

# Supplementary information

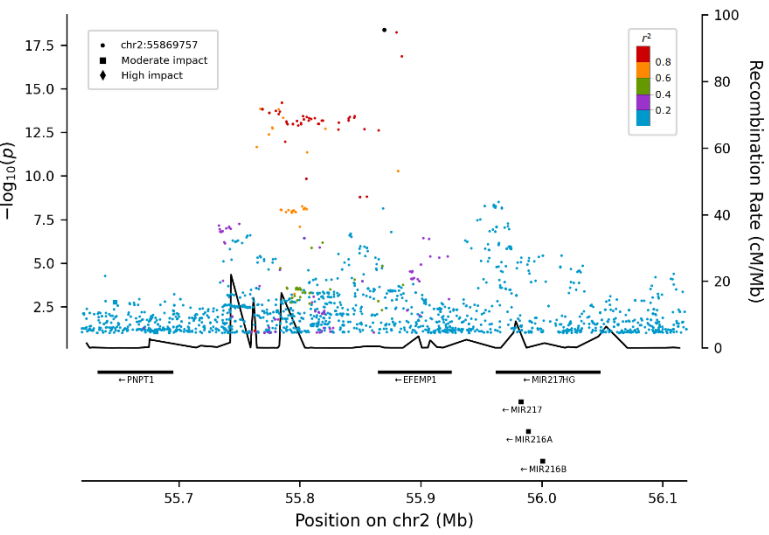
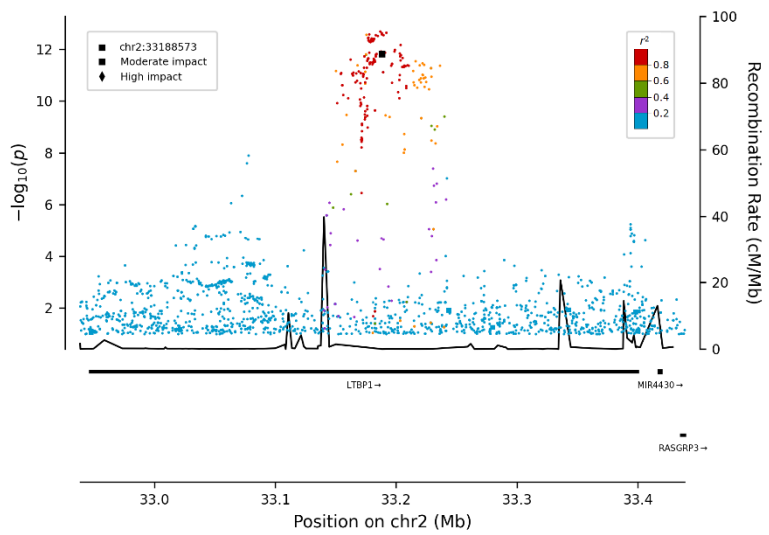
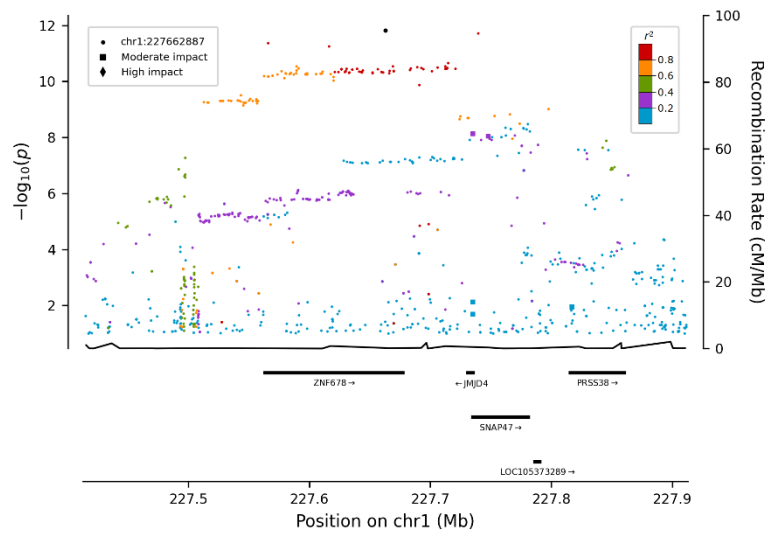
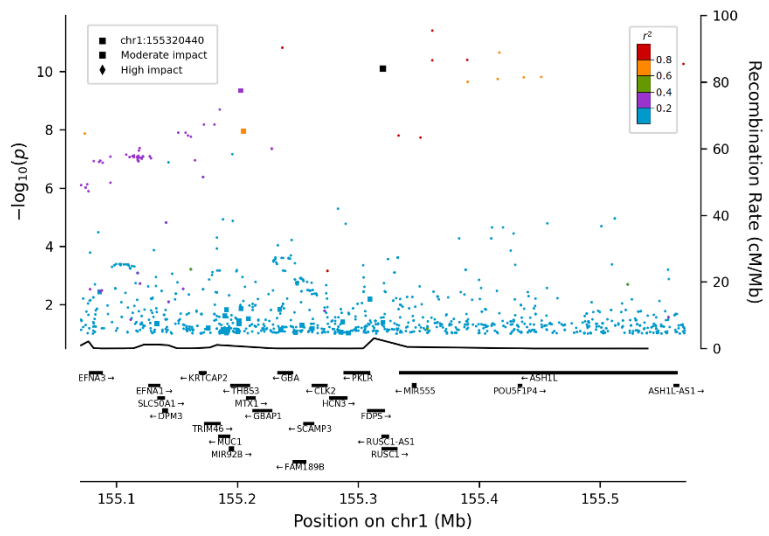
## A genome-wide meta-analysis identifies 50 genetic loci associated with carpal tunnel syndrome

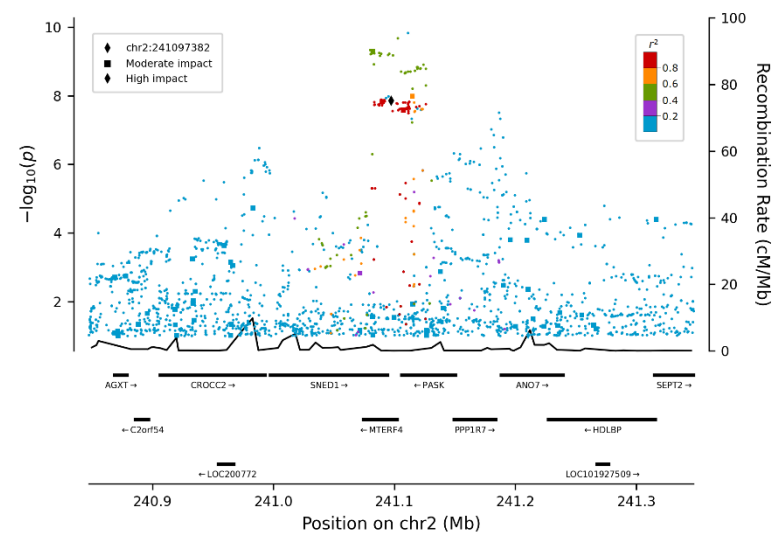
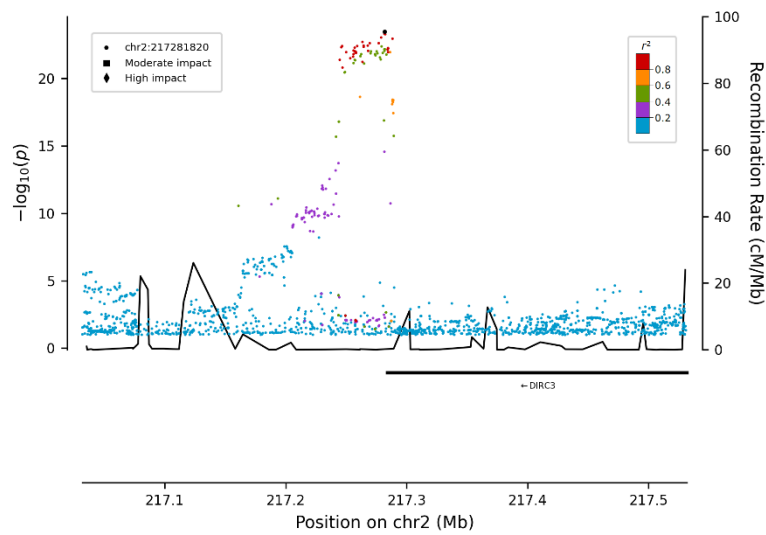
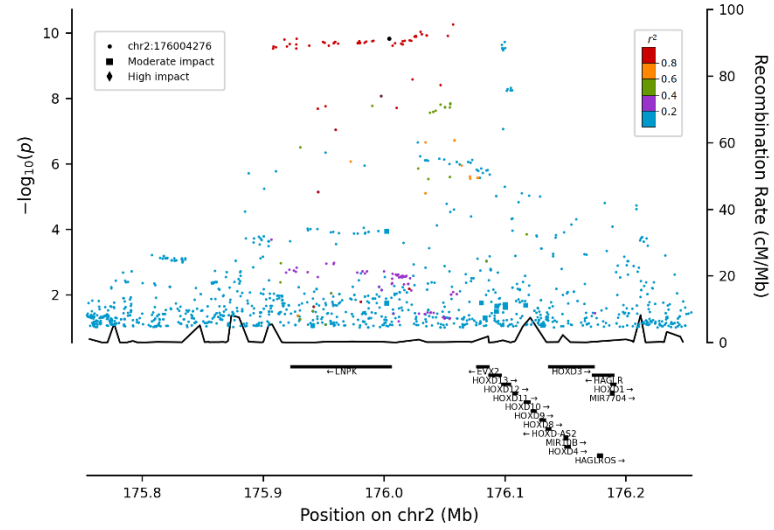
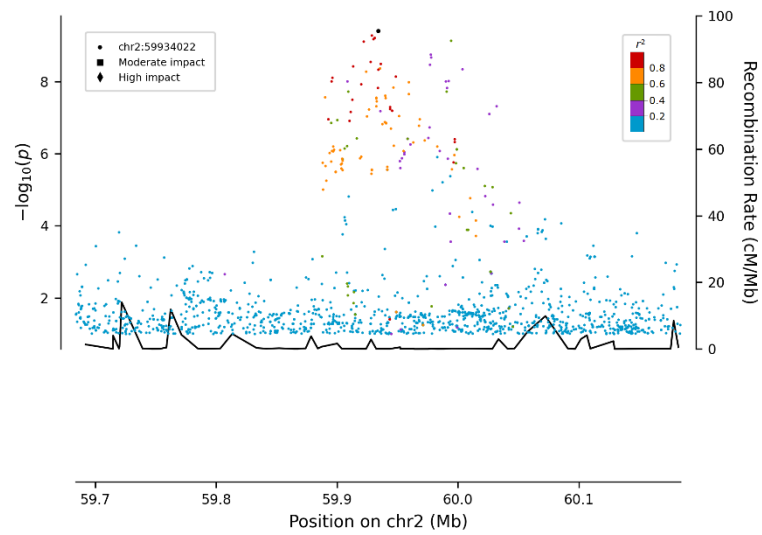
Astros Th. Skuladottir, Gyda Bjornsdottir, Egil Ferkingstad, Gudmundur Einarsson, Lilja Stefansdottir, Muhammad Sulaman Nawaz, Asmundur Oddsson, Thorunn A. Olafsdottir, Saedis Saevarsdottir, G. Bragi Walters, Sigurdur H. Magnusson, Anna Bjornsdottir, Olafur A. Sveinsson, Arnor Vikingsson, Thomas Folkmann Hansen, Rikke Louise Jacobsen, Christian Erikstrup, Michael Schwinn, Søren Brunak, Karina Banasik, Sisse Rye Ostrowski, Anders Troelsen, Cecilie Henkel, Ole Birger Pedersen, DBDS Genetic Consortium, Ingileif Jonsdottir, Daniel F. Gudbjartsson, Patrick Sulem, Thorgeir E. Thorgeirsson, Hreinn Stefansson, and Kari Stefansson

