Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1. Genotype specific ORs among women of European ancestry, and evidence for heterogeneity in the per-allele OR among studies, in the BCAC replication.

SNP	Chromosome	Het OR	HomOR	Heterogeneity P
	Position	(95%CI)	(95%CI)	
rs10771399	12p11	0.85	0.72	0.09
	28046347 ¹	(0.82-0.88)	(0.64-0.82)	
rs1292011	12q24	0.93	0.85	0.10
	114320905	(0.90-0.96)	(0.82-0.89)	
2022002	21.21	0.04	0.07	0.002
rs2823093	21q21	0.94	0.87	0.002
	15442703	(0.91-0.97)	(0.83-0.92)	

¹ Build 36

Supplementary Table 2. Summary results for all SNPs typed in the BCAC replication stage.

SNP	Chr.	Position ¹	Alleles	AF^2	UK2			BBCS		Other GWAS			Combined <i>P</i>	
					Per-	(95%CI)	Р	Per-allele	(95%CI)	Р	Per-	(95%CI)	Р	
					allele OR			OR			allele OR			
rs3738863	2	30311065	GA	0.732	1.17	(1.09-1.25)	1.6x10 ⁻⁵	1.08	(0.99-1.18)	0.089	1.03	(0.96-1.10)	0.39	0.00059
rs6734368	2	58422570	GA	0.81	1.14	(1.06-1.24)	0.00087	1.06	(0.96-1.17)	0.27	0.93	(0.87-1.00)	0.044	0.47
rs1028246/			TC											
rs1403400 ^{\$}	2	114319652		0.915	1.22	(1.09-1.36)	0.00044	1.14	(0.98-1.32)	0.090	1.02	(0.92-1.14)	0.64	0.0047
rs13400898	2	154583859	TC	0.062	0.82	(0.72-0.94)	0.0033	0.97	(0.83-1.14)	0.71	1.12	(0.99-1.27)	0.081	0.50
rs10469689	2	163968309	TC	0.058	0.81	(0.71-0.93)	0.0024	0.99	(0.84-1.16)	0.87	0.93	(0.83-1.03)	0.17	0.0083
rs11711782	3	149160340	GA	0.119	0.99	(0.90-1.09)	0.81	0.90	(0.80-1.03)	0.12	0.96	(0.89-1.05)	0.38	0.23
rs9884706	4	32275985	TG	0.844	1.16	(1.07-1.27)	0.00048	1.13	(1.01-1.26)	0.031	1.03	(0.96-1.11)	0.40	0.0019
rs2166278	4	32286120	TC	0.844	1.16	(1.07-1.26)	0.00058	1.13	(1.01-1.26)	0.033	1.03	(0.96-1.11)	0.43	0.0023
rs4403040	4	87257505	TC	0.357	1.11	(1.05-1.19)	0.00088	1.05	(0.97-1.15)	0.23	0.97	(0.91-1.03)	0.29	0.14
rs9761051	4	120233038	CA	0.147	1.16	(1.07-1.27)	0.00056	1.12	(1.01-1.26)	0.041	0.97	(0.90-1.05)	0.50	0.042
rs10940235	5	49672510	TG	0.541	1.04	(0.97-1.10)	0.26	1.12	(1.03-1.21)	0.0060	1.05	(0.99-1.11)	0.080	0.0060
rs820848	5	74000416	GA	0.711	1.13	(1.06-1.21)	0.00034	1.04	(0.93-1.16)	0.50	1.00	(0.93-1.08)	0.92	0.022
rs187727	5	75439941	GA	0.277	1.12	(1.05-1.20)	0.00084	1.09	(1.00-1.19)	0.059	0.99	(0.93-1.06)	0.86	0.029
rs4704018	5	84299468	TC	0.624	1.12	(1.05-1.19)	0.00041	1.08	(0.99-1.17)	0.075	0.98	(0.93-1.04)	0.49	0.044
rs11241138	5	111169939	CA	0.29	0.90	(0.84-0.96)	0.0013	0.90	(0.82-0.99)	0.029	0.99	(0.93-1.05)	0.65	0.0095
rs13160298	5	157728895	GA	0.642	0.98	(0.92-1.04)	0.52	1.06	(0.97-1.15)	0.19	1.06	(1.00-1.13)	0.037	0.15
rs12203592	6	341321	TC	0.772	0.95	(0.88-1.03)	0.20	0.91	(0.74-1.11)	0.35	1.02	(0.92-1.14)	0.66	0.39
rs9467504	6	25522304	GA	0.837	0.84	(0.77-0.91)	2.1x10 ⁻⁵	0.91	(0.81-1.02)	0.12	1.00	(0.93-1.08)	0.95	0.0029
rs12333016	6	107205884	GA	0.9	0.83	(0.75-0.92)	0.00037	1.01	(0.88-1.15)	0.93	1.08	(0.98-1.18)	0.10	0.45
rs9401003	6	117824996	GA	0.781	0.89	(0.83-0.96)	0.0026	1.00	(0.90-1.10)	0.94	0.91	(0.85-0.98)	0.011	0.00065
rs2189630	7	8695731	TG	0.655	0.89	(0.84-0.95)	0.00050	0.92	(0.85-1.00)	0.044	1.04	(0.98-1.11)	0.22	0.085
rs7810604	7	11387506	TC	0.371	0.89	(0.84-0.95)	0.00038	0.87	(0.80-0.94)	0.00064	0.98	(0.93-1.04)	0.60	0.00081
rs1981576	7	82057361	TC	0.087	0.81	(0.72-0.90)	0.00015	0.91	(0.77-1.07)	0.25	1.05	(0.95-1.16)	0.34	0.10
rs1011692	7	121347247	TC	0.123	0.85	(0.78-0.94)	0.00076	0.95	(0.84-1.06)	0.35	1.07	(0.99-1.16)	0.084	0.46
rs2617076	8	4432582	CA	0.4	1.11	(1.04-1.18)	0.0016	0.99	(0.91-1.07)	0.78	0.99	(0.94-1.05)	0.83	0.14
rs4872360	8	22084613	TC	0.259	0.84	(0.78-0.90)	2.1x10 ⁻⁶	0.91	(0.83-1.00)	0.054	0.99	(0.93-1.06)	0.86	0.00099
rs2211914	8	102738843	GA	0.612	0.99	(0.93-1.05)	0.73	0.93	(0.86-1.01)	0.084	0.93	(0.88-0.99)	0.013	0.012
rs4268201 ⁺	9	36878148	TG	0.862	0.86	(0.78-0.93)	0.00040	0.96	(0.86-1.08)	0.50	0.99	(0.91-1.07)	0.72	0.020
rs1952461	9	78412404	GA	0.047	1.18	(0.96-1.45)	0.12	1.02	(0.72-1.45)	0.90	0.91	(0.76-1.08)	0.27	0.92
rs1932658	9	86005570	GA	0.727	0.87	(0.81-0.93)	8.3x10 ⁻⁵	0.96	(0.88-1.05)	0.42	0.97	(0.91-1.03)	0.36	0.0029

