

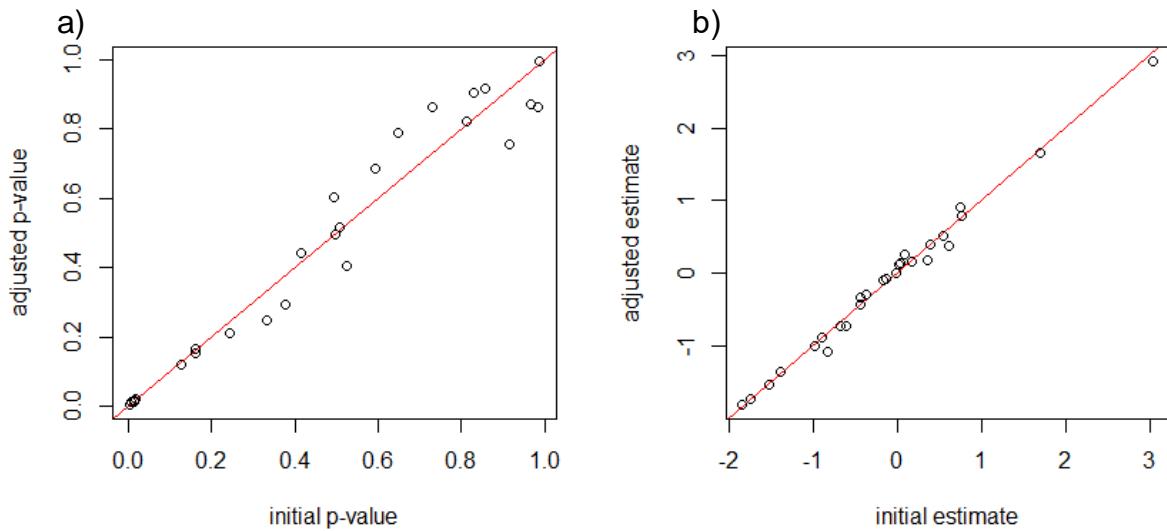
Supporting Information

***ATP2C2* and *DYX1C1* are putative modulators of dyslexia-related MMR**

Bent Müller, Gesa Schaad, Johannes Boltze, Frank Emmrich, LEGASCREEN consortium, Michael A. Skeide, Nicole E. Neef, Indra Kraft, Jens Brauer, Angela D. Friederici, Holger Kirsten, Arndt Wilcke