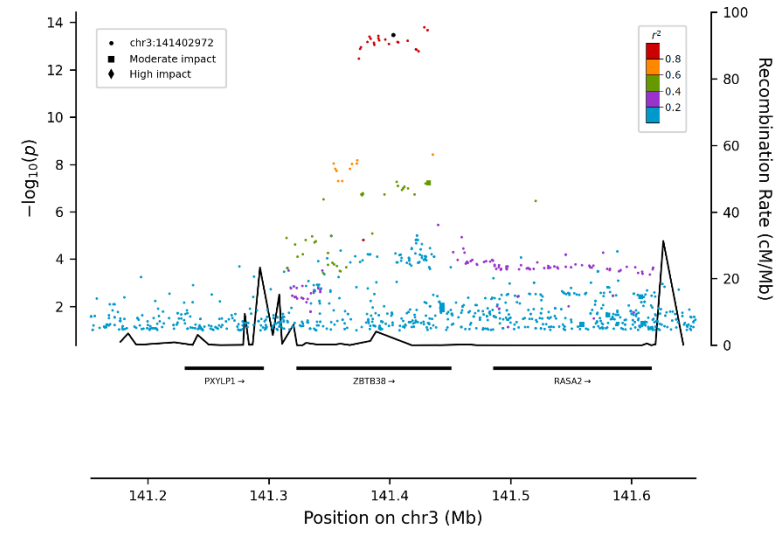
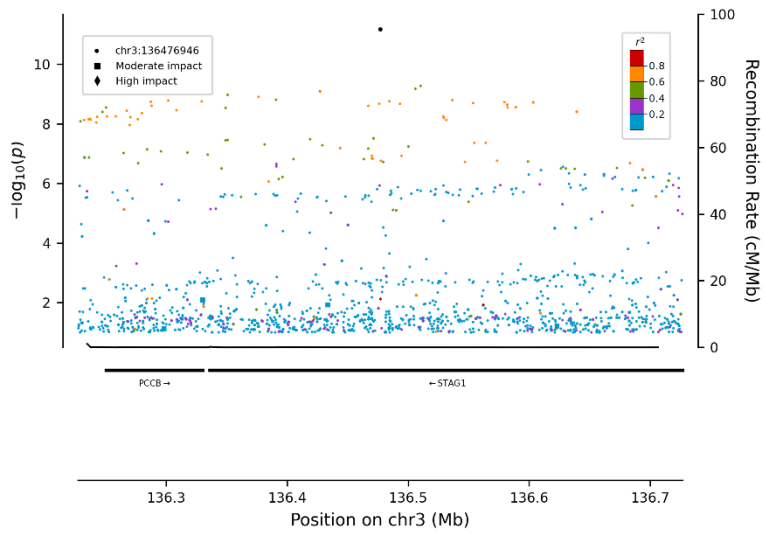
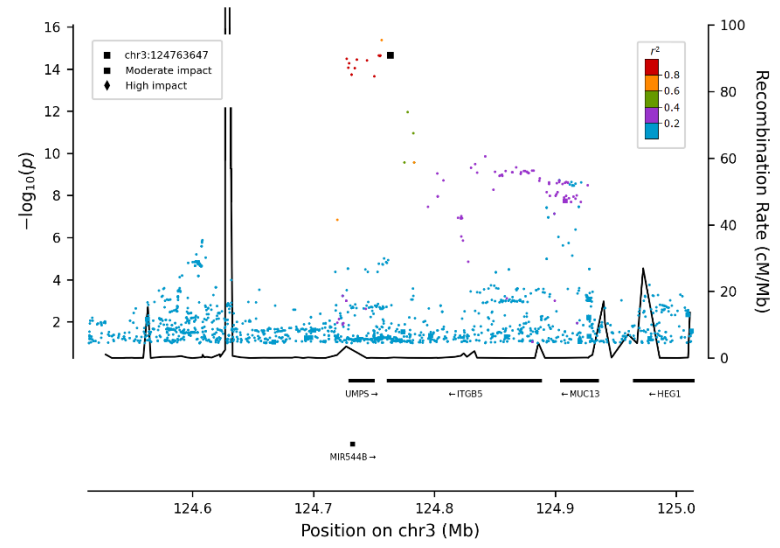
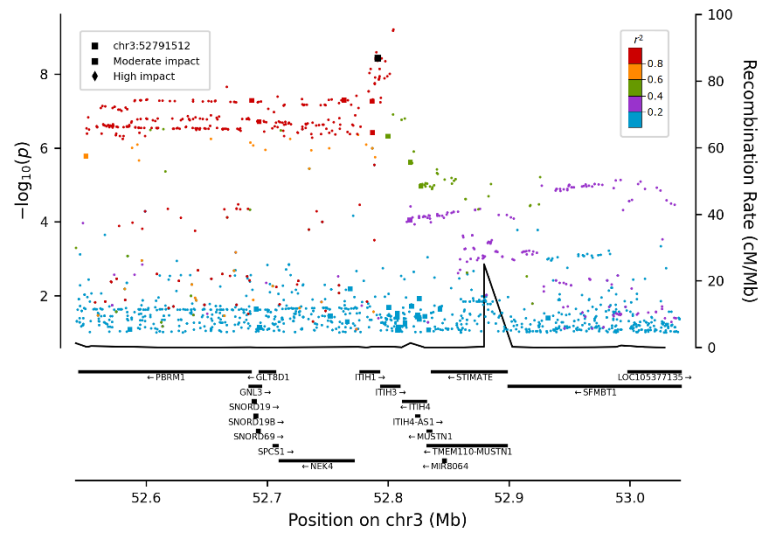
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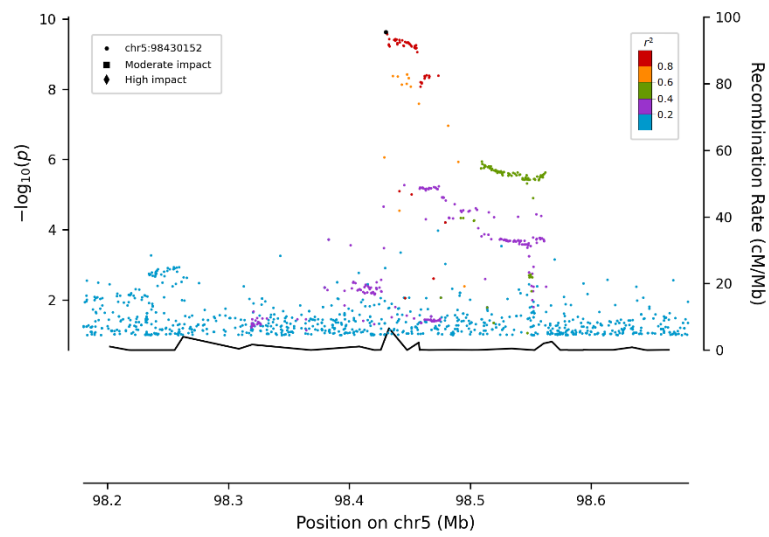
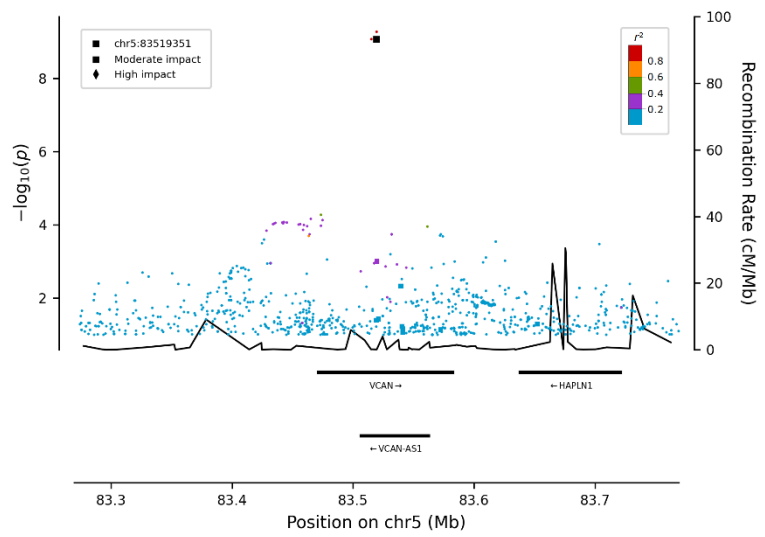
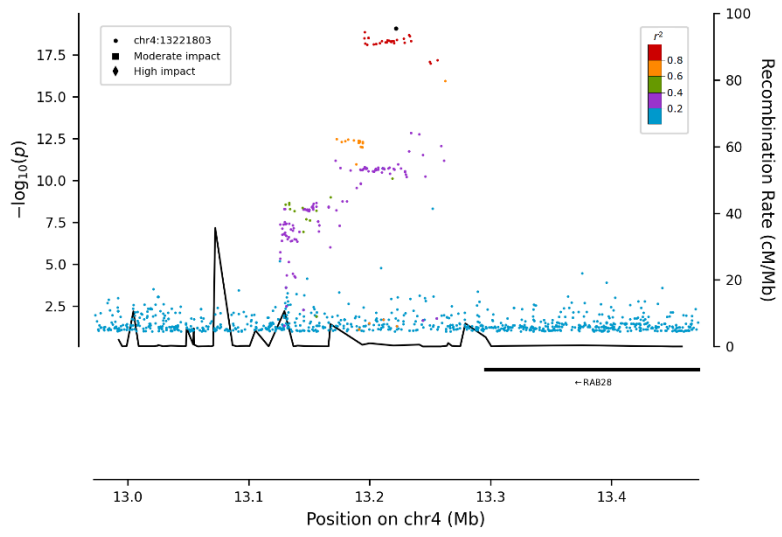
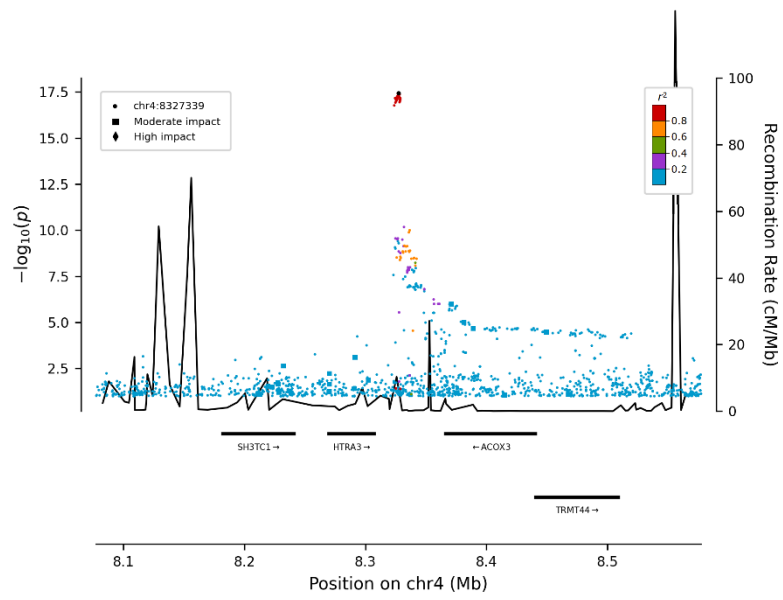
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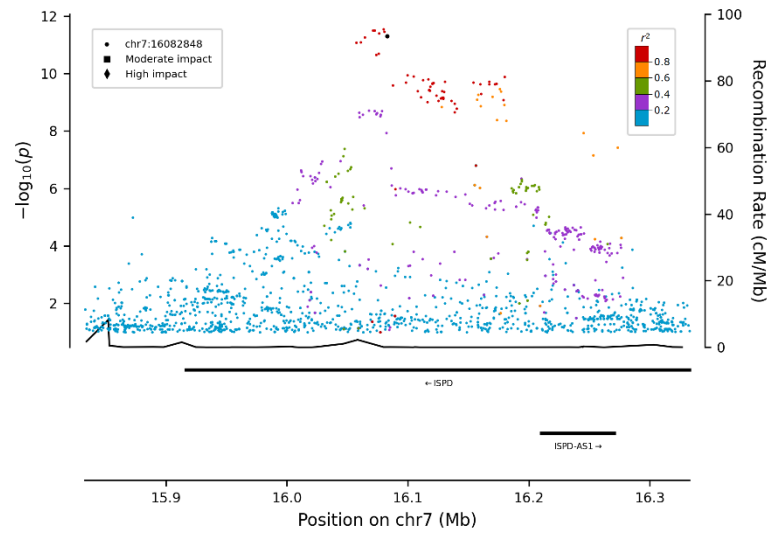
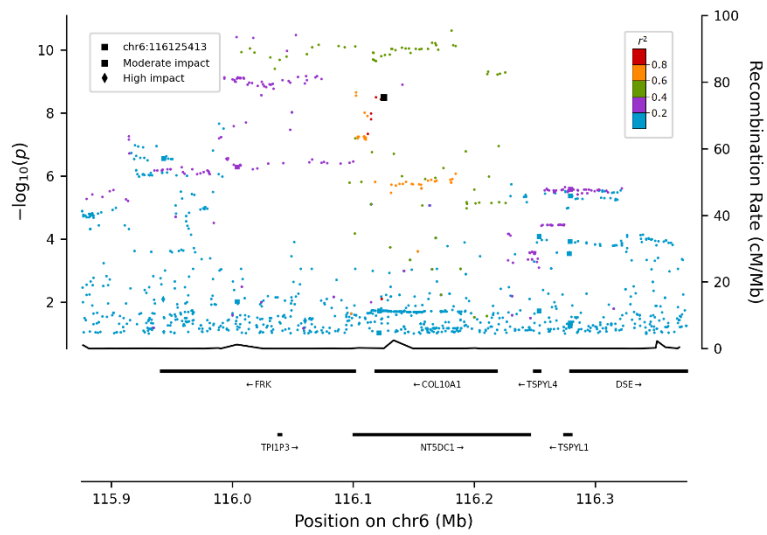
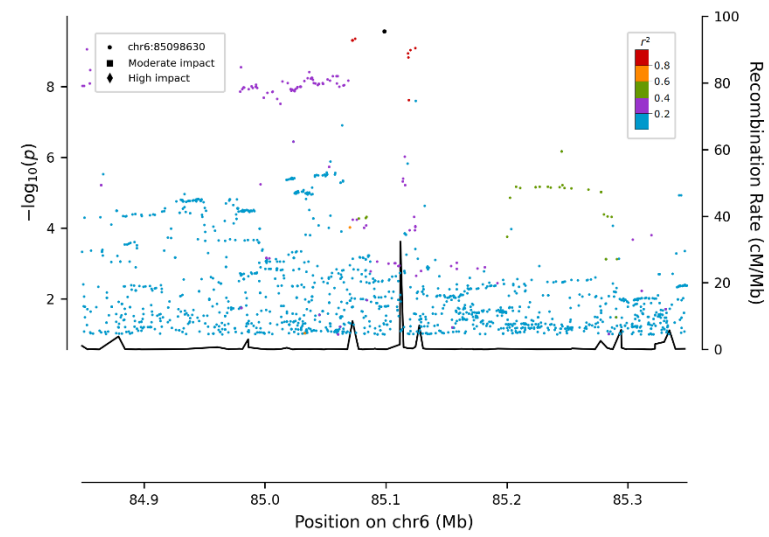
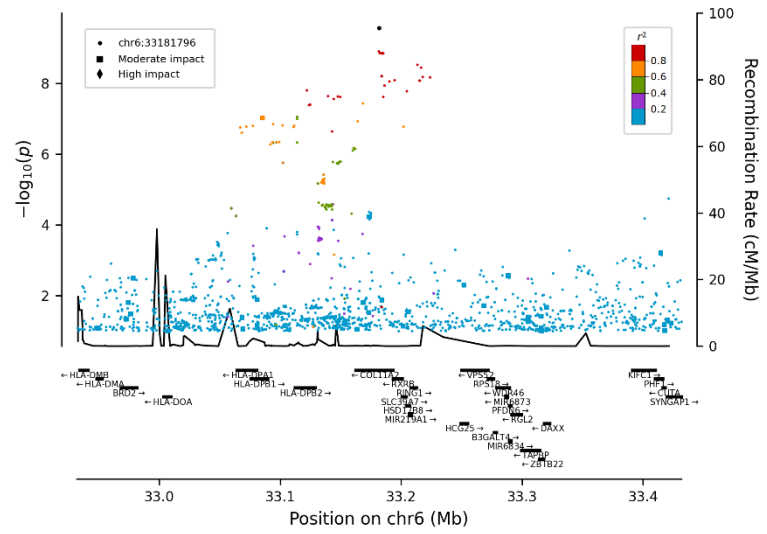


