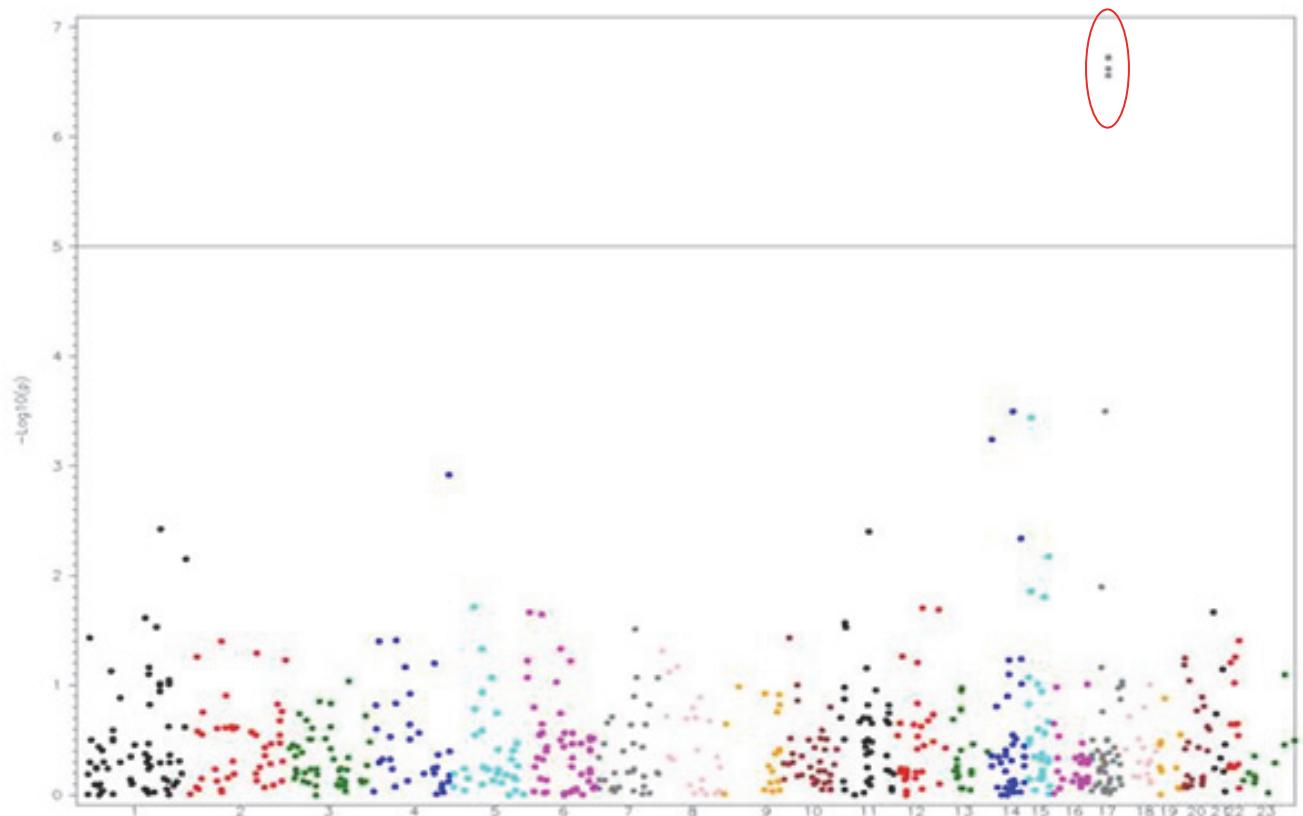


Supplementary Information

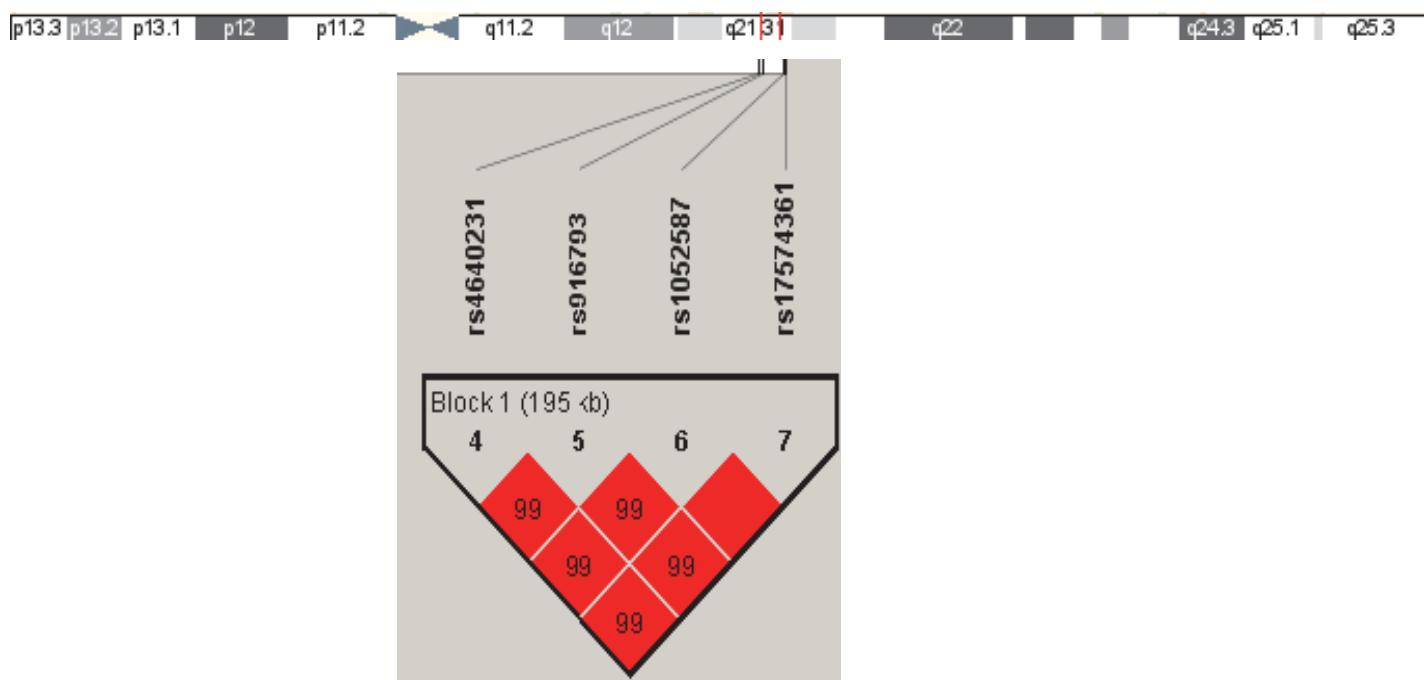
Identification and molecular characterization of a new ovarian cancer susceptibility locus at 17q21.31

Permuth Wey et al.

Supplementary Figure S1. Association results among invasive epithelial ovarian cancer cases.



