Supporting Information

The genetic risk for hypertension is lower among the Hungarian Roma population compared to the general

population

Beáta Soltész¹, Péter Pikó³, János Sándor^{2,4}, Zsigmond Kósa⁵, Róza Ádány^{2,3,4}, Szilvia Fiatal^{2,4}

¹ Doctoral School of Health Sciences, Department of Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Public Health, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary

² Department of Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Public Health, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary

³ MTA-DE Public Health Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Faculty of Public Health, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary

⁴ WHO Collaborating Centre on Vulnerability and Health, Department of Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Public Health, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary

⁵ Department of Health Visitor Methodology and Public Health, Faculty of Health, University of Debrecen, Nyíregyháza, Hungary

Supplementary Figure 1. Details of the systematic review search according to the PRISMA Statement

A) The keywords were used for the literature search:

PubMed:

("essential hypertension" OR "blood pressure") AND

("molecular genetics" OR "genomics" OR "genes") AND

("single-nucleotide polymorphism" OR "genetic variants" OR "gene polymorphism" OR "common gene variants") AND

("genome-wide association study" OR "GWAS" OR "candidate gene study" OR "case-control study" OR "metaanalysis" OR "review" OR "association")

filters: Humans, English

time frame: 11/30/2015 or earlier

Huge Navigator/Literature Finder:

("essential hypertension" OR "blood pressure") AND

("molecular genetics" OR "genomics" OR "genes") AND

("single-nucleotide polymorphism" OR "genetic variants" OR "gene polymorphism" OR "common gene variants") AND

("genome-wide association study" OR "GWAS" OR "candidate gene study" OR "case-control study" OR "metaanalysis" OR "review" OR "association")

filters: disease-->hypertension

time frame: 11/30/2015 or earlier

NHGRI-EBI GWAS Catalog

filter: disease-->hypertension

time frame: 11/30/2015 or earlier

B) The flow-chart of the systematic search according to the PRISMA Statement



From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(7): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

Supplementary Table 1. Selection process of the SNPs included in the study

Step 1.

SNPs chosen after literature review				
Number	SNP	Locus	Gene name(s)	Reference
1	rs4305	ACE	Angiotensin I converting enzyme	[1]
2	rs4341	ACE	Angiotensin I converting enzyme	[2] [3]
3	rs4961	ADD1	Adducin 1	[4] [5]
4	rs1801253	ADRB1	Adrenoceptor beta 1	[1]
5	rs2004776	AGT	Angiotensinogen	[1] [6] [7] [8]
6	rs699	AGT	Angiotensinogen	[9] [10]
7	rs4762	AGT	Angiotensinogen	[10] [11]
8	rs5049	AGT	Angiotensinogen	[11]
9	rs5186	AGTR1	Angiotensin II receptor type 1	[12]
10	rs17249754	ATP2B1	ATPase plasma membrane Ca2+ transporting 1	[8] [13]
11	rs2681472	ATP2B1	ATPase plasma membrane Ca2+ transporting 1	[8] [14]
12	rs4590817	C10orf107	Chromosome 10 open reading frame 107	[13]
13	rs11014166	CACNB2	Calcium voltage-gated channel auxiliary subunit beta 2	[7] [8] [14]
14	rs1813353	CACNB2(3')	Calcium voltage-gated channel auxiliary subunit beta 2	[8] [13]
15	rs4373814	CACNB2(5')	Calcium voltage-gated channel auxiliary subunit beta 2	[13]
16	rs1799998	CYP11B2	Cytochrome P450 family 11 subfamily B member 2	[15]
17	rs1378942	CYP1A1- ULK3	Cytochrome P450 family 1 subfamily A member 1; Unc-51 like kinase 3	[8] [13] [16]
18	rs2266782	FMO3	Flavin containing monooxygenase 3	[17]
19	rs6015450	GNAS- EDN3	GNAS complex locus; Endothelin 3	[8] [13]
20	rs5443	GNB3	G protein subunit beta 3	[18]
21	rs17367504	MTHFR- NPPB	Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase; Natriuretic peptide B	[7] [8] [13] [16]
22	rs1799983	NOS3	Nitric oxide synthase 3	[19]
23	rs2070744	NOS3	Nitric oxide synthase 3	[19]
24	rs3918226	NOS3	Nitric oxide synthase 3	[6] [7] [19]
25	rs5068	NPPA	Natriuretic peptide A	[20] [21]
26	rs198358	NPPA-AS1	NPPA antisense RNA 1	[20]
27	rs1173771	NPR3- C5orf23	Natriuretic peptide receptor 3; Chromosome 5 open reading frame 23	[7] [8] [13]
28	rs932764	PLCE1	Phospholipase C epsilon 1	[7] [8] [13]
29	rs3754777	STK39	Serine/threonine kinase 39	[22]
30	rs13333226	UMOD	Uromodulin	[8] [23]

