



HAL
open science

Large-scale genome-wide association analysis of bipolar disorder identifies a new susceptibility locus near ODZ4.

Pamela Sklar, Stephan Ripke, Laura J. Scott, Ole A. Andreassen, Sven Cichon, Nick Craddock, Howard J. Edenberg, John I. Nurnberger, Marcella Rietschel, Douglas Blackwood, et al.

► To cite this version:

Pamela Sklar, Stephan Ripke, Laura J. Scott, Ole A. Andreassen, Sven Cichon, et al.. Large-scale genome-wide association analysis of bipolar disorder identifies a new susceptibility locus near ODZ4.. Nature Genetics, 2011, 43 (10), pp.977-83. 10.1038/ng.943 . inserm-00634944

HAL Id: inserm-00634944

<https://inserm.hal.science/inserm-00634944>

Submitted on 17 Feb 2012

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Large-scale genome-wide association analysis of bipolar disorder identifies a new susceptibility locus near ODZ4

Pamela Sklar^{1 2 *}, Stephan Ripke^{2 3}, Laura J. Scott⁴, Ole A. Andreassen^{5 6}, Sven Cichon^{7 8 9}, Nick Craddock¹⁰, Howard J. Edenberg¹¹, John I. Nurnberger^{12 13}, Marcella Rietschel¹⁴, Douglas Blackwood^{15 16}, Aiden Corvin¹⁷, Matthew Flickinger⁴, Weihua Guan⁴, Morten Mattingsdal^{5 18}, Andrew McQuillin¹⁹, Phoenix Kwan⁴, Thomas F. Wienker²⁰, Mark Daly^{2 3}, Frank Dudbridge²¹, Peter A. Holmans^{10 22}, Danyu Lin²³, Margit Burmeister²⁴, Tiffany A. Greenwood²⁵, Marian L. Hamshere^{10 26}, Pierandrea Muglia²⁶, Erin N. Smith²⁷, Peter P. Zandi²⁸, Caroline M. Nievergelt²⁵, Rebecca Mckinney²⁵, Paul D. Shilling²⁵, Nicholas J. Schork²⁹, Cinnamon S. Bloss²⁷, Tatiana Foroud¹², Daniel L. Koller¹², Elliot S. Gershon³⁰, Chunyu Liu³⁰, Judith A. Badner³⁰, William A. Scheftner³¹, William B. Lawson³², Evaristus A. Nwulia³², Maria Hipolito³², William Coryell³³, John P. Rice³⁴, William Byerley³⁵, Francis J. McMahon³⁶, Thomas G. Schulze^{14 36 37}, Wade Berrettini³⁸, Falk W. Lohoff³⁸, James B. Potash²⁸, Pamela B. Mahon²⁸, Melvin G. McInnis³⁹, Sebastian Zöllner³⁹, Peng Zhang³⁹, David W. Craig⁴⁰, Szabocs Szelinger⁴⁰, Thomas B. Barrett⁴¹, René Breuer¹⁴, Sandra Meier¹⁴, Jana Strohmaier¹⁴, Stephanie H. Witt¹⁴, Federica Tozzi²⁶, Anne Farmer⁴², Peter McGuffin⁴², John Strauss⁴³, Wei Xu⁴⁴, James L. Kennedy⁴⁵, John B. Vincent⁴³, Keith Matthews⁴⁶, Richard Day⁴⁷, Manuel D.C. Ferreira^{2 3 48}, Colm O'Dushlaine^{2 3}, Roy Perlis^{2 3}, Soumya Raychaudhuri^{2 3}, Douglas Ruderfer^{2 3}, Phil L. Hyoun², Jordan W. Smoller^{2 3}, Jun Li²⁴, Devin Absher⁴⁹, Robert C. Thompson⁵⁰, Fan Guo Meng⁵¹, Alan F. Schatzberg⁵², William E. Bunney⁵⁰, Jack D. Barchas⁵¹, Edward G. Jones⁵³, Stanley J. Watson⁵⁴, Richard M. Myers⁴⁹, Huda Akil⁵⁴, Michael Boehnke⁴, Kim Chambert³, Jennifer Moran³, Ed Scolnick³, Srdjan Djurovic^{5 55}, Ingrid Melle^{5 6}, Gunnar Morken^{56 57}, Michael Gill^{10 17}, Derek Morris¹⁷, Emma Quinn^{1 17}, Thomas W. Mühleisen^{7 8}, Franziska A. Degenhardt^{7 8}, Manuel Mattheisen^{8 20}, Johannes Schumacher⁸, Wolfgang Maier⁵⁸, Michael Steffens²⁰, Peter Propping⁸, Markus M. Nöthen^{7 8}, Adebayo Anjorin¹⁹, Nick Bass¹⁹, Hugh Gurling¹⁹, Radhika Kandaswamy¹⁹, Jacob Lawrence¹⁹, Kevin Mcghee^{15 16}, Andrew McIntosh^{15 16}, Alan W. Mclean^{15 16}, Walter J. Muir^{15 16}, Benjamin S. Pickard^{15 16}, Jerome Breen^{42 59}, David St Clair⁵⁹, Sian Caesar⁶⁰, Katherine Gordon-Smith^{10 60}, Lisa Jones⁶⁰, Christine Fraser¹⁰, Elaine K. Green¹⁰, Detelina Grozeva¹⁰, Ian R. Jones¹⁰, George Kirov¹⁰, Valentina Moskvina^{10 26}, Ivan Nikolov^{1 10}, Michael C. O'Donovan^{1 10}, Michael J. Owen¹⁰, David A. Collier⁴², Amanda Elkin⁴², Richard Williamson⁴², Allan H. Young^{46 61}, I Nicol Ferrier⁴⁶, Kari Stefansson⁶², Hreinn Stefansson⁶², Porgeir Porgeirsson⁶², Stacy Steinberg⁶², Omar Gustafsson⁶², Sarah E. Bergen^{2 3}, Vishwajit Nimgaonkar⁶³, Christina hultman⁶⁴, Mikael Landén^{64 65}, Paul Lichtenstein⁶⁴, Patrick Sullivan⁶⁶, Martin Schalling⁶⁷, Urban Osby⁶⁷, Lena Backlund⁶⁸, Louise Frisé⁶⁷, Niklas Langstrom⁶⁵, Stéphane Jamain^{69 70 71}, Marion Leboyer^{69 70 71}, Bruno Etain^{69 70 71}, Frank Bellivier^{69 70 71}, Hannes Petursson⁷², Engilbert Sigur Sson⁷², Bertram Müller-Mysok⁷³, Susanne Lucae⁷³, Markus Schwarz⁷⁴, Peter R. Schofield^{75 76}, Nick Martin⁴⁸, Grant W. Montgomery⁴⁸, Mark Lathrop⁷⁷, Högni Oskarsson⁷⁸, Michael Bauer⁷⁹, Adam Wright⁸⁰, Philip B. Mitchell⁸⁰, Martin Hautzinger⁸¹, Andreas Reif⁸², John R. Kelsoe^{25 83}, Shaun M. Purcell^{2 3}