Chr 17



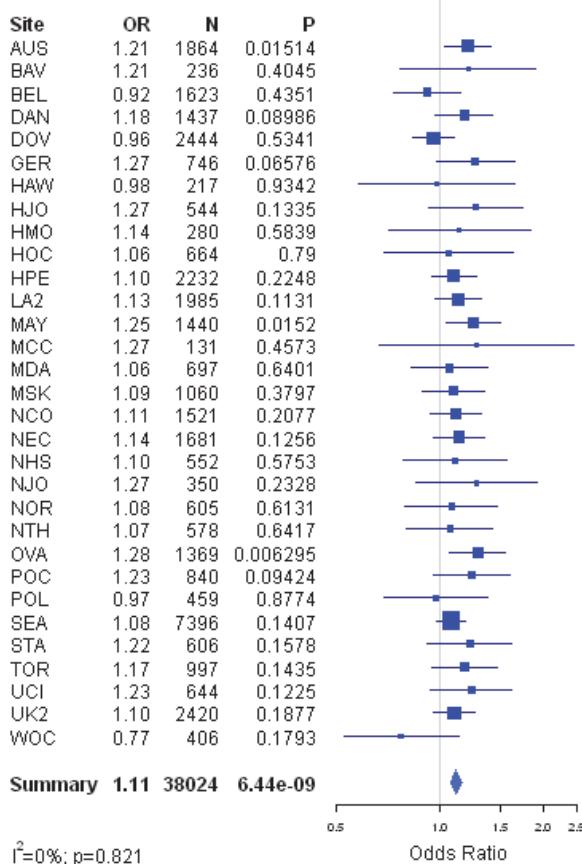
Supplementary Figure S1: Association results among invasive epithelial ovarian cancer cases.

Manhattan plot showing the $-\log_{10}$ p value for the 767 miRSNPs (or tagSNPs) passing genotyping quality control criteria against their chromosomal positions revealed four overlapping signals of genome-wide significance that mapped to chromosome 17, and to band 17q21.31 in particular. A linkage disequilibrium (LD) plot was generated in Haploview 4.1 using the solid spline LD method. Numbers represent $r^2 * 100$, and are based on genome build 36.3; $r^2 = 0.99$ or 1= red= completely correlated.

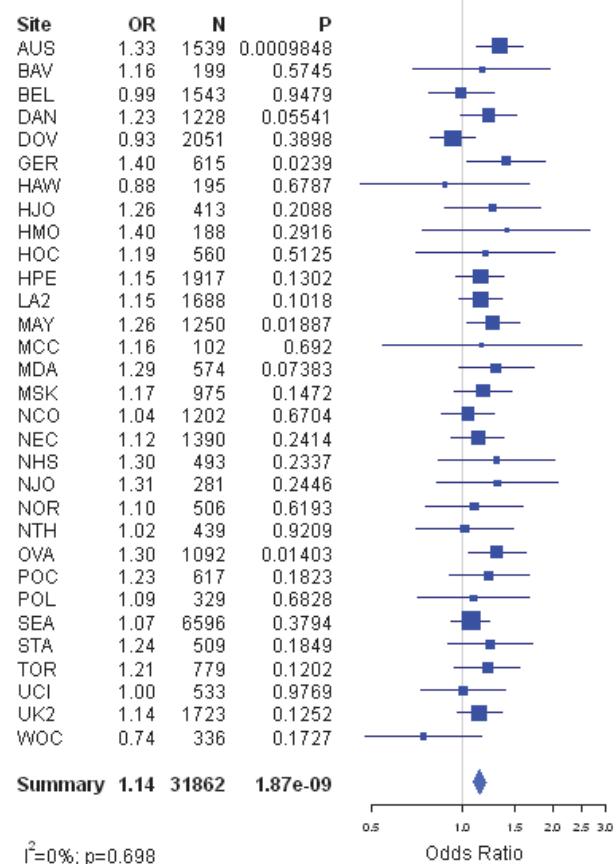
(Cases: n=14,533; controls: n=23,491)

Supplementary Figure S2. Study specific odds ratios for the association between rs1052587 genotype and epithelial ovarian cancer risk.

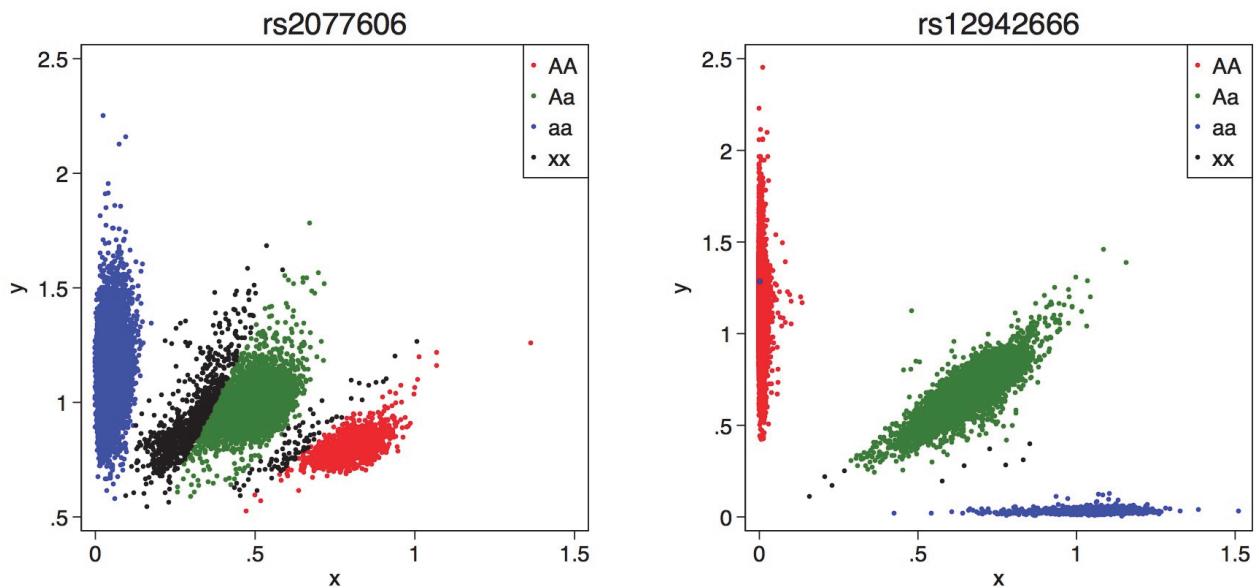
a. Susceptibility to invasive epithelial ovarian cancer.



b. Susceptibility to invasive serous carcinoma.