rs12350727	9	93304437	GA	0.942	0.80	(0.70-0.91)	0.00065	1.05	(0.88-1.26)	0.60	0.96	(0.86-1.08)	0.55	0.039
rs4455975	9	128423020	GA	0.449	1.07	(1.00-1.13)	0.044	1.08	(1.00-1.17)	0.061	1.08	(1.02-1.14)	0.0091	0.00056
rs7074055	10	12665442	GA	0.769	0.90	(0.83-0.96)	0.0028	1.02	(0.91-1.13)	0.75	1.00	(0.93-1.07)	0.89	0.098
rs4746065	10	72183963	CA	0.227	0.88	(0.82-0.95)	0.00074	0.91	(0.82-1.00)	0.039	1.06	(0.99-1.13)	0.083	0.20
rs7116850	11	27602106	GA	0.731	1.15	(1.07-1.23)	8.4x10 ⁻⁵	1.10	(1.00-1.20)	0.042	0.98	(0.92-1.04)	0.47	0.028
rs11604821	11	69061318	GA	0.665	0.87	(0.82-0.93)	4.6x10 ⁻⁵	0.92	(0.85-1.00)	0.054	1.02	(0.96-1.08)	0.47	0.022
rs2284424	12	13880137	GA	0.296	1.12	(1.05-1.20)	0.00083	1.03	(0.95-1.12)	0.50	1.01	(0.95-1.07)	0.84	0.034
rs10771399	12	28046347	GA	0.893	1.27	(1.15-1.41)	3.1x10 ⁻⁶	1.19	(1.05-1.36)	0.0079	1.21	(1.10-1.33)	5.7x10 ⁻⁵	5.7x10 ⁻¹⁰
rs1975930	12	28053015	TC	0.107	0.79	(0.71-0.87)	2.9x10 ⁻⁶	0.84	(0.74-0.96)	0.0081	0.83	(0.75-0.91)	5.4x10 ⁻⁵	5.3x10 ⁻¹⁰
rs1292011	12	114320905	GA	0.586	1.14	(1.07-1.21)	5.8x10 ⁻⁵	1.05	(0.97-1.14)	0.23	1.10	(1.04-1.17)	0.00083	9.5x10 ⁻⁷
rs7955262	12	114691345	TC	0.103	1.22	(1.10-1.35)	0.00012	1.06	(0.92-1.22)	0.43	1.02	(0.93-1.12)	0.62	0.0054
rs9586525	13	103922680	TC	0.185	1.16	(1.07-1.25)	0.00026	1.03	(0.92-1.14)	0.63	1.01	(0.94-1.08)	0.86	0.021
rs3784194	14	31993377	TC	0.827	0.94	(0.87-1.02)	0.12	0.95	(0.85-1.05)	0.30	0.96	(0.90-1.04)	0.33	0.066
rs1263441	14	82695911	GA	0.715	1.14	(1.06-1.22)	0.00023	1.03	(0.95-1.13)	0.45	0.99	(0.93-1.05)	0.64	0.067
rs10484150	14	82707696	TC	0.715	1.14	(1.06-1.22)	0.00018	1.04	(0.95-1.13)	0.43	0.98	(0.93-1.05)	0.61	0.063
rs2277509	14	90819348	CA	0.697	1.13	(1.06-1.21)	0.00035	1.00	(0.92-1.09)	0.98	0.99	(0.93-1.05)	0.78	0.085
rs3101649	15	25607717	GA	0.062	1.22	(1.08-1.38)	0.0020	1.08	(0.85-1.36)	0.54	1.05	(0.93-1.18)	0.45	0.010
rs12443310	15	52387367	TC	0.911	0.82	(0.74-0.91)	0.00024	0.88	(0.76-1.01)	0.075	0.95	(0.86-1.06)	0.37	0.0013
rs1873062	17	3292880	TC	0.19	0.86	(0.80-0.93)	0.00022	0.91	(0.82-1.00)	0.051	0.96	(0.90-1.03)	0.29	0.00095
rs1990236	17	11806187	GA	0.189	1.16	(1.07-1.25)	0.00025	1.12	(1.01-1.24)	0.032	1.10	(1.03-1.18)	0.0082	6.6x10 ⁻⁶
rs231020	17	15103114	TC	0.52	0.88	(0.83-0.93)	3.7x10 ⁻⁵	0.95	(0.88-1.03)	0.18	1.05	(0.99-1.11)	0.088	0.14
rs1526123	17	41139123	TC	0.463	0.90	(0.84-0.95)	0.00047	0.89	(0.82-0.97)	0.0063	0.95	(0.90-1.01)	0.11	8.8x10 ⁻⁵
rs7206949	17	41602794	CA	0.396	1.14	(1.07-1.21)	6.4x10 ⁻⁵	1.30	(1.13-1.49)	0.00021	0.98	(0.92-1.05)	0.55	0.0078
rs2668632*	17	41675143	AG	0.758	1.13	(1.05-1.22)	0.0011							0.0011
rs2532348*	17	41696030	GA	0.762	1.13	(1.05-1.22)	0.0011							0.0011
rs199523*	17	42203685	CA	0.743	1.15	(1.07-1.24)	.00011							.00011
rs4968451	17	57282089	CA	0.842	0.84	(0.77-0.91)	1.9x10 ⁻⁵	0.90	(0.81-1.00)	0.055	0.99	(0.92-1.06)	0.72	0.0022
rs4522464	17	57553912	TG	0.135	1.20	(1.10-1.31)	5.0x10 ⁻⁵	1.14	(1.00-1.30)	0.047	0.99	(0.92-1.08)	0.87	0.0070
rs2233768	17	64656171	TC	0.949	0.81	(0.71-0.93)	0.0035	0.94	(0.78-1.13)	0.52	1.05	(0.93-1.18)	0.46	0.23
rs12606686	18	9032622	GA	0.082	1.18	(1.06-1.32)	0.0036	0.91	(0.77-1.07)	0.23	1.03	(0.92-1.15)	0.63	0.096
rs1175745	18	22841047	CA	0.601	1.07	(1.01-1.14)	0.028	1.14	(1.05-1.23)	0.0018	1.05	(1.00-1.12)	0.066	0.00055
rs3886058	18	33702576	GA	0.44	0.95	(0.89-1.01)	0.097	0.92	(0.85-1.00)	0.057	0.99	(0.93-1.05)	0.68	0.084
rs8098165	18	65319547	TC	0.685	1.03	(0.96-1.10)	0.41	1.01	(0.93-1.10)	0.73	1.09	(1.02-1.15)	0.0057	0.011
rs4536550	18	69099471	GA	0.303	1.01	(0.94-1.08)	0.82	1.12	(1.02-1.21)	0.013	0.99	(0.93-1.05)	0.70	0.54
rs2163823	19	43684018	GA	0.247	0.90	(0.83-0.96)	0.0027	1.06	(0.96-1.16)	0.23	0.93	(0.87-0.99)	0.020	0.0038
rs6027564	20	58389556	GA	0.901	1.15	(1.03-1.27)	0.0095	0.99	(0.86-1.15)	0.94	1.03	(0.94-1.13)	0.55	0.11
rs2823093	21	15442703	GA	0.262	0.96	(0.89-1.03)	0.21	0.83	(0.76-0.92)	0.00013	0.91	(0.85-0.97)	0.0032	9.5x10 ⁻⁵
rs2837766	21	40950152	TC	0.615	1.12	(1.05-1.19)	0.00036	1.12	(1.03-1.21)	0.0068	1.00	(0.94-1.06)	0.94	0.0067
rs7285871	22	16242268	TC	0.437	0.89	(0.84-0.95)	0.00042	0.90	(0.83-0.98)	0.012	1.00	(0.94-1.06)	0.96	0.0055
rs1541326	22	18034452	GA	0.292	1.16	(1.08-1.24)	1.4x10 ⁻⁵	1.01	(0.92-1.10)	0.89	0.99	(0.93-1.06)	0.72	0.024
rs547043	Х	150007811	GA	0.448	1.18	(1.10-1.28)	1.3x10 ⁻⁵	1.20	(1.09-1.31)	8.6x10 ⁻⁵	1.03	(0.97-1.10)	0.31	7.9x10 ⁻⁵

rs5970292	Х	151231436	GA	0.644	0.85	(0.79-0.92)	2.5x10 ⁻⁵	0.91	(0.83-1.00)	0.060	0.93	(0.87-0.99)	0.020	2.1x10 ⁻⁵
rs6627588	Х	151264915	CA	0.274	1.20	(1.11-1.31)	7.5x10 ⁻⁶	1.18	(1.05-1.32)	0.0065	1.12	(1.05-1.20)	0.0014	1.1x10 ⁻⁷

(b) GWAS+BCAC replication

SNP	Chr.	Position ¹	Alleles	AF^2	All GWAS			BCAC		Combined <i>P</i>	
					Per- allele OR	(95%CI)	Р	Per- allele OR	(95%CI)	Р	1
rs3738863	2	30311065	GA	0.732	1.08	(1.03-1.13)	0.00059	1.00	(0.98-1.02)	0.87	0.15
rs6734368	2	58422570	GA	0.81	1.02	(0.97-1.07)	0.47	1.02	(0.99-1.05)	0.12	0.084
rs1028246/ rs1403400 ^{\$}	2	114319652	TC	0.915	1.11	(1.03-1.19)	0.0047	1.04	(0.98-1.11)	0.20	0.0043
rs13400898	2	154583859	тс	0.915	0.97	(0.89-1.06)	0.0047	0.98	(0.96-1.11)	0.20	0.0043
rs10469689	2	163968309	TC	0.058	0.90	(0.83-0.97)	0.0083	1.02	(0.91-1.07)	0.00	0.43
rs11711782	3	149160340	GA	0.000	0.96	(0.91-1.02)	0.0003	1.02	(0.97-1.03)	0.30	0.41
rs9884706	4	32275985	TG	0.844	1.09	(1.03-1.15)	0.0019	1.00	(0.96-1.06)	0.76	0.018
rs2166278	4	32286120	TC	0.844	1.09	(1.03-1.14)	0.0023	1.01	(0.96-1.06)	0.82	0.024
rs4403040	4	87257505	TC	0.357	1.03	(0.99-1.07)	0.14	1.03	(1.01-1.05)	0.0067	0.0020
rs9761051	4	120233038	CA	0.147	1.06	(1.00-1.12)	0.042	0.99	(0.94-1.04)	0.63	0.29
rs10940235	5	49672510	TG	0.541	1.06	(1.02-1.10)	0.0060	1.03	(1.01-1.05)	0.0016	6.0x10 ⁻⁵
rs820848	5	74000416	GA	0.711	1.06	(1.01-1.11)	0.022	1.00	(0.98-1.02)	0.92	0.30
rs187727	5	75439941	GA	0.277	1.05	(1.01-1.10)	0.029	1.01	(0.97-1.05)	0.68	0.069
rs4704018	5	84299468	TC	0.624	1.04	(1.00-1.08)	0.044	1.00	(0.97-1.04)	0.85	0.13
rs11241138	5	111169939	CA	0.29	0.94	(0.91-0.99)	0.0095	0.99	(0.97-1.01)	0.39	0.051
rs13160298	5	157728895	GA	0.642	1.03	(0.99-1.07)	0.15	0.98	(0.93-1.02)	0.21	0.63
rs12203592	6	341321	TC	0.772	0.97	(0.91-1.04)	0.39	1.01	(0.97-1.04)	0.73	0.90
rs9467504	6	25522304	GA	0.837	0.92	(0.87-0.97)	0.0029	1.01	(0.96-1.06)	0.71	0.082
rs12333016	6	107205884	GA	0.9	0.98	(0.91-1.04)	0.45	1.02	(0.96-1.09)	0.43	0.96
rs9401003	6	117824996	GA	0.781	0.92	(0.88-0.97)	0.00065	1.00	(0.96-1.05)	0.91	0.022
rs2189630	7	8695731	TG	0.655	0.96	(0.92-1.01)	0.085	1.01	(0.98-1.03)	0.60	0.75
rs7810604	7	11387506	TC	0.371	0.93	(0.90-0.97)	0.00081	1.00	(0.97-1.02)	0.65	0.052
rs1981576	7	82057361	TC	0.087	0.94	(0.88-1.01)	0.10	1.00	(0.94-1.06)	0.90	0.24
rs1011692	7	121347247	TC	0.123	0.98	(0.93-1.04)	0.46	0.99	(0.90-1.08)	0.81	0.45
rs2617076	8	4432582	CA	0.4	1.03	(0.99-1.07)	0.14	1.00	(0.96-1.04)	1.0	0.31
rs4872360	8	22084613	TC	0.259	0.93	(0.89-0.97)	0.00099	0.99	(0.97-1.02)	0.63	0.053

