

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES AND NOTES

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Supplementary Table 1. Summary of AF cases and referents by ancestry

Ancestry	AF	Referents
European	55,114	482,295
Japanese	8,180	28,612
African American	1,307	7,660
Brazilian	568	1,096
Hispanic	277	3,081
Total	65,446	522,744

Supplementary Table 2. Additional novel loci in combined and European ancestry meta-analysis with traditional P-value cutoff (5×10^{-8})

Sentinel Variant	Chr	hg19	Risk/Ref Allele	RAF [%]	RR	95% CI	P _{META}	Nearest Gene(s)*	Func	Imp Qual	I ²	P _{HET}
Combined ancestry												
rs12992412	2	148792665	T/A	38	1.04	1.03-1.06	2.30E-08	<i>MBD5</i>	intronic	0.99	0	4.78E-01
rs73032363	3	24472866	A/G	70	1.04	1.03-1.06	3.59E-08	<i>THRB</i>	intronic	0.98	0	6.89E-01
rs1307274	6	34240576	T/G	8	1.08	1.05-1.11	3.85E-08	<i>C6orf1,NUDT3</i>	regulatory reg.	0.92	0	8.76E-01
rs6907805	6	87856003	G/T	51	1.04	1.03-1.06	1.10E-08	<i>CGA,ZNF292</i>	intergenic	0.98	0	4.14E-01
rs12208899	6	133474303	A/G	21	1.05	1.03-1.07	1.95E-08	<i>LINC00326,EYA4</i>	intergenic	0.98	0	4.22E-01
rs11768850	7	876227	T/C	42	1.04	1.03-1.05	4.96E-08	<i>SUN1</i>	intronic	0.98	0	4.14E-01
rs55985730	7	128417044	G/T	6	1.10	1.06-1.14	1.81E-08	<i>OPN1SW</i>	upstream	0.87	0	8.05E-01
rs7460121	8	135812416	A/G	10	1.07	1.05-1.10	1.65E-08	<i>MIR30B</i>	downstream	0.92	0	7.04E-01
European ancestry												
rs9872035	3	196494702	C/T	45	1.04	1.03-1.06	1.80E-08	<i>PAK2</i>	intronic	0.97		
rs210632	6	117880342	A/G	25	1.05	1.03-1.07	2.75E-08	<i>GOPC</i>	downstream	1		

Sentinel variants at novel genetic loci associated with AF at a significance level of $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$, for the combined-ancestry meta-analysis (n=588,190) and the European ancestry meta-analysis (n= 537,409). The significance level corresponds to the traditional P-value cutoff for genome-wide association studies of $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$. P_{META} (two-sided) was derived from a meta-analysis using a fixed effects model with an inverse-variance weighted approach. P_{HET} was derived from a Cochran's Q-test (two-sided) for heterogeneity. Abbreviations, Chr, chromosome, CI, confidence interval, Func, functional consequence (most severe consequence by variant effect predictor), HET, heterogeneity, I², I-square, imp Qual, average imputation quality, META, meta-analysis, P, P-value, RAF, risk allele frequency, Ref, reference, reg, region, RR, relative risk.

*Reported is either the gene that overlaps with the sentinel variant, or the nearest gene(s) up- and downstream of the sentinel variant (separated by comma).

Supplementary Table 6. Proportion of heritability explained by AF loci

Study	AF-loci h^2_g observed (SE)	AF-loci h^2_g liability scale (SE)	Overall h^2_g liability scale	Proportion explained [%]
25 AF loci (EUR ancestry loci Christophersen et al.) ¹	0.00744 (0.00081)	0.0533 (0.00579)	0.2156	24.74
84 AF loci (EUR ancestry loci Roselli et al.)	0.01262 (0.00121)	0.0905 (0.00868)	0.2140	42.28

Proportion of heritability explained by sentinel variants from the European ancestry analyses comparing the AF GWAS results from Christophersen et al. with Roselli et al. Proportion of heritability explained was calculated based on unrelated European samples from the UK Biobank (n=120,286). Abbreviations, AF, atrial fibrillation, EUR, European, h^2_g , SNP-heritability, SE, standard error.