Supporting Information 1. DERET description

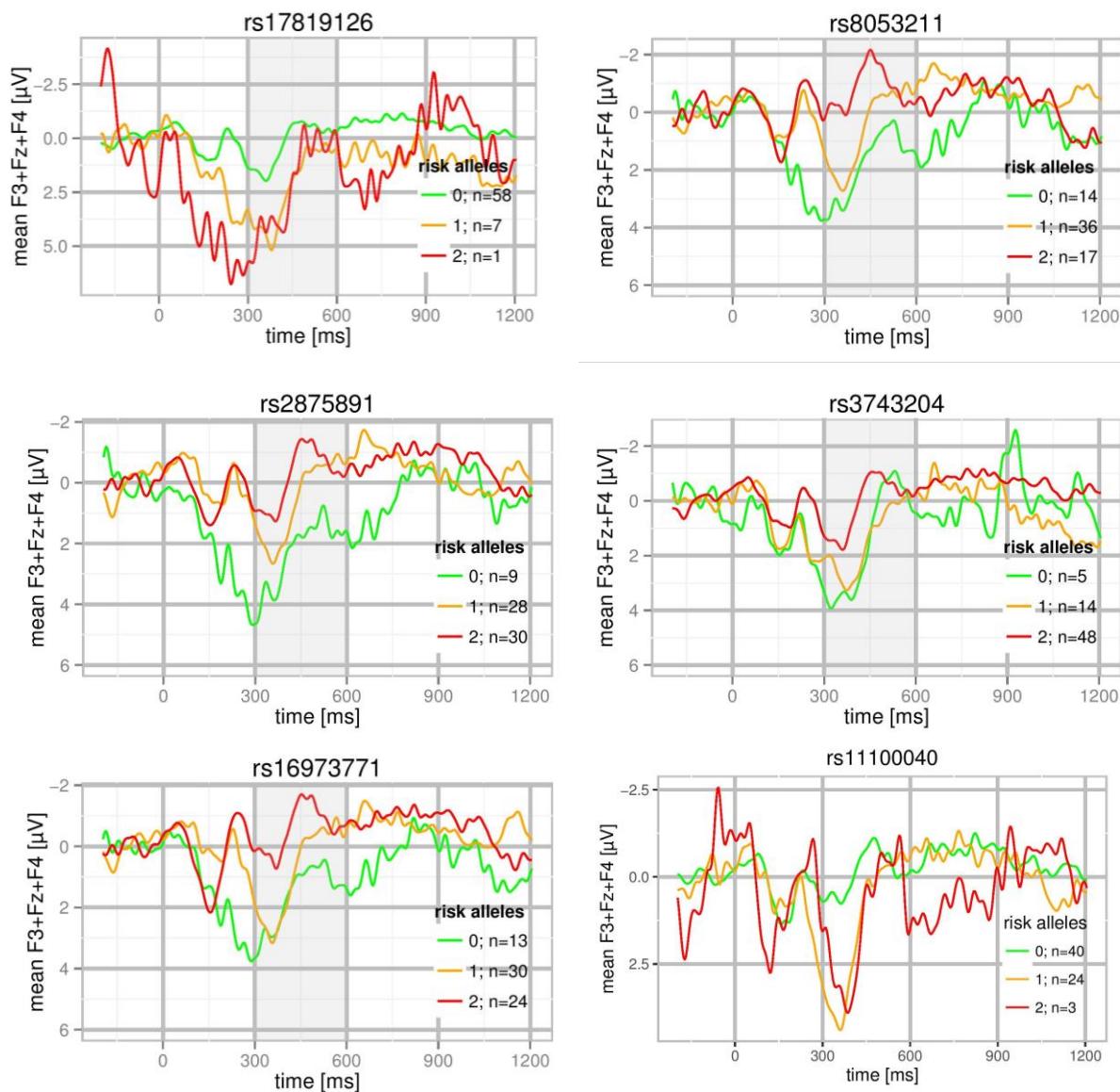
The text for third and fourth graders consists of ten sentences. Before writing the text from dictation, the text is completely read to the children once. When dictation begins, the first sentence is dictated completely and after, segments (i.e., each consisting of three words on average) of the sentence are dictated to the child sequentially. After the segment of the sentence has been written down the next segment of the sentence is dictated. This procedure is continued for each of the following nine sentences. Spelling mistakes are enumerated for each sentence (one mistake is noted for words with at least one spelling mistake), summed up for the whole text, and translated into age-normed percentile ranks (PR).



Supporting Figure 1. Correlation between the ADD-unadjusted and ADD-adjusted p-values (a) and ADD-unadjusted and ADD-adjusted effect sizes (b).

Here, values of the ADD-unadjusted model are represented on the x-axes, whereas values of the ADD-adjusted model are shown on the y-axes.

The ADD-unadjusted model is specified as associations among SNPs and the late component of the MMR adjusted for poor spelling as used in the main analysis. The ADD-unadjusted model is the same but additionally includes ADD status as covariate.



Supporting Figure 2. Difference waves (deviant-standard) for the mean of F3, Fz, F4 stratified according to the number of risk alleles for each of the nominal significant associated SNPs.

Supporting Table 1. Details of the spelling subgroups. The p-values give the difference between the DERET > 10 and DERET ≤ 10 groups in the respective measures.

| | DERET > 10 | DERET ≤ 10 | p-value |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Boys : girls | 28:25 | 10:4 | 0.243 |
| Age | 9.65 ± 0.53 | 9.54 ± 0.49 | 0.485 |
| ADD | 6 | 6 | 0.013 |
| Nonverbal intelligence (mean IQ) | 112 ± 9.7 | 106 ± 6.5 | 0.013 |

Supporting Table 2. Overview of analyzed SNPs. Presented are the SNPs with the respective gene, the minor allele frequency (MAF) of the genotyped SNP, the independent, tagging lead-SNP identified by clumping, the p-value, the estimate of the main effect and the risk allele of the respective SNP. SNPs were annotated with genes they were located in or if not applicable the nearest gene with the distance to the SNP in parentheses. SNP / gene informations are based on GRCh37.

