

Genome-wide rare variant analysis for thousands of phenotypes in over 70,000 exomes from two cohorts

Cirulli et al.

Supplementary note

Additional analysis methods

Gene-based collapsing analysis utilizing CADD scores

In addition to our LoF and coding models, we also tried two different collapsing models, both of which restricted to rare (MAF<0.1%) variants with a CADD score above the 95% mutation significance cutoff (MSC) for its gene¹⁻³. The inclusive CADD model collapsed all such variants that were within 5kb of a gene, and the restrictive CADD model only collapsed coding variants (stop_lost, missense_variant, start_lost, splice_donor_variant, inframe_deletion, frameshift_variant, splice_acceptor_variant, stop_gained, or inframe_insertion) that met these criteria.

In our initial analysis performing BOLT-LMM analysis on European ancestry individuals in the UKB cohort, we identified 17 significant associations ($p < 3.4 \times 10^{-10}$) in the inclusive CADD model and 26 in the restrictive CADD model. All of these associations were also statistically significant in the European ancestry BOLT-LMM meta-analysis coding or LoF models used in the main paper. In contrast, nearly half of the significant results from the main UKB European ancestry BOLT-LMM coding and LoF models were not found among the significant CADD model associations. Because these additional models did not provide new insights, we did not include these analysis results in the main manuscript.

SKAT analysis

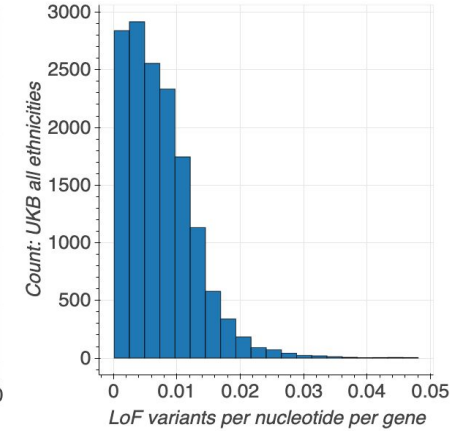
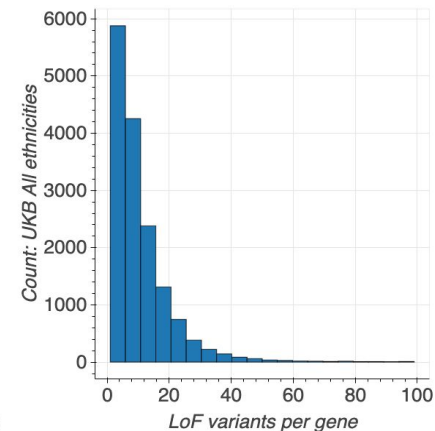
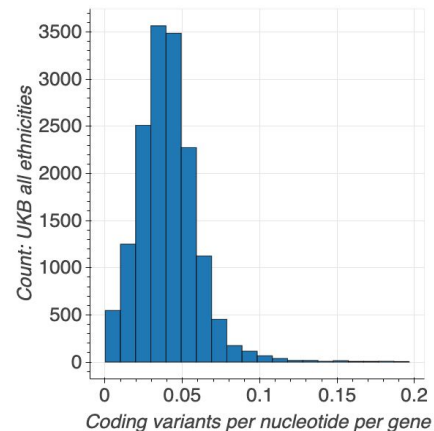
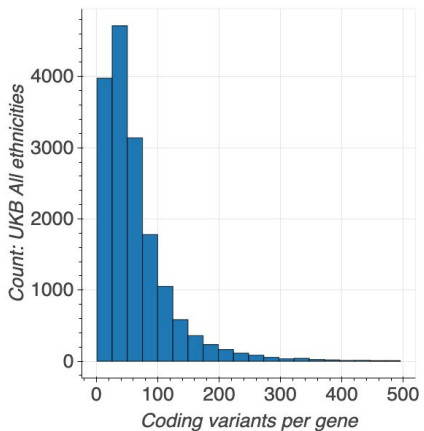
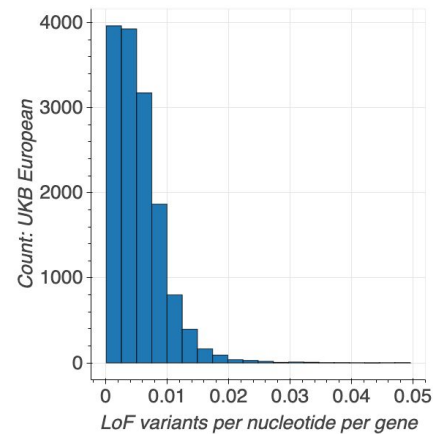
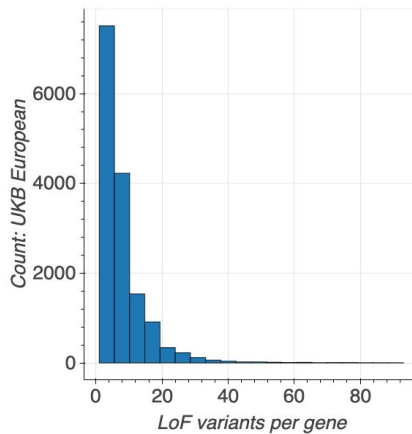
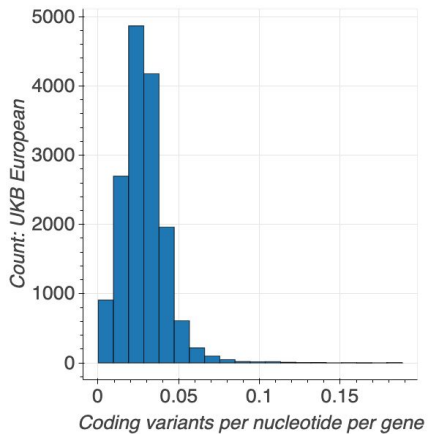
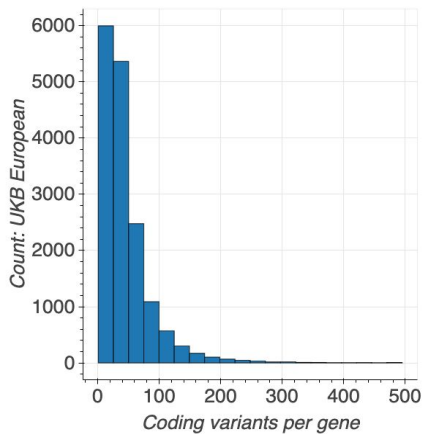
We also performed a gene-based SKAT analysis of the unrelated European ancestry individuals⁴. We performed this analysis in Hail, with accuracy set at 1×10^{-11} and 1×10^9 iterations and using age, sex, and 10 European-specific principal components as covariates⁵. We used two models: a basic SKAT model with weights based on beta (1,25) of the MAF and using the same set of coding variants from our main gene-based collapsing analysis (MAF model); and a SKAT model with weights of beta (1,25) x Phred-scaled CADD score that used all coding variants with MAF<0.1% (MAF-CADD model). The MAF-CADD model included 2,000,908 variants for the UKB cohort and 1,427,500 for the HNP, approximately twice as many as the MAF model.

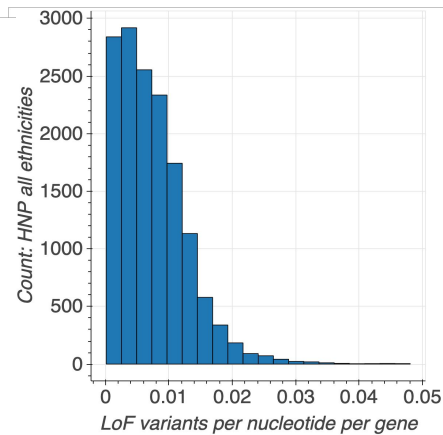
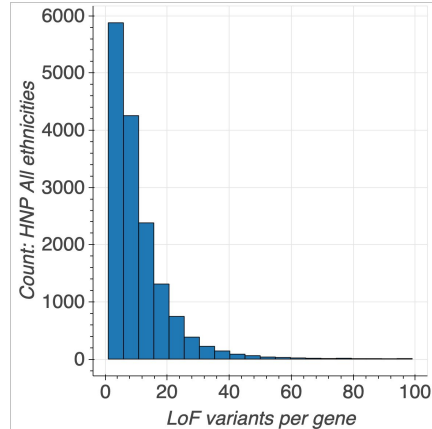
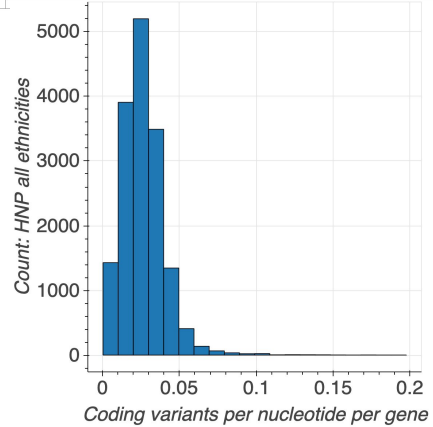
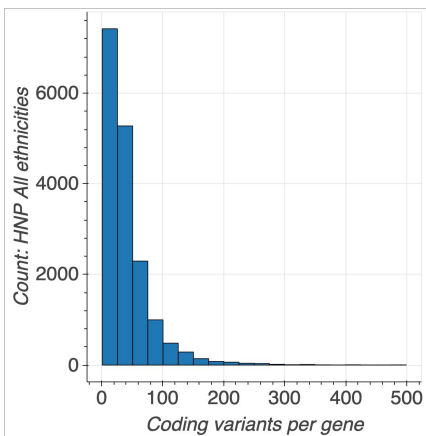
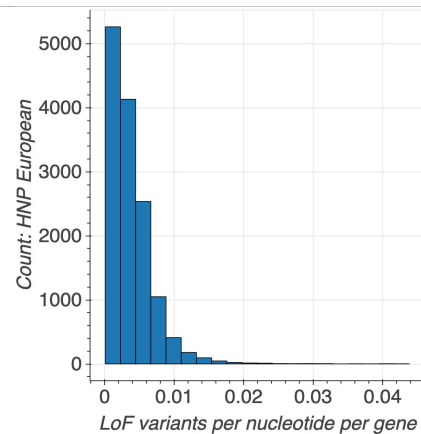
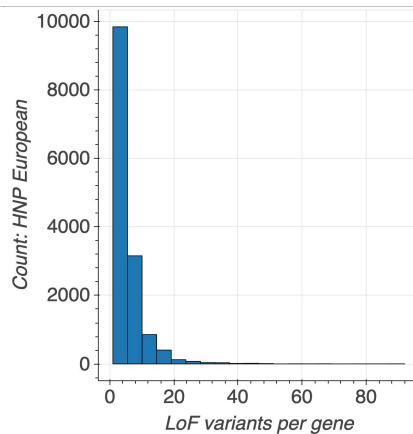
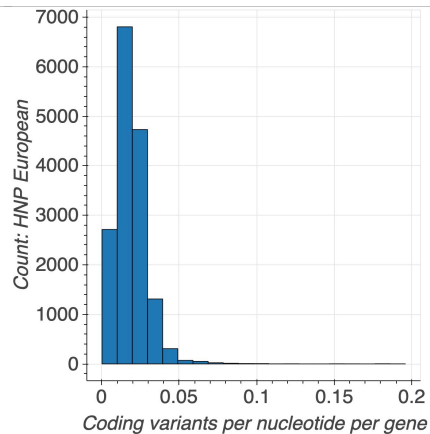
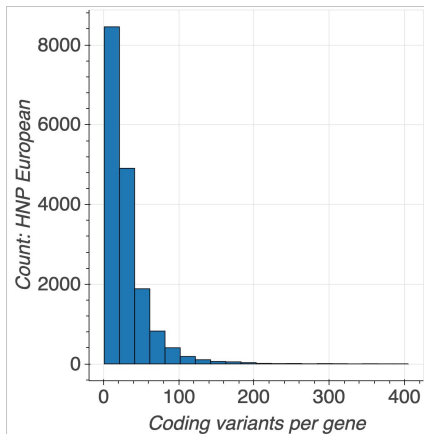
We started with the set of unrelated European ancestry individuals from the UKB cohort as a discovery set. We ran the full set of 4,264 phenotypes and restricted to results where at least five individuals were variant carriers for quantitative traits, or five expected case carriers based on the overall prevalence for binary traits. We ran linear regression for quantitative traits and logistic regression for binary traits. We identified 464 statistically significant results ($p < 3.4 \times 10^{-10}$) for the MAF model and 1,331 for the MAF-CADD model. Of these, 235 and 778 respectively had data available for replication in the HNP cohort. When we attempted to replicate the findings, we found that respectively only 8.1% of the 8.6% associations generated a statistically significant result ($p < 0.0002$, Bonferroni correction for 235 tests, and $p < 6.4 \times 10^{-5}$, correction for 778 tests). This is in contrast to 46% formal replication in our main gene-based collapsing

analysis, as described in the main text. Furthermore, if we chose a more lenient replication p-value cutoff that would confirm at least the suggestion of replication ($p < 0.05$), we found that respectively only 24.2% and 24.4% of associations replicated, compared to 82% in our main gene-based collapsing analysis as described in the main manuscript. In our main gene-based collapsing analysis, 100% of signals showed at least the same direction of effect in the replication cohort, but this statistic cannot be analyzed in the context of a SKAT analysis as there is no main direction of effect provided.

Even when we were more stringent about which SKAT analyses to include as significant, the replication rate was very low. For example, when we required the significant binary associations to have at least 10 expected case carriers based on the overall frequency, for the MAF model, only 25% of the 32 eligible associations replicated ($p < 0.0015$, correction for 32 tests), and only 34% had uncorrected $p < 0.05$. For the MAF-CADD model, only 7.3% of the 82 eligible associations replicated ($p < 0.0006$, correction for 82 tests), and only 24.4% had uncorrected $p < 0.05$.

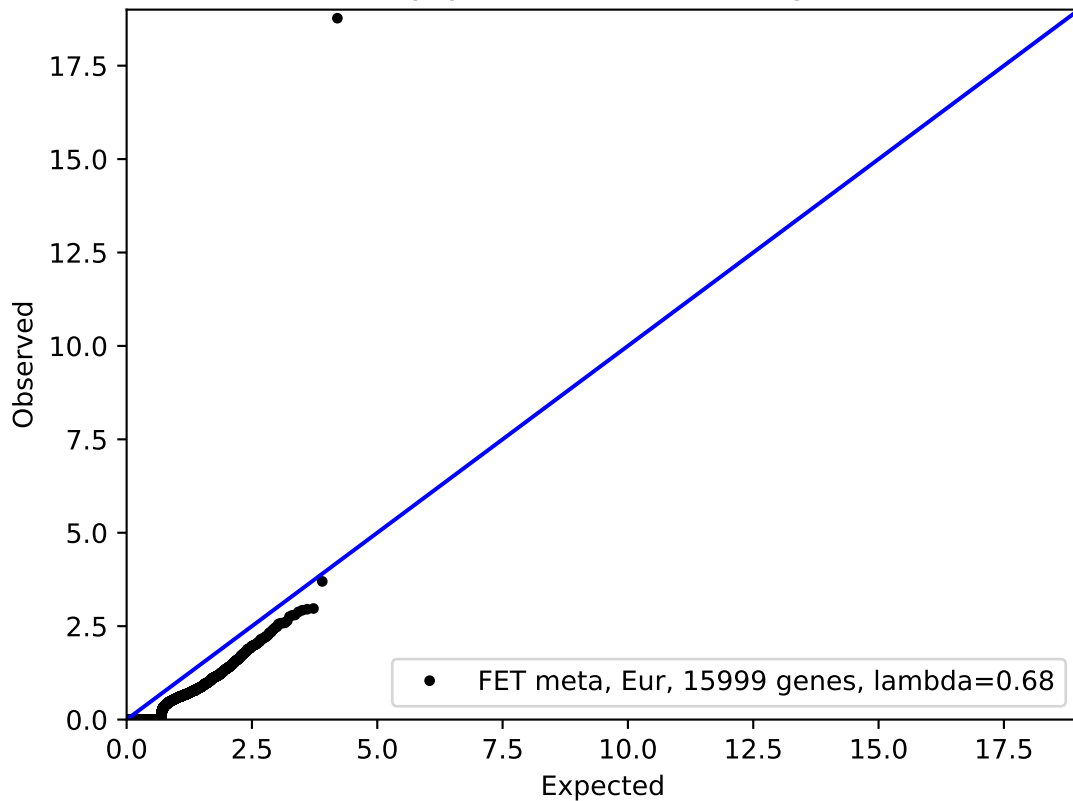
Our results coincide with a number of previous studies documenting that the results of SKAT analyses in real-world datasets can often be noisy and difficult to interpret^{6,7}. Given these difficulties, we did not include these analysis results in our main manuscript.



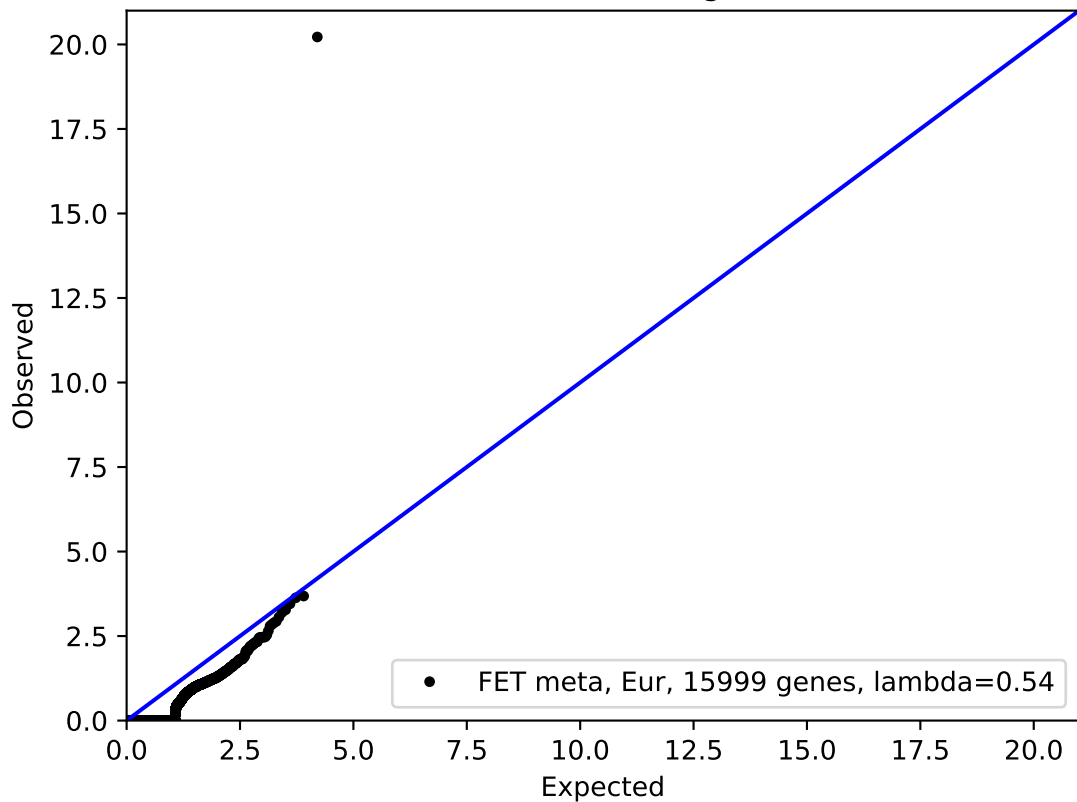


Supplementary Figure 1. Histograms of number of qualifying variants per gene. Each histogram is labeled to indicate whether it is UKB or HNP cohort, European ancestry only or all ancestries, coding or LoF model, and number of qualifying variants per gene or number of qualifying variants per coding nucleotide of each gene. Between 1 and 42 genes were excluded from each plot as they were out of range.

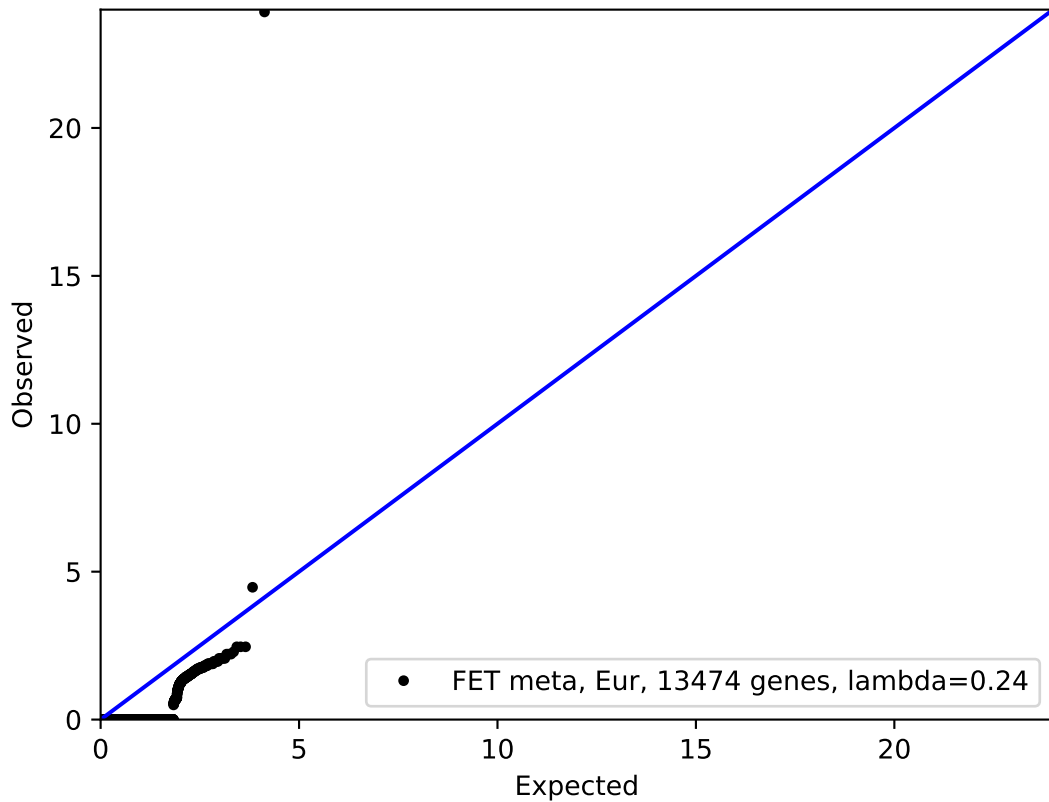
D45 Polycythaemia vera; coding model



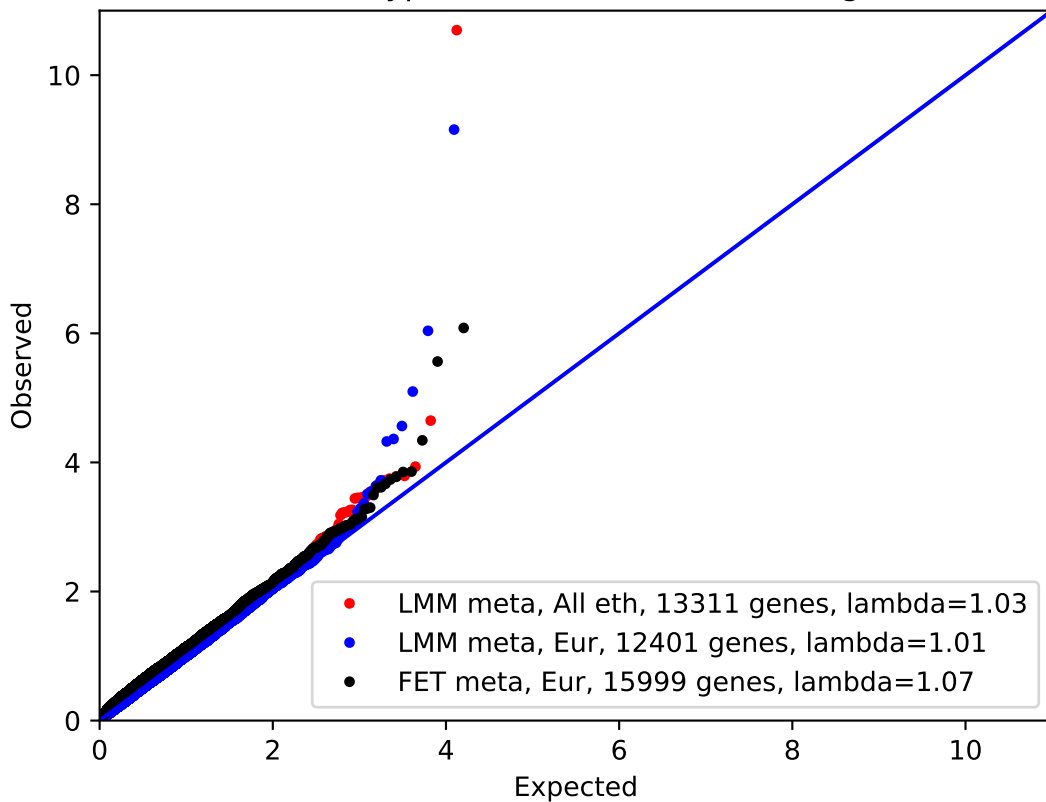
Thalassaemia; coding model



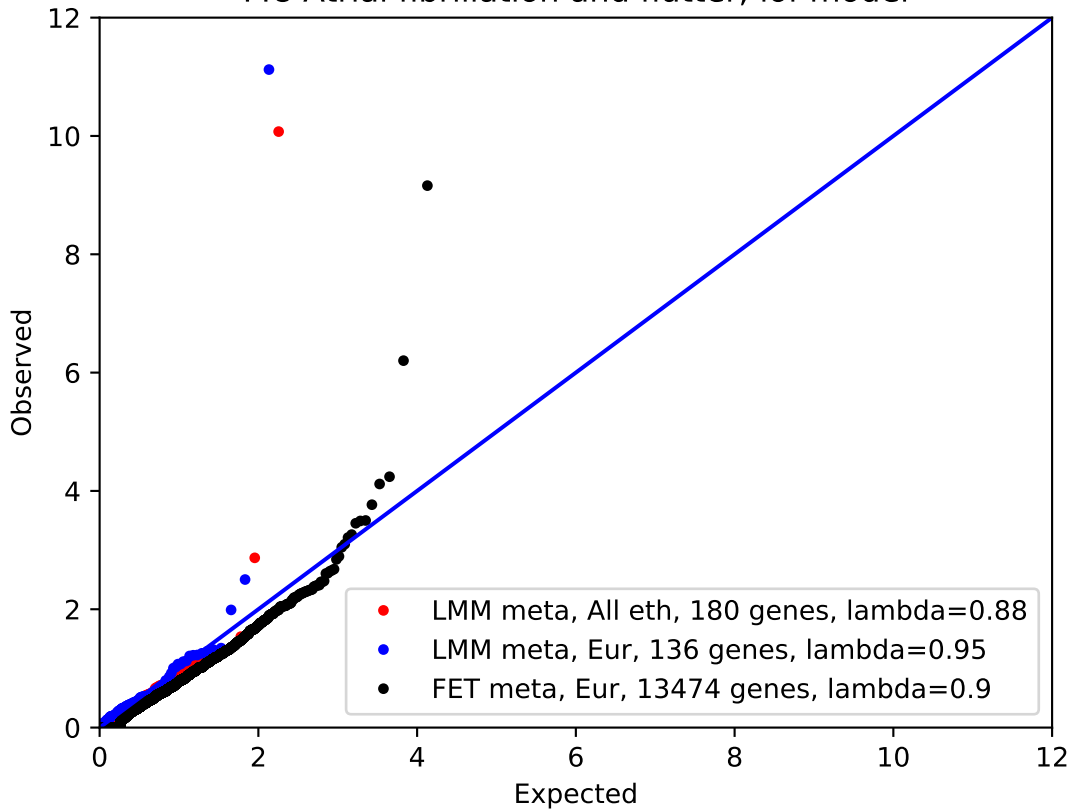
Thalassaemia; lof model



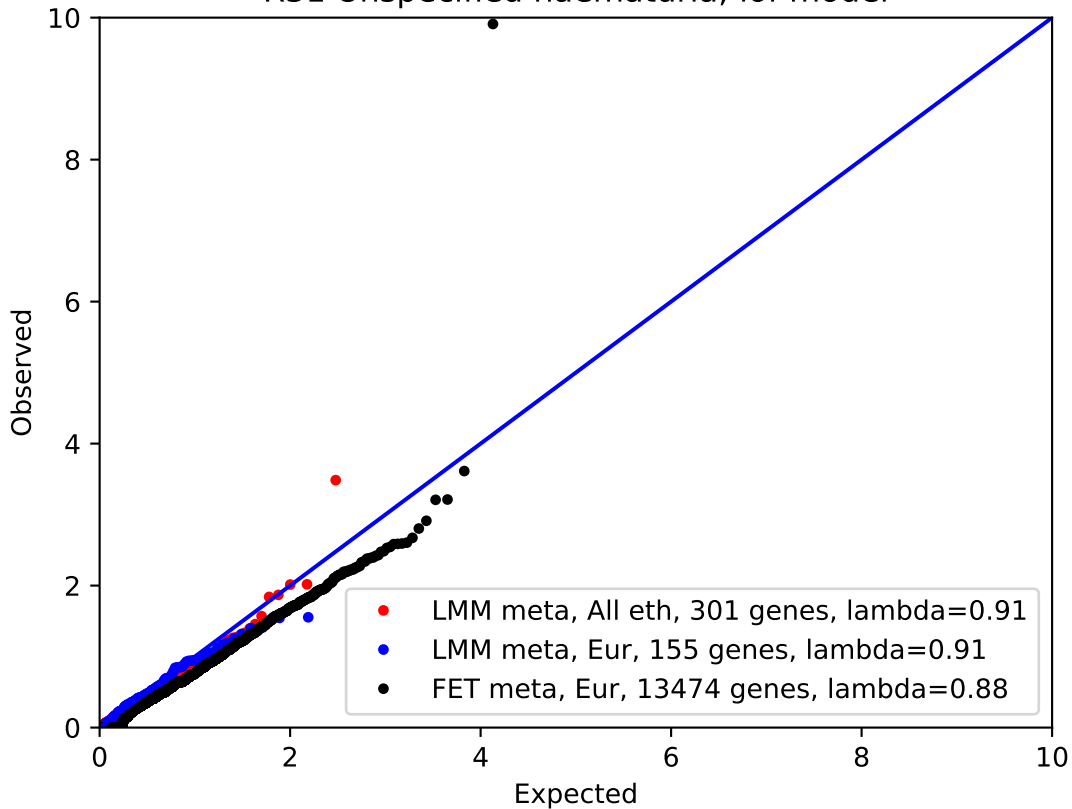
E78.0 Pure hypercholesterolaemia; coding model



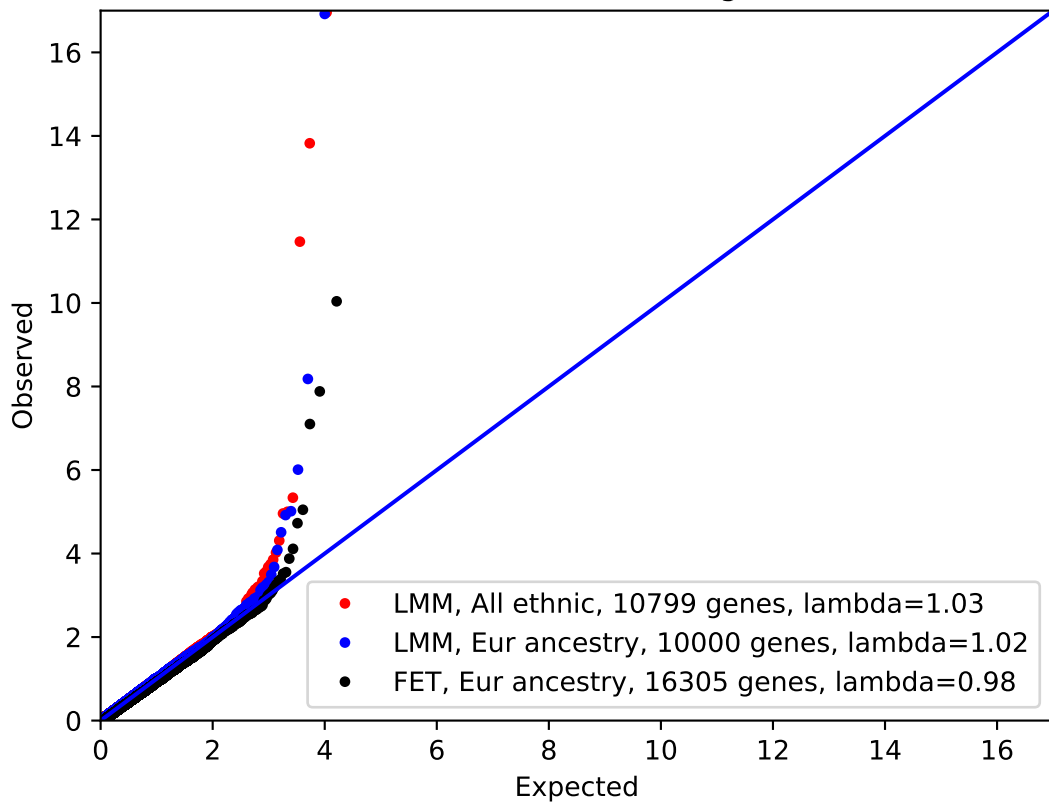
I48 Atrial fibrillation and flutter; lof model



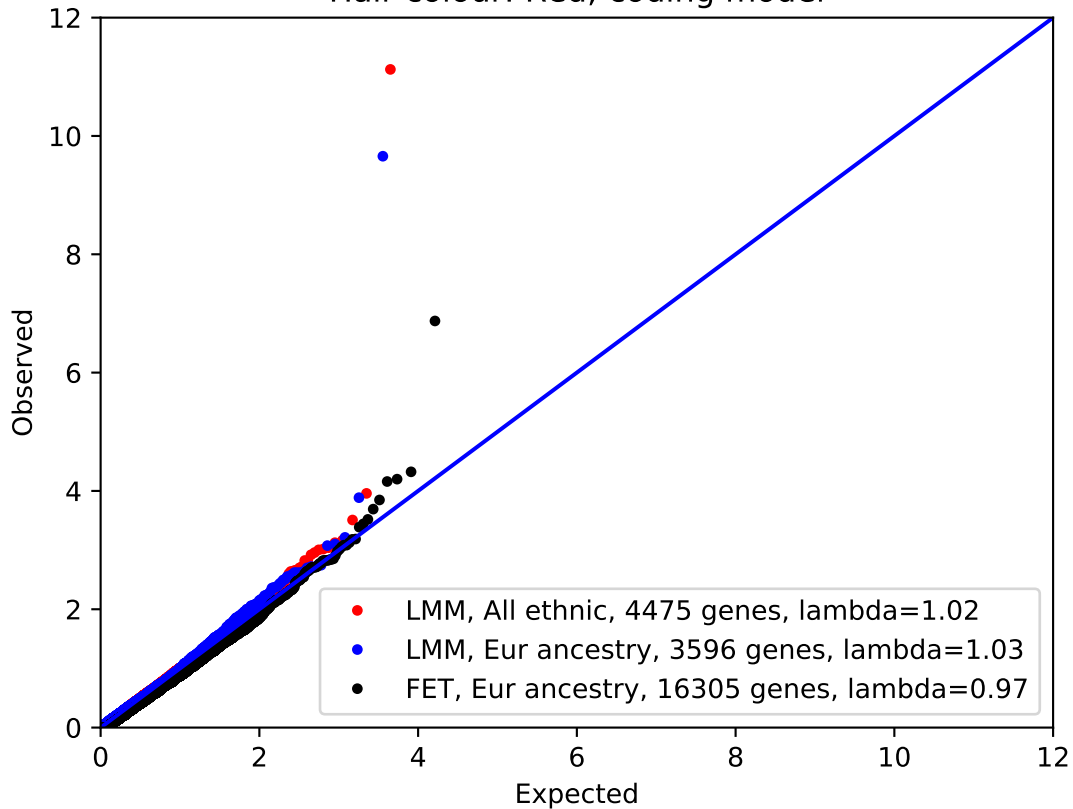
R31 Unspecified haematuria; lof model



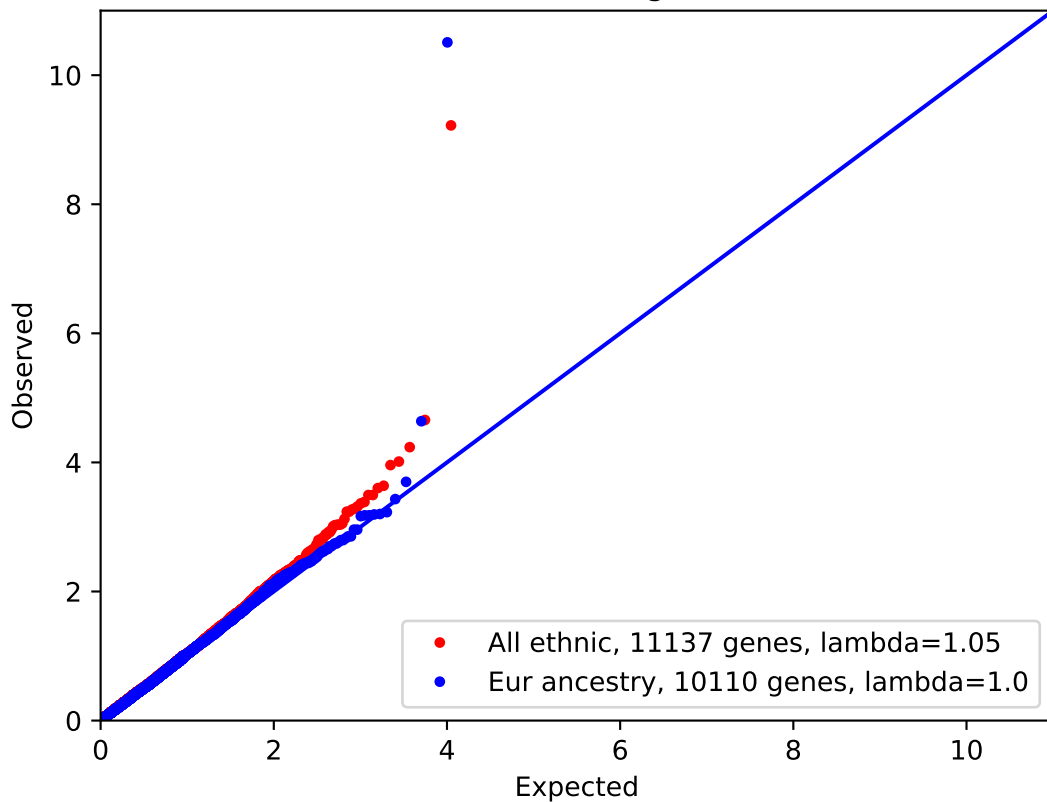
Hair colour: Blonde; coding model



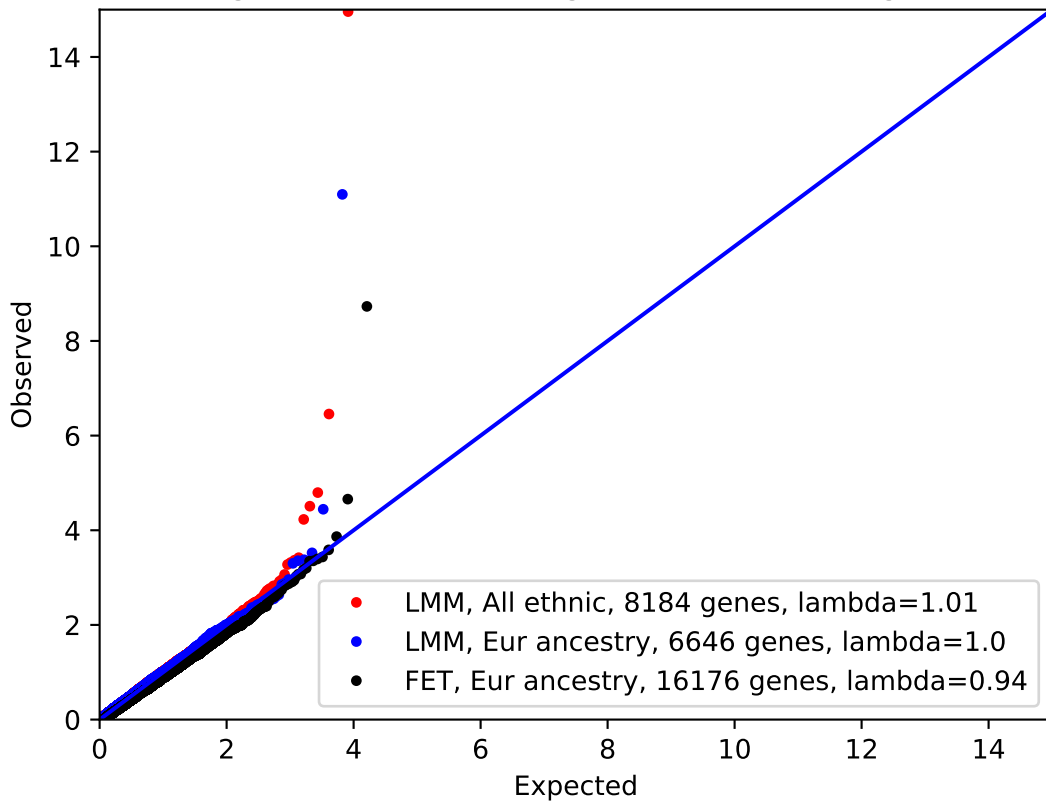
Hair colour: Red; coding model



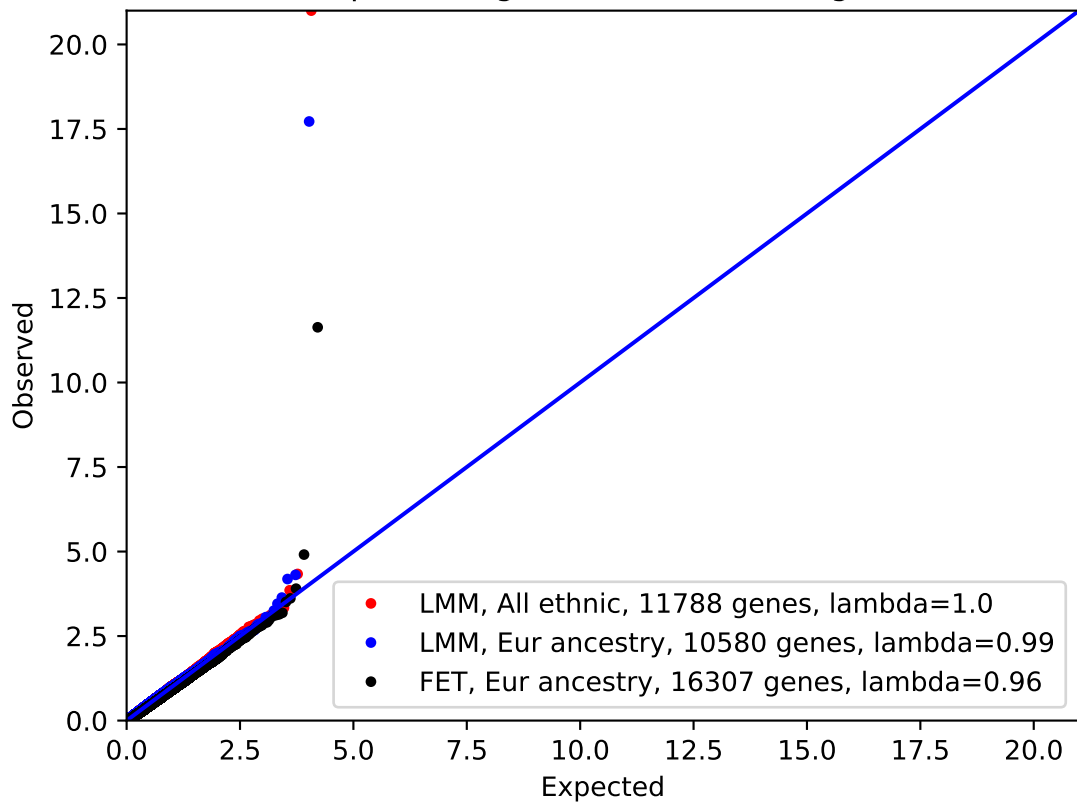
6mm weak meridian (right); lof model



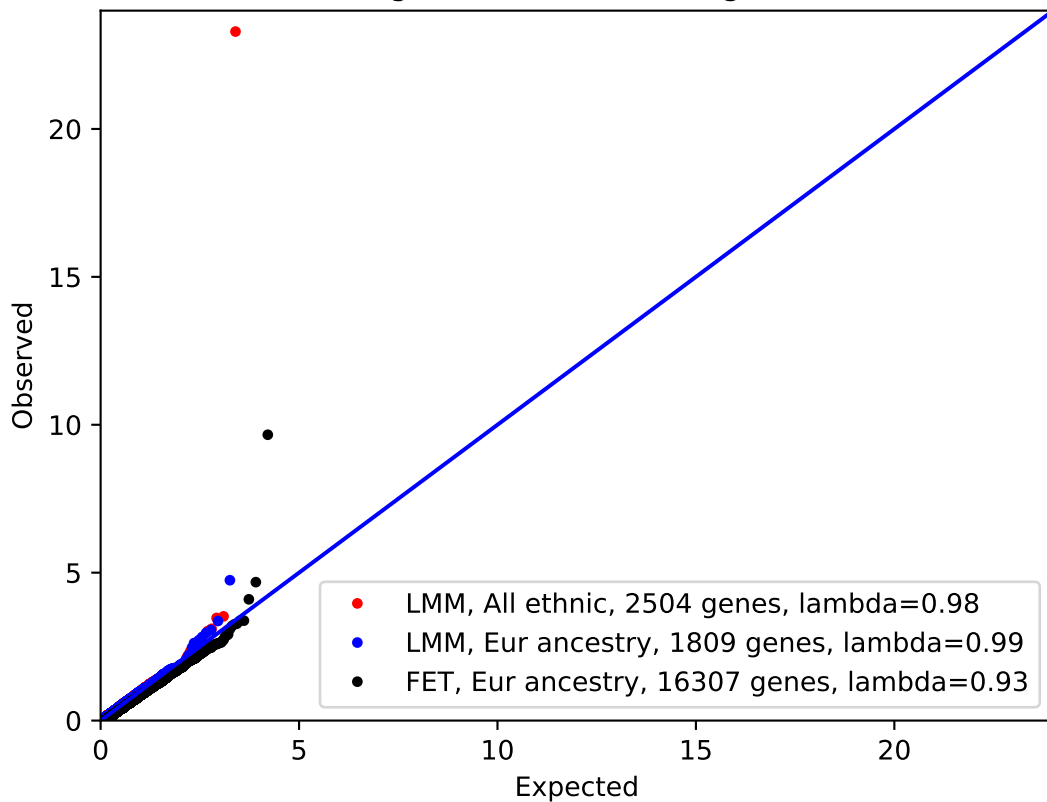
Taking cholesterol lowering medication; coding model



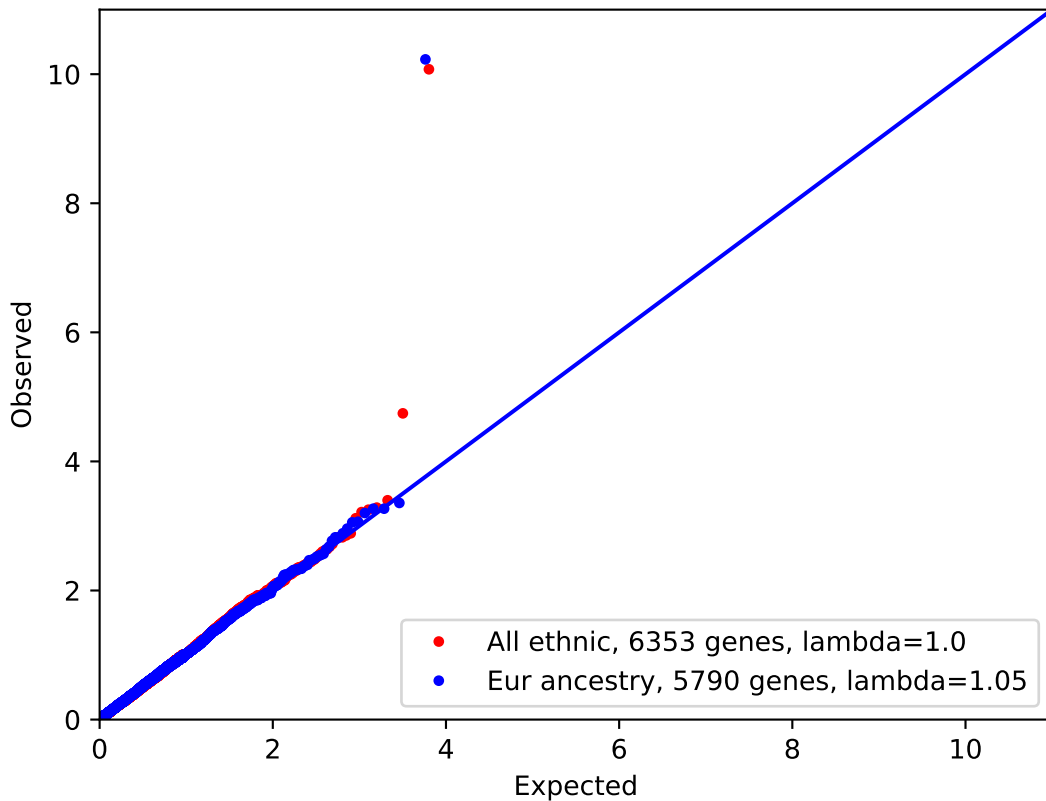
Self-reported high cholesterol; coding model



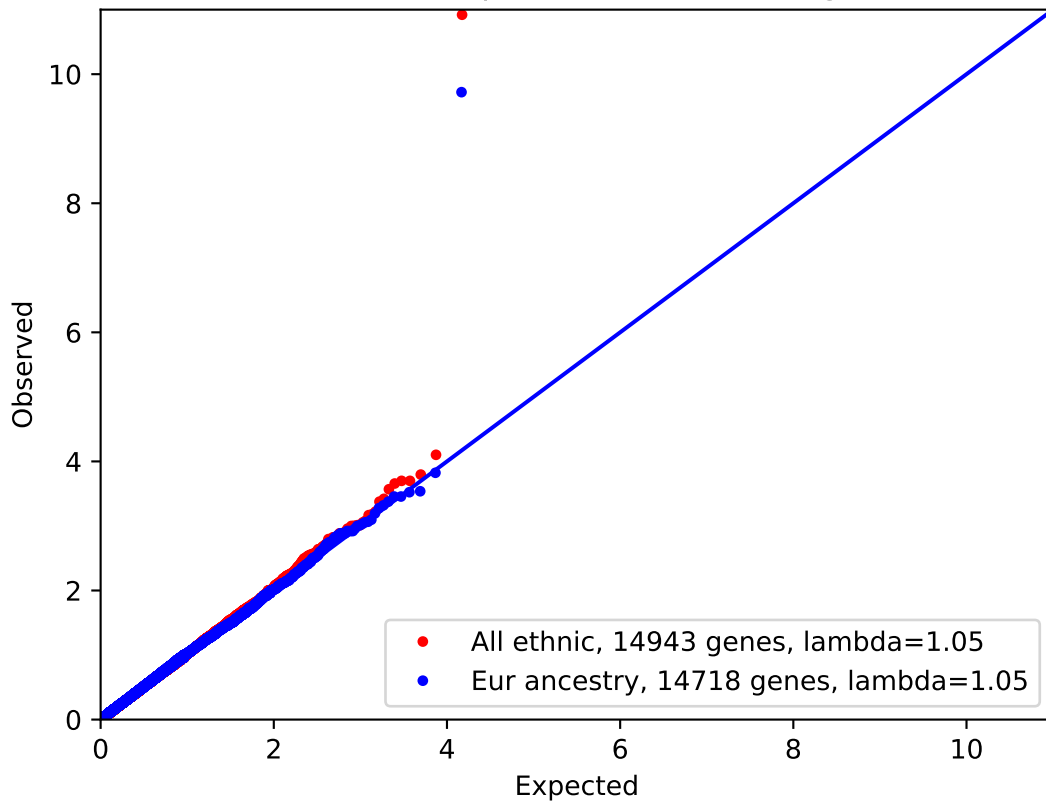
Taking atorvastatin; coding model



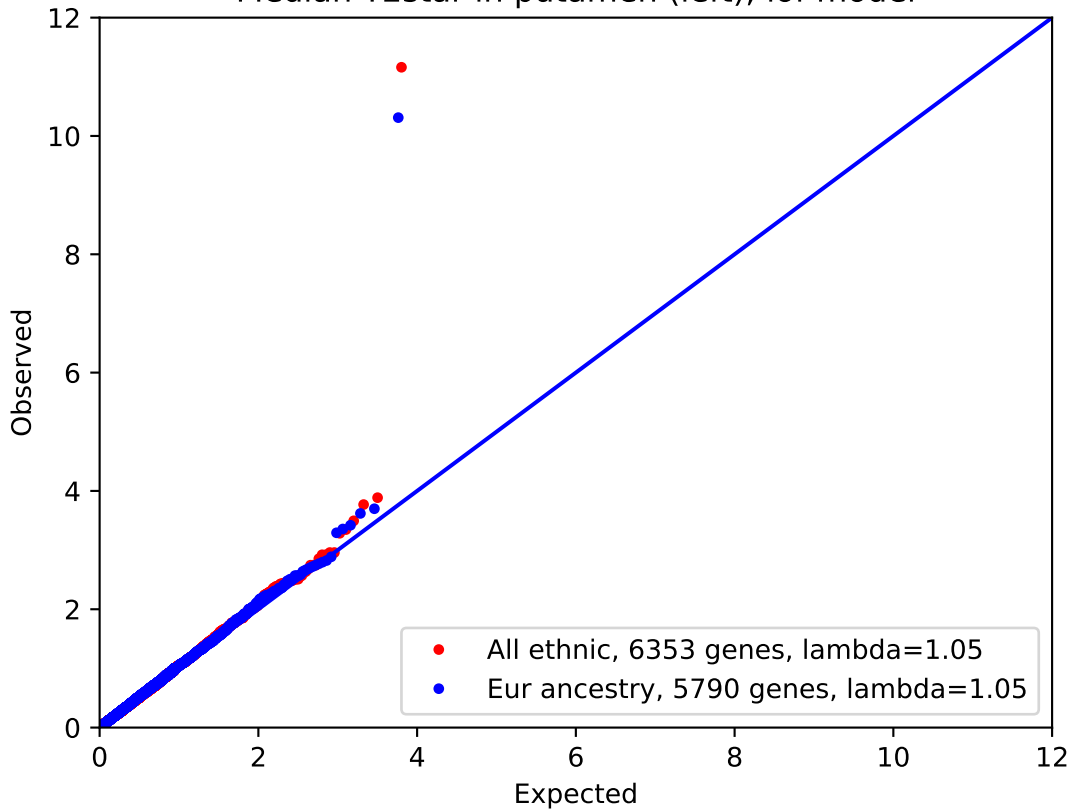
Median T2star in caudate (left); lof model



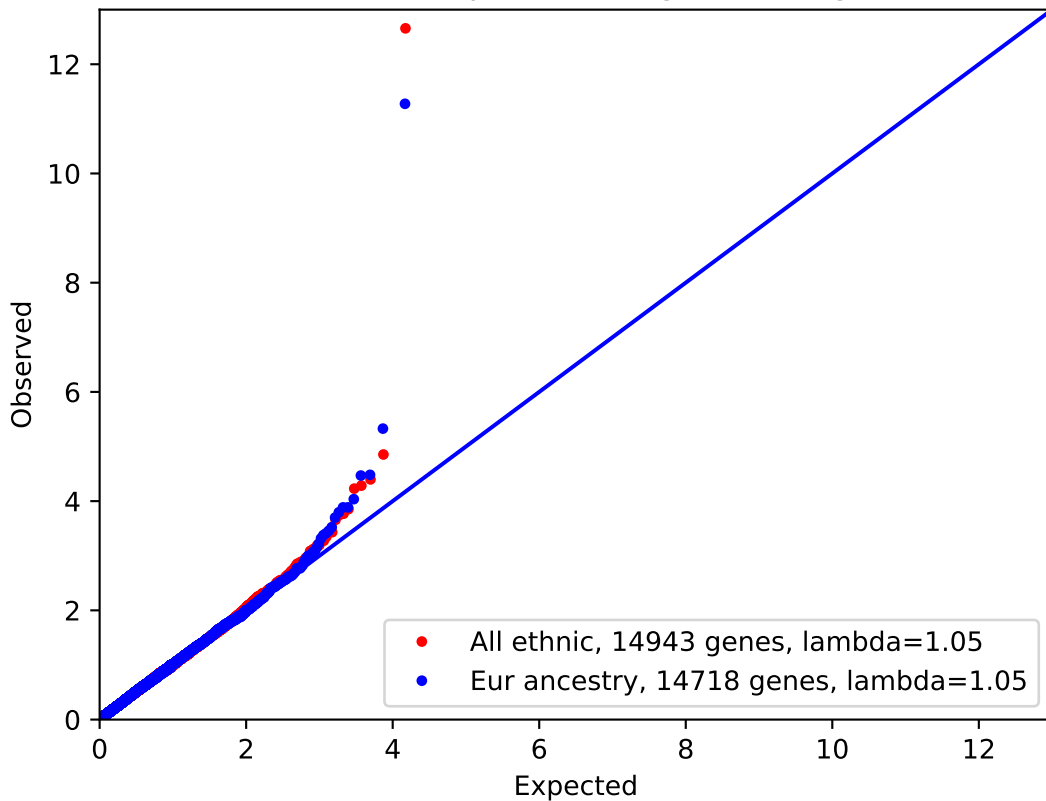
Median T2star in putamen (left); coding model



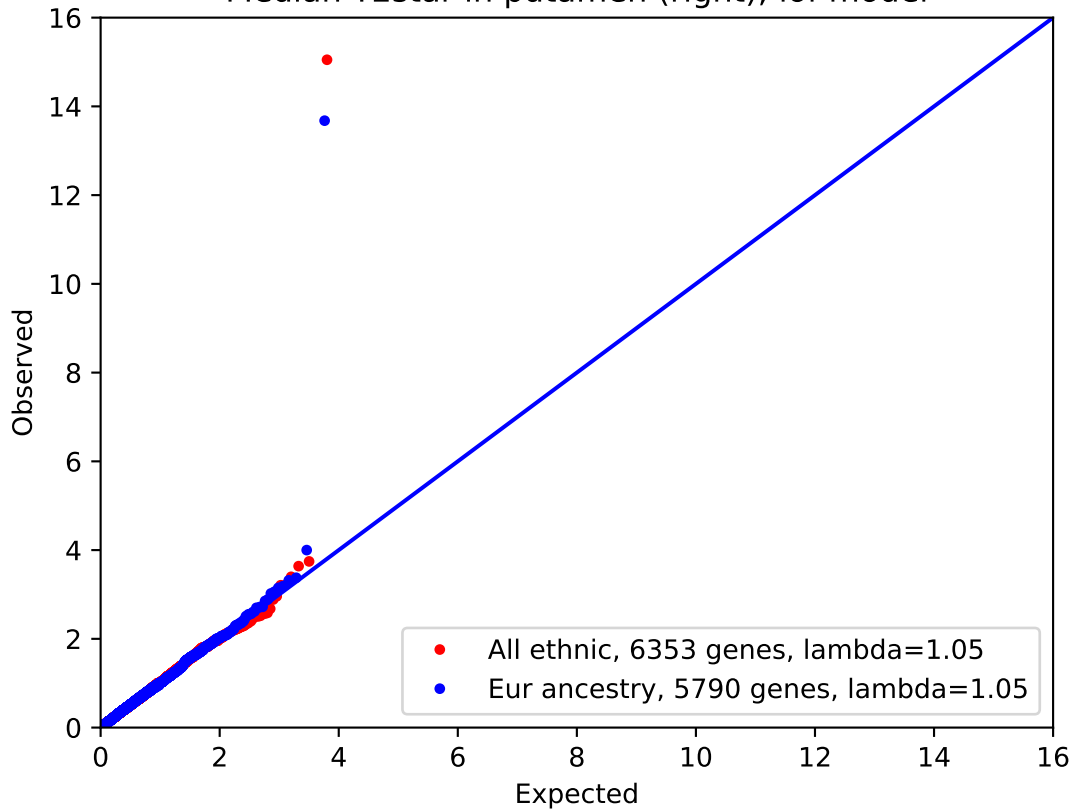
Median T2star in putamen (left); lof model



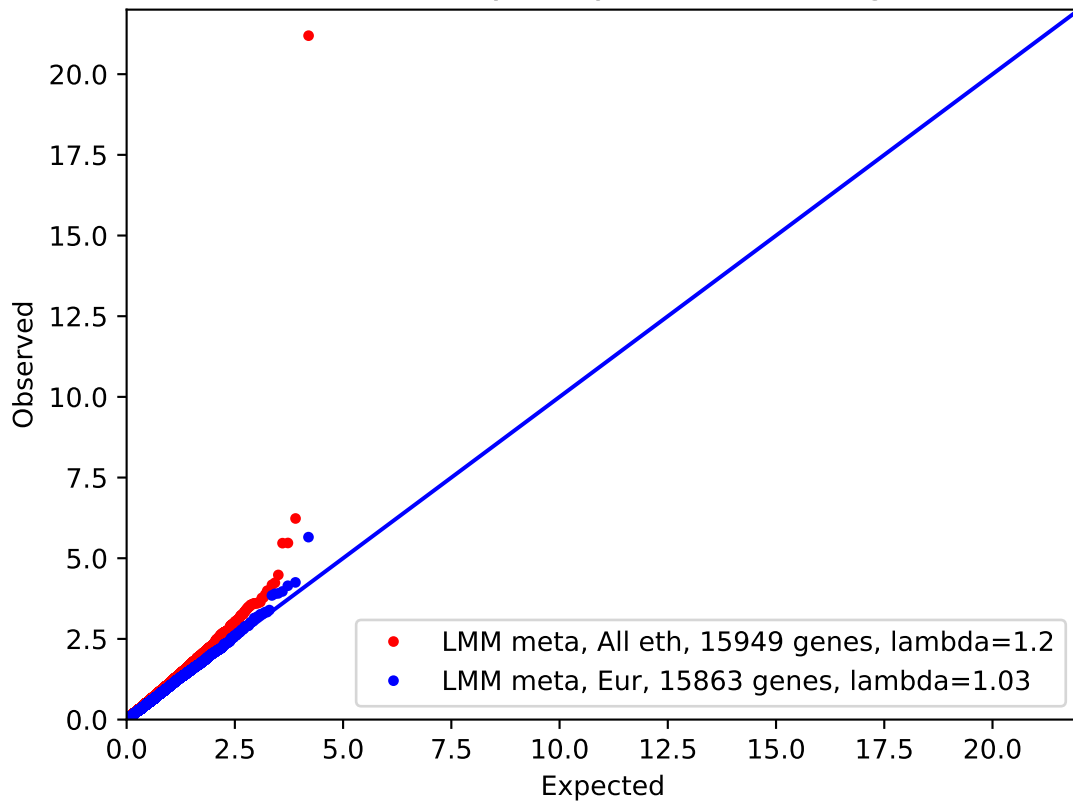
Median T2star in putamen (right); coding model



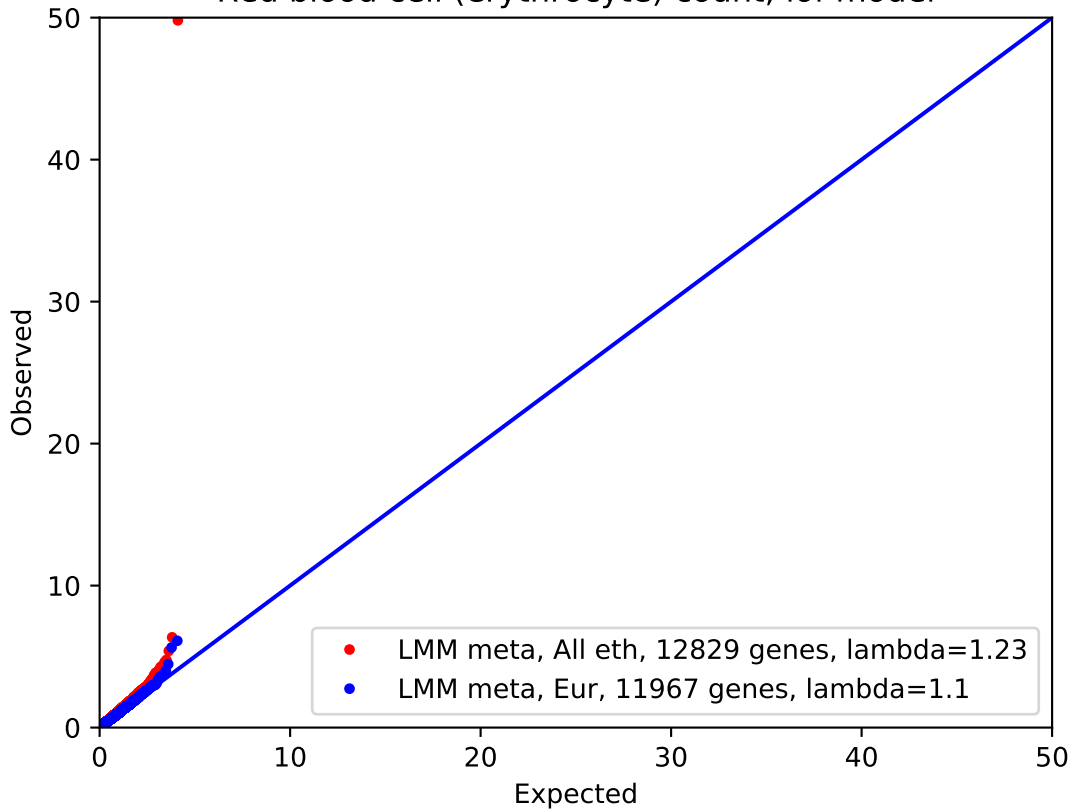
Median T2star in putamen (right); lof model



