

Supporting Information

Table S1: Summary information of the ARIC and FHS cohorts

Table S2: Genome-wide significant SNPs detected in GWAS of ARIC

Table S3: Genome-wide significant SNPs detected in GWAS of FHS

Table S4: Genome-wide significant interactions involving marginal SNPs in ARIC and their direct replication in FHS

Table S5: Conditional test P values of the genome-wide significant SNPs in the 4p16.1 region in ARIC and their LD values with the lead SNP

Table S6: Local interactions in the 4p16.1 region significant in tests conditional on the five selected marginal SNPs in ARIC

Table S7: Significantly associated imputed SNPs ($P < 5.0e-08$) in SNPTEST analysis of the 4p16.1 region in ARIC

Table S8: Local interactions in the 4p16.1 region significant in tests conditional on the six selected marginal imputed SNPs in ARIC

Table S9: Enrichment of ENCODE enhancers by 155 GWAS marginal SNPs in the 4p16.1 region in ARIC

Table S10: Enrichment of ENCODE enhancers by 72 GWAS marginal SNPs in the 4p16.1 region in FHS

Figure S1: Manhattan and Q-Q plots of the conventional GWAS of SUA in ARIC. Red horizontal line represents the consensus genome-wide significance threshold.

Figure S2: Manhattan and Q-Q plots of the conventional GWAS of SUA in FHS. Red horizontal line represents the consensus genome-wide significance threshold.

Figure S3: Local interactions in the 4p16.1 region in FHS. Each horizontal line represents an interaction between two SNPs located at the start and end of the line; two vertical lines marks the 30 kb window described in the main text; y axis: interaction P values in the $-\log_{10}$ scale; x axis: genomic location in base pair; arrow bar showing transcription direction and location of the gene (*italic*) below the bar.

Figure S4: All marginal SNPs in the 4p16.1 region in ARIC, their LD with the lead SNP rs3733588 colored in purple and the recombination rate distribution in the region. left y axis: SNP association P values in the $-\log_{10}$ scale; right y axis: recombination rate; x axis: genes (*italic*, arrow bar showing transcription direction) and genomic location in Mb.

Figure S5: Local interactions in the 4p16.1 region remained significant ($P_{\text{int}} < 0.05$) in the tests conditional on five selected marginal SNPs in ARIC. Each horizontal line represents an interaction between two SNPs located at the start and end of the line; two vertical lines marks the 30 kb window described in the main text; y axis: conditional P values in the $-\log_{10}$ scale; x axis: genomic location in base pair; arrow bar showing transcription direction and location of the gene (*italic*) below the bar.

