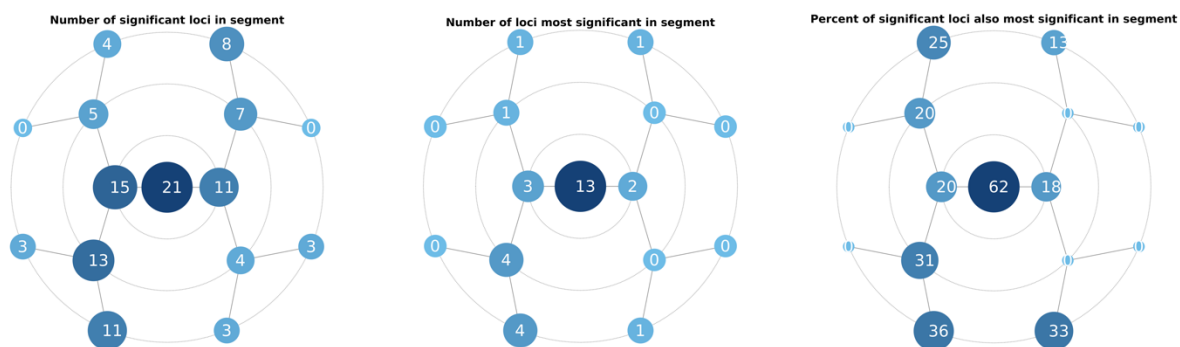
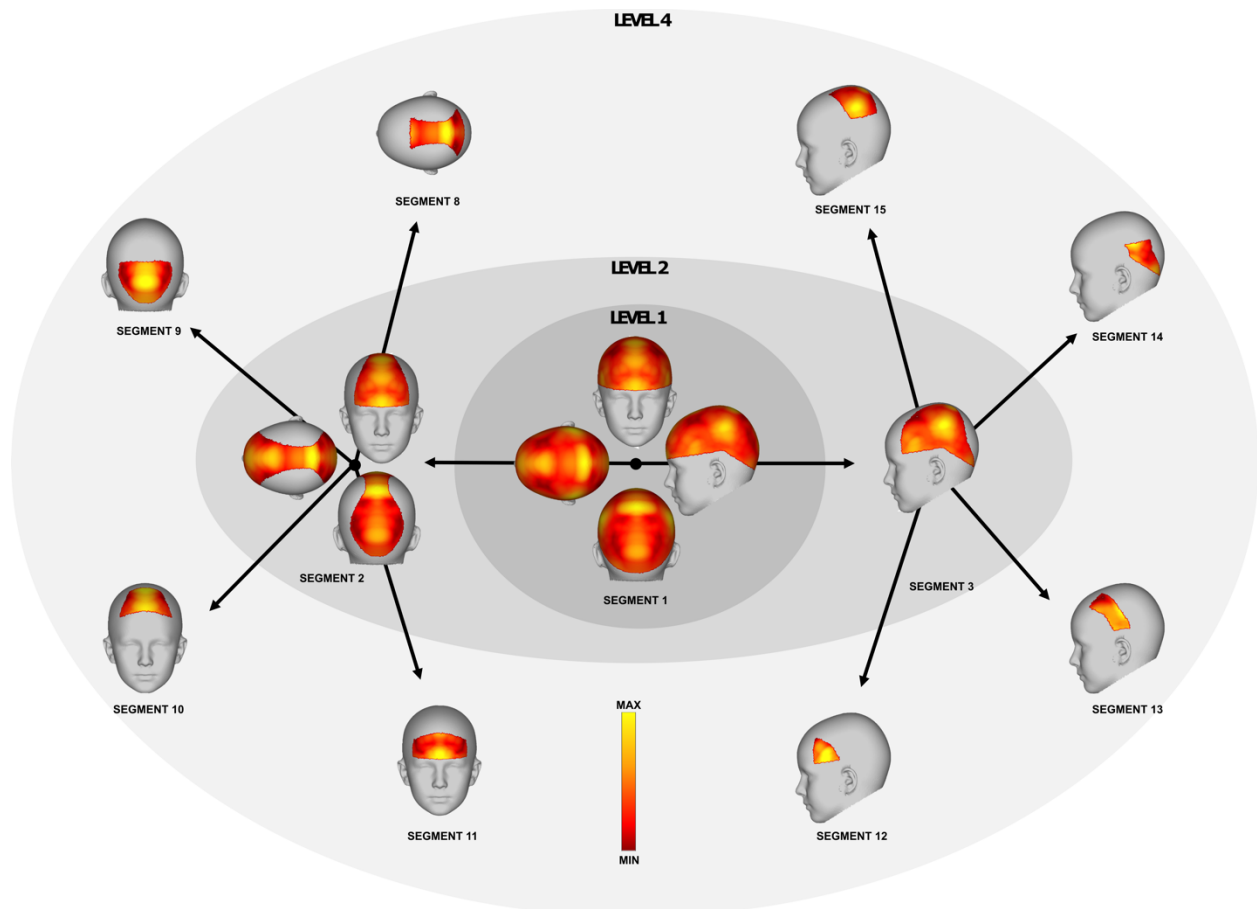


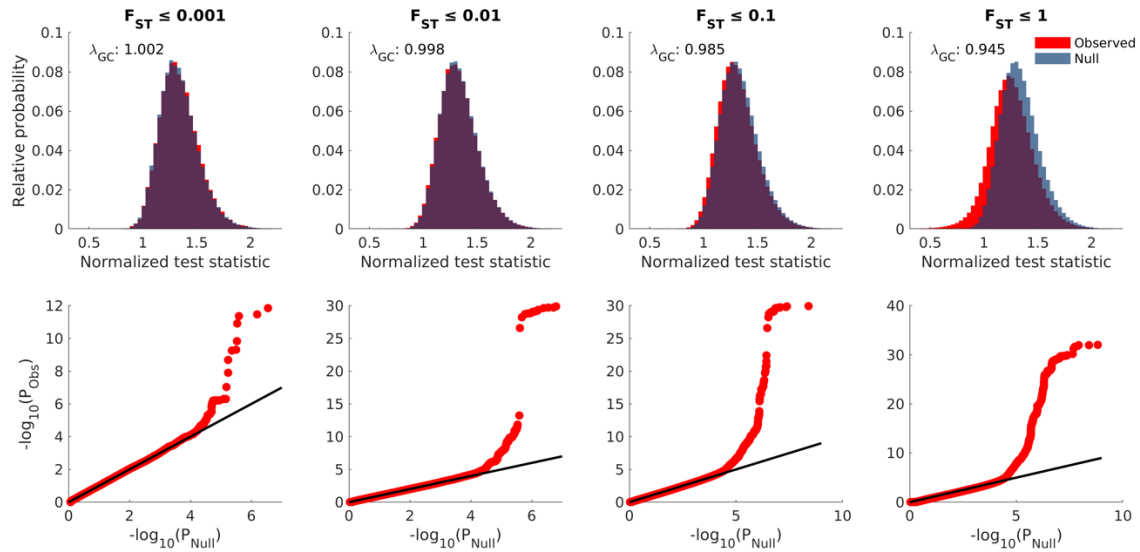
Supplementary Fig. 1 Cranial vault surface atlas. The cranial vault surface (cyan) as defined in this study, encompassing the supraorbital ridge and extending towards the occipital bone. Depicted on the full head mesh template.



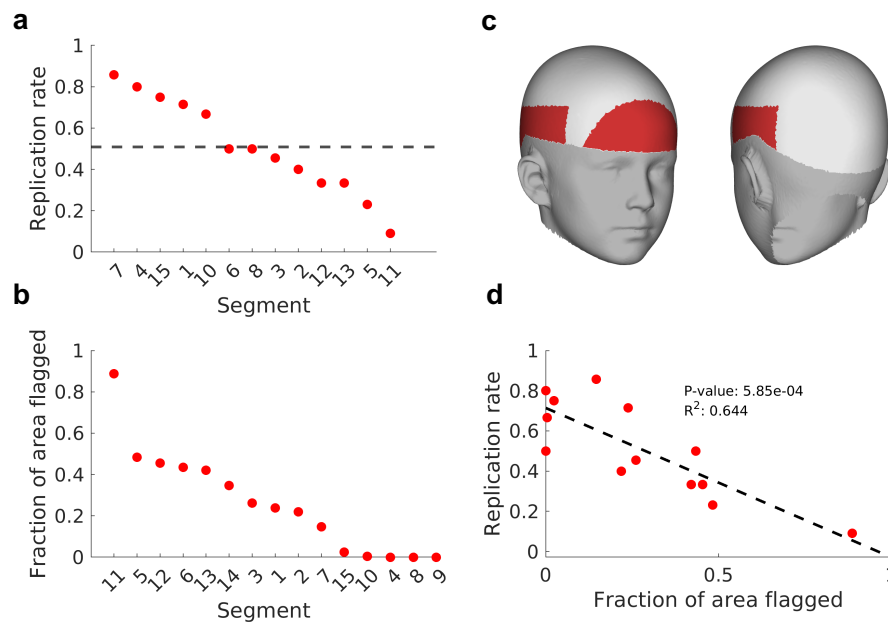
Supplementary Fig. 2 Localization of genome-wide significant cranial vault shape loci. Significance is declared at $P < 5e-8$. Left to right: the number of significant loci in each cranial vault segment; the number of loci reaching their lowest P value in each segment; the percentage of significant loci also being the most significant in each segment.



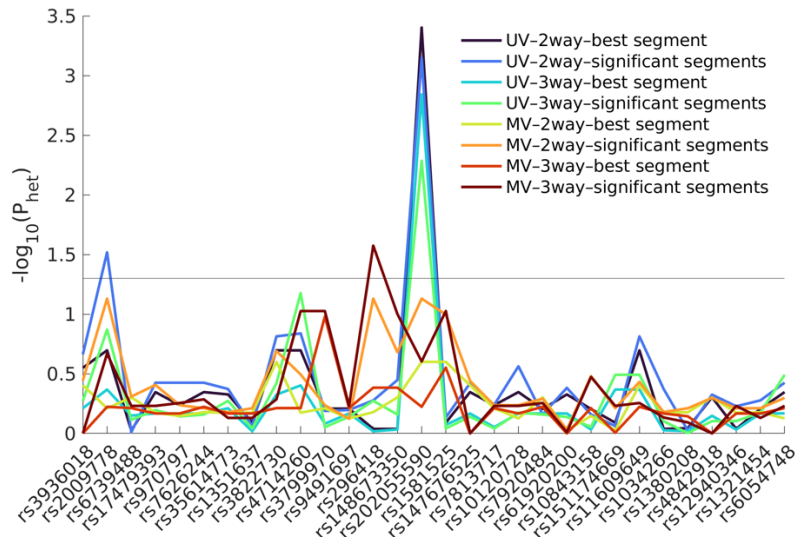
Supplementary Fig. 3 Deformation hotspots of the cranial vault are separated by global-to-local segmentation. Vertex-wise normal distances were calculated from the effects of each of 22 SNPs with genome-wide significant ($P < 5e-8$) effects on global cranial vault shape yielding a distribution of normal displacements associated with each vertex. The colormap shows the 95th percentile of this distribution for each vertex. Yellow spots represent deformation hotspots, i.e., regions where shape deformations were observed to be larger than surrounding regions. The global-to-local segmentation was then overlaid to illustrate how it relates to these deformation hotspots. The colormap applies to each segment individually, ranging between the minimum and maximum values. Hierarchical level 3 is omitted to declutter the figure.



