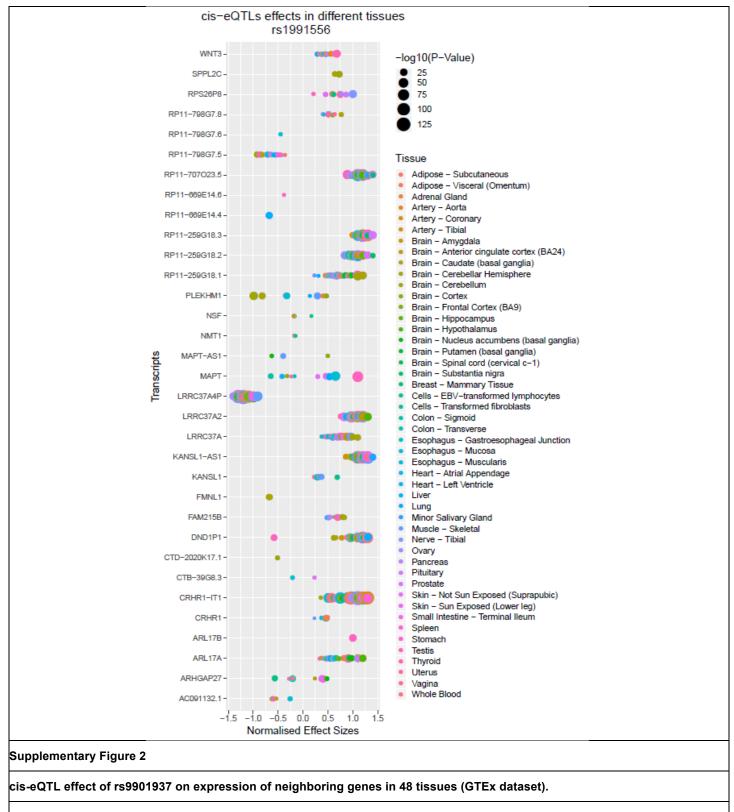
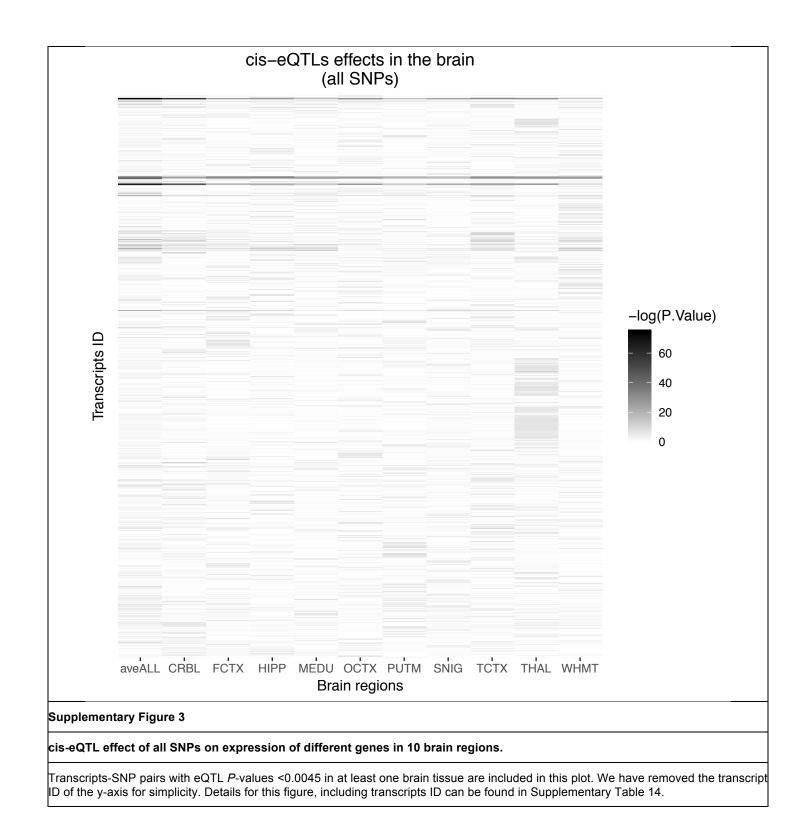
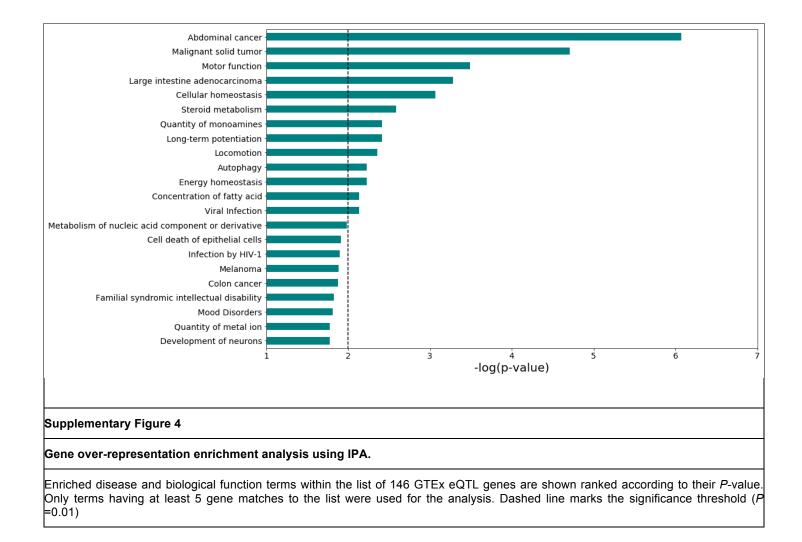