Step 2.

SNPs included based on assay design SNP Number Locus 1 rs4341 ACE rs4961 ADD1 2 3 rs699 AGT rs4762 AGT 4 5 rs5049 AGT rs5186 AGTR1 6 7 rs2681472 ATP2B1 8 rs1813353 CACNB2(3') 9 rs4373814 CACNB2(5') 10 rs1799998 *CYP11B2* 11 rs1378942 CYP1A1-ULK3 12 rs2266782 FMO3 13 GNAS-EDN3 rs6015450 14 rs5443 GNB3 15 rs17367504 MTHFR-NPPB 16 rs1799983 NOS3 17 rs2070744 NOS3 18 rs3918226 NOS3 19 rs5068 NPPA 20 rs198358 NPPA-AS1 NPR3-C5orf23 21 rs1173771 22 rs932764 PLCE1 23 rs13333226 UMOD

	SNPs included in the study		
	(allele frequency comparison,		
	GRS computation)		
Number	SNP	Locus	
1	rs4961	ADD1	
2	rs699	AGT	
3	rs4762	AGT	
4	rs5049 AGT		
5	rs5186	AGTR1	
6	rs2681472 ATP2B1		
7	rs1813353 CACNB2(3')		
8	rs4373814	CACNB2(5')	
9	rs1378942	CYP1A1-ULK3	
10	rs2266782	FMO3	
11	rs6015450	GNAS-EDN3	
12	rs5443 GNB3		
13	rs17367504 MTHFR-NPPB		
14	rs1799983 NOS3		
15	rs2070744 NOS3		
16	rs5068 NPPA		
17	rs198358 NPPA-AS1		
18	rs1173771 NPR3-C5orf23		
19	rs932764 PLCE1		
20	rs13333226 UMOD		

	SNPs were not recommended			
Number	SNP	Gene	Reason for exclusion	
1	rs4341	ACE	Did not work. Wrong genotypes called due to poor cluster separation, and too many heterozygots called.	
2	rs1799998	CYP11B2	Deviation from HWE in our analysis.	
3	rs3918226	NOS3	Deviation from HWE in our analysis.	

	SNPs excluded during assay design		
Number	SNP Locus		
1	rs4305 ACE		
2	rs1801253	ADRB1	
3	rs2004776	AGT	
4	rs17249754	ATP2B1	
5	rs4590817	C10orf107	
6	rs11014166	CACNB2	
7	rs3754777	STK39	

Step 3.

Step 4.