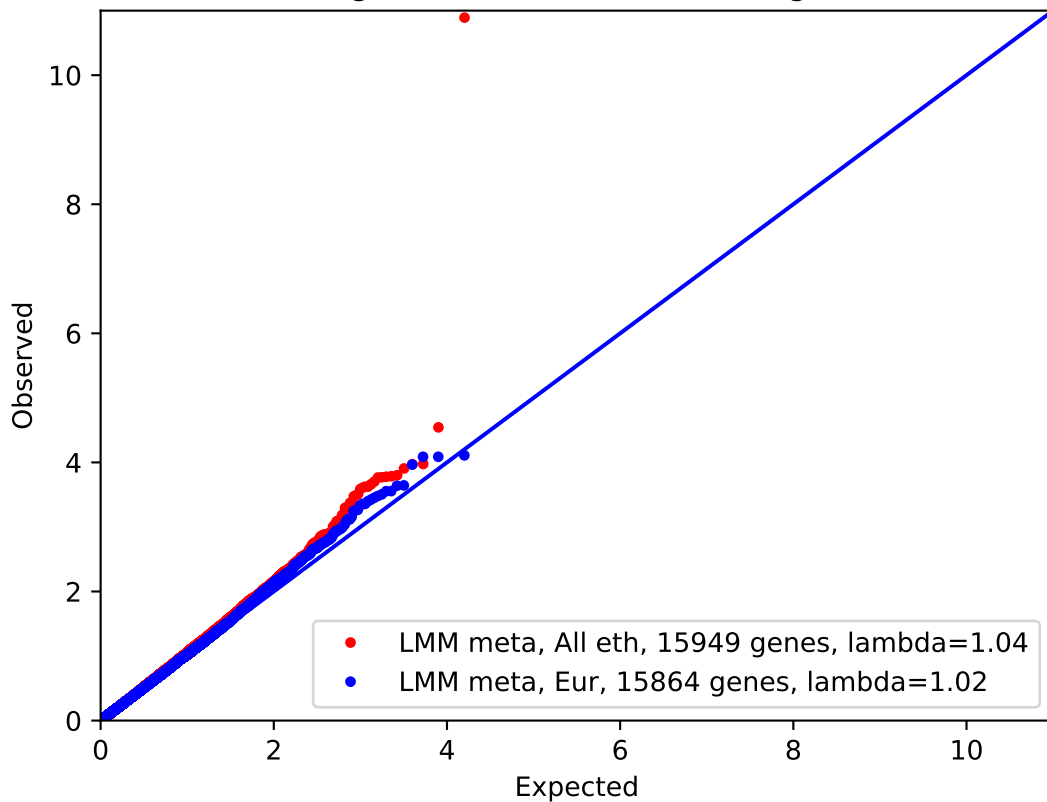
Red blood cell (erythrocyte) count; coding model



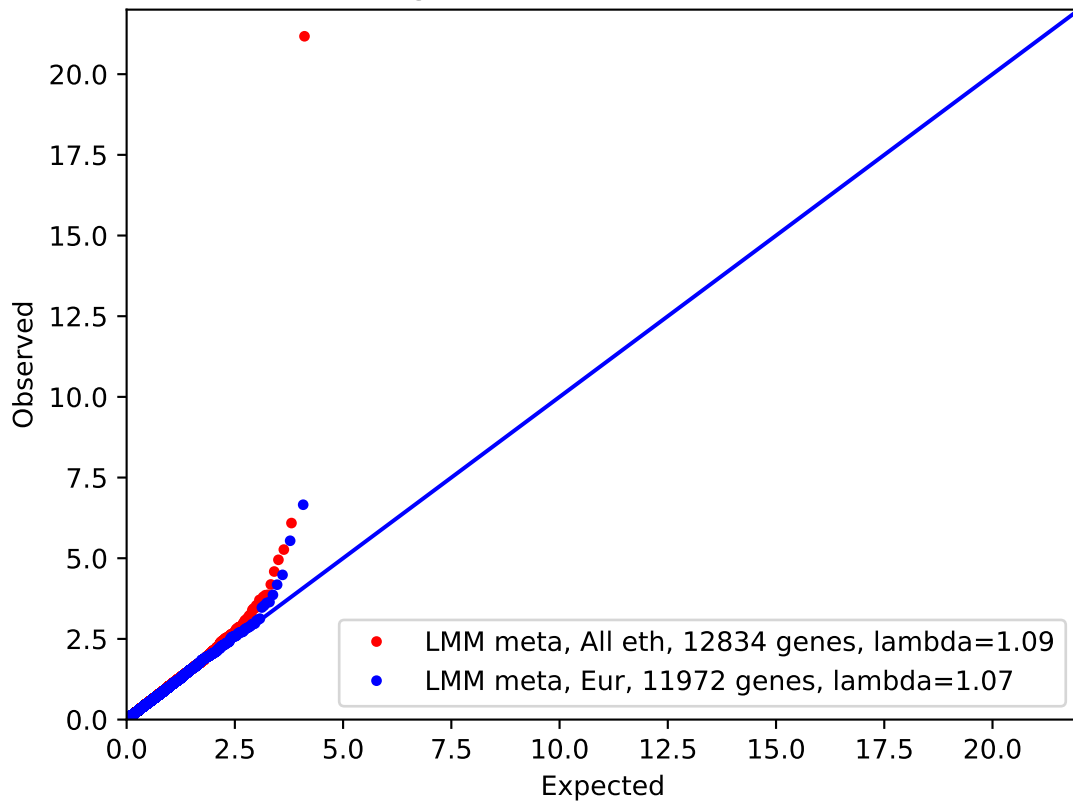
Red blood cell (erythrocyte) count; lof model



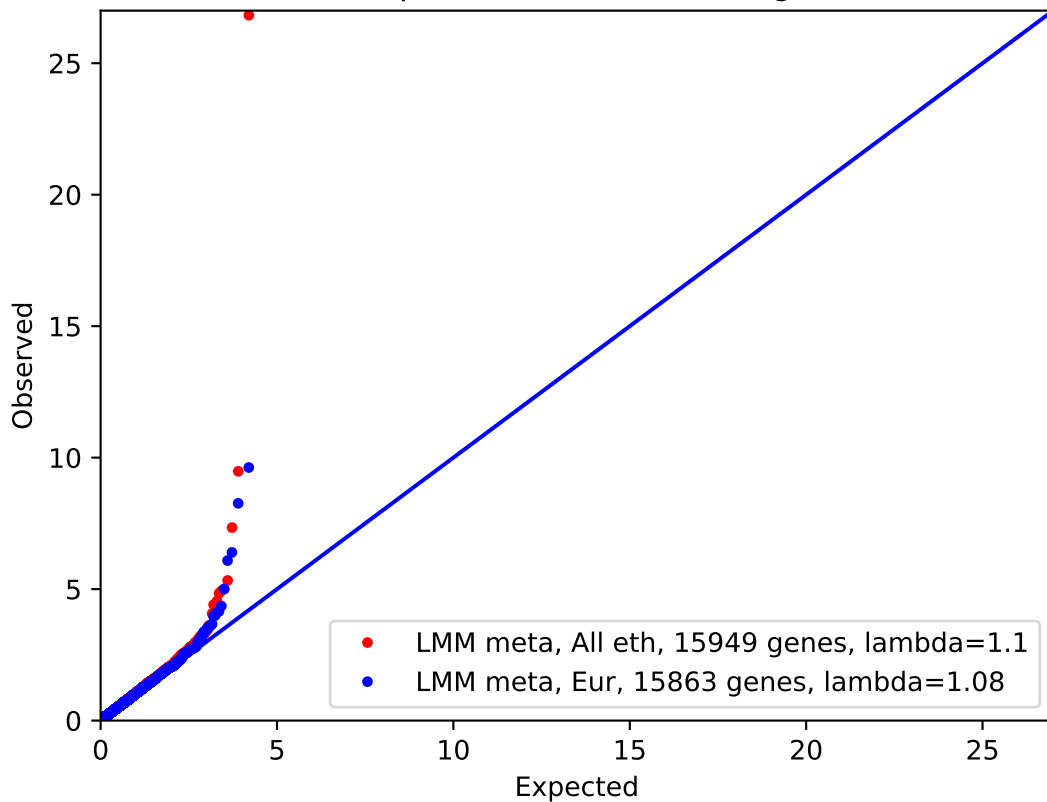
Haemoglobin concentration; coding model



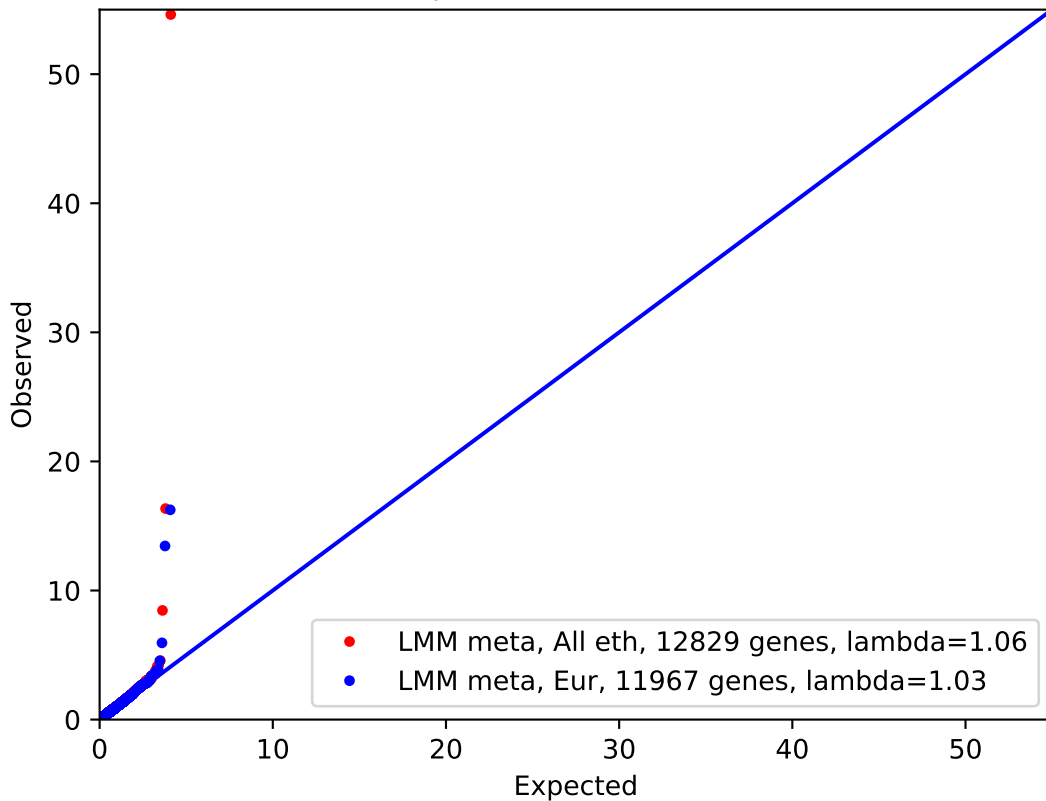
Haemoglobin concentration; lof model



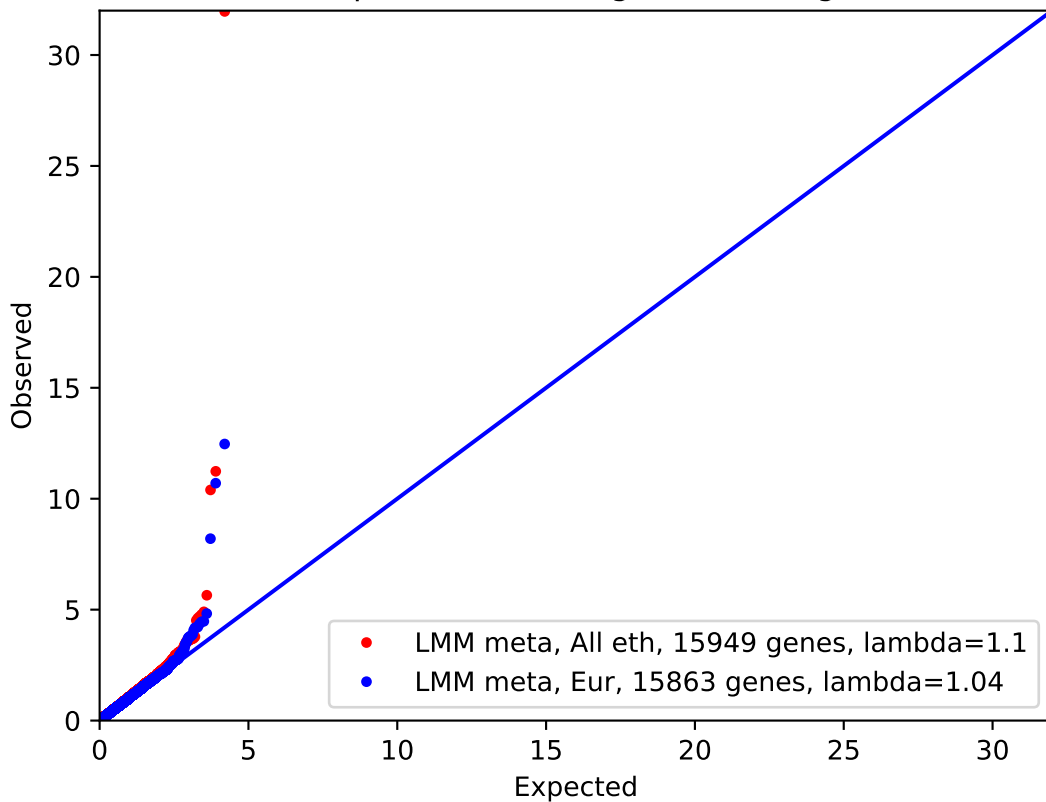
Mean corpuscular volume; coding model



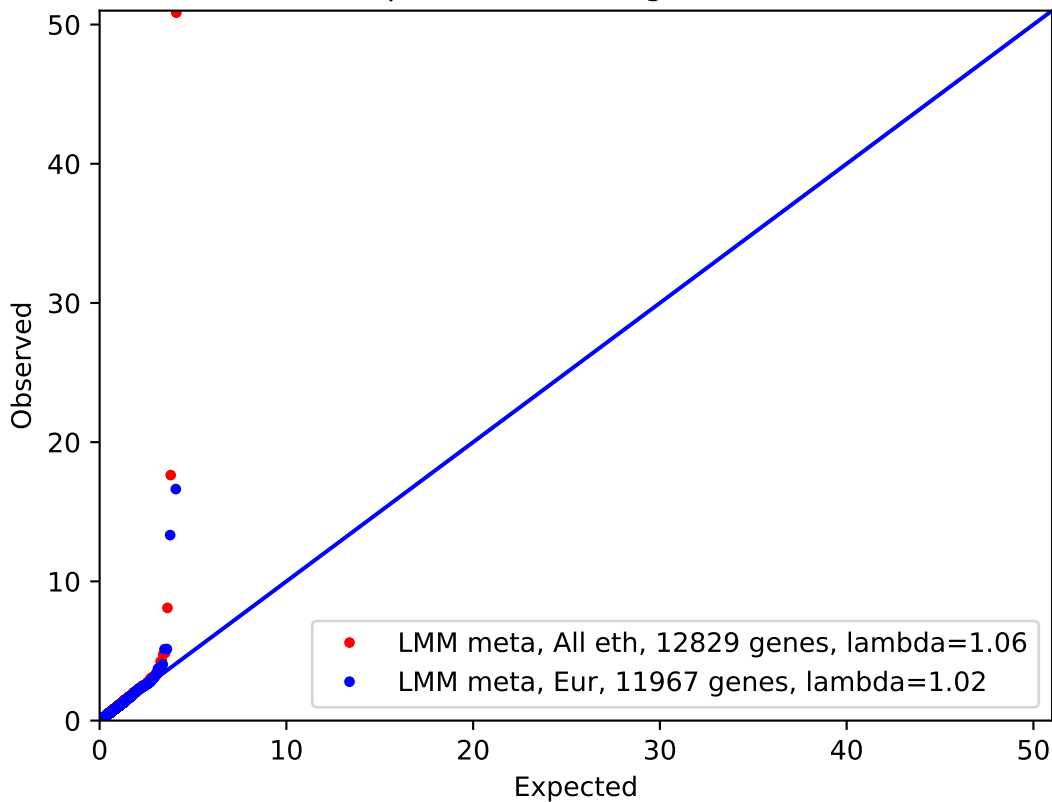
Mean corpuscular volume; lof model



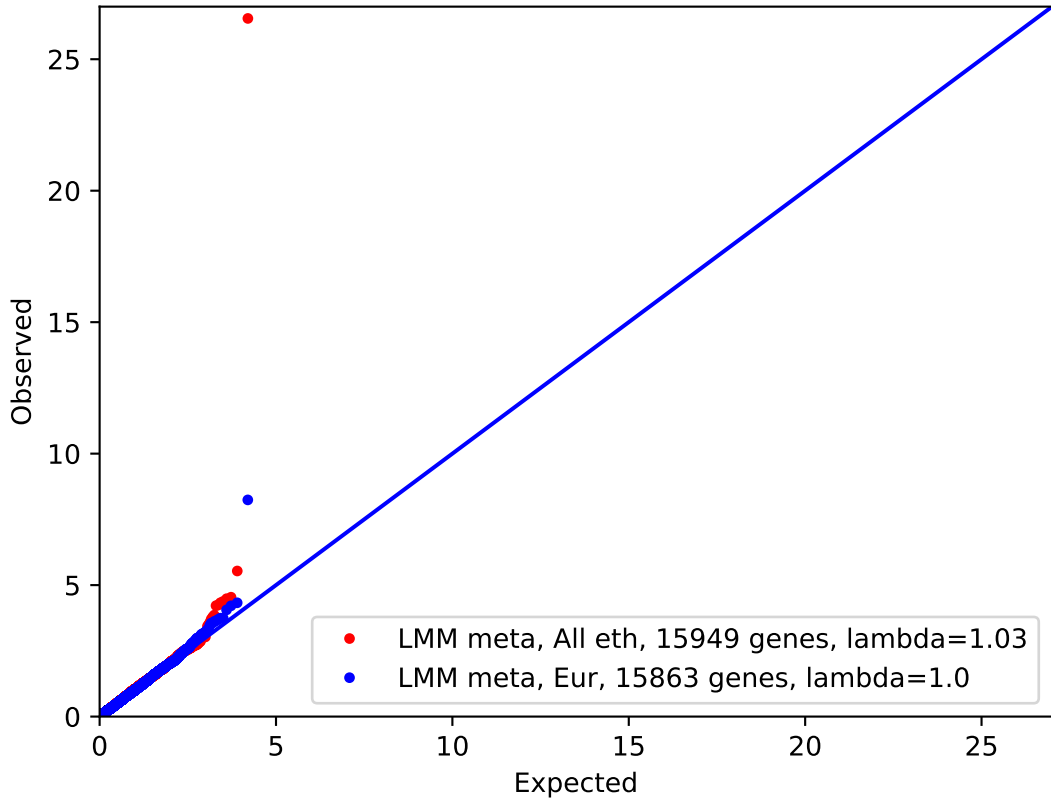
Mean corpuscular haemoglobin; coding model



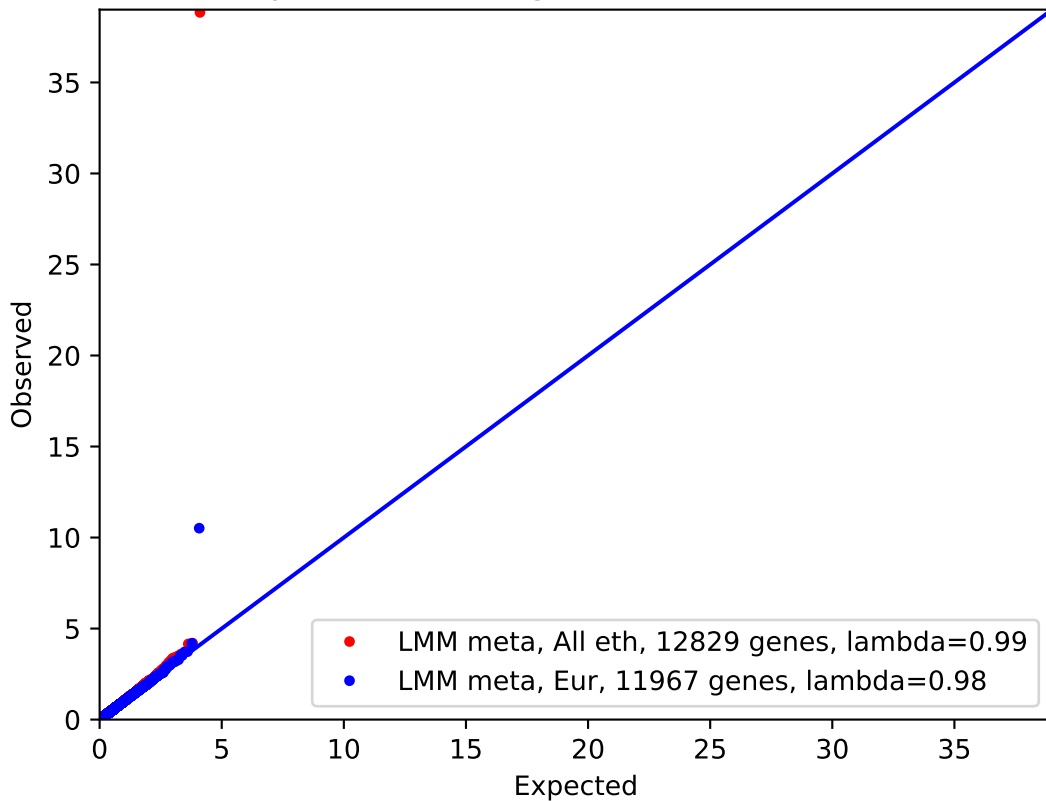
Mean corpuscular haemoglobin; lof model



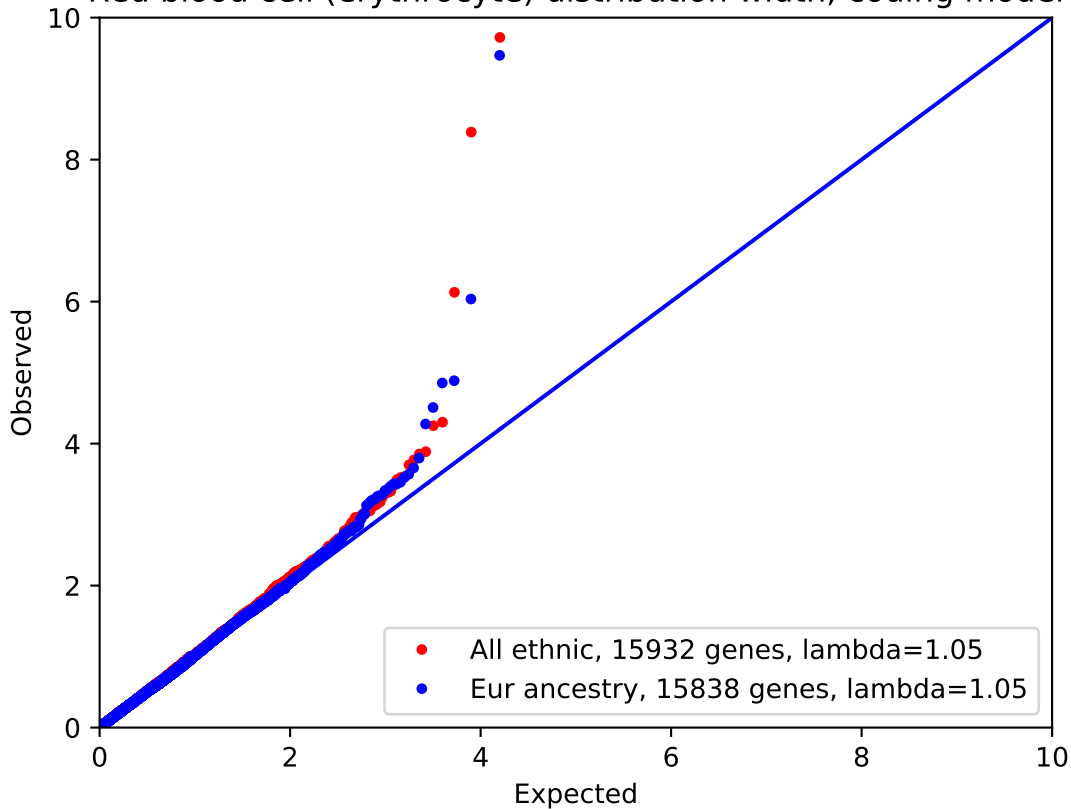
Mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration; coding model



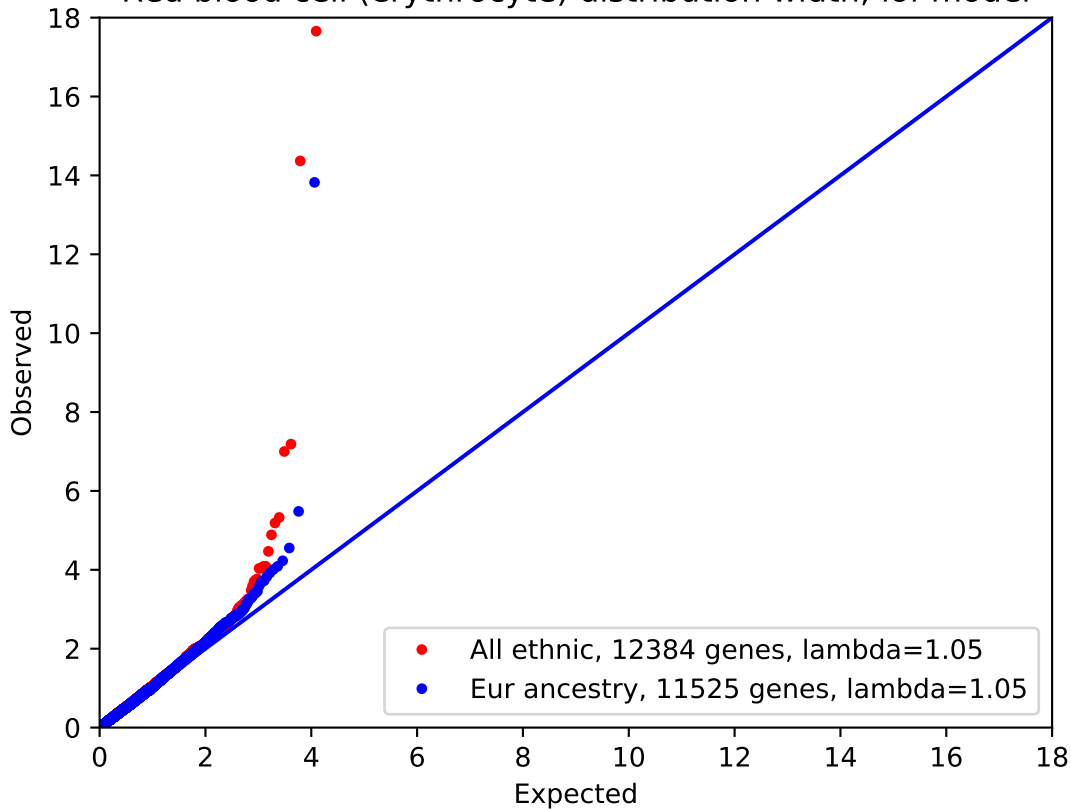
Mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration; lof model



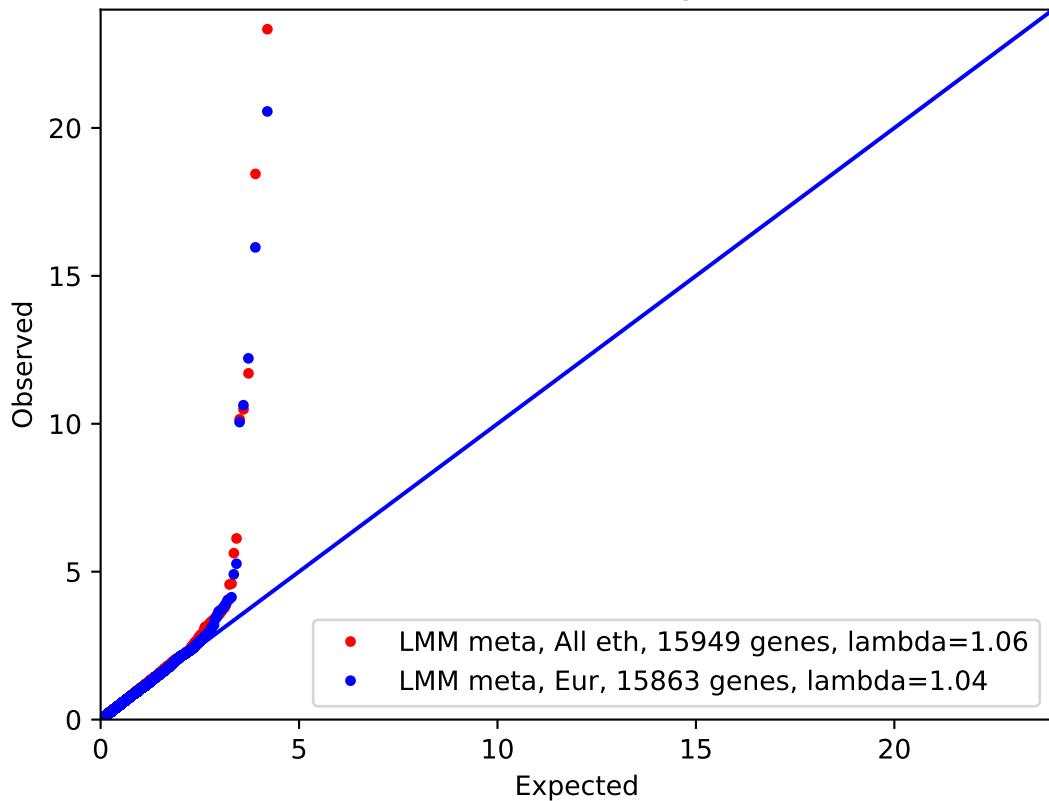
Red blood cell (erythrocyte) distribution width; coding model



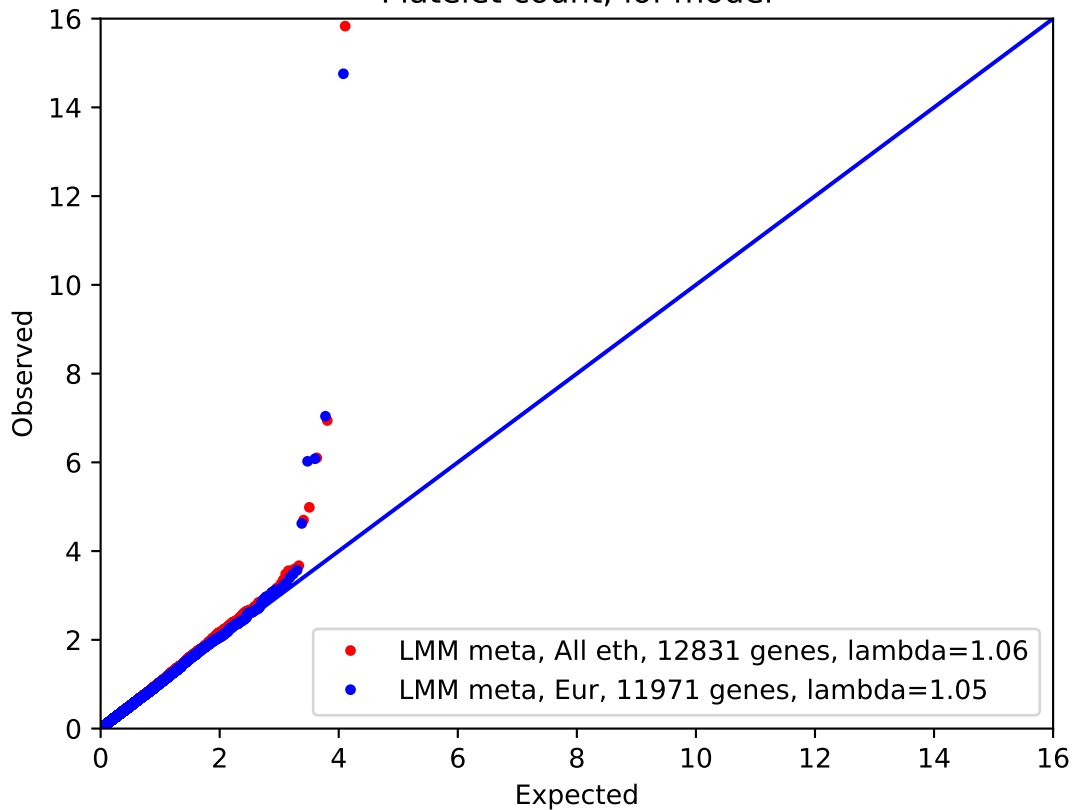
Red blood cell (erythrocyte) distribution width; lof model



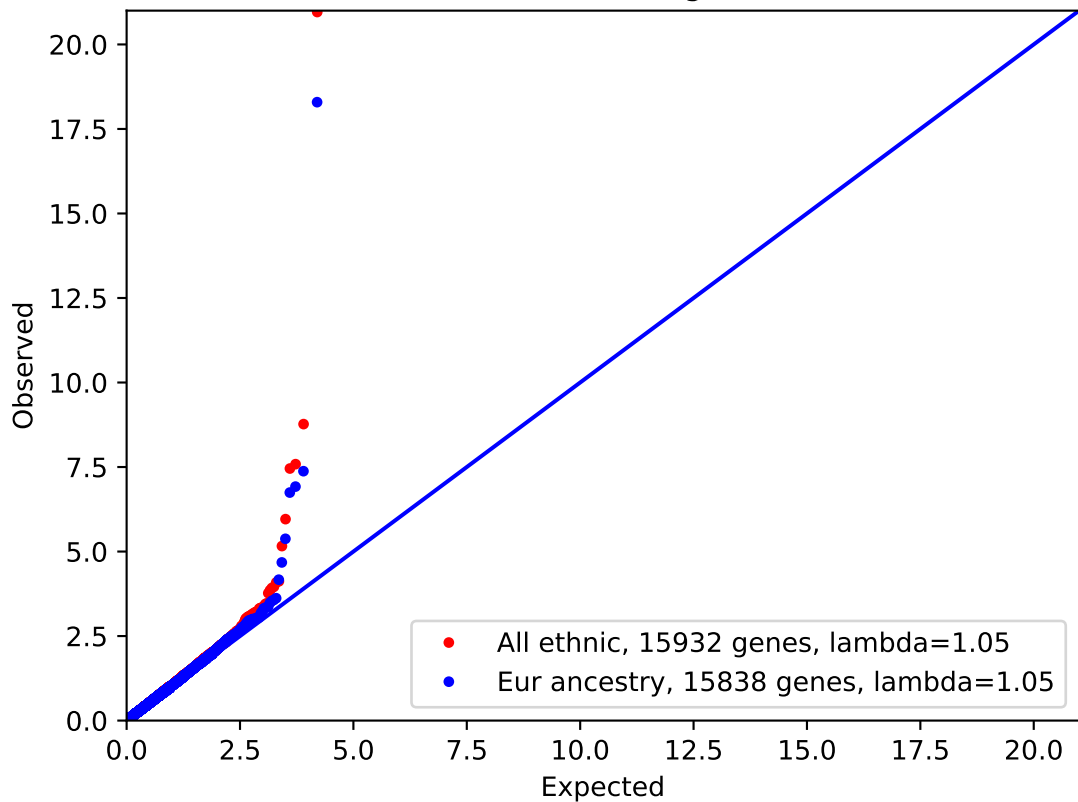
Platelet count; coding model



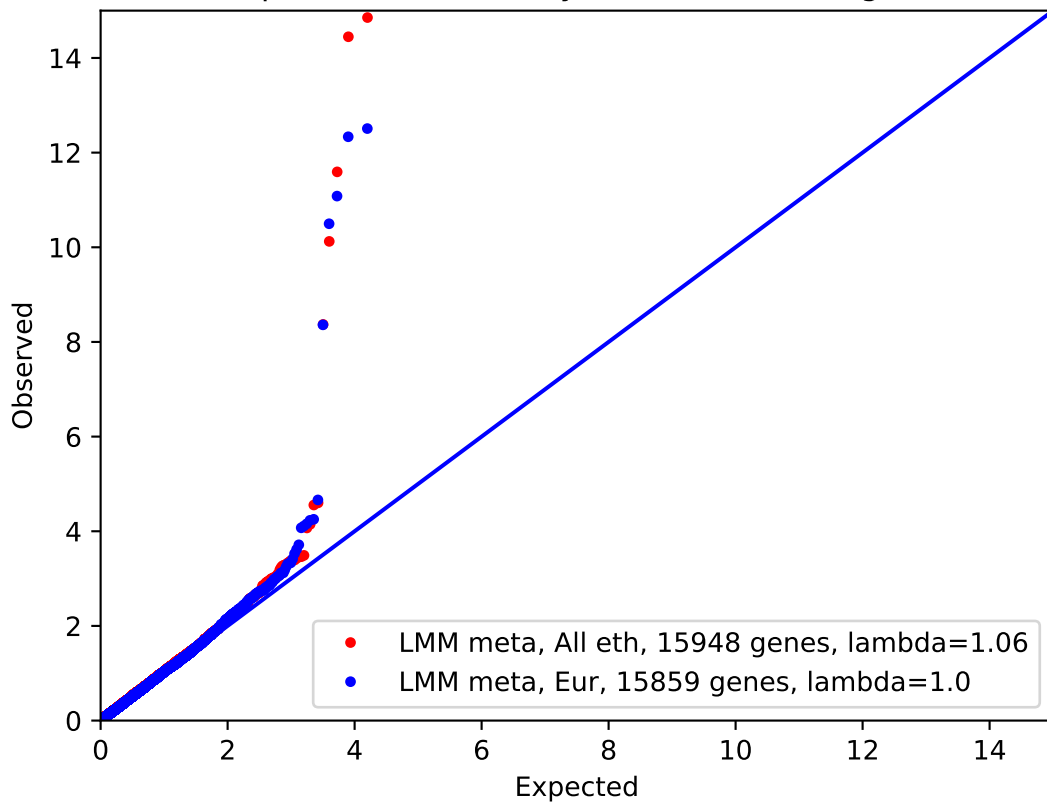
Platelet count; lof model



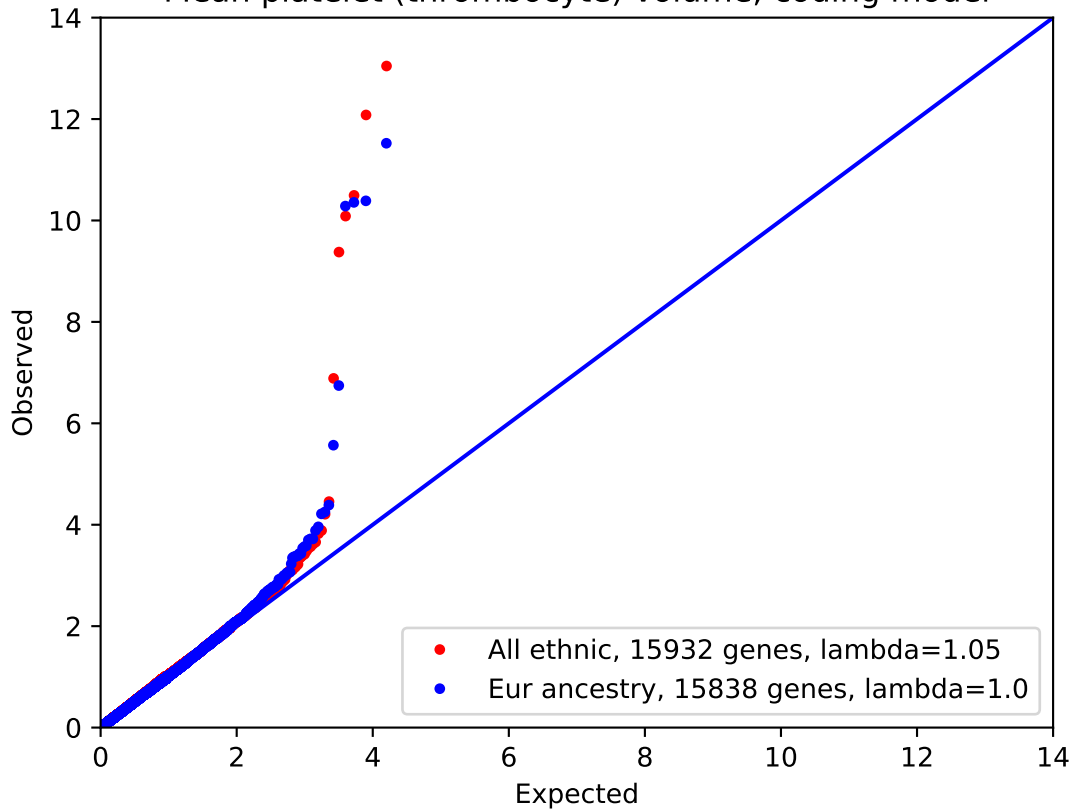
Platelet crit; coding model



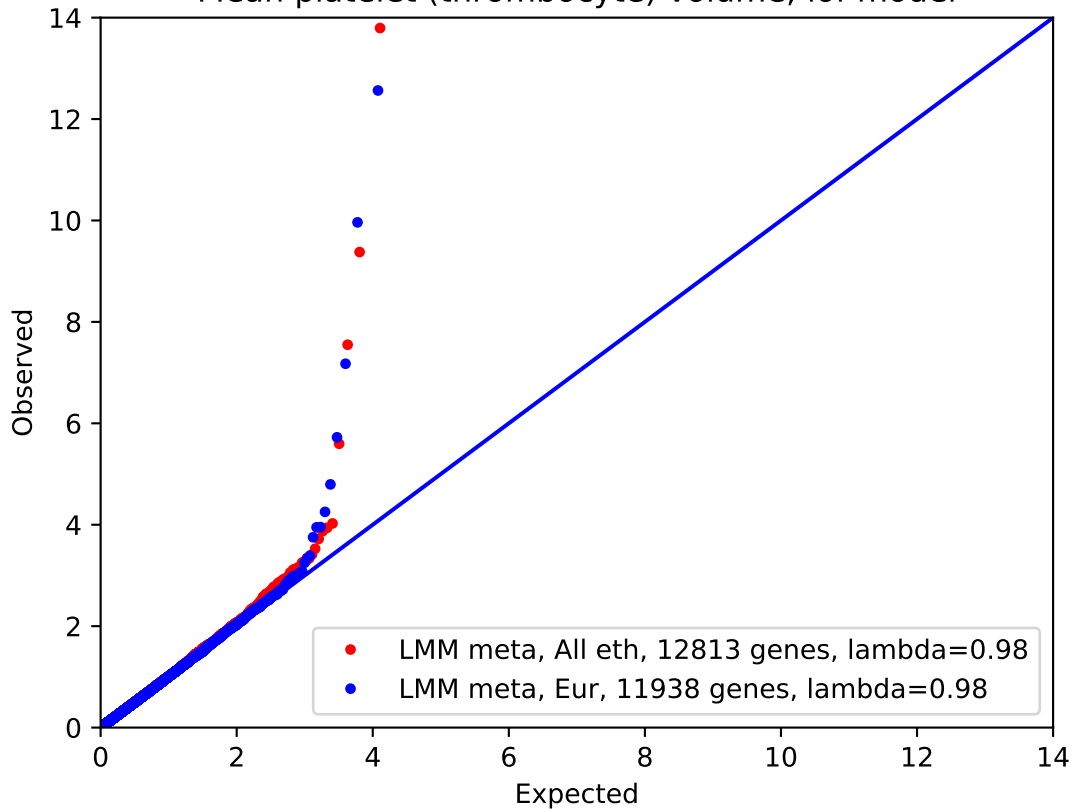
Mean platelet (thrombocyte) volume; coding model



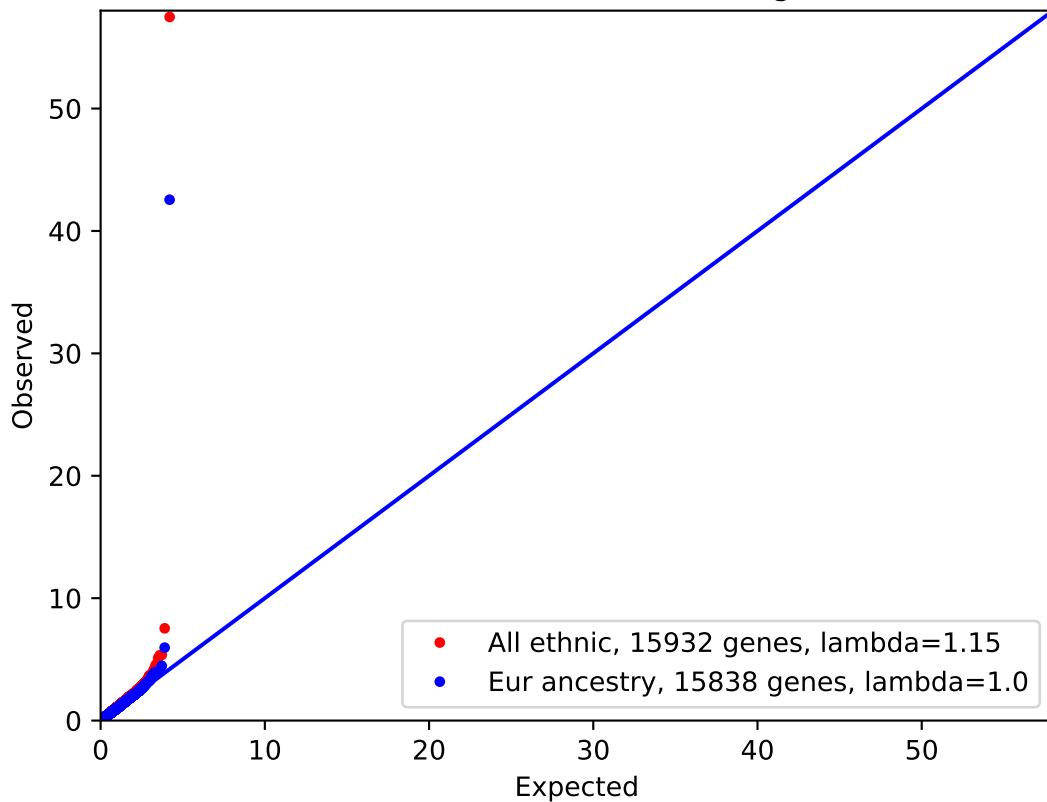
Mean platelet (thrombocyte) volume; coding model



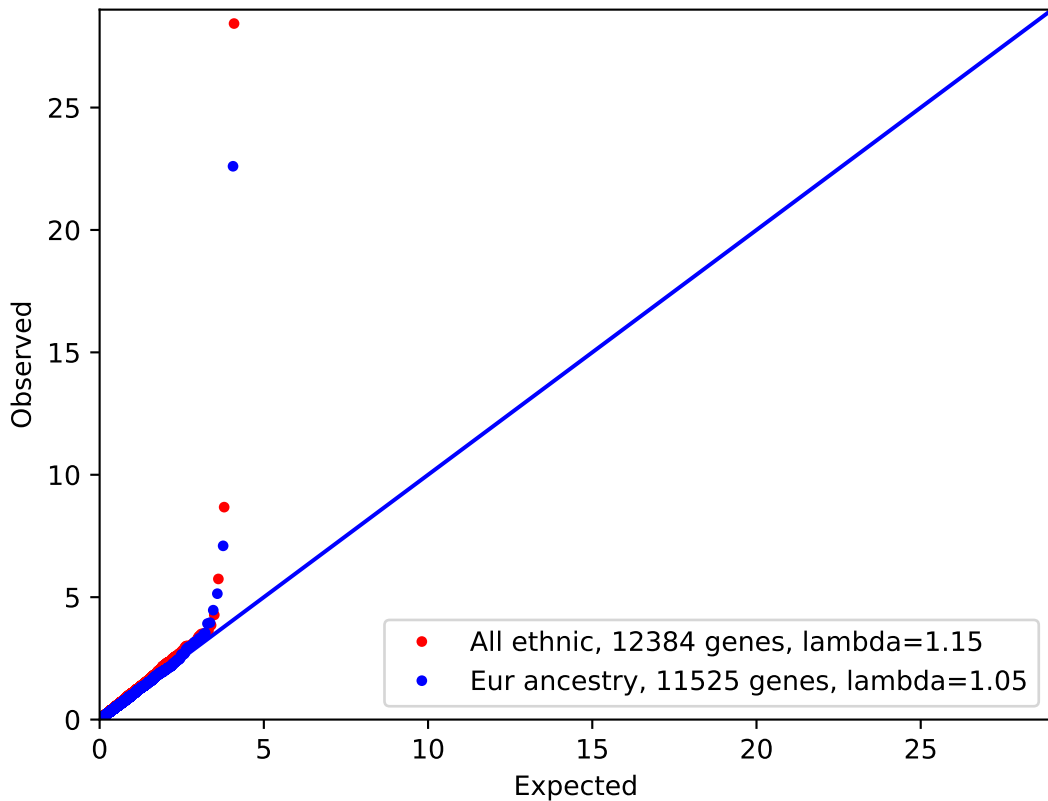
Mean platelet (thrombocyte) volume; lof model



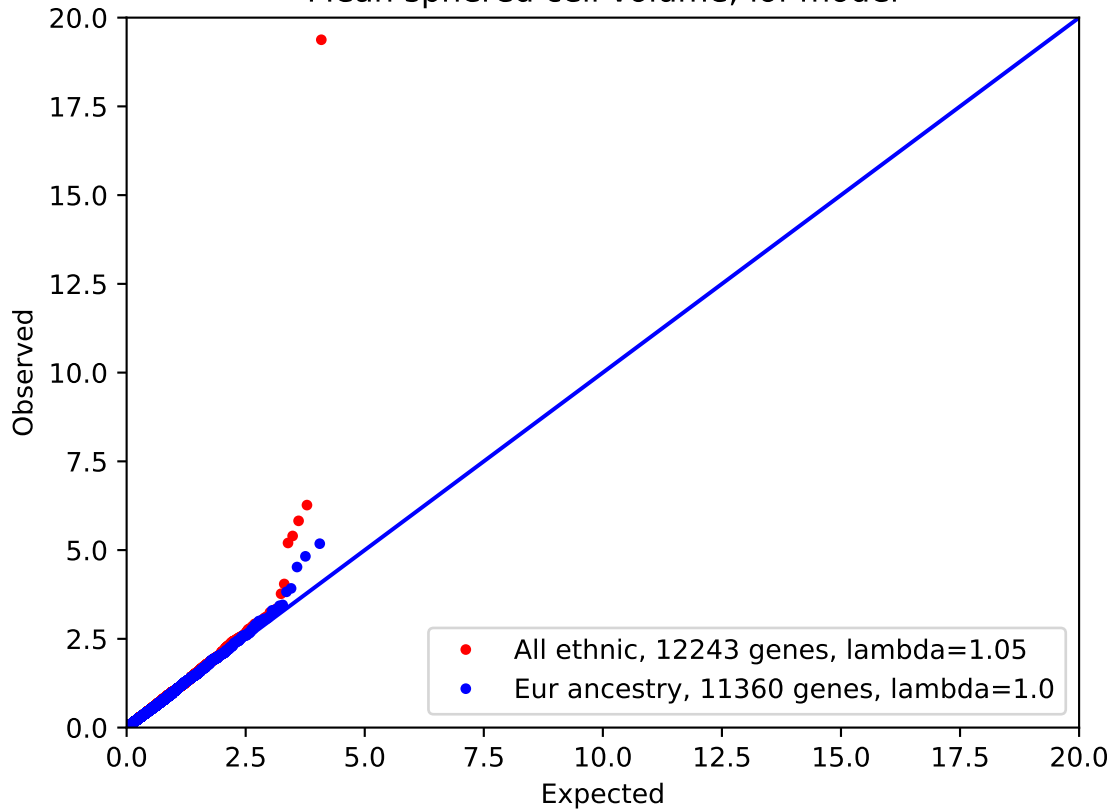
Platelet distribution width; coding model