	1								()		
rs2211914	8	102738843	GA	0.612	0.95	(0.91-0.99)	0.012	1.00	(0.96-1.04)	0.88	0.066
rs4268201	9	36878148	TG	0.862	0.94	(0.89-0.99)	0.020	0.99	(0.96-1.02)	0.54	0.098
rs1952461	9	78412404	GA	0.047	0.99	(0.87-1.13)	0.92	0.98	(0.91-1.05)	0.51	0.53
rs1932658	9	86005570	GA	0.727	0.94	(0.90-0.98)	0.0029	1.02	(0.99-1.05)	0.12	0.79
rs12350727	9	93304437	GA	0.942	0.92	(0.84-1.00)	0.039	1.00	(0.93-1.08)	0.96	0.15
rs4455975	9	128423020	GA	0.449	1.07	(1.03-1.11)	0.00056	1.02	(0.98-1.06)	0.30	0.0017
rs7074055	10	12665442	GA	0.769	0.96	(0.92-1.01)	0.098	0.99	(0.95-1.04)	0.68	0.15
rs4746065	10	72183963	CA	0.227	0.97	(0.93-1.02)	0.20	1.01	(0.99-1.04)	0.24	0.66
rs7116850	11	27602106	GA	0.731	1.05	(1.01-1.10)	0.028	0.97	(0.93-1.01)	0.11	0.73
rs11604821	11	69061318	GA	0.665	0.95	(0.91-0.99)	0.022	0.97	(0.93-1.01)	0.093	0.0053
rs2284424	12	13880137	GA	0.296	1.05	(1.00-1.09)	0.034	1.03	(0.99-1.07)	0.17	0.014
rs10771399	12	28046347	GA	0.893	1.22	(1.15-1.31)	5.7x10 ⁻¹⁰	1.18	(1.14-1.21)	3.3x10 ⁻²⁷	2.7x10 ⁻³⁵
rs1975930	12	28053015	TC	0.107	0.82	(0.77-0.87)	5.3x10 ⁻¹⁰	0.83	(0.79-0.87)	1.4x10 ⁻¹⁵	5.7x10 ⁻²⁴
rs1292011	12	114320905	GA	0.586	1.10	(1.06-1.15)	9.5x10 ⁻⁷	1.08	(1.06-1.10)	6.2x10 ⁻¹⁴	4.8x10 ⁻¹⁹
rs7955262	12	114691345	TC	0.103	1.10	(1.03-1.17)	0.0054	1.04	(0.98-1.10)	0.18	0.0042
rs9586525	13	103922680	TC	0.185	1.06	(1.01-1.12)	0.021	1.03	(0.98-1.08)	0.27	0.016
rs3784194	14	31993377	TC	0.827	0.95	(0.91-1.00)	0.066	1.03	(1.00-1.05)	0.034	0.30
rs1263441	14	82695911	GA	0.715	1.04	(1.00-1.09)	0.067	1.06	(0.99-1.14)	0.089	0.015
rs10484150	14	82707696	TC	0.715	1.04	(1.00-1.09)	0.063	1.05	(0.92-1.21)	0.48	0.047
rs2277509	14	90819348	CA	0.697	1.04	(0.99-1.08)	0.085	1.04	(1.00-1.08)	0.060	0.011
rs3101649	15	25607717	GA	0.062	1.12	(1.03-1.22)	0.010	1.00	(0.96-1.04)	0.98	0.28
rs12443310	15	52387367	TC	0.911	0.89	(0.83-0.96)	0.0013	1.04	(1.00-1.08)	0.043	0.85
rs1873062	17	3292880	TC	0.19	0.92	(0.88-0.97)	0.00095	0.97	(0.93-1.02)	0.19	0.0013
rs1990236	17	11806187	GA	0.189	1.12	(1.07-1.18)	6.6x10 ⁻⁶	1.02	(0.99-1.05)	0.12	0.00052
rs231020	17	15103114	TC	0.52	0.97	(0.93-1.01)	0.14	0.99	(0.96-1.03)	0.77	0.22
rs1526123	17	41139123	TC	0.463	0.92	(0.89-0.96)	8.8x10 ⁻⁵	0.99	(0.96-1.03)	0.76	0.0038
rs7206949	17	41602794	CA	0.396	1.06	(1.02-1.11)	0.0078	1.01	(0.98-1.05)	0.48	0.024
rs2668632*	17	41675143	AG	0.758	1.13	(1.05-1.22)	0.0011	1.05	(1.01-1.10)	0.028	0.00031
rs2532348*	17	41696030	GA	0.762	1.13	(1.05-1.22)	0.0011	1.08	(1.04-1.12)	7.8x10⁻⁵	5.8x10 ⁻⁷
rs199523*	17	42203685	CA	0.743	1.15	(1.07-1.24)	.00011	1.12	(1.03-1.21)	0.0063	2.6x10 ⁻⁶
rs4968451	17	57282089	CA	0.842	0.92	(0.88-0.97)	0.0022	0.98	(0.93-1.03)	0.34	0.0048
rs4522464	17	57553912	TG	0.135	1.08	(1.02-1.15)	0.0070	1.02	(0.97-1.08)	0.38	0.014
rs2233768	17	64656171	TC	0.949	0.95	(0.87-1.03)	0.23	1.05	(0.96-1.14)	0.29	0.93
rs12606686	18	9032622	GA	0.082	1.07	(0.99-1.15)	0.096	0.98	(0.94-1.02)	0.39	0.95
rs1175745	18	22841047	CA	0.601	1.07	(1.03-1.12)	0.00055	1.00	(0.97-1.04)	0.80	0.010
rs3886058	18	33702576	GA	0.44	0.97	(0.93-1.00)	0.084	0.99	(0.97-1.01)	0.60	0.20
rs8098165	18	65319547	TC	0.685	1.05	(1.01-1.10)	0.011	0.98	(0.95-1.00)	0.048	0.64
rs4536550	18	69099471	GA	0.303	1.01	(0.97-1.06)	0.54	1.01	(0.97-1.05)	0.74	0.51
rs2163823	19	43684018	GA	0.247	0.94	(0.89-0.98)	0.0038	1.01	(0.96-1.05)	0.82	0.054
rs6027564	20	58389556	GA	0.901	1.06	(0.99-1.13)	0.11	1.08	(1.02-1.15)	0.010	0.0029
rs2823093	21	15442703	GA	0.262	0.92	(0.88-0.96)	9.5x10 ⁻⁵	0.94	(0.92-0.96)	1.7x10 ⁻⁹	1.1x10 ⁻¹²

rs2837766	21	40950152	TC	0.615	1.06	(1.02-1.10)	0.0067	0.97	(0.94-1.01)	0.18	0.38
rs7285871	22	16242268	TC	0.437	0.94	(0.91-0.98)	0.0055	0.98	(0.95-1.02)	0.40	0.013
rs1541326	22	18034452	GA	0.292	1.05	(1.01-1.10)	0.024	0.97	(0.95-0.99)	0.012	0.22
rs547043	Х	150007811	GA	0.448	1.10	(1.05-1.15)	7.9x10⁻⁵	1.02	(0.98-1.05)	0.40	0.0018
rs5970292	Х	151231436	GA	0.644	0.90	(0.86-0.95)	2.1x10⁻⁵	1.02	(1.00-1.04)	0.13	0.71
rs6627588	Х	151264915	CA	0.274	1.15	(1.09-1.21)	1.1x10 ^{-/}	1.03	(0.99-1.07)	0.20	2.0x10 ^{-⁵}