| SNP | Gene | MAF | Lead SNP | p-value | Estimate | References | Coded as risk allele |
|------------|------------------------|------|------------|---------|----------|--|----------------------|
| rs17819126 | <i>DYX1C1</i> | 0.07 | | 0.0037 | 3 | Bates <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Paracchini <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | minor |
| rs8053211 | <i>ATP2C2</i> | 0.48 | | 0.0039 | -1.8 | Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2009, 2011; Scerri <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | major |
| rs11860694 | <i>ATP2C2</i> | 0.48 | rs8053211 | 0.0096 | 1.7 | Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2009, 2011 | minor |
| rs16973771 | <i>ATP2C2</i> | 0.42 | | 0.0199 | -1.4 | Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2009, 2011 | major |
| rs2875891 | <i>ATP2C2</i> | 0.34 | | 0.0146 | -1.5 | Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2009, 2011 | major |
| rs3743204 | <i>DYX1C1</i> | 0.17 | | 0.0157 | -1.7 | Bates <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Becker <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Dahdouh <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Wigg <i>et al.</i> , 2004 | major |
| rs8045507 | <i>ATP2C2</i> | 0.42 | rs16973771 | 0.0199 | -1.4 | Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2009, 2011 | major |
| rs10246256 | <i>CNTNAP2</i> | 0.3 | | 0.1606 | -0.9 | Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Vernes <i>et al.</i> , 2008 | major |
| rs12533005 | <i>FOXP2</i> | 0.39 | | 0.1268 | -1 | Peter <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Wilcke <i>et al.</i> , 2012 | major |
| rs6564903 | <i>CMIP</i> | 0.41 | | 0.1612 | 0.8 | Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2009, 2011; Scerri <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | major |
| rs3935802 | <i>CMIP</i> | 0.38 | | 0.2439 | -0.7 | Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2009, 2011 | minor |
| rs9461045 | <i>TDP2</i> (1.1kb) | 0.2 | | 0.3333 | 0.8 | Dennis <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | minor |
| rs3212236 | <i>TDP2</i> (1.7kb) | 0.2 | rs9461045 | 0.3333 | 0.8 | Harold <i>et al.</i> , 2006; Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | minor |
| rs6935076 | <i>KIAA0319</i> | 0.38 | | 0.3766 | -0.6 | Becker <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Cope <i>et al.</i> , 2005; Couto <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Luciano <i>et al.</i> , 2007; Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Paracchini <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Scerri <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | minor |
| rs555879 | <i>MYO5B</i> | 0.45 | | 0.415 | 0.5 | Scerri <i>et al.</i> , 2010 | minor |
| rs685935 | <i>DYX1C1</i> | 0.41 | | 0.4949 | -0.4 | Bates <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Paracchini <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | minor |
| rs759178 | <i>CNTNAP2</i> | 0.48 | | 0.498 | -0.4 | Vernes <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Whitehouse <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | major |
| rs2710102 | <i>CNTNAP2</i> | 0.48 | rs759178 | 0.498 | -0.4 | Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Peter <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Vernes <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Whitehouse, Bishop, Ang, Pennell, & Fisher, 2011 | major |
| rs7201632 | <i>CMIP</i> | 0.43 | | 0.508 | 0.4 | Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2009, 2011 | major |
| rs3743205 | <i>DYX1C1</i> | 0.43 | | 0.5253 | -0.8 | Becker <i>et al.</i> , 2013; | major |