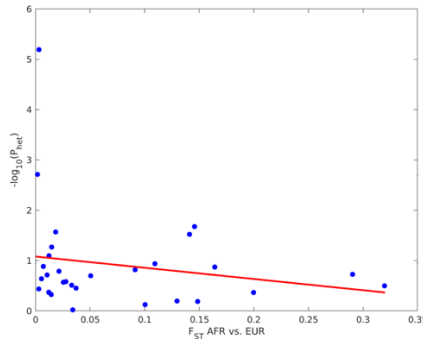
Supplementary Fig. 4 Observed versus null-distributed genotype-phenotype associations across the F_{ST} spectrum. Distributions of observed (red) and null-distributed (blue) normalized test statistics (top row) with corresponding λ_{GC} values and QQ-plots (bottom row) for subsets of SNPs satisfying indicated F_{ST} thresholds. For each SNP, both the observed and null-distributed P-values together with their test statistics represent the best genotype-phenotype association across the 15 cranial vault segments (Methods). Panels for $F_{ST} \leq 1$ represent the full GWAS.



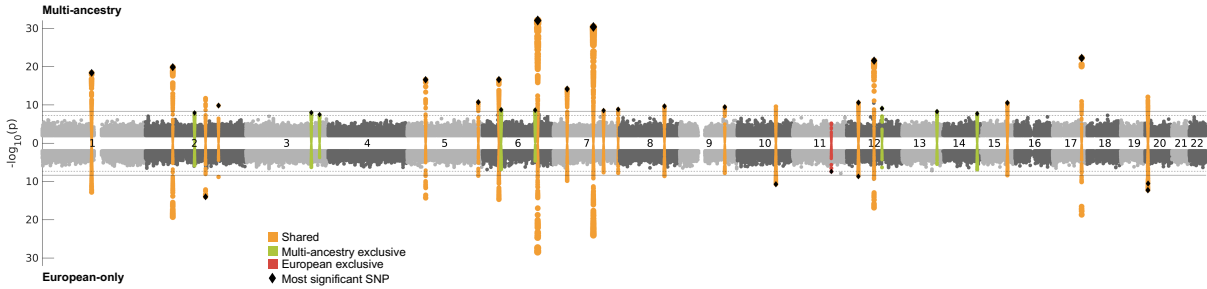
Supplementary Fig. 5 Segment-wise replication rate in the UK Biobank. **a**, Fraction of significant ($P < 5e-8$) loci per cranial vault segment that replicated at 5% FDR. Dashed line represents the overall replication rate (55/108 SNP-segment pairs). No significant loci were found to be associated with segments 9 and 14 during discovery. Segments 5 and its direct descendent, segment 11, both contain the forehead, which was severely damaged in the UK Biobank sample. **b**, Fraction of vertices within each cranial vault segment that were flagged, i.e., located within any of the damage-harboring regions. **c**, Damage harboring regions (red) of the cranial vault (light grey). **d**, The fraction of vertices located in damage-harboring regions was significantly associated with the replication rate ($P\text{-value} = 5.85e-4$, two-tailed t-test). Each point represents one cranial vault segment.



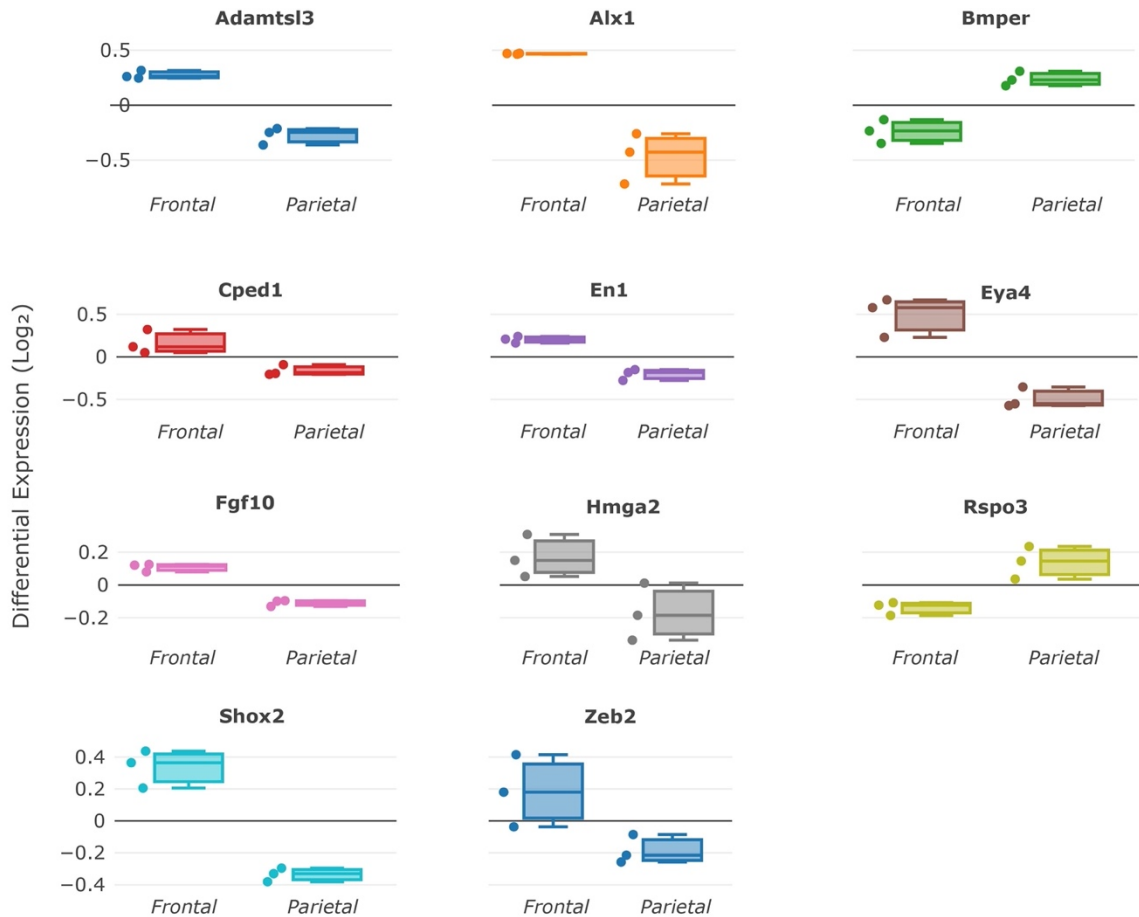
Supplementary Fig. 6 Effect size heterogeneity of genome-wide cranial vault shape loci. In total, we used $2 \times 2 \times 2$ scenarios to test effect size heterogeneity. **UV/MV:** Under the ‘univariate (UV) scenario’, the latent associated shape trait from the main GWAS was tested. Under the ‘multivariate (MV) scenario’, the shape trait was free to vary. **2way/3way:** Under the ‘2-way scenario’, only African-European effect size heterogeneity was tested. Under the ‘3-way scenario’, African-European-Indigenous American effect size heterogeneity was tested. **Best segment/significant segments:** Under the ‘best segment scenario’, heterogeneity of effect size was only tested in the segment most significantly associated with the SNP in the GWAS. Under the ‘significant segments scenario’, heterogeneity of effect size was tested in all segments where that SNP was significant ($P < 5e-8$) in the main GWAS, and the lowest P-value was kept. P-values were adjusted for 5% FDR, and the horizontal line represents the $P < 0.05$ significance threshold. SNPs are in genomic order.



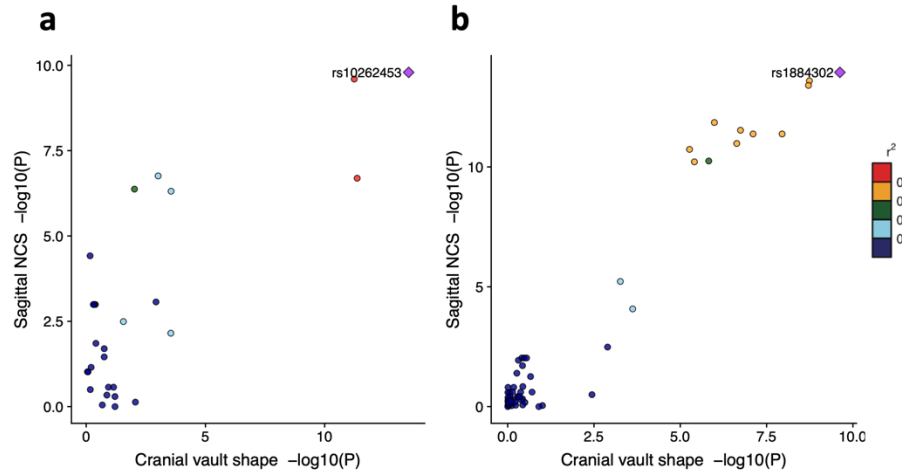
Supplementary Fig. 7 Relationship between F_{ST} and effect size heterogeneity. Heterogeneity of effect size between European and African ancestry based on the univariate latent phenotypes associated with each SNP in the main GWAS. All segment-SNP combinations with $P < 5e-8$ during GWAS discovery were considered, and the lowest P-value for each SNP was kept after adjustment for 5% FDR. ANOVA F-test was insignificant at 5% alpha (P-value: 0.297, R^2 : 0.039).



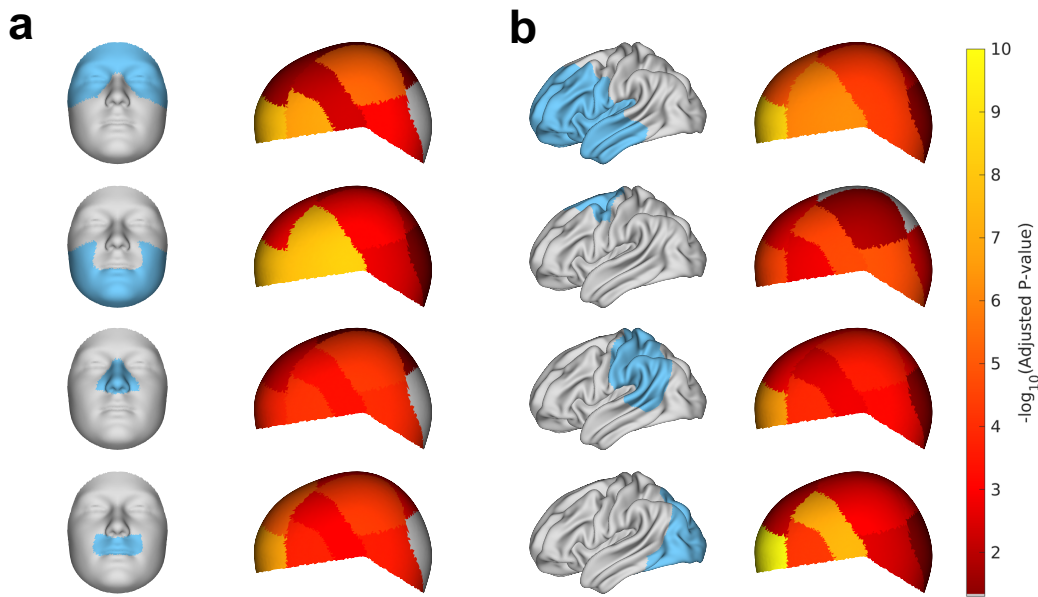
Supplementary Fig. 8 Genome-wide cranial vault shape loci from multi-ancestry and European-only GWAS. Miami plot shows the multi-ancestry (top; $n = 6,772$) and European-only GWAS (bottom; $n = 4,198$). Loci are colored based on whether they were shared (orange; lead SNPs within 250 kb); significant only in the multi-ancestry GWAS (green); or significant only in the European-only GWAS (red). Solid black diamonds indicate the most significantly association SNP at each locus and across both GWASs.



