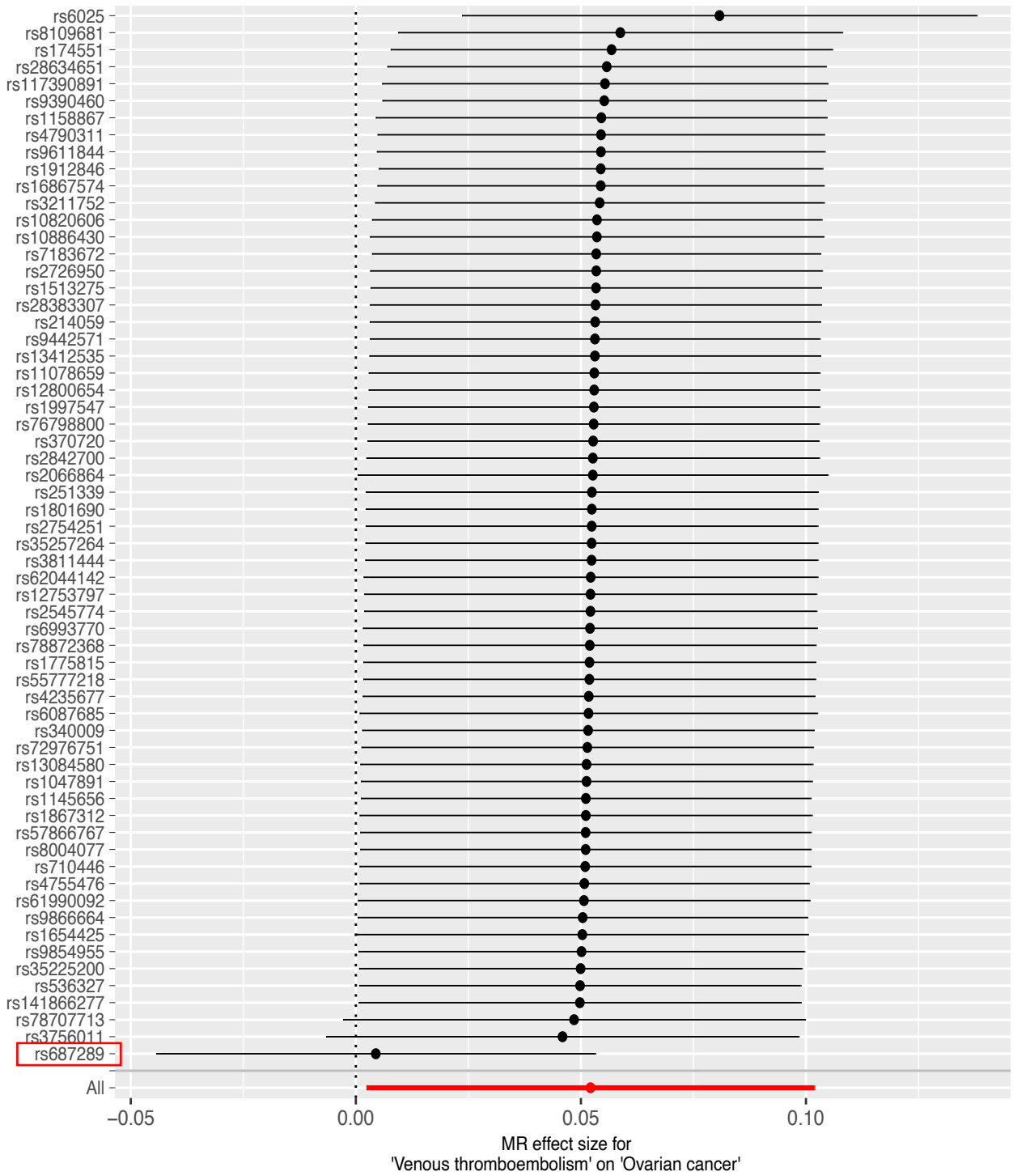


Figure S1C

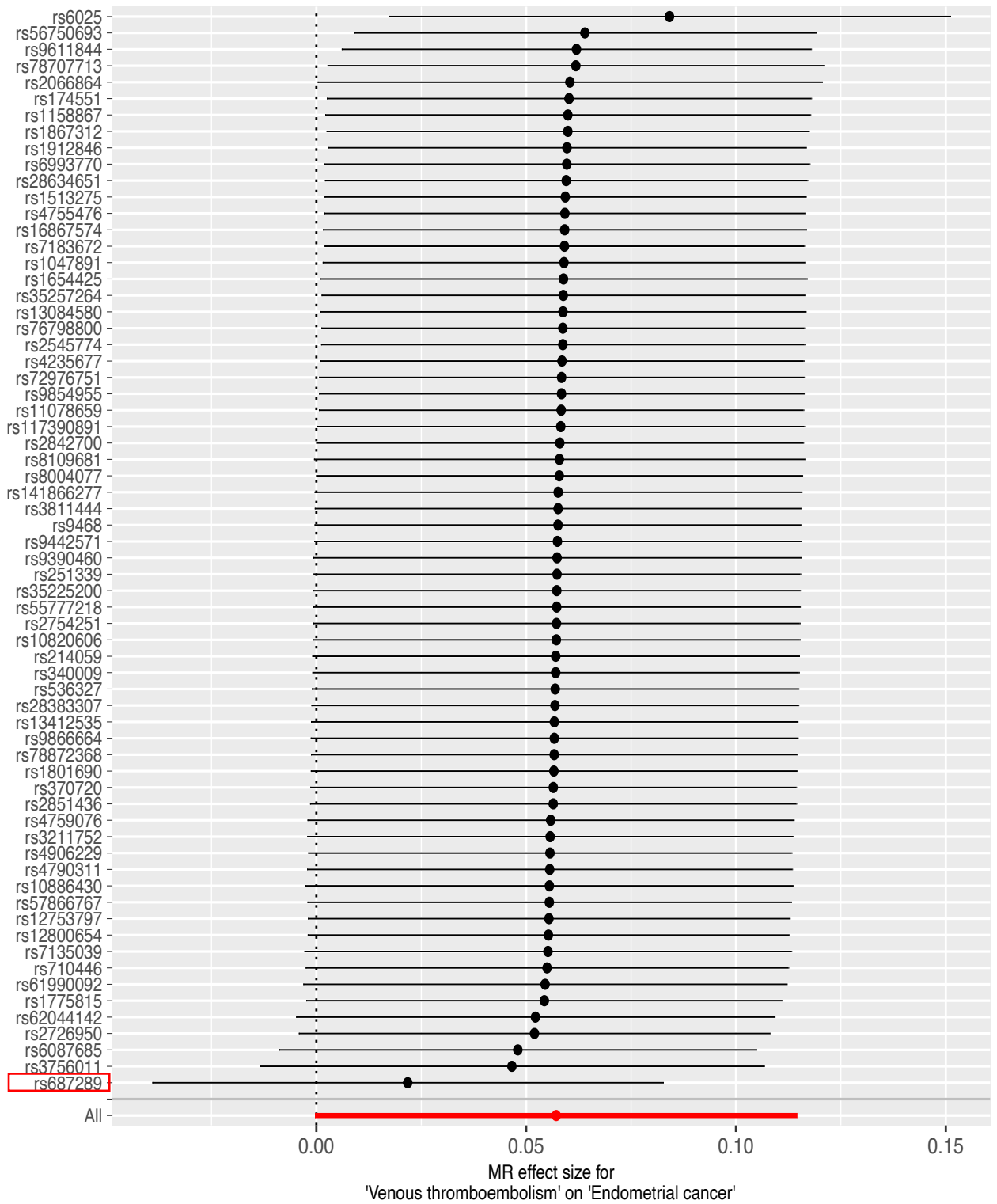


Figure S1D

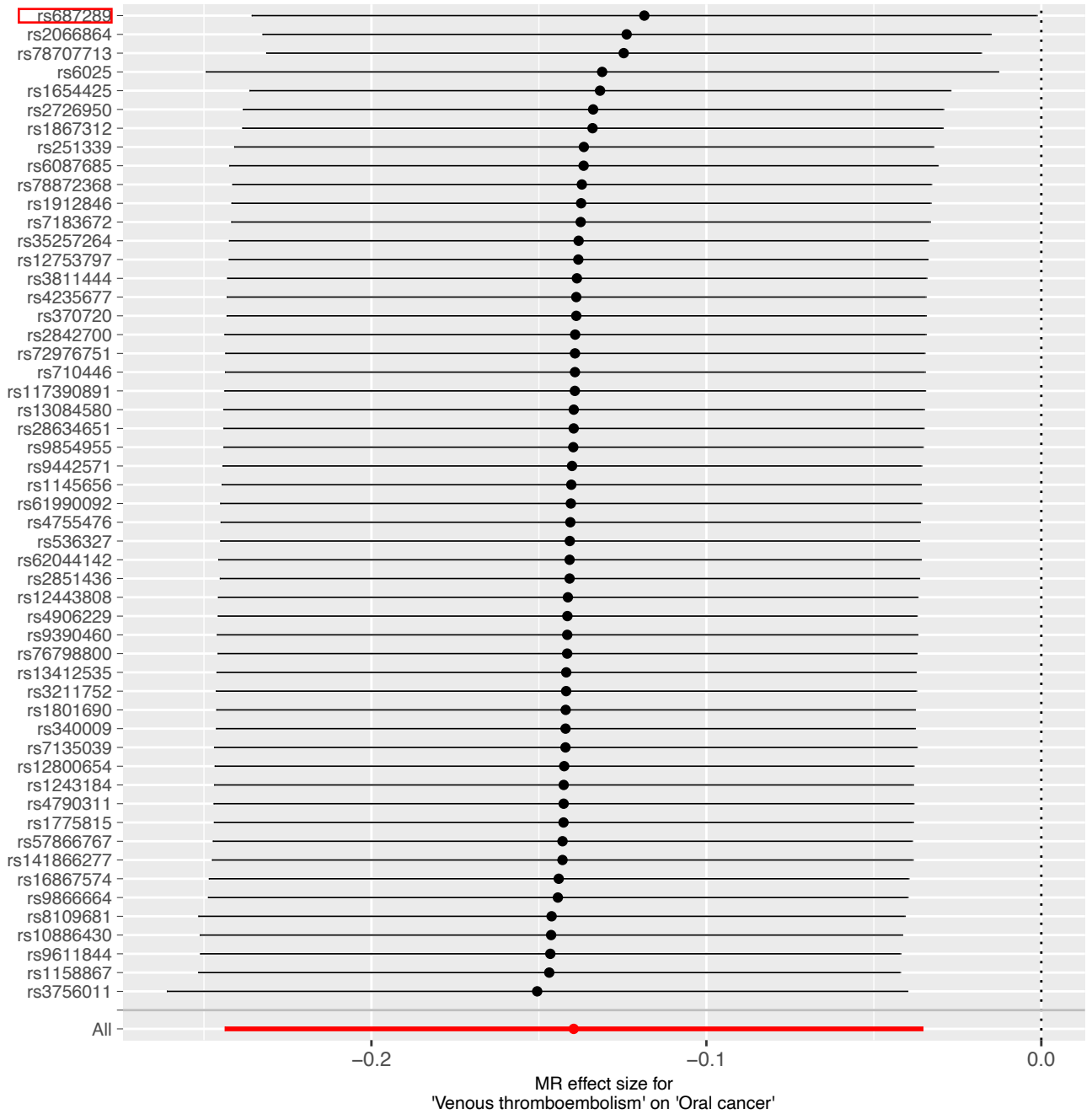


Figure S2A

MR Venous thromboembolism on Pancreatic cancer

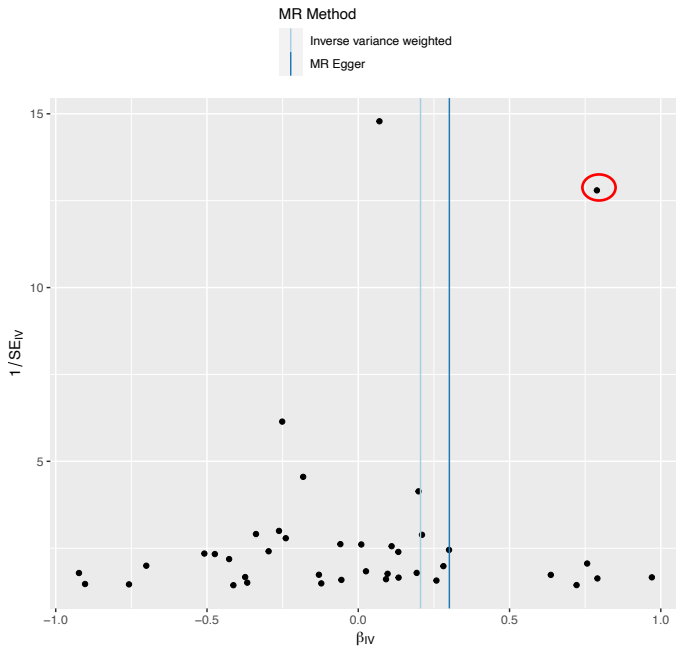