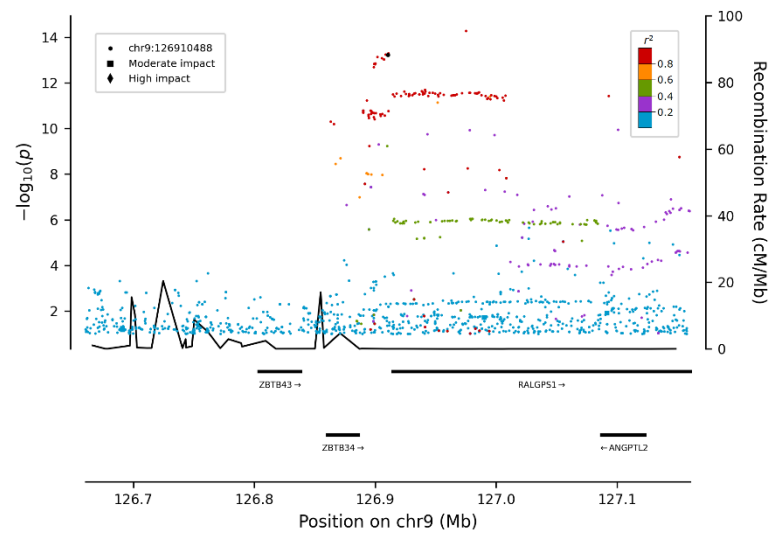
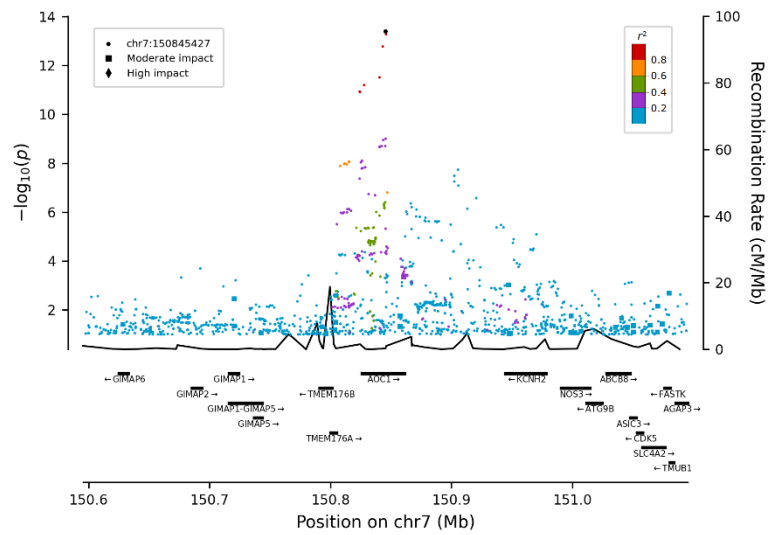
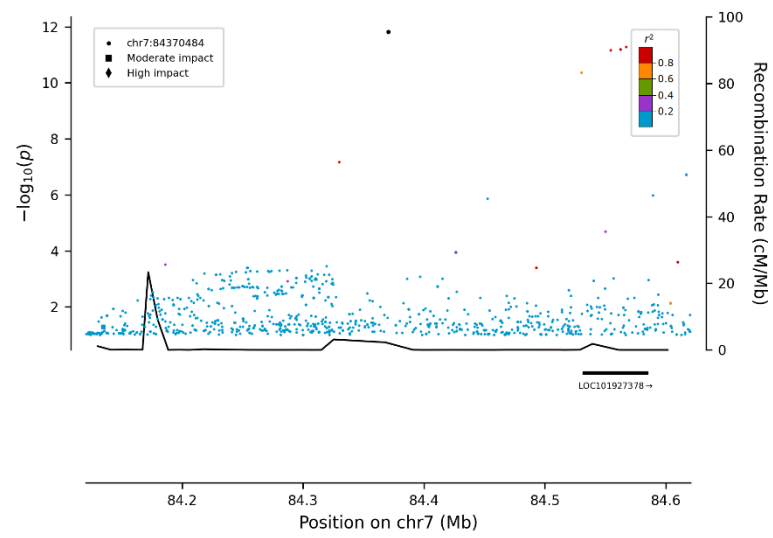
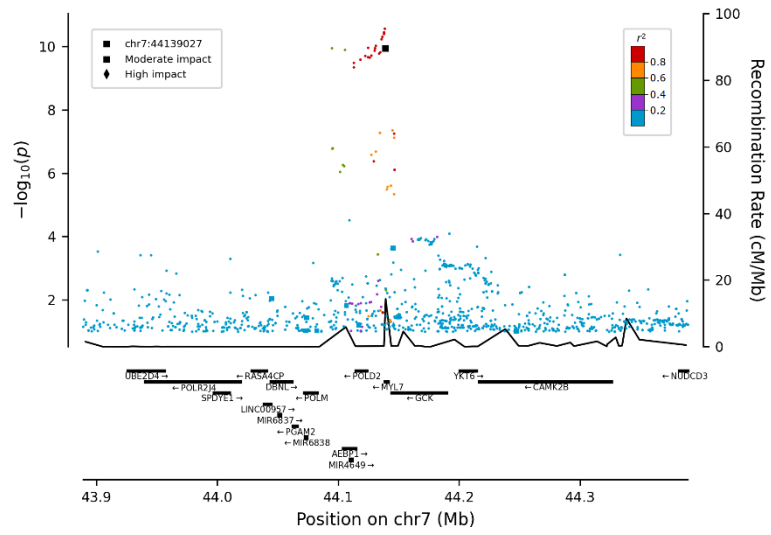