	SNPs have effect size estimates		
	publicly available		
Number	SNP Locus		
1	rs4961	ADD1	
2	rs699	AGT	
3	rs4762	AGT	
4	rs5049	AGT	
5	rs5186	AGTR1	
6	rs2681472	ATP2B1	
7	rs1813353	CACNB2(3')	
8	rs4373814	CACNB2(5')	
9	rs1378942	CYP1A1-ULK3	
10	rs6015450	GNAS-EDN3	
11	rs5443	GNB3	
12	rs17367504	MTHFR-NPPB	
13	rs1799983	NOS3	
14	rs2070744	NOS3	
15	rs5068	NPPA	
16	rs198358	NPPA-AS1	
17	rs1173771	NPR3-C5orf23	
18	rs932764	PLCE1	
19	rs13333226	UMOD	

	SNPs included in wGPS			
	SINPS included in WGRS			
	analyses			
Number	SNP	Locus		
1	rs4961	ADD1		
2	rs699	AGT		
3	rs4762	AGT		
4	rs5049	AGT		
5	rs5186	AGTR1		
6	rs2681472	ATP2B1		
7	rs1813353	CACNB2(3')		
8	rs4373814	CACNB2(5')		
9	rs1378942	CYP1A1-ULK3		
10	rs6015450	GNAS-EDN3		
11	rs5443	GNB3		
12	rs17367504	MTHFR-NPPB		
13	rs1799983	NOS3		
14	rs2070744	NOS3		
15	rs5068	NPPA		
16	rs198358	NPPA-AS1		
17	rs1173771	NPR3-C5orf23		
18	rs932764	PLCE1		
19	rs13333226	UMOD		

	SNPs without available effect size		
Number	SNP	Locus	
1	rs2266782	FMO3	

Step 1. On the basis of the systematic literature review altogether 30 SNPs associated with hypertension were identified.

Step 2. During the assay design different SNP pools were created by the service provider. Our decision on the set of SNPs on which the assay was carried out was based on the representation of SNPs with strong (susceptible or protective) influence on the investigated phenotype. In this set suitable for simultaneous genotyping in iPLEX Gold chemistry 23 SNPs were included.

Step 3. In the early stage of genotyping process 1 SNP were not recommended for further analysis by the service provider for the following reason: in case of the rs4341 SNP the assay failed, the observed wrong genotypes called due to poor cluster separation, and too many heterozygotes called. Further 2 SNPs, the 1799998 and rs3918226 deviated from Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium in the Hungarian general population (p<0.05) according to our analyses. The remaining 20 SNPs were involved in comparison of allele frequencies and computation of unweighted GRS.

Step 4. Effect size estimates from association studies were available for 19 SNPs in the literature, consequently only these SNPs could be considered in computation of weighted GRS.

Step 5.

Step 5. Based on the LD pattern none of the pairwise LD of the studied SNPs reached the r^2 threshold of ≥ 0.8 , there were not observed multicollinearity between the polymorphisms, thus it was not necessary to prune SNP from the analysis. Finally, 19 SNPs could be included in the wGRS computation.

	Hungarian general population (%)	Hungarian Roma population (%)
1 st quintile of wGRS (-0.54 - ≤ 0.85)	18.51	21.51
2^{nd} quintile of wGRS (0.85 - ≤ 1.25)	18.77	21.26
3^{rd} quintile of wGRS (1.25 - ≤ 1.63)	19.54	20.49
4 th quintile of wGRS (1.64 - ≤ 2.08)	21.59	18.37
5 th quintile of wGRS (2.09 - ≤4.92)	21.59	18.37

Supplementary Table 2. Distribution of study populations by wGRS quintiles (p=0.029)

