

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**Supplementary Table 1:** Rates of PZMs across ASC datasets, with the median depth and mode allele fraction of the *de novos* (Group A) in each dataset. The asterisk (\*) denotes the datasets where the median allele fraction was calculated instead of the mode allele fraction.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Trios</b>	<b>Median depth</b>	<b>Mode allele fraction</b>	<b>All <i>de novos</i> (Group A)</b>	<b>Candidate PZMs (Group B)</b>	<b>High-confidence PZMs (Group C)</b>
BCH	251	92	0.50	215	46 (21.4%)	26 (12.1%)
Broad_v8	643	75	0.50	586	113 (19.3%)	51 (8.7%)
Broad_v11	282	76	0.47	323	101 (31.3%)	56 (17.3%)
Finnish	51	93	0.50	57	16 (28.1%)	7 (12.3%)
Frankfurt	353	72	0.50	337	59 (17.5%)	19 (5.6%)
MSSM	11	45	0.40*	6	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)
Sanger	67	75	0.40	48	2 (4.2%)	1 (2.1%)
UPenn	35	88	0.45	26	3 (11.5%)	2 (7.7%)
VU	37	70	0.50	31	9 (29.0%)	6 (19.4%)
SSC_Probands	2299	67	0.50	1832	436 (23.8%)	169 (9.2%)
ASC_Siblings	161	67	0.50	126	40 (31.7%)	17 (13.5%)
SSC_Siblings	1757	62	0.50	1259	287 (22.8%)	113 (9.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5947</b>			<b>4846</b>	<b>1113 (23.0%)</b>	<b>468 (9.7%)</b>

**Supplementary Table 2:** Information of all probands and unaffected siblings in the study.

This list can be found in an attached Excel file.

**Supplementary Table 3:** List of all *de novo* mutations found in the probands and unaffected siblings.

This list can be found in an attached Excel file.

**Supplementary Table 4:** List of all *de novo* mutations that were validated using the different resequencing approaches.

This list can be found in an attached Excel file.

**Supplementary Table 5:** Quantitative RT-PCR results for assaying copy number variants.

This list can be found in an attached Excel file.

**Supplementary Table 6:** There is a strand bias towards the anti-sense (- strand) for PZMs in Groups B and C compared to the variants found only in Group A. The odds ratios and 2-tailed Fisher's Exact Test P-values are calculated with respect to the number of *de novo* variants found only in Group A.

	<b>- strand</b>	<b>+ strand</b>	<b>Odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals</b>	<b>P-value</b>
Group A	2438 (50.3%)	2408 (49.7%)		
Group B	600 (53.9%)	513 (46.1%)	1.21 [1.05, 1.38]	$6.3 \times 10^{-3}$
Group C	263 (56.2%)	205 (43.8%)	1.30 [1.07, 1.58]	$7.5 \times 10^{-3}$

**Supplementary Table 7:** There is an excess of A-C and T-G mutations (in yellow) among the post-zygotic mutations in Groups B and C.

Group A:

<b>Mutant</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>Reference</b>				
<b>A</b>	-	145 (3.0%)	516 (10.6%)	98 (2.0%)
<b>C</b>	214 (4.4%)	-	240 (5.0%)	1181 (24.4%)
<b>G</b>	1229 (25.4%)	221 (4.6%)	-	216 (4.5%)
<b>T</b>	97 (2.0%)	518 (10.7%)	171 (3.5%)	-

Group B:

<b>Mutant</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>Reference</b>				
<b>A</b>	-	54 (4.9%)	98 (8.8%)	22 (2.0%)
<b>C</b>	52 (4.7%)	-	58 (5.2%)	249 (22.4%)
<b>G</b>	273 (24.5%)	66 (5.9%)	-	47 (4.2%)
<b>T</b>	27 (2.4%)	104 (9.3%)	63 (5.7%)	-

Group C:

<b>Mutant</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>Reference</b>				
<b>A</b>	-	29 (6.2%)	34 (7.3%)	10 (2.1%)
<b>C</b>	23 (4.9%)	-	20 (4.3%)	102 (21.8%)
<b>G</b>	110 (23.5%)	27 (5.8%)	-	24 (5.1%)
<b>T</b>	13 (2.8%)	42 (9.0%)	34 (7.3%)	-

**Supplementary Table 8:** The excess of A-C mutations (in blue) among the post-zygotic mutations in Groups B and C is predominantly found on the sense (+) strand, whereas the excess of T-G mutations (in pink) is predominantly found on the anti-sense (-) strand.