| SNP | Gene | MAF | Lead SNP | p-value | Estimate | References | Coded as risk allele |
|------------|---------------------------|------|------------|---------|----------|--|----------------------|
| | | | | | | Dahdouh <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Lim, Ho, Chou, & Waye, 2011; Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Taipale <i>et al.</i> , 2003; Wigg <i>et al.</i> , 2004 | |
| rs793862 | <i>DCDC2</i> | 0.3 | | 0.5947 | -0.4 | Becker <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Ludwig <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Meng <i>et al.</i> , 2005; Scerri <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Schumacher <i>et al.</i> , 2006; Wilcke <i>et al.</i> , 2009 | minor |
| rs7765678 | <i>DCDC2</i> | 0.08 | | 0.6492 | 0.6 | Lind <i>et al.</i> , 2010 | major |
| rs12606138 | <i>NEDD4L</i> | 0.4 | | 0.7294 | 0.4 | Scerri <i>et al.</i> , 2010 | major |
| rs2179515 | <i>KIAA0319</i> | 0.33 | | 0.8117 | 0.2 | Becker <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Cope <i>et al.</i> , 2005 | major |
| rs807701 | <i>DCDC2</i> | 0.4 | | 0.8311 | -0.1 | Becker <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Ludwig <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Schumacher <i>et al.</i> , 2006; Wilcke <i>et al.</i> , 2009 | minor |
| rs1419228 | <i>DCDC2</i> | 0.19 | | 0.8552 | -0.2 | Lind <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Paracchini <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | minor |
| rs2143340 | <i>KIAA0319</i> | 0.19 | | 0.9142 | 0.1 | Francks <i>et al.</i> , 2004; Luciano <i>et al.</i> , 2007; Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Paracchini <i>et al.</i> , 2008, 2011 | minor |
| rs8094327 | <i>NEDD4L</i> | 0.13 | rs12606138 | 0.9665 | 0 | Scerri <i>et al.</i> , 2010 | minor |
| rs1000585 | <i>EVAIA (26kb)</i> | 0.41 | | 0.982 | 0 | Anthoni <i>et al.</i> , 2007; Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | minor |
| rs761100 | <i>KIAA0319</i> | 0.41 | | 0.9874 | 0 | Becker <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Harold <i>et al.</i> , 2006; Ludwig <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Newbury <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | minor |
| rs11100040 | <i>FTH1P21 (79kb)</i> | 0.23 | | 0.0306 | 1.6 | Roeske <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | |
| rs4234898 | <i>FTH1P21 (70kb)</i> | 0.14 | | 0.1711 | 1.2 | Roeske <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | |

Supporting Table 3. Literature-screen for eQTL-effects. Displayed are the SNP with their respective gene, the linkage (R^2) to the eQTL, the gene which expression is affected by the eQTL, the tissue the effect was observed and the respective study. If the eQTL and the tested SNP are identical, the eQTL is shown in bold.

| SNP | Gene | eQTL | R^2 | D' | Affected gene | Tissue | Study |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| rs3743204 | <i>DYXIC1</i> | rs3743204 | 1.00 | 1.00 | <i>DYXIC1</i> | Blood | Heinzen <i>et al.</i> , 2008 |
| rs3743204 | <i>DYXIC1</i> | chr15_55765580_I | 0.31 | 0.82 | <i>DYXIC1-CCPG1</i> | Brain (Cerebellum) | GTEx Consortium,, 2015 |
| rs3743204 | <i>DYXIC1</i> | rs8040756 | 0.57 | 0.90 | <i>CCPG1</i> | Blood | Fehrman <i>et al.</i> , 2011 |
| rs3743204 | <i>DYXIC1</i> | rs8040756 | 0.57 | 0.90 | <i>PIGB</i> | Blood | Fehrman <i>et al.</i> , 2011 |
| rs3743204 | <i>DYXIC1</i> | rs8037056 | 0.44 | 0.98 | <i>PIGB</i> | Monocytes | Zeller <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| rs17819126 | <i>DYXIC1</i> | rs17819126 | 1.00 | 1 | <i>PIGB</i> | Blood | Westra <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| rs17819126 | <i>DYXIC1</i> | rs4774760 | 0.30 | 1 | <i>PIGB</i> | Monocytes | Zeller <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| rs17819126 | <i>DYXIC1</i> | rs11857829 | 0.95 | 1 | <i>RAB27A</i> | Blood | Fehrman <i>et al.</i> , 2011 |
| rs17819126 | <i>DYXIC1</i> | rs11855084 | 0.95 | 1 | <i>RAB27A</i> | Blood | Westra <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| rs11100040 | <i>FTHIP21</i> (79kb) | rs11100040 | 1.00 | 1 | <i>PTPRU</i> | Blood | Fehrman <i>et al.</i> , 2011 |
| rs11100040 | <i>FTHIP21</i> (79kb) | rs11100040 | 1.00 | 1 | <i>PTPRU</i> | Blood | Westra <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |

Supporting Table 4. Known and predicted regulatory elements for all associated SNPs. Displayed is the full output of the RegulomeDB.

