

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### Methods

#### Data searches for reported immune-related adverse events

Search terms that were used were “(advanced) melanoma”, “adverse events” or “toxicities”, “immune therapy” and “checkpoint inhibition” to name a few. In addition, search terms used for the introduction include “cancer immunotherapy”, “melanoma”, “melanoma therapy”, “adoptive T-cell therapy”, “checkpoint \*inhibitors or \*modulator or \*antibody or \*block”, “immune checkpoint molecules”, “(anti-)\*cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated 4 or \*CTLA-4”, “ipilimumab”, “(anti-)\*Programmed Cell Death 1 or \*PD-1), “pembrolizumab”, “nivolumab”, “combination checkpoint therapy”, “neo- adjuvant immune checkpoint therapy”, “immune checkpoint inhibition \*toxicities or \*adverse events”. Furthermore, we searched for studies reporting on checkpoint inhibition treatment-induced irAEs. Treatment-induced irAEs were cross-searched with genetic alterations found for the corresponding autoimmune disease.

#### Data searches for SNPs associated with autoimmune diseases

The terms “genetics autoimmune disease”, “genetics autoimmune disease”, “genetic alterations”, “SNPs”, “susceptible loci”, “risk loci” “GWAS” and “polymorphisms” were cross-searched using the following search terms: “autoimmune neuropathies”, “Guillian Barré Syndrome”, “chronic immune demyelinating polyneuropathy”, “enteric neuropathy”, “Hirschsprung disease”, “myasthenia gravis”, “autoimmune myopathies”, “autoimmune cardiomyopathies”, “autoimmune skeletal disease”, “arthritis”, “myocarditis”, “autoimmune dermatologic diseases”, “vitiligo”, “DRESS syndrome”, “Steven-Johnson syndrome”, “toxic epidermal necrolysis”, “psoriasis”, “lichenoid”, “bullous” “alopecia”, “autoimmune gastrointestinal disease”, “inflammatory bowel disease”, “Crohn’s disease”, “ulcerative colitis”, “celiac disease”, “autoimmune hepatitis”, “autoimmune respiratory disease”, “pneumonitis”, “interstitial lung disease”, “pulmonary fibrosis”, “autoimmune hematologic conditions”, “red cell aplasia”, “neutropenia”, “acquired hemophilia A”, “aplastic anemia”, “disseminated intravascular coagulopathy”, “autoimmune endocrinopathies”, “hypophysitis”, “hypothyroidism”, “hyperthyroidism”, “adrenal insufficiency”, “type 1 diabetes mellitus”, “autoimmune genitourinary disease”, “(interstitial) nephritis”, “renal failure”, “autoimmune ophthalmologic disease”, “choroidal neovascularization”, “Grave’s ophthalmology”, “optic neuropathy”, “Voght-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome”, “autoimmune systemic diseases”, “sarcoidosis” or

“systemic lupus erythematosus”. Search terms used for the discussion include “\*susceptible or \*risk loci AND large effect size”, “prophylactic treatment AND checkpoint inhibition”, “polymorphisms \*PD-1 or \*CTLA-4 AND autoimmune disease”, “improve tolerability checkpoint inhibition”, “lymphocyte count AND checkpoint inhibition” and “immune checkpoint inhibition drug targets”.

Supplemental Table 1. Susceptible loci for autoimmune neuropathies

Gene	NCBI dbSNP accession No.	Associated with	Function	Reference
<i>MMP-9</i>		GBS	Breakdown of extracellular matrix	(93)
<i>TNF-α</i>		GBS	Proinflammatory cytokine	(93)
<i>FcγRIIa (CD32a)</i>		GBS	Low-affinity Fc receptor	(94)
<i>FcγRIIIa (CD16)</i>		GBS	Fc receptor expressed on natural killer, macrophages, and γδ T-cells	(94)
<i>HLA-Aw30, HLA-B8, HLA-Dw3, HLA-DR2, HLA-DRB1*13</i>		CIPD	Cell-surface proteins displaying proteins/antigens	(96, 97, 99, 100)
<i>FCγRIIb</i>		CIPD	Fcγ receptor that has an inhibitory function.	(101)
<i>SH2D2A</i>		CIPD	T-cell-specific adapter protein involved in the control of T-cell activation	(102)
<i>5' RET</i>	rs741763, rs2505997	Enteric neuropathy (HSCR)	Transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase	(106, 107)
<i>RET intron</i>	rs2435365, rs2435364, rs2435362, rs2435357, rs752975, rs2505535	Enteric neuropathy (HSCR)	Transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase	(106, 107)
<i>RET protein-coding region</i>	rs1800858, rs3026750, rs1800861, rs2742237, rs2742239, rs2075912	Enteric neuropathy (HSCR)	Transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase	(106, 107)
<i>GALNACT-2</i>	rs4948705, rs1864393, rs2435337	Enteric neuropathy (HSCR)	Protein glycosylation	(106, 107)
<i>RASGEF1A</i>	rs1254958, rs1254965	Enteric neuropathy (HSCR)	Cell migration	(106, 107)
<i>HLA-DQB1*05:03, HLA-DQB1*06:01, HLA-DQA1*01:03, HLA-DQB1*03:01, HLA-DQB1*03:04</i>	HLA-DQB1*05:03/06:01 (RR=2.44, p=2.17E-18) HLA-DQA1*01:03/03:01 (RR= 1.68, p=2.37E-12)	Enteric neuropathy (esophageal achalasia)	Antigen processing and binding	(108)