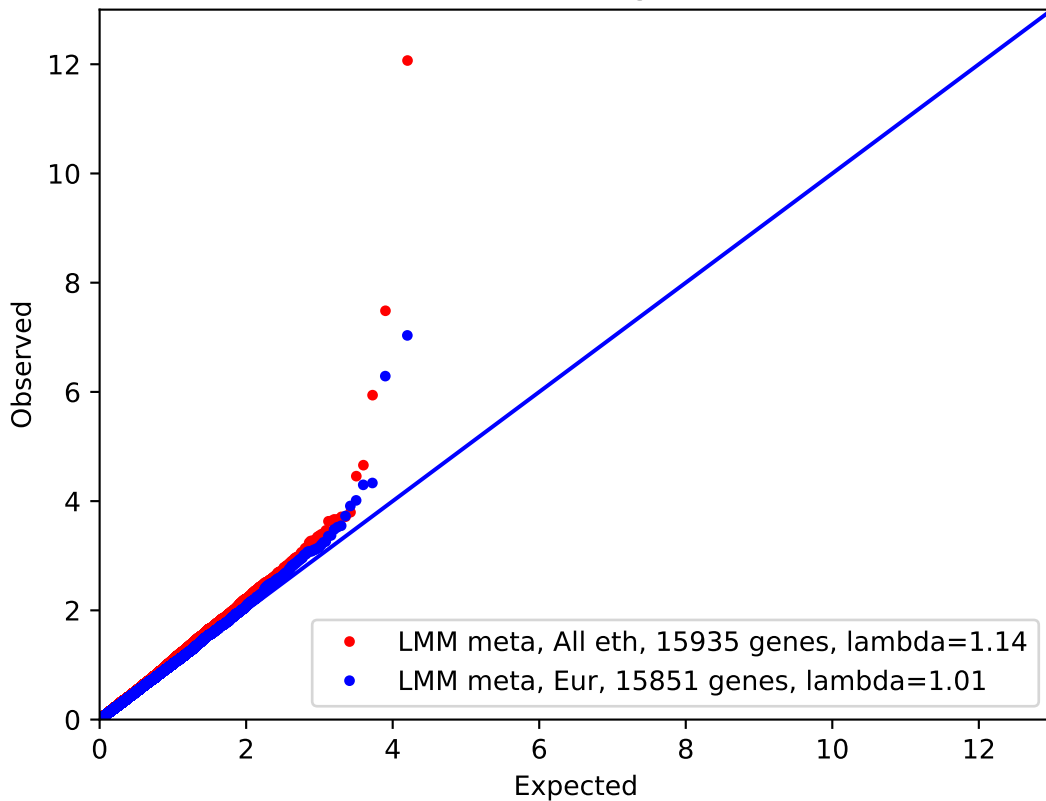
Platelet distribution width; lof model



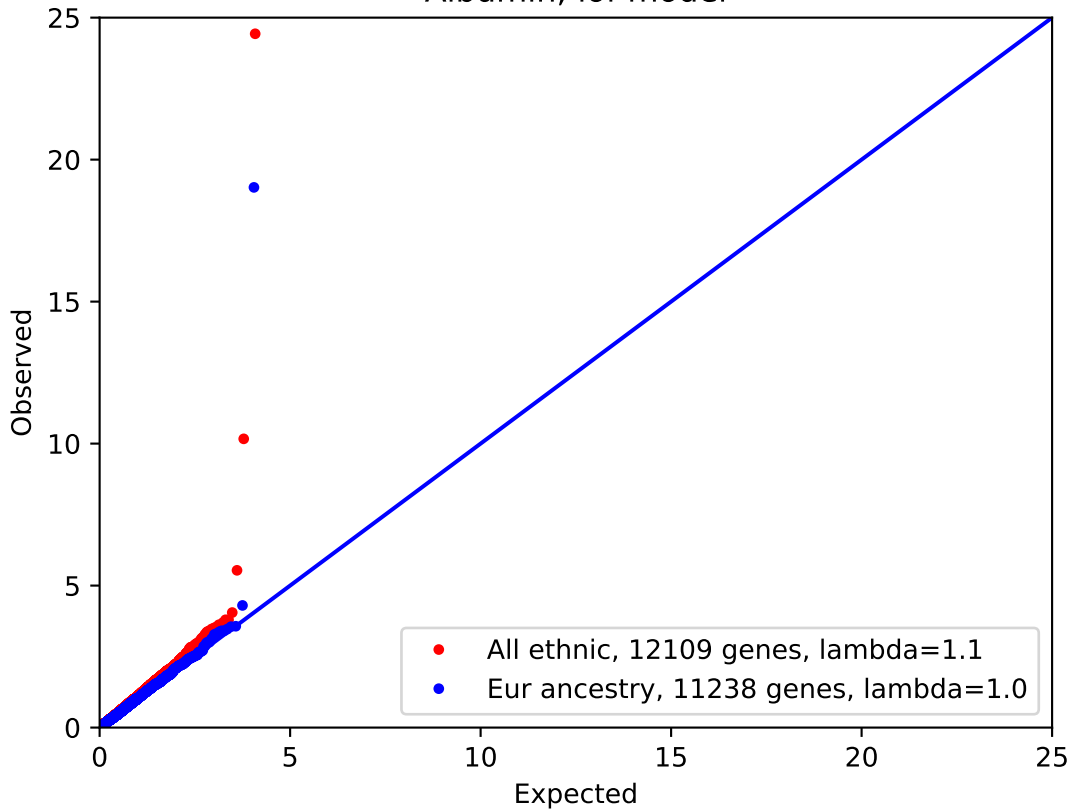
Mean sphered cell volume; lof model



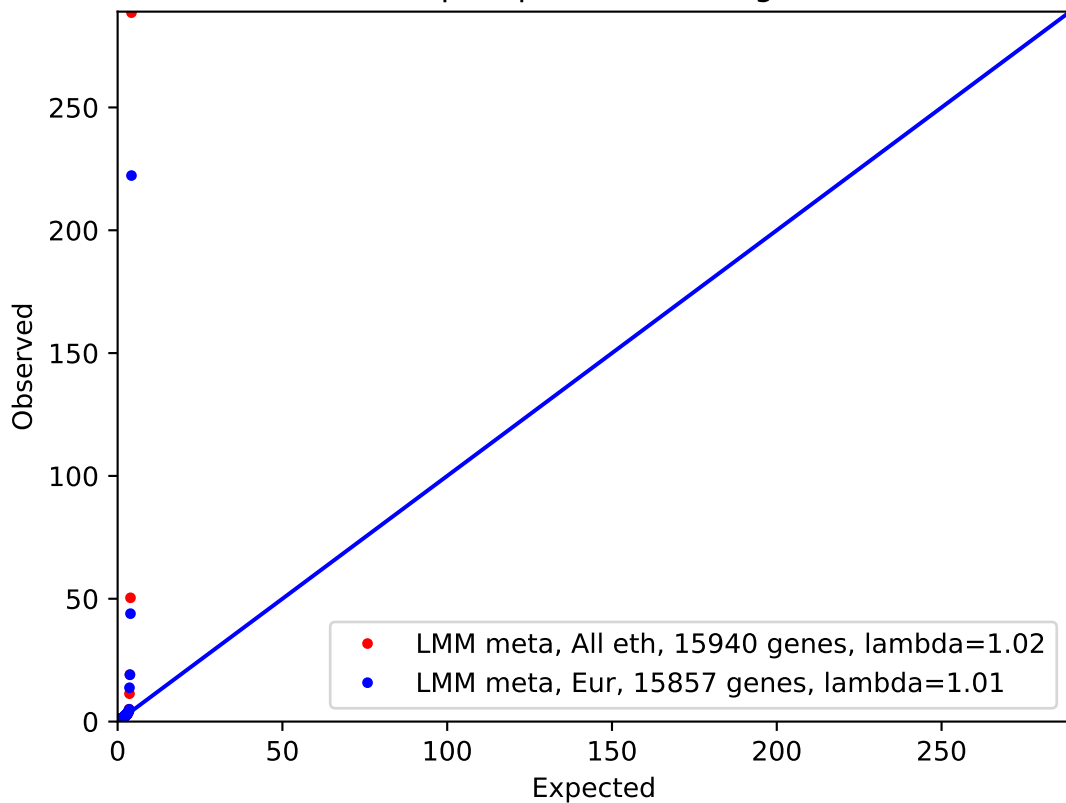
Albumin; coding model



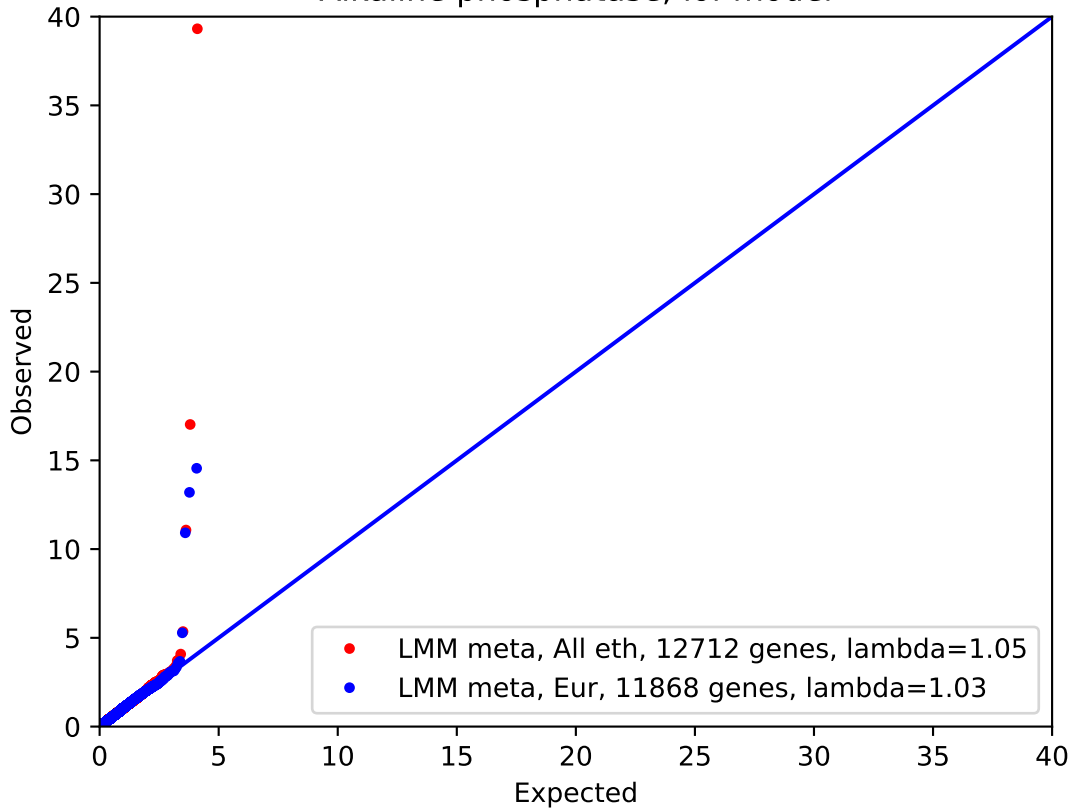
Albumin; lof model



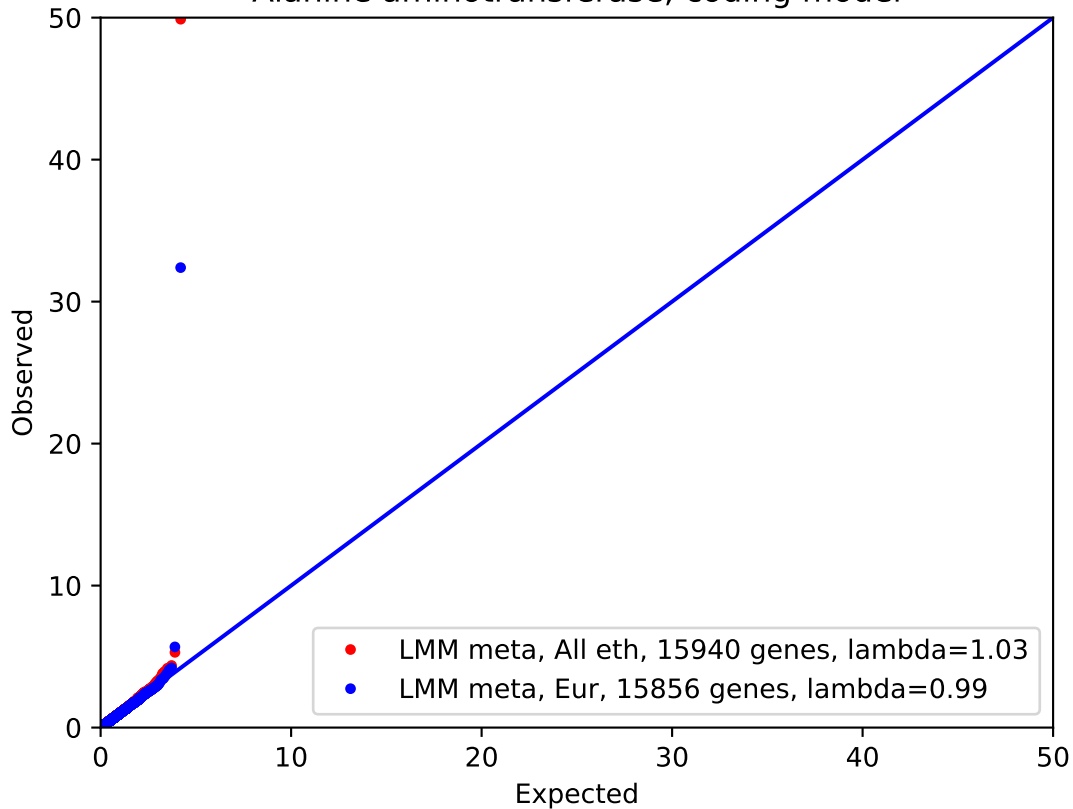
Alkaline phosphatase; coding model



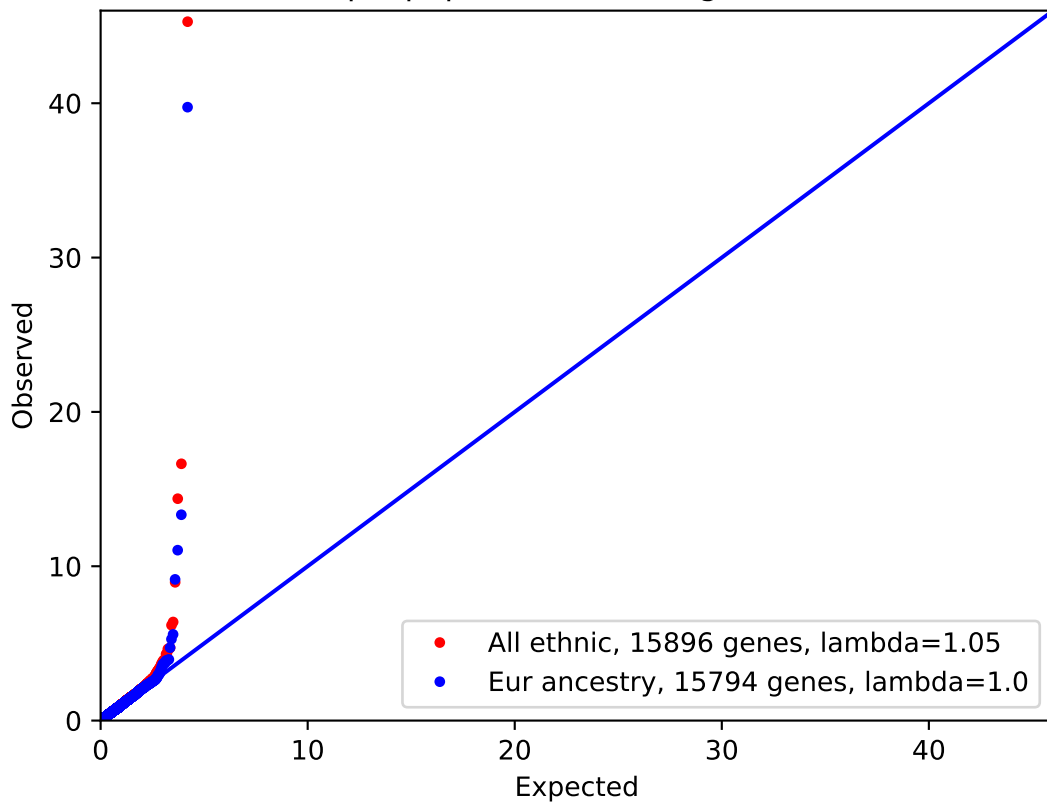
Alkaline phosphatase; lof model



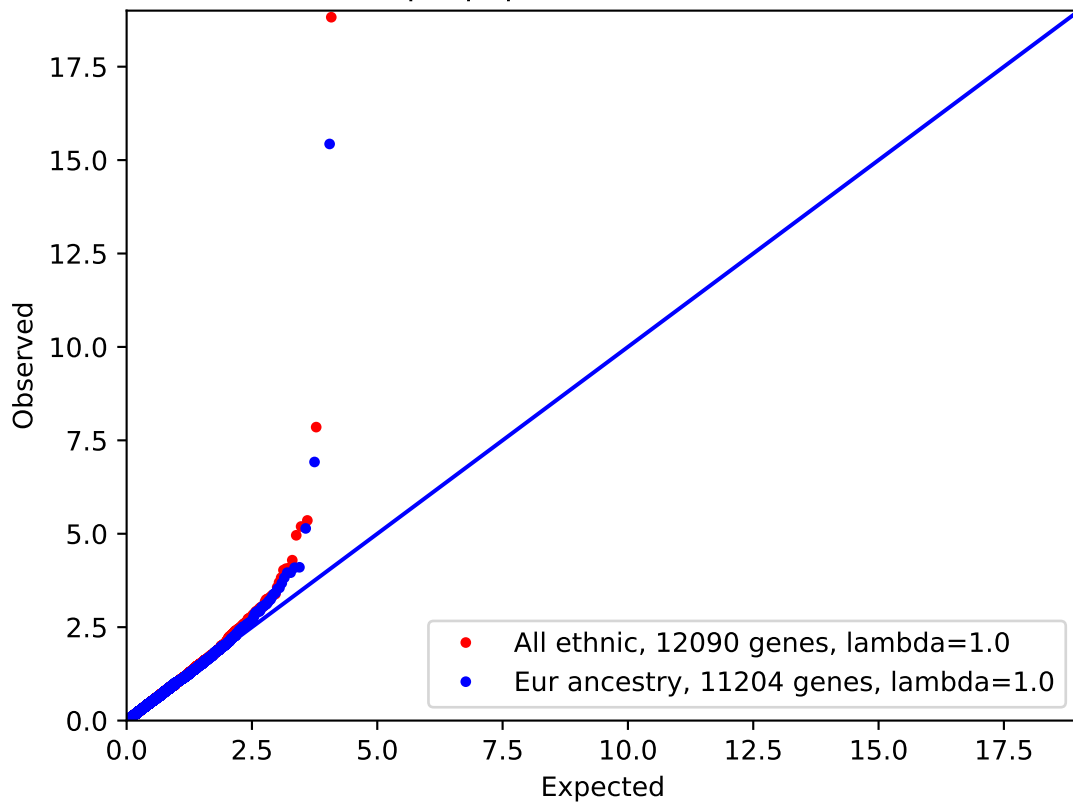
Alanine aminotransferase; coding model



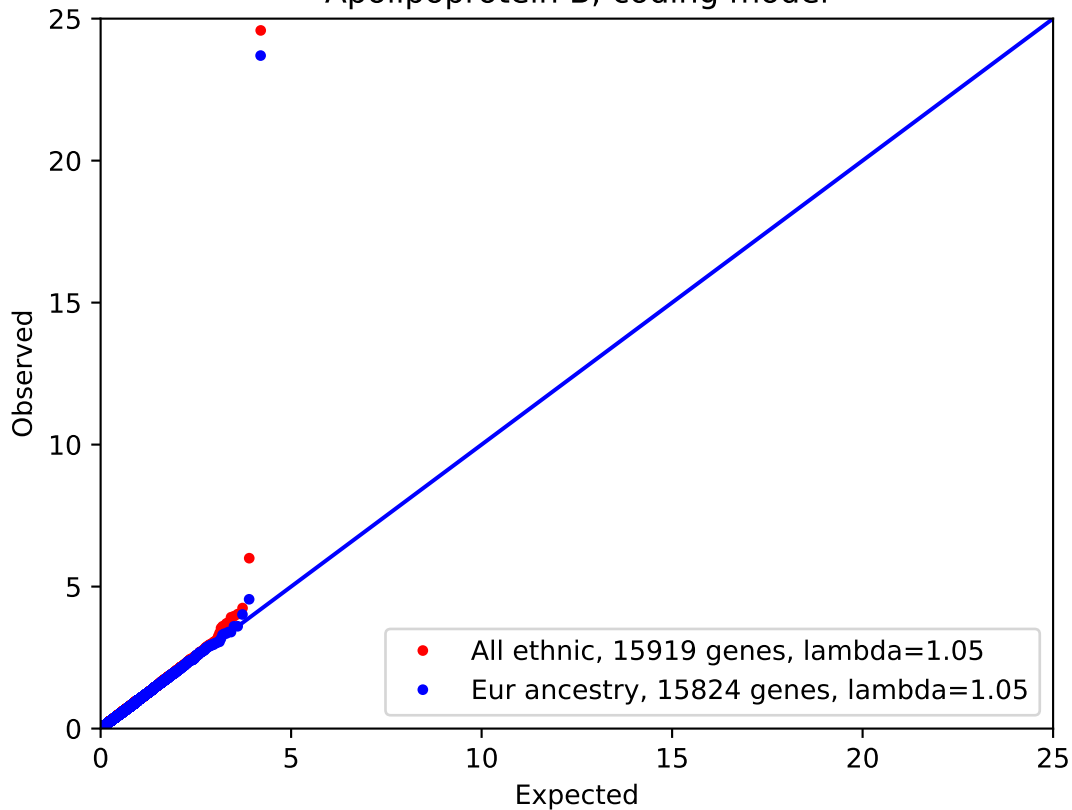
Apolipoprotein A; coding model



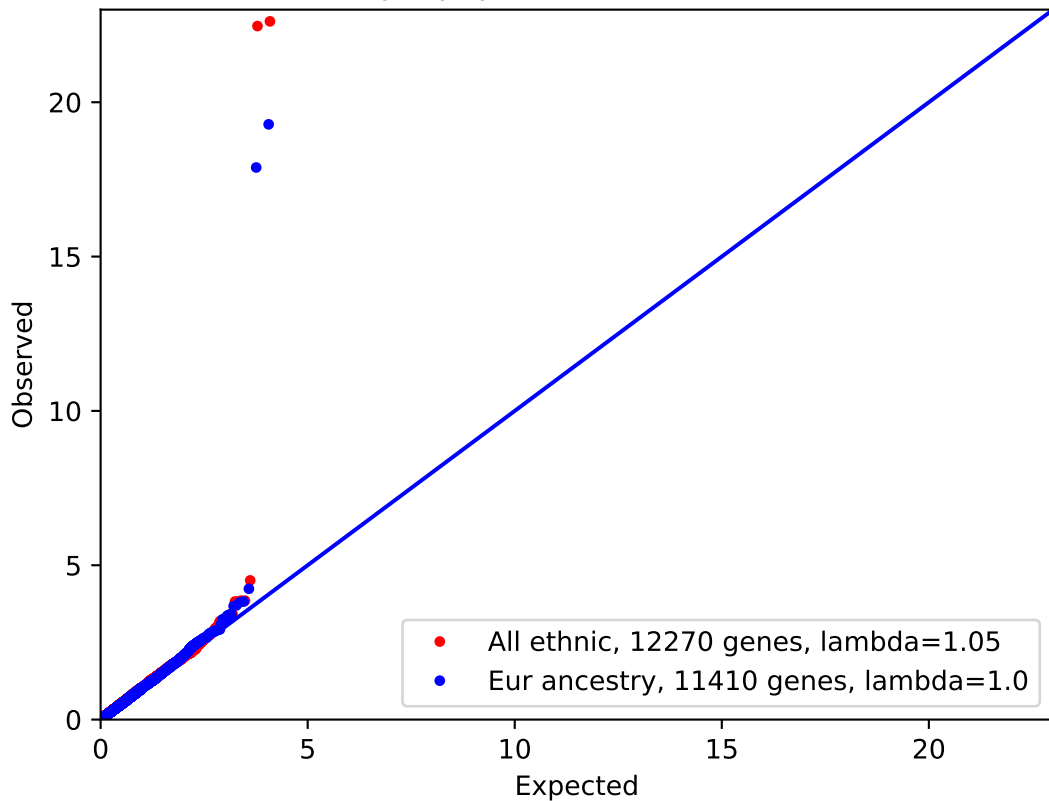
Apolipoprotein A; lof model



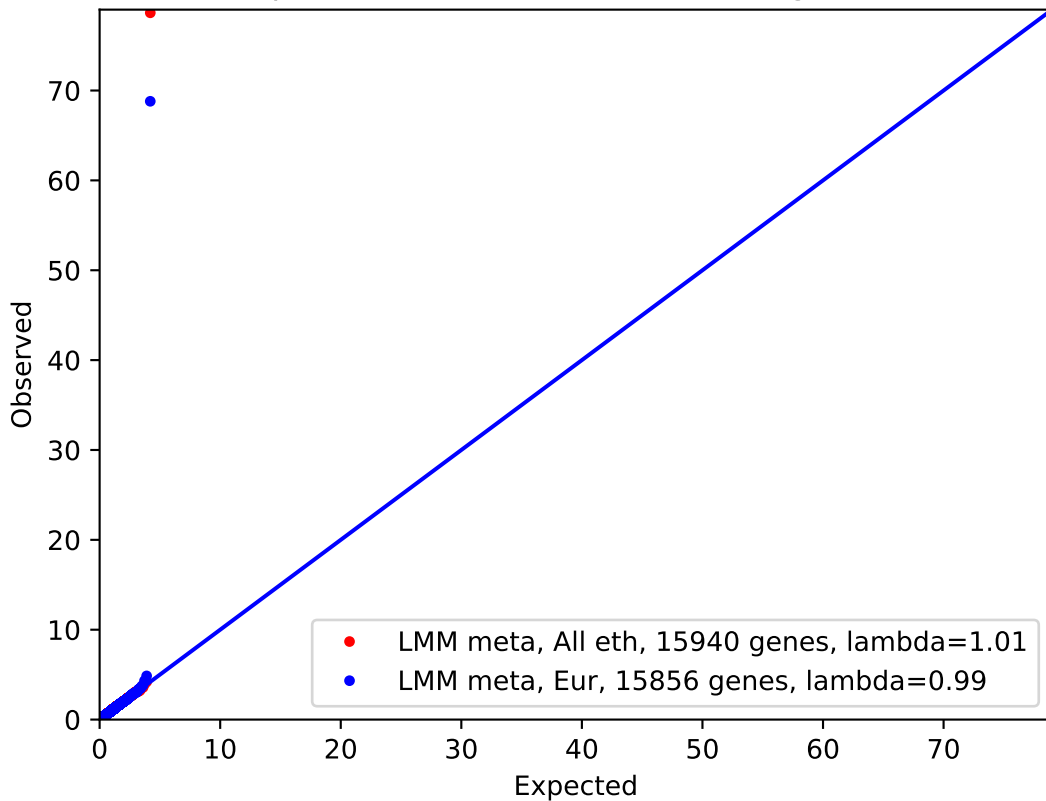
Apolipoprotein B; coding model



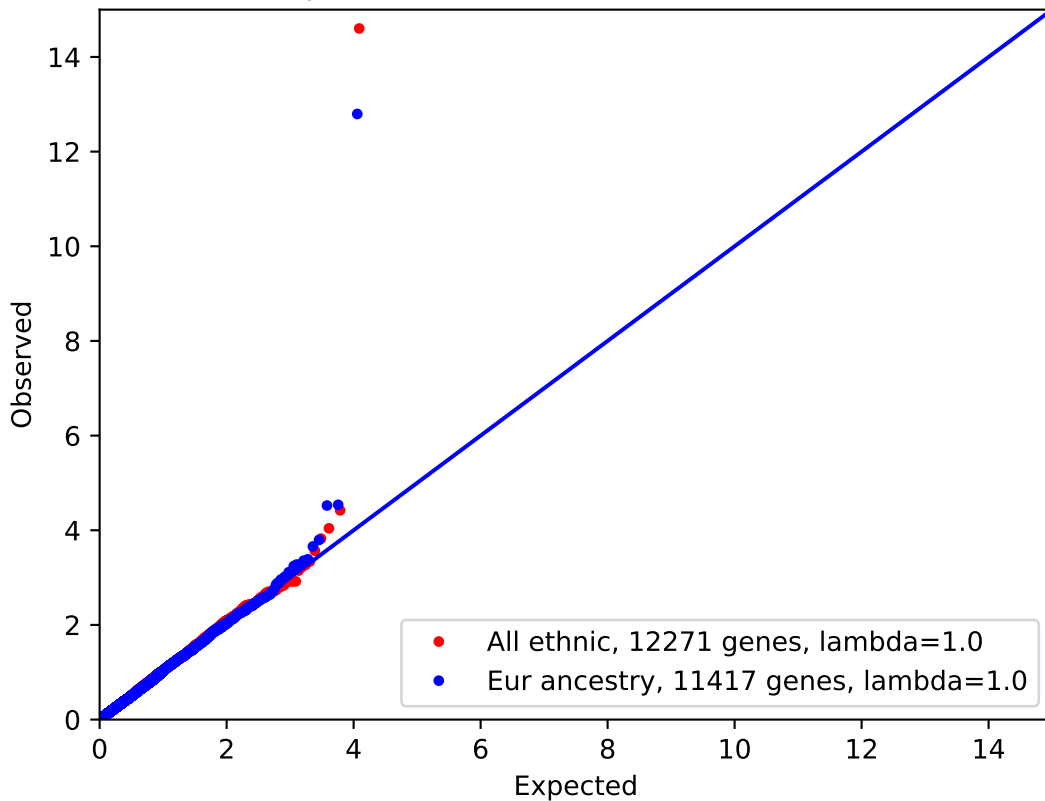
Apolipoprotein B; lof model



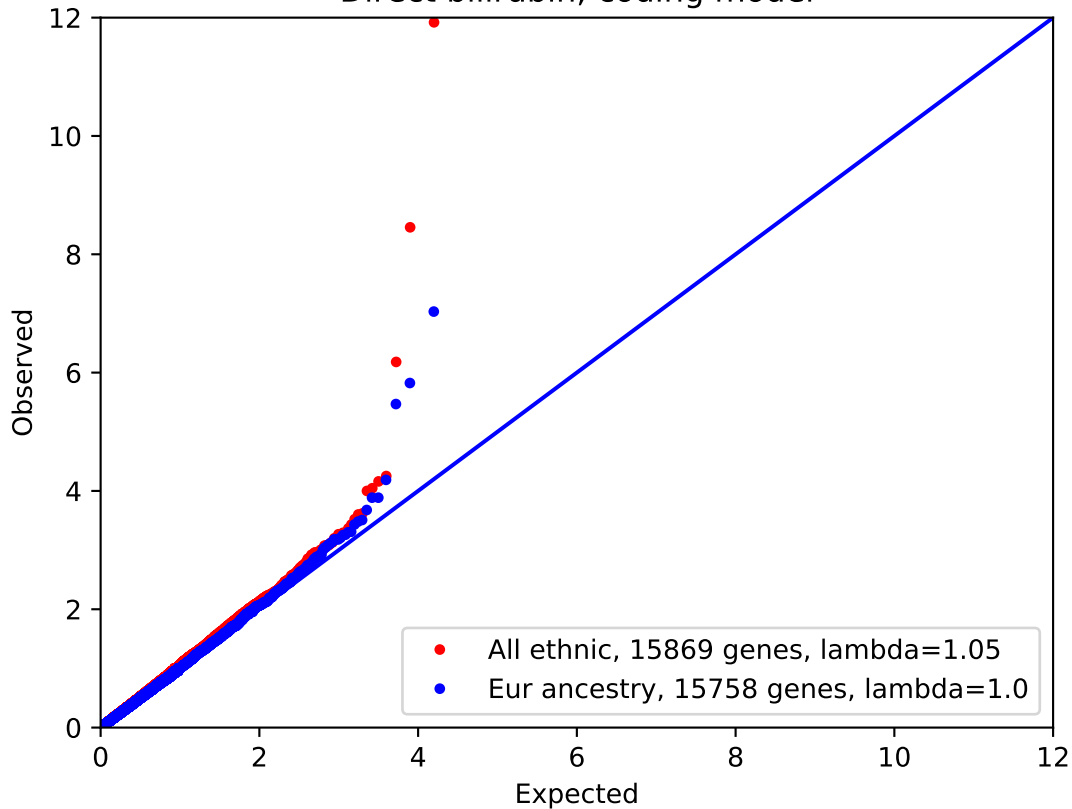
Aspartate aminotransferase; coding model



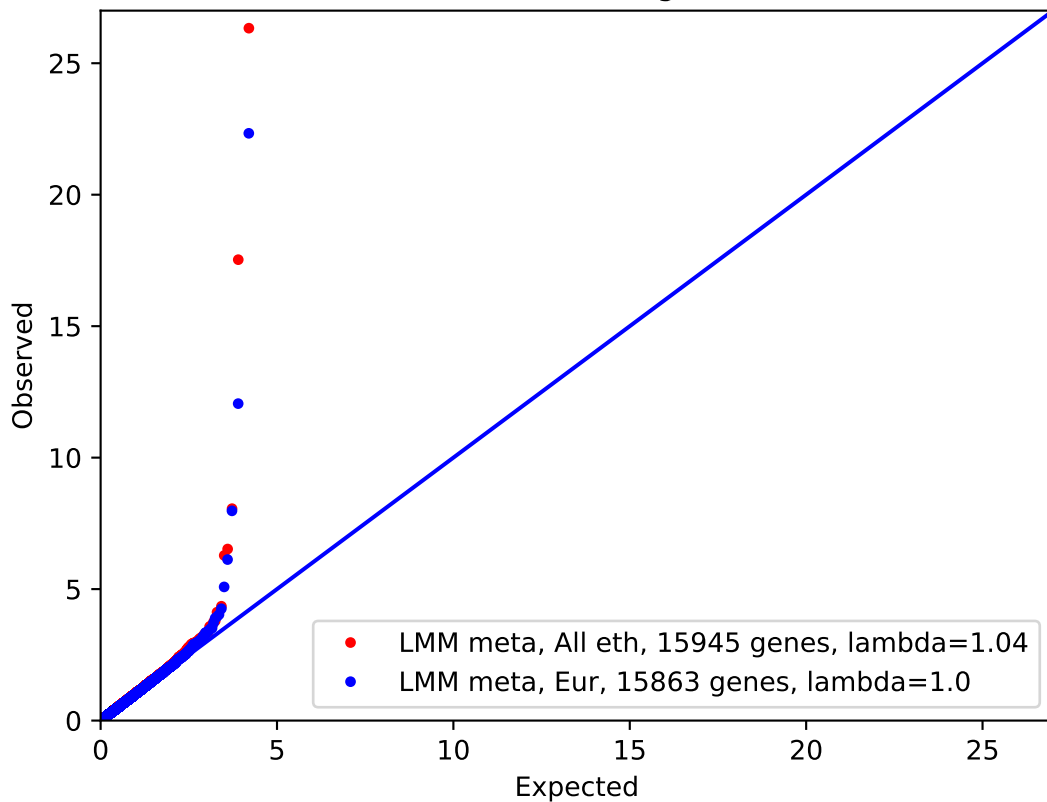
Aspartate aminotransferase; lof model



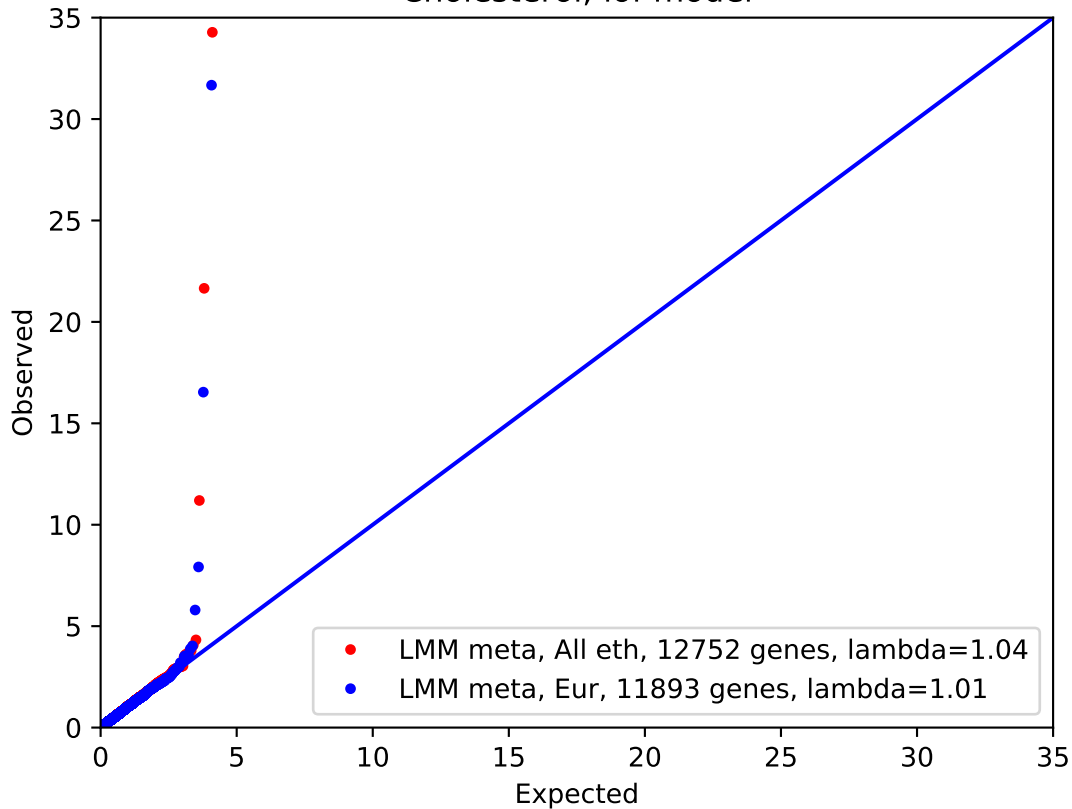
Direct bilirubin; coding model



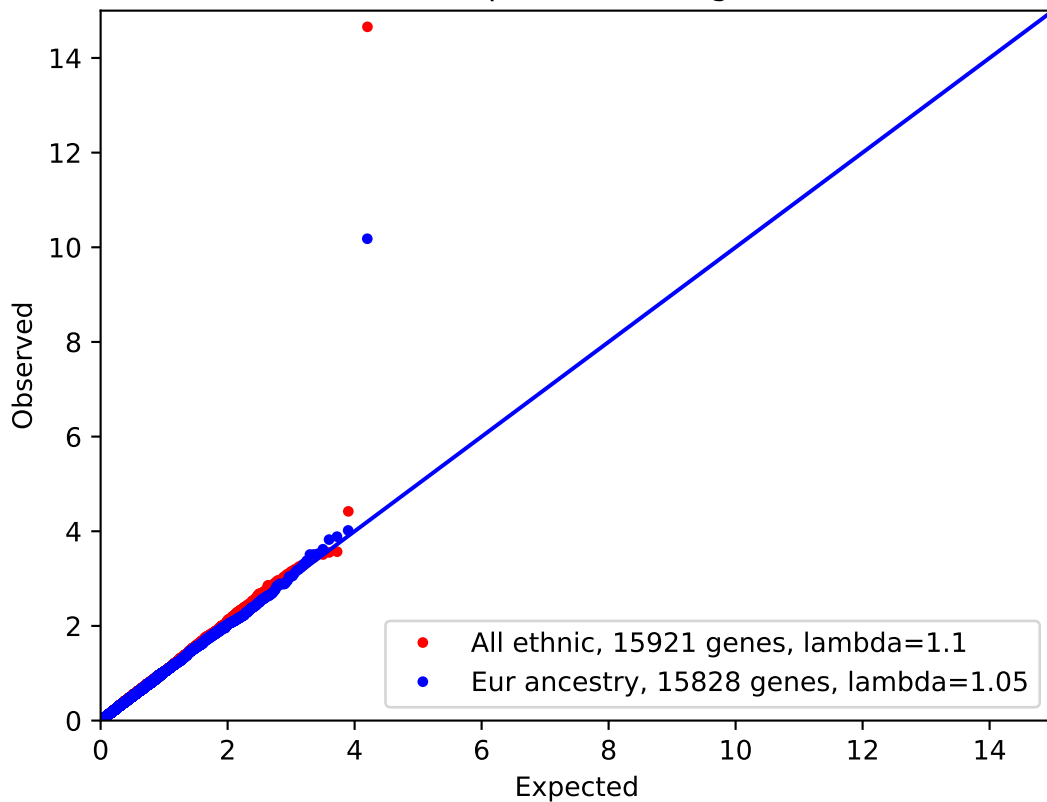
Cholesterol; coding model



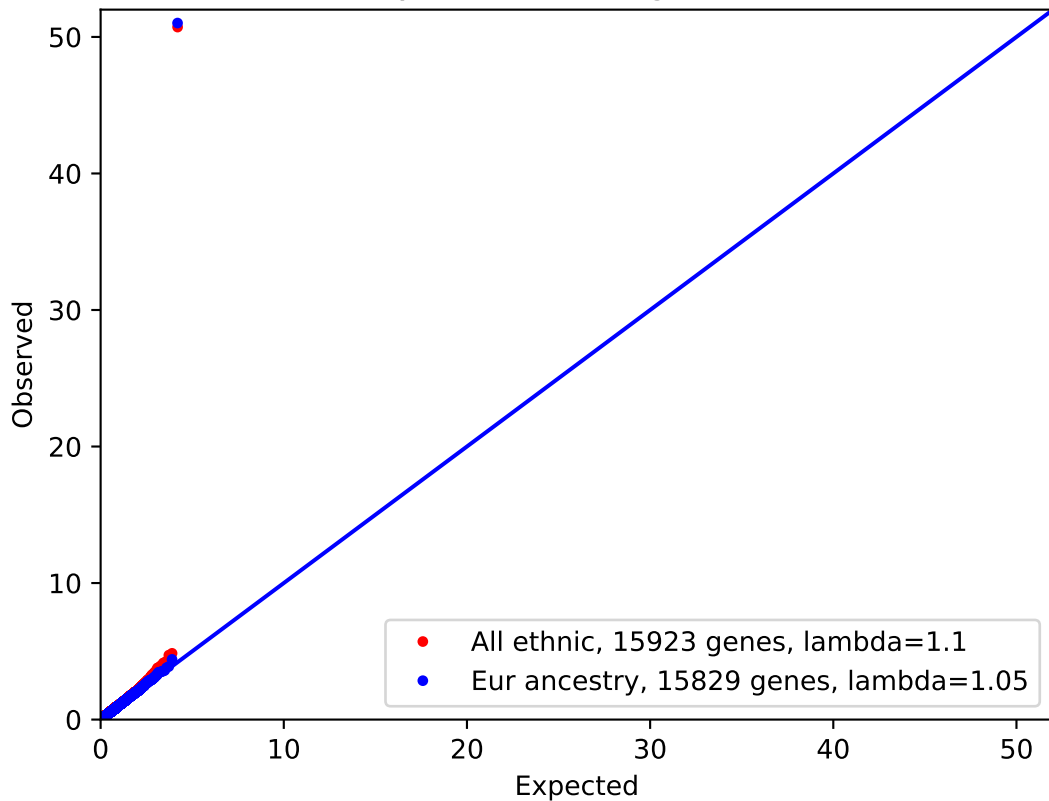
Cholesterol; lof model



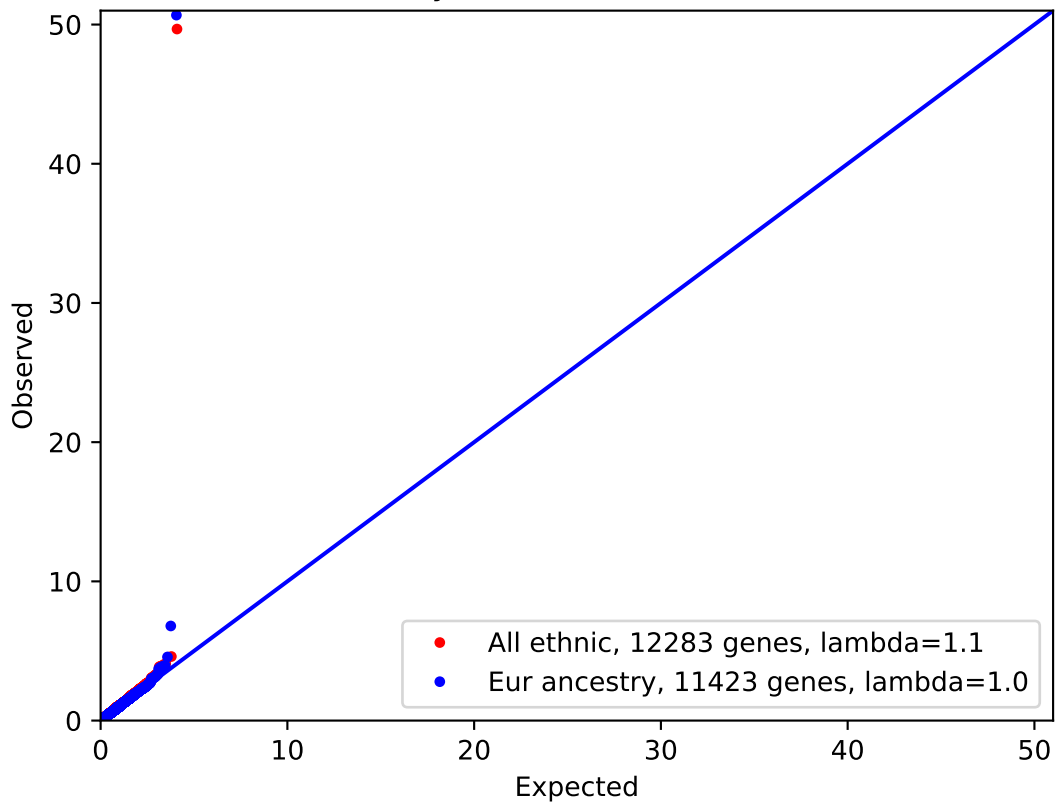
C-reactive protein; coding model



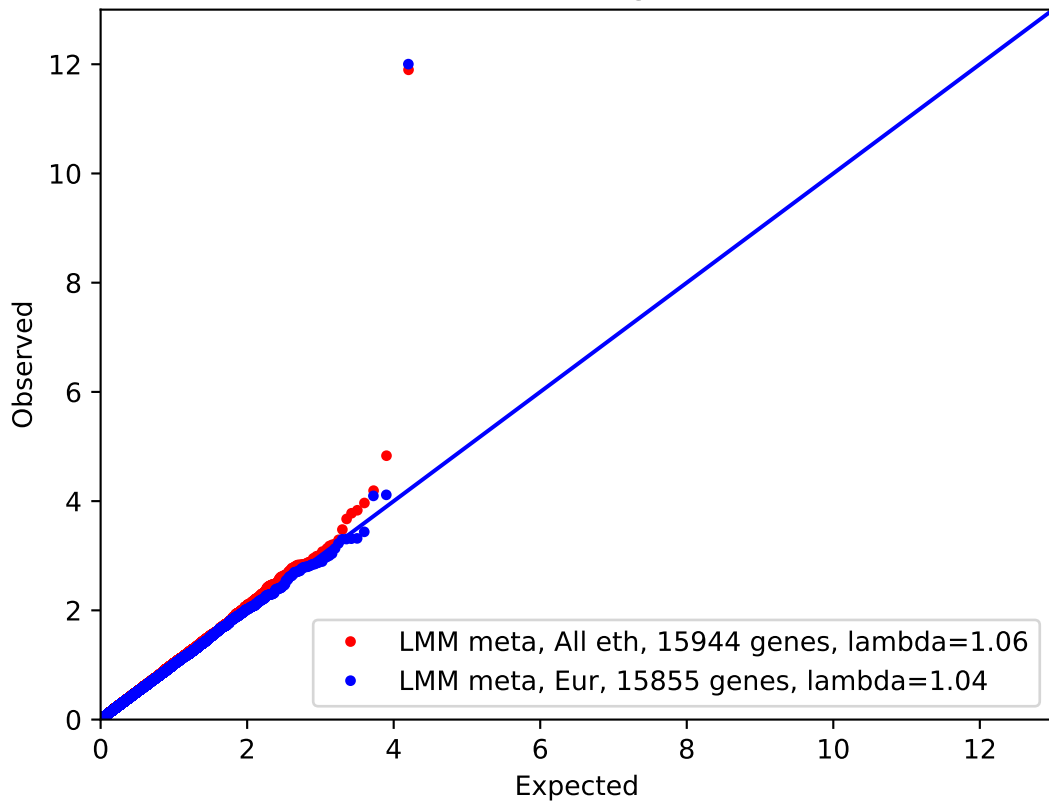
Cystatin C; coding model



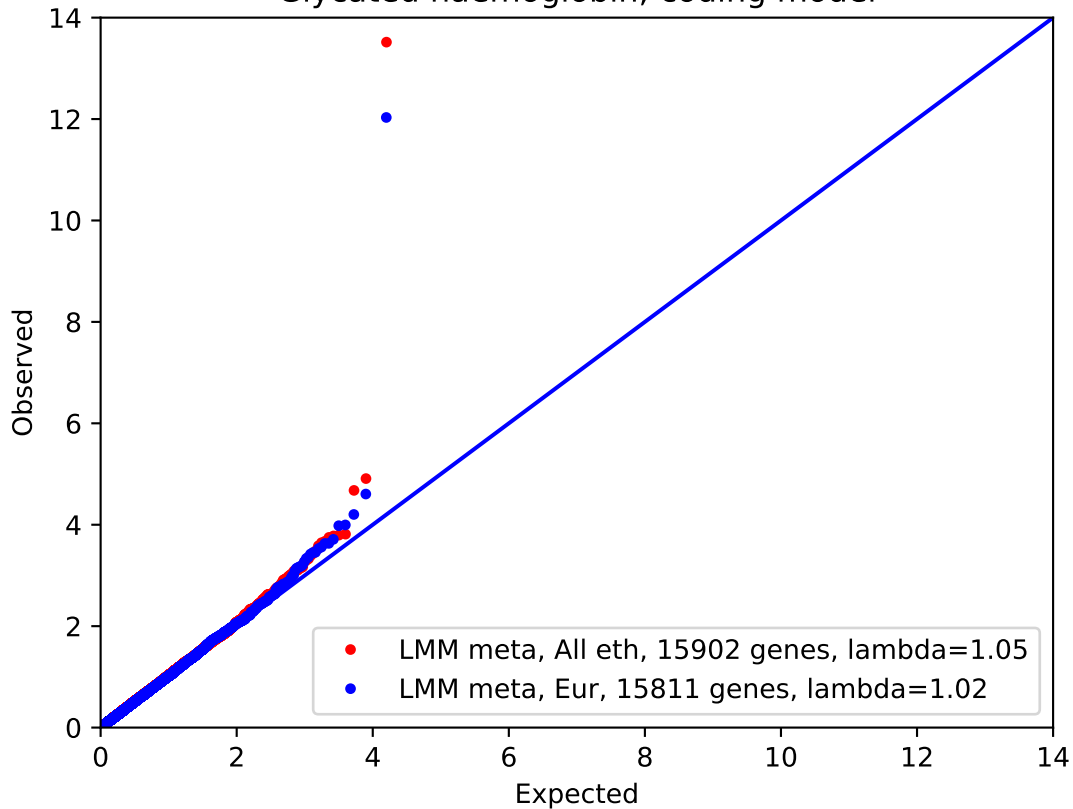
Cystatin C; lof model



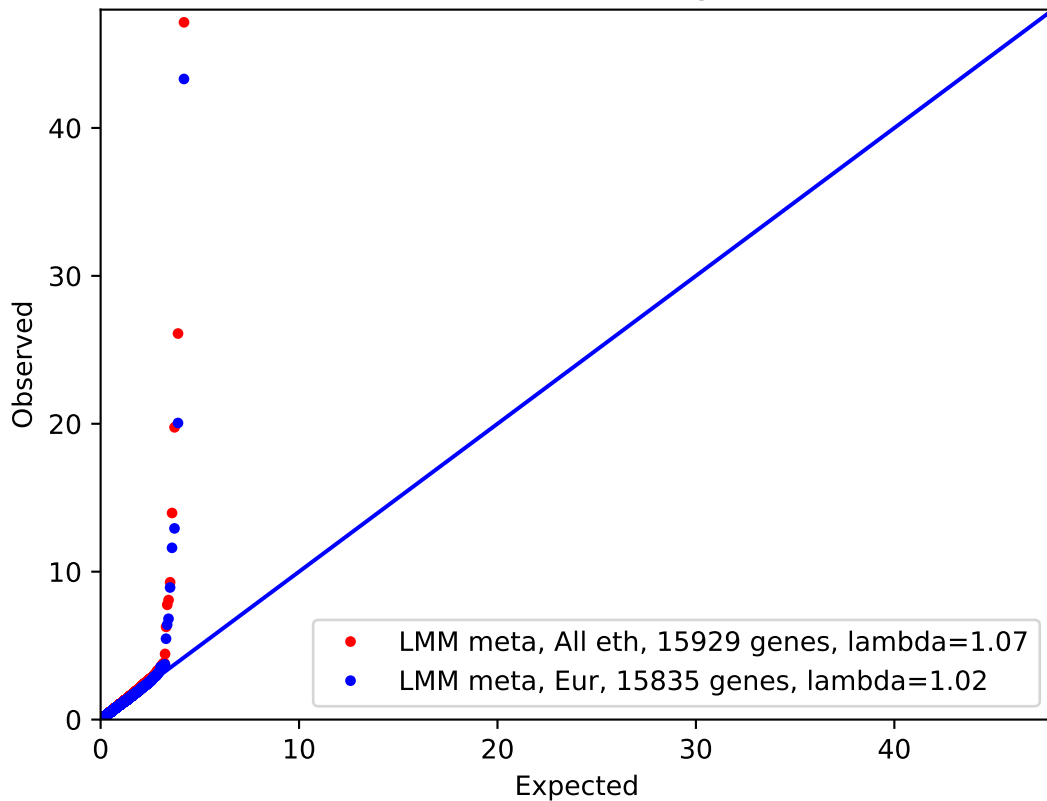
Glucose; coding model



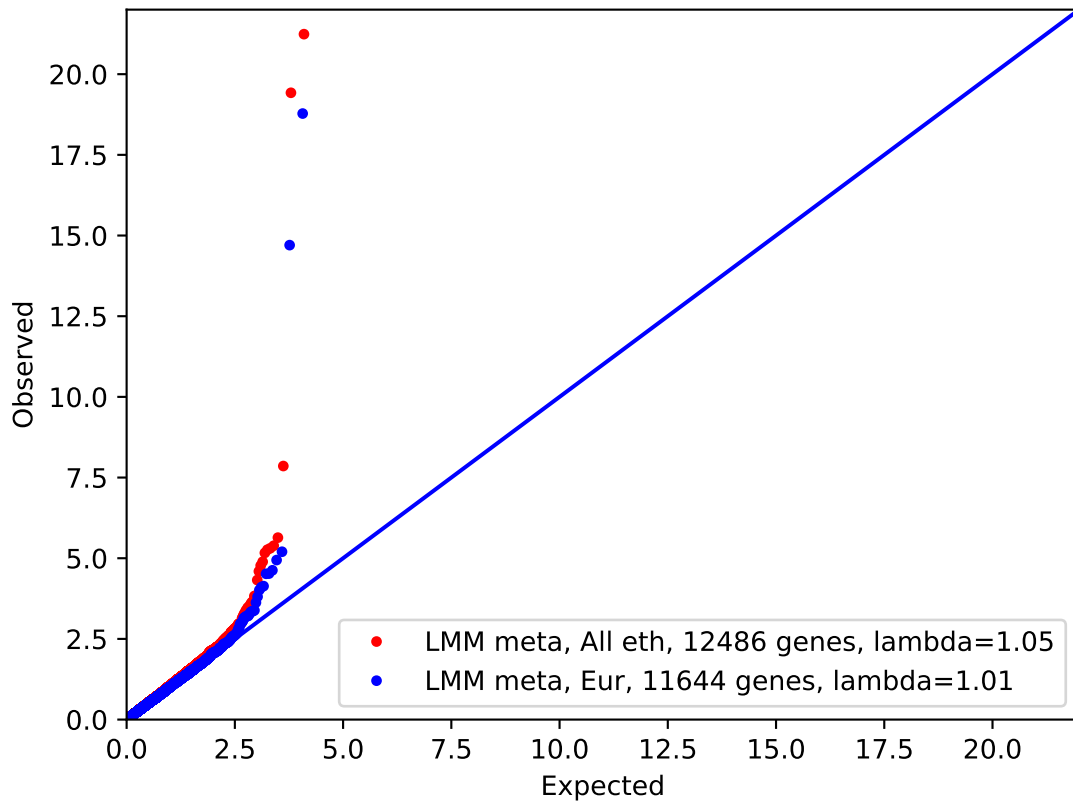
Glycated haemoglobin; coding model



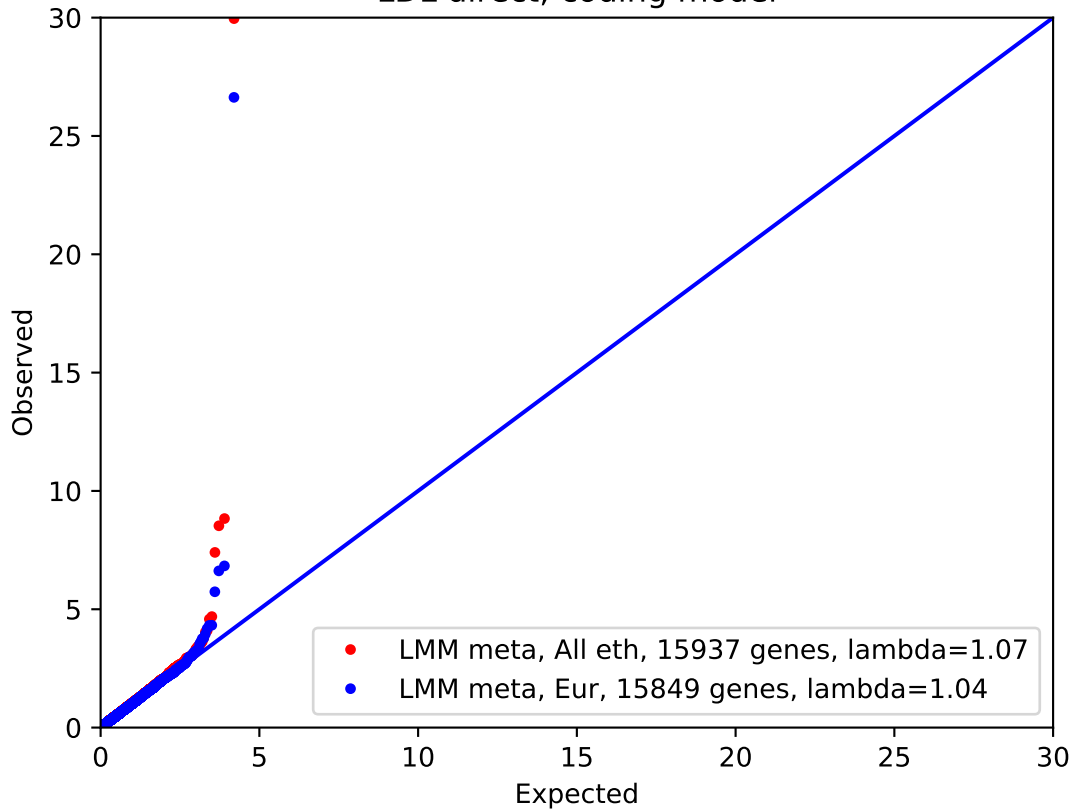
HDL cholesterol; coding model



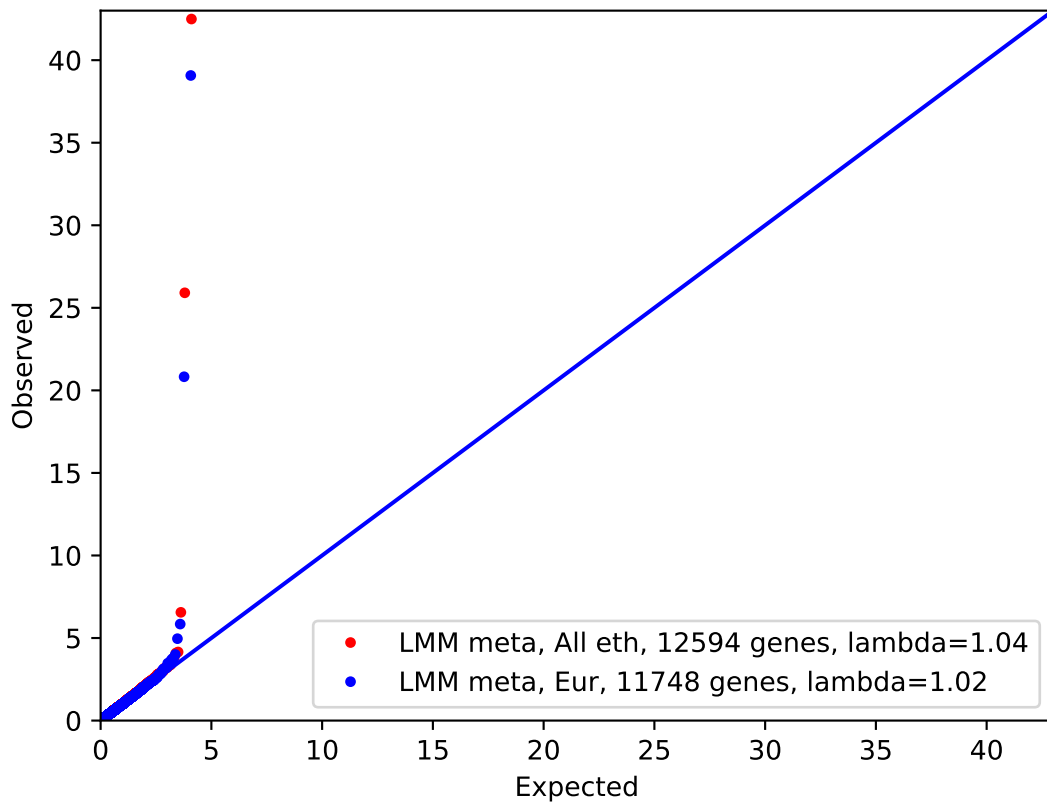
HDL cholesterol; lof model



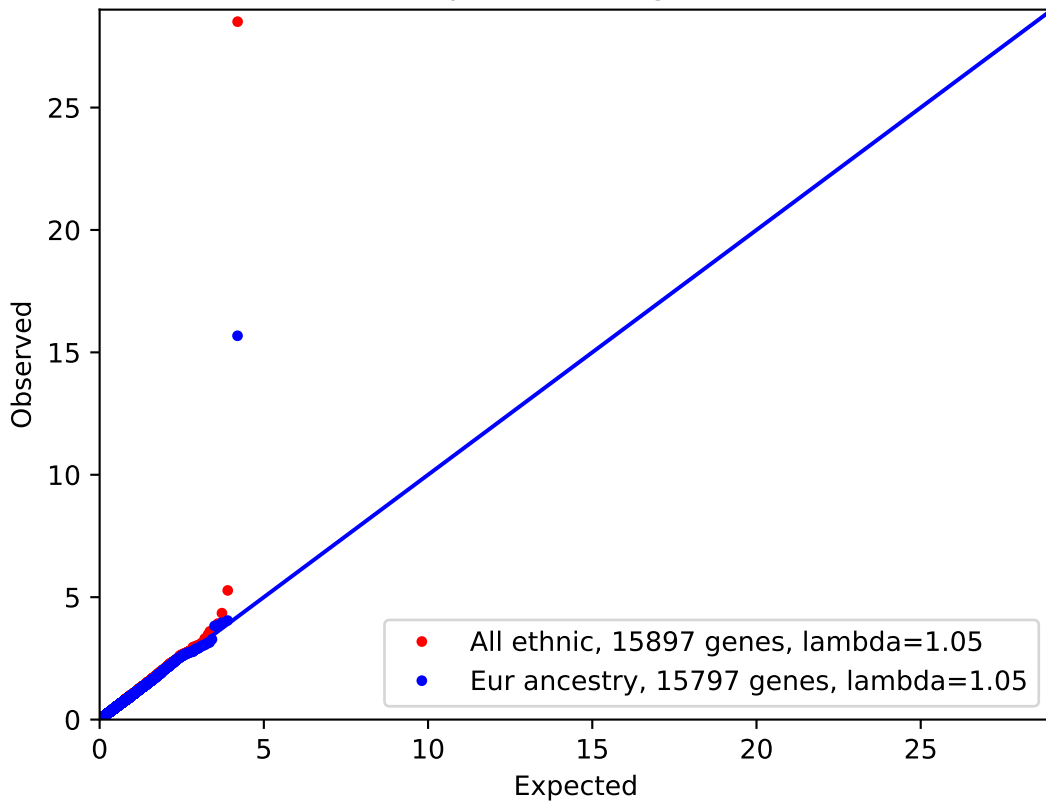
LDL direct; coding model



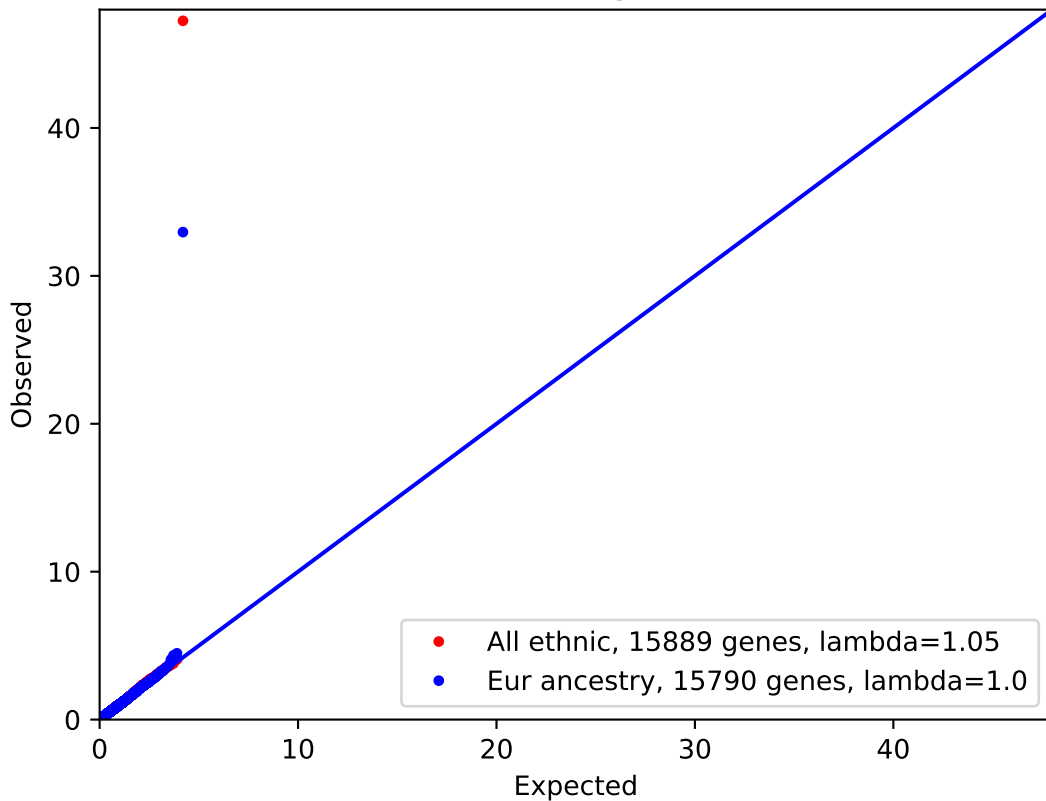
LDL direct; lof model



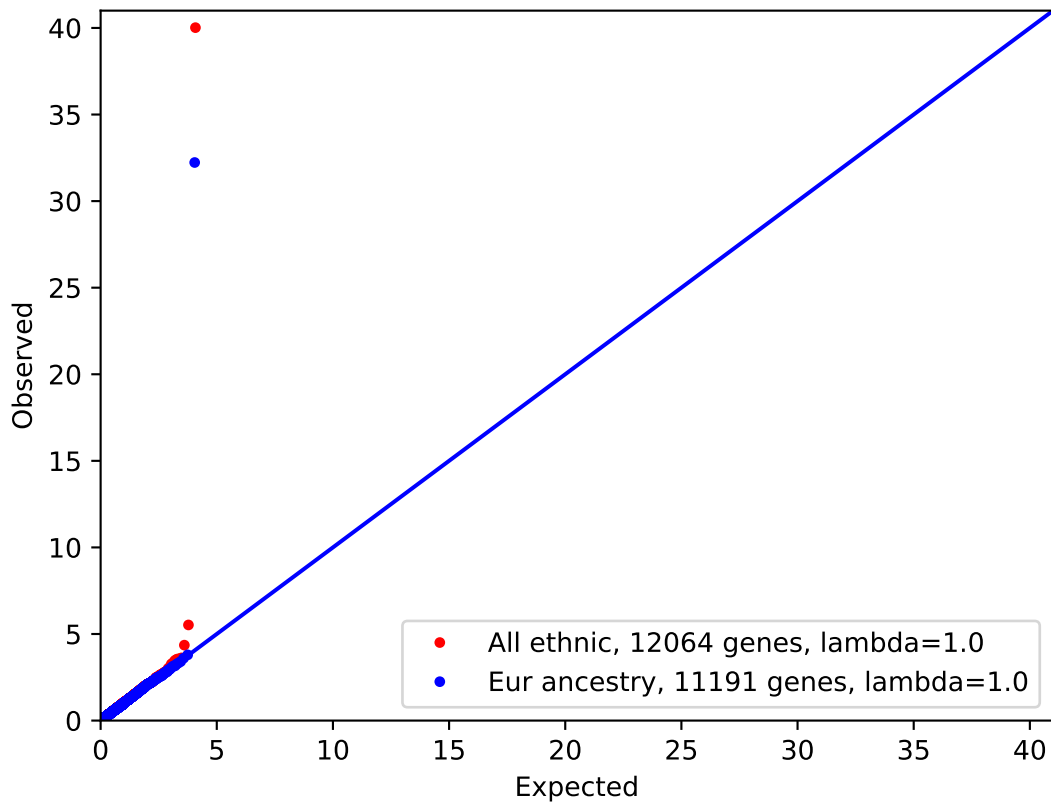
Phosphate; coding model



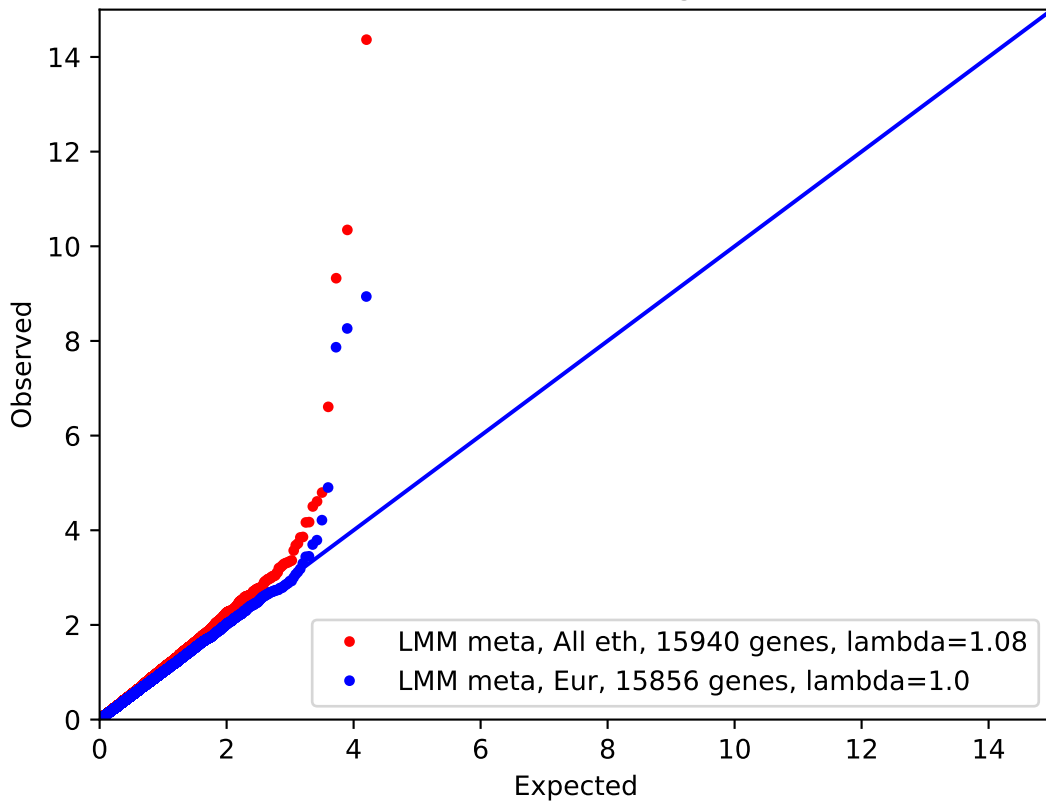
SHBG; coding model



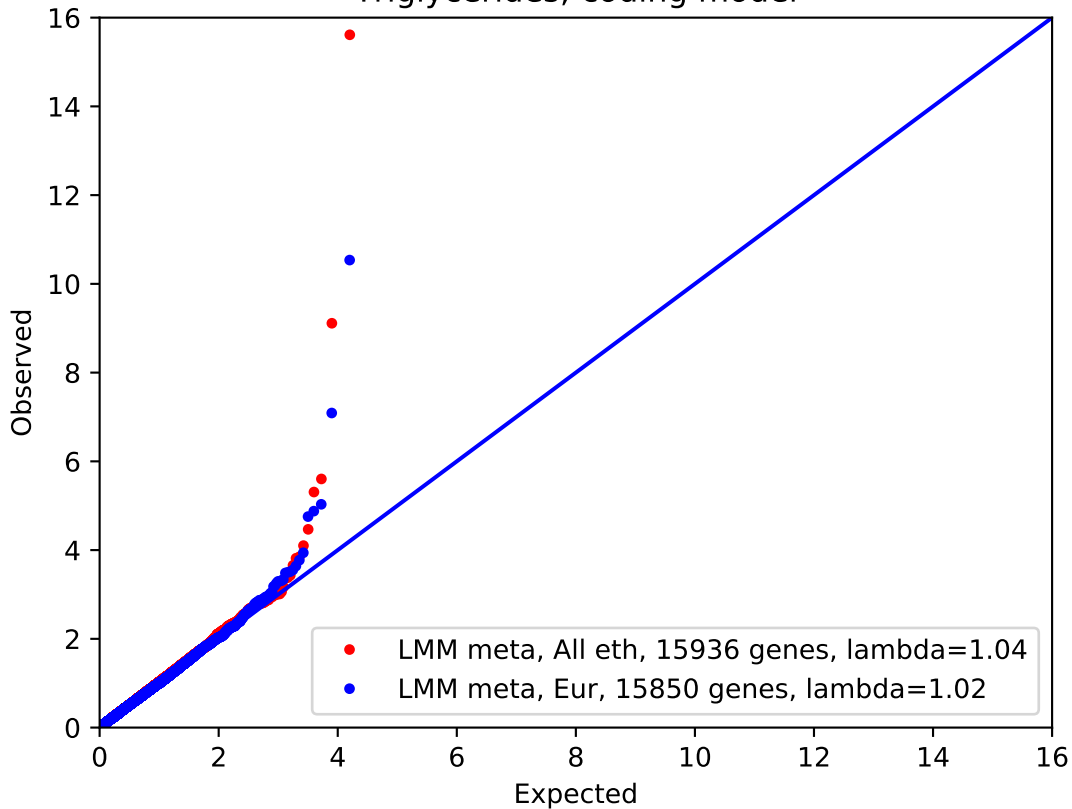
SHBG; lof model



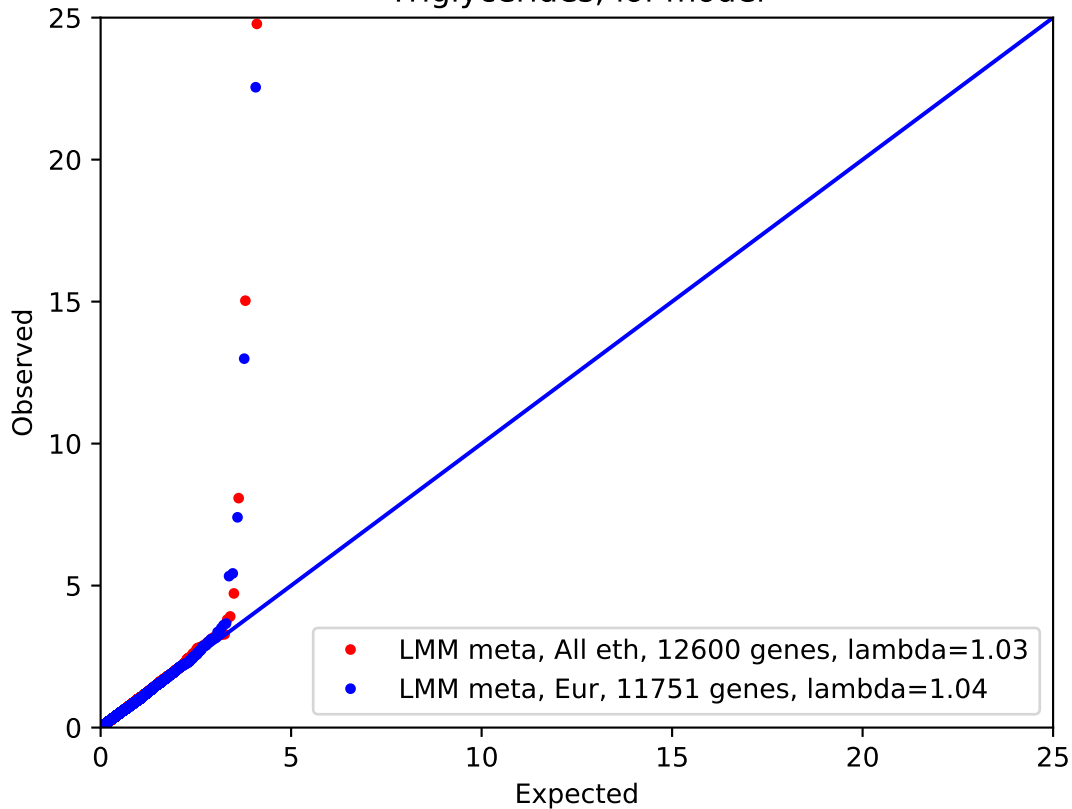
Total bilirubin; coding model



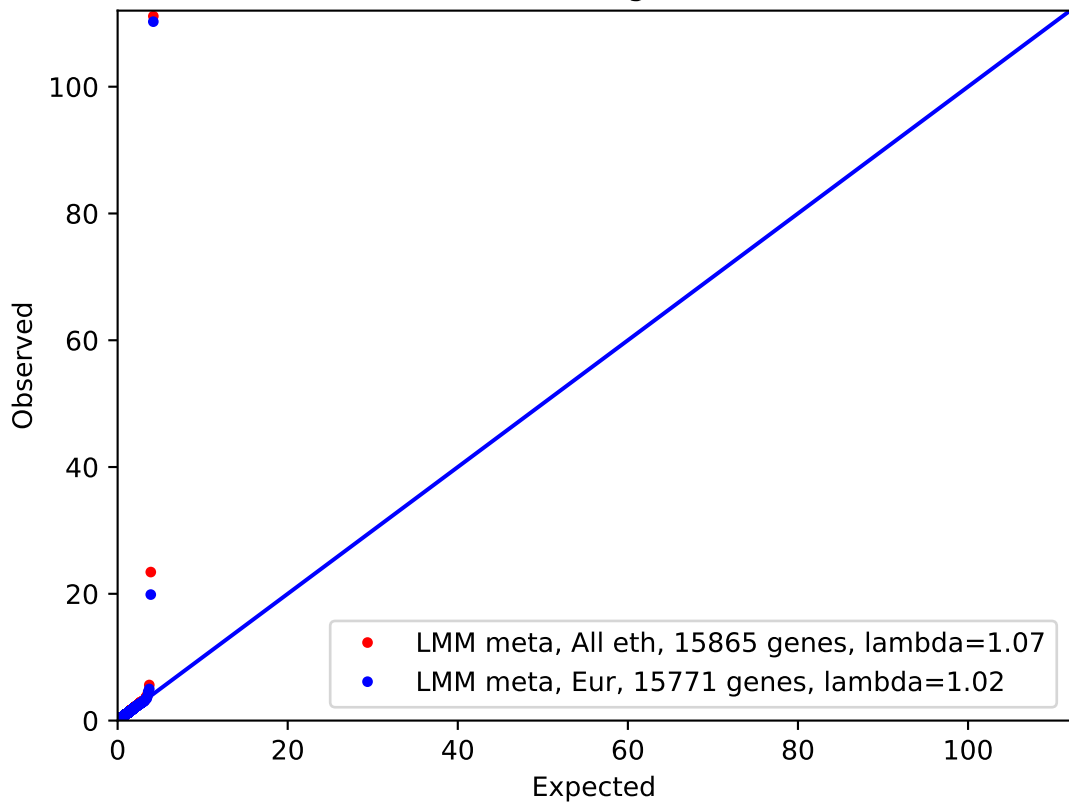
Triglycerides; coding model



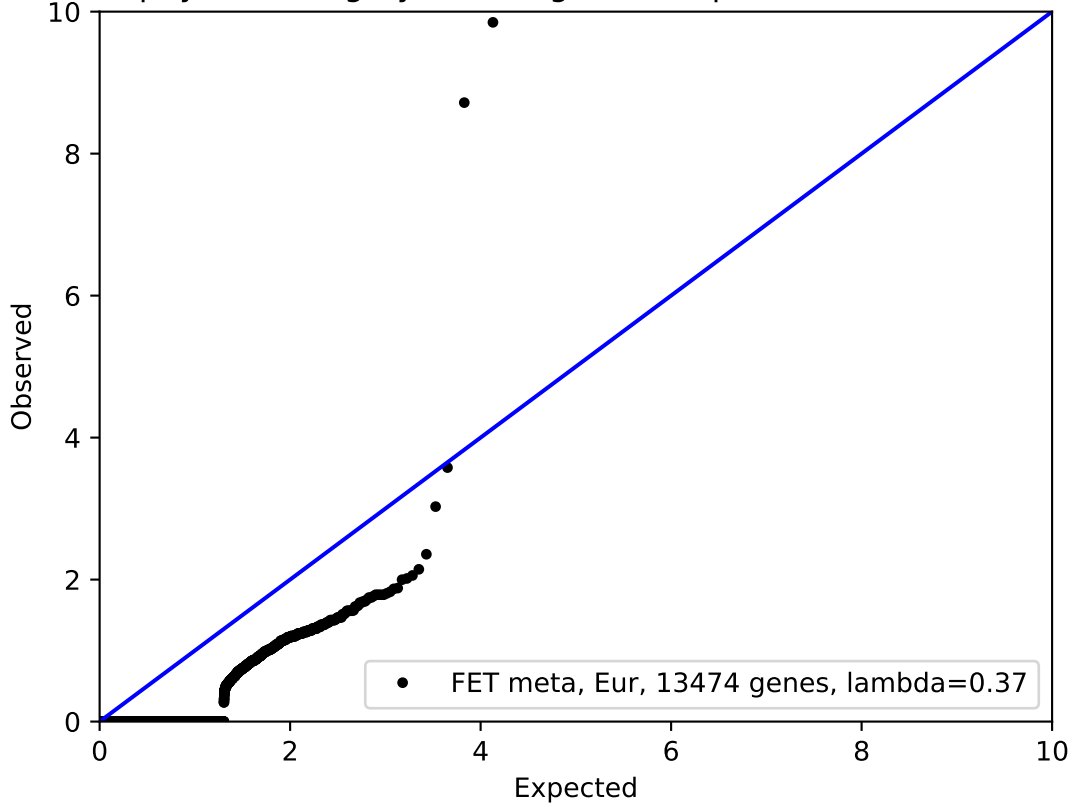
Triglycerides; lof model



Urate; coding model



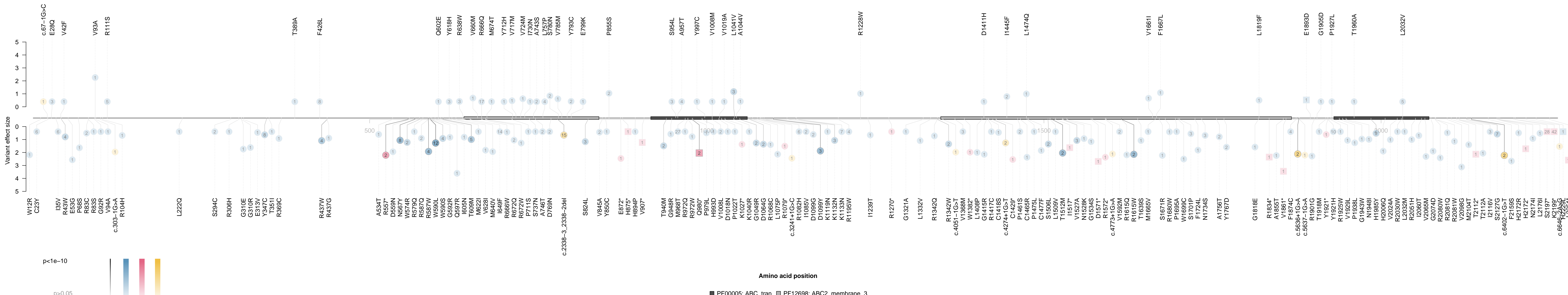
Z40.0 Prophylactic surgery for malignant neoplasm risk-factors; lof model



Supplementary Figure 2. Overlaid QQ plots for each each phenotype that produced a statistically significant association. Shown is the number of genes analyzed and resulting lambda (genomic inflation factor) for each analysis.