| SNP | Hits |
|-------------------|--|
| rs16973771 | Motifs Footprinting 8988t NF-1, Motifs PWM NF-1, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq 8988t, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Ips, Chromatin_Structure Diffa14d DNase-seq H7es, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq K562G1phase, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Lncap, Chromatin_Structure Nabut DNase-seq K562, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq K562, Chromatin_Structure Saha1u72hr DNase-seq K562, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq H7es, Protein_Binding ChIP-seq K562 EZH2 |
| rs3743204 | Chromatin_Structure Lenticon DNase-seq Fibroblgm03348, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Adultcd4th0, Chromatin_Structure Ifna4h FAIRE Helas3, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Fibrobl, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Ipsnih17, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Htr8, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq K562, Chromatin_Structure Tam10030 DNase-seq Ishikawa, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Fibropag08395, Chromatin_Structure Andro DNase-seq Lncap, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Gcbc, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Hpde6e6e7, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Mel2183, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Cll, Chromatin_Structure FAIRE Helas3, Chromatin_Structure Est10nm30m DNase-seq Ishikawa, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Cd20ro01794, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Ipsnih11, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Ips, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Mcf7, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Heartoc, Chromatin_Structure Ifng4h FAIRE Helas3, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Fibrop, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq UrotsaUt189, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Panisd, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Fibroblgm03348, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Cerebellumoc, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Gm10266, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Nhek, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Sknsh, Chromatin_Structure Hypoxlaccon DNase-seq Mcf7, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq T47d, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Gliobla, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq A549, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Huh7, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Lncap, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Helas3, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Gm19238, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Cerebrumfrontaloc, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Hbvs, Chromatin_Structure Ifna4h DNase-seq Helas3, Chromatin_Structure FAIRE Nhek, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Hek293t, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Urotsa, Chromatin_Structure Est10nm30m DNase-seq T47d, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Gm12891, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Rwpe1, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Gm19239, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Huh75, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Gm19240, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Osteobl, Chromatin_Structure Est10nm30m DNase-seq Ecc1, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Phte, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Naivebcell, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Olfneurosphere, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Stellate, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Gm13977, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Imr90, Chromatin_Structure Lentimyod DNase-seq Fibroblgm03348, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Gm10248, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Hepg2, Chromatin_Structure Hypoxlac DNase-seq Mcf7, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Ipscwr1, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Hsmmfshd, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Hsmmemb, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Fibropag20443, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Medullod341, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Medullo, Chromatin_Structure Serumfree DNase-seq Aosmc, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Gm20000, Chromatin_Structure Dm002p1h DNase-seq Ecc1, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Gm12892, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Hsmm, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Fibropag08396, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Gm12878, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Monocd14, Chromatin_Structure Znf4g7d3 DNase-seq K562, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Panislets, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Gm13976, Protein_Binding shLuc ChIP-seq CD36 GATA1, Protein_Binding 02pct ChIP-seq A549 REST, Protein_Binding ChIP-seq GM12878 SIN3A, Protein_Binding shbrg1 ChIP-seq CD36 GATA1, Protein_Binding ChIP-seq PFSK-1 SIN3A, Protein_Binding ChIP-seq HeLa-S3 SMARCC1, Protein_Binding tnfa ChIP-seq GM15510 NFKB1, Protein_Binding ChIP-seq K562 SAP30, Protein_Binding 02pct ChIP-seq A549 SIN3A, Protein_Binding ChIP-seq K562 RFX3, Protein_Binding ChIP-seq HeLa-S3 CEBPB |
| rs17819126 | Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Monocd14ro1746, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Monocd14 |
| rs8053211 | Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq K562, Chromatin_Structure Saha1u72hr DNase-seq K562, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Mcf7, Chromatin_Structure Nabut DNase-seq K562, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Hmec |
| rs2875891 | Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Monocd14ro1746, Chromatin_Structure DNase-seq Monocd14 |
| rs11100040 | No data |

Supplementary Table 5. Expression characteristics of the associated genes. Expression levels according to protein detection and RNA detection are displayed. Protein expression was stratified according to tissue and cell type. RNA expression levels were categorized into low (1-10 FPKM), medium (10-50 FPKM) or high (>50 FPKM) RNA abundance.

