

Supplementary Table 1: Lipid-related genetic variants associated with CAD risk at a Bonferroni-corrected level of significance

SNP	Nearest gene	Association of variant with... [beta coefficient (standard error)]			
		LDL-c	HDL-c	Triglycerides	CAD risk
rs646776	<i>CELSR2</i>	0.160 (0.004)	-0.034 (0.004)	0.003 (0.004)	0.101 (0.011)
rs1367117	<i>APOB</i>	0.119 (0.004)	-0.022 (0.004)	0.025 (0.004)	<i>0.041 (0.011)</i>
rs515135	<i>APOB</i>	0.139 (0.005)	-0.011 (0.004)	<i>0.019 (0.004)</i>	0.068 (0.012)
rs6544713	<i>ABCG8</i>	0.081 (0.004)	-0.003 (0.004)	0.013 (0.004)	<i>0.051 (0.010)</i>
rs4148218	<i>ABCG8</i>	0.044 (0.005)	-0.003 (0.004)	0.004 (0.004)	<i>0.050 (0.012)</i>
rs4530754	<i>CSNK1G3</i>	-0.028 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.003)	<i>0.035 (0.009)</i>
rs998584	<i>VEGFA</i>	0.000 (0.004)	-0.026 (0.004)	0.029 (0.004)	<i>0.042 (0.010)</i>
rs2297374	<i>SLC22A1</i>	0.032 (0.004)	-0.006 (0.004)	0.009 (0.003)	<i>0.038 (0.010)</i>
rs2954022	<i>TRIB1</i>	0.055 (0.004)	-0.040 (0.003)	0.078 (0.003)	<i>0.043 (0.009)</i>
rs579459	<i>ABO</i>	0.066 (0.004)	0.014 (0.004)	-0.014 (0.004)	0.073 (0.011)
rs2068888	<i>CYP26A1</i>	<i>0.017 (0.004)</i>	-0.019 (0.004)	0.024 (0.003)	<i>0.039 (0.010)</i>
rs12801636	<i>PCNX3/ PCNXL3</i>	-0.008 (0.004)	-0.024 (0.004)	<i>0.018 (0.004)</i>	<i>0.050 (0.011)</i>
rs653178	<i>ATXN2</i>	-0.023 (0.004)	-0.026 (0.004)	0.010 (0.003)	0.064 (0.010)
rs1169288	<i>HNF1A</i>	0.038 (0.004)	0.010 (0.004)	0.002 (0.004)	<i>0.047 (0.010)</i>
rs952044	<i>Intergenic</i>	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.023 (0.004)	0.010 (0.004)	<i>0.043 (0.010)</i>
rs6511720	<i>LDLR</i>	0.221 (0.006)	<i>-0.025 (0.006)</i>	0.008 (0.006)	0.125 (0.017)
rs688	<i>LDLR</i>	0.054 (0.004)	-0.011 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)	<i>0.037 (0.010)</i>