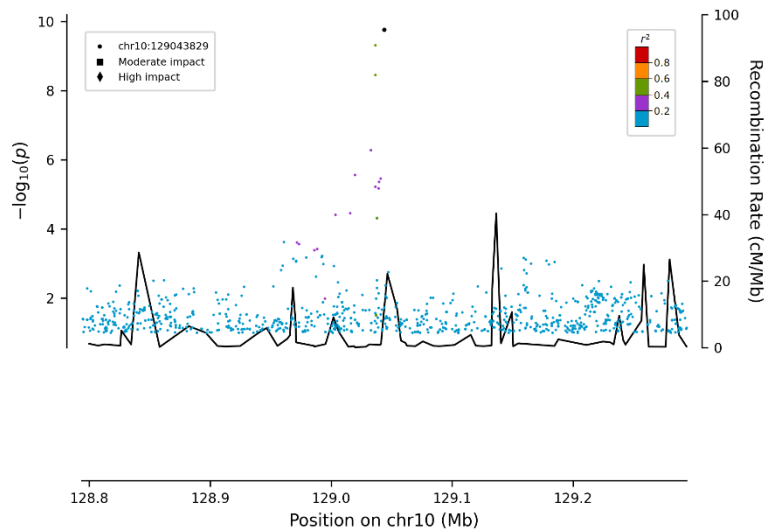
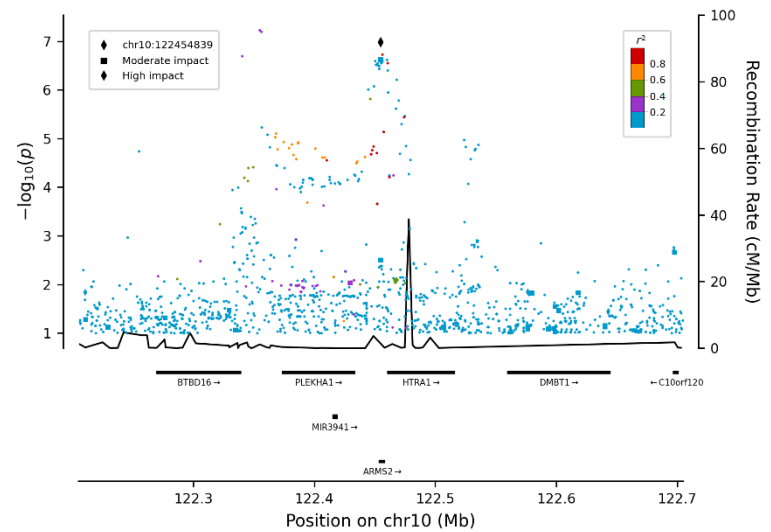
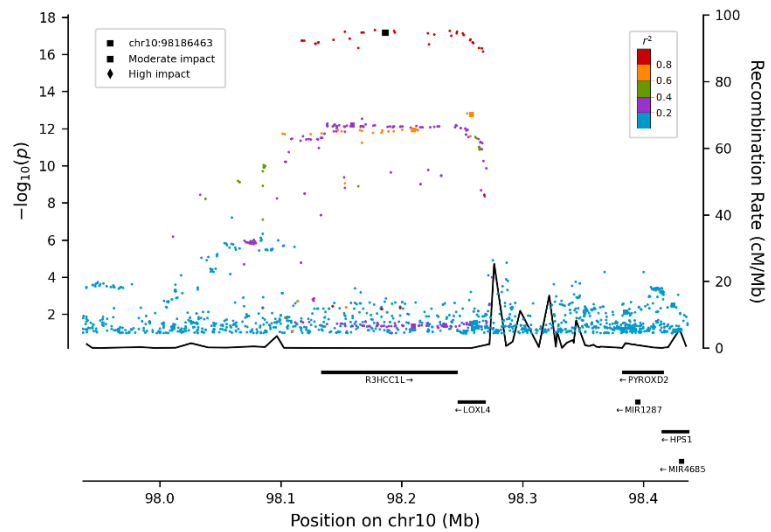
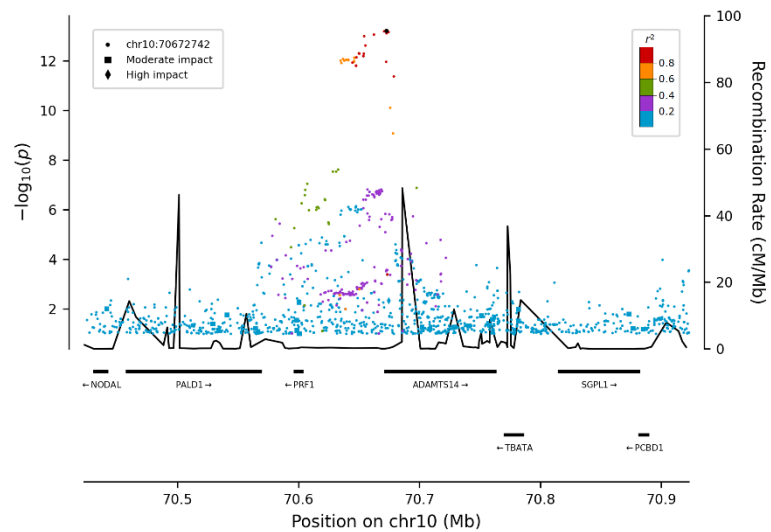


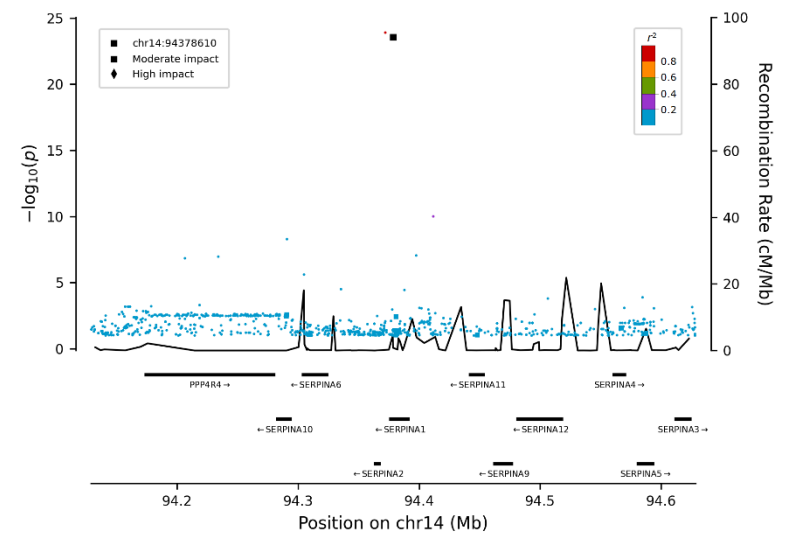
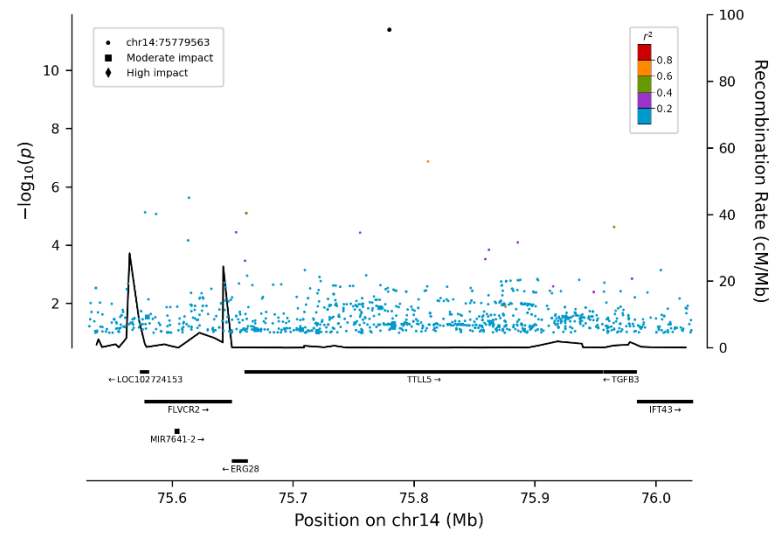
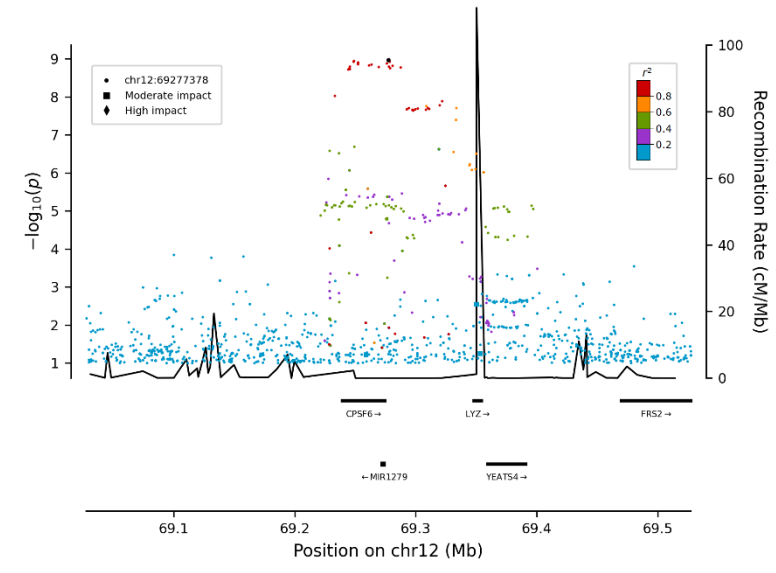
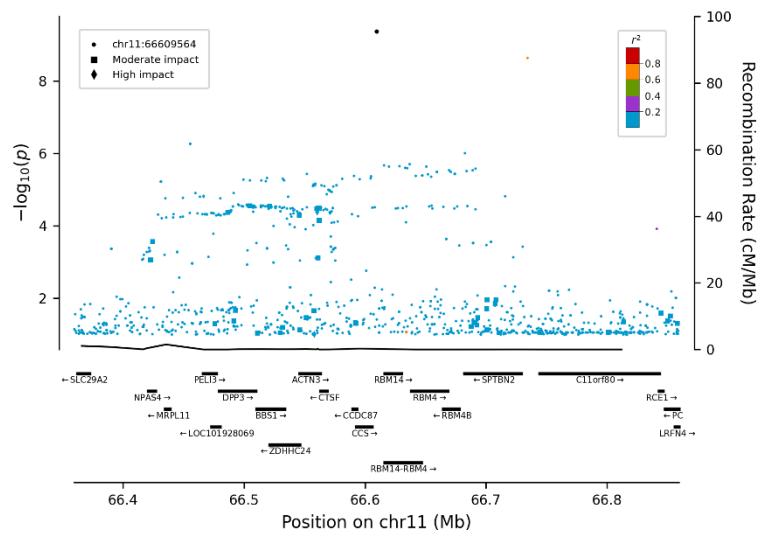