Figure S2B

MR Venous thromboembolism on Ovarian cancer

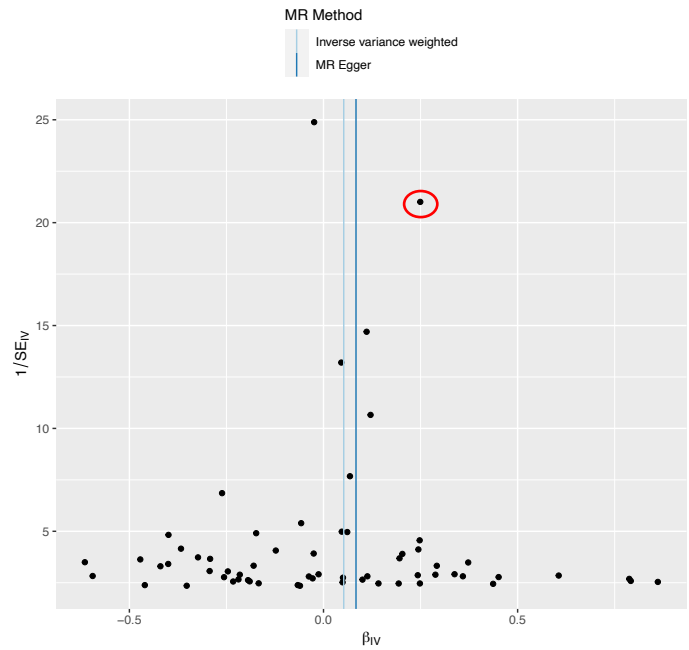


Figure S2C

MR Venous thromboembolism on Endometrial cancer

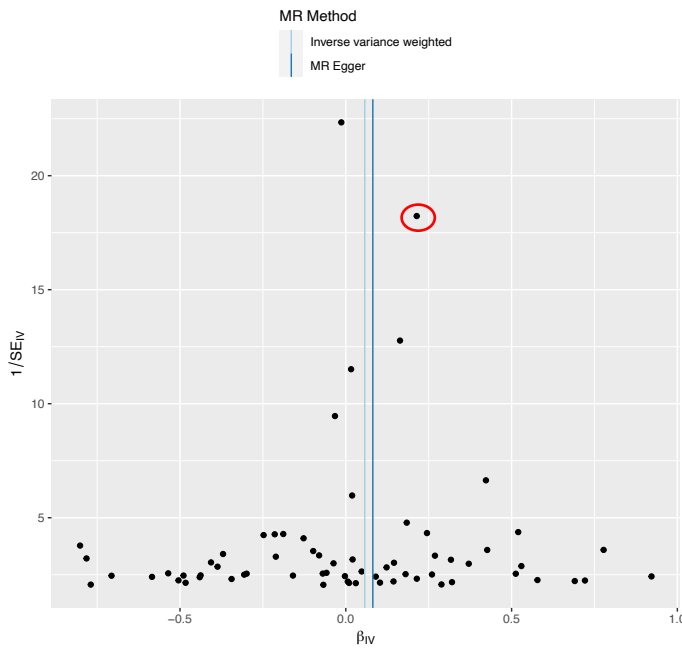
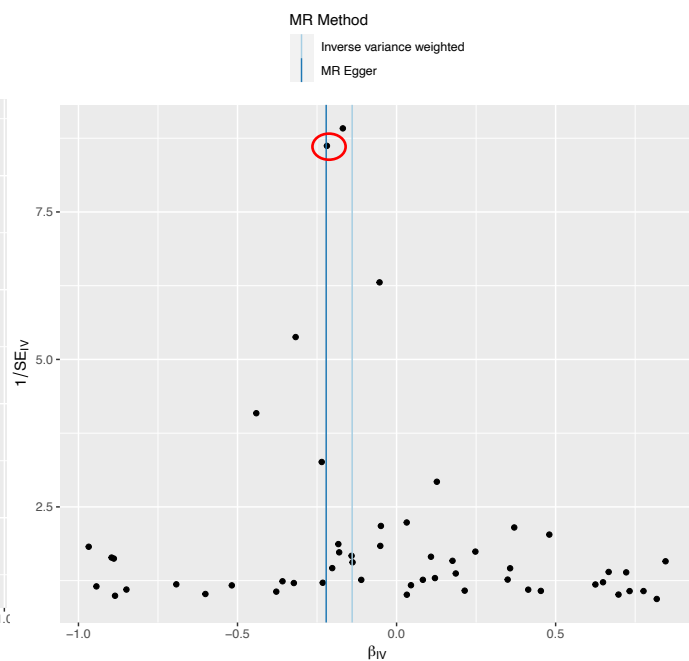