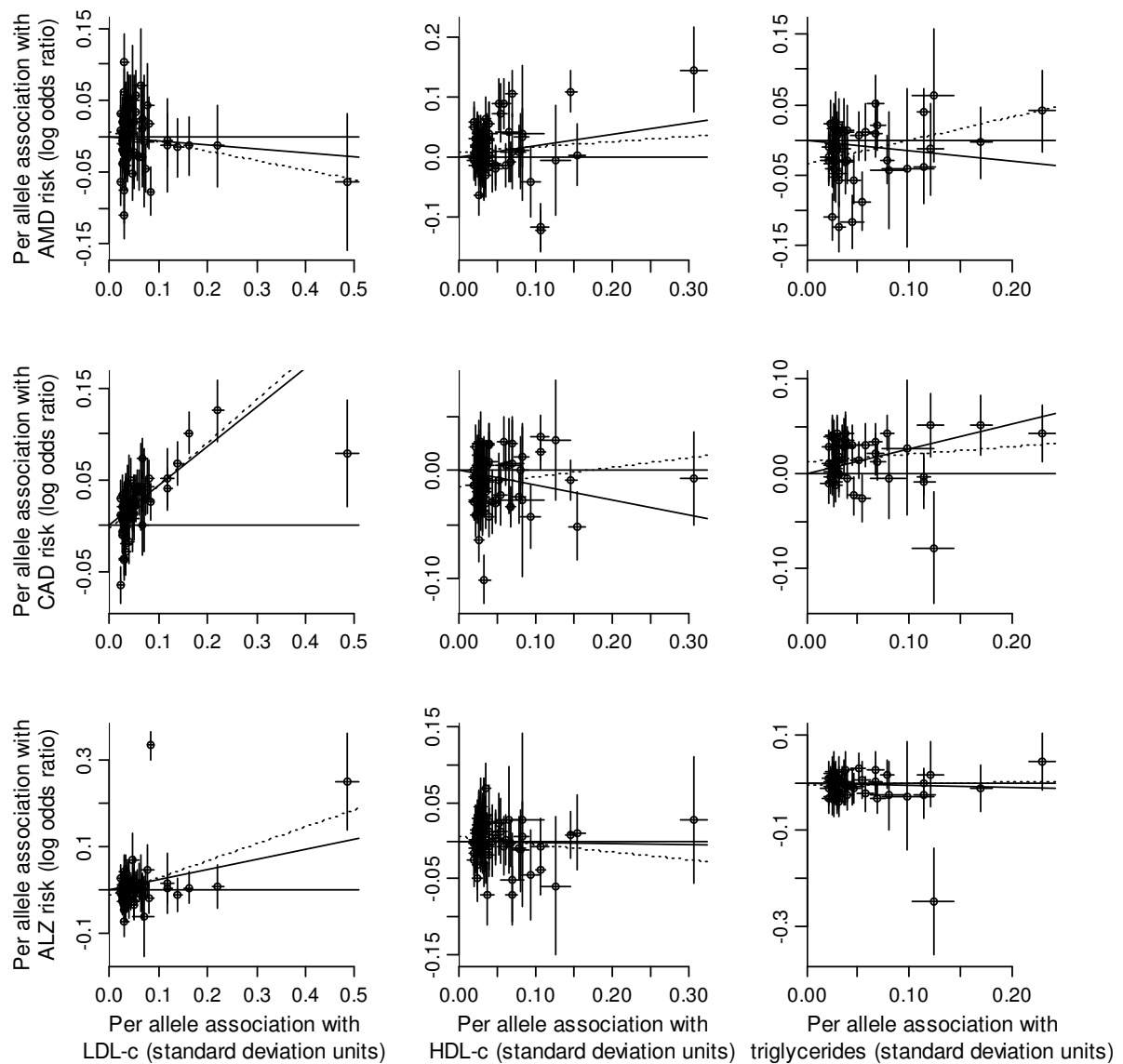
SNPs are those associated with coronary artery disease (CAD) risk at a Bonferroni-corrected level of significance ($p < 0.05/182 = 0.0003$). Associations with lipid fractions (low-density lipoprotein cholesterol [LDL-c], high-density lipoprotein cholesterol [HDL-c] and triglycerides) are in standard deviation units. Associations with age-related macular degeneration are log odds ratios from logistic regression analyses. Bold face indicates association at a genome-wide level of significance ($p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$); italics indicates association at a Bonferroni-corrected level of significance. All variants are orientated to the CAD risk-increasing allele.

Supplementary Table 2: Lipid-related genetic variants associated with ALZ risk at a Bonferroni-corrected level of significance

SNP	Nearest gene	Association of variant with... [beta coefficient (standard error)]			
		LDL-c	HDL-c	Triglycerides	ALZ risk
rs1883025	<i>ABCA1</i>	-0.030 (0.004)	-0.070 (0.004)	-0.022 (0.004)	<i>0.070 (0.018)</i>
rs17788930	<i>FNBP4</i>	0.005 (0.004)	0.036 (0.004)	-0.011 (0.004)	<i>0.070 (0.016)</i>
rs6859	<i>APOC</i>	0.084 (0.004)	-0.018 (0.004)	<i>0.014 (0.004)</i>	0.334 (0.016)
rs7254892	<i>APOC</i>	0.485 (0.012)	<i>-0.053 (0.011)</i>	-0.124 (0.011)	<i>0.250 (0.057)</i>

SNPs are those associated with Alzheimer's disease (ALZ) risk at a Bonferroni-corrected level of significance ($p < 0.05/182 = 0.0003$). Associations with lipid fractions (low-density lipoprotein cholesterol [LDL-c], high-density lipoprotein cholesterol [HDL-c] and triglycerides) are in standard deviation units. Associations with age-related macular degeneration are log odds ratios from logistic regression analyses. Bold face indicates association at a genome-wide level of significance ($p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$); italics indicates association at a Bonferroni-corrected level of significance. All variants are orientated to the Alzheimer's disease risk-increasing allele.

Supplementary Figure 1: Genetic associations with lipid fractions and disease outcomes



Genetic associations for all variants associated with the lipid fraction at a genome-wide level of significance ($p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$). Each point represents a single genetic variant, lines are 95% confidence intervals for the associations. The solid line is the inverse-variance weighted estimate, the dotted line is the MR-Egger estimate. This figure is also available as an interactive graph online at http://mendelianrandomization.com/amd_lipids_motionchart.htm.

Supplementary Figure 2: Distribution of causal estimates from univariable Mendelian randomization analysis of HDL-cholesterol on AMD risk on omission of 30% of the variants from the analysis at random based on 1 million iterations