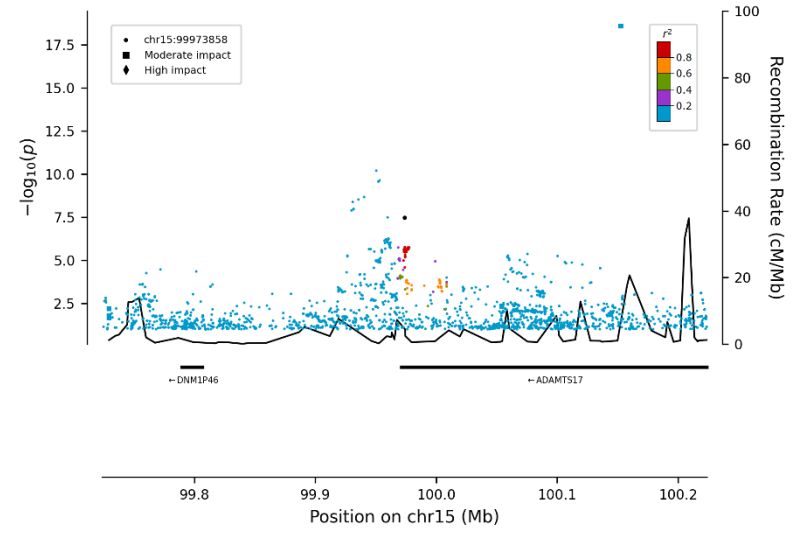
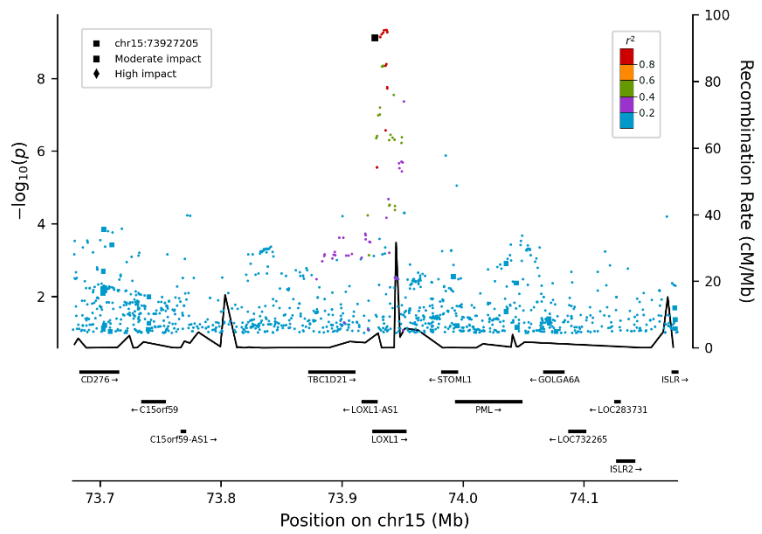
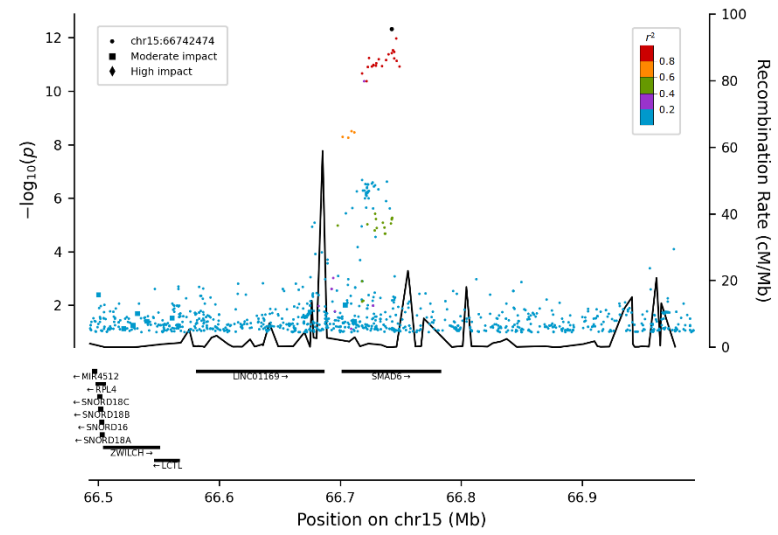
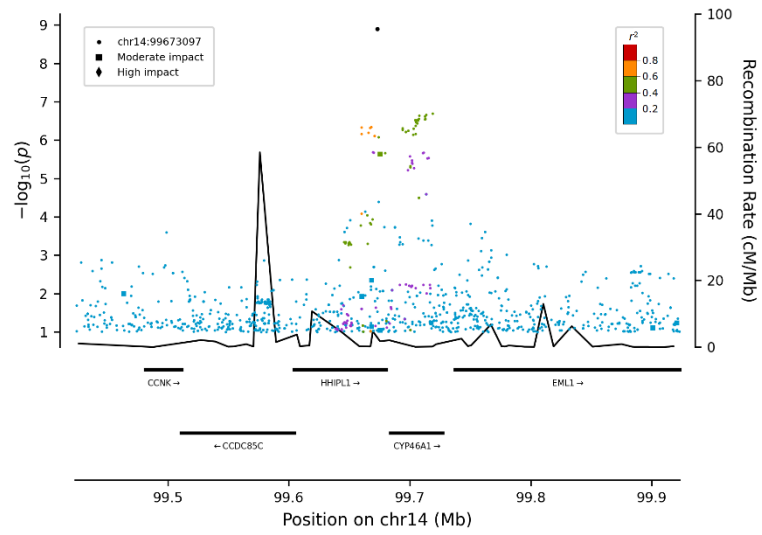