Supplementary Table 8. Sentinel variants or proxies with missense consequence, for loci from combined ancestry meta-analysis

Sentinel Variant	Sentinel MAF [%]	Proxy	Proxy MAF [%]	LD [r^2]	Location	Gene	Consequence coding sequence	Consequence protein sequence	# In silico predicted as damaging*
Novel loci									
rs187585530	0.5	-	-	-	1:10167425	<i>UBE4B</i>	c.1342G>A	p.Gly448Arg	-
rs4484922	31.7	rs4074536	31.7	1.000	1:116310967	<i>CASQ2</i>	c.196A>G	p.Thr66Ala	0
rs72926475	13.0	rs34605051	15.7	0.671	2:86693826	<i>KDM3A</i>	c.1339T>C	p.Ser447Pro	1
rs2306272	31.8	-	-	-	3:66434643	<i>LRIG1</i>	c.1843A>G	p.Met615Val	0
rs3822259	32.1	rs13441	32.4	0.724	4:10099340	<i>WDR1</i>	c.553A>G	p.Ile185Val	0
rs10760361	35.3	rs4574	42.5	0.756	9:127177161	<i>PSMB7</i>	c.116T>C	p.Val39Ala	0
rs7919685	46.7	rs1935	48.1	0.861	10:64927823	<i>JMJD1C</i>	c.7605G>C	p.Glu2535Asp	1
rs7978685	27.9	rs2958149	27.7	0.999	12:57109792	<i>NACA</i>	c.2063T>C	p.Leu688Pro	0
rs12298484	32.6	rs11057401	30.7	0.906	12:124427306	<i>CCDC92</i>	c.208A>T	p.Ser70Cys	4
Known loci									
rs35504893	24.8	rs3731746	23.2	0.846	2:179430997	<i>TTN</i>	c.79862C>T	p.Thr26621Met	2
rs6810325	36.6	rs11718898	36.5	0.996	3:12848822	<i>CAND2</i>	c.230T>C	p.Val77Ala	0
rs6790396	39.2	rs6795970	38.0	0.929	3:38766675	<i>SCN10A</i>	c.3227T>C	p.Val1076Ala	0
rs60212594	14.7	rs60632610	14.7	0.998	10:75415677	<i>SYNP2L</i>	c.4G>A	p.Gly2Ser	3

Sentinel variants or proxies from the combined ancestry meta-analysis with missense consequence. Abbreviations, Ala, alanine Arg, arginine, Asp, asparagine, Cys, cysteine, Glu, glutamine, Gly, glycine, Ile, Isoleucine, Leu, leucine, LD, linkage disequilibrium, MAF, minor allele frequency, Met, methionine, Pro, proline, r^2 , correlation between sentinel variant and proxy variant, Ser, serine, Thr, threonine, Val, valine. *Assessed by 5 prediction algorithms: MutationTaster (disease causing automatic or disease causing), SIFT (damaging), LRT (deleterious), Polyphen2 prediction based on HumDiv (probably damaging or possibly damaging), Polyphen2 prediction based on HumVar (probably damaging or possibly damaging).

Supplementary Table 10. Significant cis-eQTLs for sentinel variants from combined ancestry meta-analysis in left atrial tissue from MAGNet

Sentinel Variant	Chr	hg19	Gene	Effect	P-value	FDR	Effect/Ref Allele
Novel loci							
rs4484922	1	116310818	<i>CASQ2</i>	0.72	5.29E-05	4.71E-02	C/G
rs4855075	3	179170494	<i>GNB4</i>	1.24	2.61E-12	<1.00E-05	T/C
rs34969716	6	18210109	<i>TPMT</i>	0.91	6.73E-07	1.72E-03	A/G
rs12298484	12	124418674	<i>CCDC92</i>	0.67	8.40E-06	1.22E-02	T/C
rs10873299	14	77426711	<i>LINC01629</i>	1.02	2.20E-20	<1.00E-05	A/G
			<i>RP11-7F17.1</i>	0.77	9.63E-12	<1.00E-05	A/G
rs12908004	15	80676925	<i>ARNT2</i>	1.06	4.62E-09	<1.00E-05	G/A
			<i>RP11-210M15.2</i>	1.00	3.51E-08	1.65E-04	G/A
			<i>LINC01314</i>	0.85	3.93E-06	6.74E-03	G/A
rs242557	17	44019712	<i>MAPT</i>	0.91	1.76E-12	<1.00E-05	A/G
Known loci							
rs2540949	2	65284231	<i>CEP68</i>	0.69	9.40E-07	2.21E-03	A/T
rs60212594	10	75414344	<i>MYOZ1</i>	1.49	1.18E-11	<1.00E-05	C/G

Sentinel variants with significant eQTLs based on an empirical false discovery rate (<5%), in left atrial tissue (n=101). P-values (two-sided) were derived from linear regression. Abbreviations: Chr, chromosome, eQTL, expression quantitative trait locus, FDR, false discovery rate, Ref, reference.