¹ Division of Psychiatric Genomics Mount Sinai School of Medicine , Department of Psychiatry, New York,US

² Center for Human Genetic Research Massachusetts General Hospital , Harvard Medical School , Boston, Massachusetts,US

³ Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard , Cambridge, Massachusetts,US

⁴ Department of Biostatistics and Center for Statistical Genetics School of public health , University of Michigan , Ann Arbor, Michigan,US

⁵ Institute of Clinical Medicine European Network of Bipolar Research Expert Centers (ENBREC) Group , University of Oslo , Oslo,NO

⁶ Division of Mental Health and Addiction Oslo University Hospital , Oslo,NO

⁷ Department of Genomics, Life and Brain Center Bonn Universität - University of Bonn , Bonn,DE

⁸ Institute of Human Genetics Universität de Bonn , Bonn,DE

⁹ INM-1, Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine Research Center Juelich , Juelich,DE

¹⁰ Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics Medical Research Council , Cardiff University , Henry Wellcome Building, School of Medicine, Heath Park, Cardiff,GB

¹¹ Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Department of Medical and Molecular Genetics Indiana University School of Medicine , Indianapolis, Indiana,US

¹² Department of Psychiatry, Indiana Indiana University School of Medicine , Indianapolis, Indiana 46202,US

¹³ Department of Medical and Molecular Genetics Indiana University School of Medicine , Indianapolis, Indiana,US

¹⁴ Department of Genetic Epidemiology in Psychiatry Central Institute of Mental Health Mannheim , University of Heidelberg , Mannheim,DE

¹⁵ Division of Psychiatry University of Edinburgh , Royal Edinburgh Hospital , Edinburgh,GB

¹⁶ Medical Genetics Section University of Edinburgh , Western General Hospital , Molecular Medicine Centre, Edinburgh,GB

¹⁷ Neuropsychiatric Genetics Research Group Trinity College Dublin , Department of Psychiatry and Institute of Molecular Medicine, Dublin,IE

¹⁸ Sorlandet Hospital HF Sorlandet Hospital HF , Kristiansand,NO

- 19 *Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory University College London , Research Department of Mental Health Sciences, Rockefeller Building, London,GB*
- 20 *Institute of Medical Biometry, Informatics and Epidemiology Bonn Universität - University of Bonn , Bonn,DE*
- 21 *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine University of London , London,GB*
- 22 *Biostatistics and Bioinformatics Unit Cardiff University School of Medicine , Cardiff,GB*
- 23 *Department of Biostatistics University of North Carolina , Chapel Hill, North Carolina,US*
- 24 *Department of Human Genetics, Department of Psychiatry Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience Institute , University of Michigan , Ann Arbor, Michigan,US*
- 25 *Department of Psychiatry University of California San Diego , La Jolla, California,US*
- 26 *Neurosciences Centre of Excellence in Drug Discovery GlaxoSmithKline Research and Development , Verona,IT*
- 27 *The Scripps Translational Science Institute and Scripps Health The Scripps Translational Science Institute and Scripps Health , La jolla, California,US*
- 28 *Department of Mental Health Johns Hopkins University and Hospital , Baltimore, Maryland,US*
- 29 *The Scripps Translational Science Institute and The Scripps Research Institute The Scripps Translational Science Institute and The Scripps Research Institute , La Jolla, California,US*
- 30 *Department of Psychiatry University of Chicago , Chicago, Illinois,US*
- 31 *Rush University Medical Center Rush University Medical Center , Chicago, Illinois,US*
- 32 *Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Howard University College of Medicine , Washington, DC,US*
- 33 *Department of Psychiatry University of Iowa , Iowa City,US*
- 34 *Washington University School of Medicine Washington University School of Medicine , St Louis, Missouri,US*
- 35 *Department of Psychiatry University of California San Francisco School of Medicine , San Francisco, California,US*
- 36 *National Institute of Mental Health NIH , Bethesda, Maryland,US*
- 37 *Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy Universität Göttingen , Göttingen,DE*
- 38 *Department of Psychiatry University of Pennsylvania , Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,US*
- 39 *Department of Psychiatry University of Michigan , Ann Arbor, Michigan,US*
- 40 *The Translational Genomics Research Institute The Translational Genomics Research Institute , Phoenix, Arizona,US*
- 41 *Portland Veterans Affairs Medical Center Portland Veterans Affairs Medical Center , Portland, Oregon,US*
- 42 *SGDP, Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre King's College London , The Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park Denmark Hill, London,GB*
- 43 *Molecular Neuropsychiatry and Development Laboratory Centre for Addiction and Mental Health , Toronto, Ontario,CA*
- 44 *Department of Biostatistics Princess Margaret Hospital , Toronto, Ontario,CA*
- 45 *Psychiatric Neurogenetics Section Centre for Addiction and Mental Health , Toronto, Ontario,CA*
- 46 *University of Dundee School of Medicine University of Dundee , Nethergate, Dundee,GB*
- 47 *School of Neurology, Neurobiology and Psychiatry Royal Victoria Infirmary , Newcastle upon Tyne,GB*
- 48 *Queensland Institute of Medical Research Queensland Institute of Medical Research , Brisbane,AU*
- 49 *HudsonAlpha Institute for Biotechnology HudsonAlpha Institute for Biotechnology , Huntsville, Alabama,US*
- 50 *Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior University of California, Irvine , California,US*
- 51 *Department of Psychiatry Weill Medical College , Cornell University , New York, New York,US*
- 52 *Psychiatry and Behavioral Science Stanford University School of Medicine , Palo Alto, California,US*
- 53 *Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Center for neuroscience , University of California, Davis-Livermore , California,US*
- 54 *Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience Institute University of Michigan , Ann Arbor, Michigan,US*
- 55 *Department of Medical Genetics Oslo University Hospital , Oslo,NO*
- 56 *Department of Psychiatry St Olavs Hospital , Trondheim,NO*
- 57 *Department of Neuroscience Norwegian University of Science and Technology , Trondheim,NO*
- 58 *Department of Psychiatry Bonn Universität - University of Bonn , Bonn,DE*
- 59 *Institute of Medical Sciences University of Aberdeen , Foresterhill, Aberdeen,GB*