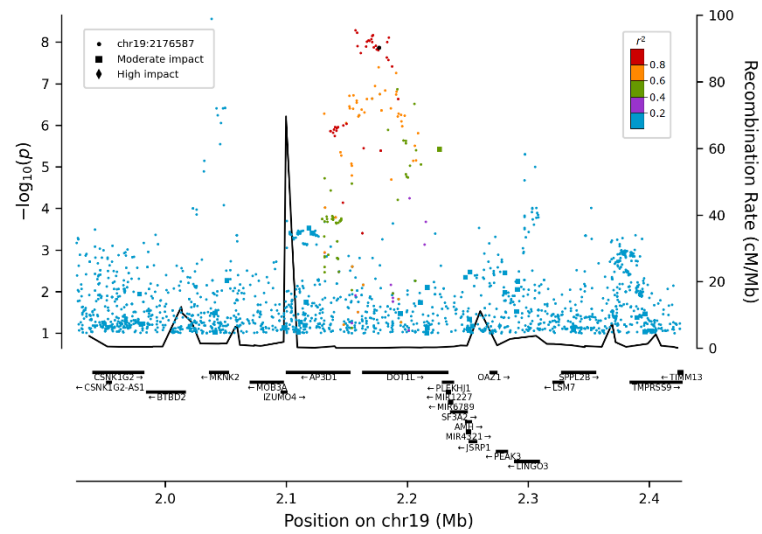
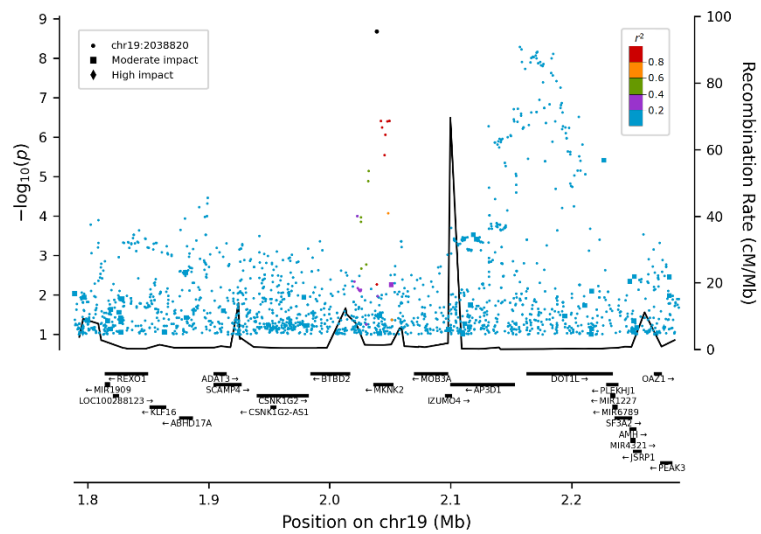
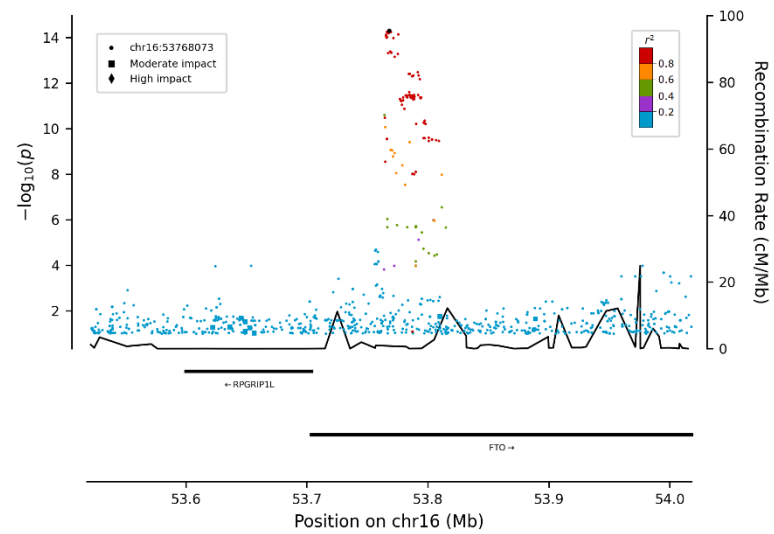
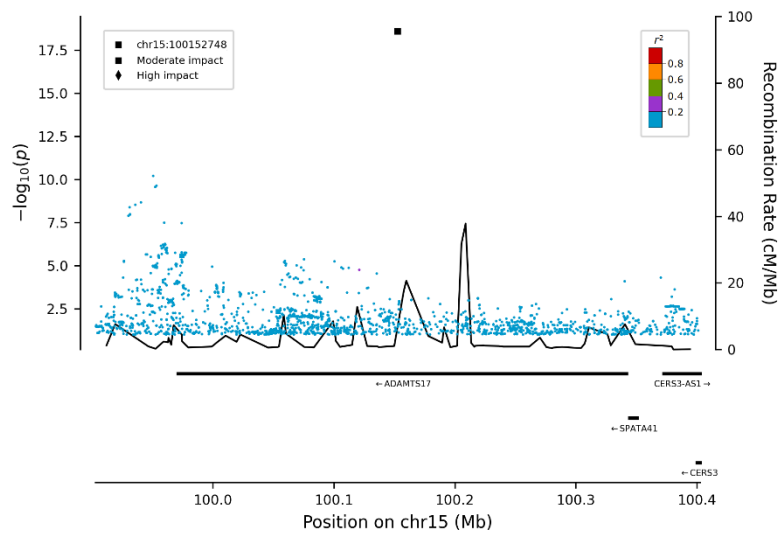


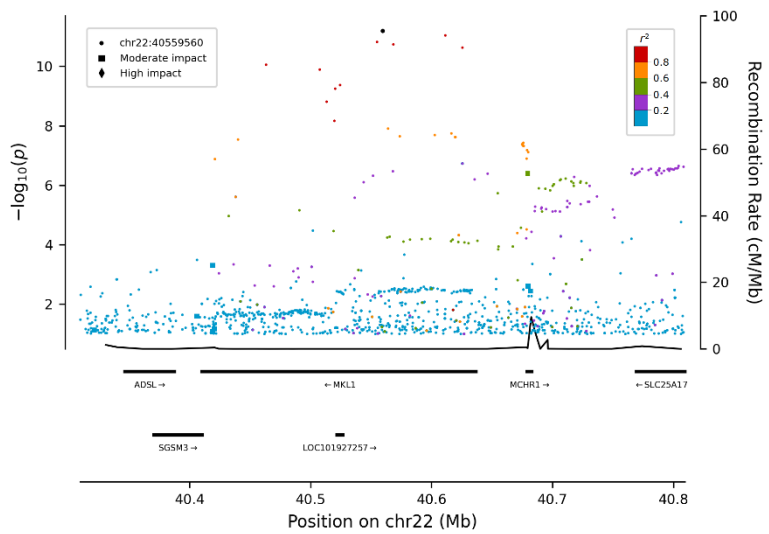
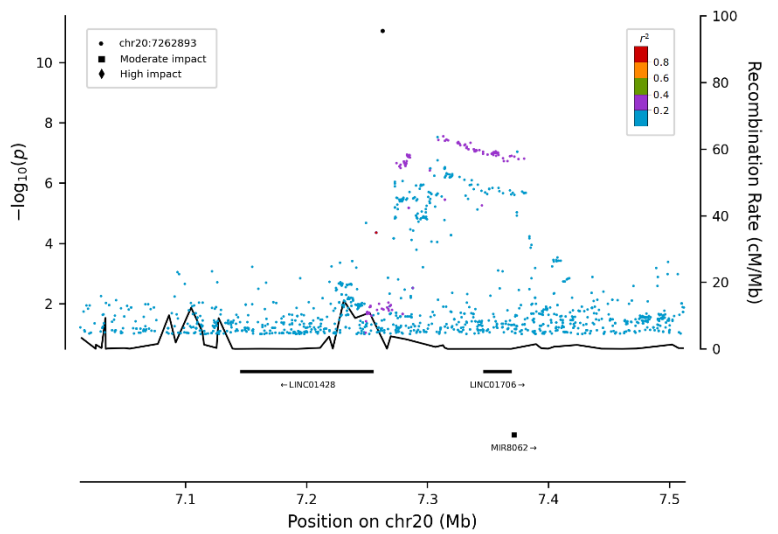
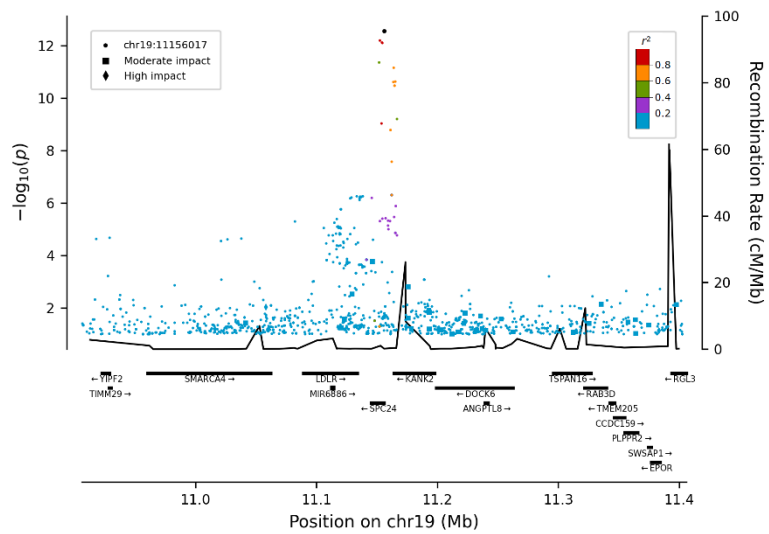
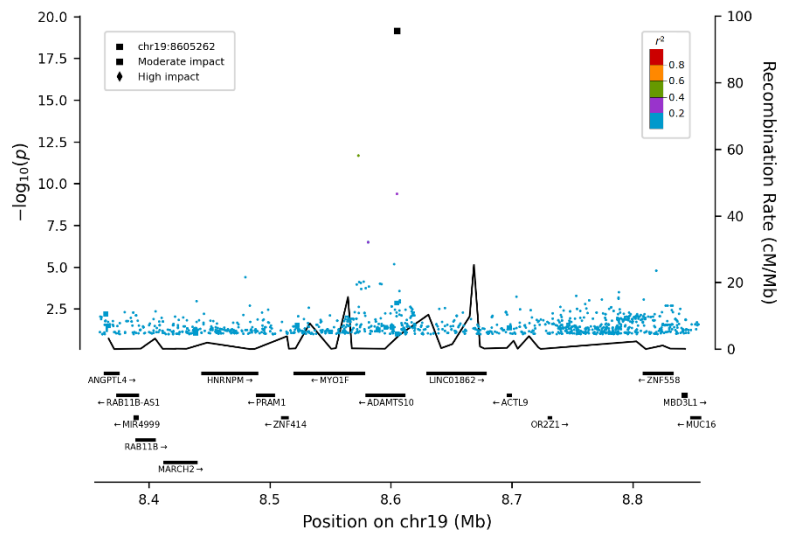