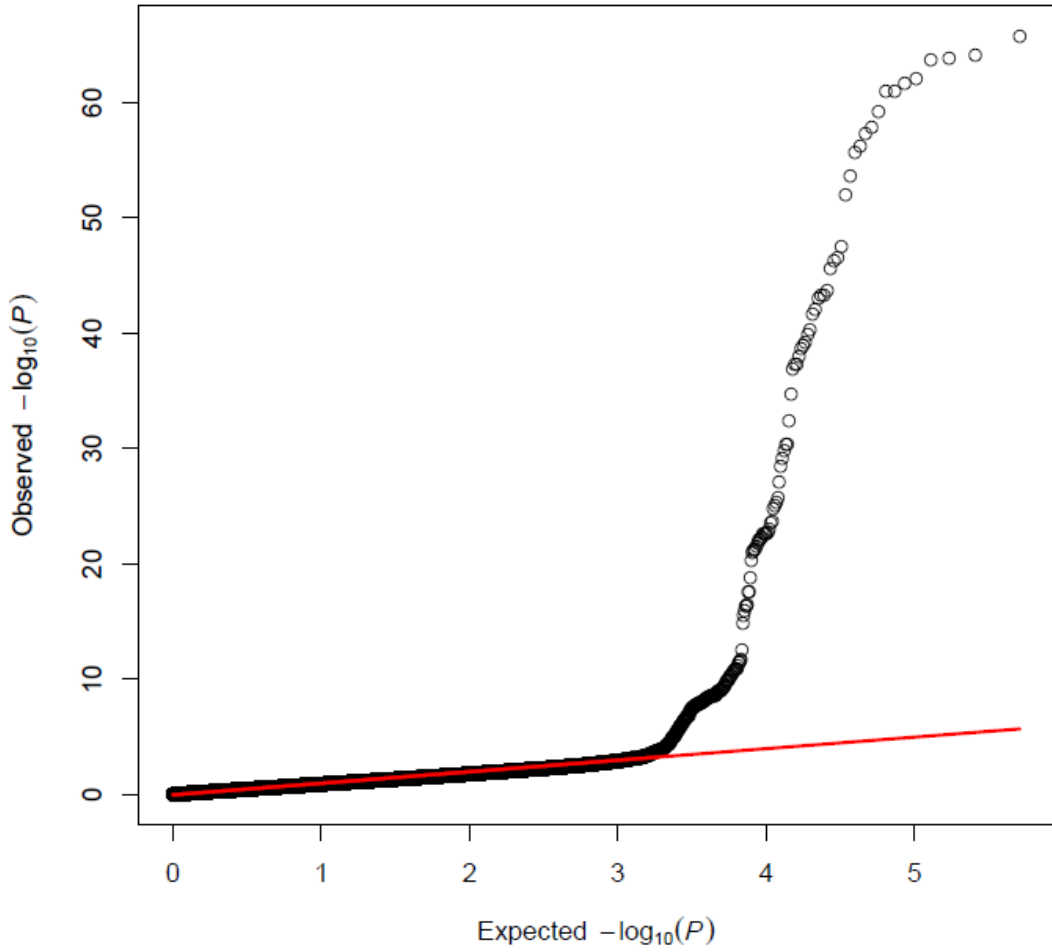
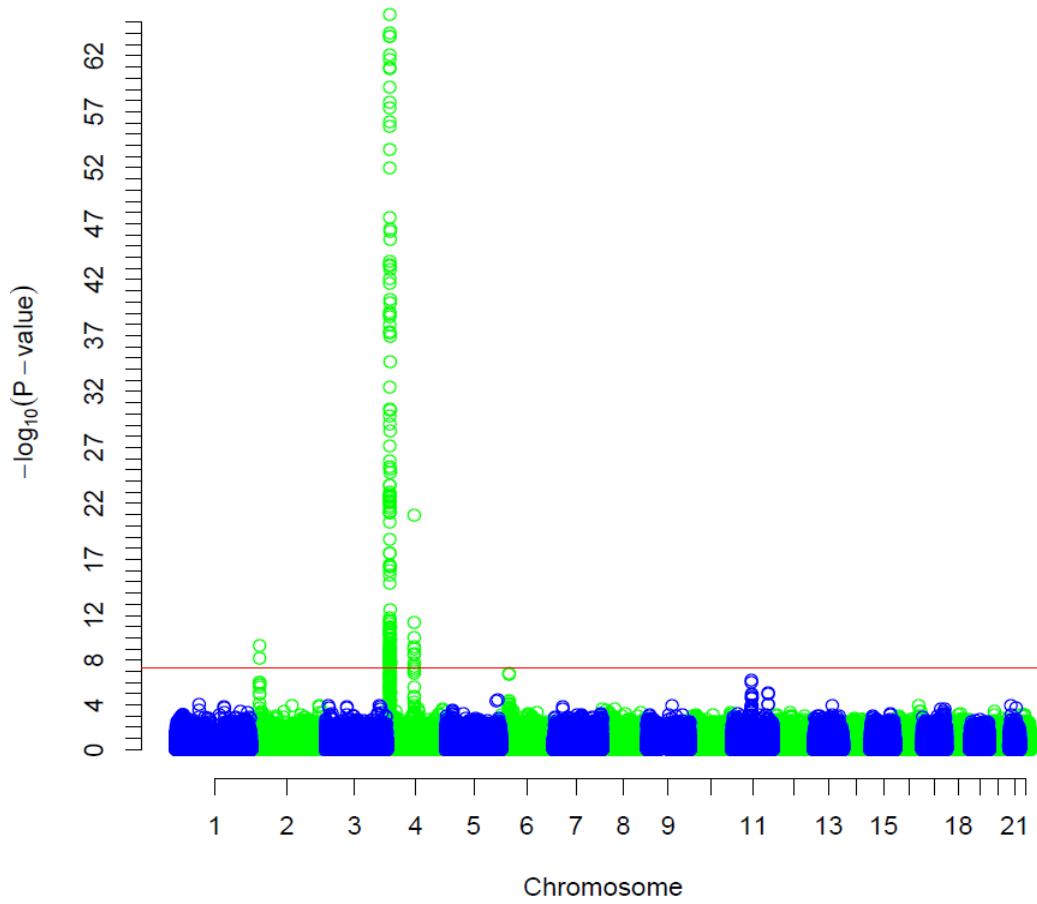
Figure S6: Chromatin states of the 4p16.1 region showing categorical classification of regulatory elements and UCSC genome browser data tracks of ENCODE data in the region (all scores are normalized from 0 to 1000). The wgEncodeBroadHmmHepg2HMM data track shows chromatin states in the region of HepG2 cells characterized using the ChromHMM software, including two strong enhancer zones flanking the *WDR1* gene; the wgEncodeRegTfbsClusteredV3 data track shows transcription factor binding site cluster assayed by ChIP-seq; the wgEncodeOpenChromChipHepg2CtcfPk data track shows DNase-seq signal peaks in