Gene=ABCA1; Chr=9; Phenotype=Apolipoprotein A; Gene effect size=-0.57

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



p<1e-10

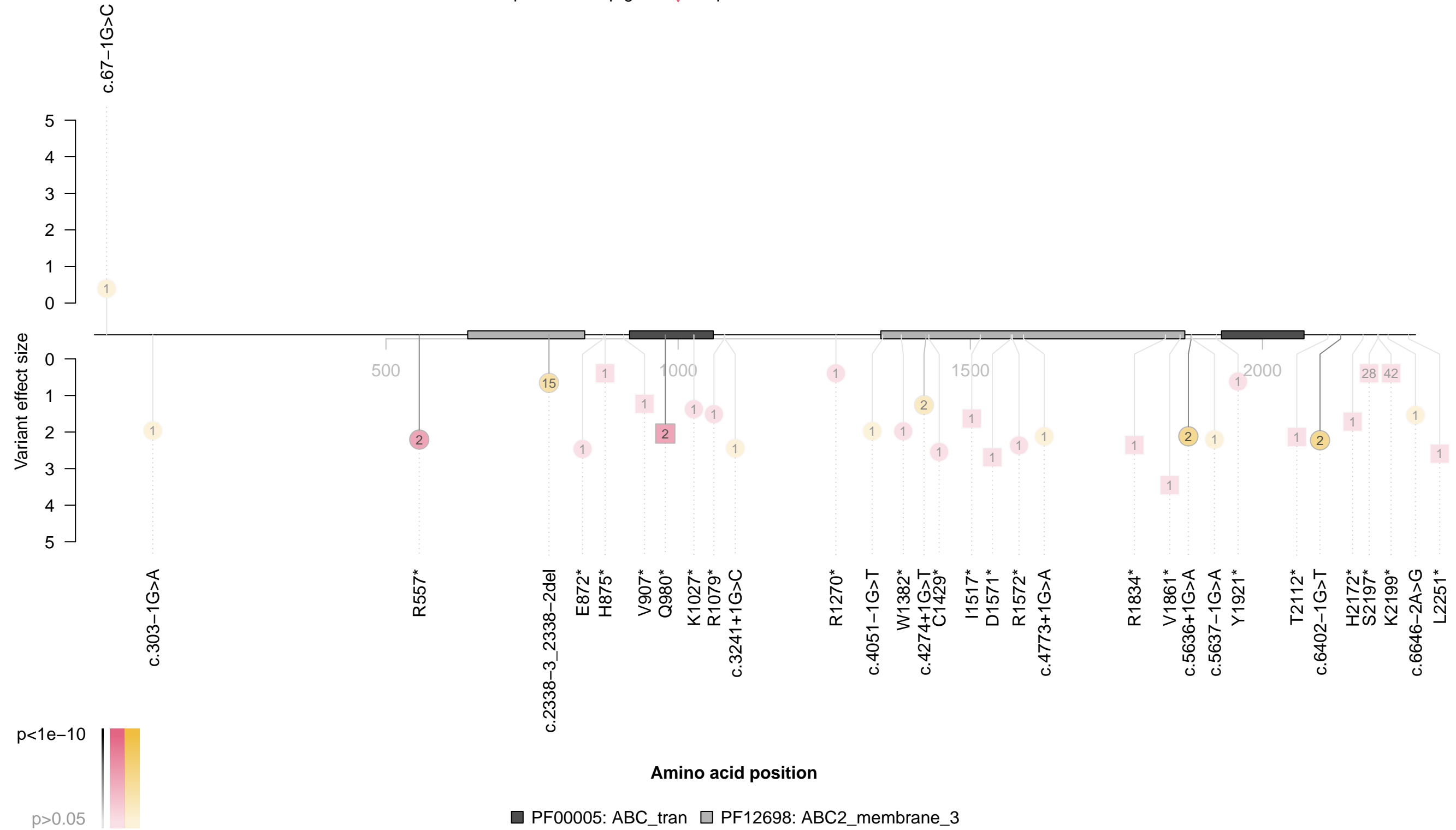
p>0.05

Amino acid position

■ PF00005: ABC_tran ■ PF12698: ABC2_membrane_3

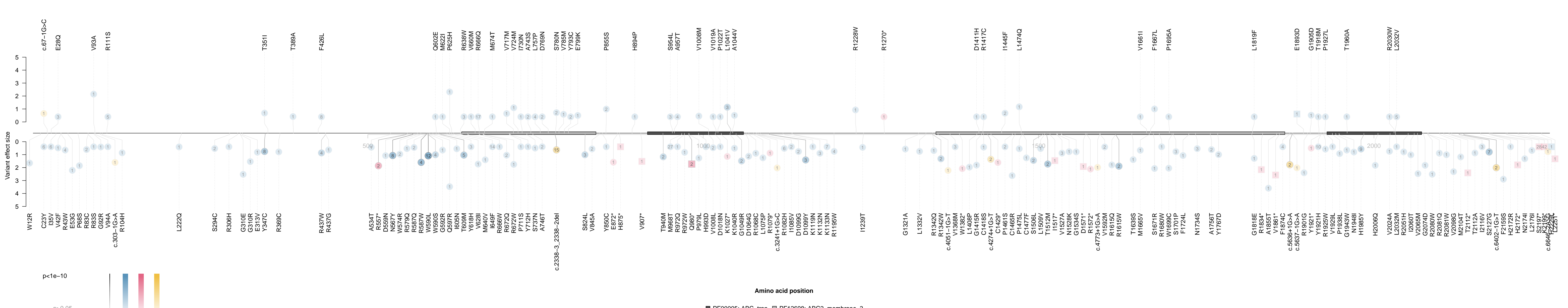
Gene=ABCA1; Chr=9; Phenotype=Apolipoprotein A; Gene effect size=-0.82

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Gene=ABCA1; Chr=9; Phenotype=HDL cholesterol; Gene effect size=-0.52

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



W12R

C23Y
I35V
V42F
R43W
E53G
P68S
R83C
R83S
G92R
V94A
c.303-1G>A
R104H

L222Q

S294C
R306H
G310E
G310R
E313V
Y347C
R369C

R437W
R437G

A534T
R557*
D559N
N567Y
W574R
R579Q
R587Q
R587W
W590L
W590S
G592R
Q597R
I605N
T609M
Y618H
V628I
M640V
I649F
R666W
R672Q
R672W
P711S
Y712H
S737N
A746T

c.2338-3_2338-2del

S824L
V845A
Y850C
E872*
H875*
V907*

T940M
M968T
R972Q
R972W
Q980*
P979L
H993D
V1008L
D1018N
K1027*
K1040R
G1049R
D1064G
R1068C
L1075P
R1079*
R1082H
I1085V
D1099G
D1099Y
K1119N
K1132N
K1133N
R1195W

c.3241+1G>C

I1239T

G1321A
L1332V
R1342Q
R1342W
c.4051-1G>T
V1368M
W1382*
L1408P
G1415R
C1418S
c.4274+1G>T
C1429*
P1461S
C1465R
P1475L
C1477F
S1506L
L1509V
L1512M
I1517*
V1527A
N1528K
G1534S
D1571*
R1572*
c.4773+1G>A
V1592M
R1615Q
R1615W

T1639S
M1665V
S1671R
R1680W
W1699C
S1701P
F1724L
N1734S
A1756T
Y1767D

G1818E
R1834*
A1855T
V1861*
F1874C
c.5636+1G>A
c.5637-1G>A
R1901G
Y1921*
Y1921H
R1925W
V1929L
P1938L
G1943W
N1948I
H1985Y
H2006Q

V2024A
L2032M
R2051H
I2060T
V2065M
G2074D
R2080W
R2081W
V2098G
M2104T
T2112*
T2112A
S2127G
c.6402-1G>T
F2159S
H2172R
H2172*
N2174I
L2176I
S2197*
A2199*
c.6646-1G>A
L2251*

R2030W
L2032V

G1818E
R1834*
A1855T
V1861*
F1874C
c.5636+1G>A
c.5637-1G>A
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Y1921*
Y1921H
R1925W
V1929L
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P1938L
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L2176I
S2197*
A2199*
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L2251*

R2030W
L2032V

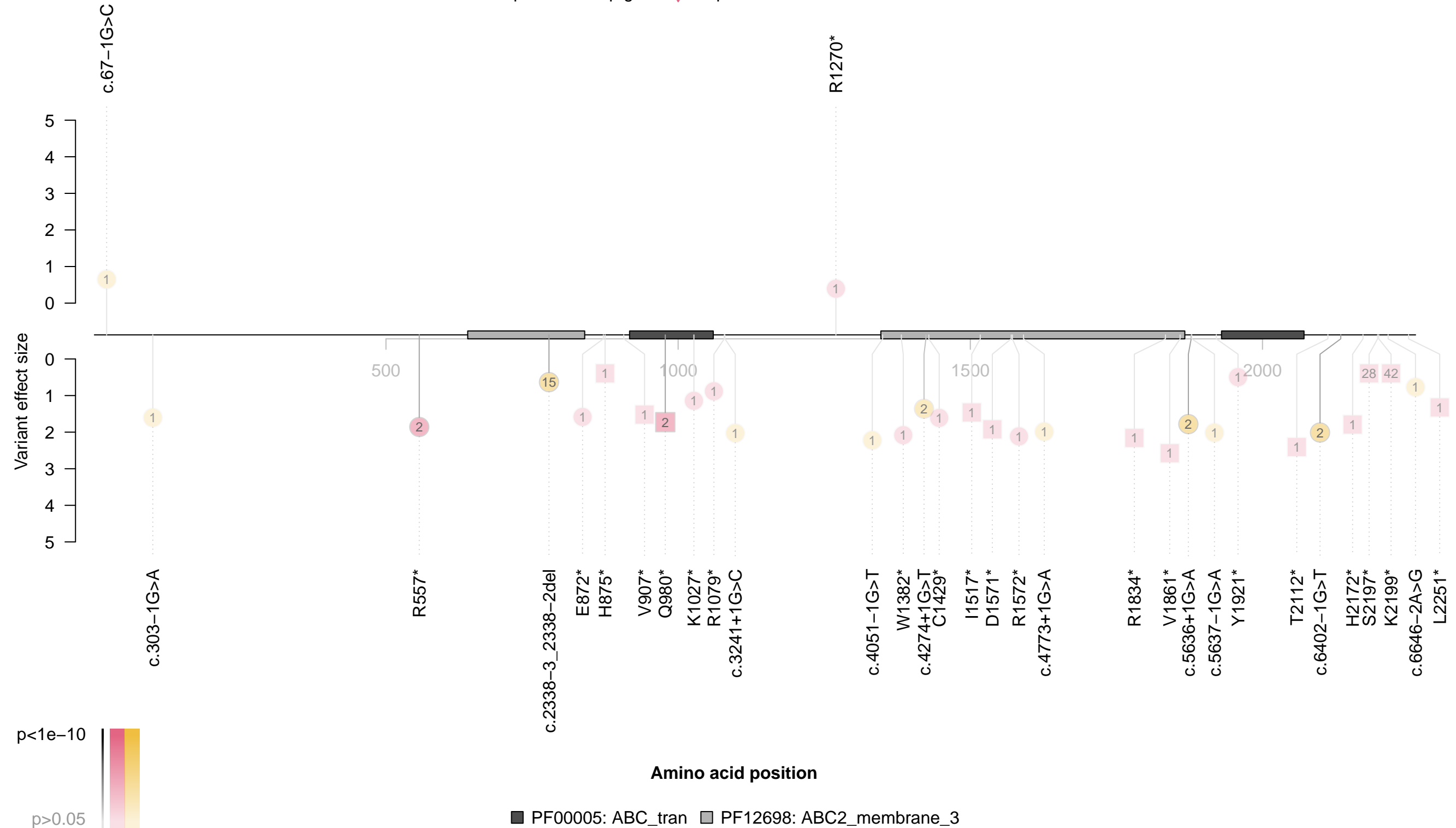
G1818E
R1834*
A1855T
V1861*
F1874C
c.5636+1G>A
c.5637-1G>A
R1901G
Y1921*
Y1921H
R1925W
V1929L
P1938L
G1943W
N1948I
H1985Y
H2006Q
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c.6646-1G>A
L2251*

R2030W
L2032V

G1818E
R1834*
A1855T
V1861*
F1874C
c.5636+1G>A
c.5637-1G>A
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L2251*

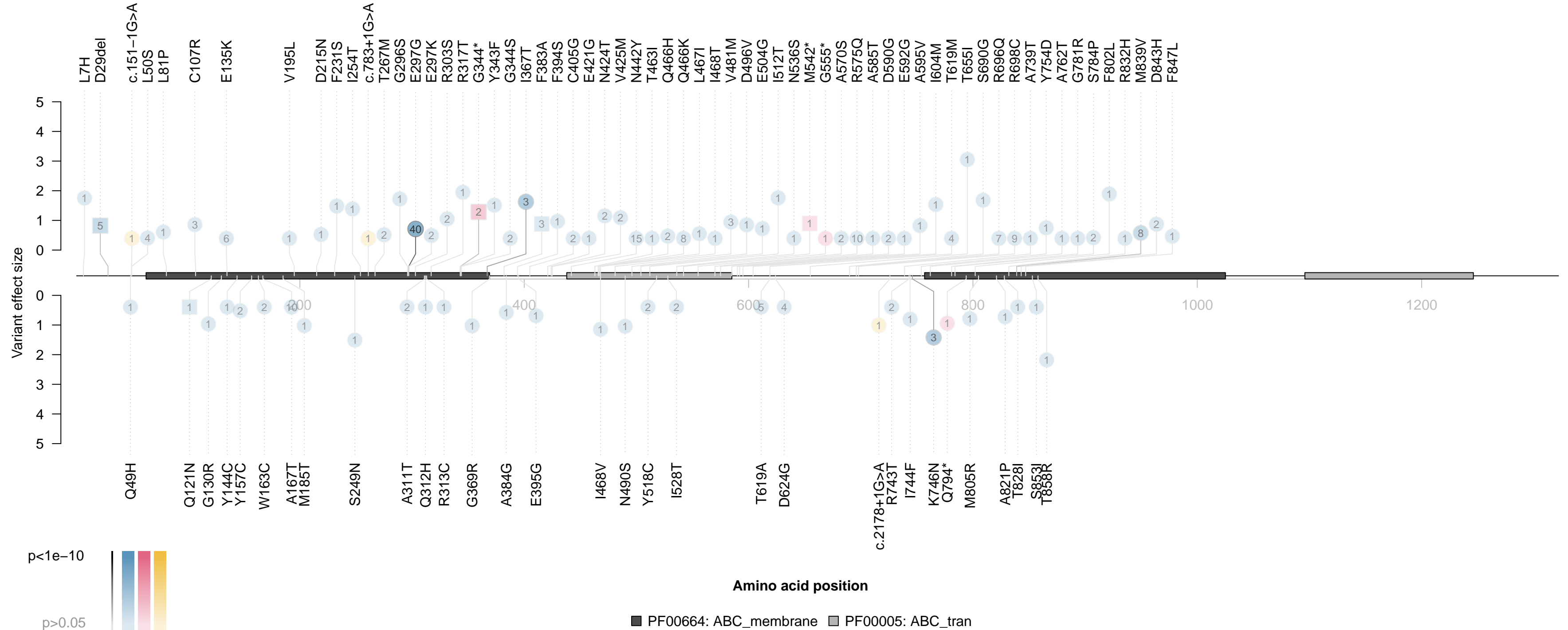
Gene=ABCA1; Chr=9; Phenotype=HDL cholesterol; Gene effect size=-0.71

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



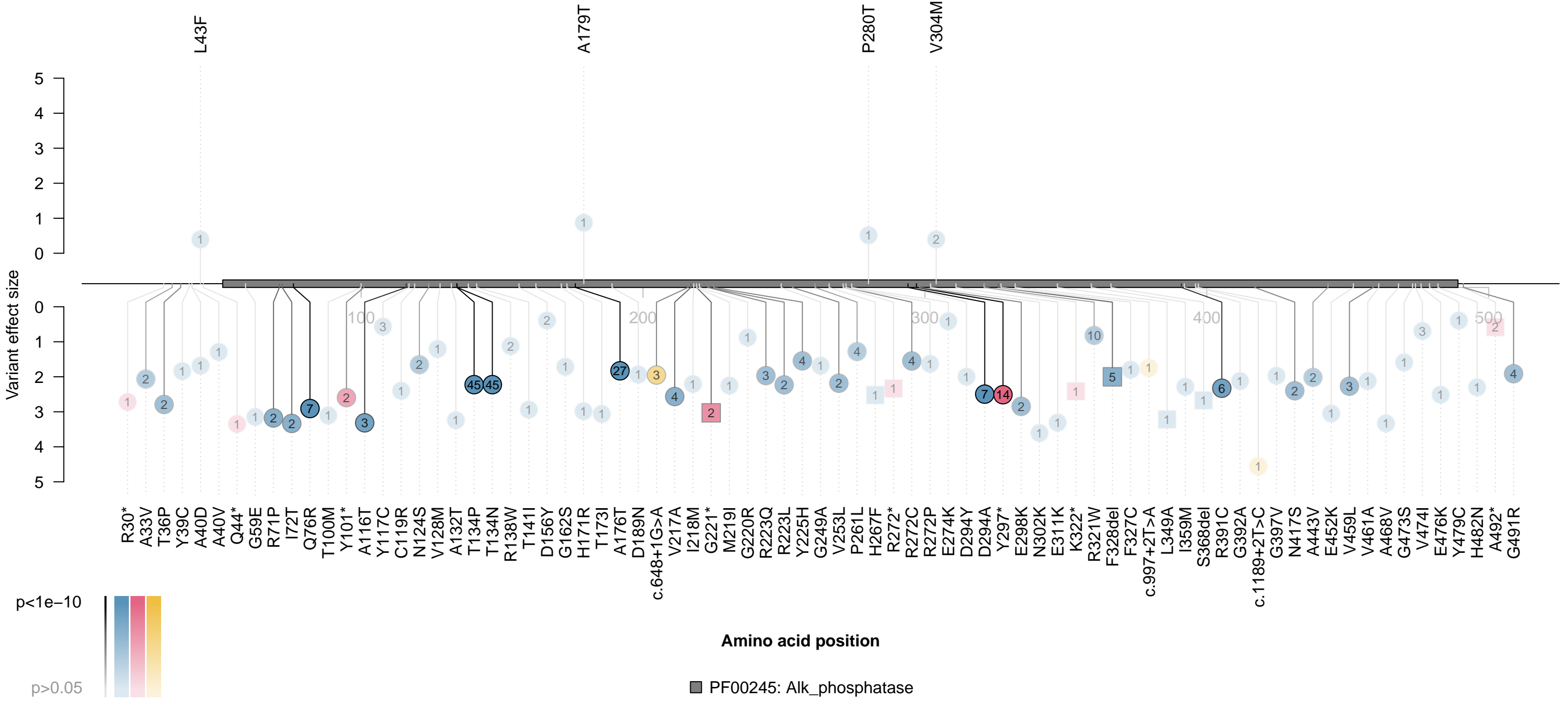
Gene=ABCB11; Chr=2; Phenotype=Alkaline phosphatase; Gene effect size=0.4

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



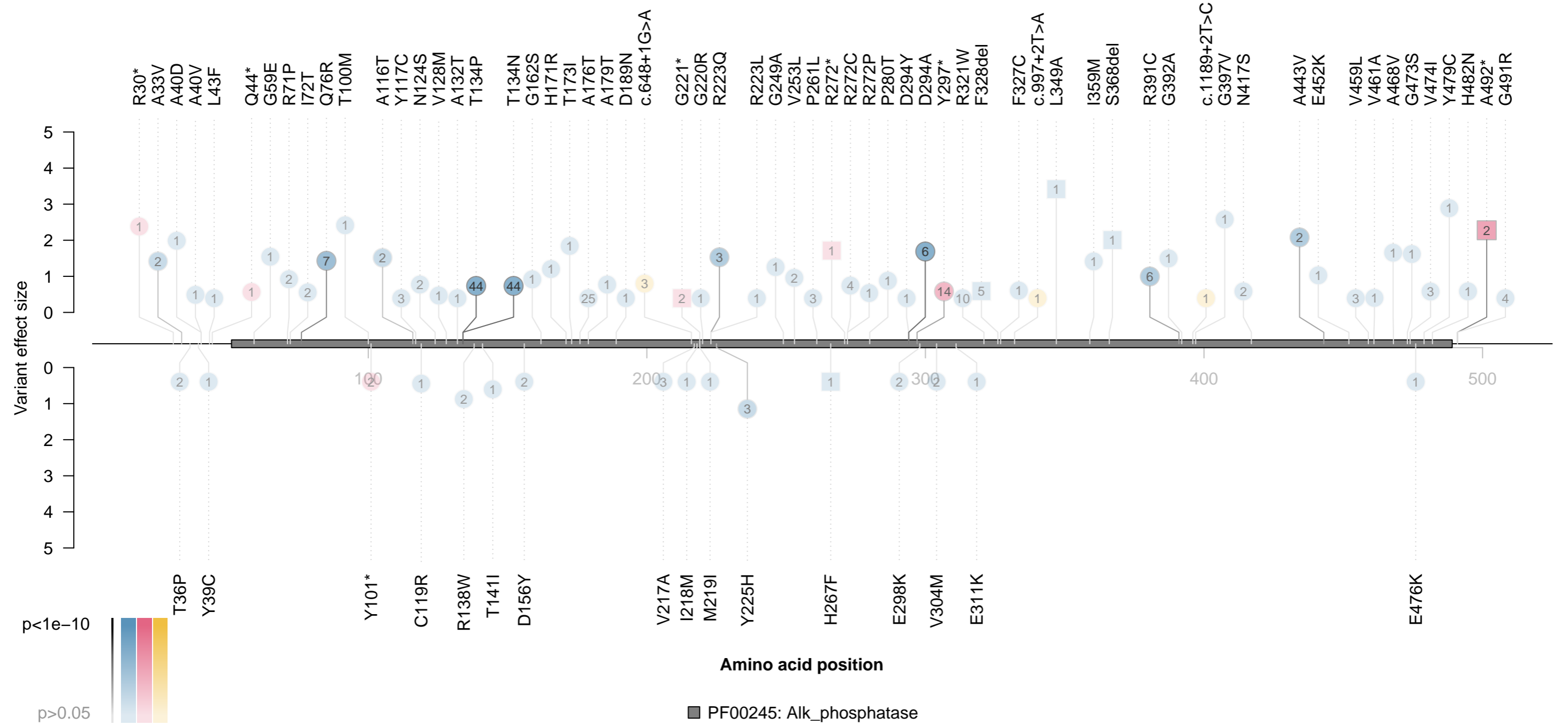
Gene=ALPL; Chr=1; Phenotype=Alkaline phosphatase; Gene effect size=-2.08

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



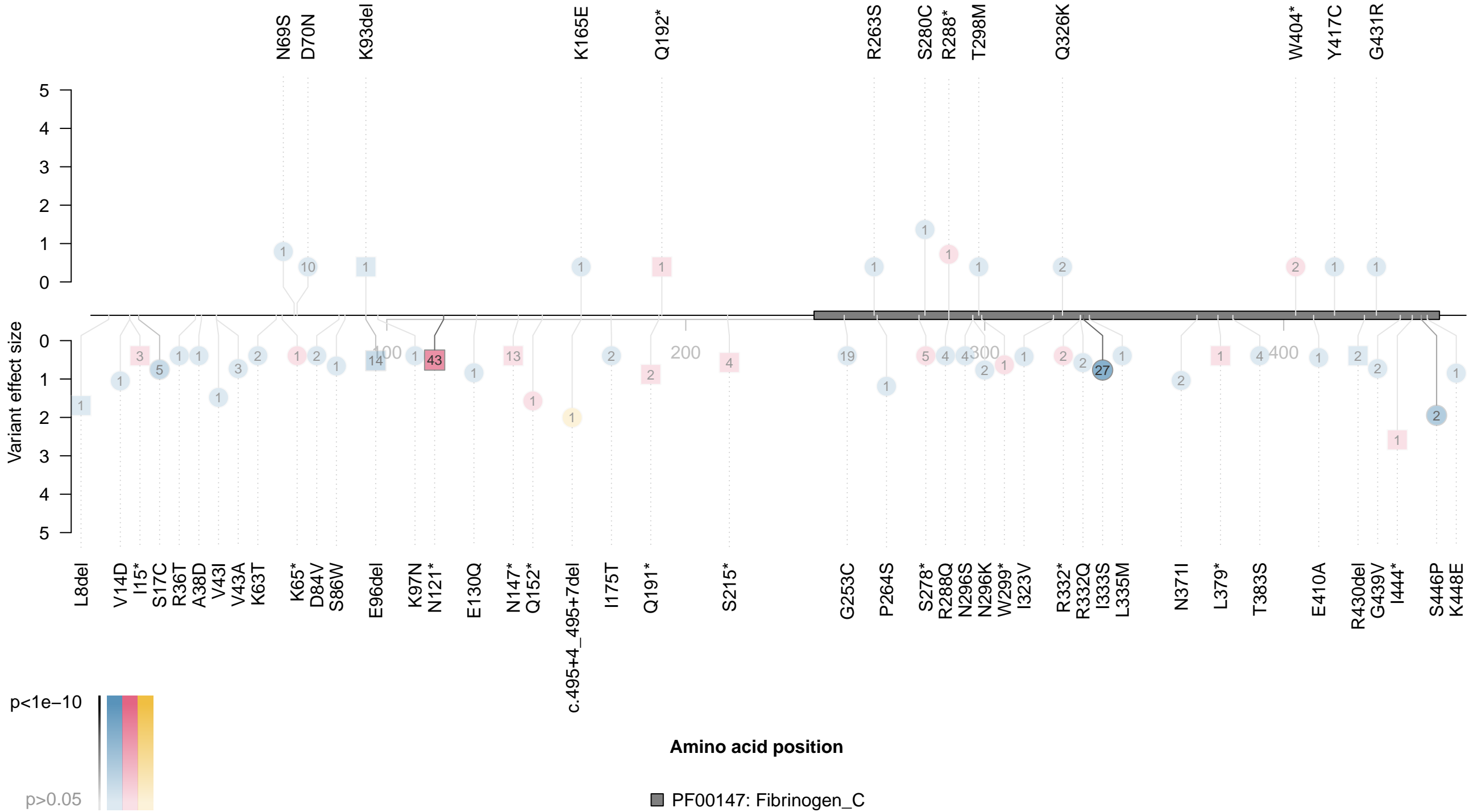
Gene=ALPL; Chr=1; Phenotype=Phosphate; Gene effect size=0.72

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



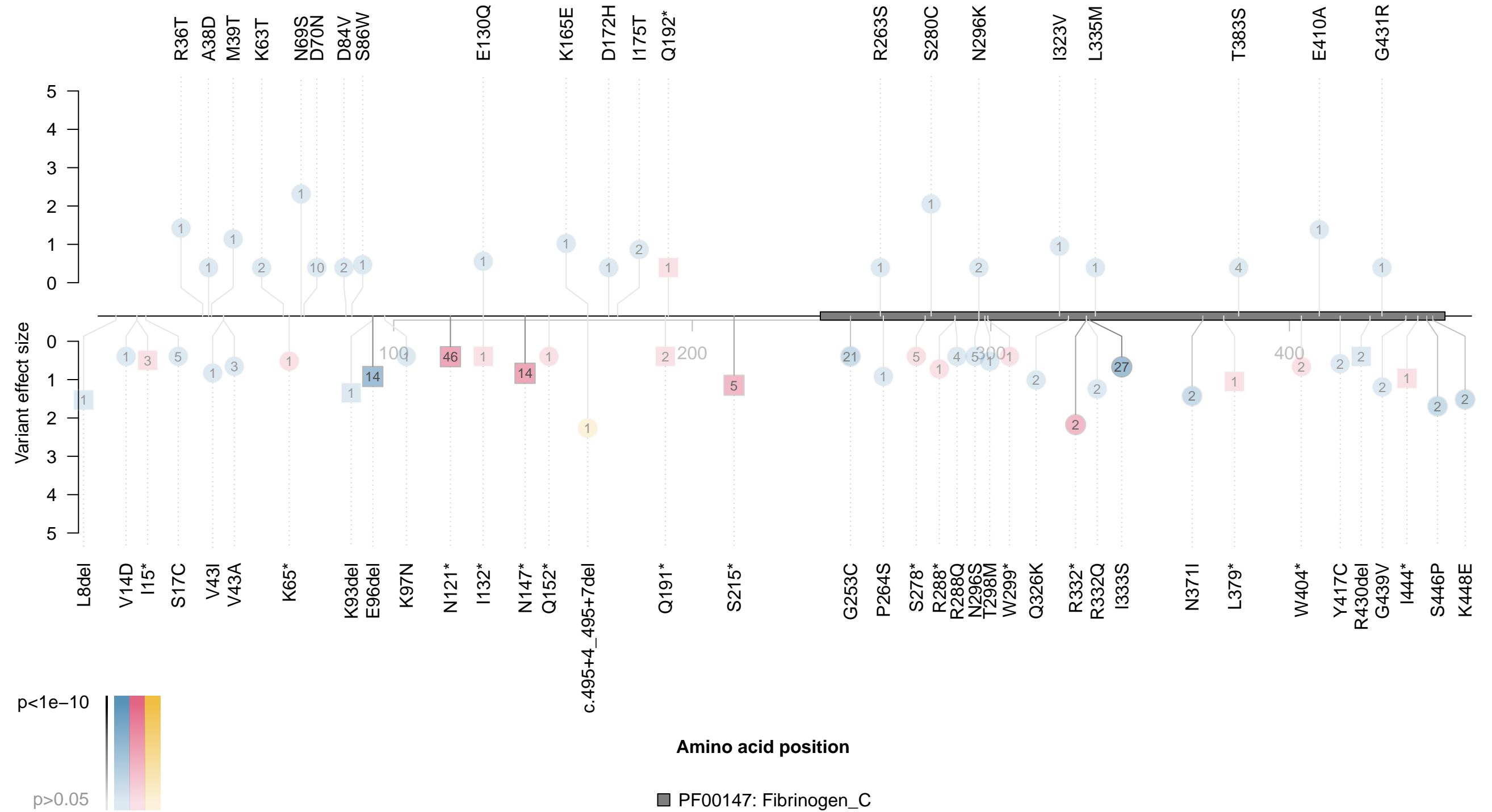
Gene=ANGPTL3; Chr=1; Phenotype=Apolipoprotein A; Gene effect size=-0.52

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



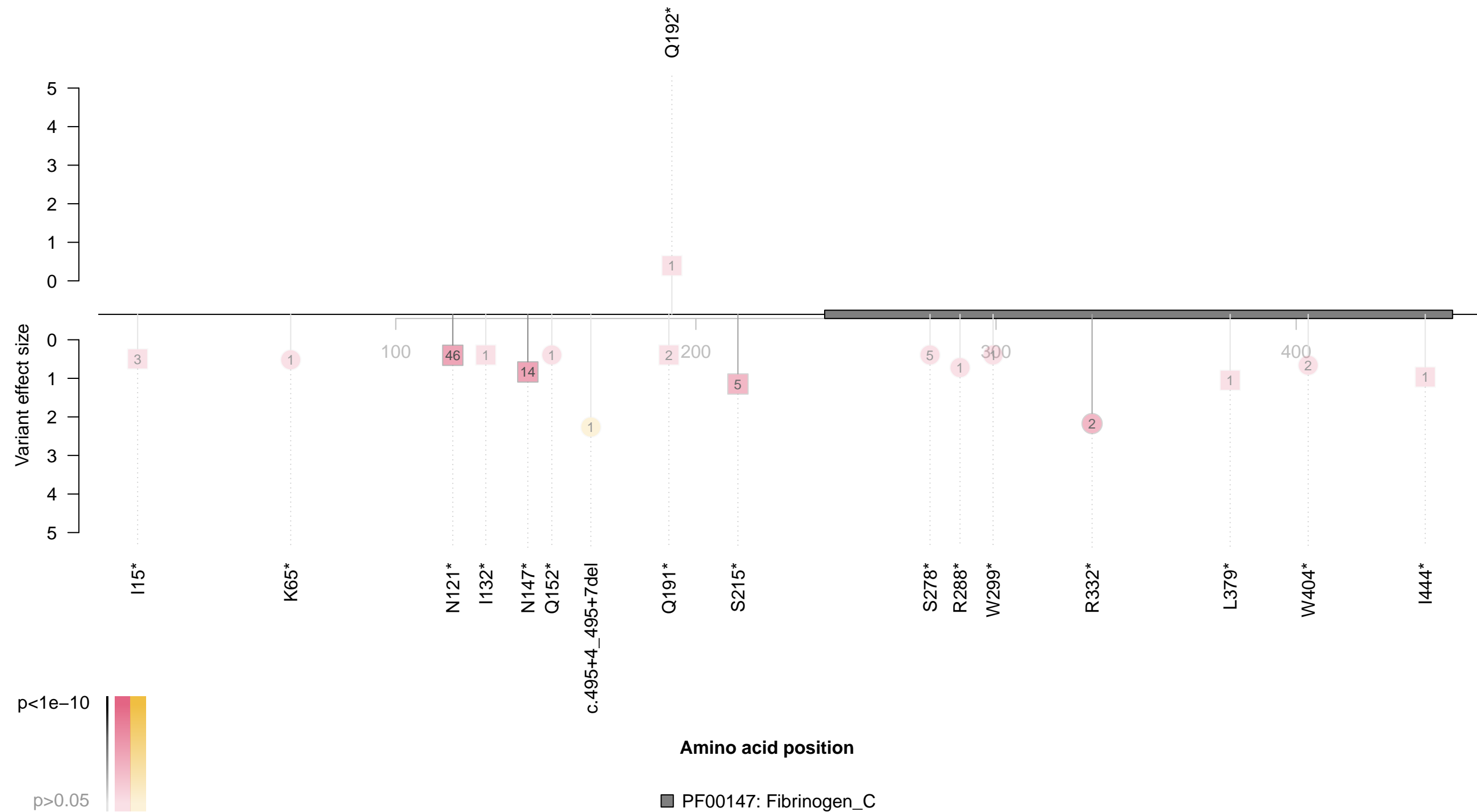
Gene=ANGPTL3; Chr=1; Phenotype=Cholesterol; Gene effect size=-0.5

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



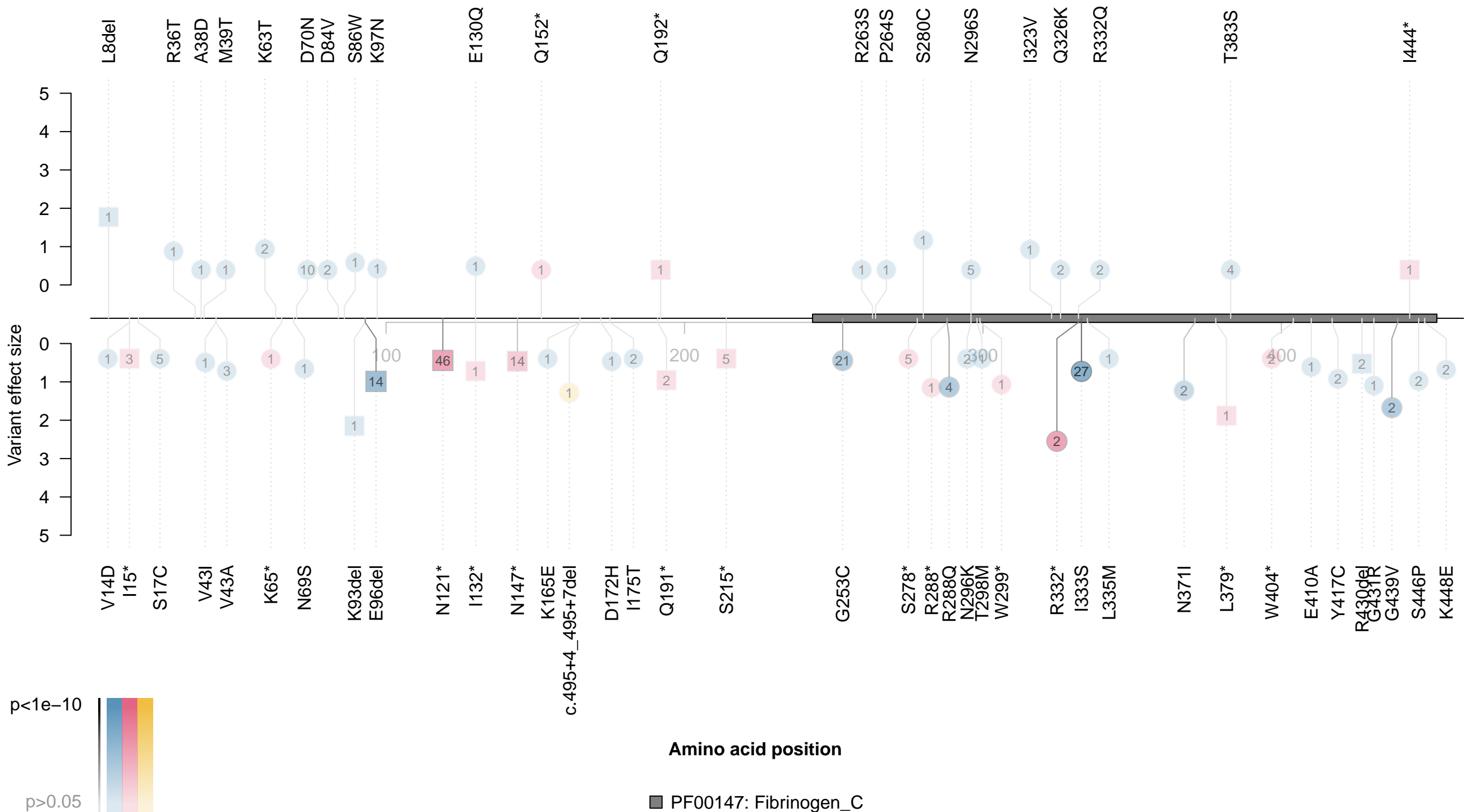
Gene=ANGPTL3; Chr=1; Phenotype=Cholesterol; Gene effect size=-0.66

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Gene=ANGPTL3; Chr=1; Phenotype=Triglycerides; Gene effect size=-0.49

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift

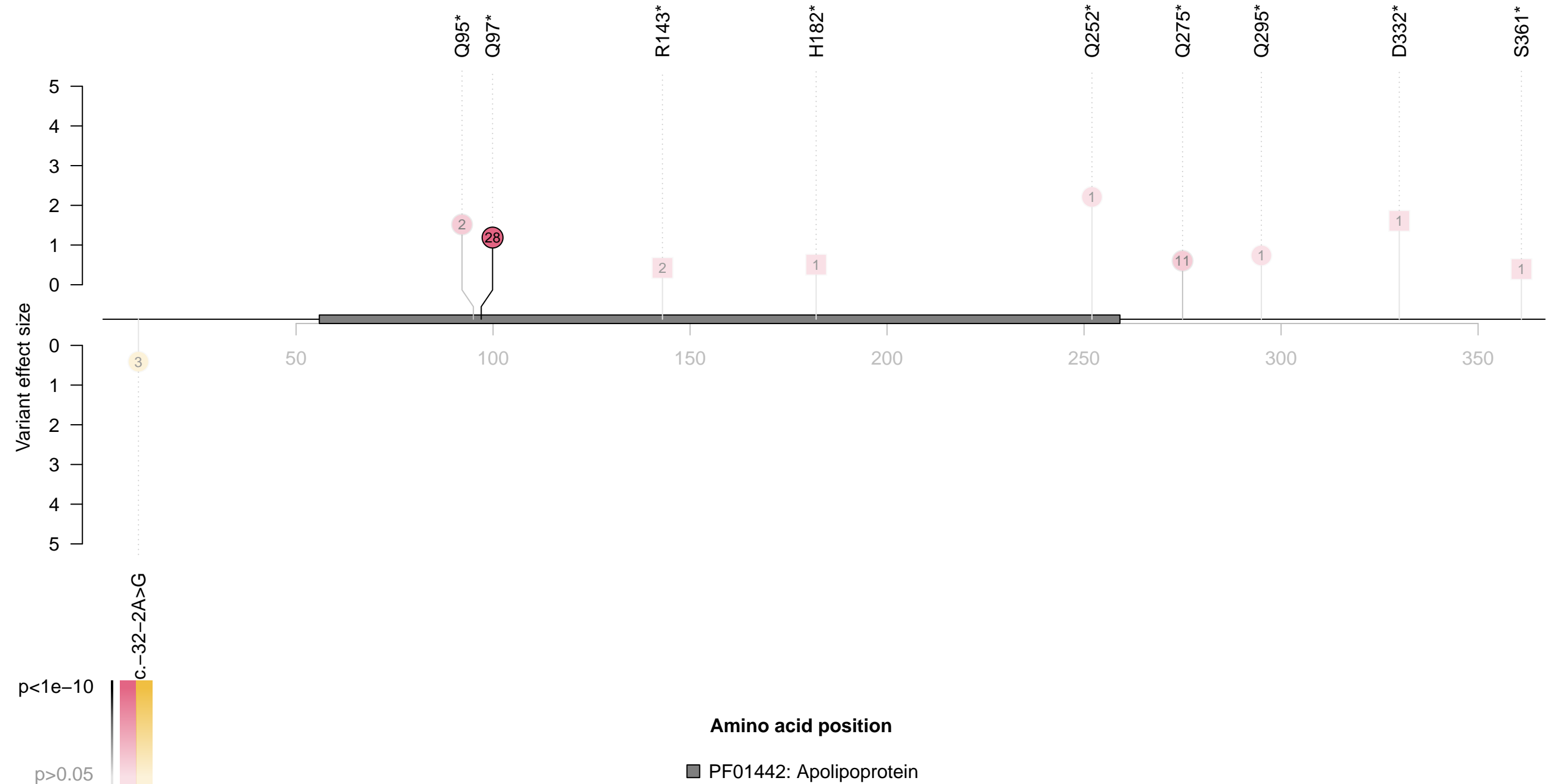


p < 1e-10

p > 0.05

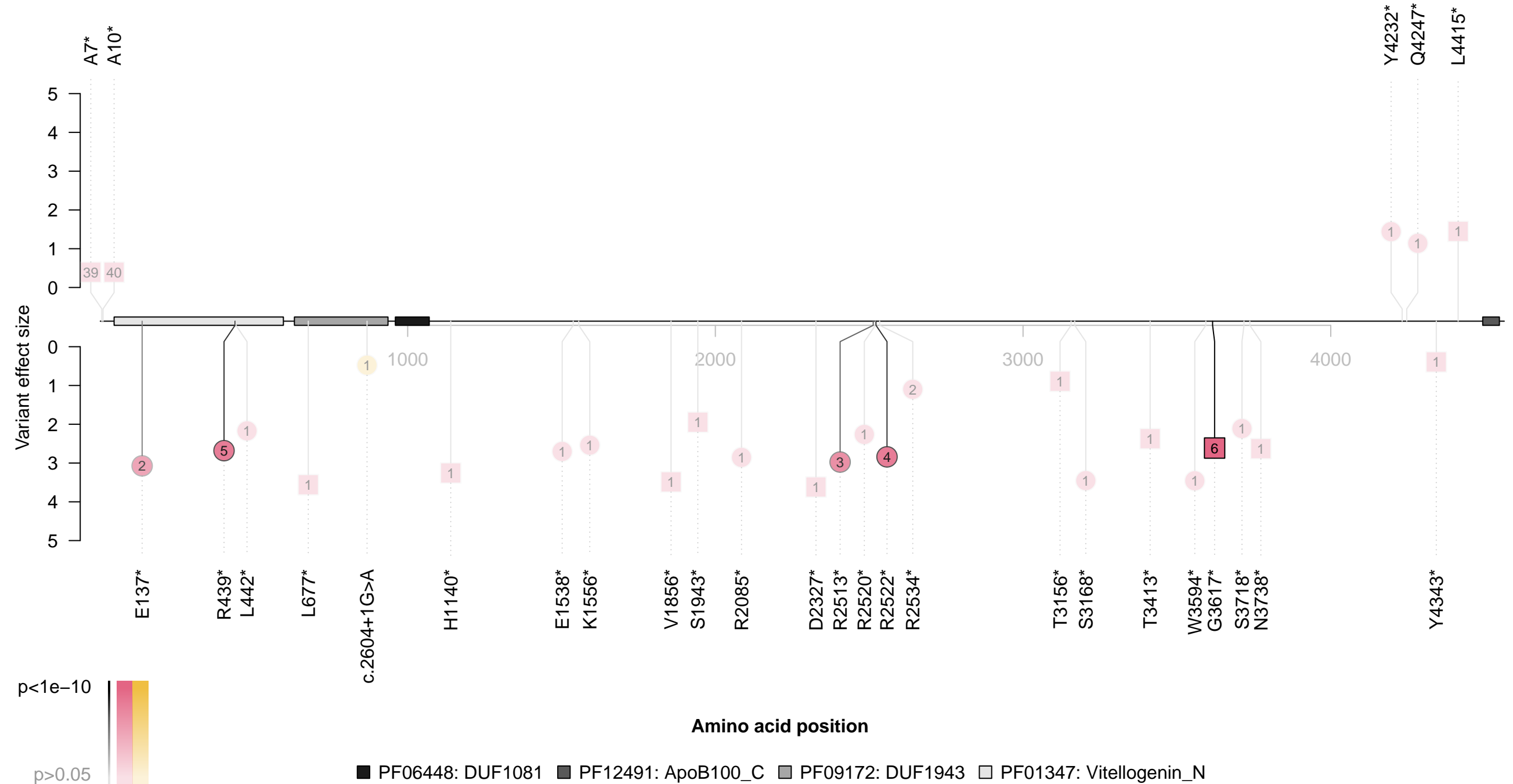
Gene=APOA5; Chr=1; Phenotype=Triglycerides; Gene effect size=1

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Gene=APOB; Chr=2; Phenotype=Apolipoprotein B; Gene effect size=-1.07

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift

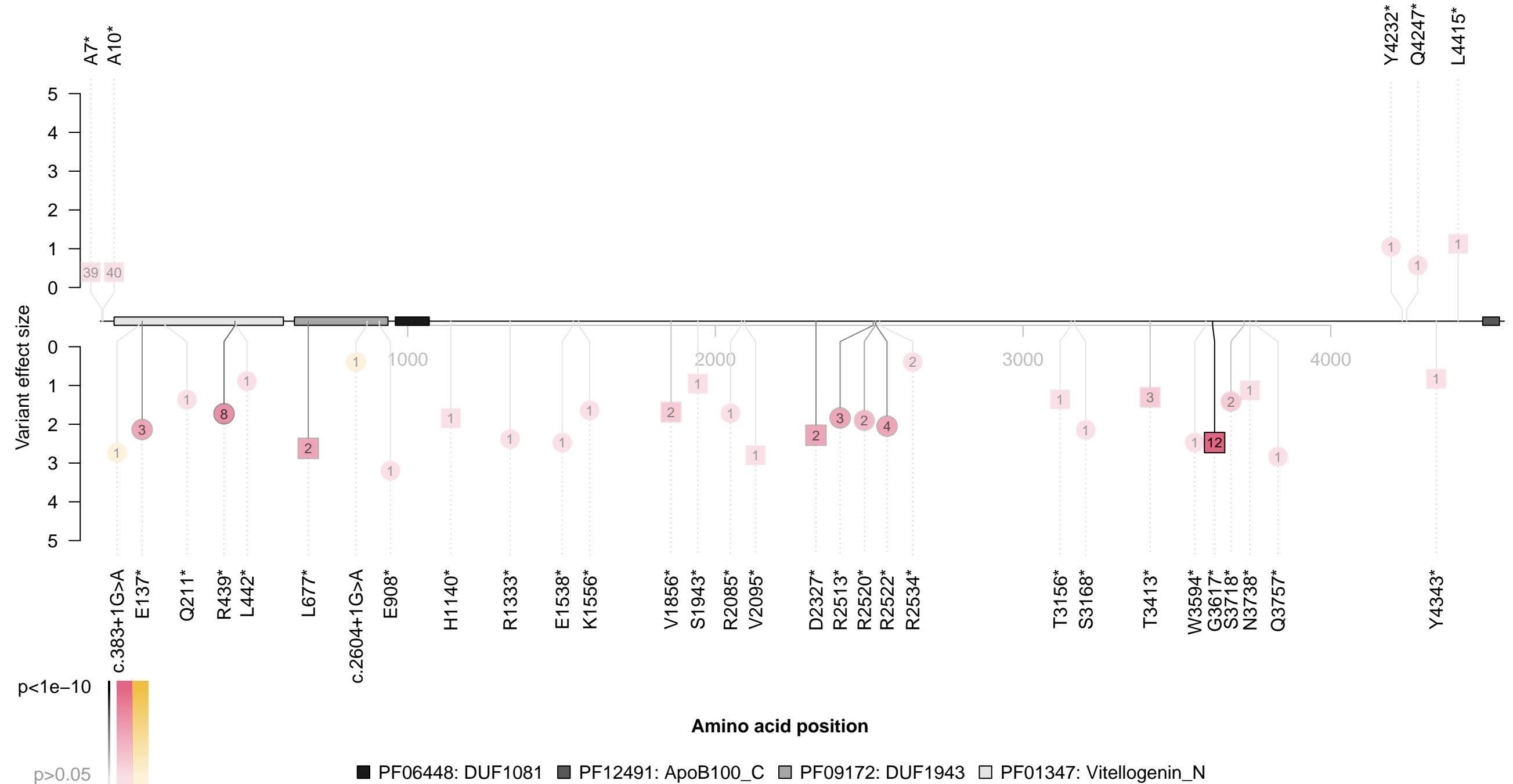


p < 1e-10

p > 0.05

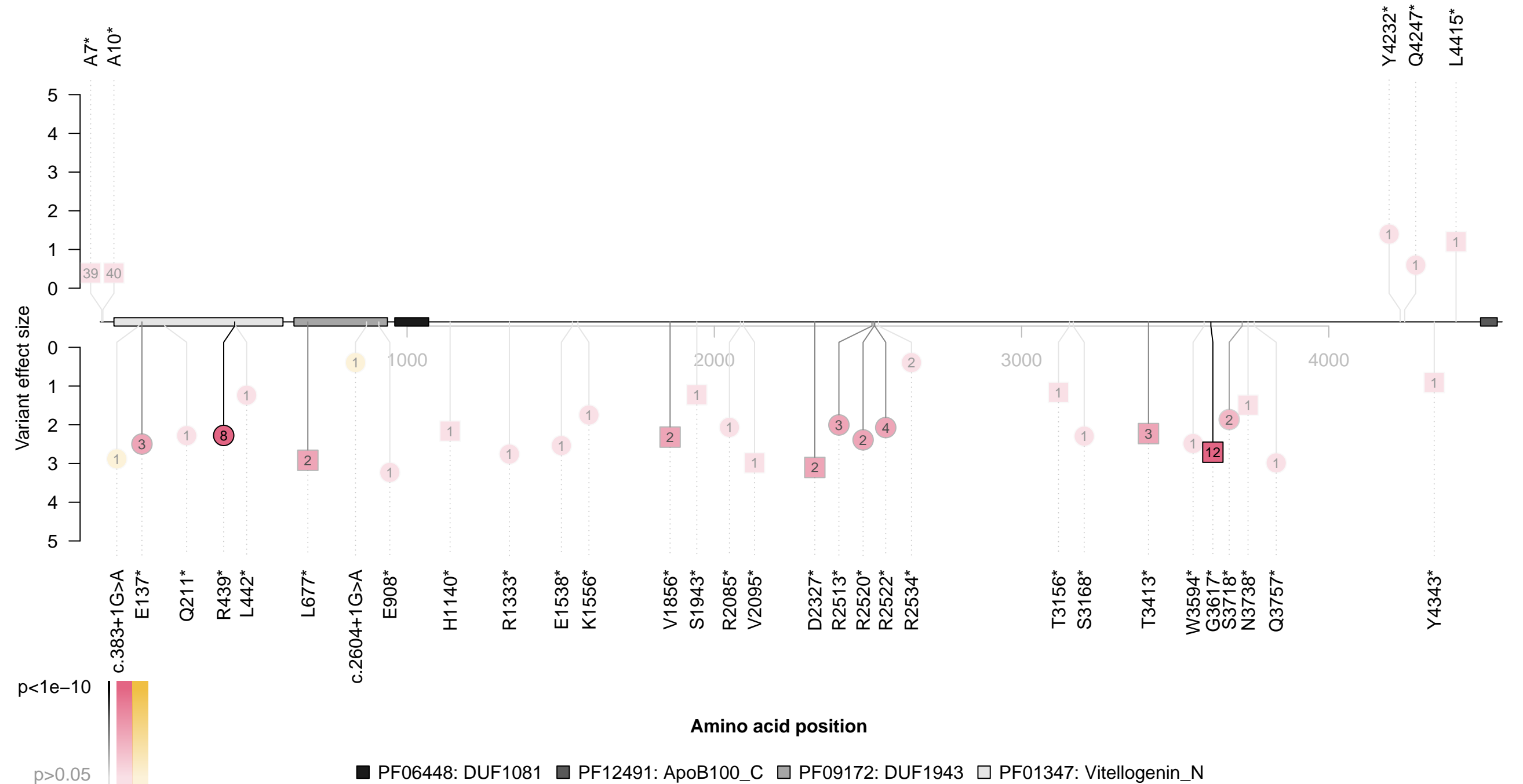
Gene=APOB; Chr=2; Phenotype=Cholesterol; Gene effect size=-1.06

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



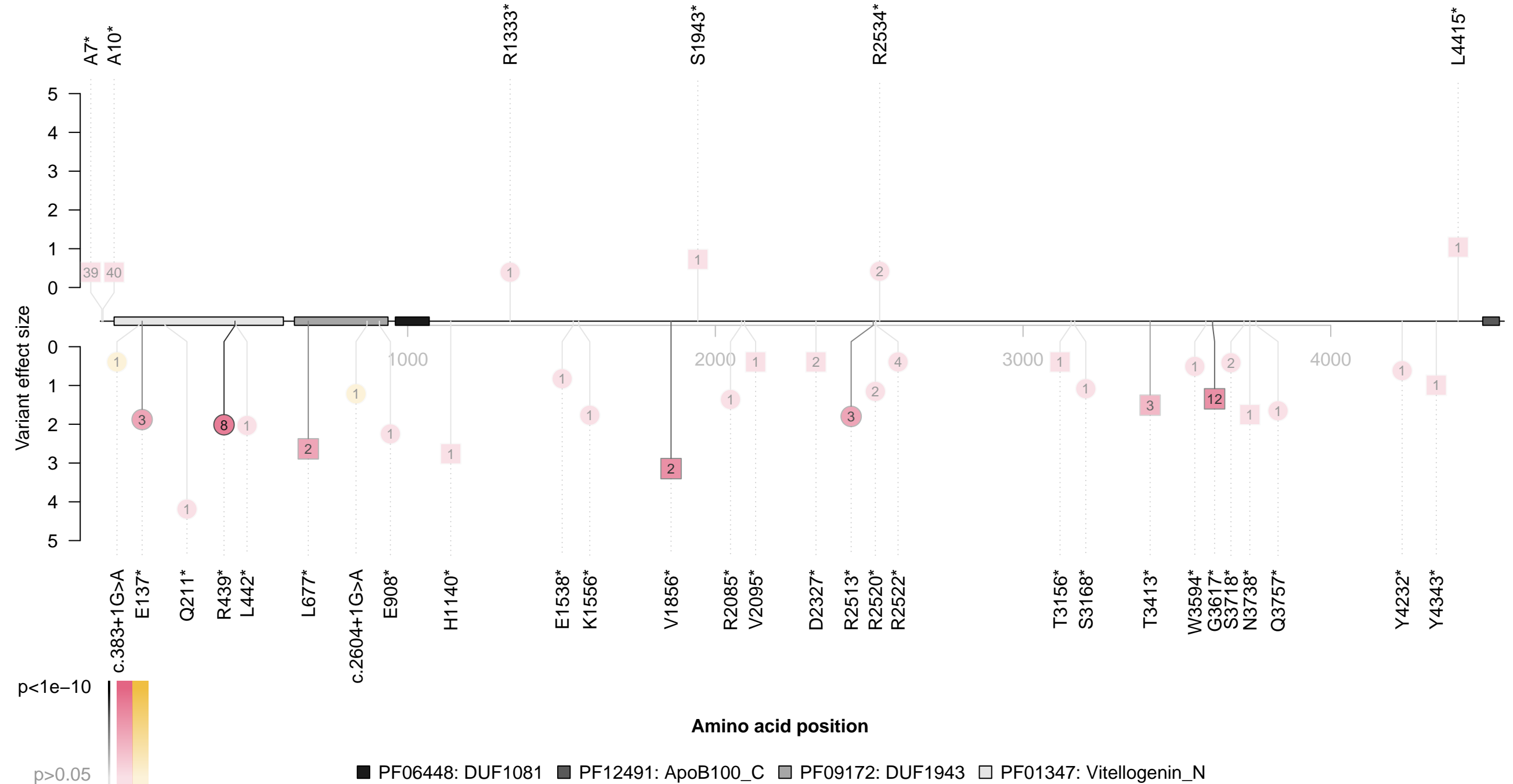
Gene=APOB; Chr=2; Phenotype=LDL direct; Gene effect size=-1.22