- ⁶⁰ Department of Psychiatry, School of Clinical and Experimental Medicine Birmingham University , Birmingham,GB
- ⁶¹ Institute of Mental Health University of British Columbia (UBC) , Vancouver, British Columbia,CA
- ⁶² deCODE Genetics deCODE genetics , Reykjavik,IS
- ⁶³ Department of Human Genetics University of Pittsburgh , Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,US
- ⁶⁴ MEB, Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics Karolinska Institutet , Karolinska Institutet SE-171 77 Stockholm,SE
- ⁶⁵ Insitute of Neuroscience and Physiology University of Gothenburg , University of Gothenburg, Sweden, Box 100, S-405 30 Gothenburg,SE
- ⁶⁶ Medstar Research Institute Medstar Research Institute , Baltimore, Maryland,US
- ⁶⁷ Department of Molecular Medicine Karolinska Institutet , Stockholm,SE
- ⁶⁸ Department of Clinical Neuroscience Karolinska Institutet , Stockholm,SE
- ⁶⁹ Institut Mondor de Recherche Biomédicale INSERM : U955 , Université Paris-Est Créteil Val-de-Marne (UPEC) , IFR10 , 8 rue du Général Sarrail, 94010 Créteil,FR
- ⁷⁰ Service de psychiatrie Assistance publique - Hôpitaux de Paris (AP-HP) , Hôpital Henri Mondor , Hôpital Albert Chenevier , Créteil,FR
- ⁷¹ ENBREC, European Network of Bipolar Research Expert Centres ENBREC , Créteil,FR
- ⁷² Division of Psychiatry Landspítali University Hospital , University of Iceland , Reykjavik,IS
- ⁷³ Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry , Munich,FR
- ⁷⁴ Psychiatric Center Nordbaden Psychiatric Center Nordbaden , Wiesloch,DE
- ⁷⁵ Prince of Wales Medical Institute Prince of Wales Medical Institute , Sydney,AU
- ⁷⁶ University of New south Wales University of New South Wales , Sydney,AU
- ⁷⁷ CNG, Centre National de Génotypage CEA : DSV/IG , Centre National de Génotypage 2 rue Gaston Crémieux CP5721 91057 EVRY Cedex,FR
- ⁷⁸ Therapie Therapie , Reykjavik,IS
- ⁷⁹ Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, ENBREC Group University Hospital Carl Gustav Carus , Dresden,DE
- ⁸⁰ School of Psychiatry University of New South Wales , Black Dog Institute , Sydney, New South Wales,AU
- ⁸¹ Department of Clinical and Developmental Psychology University of Tübingen , Institute of Psychology, Tübingen,DE
- ⁸² Department of Psychiatry University of Würzburg , Würzburg,DE
- ⁸³ Department of Psychiatry, Special Treatment and Evaluation Program (STEP) Veterans Affairs San Diego Healthcare System , San Diego, California,US

* Correspondence should be addressed to: Pamela Sklar <pamela.sklar@mssm.edu >

Abstract

We conducted a combined genome-wide association (GWAS) analysis of 7,481 individuals affected with bipolar disorder and 9,250 control individuals within the Psychiatric Genomewide Association Study Consortium Bipolar Disorder group (PGC-BD). We performed a replication study in which we tested 34 independent SNPs in 4,493 independent bipolar disorder cases and 42,542 independent controls and found strong evidence for replication. In the replication sample, 18 of 34 SNPs had P value < 0.05 , and 31 of 34 SNPs had signals with the same direction of effect ($P = 3.8 \times 10^{-7}$). In the combined analysis of all 63,766 subjects (11,974 cases and 51,792 controls), genome-wide significant evidence for association was confirmed for *CACNA1C* and found for a novel gene *ODZ4*. In a combined analysis of non-overlapping schizophrenia and bipolar GWAS samples we observed strong evidence for association with SNPs in *CACNA1C* and in the region of *NEK4/ITIH1,3,4*. Pathway analysis identified a pathway comprised of subunits of calcium channels enriched in the bipolar disorder association intervals. The strength of the replication data implies that increasing samples sizes in bipolar disorder will confirm many additional loci.

MESH Keywords Alleles ; Bipolar Disorder ; genetics ; Calcium Channels, L-Type ; genetics ; metabolism ; Case-Control Studies ; Databases, Genetic ; Genetic Loci ; Genetic Predisposition to Disease ; Genome, Human ; Genome-Wide Association Study ; Humans ; Linkage Disequilibrium ; Nuclear Proteins ; genetics ; metabolism ; Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide ; Schizophrenia ; genetics

Bipolar disorder (BD) is a severe mood disorder affecting greater than 1% of the population[1]. Classical BD is characterized by recurrent manic episodes that often alternate with depression. Its onset is in late adolescence or early adulthood and results in chronic illness with moderate to severe impairment. Although the pathogenesis of BD is not understood, family, twin and adoption studies consistently find relative risks to first-degree relatives of ~8 and concordance of ~40–70% for a monozygotic co-twin[1,2]. BD shares phenotypic similarities with other psychiatric diseases including schizophrenia (SCZ), major depression and schizoaffective disorder.

Relatives of BD individuals are at increased risk of psychiatric phenotypes including SCZ, major depression and schizoaffective disorder, suggesting these disorders have a partially shared genetic basis[3 ,4]. Despite robust evidence for a substantial heritability, single causal mutations have not been identified through linkage or candidate gene association studies[1].

Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) for BD have been performed with multiple partially overlapping case and control samples[5 –11]. In a small study, Baum et al. reported genome-wide significant (defined here as $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$) association to diacylglycerol kinase eta (*DGKH*) [5]. Subsequently, Ferreira et al.[8] identified genome-wide significant association in the region of the gene ankyrin 3 (*ANK3*) and Cichon et al.[12] recently reported neurocan (*NCAN*); other studies did not report genome-wide significant loci[5 ,9 ,10 ,13]. A critical need for psychiatric genetics is to identify consistently associated loci. Towards that end, the Psychiatric Genome-wide Association Study Consortium (PGC) was established in 2007 to facilitate combination of primary genotype data from studies with overlapping samples and to subsequently allow analyses both within and across the following disorders: autism, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, BD, major depressive disorder and SCZ[14 ,15]. Here, the Bipolar Disorder Working Group of the PGC reports results from our primary association study of combined data in BD from 16,731 samples, and a replication sample of 47,035 individuals.

We received primary genotype and phenotype data for all samples (Table 1 ; Supplementary Information and Table S1). Results from sets of samples have been reported singly[6 ,7 ,9 –11] and in combinations[8 ,9 ,12] in 7 publications with varying levels of overlap of case and control samples. Data were divided into the 11 case and control groupings shown in Table 1 and each individual was assigned to only one group, with the assignment chosen to maximize power of the combined analysis (See Supplementary Information S2 & S3 for details). The final dataset was comprised of 7,481 unique cases and 9,250 unique controls. Cases had the following diagnoses: BD type 1 (n=6,289; 84%), BD type 2 (n=824; 11%), schizoaffective disorder bipolar type (n=263; 4%), and 104 individuals with other bipolar diagnoses (BD NOS, 1%, Table S1). 46,234 SNPs were directly genotyped by all 11 groups and 1,016,924 SNPs were genotyped by 2–11 groups. Based on reference haplotypes from the HapMap phase 2 CEU sample, genotypes were imputed using BEAGLE[16]. We analyzed imputed SNP dosages from 2,415,422 autosomal SNPs with a minor allele frequency (MAF) $\geq 1\%$ and imputation quality score $r^2 > 0.3$. We performed logistic regression of case status on imputed SNP dosage, including as covariates 5 multidimensional scaling components (based on linkage disequilibrium (LD) pruned genotype data, Figure S1) and indicator variables for each sample grouping using PLINK[17]. We observed a genomic control[18] value of $\lambda=1.148$. Consistent with previous work suggesting a highly polygenic architecture for SCZ and BD[19], this estimate will likely reflect a mixture of signals arising from a large number of true risk variants of weak effect as well as some degree of residual confounding. Nonetheless, below we designate an association as “genome-wide significant” only if the genomic-control P -value (P_{gc}) is below 5×10^{-8} . Where reported, nominal P -values are labeled P_{raw} . Results for the primary analyses can be found in the supplementary data (Figure S2 (QQ plot); Figure S3 (Manhattan Plot); Figure S4 (Region Plots)), Table S2 lists regions containing an associated SNP with $P_{gc} < 5 \times 10^{-5}$.