| Region | <i>DYX1C1</i> | <i>ATP2C2</i> |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Protein level</i> | | |
| cerebellum / cells in granular layer | not detected | not detected |
| cerebellum / cells in molecular layer | medium | not detected |
| cerebellum / Purkinje cells | medium | not detected |
| cerebral cortex / endothelial cells | low | medium |
| cerebral cortex / glial cells | low | not detected |
| cerebral cortex / neuronal cells | medium | low |
| cerebral cortex / neuropil | not detected | not detected |
| hippocampus / glial cells | not detected | not detected |
| hippocampus / neuronal cells | medium | not detected |
| lateral ventricle / glial cells | medium | not detected |
| lateral ventricle / neuronal cells | medium | medium |
| <i>RNA level</i> | | |
| cerebral cortex | low | low |

References

- Anthoni, H., Zucchelli, M., Matsson, H., Müller-Myhsok, B., Fransson, I., Schumacher, J., Massinen, S., Onkamo, P., Warnke, A., Griesemann, H., *et al.* (2007) A locus on 2p12 containing the co-regulated MRPL19 and C2ORF3 genes is associated to dyslexia. *Hum Mol Genet* **16**, 667–677.
- Bates, T.C., Lind, P.A., Luciano, M., Montgomery, G.W., Martin, N.G., & Wright, M.J. (2010) Dyslexia and DYX1C1: deficits in reading and spelling associated with a missense mutation. *Mol Psychiatry* **15**, 1190–1196.
- Becker, J., Czamara, D., Scerri, T.S., Ramus, F., Csépe, V., Talcott, J.B., Stein, J., Morris, A., Ludwig, K.U., Hoffmann, P., *et al.* (2013) Genetic analysis of dyslexia candidate genes in the European cross-linguistic NeuroDys cohort. *Eur J Hum Genet* 1–6.
- Cope, N., Harold, D., Hill, G., Moskvina, V., Stevenson, J., Holmans, P., Owen, M.J., O'Donovan, M.C., & Williams, J. (2005) Strong evidence that KIAA0319 on chromosome 6p is a susceptibility gene for developmental dyslexia. *Am J Hum Genet* **76**, 581–591.
- Couto, J.M., Livne-Bar, I., Huang, K., Xu, Z., Cate-Carter, T., Feng, Y., Wigg, K., Humphries, T., Tannock, R., Kerr, E.N., *et al.* (2010) Association of reading disabilities with regions marked by acetylated H3 histones in KIAA0319. *Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet* **153B**, 447–462.
- Dahdouh, F., Anthoni, H., Tapia-Páez, I., Peyrard-Janvid, M., Schulte-Körne, G., Warnke, A., Remschmidt, H., Ziegler, A., Kere, J., Müller-Myhsok, B., *et al.* (2009) Further evidence for DYX1C1 as a susceptibility factor for dyslexia. *Psychiatr Genet* **19**, 59–63.
- Dennis, M.Y., Paracchini, S., Scerri, T.S., Prokunina-Olsson, L., Knight, J.C., Wade-Martins, R., Coggill, P., Beck, S., Green, E.D., & Monaco, A.P. (2009) A common variant associated with dyslexia reduces expression of the KIAA0319 gene. *PLoS Genet* **5**, e1000436.
- Fehrman, R.S.N., Jansen, R.C., Veldink, J.H., Westra, H.-J.J., Arends, D., Bonder, M.J., Fu, J., Deelen, P., Groen, H.J.M., Smolonska, A., *et al.* (2011). Trans-eQTLs reveal that independent genetic variants associated with a complex phenotype converge on intermediate genes, with a major role for the HLA. *PLoS Genet* **7**, e1002197.
- Francks, C., Paracchini, S., Smith, S.D., Richardson, A.J., Scerri, T.S., Cardon, L.R., Marlow, A.J., MacPhie, I.L., Walter, J., Pennington, B.F., *et al.* (2004) A 77-kilobase region of chromosome 6p22.2 is associated with dyslexia in families from the United Kingdom and from the United States. *Am J Hum Genet* **75**, 1046–1058.
- GTEx Consortium (2015). Human genomics. The Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) pilot analysis: multitissue gene regulation in humans. *Science* **348**, 648–660.
- Harlaar, N., Butcher, L.M., Meaburn, E., Sham, P., Craig, I.W., & Plomin, R. (2005) A behavioural genomic analysis of DNA markers associated with general cognitive ability in 7-year-olds. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry* **46**, 1097–1107.