¹ Build 36

² Frequency of the 2nd listed allele
* SNPs not on HapMap 2, GWAS results from genotyped data (UK2 only)
+ SNP not on HapMap 2, GWAS results imputed from HapMap3
\$ GWAS results for SNP rs1028246, surrogate rs1403400 typed in the BCAC replication

SNP	Chromosome Position	MAF	Per-allele OR (95%CI)	Р	P for difference with OR for European women
rs10771399	12p11 28046347	0.11	0.85 (0.77-0.94)	0.002	0.93
rs1292011	12q24 114320905	0.41	0.95 (0.85-1.07)	0.43	0.59
rs2823093	21q21 15442703	0.26	1.14 (0.93-1.40)	0.20	0.058

Supplementary Table 3. Estimated per-allele ORs for Asian women from BCAC.

Supplementary Table 4. Estimated per-allele ORs by ER-status, DCIS vs invasive disease, and age at diagnosis from the BCAC replication.

Chromosome	No.	No.	ER+	Р	No.	ER-	Р	P-diff
Position	Controls	ER+ cases	Per-allele		ER- cases	Per-allele		
			OR			OR		
			(95%CI)			(95%CI)		
12p11 28046347	48,368	24,775	0.87 (0.84-0.90)	4.5x10 ⁻¹⁴	7,122	0.85 (0.80-0.90)	6.3x10 ⁻⁸	.46
12q24 114320905	40,739	18,394	0.90 (0.87-0.92)	2.0x10 ⁻¹⁵	5,167	0.99 (0.94-1.03)	.55	.0001
21q21 15442703	46,063	21,409	0.93 (0.90-0.95)	4.6x10 ⁻⁸	6,093	0.99 (0.95- 1.04)	.72	.02
	Position 12p11 28046347 12q24 114320905 21q21	Position Controls 12p11 48,368 28046347 48,368 12q24 40,739 114320905 46,063	Position Controls ER+ cases 12p11 48,368 24,775 28046347 48,368 24,775 12q24 40,739 18,394 114320905 46,063 21,409	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c } Position & Controls & ER+ cases & Per-allele & OR & (95\% CI) \\ 12p11 & 48,368 & 24,775 & 0.87 & (0.84-0.90) \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ 28046347 & 40,739 & 18,394 & 0.90 & (0.87-0.92) \\ \hline & & & & & & & & \\ 12q24 & 40,739 & 18,394 & 0.90 & (0.87-0.92) \\ \hline & & & & & & & & \\ 21q21 & 46,063 & 21,409 & 0.93 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

(a) Estimated ORs by ER-status

(b) Estimated ORs for DCIS.

SNP	No. controls	No. DCIS	Chromosome	Per-allele	Р	Р
		cases	Position	OR	(vs.controls)	(vs.invasive
				(95%CI)		disease)
rs10771399	33,767	2,148	12p11 28046347	0.89 (0.80-0.99)	.026	0.50
rs1292011	28,588	1,566	12q24 114320905	0.92 (0.86-1.00)	.043	0.80
rs2823093	31,543	1,881	21q21 15442703	0.94 (0.87-1.01)	.11	0.39

(c) Estimated per-allele ORs by age-group.

SNP		Age g	group		P-trend
	<40	40-49	50-59	60+	
rs10771399	0.83	0.81	0.86	0.88	.31
	(0.75-0.92)	(0.75-0.87)	(0.81-0.91)	(0.84-0.93)	
rs1292011	0.96	0.91	0.93	0.92	.25
	(0.90-1.04)	(0.87-0.96)	(0.89-0.96)	(0.89-0.95)	
		0.04	0.02	0.04	
rs2823093	0.96 (0.90-1.04)	0.94 (0.90-0.99)	0.92 (0.89-0.96)	0.94 (0.91-0.97)	.58

Supplementary Table 5. Estimated per-allele ORs among studies in which cases were selected or unselected for family history/bilaterality from the BCAC replication.

SNP	Unselected st	udies	Selected studies		P diff
	Per-allele OR (95%CI)	Р	Per-allele OR (95%CI)	Р	
rs10771399	0.86 (0.83-0.89)	8.6x10 ⁻²¹	0.79 (0.73-0.85)	4.4×10^{-10}	.027
rs1292011	0.92 (0.90-0.95)	4.1×10^{-21}	0.92 (0.87-0.97)	.0013	.80
rs2823093	0.94 (0.92-0.96)	3.9x10 ⁻⁸	0.91 (0.86-0.97)	.0017	.31

Supplementary Table 6. Genome-wide association studies contributing to the current analysis.

Study	Country	Case	Control	Genotyping	Cases ¹	Controls ¹	Reference
		ascertainment	ascertainment	platform			1
ABCFS/kConFab	Australia	Recruitment through cancer	Recruitment from the	Illumina 610k	282	285	1
		registries in	electoral rolls				
		Victoria and	in Melbourne				
		New South	and Sydney				
		Wales	matched to				
			cases by age				
			in-5 year				
			categories				
BBCS	UK	Recruitment	WTCCC2:	Illumina 370k	1609	5190	2
		through cancer	1958 Birth	(cases)			
		registries in UK,	Cohort + UK	Illumina 1.2M			
		predominantly	National Blood	(controls)			
		bilateral cases	Service				
CGEMS	USA	Postmenopausal	Individually	Illumina 550k	1127	1130	3
		cases from	matched				
		Nurses Health	controls from				
		Study	Nurses Health				
			Study				4
GC-HBOC	Germany	BRCA1/2	KORA	Affymetrix 5.0k	634	477	4
		mutation	(Cooperative	(cases)			
		negative cases	Health	Affymetrix 6.0k			
		from University	Research in the	(controls)			
		Clinics in	Region				
		Cologne and Munich	Augsburg)				
MARIE	Gormony	Random sample	KORA	Illumina 370k	708	470	5
MAKIE	Germany	of cases from the			/08	4/0	
		MARIE study,	(Cooperative Health	(cases) Illumina 550k			
		but restricted to	Research in the	(controls)			
		but restricted to	Research in the	(controis)			

		ductal and lobular carcinomas and oversampled for lobular (about 2:1)	Region Augsburg)					
HEBCS	Finland	Unselected cases plus additional familial cases from Helsinki University Central Hospital	Healthy Population Controls from Finnish Genome Centre (NordicDB)	Illumina 550k 610k (cases) Illumina 37 (controls)	x + 3 70k	810	1012	6, 7
SASBAC	Sweden	Population- based case control study of postmenopausal women	Population- based controls frequency matched by age to cases	Illumina 317k+240k (cases) Illumina 55 (controls)	j0k	790	756	7
UK2	UK	UK cancer genetics clinics + oncology clinicas	WTCCC2: 1958 Birth Cohort + UK National Blood Service	(cases)	2M	3628	5190	8
DFBBCS	Netherlands	BRCA1/2 mutation negative familial bilateral breast cancer patients selected from five clinical genetics centers; Erasmus University Medical	Controls were from the Rotterdam study, and are 55 years or older at the time of inclusion. For this study females were selected and	(cases)	0k /	464	3255	9

Center/Daniel	breast cancer		
den Hoed, The	cases were		
Netherlands	excluded.		
Cancer Institute,			
Leiden			
University			
Medical Center,			
University			
Medical Center			
Utrecht, and VU			
University			
Medical Center.			

¹Final numbers used in the analysis, after QC.

Supplementary Table 7. Participating studies in the BCAC replication phase.