	HLA-DQB1*03:01/03:04 (RR= 1.47, p=1.20E-9)			
<b>LTA-<math>\alpha</math> and TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b>	rs1799724 (OR=1.41, p=1.17E-4)	Enteric neuropathy (esophageal achalasia)	Cytotoxic cytokine and proinflammatory cytokine	(109)
<b>VIPR1</b>	rs437876	Enteric neuropathy (esophageal achalasia)	Activate adenylyl cyclase / transducers of vasoactive intestinal peptide signals to a subset of human T-cells	(110)
<b>IL-10</b>	rs100896 (OR=0.790, p=0.030)	Enteric neuropathy (esophageal achalasia)	Inhibit production other cytokines; IFN- $\gamma$ , IL-2, IL-3, TNF and GM-CSF	(111)
<b>IL-23R</b>	rs11209026 (OR=1.46, p=0.036)	Enteric neuropathy (esophageal achalasia)	Activates the Jak-Stat signaling cascade	(112)
<b>RAD21</b>	rs72105712	Enteric neuropathy (CIPO)	Double-strand-break repair protein	(113)
<b>SGOL1</b>	rs199815268	Enteric neuropathy (CIPO)	Chromosome cohesion during mitosis	(114)
<b>MTTL1</b>		Enteric neuropathy (CIPO)	mitochondrially encoded tRNA leucine (UUA/G)	(115)
<b>TYMP</b>		Enteric neuropathy (CIPO)	Thymidine phosphorylase	(116)
<b>CTLA-4</b>	rs231770 (OR=1.37, p=3.98E-8), rs733618 (OR =1.95, p<0.0001)	MG	Inhibitory receptor acting as a major negative regulator of T- cell responses	(120, 121)
<b>HLA-DQA1</b>	rs9271871 (OR=2.31, p=1.08E-8)	MG	Antigen processing and binding	(120)
<b>TNFRSF11A</b>	rs4263037 (OR=1.41, p=1.6E-9)	MG	Cytokine binding resulting in NF- $\kappa$ B activation	(120)
<b>CHRNA1</b>	rs16862847 (OR =1.9, p=0.0024), rs2229957 (OR=1.70m p=0.0083)	MG	Acetyl choline receptor	(121)

<i>AIRE</i>	rs3761389 (OR = 1.22, p=0.041)	MG	Autoimmune regulator	(121)
-------------	-----------------------------------	----	----------------------	-------

Abbreviations: GBS, Guillian Barré syndrome. CIPD, chronic immune demyelinating polyneuropathy. MG, myasthenia gravis. MMP-9, matric metalloproteinase 9. TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor alpha. HLA, human leukocyte antigen. SH2D2A, SH2 domain containing 2A. RET, ret proto-oncogene. GALNACT-2, polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 2. RASGEF1A, RasGEF domain family member 1A. LTA- $\alpha$ , lymphotoxin alpha. VIPR1, vasoactive intestinal peptide receptor 1. IL-10, interleukin 10. IL-23R, interleukin receptor 23. RAD21, RAD21 cohesin complex component. SGOL1, shugoshin like 1. MTTL1, mitochondrially encoded tRNA leucine 1 (UUA/G). TYMP, thymidine phosphorylase. CTLA-4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4. TNFRSF11A, TNF receptor superfamily member 11a. CHRNA1, cholinergic receptor nicotinic alpha 1 subunit. AIRE, autoimmune regulator.

**Supplemental Table 2. Susceptible loci for autoimmune (cardio-) myopathies and skeletal disease**

Gene	NCBI dbSNP accession No.	Associated with	Function	Reference
<i>MMEL1</i>	rs4648562 (OR=0.87, p=6.6E-9)	RA	Pain perception, arterial pressure regulation, phosphate metabolism and homeostasis	(127)
<i>PTPN22</i>	rs2476601 (OR=1.78, p=7.5E-77)	RA	Regulating CBL function in the T-cell receptor signaling pathway	(127)
<i>IL-6R</i>	rs2228145 (OR=0.90, p=1.3E-8)	RA	Receptor for the potent pleiotropic cytokine IL-6	(127)
<i>DNASE1L3</i>	rs35677470 (OR=1.19, p=1.7E-7)	RA	Hydrolyzes DNA and mediates the breakdown of DNA during apoptosis	(127)
<i>CD5</i>	rs2229177 (OR=1.09, p=3.4E-8)	RA	Receptor to regulate T-cell proliferation	(127)
<i>ICAM-3</i>	rs7258015 (OR=1.11, p=2.71E-5)	RA	Adhesion and signaling molecule	(127)

<b><i>TYK2</i></b>	rs34536443 (OR=0.62, p=2.3E-14)	RA	Promulgate cytokine signals	(127)
<b><i>SLCO1B1</i></b>	rs4149056 (OR=4.4, p=3E-9)	Autoimmune myopathies	Encoding protein mediates the hepatic uptake of various drugs	(130)
<b><i>HLA-DR4, HLA-DR12, HLA-DR15, HLA-DPB*06:01</i></b>	<i>HLA-DR4</i> (OR=1.87, p=0.02), <i>HLA-DR12</i> (12.5% patients, 2.8% controls), <i>HLA-DR15</i> (21.8% patients, 19.9% controls)	Autoimmune myocarditis	Cell-surface proteins displaying proteins/antigens	(133-135)

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio. MMEL1, membrane metalloendopeptidase like 1. PTPN22, protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 22. IL-6R, interleukin 6 receptor. DNASEIL3, *deoxyribonuclease 1 like 3*. ICAM-3, intercellular adhesion molecule 3. TYK2, tyrosine kinase 2. SLCO1B1, solute carrier organic anion transporter family member 1B1. HLA, human leukocyte antigen. RA, rheumatoid arthritis.