Table 2 lists four regions from our primary GWAS analysis that contain SNPs with $P_{raw} < 5 \times 10^{-8}$; two regions reach $P_{gc} \leq 5 \times 10^{-8}$ (see Figure S4 for plots of the regions). Association was detected in ankyrin 3 (*ANK3*) on chromosome 10q21 for the imputed SNP rs10994397 ($P_{gc} = 7.1 \times 10^{-9}$, odds ratio (OR) = 1.35). The second SNP, rs9371601, was located in synaptic nuclear envelope protein 1 (*SYNE1*) on chromosome 6q25 ($P_{raw} = 4.3 \times 10^{-8}$, OR = 1.15). Intergenic SNP rs7296288 ($P_{gc} = 8.4 \times 10^{-8}$; OR = 1.15) is found in a region of LD of ~100 kb on chromosome 12q13 that contains 7 genes. SNP rs12576775 ($P_{gc} = 2.1 \times 10^{-7}$, OR = 1.18) is found at chromosome 11q14 in *ODZA*, a human homologue of a *Drosophila* pair-rule gene *odz*. Generally consistent signals were observed across studies, with no single study driving the overall association results (Figure S5). Meta-analysis of the 11 samples under both fixed- and random-effects models yielded results similar to the combined analysis (Table S3 and S4).

We next sought to replicate these findings in independent samples (Table S5). 38 SNPs were selected that had $P_{gc} < 5 \times 10^{-5}$ and were not in LD with each other (Table 3). Of these, four SNPs were not considered to be completely independent signals and are not used for further analyses. (For completeness, data for these 4 SNPs are listed and denoted by an asterisk in Table 3 , supplementary Section 6 for details). We received unpublished data from investigators on a further 4,493 cases and 42,542 controls for the top 34 independent SNPs. Significantly more SNPs replicated at all levels than would be expected by chance (Table 3). Four of 34 had P_{rep} values < 0.01 , 18 of 34 SNPs had P_{rep} values < 0.05 and 31 of 34 had signal in the same direction of effect (binomial test, $P = 3.8 \times 10^{-7}$). Within the replication samples, two SNPs remained significant following correction for multiple testing. The first, rs4765913, is found on chromosome 12 in *CACNA1C*, the alpha subunit of the L-type voltage-gated calcium channel ($P_{rep} = 1.6 \times 10^{-4}$, OR = 1.13). The second, rs10896135 is in a 17 exon, 98kb open reading frame C11orf80 ($P_{rep} = 0.0015$, OR = 0.91). Nominally significant P_{rep} values were also obtained in another calcium channel subunit, *CACNB3*. Only 2 of the 4 SNPs in Table 2 had P_{rep} values < 0.05 ; the genome-wide significant SNPs from the primary analysis, rs10994397 and rs9371601 did not ($P_{rep} = 0.11$ and 0.10, respectively). Finally, we performed a fixed-effects meta-analysis, as described in the supplementary information our primary P_{GC} and P_{rep} data and established genome-wide significant evidence for association with rs4765913 in *CACNA1C* ($P = 1.82 \times 10^{-9}$, OR= 1.14) and rs12576775 in *ODZA* ($P = 2.77 \times 10^{-8}$; OR = 0.89). As in the primary analyses, generally consistent signals were observed across replication studies and meta-analysis of the replication data also did not reveal significant heterogeneity between the samples (Tables S6 and S7).

To interpret why two of the significant associations in the primary analysis appear to fail to replicate, it is important to quantify the role of the “winner’s curse” on estimates of power to replicate individual signals. Given a polygenic model, power will be very low to detect any one variant at genome-wide significant levels, but there will be many chances to “get lucky” with at least one variant. Those that are discovered will have relatively inflated effect estimates. A simple simulation of the distribution of ORs around several “true” ORs (conditioning on a genome-wide significant P value of 5×10^{-8} , fixed minor allele frequency (0.20), and our sample size (Table S8)) demonstrates a distinct inflation of the estimated OR leading to a marked overestimate of the power to replicate an individual result. For example, for a true genotypic relative risk of 1.05 the mean estimated OR is 1.17, conditioning on having $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$. Thus, although the nominal power for replication is 100% for the inflated OR, the true power to replicate at $P < 0.05$ is only 30%. Thus any single failure to replicate is by itself less informative. This simulation is consistent with the positive signal we observed in the independent replication where many more than expected show nominal replication with all but one in the original, expected, direction of effect.

We performed an analysis to look for enrichment of Gene Ontology (GO) terms among genes in the association intervals containing the same top 34 independent SNPs used in the replication analysis ($P_{gc} < 5 \times 10^{-5}$) from Table 3 using a permutation-based approach that controlled for potential biases due to SNP density, gene density, and gene size and found enrichment in GO:0015270, dihydropyridine-sensitive calcium channel activity. This GO category contains 8 genes, 3 of which (*CACNA1C*, *CACNA1D* and *CACNB3*) are present among the 34 independent association-intervals tested ($P = 0.00002$); the probability of observing an empirical P value this small, given all the targets tested, is $P = 0.021$ (See Supplementary section 7). Overall, these analyses suggest that the set of intervals ranked highly in our GWAS do not represent a random set with respect to annotated gene function. This analysis focused only on the most significant loci, consistent with the other results presented in this manuscript. It is likely that a study based on a larger number of loci, defined by a more liberal P value cutoff, would indicate other promising areas for biological investigation.

We performed a conditional analysis that included the 34 independent SNPs listed in Table 3 . In three of the 34 regions with $P_{gc} < 10^{-5}$, we identified SNPs within 1 MB of the most strongly associated SNP that continued to show evidence of association (conditional $P_{gc} < 10^{-4}$). We next performed region specific conditional analysis in these regions and observed conditional association at 3p21.1 (rs736408, conditional $P_{gc} = 8.1 \times 10^{-7}$), 10q21.2 (rs9804190, conditional $P_{gc} = 7.3 \times 10^{-5}$) and 15q14 (rs16966413, conditional $P_{gc} = 7.3 \times 10^{-5}$) (Figure S6). On chromosomes 3 and 15, the SNP most strongly associated after conditioning was > 500 kb from the conditioning SNP with multiple genes in the intervening interval. On chromosome 10 we observed additional less strongly associated conditionally independent SNPs located upstream of the 5’ end of *ANK3*, in an intron of *ANK3*, and at the 3’ end of the longest transcript (704kb). In each of these three regions, the association signals remaining after conditioning could arise from multiple causal variants, from a single rare causal variant that is incomplete LD with the tested SNPs or represent false positive associations. The presence of additional SNPs with evidence for association in three of the regions of interest, including *ANK3* (10q21.2) (previously reported by Schulze et al.[13] in partially overlapping samples), might increase the likelihood that these loci are causal. The 3p21.1 and 15q.14 regions also each showed evidence for association ($P < .05$) in the replication sample for one of the SNPs.