Figure S2D

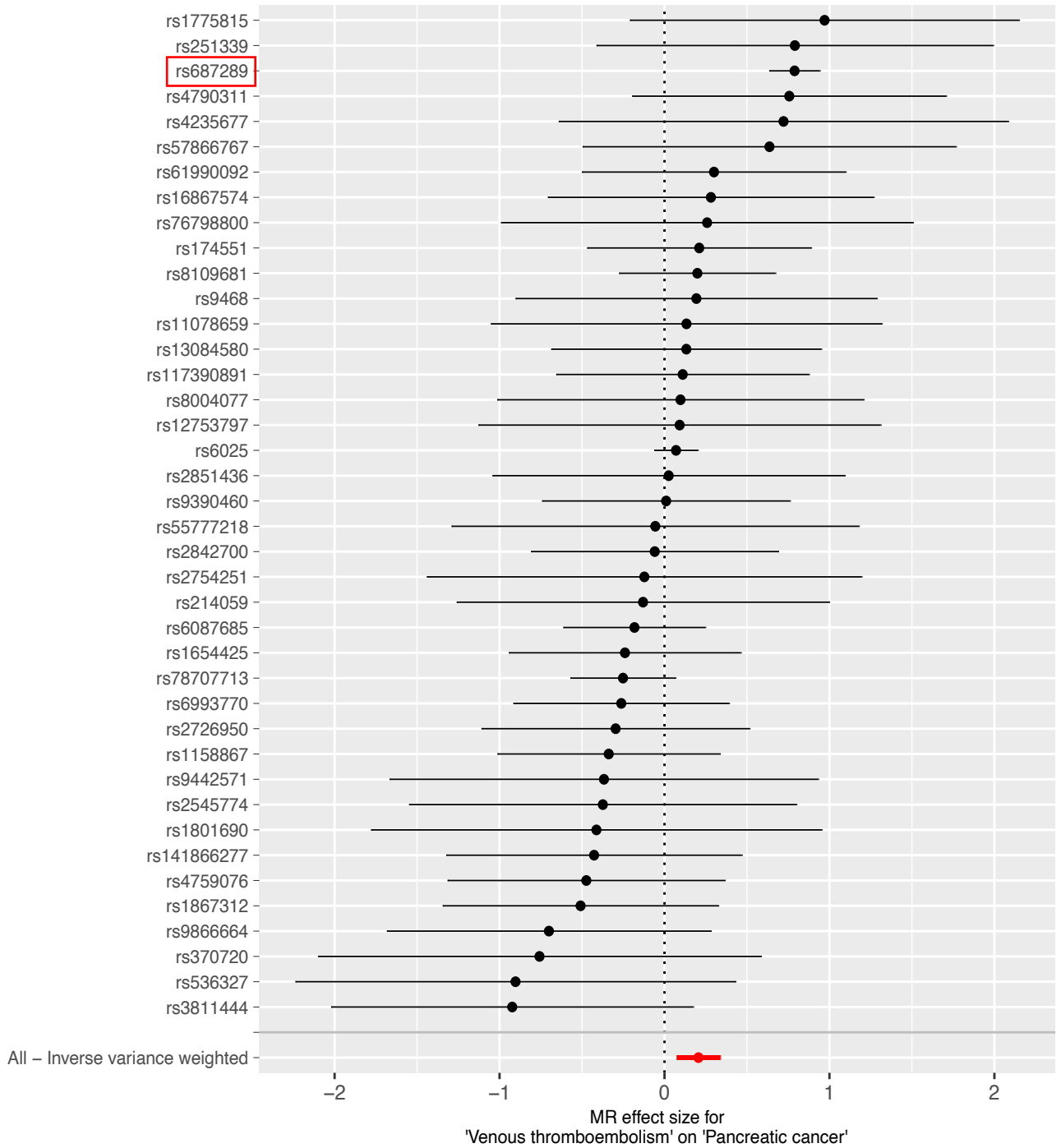
MR Venous thromboembolism on Oral cancer



Supplementary Figure S2:

Funnel plots for selected MR analyses of VTE (exposure) and [A] pancreatic, [B] ovarian, [C] endometrial and [D] oral cancer. The x-axis shows the MR Wald ratio effect estimate (log-OR) for each SNP (IV); the y-axis shows the inverse standard error of the effect estimate. The variant rs687289 which proxies non-O blood group is circled.

