

## Supplementary Appendix

This appendix has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Supplement to: Jonsson T, Stefansson H, Steinberg S, et al. Variant of *TREM2* associated with the risk of Alzheimer's disease. *N Engl J Med* 2013;368:107-16. DOI: [10.1056/NEJMoa1211103](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1211103)

## Supplementary Appendix

### **A coding variant in the *TREM2* gene confers risk of Alzheimer's disease**

Thorlakur Jonsson, Ph.D., Hreinn Stefansson, Ph.D, Stacy Steinberg Ph.D., Ingileif Jonsdottir, Ph.D., Palmi V. Jonsson, M.D., Jon Snaedal, M.D., Sigurbjorn Bjornsson, M.D., Johanna Huttenlocher B.S., Allan I. Levey, M.D., Ph.D., James J. Lah, M.D., Ph.D., Dan Rujescu, M.D., Harald Hampel, M.D., Ina Giegling, Ph.D., Ole A. Andreassen, M.D., Ph.D., Knut Engedal, M.D., Ph.D., Ingun Ulstein, M.D., Ph.D., Srdjan Djurovic, Ph.D., Carla Ibrahim-Verbaas, M.D., Albert Hofman, M.D., Ph.D., M.Arfaan Ikram, M.D., Ph.D., Cornelia M van Duijn, Ph.D., Unnur Thorsteinsdottir, Ph.D., Augustine Kong, Ph.D., Kari Stefansson, M.D., Ph.D.

#### Table of contents

<u>Page</u>	<u>Content</u>
2	Table S1
3	Table S2
4	Table S3
5	Table S4

**Table S1. Association results for sequence variants in TREM2 that are likely to affect protein function.**

Marker	P-value	OR (95% CI)	Minor allele	Major allele	MAF	Effect
rs79011726	0.59	1.21 (0.60-2.46)	T	C	0.17	E151K
chr6:41236977	0.42	0.78 (0.43-1.42)	C	A	0.37	splicing
rs142232675	0.28	1.56 (0.70-3.51)	T	C	0.12	D87N
rs143332484	0.48	1.13 (0.80-1.59)	T	C	0.78	R62H
rs75932628	3.42x10 <sup>-10</sup>	2.92 (2.09-4.09)	T	C	0.46	R47H
chr6:41237236	0.78	0.81 (0.18-3.62)	T	C	0.05	G45E

Association with Alzheimer's disease in Iceland is shown, using population controls age 85 or greater. Variants are indicated by their rs-names, with the exception of two novel variants, which are indicated by their chromosomal location (NCBI Build 36). In each case, odds ratios are reported for the minor allele. Minor allelic frequencies (MAF) are reported for controls in %.

**Table S2. Association results for rs75932628-T based on imputation.**

<b>cohort</b>	<b>N<sub>case</sub>/N<sub>cont</sub></b>	<b>P-value</b>	<b>OR (95% CI)</b>	<b>frequency (%)</b>
NIA-LOAD	1,026/851	0.095	1.93 (0.89-4.18)	0.70
eMERGE	566/1,851	0.0026	4.29 (1.66-11.06)	0.34
<b>Combined</b>	<b>1,592/2,702</b>	<b>0.0014</b>	<b>2.66 (1.46-4.84)</b>	-

Shown is the frequency of rs75932628-T in controls.

**Table S3. Effect of ApoE  $\epsilon$ 4 on the association of rs75932628-T with Alzheimer's disease in Iceland.**

<b>Patient group</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>freq (%)</b>	<b>OR (95% CI)</b>	<b>P-value</b>
AD all	2,773	1.42	3.10 (2.18-4.43)	$3.93 \times 10^{-10}$
ApoE $\epsilon$ 4+	1,511	1.09	2.38 (1.45-3.89)	0.00056
ApoE $\epsilon$ 4-	1,262	1.81	4.03 (2.63-6.16)	$1.28 \times 10^{-10}$
ApoE $\epsilon$ 4+ vs ApoE $\epsilon$ 4-	N/A	N/A	0.60 (0.37-0.98)	0.040

Frequency of risk allele and association results are shown using population controls age 85 or greater (N = 8,888).

**Table S4. ApoE  $\epsilon 4$  analysis in replication cohorts.**

<b>cohort</b>	<b>N<math>\epsilon 4+</math></b>	<b>N<math>\epsilon 4-</math></b>	<b>frequency (%)</b>	<b>OR<math>\epsilon 4+</math> vs <math>\epsilon 4-</math> (95% CI)</b>	<b>P-value</b>
Emory	233	147	0.39	1.26 (0.10-36.74)	1
Munich	309	205	0.58	3.34 (0.46-77.77)	0.41
NIA-LOAD	754	271	1.17	2.42 (0.77-7.59)	0.13
eMERGE	187	310	0.90	0.70 (0.12-3.96)	0.69
Norway	364	323	0.36	inf (0.89-inf)	0.064
<b>Combined</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Frequency of risk allele in affected individuals with ApoE  $\epsilon 4$  information and the OR comparing  $\epsilon 4+$  vs  $\epsilon 4-$  AD patients are shown. The OR value is infinity for the Norwegian cohort due to the fact that there are no carriers of the rs75932628-T allele in the  $\epsilon 4-$  group. Results for the eMERGE data set are based on imputation of ApoE  $\epsilon 4$ .