Group A + strand (2408 mutations):

<b>Mutant</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>Reference</b>				
<b>A</b>	-	84 (3.5%)	290 (12.0%)	68 (2.8%)
<b>C</b>	103 (4.3%)	-	133 (5.5%)	588 (24.4%)
<b>G</b>	643 (26.7%)	105 (4.4%)	-	112 (4.7%)
<b>T</b>	39 (1.6%)	171 (7.1%)	72 (3.0%)	-

Group B + strand (513 mutations):

<b>Mutant</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>Reference</b>				
<b>A</b>	-	31 (6.0%)	47 (9.2%)	18 (3.5%)
<b>C</b>	19 (3.7%)	-	26 (5.1%)	109 (21.2%)
<b>G</b>	138 (26.9%)	30 (5.8%)	-	23 (4.5%)
<b>T</b>	8 (1.6%)	40 (7.8%)	24 (4.7%)	-

Group C + strand (205 mutations):

<b>Mutant</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>Reference</b>				
<b>A</b>	-	19 (9.3%)	16 (7.8%)	8 (3.9%)
<b>C</b>	9 (4.4%)	-	7 (3.4%)	37 (18.0%)
<b>G</b>	53 (25.9%)	14 (6.8%)	-	12 (5.9%)
<b>T</b>	3 (1.5%)	16 (7.8%)	11 (5.4%)	-



Group A - strand (2438 mutations):

<b>Mutant</b> <b>Reference</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>A</b>	-	61 (2.5%)	226 (9.3%)	30 (1.2%)
<b>C</b>	111 (4.6%)	-	107 (4.4%)	593 (24.3%)
<b>G</b>	586 (24.0%)	116 (4.8%)	-	104 (4.3%)
<b>T</b>	58 (2.4%)	347 (14.2%)	99 (4.1%)	-

Group B - strand (600 mutations):

<b>Mutant</b> <b>Reference</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>A</b>	-	23 (3.8%)	51 (8.5%)	4 (0.7%)
<b>C</b>	33 (5.5%)	-	32 (5.3%)	140 (23.3%)
<b>G</b>	135 (22.5%)	36 (6.0%)	-	24 (4.0%)
<b>T</b>	19 (3.2%)	64 (10.7%)	39 (6.5%)	-

Group C - strand (263 mutations):

<b>Mutant</b> <b>Reference</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>A</b>	-	10 (3.8%)	18 (6.8%)	2 (0.8%)
<b>C</b>	14 (5.3%)	-	13 (4.9%)	65 (24.7%)
<b>G</b>	57 (21.7%)	13 (4.9%)	-	12 (4.6%)
<b>T</b>	10 (3.8%)	26 (9.9%)	23 (8.7%)	-

**Supplementary Table 9:** Association of PZMs in Groups B and C with late replication timing, but not early replication timing. The odds ratios and 2-tailed Fisher's Exact Test P-values are calculated with respect to the number of *de novo* variants found only in Group A.

	Number of variants	Early replication ( $Z \geq 1$ )	Odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals	P-value
<b>Group A</b>	4846	2691 (55.5%)		
<b>Group B</b>	1113	597 (53.6%)	0.91 [0.79, 1.04]	0.15
<b>Group C</b>	468	246 (52.6%)	0.88 [0.72, 1.07]	0.19

	Number of variants	Late replication ( $Z \leq -1$ )	Odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals	P-value
<b>Group A</b>	4846	183 (3.8%)		
<b>Group B</b>	1113	47 (4.2%)	1.17 [0.81, 1.66]	0.37
<b>Group C</b>	468	23 (4.9%)	1.36 [0.83, 2.14]	0.20

**Supplementary Table 10:** Number of *de novo* germline and mosaic mutations on the paternal or maternal haplotypes.

	<b>Paternal</b>	<b>Maternal</b>	<b>Ratio (Paternal/Maternal)</b>	<b>Binomial P</b>
<b>Group A</b>	1321	781	1.69	$1.50 \times 10^{-32}$
<b>Group B</b>	285	179	1.59	$4.92 \times 10^{-7}$
<b>Group C</b>	90	78	1.15	0.2

**Supplementary Table 11:** Distribution of functional categories between probands and siblings.

All Probands:

	<b>LoF</b>	<b>Missense</b>	<b>Silent</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Group A</b>	265 (7.7%)	2386 (68.9%)	810 (23.4%)	3461
<b>Group B</b>	50 (6.4%)	521 (66.3%)	215 (27.4%)	786
<b>Group C</b>	16 (4.7%)	231 (68.3%)	91 (26.9%)	338

All Siblings:

	<b>LoF</b>	<b>Missense</b>	<b>Silent</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Group A</b>	61 (4.4%)	958 (69.2%)	366 (26.4%)	1385
<b>Group B</b>	15 (4.6%)	233 (71.3%)	79 (24.2%)	327
<b>Group C</b>	6 (4.6%)	95 (73.1%)	29 (22.3%)	130

SSC Probands:

	<b>LoF</b>	<b>Missense</b>	<b>Silent</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Group A</b>	148 (8.1%)	1261 (68.8%)	423 (23.1%)	1832
<b>Group B</b>	24 (5.5%)	299 (68.6%)	113 (25.9%)	436
<b>Group C</b>	6 (3.6%)	122 (72.2%)	41 (24.3%)	169

SSC Sibings:

	<b>LoF</b>	<b>Missense</b>	<b>Silent</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Group A</b>	57 (4.5%)	862 (68.5%)	340 (27.0%)	1259
<b>Group B</b>	14 (4.9%)	202 (70.4%)	71 (24.7%)	287
<b>Group C</b>	6 (5.3%)	79 (70.0%)	28 (24.8%)	113

**Supplementary Table 12:** Distribution of predicted deleterious missense mutations in probands and siblings. The P-values are calculated using a 1-tailed Fisher's Exact Test.

	<b>Predicted deleterious missense mutations in probands</b>	<b>Total missense mutations in probands</b>	<b>Predicted deleterious missense mutations in siblings</b>	<b>Total missense mutations in siblings</b>	<b>P-value</b>
<b>Group A</b>	872 (61.1%)	1428	317 (56.1%)	565	0.024
<b>Group B</b>	178 (59.9%)	297	67 (50.4%)	133	0.041
<b>Group C</b>	70 (55.1%)	127	27 (50%)	54	0.32

**Supplementary Table 13:** Gene-specific mutation rates for post-zygotic mutations estimated from the rare inherited variants.

This list can be found in an attached Excel file.

**Supplementary Table 14:** Recurrent non-synonymous PZMs in probands, with genes that are expressed in the brain in red text.

	Expected	Observed	Hypergeometric P
KLF16	0/84448	2/571	$<1 \times 10^{-6}$
MSANTD2	1/84448	2/571	$<1 \times 10^{-6}$
POLA2	2/84448	2/571	$4.6 \times 10^{-5}$
SMARCA4	11/84448	3/572	$4.9 \times 10^{-5}$
AZGP1	4/84448	2/571	$2.7 \times 10^{-4}$
CNGB3	5/84448	2/571	$4.5 \times 10^{-4}$
HNRNPU	5/84448	2/571	$4.5 \times 10^{-4}$
SCN2A	5/84448	2/571	$4.5 \times 10^{-4}$
EPPK1	58/84448	4/571	$6.6 \times 10^{-4}$
CARD11	7/84448	2/571	$9.4 \times 10^{-4}$
SYNJ1	8/84448	2/571	$1.2 \times 10^{-3}$
MEGF11	10/84448	2/571	$2.0 \times 10^{-3}$
SASH1	10/84448	2/571	$2.0 \times 10^{-3}$
MYO5C	14/84448	2/571	$3.9 \times 10^{-3}$
TECTA	14/84448	2/571	$3.9 \times 10^{-3}$
MUC12	233/84448	6/571	$5.3 \times 10^{-3}$
DYNC1H1	21/84448	2/571	$8.8 \times 10^{-3}$
PRKDC	30/84448	2/571	0.018
USH2A	35/84448	2/571	0.023
RP11-1407O15.2	39/84448	2/571	0.029
DNAH17	40/84448	2/571	0.030
NBPF10	70/84448	2/571	0.082
NBPF1	77/84448	2/571	0.096
HRNR	115/84448	2/571	0.18
AHNAK2	221/84448	3/571	0.19
FLG	200/84448	2/571	0.39
MUC4	471/84448	4/571	0.39

**Supplementary Table 15:** Recurrent non-synonymous PZMs in siblings, with genes that are expressed in the brain in red text.