**Supplemental Table 3. Susceptible loci for endocrinopathies**

Gene	NCBI dbSNP accession No.	Associated with	Function	Reference
<b><i>PTPN22</i></b>	rs2476601 (AITD & autoimmune adrenalitis), rs6679677 (T1D) (OR=1.88, p=4.76E-24)	AITD, autoimmune adrenalitis, T1D (CRO RA SLE AA VIT)	Regulating CBL function in the T-cell receptor signaling pathway	(147, 149, 151)
<b><i>CTLA-4</i></b>	rs11571297 (AITD) rs3087243 (T1D) (OR=0.85, p=8.64E-5)	AITD, autoimmune adrenalitis, T1D	Inhibitory receptor acting as a major negative regulator of T-cell responses	(147, 149, 151)
<b><i>TSHR</i></b>	rs2300519	AITD	Receptor for thyrothropin and thyrostimulin	(147)

<b><i>MMEL1</i></b>	rs2843403 (OR= 0.97, p=0.696)	AITD (MS)	Pain perception, arterial pressure regulation, phosphate metabolism and homeostasis	(147)
<b><i>LPP</i></b>	rs13093110 (OR=1.20, p=7.09E-3)	AITD	Involved in cell-cell adhesion and cell motility	(147)
<b><i>BACH2</i></b>	rs72928038 (OR=1.30, p=1.36E-3)	AITD (MS RA T1D)	Involved NF- $\kappa$ B signaling	(147)
<b><i>IL-2RA</i></b>	rs706779 (AITD), rs12251307 (T1D) (OR=0.75, p=3.96E-5), rs11256448 (T1D) (OR=1.57E-3)	AITD, T1D (VIT)	Receptor is involved in the regulation of immune tolerance by controlling regulatory T-cells	(147, 151)
<b><i>HLA-DR3, HLA-DQ2, HLA-DR4, HLA-DQ8</i></b>		Autoimmune adrenalitis	Cell-surface proteins displaying proteins/antigens	(149)
<b><i>MICA</i></b>		Autoimmune adrenalitis	Encodes the highly polymorphic MHC class I chain-related protein A	(149)
<b><i>CIITA</i></b>	rs3087456, rs8048002	Autoimmune adrenalitis	Positive regulator of MHC class II gene transcription	(149)
<b><i>CLEC16A</i></b>	rs12917716 (autoimmune adrenalitis), rs12708716 (T1D) (OR=0.79, p=9.69E-8)	Autoimmune adrenalitis	Encodes a member of the C-type lectin domain containing family	(149)
<b><i>CYP27B1</i></b>		Autoimmune adrenalitis	Involved in drug metabolism and synthesis of cholesterol, steroids and other lipids	(149)

<b><i>PD-L1</i></b>	rs1411262	Autoimmune adrenalitis	Interaction with its receptor inhibits T-cell activation and cytokine production	(149)
<b><i>IFIH1</i></b>	rs3747517 (OR=0.87, p=4.21E-3)	T1D (PSO SLE UC IBD VIT)	Involved in alteration of RNA secondary structure	(151)
<b><i>IGF2</i></b>	rs3741208 (OR=1.25, p=2.28E-7)	T1D	Involved in development and growth	(151)
<b><i>C12orf30</i></b>	rs17696736 (OR=1.38, p=1.02E-13)	T1D	Part of complex that acetylates methionine residues	(151)
<b><i>ERBB3</i></b>	rs2292239 (OR=1.30, p=2.26E-9)	T1D (AA)	Encodes a member of the EGFR family of receptor tyrosine kinases.	(151)
<b><i>PTPN2</i></b>	rs2542151 (OR=1.35, p=7.39E-8), rs8087237 (OR=0.87, p=1.34E-3)	T1D (CEL CRO UC IBD)	Encodes a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase	(151)
<b><i>HLA-DQA1</i></b>	rs9272346 (OR=0.28, p=1.04E-126)	T1D	Cell-surface proteins displaying proteins/antigens	(151)

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio. PTPN22, protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 22. CTLA-4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4. TSHR, thyroid stimulating hormone receptor. MMEL1, membrane metalloendopeptidase like 1. LPP, LIM domain containing preferred translocation partner in lipoma. BACH2, BTB domain and CNC homolog 2. IL-2RA, interleukin 2 receptor subunit alpha. HLA, human leukocyte antigen. MICA, MHC class I polypeptide-related sequence A. CIITA, class II major histocompatibility complex transactivator. CLEC16A, C-type lectin domain containing 16A. CUP27B1, cytochrome P450 family 27 subfamily B member 1. PD-L1, programmed cell death 1 ligand 1. IFIH1, interferon induced with helicase C domain 1. IGF2, insulin like growth factor 2. ERBB3, erb-b2 receptor tyrosine kinase 3. PTPN2, protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 2. AITD, autoimmune thyroid disease. T1D, Type 1 diabetes mellitus. CRO, Crohn's disease. RA, rheumatoid arthritis. SLE, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. AA, alopecia areata. VIT, vitiligo. MS, multiple sclerosis. PSO, psoriasis. UC, ulcerative colitis. IBD, inflammatory bowel disease. CEL, celiac disease.

**Supplemental Table 4. Susceptible loci for gastrointestinal diseases**



Gene	NCBI dbSNP accession No.	Associated with	Function	Reference
<b>LRRK2</b>	rs7307562 (Prob. 0.999)	CD	A member of the leucine-rich kinase family	(152)
<b>NOD2</b>	rs2066844 (Prob. 0.999), rs2066845 (Prob. 0.999), rs5743271 (Prob. 0.993), rs5743293 (Prob. 0.999), rs72796367 (Prob. 0.983)	CD	Plays a role in the immune response to LPS	(152)
<b>HNF4A</b>	rs6017342 (Prob. 0.999)	IBD, UC	Nuclear transcription factor which binds DNA as a homodimer	(152)
<b>IL-2RA</b>	rs61839660 (Prob. 0.999)	CD	Receptor is involved in the regulation of immune tolerance by controlling regulatory T-cells	(152)
<b>RTEL1-TNFRSF6B</b>	rs6062496 (Prob. 0.996)	IBD	Locus that represents naturally occurring read-through transcription between the neighboring RTEL1 and TNFRSF6B genes	(152)
<b>CARD9</b>	rs141992399 (Prob. 0.995)	IBD	A protein interaction domain known to participate in activation or suppression of CARD containing members of the caspase family	(152)
<b>IFIH1</b>	rs35667974 (Prob. 0.994)	UC	Involved in alteration of RNA secondary structure	(152)
<b>IKZF1</b>	rs74465132 (Prob. 0.994)	IBD	Regulator of T-cell activation	(152)
<b>GPR35</b>	rs4676408 (Prob. 0.994)	UC	Receptor for kynurenic acid, an intermediate in the tryptophan metabolic pathway	(152)