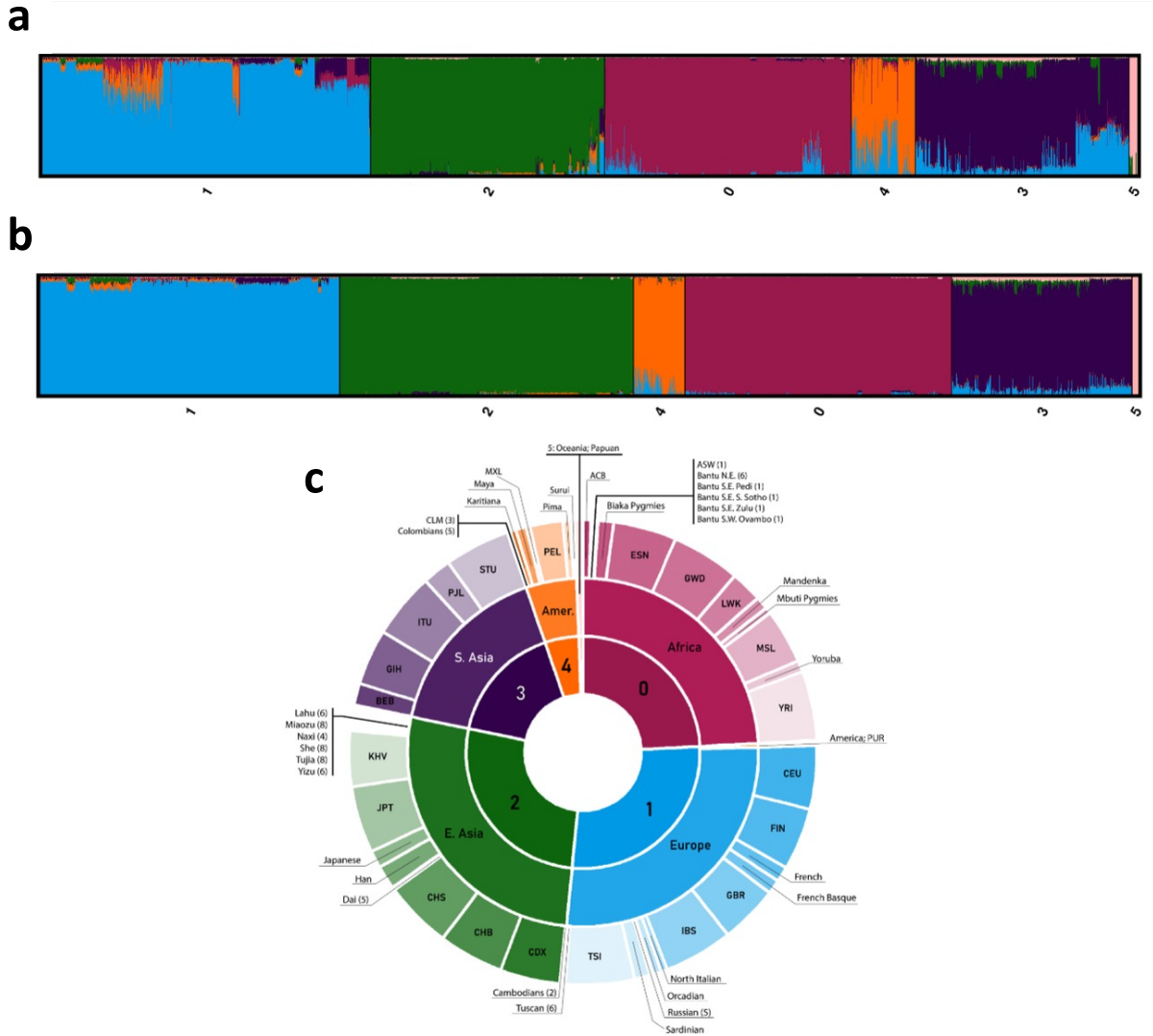
Supplementary Fig. 9 GWAS Candidate Differentially Expressed Genes (DEGs). DEGs raw counts were VST transformed, housekeeping gene normalized, and shown as the mean difference of DEG sample groups to the overall mean expression across all (parietal and frontal) sampling groups. Boxplots plot the first and third quartiles, with an internal horizontal line representing the median. Whiskers extend to the largest and smallest values.



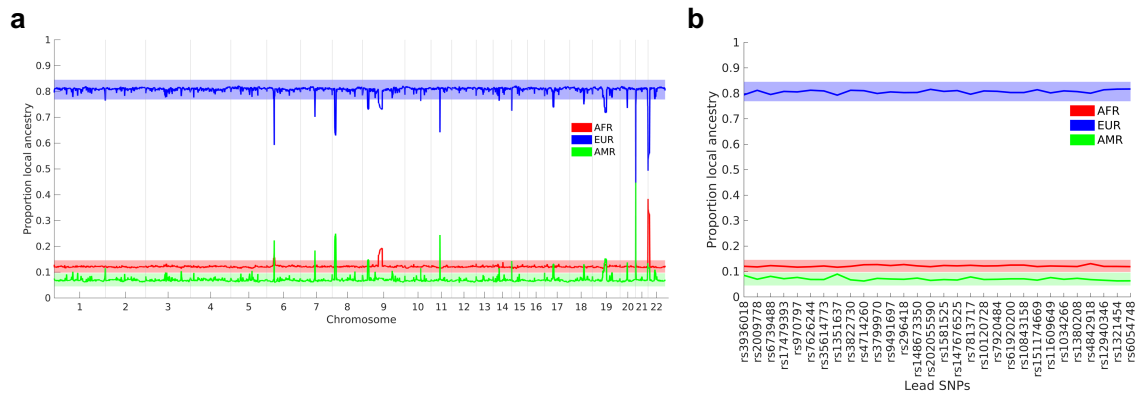
Supplementary Fig. 10 LocusCompare plots of cranial vault shape and sagittal non-syndromic craniosynostosis for SNPs in common with Justice et al. (2012). a, LocusCompare plot around rs10262453 near *BBS9*. b, LocusCompare plot around rs1884302 near *BMP2*. Color represents LD (r^2) with the lead SNP (purple diamond) from Justice et al. (2012).



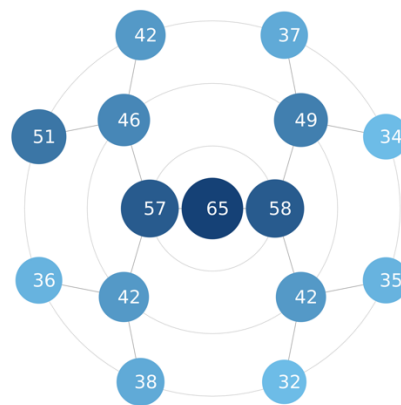
Supplementary Fig. 11 Genome-wide sharing of signals between the cranial vault, brain, and face. a, Genetic Spearman correlations with individual level-3 face (a) and brain (b) segments (cyan) across level-4 vault segments. Significance of Spearman correlations was determined based on standard errors obtained through bootstrapping. Empirical P-values (one-tailed) were adjusted for 5% FDR. Insignificant segments are indicated in grey.



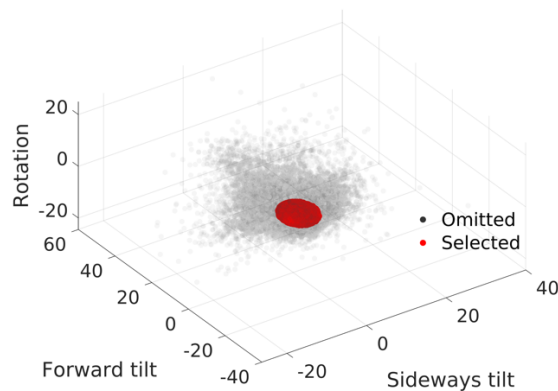
Supplementary Fig. 12 ADMIXTURE K:6 Model of 1000G and HGDP ancestry references. A, Clumpak plot of ADMIXTURE Q-file results of K:6 run for HGDP and 1000 genomes reference dataset with unsupervised K-means clustering labels applied. **B,** Clumpak plot of the same ADMIXTURE Q-file results seen in **a**, but for anchor reference data only. **C,** Population labels and the corresponding cluster number in sunburst chart to depict the population and sub-population membership for anchors in each cluster.



Supplementary Fig. 13 Genome-wide local ancestry proportions. **a**, Genome-wide fractions of local African (AFR; red), European (EUR; blue), and Indigenous American (AMR; green) ancestry inferred by RFMIX v2. **b**, local ancestry proportions at the 30 genome-wide significant lead SNPs. Bands indicate 95% confidence interval on the genome-wide local ancestry proportions.



Supplementary Fig. 14 Number of phenotypic dimensions per cranial vault segment. The rosette indicates the number of PCs used to describe the major phenotypic variance in each cranial vault segment as determined by parallel analysis (Methods).



Supplementary Fig. 15 Distribution of rotations along all three dimensions. Grey dots represent omitted images while red dots, situated in the centroid, represent selected images with an aggregated score > 0.8.

Supplementary Table 1, Lead SNPs at 30 genome-wide significant GWAS loci.

P-values were obtained with CCA (upper-tail chi squared).

Support represents the number of 'suggestive' SNPs with P-value < 1e-6 that are clumped with the lead SNP.

Position is in GRCh38 coordinates.

Annotated protein coding genes include their source between brackets: Closest gene TSS (C); GREAT with default settings (GREAT); FUMA with default settings (FUMA);

eQTL co-localization based on GTEx8 and Bayesian colocalization with 'coloc' package and threshold of PP4 ≥ 0.7 (GTEX); and literature and within 500 kb (LIT).