	Expected	Observed	Hypergeometric P
TRPS1	5/84448	2/248	$8.5 \times 10^{-5}$
MYCBP2	26/84448	2/248	$2.7 \times 10^{-3}$



## Supplementary Note: List of Autism Sequencing Consortium members.

Aleksic Branko<sup>1</sup>, Anney Richard<sup>2</sup>, Barbosa Mafalda<sup>3,4,5,6</sup>, Barrett Jeffrey<sup>7</sup>, Betancur Catalina<sup>8</sup>, Bishop Somer<sup>9</sup>, Brusco Alfredo<sup>10,11</sup>, Buxbaum Joseph D.<sup>3,4,5,12,13,14</sup>, Carracedo Angel<sup>15,16</sup>, Chiocchetti Andreas G.<sup>17</sup>, Chung Brian H.Y.<sup>18</sup>, Cook Edwin<sup>19</sup>, Coon Hilary<sup>20,21</sup>, Cutler David J.<sup>22</sup>, Daly Mark<sup>23,24,25</sup>, De Rubeis Silvia<sup>4,12</sup>, Doan Ryan<sup>26</sup>, Fernández-Prieto Montserrat<sup>15</sup>, Ferrero Giovanni Battista<sup>10</sup>, Freitag Christine M.<sup>17</sup>, Fromer Menachem<sup>5,12,27</sup>, Gargus Jay<sup>28,29,30</sup>, Geschwind Dan<sup>31,32,33</sup>, Gill Michael<sup>2</sup>, Gómez-Guerrero Lorena<sup>15</sup>, Hansen-Kiss Emily<sup>34</sup>, He Xin<sup>35</sup>, Herman Gail<sup>34</sup>, Hertz-Picciotto Irva<sup>36</sup>, Hultman Christina<sup>37</sup>, Iliadou Bozenna<sup>37</sup>, Ionita-Laza Iuliana<sup>38</sup>, Jugessur Anil<sup>39</sup>, Knudsen Gun Peggy<sup>39</sup>, Kolevzon Alexander<sup>4,12,40</sup>, Kosmicki Jack<sup>27</sup>, Kushima Itaru<sup>1</sup>, Lee S.L.<sup>18</sup>, Lehner Thomas<sup>41</sup>, Lennertz Savannah<sup>4,12</sup>, Lim Elaine<sup>26</sup>, Maciel Patricia<sup>42</sup>, Magnus Per<sup>39</sup>, Manoach Dara<sup>23</sup>, Minshev Nancy<sup>43</sup>, Morrow Eric<sup>44</sup>, Mulle Jennifer<sup>22</sup>, Neale Benjamin<sup>25</sup>, Ozaki Norio<sup>1</sup>, Palotie Aarno<sup>27,45,46,47</sup>, Parellada Mara<sup>48</sup>, Passos-Bueno Maria Rita<sup>49</sup>, Pericak-Vance Margaret<sup>50</sup>, Persico Antonio<sup>51,52</sup>, Pessah Isaac<sup>36</sup>, Reichenberg Avi<sup>4,12,53</sup>, Reichert Jennifer<sup>4,12</sup>, Renieri Alessandra<sup>54</sup>, Robinson Elise<sup>23,24,25</sup>, Samocha Kaitlin<sup>25,27,45,55</sup>, Sanders Stephan<sup>9</sup>, Sandin Sven<sup>4,12,37</sup>, Santangelo Susan L.<sup>56</sup>, Schafer Chad<sup>57</sup>, Schellenberg Gerry<sup>58</sup>, Scherer Stephen<sup>59,60</sup>, Senthil Geetha<sup>41</sup>, Silva Marisol<sup>36</sup>, Singh Tarjinder<sup>7</sup>, Siper Paige M.<sup>4,12</sup>, Soares Gabriela<sup>61</sup>, Stevens Christine<sup>25</sup>, Stoltenberg Camilla<sup>39</sup>, Surén Pål<sup>39</sup>, Sutcliffe James S.<sup>62,63</sup>, Szatmari Peter<sup>64</sup>, Tassone Flora<sup>36,65</sup>, Thurm Audrey<sup>41</sup>, Walsh Christopher<sup>26</sup>, Weiss Lauren<sup>9</sup>, Werling Donna<sup>9</sup>, Willsey Jeremy<sup>9</sup>, Xu Xinyi<sup>4,12</sup>, Yu Tim<sup>26</sup>, Yuen Ryan<sup>59</sup>, Zwick Michael E.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan. <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland. <sup>3</sup>The Mindich Child Health and Development Institute, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, New York, USA. <sup>4</sup>Seaver Autism Center for Research and Treatment, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, New York, USA. <sup>5</sup>Department of Genetics and Genomic Sciences, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, New York, USA. <sup>6</sup>Instituto Gulbenkian de Ciência, Oeiras, Portugal. <sup>7</sup>The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Cambridge, United Kingdom. <sup>8</sup>Sorbonne Universités, UPMC Univ Paris 06, INSERM, CNRS, Neuroscience Paris Seine – Institut de Biologie Paris Seine, Paris, France. <sup>9</sup>Department of Psychiatry, University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, California, USA. <sup>10</sup>University of Torino, Department of Medical Sciences, 10126, Turin, Italy. <sup>11</sup>Città della Salute e della Scienza University Hospital, Medical Genetics Unit, 10126, Turin, Italy. <sup>12</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, New York, USA. <sup>13</sup>Friedman Brain Institute, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, New York, USA. <sup>14</sup>Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, New York, USA. <sup>15</sup>Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Spain. <sup>16</sup>Fundacion Publica Galega de Medicina Xenomica-SERGAS, Santiago de Compostela, Spain. <sup>17</sup>Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany. <sup>18</sup>Department of Paediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China. <sup>19</sup>Institute for Juvenile Research, Department of Psychiatry, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA. <sup>20</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA. <sup>21</sup>Department of Psychiatry, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA. <sup>22</sup>Department of Human Genetics, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia, USA. <sup>23</sup>Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. <sup>24</sup>Center for Human Genetic Research, Department of Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. <sup>25</sup>The Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard. <sup>26</sup>Division of Genetics, Boston Children's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. <sup>27</sup>Analytic and Translational Genetics Unit, Department of Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. <sup>28</sup>Department of Physiology and Biophysics, School of Medicine, University of California, Irvine, California, USA. <sup>29</sup>Center for Autism Research and Translation, University of California, Irvine, California, USA. <sup>30</sup>Division of Human Genetics & Genomics, Department of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, University of California, Irvine, California, USA. <sup>31</sup>Center for Autism Research and Treatment and Program in Neurobehavioral Genetics, Semel Institute, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles,