<b>NKX2-3</b>	rs10748781 (Prob. 0.990)	IBD	Encodes a homeodomain-containing transcription factor	(152)
<b>SMAD3</b>	rs35874463 (Prob. 0.989)	IBD	Signal transducers and transcriptional modulators that mediate multiple signaling pathways	(152)
<b>JAK2</b>	rs1887428 (Prob. 0.974)	IBD	Involved in a specific subset of cytokine receptor signaling pathways	(152)
<b>IL-23R</b>	rs41313262 (Prob. 0.973)	CD	Activates the Jak-Stat signaling cascade	(152)
<b>PRDM1</b>	rs28701841 (Prob. 0.971)	CD	Mediates a transcriptional program in various innate and adaptive immune tissue-resident lymphocyte T-cell types	(152)
<b>HLA-A1, HLA-B8, HLA-DRB3*01:01, HLA-DRB1*03:01, HLA-DQA1*05:01, HLA-DQB1*02:01, HLA-DRB1*04:01</b>	<i>HLA-A1</i> (RR=2.67, p=0.021), <i>HLA-B8</i> (RR=4.09, p=1.5E-4), <i>HLA-DRB3*01:01</i> (RR=3.33, p=8.3E-4), <i>HLA-DRB1*03:01</i> (RR=4.58, p=3E-5), <i>HLA-DQA1*05:01</i> (RR=2.42, p=0.0341), <i>HLA-DQB1*02:01</i> (RR=3.18, p=1.43E-3), <i>HLA-DRB1*04:01</i> (RR=5.97, p=1.32E-4),	AIH (N Euro)	Cell-surface proteins displaying proteins/antigens	(156)
<b>HLA-DR4*04:04, HLA-DRB*04:05</b>	<i>HLA-DR4*04:04</i> (OR=4.70, p<5.9E-10), <i>HLA-DRB*04:05</i> (OR=4.97, p<2.9E-8)	AIH (Jap, Cent Am, China)	Cell-surface proteins displaying proteins/antigens	(157)
<b>HLA-DRB1*13:01, HLA-DQB1*06</b>	<i>HLA-DRB1*13:01</i> (70% patients vs 26% controls, p<1E-5), <i>HLA-DQB1*06</i> (70% patients vs 30% controls, p=1E-4)	AIH (Lat Am)	Cell-surface proteins displaying proteins/antigens	(158)
<b>HLA-DRB1*01, HLA-DRB1*14</b>	<i>HLA-DRB1*01</i> (25% patients vs 2% controls), <i>HLA-DRB1*14</i> (30% patients vs 12% controls)	AIH (W. India)	Cell-surface proteins displaying proteins/antigens	(159)
<b>CARD10</b>	rs6000782 (OR=1.7, p=1.8E-5)	AIH	Encodes for caspase recruitment domain	(160)

<b>SH2B3</b>	rs3184504 (OR=1.4, p=5E-7)	AIH	Negative regulator of T-cell activation, tumor necrosis factor, and Janus kinase 2 and 3 signaling	(160)
--------------	----------------------------	-----	--	-------

Abbreviations: Prob., posterior probability for being a causal variant. RR, relative risk. OR, odds ratio. LRRK2, leucine rich repeat kinase 2. NOD2, nucleotide binding oligomerization domain containing 2. HNF4A, hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 alpha. IL-2RA, interleukin 2 receptor subunit alpha. RTEL1, regulator of telomere elongation helicase 1. TNFRSF6B, TNF receptor superfamily member 6b. CARD9, caspase recruitment domain family member 9. IFIH1, interferon induced with helicase C domain 1. IKZF1, IKAROS family zinc finger 1. GPR35, G protein-coupled receptor 35. NKX2-3, NK2 homeobox 3. SMAD3, SMAD family member 3. JAK2, Janus kinase 2. IL-23R, interleukin 23 receptor. PRDM1, PR/SET domain 1. HLA, human leukocyte antigen. CARD10, caspase recruitment domain family member 10. SH2B3, SH2B adaptor protein 3. CD, Crohn's disease. IBD, inflammatory bowel disease. UC, ulcerative colitis. AIH, autoimmune hepatitis.

**Supplemental Table 5. Susceptible loci for dermatologic diseases**

Gene	NCBI dbSNP accession No.	Associated with	Function	Reference
<b>TYR</b>	rs4409785 (OR=1.36, p=2.26E-10), rs11021232 (OR=1.35, p=9.20E-10)	VIT	Encodes tyrosinase, a key enzyme of melanin biosynthesis	(163, 164)
<b>OCA2-HERC2</b>	rs1129038 (OR=1.26, p=3.23E-7), rs12913832 (OR=1.26, p=3.29E-7)	VIT	Melanosomal membrane transporter and its down regulator	(163, 164)
<b>MC1R</b>	rs4785587 (OR=0.80, p=1.08E-8), rs9926296 (OR=0.77, p=4.34E-11)	VIT	Encodes melanocortin receptor, a regulator of melanogenesis	(163, 164)
<b>IFIH1</b>	rs2111485 (VIT) (OR=0.77, p=1.67E-10), rs1990760 (VIT) (OR=0.78, p=2E-10), rs2111485 (PSO) (OR=1.14, p=7.9E-4)	VIT & PSO (SLE T1D UC IBD)	Involved in antiviral innate response	(60, 163, 164)
<b>CD80</b>	rs59374417 (OR=1.33, p=3.97E-7), rs4330287 (OR=1.33, p=3.97E-7)	VIT	Surface protein on activated B-cells, monocytes and dendritic cells for co-stimulation T-cells (ligand CTLA-4)	(163, 164)