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



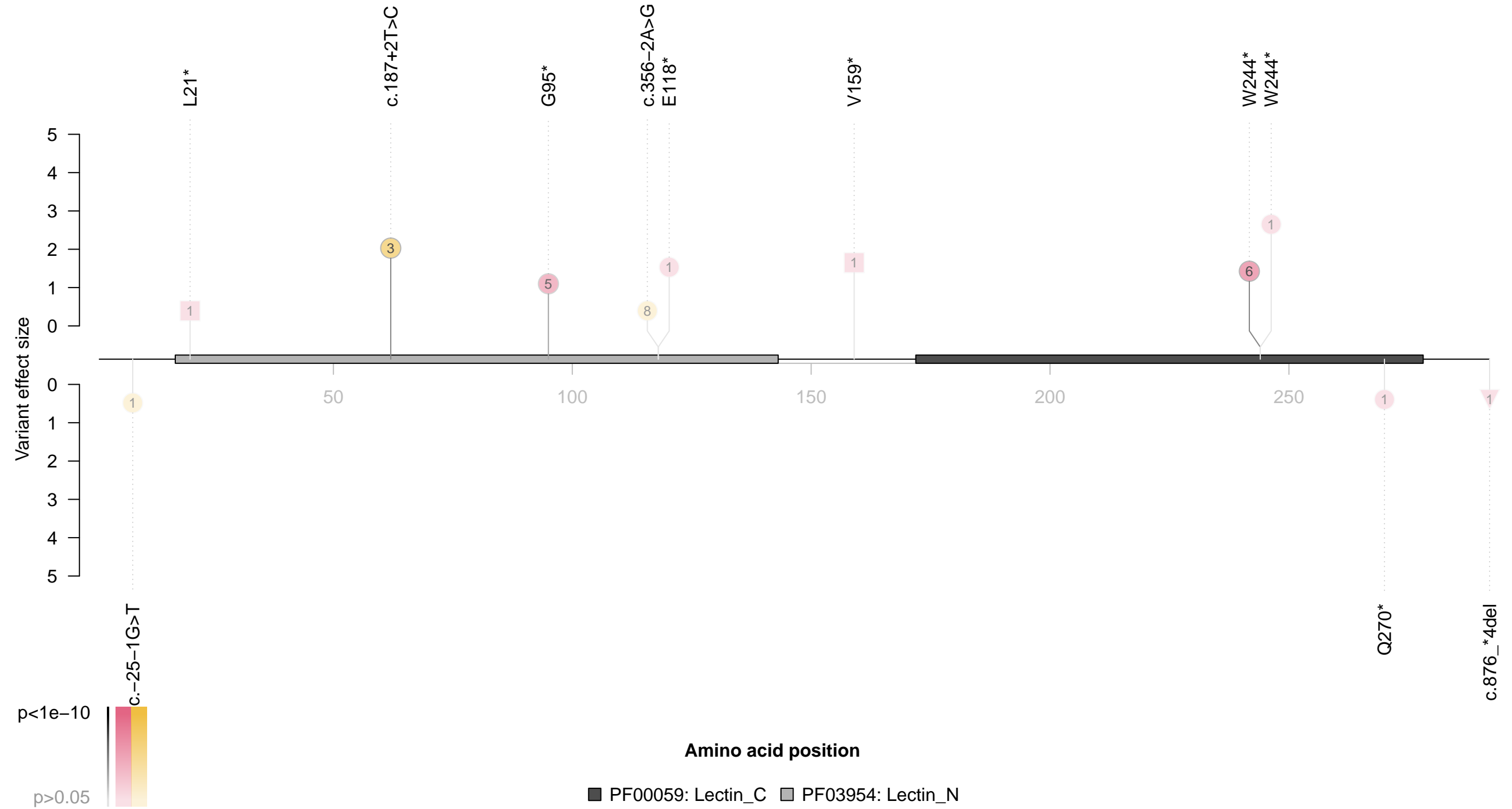
Gene=APOB; Chr=2; Phenotype=Triglycerides; Gene effect size=-0.81

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



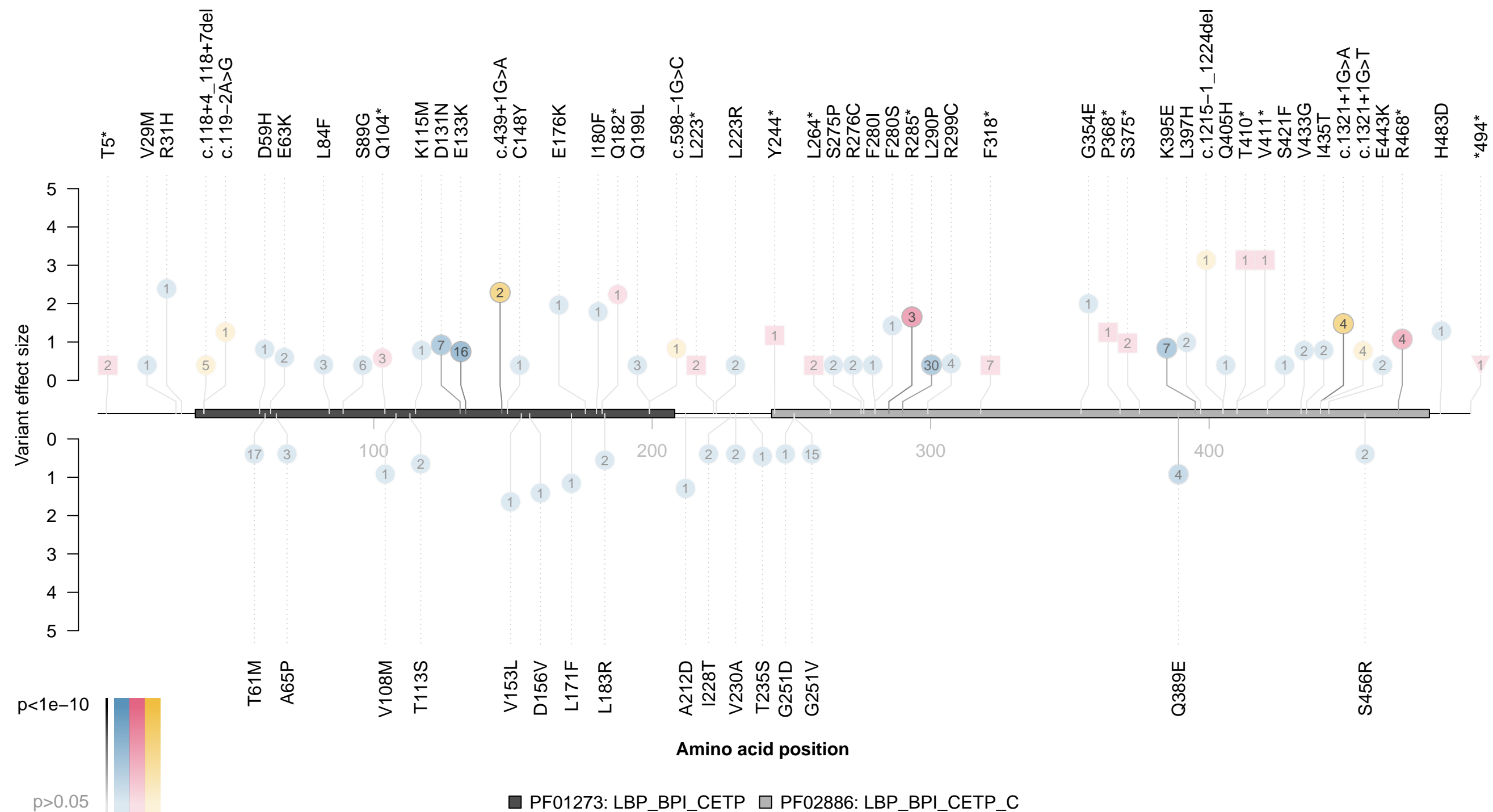
Gene=ASGR1; Chr=1; Phenotype=Alkaline phosphatase; Gene effect size=1.04

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



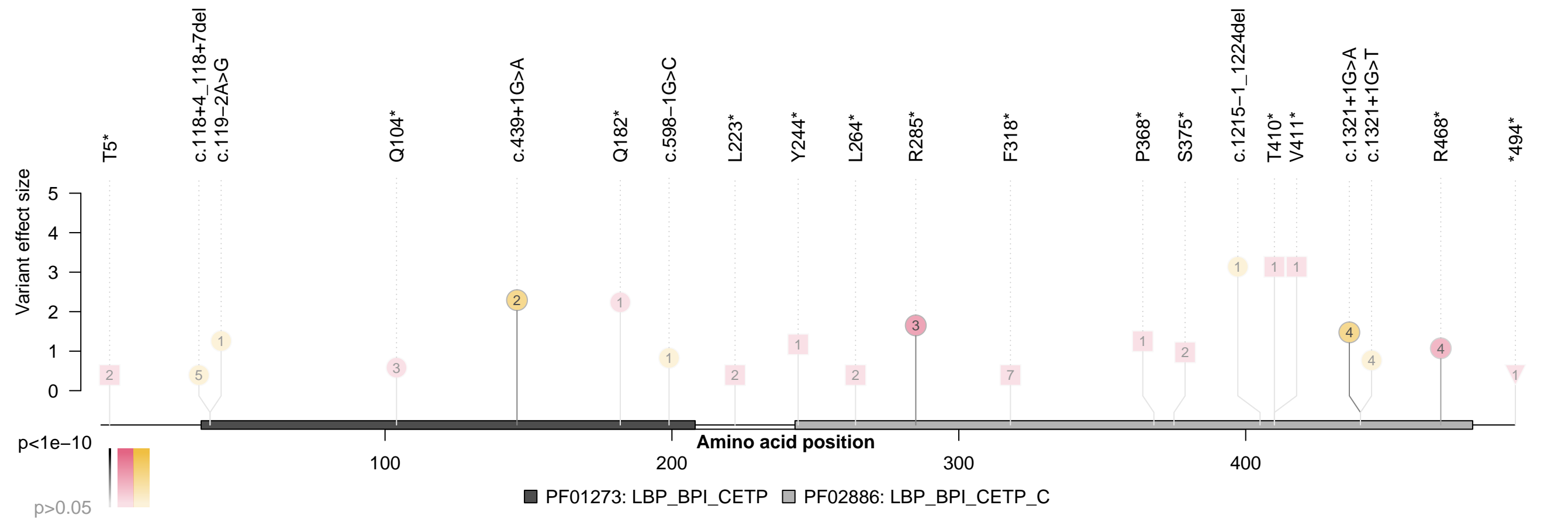
Gene=CETP; Chr=1; Phenotype=HDL cholesterol; Gene effect size=0.46

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



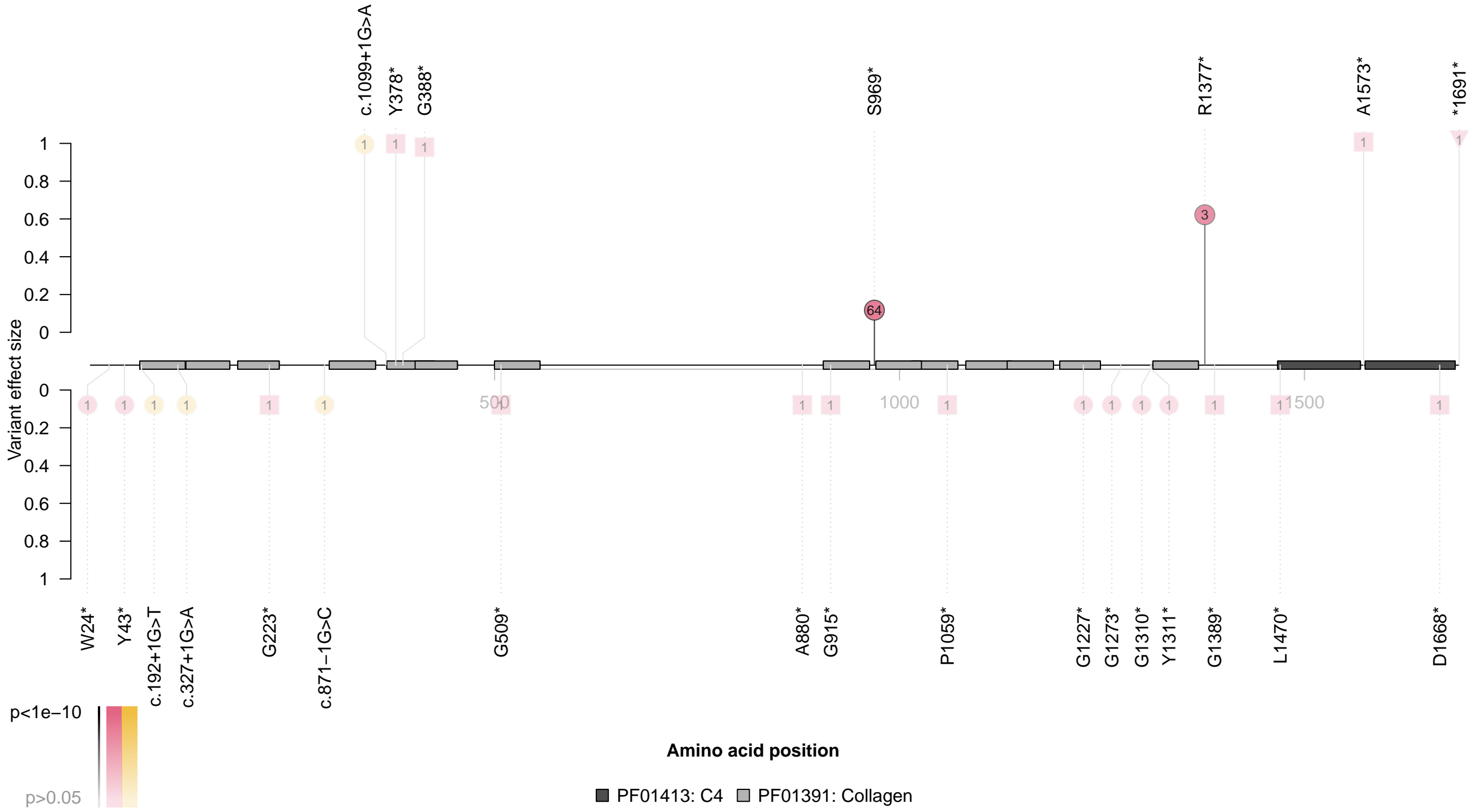
Gene=CETP; Chr=1; Phenotype=HDL cholesterol; Gene effect size=1.01

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



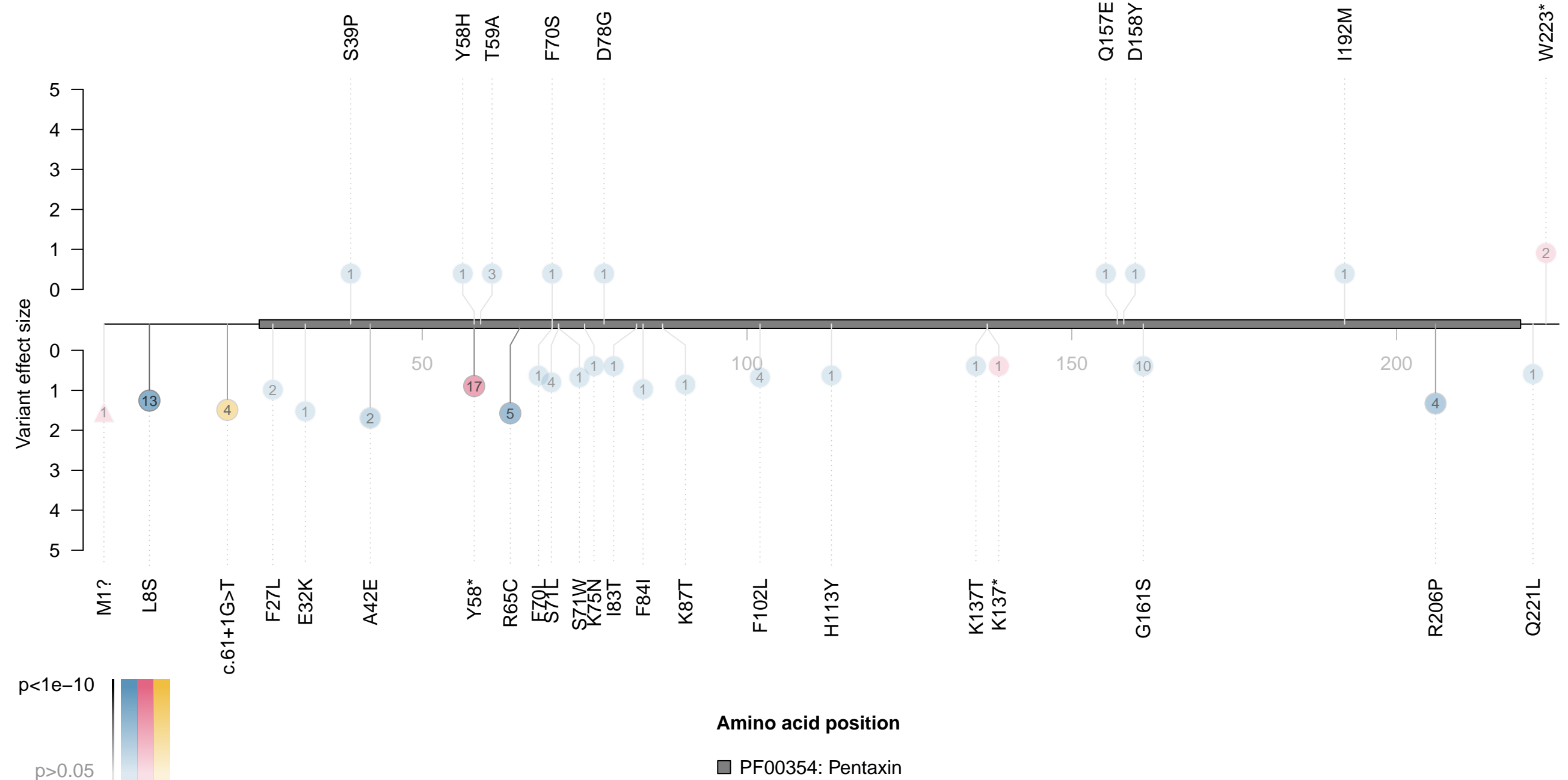
Gene=COL4A4; Chr=2; Phenotype=R31 Unspecified haematuria; Gene effect size=0.17

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



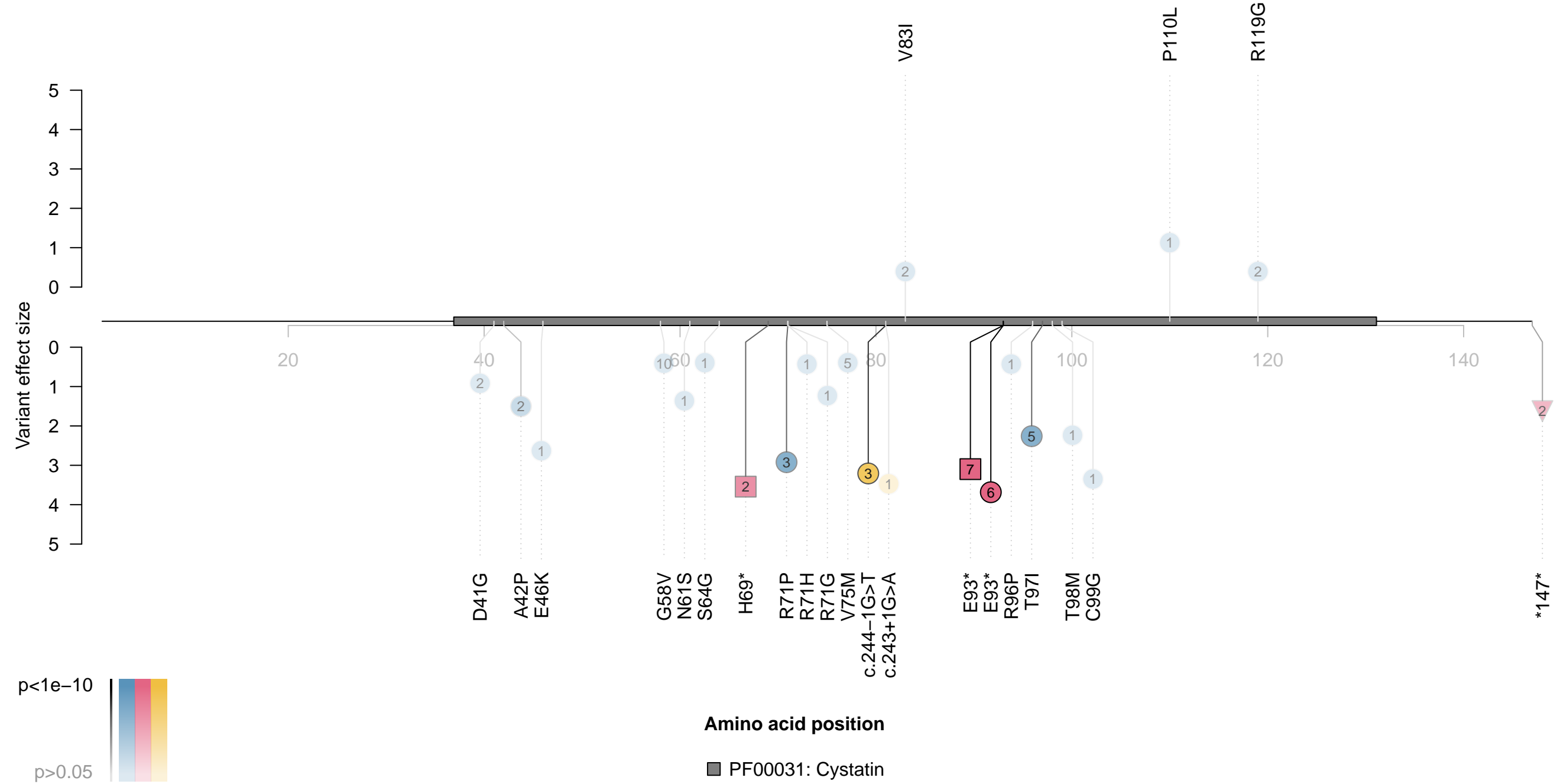
Gene=CRP; Chr=1; Phenotype=C-reactive protein; Gene effect size=-0.84

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



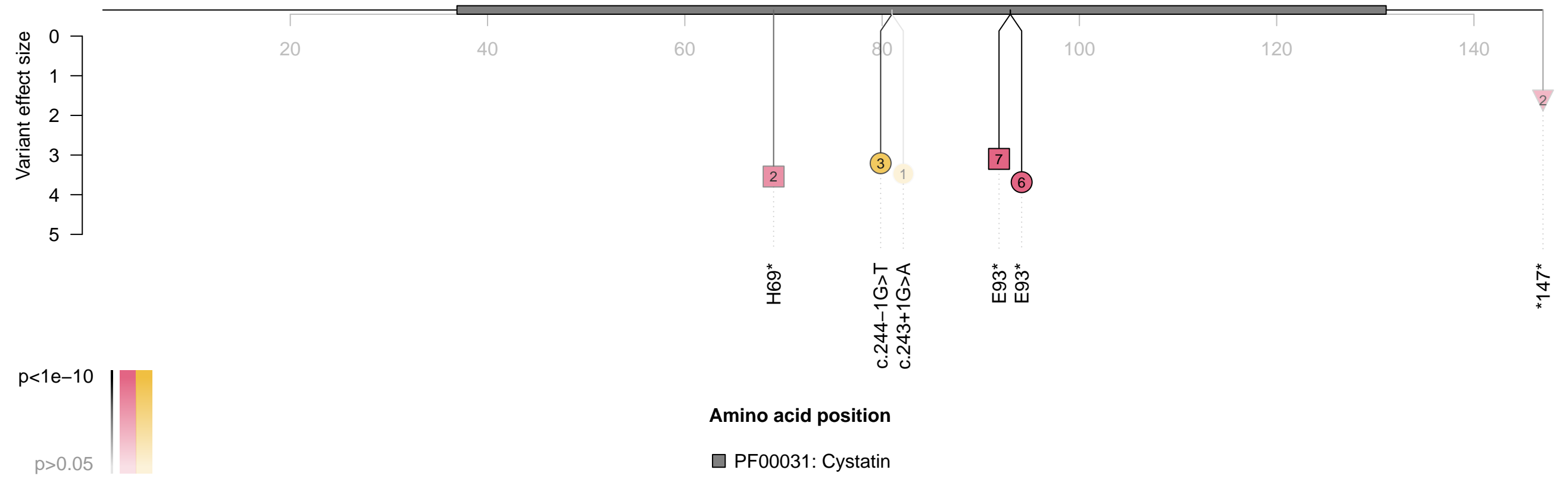
Gene=CST3; Chr=2; Phenotype=Cystatin C; Gene effect size=-1.66

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



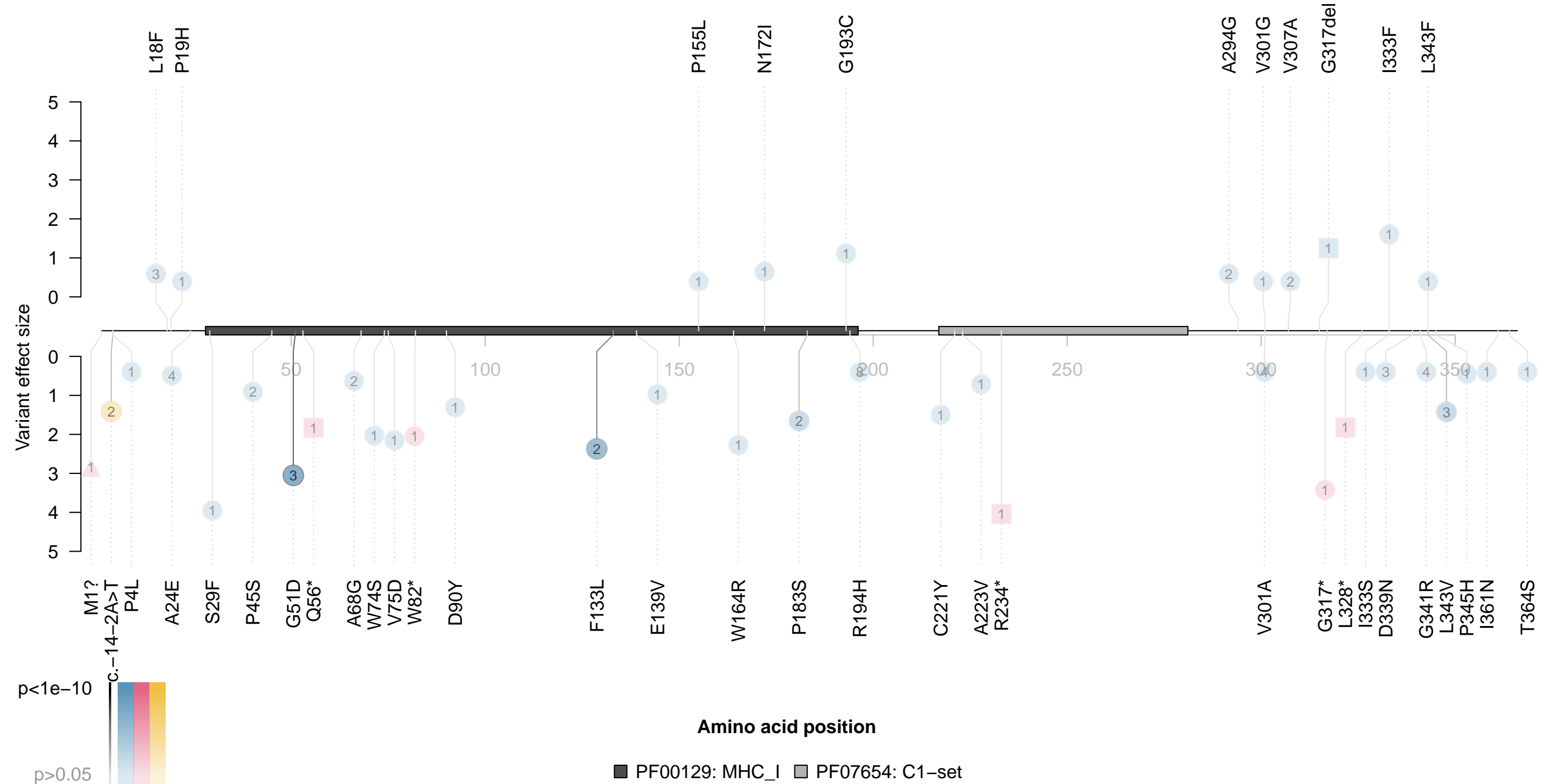
Gene=CST3; Chr=2; Phenotype=Cystatin C; Gene effect size=-2.69

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



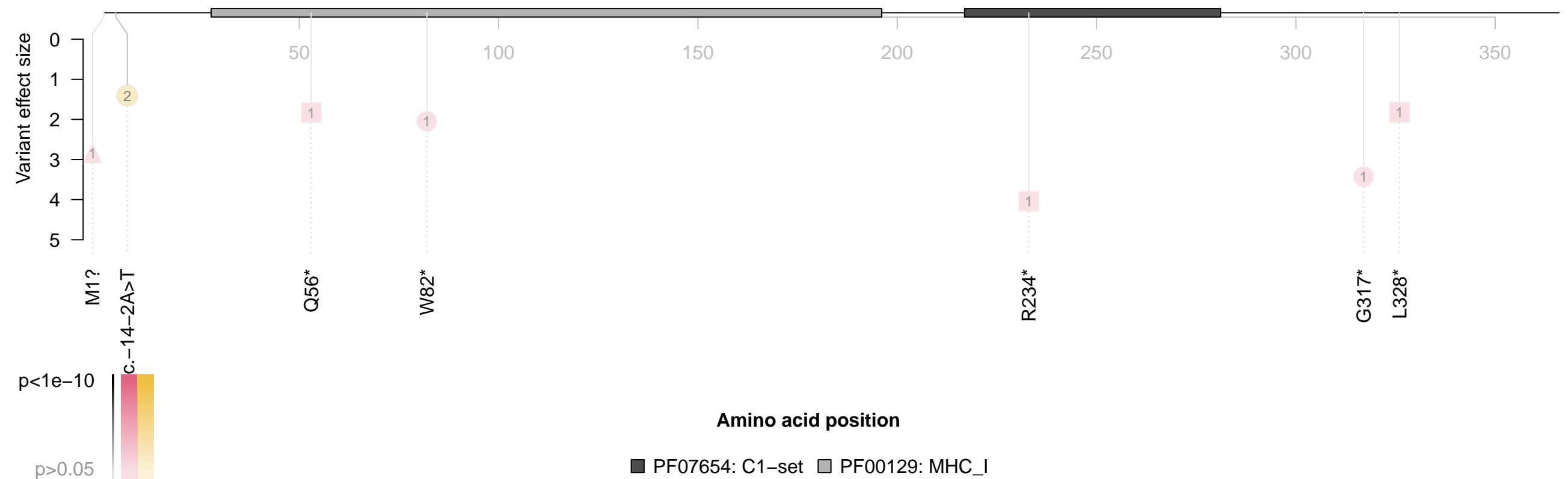
Gene=FCGRT; Chr=1; Phenotype=Albumin; Gene effect size=-0.84

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



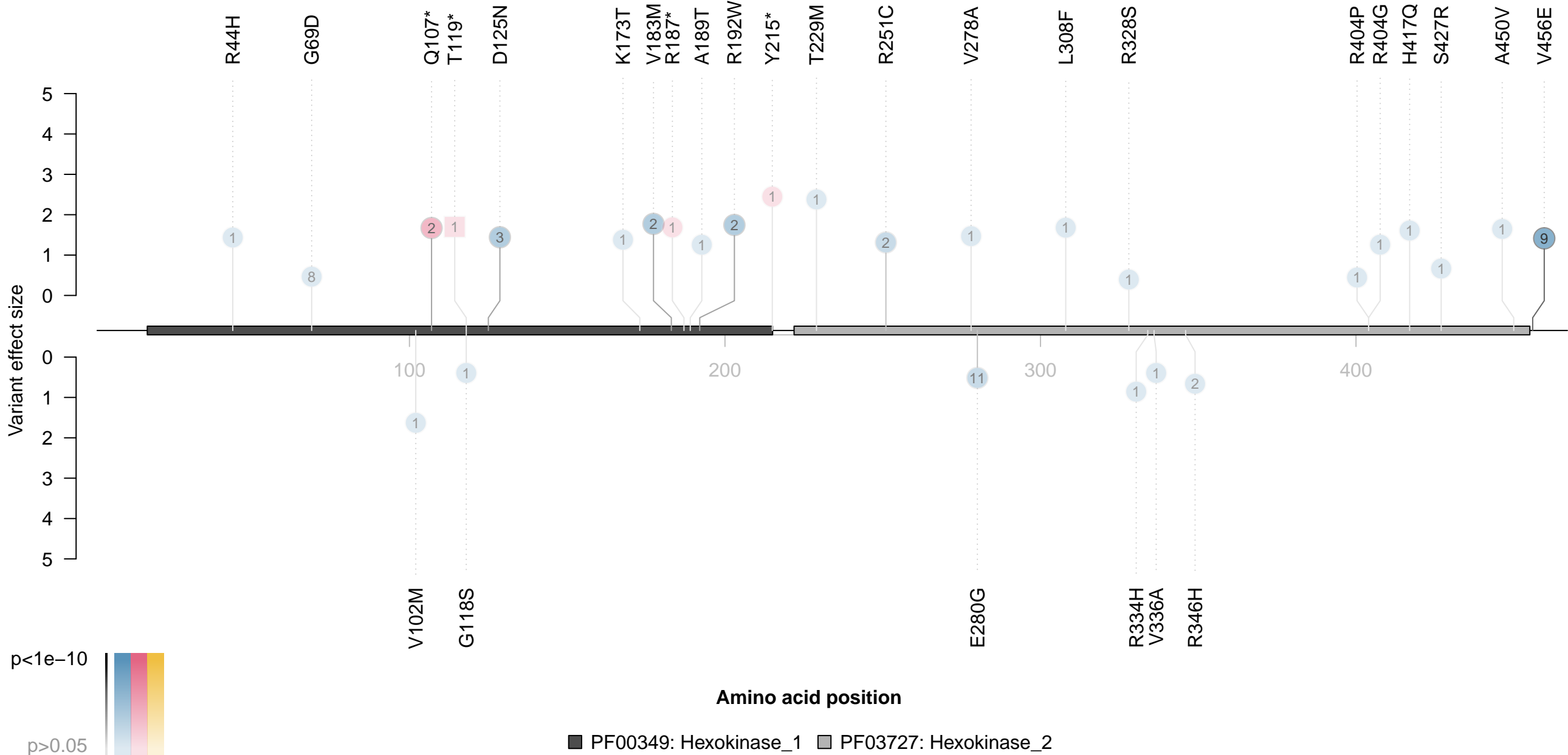
Gene=FCGRT; Chr=1; Phenotype=Albumin; Gene effect size=-2.37

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



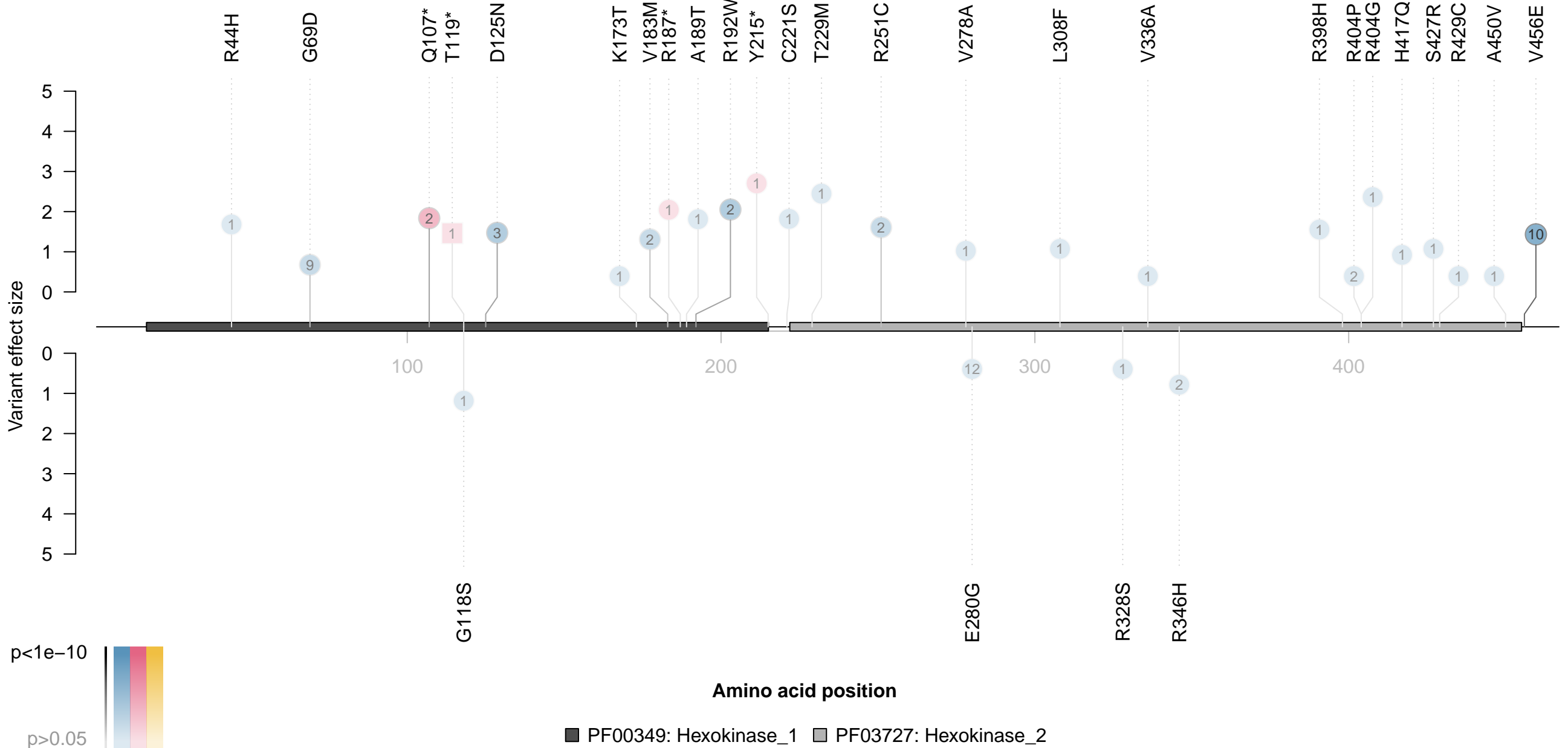
Gene=GCK; Chr=7; Phenotype=Glucose; Gene effect size=0.77

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



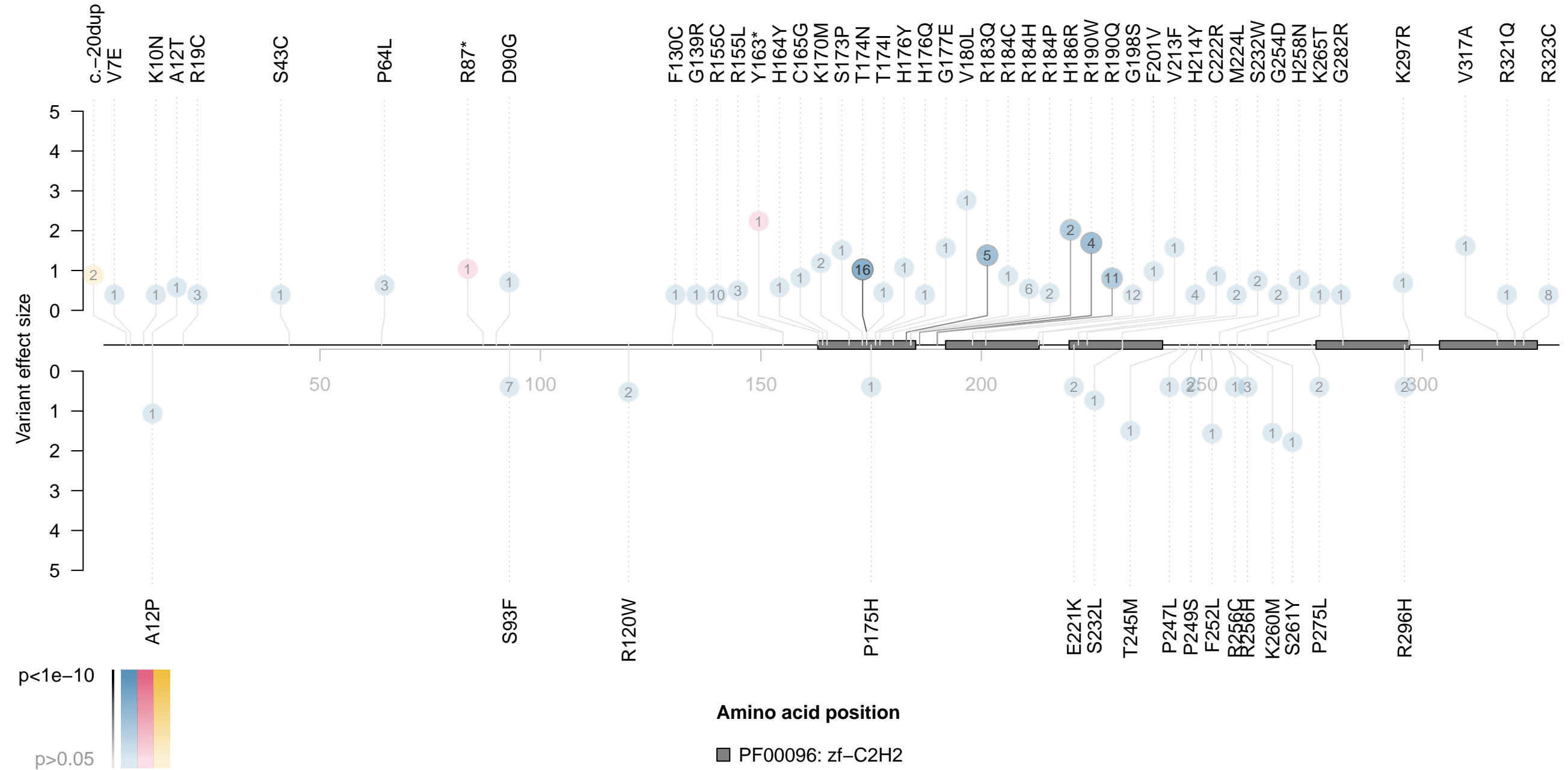
Gene=GCK; Chr=7; Phenotype=Glycated haemoglobin; Gene effect size=0.89

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



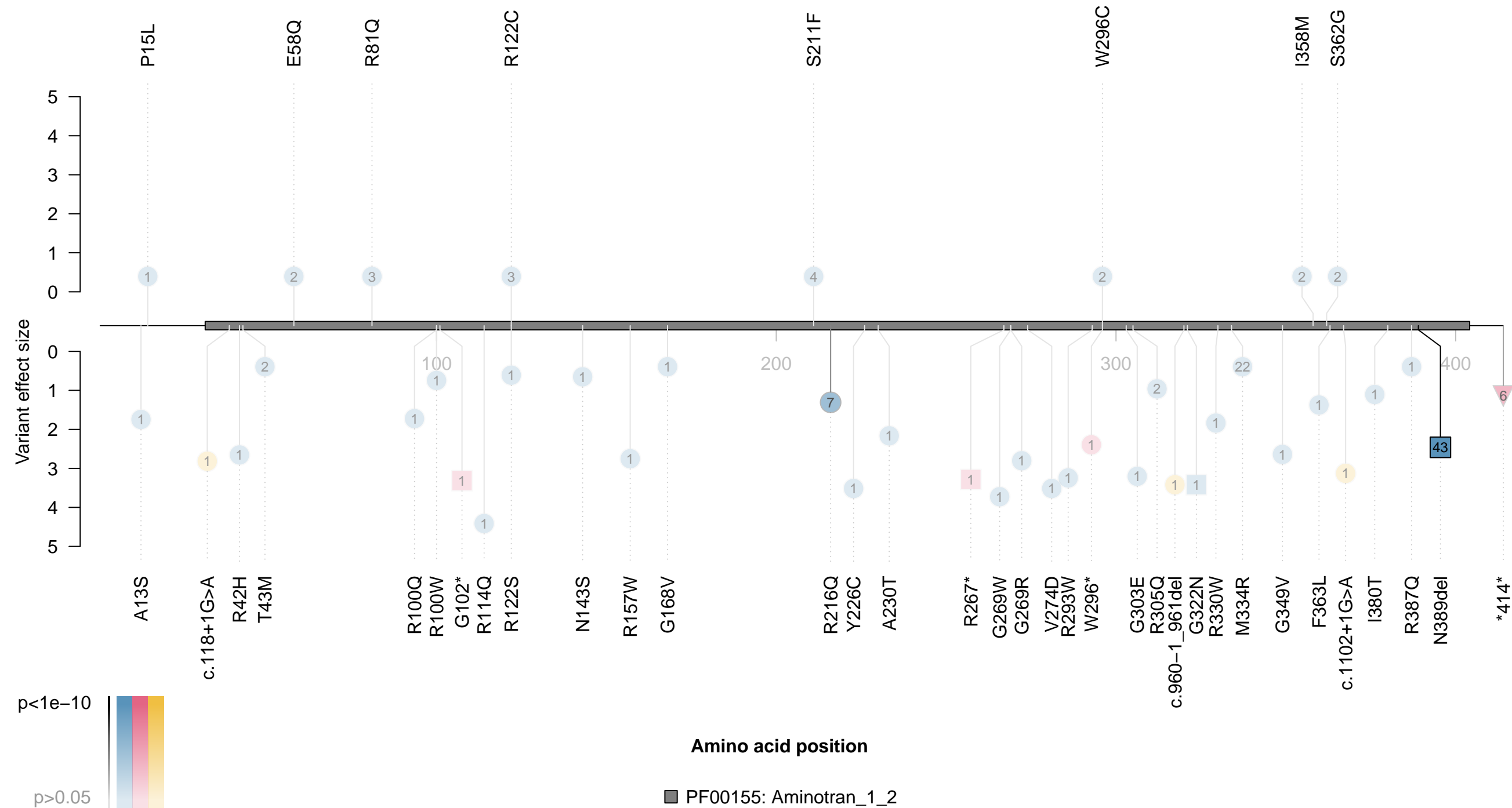
Gene=GFI1B; Chr=9; Phenotype=Mean platelet volume; Gene effect size=0.5

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



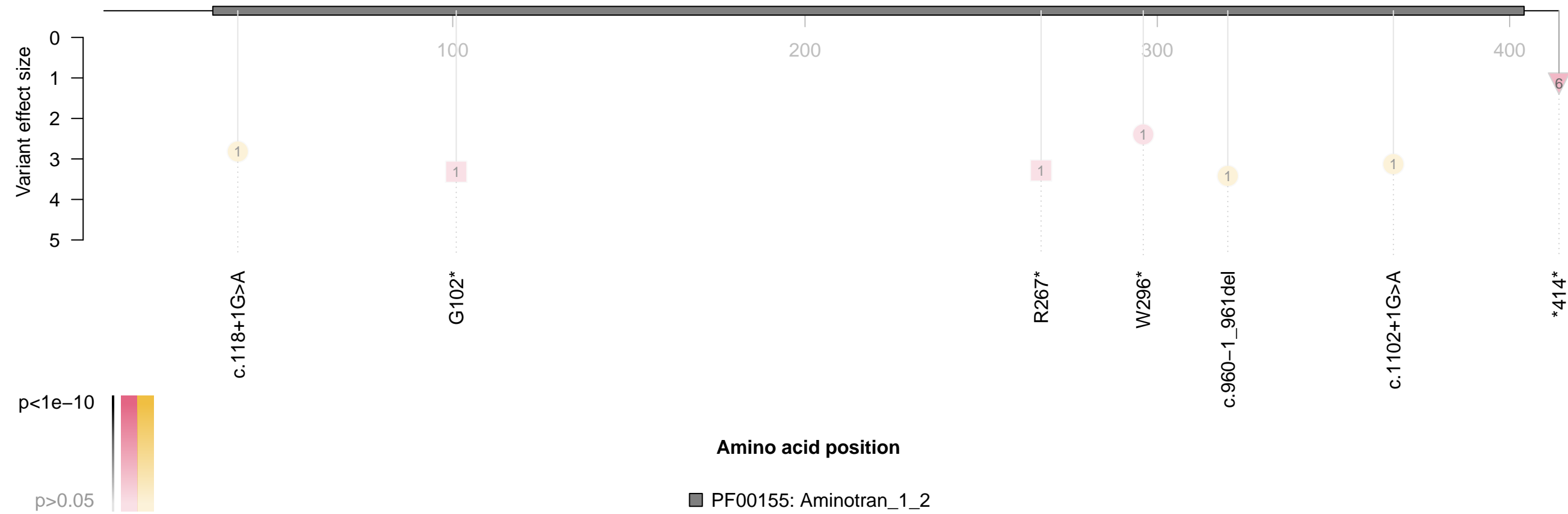
Gene=GOT1; Chr=1; Phenotype=Aspartate aminotransferase; Gene effect size=-1.45

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



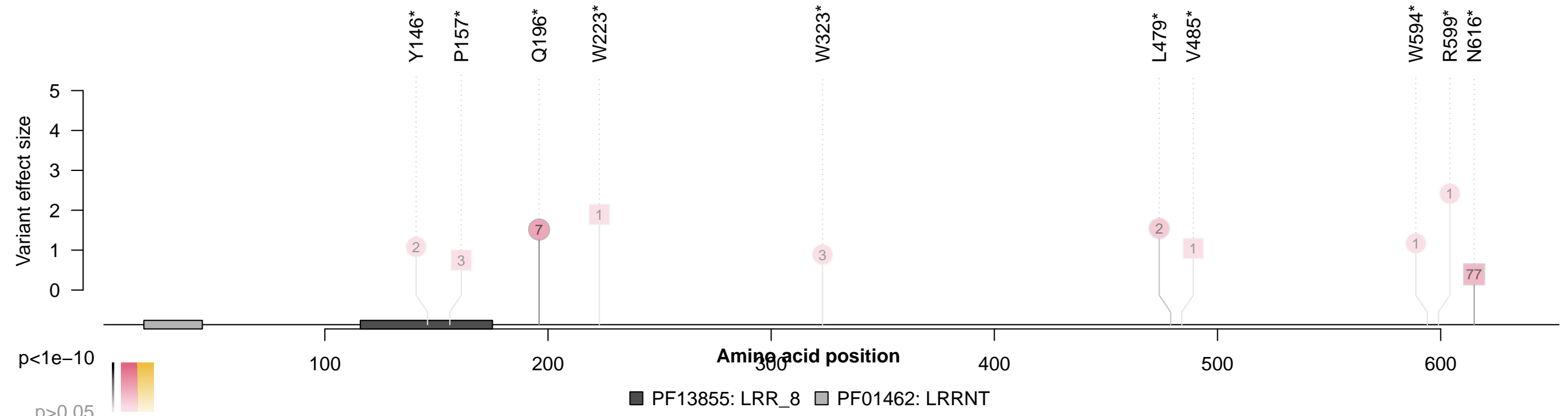
Gene=GOT1; Chr=1; Phenotype=Aspartate aminotransferase; Gene effect size=-2.15

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



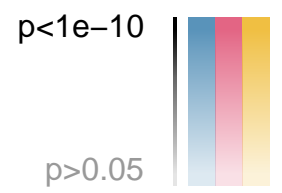
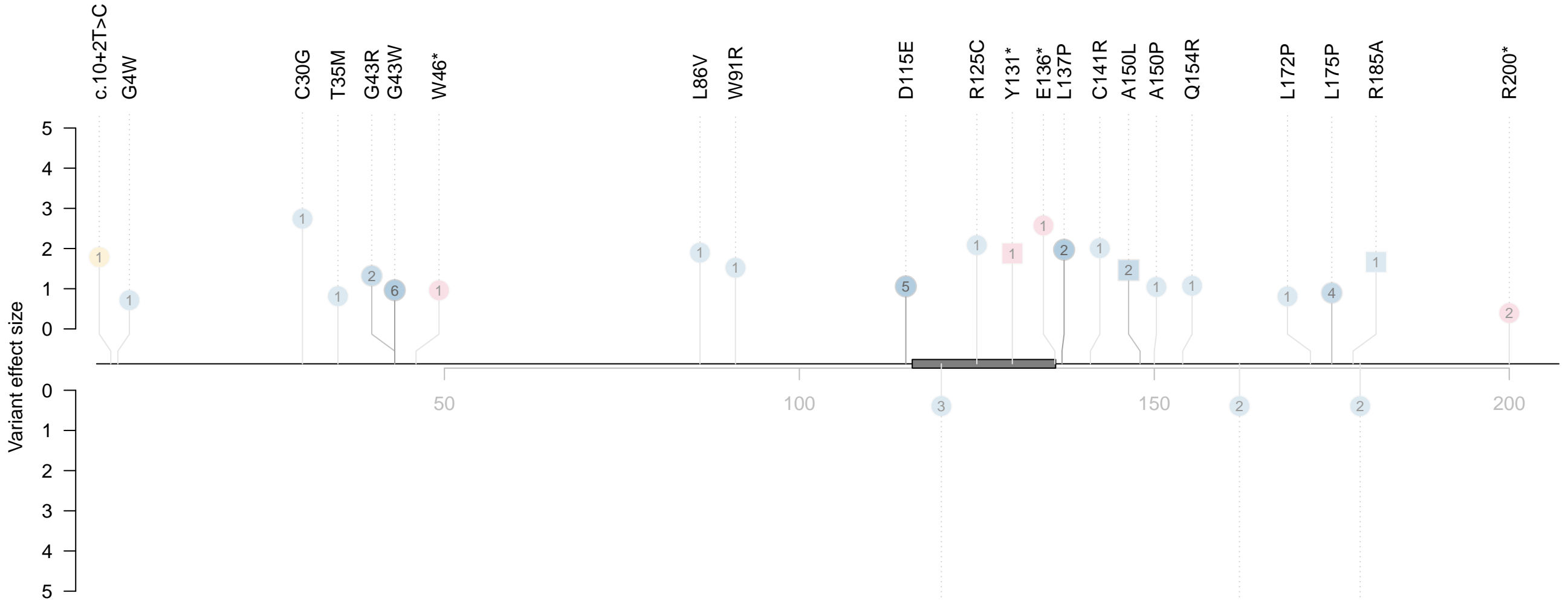
Gene=GP1BA; Chr=1; Phenotype=Mean platelet (thrombocyte) volume; Gene effect size=0.55

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Gene=GP1BB; Chr=2; Phenotype=Mean platelet volume; Gene effect size=1.06

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Amino acid position

■ PF01463: LRRCT

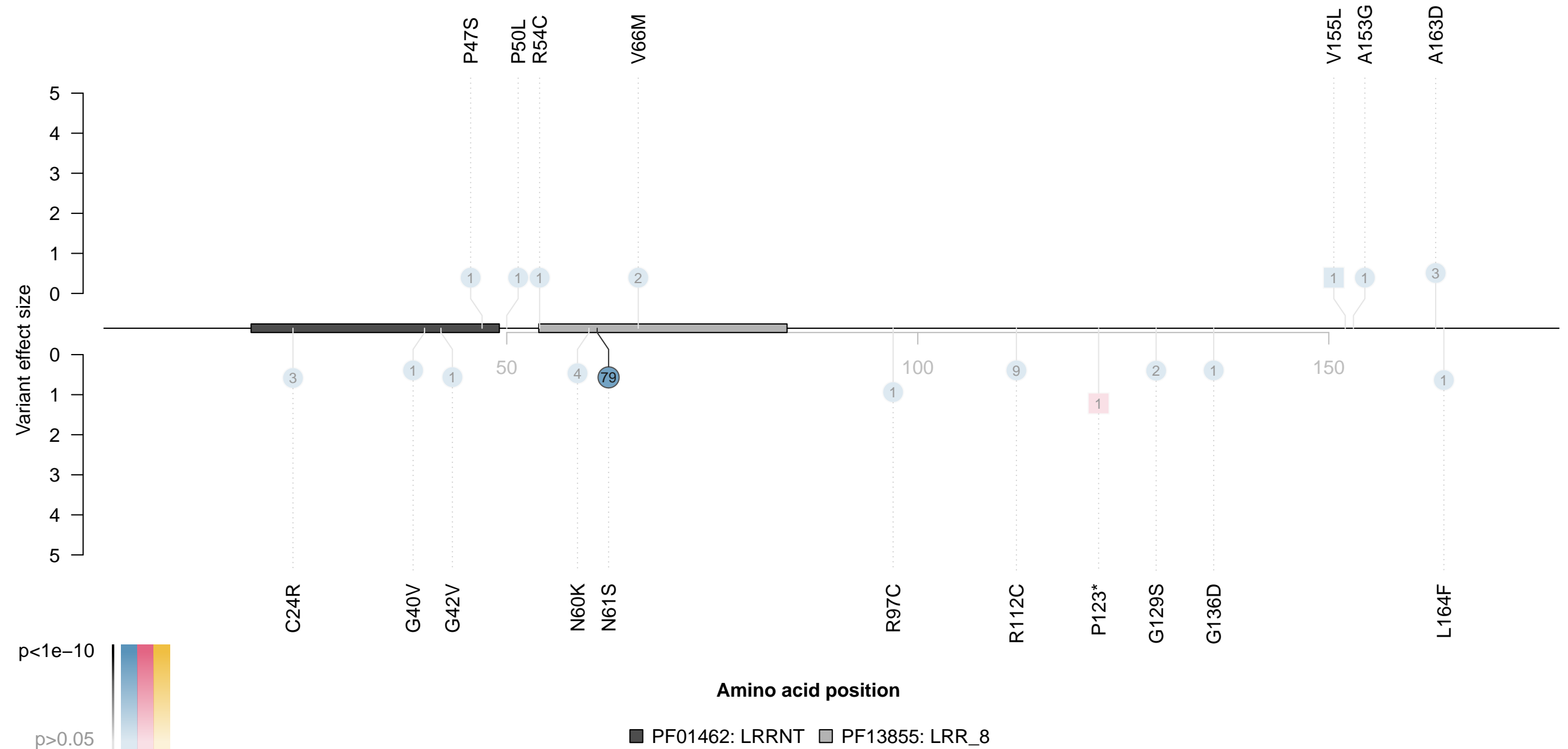
A120E

L162Q

R179P

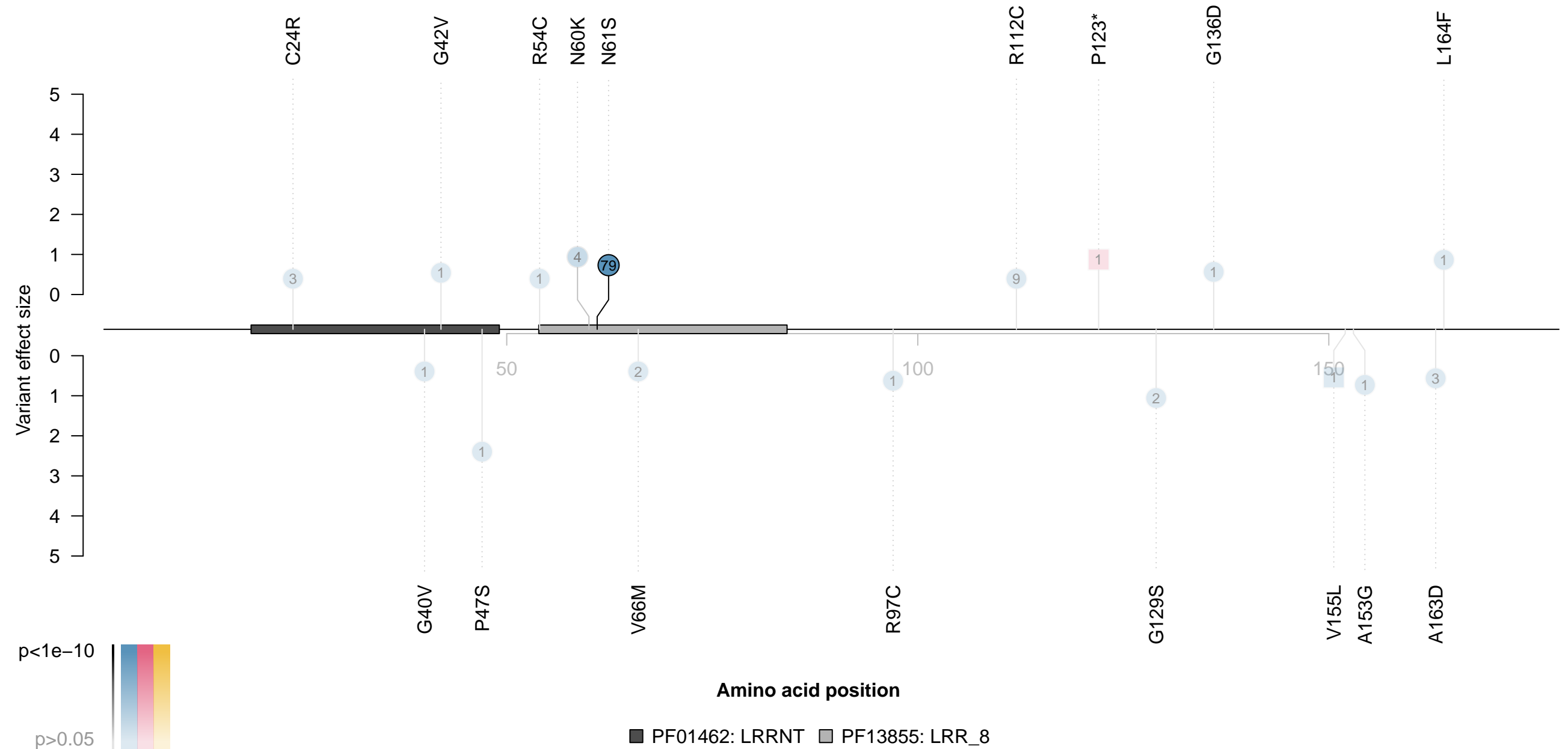
Gene=GP9; Chr=3; Phenotype=Platelet count; Gene effect size=-0.55

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



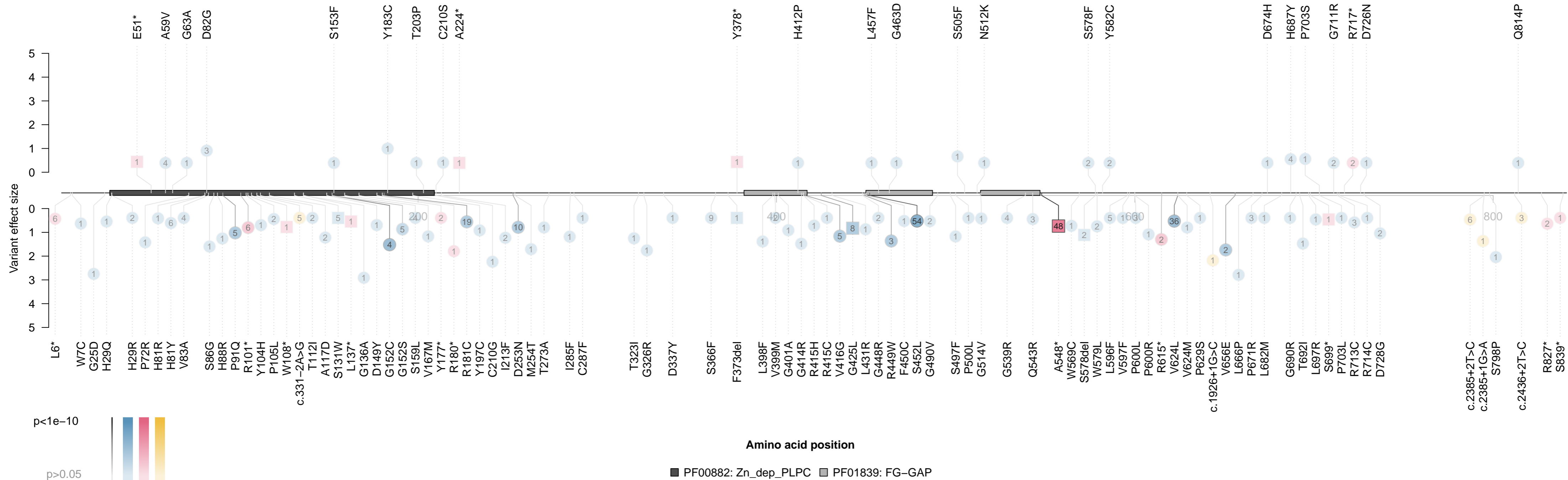
Gene=GP9; Chr=3; Phenotype=Mean platelet volume; Gene effect size=0.59