Supplementary Table 19. Pre-Imputation quality control guidelines

Sample based filters	Check for per sample completeness (e.g. sample call-rate $\geq 95\%$) Check for per sample heterozygosity (e.g. heterozygosity should be within mean ± 3 s.d.) Inspection of principal component or multi-dimensional scaling plots (exclude genetic ancestry outliers) Removal of related individuals or account for relatedness in the statistical model
Variant based filters	Exclusion of markers when: Low genotype completeness (e.g. SNP call rate $< 98\%$) Clear deviations from Hardy-Weinberg proportions (e.g. Hardy Weinberg Equilibrium P-value in controls $< 1 \times 10^{-6}$) High discordance rates Excess of Mendelian inconsistencies (if parent-offspring pairs available) Rare variants (e.g. minor allele frequency $< 0.5\%$ or $< 1\%$)

Supplementary Table 20. Clinical characteristics of MAGNet samples

Characteristics	Left atria (n=101)
Women, n (%)	57 (56.4%)
Age, mean [years] \pm SD	59 \pm 12
Weight, mean [kg] \pm SD	82 \pm 22
Height, mean [cm] \pm SD	167 \pm 17
Hypertension, n (%)	60 (59.4%)
Diabetes, n (%)	20 (19.8%)
History of atrial fibrillation, n (%)	14 (13.9%)

Abbreviations, cm, centimeter, kg, kilogram, SD, standard deviation.

Supplementary Table 21. Phenotype definitions for UK Biobank PheWAS

Phenotype	Definition
Bradycardia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Non-cancer illness code, self-reported (1486) or 2) Diagnoses – main/secondary ICD10 (I44, I44.0-7, I45.0-5, I49.5) or 3) Underlying primary/Contributing secondary cause of death: ICD10 (I44, I44.0-7, I45.0-5, I49.5) or 4) Diagnoses – main/secondary ICD9 (426.0, 426.1, 426.3, 426.4, 426.5, 426.6) or 5) Operation code (1096, 1548, 1549) or 6) Pacemaker (Yes) or 7) Operative procedures – main/secondary OPCS (K60, K60.1-9, K61, K61.1-9)
Coronary Artery Disease	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Operative procedures – main/secondary OPCS (K40.1-4, K41.1-4, K45.1-5, K49.1-2, K49.8-9, K50.2, K75.1-4, K75.8-9) or 2) Source of first myocardial infarction report (Self-reported only, Hospital admission, Death only)
Type II Diabetes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Non-cancer illness code, self-reported (1223) or 2) Diagnoses – main/secondary ICD10 (E11, E11.0-9) or 3) Underlying (primary/secondary) cause of death: ICD10 (E11, E11.0-9)
Heart Failure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Non-cancer illness code, self-reported (1076, 1079) or 2) Diagnoses – main/secondary ICD10 (I11.0, I13.0, I13.2, I25.5, I42.0, I42.5, I42.8-9, I50, I50.0, I50.1, I50.9) or 3) Underlying primary/Contributing secondary cause of death: ICD10 (I11.0, I13.0, I13.2, I25.5, I42.0, I42.5, I42.8-9, I50, I50.0, I50.1, I50.9) or 4) Diagnoses – main/secondary ICD9 (425.4, 428.0, 428.1, 428.9) and exclude: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Non-cancer illness code, self-reported (1588) or 2) Diagnoses – main/secondary ICD10 (I42.1-2) or 3) Underlying primary/Contributing secondary cause of death: ICD10 (I42.1-2)
Hypercholesterolemia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Non-cancer illness code, self-reported (1473) or 2) Diagnoses – main/secondary ICD10 (E78.0-2, E78.4-5) or 3) Underlying primary/Contributing secondary cause of death: ICD10 (E78.0-2, E78.4-5)
Hypertension	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Non-cancer illness code, self-reported (1065, 1072) or 2) Vascular/heart problems diagnosed by doctor (High blood pressure) or

- 3) Diagnoses – main/secondary ICD10 (I10, I11, I11.0, I11.9, I12, I12.0, I12.9, I13, I13.0-2, I13.9, I15, I15.0-2, I15.8-9) or
- 4) Underlying primary/Contributing secondary cause of death: ICD10 (I10, I11, I11.0, I11.9, I12, I12.0, I12.9, I13, I13.0-2, I13.9, I15, I15.0-2, I15.8-9) or
- 5) Diagnoses – main/secondary ICD9 (401, 401.0, 401.1, 401.9, 402, 402.0, 402.1, 402.9, 403, 403.0, 403.1, 403.9, 404, 404.0, 404.1, 404.9, 405, 405.0, 405.1, 405.9)