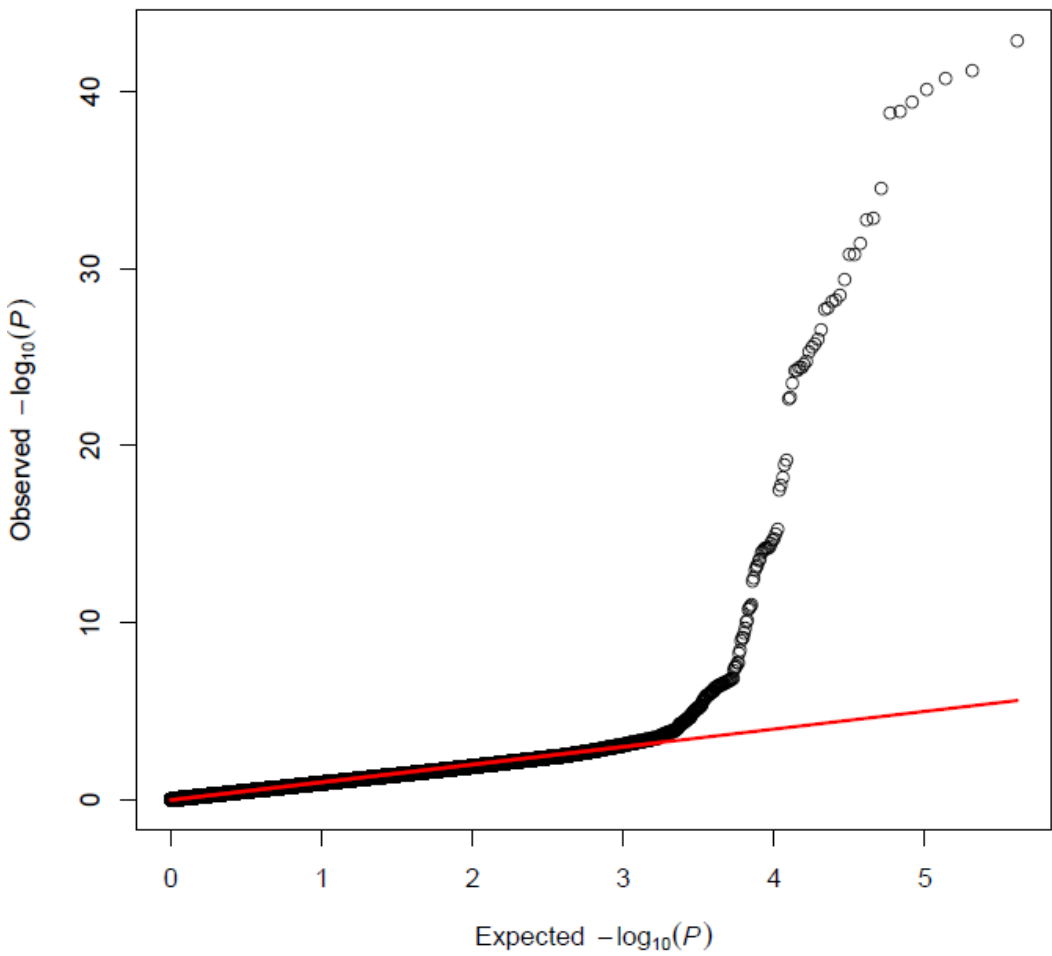
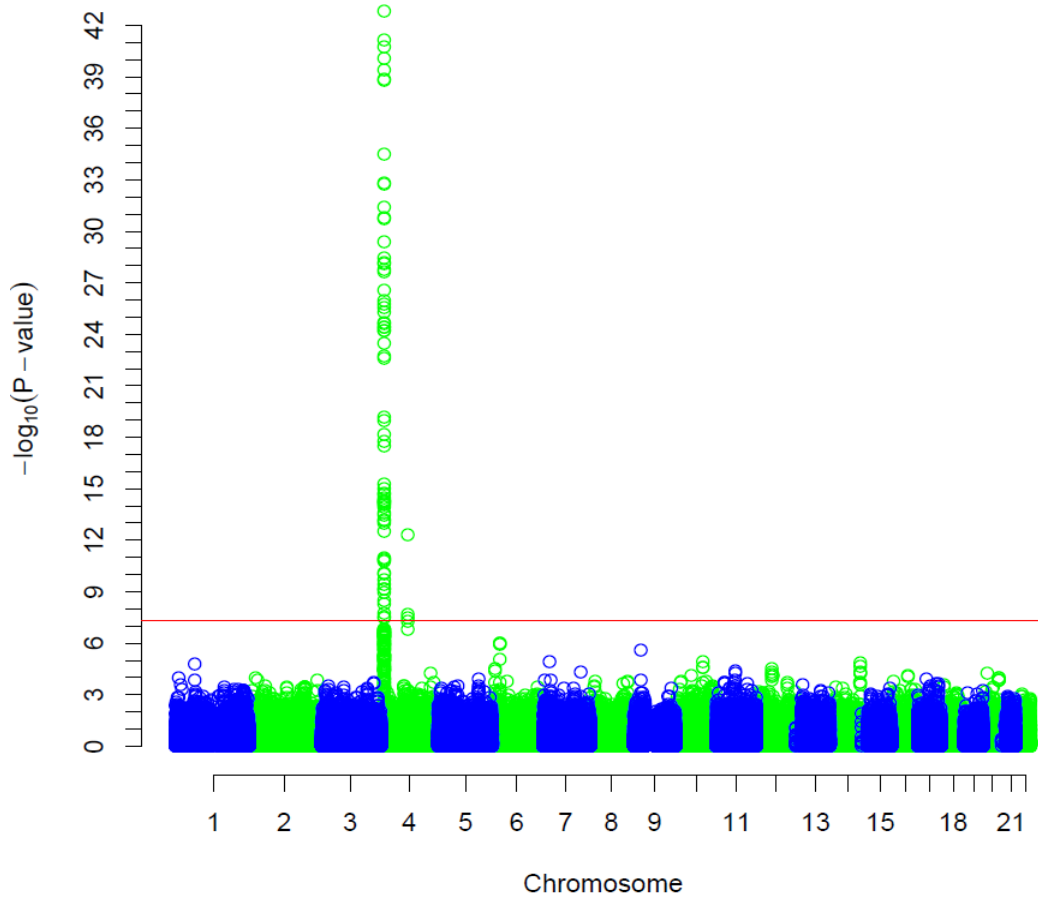
HepG2 cells marking open chromatin flanking *WDR1*; the wgEncodeBroadHistoneHepg2H3k27acStdPk data track displays active regions in HepG2 cells by histone mark H3K27Ac.