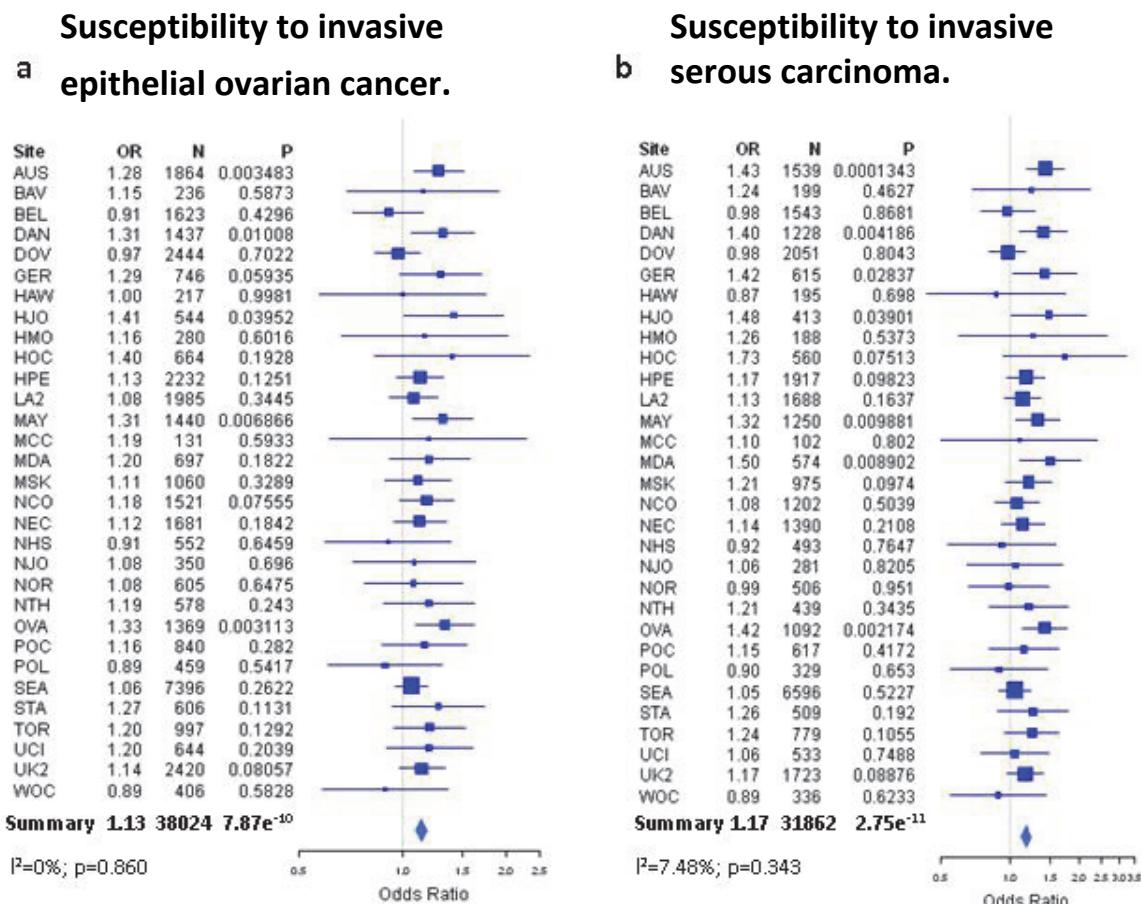


Supplementary Figure S3. Supplementary Figure S3: Signal intensity cluster plots for the most strongly associated non-miRSNPs at 17q21.31.

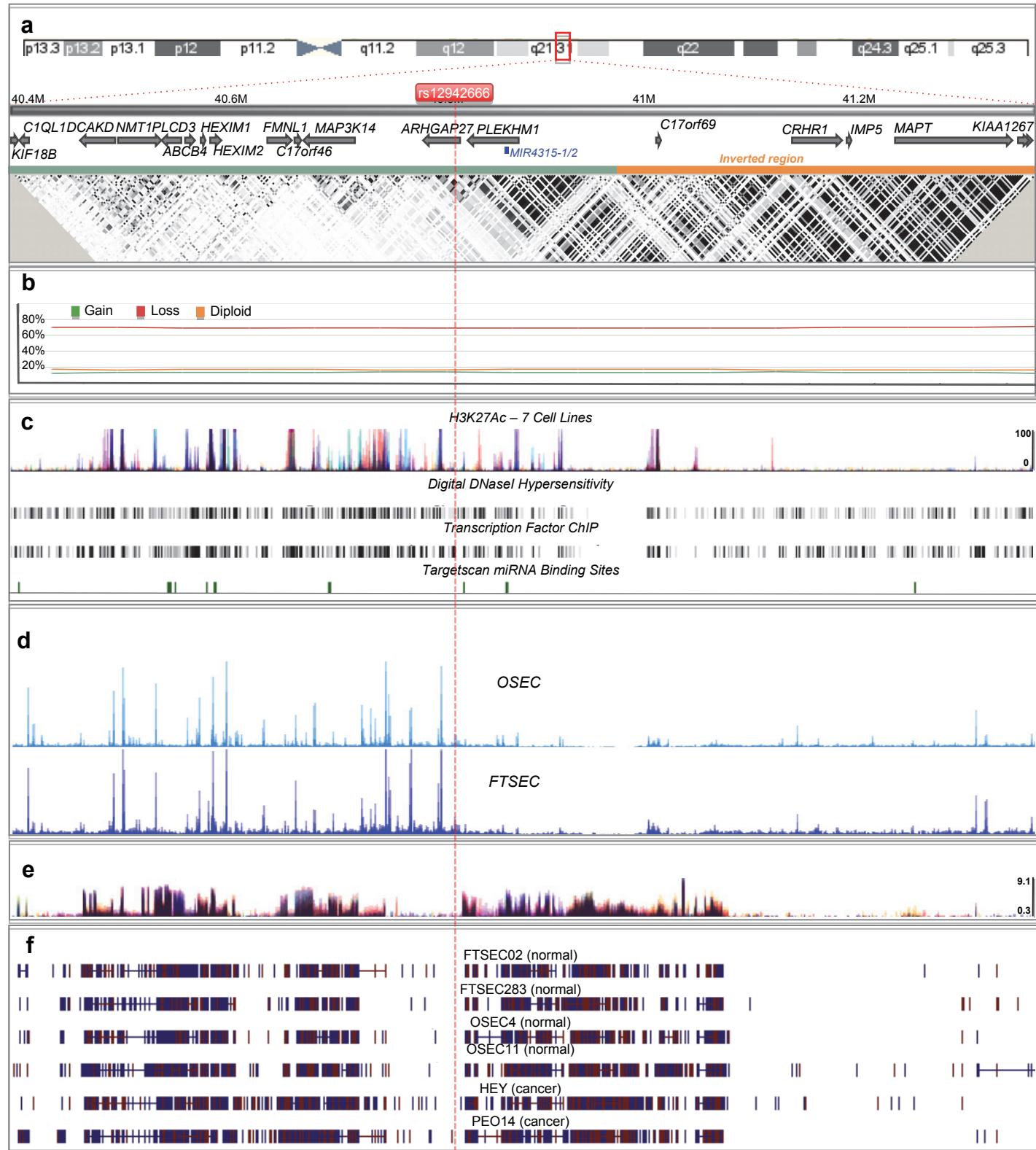


Genotype clustering was poor for rs2077606, but was good for its most strongly correlated SNP ($r^2=0.99$), rs12942666. Results of association and molecular analyses are similar for both SNPs (Supplementary Tables 2, 3, and 4). Both SNPs passed quality control metrics.

Supplementary Figure S4. Study specific odds ratios for the association between rs12942666 and epithelial ovarian cancer susceptibility.



Supplementary Figure S5. Functional map of the 17q21.31 EOC susceptibility locus.



Supplementary Figure S5. Functional map of the 17q21.31 EOC susceptibility locus.

(a) Genomic map of a one-megabase region centered around the most statistically significant SNP, rs12942666. Linkage disequilibrium structure of the 1Mb region from Haploview showing R2 associations between SNPs (in grey scale). The darker the color, the higher the R2 score. The location and approximate size of all known protein coding genes (grey) and non-coding RNA sequences (blue) are shown relative to the most significant SNP (red dashed line). **(b)** Analysis of somatic DNA copy number variation across the region generated by Affymetrix 6.0 SNP array analysis of 568 high-grade serous ovarian tumors analyzed by the cancer genome atlas (TCGA) project. Red = proportion of tumors showing loss; green = proportion of tumors showing gain/amplification; Yellow = proportion of tumors that are diploid (no loss or gain). **(c)** Analysis of ENCODE to evaluate putative regulatory DNA or non-coding RNA elements at susceptibility loci. Data were generated for non-ovarian cancer associated cell lines and show H3K27Ac regulatory marks, DNasel Hypersensitivity elements, transcription factor binding site information from chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) analysis, and TargetScan analysis of miRNA binding sites. **(d)** Formaldehyde assisted isolation of regulatory elements sequencing (FAIRE-seq) performed in normal ovarian surface epithelial cells (OSECs) and fallopian tube secretory epithelial cells (FTSECs). From genome wide FAIRE-seq, the profile of peaks of open chromatin (and putative regulatory sites) are illustrated for the region. **(e)** ENCODE RNA sequencing analysis (RNA-seq) of non-ovarian cancer associated cell lines shows the spectrum of coding transcripts across the region. **(f)** RNA-seq analysis of normal OSECs, FTSECs and epithelial ovarian cancer cell lines shows the spectrum of coding transcripts across the region in ovarian cancer associated tissues.