Harold, D., Paracchini, S., Scerri, T., Dennis, M., Cope, N., Hill, G., Moskvina, V., Walter, J., Richardson, A.J., Owen, M.J., *et al.* (2006) Further evidence that the KIAA0319 gene confers susceptibility to developmental dyslexia. *Mol Psychiatry* **11**, 1085–1091, 1061.

Heinzen, E.L., Ge, D., Cronin, K.D., Maia, J.M., Shianna, K.V., Gabriel, W.N., Welsh-Bohmer, K.A., Hulette, C.M., Denny, T.N., & Goldstein, D.B. (2008). Tissue-Specific Genetic Control of Splicing: Implications for the Study of Complex Traits. *PLoS Biol* **6**, e1000001.

Lim, C.K.P., Ho, C.S.H., Chou, C.H.N., & Waye, M.M.Y. (2011) Association of the rs3743205 variant of DYX1C1 with dyslexia in Chinese children. *Behav Brain Funct* **7**, 16.

Lind, P.A., Luciano, M., Wright, M.J., Montgomery, G.W., Martin, N.G., & Bates, T.C. (2010) Dyslexia and DCDC2: normal variation in reading and spelling is associated with DCDC2 polymorphisms in an Australian population sample. *Eur J Hum Genet* **18**, 668–673.

Luciano, M., Lind, P.A., Duffy, D.L., Castles, A., Wright, M.J., Montgomery, G.W., Martin, N.G., & Bates, T.C. (2007) A haplotype spanning KIAA0319 and TTRAP is associated with normal variation in reading and spelling ability. *Biol Psychiatry* **62**, 811–817.

Ludwig, K.U., Roeske, D., Schumacher, J., Schulte-Körne, G., König, I.R., Warnke, A., Plume, E., Ziegler, A., Remschmidt, H., Müller-Myhsok, B., *et al.* (2008) Investigation of interaction between DCDC2 and KIAA0319 in a large German dyslexia sample. *J Neural Transm* **115**, 1587–1589.

Meng, H., Smith, S.D., Hager, K., Held, M., Liu, J., Olson, R.K., Pennington, B.F., DeFries, J.C., Gelernter, J., O'Reilly-Pol, T., *et al.* (2005) DCDC2 is associated with reading disability and modulates neuronal development in the brain. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **102**, 17053–17058.

Mueller, B., Ahnert, P., Burkhardt, J., Brauer, J., Czepezauer, I., Quente, E., Boltze, J., Wilcke, A., Kirsten, H., 2014. Genetic risk variants for dyslexia on chromosome 18 in a German cohort. *Genes Brain Behav* **13**, 350–6.

Newbury, D.F., Winchester, L., Addis, L., Paracchini, S., Buckingham, L.-L., Clark, A., Cohen, W., Cowie, H., Dworzynski, K., Everitt, A., *et al.* (2009) CMIP and ATP2C2 modulate phonological short-term memory in language impairment. *Am J Hum Genet* **85**, 264–272.

Newbury, D.F., Paracchini, S., Scerri, T.S., Winchester, L., Addis, L., Richardson, A.J., Walter, J., Stein, J.F., Talcott, J.B., & Monaco, A.P. (2011) Investigation of dyslexia and SLI risk variants in reading- and language-impaired subjects. *Behav Genet* **41**, 90–104.

Paracchini, S., Steer, C.D., Buckingham, L.-L., Morris, A.P., Ring, S., Scerri, T., Stein, J., Pembrey, M.E., Ragoussis, J., Golding, J., *et al.* (2008) Association of the KIAA0319 dyslexia susceptibility gene with reading skills in the general population. *Am J Psychiatry* **165**, 1576–1584.

Paracchini, S., Ang, Q.W., Stanley, F.J., Monaco, A.P., Pennell, C.E., & Whitehouse, A.J.O. (2011) Analysis of dyslexia candidate genes in the Raine cohort representing the general Australian population. *Genes Brain Behav* **10**, 158–165.