Finally, to provide direct and independent evidence for a highly polygenic basis for BD – as implied by a polygenic component shared between BD and SCZ, International Schizophrenia Consortium (2009) – we repeated the analysis performed by the ISC in these samples, with BD discovery samples. We observed a significant enrichment of putatively-associated BD “score alleles” in target sample cases compared to controls for all discovery P value thresholds tested (see Supplementary Section 9 ; Table S9).

A parallel study has been performed by the PGC investigators for SCZ. Given the known overlap in risk factors between BD and SCZ, we asked if a combined analysis of PGC-BD and PGC-SCZ (eliminating overlapping control samples, see Supplementary S10 section) would show stronger evidence of association than the original BD GWAS analysis for 5 of the most strongly associated SNPs from the primary GWAS and meta-analysis, supplemented by the additional genome-wide significant region (i.e. *CACNA1C*) in our replication analyses. In the combined BD and SCZ analysis of GWAS samples two SNPs showed stronger association compared to the BD GWAS analysis, rs4765913 in *CACNA1C* (SCZ $P_{raw} = 7.0 \times 10^{-9}$ compared to BD $P_{raw} = 1.35 \times 10^{-6}$) and rs736408 in a multigene region containing *NEK4/ITIH1,3,4* (SCZ $P_{raw} = 8.4 \times 10^{-9}$ compared to BD $P_{raw} = 2.00 \times 10^{-7}$) (Table S10).

In the current analysis of BD we observed primary association signals that reached genome-wide significance ($P_{gc} < 5 \times 10^{-8}$) in the primary analyses in the region of *ANK3* and *SYNE1* and two signals near genome-wide significant on chromosome 12 and in the region of *ODZ4*. While in our independent replication sample we did not find additional support for *ANK3* or *SYNE1*, this is consistent with a potential overestimation of the original ORs and should not be taken to disprove the involvement of these genes. Data from additional samples will be needed to resolve this question.

The most striking finding is the overall abundance of replication signals observed. Among our top 34 signals, the number of nominal associations in the same direction of effect is highly unlikely to be a chance observation. That the enrichment of replication results is almost entirely in the direction of the original observations strongly implies that many, if not most of the signals will ultimately turn out to

be true associations with BD. Such results are expected under a highly polygenic model, where there are few or no variants of large effect. BD has a heritability estimated at higher than 80%. As is typical in studies of complex disorders, our findings explain only a small fraction of this heritability. Our data are consistent with the presence of many common susceptibility variants of relatively weak [19] effect, potentially operating together with rarer variants with a range of effect sizes [20]. Although this is the largest GWAS study of BD to date, our sample size remains modest in comparison with some other recent meta-analyses of common, complex diseases and is therefore likely to be underpowered to detect the majority of risk variants. Variation among the eleven studies in patient ascertainment, assessment and population could also potentially reduce power to detect loci with relatively specific phenotypic effects. Alternative analytic approaches that consider a broader approach to phenotype, both within and across psychiatric disorders, are underway in the PGC.

In order to understand the implications of these results for disease pathogenesis, we focused on one approach based on the joint analysis of variation at biologically meaningful sets of polymorphisms (e.g. specific genes, gene families or biological pathways). The connections drawn by INRICH between calcium channel subunits are not novel, but are consistent with a prior literature regarding the role of ion channels in BD, the mood stabilizing effects of ion channel modulating drugs, and the specific treatment literature suggesting direct efficacy of L-type calcium channel blockers in the treatment of BD [21]. We observed significant enrichment of *CACNA1C* and *CACNA1D* which are the major L-type alpha subunits found in the brain and their specific association with BD suggests a value to designing calcium channel antagonists that are selective for these subunits. Magnetic resonance imaging studies have implicated *CACNA1C* SNP rs1006737 with several alterations in structural [22], and functional imaging [23–25]. Several groups have previously implicated *CACNA1C* in other adult psychiatric disorders, in particular, SCZ and major depression [26–29]. L-type calcium channels also regulate changes in gene regulation responsible for many aspects of neuronal plasticity and have more recently been shown to have direct effects on transcription [29]. Taken together these lines of evidence should lead to renewed biological investigation of calcium channels in the pathogenesis of BD and other psychiatric diseases. *ODZ4*, located on chromosome 11, is a member of a family of cell surface proteins, the teneurins, related to the *Drosophila* pair-rule gene *ten-m/odz*. These genes are likely involved in cell surface signaling and neuronal pathfinding.

Three of our top 5 regions have non-coding RNAs present within the associated region (none are found in the remaining regions in Table S2). MicroRNAs are small RNA molecules known to regulate gene expression. Mir708, a member of a conserved mammalian microRNA family, is located in the first intron of *ODZ4*. Three small nucleolar RNAs, SNORD69 and SNORD19, and SNORD19B are located on chromosome 3p21.1 and belong to the C/D family of snoRNAs involved in processing and modification of ribosome assembly. Finally, a 121 base non-coding RNA with homology to the 5S-rRNA is also located within the *SYNE1* association region. The role of microRNAs in neurodevelopmental disorders is increasingly apparent in Rett's syndrome, Fragile X and SCZ. Our study represents the first connections to BD.

Our combined analyses with SCZ illuminates the growing appreciation of shared genetic epidemiology [30] and shared polygenic contribution to risk [31]. This adds to the evidence that best supported loci have an effect across the traditional bipolar/schizophrenia diagnostic divide.

In conclusion, we have obtained strong evidence for replication of multiple signals in BD. In particular, we support prior findings in *CACNA1C*, and now identify *ODZ4* as associated with BD. The strongly positive replication results imply that data from additional samples, both from GWAS and sequencing, will identify more of the genetic architecture of BD. When the biological concomitants of the association signals have been characterized they are likely to provide important novel insights into the pathogenesis of BD.

Acknowledgements:

We would like to recognize the contribution of thousands of subjects without whom this work would not be possible. Thomas Lehner (NIMH) was instrumental in initiating and planning the overall project. Daniella Posthuma and the Dutch Genetic Cluster Computer provided invaluable computational resources. We also thank the PGC schizophrenia group for allowing us to perform the combined analyses of 6 loci prior to publication. This work was supported by many grants from NIH (MH078151, MH081804, MH059567 supplement, MH059553, MH080372, 1U54RR025204). Other sources of support include: the Genetic Association Information Network (GAIN), the NIMH Intramural Research Program, the Tzedakah Foundation, the American Philosophical Society, the Stardust foundation, the National Library of Medicine, the Stanley Foundation for Medical Research, and the Wellcome Trust, the Pritzker Neuropsychiatric Disorders Research Fund L.L.C., GlaxoSmithKline, as well as grants for individual studies (see supplemental acknowledgements). TOP Study was supported by grants from the Research Council of Norway (167153/V50, 163070/V50, 175345/V50) and South-East Norway Health Authority (123-2004), and EU (ENBREC).