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



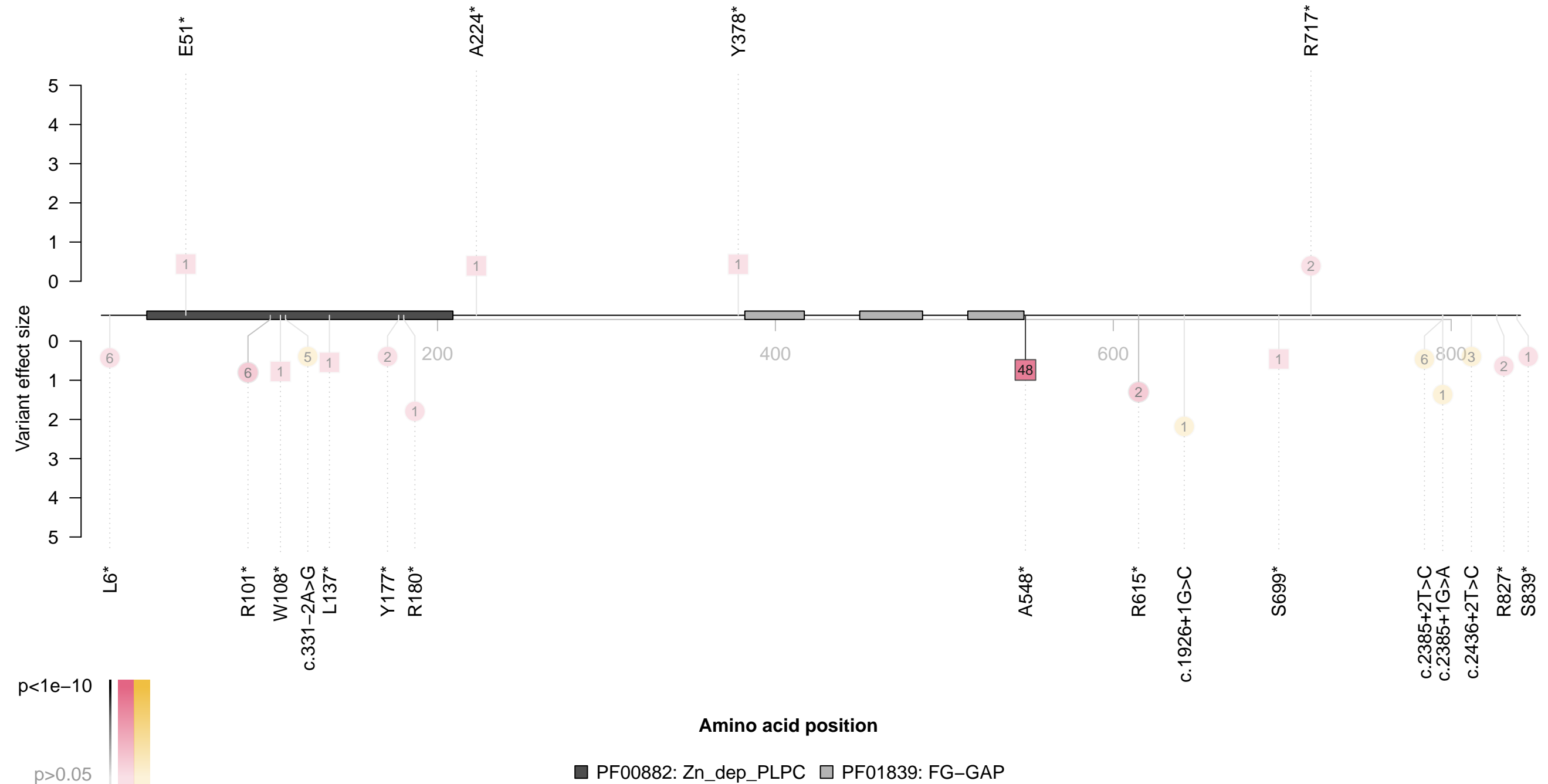
Gene=GPLD1; Chr=6; Phenotype=Alkaline phosphatase; Gene effect size=-0.64

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



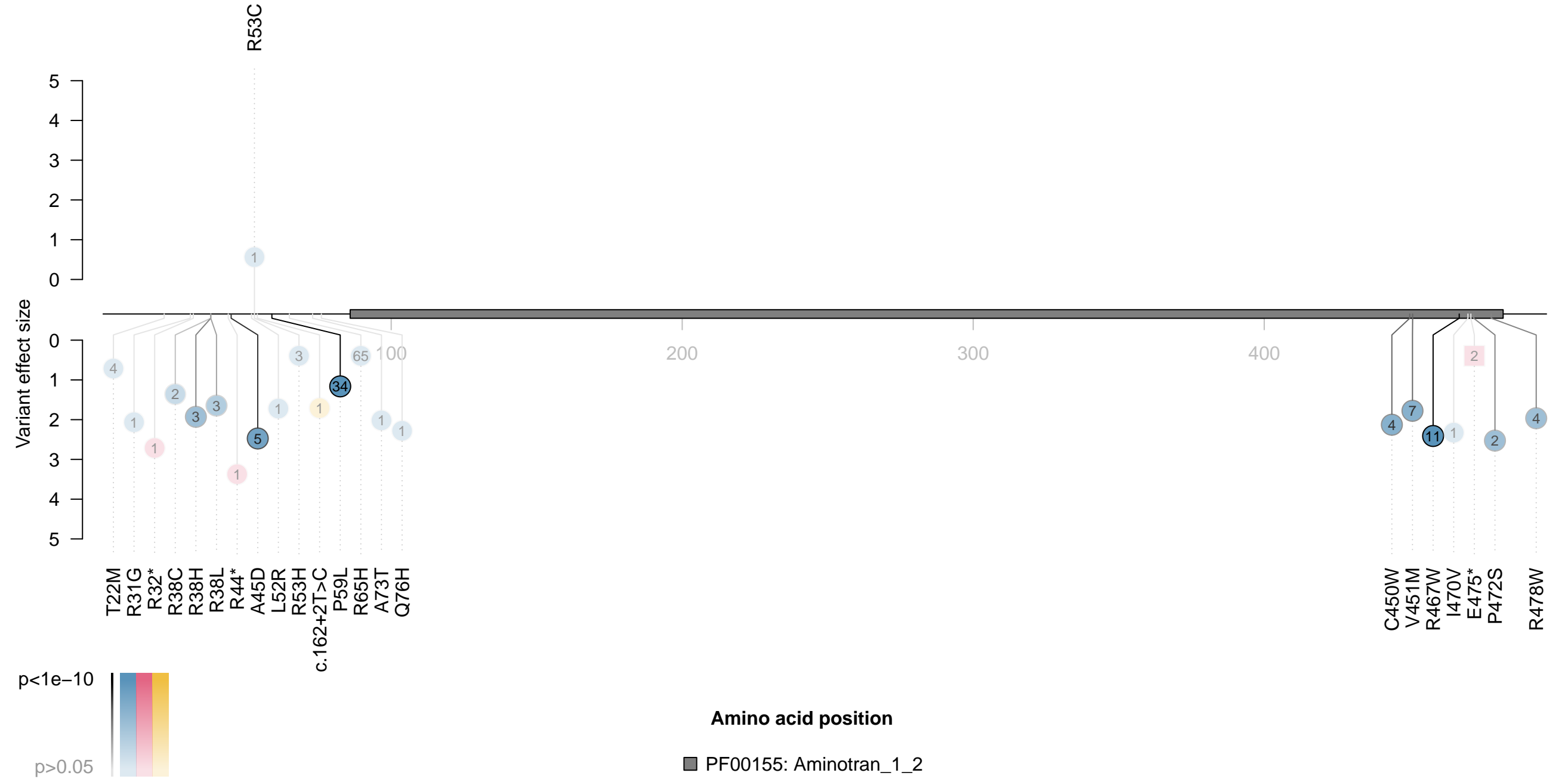
Gene=GPLD1; Chr=6; Phenotype=Alkaline phosphatase; Gene effect size=-0.71

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



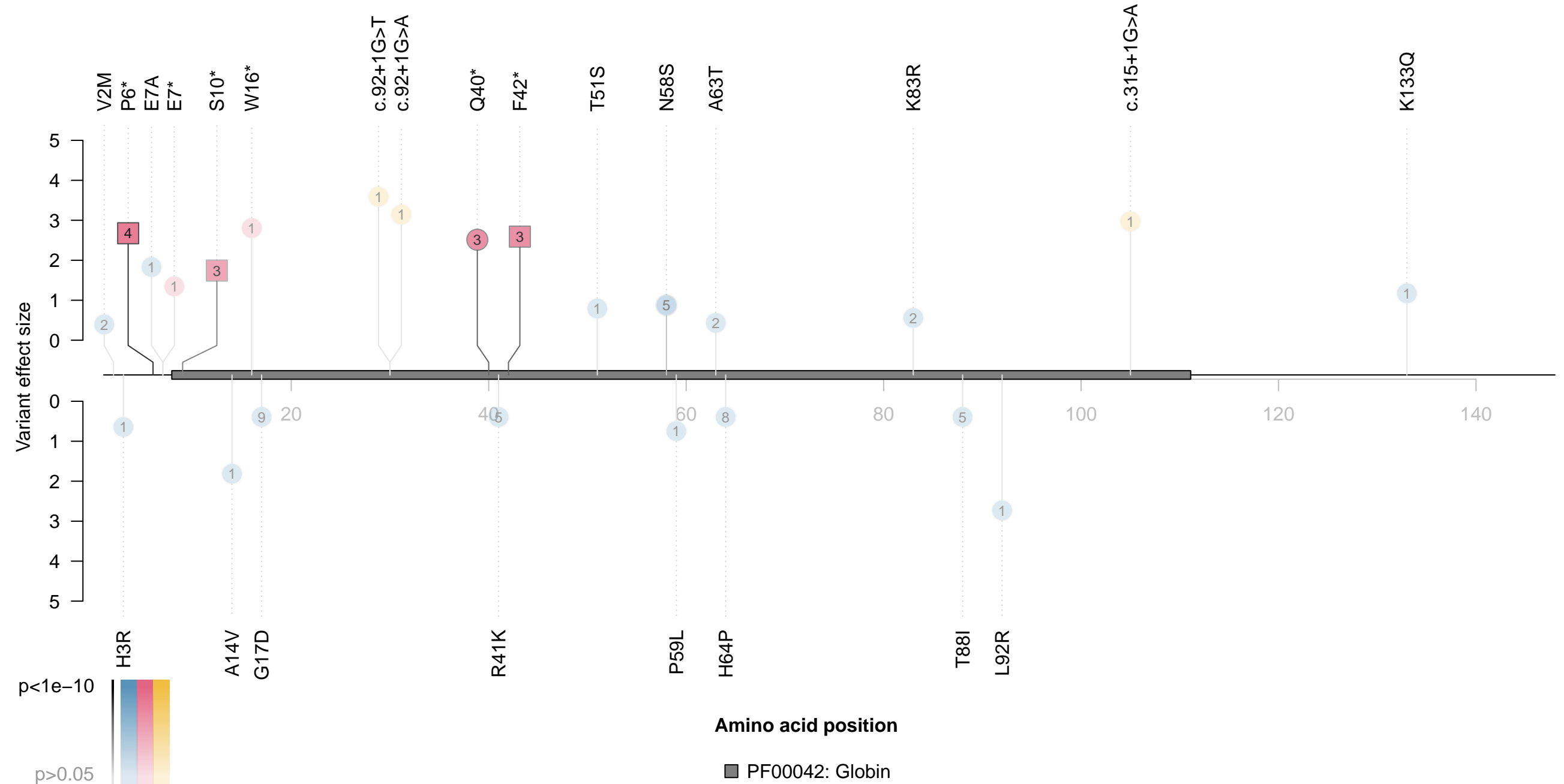
Gene=GPT; Chr=8; Phenotype=Alanine aminotransferase; Gene effect size=-1.01

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



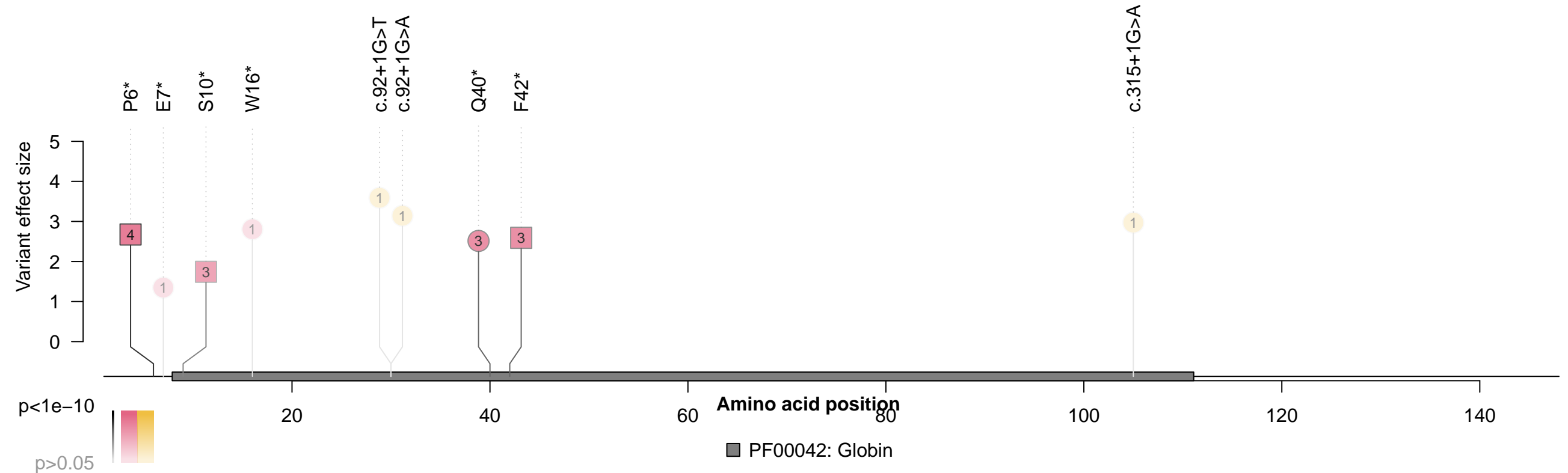
Gene=HBB; Chr=1; Phenotype=Red blood cell count; Gene effect size=0.68

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



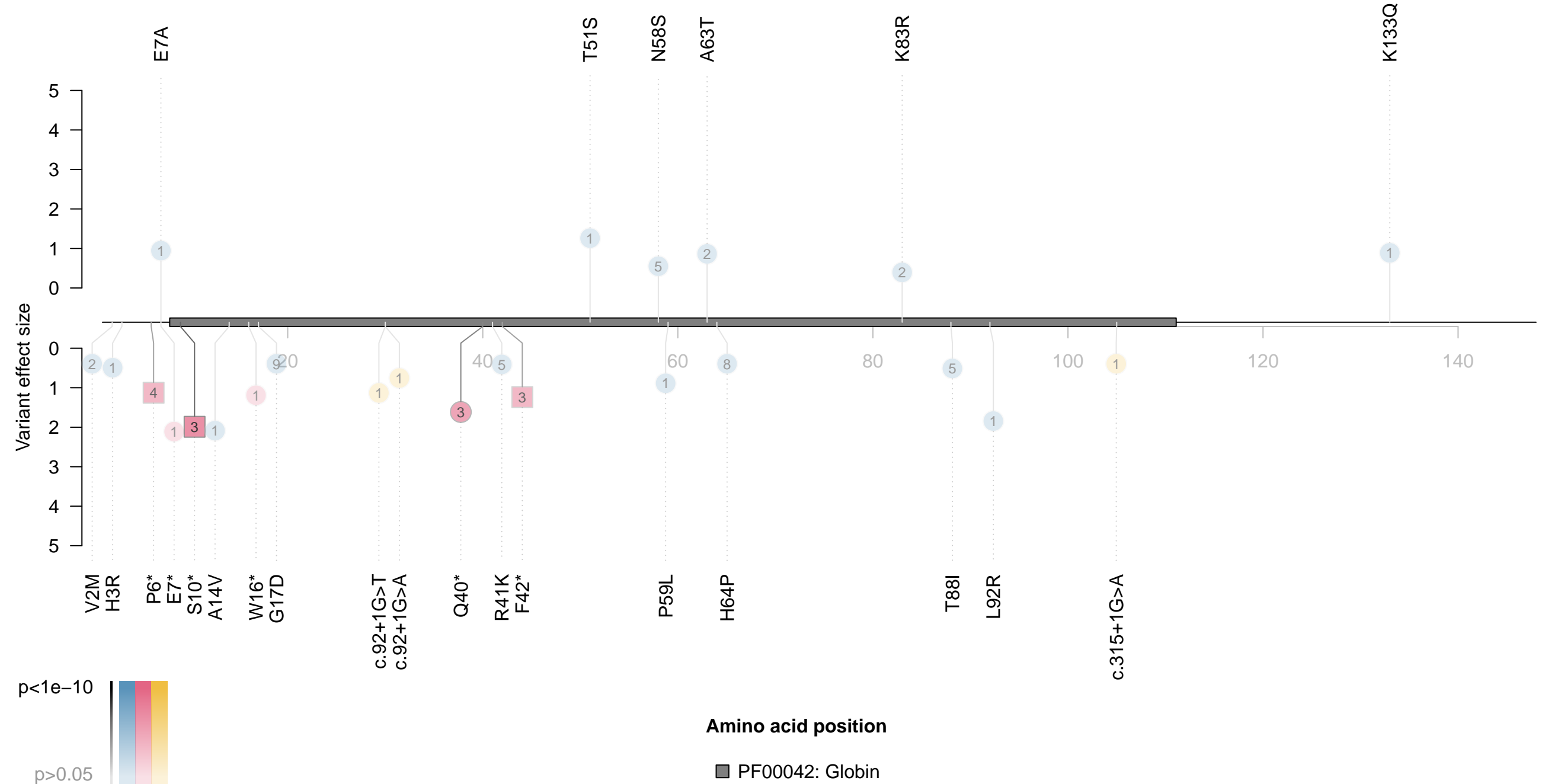
Gene=HBB; Chr=1; Phenotype=Red blood cell count; Gene effect size=2.51

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



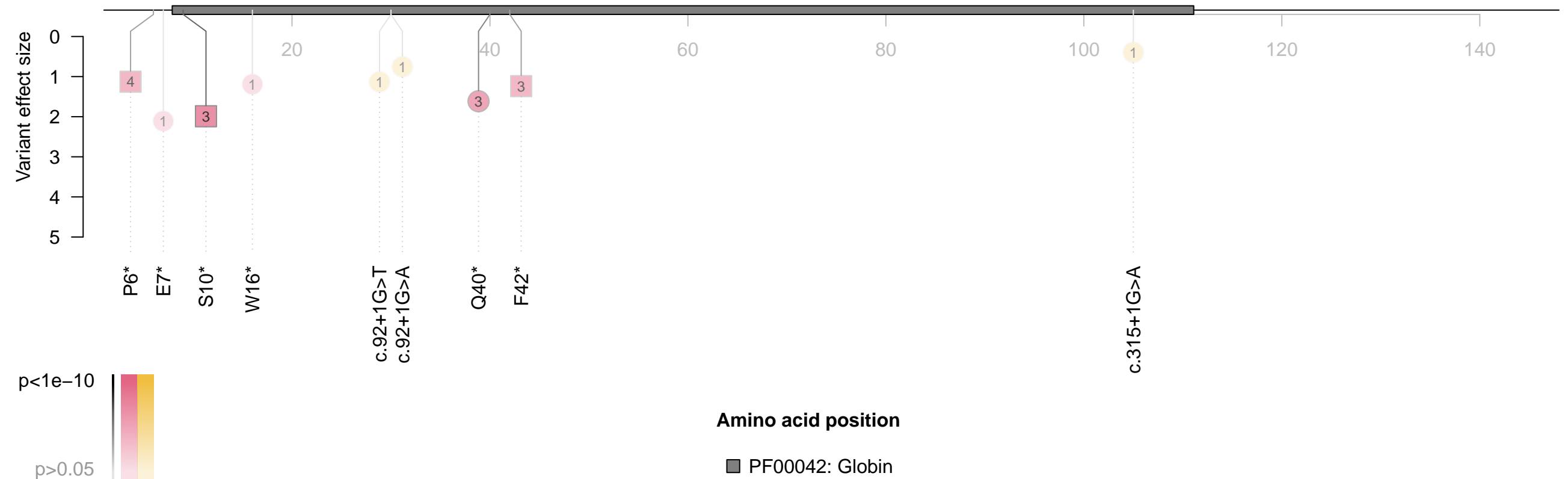
Gene=HBB; Chr=1; Phenotype=Haemoglobin concentration; Gene effect size=-0.54

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



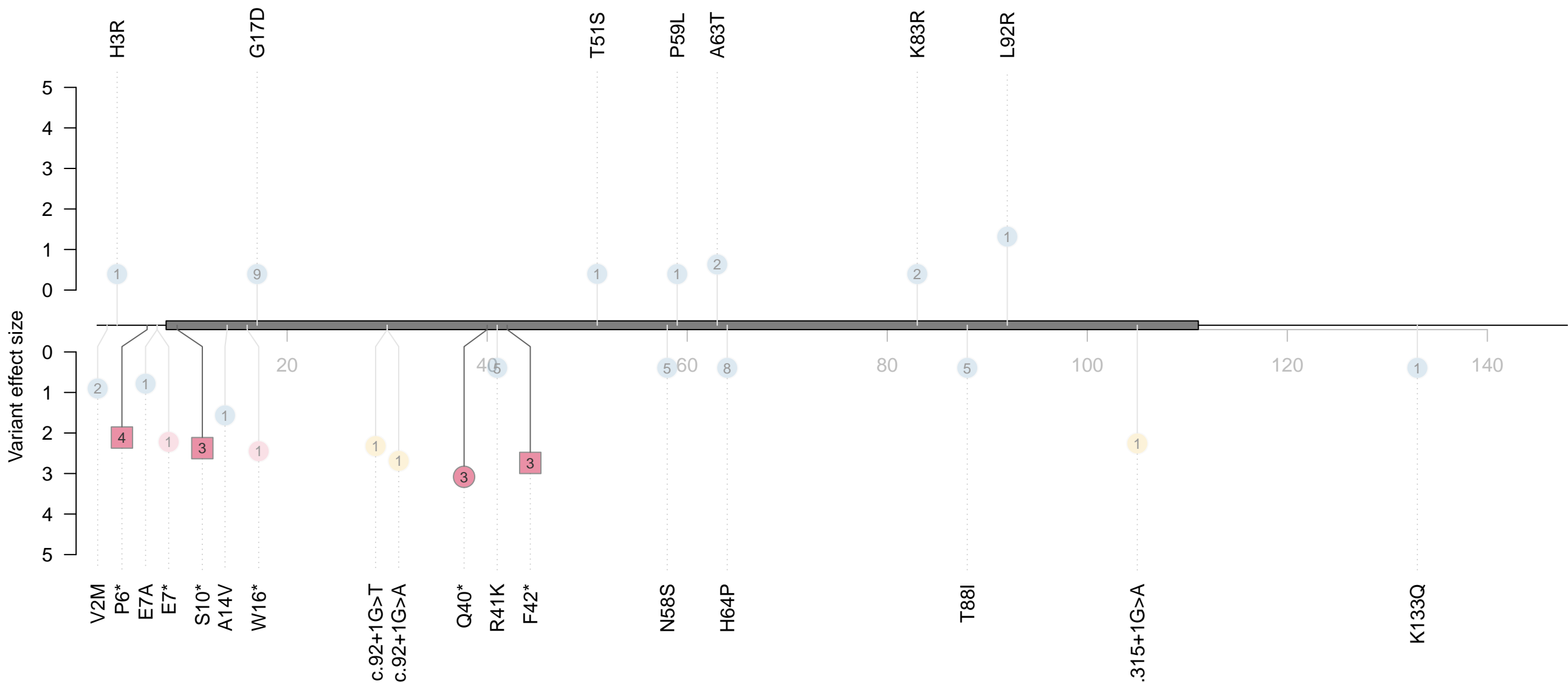
Gene=HBB; Chr=1; Phenotype=Haemoglobin concentration; Gene effect size=-1.42

splice stop gain stop lost start lost frameshift



Gene=HBB; Chr=1; Phenotype=Mean corpuscular volume; Gene effect size=-0.78

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



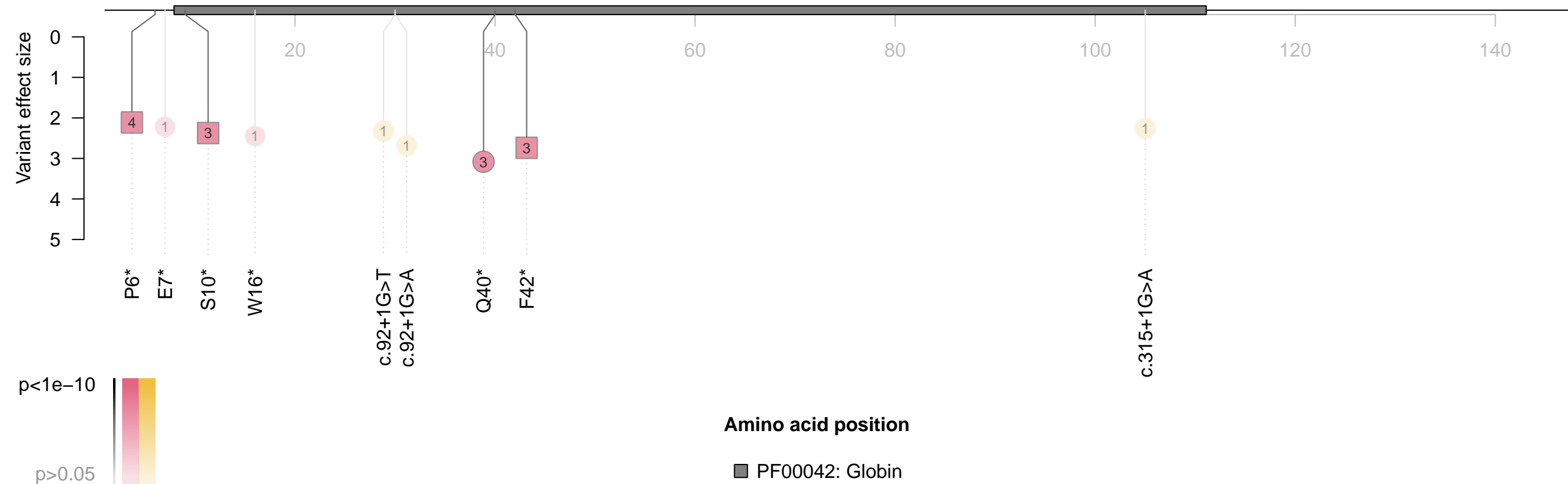
p < 1e-10
p > 0.05

Amino acid position

■ PF00042: Globin

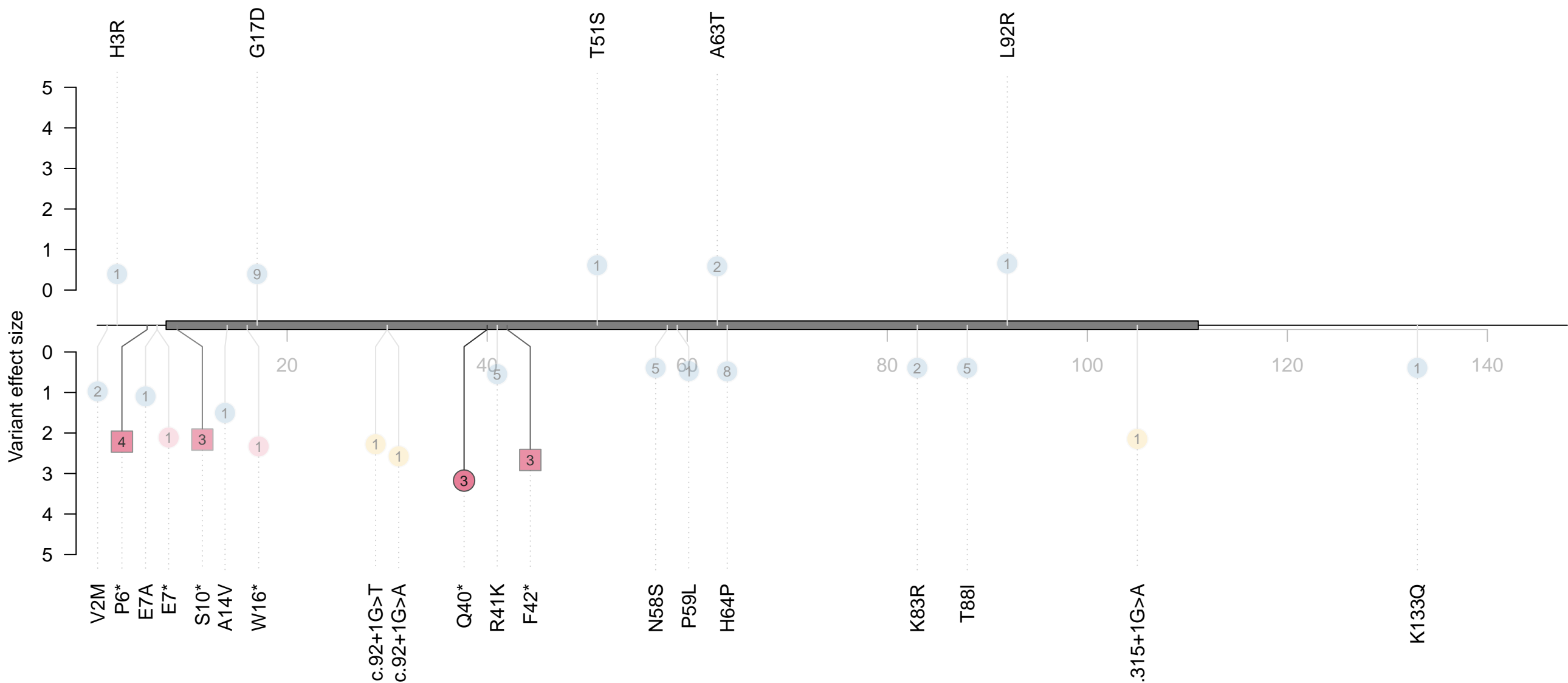
Gene=HBB; Chr=1; Phenotype=Mean corpuscular volume; Gene effect size=-2.51

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Gene=HBB; Chr=1; Phenotype=Mean corpuscular haemoglobin; Gene effect size=-0.94

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



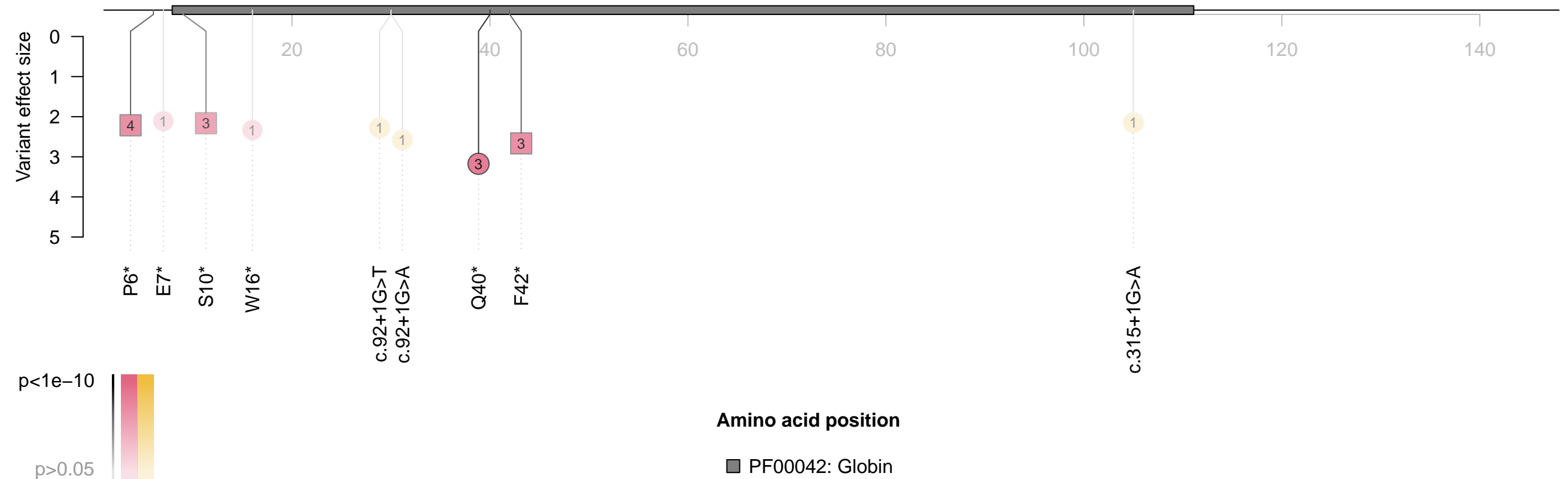
p<1e-10
p>0.05

Amino acid position

■ PF00042: Globin

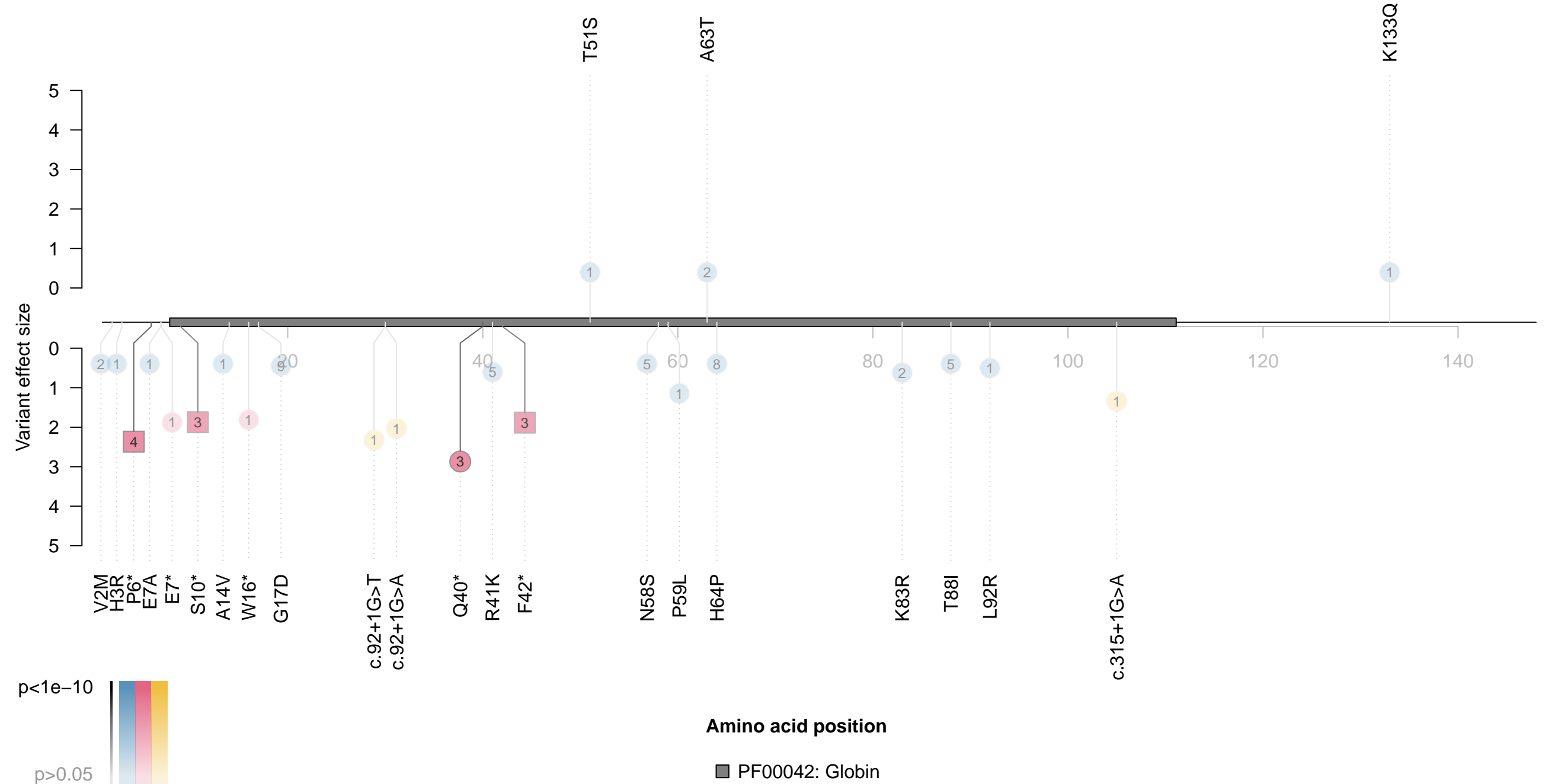
Gene=HBB; Chr=1; Phenotype=Mean corpuscular haemoglobin; Gene effect size=-2.49

splice stop gain stop lost start lost frameshift



Gene=HBB; Chr=1; Phenotype=Mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration; Gene effect size=-0.9

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift

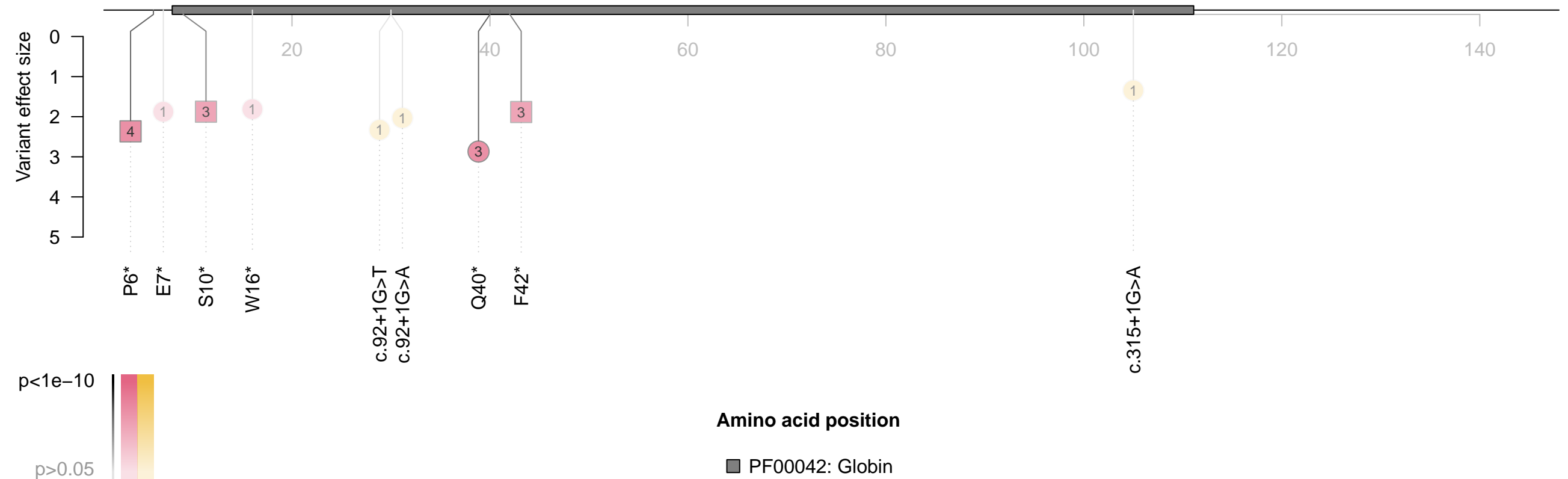


p<1e-10

p>0.05

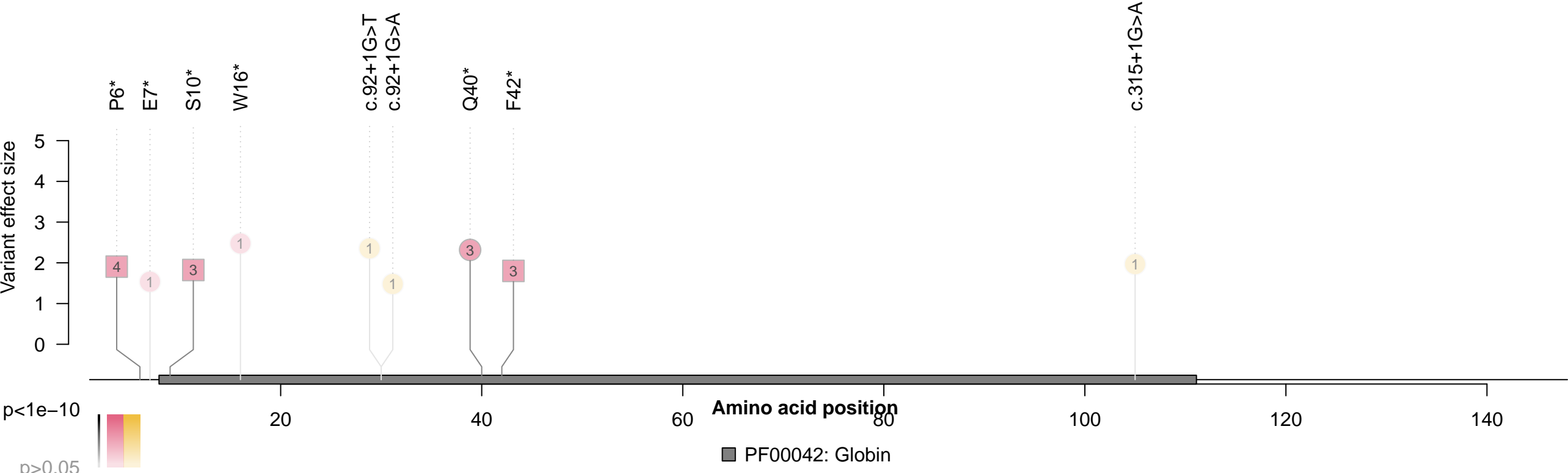
Gene=HBB; Chr=1; Phenotype=Mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration; Gene effect size=-2.18

splice stop gain stop lost start lost frameshift



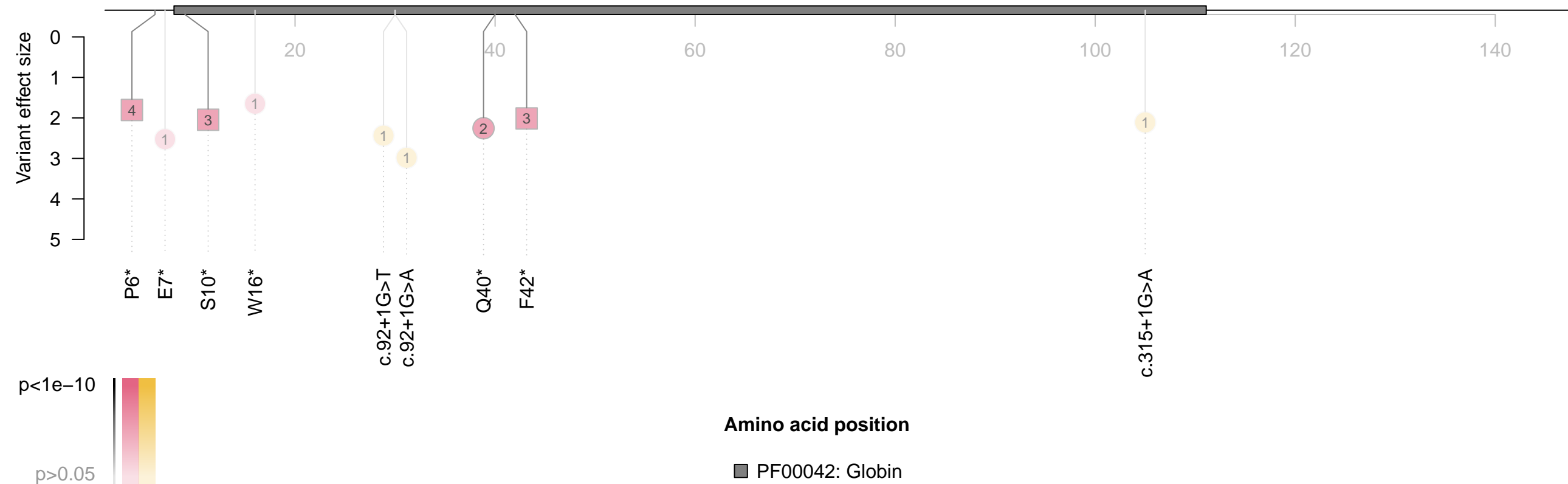
Gene=HBB; Chr=1; Phenotype=Red blood cell distribution width; Gene effect size=2

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Gene=HBB; Chr=1; Phenotype=Mean sphered cell volume; Gene effect size=-2.11

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Gene=IQGAP2; Chr=5; Phenotype=Mean platelet volume; Gene effect size=0.22

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift

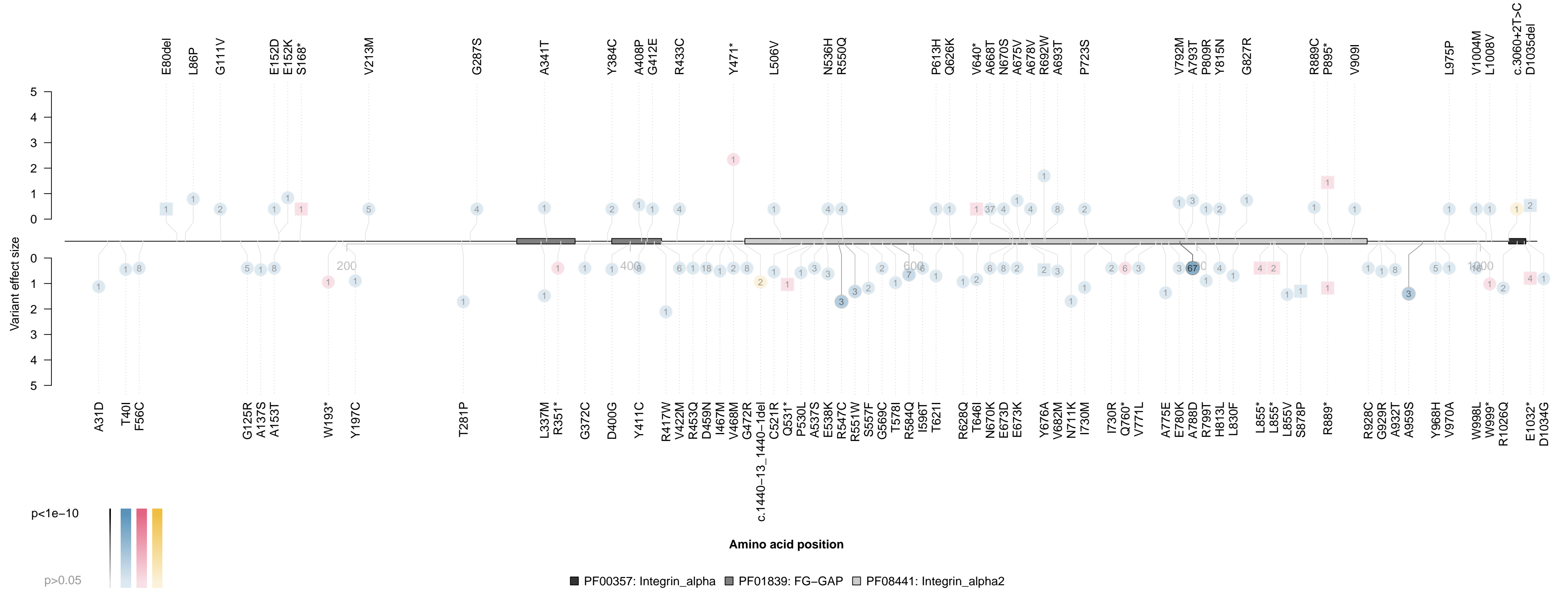


M1? S8* D20V E27del R33W R33V L44* M51T E57K E64* L69P R70Q G72E A76E V87L Y93C R108* R108Q A119V c.381+1G>A D138N R139Q R144S A151T P163T P163S F174L F174C F196V K198R L207Q E211K c.640+2T>G I219T R238* A242V N269* c.819+1del L288M L289* Q291E c.908-1G>A A341V E363K A374P D386Y Q393* S418* c.1357+1G>A I464T D556G K562E P573L A576S Y579* c.1780+1G>T S595C Y613C D616H W622* L635P R653H G673E F680S F680C Q690* V695A Q698P K705E Q706K R732Q A734P R738* R737* c.2251-1G>A I754T L761W A763V c.2321-2A>G R785H E800K R806Q E810K N818S c.2529+1G>A Y885* Y890H K913E Y923C R930Q K937N c.2843+2T>G Q955R G960S G974D R976W R976Q c.3068+2T>C Q1033K I1048T D1056N c.3209+1G>A c.3209_3209+2del S1083* I1084V E1159* E1189A M1194Y V1201G L1221* D1227Y I1229T A1230V P1248T V1250G c.3763+2T>C N1262* I1308T R1312W Q1331R L1378P V1387M I1404S R1405Q Y1445C E1469A N1505Y N1505S c.4615-2A>G Y1545C K1556M L1564* K1570E

R33Q C42F c.146+1G>A T62I T63I K77N R99C L105I A119T M193V V209M A217S A224T Y255C K266R E281del V313L T322M L323Q A341T M343T S418Y G427R N444I c.1357+2_1357+3insTT L473S H493R D496H V497L c.1496_1521+17dup G507R N546S C548G N567K A576D Y580C S596I Y611C S617* W622C Y651D R653C W657C R707W W730C K771T E801* L802R K837E I840N G858del Q869* L891F P896S A926T Y933C P962L M967T F971S R982H D994Y D995N S997L S1023N T1031I L1035Q V1058A V1114I A1142T A1148T K1152N N1165S Y1172C C1183R I1212T c.3660_3660+1del L1237V P1248L E1292K R1342H K1370Q L1378I A1432V Q1438K G1472W E1488K G1490A V1491A K1532* N1536S D1539N D1539V Q1544* K1570E

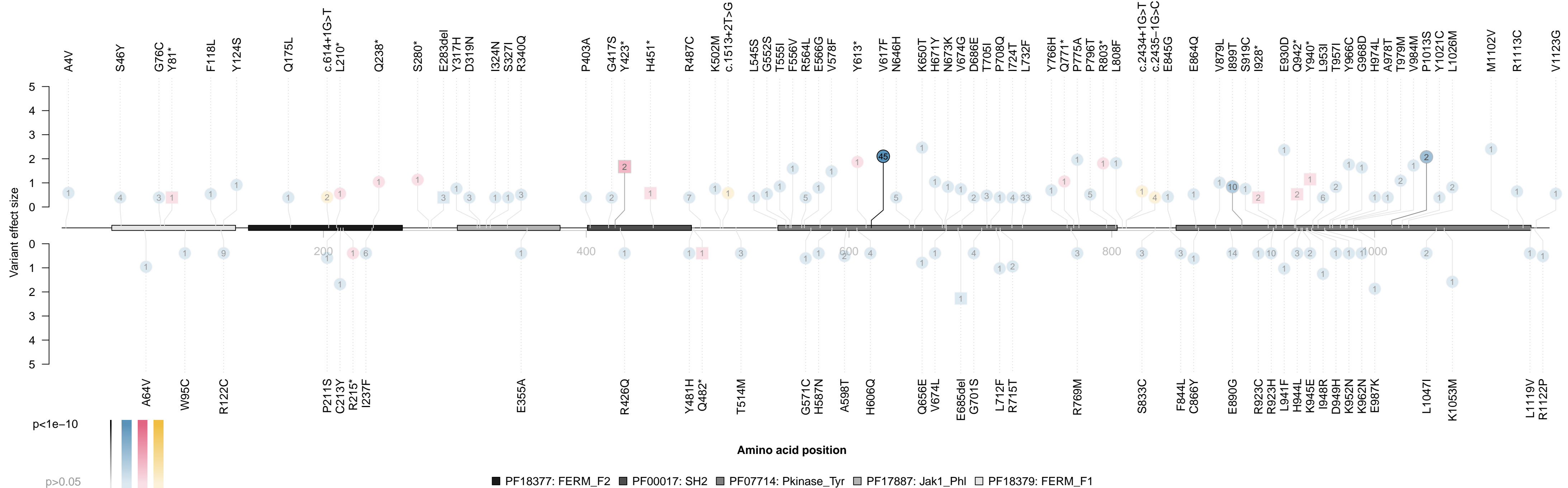
Gene=ITGA2B; Chr=1; Phenotype=Platelet count; Gene effect size=-0.29

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



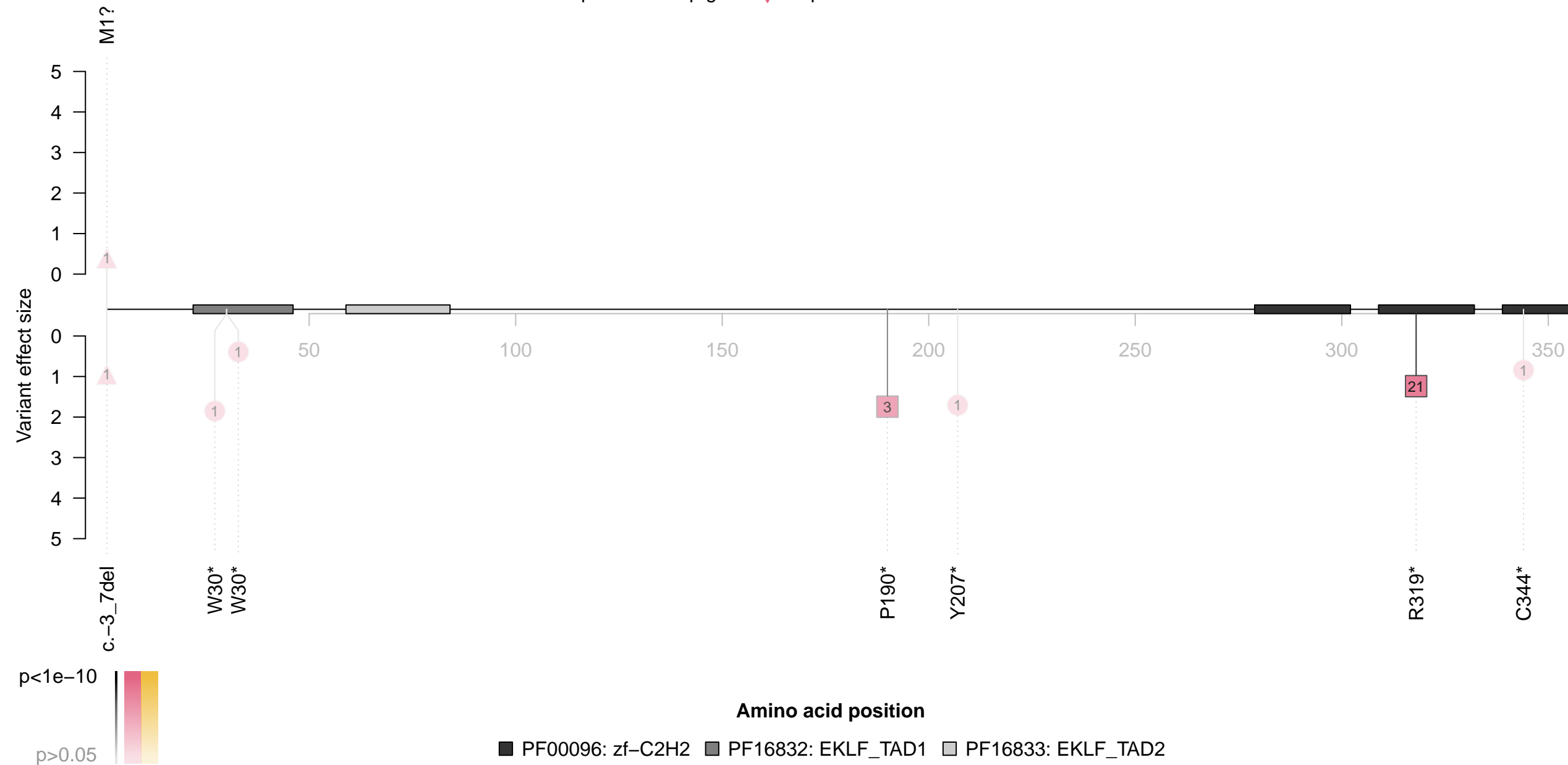
Gene=JAK2; Chr=9; Phenotype=Platelet crit; Gene effect size=0.49

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



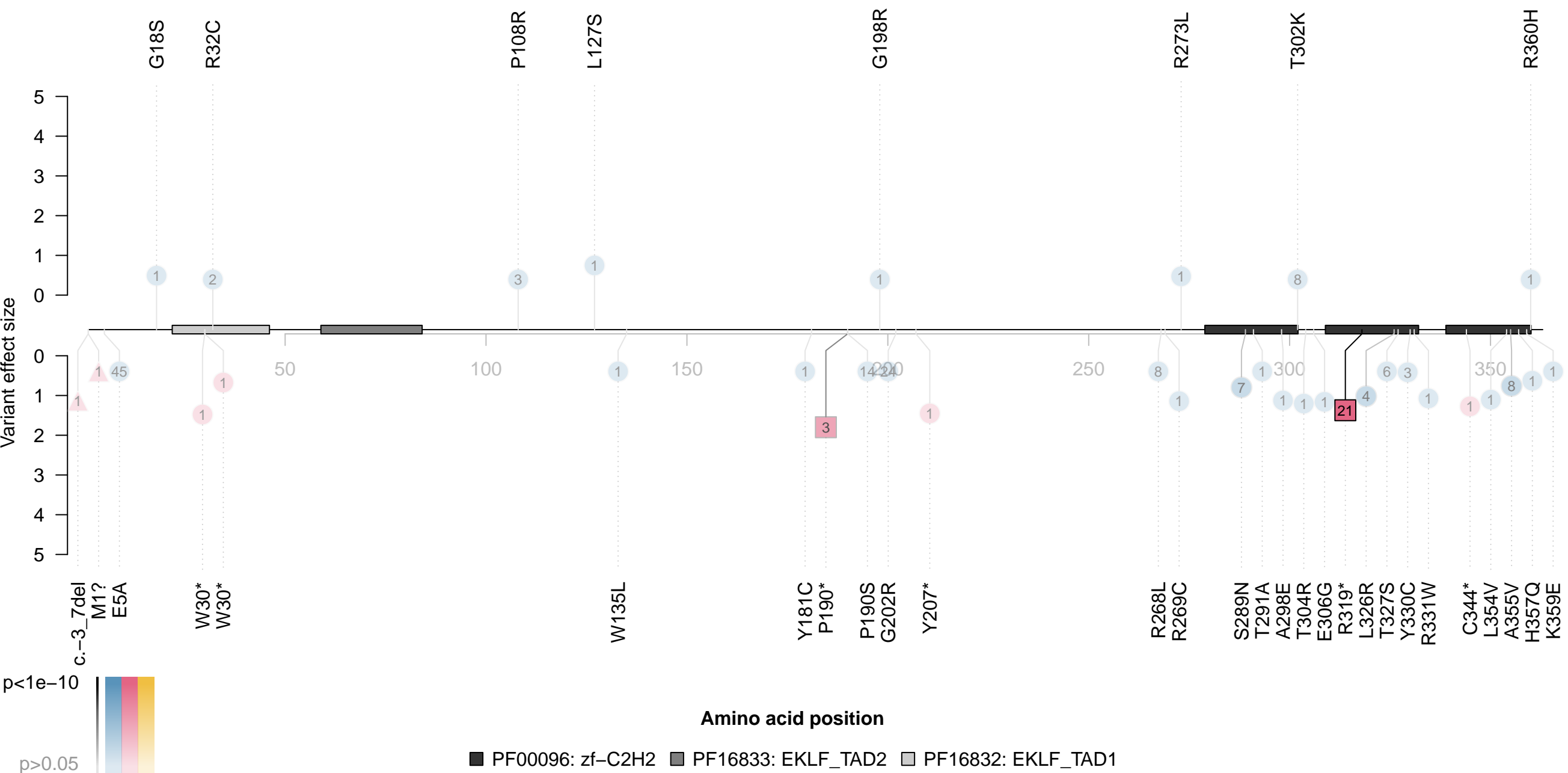
Gene=KLF1; Chr=1; Phenotype=Mean corpuscular volume; Gene effect size=-1.27

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Gene=KLF1; Chr=1; Phenotype=Mean corpuscular haemoglobin; Gene effect size=-0.4

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Gene=KLF1; Chr=1; Phenotype=Mean corpuscular haemoglobin; Gene effect size=-1.4

