Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure 1. Schematic overview of sample acquisition, genotyping and analysis of progressive supranuclear palsy cases and controls. Global Screening Array (GSA) Omni Express (OEE).



Supplementary Figure 2. Q-Q Plot of the main PSP Genome-wide associations.





b PSP- 2654 cases, 5584 controls, 125 Non-Autopsy confirmed cases excluded



Supplementary Figure 3. Sensitivity analysis of the non-autopsy confirmed subjects. Results of the main association analysis (n=2779 cases, n=5584 controls) (a) compared to the results after excluding 125 non-autopsy confirmed samples confirm similar association signals (n=2654 cases, n=5584 controls).



<u>Supplementary Figure 4. Conditioning on rs1044595. The main association analysis (n=2779 cases, n=5584 controls) (a) and the conditioned analysis (n=2654 cases, n=5584 controls) (b) demonstrate there is no secondary signals in the locus containing STX6.</u>



Supplementary Figure 5. Conditioning on rs12197948. The main association analysis (n=2779 cases, n=5584 controls) (a) and the conditioned analysis (n=2654 cases, n=5584 controls) (b) demonstrate there is no secondary signals in the locus containing RUNX2.



<u>Supplementary Figure 6. Conditioning on rs369580. The main association analysis (n=2779 cases, n=5584 controls) (a) and the conditioned analysis (n=2654 cases, n=5584 controls) (b) demonstrate there are no secondary signals in the locus containing TNXB.</u>





<u>Supplementary Figure 7. Conditioning on rs631312. The main association analysis (n=2779 cases, n=5584 controls) (a) and the conditioned analysis (n=2654 cases, n=5584 controls) (b)</u> demonstrate there are no secondary signals in the locus containing MOBP.



<u>Supplementary Figure 8. Conditioning on rs7966334. The main association analysis (n=2779 cases, n=5584 controls) (a) and the conditioned analysis (n=2654 cases, n=5584 controls) (b) demonstrate there are no secondary signals in the locus containing SLCO1A2.</u>



Supplementary Figure 9. Conditioning on MAPT sub haplotype (n=2654 cases, n=5584 controls). Adding the MAPT haplotypes as covariates in the association model reduces the MAPT signal but does change the five other association signals.



<u>Supplementary Figure 10. Transcriptome-wide Association Study (TWAS) of PSP. Gene</u> <u>expression models were used from two studies of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. Upper</u> <u>panel: CommonMind Consortium (n=452). Lower panel: Accelerating Medicines</u> <u>Partnership in Alzheimer's Disease (AMP-AD; n=888). Genes highlighted in red pass</u> <u>Bonferroni-adjusted P < 0.05.</u>



<u>Supplementary Figure 11. Functional annotations from cell type-specific regulatory regions</u> (enhancers and promoters) and cell type-specific DNA interactome anchors from proximity ligation-assisted ChIP-Seq (PLAC-seq) are shown in the locus containing MOBP SNPs are coloured by their LD with the lead GWAS SNP in Europeans (1000 Genomes European superpopulation).



Supplementary Figure 12. Directions of effect of C4A eQTLs in GTEx brain regions using the lead SNP of the three SNP sets identified by INFERNO in the 6p21.32 locus.



Supplementary Figure 13. Additional representative staining images of C4A, AT8, and OLIG2 in frontal cortex of human postmortem progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP) and control brain tissue



Supplementary Figure 14 Western Blot Analysis of C4A Protein Levels in Control (n=7) and PSP Samples (n=6) (a) Unedited C4A Western blot and (b) Amido Black-stained blot. Protein standards: 250, 150, 100, 75, 50, 37, 25, 20 (kDa).



<u>Supplementary Figure 15. Whole blood gene expression generated from microarray data on</u> <u>a select number of genes contained in significant loci.</u>







- UPENN Cases
- UPENN Controls
- UCLA Cases
- UCLA controls
- MSSM Cases
- MSSM Controls
- ASW African ancestry in Southwest USA
- · CEU Utah residents with Northern and Western European ancestry from the CEPH collection
- · CHB Han Chinese in Beijing, China
- CHD Chinese in Metropolitan Denver, Colorado
- · GIH Gujarati Indians in Houston, Texas
- + JPT Japanese in Tokyo, Japan
- △ LWK Luhya in Webuye, Kenya
- MEX Mexican ancestry in Los Angeles, California
- + MKK Maasai in Kinyawa, Kenya
- TSI Toscani in Italia
- × YRI Yoruba in Ibadan, Nigeria

<u>Supplementary Figure 16. Plots of Principal Components against 1,000 Genomes (1kG)</u> <u>Reference Samples. Shown are plots of PC1 vs. PC2 (a), PC1 vs. PC3 (b), PC1 vs. PC4 (c),</u> <u>PC2 vs. PC3 (d), PC2 vs. PC4 (e), and PC3 vs. PC4 (f) for the combined dataset. All</u> <u>population substructure outliers have been excluded. The figure legend including shape</u> <u>representations and coloring are shown after the plots (g). Plots on the left depict case-control</u> <u>samples in the background to allow overlapping reference samples to be distinguishable</u> <u>while plots on the right depict case-control samples in the foreground above reference</u> <u>samples.</u>



Supplementary Figure 17. Scree Plot for Principal Components Analysis (PCA). The selection threshold for principal components (PCs) to be include in covariate adjustment was a PC eigenvalue>10.



Supplementary Figure 18. Quality Control by Genotyping Platform for Each Dataset. Preand Post-QC SNP and sample counts are shown for each genotyping platform subset, and the number of SNPs or of samples removed at each QC step is depicted in italics.