Supplementary Table S1

Supplementary Table S1: Description of individual OCAC studies and case-control sets¹.

Study Name	Study abbreviation	Study Location	Study Type	Total Number of Subjects ²		% of subjects of European Ancestry	Number of invasive cases of European ancestry
				Cases	Controls		
Australian Ovarian Cancer Study/Australian Cancer Study (Ovarian Cancer)	AUS	Australia	Population based/case-control	949 ^c	1011	95.1	886 (561)
Bavarian Ovarian Cancer Cases and Controls	BAV	Southeast Germany	Population based/case-control	98 ^b	143	100	93 (56)
Belgian Ovarian Cancer Study	BEL	Belgium, University Hospital Leuven	Hospital based/Case-control	277 ^c	1352	99.6	274 (194)
Diseases of the Ovary and their Evaluation	DOV	USA: 13 counties in western Washington state	Population based/case-control	1350 ^c	1606	92.0	903 (525)
Oregon Ovarian Cancer Registry	ORE	Portland, Oregon	Case only	70 ^b	0	92.9	54 (39)
German Ovarian Cancer Study	GER	Germany: Baden-Württemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate	Population based/case-control	216 ^c	413	99.5	189 (95)
Dr. Horst Schmidt Kliniken	HSK	Germany	Case only	155 ^c	0	98.7	144 (107)
Hawaii Ovarian Cancer Case-Control Study	HAW	USA: Hawaii	Population based/case-control	338 ^b	601	25.4 ^c	60 (38)
Hannover-Jena Ovarian Cancer Study	HJO	Germany	Hospital based/Case-control	286 ^c	274	99.5	271 (140)
Hannover-Minsk Ovarian Cancer Study	HMO	Belarus	Hospital-based/Case-control	144 ^c	140	98.6	142 (50)
Helsinki Ovarian Cancer Study	HOC	Helsinki, Finland	Case-control	226 ^c	447	99.9	217 (113)
Hormones and Ovarian Cancer PrEdiction (HOPE) Study	HOP	USA: West Pennsylvania, Northeast Ohio, West New York	Population based/Case-control	759 ^c	1501	97.0	654 (377)

Supplementary Table S1

Study Name	Study abbreviation	Study Location	Study Type	Total Number of Subjects ²		% of subjects of European Ancestry	Number of invasive cases of European ancestry
				Cases	Controls		
Gilda Radner Familial Ovarian Cancer Registry	GRR	USA	Familial cancer/ Case only	115 ^b	0	97.4	112 (74)
Hospital-based Research Program at Aichi Cancer Center	JPN	Japan: Nagoya City	Case-control	76 ^c	81	0 ^c	-
Women's Cancer Program at the Samuel Oschin Comprehensive Cancer Institute	LAX	USA: Southern California	Case only	330 ^c	0	84.2	278 (217)
Los Angeles County Case-control studies of Ovarian Cancer-1	USC	Los Angeles County	Population based/ Case-control	1260 ^c	1370	71.8	660 (424)
MALignant OVarian Cancer	MAL	Denmark	Population based/ Case-control	571 ^b	829	99.9	440 (272)
Danish Pelvic Mass Study	PVD	Denmark	Case only	172 ^b	0	98.2	169 (128)
Malaysia Ovarian Cancer Study	MAS	Malaysia	Hospital-based / Case-control	106 ^c	106	0 ^c	-
Mayo Clinic Ovarian Cancer Case-Control Study	MAY	USA: North Central (MN, SD, ND, IL, IA, WI)	Clinic based/ Case-control	791 ^c	753	98.5	697 (507)
Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study	MCC	Melbourne, Australia	Cohort/ Nested case-control	64 ^c	68	99.2	63 (34)
MD Anderson Ovarian Cancer Study	MDA	USA: Texas	Hospital based/ Case-control	323 ^c	385	98.5	313 (190)
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center	MSK	USA: New York City	Hospital-based/Case-control	556 ^b	697	84.6	467 (382)
North Carolina Ovarian Cancer	NCO	USA: Central and eastern North	Population based/	1063 ^b	984	82.8	729 (410)

Supplementary Table S1

Study Name	Study abbreviation	Study Location	Study Type	Total Number of Subjects ²		% of subjects of European Ancestry	Number of invasive cases of European ancestry
				Cases	Controls	All histologies (serous)	
Study		Carolina (48 counties)	Case-control				
New England Case Control Study	NEC	USA: New Hampshire and Eastern Massachusetts	Population based/ Case-control	949 ^b	1049	95.8	672 (381)
Nurses' Health Study	NHS	USA	Cohort/ Nested case-control	147 ^b	429	99.3	127 (68)
New Jersey Ovarian Cancer Study	NJO	USA: New Jersey (six counties)	Population-based/Case-control	190 ^c	194	91.2	169 (100)
University of Bergen, Haukeland University Hospital, Norway	NOR	Norway	Case-control	248 ^b	371	99.5	234 (135)
Nijmegen Ovarian Cancer Study	NTH	Eastern part of the Netherlands	Case-control	265 ^c	323	98.6	255 (116)
Ovarian Cancer in Alberta and British Columbia	OVA	Alberta and British Columbia, Canada	Population-based/Case-control	855 ^c	810	91.5	621 (344)
Polish Ovarian Cancer Study	POC	Poland: Szczecin, Poznan, Opole, Rzeszów	Hospital-based/Case-control	423 ^c	417	100	423 (200)
Polish Ovarian Cancer Case Control Study	POL	Poland, Warszaw and Lodz	Population based/ Case-control	236 ^b	223	100	236 (106)
Study of Epidemiology and Risk Factors in Cancer Heredity	SEA	UK: East Anglia and West Midlands	Population based/ Case-control	1496 ^c	6067	99.1	1372 (572)
Family Registry for Ovarian Cancer and Genetic Epidemiology of Ovarian Cancer	STA	USA: Six counties in the San Francisco Bay area	Population based/ Case-control	293 ^b	404	88.4	257 (160)
Shanghai Women's Health	SWH	Shanghai, China	Cohort/Nested	135 ^c	891	0 ^c	-

Supplementary Table S1

Study Name	Study abbreviation	Study Location	Study Type	Total Number of Subjects ²		% of subjects of European Ancestry	Number of invasive cases of European ancestry
				Cases	Controls		
Study	case-control						
Toronto Ovarian Cancer Study	TOR	Canada: Province of Ontario	Population based	559 ^c	443	99.5	557 (339)
University of California Irvine Ovarian Study	UCI	USA: Southern California (Orange and San-Diego, Imperial Counties)	Population based/ Case-control	507 ^b	425	84.2	277 (166)
United Kingdom Ovarian Cancer Population Study	UKO	United Kingdom (England, Wales and Northern Ireland)	Population based/ Case-control	718 ^c	1123	98.1	702 (353)
Royal Marsden Hospital Ovarian Cancer Study	RMH	UK: London	Hospital based/ Case only	152 ^b	0	95.4	144 (49)
UK Familial Ovarian Cancer Registry	UKR	UK: National	Case only/ Familial Register	48 ^b	0	97.9	47 (23)
Southampton Ovarian Cancer Study	SOC	United Kingdom, Wessex region	Case only/ Hospital based	295 ^c	0	97.2	266 (102)
Scottish Randomised Trial in Ovarian Cancer	SRO	Coordinated through clinical trials unit, Glasgow UK from patients recruited world-wide	Case only from clinical trial	159 ^b	0	98.7	157 (92)
Warsaw Ovarian Cancer Study	WOC	Poland: Warsaw and central Poland	Hospital-based/Case-control	204 ^b	204	100	202 (132)
TOTAL				18,174	26,134	89.8	14,533 (8,371)