Mitral regurgitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Non-cancer illness code, self-reported (1585) or 2) Diagnoses – main/secondary ICD10 (I05.1-2, I34.0) or 3) Underlying primary/Contributing secondary cause of death: ICD10 (I05.1-2, I34.0) or 4) Diagnoses – main/secondary ICD9 (3942) or 5) Operative procedures – main/secondary OPCS (K34.1)
Peripheral vascular disease	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Non-cancer illness code, self-reported (1067, 1087, 1088) or 2) Operation code (1102, 1108, 1440) or 3) Diagnoses – main/secondary ICD10 (I70.0, I70.00-01, I70.2, I70.20-21, I70.8, I70.80, I70.9, I70.90, I73.8-9) or 4) Underlying primary/Contributing secondary cause of death: ICD10 (I70.0, I70.00-01, I70.2, I70.20-21, I70.8, I70.80, I70.9, I70.90, I73.8-9) or 5) Diagnoses – main/secondary ICD9 (440.0, 440.2, 443.8, 443.9) or 6) Operative procedures – main/secondary OPCS (X09.3-5, L21.6, L51.3, L51.6, L51.8, L52.1-2, L54.1, L54.4, L54.8, L59.1-8, L60.1-2, L63.1, L63.5, L63.9, L66.7)
Stroke	Source of first stroke report (Self-reported only, Hospital admission, Death only)
Smoking	Smoking status at first visit (Never versus Previous or Current)
BMI	Body mass index at first visit
Height	Standing height at first visit (exclude if <120cm)

Abbreviations: cm, centimeter, ICD, international classification of diseases and related health problems, OPCS, office of population censuses and surveys: classification of interventions and procedures.

Supplementary Table 22. Summary of cases, referents and sample size for phenotypes in UK Biobank PheWAS

Phenotype	# Cases	# Referents	Sample size
Body-mass index	-	-	393,038
Height	-	-	393,485
Bradycardia	8,072	386,333	394,405
Coronary artery disease	20,397	374,018	394,415
Heart failure	6,504	387,652	394,156
Hypercholesterolemia	73,382	321,074	394,456
Hypertension	134,901	259,611	394,512
Mitral regurgitation	2,372	392,042	394,414
Peripheral vascular disease	5,117	389,291	394,408
Smoking [ever]	186,224	206,678	392,902
Stroke	9,927	384,489	394,416
Type II Diabetes	19,744	374,670	394,414

Abbreviations: PheWAS, phenome-wide association study.

Supplementary Notes

Description of participating studies

This manuscript includes the following studies that are described elsewhere: The **Age, Gene/Environment Susceptibility Study (AGES) Reykjavik study**², the **Atrial Fibrillation Biobank LMU (AFLMU)** in the context of the **Arrhythmia-Biobank-LMU**², **ANGES**¹, the **Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) study**², **BEAT-AF**¹, **Biobank Japan (BBJ)**³, **BioMe**¹, **Cleveland Clinic Lone Atrial Fibrillation GeneBank Study (CCAF)**², the **Cardiovascular Health Study (CHS)**², **Corogene**¹, **Framingham Heart Study (FHS)**², **FINCAVAS**¹, **GS:SFHS**¹, **LURIC**¹, **MDCS**¹, **MESA**¹, **Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) AF study**², **MGH CAMP**¹, **PIVUS**¹, **PREVEND**¹, the **PROspective Study of Pravastatin in the Elderly at Risk (PROSPER)**⁴, the **Rotterdam Study (RS)**², **SiGN**⁵, the **Study of Health in Pomerania (SHIP)**², **SPHFC**¹, **TWINGENE**¹, **UK Biobank**⁶, **ULSAM**¹, the **Women's Genome Health Study (WGHS)**² and **WTCCC2-Munich**¹. Additional studies are described as follows:

Australian Familial AF Study: A cohort of probands with familial AF was recruited for genetics studies at the Victor Chang Cardiac Research Institute. Familial AF cases were identified from in-patient and outpatient populations at St Vincent's Hospital and by referral from collaborating physicians throughout Australia. Study subjects underwent clinical evaluation with history, ECG and echocardiogram, and informed consent was obtained from all participants. 151 probands aged <66 years at the time of diagnosis were included in this analysis. The control cohort was comprised of age- and sex-matched individuals (n=151) who had no history of cardiovascular disease.

