Assessing the causal association of glycine with risk of cardio-metabolic diseases

Laura B. L. Wittemans *et al.*

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Supplementary Figure 1: Forest plots of study-specific effect sizes of the 27 significant loci on glycine in the Fenland, EPIC-Norfolk and INTERVAL studies. The x axes represent the per-allele effect size on standard deviations of glycine levels.

Supplementary Figure 2: Sex-combined and sex-specific per-allele effect sizes of rs715 (*CPS1***) on metabolite levels.**

Analyses based on 5,706 women and 5,086 men of the EPIC-Norfolk study. Metabolites were included in the plot if they were associated with rs715 at p<5.6x10⁻⁴ in men or women, i.e., 69 out of 894 metabolites measured in random subcohorts A and B and at least 50% of the total sample size.

Supplementary Figure 4: Dosage plots of effect sizes of glycine variants on standard deviations of glycine levels versus the log odds for CHD in men: **A|** for the 24 SNP score, **B|** the 6 SNP score, **C|** the 5 SNP score and, **D|** the 2 SNP score. The orange line represents the slope estimated using the weighted median method. Associations with CHD were based on up to 21,944 cases and 194,944 controls from UK Biobank, EPIC-CVD and the GerMIF study.

Supplementary Figure 5: **Forest plot of genetically predicted odds ratios on stroke and stroke sub-types per SD of genetically predicted glycine levels.** Results are based on 4 genetic scores for glycine and the weighted median MR method. Analyses were based on summary-level GWAS results from UK Biobank and MEGASTROKE for any and ischemic stroke (Any stroke: up to 48,916 cases and 765,017 non-cases; ischemic stroke: up to 37,771 cases and 764,290 non-cases), and from UK Biobank only for haemorrhagic stroke (1,655 cases and 365,988 non-cases).

Supplementary Figure 6: **Sex-specific associations of the glycine-increasing allele at rs715 with systolic and diastolic blood pressure.** Genetic associations based on 241,417 female and 203,943 male UK Biobank participants. P-values based on two-tailed t-test.

Supplementary Figure 7: Forest plots showing the effect sizes of genetically predicted glycine levels by 4 genetic scores on 19 risk factors of CHD. Genetic associations with blood pressure traits were based on 445,360 UK Biobank participants. Associations with blood lipids were based on look-ups in the summary-level GWAS results from the Global Lipids Genetics Consortium on up to 188,577 participants (Willer *et al*. Nature Genetics 45,1274-1283). Associations with blood cell traits were based on look-ups in the GWAS results on 173,480 participants by Astle *et al.* (Cell 167, 1415-1429).

Supplementary Figure 8: Dosage plots of the effect sizes of genetic variants for glycine on standard deviations of glycine levels versus the log odds for type 2 diabetes for sex-combined analyses. A| For the 24 SNP score, **B|** 6 SNP score, **C|** 5 SNP score and, **D|** 2 SNP score. The orange line represents the slope estimated using the weighted median method. Genetic effect sizes on T2D were based on look-ups from the latest GWAS from the DIAGRAM consortium (Mahajan *et al.,* Nature Genetics 50, 1505-1513 (2018)), including 74,124 cases and 824,006 controls. The orange line represents the slope estimated using the weighted median method. SD: standard deviation, T2D: type 2 diabetes.

Supplementary Figure 9: Dosage plots of the effect sizes of genetic variants for glycine on standard deviations of glycine levels versus the log odds for type 2 diabetes for women-only analyses. A| For the 24 SNP score, **B|** 6 SNP score, **C|** 5 SNP score and, **D|** 2 SNP score. The orange line represents the slope estimated using the weighted median method. Genetic effect sizes on T2D were based on 12,013 cases and 188,632 controls from InterAct and UK Biobank studies. The orange line represents the slope estimated using the weighted median method. SD: standard deviation, T2D: type 2 diabetes.

Supplementary Figure 10: Dosage plots of the effect sizes of genetic variants for glycine on standard deviations of glycine levels versus the log odds for type 2 diabetes for men-only analyses. A| For the 24 SNP score, **B|** 6 SNP score**, C|** 5 SNP score and, **D|** 2 SNP score. Genetic effect sizes on T2D were based on 16,914 cases and 153,582 controls from InterAct and UK Biobank studies. The orange line represents the slope estimated using the weighted median method. SD: standard deviation, T2D: type 2 diabetes.

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Supplementary Table 8: Results of Mendelian randomisation analyses of glycine to 3 site-specific cancers. IVW: inverse variance weighted; WM: weighted median; PWM: penalised weighted median.

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