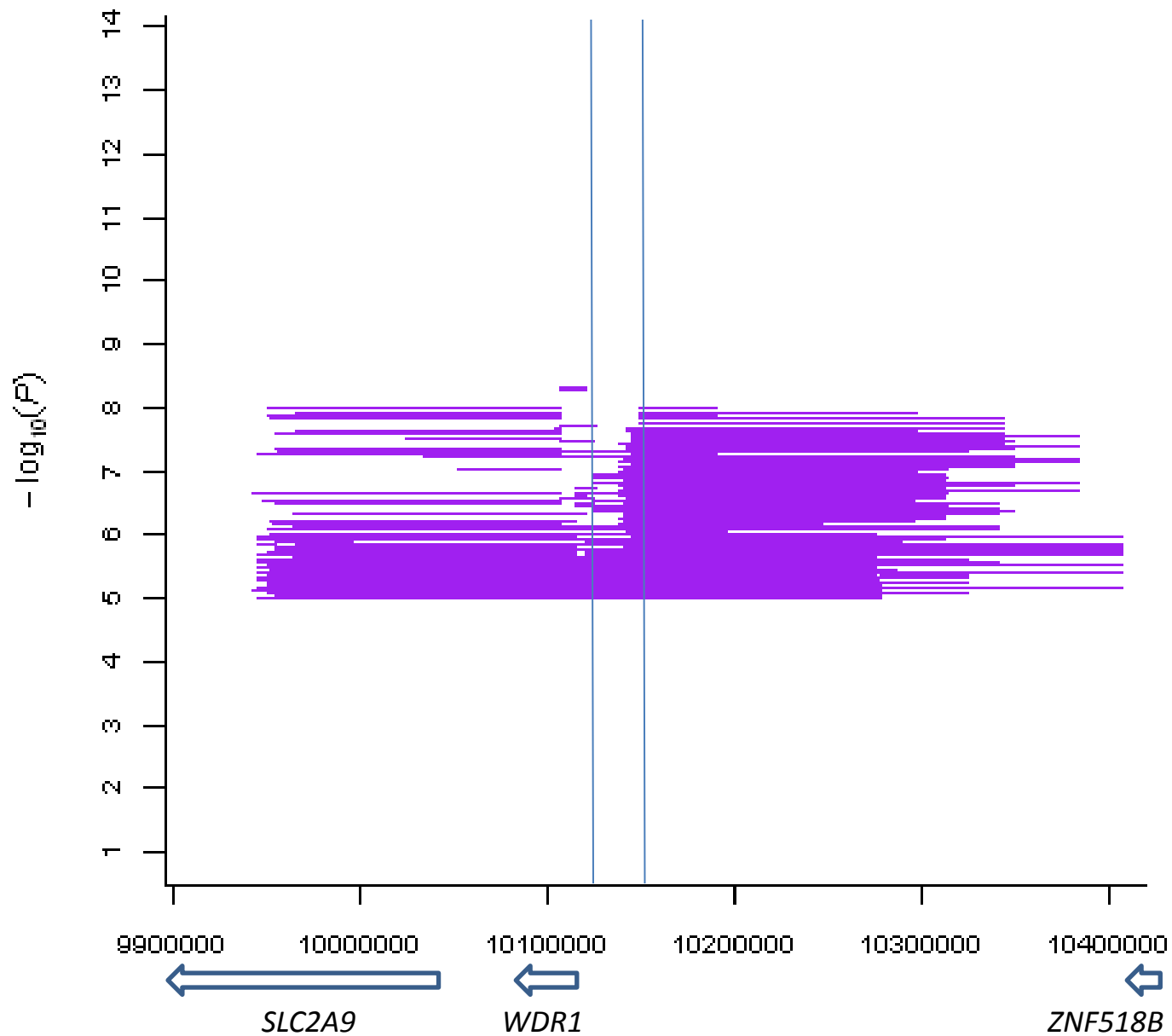
Figure S7: RNA sequencing signal and alignment, chromatin states and ChIA-PET alignment in the intergenic area between *WDR1* and *ZNF518B*. Chromatin states characterized by chromHMM suggest multiple enhancers in the area; RNA sequence alignment shows the intergenic area is actively transcribed in multiple cell lines including HepG2 and K562; The ChIA-PET alignment of data from K562 cells mediated by RNA polymerase II shows strong chromatin interactions (dark color) corresponding to enhancers displayed in chromHMM.