rsID	Chromosome	Position	A1	A2	MAF	Support	Vault Segment	-log10(P discovery)	-log10(P replication)	Replication Significant	Annotated genes
rs3936018	1	119139747	T	C	0.214	236 11		18.39	0.12	FALSE	WARS2 (C,GREAT,FUMA,GTEX), TBX15 (FUMA,LIT), HSD3B2 (GTEX), HAO2 (GTEX)
rs2009778	2	65750729	C	T	0.339	69 1		19.87	12.74	TRUE	MEIS1 (GREAT,LIT), SPRED2 (C,GREAT)
rs6739488	2	118432725	G	A	0.472	34 1		7.92	2.65	TRUE	INSIG2 (C,GREAT), EN1 (GREAT,LIT)
rs17479393	2	144895720	A	T	0.210	41 1		11.73	17.96	TRUE	ZEB2 (C,GREAT,LIT)
rs970797	2	176247091	T	G	0.426	3 5		9.85	3.21	TRUE	MTX2 (C,GREAT), HOXD1 (GREAT), HOXD cluster (LIT)
rs7626244	3	157756785	C	A	0.398	38 5		7.99	0.35	FALSE	VEPH1 (C,GREAT), SHOX2 (GREAT,LIT)
rs35614773	3	177593205	T	G	0.431	83 1		7.46	0.68	FALSE	KCNMB2 (GREAT), TBL1XR1 (C,GREAT,GTEX,LIT)
rs1351637	5	44441601	A	G	0.186	21 8		16.60	3.96	TRUE	MRPS30 (GREAT), FGF10 (C,GREAT,FUMA,LIT)
rs3822730	5	171747250	G	C	0.465	12 2		10.73	19.95	TRUE	SMIM23 (C,GREAT), FGF18 (GREAT,GTEX,LIT)
rs4714260	6	39568846	T	C	0.442	117 1		16.62	2.68	TRUE	KCNK16 (GREAT), KIF6 (C,GREAT,FUMA,GTEX,LIT), DAAM2 (GTEX,LIT)
rs3799970	6	44842621	T	A	0.198	41 1		8.72	2.83	TRUE	RUNX2 (GREAT,FUMA,LIT), CDC5L (C,GREAT), SUPT3H (FUMA)
rs9491697	6	127134977	A	G	0.418	12 3		8.64	0.11	FALSE	RNF146 (GREAT), RSPO3 (C,GREAT,FUMA,GTEX,LIT)
rs296418	6	133334925	A	G	0.325	137 11		32.04	6.13	TRUE	TCF21 (GREAT), EYA4 (C,GREAT,FUMA,GTEX,LIT)
rs148673350	7	33219926	C	T	0.294	47 1		14.16	31.99	TRUE	BMPER (GREAT,GTEX), BBS9 (C,GREAT,GTEX,LIT), RP9 (FUMA)
rs202055590	7	96585031	A	G	0.348	212 1		30.39	2.72	TRUE	DLX6 (GREAT), SLC25A13 (C,GREAT), SEM1 (FUMA), DLX5 (LIT)
rs1581525	7	121228465	A	G	0.394	68 12		8.52	0.52	FALSE	WNT16 (C,GREAT,GTEX,LIT), CPED1 (GREAT,FUMA)
rs147676525	7	156385384	A	G	0.019	25 15		8.84	6.04	TRUE	SHH (GREAT,LIT), RNF32 (C,GREAT)
rs7813717	8	108534556	G	A	0.466	229 1		9.65	2.31	TRUE	EMC2 (C,GREAT,FUMA,GTEX), TMEM74 (GREAT), EIF3E (FUMA), NUDCD1 (GTEX), RSPO2 (LIT)
rs10120728	9	108615575	C	T	0.258	13 5		9.46	0.51	FALSE	ACTL7B (C,GREAT), ELP1 (LIT)
rs7920484	10	93190051	A	C	0.392	54 1		9.57	1.20	FALSE	CYP26A1 (C,GREAT), MYOF (GREAT), CEP55 (LIT)
rs61920200	12	28085972	G	A	0.247	2 1		7.64	1.26	FALSE	PTHLH (GREAT,LIT), CCDC91 (C,GREAT,FUMA)
rs10843158	12	28354259	C	T	0.228	563 1		10.62	11.59	TRUE	FAR2 (GREAT), CCDC91 (C,GREAT), PTHLH (LIT)
rs151174669	12	65980466	C	T	0.177	46 11		21.57	3.82	TRUE	LLPH (C,GREAT), HMGA2 (GREAT,FUMA,LIT)
rs11609649	12	85182714	G	A	0.139	6 5		9.08	4.78	TRUE	TSPAN19 (GREAT), ALX1 (C,GREAT,FUMA,LIT), LRRIQ1 (FUMA)
rs1034266	13	100322513	G	C	0.380	6 2		8.26	4.55	TRUE	PCCA (C,GREAT,FUMA), GGACT (GREAT), ZIC2 (GTEX,LIT)
rs1380208	14	98408346	A	C	0.328	32 11		7.73	0.79	FALSE	BCL11B (C,GREAT)
rs4842918	15	83868247	T	C	0.250	43 2		10.53	0.44	FALSE	GOLGA6L4 (GREAT,GTEX), ADAMTSL3 (C,GREAT,FUMA,LIT), WHAMM (GTEX)
rs12940346	17	70079183	T	C	0.294	38 1		22.26	6.34	TRUE	KCNJ16 (C,GREAT,FUMA,GTEX), MAP2K6 (GREAT), KCNJ2 (LIT)
rs1321454	20	6608452	T	C	0.390	149 3		12.07	1.88	TRUE	FERMT1 (GREAT), BMP2 (C,GREAT,LIT)
rs6054748	20	7123941	G	A	0.383	27 4		9.88	2.07	TRUE	BMP2 (C,GREAT,LIT), HAO1 (GREAT)

Supplementary Table 3, GREAT functional enrichment of genome-wide loci for GO biological processes

Terms were considered significant if both binomial P-values (one-tailed) and hypergeometric P-values (one-tailed) were significant at 5% FDR (BinomFdrQ, and HyperFdrQ). Only the top 100 terms are shown.

ID	Description	BinomP	BinomFdrQ	HyperP	HyperFdrQ	ObsGenes	TotalGenes	Genes
GO:0001501	skeletal system development	9.799348e-9	1.265782e-4	4.651235e-10	6.008000e-6	13	463	ALX1,BMP2,DLX6,EN1,FGF18,HMGA2,HOXD1,INSIG2,MEIS1,PTHLH,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2
GO:0048762	mesenchymal cell differentiation	3.330145e-8	2.150774e-4	3.383185e-9	2.185030e-5	8	130	ALX1,BMP2,FGF10,HMGA2,SHH,TCF21,WNT16,ZEB2
GO:0009790	embryo development	2.502524e-7	1.077503e-3	2.322772e-8	7.500811e-5	15	905	ALX1,BMP2,DLX6,EN1,FGF10,HMGA2,HOXD1,INSIG2,RSPO3,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2,TCF21,WNT16,ZEB2
GO:0004805	mesenchyme development	4.088109e-7	1.320153e-3	6.362272e-8	1.369681e-4	8	189	ALX1,BMP2,FGF10,HMGA2,SHH,TCF21,WNT16,ZEB2
GO:0048598	embryonic morphogenesis	9.313046e-7	2.405932e-3	3.743503e-9	1.611828e-5	13	550	ALX1,DLX6,EN1,FGF10,HMGA2,INSIG2,RSPO3,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2,TCF21,WNT16,ZEB2
GO:0042475	odontogenesis of dentin-containing tooth	1.202830e-6	2.589493e-3	2.575072e-6	1.750642e-3	5	76	BCL11B,BMP2,FGF10,RUNX2,SHH
GO:0061448	connective tissue development	1.868446e-6	3.449662e-3	1.418901e-6	1.221518e-3	7	196	ALX1,BMP2,FGF18,HMGA2,RUNX2,SHOX2,TBLX1
GO:0048562	embryonic organ morphogenesis	1.961521e-6	3.167121e-3	9.772344e-8	1.803312e-4	9	281	ALX1,DLX6,FGF10,INSIG2,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2,TCF21,WNT16
GO:0010305	regulation of cartilage development	2.061750e-6	2.959069e-3	9.298337e-7	9.238971e-4	5	62	BMP2,FGF18,PTHLH,RUNX2,SHOX2
GO:0002062	chondrocyte differentiation	2.091540e-6	2.701642e-3	9.298337e-7	9.238971e-4	5	62	BMP2,FGF18,HMGA2,RUNX2,SHOX2
GO:0009887	animal organ morphogenesis	2.626751e-6	3.084522e-3	6.178819e-7	7.232249e-4	13	858	ALX1,BCL11B,BMP2,DLX6,FGF10,FGF18,INSIG2,MEIS1,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2,TCF21,WNT16
GO:0048646	anatomical structure formation involved in morphogenesis	3.602997e-6	3.878326e-3	4.076686e-7	5.265855e-4	13	821	ALX1,BMPER,DLX6,FGF10,FGF18,HMGA2,MEIS1,MYOF,RSPO3,SHH,TCF21,WNT16,ZEB2
GO:0048568	embryonic organ development	3.769832e-6	3.745763e-3	2.363122e-8	6.104889e-5	11	418	ALX1,DLX6,EN1,FGF10,INSIG2,RSPO3,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2,TCF21,WNT16
GO:0051216	cartilage development	4.400594e-6	4.060177e-3	4.426127e-6	2.485751e-3	6	150	ALX1,BMP2,FGF18,HMGA2,RUNX2,SHOX2
GO:0048729	tissue morphogenesis	4.497534e-6	3.872976e-3	1.637107e-6	1.321657e-3	10	510	ALX1,BMP2,FGF10,HMGA2,RSPO3,SHH,SHOX2,TCF21,WNT16,ZEB2
GO:0001649	osteoblast differentiation	5.027256e-6	4.058567e-3	2.512608e-5	7.727466e-3	5	121	BMP2,PTHLH,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2
GO:0060348	bone development	6.398060e-6	4.861397e-3	7.928049e-6	3.531262e-3	6	166	BMP2,FGF18,INSIG2,MEIS1,RUNX2,SHOX2
GO:0042481	odontogenesis	8.029757e-6	5.762243e-3	1.449267e-5	5.200051e-3	5	108	BCL11B,BMP2,FGF10,RUNX2,SHH
GO:0042815	regulation of odontogenesis	9.759835e-6	6.635147e-3	5.578101e-5	1.334302e-2	3	26	BMP2,RUNX2,SHH
GO:0035295	tube development	1.098422e-5	7.094158e-3	3.012946e-6	1.853249e-3	10	546	ALX1,BMP2,BMPER,EN1,FGF10,FGF18,SHH,SHOX2,TCF21,ZEB2
GO:0001823	mesonephros development	1.312862e-5	8.075352e-3	5.942086e-6	2.842738e-3	5	90	BMP2,BMPER,FGF10,SHH,TCF21
GO:0048557	embryonic digestive tract morphogenesis	1.479889e-5	6.688951e-3	2.292820e-7	3.280706e-4	4	19	FGF10,SHH,SHOX2,TCF21
GO:0030177	positive regulation of Wnt signaling pathway	1.570510e-5	8.820121e-3	5.549050e-6	2.756811e-3	6	156	BMP2,FGF10,RNF146,RSPO3,SHH,ZEB2
GO:0035108	limb morphogenesis	1.681807e-5	9.051625e-3	2.02810e-7	3.282226e-4	7	147	ALX1,DLX6,EN1,FGF10,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2
GO:0040009	chordate embryonic development	2.098877e-5	1.084448e-2	2.612355e-5	7.524457e-3	9	555	ALX1,BMP2,EN1,HOXD1,RSPO3,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2,ZEB2
GO:0009792	embryo development ending in birth or egg hatching	2.203482e-5	1.094707e-2	2.812437e-5	7.897445e-3	9	560	ALX1,BMP2,EN1,HOXD1,RSPO3,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2,ZEB2
GO:0048839	inner ear development	2.412045e-5	1.153940e-2	1.219446e-5	4.773207e-3	6	179	BMP2,BMPER,DLX6,FGF10,INSIG2,SHH
GO:0060173	limb development	2.675300e-5	1.234173e-2	5.901900e-7	6.930440e-4	7	172	ALX1,DLX6,EN1,FGF10,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2
GO:0001503	ossification	2.954978e-5	1.316188e-2	7.762052e-5	1.591467e-2	6	249	BMP2,FGF18,PTHLH,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2
GO:0035115	embryonic forelimb morphogenesis	3.062717e-5	1.318704e-2	2.069069e-6	1.484787e-3	4	32	EN1,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2
GO:0043616	keratinocyte proliferation	3.163076e-5	1.317982e-2	4.856438e-6	2.613775e-3	3	12	FERMT1,FGF10,WNT16
GO:0072359	circulatory system development	3.299543e-5	1.331881e-2	1.275254e-5	4.844840e-3	11	792	BMP2,BMPER,FGF10,FGF18,MEIS1,RSPO3,SHH,SHOX2,TCF21,WARS2,WNT16
GO:0007423	sensory organ development	3.358539e-5	1.314614e-2	1.407723e-5	5.195302e-3	9	513	BCL11B,BMP2,BMPER,DLX6,FGF10,INSIG2,MEIS1,SHH,WNT16
GO:0002009	morphogenesis of an epithelium	3.773384e-5	1.433553e-2	1.943343e-5	6.436452e-3	8	406	ALX1,BMP2,FGF10,RSPO3,SHH,TCF21,WNT16,ZEB2
GO:0030326	embryonic limb morphogenesis	4.278237e-5	1.578914e-2	1.683187e-6	1.278925e-3	6	127	ALX1,DLX6,EN1,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2
GO:0061036	positive regulation of cartilage development	4.413986e-5	1.583763e-2	7.791668e-5	1.572578e-2	3	29	BMP2,FGF18,RUNX2
GO:0050673	epithelial cell proliferation	4.603547e-5	1.607130e-2	3.985753e-6	2.340181e-3	5	83	BMPER,FERMT1,FGF10,SHH,WNT16
GO:0042487	regulation of odontogenesis of dentin-containing tooth	4.874129e-5	1.656819e-2	7.225373e-4	8.186855e-2	2	14	BMP2,RUNX2
GO:0043583	ear development	5.471523e-5	1.812196e-2	2.555976e-5	7.678033e-3	6	204	BMP2,BMPER,DLX6,FGF10,INSIG2,SHH
GO:0035136	forelimb morphogenesis	6.706292e-5	2.165629e-2	5.169562e-6	2.671009e-3	4	40	EN1,RUNX2,SHH,SHOX2
GO:0072111	cell proliferation involved in kidney development	7.562083e-5	2.382425e-2	3.599450e-4	5.406290e-2	2	10	BMP2,SHH
GO:1901862	negative regulation of muscle tissue development	8.489088e-5	2.610799e-2	2.928989e-4	4.670833e-3	3	45	BMP2,MEIS1,SHH
GO:0009952	anterior/posterior pattern specification	8.805062e-5	2.645000e-2	2.459117e-4	4.179528e-2	5	196	ALX1,BMP2,EN1,SHH,ZEB2
GO:0021978	telencephalon regionalization	9.423318e-5	2.766386e-2	6.204609e-4	7.706244e-2	2	13	BMP2,SHH
GO:0035239	tube morphogenesis	9.666666e-5	2.774763e-2	3.844390e-5	1.013428e-2	7	325	ALX1,BMP2,FGF10,SHH,SHOX2,TCF21,ZEB2
GO:0048566	embryonic digestive tract development	9.810631e-5	2.754868e-2	2.993501e-6	1.933533e-3	4	35	FGF10,SHH,SHOX2,TCF21
GO:0001525	angiogenesis	1.075675e-4	2.956275e-2	1.939250e-5	6.591919e-3	7	292	BMPER,FGF10,FGF18,MEIS1,RSPO3,SHH,TCF21
GO:0002076	osteoblast development	1.078027e-4	2.901016e-2	1.485867e-5	5.187282e-3	3	17	PTHLH,RUNX2,SHH
GO:0060021	palate development	1.086550e-4	2.864279e-2	6.620061e-6	3.053976e-3	5	92	ALX1,DLX6,INSIG2,SHH,TCF21
GO:0021536	diacephalon development	1.102575e-4	2.848392e-2	7.075414e-5	1.523219e-2	4	77	BMP2,FGF10,SHH,ZEB2