Figure S3A



Supplementary Figure S3 [A-D]:

Single SNP plots for selected MR analyses of VTE (exposure) and [A] pancreatic, [B] ovarian, [C] endometrial and [D] oral cancer. The x-axis shows the MR Wald ratio effect estimate (expressed as log-OR) for each SNP shown on the y-axis. The variant rs687289 which proxies non-O blood group is highlighted in red.

Figure S3B

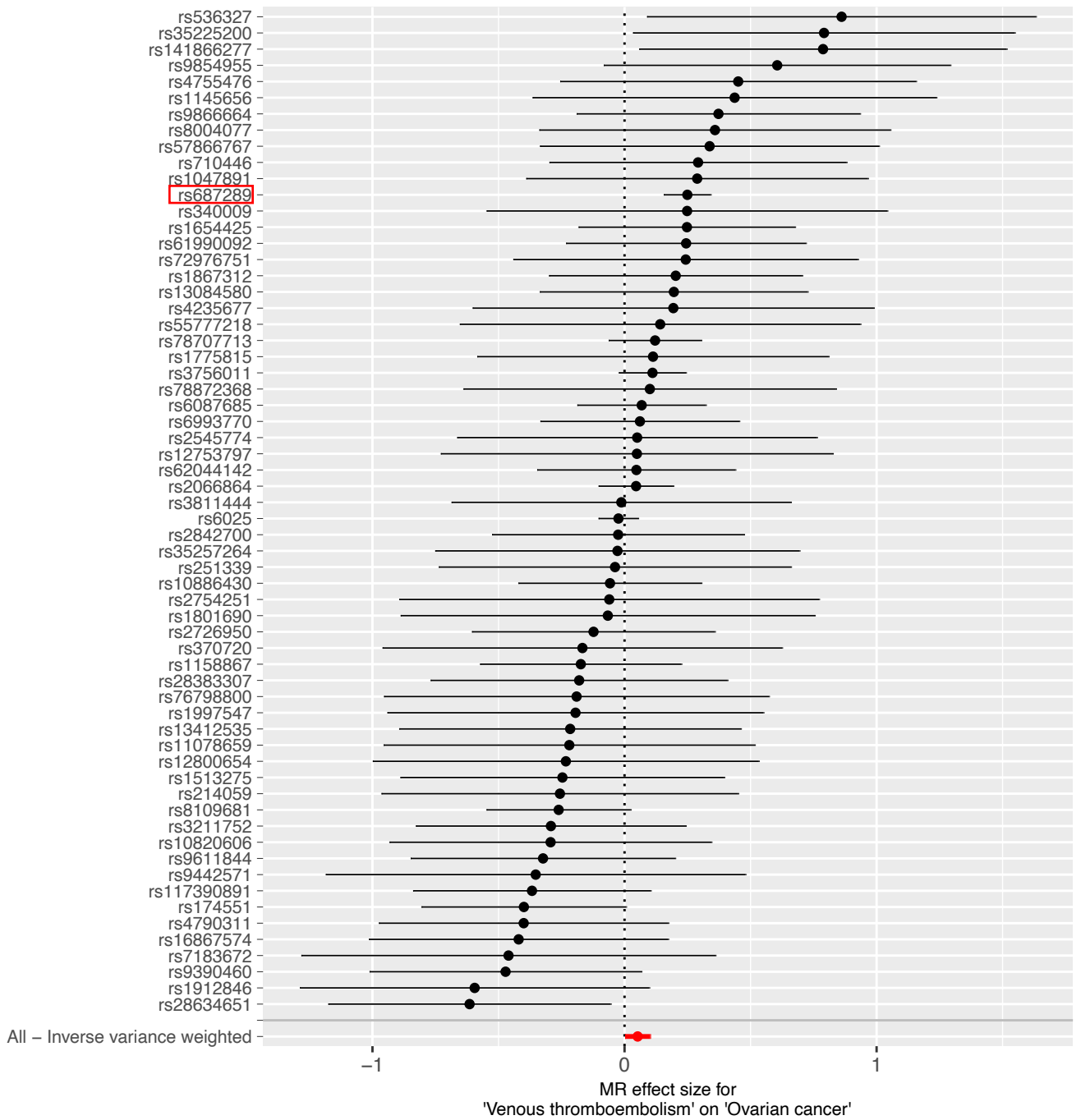