Protocols and assessment procedures were approved by the relevant ethical review mechanisms for each study. All participants provided written informed consent prior to participation in the primary study and consent allowed the samples to be used within the current combined analyses. Genotype data from this manuscript for 10,257 samples can be obtained from the Center on Collaborative Genetic Studies of Mental

Disorders in accordance with NIMH data release policies (<http://zork.wustl.edu/nimh/>). Genotype data from the WTCCC sample can be obtained from https://www.wtccc.org.uk/info/access_to_data_samples.shtml . Genotype data from the BOMA-Bipolar Study can be obtained by contacting S. Cichon directly (sven.cichon@uni-bonn.de).

Footnotes:

COMPETING FINANCIAL STATEMENT We have no competing financial interests.

DATA RELEASE POLICY Data will be released through the NIMH Genetics Initiative Repository.

References:

- 1 . Craddock N , Sklar P . Genetics of bipolar disorder: successful start to a long journey . *Trends Genet* . 25 : 99 - 105 2009 ;
- 2 . Cardno AG . Heritability estimates for psychotic disorders: the Maudsley twin psychosis series . *Arch Gen Psychiatry* . 56 : 162 - 8 1999 ;
- 3 . Craddock N , Jones I . Genetics of bipolar disorder . *J Med Genet* . 36 : 585 - 94 1999 ;
- 4 . Craddock N , O'Donovan MC , Owen MJ . The genetics of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder: dissecting psychosis . *J Med Genet* . 42 : 193 - 204 2005 ;
- 5 . Baum AE . A genome-wide association study implicates diacylglycerol kinase eta (DGKH) and several other genes in the etiology of bipolar disorder . *Mol Psychiatry* . 2007 ;
- 6 . WTCCC . Genome-wide association study of 14,000 cases of seven common diseases and 3,000 shared controls . *Nature* . 447 : 661 - 78 2007 ;
- 7 . Sklar P . Whole-genome association study of bipolar disorder . *Mol Psychiatry* . 13 : 558 - 69 2008 ;
- 8 . Ferreira MA . Collaborative genome-wide association analysis supports a role for ANK3 and CACNA1C in bipolar disorder . *Nat Genet* . 2008 ;
- 9 . Scott LJ . Genome-wide association and meta-analysis of bipolar disorder in individuals of European ancestry . *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* . 106 : 7501 - 6 2009 ;
- 10 . Smith EN . Genome-wide association study of bipolar disorder in European American and African American individuals . *Mol Psychiatry* . 14 : 755 - 63 2009 ;
- 11 . Djurovic S . A genome wide association study of bipolar disorder in Norwegian individuals, followed by replication in Icelandic sample . *J Affect Disord* . in press 2010 ;
- 12 . Cichon S . Genome-wide association study identifies genetic variation in neurocan as a susceptibility factor for bipolar disorder . *Am J Hum Genet* . in press
- 13 . Schulze TG . Two variants in Ankyrin 3 (ANK3) are independent genetic risk factors for bipolar disorder . *Mol Psychiatry* . 14 : 487 - 91 2009 ;
- 14 . PGC . A framework for interpreting genome-wide association studies of psychiatric disorders . *Mol Psychiatry* . 14 : 10 - 7 2009 ;
- 15 . Cichon S . Genomewide association studies: history, rationale, and prospects for psychiatric disorders . *Am J Psychiatry* . 166 : 540 - 56 2009 ;
- 16 . Browning SR , Browning BL . Rapid and accurate haplotype phasing and missing-data inference for whole-genome association studies by use of localized haplotype clustering . *Am J Hum Genet* . 81 : 1084 - 97 2007 ;
- 17 . Purcell S . PLINK: A Tool Set for Whole-Genome Association and Population-Based Linkage Analyses . *Am J Hum Genet* . 81 : 559 - 75 2007 ;
- 18 . Devlin B , Roeder K . Genomic control for association studies . *Biometrics* . 55 : 997 - 1004 1999 ;
- 19 . ISC . Common polygenic variation contributes to risk of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder . *Nature* . 460 : 748 - 52 2009 ;
- 20 . Zhang D . Singleton deletions throughout the genome increase risk of bipolar disorder . *Mol Psychiatry* . 14 : 376 - 80 2009 ;
- 21 . Levy NA , Janicak PG . Calcium channel antagonists for the treatment of bipolar disorder . *Bipolar Disord* . 2 : 108 - 19 2000 ;
- 22 . Kempton MJ . Effects of the CACNA1C risk allele for bipolar disorder on cerebral gray matter volume in healthy individuals . *Am J Psychiatry* . 166 : 1413 - 4 2009 ;
- 23 . Krug A . Effect of CACNA1C rs1006737 on neural correlates of verbal fluency in healthy individuals . *Neuroimage* . 49 : 1831 - 6
- 24 . Bigos KL . Genetic variation in CACNA1C affects brain circuitries related to mental illness . *Arch Gen Psychiatry* . 67 : 939 - 45
- 25 . Erk S . Brain function in carriers of a genome-wide supported bipolar disorder variant . *Arch Gen Psychiatry* . 67 : 803 - 11
- 26 . Nyegaard M . CACNA1C (rs1006737) is associated with schizophrenia . *Mol Psychiatry* . 15 : 119 - 21
- 27 . Curtis D . Case-case genome-wide association analysis shows markers differentially associated with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder and implicates calcium channel genes . *Psychiatr Genet* . 21 : 1 - 4
- 28 . Green EK . The bipolar disorder risk allele at CACNA1C also confers risk of recurrent major depression and of schizophrenia . *Mol Psychiatry* . 2009 ;
- 29 . Gomez-Ospina N , Tsuruta F , Barreto-Chang O , Hu L , Dolmetsch R . The C terminus of the L-type voltage-gated calcium channel Ca(V)1.2 encodes a transcription factor . *Cell* . 127 : 591 - 606 2006 ;
- 30 . Lichtenstein P . Common genetic determinants of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder in Swedish families: a population-based study . *Lancet* . 373 : 234 - 9 2009 ;
- 31 . International Schizophrenia Consortium . Common polygenic variation contributes to risk of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder . *Nature* . 460 : 748 - 52 2009 ;

Figure 1

Results are shown as $-\log_{10}(P \text{ value})$ for genotyped and imputed SNPs. The most associated SNP in the primary analysis is shown as the small purple triangle. The most associated SNP in the combined analysis is shown as the large purple triangle. The color of the remaining markers reflects r^2 with the most associated SNP. The recombination rate from CEU HapMap (second y axis) is plotted in light blue.