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift

Variant effect size

0
1
2
3
4
5

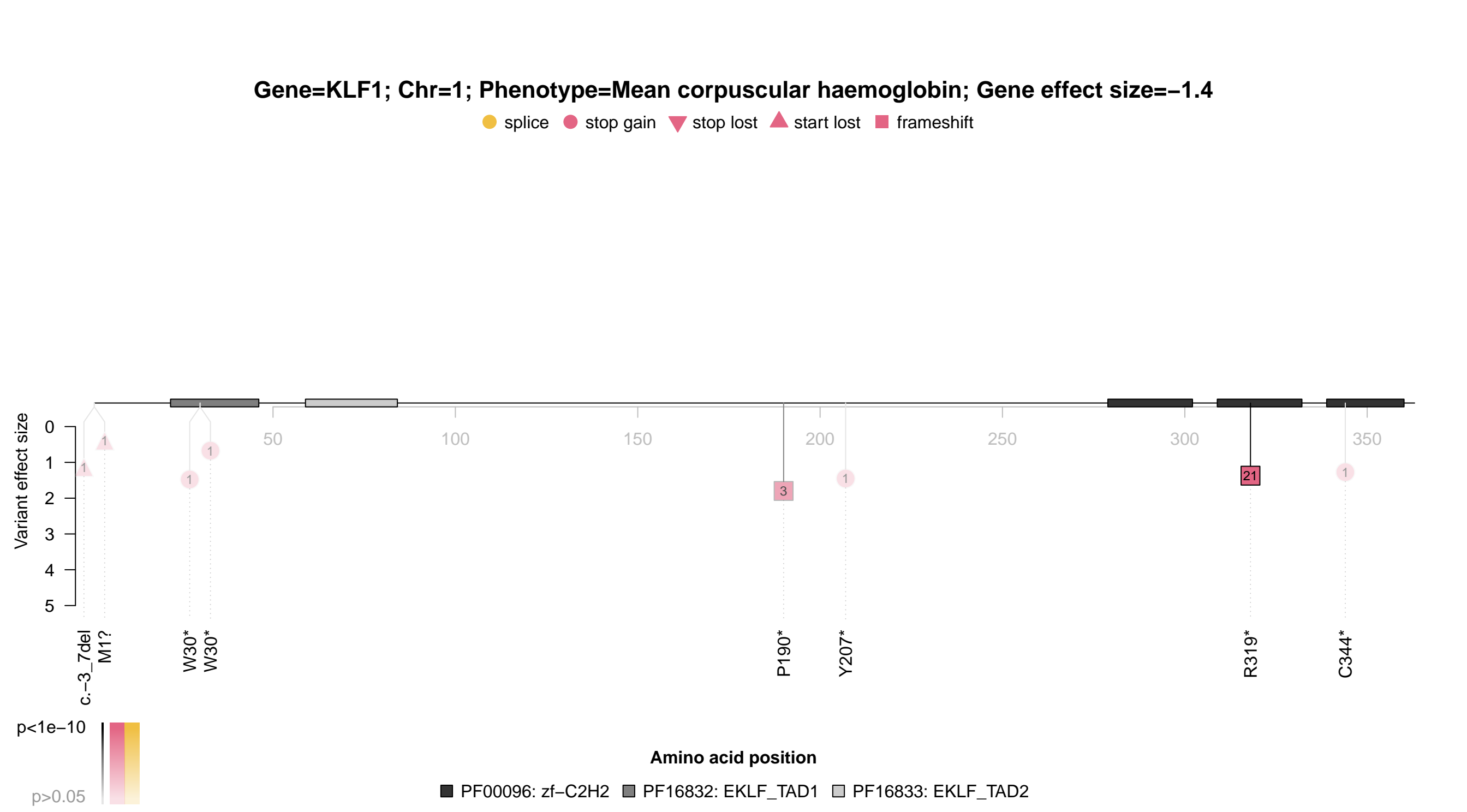
50 100 150 200 250 300 350

c.-3_7del M1? W30* W30* P190* Y207* R319* C344*

p<1e-10
p>0.05

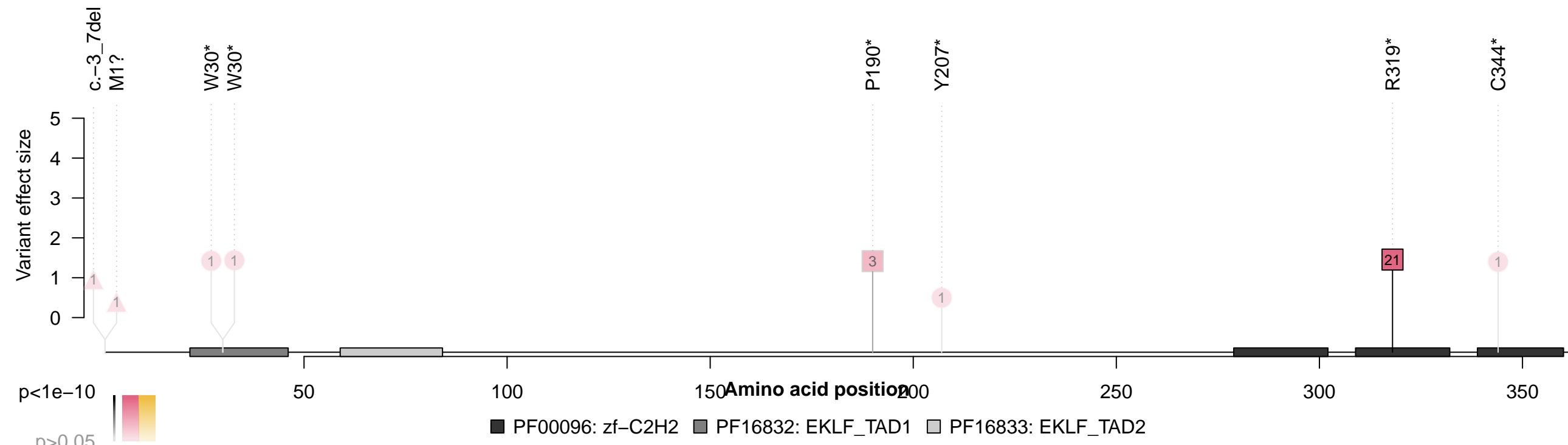
Amino acid position

■ PF00096: zf-C2H2 ■ PF16832: EKLF_TAD1 ■ PF16833: EKLF_TAD2



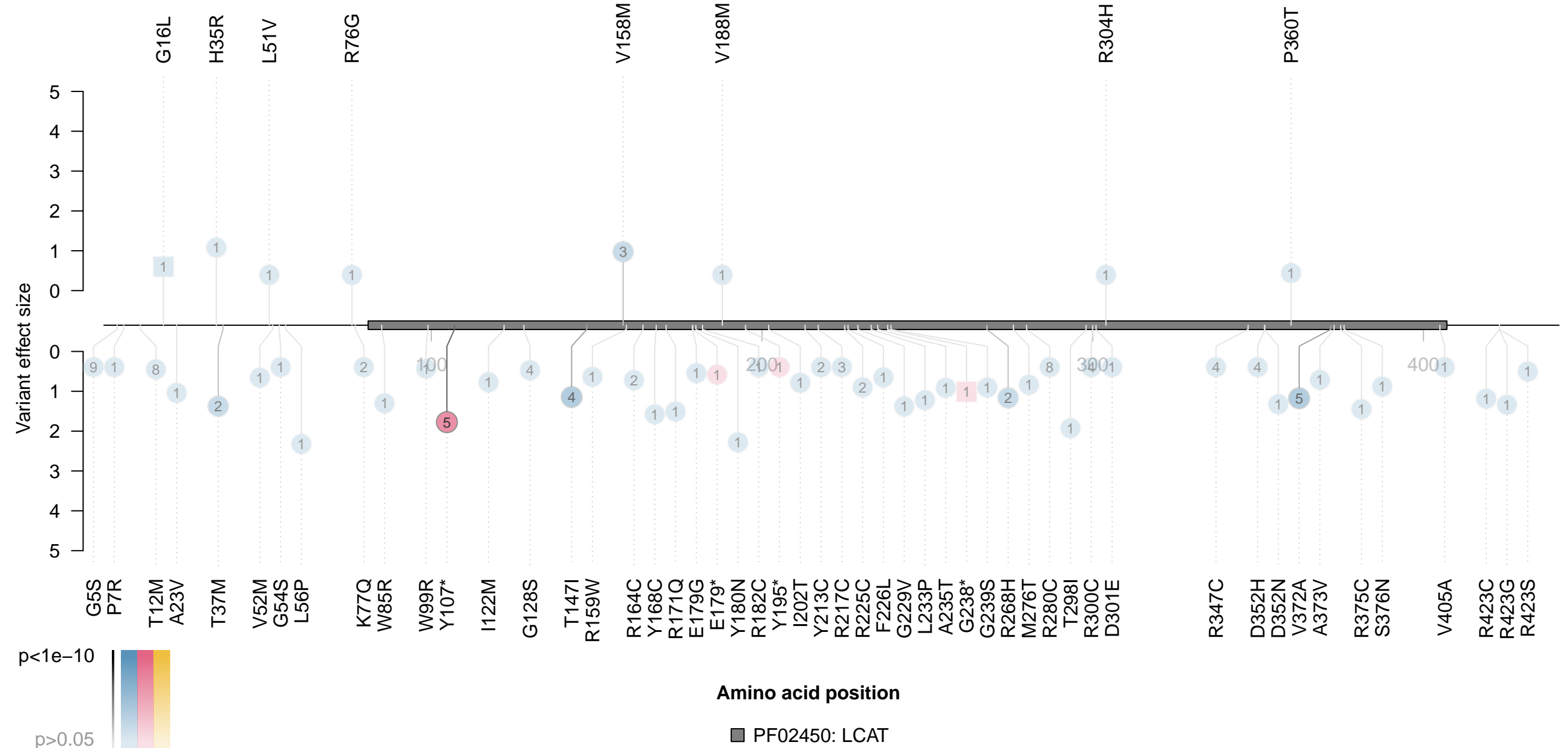
Gene=KLF1; Chr=1; Phenotype=Red blood cell distribution width; Gene effect size=1.39

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



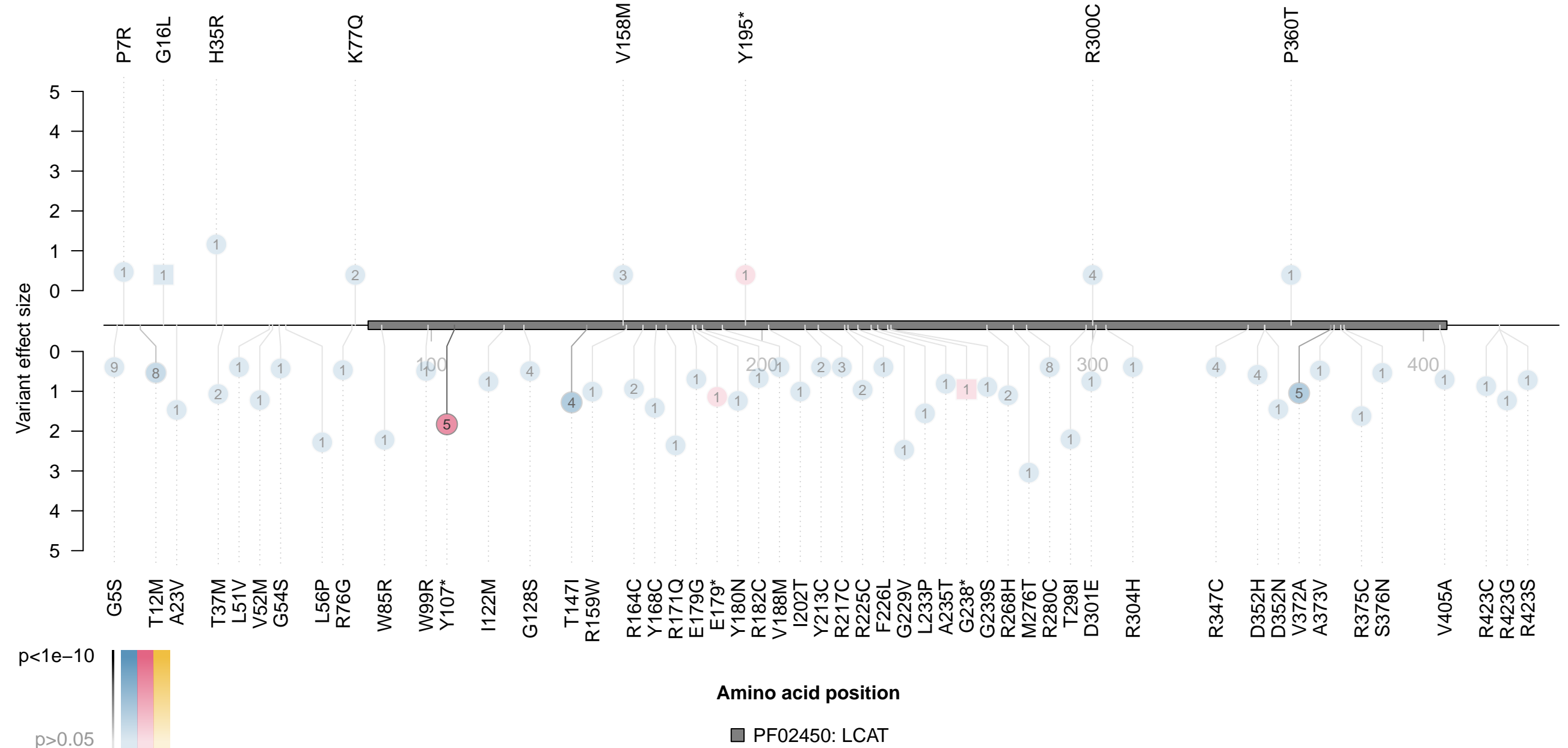
Gene=LCAT; Chr=1; Phenotype=Apolipoprotein A; Gene effect size=-0.66

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



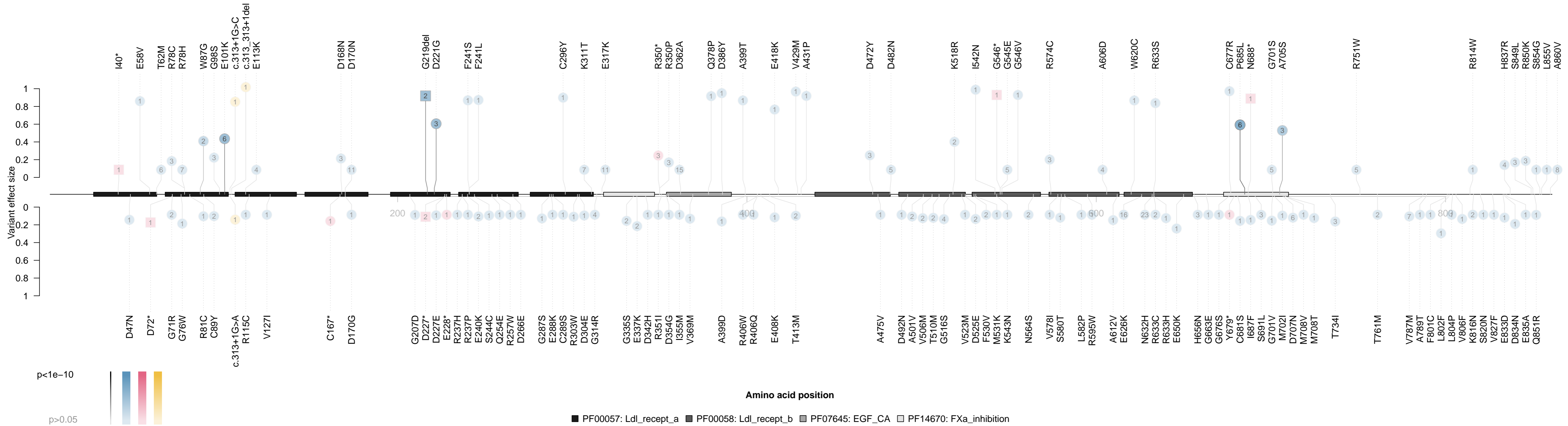
Gene=LCAT; Chr=1; Phenotype=HDL cholesterol; Gene effect size=-0.78

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



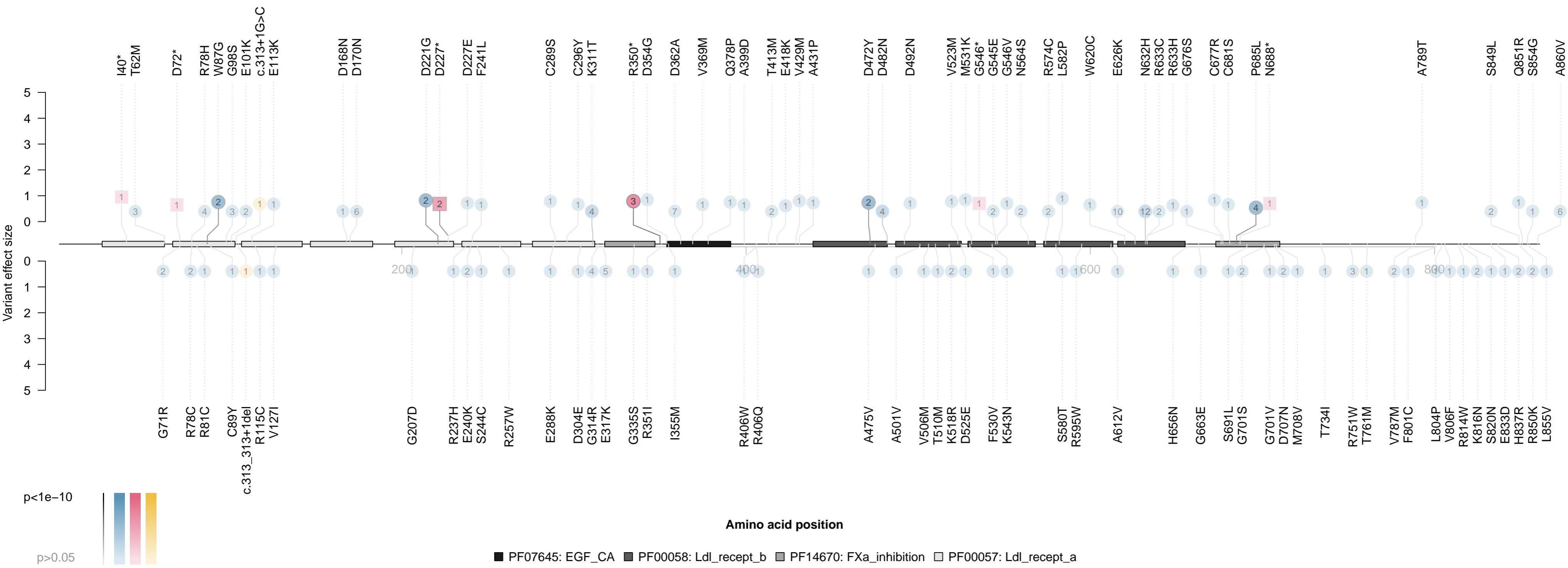
Gene=LDLR; Chr=1; Phenotype=E78.0 Pure hypercholesterolaemia; Gene effect size=0.08

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



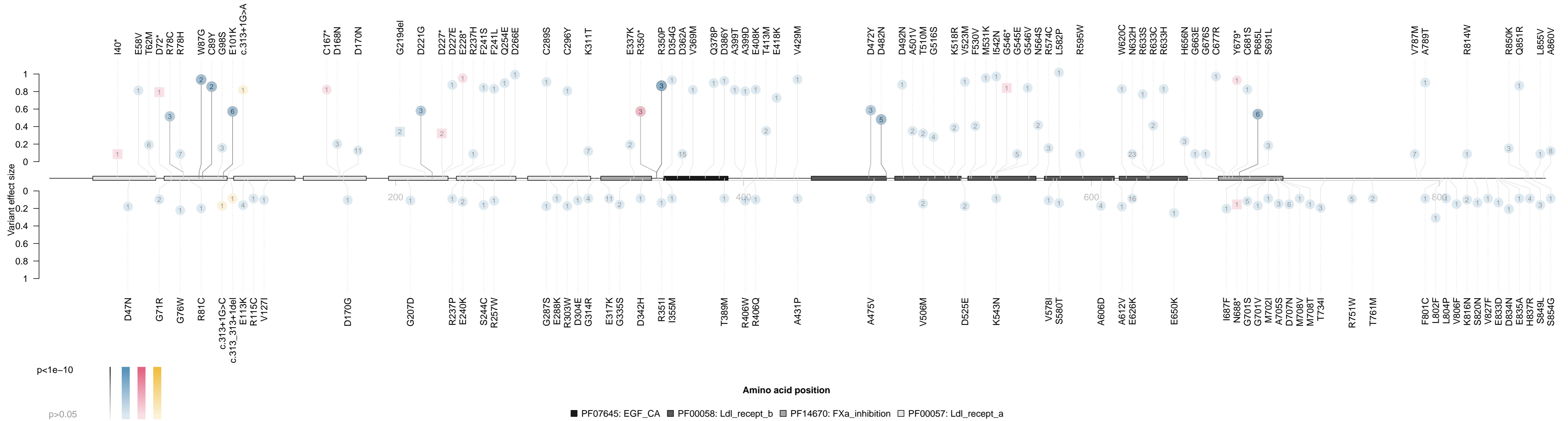
Gene=LDLR; Chr=1; Phenotype=Cholesterol lowering medication; Gene effect size=0.19

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



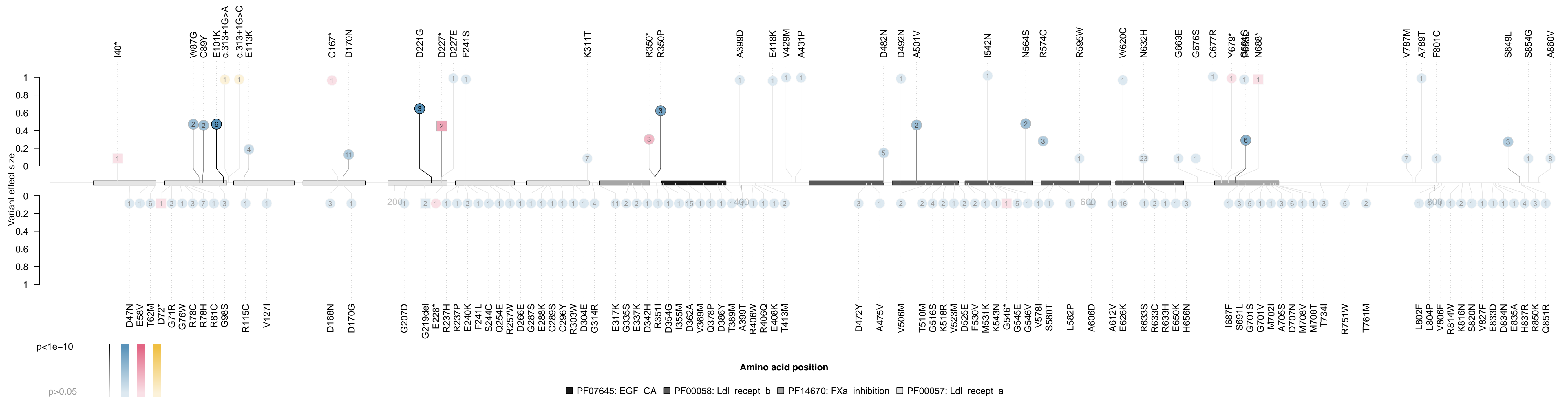
Gene=LDLR; Chr=1; Phenotype=Self-reported high cholesterol; Gene effect size=0.17

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



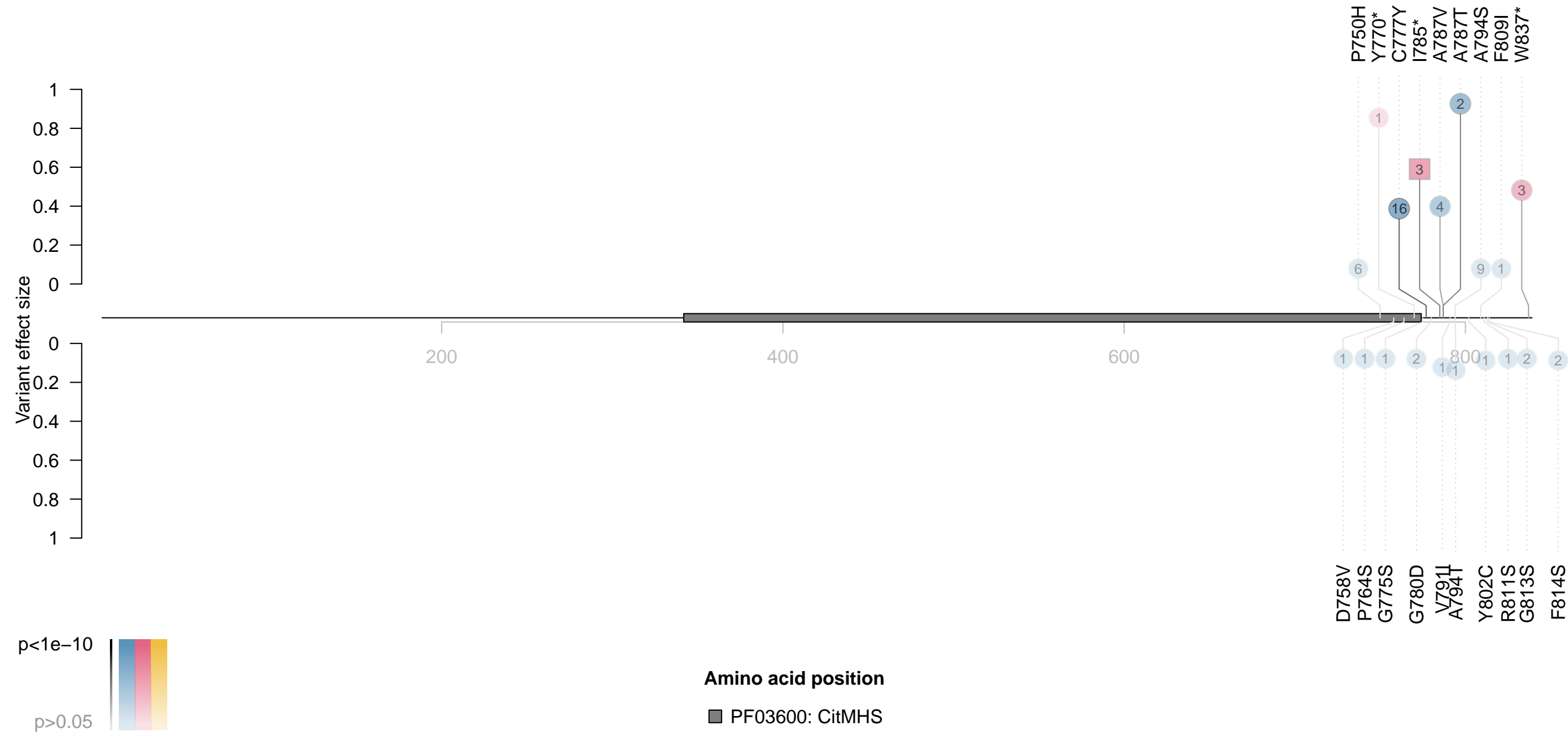
Gene=LDLR; Chr=1; Phenotype=Treatment/medication code: atorvastatin; Gene effect size=0.09

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



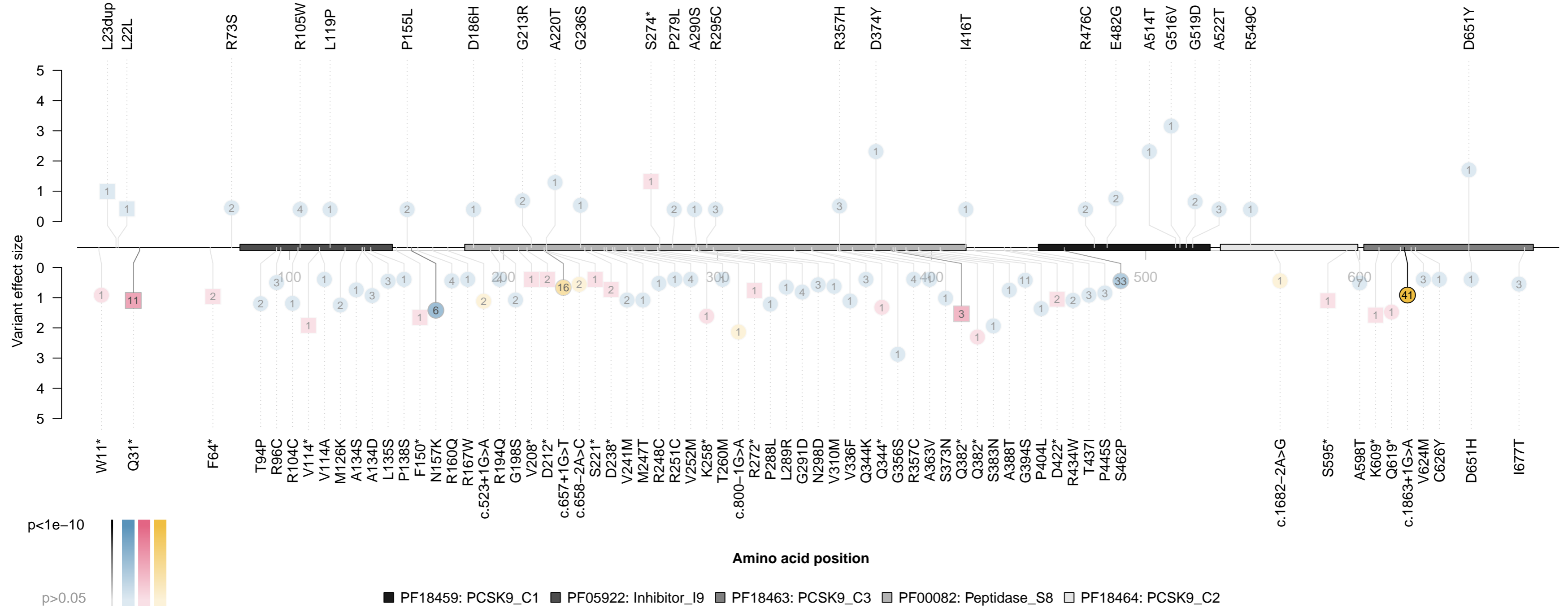
Gene=OCA2; Chr=1; Phenotype=Hair colour: Blonde; Gene effect size=0.24

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



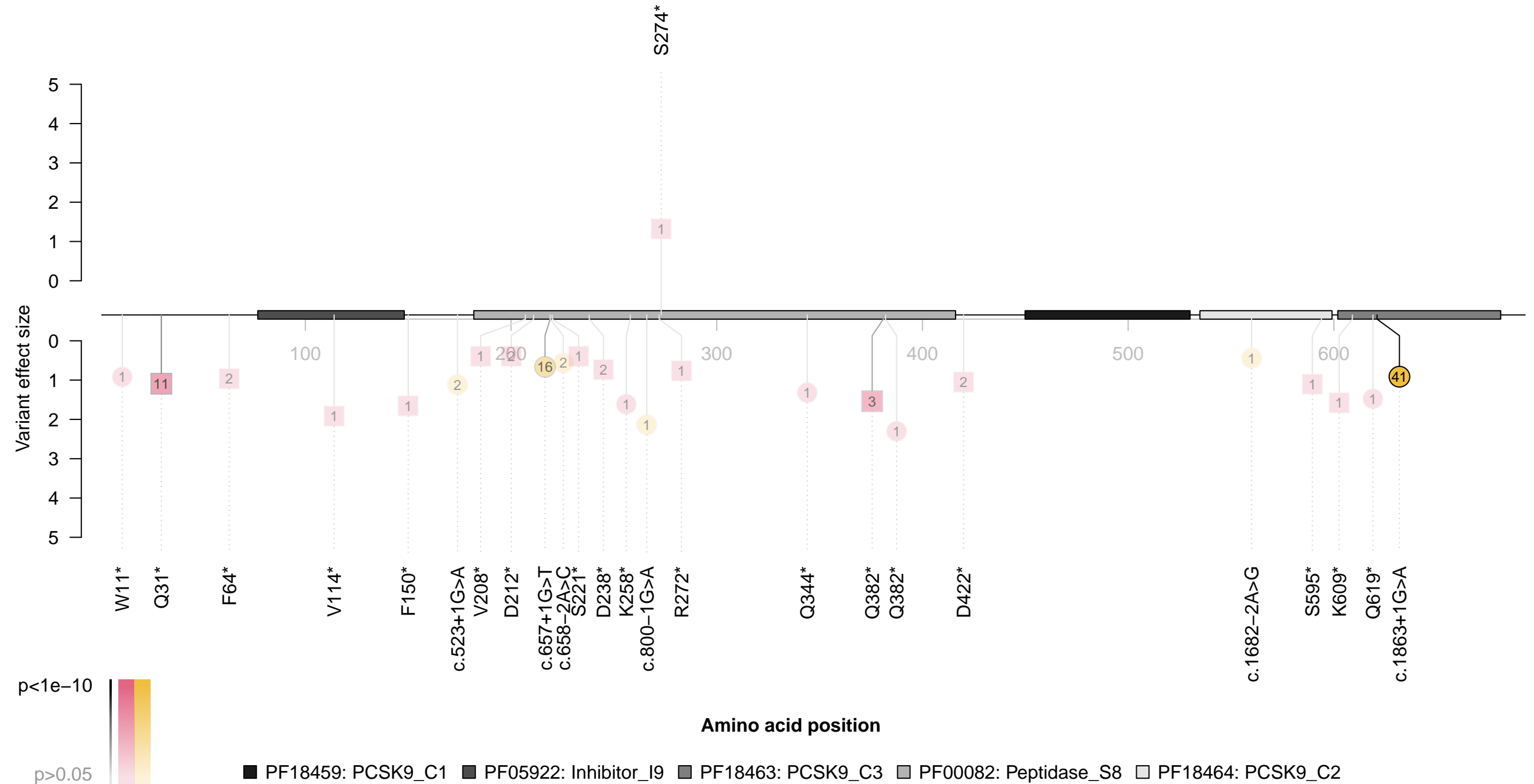
Gene=PCSK9; Chr=1; Phenotype=Apolipoprotein B; Gene effect size=-0.6

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



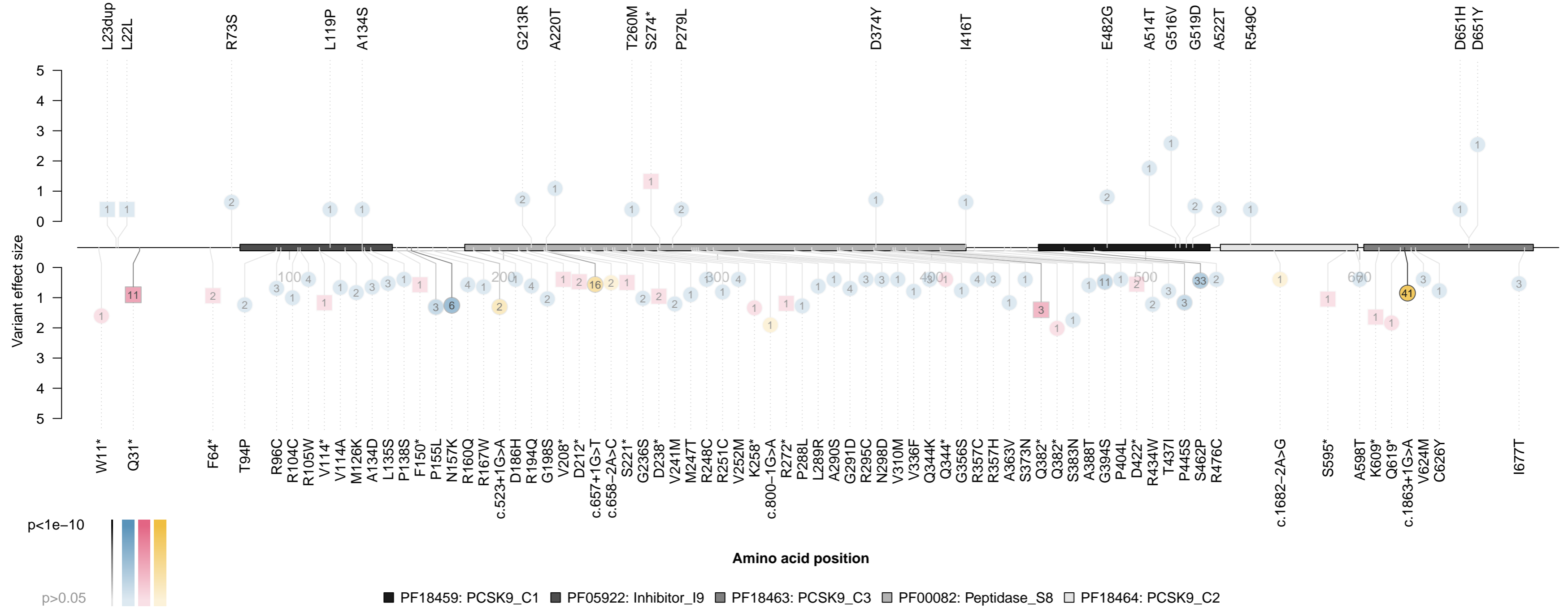
Gene=PCSK9; Chr=1; Phenotype=Apolipoprotein B; Gene effect size=-0.99

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



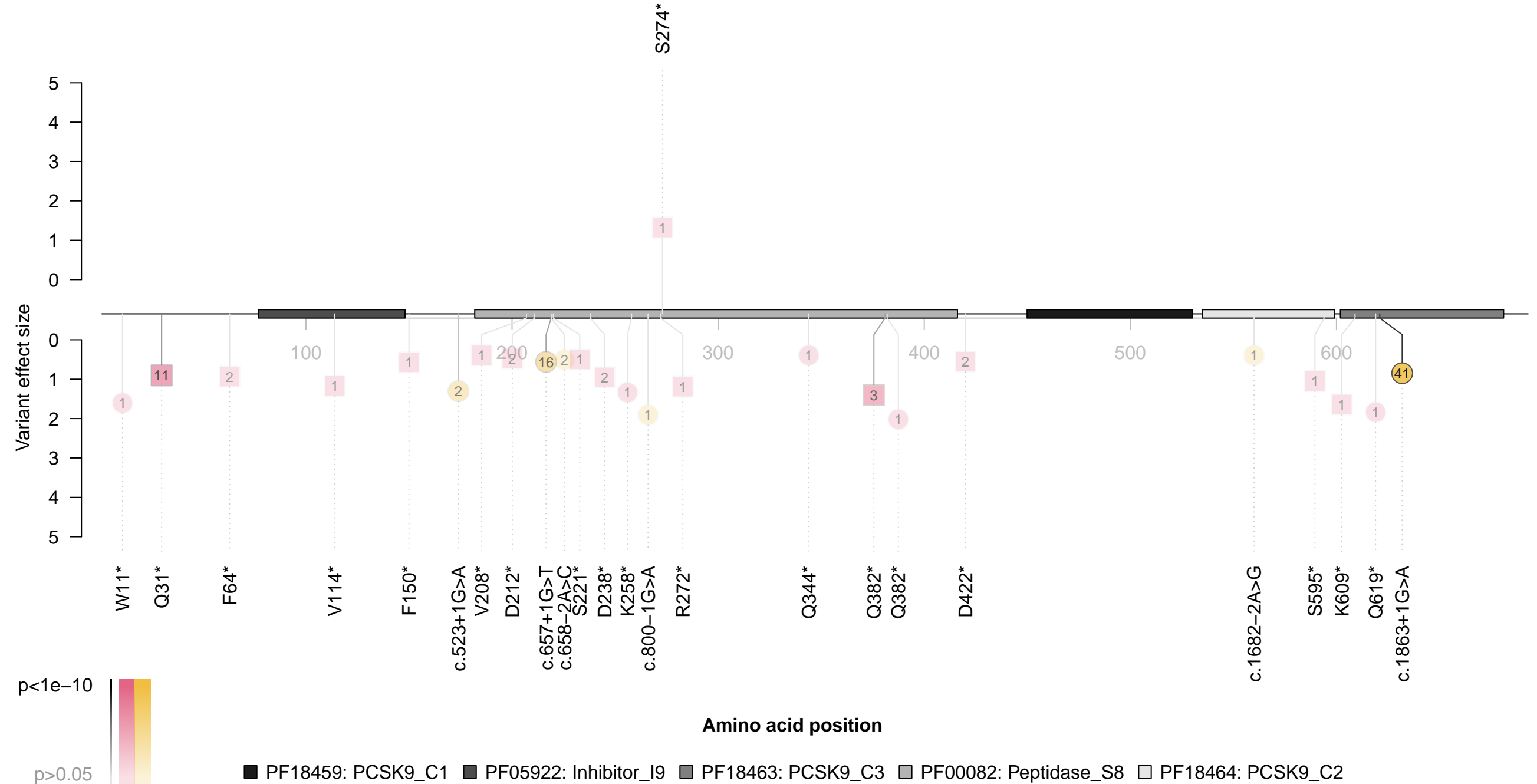
Gene=PCSK9; Chr=1; Phenotype=Cholesterol; Gene effect size=-0.59

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



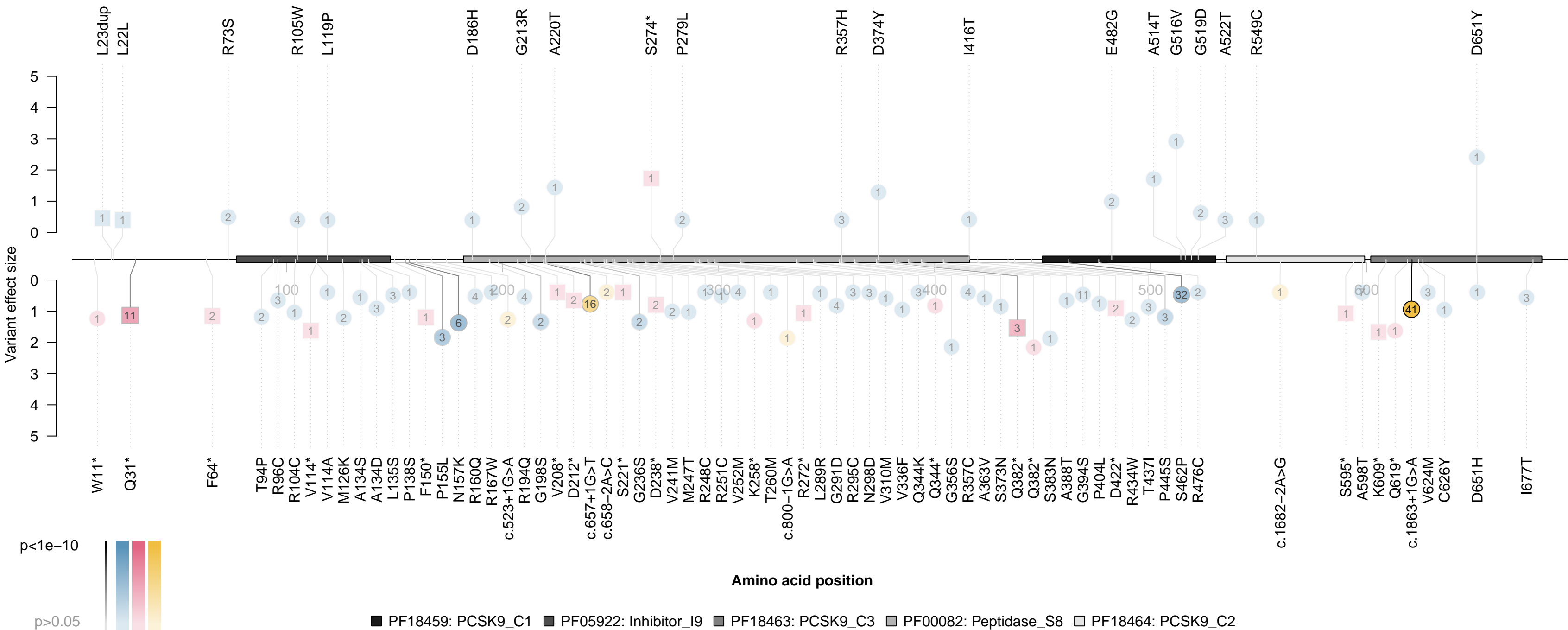
Gene=PCSK9; Chr=1; Phenotype=Cholesterol; Gene effect size=-0.9

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



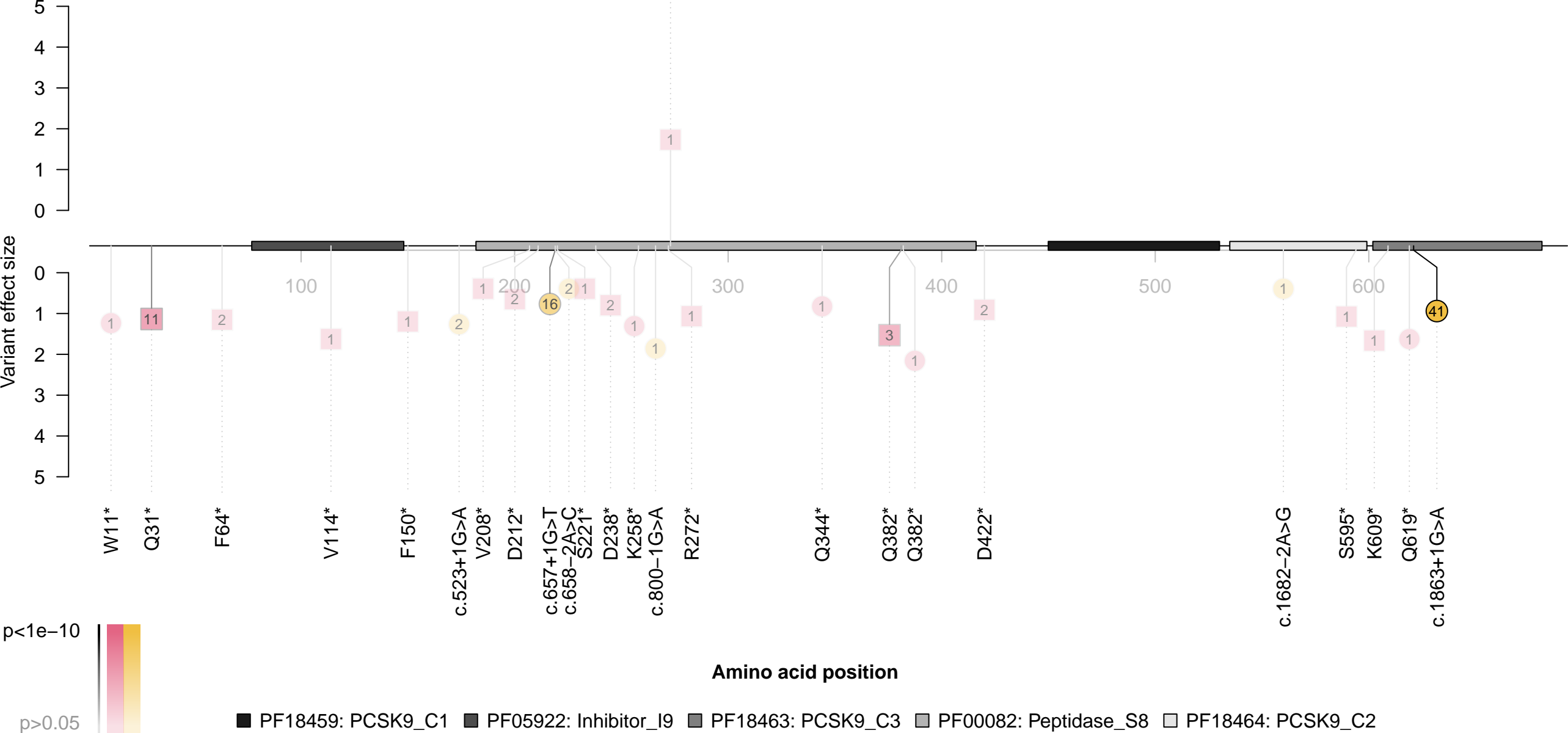
Gene=PCSK9; Chr=1; Phenotype=LDL direct; Gene effect size=-0.64

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



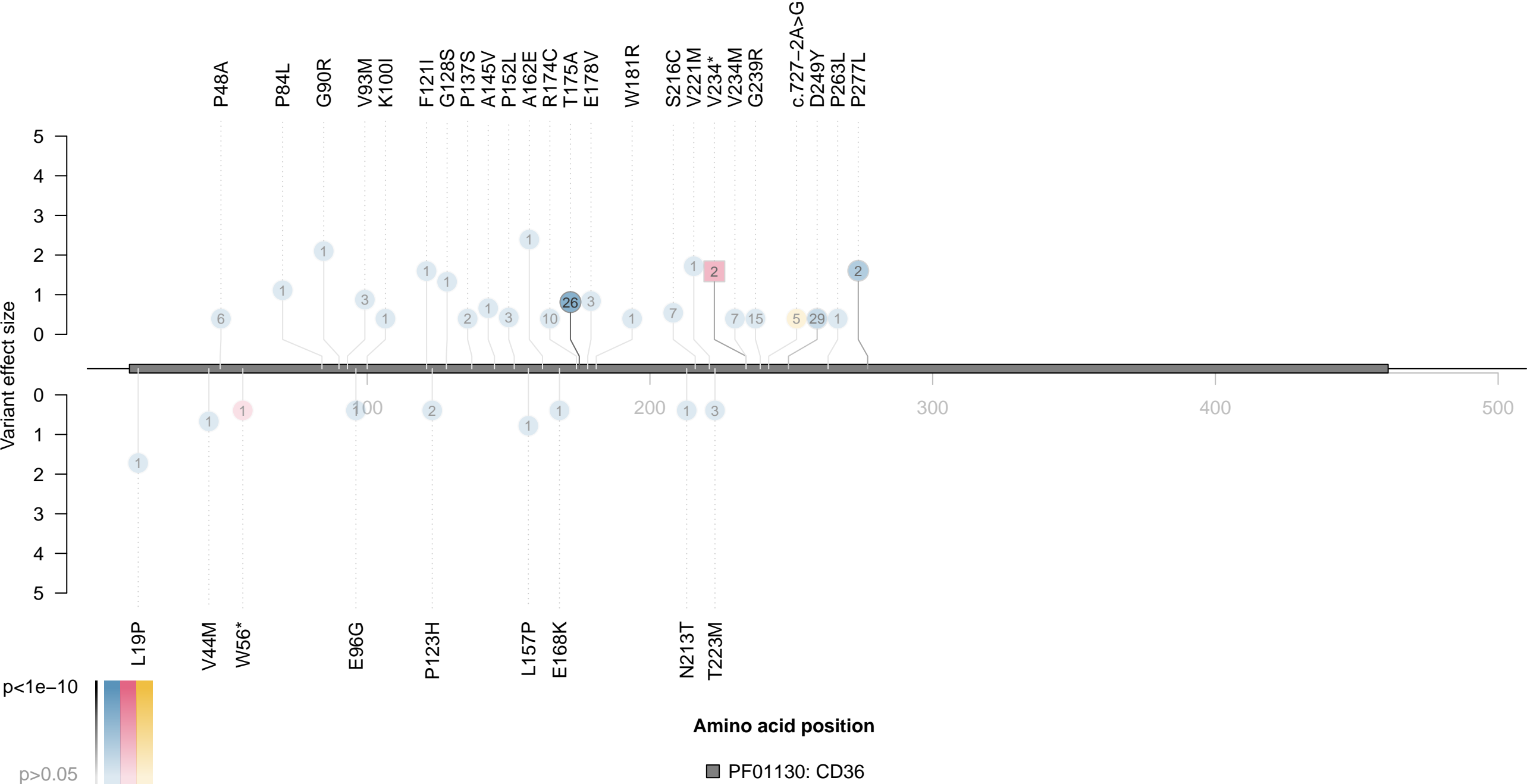
Gene=PCSK9; Chr=1; Phenotype=LDL direct; Gene effect size=-1.02

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



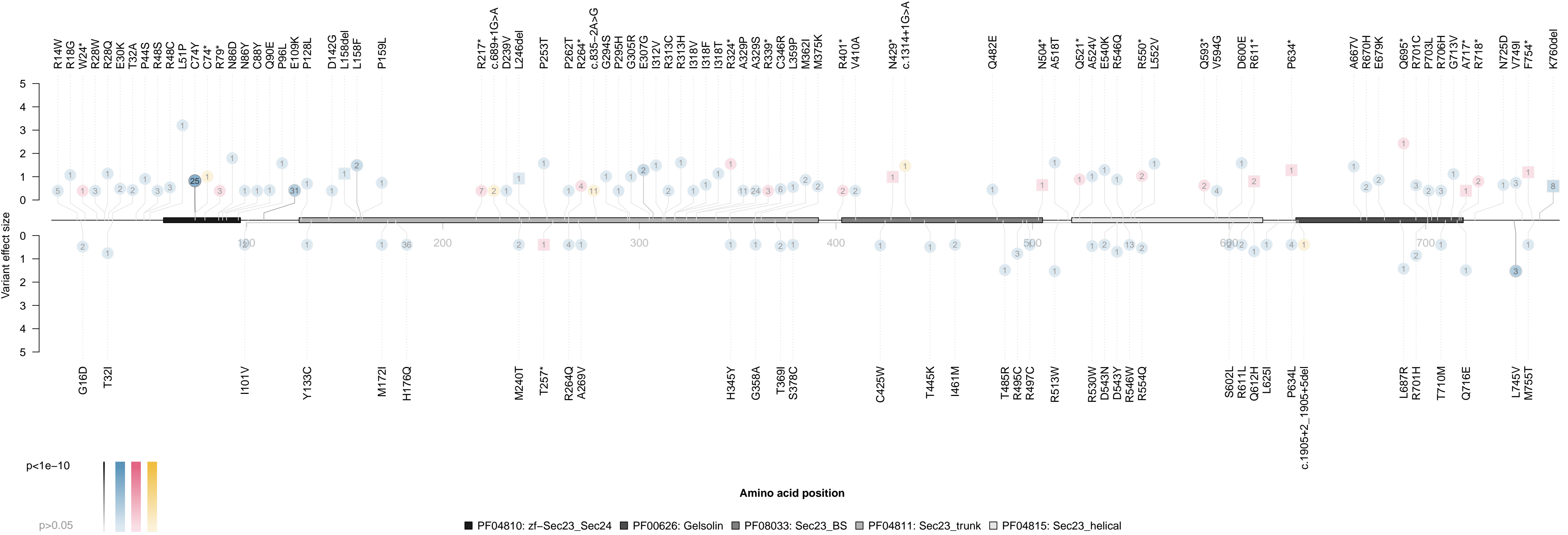
Gene=SCARB1; Chr=1; Phenotype=HDL cholesterol; Gene effect size=0.5

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Gene=SEC23B; Chr=2; Phenotype=Red blood cell distribution width; Gene effect size=0.34

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift

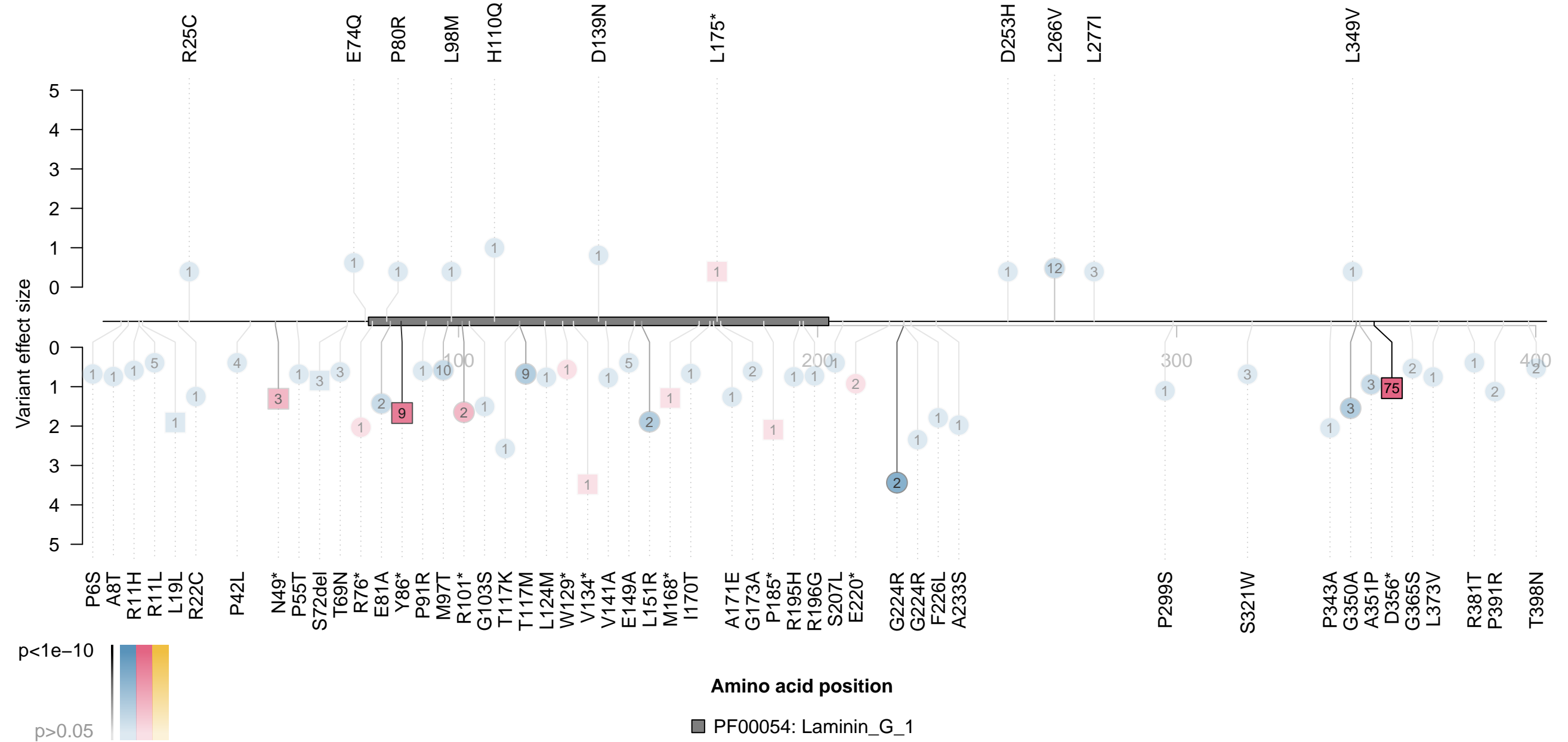


p < 1e-10
p > 0.05

■ PF04810: zf-Sec23_Sec24 ■ PF00626: Gelsolin ■ PF08033: Sec23_BS ■ PF04811: Sec23_trunk □ PF04815: Sec23_helical

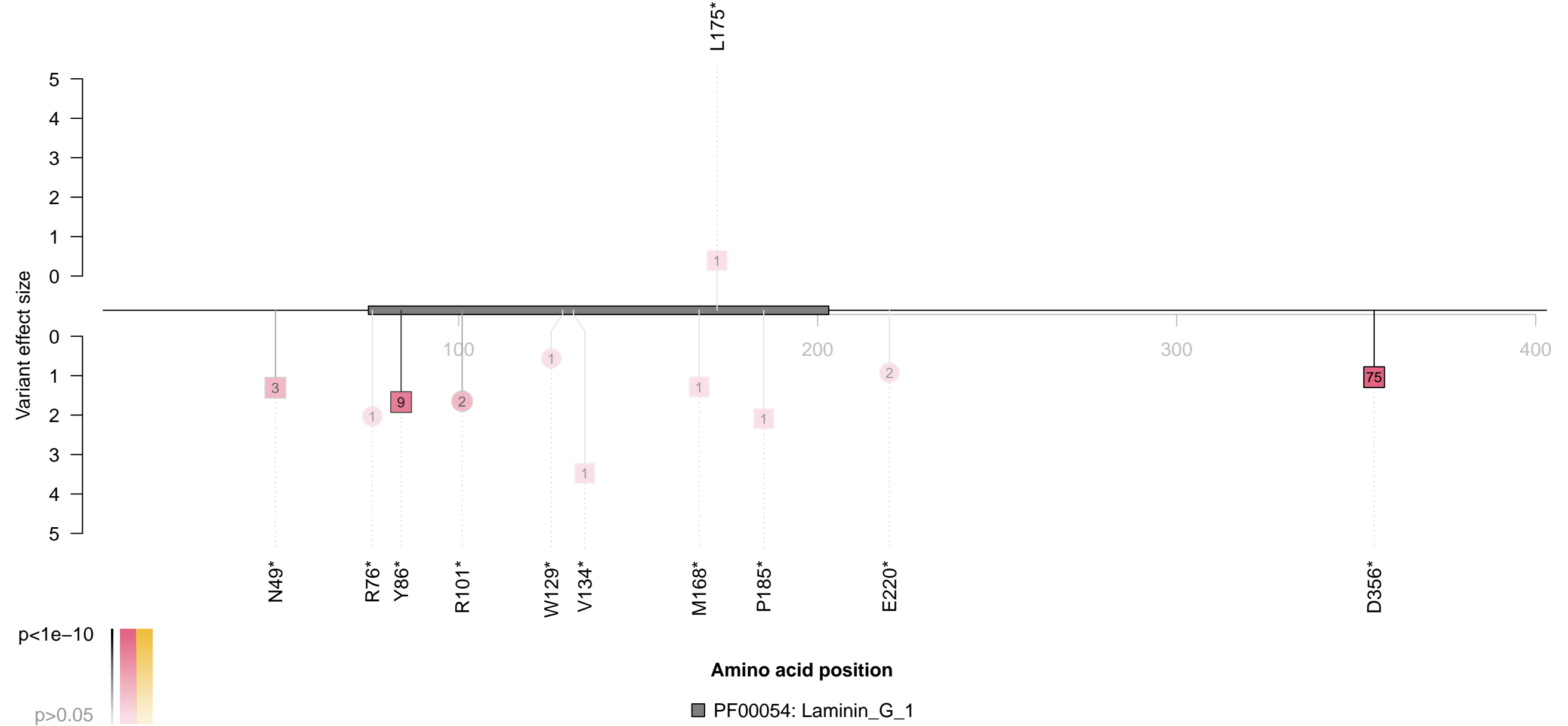
Gene=SHBG; Chr=1; Phenotype=SHBG; Gene effect size=-0.9

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



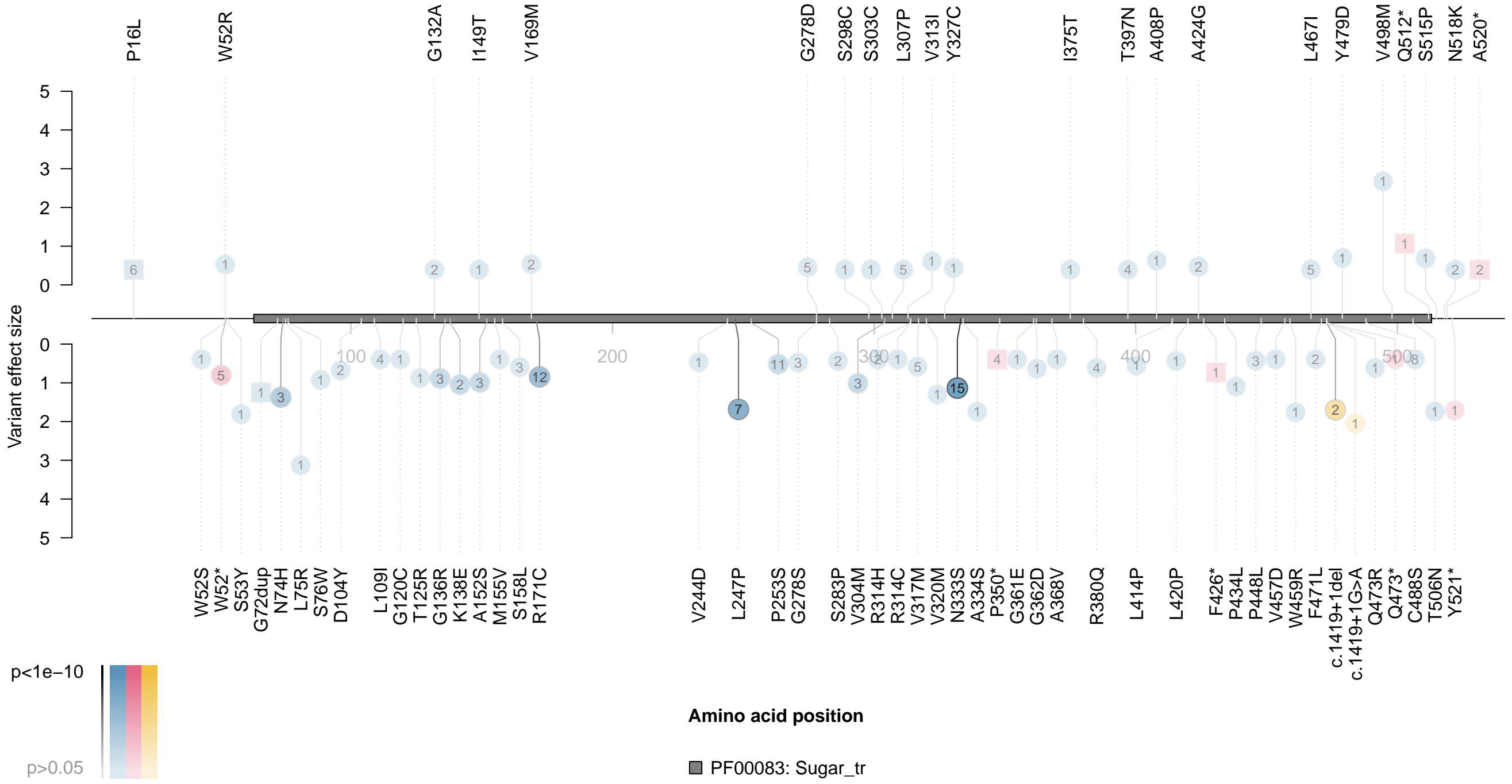
Gene=SHBG; Chr=1; Phenotype=SHBG; Gene effect size=-1.2

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



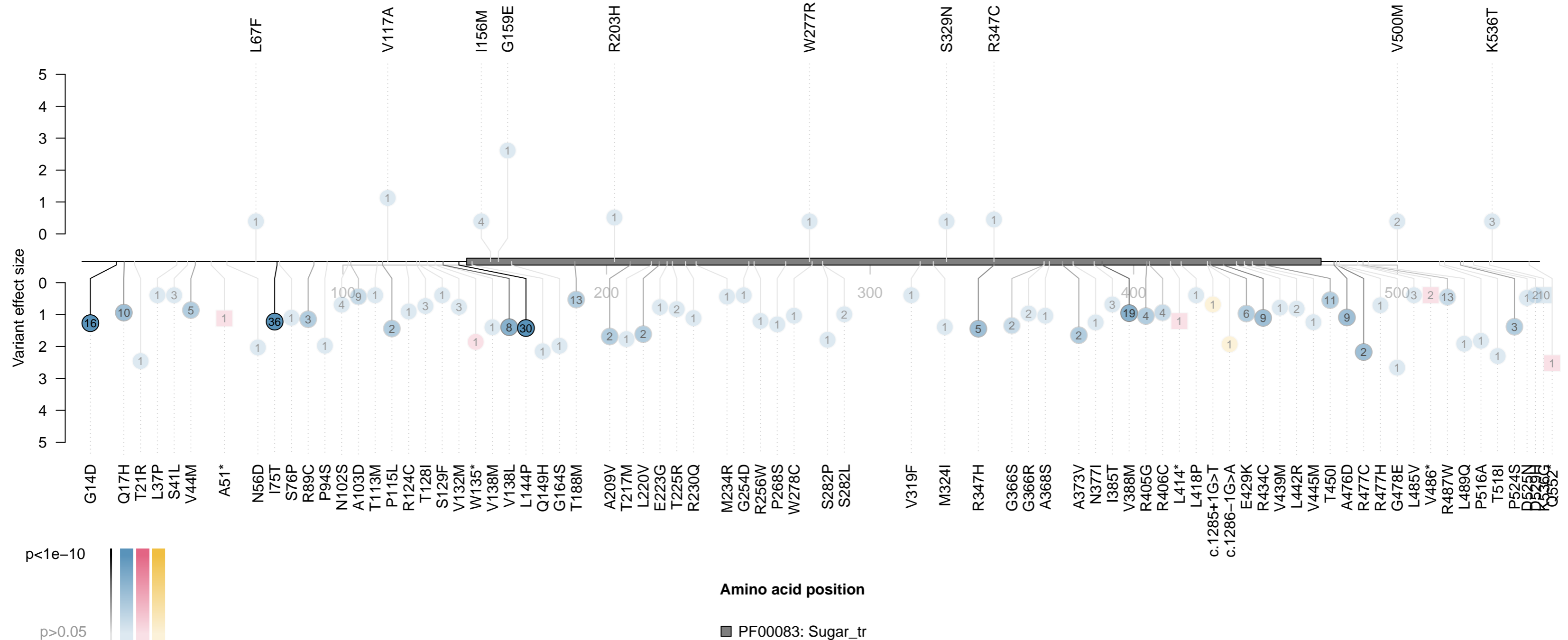
Gene=SLC2A9; Chr=4; Phenotype=Urate; Gene effect size=-0.6