Study	Study Study Name		Recruitment base			
Acronym	[Reference]	Country	Cases	Controls		
STUDIES	OF WHITE EUROPEAN	WOMEN				
ABCFR	Australian Breast Cancer Family Study ¹	Australia	Cancer registries in Victoria and New South Wales (1992-1999): all cases from Melbourne and Sydney diagnosed before age 40 plus a random sample of those diagnosed at ages 40-59	Identified between 1992-1999 from the electoral rolls in Melbourne and Sydney (enrolling to vote is compulsory); frequency matched to cases by age in- 5 year categories		
ABCS	Amsterdam Breast Cancer Study ¹⁰	Netherlands	(ABCS-F) All non-BRCA1/2 breast cancer cases from the family cancer clinic of the NKI-AVL tested in the period 1995-2009; all ages and diagnosed with breast cancer in 1965-2008	Randomly selected women from population-based prospective cohort studies, aged <50 at baseline (1987-1991 and 1993-1997) and from the same areas as cases.		
BBCC	Bavarian Breast Cancer Cases and Controls ¹¹	Germany	Consecutive, unselected cases with invasive breast cancer recruited at the University Breast Centre, Franconia in Northern Bavaria from 2002-2006	Healthy women aged 55 or older with no diagnosis of cancer. Invited by a newspaper advertisement in Northern Bavaria between 2002-2006		
BBCS	British Breast Cancer Study ²	U.K.	 (i) English & Scottish Cancer Registries: all breast cancer cases who developed a first primary before age 66 in 1971 or later and who subsequently developed a second primary cancer (ii) Breast Cancer Clinics: all breast cancer cases who developed a first primary before age 71 in 1967 or later and who either subsequently developed a second primary or had at least two affected female first-degree relatives. All recruited from 2001-2008. 	A friend, sister-in-law, daughter-in-law or other non-blood relative of cases, recruited from 2001- 2008		
BIGGS	Breast Cancer in Galway Genetic Study	Ireland	Unselected cases recruited from University College Hospital Galway and surrounding hospitals in the West of Ireland since 2001	Women > 60 years with no personal history of any cancer and no family history of breast or ovarian cancer identified from retirement groups in the West of Ireland between 2001-2008.		
BSUCH	Breast Cancer Study of the University Clinic Heidelberg ¹³	Germany	All cases diagnosed with breast cancer in 2007-2009 at the University Women's Clinic Heidelberg	Female blood donors recruited in 2007- 2009 at the Institute of Transfusion Medicine & Immunology, Mannheim.		

CECILE	CECILE Breast cancer study ¹⁴ Copenhagen General	France	All cases diagnosed with breast cancer in 2005-2007 among women <75 years of age residing in the <i>départements</i> of Ille-et-Vilaine and Côte d'Or . Cases were recruited from the main cancer treatment center (Centre Eugène-Marquis in Rennes and Centre Georges-François-Leclerc in Dijon) and from other private or public hospitals in each area. Consecutive, incident cases from one hospital with	General population control women residing in the same areas as the cases (Ille-et-Vilaine and Côte d'Or). Controls were frequency-matched to the cases by 5-year age groups. They were recruited in 2005-2007 using a random digit dialing procedure and quotas by socioeconomic status to reflect the distribution by SES of the population in each area. Women with no history of breast cancer residing in
CGPS	Population Study ¹⁵	Denmark	centralized care for a population of 400,000 women in Copenhagen (2001-present)	the same region as cases identified from the Copenhagen General Population Study (2003-2007)
CNIO-BCS	Spanish National Cancer Centre Breast Cancer Study ¹⁶	Spain	 (i) consecutive breast cancer patients from three public hospitals, two in Madrid and one in Oviedo; (ii) cases with at least one affected first degree relative recruited through the CNIO family cancer clinic in Madrid (2000-2005) 	Women attending the Menopause Research Centre, Madrid and female members of the College of Lawyers attending a free, targeted medical check-up in Madrid, all free of breast cancer and all in Madrid between 2000-2005
CTS	California Teachers Study ¹⁷	USA	Nested case-control study conducted within a cohort of California teachers (113,590) who were under age 80 years at baseline, had no prior history of invasive or <i>in situ</i> breast cancer. Cases are women newly diagnosed with a histologically confirmed invasive primary adenocarcinoma of the breast at age 80 years or younger from 1998 to 2008.	Controls are a probability sample of at-risk cohort members, frequency matched to cases on age at baseline (5-year age groups), self-reported race/ethnicity (white, African American, Latina,Asian, other), and broad geographic region within California Controls were selected without replacement, using an assigned reference date.
ESTHER	ESTHER Breast Cancer Study ¹⁸	Germany	Breast cancer cases in all hospitals in the state of Saarland, from 2001-2003 (ESTHER) and 1996- 1998 (VERDI)	Random sample of women a routine health check- up in Saarland, in 2000-2002; frequency matched to cases by age in-5 year categories
GC-HBOC	German Familial Breast Cancer Study ⁴	Germany	Index patients from German breast cancer families; BRCA1/2 mutation free, collected 1996-2007 via Institute of Human Genetics, University Heidelberg Department of Gynaecology & Obstetrics, Cologne & Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics at the Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich	Female blood donors recruited in 2004 & 2007 at the Institute of Transfusion Medicine & Immunology, Mannheim.

	Interaction & Breast Cancer in Germany ^{19,} 20		in the Greater Bonn area between 2000-2004	31 population registries in the greater Bonn area; frequency matched to cases on year of birth in 5- year categories
GESBC	Genetic Epidemiology Study of Breast Cancer by Age 50 ²¹	Germany	All incident cases diagnosed <50 years of age in 1992-5 in two regions: Rhein-Neckar-Odenwald and Freiburg, by surveying the 38 clinics serving these regions	Selected from random lists of residents of the study regions supplied by population registries; two controls were selected for each case, matched by age and study region. Recruitment was carried out 1992-1998.
HABCS	Hannover Breast Cancer Study ²²	Germany	Cases who received radiotherapy for breast cancer at Hannover Medical School 1995-2003	Female blood bank donors at Hannover Medical School, collected in 2005
HEBCS	Helsinki Breast Cancer Study	Finland	(1) Consecutive cases (883) from the Department of Oncology, Helsinki University Central Hospital 1997-8 and 2000, (2) Consecutive cases (986) from the Department of Surgery, Helsinki University Central Hospital 2001 – 2004, (3) Familial breast cancer patients (536) from the Helsinki University Central Hospital, Departments of Oncology and Clinical Genetics (1995-)	Healthy females from the same geographical region in Southern Finland in 2003.
HMBCS	Hannover-Minsk Breast Cancer Study ²³	Belarus	Cases from the Byelorussian Institute for Oncology and Medical Radiology Aleksandrov N.N. in Minsk or at one of 5 regional oncology centers in Gomel, Mogilev, Grodno, Brest or Vitebsk (2002-2008)	Women attending general medical examination at gynecology clinics in Gomel, Mogilev, Grodno, Brest or Vitebsk; women attending the Institute for Inherited Diseases in Minsk; female blood donors in Minsk; healthy relatives of cases (2002-2008)

HUBCS	Hannover-Ufa Breast Cancer Study ²³	Russia	Consecutive cancer patients diagnosed at two participating oncological centers in Bashkorstostan and Siberia between 2000-2008	Healthy volunteers selected from poulation studies in the same geographical regions during 2002-2008.
KARBAC	Karolinska Breast Cancer Study	Sweden	 Familial cases from Department of Clinical Genetics, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm. 2. Consecutive cases from Department of Oncology, Huddinge & Söder Hospital, Stockholm 1998-2000 	Blood donors of mixed gender from same geographical region. Excess material was received from all blood donors over a 3 month period in 2004 (approximately 3000) and DNA was extracted from a random sample of 1500
КВСР	Kuopio Breast Cancer Project ²⁴	Finland	Women seen at Kuopio University Hospital between 1990-1995 because of a breast lump, mammographic abnormality, or other breast symptom and who were found to have breast cancer	Selected from the National Population Register between 1990-1995; age and long-term area-of- residence matched to cases
kConFab/ AOCS	Kathleen Cuningham Foundation Consortium for Research into Familial Breast Cancer / Australian Ovarian Cancer Study ²⁵	Australia	Index (youngest affected) cases from <i>BRCA1</i> - and <i>BRCA2</i> -mutation-negative multiple-case breast and breast-ovarian families recruited though family cancer clinics from across Australia and New Zealand from 1998-present	Identified from the electoral rolls from across Australia as part of the Australian Ovarian Cancer Study in 2002-2006
LMBC	Leuven Multidisciplinary Breast Centre ²⁶	Belgium	All patients diagnosed with breast cancer and seen in the Multidisciplinary Breast Center in Leuven (Gashuisberg) since June 2007 plus retrospective collection of cases diagnosed since 2000	Blood donors at Gasthuisberg Hospital (200-2008)
MARIE	Mammary Carcinoma Risk Factor Investigation ⁵	Germany	Incident cases diagnosed from 2001-2005 in the study region Hamburg in Northern Germany, and from 2002-2005 in the study region Rhein-Neckar- Karlsruhe in Southern Germany.	2 controls per case were randomly drawn from population registries and frequency matched by birth year and study region to the case. Controls were recruited from 2002 to 2006.
MBCSG	Milan Breast Cancer Study Group ²⁷	Italy	Familial and/or early onset breast cancer patients (aged 22-87) negative for mutations in <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> , ascertained at two large cancer centers in Milan from 2000-present	Female blood donors recruited at two centres in Milan from 2004-present and 2007-present
MCBCS	Mayo Clinic Breast Cancer Study ²⁸	U.S.A.	Incident cases residing in 6 states (MN, WI, IA, IL, ND, SD) seen at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, MN from 2002-2010	Women presenting for general medical examination at the Mayo Clinic from 2002-2010; frequency matched to cases on age, ethnicity and county/state