Supplementary Table 4, FUMA functional enrichment of genome-wide loci for phenotypes in GWAS Catalog.
 Enrichment was performed with default settings on the set of genes annotated with GREAT for consistency with the other gene set enrichment analyses.
 P-values were obtained from a hypergeometric test (one-tailed). Only significant (FDR < 0.05) terms are shown.

Description	HyperP	HyperFDR	ObsGenes	TotalGenes	Genes
Monobrow	3.51E-13	6.36E-10	8	77	WARS2,INSIG2,EN1,HOXD1,MTX2,SHOX2,CDCSL,RSPO3
Ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligament of the spine	3.25E-12	2.95E-09	5	11	PTHLH,CDC91,HAO1,CDCS1,EMC2
Lung function (FVC)	1.05E-11	6.38E-09	9	184	PTHLH,CDC91,ALX1,EN1,BMP2,FGF10,CDCSL,RUNX2,RSPO3
Heel bone mineral density	2.18E-11	8.15E-09	14	834	CYP26A1,CDC91,FAR2,HMGA2,MEIS1,INSIG2,EN1,BMP2,HAO1,RSPO3,EYA4,CPED1,WNT16,ACTL7B
Chin dimples	2.25E-11	8.15E-09	7	74	HMGA2,LLPH,ZEB2,MTX2,TBL1XR1,KCNMB2,CDCSL
Male-pattern baldness	1.87E-10	5.66E-08	9	254	WARS2,PTHLH,FAR2,HOXD1,MTX2,CDCSL,RSPO3,EMC2,TMEM74
Waist circumference adjusted for BMI in non-smokers	1.20E-09	3.12E-07	6	70	WARS2,CCDC91,HMGA2,ADAMTSL3,BMP2,RSPO3
Waist circumference adjusted for BMI (joint analysis main effects and smoking interaction)	2.72E-09	6.18E-07	6	80	WARS2,CCDC91,HMGA2,ADAMTSL3,BMP2,RSPO3
Waist circumference adjusted for BMI (adjusted for smoking behaviour)	3.16E-09	6.38E-07	6	82	WARS2,CCDC91,HMGA2,ADAMTSL3,BMP2,RSPO3
Bone ultrasound measurement (velocity of sound)	3.52E-09	6.39E-07	4	13	CCDC91,EN1,RSPO3,WNT16
Bone mineral density (paediatric, total body less head)	6.71E-09	1.11E-06	4	15	PTHLH,RSPO3,CPED1,WNT16
Bone mineral density (paediatric, skull)	1.50E-08	2.27E-06	4	18	RSPO3,EYA4,CPED1,WNT16
Waist-to-hip ratio adjusted for BMI (adjusted for smoking behaviour)	7.95E-08	1.11E-05	5	70	WARS2,MEIS1,BMP2,RSPO3,EYA4
Bone mineral density (paediatric, upper limb)	1.91E-07	2.48E-05	3	8	RSPO3,CPED1,WNT16
Bone mineral density (paediatric, lower limb)	2.86E-07	3.46E-05	3	9	PTHLH,CPED1,WNT16
Height	9.77E-07	0.000110805	10	898	CCDC91,HMGA2,ADAMTSL3,MEIS1,BMP2,SHOX2,FGF18,CDCSL,RUNX2,SLC25A13
Hip circumference adjusted for BMI	1.07E-06	0.000114428	6	218	CCDC91,HMGA2,ADAMTSL3,BMP2,RSPO3,EYA4
Waist circumference adjusted for body mass index	1.46E-06	0.000142068	6	230	WARS2,CCDC91,HMGA2,ADAMTSL3,BMP2,RSPO3
Lumbar spine bone mineral density	1.49E-06	0.000142068	4	54	INSIG2,EN1,CPED1,WNT16
Waist-to-hip ratio adjusted for BMI (joint analysis for main effect and physical activity interaction)	1.72E-06	0.00015639	4	56	WARS2,MEIS1,BMP2,RSPO3
Femoral neck bone mineral density	4.23E-06	0.000365944	4	70	EN1,RSPO3,SLC25A13,WNT16
FEV1	7.51E-06	0.000592391	5	175	CCDC91,BMP2,FGF10,FGF18,CDCSL
Spherical equivalent or myopia (age of diagnosis)	7.51E-06	0.000592391	5	175	CYP26A1,MYOX,PCCA,ZEB2,BMP2
Waist circumference adjusted for BMI in active individuals	8.36E-06	0.000632323	4	83	CCDC91,ADAMTSL3,BMP2,RSPO3
Waist circumference adjusted for BMI (joint analysis main effects and physical activity interaction)	9.19E-06	0.000667338	4	85	CCDC91,ADAMTSL3,BMP2,RSPO3
Pulse pressure	9.96E-06	0.00069495	8	690	HMGA2,LLPH,ADAMTSL3,BMP2,SHOX2,TBL1XR1,RSPO3,TCF21
Fractures	1.09E-05	0.000735032	3	28	RSPO3,CPED1,WNT16
Refractive error	1.22E-05	0.000789704	3	29	CYP26A1,PCCA,BMP2
Waist-to-hip ratio adjusted for BMI in non-smokers	1.81E-05	0.00113355	3	33	WARS2,RSPO3,EYA4
Smooth-surface caries	1.98E-05	0.0012005	3	34	FERM1T,KIF6,BBS9
Pediatric bone mineral content (radius)	2.31E-05	0.001339972	2	5	CPED1,WNT16
Bone mineral density	2.36E-05	0.001339972	3	36	RSPO3,CPED1,WNT16
Waist-to-hip ratio adjusted for body mass index	2.93E-05	0.001612107	4	114	WARS2,MEIS1,BMP2,RSPO3
Waist-hip ratio	3.03E-05	0.001619237	4	115	WARS2,TSPAN10,MAP2K6,RSPO3
Intraocular pressure	3.36E-05	0.001744461	6	399	CYP26A1,MYOX,SPRED2,MEIS1,RUNX2,BBS9
TB-LM or TBLH-BMD (pleiotropy)	3.46E-05	0.001745841	2	6	CPED1,WNT16
Intracranial volume	4.84E-05	0.002375774	2	7	RSPO3,RNF146
Waist-to-hip ratio adjusted for BMI in active individuals	5.30E-05	0.002532139	3	47	WARS2,MEIS1,RSPO3
Blood urea nitrogen levels	7.69E-05	0.003580615	4	146	CYP26A1,MTX2,RSPO3,TCF21
Hip minimal joint space width	0.000103476	0.004695207	2	10	HAO1,RUNX2
Corneal astigmatism	0.000110312	0.004883336	3	60	ZEB2,BMPER,SHH
Bone properties (heel)	0.000126346	0.005459933	2	11	RSPO3,WNT16
Eye morphology	0.000151465	0.006393242	2	12	HOXD1,MTX2
Facial morphology traits (63 three-dimensional facial segments)	0.000178828	0.007055929	2	13	EYA4,DLX6
Upper eyelid morphology	0.000178828	0.007055929	2	13	HOXD1,MTX2
Food addiction	0.000178828	0.007055929	2	13	RSPO3,RNF146
LDL cholesterol levels in current drinkers	0.000197686	0.00734059	3	73	CYP26A1,MYOX,INSIG2
Subcortical brain region volumes	0.000240256	0.008908121	2	15	RSPO3,RNF146
Lung function (FEV1)	0.000240495	0.008908121	3	78	PTHLH,CDC91,ALX1
Glaucoma (primary open-angle)	0.000249717	0.009064721	3	79	CYP26A1,MYOX,MEIS1
Glomerular filtration rate (creatinine)	0.000288887	0.010280973	3	83	CYP26A1,EYA4,RNF32
Triglyceride levels in current drinkers	0.000299262	0.01044538	3	84	CYP26A1,MYOX,RSPO3
Lumbar spine bone mineral density (trabecular)	0.000310576	0.010635747	2	17	PTHLH,CDC91
Breast cancer	0.000333157	0.011197767	4	214	PTHLH,FGF10,MRPS30,RNF146
Triglyceride levels x alcohol consumption (drinkers vs non-drinkers) interaction (2df)	0.000378666	0.01202841	3	91	CYP26A1,MYOX,RSPO3
Waist-to-hip ratio adjusted for BMI	0.000385656	0.01202841	5	403	WARS2,KCNJ16,MEIS1,RSPO3,RNF146
Primary tooth development (time to first tooth eruption)	0.000389734	0.01202841	2	19	HMGA2,KCNJ16
Primary tooth development (number of teeth)	0.000389734	0.01202841	2	19	HMGA2,KCNJ16
Triglyceride levels x alcohol consumption (regular vs non-regular drinkers) interaction (2df)	0.000391006	0.01202841	3	92	CYP26A1,MYOX,RSPO3
LDL cholesterol levels x alcohol consumption (regular vs non-regular drinkers) interaction (2df)	0.00042957	0.012871965	3	95	CYP26A1,MYOX,INSIG2
Bone ultrasound measurement (broadband ultrasound attenuation)	0.000432611	0.012871965	2	20	RSPO3,WNT16
LDL cholesterol levels x alcohol consumption (drinkers vs non-drinkers) interaction (2df)	0.000484674	0.014188428	3	99	CYP26A1,MYOX,INSIG2
Mosquito bite size	0.000513844	0.014803609	3	101	INSIG2,EN1,RUNX2
Nose morphology	0.000524929	0.014886663	2	22	HAO1,CDCSL
Alzheimer disease and age of onset	0.000625954	0.017478556	2	24	FGF10,CDCSL
QT interval	0.000731071	0.019927968	3	114	FAR2,HAO1,RSPO3
Osteoarthritis (hip)	0.000735633	0.019927968	2	26	PTHLH,RUNX2
Peak expiratory flow	0.000749841	0.020014145	3	115	CCDC91,BMP2,FGF18
HDL cholesterol levels in current drinkers	0.000788296	0.020735612	3	117	CYP26A1,MYOX,RSPO3
HDL cholesterol levels x alcohol consumption (regular vs non-regular drinkers) interaction (2df)	0.001045465	0.027107427	3	129	CYP26A1,MYOX,RSPO3
Waist-to-hip ratio adjusted for BMI (joint analysis main effects and smoking interaction)	0.00116078	0.028530723	2	32	WARS2,RSPO3
Bone mineral density (spine)	0.001186914	0.029510269	2	33	EN1,RSPO3
Cerebral amyloid deposition in APOE4 non-carriers (PET imaging)	0.001186914	0.029510269	2	33	MAP2K6,KCNJ16
HDL cholesterol levels x alcohol consumption (drinkers vs non-drinkers) interaction (2df)	0.001296052	0.031788302	3	139	CYP26A1,MYOX,RSPO3
Estimated glomerular filtration rate	0.001362229	0.032965936	5	534	CYP26A1,FGF10,MRPS30,EYA4,SHH
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	0.001434322	0.03425387	3	144	CCDC91,ADAMTSL3,FGF18
Triglyceride levels	0.001463042	0.034485982	3	145	CYP26A1,MYOX,RSPO3
Hip circumference	0.00158153	0.036800989	3	149	HMGA2,ADAMTSL3,EYA4
Chronotype	0.001626308	0.037363903	5	556	MEIS1,SHOX2,TBL1XR1,BBS9,DLX6
HDL cholesterol levels	0.001737885	0.039019481	3	154	CYP26A1,MYOX,RSPO3
Corneal structure	0.001741365	0.039019481	2	40	TBL1XR1,KCNMB2
Polycystic ovary syndrome	0.001828867	0.040480411	2	41	FAR2,HMGA2
Dentures	0.002199358	0.047521845	2	45	HAO1,FGF10
Number of decayed, missing and filled tooth surfaces or use of dentures	0.002199358	0.047521845	2	45	HAO1,FGF10

