MOLECULAR PATHWAYS IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS
REVEALED BY GENE CENTRED DNA SEQUENCING
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Supplementary Figure S5. Results of SLE case-control association analyses with P-values for association plotted against chromosomal location: a) Gene-based aggregate association testing (SKAT-O) where each point represents a gene region. Gene names are indicated for the top gene regions. The red line represents a Bonferroni corrected significance threshold and the black line FDR 0.05. Novel loci are indicated in bold. b) Single variant association testing where each point represents a SNV. The red line represents a Bonferroni corrected significance threshold and the black line the suggestive significance threshold \(P<1\times10^{-4}\). Novel loci are indicated in bold. c-e) Single variant association result regional association plots for the CAPN13, MOB3B/IFNK and HAL regions respectively. The colour scale indicates linkage disequilibrium \(\left(r^2\right)\) between SNVs.
Supplementary Figure S6. Distribution of different classes of SNVs in SLE patients and control individuals: a) rare non-synonymous variants, b) rare synonymous variants, c) rare constrained variants (GERP RS score >2), d) rare non-coding variants (any of the following snpeff annotations: sequence feature, upstream, downstream, intergenic, TF binding site variant). P-values represent difference between SLE patients and control individuals, uncorrected P-values are presented (Bonferroni corrected threshold P=0.0125).
Supplementary Figure S7. Genetic population structure of study individuals. a) Study samples mapped on population reference samples. b) Principal components for population stratification within study, PC1 vs PC2 c) PC2 vs PC3 d) PC3 vs PC4.
Supplementary Figure S8. SNV genotype average concordance between targeted sequencing and genotyping by a beadchip array (Illumina ImmunoChip). Concordance for two types of SNVs, common SNVs (MAF ≥ 0.05) and low frequency SNVs (MAF < 0.05), are displayed.