1 Studies combined into single case controls sets are indicated by contiguous shading (AOCS+ACS; DOV+ORE; HOP+GRR; GER+HSK; LAX+USC; MAL+PVD; UKO+RMH+UKR+SOC+SRO)

2 Totals represent the number of subjects passing genotyping quality control criteria.

a All or most of the cases were confirmed to have a histological subtype of epithelial ovarian cancer by a pathologist.

b Information about the diagnosis was primarily acquired from a cancer registry, pathology report, or the medical record.

c All or the majority of subjects from this site are of Asian ancestry: HAW (59.2%), JPN (100%), MAS (80.3%), SWH (100%)

Supplementary Table S2

element can bind; GWAS=the SNP has been associated with a GWAS of another phenotype; LoseFunc=SNP is non-synonymous and has the potential to affect protein function via an amino acid substitution; utr=untranslated region; intergen=intergenic

a Human genome build 37

b This SNP was considered to be a likely candidate for being the causal variant when comparing the difference in log-likelihoods of logistic regression model between this SNP and rs12942666 ($10 < \text{likelihood ratio} < 20$).

c Three in silico SNP functional annotation tools (ANNOVAR, SNPInfo, and SNPnexus) were used to generate these predictions, and supplemented with information from JASPAR (**Supplementary Table S5**).

d. Location shows the relative position of the SNP to its adjacent gene. This information is directly retrieved from each in silico prediction tool/server. Since different transcripts from different resources (RefSeq, Ensemble, UCSC Genome Browser) are used to annotate a SNP's relative position, prediction results are kept intact and combined to provide as much information as possible.

e. The name of the gene containing the SNP or the nearest gene.

f. If the SNP is synonymous (syn) or non-synonymous (nonsyn), rs11012 is likely tolerated/benign per SIFT prediction. See ** below about another nonsyn SNP predicted to be benign. For additional details about how predictions are made, please refer to each individual tool:

ANNOVAR, <http://www.openbioinformatics.org>

SNPInfo, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snpinfo>

SNPnexus, <http://www.snp-nexus.org>

** There are two SNPs (rs62071393 and rs12949256) with putative functions that were not added to this table because they are less correlated with rs12942666 ($0.80 < R^2 < 0.90$). rs62071393 resides in a putative TFBS near PLEKHM1, and rs12949256 is a non-synonymous SNP in or near ARHGAP27. Polyphen predicts that rs12949256 is benign

Supplementary Table S3: Summary of gene expression and somatic analyses of EOC tumor and normal tissue and cell lines for genes at the 17q21.31 locus

Gene	RNAseq a			Relative expression b			Gene expression in tumor v normal d			Expression QTL		Somatic mutation	
	OCPTs	Cancer	OCPTs	All EOC v OCPTs	All EOC v OCPTs	Serous EOC v OCPTs c	Cell lines	TCGA e	GEO f	rs12924666 g	rs2077606 h	OvCa	Any cancer
	Average normalized reads			fold change	P-value	P-value	direction	direction	direction	OCPT	LCL	TCGA tumors	
KIF18B	1.0	5.34	1.25	5.1	<2.2x10⁻¹⁶	3.0x10⁻¹²	Up	Up	Up	0.75	0.85	No	Yes
C1QL1	0.1	8.09	0.66	6.8	2.4x10⁻⁰⁷	2.1x10⁻⁰⁴	Up	Same	Up	0.20	0.25	0.04	No
DCAKD	2.5	19.07	8.73	1.9	3.1x10⁻⁰⁶	0.004	Up	Same	Inconsistent	0.93	0.29	0.35	No
NMT1	26.1	31.49	11.89	2.2	2.4x10⁻⁰⁶	0.002	Up	Inconsistent	Inconsistent	0.99	0.47	0.10	No
PLCD3	1.5	19.96	3.03	4.6	1.7x10⁻¹³	1.9x10⁻⁰⁹	Up	N/A	Inconsistent	0.79	0.44	0.37	No
ACBD4	0.8	0.21	0.05	6.3	1.3x10⁻¹⁴	1.7x10⁻¹⁰	Up	Same	N/A	0.99	0.68	0.83	Yes
HEXIM1	4.9	27.81	5.50	3.9	5.6x10⁻¹²	1.4x10⁻⁰⁸	Up	Inconsistent	Same	0.42	0.25	0.36	Yes
HEXIM2	0.6	1.13	0.05	30.7	<2.2x10⁻¹⁶	1.7x10⁻¹⁴	Up	N/A	Up	0.36	0.31	0.33	No
FMNL1	0.5	2.72	0.83	2.0	2.5x10⁻⁰⁵	0.005	Up	Up	Down	0.68	0.59	0.10	No
C17orf46	0.0	0.00	0.00	6.9	0.048	0.565	Same	N/A	Up	0.59	0.67	0.35	No
MAP3K14	0.5	1.06	0.08	13.3	<2.2x10⁻¹⁶	7.9x10⁻¹³	Up	Same	Same	0.30	0.26	0.63	No
ARHGAP27	0.0	0.88	0.00	851.0	<2.2x10⁻¹⁶	9.2x10⁻¹⁶	Up	N/A	Up	0.04	0.10	0.90	No
PLEKHM1	1.5	4.23	1.80	1.8	0.004	0.098	Up	Inconsistent	Inconsistent	0.77	0.89	1x10⁻⁴	No
CRHR1	0.0	0.14	0.00	37.6	2.0x10⁻⁰⁴	0.008	Up	Up	Inconsistent	0.27	0.07	0.53	No
IMP5	0.0	0.01	0.00	45.5	7.9x10⁻⁰⁵	0.009	Up	N/A	Up	0.13	0.16	0.91	No
MAPT	0.1	1.18	0.05	8.1	4.4x10⁻⁹	1.1X10⁻⁰⁵	Up	Same	Up	0.92	0.61	0.06	No

Abbreviations: OCPTs=ovarian cancer precursor tissues which include ovarian surface epithelial cells (OSECs) and fallopian tube secretory epithelial cells (FTSECs)

LCL=lymphoblastoid cell lines

Red bold indicates statistically significant

a average of two OSEC lines

b Gene expression relative to β-actin and GAPDH n 50 EOC cell lines and 73 normal OSEC/FTSEC lines

c enriched for serous (removed known clear cell and mucinous cell lines)

d Up or down regulation in tumor samples, red bold text indicates significant differences in one or more probes and remaining probes in same direction, black text indicates if there is a non significant trend in direction for all probes for gene

e TCGA data: gene expression in 568 serous EOC and 8 fallopian tube (normal) samples

f GEO series GSE18520 data: gene expression in 53 serous EOC and 10 ovary (normal) samples

g rs12924666 OCPTs AA=44, AG/GG=19, LCL AA=62, AG/GG=31, TCGA data is not available for this SNP

h rs2077606 OCPTs GG=43, AG/AA=18, LCL GG=63, AG/AA=31, TCGA GG=244 AG/AA=132

Supplementary Table S4: Summary of methylation data in high-grade serous (HGS) EOCs and normal tissues for genes at the 17q21.31 locus