Figure S3C

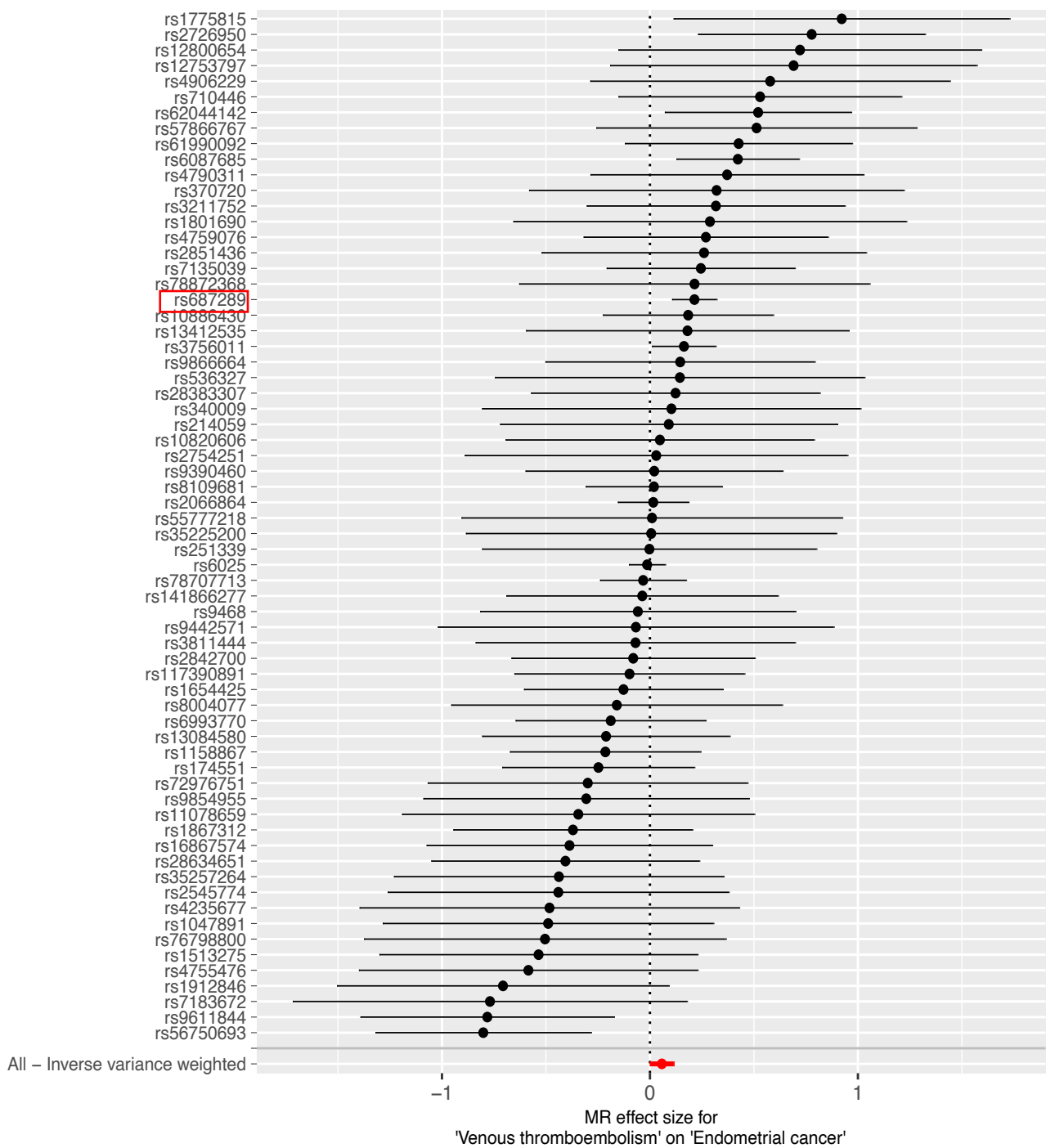
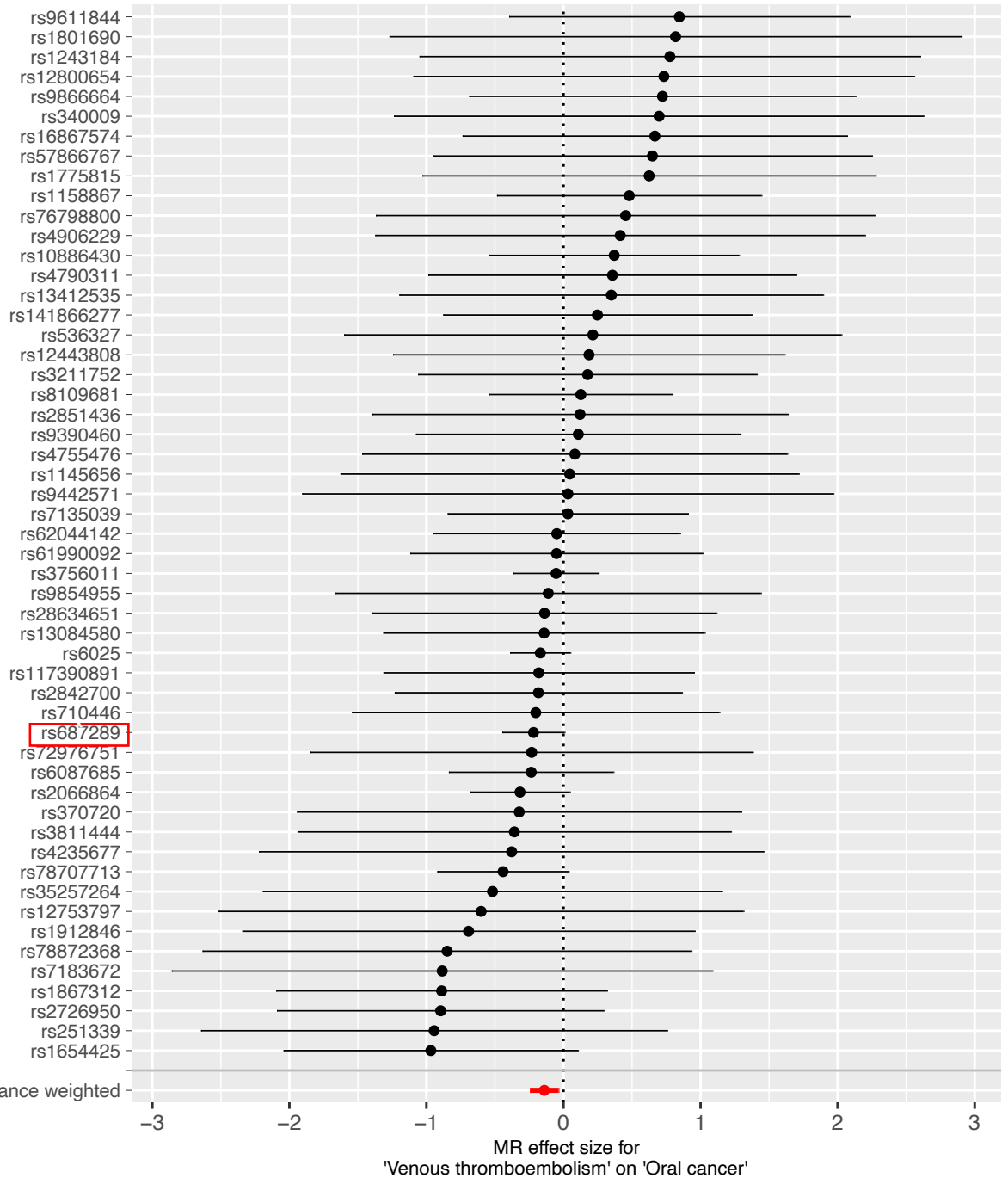
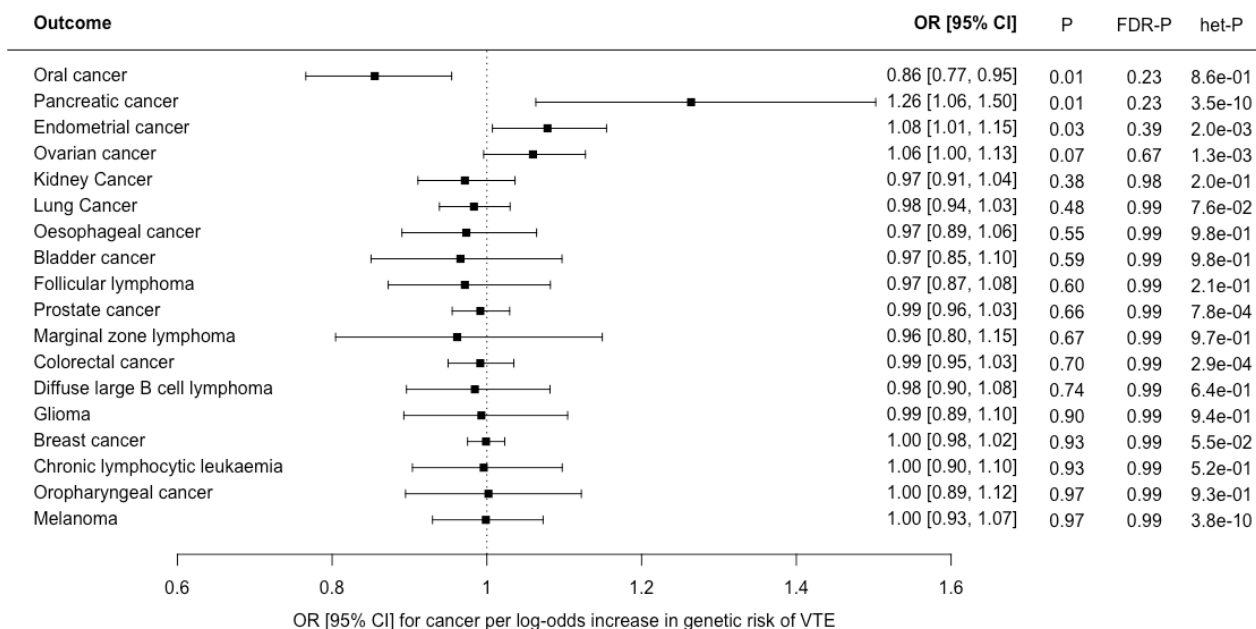
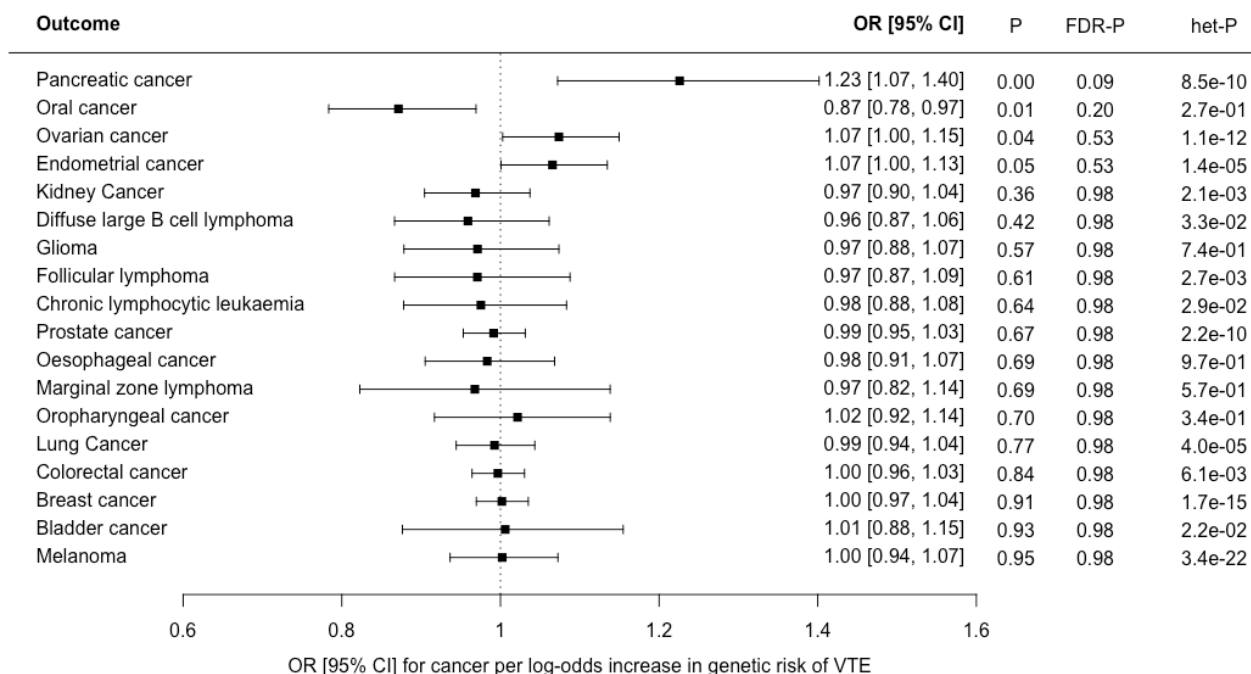