<b>CLNK</b>	rs11940117 (OR=1.24, p=9E-8), rs16872571 (OR=1.23, p=2.5E-7)	VIT	Mast cell immunoreceptor signal transducer	(163, 164)
<b>BACH2</b>	rs3757247 (OR=1.18, p=2.14E-5)	VIT (T1D)	Transcriptional repressor of B-cells	(163, 164)
<b>SLA</b>	rs853308 (OR=1.21, p=1.14E-6)	VIT	Regulator of antigen receptor signaling	(163, 164)
<b>CASP-7</b>	rs3814231 (OR=0.81, p=1.20E-5), rs4353229 (OR=0.84, p=1.32E-4)	VIT	Role apoptosis and inflammation	(163, 164)
<b>CD44</b>	rs736374 (OR=1.25, p=3.06E-8), rs10768122 (OR=1.24, p=6.13E-8)	VIT	Role in T-cell development	(163, 164)
<b>IKZF4</b>	rs1701704 (OR=1.28, p=1.53E-9), rs2456973 (OR=1.28, p=1.22E-9)	VIT (T1D AA)	Regulator of T-cell activation	(163, 164)
<b>SH2B3</b>	rs3184504 (OR=0.76, p=1.32E-11), rs4766578 (OR=0.76, p=9.10E-12)	VIT (CEL CRO JIA PBC RA T1D PSC)	Regulates development B- and T-cells	(163, 164)
<b>TICAM1</b>	rs6510827 (OR=1.20, p=6.98E-6)	VIT	Mediates innate immune responses to viral pathogens	(163, 164)

<b>TOB2</b>	rs4822024 (OR=0.76, p=1.02E-7), rs79008 (OR=0.78, p=1.44E-6)	VIT	Regulator of cell cycle progression involved in T-cell tolerance	(163, 164)
<b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b>		Oral lichen planus (in Northern-Italian-population)	Pro-inflammatory cytokine	(165)
<b>IFN-<math>\gamma</math></b>		Oral lichen planus (in Northern-Italian-population)	Cytokine that is a member of the type II interferon class	(165)
<b>HLA-B*15:02, HLA-A*31:01, HLA-B*58:01</b>		Drug-induced SJS and TEN	Cell-surface proteins displaying proteins/antigens	(56, 58, 59, 167)
<b>ERAP2</b>	rs2910686 (OR=1.12, p=2.3E-5)	PSO (CRO, AS)	Trimming antigenic epitopes for presentation by MHC class I	(60)
<b>IL-12B</b>	rs4379175 (OR=1.31, p=4.8E-20)	PSO (CRO)	Cytokine that acts on T and natural killer cells	(60)
<b>MICA</b>	rs13437088 (O=1.32, p=2.8E-17)	PSO (AS)	Encodes for protein that functions as a stress-induced antigen	(60)
<b>TYK2</b>	rs12720356 (OR=1.25, p=9.7E-6)	PSO (CRO, T1D)	Promulgate cytokine signals	(60)

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio. TYR, tyrosinase. OCA2, OCA2 melanosomal transmembrane protein. HERC2, HECT and RLD domain containing E3 ubiquitin protein ligase 2. MC1R, melanocortin 1 receptor. IFIH1, interferon induced with helicase C domain 1. CLNK, cytokine dependent hematopoietic cell linker. BACH2, BTB domain and CNC

homolog 2. SLA, Src like adaptor. CASP-7, caspase-7. IKZF4, IKAROS family zinc finger 4. SH2B3, SH2B adaptor protein 3. TICAM1, toll-like receptor adaptor molecule 1. TOB2, transducer of ERBB2, 2. TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor alpha. IFN- $\gamma$ , interferon gamma. HLA, human leukocyte antigen. ERAP2, endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidase 2. IL-12B, interleukin 12B. MICA, MHC class I polypeptide-related sequence A. TYK2, tyrosine kinase 2. VIT, vitiligo. PSO, psoriasis. SLE, systemic lupus erythematosus. T1D, type 1 diabetes mellitus. UC, ulcerative colitis. IBD, inflammatory bowel disease. AA, alopecia areata. CEL, celiac disease. CRO, Crohn's disease. JIA, juvenile idiopathic arthritis. PBC, primary biliary cirrhosis. RA, rheumatoid arthritis. PSC, primary sclerosing cholangitis. SJS, Stevens-Johnson syndrome. TEN, toxic epidermal necrolysis. AS, ankylosing spondylitis. MS, multiple sclerosis.

**Supplemental Table 6. Susceptible loci for respiratory diseases**

Gene	NCBI dbSNP accession No.	Associated with	Function	Reference
<i>SP-C</i>		familial ILD	Reduces surface tension at air-liquid interface of the lungs	(175, 176)
<i>Aire</i>		ILD in mice	Autoimmune regulator	(177)
<i>TERT</i>	rs2736100 (OR=1.29, p=2E-2)	ILD and IIP	Maintains telomere ends by addition of the telomere repeat TTAGGG	(178-180)
<i>MUC5B</i>	rs35705950 (OR=2.22, p=7E-10)	ILD and IIP	Contributor to the lubricating and viscoelastic properties of whole saliva, normal lung mucus and cervical mucus	(178-180)

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio. SP-C, surfactant protein C. Aire, autoimmune regulator. TERT, telomerase reverse transcriptase. MUC5B, mucin 5B, oligomeric mucus/gel-forming. ILD, interstitial lung disease. IIP, Idiopathic interstitial pneumonia.