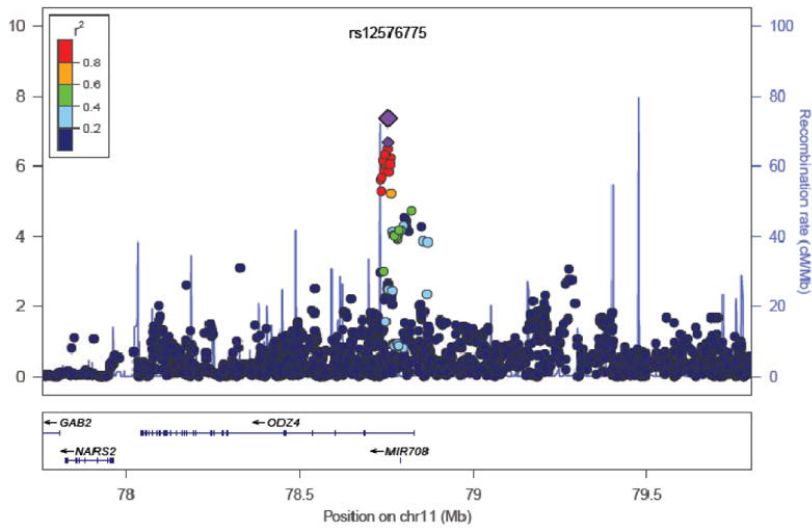
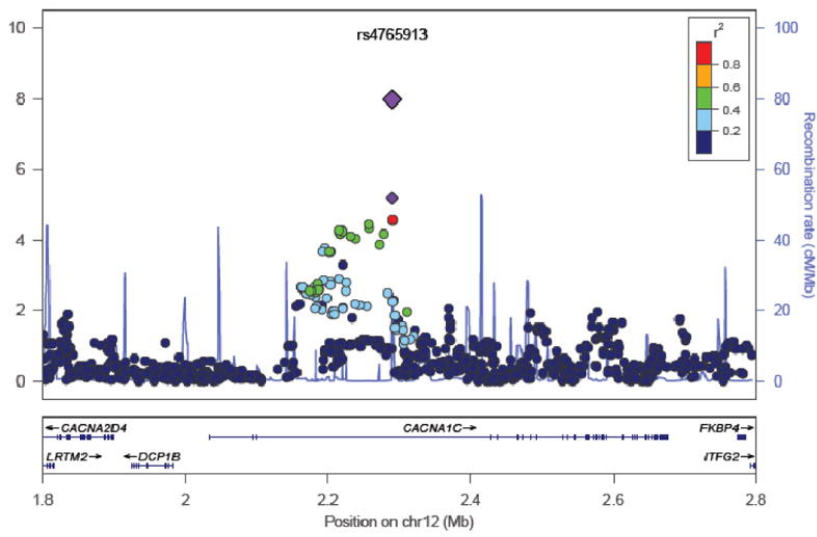


Table 1

Description of individual samples

Sample	Ancestry	Case (n) ^a	Control (n) ^b	Platform ^c	Publication ^d
BOMA- Bipolar Study, University of Bonn and CIMH Mannheim	German	675	1297	550	[⁷]-[¹⁰]
Genetic Association Information Network (GAIN)/Bipolar Genome Study (BiGS)	European-American	542	649	6.0	[⁷]-[¹⁰]
GlaxoSmithKline (GSK)	British/Canadian/Scottish	890	902	550	[⁹]
Pritzker Neuropsychiatric Disorders Research Consortium	European-American	1130	718	550	[⁹]
Systematic Treatment Enhancement Program for Bipolar Disorder (STEP1)	European-American	922	645	500K	[⁷],[⁸]
Systematic Treatment Enhancement Program for Bipolar Disorder (STEP2)	European-American	659	192	5.0	[⁸]
Thematically Organized Psychosis (TOP) Study	Norwegian	203	349	6.0	[¹¹]
Trinity College Dublin	Irish	150	797	6.0	[⁸]
University College London (UCL)	British	457	495	500K	[⁷],[⁸]
University of Edinburgh	Scottish	282	275	6.0	[⁸]
Wellcome Trust Case-Control Consortium (WTCCC)	British	1571	2931	500K	[⁶],[⁸],[⁹]
TOTAL		7481	9250		

^a Cases include BD1, BD2, SAB, BD-NOS (see Table S1).^b Most controls were not screened for psychiatric disease. A subset of 33% however were, see supplement.^c Platforms are 6.0 = Affymetrix Genome-Wide Human SNP Array 6.0; 5.0 = Affymetrix Genome-Wide Human SNP Array 5.0; 500K = Affymetrix GeneChip Human Mapping 500K Array; 550 = Illumina HumanHap 550.^d Primary publication reporting individual sample level genotypes for BD listed. See supplement for fuller description of publications and table S1 for sample origins in primary GWAS analyses.**Table 2**

Primary GWAS association results for four most significant regions

SNP	Chr ^a	Position ^a	Nearest Gene	A1 ^b /A2	A1 freq ^c	OR ^d 95% CI	P_{raw}	P_{gc}
rs10994397	10	61949130	<i>ANK3</i>	T/C	0.06	1.35 (1.48–1.23)	5.5×10^{-10}	7.1×10^{-9}
rs9371601	6	152832266	<i>SYNE1</i>	T/G	0.36	1.15 (1.21–1.10)	4.3×10^{-9}	4.3×10^{-8}
rs7296288	12	47766235	Many	C/A	0.48	1.15 (1.20–1.09)	9.4×10^{-9}	8.4×10^{-8}
rs12576775	11	78754841	<i>ODZ4</i>	G/A	0.18	1.18 (1.25–1.11)	2.7×10^{-8}	2.1×10^{-7}

^a Chromosome;^b SNP basepair position on Build 36;^c Allele frequency in the total sample;^d OR is predicted towards allele A1**Table 3**Bipolar association results for primary GWAS, replication and combined samples for the most significant SNP from regions with $P_{gc} < 5 \times 10^{-5}$