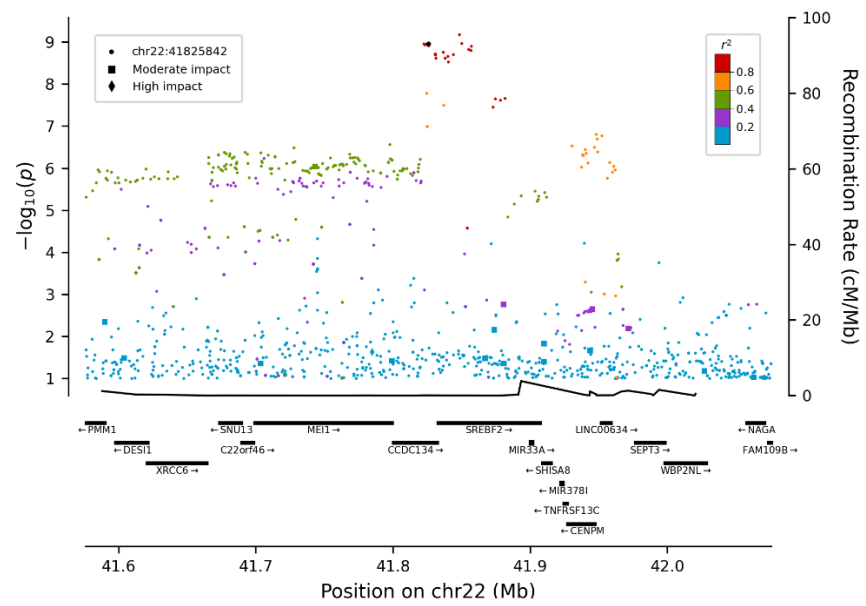






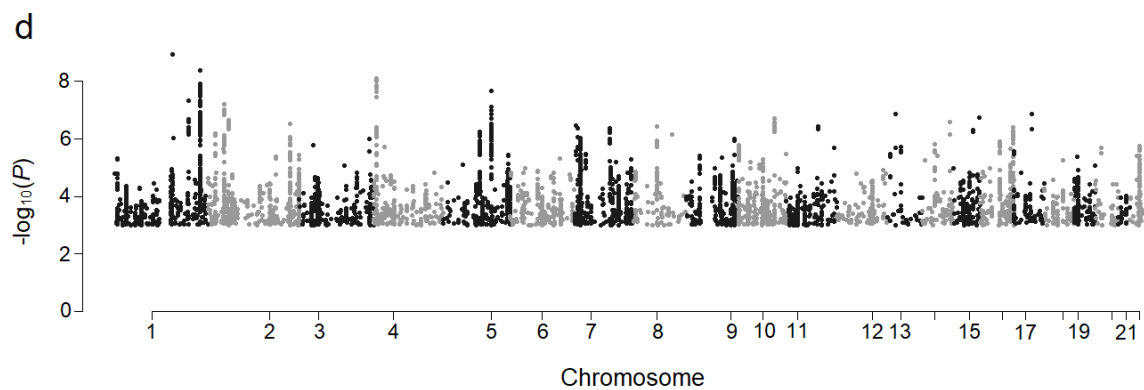
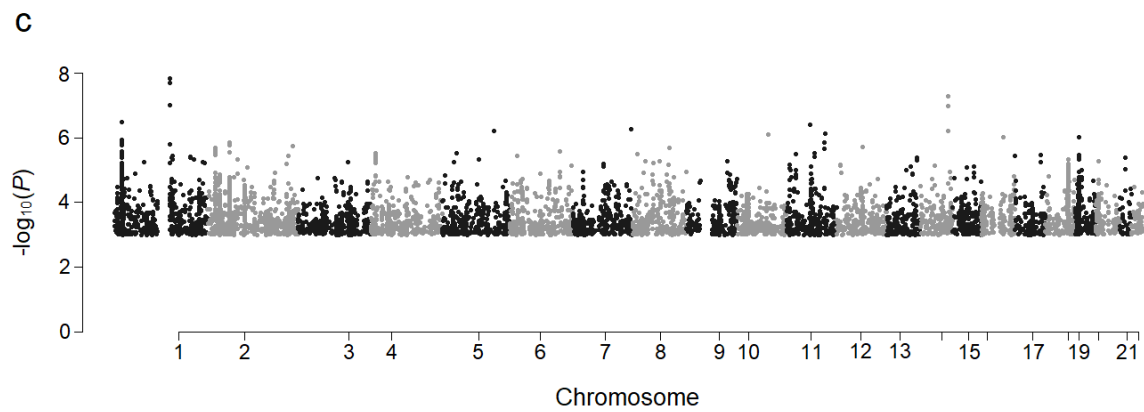
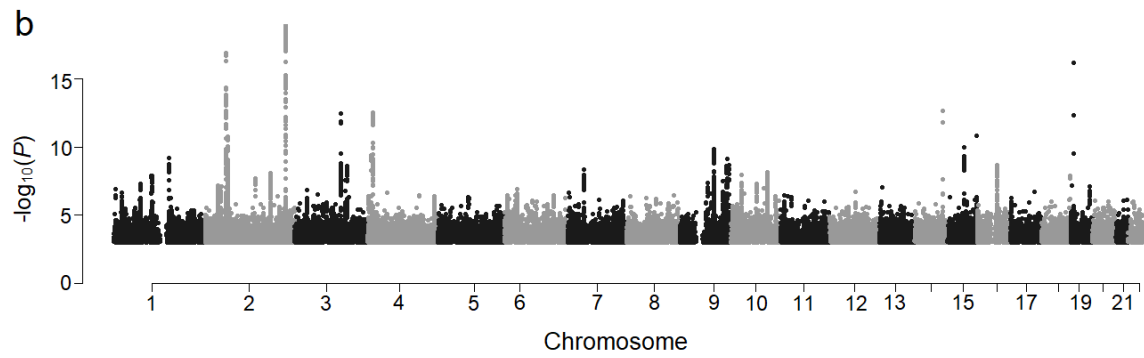
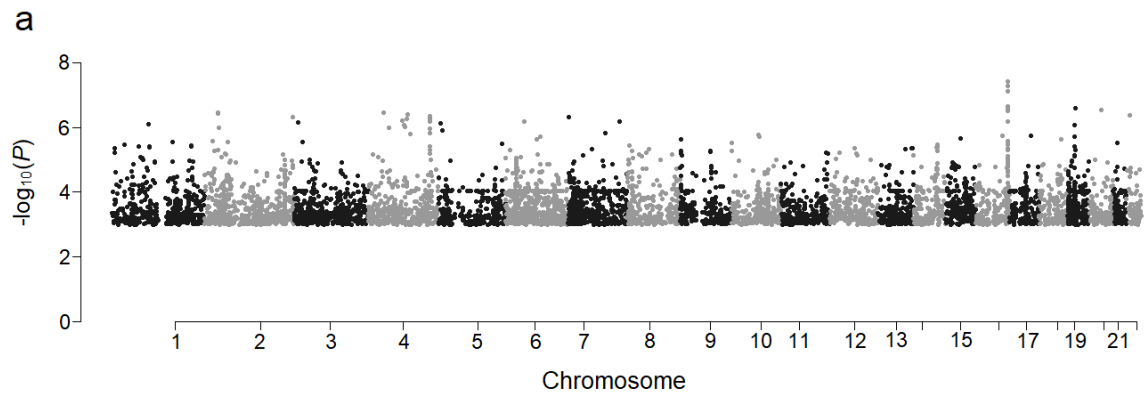






**Supplementary Figure 2. Manhattan plot for individual datasets**

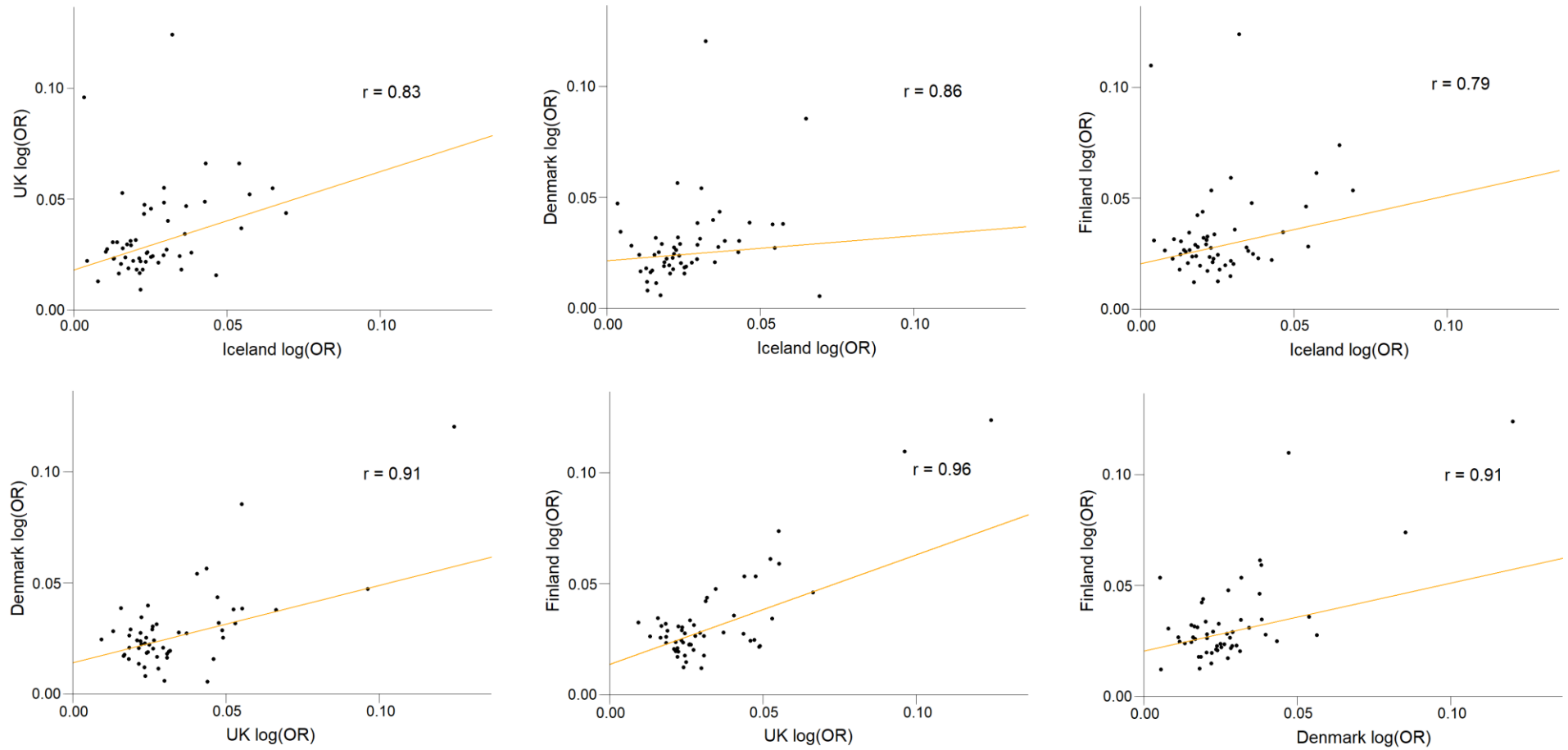
Manhattan plots showing GWAS results under an additive model for a) Iceland, b) the UK, c) Denmark, and d) Finland. The  $-\log_{10}P$ -values (y-axis) are plotted for each variant against their chromosomal position (x-axis).  $P$ -values are two-sided and derived from a likelihood-ratio test.