**Supplemental Table 7. Susceptible loci for hematologic conditions**

Gene	NCBI dbSNP accession No.	Associated with	Function	Reference
------	--------------------------	-----------------	----------	-----------

<b>FOXP3</b>	rs122467170	Autoimmune neutropenia	Role in the maintenance of self-tolerance	(183)
<b>HLA-DRB*16, HLA-DQB1*05:02</b>	HLA-DRB*16 (OR=10.2), HLA-DQB1*0502 (OR=2.5)	AHA	Cell-surface proteins displaying proteins/antigens	(188)
<b>CTLA-4</b>	(OR=2.17)	AHA	Inhibitory receptor acting as a major negative regulator of T-cell responses	(188)
<b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b>	rs1800629 (OR=2.23, p=0.006)	Aplastic anemia	Pro-inflammatory cytokine	(190)
<b>HLA-A*02:01, HLA-A*02:06, HLA-A*31:01, HLA-B*40:02</b>	HLA-A*02:01 (OR=1.87, p=2.5E-6), HLA-A*02:06 (OR=2.22, p<1E-7), HLA-A*31:01 (OR=1.37, p=0.048), HLA-B*40:02 (OR=1.95, p=1.8E-6)	Aplastic anemia	Cell-surface proteins displaying proteins/antigens	(191)

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio. FOXP3, forkhead box P3. HLA, human leukocyte antigen. CTLA-4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4. TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor alpha. AHA, acquired hemophilia A.

**Supplemental Table 8. Susceptible loci for ophthalmologic diseases**

Gene	NCBI dbSNP accession No.	Associated with	Function	Reference
<b>CFH</b>	rs380390, rs1329428	Age-related macular degeneration	Regulation of complement activation	(195)
<b>IL-1A</b>	rs1800587	GO	Inflammatory cytokine	(196)
<b>HLA-DRB1*04:05</b>	rs3021304	VKH syndrome (in Han Chinese)	Cell-surface proteins displaying proteins/antigens	(200)

<b><i>IL-23R</i></b>	rs117633859	VKH syndrome (in Han Chinese)	Activates the Jak-Stat signaling cascade	(200)
<b><i>ADO-ZNF365-EGR2</i></b>	rs442309	VKH syndrome (in Han Chinese)	Three different genes encoding for zinc finger proteins and thiol dioxygenase	(200)

Abbreviations: CFH, complement factor H. IL-1A, interleukin-1A. HLA, human leukocyte antigen. IL-23R, interleukin-23 receptor. ADO, 2-Aminoethanethiol Dioxygenase. ZNF365, zinc finger protein 365. EGR2, early growth response 2. GO, Grave's ophthalmology. VKH, Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada

**Supplemental Table 9. Susceptible loci for systemic autoimmune diseases**

<b>Gene</b>	<b>NCBI dbSNP accession No.</b>	<b>Associated with</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<b><i>BTNL2</i></b>	rs2076530, rs9268402, rs2076533	Sarcoidosis	A member of the immunoglobulin superfamily, a costimulatory molecule involved in T-cell activation (B7-1)	(209)
<b><i>ANXA11</i></b>	rs2789679, rs7091565	Sarcoidosis	Essential functions in several biological pathways, including apoptosis and proliferation	(208)
<b><i>HLA-DRA, HLA-DRB5, HLA-DRB1</i></b>	rs7194, HLA-DRA; rs9268853, HLA-DRB5; rs615672, HLA-DRB1	Sarcoidosis	Cell-surface proteins displaying proteins/antigens	(208, 209)

Abbreviations: BTNL2, butyrophilin-like 2. ANXA11, annexin A11. HLA, human leukocyte antigen.