Danish AF Study: From the Danish Study of Genetic Causes of Atrial Fibrillation (DANFIB) 732 patients with the diagnosis of atrial fibrillation were included. The enrolled individuals were identified after hospitalization at a hospital in the Copenhagen area and/or through a nationwide search using the Danish National Registries. Individuals who accepted participation had blood samples drawn, and clinical information were obtained through questionnaires and subsequently review of available electronic patient health records. A control cohort (n=534) without the diagnosis of atrial fibrillation was recruited from the Copenhagen area. All enrolled participants provided written informed consent.

Duke Biobank: The CATHeterization GENetics (CATHGEN) biorepository collected biospecimens and clinical data on individuals age ≥18 undergoing cardiac catheterization for concern of ischemic heart disease at a single center (Duke University Medical Center) from 2000-2010; a total of N=9334 individuals were collected. Samples were matched at the individual level to clinical data collected at the time of catheterization and stored in the Duke Databank for Cardiovascular Diseases (DDCD). Clinical data included subject demographics, cardiometabolic risk factors, and cardiac history including symptoms, age-of-onset of cardiovascular diseases, coronary anatomy and cardiac function at catheterization, laboratory data, and yearly follow-up for hospitalizations, vital status, and medication use and lifestyle factors. AF cases were defined as individuals who had ever had AF based on any ECG available at Duke University or ICD-9 code for AF used for inpatient or outpatient billing.

EAST - AFNET 4 biomarker substudy (EAST): The samples used here were taken at enrolment into the EAST – AFNET 4 trial from patients consenting to participation in the biomarker substudy. EAST - AFNET 4 is a controlled trial comparing early rhythm control therapy to usual care in patients with recent onset atrial fibrillation (defined as first diagnosis \leq 12 months or less before randomization) and at least two stroke risk factors as codified in the CHA2DS2-VASc score. Patients are enrolled in 11 European countries. Detailed information is available at www.easttrial.org and in the published design paper⁷.

EGCUT: The Estonia biobank is a population-based cohort of the Estonian Genome Center at the University of Tartu (EGCUT), which was established in 2001. Subjects were recruited at random and represent about 5% of the Estonian population.

Genetics in AF (GENAF): The Genetics in AF (GENAF) study enrolled individuals with early-onset lone AF before age 50 in Norway between 2009 and 2016⁸. Early-onset was defined as diagnosis of AF before age 50. Lone AF was defined as AF in the absence of clinical or echocardiographic findings of cardiovascular disease, hypertension, and metabolic or pulmonary disease. AF was documented in ECG. All participants underwent clinical examination, including ECG, echocardiography, and blood draw, from which DNA has been extracted. The study conforms to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Regional Ethics Committee (REK) in Norway (Protocol reference number: 2009/2224-5). All included patients gave written informed consent.

German MI Family Study (GerMIFS) 6: The study consists of 3,320 individuals from Southern Germany that underwent coronary angiography and cardiac examination. 1,820 were diagnosed to have coronary artery disease with at least 75% stenosis of at least one coronary segment and served as cases. 1,500 individuals were free of coronary artery disease, atrial fibrillation, congestive heart failure, valvular heart disease, and peripheral vascular disease at time of enrollment (control cohort).

Groningen Genetics of Atrial Fibrillation (GGAF): The GGAF cohort (n=2207) is a genotype and phenotype repository of individuals with AF and age- and sex-matched controls from 5 different sources. All studies were approved by the ethical committee, and all individuals provided written informed consent. Individuals with AF (n=1108) were included in 3 registry cohorts at the University Medical Center (www.atrialfibrillationresearch.nl), and Maastricht University Medical Center (AF-Risk n=6). The AF-Risk study (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01510210) is an observational hospital-based cohort (n=500; in GGAF 339) to seek for markers of severity of atrial remodeling and predict outcome of a rhythm control treatment strategy. Patients with a short history of AF were included. Detailed phenotypic information was collected, including non-invasive vascular function measurements, body surface mapping, and detailed information on presence or progression of AF during 5-years follow up is obtained by use of serial ECGs, 24-hour Holter monitoring and recordings from loop recorders. The Young-AF study is an observational hospital-based cohort (n=500; in GGAF 311) to seek describe the phenotypic profile of patients with AF onset at age <60 years and the occurrence of AF progression during 5 years follow up. The phenotypic data that was collected is similar to the AF risk profile study. The Biomarker AF study (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01510197) is an observational hospital-based cohort (n=500; in GGAF 458) to identify a risk profile to guide AF therapy in all-comers with AF. The project is similar in design as the AF risk profile study, with a few modifications. No extra phenotypic information on top of our standard clinical AF protocol was performed, except blood