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



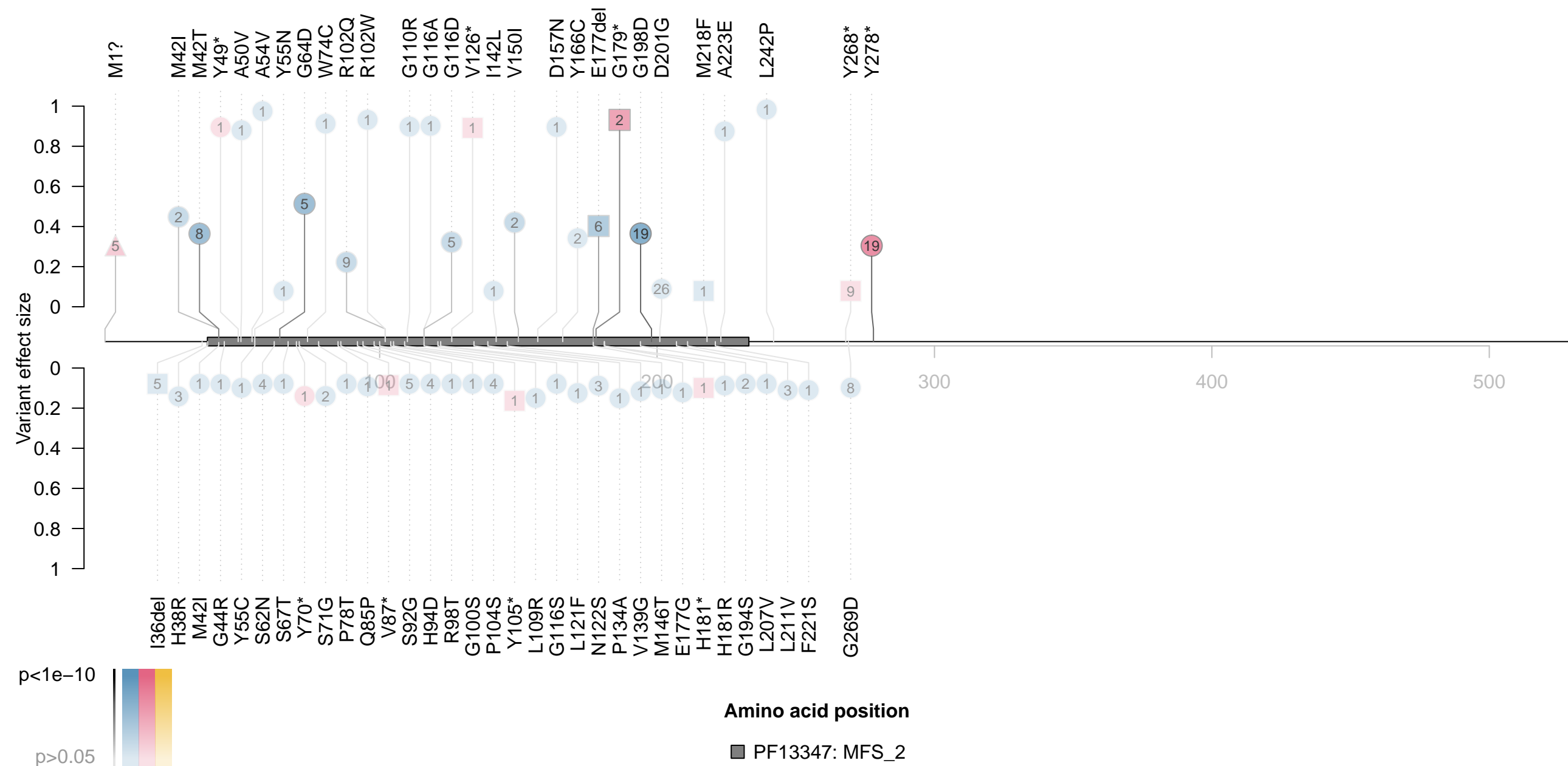
Gene=SLC22A12; Chr=1; Phenotype=Urate; Gene effect size=-1.02

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



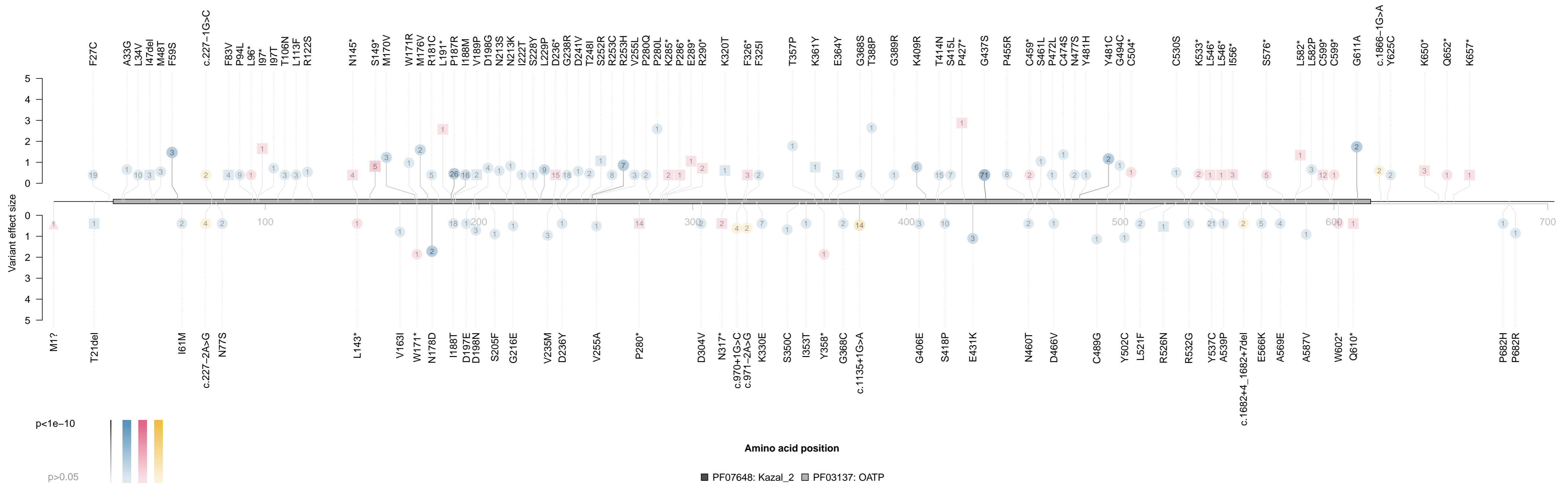
Gene=SLC45A2; Chr=5; Phenotype=Hair colour: Blonde; Gene effect size=0.19

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Gene=SLCO1B3; Chr=1; Phenotype=Total bilirubin; Gene effect size=0.25

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift

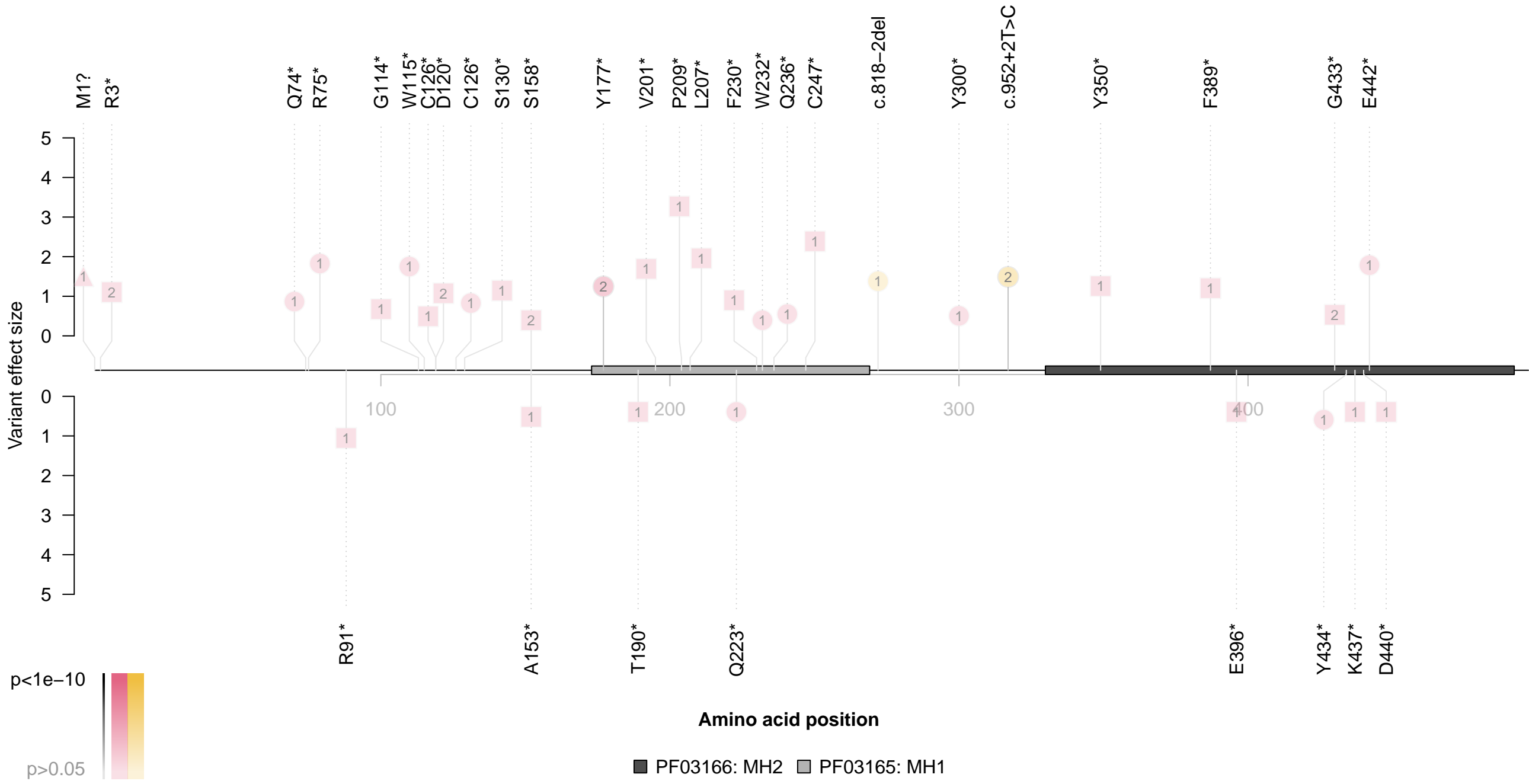


p<1e-10

p>0.05

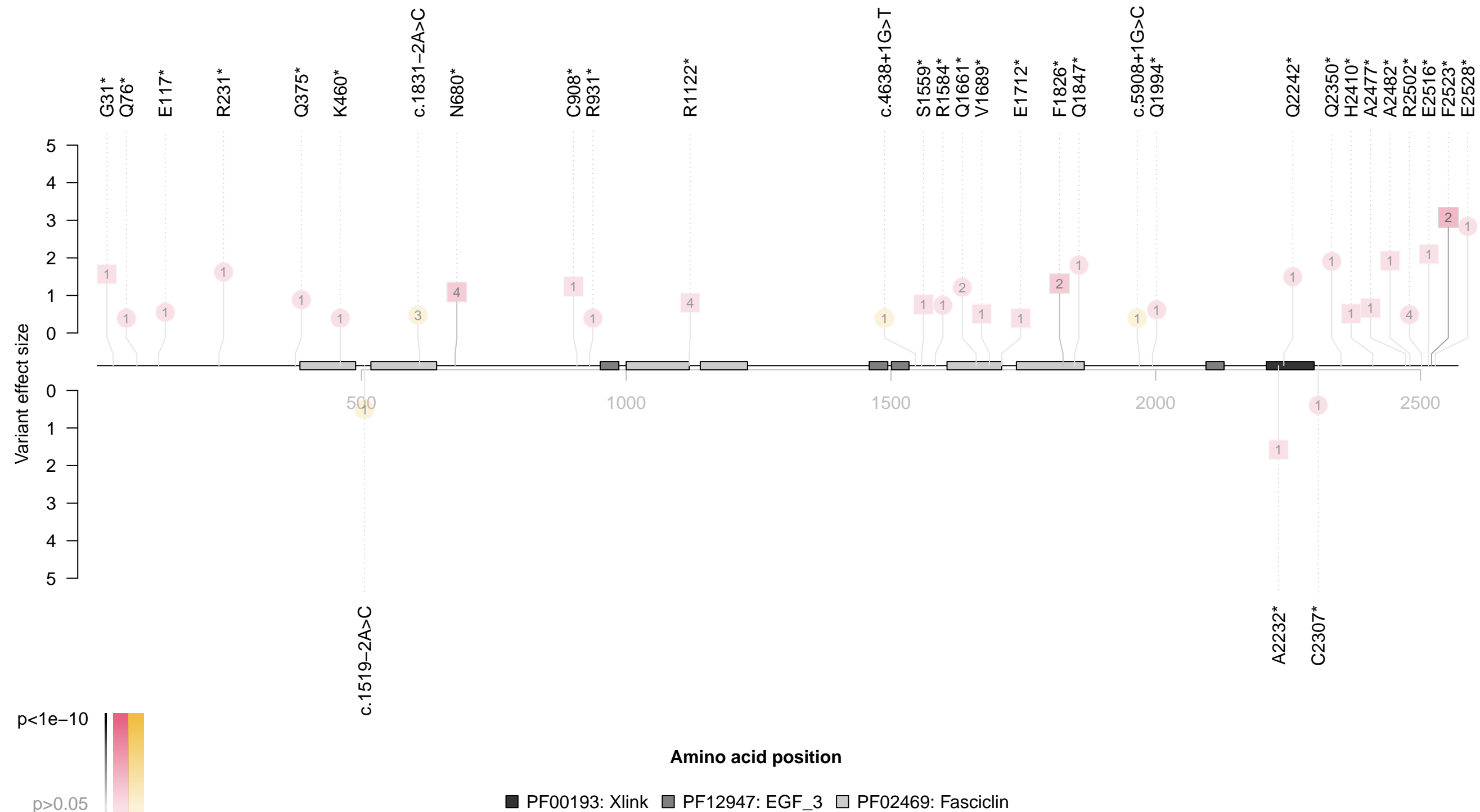
Gene=SMAD6; Chr=1; Phenotype=6mm weak meridian (right); Gene effect size=0.93

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



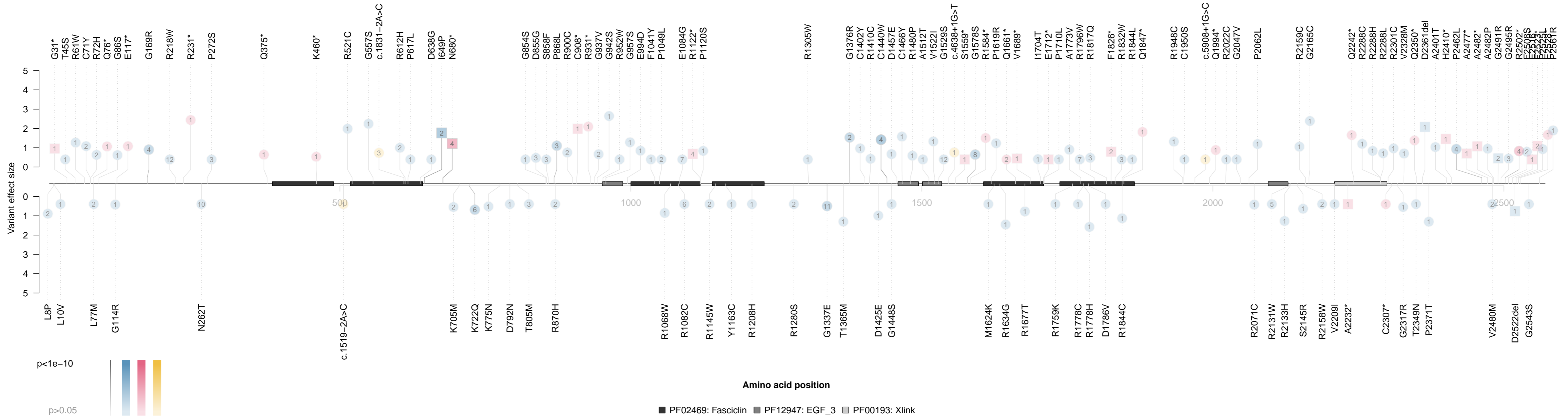
Gene=STAB1; Chr=3; Phenotype=Median T2star in caudate (left); Gene effect size=0.93

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



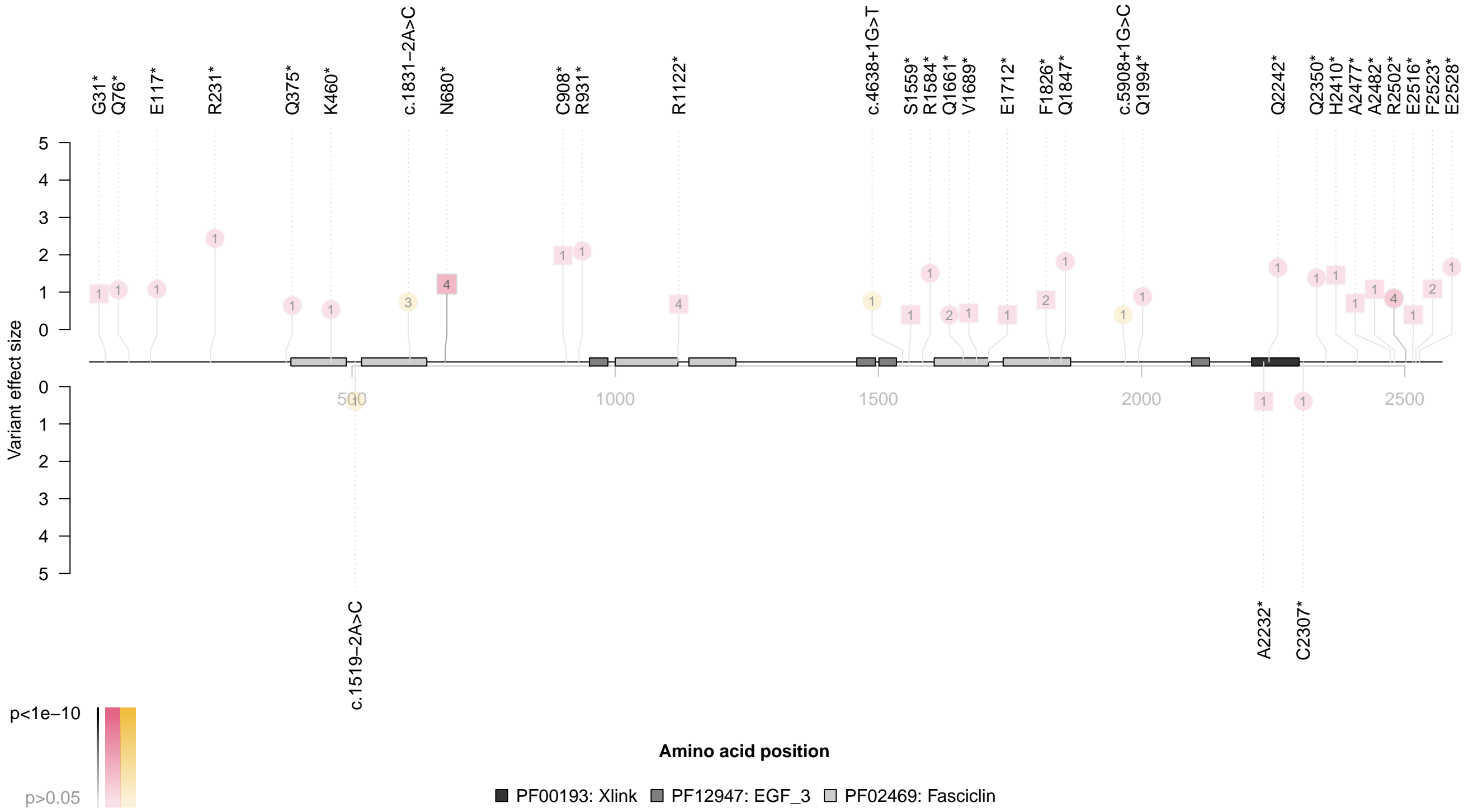
Gene=STAB1; Chr=3; Phenotype=Median T2star in putamen (left); Gene effect size=0.39

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



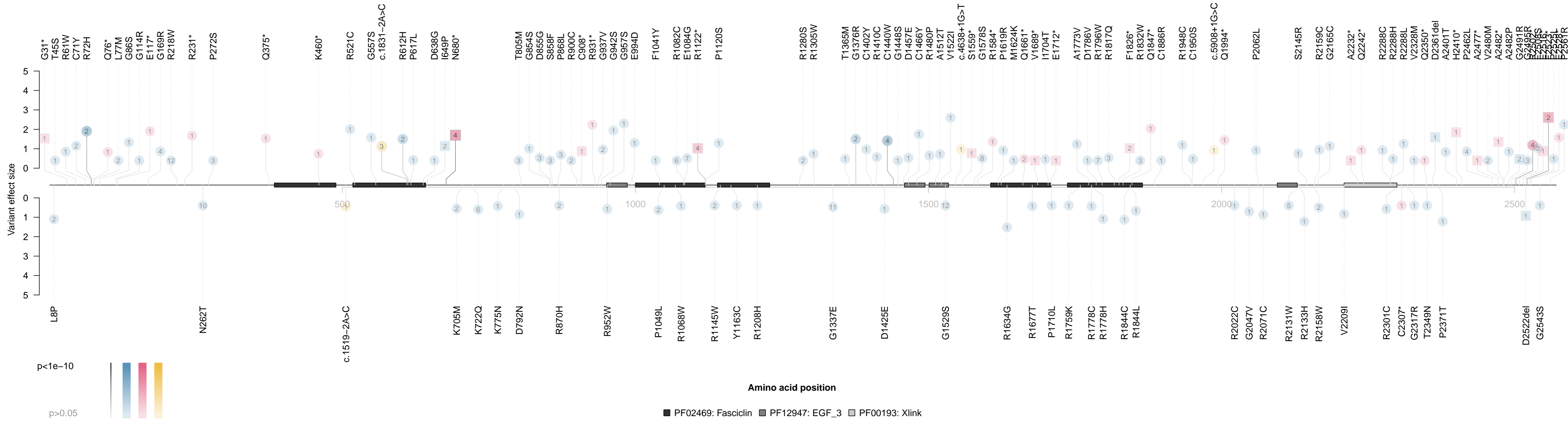
Gene=STAB1; Chr=3; Phenotype=Median T2star in putamen (left); Gene effect size=0.94

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



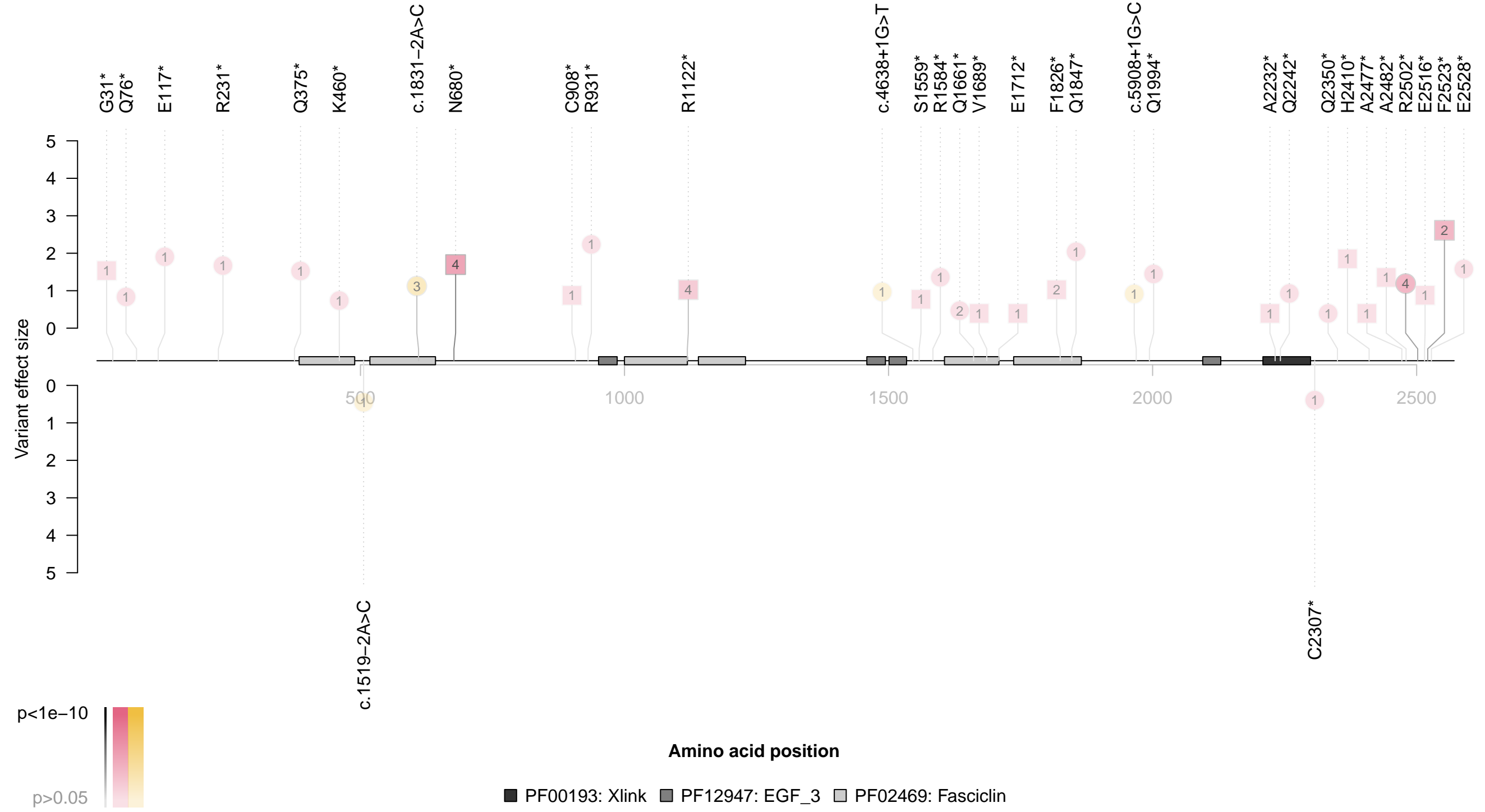
Gene=STAB1; Chr=3; Phenotype=Median T2star in putamen (right); Gene effect size=0.44

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



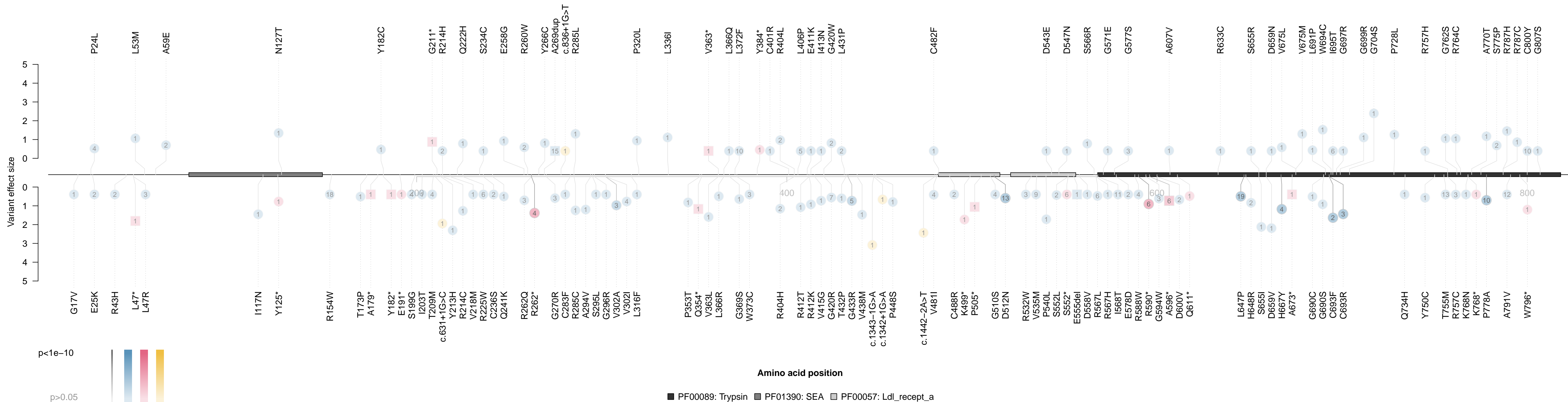
Gene=STAB1; Chr=3; Phenotype=Median T2star in putamen (right); Gene effect size=1.16

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Gene=TMPRSS6; Chr=2; Phenotype=Mean corpuscular volume; Gene effect size=-0.29

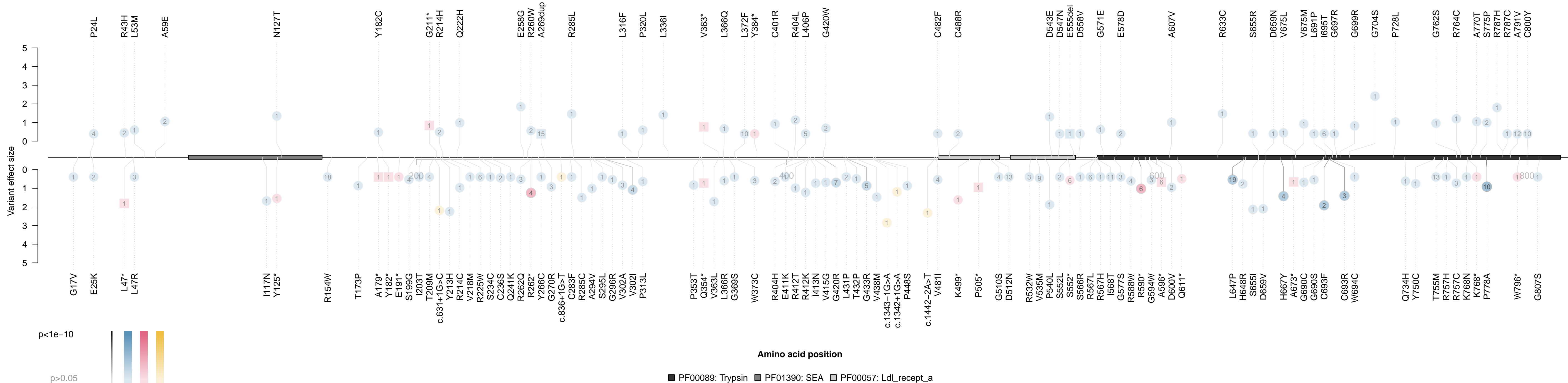
● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



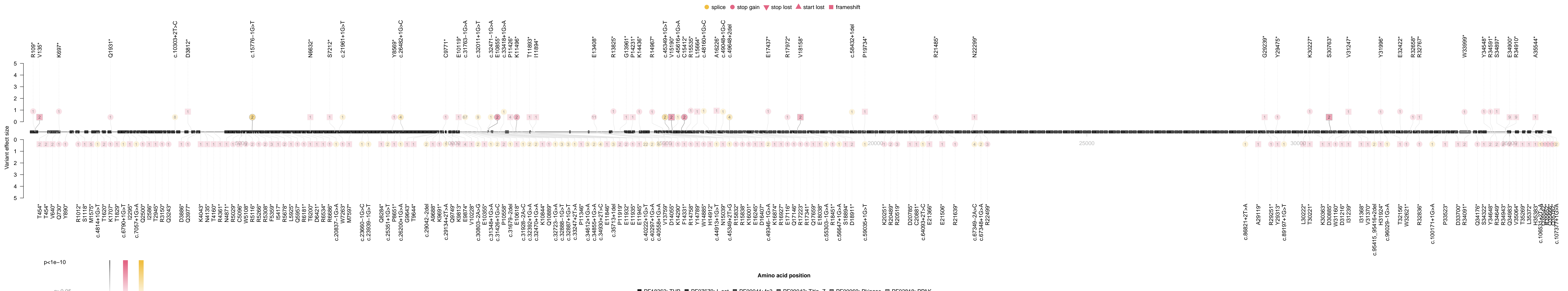
G17V P24L L53M A59E
 E25K R43H L47* L47R
 I117N Y125* N127T
 R154W Y182C
 T173P A179* Y182* E191* S199G I203T T209M G211* R214H Q222H S234C E258G R260W Y266C A269dup c.836+1G>T R285L
 R262Q R262* G270R C283F R285C A294V S295L G296R V302A V302I L316F P320L L336I V363* L366Q L372F Y384* C401R R404L L406P E411K I413N G420W L431P C482F
 C488R K499* P505* G510S D512N R532W V535M P540L S552L S552* E555del D558V R567L I568T E578D R588W R590* G594W A596* D600V Q611* A607V
 L647P H648R S655I D659N H667Y A673* G690C G690S C693F C693R R633C S655R D659N V675L V675M L691P W694C I695T G697R G699R G704S P728L R757H G762S R764C A770T S775P R787H R787C C800Y G807S
 Q734H Y750C T755M R757C K768N K768* P778A A791V W796*
 c.631+1G>C c.1343-1G>A c.1342+1G>A P448S c.1442-2A>T V481I c.1343-1G>A c.1342+1G>A P448S c.1442-2A>T V481I
 400 400 600 3 600 3 800 800

Gene=TMPRSS6; Chr=2; Phenotype=Mean corpuscular haemoglobin; Gene effect size=-0.33

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift

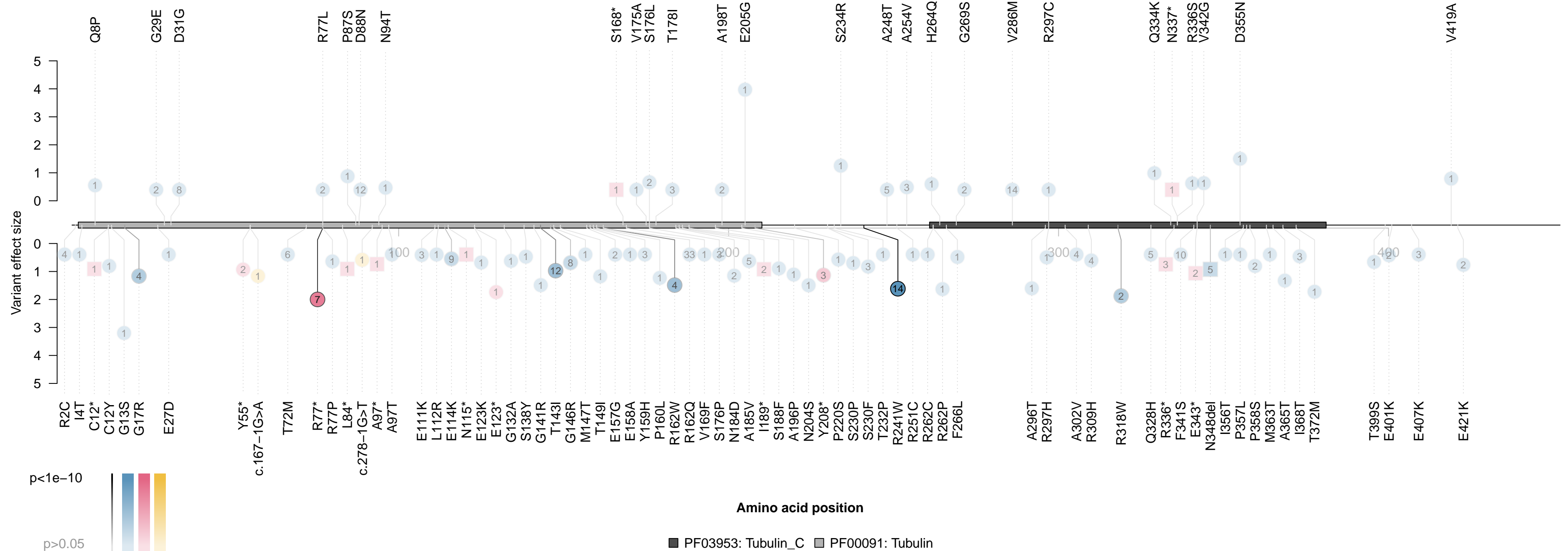


Gene=TTN; Chr=2; Phenotype=l48 Atrial fibrillation and flutter; Gene effect size=0.06



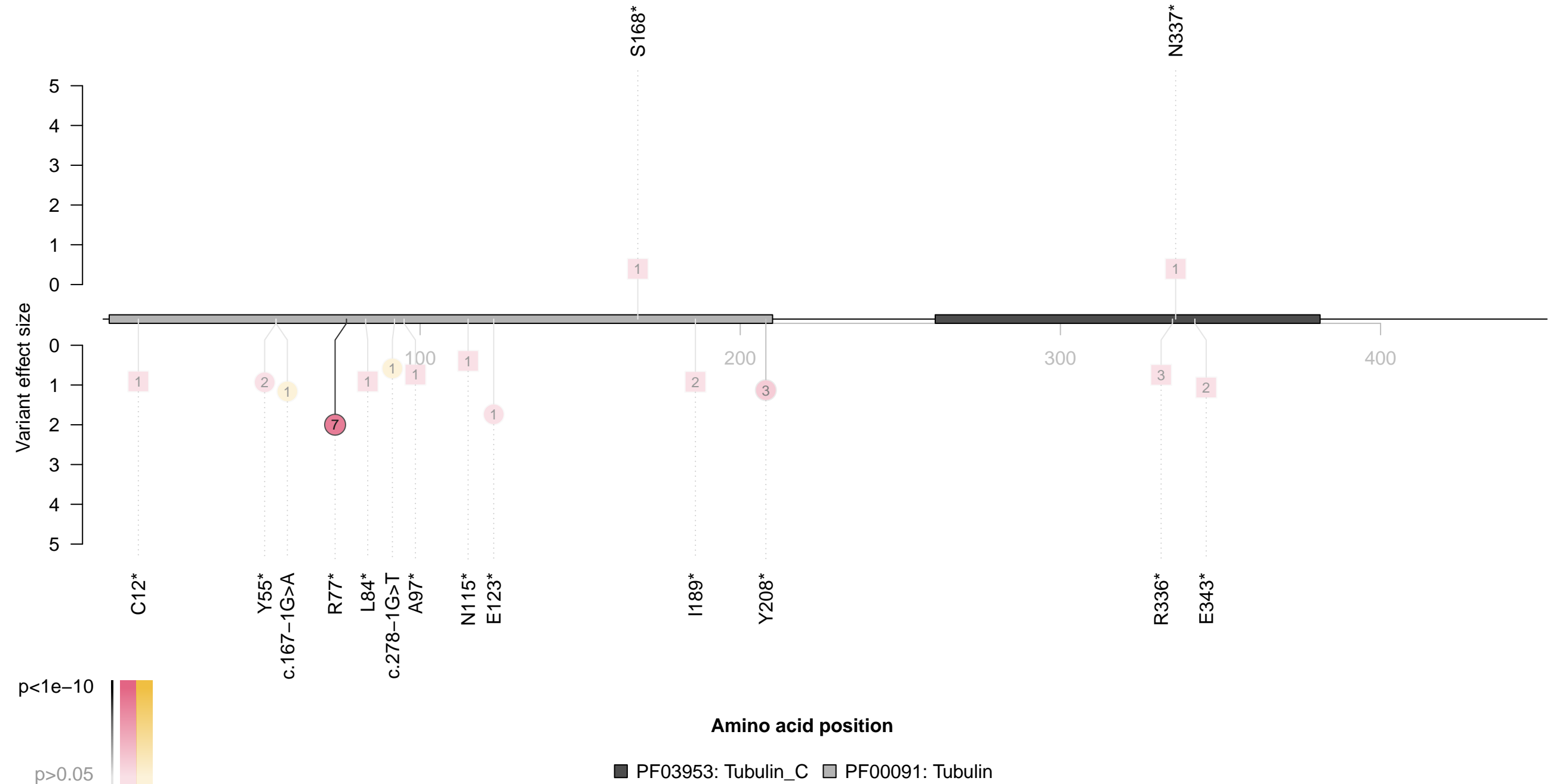
Gene=TUBB1; Chr=2; Phenotype=Platelet count; Gene effect size=-0.48

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



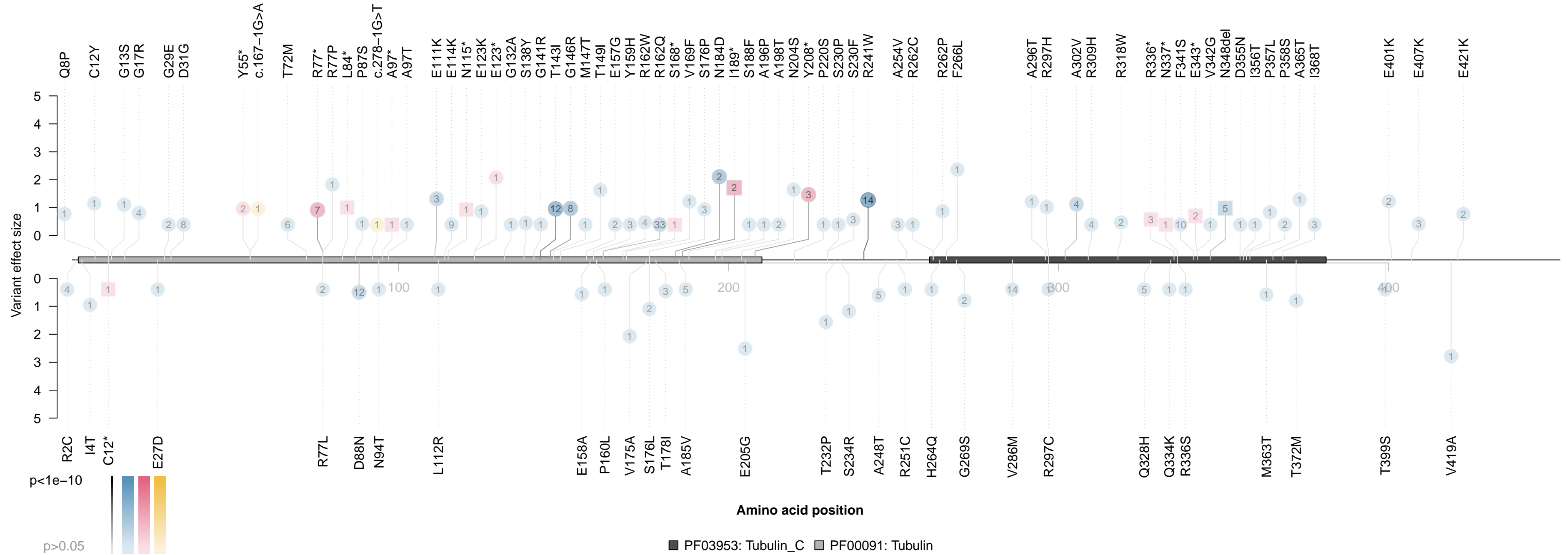
Gene=TUBB1; Chr=2; Phenotype=Platelet count; Gene effect size=-1.14

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



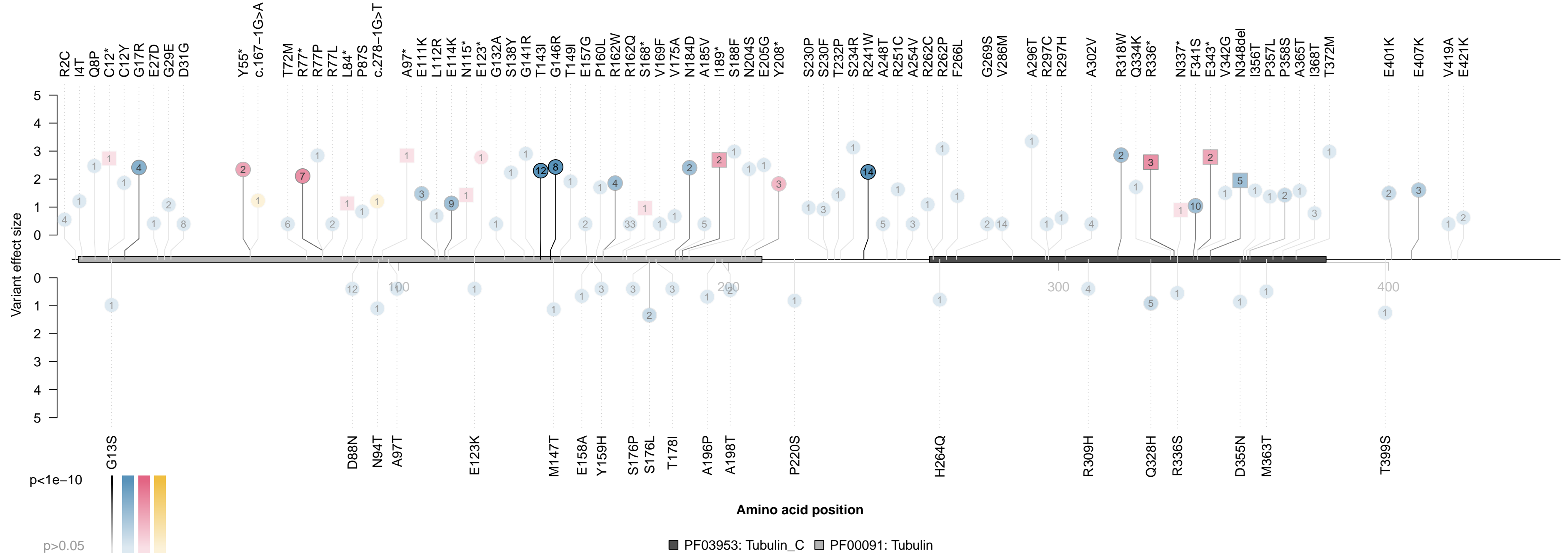
Gene=TUBB1; Chr=2; Phenotype=Mean platelet (thrombocyte) volume; Gene effect size=0.4

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



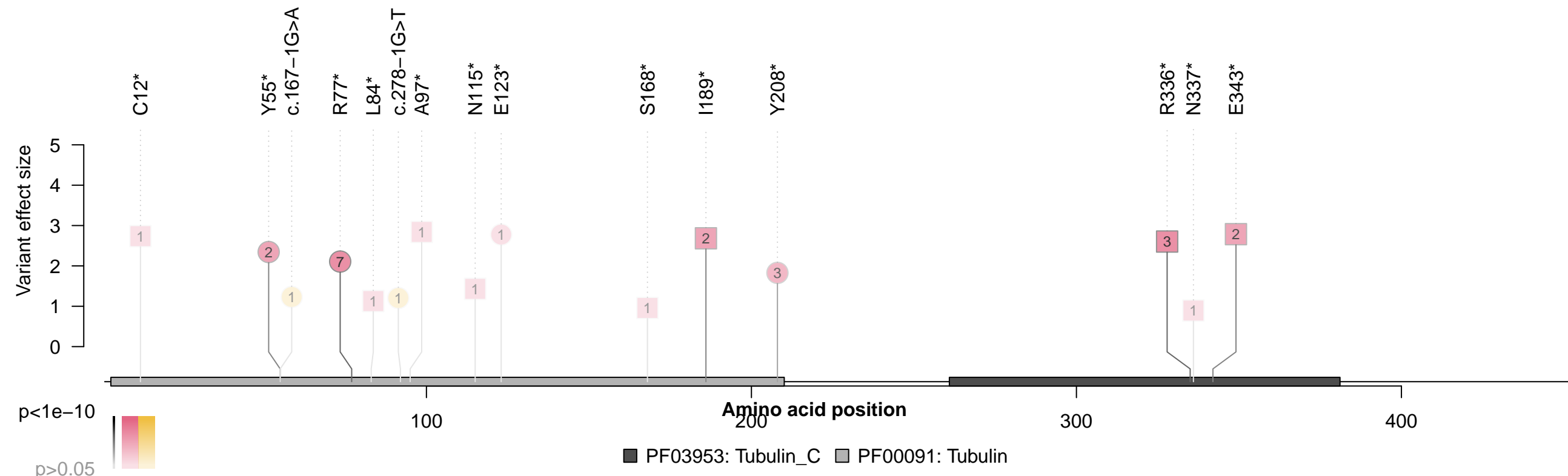
Gene=TUBB1; Chr=2; Phenotype=Platelet distribution width; Gene effect size=0.96

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



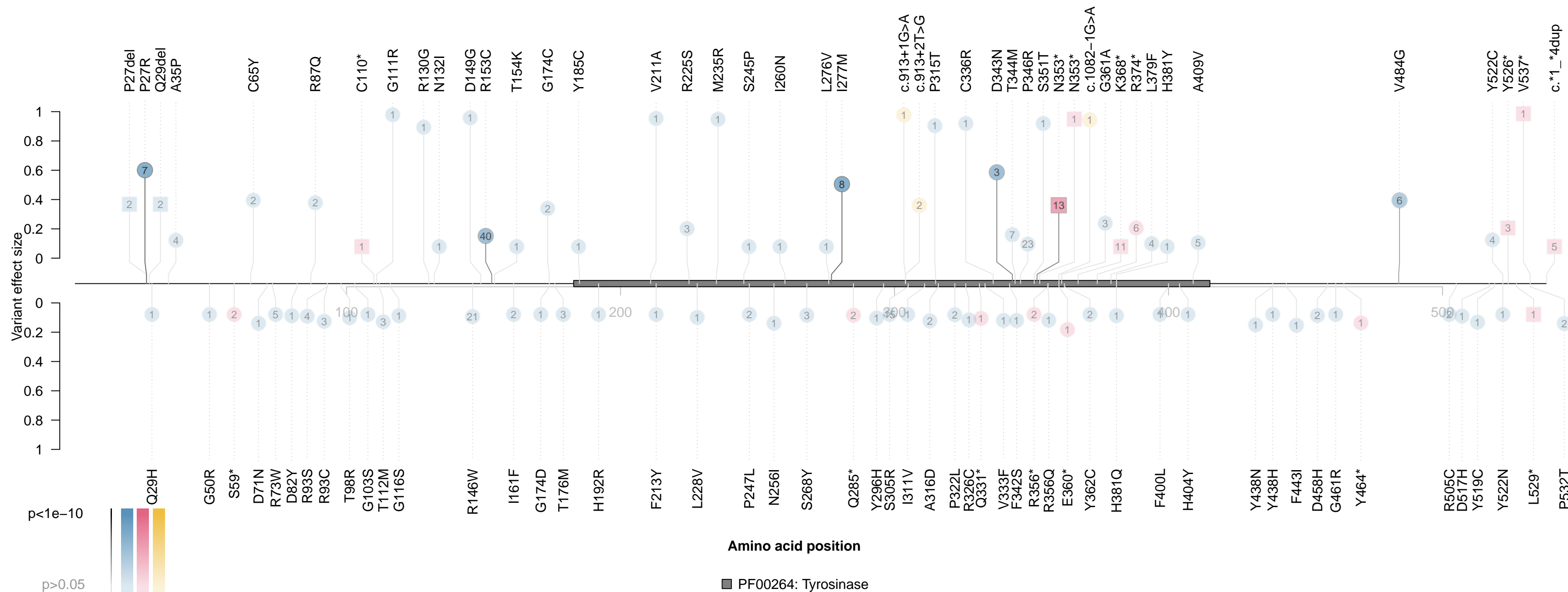
Gene=TUBB1; Chr=2; Phenotype=Platelet distribution width; Gene effect size=2.13

● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



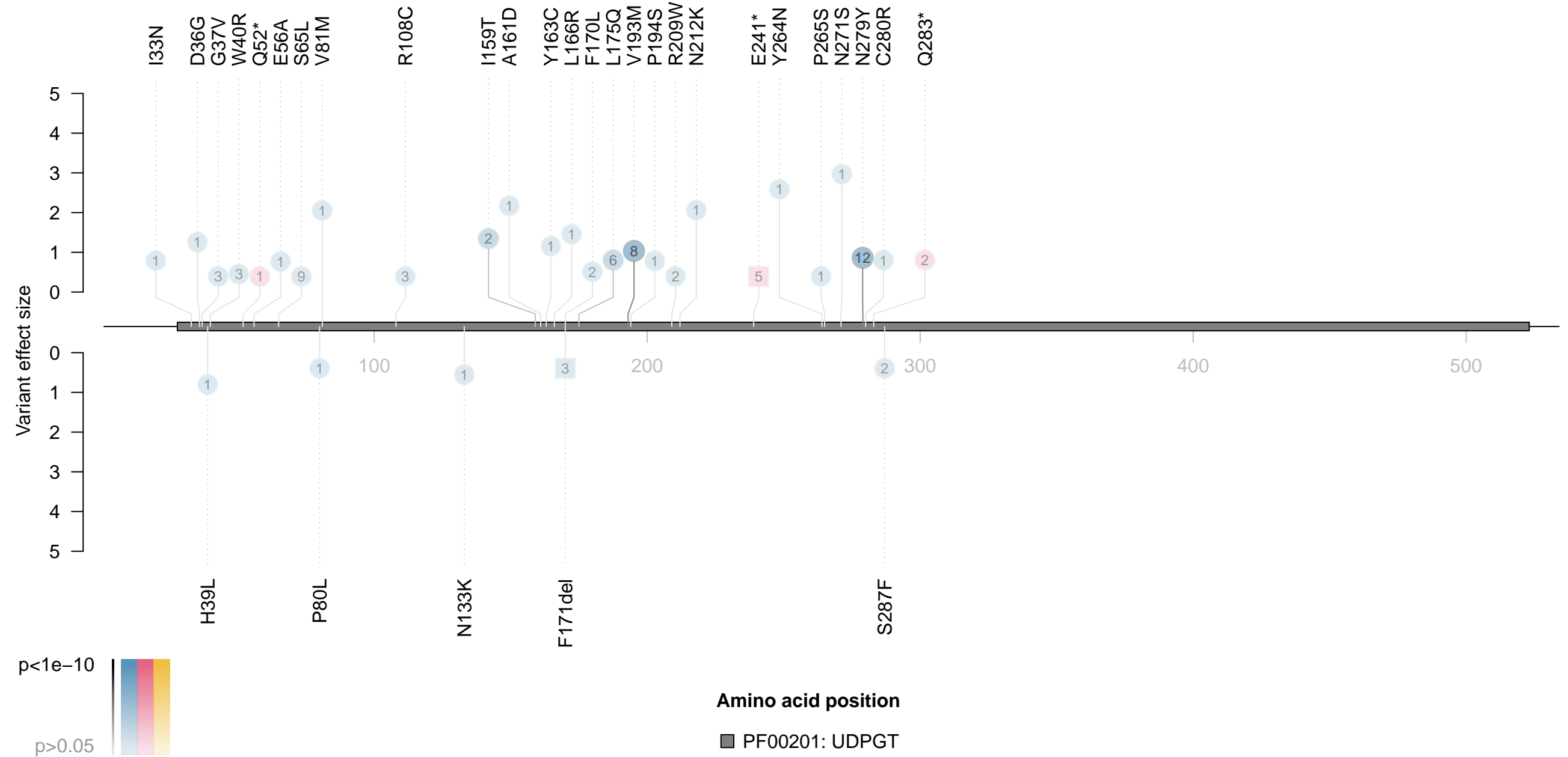
Gene=TYRP1; Chr=9; Phenotype=Hair colour: Blonde; Gene effect size=0.12

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



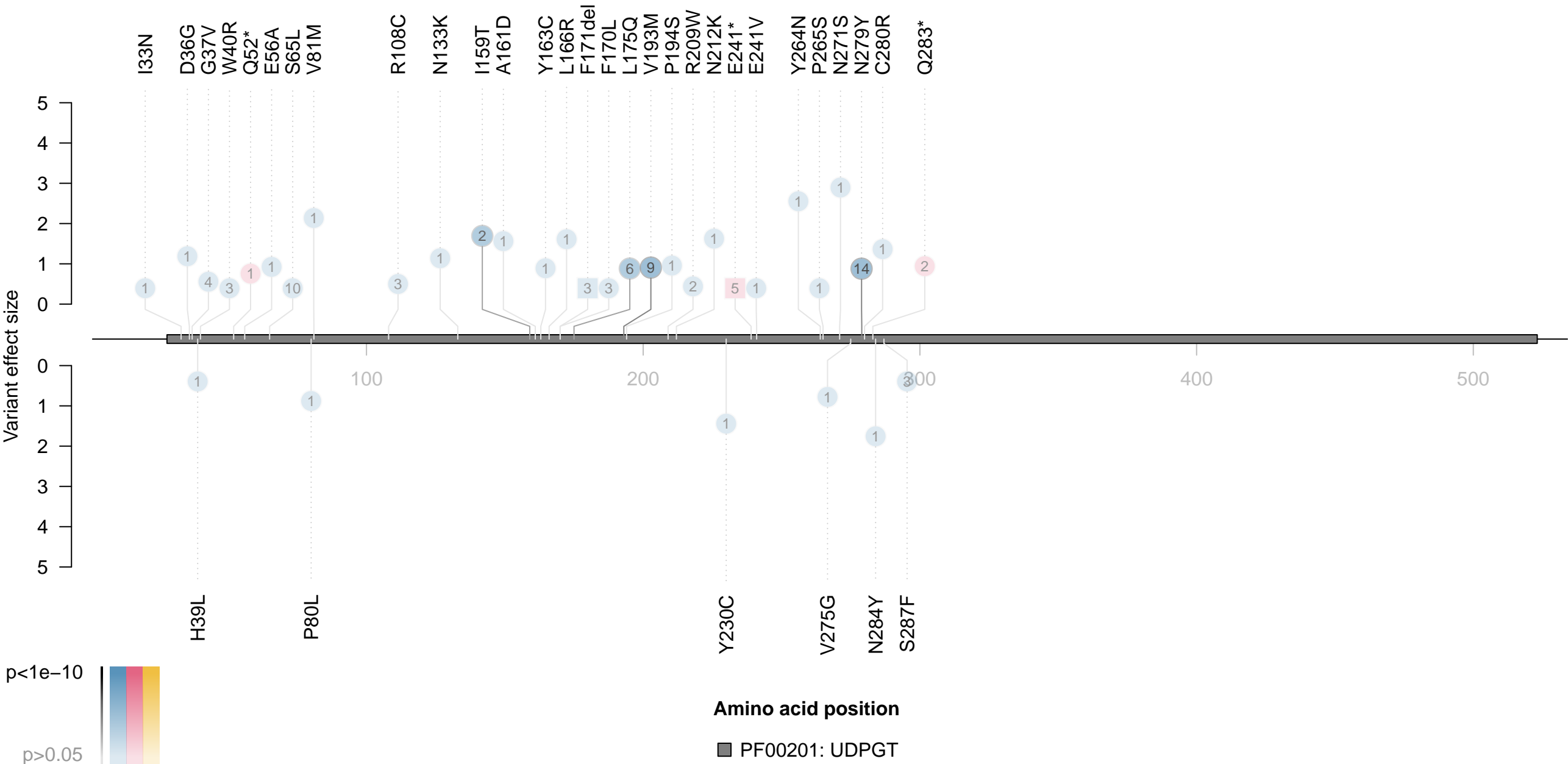
Gene=UGT1A1; Chr=2; Phenotype=Direct bilirubin; Gene effect size=0.77

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Gene=UGT1A1; Chr=2; Phenotype=Total bilirubin; Gene effect size=0.75

● missense ■ in-frame indel ● splice ● stop gain ▼ stop lost ▲ start lost ■ frameshift



Supplementary Figure 3. Distribution of effects of rare variants on phenotypes in genes with statistically significant associations. Plots show the effect sizes of rare damaging variants on the phenotypes. The legend shows the gene, its associated phenotype, and the Effect Size (β). The effect size is computed from the gene-based collapsing model, in which individuals were coded as either having or not having a qualifying variant. A positive value indicates that variant carriers have, on average, higher values for the phenotype, while a negative value indicates that variant carriers have lower values. The amino acid positions are shown on the x-axis, with the PFAM domain highlighted. The y-axis displays the beta of each individual variant, with negative values shown below and positive values above the horizontal axis. Variants are indicated according to their consequence as shown and labeled according to their amino acid change or splice site variation. The number inside the circle is the number of people carrying that variant. Darker lines connecting the variants to the gene and darker-filled shapes indicate more significant p-values for the association. The cohort used is the UKB all ethnicities cohort.

Supplementary Table 1. Van Hout et al. comparison.

Gene	Phenotype	Van Hout p	Our p	N carriers	N expected case carriers	FET p	Replication?	Reason not replicated
<i>TUBB1</i>	Platelet distribution width	2.50E-23	2.50E-23	25			Yes	N/A
<i>KALRN</i>	Mean platelet thrombocyte volume	2.70E-23	3.90E-01	1			No	Lead Van Hout SNP MAF>0.1%
<i>IQGAP2</i>	Mean platelet thrombocyte volume	1.10E-19	7.80E-15	167			Yes	N/A
<i>KLF1</i>	Mean corpuscular haemoglobin	1.70E-16	5.00E-15	27			Yes	N/A
<i>KLF1</i>	Mean corpuscular volume	4.00E-14	6.90E-14	27			Yes	N/A
<i>KLF1</i>	Red blood cell erythrocyte distribution width	1.50E-13	1.50E-14	27			Yes	N/A
<i>IL33</i>	Eosinophill percentage	5.40E-12	7.90E-01	85			No	Lead Van Hout SNP MAF>0.1%
<i>ASXL1</i>	Red blood cell erythrocyte distribution width	2.40E-11	3.30E-06	126			No	Unclear, appears due to difference in variant calls used for indels
<i>MLH1</i>	Z85.0, Personal history of malignant neoplasm of digestive organs	3.50E-11	5.30E-26	6		3.64E-07	No	Too few expected carriers for regression, and Fisher's exact not significant
<i>PKD1</i>	N18, Chronic kidney disease (CKD)	2.90E-10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Outside of GIAB high confidence regions
<i>IL33</i>	Eosinophill count	3.30E-10	5.30E-01	85			No	Lead Van Hout SNP MAF>0.1%
<i>COL6A1</i>	Corneal resistance factor mean	3.60E-10	1.30E-05	10			No	Some variants outside of GIAB high confidence regions
<i>HBB</i>	Red blood cell erythrocyte count	1.70E-09	1.20E-01	1			No	Too few carriers in this population subset
<i>TUBB1</i>	Platelet count	2.10E-09	5.60E-10	25			No	Difference in p-value cutoff
<i>ASXL1</i>	Platelet distribution width	4.70E-09	8.00E-08	126			No	Unclear, appears due to difference in variant calls used for indels
<i>GMPR</i>	Mean corpuscular haemoglobin	1.10E-08	1.60E-02	7			No	Lead Van Hout SNP MAF>0.1%
<i>TTN</i>	I42, Cardiomyopathy	1.40E-08	3.90E-15	9		2.96E-06	No	Too few expected carriers for regression, and Fisher's exact not significant

<i>MEPE</i>	Heel bone mineral density	1.40E-08	3.30E-05	106			No	Unclear, appears due to difference in variant calls used for indels
<i>COL6A1</i>	Corneal hysteresis mean	2.10E-08	7.00E-05	10			No	Some variants outside of GIAB high confidence regions
<i>TUBB1</i>	Mean platelet thrombocyte volume	2.40E-08	2.10E-07	25			No	Small difference in p-value
<i>PIEZO1</i>	I83.9, Asymptomatic varicose veins of lower extremities	2.70E-08	2.30E-15	19	4	7.16E-06	No	Too few expected carriers for regression, and Fisher's exact not significant
<i>CALR</i>	D47, Other neoplasms of uncertain behavior of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue	4.10E-08	7.60E-12	2	2	2.06E-05	No	Too few expected carriers for regression, and Fisher's exact not significant
<i>HBB</i>	Red blood cell erythrocyte distribution width	5.80E-08	1.80E-02	1			No	Too few carriers in this population subset
<i>GP1BA</i>	Mean platelet thrombocyte volume	6.40E-08	8.40E-09	88			No	Difference in p-value cutoff
<i>CHEK2</i>	Platelet crit	7.90E-08	7.60E-01	55			No	Lead Van Hout SNP MAF>0.1%

The p-values from Van Hout et al. are from an analysis of unrelated European ancestry individuals from the UKB cohort with a MAF cutoff of 1%. The p-values shown for our analysis are from the linear mixed model (LMM) analysis of the European UKB cohort, including relatives, with a 0.1% MAF cutoff and a restriction to Genome in a Bottle (GIAB) high-confidence regions. The number of carriers in our analysis is shown for quantitative traits, and for binary traits the number of case carriers and expected number of case carriers (given overall prevalence) is shown separately. Fisher's exact test (FET) is performed for binary traits as well.

Supplementary References

1. Rentzsch, P., Witten, D., Cooper, G. M., Shendure, J. & Kircher, M. CADD: predicting the deleteriousness of variants throughout the human genome. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **47**, D886–D894 (2019).
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3. Itan, Y. *et al.* The mutation significance cutoff: gene-level thresholds for variant predictions. *Nat. Methods* **13**, 109–110 (2016).
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7. Girard, S. L. *et al.* Mutation burden of rare variants in schizophrenia candidate genes. *PLoS One* **10**, e0128988 (2015).