## REFERENCES

56. Lochareernkul C, Loplumert J, Limotai C, et al. Carbamazepine and phenytoin induced Stevens-Johnson syndrome is associated with HLA-B\* 1502 allele in Thai population. *Epilepsia* 2008;49(12):2087-91.
58. McCormack M, Alfirevic A, Bourgeois S, et al. HLA-A\*3101 and carbamazepine-induced hypersensitivity reactions in Europeans. *N Engl J Med* 2011;364(12):1134-43. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1013297 [published Online First: 2011/03/25]
59. Tohkin M, Kaniwa N, Saito Y, et al. A whole-genome association study of major determinants for allopurinol-related Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis in Japanese patients. *Pharmacogenomics J* 2013;13(1):60-69.
60. Tsoi LC, Spain SL, Knight J, et al. Identification of 15 new psoriasis susceptibility loci highlights the role of innate immunity. *Nature genetics* 2012;44(12):1341-48.
93. Geleijns K, Emonts M, Laman JD, et al. Genetic polymorphisms of macrophage-mediators in Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Journal of neuroimmunology* 2007;190(1):127-30.
94. van Sorge NM, van der Pol W-L, Jansen MD, et al. Severity of Guillain-Barré syndrome is associated with Fcγ Receptor III polymorphisms. *Journal of neuroimmunology* 2005;162(1):157-64.
96. Stewart G, Pollard J, McLeod J, et al. HLA antigens in the Landry-Guillain-Barré syndrome and chronic relapsing polyneuritis. *Annals of neurology* 1978;4(3):285-89.
97. Adams D, Gibson J, Thomas P, et al. HLA ANTIGENS IN GUILLAIN-BARRÉSYNDROME. *The Lancet* 1977;310(8036):504-05.
99. McCombe PA, Csurhes PA, Greer JM. Studies of HLA associations in male and female patients with Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS) and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (CIDP). *J Neuroimmunol* 2006;180(1-2):172-7. doi: 10.1016/j.jneuroim.2006.07.017 [published Online First: 2006/08/29]
100. Mrad M, Fekih-Mrissa N, Mansour M, et al. Association of HLA-DR/DQ polymorphism with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (CIDP) in Tunisian patients. *Transfusion and Apheresis Science* 2013;49(3):623-26.
101. Tackenberg B, Jelčić I, Baerenwaldt A, et al. Impaired inhibitory Fcγ receptor IIB expression on B cells in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 2009;106(12):4788-92.
102. Notturmo F, Pace M, De Angelis MV, et al. Susceptibility to chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy is associated to polymorphic GA repeat in the SH2D2A gene. *Journal of neuroimmunology* 2008;197(2):124-27.
106. Emison ES, McCallion AS, Kashuk CS, et al. A common sex-dependent mutation in a RET enhancer underlies Hirschsprung disease risk. *Nature* 2005;434(7035):857.
107. Burzynski GM, Nolte IM, Bronda A, et al. Identifying candidate Hirschsprung disease-associated RET variants. *The American Journal of Human Genetics* 2005;76(5):850-58.
108. Gockel I, Becker J, Wouters MM, et al. Common variants in the HLA-DQ region confer susceptibility to idiopathic achalasia. *Nature genetics* 2014;46(8):901-04.
109. Wouters MM, Lambrechts D, Becker J, et al. Genetic variation in the lymphotoxin-α (LTA)/tumour necrosis factor-α (TNFα) locus as a risk factor for idiopathic achalasia. *Gut* 2014;63(9):1401-09.
110. Paladini F, Cocco E, Cascino I, et al. Age-dependent association of idiopathic achalasia with vasoactive intestinal peptide receptor 1 gene. *Neurogastroenterology & Motility* 2009;21(6):597-602.

111. Nuñez C, García-González MA, Santiago JL, et al. Association of IL10 promoter polymorphisms with idiopathic achalasia. *Human immunology* 2011;72(9):749-52.
112. De León A, De La Serna J, Santiago J, et al. Association between idiopathic achalasia and IL23R gene. *Neurogastroenterology & Motility* 2010;22(7):734.
113. Bonora E, Bianco F, Cordeddu L, et al. Mutations in RAD21 disrupt regulation of APOB in patients with chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction. *Gastroenterology* 2015;148(4):771-82. e11.
114. Chetaille P, Preuss C, Burkhard S, et al. Mutations in SGOL1 cause a novel cohesinopathy affecting heart and gut rhythm. *Nature genetics* 2014;46(11):1245-49.
115. Verny C, Amati-Bonneau P, Letournel F, et al. Mitochondrial DNA A3243G mutation involved in familial diabetes, chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction and recurrent pancreatitis. *Diabetes & metabolism* 2008;34(6):620-26.
116. Vondráčková A, Veselá K, Kratochvílová H, et al. Large copy number variations in combination with point mutations in the TYMP and SCO2 genes found in two patients with mitochondrial disorders. *European Journal of Human Genetics* 2014;22(3):431.
120. Renton AE, Pliner HA, Provenzano C, et al. A genome-wide association study of myasthenia gravis. *JAMA neurology* 2015;72(4):396-404.
121. Li H-F, Hong Y, Zhang X, et al. Gene Polymorphisms for both auto-antigen and immune-modulating proteins are associated with the susceptibility of autoimmune myasthenia gravis. *Molecular neurobiology* 2016:1-10.
127. Eyre S, Bowes J, Diogo D, et al. High-density genetic mapping identifies new susceptibility loci for rheumatoid arthritis. *Nature genetics* 2012;44(12):1336-40.
130. Group SC. SLCO1B1 variants and statin-induced myopathy—a genomewide study. *N Engl J Med* 2008;2008(359):789-99.
133. Liu W, Li W-m, Yang S-s, et al. Association of HLA class II DRB1, DPA1 and DPB1 polymorphism with genetic susceptibility to idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy in Chinese Han nationality. *Autoimmunity* 2006;39(6):461-67.
134. Rodríguez-Pérez JM, Fragoso JM, Alvarez-León E, et al. MHC class II genes in Mexican patients with idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy. *Experimental and molecular pathology* 2007;82(1):49-52.
135. Lozano MD, Rubocki RJ, Wilson JE, et al. Human leukocyte antigen class ii associations in patients with idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy. *Journal of cardiac failure* 1997;3(2):97-103.
147. Tomer Y, Huber A. The etiology of autoimmune thyroid disease: A story of genes and environment. *Journal of Autoimmunity* 2009;32(3):231-39. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaut.2009.02.007>
149. Charmandari E, Nicolaides NC, Chrousos GP. Adrenal insufficiency. *The Lancet* 2014;383(9935):2152-67. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(13\)61684-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(13)61684-0)
151. Cooper JD, Smyth DJ, Smiles AM, et al. Meta-analysis of genome-wide association study data identifies additional type 1 diabetes risk loci. *Nat Genet* 2008;40(12):1399-401. doi: [http://www.nature.com/ng/journal/v40/n12/supinfo/ng.249\\_S1.html](http://www.nature.com/ng/journal/v40/n12/supinfo/ng.249_S1.html)
152. Huang H, Fang M, Jostins L, et al. Fine-mapping inflammatory bowel disease loci to single-variant resolution. *Nature* 2017;547(7662):173-78. doi: 10.1038/nature22969  
<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v547/n7662/abs/nature22969.html#supplementary-information>
156. Strettell MD, Donaldson PT, Thomson LJ, et al. Allelic basis for HLA-encoded susceptibility to type 1 autoimmune hepatitis. *Gastroenterology* 1997;112(6):2028-35. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1053/gast.1997.v112.pm9178696>