MCCS	Melbourne Collaborative Cohort	Australia	Incident cases from the cohort of 24,469 women, diagnosed during the follow-up from baseline	Random sample of the initial cohort
NBCS	Study ²⁹ Norwegian Breast Cancer Study ³⁰	Norway	(1990-1994) to 2008 Incidence cases from three different hospitals: Ullevål Univ. Hospital 1990-94, Norwegian Radium Hospital 1975-1986 and 1995-1998, Haukeland Univ. Hospital 1992-2001	Women residing in Tromsø and Bergen who attended the Norwegian Breast Cancer Screening Program.
NC-BCFR	Northern California Breast Cancer Family Registry ³¹	U.S.A.	Incident cases aged <65 years identified through the SEER cancer registry of the Greater San Francisco Bay Area from 1995-2003. All cases likely at increased genetic risk were selected; 2.5% of white cases not meeting these criteria were randomly sampled	Identified through random digit dialling conducted in the same geographic region from 1999-2000; frequency matched to cases diagnosed from 1995- 1998 on 5-year age group and race/ethnicity
OBCS	Oulu Breast Cancer Study ³²	Finland	Consecutive incident cases diagnosed at the Oulu University Hospital between 2000-2004	Female blood donors recruited in 2002 from the same geographical region in Northern Finland
OFBCR	Ontario Familial Breast Cancer Registry ³¹	Canada	Invasive cases aged 20-54 years identified from the Ontario Cancer Registry from 1996-1998. All those at high genetic risk were eligible; random samples of women not meeting these criteria were also asked to participate.	Identified by calling randomly selected residential telephone numbers in the same geographical region from 1998-2001; frequency matched to cases by age in 5 year categories
ORIGO	Leiden University Medical Centre Breast Cancer Study ^{33, 34}	Netherlands	Consecutive case patients diagnosed 1996–2006 in 2 hospitals in South–West Netherlands (Leiden & Rotterdam). No selection for family history; Rotterdam case patients selected for diagnosis aged <70. Case patients with in situ carcinomas eligible.	(1) Blood bank healthy donors from Southwest Netherlands recruited in 1996, 2000 or 2007; (2) People who married a person who was part of a family with high breast cancer risk (BRCA1/2/x). From the Southwest of the Netherlands, recruited 1990–1996; (3) Females tested at the local clinical genetics department for familial diseases, excluding familial cancer syndromes (no mutation found in gene(s) related to the disease being tested), recruited 1995–2007.
PBCS	NCI Polish Breast Cancer Study ³⁵	Poland	Incident cases identified through a rapid identification system in participating hospitals covering ~ 90% of all eligible cases, and cancer registries in Warsaw and Łódź covering 100% of all eligible cases (2000-2003)	Randomly selected from population lists of all residents of Poland from 2000-2003, stratified and frequency matched to cases on city and age in 5- year categories

RBCS	Rotterdam Breast Cancer Study ³⁶	Netherlands	Familial breast cancer patients selected from the clinical genetics center at Erasmus Medical Center between 1994-2005	Spouses or mutation-negative siblings of heterozygous Cystic Fibrosis mutation carriers selected from the clinical genetics centre at Erasmus Medical Center between 1996-2006
SASBAC	Singapore and Sweden Breast Cancer Study ³⁷	Sweden	Women diagnosed in Sweden aged 50-74 in 1993- 1995	Population-based controls frequency matched by age to the caases
SBCS	Sheffield Breast Cancer Study ³⁸	U.K.	Women with breast cancer recruited in 1998-2005 at surgical outpatient clinics at the Royal Hallamshire Hospital, Sheffield	Unselected women attending the Sheffield Mammography Screening Service in 2000-2004 with no evidence of a breast lesion
SEARCH	Study of Epidemiology & Risk Factors in Cancer Heredity ³⁹	U.K.	Identified through the East Anglian Cancer Registry: (i) 1991-1996: alive, prevalent cases diagnosed before age 55; (ii) since 1996: incident cases diagnosed before age 70 diagnosed after 1996	 (a) Women from the same geographic region selected from the EPIC-Norfolk cohort study, 1992- 1994 (b) women attending GP practices, frequency matched to cases by age and geographic region (2003-present)

SZBCS	IHCC-Szczecin Breast Cancer Study ⁴⁰	Poland	Prospectively ascertained cases of invasive breast cancer patients diagnosed at the Regional Oncology Hospital (2002-2003 and 2006-2007) or the University Hospital (2002-2007), both in Szczecin, West Pomerania, Poland.	Selected from a population-based study of the 1.3 million inhabitants of West Pomerania (2003-2004); matched to cases for year of birth, sex and region
UCIBCS	UCI Breast Cancer Study ⁴¹	U.S.A.	All cases diagnosed in Orange County, California from 1994-1995; ascertained through the population-based Cancer Surveillance Program of Orange County California (CSPOC)	Recruited from 1998-2003 using random digit dialling among Orange County residents; frequency matched to cases by age and race/ethnicity
UKBGS	Breakthrough Generations Study	UK	All cohort members who had had breast cancer or in situ breast cancer before entry into the Breakthrough Generations Study (cohort of >100,000 women followed up for breast cancer, recruited from the UK during 2003-2011).	Women who had not had breast cancer or in situ breast cancer before entry into the cohort study selected by 1:1 matching to cases on date of birth, year of entry in to the study (2003-2009) source of recruitment, blood sample and ethnicity.
STUDIES O	PF ASIAN WOMEN			
АСР	Asian Cancer Project	Thailand	Cases from oncology centres in Thailand that underwent biopsy and had been pathologically diagnosed as having breast cancer.	Hospital based controls are women who were admitted to the same hospital as the cases with diseases not related to cancer or metabolic syndromes such as diabetes, heart diseases or conditions related to gynaecology.
SEBCS	Seoul Breast Cancer Study ⁴²	South Korea	Consecutive, incident, cases from 2 hospitals in Seoul recruited between 2001-2005	Women from same catchment area and participating in annual health check-up (2001-2005)
TWBCS	Taiwanese Breast Cancer Study ⁴³	Taiwan	Incident cases diagnosed & treated at 2 major teaching hospitals in Taiwan between 2002-2005	Randomly selected women attending a health examination at same hospitals between 2002-2005