Supplementary Table 7, Testing of GWAS lead SNPs in craniosynostosis cohorts.

The cohorts (sagittal, coronal, metopic, lambdoidal synostosis) comprise patient-parent trios. P-values were obtained using the TDT test (upper-tailed chi squared).

CHR	SNP	BP	A1	A2	Sagittal (n = 189)					Coronal (n = 276)					Metopic (n = 186)					Lambdoidal (n = 51)							
					T	U	OR	CHISQ	P	T	U	OR	CHISQ	P	T	U	OR	CHISQ	P	T	U	OR	CHISQ	P			
1	rs3936018	119139747	C	T	22	23	0.9565	0.02222	0.8815	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested
2	rs2009778	65750729	C	T	29	29	1	0	1	49	40	1.225	0.9101	0.3401	24	36	0.6667	2.4	0.1213	6	9	0.6667	0.6	0.4386			
2	rs6739488	118432725	A	G	38	34	1.118	0.2222	0.6374	50	36	1.389	2.279	0.1311	38	21	1.81	4.898	0.02688	4	9	0.4444	1.923	0.1655			
2	rs17479393	144895720	T	A	22	21	1.048	0.02326	0.8788	24	40	0.6	4	0.0455	23	20	1.15	0.2093	0.6473	7	4	1.75	0.8182	0.3657			
2	rs970797	176247091	T	G	29	34	0.8529	0.3968	0.5287	48	43	1.116	0.2747	0.6002	32	35	0.9143	0.1343	0.714	4	6	0.6667	0.4	0.5271			
3	rs7626244	157756785	C	A	33	32	1.031	0.01538	0.9013	37	52	0.7115	2.528	0.1118	29	24	1.208	0.4717	0.4922	11	8	1.375	0.4737	0.4913			
3	rs35614773	177593205	G	T	28	29	0.9655	0.01754	0.8946	39	46	0.8478	0.5765	0.4477	26	19	1.368	1.089	0.2967	6	8	0.75	0.2857	0.593			
5	rs1351637	44441601	G	A	24	16	1.5	1.6	0.2059	31	25	1.24	0.6429	0.4227	20	14	1.429	1.059	0.3035	8	5	1.6	0.6923	0.4054			
5	rs3822730	171747250	G	C	32	29	1.103	0.1475	0.7009	60	34	1.765	7.191	0.007325	33	31	1.065	0.0625	0.8026	9	11	0.8182	0.2	0.6547			
6	rs4714260	39568846	C	T	34	27	1.259	0.8033	0.3701	50	39	1.282	1.36	0.2436	25	31	0.8065	0.6429	0.4227	6	11	0.5455	1.471	0.2253			
6	rs3799970	44842621	A	T	25	20	1.25	0.5556	0.4561	26	29	0.8966	0.1636	0.6858	27	16	1.688	2.814	0.09345	5	4	1.25	0.1111	0.7389			
6	rs9491697	127134977	G	A	31	37	0.8378	0.5294	0.4669	45	42	1.071	0.1034	0.7477	30	26	1.154	0.2857	0.593	9	6	1.5	0.6	0.4386			
6	rs296418	133334925	G	A	21	30	0.7	1.588	0.2076	32	45	0.7111	2.195	0.1385	23	24	0.9583	0.02128	0.884	7	12	0.5833	1.316	0.2513			
7	rs148673350	33219926	T	C	8	33	0.2424	15.24	9.45E-05	43	36	1.194	0.6203	0.431	34	19	1.789	4.245	0.03936	10	10	1	0	1			
7	rs1581525	121228465	A	G	25	35	0.7143	1.667	0.1967	31	39	0.7949	0.9143	0.339	28	31	0.9032	0.1525	0.6961	6	8	0.75	0.2857	0.593			
7	rs147676525	156385384	G	A	1	4	0.25	1.8	0.1797	5	3	1.667	0.5	0.4795	10	1	10	7.364	0.006656	0	0	NA	NA	NA			
8	rs7813717	108634556	A	G	27	39	0.6923	2.182	0.1396	48	49	0.9796	0.01031	0.9191	35	32	1.094	0.1343	0.714	9	6	1.5	0.6	0.4386			
9	rs10120728	108615575	C	T	25	34	0.7353	1.373	0.2413	37	40	0.925	0.1169	0.7324	27	24	1.125	0.1765	0.6744	7	9	0.7778	0.25	0.6171			
10	rs7920484	93190051	C	A	33	27	1.222	0.6	0.4386	47	47	1	0	1	23	39	0.5897	4.129	0.04215	7	12	0.5833	1.316	0.2513			
12	rs61920200	28085972	A	G	30	27	1.111	0.1579	0.6911	36	52	0.6923	2.909	0.08808	30	23	1.304	0.9245	0.3363	6	10	0.6	1	0.3173			
12	rs10843158	28354259	T	C	29	24	1.208	0.4717	0.4922	39	46	0.8478	0.5765	0.4477	26	21	1.238	0.5319	0.4658	9	7	1.286	0.25	0.6171			
12	rs151174669	65980466	T	C	21	27	0.7778	0.75	0.3865	40	28	1.429	2.118	0.1456	10	26	0.3846	7.111	0.007661	5	10	0.5	1.667	0.1967			
12	rs11609649	85182714	A	G	25	21	1.19	0.3478	0.5553	26	24	1.083	0.08	0.7773	22	14	1.571	1.778	0.1824	1	6	0.1667	3.571	0.05878			
13	rs1034266	100322513	G	C	41	16	2.562	10.96	0.0009285	48	34	1.412	2.39	0.1221	29	30	0.9667	0.01695	0.8964	6	10	0.6	1	0.3173			
15	rs4842918	83868247	C	T	23	18	1.278	0.6098	0.4349	35	46	0.7609	1.494	0.2216	20	28	0.7143	1.333	0.2482	3	7	0.4286	1.6	0.2059			
17	rs12940346	70079183	C	T	25	32	0.7812	0.8596	0.3538	43	35	1.229	0.8205	0.365	31	19	1.632	2.88	0.08969	11	6	1.833	1.471	0.2253			
20	rs1321454	6608452	C	T	22	24	0.9167	0.08696	0.7681	42	38	1.105	0.2	0.6547	31	37	0.8378	0.5294	0.4669	10	6	1.667	1	0.3173			
20	rs6054748	7123941	A	G	61	11	5.545	34.72	3.80E-09	58	36	1.611	5.149	0.02326	26	26	1	0	1	16	4	4	7.2	0.00729			

Supplementary Table 8, Human annotations of abnormal neurocranium and brain morphology for GWAS candidate genes.