sampling. Age- and sex-matched individuals without AF (controls) were included from 2 cohorts at the University Medical Center Groningen. The GIPS study is a randomized-controlled trial (n=380; in GGAF 362) to evaluate the effect of metformin treatment on preservation of left ventricular function in patients without diabetes presenting with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). Mean left ventricular ejection fraction after 4 months, assessed by magnetic resonance imaging was 53.1%, and the use of metformin compared with placebo did not improve left ventricular ejection fraction.⁹ The PREVEND cohort study (www.prevend.org) is a community-based cohort study including 8592 inhabitants of the city of Groningen, The Netherlands. PREVEND is one of the AFGen consortium participants, see further for more details on cohort description¹⁰. In the GGAF cohort we included 742 individuals without AF, not previously included in GWAS.

Genetic Risk Assessment of Defibrillator Events (GRADE): GRADE (The Genetic Risk Assessment of Defibrillator Events) study, designed to identify genetic modifiers of arrhythmic risk. Inclusion criteria were: patients who were ≥ 18 years of age with a diagnosis of at least moderate systolic left ventricular dysfunction (EF $\leq 30\%$), and who had an ICD at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Emory University Medical Center, Massachusetts General Hospital, Ohio State University Medical Center, Mid-Ohio Cardiology or the Pittsburgh Veterans Affairs Medical Center. Subjects were excluded if they had intractable Class IV heart failure, and conditions (other than HF) that were expected to limit survival to less than 6 months. The institutional review boards of participating medical centers approved the study and each patient gave written informed consent prior to participation. This study was conducted according to the guidelines laid down in the Declaration of Helsinki and the trial was registered at www.clinicaltrials.gov (NCT 02045043).

Hopkins: The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine Atrial Fibrillation Genetics Cohort started collecting data in September 2008 on patients >18 years of age that were referred for catheter ablation of symptomatic drug refractory atrial fibrillation. De-identifiable patient samples and clinical information were collected prior to ablation procedures.

Heart and Vascular Health Study (HVH): The Heart and Vascular Health Study (HVH) is a case-control study of risk factors for development of cardiovascular disease, conducted in the setting of Group Health Cooperative, a large integrated healthcare system in Washington State, USA. In the AF study, plan members assigned a new ICD-9 code of 427.31 or 427.32 in the inpatient or outpatient setting during 2001-2007 were identified. Incident AF was verified by review of medical records with the requirement that the AF be documented by 12-lead electrocardiogram and clinically recognized by a physician, with no previous evidence of AF in the medical record. Control subjects were identified from the Group Health membership, and had no history of atrial fibrillation by medical record review. All subjects had an index date. For cases the index date was the date of AF diagnosis. Control subjects were assigned an index date from the distribution of case index dates. Controls were matched to AF cases on age, sex, race, treated hypertension status, and year of identification. Only individuals age 30 years or older and who self-identified as white were included in this analysis.

Incor Warfarin Study: Participants for the Incor Warfarin Study were prospectively enrolled from the outpatient clinic at the Heart Institute, the University of Sao Paulo Medical School, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Only patients older than 18 years and in current use of warfarin were enrolled. This is a cross-sectional study that included patients treated with warfarin for at least 12

months, prior to enrollment, at the Heart Institute (Incor), University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil. They were enrolled in two different time periods: from September 2011 to March 2012 and from January 2014 to February 2014. Main indications for treatment with warfarin therapy were atrial fibrillation or flutter (59.3%), previous cerebrovascular accident (12.8%), thrombosis or embolus (6.3%) and use of prosthetic heart valves (excluding mechanical valves) requiring chronic anticoagulation (13.5%). Atrial fibrillation status was determined if either atrial flutter or atrial fibrillation was present on a 12-lead ECG at baseline evaluation or prior and could be confirmed by electronic medical record review¹¹.

Intermountain: The INtermountain Healthcare Biological Samples Collection Project and Investigational REgistry for the On-going Study of Disease Origin, Progression and Treatment (Intermountain INSPIRE Registry) purpose is to collect biological samples, clinical information and laboratory data from Intermountain Healthcare patients. The registry originally collected samples in patients undergoing a coronary angiography as part of the Intermountain Heart Collaborative Study. It has been expanded to collect samples in patients diagnosed with all types of medical conditions, and patients from the general population including those who have not been diagnosed with health related issues. Just over 25,000 individuals have provided samples as part of this registry. The registry enables researchers to develop a comprehensive collection of information that may help in disease management, including determining best medical practices for predicting, preventing and treating medical conditions.