Supplementary Note

Acknowledgements

The UK2 GWAS was funded by Wellcome Trust and Cancer Research UK. The WTCCC was funded by the Wellcome Trust. BCAC is funded by CR-UK [C1287/A10118, C1287/A12014] and by the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme under grant agreement n° 223175 (HEALTH-F2-2009-223175) (COGS). Meetings of the BCAC have been funded by the European Union COST programme [BM0606]. DFE is a Principal Research Fellow of Cancer Research UK. MG was supported by the Lebanese National Council for Scientific Research. The ABCFS study was supported by the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia, the New South Wales Cancer Council, the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation (Australia), and the National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health under RFA-CA-06-503 and through cooperative agreements with members of the Breast Cancer Family Registry (CFR) and PI's. The University of Melbourne (U01 CA69638) contributed data to this study. The content of this manuscript does not necessarily reflect the views or the policies of the National Cancer Institute or an of the collaborating centres in the CFR, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products or organizations imply endorsement by the US Government or the CFR. We extend our thanks to the many women and their families that generously participated in the Australian Breast Cancer Family Study and consented to us accessing their pathology material. JLH is a National Health and Medical Research Council Australia Fellow. MCS is a National Health and Medical Research Council Senior Research Fellow. JLH and MCS are both group leaders of the Victoria Breast Cancer Research Consortium. The ABCS is funded by grants from the Dutch Cancer Society [NKI 2007-3839] and the Dutch National Genomics Initiative. MKS is supported by the Dutch Cancer Society [NKI 2009-4363]. The ABCS would like to acknowledge Sten Cornelissen, Richard van Hien, Linde Braaf, Laura Van't Veer (NKI-AVL), and Bas Bueno-de-Mesquita for the release of control samples as well as Sander Canisius. The **BBCS** is funded by Cancer Research UK and Breakthrough Breast Cancer and acknowledges NHS funding to the NIHR Biomedical Research Centre, and the National Cancer Research Network (NCRN). The BBCS GWAS received funding from The Institut National de Cancer. The work of the BBCC was partly funded by ELAN-Fond of the University Hospital of Erlangen. ES (BIGGS) is supported by NIHR Comprehensive Biomedical Research Centre, Guy's & St. Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust in partnership with King's College London. IT is supported by the Oxford Biomedical Research Centre. We thank Niall McInerney, Gabrielle Colleran, Andrew Rowan and Nicola Miller for their support. The BSUCH study was supported by the Dietmar-Hopp Foundation, the Helmholtz society and the German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ). We thank Anne Langheinz for genotyping. The CECILE study was funded by Fondation de France [contract grant number 2004012618 and 2007005156]; Institut National du Cancer (INCa) [2007-1/SPC2, 2008-1-CP-4 and 2009-1-SHS/SP-04], Association pour la Recherche contre le Cancer (ARC) [2008-1-CP-4]; Agence Française de Sécurité Sanitaire de l'Environnement et du Travail (AFSSET - ANSES) [ST-2005-003, EST2008/1/26, and VS-2009-21]; Ligue contre le Cancer Grand Ouest. The CGPS was supported by the Chief Physician Johan Boserup and Lise Boserup Fund, the Danish Medical Research Council and Herlev Hospital. The CNIO-BCS was supported by the Genome Spain Foundation, the Red Temática de Investigación Cooperativa en Cáncer and grants from the Asociación Española Contra el Cáncer and the Fondo de Investigación Sanitario (PI081583 and PI081120). We acknowledge the support of José Ignacio Arias Pérez, Pilar Zamora, Primitiva Menendez, Tais Moreno and Guillermo Pita. The CTS was supported by National Cancer Institute grant #CA 77398. The DFBBCS GWAS was funded by The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) as part of a ZonMw/VIDI grant number 91756341. We thank Muriel Adank for selecting the samples and Margreet Ausems, Christi van Asperen, Senno Verhoef, and Rogier van Oldenburg for providing samples from their Clinical Genetic centers. The ESTHER study was supported by a grant from the Baden Württemberg Ministry of Science, Research and Arts. Additional cases were recruited in the context of the VERDI study, which was supported by a grant from the German Cancer Aid (Deutsche Krebshilfe). The GC-HBOC was supported by Deutsche Krebshilfe [107054], the Dietmar-Hopp Foundation, the Helmholtz society and the German Cancer Research Centre (DKFZ). The GC-HBOC GWAS was supported by the German Cancer Aid (grant no. 107352) GENICA was funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) Germany grants 01KW9975/5, 01KW9976/8, 01KW9977/0 and 01KW0114, the Robert Bosch Foundation, Stuttgart, Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum (DKFZ), Heidelberg, Institute for Prevention and Occupational Medicine of the German Social Accident Insurance (IPA), Bochum, as well as the Department of Internal Medicine, Evangelische Kliniken Bonn gGmbH, Johanniter Krankenhaus, Bonn, Germany. The following investigators participate in the GENICA Network: Dr. Margarete Fischer-Bosch-Institute of Clinical Pharmacology, Stuttgart; University of Tübingen, Germany (CJ, HB), Molecular Genetics of Breast Cancer, Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum (DKFZ),

Heidelberg, Germany (Ute Hamann); Department of Internal Medicine, Evangelische Kliniken Bonn gGmbH, Johanniter Krankenhaus, Bonn, Germany (Yon-Dschun Ko, Christian Baisch), Institute of Pathology, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany (Hans-Peter Fischer); Institute for Prevention and Occupational Medicine of the German Social Accident Insurance (IPA), Bochum, Germany (TB, Beate Pesch, Sylvia Rabstein, Volker Harth). The **GESBC** was supported by the Deutsche Krebshilfe e. V. [70492] and genotyping in part by the state of Baden-Württemberg through the Medical Faculty of the University of Ulm [P.685]. HABCS has been supported by the Rudolf Bartling Foundation. The HEBCS study has been financially supported by the Helsinki University Central Hospital Research Fund, Academy of Finland (132473), the Finnish Cancer Society, The Nordic Cancer Union and the Sigrid Juselius Foundation. The population allele and genotype frequencies were obtained from the data source funded by the Nordic Center of Excellence in Disease Genetics based on samples regionally selected from Finland, Sweden and Denmark. We thank Drs. Kirsimari Aaltonen, Päivi Heikkilä, Tuomas Heikkinen and Dario Greco and RN Hanna Jäntti and Irja Erkkilä for their help with the HEBCS data and samples. HMBCS has been supported by fellowships to N.B. from the German Academic Exchange Program, DAAD, and from the Friends of Hannover Medical School. HUBCS has been supported by a grant from the German Federal Ministry of Research and Education, BMBF (RUS08/017). KARBAC is supported by the Swedish Cancer Society, the Stockholm Cancer Society, the Gustav V Jubilee foundation and the Bert von Kantzow foundation. The KBCP was financially supported by the special Government Funding (EVO) of Kuopio University Hospital grants, Cancer Fund of North Savo, the Finnish Cancer Organizations, The Academy of Finland and by the strategic funding of the University of Eastern Finland. We thank Helena Kemiläinen, Eija Myöhänen and Aija Parkkinen. kConFab is supported by grants from the National Breast Cancer Foundation, the NHMRC, the Queensland Cancer Fund, the Cancer Councils of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia and the Cancer Foundation of Western Australia. The kConFab Clinical Follow Up Study was funded by the NHMRC [145684, 288704, 454508]. Financial support for the AOCS was provided by the United States Army Medical Research and Materiel Command [DAMD17-01-1-0729], the Cancer Council of Tasmania and Cancer Foundation of Western Australia and the NHMRC [199600]. G.C.T. and P.W. are supported by the NHMRC. LMBC is supported by the 'Stichting tegen Kanker' (232-2008 and 196-2010). The MARIE study was supported by the Deutsche Krebshilfe e.V. [70-2892-BR I], the Hamburg Cancer Society, the German Cancer Research Center and the genotype work in part by the Federal Ministry of Education and

Research (BMBF) Germany [01KH0402]. MARIE would like to thank Tracy Slanger and Elke Mutschelknauss for their valuable contributions, and S. Behrens, R. Birr, M.Celik, U. Eilber, B. Kaspereit, N. Knese and K. Smit for their excellent technical assistance. MBCSG is supported by a grant from Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro (4017) and funds from Italian citizens who allocated the 5/1000 share of their tax payment in support of the Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori, according to Italian laws (INT-Institutional strategic projects "5x1000). MBCSG thanks Paolo Radice, Bernard Peissel, Monica Barile, Marco A. Pierotti and the personnel of the Cancer Genetics Test laboratory. MCBCS was supported by National Institutes of Health grant CA122340 and a Specialized Program of Research Excellence (SPORE) in Breast Cancer (CA116201), and grants from the Komen Foundation for the Cure and the Breast Cancer Research Foundation (BCRF). MCCS cohort recruitment was funded by VicHealth and Cancer Council Victoria. The MCCS was further supported by Australian NHMRC grants 209057, 251553 and 504711 and by infrastructure provided by Cancer Council Victoria. The NBCS was supported by grants from the Norwegian Research council, 155218/V40, 175240/S10 to ALBD, FUGE-NFR 181600/V11 to VNK and a Swizz Bridge Award to ALBD. The NC-BCFR and OFBCR work was supported by the United States National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health (NIH) under RFA-CA-06-503 and through cooperative agreements with members of the Breast Cancer Family Registry (BCFR) and Principal Investigators, including Cancer Care Ontario (U01 CA69467), and Northern California Cancer Center (U01 CA69417). The content of this manuscript does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the National Cancer Institute or any of the collaborating centers in the BCFR, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the US Government or the BCFR. Samples from the NC-BCFR were processed and distributed by the Coriell Institute for Medical Research. We thank Teresa Selander, Mona Gill, Lucine Collins, Nayana Weerasooriya and members of the Ontario Familial Breast Cancer Registry (OFBCR) for contributions to the study. **OBCS** is funded by the Finnish Cancer Foundation, The Academy of Finland, the University of Oulu, Biocenter Oulu, the Oulu University Hospital. OBCS acknowledges the assistance of Mervi Grip, Kari Mononen and Meeri Otsukka. ORIGO was funded by grants from the Dutch Cancer Society (UL1997-1505) and the Biobanking and Biomolecular Resources Research Infrastructure (BBMRI-NL CP16). We thank E. Krol-Warmerdam, and J. Blom. The PBCS was funded by Intramural Research Funds of the National Cancer Institute, Department of Health and Human Services, USA. The RBCS was funded by the Dutch Cancer Society (DDHK 2004-3124, DDHK 2009-4318). The SASBAC study was supported by funding from the Agency for Science, Technology and Research of Singapore (A*STAR), the US National Institute of Health (NIH) and the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation. SBCS was funded by Yorkshire Cancer Research. SEARCH is funded by grants from Cancer Research UK [C8197/A10123, C8197/A10123 and C490/A10124]. AMD has been supported by Cancer Research UK grant [C8197/A10865] and by the Joseph Mitchell Fund. SZBCS was supported by Grant PBZ KBN 122/P05/2004; Katarzyna Jaworska is a fellow of International PhD program, Postgraduate School of Molecular Medicine, Warsaw Medical University, supported by the Polish Foundation of Science. The UCIBCS component of this research was supported by the NIH [CA58860, CA92044] and the Lon V Smith Foundation [LVS39420]. The UKBGS was funded by Breakthrough Breast Cancer and the Institute of Cancer Research. We thank the study participants, health staff, and BGS study team members who contributed to the blood sample and data collection. The Institute of Cancer Research acknowledges NHS funding to the NIHR Biomedical Research Centre. The ACP study is funded by the Breast Cancer Research Trust, UK. The ACP study wishes to thank the participants in the Thai Breast Cancer study. Special thanks also go to the Thai Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), doctors and nurses who helped with the data collection process. The study would like to thank Dr Prat Boonyawongviroj, the former Permanent Secretary of MOPH and Dr Pornthep Siriwanarungsan, the Department Director-General of Disease Control who have supported the study throughout. The SEBCS was supported by the Korea Health 21 R&D Project [AO30001], Ministry of Health and Welfare, Republic of Korea. The TWBCS is supported by the Taiwan Biobank project of the Institute of Biomedical Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taiwan. CGEMS. The Nurses' Health Studies are supported by NIH grants CA 65725, CA87969, CA49449, CA67262, CA50385 and 5UO1CA098233.