Los Angeles, California 90095, USA. <sup>32</sup>Department of Neurology, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, 695 Charles E. Young Drive South, Los Angeles, California 90095, USA. <sup>33</sup>Department of Human Genetics, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, California, USA. <sup>34</sup>Institute for Genomic Medicine, Nationwide Children's Hospital and Department of Pediatrics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA. <sup>35</sup>Department of Human Genetics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA. <sup>36</sup>The MIND (Medical Investigation of Neurodevelopmental Disorders) Institute, University of California, Davis, Davis, CA. <sup>37</sup>Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, SE- 171 77 Stockholm, Sweden. <sup>38</sup>Department of Biostatistics, Columbia University, New York, New York, USA. <sup>39</sup>Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway. <sup>40</sup>Department of Pediatrics, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, New York, USA. <sup>41</sup>National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, MD, USA. <sup>42</sup>Life and Health Sciences Research Institute (ICVS), School of Health Sciences, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal ICVS/3B's-PT Government Associate Laboratory, Braga/Guimarães, Portugal. <sup>43</sup>Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA. <sup>44</sup>Department of Molecular Biology, Cell Biology and Biochemistry and Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, USA. <sup>45</sup>Program in Medical and Population Genetics, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. <sup>46</sup>Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland. <sup>47</sup>Psychiatric & Neurodevelopmental Genetics Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA. <sup>48</sup>Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Department, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón, Madrid, Spain. <sup>49</sup>Centro de Estudos do Genoma Humano, Departamento de Genética e Biologia Evolutiva, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, Rua do Matão 277, Sala 200 CEP 05508-900 São Paulo, SP, Brazil. <sup>50</sup>John P. Hussman Institute for Human Genomics, University of Miami, Miami, Florida, United States of America. <sup>51</sup>Mafalda Luce Center for Pervasive Developmental Disorders, Milan, Italy. <sup>52</sup>Unit of Child and Adolescent Neuropsychiatry, Gaetano Martino University Hospital, University of Messina, Messina, Italy. <sup>53</sup>Department of Preventive Medicine, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, New York, USA. <sup>54</sup>Medical Genetics, Department of Medical Biotechnologies, University of Siena, 53100 Siena, Italy. <sup>55</sup>Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. <sup>56</sup>Maine Medical Center and Maine Medical Center Research Institute, Tufts University School of Medicine, 66 Bramhall Street, Portland, ME 04102 USA. <sup>57</sup>Department of Statistics, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA. <sup>58</sup>Geisinger Health System, Danville, Pennsylvania, USA. <sup>59</sup>Program in Genetics and Genome Biology, The Centre for Applied Genomics, The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1L7, Canada. <sup>60</sup>McLaughlin Centre, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1, Canada. <sup>61</sup>Center for Medical Genetics Dr. Jacinto Magalhães, Porto Hospital Center, Porto, Portugal. <sup>62</sup>Vanderbilt Brain Institute, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee, USA. <sup>63</sup>Department of Molecular Physiology and Biophysics and Psychiatry, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee, USA. <sup>64</sup>Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, Offord Centre for Child Studies, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4K1, Canada. <sup>65</sup>Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Medicine, University of California, Davis, School of Medicine, Davis, CA, USA.