Maastricht AFCT: The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of coronary artery disease (CAD) in patients diagnosed with idiopathic paroxysmal AF¹². Of the patients who underwent cardiac computed tomographic angiography (CTA) in our center between January 2008 and March 2011, we identified a total of 115 consecutive idiopathic paroxysmal AF patients who underwent CTA before electrophysiologic ablation. Patients were compared with age-, sex-, and PROCAM risk score-matched healthy controls in permanent sinus rhythm. All patients were free of hypertension, diabetes, congestive heart failure, previous known coronary artery and peripheral vascular disease, previous stroke, thyroid, pulmonary, and renal disease, and structural abnormalities on echocardiography.

MGH - DOFEGEN: The Genetics of QT Prolongation with Antiarrhythmics (DOFEGEN, ClinicalTrials.gov identifier NCT02439658) is an observational study of subjects admitted to Massachusetts General Hospital for initiation of the anti-arrhythmic medications dofetilide and sotalol, with the purposes of obtaining pharmacogenomic information regarding drug-induced effects on the QT interval. The medications were initiated for either atrial fibrillation or ventricular tachycardia/fibrillation, and subjects underwent repeated ECGs during the hospitalization, which were reviewed by cardiologists for underlying rhythm and validation of computer-measured intervals. The study is presently enrolling, although 66 subjects were included for this investigation.

MGH Stroke Study: The Genetics of Cerebral Hemorrhage on Anticoagulation (GOCHA) study is a multicenter study of the genetics of intracerebral hemorrhage in the USA, based at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The cases are individuals presented with acute primary hemorrhagic stroke, aged more than 55 years. The controls were recruited from ambulatory clinics in the same centers in which cases were enrolled. The Genes Affecting Stroke Risk and Outcome Study (GASROS) is a single-center prospective cohort that enrolled cases with acute ischemic stroke, aged more than 18 years who presented to MGH from 2003 to 2011. Ischemic

stroke was defined as a clinical syndrome of associated with a radiographically proven acute infarction consistent with a vascular pattern and without radiographic evidence of a demyelinating or neoplastic disease or other structural disease. In all subjects, the diagnosis was confirmed by diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) completed within 48 hours after symptom onset. Only patients of self-reported European ancestry were enrolled. Controls were matched to cases on the basis of age, sex and race/ethnicity. In both GOCHA and GASROS, AFib status was determined by reviewing medical records, and/or interview subjects or their families. The diagnosis of AFib was established if the subject either had a pre-existing diagnosis or was diagnosed with AFib in the hospital. The diagnosis was not confirmed by ECG in all cases.

MPP: The Malmö Preventive Project (MPP) was a community-based disease prevention program including 33 346 inhabitants from the city of Malmö in Southern Sweden. Complete birth cohorts between 1921-1949 were invited, and the participation rate was 71%. Participants underwent screening between 1974 to 1992 for cardiovascular risk factors, alcohol abuse, and breast cancer. Between 2002-2006, surviving participants were invited to a reexamination which included blood sampling¹³ from which DNA has been extracted. Subjects with prevalent or incident AF were identified from national registers as previously described¹⁴, and cases with DNA were then matched in a 1:1 fashion to controls with DNA from the same cohort by sex, age (± 1 year), and date of baseline exam (± 1 year). Also, controls required a follow-up exceeding that of the corresponding AF case.

Myocardial Applied Genomics Network (MAGNet) repository: The MAGNet repository (<http://www.med.upenn.edu/magnet/>) includes samples from normal donors at the time of cardiac transplantation. The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board at the University of Pennsylvania, and all patients provided written informed consent to participate.

Partners HealthCare Biobank (PHB): The Partners HealthCare Biobank is a large research data and sample repository that is embedded within the framework of Partners Personalized Medicine. The Partners Biobank provides banked samples (plasma, serum, DNA and buffy coats), genomic data, and other health information, including data from the Electronic Medical Record (EMR). Using the Research Patient Database Query Tool, a large database of detailed Partners HealthCare electronic health record data, we applied a validated electronic AF ascertainment algorithm¹⁵ to identify unique cases of AF. Briefly, the AF algorithm utilizes diagnostic, procedure, electrocardiographic, and medication data to ascertain the presence of atrial flutter or fibrillation.