Lead SNP from GWAS	Probable Candidate Gene	Relevant Neurocranium Phenotypes from GWAS	Ref DOI	Relevant Syndromes and Disorders with Neurocranium Phenotype	Association with Neurocranium Dysmorphology
rs3936018	TBX15	White et al. (2021): forehead morphology. (PMID:33288918)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7	Cousin Syndrome (OMIM:260660).	Macrocephaly; Abnormality of the skull base; Frontal bossing. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/6913
rs2009778	MEIS1	White et al. (2021): lateral forehead and supraorbital ridge morphology. (PMID:33288918)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7	Cleft Palate, Cardiac Defects, And Mental Retardation (OMIM:600987). 15q14 Microdeletion Syndrome (ORPHA:261190).	Narrow forehead; Biparietal narrowing; Microcephaly; Large forehead. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/4212
rs6739488	EN1	White et al. (2021): forehead morphology. (PMID:33288918)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7	Endove Syndrome, Limb-brain Type (OMIM:619218).	Microcephaly. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/2019
rs17497393	ZEB2	White et al. (2021): upper face and forehead morphology. (PMID:33288918)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7	Mowat-Wilson Syndrome (OMIM:235730).	Microcephaly; Abnormal posterior cranial fossa morphology; Frontal bossing; Right unicoronal synostosis. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/9839
rs970797	HOXD10/13	White et al. (2021): global face morphology, including forehead region. (PMID:33288918)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7	Brachydactyly Type E (ORPHA:93387).	Frontal bossing; Macrocephaly. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/2239
rs7626244	SHOX2	White et al. (2021): forehead morphology. (PMID:33288918)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7	Pierpont Syndrome (ORPHA:487825).	Microcephaly; High forehead; Brachycephaly. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/79718
rs35614773	TBL1XR1	White et al. (2021): forehead morphology. (PMID:33288918)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7	Lacrimoauriculodigital Syndrome (OMIM:149730).	Broad forehead. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/2255
rs1351637	FGF10	White et al. (2021): lateral forehead and temple region morphology. (PMID:33288918)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7		
rs3822730	FGF18	White et al. (2021): central forehead and supraorbital ridge morphology. (PMID:33288918) Shadrin et al. (2021): brain morphology. (PMID:34560273)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2021.118603		
rs4714260	KIF6	White et al. (2021): forehead morphology. (PMID:33288918) Shadrin et al. (2021): brain morphology. (PMID:34560273) van der Meer et al. (2020): brain morphology. (PMID:32665545)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2021.118603 https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-17368-1	Isolated case report (Konjikusic et al., 2018 (PMID:30475797); https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1007817).	Macrocephaly.
rs3799970	RUNX2	van der Meer et al. (2020): brain morphology. (PMID:32665545)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-17368-1	Cleidocranial Dysplasia (OMIM:119600).	Thickened calvaria; Broad forehead; Macrocephaly; Sloping forehead; Parietal bossing; Persistent open anterior fontanelle; Frontal bossing; Wormian bones; Large fontanelles; Brachycephaly. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/860
rs9491697	RSPO3	Grasby et al. (2020): brain morphology. (PMID:32193296)	https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aay6690		
rs296418	EYA4	White et al. (2021): forehead morphology. (PMID:33288918) Shadrin et al. (2021): brain morphology. (PMID:34560273)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2021.118603		
rs148673350	BBS9	Justice et al. (2012): sagittal synostosis; metopic synostosis. (PMID:23160099) van der Meer et al. (2020): brain morphology. (PMID:32665545)	https://doi.org/10.1038/ng.2463 https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-17368-1	Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (ORPHA:110).	
rs20205590	DLX5			Split-hand/foot Malformation 1 With Sensorineural Hearing Loss (OMIM:220600).	Frontal bossing. https://www.omim.org/entry/220600
rs1581525	WNT16	White et al. (2021): forehead morphology. (PMID:33288918) Zhao et al. (2019): brain morphology. (PMID:31676860)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7 https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-019-0516-6		
rs147676525	SHH	Shadrin et al. (2021): brain morphology. (PMID:34560273)	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2021.118603	Holoprosencephaly (ORPHA:220386; ORPHA:93925; ORPHA:93924; ORPHA:280200).	Megalencephaly; Macrocephaly; Microcephaly. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/6469
rs7813717	RSPO2	van der Meer et al. (2020): brain morphology. (PMID:32665545)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-17368-1	Humerofemoral Hypoplasia with Radiotibial Ray Deficiency (OMIM:618022).	Prominent glabella. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/340419
rs10120728	ELP1				
rs7920484	CEP55				
rs61920200	PTH1H	White et al. (2021): forehead morphology. (PMID:33288918) Shadrin et al. (2021): brain morphology. (PMID:34560273)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2021.118603	Brachydactyly Type E (ORPHA:93387).	Frontal bossing; Macrocephaly. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/5744
rs10843158		White et al. (2021): forehead morphology. (PMID:33288918) Taal et al. (2012): head circumference. (PMID:22504419)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7 https://doi.org/10.1038/ng.2238	Silver-Russell Syndrome 5 (OMIM:618908). 12q14 Microdeletion Syndrome (ORPHA:94063).	Microcephaly; Prominent forehead; Frontal bossing. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/8091
rs151174669	HMGGA2	Bonforte et al. (2021): supraorbital ridge morphology. (PMID:33547071) Yang et al. (2019): head circumference. (PMID:31681408) Shadrin et al. (2021): brain morphology. (PMID:34560273) Grasby et al. (2020): brain morphology. (PMID:32193296)	https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abc6160 https://doi.org/10.3389/fgene.2019.00947 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2021.118603 https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aay6690		
rs11609649	ALX1	White et al. (2021): global face morphology, including forehead region. (PMID:33288918) Shadrin et al. (2021): brain morphology. (PMID:34560273)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2021.118603	Frontonasal Dysplasia 3 (OMIM:613456).	Hypoplasia of the frontal bone; Brachycephaly; Prominent glabella. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/8092
rs1034266	ZIC2	White et al. (2021): forehead morphology. (PMID:33288918)	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-020-00741-7	Holoprosencephaly (ORPHA:220386; ORPHA:93925; ORPHA:93924; ORPHA:280200).	Megalencephaly; Macrocephaly; Microcephaly; Broad forehead; Sloping forehead; High forehead; Narrow forehead. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/7546
rs1380208	Gene Desert				
rs4842918	ADAMTS13	Shadrin et al. (2021): brain morphology. (PMID:34560273)	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2021.118603		
rs12940346	KCNJ2			Andersen Cardiodysrhythmic Periodic Paralysis (OMIM:170300). Andersen-Tawil Syndrome (ORPHA:37553).	Prominent frontal sinuses; Broad forehead; Microcephaly; Scaphocephaly. https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/3759
rs1321454	BMP2	Justice et al. (2012): sagittal synostosis. (PMID:23160099)	https://doi.org/10.1038/ng.2463	20p12.3 Microdeletion Syndrome (ORPHA:261295).	Broad forehead; Narrow forehead; Macrocephaly.
rs6054748		Shadrin et al. (2021): brain morphology. (PMID:34560273)	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2021.118603	Short Stature, Facial Dysmorphism, and Skeletal Anomalies with or without Cardiac Anomalies (OMIM:617877).	https://hpo.jax.org/app/browse/gene/650

Supplementary Table 9, Mouse annotations of abnormal neurocranium morphology for GWAS candidate genes.

Lead SNP from GWAS	Probable Candidate Gene	Neurocranium and Brain Phenotypes in Mouse Mutants	Neurocranium and Brain Expression in Mouse	Notes	MGU URL	
r13936018	TRX15	Kuljper et al. (2005): abnormal basioccipital bone morphology; decreased cranium height; decreased cranium width. (PMID:1573667)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain); Cranial Base (basioccipital cartilage condensation).	Another potentially relevant gene at this locus is <i>WARS2</i> . TRX15 also associated shows neurocranium expression in Zebrafish. (Begemann et al., 2002). (PMID:12175500)	Link	
r12009778	MES1	Curry (1959): shortened head. (PMID:13654621) Singh et al. (2005): abnormal neurocranium morphology; abnormal occipital bone morphology; abnormal temporal bone morphology; small basioccipital bone. (PMID: 15637701) Hisa et al. (2004): abnormal brain morphology. (PMID:14713950)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter).	MES1 also associated with craniofacial morphology in Zebrafish (Melvin et al., 2013). (PMID:23595552) Another potentially relevant gene at this locus is <i>SPRED2</i> .	Link	
r16739488	EN1	Brocchi et al. (1999): abnormal brain morphology; abnormal cerebellum morphology. (PMID:10490023) Fanhuyssen et al. (2004): abnormal cerebellum morphology; abnormal hindbrain morphology. (PMID:15112182) Loomis et al. (1996): abnormal brain morphology; abnormal cerebellum morphology. (PMID:8684466) Cayan et al. (1997): abnormal brain morphology. (PMID:9362463) Sgaler et al. (2007): abnormal cerebellum morphology. (PMID:17537797) Hanks et al. (1998): abnormal brain morphology; abnormal cerebellum morphology. (PMID:9778510) Deckelbaum et al. (2006): wide cranial sutures; hypoplastic and undermineralized cranial vault bones. (PMID:16319148)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain). Augustine et al. (1995): Brain (developing neural tube). (PMID:7482351) Tran et al. (2010): Cranial vault (frontal bone, parietal bone). (PMID:20980604) Deckelbaum et al. (2006): Cranial Vault (frontal bone, parietal bone, interparietal bone, all cranial sutures). (PMID:16319148)			Link
r117479393	ZEB2	Van de Putte et al. (2003): abnormal cranial neural crest cell migration; abnormal neural crest cell delamination; open neural tube. (PMID:12527671) Miyoshi et al. (2006): open neural tube; abnormal neural plate morphology. (PMID:16598713)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter).		Link	
r1870797	HOMD10		Bassez et al. (2004): Brain (developing neural tube). (PMID:15006694)		Link	
r17626244	SHOX2		From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter).	Other potentially relevant genes at this locus include <i>EVX2</i> , <i>HOMD11</i> , <i>HOMD12</i> , <i>HOMD13</i> , and <i>MPX2</i> .	Link	
r153644773	IBL1AR1		From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter).	Other potentially relevant genes at this locus include <i>VEPPI1</i> , <i>PTK3</i> and <i>RSRC1</i> .	Link	
r13351637	FGF10		From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter); cerebellum gray matter); Cranial vault (coronal suture). Vestinen et al. (2009): Cranial vault (developing frontal bone). (PMID:19205045)		Link	
r13822730	FGF18	Liu et al. (2007): abnormal cranial suture morphology; abnormal craniofacial bone morphology; small neurocranium. (PMID:13937493) Ohbayashi et al. (2002): delayed cranial suture closure. (PMID:11937494) Hung et al. (2016): altered size and shape of the neurocranium. (PMID:26794256)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter); Cranial base; Cranial Vault (frontal bone, parietal bone, coronal suture, sagittal suture, metopic suture).		Link	
r14714260	KIF6	Konjusic et al. (2018): domed cranium; increased brain size. (PMID:30475797)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter).	Another potentially relevant gene at this locus is <i>DAAM2</i> .	Link	
r13799970	RUNX2	Lou et al. (2009): abnormal neurocranium morphology; abnormal cranial suture morphology; small basioccipital bone; wide cranial sutures. (PMID:19028669) Obara et al. (2014): abnormal neurocranium morphology; absent occipital bone; delayed sagittal suture closure. (PMID:25244033) Komori et al. (1997): abnormal neurocranium morphology; abnormal interparietal bone morphology; abnormal carotid bone morphology; abnormal supraoccipital bone morphology. (PMID:9182763) Kugiyama et al. (2007): abnormal neurocranium morphology; delayed fontanelle closure. (PMID:17786208) Xiao et al. (2004): abnormal cranium morphology; absent occipital bone. (PMID:15007057) Otto et al. (1997): abnormal cranium morphology; abnormal fontanelle morphology; interparietal bone hypoplasia; wide cranial sutures. (PMID:9182764) Hesse et al. (2000): abnormal fontanelle morphology. (PMID:21173110)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter); Chondrocranium (basioccipital bone, basioccipital bone, occipital bone); Cranial vault (frontal bone, parietal bone, interparietal bone, cranial sutures, fontanelle).		Link	
r18491697	RSPO3		From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter).	RSPO3 also involved in craniofacial development in zebrafish (Alhazmi et al., 2021). (PMID:33712657)	Link	
r1294618	EYAA4		From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter); Chondrocranium Borani et al. (1999): Chondrocranium (basioccipital). (PMID:9887327)		Link	
r1148673350	BBS9		From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter).	BBS9 also involved in brain development in zebrafish (Veleri et al., 2012). (PMID:22479622)	Link	
r120205590	DLX6	Beverdam et al. (2002): abnormal alisphenoid bone morphology; abnormal basicranium morphology; abnormal basioccipital bone morphology; abnormal frontal bone morphology; abnormal interparietal bone morphology; abnormal temporal squamous morphology; exencephaly. (PMID:12440231) Depew et al. (1999): abnormal alisphenoid bone morphology; abnormal cranium morphology; abnormal neurocranium morphology; abnormal occipital bone morphology; abnormal temporal squamous morphology; exencephaly; small interparietal bone. (PMID:10433912) Acampora et al. (1999): abnormal alisphenoid bone morphology; abnormal basioccipital bone morphology; abnormal cranium morphology; delayed cranial suture closure; ectopic cranial bone; exencephaly; wide cranial sutures; Wormian bones. (PMID:10433909)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter); Chondrocranium; Cranial vault (frontal bone).	Another relevant gene at this locus is <i>DLX6</i> .	Link	
r11581525	WNT16		From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter). Jiang et al. (2014): Cranial vault (bones prior to mineralization). (PMID:24037946)	Other potentially relevant genes at this locus include <i>CPED1</i> and <i>FAM58C</i> .	Link	
r114767625	SHH	Niedermaier et al. (2005): abnormal cranium morphology; abnormal frontal bone morphology; abnormal neurocranium morphology; thin interparietal bone. (PMID:15841179) Sibley et al. (1998): microcephaly. (PMID:8276769) Chan et al. (2009): cerebellum hypoplasia. (PMID:19287388) Dassule et al. (2000): abnormal cranium morphology. (PMID:11044393) Dalubo et al. (2003): microcephaly. (PMID:12756179) Corrales et al. (2004): abnormal cerebellum morphology. (PMID:15496441) Chiang et al. (1996): abnormal forebrain morphology; decreased brain size. (PMID:8837770) Wu et al. (2005): decreased brain size; microcephaly. (PMID:2015047) Lewis et al. (2004): abnormal cerebellum morphology; small cerebellum. (PMID:15183722) Huang et al. (2007): abnormal neurocranium morphology; abnormal telencephalon morphology; increased neuroblastoma. (PMID:17468141)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter). Kim et al. (1998): Cranial vault (metopic suture; sagittal suture). (PMID:94771322) Lenton et al. (2011): Cranial vault (parietal bone). (PMID:21557451) Nie et al. (2005): Chondrocranium (basioccipital, basioccipital, sphenoccipital synchondrosis, intersphenoid synchondrosis). (PMID:16145660)		Link	
r17813717	RSPO2	Yamada et al. (2009): abnormal temporal squamous morphology. (PMID:19231133) Chen et al. (2009): abnormal brain development. (PMID:9015235)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter).	RSPO2 also involved in craniofacial development in zebrafish (Alhazmi et al., 2021). (PMID:33712657)	Link	
r130120728	ELP1	Dietrich et al. (2011): abnormal brain development; abnormal forebrain development; abnormal telencephalon development. (PMID:22046423)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter).	Other potentially relevant genes at this locus include <i>ACTL7B</i> , <i>ACTL7A</i> , <i>ABTRAM</i> , <i>CTNNA12</i> , and <i>TMEM245</i> .	Link	
r17920484	CEP55	Tobisch et al. (2020): abnormal cerebral cortex morphology; abnormal cranium morphology; decreased brain size; microcephaly; thin cerebral cortex. (PMID:32046433)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter).	Other potentially relevant genes at this locus include <i>HHEX</i> and <i>CYP26A1</i> .	Link	
r161920200		He et al. (2001): domed cranium. (PMID:11316774)				
r130843158	PTFHJ	Amizuka et al. (2004): domed cranium. (PMID:14751559) Sudo et al. (2001): domed cranium. (PMID:11068831) Kangaki et al. (1994): domed cranium. (PMID:8314082) Schipani et al. (1997): domed cranium. (PMID:9391087) Miao et al. (2008): decreased brain size. (PMID:19091948) Ishii-Suzuki et al. (1998): abnormal cranial base synchondroses. (PMID:10409817)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter); Chondrocranium (synchondroses).	PTFHJ also shows evidence of craniofacial expression in zebrafish (Yan et al., 2012; Hoyle et al., 2022) and chicks (Abzhonov et al., 2007). (PMID:17670790;12761277;34919126)	Link	
r151174669	HMG2A	Benson and Chada (1994): abnormally large brain size. (PMID:7958830) Zhou et al. (1995): shortened head (brachycephaly). (PMID:7651535) Lee et al. (2022): altered cranial vault shape. (PMID:34878116)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain).	Another potentially relevant gene at this locus is <i>GRP1</i> . HMG2A also associated with craniofacial dysmorphology in rabbits (Carreiro et al., 2017). (PMID:27988804)	Link	
r11160649	ALX1	Zhao et al. (1996): abnormal forebrain morphology; absent interparietal bone; absent neurocranium; absent prephenoid bone; decreased cranium length; microcephaly; small frontal bone; small parietal bone; small supraoccipital bone; small temporal squamous; shortened head. (PMID:8673125)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain).		Link	
r11034266	ZIC2	Dykes et al. (2018): exencephaly. (PMID:29992973) Warr et al. (2008): abnormal forebrain development; exencephaly. (PMID:18617531) Elms et al. (2003): decreased neural crest cell number. (PMID:14651926) Hatakeyama et al. (2013): abnormal cerebral hemisphere morphology; decreased brain size; thin cerebral cortex. (PMID:22355353) Nagai et al. (2000): abnormal cerebral cortex morphology; abnormal forebrain development; abnormal telencephalon development; exencephaly; microcephaly. (PMID:10273508)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter). Bellchamber et al. (2021): Brain (borders of the neural plate during crest cell formation). (PMID:34638777)	Another potentially relevant gene at this locus is <i>ZIC3</i> . ZIC2 also involved in craniofacial development in zebrafish (Tesia et al., 2013). (PMID:23665175)	Link	
r11380208				This region is a gene desert		
r14842918	ADAMTS3		From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter).	Other potentially relevant genes at this locus include <i>SH3GL3</i> and <i>GOLGA64</i> .	Link	
r112940346	KCNJ2	Belus et al. (2018): wide sagittal sutures; enlarged fontanelles; small squamosal bone; small basioccipital bone. (PMID:29571612)	From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter).	None of the genes at this locus are strong candidates.	Link	
r11321454	BMP2		From MGU: Brain (neural folds). (PMID:2664374)	There is also evidence that this region harbors regulatory elements for <i>SOR9</i> (Castori et al., 2016). (PMID:26643729)	Link	
r16054748			From MGU: Brain (forebrain, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebral cortex gray matter); Chondrocranium (sphenoid bone, basioccipital bone/cartilage, synchondroses). Kim et al. (1998): Cranial vault (osteogenic foci of sagittal suture, parietal bone). (PMID:9477322)	Multiple locus	Link	