References

- 1. Johnson, A.D., et al., *Association of hypertension drug target genes with blood pressure and hypertension in 86,588 individuals.* Hypertension, 2011. **57**(5): p. 903-10.
- Takeuchi, F., et al., *Reevaluation of the association of seven candidate genes with blood pressure and hypertension: a replication study and meta-analysis with a larger sample size.* Hypertens Res, 2012. 35(8): p. 825-31.
- 3. Glenn, K.L., et al., *An alternative method for genotyping of the ACE I/D polymorphism*. Mol Biol Rep, 2009. **36**(6): p. 1305-10.
- 4. Cusi, D., et al., *Polymorphisms of alpha-adducin and salt sensitivity in patients with essential hypertension*. Lancet, 1997. **349**(9062): p. 1353-7.
- 5. Liu, K., et al., Alpha-adducin Gly460Trp polymorphism and hypertension risk: a meta-analysis of 22 studies including 14303 cases and 15961 controls. PLoS One, 2010. **5**(9).
- Johnson, T., et al., *Blood pressure loci identified with a gene-centric array*. Am J Hum Genet, 2011.
 89(6): p. 688-700.
- 7. Tragante, V., et al., *Gene-centric meta-analysis in 87,736 individuals of European ancestry identifies multiple blood-pressure-related loci.* Am J Hum Genet, 2014. **94**(3): p. 349-60.
- 8. Kato, N., et al., *Trans-ancestry genome-wide association study identifies 12 genetic loci influencing blood pressure and implicates a role for DNA methylation.* Nat Genet, 2015. **47**(11): p. 1282-93.
- 9. Kunz, R., et al., Association between the angiotensinogen 235T-variant and essential hypertension in whites: a systematic review and methodological appraisal. Hypertension, 1997. **30**(6): p. 1331-7.
- Jeunemaitre, X., et al., *Molecular basis of human hypertension: role of angiotensinogen*. Cell, 1992.
 71(1): p. 169-80.
- 11. Pereira, T.V., et al., *Meta-analysis of the association of 4 angiotensinogen polymorphisms with essential hypertension: a role beyond M235T?* Hypertension, 2008. **51**(3): p. 778-83.
- 12. Wang, W.Y., R.Y. Zee, and B.J. Morris, *Association of angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene polymorphism with essential hypertension*. Clin Genet, 1997. **51**(1): p. 31-4.
- International Consortium for Blood Pressure Genome-Wide Association, S., et al., *Genetic variants in novel pathways influence blood pressure and cardiovascular disease risk*. Nature, 2011. 478(7367): p. 103-9.
- Levy, D., et al., *Genome-wide association study of blood pressure and hypertension*. Nat Genet, 2009.
 41(6): p. 677-87.
- 15. Sookoian, S., et al., Association of the C-344T aldosterone synthase gene variant with essential hypertension: a meta-analysis. J Hypertens, 2007. **25**(1): p. 5-13.
- 16. Newton-Cheh, C., et al., *Genome-wide association study identifies eight loci associated with blood pressure*. Nat Genet, 2009. **41**(6): p. 666-76.
- 17. Bushueva, O., et al., *The Flavin-Containing Monooxygenase 3 Gene and Essential Hypertension: The Joint Effect of Polymorphism E158K and Cigarette Smoking on Disease Susceptibility.* Int J Hypertens, 2014. **2014**: p. 712169.
- 18. Benjafield, A.V., et al., *G-protein beta3 subunit gene (GNB3) variant in causation of essential hypertension*. Hypertension, 1998. **32**(6): p. 1094-7.
- 19. Salvi, E., et al., *Genomewide association study using a high-density single nucleotide polymorphism array and case-control design identifies a novel essential hypertension susceptibility locus in the promoter region of endothelial NO synthase.* Hypertension, 2012. **59**(2): p. 248-55.
- 20. Newton-Cheh, C., et al., Association of common variants in NPPA and NPPB with circulating natriuretic peptides and blood pressure. Nat Genet, 2009. **41**(3): p. 348-53.
- 21. Cannone, V., et al., *The atrial natriuretic peptide genetic variant rs5068 is associated with a favorable cardiometabolic phenotype in a Mediterranean population.* Diabetes Care, 2013. **36**(9): p. 2850-6.
- 22. Xi, B., et al., *STK39 polymorphism is associated with essential hypertension: a systematic review and meta-analysis.* PLoS One, 2013. **8**(3): p. e59584.
- 23. Padmanabhan, S., et al., *Genome-wide association study of blood pressure extremes identifies variant near UMOD associated with hypertension*. PLoS Genet, 2010. **6**(10): p. e1001177.