

**S2 Table .** Association between per standard deviation of measured and instrumental variables of systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and potential confounders in the relationship between blood pressure and bladder cancer risk

Potential confounders <sup>a</sup>	MDCS		UK Biobank			
	SBP IV β/OR (p-value)	SBP β/OR (p-value)	SBP IV β/OR (p-value)	SBP β/OR (p-value)	DBP IV β/OR (p-value)	DBP β/OR (p-value)
<b>Age at baseline</b>	0.08 (0.722)	0.42 (<0.001)	0.01 (0.960)	0.17 (<0.001)	0.07 (0.258)	-0.04 (<0.001)
<b>Date of birth</b>	-0.08 (0.698)	-0.42 (<0.001)	-0.02 (0.750)	-0.22 (<0.001)	-0.11 (0.163)	0.04 (<0.001)
<b>BMI</b>	-0.82 (0.153)	0.23 (<0.001)	-0.21 (<0.001)	0.22 (<0.001)	-0.60 (<0.001)	0.32 (<0.001)
<b>Smoking</b>	-0.21 (0.427)	-0.05 (0.002)	0.01 (0.721)	-0.01 (<0.001)	0.03 (0.622)	-0.02 (<0.001)
<b>Education</b>	-0.66 (0.041)	-5.16 (0.036)				
<b>Physical activity</b>	-0.10 (0.759)	0.07 (<0.001)				
<b>Antihypertensive medication</b>	2.95 (<0.001)	0.61 (<0.001)				

Abbreviations: SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; IV, instrumental variable; MDCS, Malmö diet and Cancer Study; OR, odds ratio; BMI, body mass index.

<sup>a</sup> For age at baseline, date of birth, BMI, smoking, and education, we used linear regressions to investigate the association with blood pressure indices and their respective genetic scores. For physical activity and antihypertensive medication, we used logistic regression.