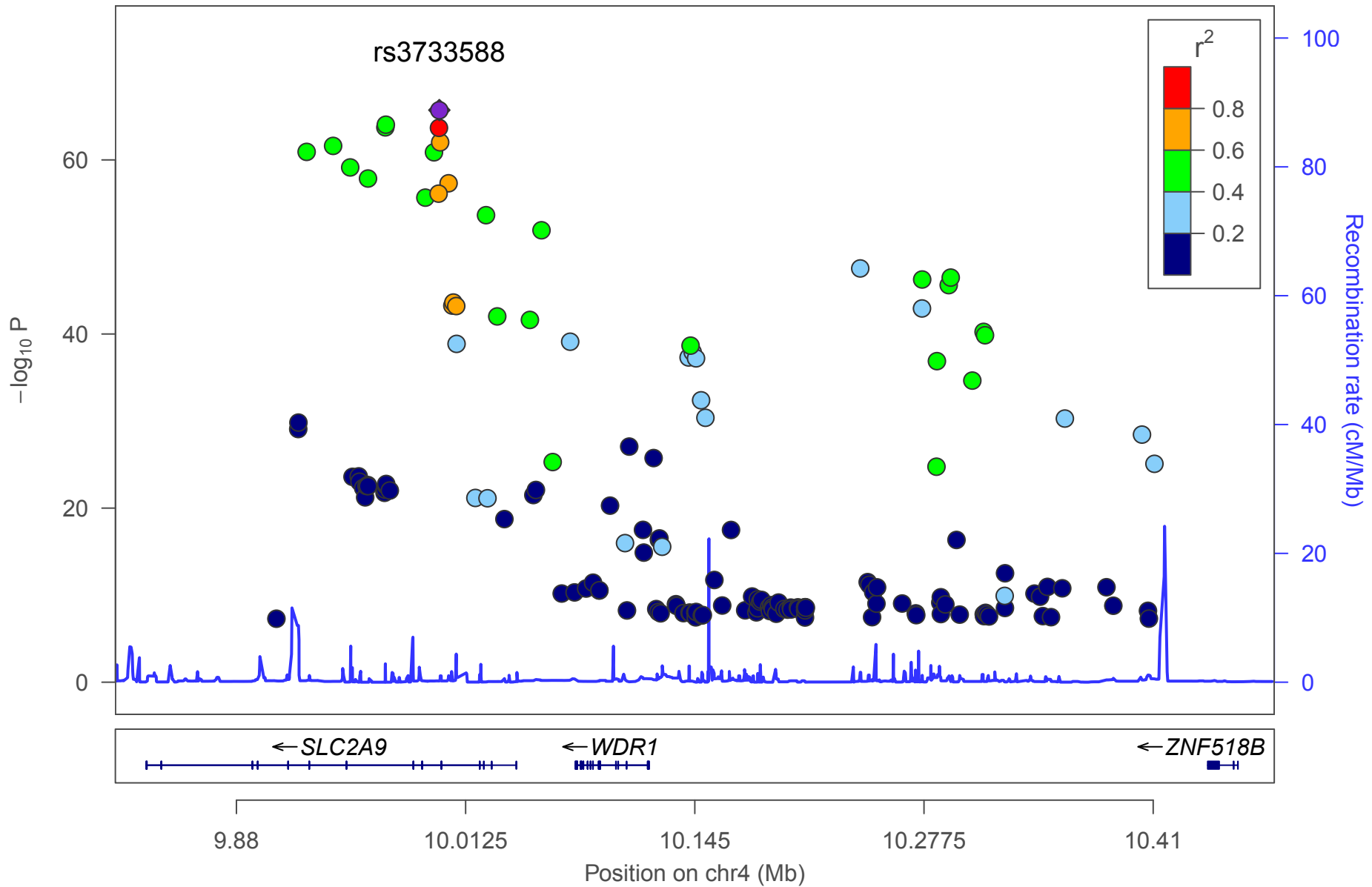
Figure S8: RNA sequencing signal and alignment and chromatin state classification in the intergenic area between *SLC2A9* and *WDR1*. RNA sequence alignment suggests the intergenic area is actively transcribed in multiple cell lines including HepG2. The chromatin state classification suggests multiple enhancers in the area.