157. Yoshizawa K, Ota M, Katsuyama Y, et al. Genetic analysis of the HLA region of Japanese patients with type 1 autoimmune hepatitis. *Journal of Hepatology* 2005;42(4):578-84. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhep.2004.12.019>
158. Bittencourt PL, Goldberg AC, Cançado ELR, et al. Genetic heterogeneity in susceptibility to autoimmune hepatitis types 1 and 2. *The American Journal of Gastroenterology* 1999;94(7):1906-13. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0002-9270\(99\)00285-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0002-9270(99)00285-3)
159. Amarpurkar D, Patel N, Amarpurkar AD, et al. HLA genotyping in type-I autoimmune hepatitis in Western India. *JOURNAL-ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS OF INDIA* 2003;51:967-79.
160. de Boer YS, van Gerven NMF, Zwieters A, et al. Genome-Wide Association Study Identifies Variants Associated With Autoimmune Hepatitis Type 1. *Gastroenterology* 2014;147(2):443-52.e5. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2014.04.022>
163. Jin Y, Birlea SA, Fain PR, et al. Variant of TYR and autoimmunity susceptibility loci in generalized vitiligo. *N Engl J Med* 2010;362(18):1686-97. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa0908547 [published Online First: 2010/04/23]
164. Jin Y, Birlea SA, Fain PR, et al. Genome-wide association analyses identify 13 new susceptibility loci for generalized vitiligo. *Nature genetics* 2012;44(6):676-80.
165. Carrozzo M, Uboldi de capei M, Dametto E, et al. Tumor Necrosis Factor- $\alpha$  and Interferon- $\gamma$  Polymorphisms Contribute to Susceptibility to Oral Lichen Planus. *Journal of Investigative Dermatology* 2004;122(1):87-94. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.0022-202X.2003.22108.x>
167. Hung SI, Chung WH, Jee SH, et al. Genetic susceptibility to carbamazepine-induced cutaneous adverse drug reactions. *Pharmacogenetics and genomics* 2006;16(4):297-306. doi: 10.1097/01.fpc.0000199500.46842.4a [published Online First: 2006/03/16]
175. Cameron HS, Somaschini M, Carrera P, et al. A common mutation in the surfactant protein C gene associated with lung disease. *The Journal of Pediatrics* 2005;146(3):370-75. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpeds.2004.10.028>
176. Nogee LM, Dunbar AE, Wert SE, et al. A mutation in the surfactant protein C gene associated with familial interstitial lung disease. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2001;344(8):573-79.
177. Shum AK, DeVoss J, Tan CL, et al. Identification of an autoantigen demonstrates a link between interstitial lung disease and a defect in central tolerance. *Science translational medicine* 2009;1(9):9ra20-9ra20. doi: 10.1126/scitranslmed.3000284
178. Noth I, Zhang Y, Ma S-F, et al. Genetic variants associated with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis susceptibility and mortality: a genome-wide association study. *The Lancet Respiratory medicine* 2013;1(4):309-17. doi: 10.1016/S2213-2600(13)70045-6
179. Fingerlin TE, Murphy E, Zhang W, et al. Genome-wide association study identifies multiple susceptibility loci for pulmonary fibrosis. *Nat Genet* 2013;45(6):613-20. doi: 10.1038/ng.2609 [published Online First: 2013/04/16]
180. Wei R, Li C, Zhang M, et al. Association between MUC5B and TERT polymorphisms and different interstitial lung disease phenotypes. *Translational Research* 2014;163(5):494-502.
183. Katoh H, Zheng P, Liu Y. FOXP3: Genetic and epigenetic implications for autoimmunity. *Journal of Autoimmunity* 2013;41(Supplement C):72-78. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaut.2012.12.004>
188. Oldenburg J, Zeitler H, Pavlova A. Genetic markers in acquired haemophilia. *Haemophilia* 2010;16(s3):41-45.
190. Chen W, Zhu H, Yu L, et al. TNF- $\alpha$  -308 G>A polymorphism and risk of bone marrow failure syndrome: A meta-analysis. *Gene* 2015;565(1):1-8. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gene.2015.04.038>

191. Katagiri T, Sato-Otsubo A, Kashiwase K, et al. Frequent loss of HLA alleles associated with copy number-neutral 6pLOH in acquired aplastic anemia. *Blood* 2011;118(25):6601-09.
195. Klein RJ, Zeiss C, Chew EY, et al. Complement factor H polymorphism in age-related macular degeneration. *Science* 2005;308(5720):385-89.
196. Wong KH, Rong SS, Chong KK, et al. Genetic associations of interleukin-related genes with Graves' ophthalmopathy: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Scientific reports* 2015;5
200. Hou S, Du L, Lei B, et al. Genome-wide association analysis of Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome identifies two new susceptibility loci at 1p31.2 and 10q21.3. *Nat Genet* 2014;46(9):1007-11. doi: 10.1038/ng.3061

<http://www.nature.com/ng/journal/v46/n9/abs/ng.3061.html#supplementary-information>

208. Hofmann S, Franke A, Fischer A, et al. Genome-wide association study identifies ANXA11 as a new susceptibility locus for sarcoidosis. *Nat Genet* 2008;40(9):1103-06. doi: [http://www.nature.com/ng/journal/v40/n9/supinfo/ng.198\\_S1.html](http://www.nature.com/ng/journal/v40/n9/supinfo/ng.198_S1.html)
209. Valentonyte R, Hampe J, Huse K, et al. Sarcoidosis is associated with a truncating splice site mutation in BTNL2. *Nat Genet* 2005;37(4):357-64. doi: [http://www.nature.com/ng/journal/v37/n4/supinfo/ng1519\\_S1.html](http://www.nature.com/ng/journal/v37/n4/supinfo/ng1519_S1.html)