Table S1. The 7-SNP model in the combined dataset, with two significant dominance effects and one significant SNP-SNP interaction added

Term in model	P value	OR
rs2394160G	2.2×10^{-17}	0.75
$\mathrm{rs}2854050\mathrm{A}$	6.9×10^{-4}	0.72
rs3830041A	2.2×10^{-8}	1.42
$\mathrm{rs}3129939\mathrm{G}$	1.9×10^{-13}	0.62
$\mathrm{rs}9271366\mathrm{G}$	4.7×10^{-139}	3.61
$\mathrm{rs}2187668\mathrm{A}$	3.5×10^{-15}	1.81
$\mathrm{rs}9275535\mathrm{G}$	1.5×10^{-10}	1.27
$\mathrm{rs}9271366\mathrm{GG}$	0.0014	0.65^{1}
$\mathrm{rs}2187668\mathrm{AA}$	3.6×10^{-4}	1.80^{1}
$rs9271366G \times rs2854050A$	0.0022	0.66

 $^{^{1}}$ Odds ratios for dominance terms give the change in odds for minor-allele homozygotes, compared to what would be expected under a multiplicative model. Hence the estimated odds ratio for rs9271366GG homozygotes compared to rs9271366AA homozygotes is $3.61 \times 3.61 \times 0.65 = 8.47$.