Gene	High grade serous (n=106)		Normal (n=7)		Methylation (mean beta), HGS Cases (N=227)						Methylation (mean beta), HGS Cases (N=227)									
	Methylation Probe ID a	P-value	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	Adjusted p-value	rs12924666			rs2077606			Common allele homozygote	Heterozygote	Rare allele homozygote	P-value	Common allele homozygote	Heterozygote	Rare allele homozygote
								n=147	n=73	n=7	n=147	n=73	n=6							
<i>KIF18B</i>																				
<i>C1QL1</i>	cg05294159	0.003	0.29	0.12	0.33	0.05	0.086	0.27	0.27	0.31	0.501	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.377				
<i>DCAKD</i>	cg03287877	0.001	0.69	0.12	0.82	0.03	0.004	0.67	0.68	0.64	0.724	0.67	0.68	0.66	0.66	0.581				
<i>NMT1</i>	cg00852245	0.056	0.16	0.11	0.15	0.04	0.699	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.310	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.373				
<i>PLCD3</i>	cg24806326	7.5x10⁻⁵	0.57	0.13	0.81	0.05	4.3x10⁻⁶	0.53	0.56	0.62	0.086	0.53	0.56	0.62	0.62	0.107				
<i>ACBD4</i>	cg04970158	0.009	0.72	0.15	0.87	0.04	0.007	0.72	0.73	0.72	0.864	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.799				
<i>HEXIM1</i>	cg18053085	0.006	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.457	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.355				
<i>HEXIM2</i>	cg03874026	0.034	0.88	0.05	0.91	0.02	0.061	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.513	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.624				
<i>FMNL1</i>	cg09264140	0.015	0.79	0.07	0.87	0.01	4.2x10⁻⁵	0.77	0.78	0.77	0.888	0.77	0.78	0.76	0.76	0.774				
<i>C17orf46</i>	cg01357958	0.036	0.64	0.14	0.33	0.1	4.2x10⁻⁴	0.62	0.6	0.72	0.391	0.62	0.6	0.72	0.72	0.338				
<i>MAP3K14</i>	cg19411214	0.014	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.015	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.476	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.376				
<i>ARHGAP27</i>	cg20615344	0.012	0.11	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.798	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.796	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.749				
<i>PLEKHM1</i>	cg14154330	0.041	0.41	0.08	0.51	0.07	7.9x10⁻⁴	0.4	0.37	0.4	0.029	0.4	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.021				
<i>CRHR1</i>	cg15413793	0.317	0.88	0.03	0.87	0.02	0.242	0.86	0.88	0.8	0.001	0.86	0.88	0.78	0.78	0.002				
<i>IMP5</i>	cg26656751	0.121	0.73	0.16	0.83	0.05	0.200	0.72	0.69	0.77	0.361	0.72	0.69	0.78	0.78	0.372				
<i>MAPT</i>	cg26413900	0.046	0.34	0.12	0.32	0.07	0.766	0.32	0.3	0.36	0.302	0.32	0.3	0.35	0.35	0.254				

a CpG with the most significant negative correlations between CpG and RNA expression, build 37; N=43; adjusted for age and histology

Supplementary Table S5: JASPAR transcription factor binding site prediction at SNPs correlated with rs12942666, sorted by relative score a

SNP	Position	TF site	Score	Relative Score a Strand	Motif	Location	Gene
rs12946900	chr17:43512206	SPIB	10.47	1.00001472	1	AGAGGAA	
rs2077606	chr17:43529293	ZEB1	9.262	1.000002602	-1	CACCTG	
		Arnt	10.351	0.999997275	-1	CACGTG	
rs3972613	chr17:43566931	NFIC	9.697	0.999985774	-1	TTGGCA	
		GATA2	6.651	0.999974952	-1	GGATA	
		ETS1	7.633	0.992426668	-1	TTTCCT	
		FOXC1	7.249	0.987548393	1	GGTGAGTA	
rs35354512	chr17:43515927	FOXC1	7.209	0.985310893	-1	AGTAAGTA	
		Pax2	8.666	0.984299863	-1	AGTCACGT	
		Arnt::Ahr	9.197	0.982781685	-1	CGCGTG	
		USF1	10.923	0.980450844	-1	CACGTGA	
		USF1	10.923	0.980450844	1	CACGTGA	
rs62065448	chr17:43569770	NFE2L1::MafG	8.072	0.967939714	1	TATGAC	
rs62066460	chr17:43574935	Pax2	8.232	0.967257225	1	GGTCACGC	
rs62065450	chr17:43570407	MAX	11.926	0.964626738	1	TATCACGTGA	
		BRCA1	7.554	0.961793168	1	CCAACCC	
rs62071393	chr17:43574229	FOXC1	6.764	0.96041871	-1	ACTGAGTA	
	chr17:43512439	Pax2	7.832	0.951549724	1	GGTCACGT	
rs2959948	chr17:43574972	NFIC	8.238	0.951118625	-1	TTGGCG	
		MAX	11.413	0.948953058	-1	AGTCACGTGA	
rs2521859	chr17:43552812	NFIC	7.969	0.942108849	1	TTGGCC	coding-synon L (TTG) --> L (CTG)
		Hltf	7.32	0.939204052	-1	TTCCATTTC	
rs62064649	chr17:43502111	Gfi	10.29	0.931170979	1	AAAATCTCAG	
		NFATC2	9.49	0.931041561	-1	TTTTCT	
rs56328224	chr17:43572419	YY1	7.027	0.930737645	-1	ACCATG	
rs35591873	chr17:43516739	Hltf	7.075	0.930569352	-1	GAACTTATTG	
		Hltf	7.046	0.929547286	-1	CCCCTTTCC	
		FOXC1	6.138	0.925401842	-1	ATAAAGTA	
rs55790407	chr17:43512439	MAX	10.61	0.924419012	1	GGTCACGTGC	
rs9730	chr17:43513551	Zfx	13.281	0.92417516	1	AGGGCTTGGGCCTG	3' UTR
		Pax2	7.117	0.923472567	1	TATCACGT	
rs71373572	chr17:43525022	Myb	8.824	0.918440927	-1	CGCCGTTG	
		ETS1	5.977	0.916040416	1	GTTCT	

rs62065447	chr17:43569083	HIF1A::ARNT	8.295	0.913365499	-1	GGGCGTGG	intergenic		
rs7209501	chr17:43503294	GATA3	6.215	0.90883429	-1	GGATAG	intergenic		
rs12452076	chr17:43552717	ETS1	5.777	0.906815023	-1	TTTCCC	coding-synon S (TCC) --> S (TCG)	PLEKHM1	
rs35626715	chr17:43502241	SPI1	8.725	0.906109929	1	AGAAAGT	intron	ARHGAP27	
rs62064655	chr17:43514954	Zfx	12.225	0.90578414	1	TGAGCCAGGGCCTG	3' UTR	PLEKHM1	
rs62065453	chr17:43573419	FOXC1	5.782	0.905488096	-1	CGCCTGTA	intergenic		
		Nkx2-5	6.961	0.905137724	1	ATAAGTT			
		SPI1	8.637	0.903177735	-1	AGGAAC			
		HIF1A::ARNT	7.948	0.903013641	-1	GCGCGTGA			
rs62065459	chr17:43574882	IRF1	12.913	0.902652702	1	CATAGTGAAACC	intergenic		
rs55914643	chr17:43502012	-	-	-	-	-	intron	ARHGAP27	
rs62064651	chr17:43503000	-	-	-	-	-	5' UTR	ARHGAP27	
rs7222444	chr17:43507649	-	-	-	-	-	5' UTR	ARHGAP27	
rs56168933	chr17:43512318	-	-	-	-	-	intergenic		
rs11012	chr17:43513191	-	-	-	-	-	3' UTR	PLEKHM1	
rs62064654	chr17:43513896	-	-	-	-	-	3' UTR	PLEKHM1	
rs34363898	chr17:43515846	-	-	-	-	-	intron	PLEKHM1	
rs36114997	chr17:43515885	-	-	-	-	-	intron	PLEKHM1	
rs17631303	chr17:43516402	-	-	-	-	-	intron	PLEKHM1	
rs62065446	chr17:43567175	-	-	-	-	-	intron	PLEKHM1	
rs1879586	chr17:43567337	-	-	-	-	-	intron	PLEKHM1	
rs62065449	chr17:43569909	-	-	-	-	-	intergenic		
rs1879582	chr17:43570680	-	-	-	-	-	intergenic		
rs1879583	chr17:43570893	-	-	-	-	-	intergenic		
rs5026246	chr17:43572896	-	-	-	-	-	intergenic		

This table demonstrates JASPAR transcription factor binding site predictions (relative threshold=90%) for SNPs correlated with rs12942666 (R²>0.8).