Supplementary Table 10, Table of reference data anchors.

Anchor reference samples were derived from joint 1000G and HDGP datasets based on a K:6 ADMIXTURE model (Methods), followed by K-means clustering, and filtering for samples with higher-than-average main ancestry component per cluster.

Anchor Cluster	Population	Number of Samples
0	Africa	545
1	Europe	613
2	East-Asia	601
3	South-Asia	369
4	America	105
5	Oceania	13

Supplementary Table 11, List of GTEx8 tissues used for eQTL colocalization analysis

Tissue label

Brain - Amygdala Brain - Caudate (basal ganglia) Brain - Nucleus accumbens (basal ganglia) Brain - Putamen (basal ganglia) Brain - Cerebellum Brain - Cerebellar Hemisphere Brain - Anterior cingulate cortex (BA24) Brain - Cortex Brain - Frontal Cortex (BA9) Brain - Hippocampus Brain - Hypothalamus Brain - Spinal cord (cervical c-1) Brain - Substantia nigra	Brain
Cells - Cultured fibroblasts Skin - Not Sun Exposed (Suprapubic) Skin - Sun Exposed (Lower leg)	Skin
Pituitary Thyroid Testis	Glands
Muscle - Skeletal Adipose - Subcutaneous Adipose - Visceral (Omentum)	Other

Supplementary Table 12, Colocalization of GWAS loci and eQTL from 22 tissues in GTEx8.All tissue-gene combinations with posterior probability for overlap (PP4) ≥ 0.5 are listed per locus.

Lead SNP	Tissue	Gene	PP4
rs3936018	Brain - Substantia nigra	<i>WARS2</i>	0.931
rs3936018	Skin - Sun Exposed (Lower leg)	<i>WARS2</i>	0.848
rs3936018	Skin - Sun Exposed (Lower leg)	<i>HSD3B2</i>	0.857
rs3936018	Thyroid	<i>WARS2</i>	0.948
rs3936018	Thyroid	<i>HAO2</i>	0.824
rs3936018	Adipose - Visceral (Omentum)	<i>WARS2</i>	0.733
rs3936018	Adipose - Visceral (Omentum)	<i>HSD3B2</i>	0.837
rs35614773	Cells - Cultured fibroblasts	<i>TBL1XR1</i>	0.754
rs3822730	Skin - Sun Exposed (Lower leg)	<i>FGF18</i>	0.801
rs4714260	Skin - Not Sun Exposed (Suprapubic)	<i>DAAM2</i>	0.978
rs4714260	Skin - Not Sun Exposed (Suprapubic)	<i>KIF6</i>	0.811
rs9491697	Cells - Cultured fibroblasts	<i>RSPO3</i>	0.929
rs9491697	Adipose - Subcutaneous	<i>RSPO3</i>	0.887
rs296418	Testis	<i>EYA4</i>	0.929
rs296418	Adipose - Visceral (Omentum)	<i>EYA4</i>	0.955
rs148673350	Brain - Caudate (basal ganglia)	<i>BBS9</i>	0.549
rs148673350	Cells - Cultured fibroblasts	<i>BMPER</i>	0.746
rs148673350	Pituitary	<i>BBS9</i>	0.914
rs1581525	Brain - Putamen (basal ganglia)	<i>WNT16</i>	0.705
rs7813717	Brain - Nucleus accumbens (basal ganglia)	<i>EMC2</i>	0.599
rs7813717	Brain - Putamen (basal ganglia)	<i>EIF3E</i>	0.516
rs7813717	Brain - Hippocampus	<i>EMC2</i>	0.923
rs7813717	Pituitary	<i>EIF3E</i>	0.507
rs7813717	Thyroid	<i>EIF3E</i>	0.636
rs7813717	Testis	<i>NUDCD1</i>	0.786
rs7920484	Brain - Cerebellar Hemisphere	<i>CPEB3</i>	0.536
rs7920484	Skin - Sun Exposed (Lower leg)	<i>KIF11</i>	0.611
rs61920200	Skin - Not Sun Exposed (Suprapubic)	<i>CCDC91</i>	0.699
rs10843158	Skin - Not Sun Exposed (Suprapubic)	<i>CCDC91</i>	0.699
rs1034266	Skin - Not Sun Exposed (Suprapubic)	<i>ZIC2</i>	0.943
rs1034266	Skin - Sun Exposed (Lower leg)	<i>ZIC2</i>	0.567
rs1034266	Skin - Sun Exposed (Lower leg)	<i>PCCA</i>	0.620
rs4842918	Brain - Hypothalamus	<i>GOLGA6L4</i>	0.820
rs4842918	Adipose - Visceral (Omentum)	<i>WHAMM</i>	0.801
rs12940346	Brain - Cerebellum	<i>KCNJ16</i>	0.994
rs12940346	Brain - Cerebellar Hemisphere	<i>KCNJ16</i>	0.991
rs12940346	Brain - Hippocampus	<i>ABCA9</i>	0.548
rs1321454	Cells - Cultured fibroblasts	<i>BMP2</i>	0.692
rs1321454	Adipose - Visceral (Omentum)	<i>CASC20</i>	0.510

Supplementary Note: Further details on methods

Estimating the study-wide significance threshold

To combine our GWAS results across multiple segments, we took for each SNP the minimal P-value across the 15 segments (minP). Since correlation between the segments is expected (due to e.g., the hierarchical nature of segments), a Bonferroni correction based on 15 independent tests would be overly stringent. For a more accurate adjustment, we estimated the number of effective independent tests per SNP following Kanai¹ and ran 10,000 genotype-phenotype associations under the null by permutation testing in a way that preserved the correlational structure of our phenotypes. This was repeated for 500 random SNPs and yielding an estimate of 11.44 (± 0.55) independent traits.

To illustrate the robustness of this estimate, we additionally estimated the number of effective traits using several other approaches. First, we repeated the permutation testing for our 30 lead SNPs, yielding an estimate for the number of effective traits of 11.28 (± 0.50). Second, we applied several methods to estimate the number of effective traits from a trait-correlation matrix. We used three methods: 1) Li & Ji², 2) Galwey³, and 3) Li⁴ on three different correlation matrices: 1) based on the P-values from the GWAS, 2) based on the Chi-squared statistics from the GWAS, and 3) based on the Spearman genetic correlation matrix (methods). All three correlation matrices yielded highly concordant results across methods (Table 1). While these estimates align, the most conservative estimate of 11.44 was obtained based on 10,000 permutations of 500 random SNPs. We therefore adjusted the genome-wide significance threshold (instead of the P-values themselves) using Bonferroni correction based on 11.44 effective traits, resulting in a study-wide threshold of $4.37e-9$ (i.e., $5e-8 / 11.44$).

Table 1 The number of effective traits estimated through different methods.

Method	P-values	Chi-squares	Genetic correlation
Li & Ji	11.00	10.00	10.00
Galwey	11.27	10.84	10.98
Li	8.87	8.52	8.57

In short, we tried several approaches to estimate the number of effective traits, thereby taking into account the correlational structure between the phenotypes. We showed robustness of our estimates and used the most conservative estimate to adjust the significance threshold.

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