Peter, B., Raskind, W.H., Matsushita, M., Lisowski, M., Vu, T., Berninger, V.W., Wijsman, E.M., & Brkanac, Z. (2011) Replication of CNTNAP2 association with nonword repetition and support for FOXP2 association with timed reading and motor activities in a dyslexia family sample. *J Neurodev Disord* **3**, 39–49.

Roeske, D., Ludwig, K.U., Neuhoff, N., Becker, J., Bartling, J., Bruder, J., Brockschmidt, F.F., Warnke, A., Remschmidt, H., Hoffmann, P., *et al.* (2011) First genome-wide association scan on neurophysiological endophenotypes points to trans-regulation effects on SLC2A3 in dyslexic children. *Mol Psychiatry* **16**, 97–107.

Scerri, T.S., Paracchini, S., Morris, A., MacPhie, I.L., Talcott, J., Stein, J., Smith, S.D., Pennington, B.F., Olson, R.K., DeFries, J.C., *et al.* (2010) Identification of candidate genes for dyslexia susceptibility on chromosome 18. *PLoS One* **5**, e13712.

Scerri, T.S., Morris, A.P., Buckingham, L.L., Newbury, D.F., Miller, L.L., Monaco, A.P., Bishop, D.V.M., & Paracchini, S. (2011) DCDC2, KIAA0319 and CMIP are associated with reading-related traits. *Biol Psychiatry* **70**, 237–245.

Schumacher, J., Anthoni, H., Dahdouh, F., König, I.R., Hillmer, A.M., Kluck, N., Manthey, M., Plume, E., Warnke, A., Remschmidt, H., *et al.* (2006) Strong genetic evidence of DCDC2 as a susceptibility gene for dyslexia. *Am J Hum Genet* **78**, 52–62.

Taipale, M., Kaminen, N., Nopola-Hemmi, J., Haltia, T., Myllyluoma, B., Lyytinen, H., Muller, K., Kaaranen, M., Lindsberg, P.J., Hannula-Jouppi, K., *et al.* (2003) A candidate gene for developmental dyslexia encodes a nuclear tetratricopeptide repeat domain protein dynamically regulated in brain. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **100**, 11553–11558.

Vernes, S.C., Newbury, D.F., Abrahams, B.S., Winchester, L., Nicod, J., Groszer, M., Alarcón, M., Oliver, P.L., Davies, K.E., Geschwind, D.H., *et al.* (2008) A functional genetic link between distinct developmental language disorders. *N Engl J Med* **359**, 2337–2345.

Westra, H.-J., Peters, M.J., Esko, T., Yaghootkar, H., Schurmann, C., Kettunen, J., Christiansen, M.W., Fairfax, B.P., Schramm, K., Powell, J.E., *et al.* (2013). Systematic identification of trans eQTLs as putative drivers of known disease associations. *Nat Genet* **45**, 1238–1243.

Whitehouse, A.J.O., Bishop, D.V.M., Ang, Q.W., Pennell, C.E., & Fisher, S.E. (2011) CNTNAP2 variants affect early language development in the general population. *Genes Brain Behav* **10**, 451–456.

Wigg, K.G., Couto, J.M., Feng, Y., Anderson, B., Cate-Carter, T.D., Macciardi, F., Tannock, R., Lovett, M.W., Humphries, T.W., & Barr, C.L. (2004) Support for EKN1 as the susceptibility locus for dyslexia on 15q21. *Mol Psychiatry* **9**, 1111–1121.

Wilcke, A., Weissfuss, J., Kirsten, H., Wolfram, G., Boltze, J., & Ahnert, P. (2009) The role of gene DCDC2 in German dyslexics. *Ann Dyslexia* **59**, 1–11.

Wilcke, A., Ligges, C., Burkhardt, J., Alexander, M., Wolf, C., Quente, E., Ahnert, P., Hoffmann, P., Becker, A., Müller-Myhsok, B., *et al.* (2012) Imaging genetics of FOXP2 in dyslexia. *Eur J Hum Genet* **20**, 224–229.

Zeller, T., Wild, P., Szymczak, S., Rotival, M., Schillert, A., Castagne, R., Maouche, S., Germain, M., Lackner, K., Rossmann, H., et al. (2010). Genetics and beyond--the transcriptome of human monocytes and disease susceptibility. *PLoS One* **5**, e10693.