Figure S3D

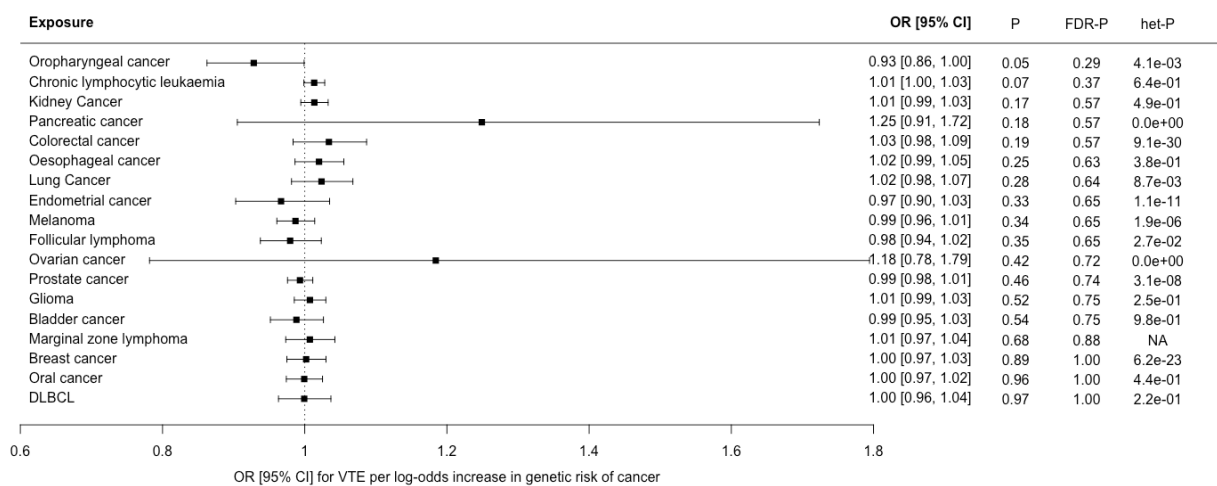




Supplementary Figure S4: Forest plot showing estimates from Mendelian randomisation inverse variance weighted estimates for VTE as an exposure, with instrumental variables restricted to replicated SNPs only, and 18 cancers as outcomes. Results are represented as the odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) for each cancer per log-odds increase in genetic risk of each VTE. Nominal P values (*P*), false discovery corrected P values (*FDR-P*) and heterogeneity P values for Cochran's Q statistic (*het-P*) are shown.



Supplementary Figure S5: Forest plot showing estimates from Mendelian randomisation inverse variance weighted estimates for VTE as an exposure, with instrumental variables including all available VTE SNPs (no Steiger-filtering applied), and 18 cancers as outcomes. Results are represented as the odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) for each cancer per log-odds increase in genetic risk of each VTE. Nominal P values (*P*), false discovery corrected P values (*FDR-P*) and heterogeneity P values for Cochran's Q statistic (*het-P*) are shown



Supplementary Figure S6: Forest plot showing estimates from Mendelian randomisation (MR) estimates for 18 cancers as exposures, with instrumental variables including all available cancer-risk SNPs (no Steiger-filtering applied), and VTE as an outcome. The MR inverse variance weighted estimate is shown for all cancers except Marginal zone lymphoma, where the Wald ratio is shown as only a single instrumental variable was available. Results are represented as the odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) for VTE per log-odds increase in genetic risk of each cancer. Nominal P values (*P*), false discovery corrected P values (*FDR-P*) and heterogeneity P values for Cochran's Q statistic (*het-P*) are shown.