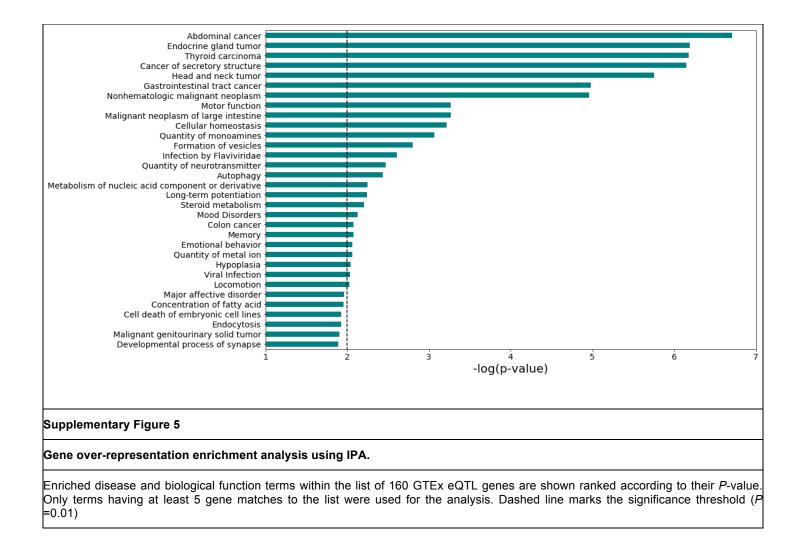
The eQTL effects are stratified by SNP. The y-axis represents affected transcripts whereas the x-axis represents eQTL effect sizes. Expression in each tissue is colour-coded, while the significance of transcript-SNP associations is represented by the size of each bubble which is proportional to the *P*-value