Notes: JASPAR (<http://jaspar.cgb.ki.se/>) online output for predicted transcription factor binding site encompassing the SNP (TF Site), orientation of the predicted site (Strand), and DNA sequence identified (Motif), are noted alongside JASPAR scoring metrics.

Fields where no TF site was predicted are marked with (-). rs12946900 and rs2077606 scored highest in this analysis and are marked in **bold**.

JASPAR (<http://jaspar.cgb.ki.se/>) analysis was run using full set of matrix models in vertebrate database and Relative Score Profile

a The Relative Score is a measure of base-to-base identity of a query sequence (that contains the variant) compared to a reference/index sequence. It resembles the adjustable threshold parameter for influencing sensitivity of the query.

Supplementary Methods

Participating studies from the Ovarian Cancer Association Consortium (OCAC)

Forty-three individual OCAC studies contributed samples to the COGS project. Of these, nine studies were case only (GRR, HSK, LAX, ORE, PVD, SOC, RMH, SRO, UKR). The cases from these studies were pooled with case-control studies from the same geographic region and the two national Australian case-control studies were combined into a single study to create 34 case-control sets. Most studies frequency-matched cases and controls by age-group and race. Study characteristics are summarized in Supplementary Table S1.

Selection of candidate SNPs using *in silico* algorithms

After generating a list of 55 miRNAs reported to be deregulated in EOC tumors compared to normal tissue and a list of 665 genes that have been implicated in the pathogenesis of EOC (see Methods), we identified putative sites of miRNA:mRNA binding with the computational prediction algorithms TargetScan version 5.1¹⁰ and PicTar¹¹. These algorithms were selected based on their ability to predict experimentally validated mammalian miRNA:mRNA targets⁵⁹. Both algorithms exploit a similar strategy for miRNA target prediction based on evolutionary conservation and complementarity to the ‘seed’ region, which typically comprises nucleotides 2-8 at the 5’end of the mature miRNA sequence. Briefly, TargetScan searches the 3’UTRs of mRNA for conserved segments of perfect complementarity to bases 2-7 of the miRNA and assigns a free energy score to the miRNA-target site interaction, given an internal database of miRNAs annotated from miRBase⁶⁰ and 3’UTR sequences annotated from the University of California Santa Cruz (UCSC) Genome Browser. PicTar, abbreviated from ‘probabilistic identification of combinations of target sites’, computes a maximum likelihood score that a given 3’UTR sequence is targeted by a fixed set of miRNAs by either perfect seed (i.e. complete Watson-Crick base-paired span of 7 nucleotides, starting at the first or second base of the miRNA) or imperfect seed complementarity (i.e. incomplete pairing that allows insertions or alterations in the miRNA sequence as long as its free energy of binding does not increase and contain G:U base-pairings).

Of a total of 3246 unique miRSNPs that were identified via this selection strategy, 1102 SNPs obtained adequate design scores when using Illumina’s Assay Design Tool. Of note, the majority (n=1085, 98.5%) of the 1102 SNPs resided in predicted sites of miRNA binding (and therefore represent miRSNPs), while the remainder (n=17) are tagSNPs ($r^2 > 0.80$) for miRSNPs that were not designable or

had poor to moderate design scores). Ninety nine of the 1102 SNPs failed during custom assay development, leaving a total of 1,003 SNPs that were successfully designed and genotyped.

Molecular Studies

Several assays were used to evaluate the putative role in EOC development of every known protein-coding gene in a one megabase (MB) region centered around the most statistically significant SNP at 17q21.31. A 1 MB region was chosen based on previous recommendations¹. We also evaluated associations between genotype and putative target genes. Data for each gene are illustrated as part of functional maps (Fig. 2).

mRNA expression analyses

Cell culture and RNA extraction for mRNA expression studies

Normal ovarian surface epithelial cells (OSECs) and fallopian tube secretory epithelial cells (FTSECs) were collected with informed consent under the approval of the University College Hospital (UCH), Ethics Committee in London. Primary cell lines were established in culture and expression of lineage-specific markers confirmed by immunofluorescence. Epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) cells lines were obtained from the ATCC, or were a kind donation from Dr G Mills at MD Anderson. EOC cells were grown in the recommended media for each cell line. All cell lines used in these studies were confirmed to be free of mycoplasma.

RNA for qPCR was extracted from cell cultures harvested at ~80% confluence using the QIAgen RNeasy Kit, according to manufacturers instructions. On-column DNaseI digests were performed. RNA for RNAseq was extracted with a GE Healthcare Illustra RNAspin mini kit with on-column DNaseI digestion. Concentrations were determined with a nanodrop Spectrophotometer.

mRNA expression by qPCR

Expression analysis was performed on 73 normal OSECs/FTSECs, 108 LCL and 50 EOC cell lines. For each cell line 500 ng of RNA was reverse transcribed using SuperScript III First-Strand Synthesis System (Invitrogen). The cDNA was diluted to 10ng/ul and 12.5 ng was used in target specific amplification prior to real-time PCR using TaqMan PreAmp Master Mix Kit (Applied Biosystems) following Fluidigm's Specific Target Amplification Protocol. An aliquot of 1.25 ul of the 25 ul pre-amplified cDNA was added to each chip. Each cDNA sample was run in triplicate and each experiment included PCR negative controls as well as no template controls from the cDNA reactions. 96.96 Dynamic Array Integrated Fluidic Circuits (Fluidigm) were loaded with 96 pre-amplified cDNA samples and 96 TaqMan gene expression probes (Applied Biosystems) using the BioMark HD System (Fluidigm). The assay for each gene was selected to detect the most common transcripts and also the largest number of transcripts (Supplementary Table S3).

Expression data were analyzed using the comparative $\Delta\Delta Ct$ method. The mean Ct value for each gene was normalized to the average Ct value for glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) and β -Actin controls, and these ΔCt values were then normalized to the highest expressing cancer cell line. The difference between the average $\Delta\Delta Ct$ values for EOC and OCPT tissues was determined for each gene, and fold change calculated as $2^{-(\Delta\Delta Ct_{cancer} - \Delta\Delta Ct_{normal})}$. For pairwise analysis of EOC and normal cell lines, differences in the relative expression between EOC and OCPT lines for each gene was tested using a non-parametric Wilcoxon rank-sum test. For eQTL analysis, genotype specific gene expression was assessed using a nonparametric Jonckheere-Terpstra test. Statistical analysis was performed using R 2.14.1. To analyze relative expression across all genes at each locus, expression of all genes at each locus was calculated relative to the first gene in the region with detectable expression in the 1847 EOC cell line. Gene expression is displayed on a linear scale as box and whisker plots, whiskers indicate the 10th-90th percentile (Supplementary Table S3).

mRNA expression by RNAseq

RNAseq was performed on 6 cell lines (2 OSEC, 2 FTSEC and 2 serous EOC cell lines) using polyA selection and libraries were prepared with an Illumina Tru-Seq RNA sample prep kit. The libraries were barcoded with 4 samples multiplexed per lane of an Illumina HiSeq 2000 using 50bp paired end reads. The average number of aligned reads per sample was 46.5 million reads. The BAM files were uploaded onto the UCSC browser. The color indicates the strand; forward strand=blue, reverse strand=red. (Supplementary Table S3).