Reference List

- 1. Dite,G.S. *et al.* Familial risks, early-onset breast cancer, and BRCA1 and BRCA2 germline mutations. *J Natl Cancer Inst* **95**, 448-457 (2003).
- 2. Fletcher,O. *et al.* Inconsistent association between the STK15 F31I genetic polymorphism and breast cancer risk. *J Natl Cancer Inst* **98**, 1014-1018 (2006).
- Hunter, D.J. *et al.* A genome-wide association study identifies alleles in FGFR2 associated with risk of sporadic postmenopausal breast cancer. *Nat Genet* **39**, 870-874 (2007).
- 4. Frank,B. *et al.* Association of the CASP10 V410I variant with reduced familial breast cancer risk and interaction with the CASP8 D302H variant. *Carcinogenesis* **27**, 606-609 (2006).
- Flesch-Janys, D. *et al.* Risk of different histological types of postmenopausal breast cancer by type and regimen of menopausal hormone therapy. *Int J Cancer* 123, 933-941 (2008).
- Leu, M. *et al.* NordicDB: a Nordic pool and portal for genome-wide control data. *Eur J Hum Genet* 18, 1322-1326 (2010).
- Li,J. *et al.* Genetic variation in the estrogen metabolic pathway and mammographic density as an intermediate phenotype of breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Res* 12, R19 (2010).
- 8. Turnbull,C. *et al.* Genome-wide association study identifies five new breast cancer susceptibility loci. *Nat Genet* **42**, 504-507 (2010).
- Hofman, A. *et al.* The Rotterdam Study: 2010 objectives and design update. *Eur J Epidemiol* 24, 553-572 (2009).

- Schmidt,M.K. *et al.* Breast cancer survival and tumor characteristics in premenopausal women carrying the CHEK2*1100delC germline mutation. *J Clin Oncol* 25, 64-69 (2007).
- 11. Schrauder, M. *et al.* Single nucleotide polymorphism D1853N of the ATM gene may alter the risk for breast cancer. *J Cancer Res Clin Oncol* **134**, 873-882 (2008).
- 12. Colleran, G. *et al.* The TGFBR1*6A/9A polymorphism is not associated with differential risk of breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* **119**, 437-442 (2010).
- 13. Yang, R. *et al.* Genetic variants within miR-126 and miR-335 are not associated with breast cancer risk. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* **127**, 549-554 (2011).
- 14. Villeneuve, S. *et al.* Breast cancer risk by occupation and industry: analysis of the CECILE study, a population-based case-control study in France. *Am J Ind. Med* 54, 499-509 (2011).
- Weischer, M., Bojesen, S.E., Tybjaerg-Hansen, A., Axelsson, C.K., & Nordestgaard, B.G. Increased risk of breast cancer associated with CHEK2*1100delC. *J Clin Oncol* 25, 57-63 (2007).
- 16. Milne,R.L. *et al.* ERCC4 associated with breast cancer risk: a two-stage case-control study using high-throughput genotyping. *Cancer Res* **66**, 9420-9427 (2006).
- 17. Seal,S. *et al.* Truncating mutations in the Fanconi anemia J gene BRIP1 are lowpenetrance breast cancer susceptibility alleles. *Nat Genet* **38**, 1239-1241 (2006).
- 18. Widschwendter, M. *et al.* Epigenotyping in peripheral blood cell DNA and breast cancer risk: a proof of principle study. *PLoS One* **3**, e2656 (2008).
- 19. Justenhoven, C. *et al.* The CYP1B1_1358_GG genotype is associated with estrogen receptor-negative breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* **111**, 171-177 (2008).
- 20. Pesch,B. *et al.* Factors modifying the association between hormone-replacement therapy and breast cancer risk. *Eur J Epidemiol* **20**, 699-711 (2005).

- Chang-Claude, J., Eby, N., Kiechle, M., Bastert, G., & Becher, H. Breastfeeding and breast cancer risk by age 50 among women in Germany. *Cancer Causes Control* 11, 687-695 (2000).
- 22. Dork, T. *et al.* Spectrum of ATM gene mutations in a hospital-based series of unselected breast cancer patients. *Cancer Res* **61**, 7608-7615 (2001).
- 23. Bogdanova, N. *et al.* A nonsense mutation (E1978X) in the ATM gene is associated with breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* **118**, 207-211 (2009).
- 24. Hartikainen, J.M. *et al.* An autosome-wide scan for linkage disequilibrium-based association in sporadic breast cancer cases in eastern Finland: three candidate regions found. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* **14**, 75-80 (2005).
- Beesley, J. *et al.* Association between single-nucleotide polymorphisms in hormone metabolism and DNA repair genes and epithelial ovarian cancer: results from two Australian studies and an additional validation set. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 16, 2557-2565 (2007).
- 26. De,M.L. *et al.* Does estrogen receptor negative/progesterone receptor positive breast carcinoma exist? *J Clin Oncol* **26**, 335-336 (2008).
- Catucci, I. *et al.* SNPs in ultraconserved elements and familial breast cancer risk. *Carcinogenesis* 30, 544-545 (2009).
- 28. Olson, J.E. *et al.* A comprehensive examination of CYP19 variation and breast density. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* **16**, 623-625 (2007).
- Giles,G.G. & English,D.R. The Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study. *IARC. Sci Publ.* 156, 69-70 (2002).
- 30. Nordgard,S.H. *et al.* Genome-wide analysis identifies 16q deletion associated with survival, molecular subtypes, mRNA expression, and germline haplotypes in breast cancer patients. *Genes Chromosomes Cancer* **47**, 680-696 (2008).

- 31. John,E.M. *et al.* The Breast Cancer Family Registry: an infrastructure for cooperative multinational, interdisciplinary and translational studies of the genetic epidemiology of breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Res* **6**, R375-R389 (2004).
- 32. Erkko,H. *et al.* A recurrent mutation in PALB2 in Finnish cancer families. *Nature* **446**, 316-319 (2007).
- 33. de Bock,G.H. *et al.* Tumour characteristics and prognosis of breast cancer patients carrying the germline CHEK2*1100delC variant. *J Med Genet* **41**, 731-735 (2004).
- Huijts,P.E. *et al.* Clinical correlates of low-risk variants in FGFR2, TNRC9,
 MAP3K1, LSP1 and 8q24 in a Dutch cohort of incident breast cancer cases. *Breast Cancer Res* 9, R78 (2007).
- 35. Garcia-Closas, M. *et al.* Established breast cancer risk factors by clinically important tumour characteristics. *Br J Cancer* **95**, 123-129 (2006).
- 36. Easton, D.F. *et al.* Genome-wide association study identifies novel breast cancer susceptibility loci. *Nature* **447**, 1087-1093 (2007).
- 37. Wedren, S. *et al.* Oestrogen receptor alpha gene haplotype and postmenopausal breast cancer risk: a case control study. *Breast Cancer Res* **6**, R437-R449 (2004).
- 38. MacPherson, G. *et al.* Association of a common variant of the CASP8 gene with reduced risk of breast cancer. *J Natl Cancer Inst* **96**, 1866-1869 (2004).
- 39. Lesueur, F. *et al.* Allelic association of the human homologue of the mouse modifier Ptprj with breast cancer. *Hum Mol Genet* **14**, 2349-2356 (2005).
- 40. Jakubowska, A. *et al.* Do BRCA1 modifiers also affect the risk of breast cancer in noncarriers? *Eur J Cancer* **45**, 837-842 (2009).
- 41. Ziogas, A. *et al.* Cancer risk estimates for family members of a population-based family registry for breast and ovarian cancer. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 9, 103-111 (2000).

- 42. Han, S. *et al.* CASP8 polymorphisms, estrogen and progesterone receptor status, and breast cancer risk. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* **110**, 387-393 (2008).
- 43. Ding,S.L. *et al.* Genetic variants of BLM interact with RAD51 to increase breast cancer susceptibility. *Carcinogenesis* **30**, 43-49 (2009).