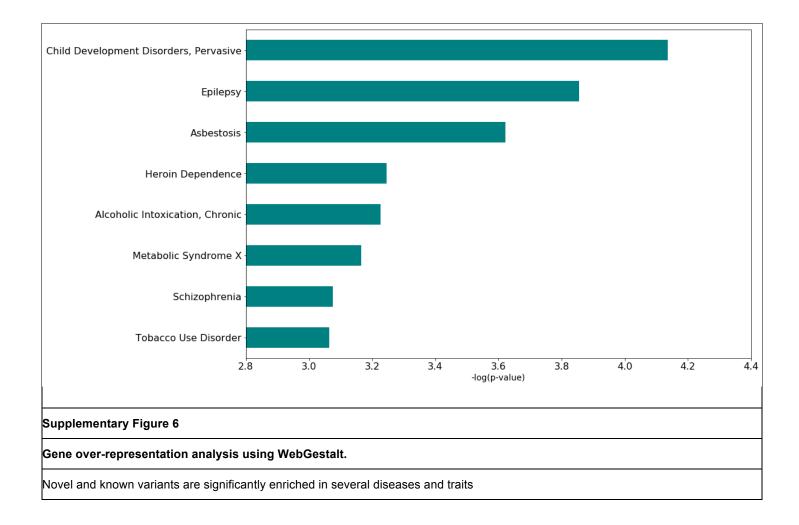


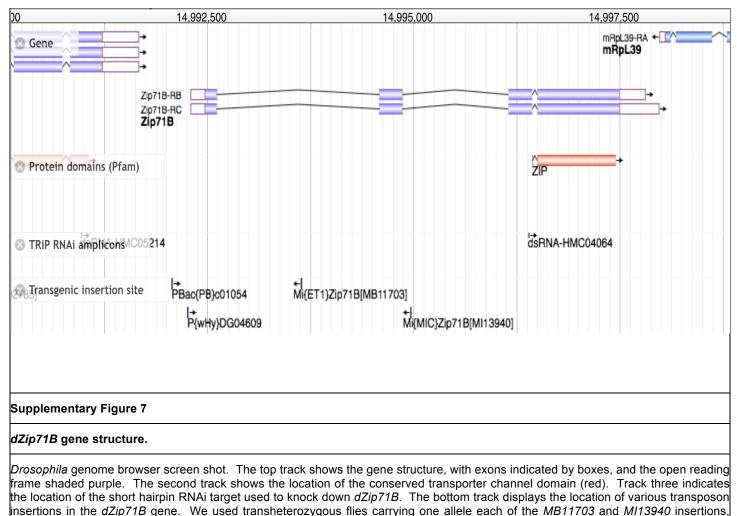
The y-axis represents affected transcripts whereas the x-axis represent eQTL effect sizes. Expression in each tissue is colour-coded, while the significance of transcript-SNP associations is represented by the size of each bubble which is proportional to the *P*-value





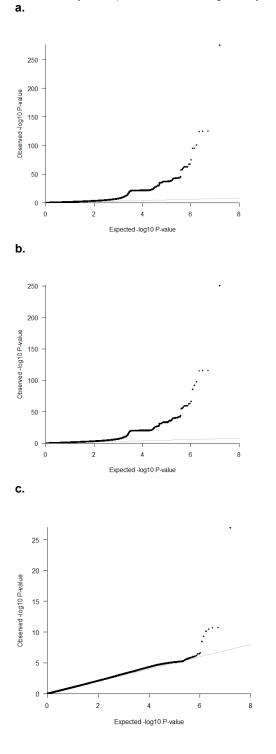




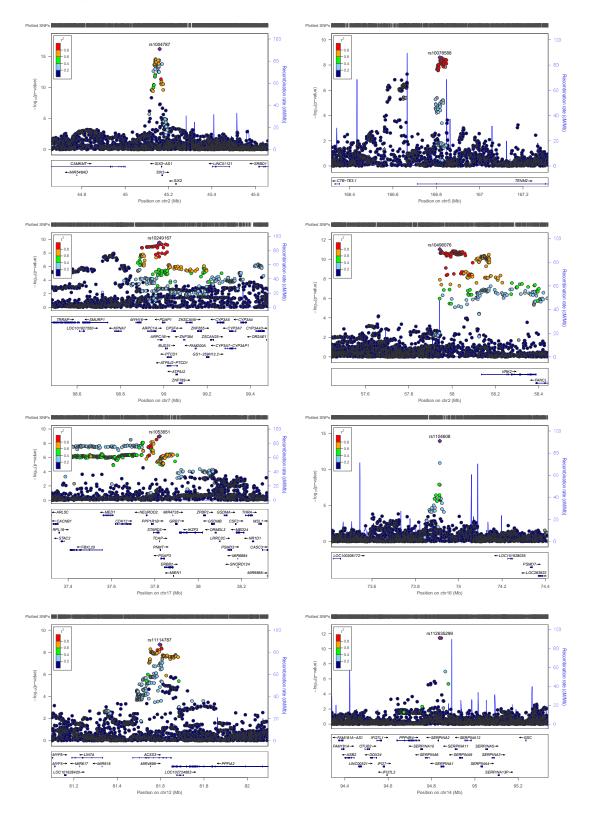


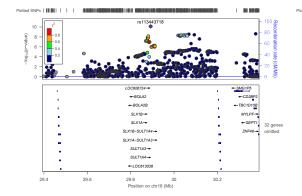
which are both located in the middle of the gene, in introns flanked by coding exons. The scale atop is in base pairs.