FAIREseq analysis

For each OSEC and FTSEC cell line, pairs of biological replicate 15 cm culture dishes containing cells at 80%-90% confluence were cross-linked in 1% formaldehyde. Cells were harvested and lysed in a Tris-buffered 1% SDS lysis buffer containing protease inhibitors. Lysates were sonicated using a QSONICA Model Q125 Ultra Sonic Processor to shear chromatin to 200bp-1kb fragments. Insoluble cell material was removed through centrifugation, and 4x 50 μ l aliquots from each supernatant were designated as INPUT and 4x 50 μ l aliquots for FAIRE processing. INPUT samples were incubated overnight at 65° C to reverse cross-linking. All samples were purified through 2 rounds of phenol-chloroform extraction followed by a round of chloroform extraction. DNA was recovered through ethanol precipitation and resulting material from the 4x aliquots of FAIRE and INPUT combined respectively for each biological replicate.

Genome wide sequencing was performed on the Illumina HiSeq platform using 50 bp single read runs. For the FAIRE samples, the 4 samples were barcoded and multiplexed in each lane and 6 lanes were run (equivalent to 1.5 lanes per sample) with an average number of aligned reads per sample of 127 million reads. For the INPUT samples, 2 samples were multiplexed in one lane and 2 lanes were run (equivalent to 1.0 lane per sample) with an average number of aligned reads per sample of 85.3 million reads. The raw data files were uploaded onto the UCSC browser, and a minimum quality score of q30 used.

In silico analysis of mRNA expression in tumor and normal tissue

Affymetrix U133A based gene expression profiling data was obtained from the TCGA website. The data set consisted of 568 primary serous ovarian tumor samples and 8 normal fallopian tube samples. Robust Multi-array analysis was used to normalize and calculate signal intensity for the entire set. The boxplot function in R was used to compare the ovarian samples and fallopian tube samples for 22 probesets mapping to 11 unique genes. A p-value for each comparison was generated using R.

Due to the absence of some probesets on the U133A gene chip and to attempt to verify the results obtained when using the TCGA dataset, a second set of Affymetrix U133Plus based gene expression profiling data was obtained from Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO), series GSE18520. The data set

consisted of 10 normal ovarian surface epithelial brushings and 53 microdissected advanced stage high-grade serous ovarian tumors. Robust multi-array analysis was used to normalize and calculate signal intensity for the entire set. The boxplot function in R was used to compare normal ovary to the ovarian tumor samples for 35 probesets mapping to 14 unique genes. A P-value for each comparison was generated using R. (Supplementary Table S3).

Copy number analysis using TCGA data

Serous ovarian cancer samples for 481 tumors with log2 copy number data were analyzed using the cBio portal for analysis of TCGA data. For each gene in a region the classes of copy number; homozygous deletion, heterozygous loss, diploid, gain, and amplification were queried individually using the advanced onco query language (OQL) option. The frequency of gain and amplification were combined as “gain”, and homozygous deletion and heterozygous loss were combined as “loss”.

Analysis of copy number vs mRNA expression using TCGA data

Serous ovarian cancer samples for 316 complete tumors (those with CNA, mRNA and sequencing data) were analyzed. Graphs were generated using the cBio portal for analysis of TCGA data and the setting were mRNA expression data Z-score (all genes) with the Z-score threshold of 2 (default setting) and putative copy number alterations (GISTIC). The Z-score is the number of standard deviations away from the mean of expression in the reference population. GISTIC is an algorithm that attempts to identify significantly altered regions of amplification or deletion across sets of patients. (Supplementary Fig. 5)

DNA Methylation

Snap frozen invasive ovarian cancer tumor samples from genotyped cases from the MAY site were obtained during surgery at the Mayo Clinic, reviewed by an experienced gynecologic pathologist (Dr. Gary Keeney), and stored in liquid nitrogen.

Infinium HumanMethylation450 BeadChip analyses were performed on extracted tumor DNA from fresh frozen samples with >70% tumor content (n=227 genotyped MAY high grade serous cases) and normal ovarian tissue (n=7) by the Mayo Clinic Genotyping Shared Facility using the recommended Illumina protocol. Tumor DNA samples (1 ug) were bisulfite modified using the Zymo EZ96 DNA Methylation Kit (Zymo Research, Orange, CA) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. BeadChips were imaged on an

Illumina BeadArray iScan reader and analyzed by the GenomeStudio Methylation Module. Analysis included control probes for assessing sample-independent and -dependent performance. Methylation status of the target CpG sites was determined by comparing the ratio of fluorescent signal from the methylated allele to the sum from the fluorescent signal from both methylated and unmethylated alleles. Two batches of tumor samples were processed ($n=121$ and $n=106$) with separate QC samples and analysis. The quality of bi-sulfite modification and the performance of the CpG probes were assessed using CEPH control, whole-genome amplified negative control and placental positive control samples. The mean intra-class correlation for the QC samples across the two batches of samples was 0.99, 0.96, and 0.90, respectively. The intra-class correlation for duplicate samples was > 0.99 . Based on a plate effect observed within each batch of samples, a correction was applied by fitting models with a fixed plate effect for each maker with the unstandardized residual saved. The logit transformation of the probe mean was added back onto the residual before back transforming to get on 0 to 1 scale. Age-adjusted methylation beta values (% methylated) were compared between HGS tumor samples ($n=106$) and normal tissue ($n=7$) that were in a common batch using the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (Supplementary Table S4).

Methylation QTL (mQTL) analysis

Due to the large number of CpG probes for each gene, we prioritized probes for genes within each region based on methylation-expression correlations using 43 MAY fresh frozen tumors with both types of data (Illumina methylation arrays and Agilent expression arrays). Histology- and age-adjusted methylation beta values (% methylated) were correlated with RNA expression using Spearman correlations. The methylation probe (CpG) within 20 kilobases of a particular gene that was most inversely correlated with RNA expression of that gene was reported (cis-negative).

Association between selected CpGs for each gene and genotypes at key SNPs in 17q21.31 were evaluated for the high-grade serous histological subtype cases ($n=227$). Normalized methylation beta values were adjusted for methylation batch (part 1 or 2) and age. SNP genotype was treated as a continuous variable (additive genetic model) coded in terms of the number of minor alleles present (Supplementary Table S4), with association a with the adjusted methylation beta value completed using Spearman's correlation.

***In silico* functional assessment of SNPs strongly correlated ($r^2 > 0.80$) with rs12942666**

We calculated the LD between rs12942666 and SNPs within 1Mb using genotype data from our study population and calls imputed from the phase 1 haplotype data from the January 2012 release of the 1000 genome project. We then evaluated the potential functional role of each correlated SNP ($r^2 > 0.80$) using the following *in silico* SNP annotation tools, ANNOVAR²³, SNPinfo²⁴, and SNPnexus²⁵. These tools determine whether the location of a SNP (in relation to adjacent genes) may have a functional influence on regulatory regions, splicing, protein function, or on candidate miRNA genes and their targets. Results from these tools were combined for each SNP to generate a comprehensive annotation list. Collectively, these approaches revealed possible functional significance for approximately 50 of the SNPs. As summarized in Supplementary Table S2, we identified non-synonymous SNPs, SNPs that may affect splicing, transcription factor and/or miRNA binding, methylation, and other regulatory processes.

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