



Supplemental Figure 4. Association between plasma proteins and common CH genes. Linear regression was used to test for an association between CH driven by mutations in specific genes (shown on the x axis) and plasma protein levels shown on the y axis. All analyses were adjusted for age, sex, and blood count measurements. Each box represents a pair-wise CH-protein test colored according to the beta-coefficient; statistically significant associations (FDR-corrected $p < 0.05$) are labeled with an asterisk (*). Proteins are grouped by statistical significance for MN & CH, MN only, or CH only on the right side of the heatmap. This analysis was limited to CH mutations present in ≥ 20 individuals. Shown are proteins which had a stronger association with a specific CH gene than with other CH genes, defined as having coefficients that deviated more than 2.5 standard deviations from the mean.