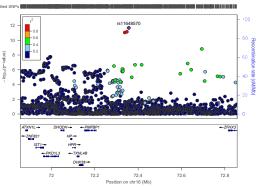
**Supplementary Figure 8. Quantile-quantile (QQ) plots.** The figure shows QQ plots for a) meta-analysis summary level data b) UK-Biobank only and c) AlcGen and Charge+ only.

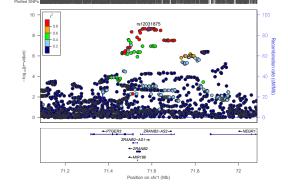


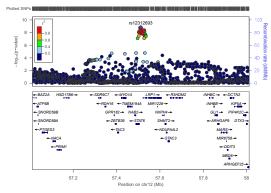
**Supplementary Figure 9. Regional plots for all novel SNPs.** For each plot the  $-\log_{10} P$  values of the SNPs are shown according to their chromosomal positions (x axis). The lead SNPs are labeled by their rs ID (blue) and the r<sup>2</sup> values of the rest of the SNPs with are indicated by different colors.

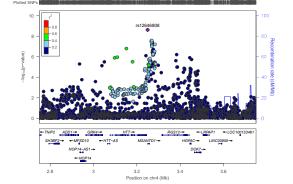


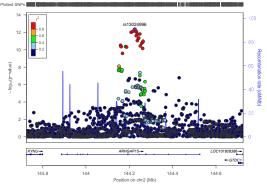


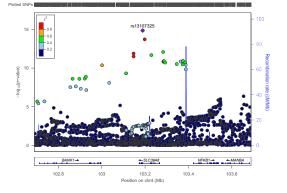


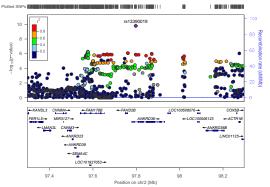


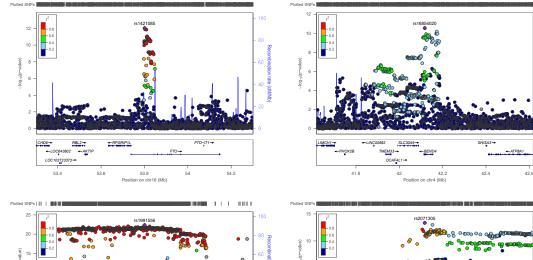


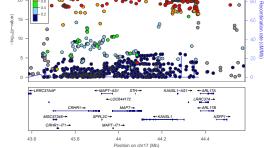


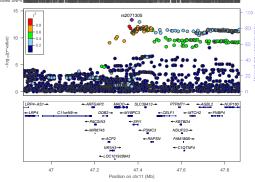


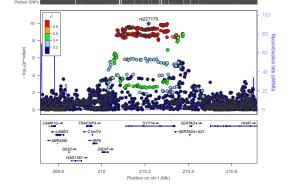


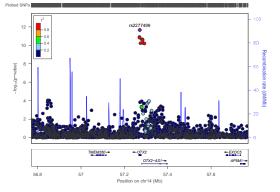


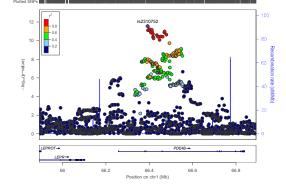


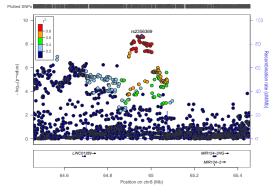


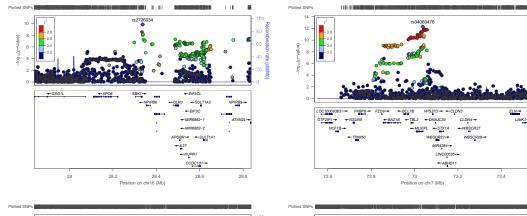


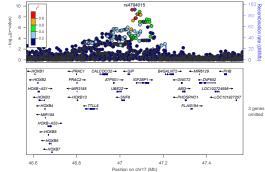


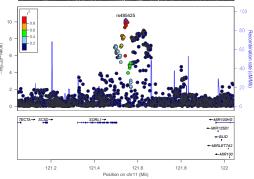