SNP	CHR b	POS ^c	A1 A2	PRIMARY REPLICATION GWAS			COMBINED GWAS and REPLICATION			GENES IN LD REGION
				<i>P</i> _{gc}	OR d	<i>P</i> _{1-sided}	OR	<i>P</i>	OR	
rs4765913	12	2290157	A T	6.50 × 10 ⁻⁶	1.15	1.6 × 10 ⁻⁴	1.13	1.82 × 10 ⁻⁹	1.14	CACNA1C
rs10896135	11	66307578	C G	8.46 × 10 ⁻⁶	0.88	1.47 × 10 ⁻³	0.91	2.77 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.89	ZDHHC24,YIF1A,TMEM151A, SYT12,SPTBN2,SLC29A2,SF3B2, RIN1,RCE1,RBM4B,RBM4,RBM14, RAB1B,PELI3,PC,PACS1,NPAS4, MRPL11,LRFN4,KLC2,GAL3ST3, DPP3,CTSF,CNIH2,CD248,CCS, CCDC87,C11orf86,C11orf80, BRMS1,BBS1,B3GNT1,ACTN3
rs2070615*	12	47504438	A G	4.00 × 10 ⁻⁵	0.90	2.52 × 10 ⁻³	0.93	2.48 × 10 ⁻⁷	0.91	RND1,DDX23,CACNB3
rs12576775	11	78754841	A G	2.09 × 10 ⁻⁷	0.85	7.59 × 10 ⁻³	0.92	6.32 × 10 ⁻⁹	0.88	ODZ4
rs2175420*	11	78801531	C T	2.90 × 10 ⁻⁵	0.87	7.80 × 10 ⁻³	0.92	6.55 × 10 ⁻⁷	0.89	ODZ4
rs3845817	2	65612029	C T	1.65 × 10 ⁻⁵	0.90	8.98 × 10 ⁻³	0.94	4.68 × 10 ⁻⁷	0.91	
rs2176528	2	194580428	C G	3.98 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.15	1.04 × 10 ⁻²	1.09	1.12 × 10 ⁻⁶	1.12	
rs4660531	1	41612409	G T	3.16 × 10 ⁻⁵	0.89	1.11 × 10 ⁻²	0.93	1.02 × 10 ⁻⁶	0.91	
rs7578035	2	98749324	G T	1.83 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.12	1.29 × 10 ⁻²	1.06	7.93 × 10 ⁻⁷	1.09	TXNDC9,TSGA10,REV1,MRPL30, MITD1,MGAT4A,LYG1,LYG2,LIPT1, EIF5B,C2orf55,C2orf15
rs2287921	19	53920084	C T	1.68 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.12	1.37 × 10 ⁻²	1.06	8.99 × 10 ⁻⁷	1.10	SPHK2,SEC1,RPL18,RASIP1, NTN5,MAMSTR,IZUMO1,FUT2, FUT1,FGF21,FAM83E,DBP,CA11
rs11168751*	12	47505405	C G	1.80 × 10 ⁻⁵	0.84	1.43 × 10 ⁻²	0.90	7.08 × 10 ⁻⁷	0.86	CACNB3
rs7296288	12	47766235	A C	8.39 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.87	1.50 × 10 ⁻²	0.94	8.06 × 10 ⁻⁹	0.90	TUBA1B,TUBA1A,RHEBL1, PRKAG1,MLL2,LMBR1L,DHH,DDN
rs7827290	8	142369497	G T	3.54 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.13	1.67 × 10 ⁻²	1.06	3.03 × 10 ⁻⁶	1.10	LOC731779,GPR20
rs12730292	1	79027350	C G	2.37 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.12	1.71 × 10 ⁻²	1.06	1.59 × 10 ⁻⁶	1.10	
rs12912251	15	36773660	G T	9.57 × 10 ⁻⁶	1.13	2.04 × 10 ⁻²	1.06	9.63 × 10 ⁻⁷	1.10	C15orf53
rs4332037	7	1917335	C T	1.78 × 10 ⁻⁵	0.87	3.00 × 10 ⁻²	0.93	2.44 × 10 ⁻⁶	0.90	MAD1L1
rs6550435	3	36839493	G T	1.97 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.12	3.26 × 10 ⁻²	1.05	3.26 × 10 ⁻⁶	1.09	LBA1

rs17395886	4	162498835	A	C	2.18 × 10 ⁻⁵	0.86	3.51 × 10⁻²	0.93	3.78 × 10 ⁻⁶	0.89	FSTL5
rs6746896	2	96774676	A	G	2.33 × 10 ⁻⁶	1.14	3.86 × 10⁻²	1.05	6.59 × 10 ⁻⁷	1.10	LMAN2L,FER1L5,CNNM4
rs736408	3	52810394	C	T	1.22 × 10 ⁻⁶	1.14	4.65 × 10⁻²	1.05	6.03 × 10 ⁻⁷	1.10	WDR82,TWF2,TNNC1,TMEM110, SEMA3G,RFT1,PRKCD,PPM1M, TLR9,STAB1,SPCS1,SNORD69, PHF7,PBRM1,NT5DC2,NISCH, SNORD19,SNORD19B,SFMBT1, ITIH3,ITIH4,GNL3,GLYCTK, GLT8D1,DNAH1,BAP1,ALAS1
rs11162405	1	78242248	A	G	2.54 × 10 ⁻⁵	0.90	4.76 × 10⁻²	0.96	7.11 × 10 ⁻⁶	0.92	ZZZ3,USP33,NEXN,MGC27382, GIPC2,FUBP1,FAM73A,DNAJB4, AK5
rs9804190	10	61509837	C	T	3.06 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.17	9.63 × 10 ⁻²	1.04	6.32 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.10	ANK3
rs9371601	6	152832266	G	T	4.27 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.87	0.103	0.97	1.52 × 10 ⁻⁷	0.91	SYNE1
rs3774609	3	53807943	G	T	1.14 × 10 ⁻⁵	0.89	0.107	0.97	1.63 × 10 ⁻⁵	0.92	CHDH,CACNA1D
rs10994397	10	61949130	C	T	7.08 × 10 ⁻⁹	0.74	0.116	0.94	6.14 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.82	ANK3
rs4668059	2	168874528	C	T	4.45 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.18	0.158	1.04	7.05 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.12	STK39
rs16966413	15	36267191	A	G	4.74 × 10 ⁻⁵	0.84	0.160	0.95	5.10 × 10 ⁻⁵	0.88	SPRED1
rs6102917	20	40652833	C	G	3.88 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.44	0.165	1.11	4.22 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.31	PTPRP
rs11085829	19	13035312	A	G	4.03 × 10 ⁻⁶	0.87	0.175	0.97	3.37 × 10 ⁻⁵	0.92	NFIX
rs875326	1	173556022	C	T	2.51 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.15	0.183	1.03	5.75 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.10	TNR
rs13245097*	7	2307581	C	T	3.81 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.13	0.196	1.02	0.0001992	1.08	SNX8,NUDT1,MAD1L1,FTSJ2
rs780148	10	80605089	C	G	4.66 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.12	0.230	1.03	7.59 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.09	ZMIZ1
rs2281587	10	105367339	C	T	1.96 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.12	0.372	1.01	0.000238	1.07	SH3PXD2A,NEURL
rs10776799	1	115674570	G	T	4.84 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.15	0.434	1.01	0.0009391	1.08	NGF
rs263906	1	101750922	C	T	2.42 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.13	0.440	1.01	0.0002859	1.08	
rs10028075	4	87186854	C	T	8.96 × 10 ⁻⁶	0.89	1.00	1.02	0.001651	0.95	MAPK10
					2.09 ×						

rs3968	9	4931997	C	G	10^{-5}	1.17	1.00	0.92	0.07571	1.04
rs8006348	14	50595223	A	G	4.91×10^{-5}	0.89	1.00	1.05	0.01855	0.95 TRIM9

a Replication case and control sample details can be found in the ^{supplement}; 4% of the controls were screened for psychiatric disorder

b Chromosome;

c SNP basepair position on Build 36;

d OR is predicted towards allele A1