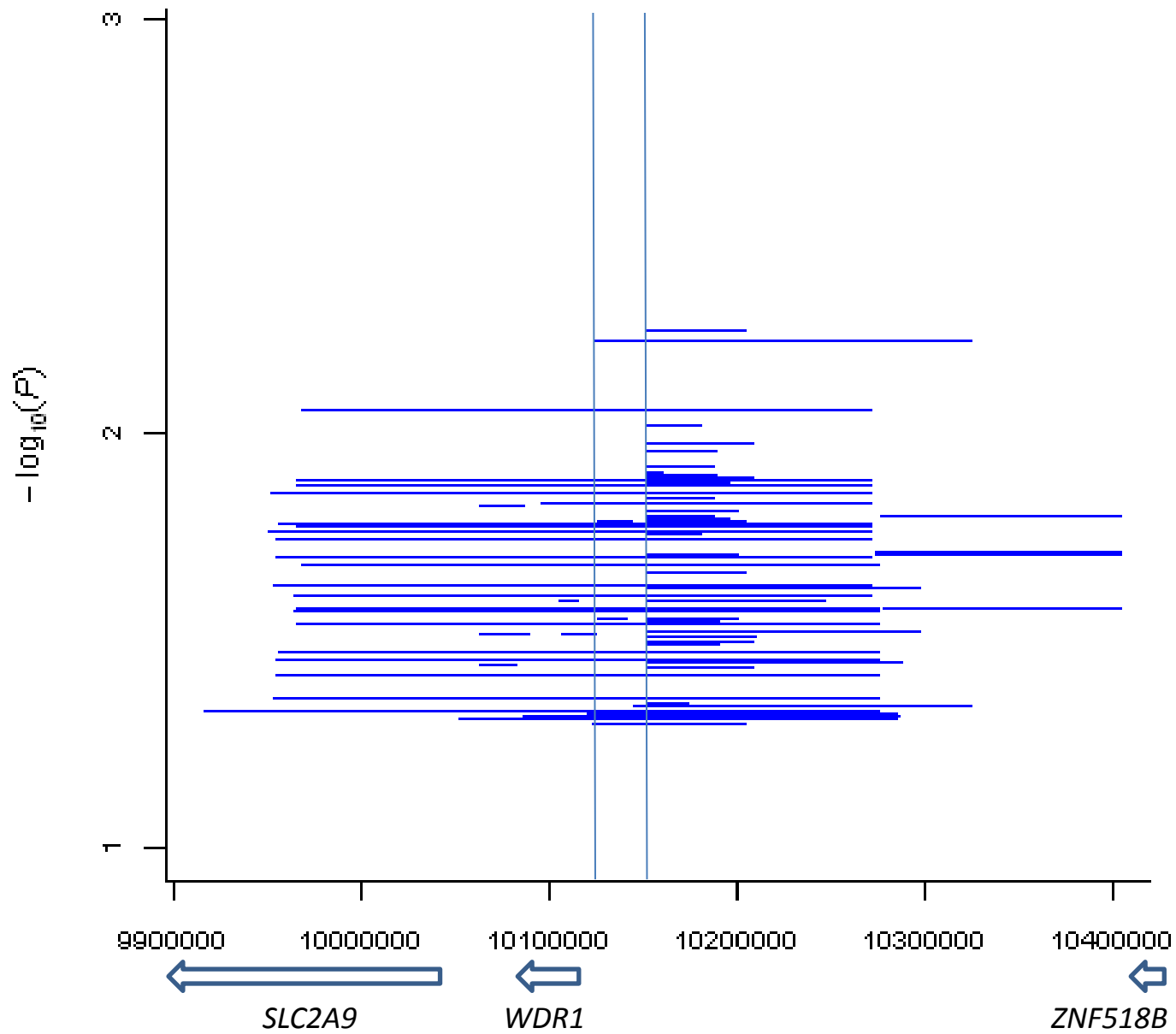
Figure S9: Gender specific local interactions in the 4p16.1 region (red: female, 4884 samples; blue: male, 4288 samples) in ARIC. Each horizontal line represents an interaction between two SNPs at the start and end locations; two vertical lines marks the 30 kb window described in the main text; y axis: interaction P values in the $-\log_{10}$ scale; x axis: genomic location in base pair (UCSC hg19/NCBI 37.3); arrow bar showing transcription direction and location of the gene (*italic*) below the bar; rs3733588 is the lead GWAS SNP in female samples ($P = 5.2E-65$) and the sixth strongest associated SNP in male samples ($P = 2.1E-17$; $P = 5.8E-18$ in the lead SNP rs7442295).