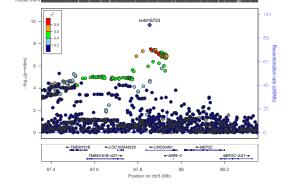


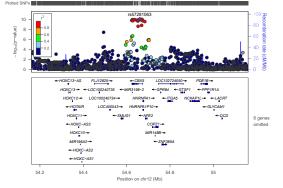


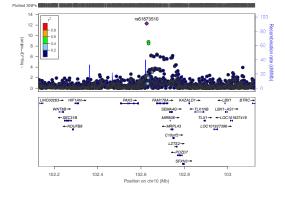


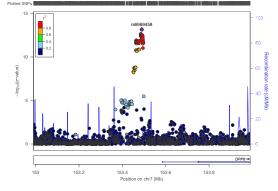


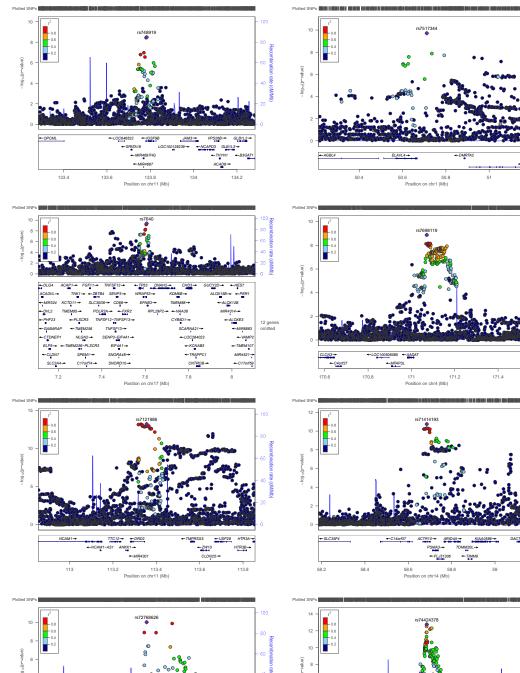


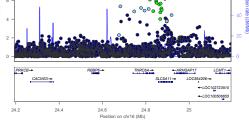


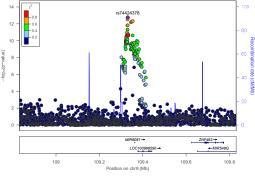




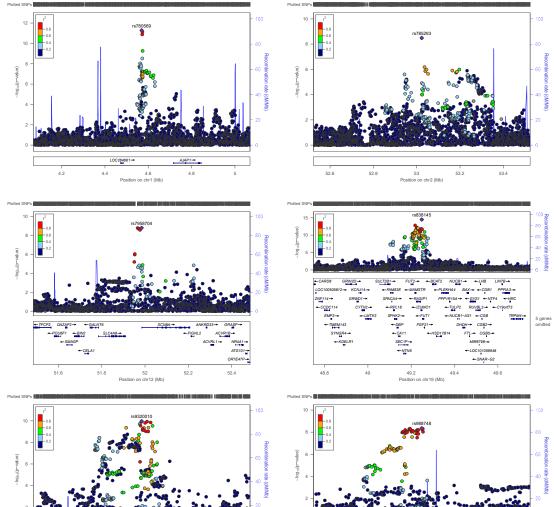


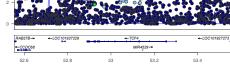




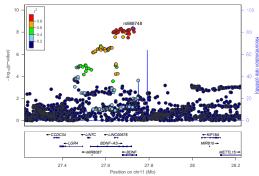


51.2









## Supplementary Note

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The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health."

<u>FHS</u>: The Framingham Heart Study is funded, in part, by National Institutes of Health contract N01-HC-25195 and the Division of Intramural Research, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD. The analytical component of this project was funded by the Division of Intramural Research, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. The views and opinion reported in this paper are those of the authors and not necessary those of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, or the Department of Health and Human Services.

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