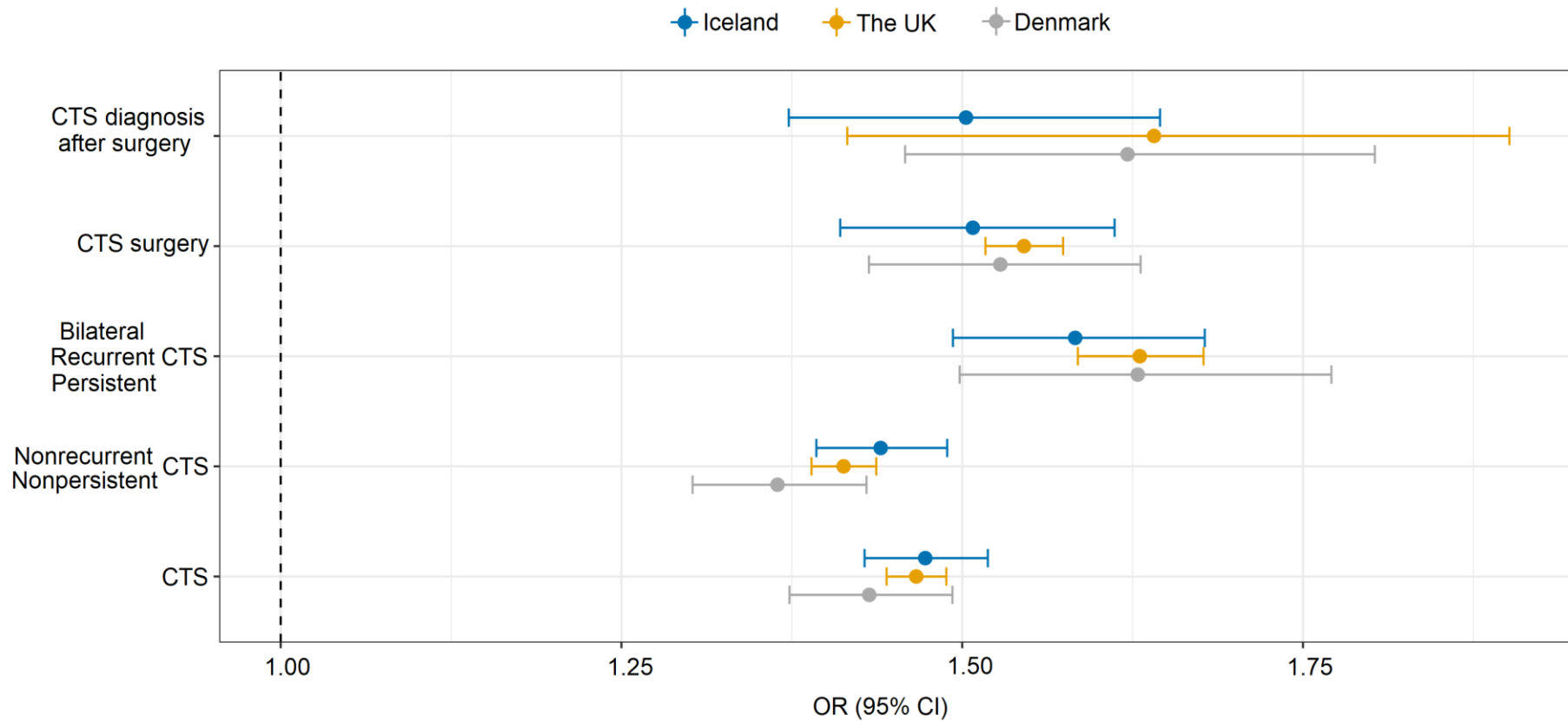
### Supplementary Figure 3. Correlation of effects

The correlation of effect sizes for the 53 CTS variants is plotted for the four datasets. The orange line represents results from two-sided weighted linear regression using  $MAF(1-MAF)$  as weight. Pearson's correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) is shown in each plot



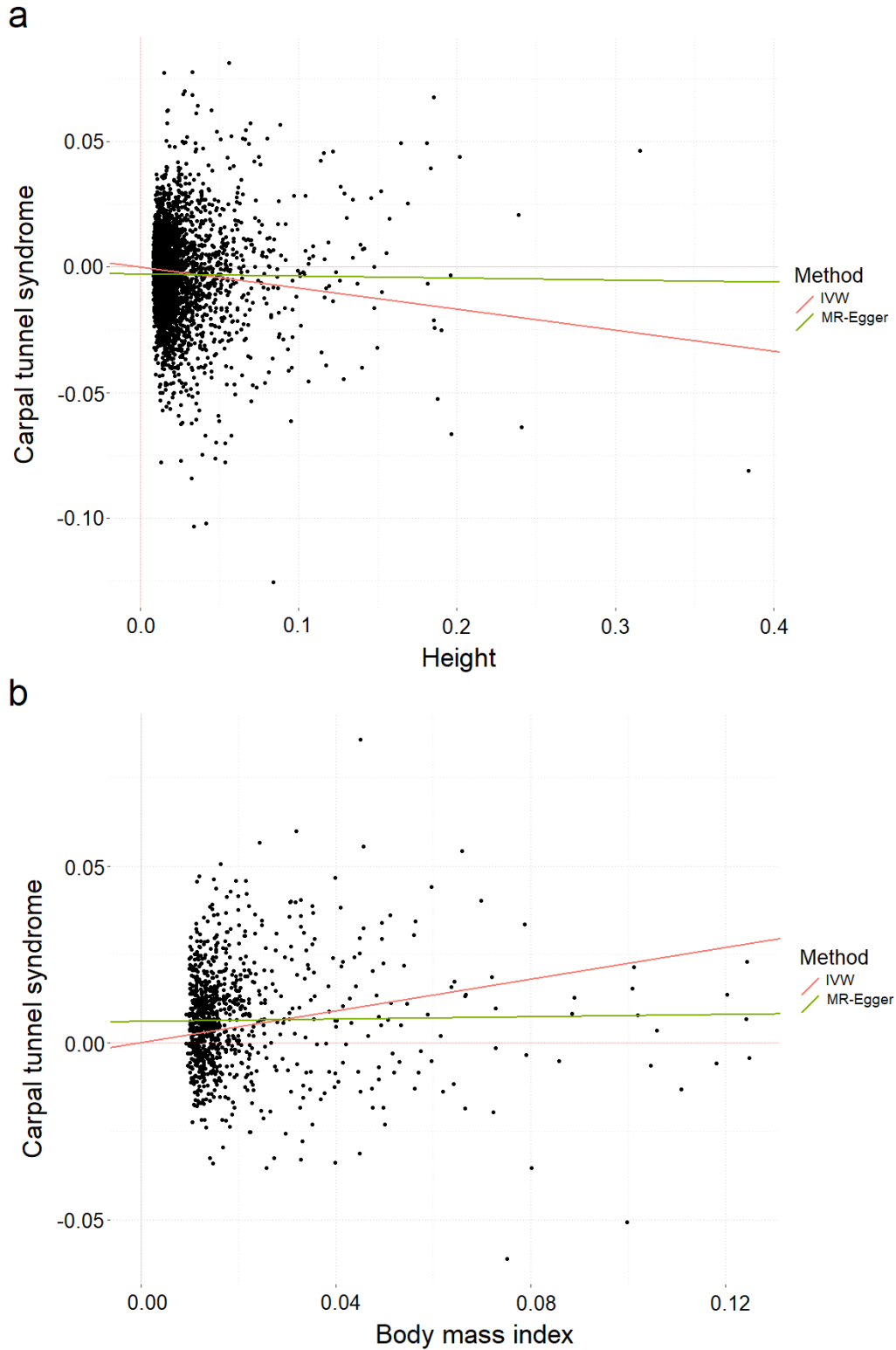
#### Supplementary Figure 4. Genetic propensity for CTS in different groups

CTS PRSs were constructed for Iceland (navy), The UK (orange), and Denmark (gray). Bilateral, recurrent, or persistent CTS cases had higher PRS than nonrecurrent or nonpersistent cases in all three datasets (Iceland  $P$ -het = 0.0019, The UK  $P$ -het =  $4.3 \times 10^{-18}$ , and Denmark  $P$ -het =  $3.6 \times 10^{-4}$ ). The point estimate of OR and 95% CI (error bars) adjusted for genomic inflation on x-axis, were estimated in suggested severity groups, y-axis.



### Supplementary Figure 5. Mendelian randomization

Mendelian randomization analyses using inverse variance-weighted (IVW) and MR-Egger methods where the exposure variables were a) height and b) body mass index (BMI) and the outcome variable CTS. We used 3290 variants previously associated with height and 941 variants previously associated with BMI.



**Supplementary Table 1. Demographics of the carpal tunnel syndrome datasets**

We had patient onset information for 8077 from Iceland, 18.880 from the UK, and 9323 from Denmark. The bilateral, recurrent, or persistent cases were defined as having at least 6 months in between health encounters. Demographic numbers for the Finnish dataset were accessed at [https://r5.risteys.finngen.fi/phenocode/G6\\_CARPTU](https://r5.risteys.finngen.fi/phenocode/G6_CARPTU).

Dataset	Sex	Count (%)	Mean age at first diagnosis	Median age at first diagnosis	Bilateral, recurrent, or persistent cases (%)
Iceland	Females	5038 (62.0)	51.3	51	23.4
	Males	3084 (38.0)	53.1	53	19.7
The UK	Females	13514 (68.1)	56.3	57	27.2
	Males	6335 (31.9)	59.0	60	25.1
Denmark	Females	5881 (60.9)	55.9	55	28.0
	Males	3783 (39.1)	57.4	58	27.4
Finland	Females	7761 (69.2)	52.5	-	-
	Males	3447 (30.8)	55.4	-	-
Total	Females	32.194 (65.9)	55.1	56	27.1
	Males	16.649 (34.1)	57.1	58	25.4

**Supplementary Table 2. Weighted genome-wide significance thresholds**

The thresholds were estimated from the Icelandic data. DHS Dnase I hypersensitivity sites

Impact	Type of variants	Broad DHS	Significance threshold
High	Splice donor, splice acceptor, stop gained, frameshift, stop lost, initiator codon	-	$1.3 \times 10^{-7}$
Moderate	Inframe indels, missense, splice region, stop retained	-	$2.6 \times 10^{-8}$
Low	Synonymous, 5' UTR, 3' UTR, up- and downstream	-	$2.4 \times 10^{-9}$
Other	Intronic, intergenic	Yes	$1.2 \times 10^{-9}$
		No	$4.0 \times 10^{-10}$

**Supplementary Table 3. Mendelian randomization**

Mendelian randomization analyses using inverse variance-weighted (IVW) and MR-Egger methods where the exposure variables were a) height and b) body mass index (BMI) and the outcome variable CTS. We used 3290 variants previously associated with height<sup>1</sup> and 941 variants previously associated with BMI<sup>1</sup>. The confidence intervals (CI) were calculated with t-distribution.

Exposure	Method	Estimate	SE	95% CI	<i>P</i> -value
Height	IVW	-0.083	0.010	-0.10, -0.064	$1.3 \times 10^{-16}$
	MR-Egger	-0.008	0.015	-0.037, 0.022	0.60
	Intercept	-0.003	0.000	-0.004, -0.002	$1.1 \times 10^{-11}$
BMI	IVW	0.23	0.020	0.19, 0.26	$3.2 \times 10^{-30}$
	MR-Egger	0.016	0.032	-0.045, 0.078	0.604
	Intercept	0.006	0.001	0.005, 0.007	$2.2 \times 10^{-16}$