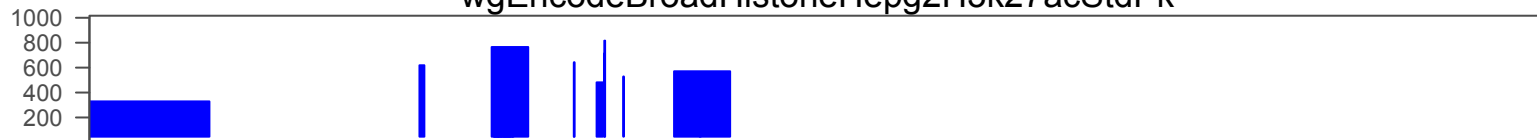




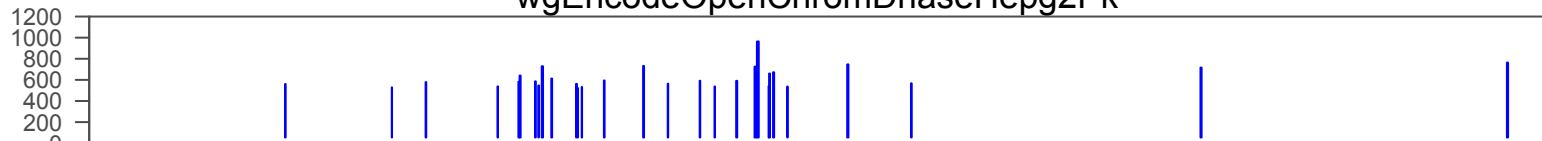


- Active Promoter
- Strong enhancer
- Transcriptional transition/elongation
- Weak Promoter
- Weak/poised enhancer
- Weak transcribed
- Inactive/poised Promoter
- Insulator
- Polycomb-repressed
- Heterochromatin; low signal; Repetitive/Copy Number Variation

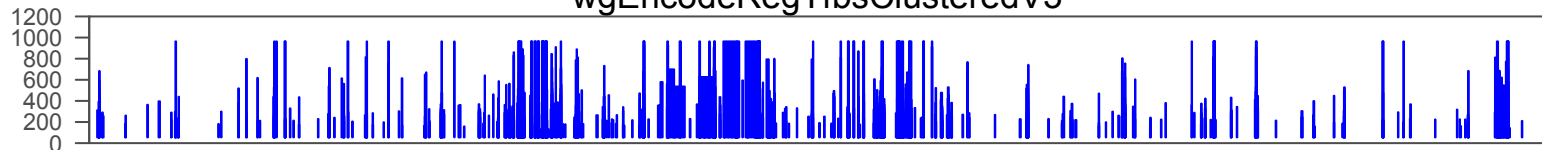
wgEncodeBroadHistoneHepg2H3k27acStdPk



wgEncodeOpenChromDnaseHepg2Pk



wgEncodeRegTfbsClusteredV3



9.88 10.0125 10.145 10.2775 10.41

Position on chr4 (Mb)