Penn Medicine Biobank (Penn): The Penn Medicine BioBank was started in 2009 and aims to recruit patients within the University of Pennsylvania Health System to donate venous blood. All samples are linked to de-identified electronic medical records. Participation is completely voluntary and written and informed consent are obtained prior to sample collection. For this project, all samples were collected within the inpatient and outpatient sections of the cardiovascular division at the University of Pennsylvania. AF cases were limited to adults >18 years of age. AF was ascertained through an ICD-9 diagnosis of atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter or documentation within the medical record.

Texas Cardiac Arrhythmia Institute (TCAI): DECAF trial was conducted at TCAI in 2013 in collaboration with University of Texas at Austin. Four hundred consecutive AF patients

undergoing catheter ablation were enrolled. All participants provided voluntary informed consents. Blood samples were collected before the ablation procedure and labeled with anonymous patient identifier. The researchers at UT Austin responsible for DNA extraction and genetic analysis were blinded about the clinical characteristics and identification of the study participants. AF cases included adults >18 years of age from both sex and all AF types¹⁶.

UCSF: The University of California San Francisco (UCSF) Cardiovascular Research Institute (CVRI) Resource in Arteriosclerosis and Metabolic Disease is an ongoing multi-ethnic study of adults ≥18 years of age which was started in 1989 and now includes 28,000 participants recruited from the UCSF medical system. Within the Resource lies data and biospecimens from nearly 1,000 patients presenting to the electrophysiology laboratory for electrophysiology procedures that were densely phenotyped for electrophysiologic characteristics with biospecimens collected from various intra and extra-cardiac chambers. Phenotyping of all participants was achieved via interview and review of medical records.

UMass: The University Of Massachusetts Medical School (UMMS) Division of Cardiovascular Medicine Research, “Defining time-dependent genetic and transcriptomic responses to cardiac injury among patients with arrhythmias” is an ongoing study of any adult patient ≥18 years of age undergoing an elective electrophysiology study or arrhythmia ablation procedure for a supraventricular or ventricular arrhythmia, including atrial fibrillation (AF). Patients may be in sinus rhythm or atrial fibrillation at the time of the procedure. This study started in 2011 and now includes 580 participants recruited from the UMass Memorial HealthCare Center (UMMHC). De-Identifiable patient samples and clinical information were collected prior to ablation procedures. Using a prospective study design, we quantified plasma expression of 86 miRNAs using high-throughput quantitative reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) in 72 patients undergoing ablation for symptomatic AF and followed through the UMMHC AF Treatment Program. The 72 participants completed a standardized follow-up regimen over 12 months following ablation and were included in the analysis. All participants received per-protocol ECG and cardiac rhythm monitors to assess for AF recurrence. MiRNA levels were normalized and then compared between participants with and without an AF recurrence over the 12-month follow-up period.

Vanderbilt Atrial Fibrillation Registry: The Vanderbilt Atrial Fibrillation Registry is a clinical biorepository for patients with atrial fibrillation. Subjects were prospectively enrolled and longitudinally followed to collect data on disease course and response to AF therapy.

Vanderbilt AF Ablation Registry (VAFAR): The Vanderbilt Atrial Fibrillation Ablation Registry (VAFAR) is a prospective observational registry of subjects undergoing AF ablation (clinicaltrials.gov NCT #02404415). Written informed consent is obtained prior to ablation. DNA is extracted from whole blood collected during the procedure. Baseline clinical data is manually extracted from the medical record and supplemented by patient interview. Subjects are prospectively followed for arrhythmia recurrence post-ablation according to current guidelines.

Vanderbilt BioVU: BioVU is the Vanderbilt University Medical Center's biorepository linked to de-identified electronic health records. BioVU operations¹⁷ and ethical oversight¹⁸ have been described elsewhere. Briefly, DNA is collected from discarded blood samples remaining after routine clinical testing at Vanderbilt outpatient clinics in Nashville, Tennessee and surrounding areas, and is linked to a de-identified version of the patient's electronic health record termed

the “Synthetic Derivative.” AF cases were defined as individuals who were aged >18 years, had an ICD-9 diagnosis for AF or flutter (ICD-9: 427.3, 427.31, and 427.32), or a cardiologist diagnosis of AF as identified by a natural language processing tool from the unstructured free text of the ECG impression. In all instances, patients with a history of a heart transplant were excluded (Current Procedural Terminology: 33935, 3394, and 580; ICD-9: V42.1, 996.83).

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