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## Supplement:

### Figures, Tables, Methods, References, Acknowledgments and Study Descriptions

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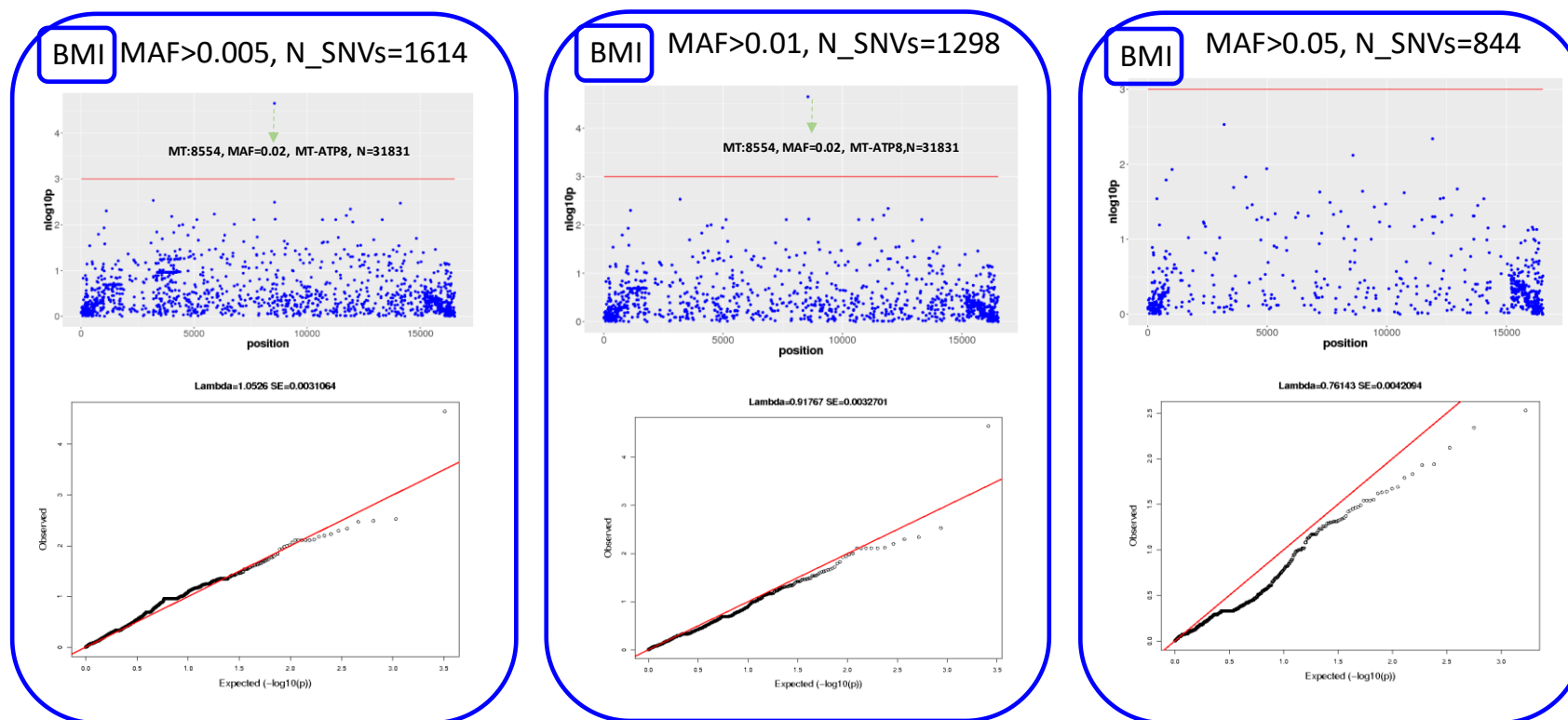
### 4. **References**

### 5. **CHARGEmtDNA+ Study Acknowledgments**

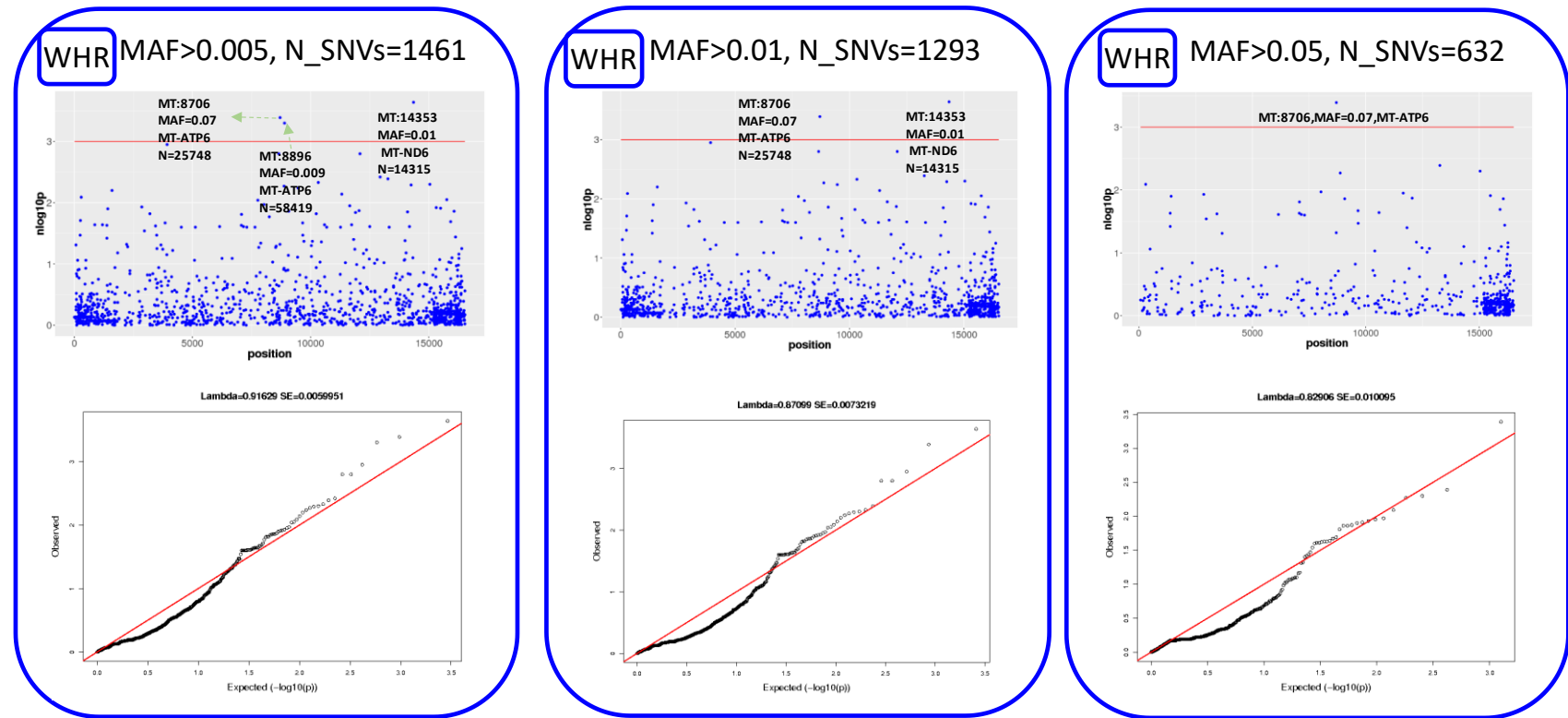
### 6. **CHARGEmtDNA+ Working Group Study Descriptions**

## 1. Supplementary Figures

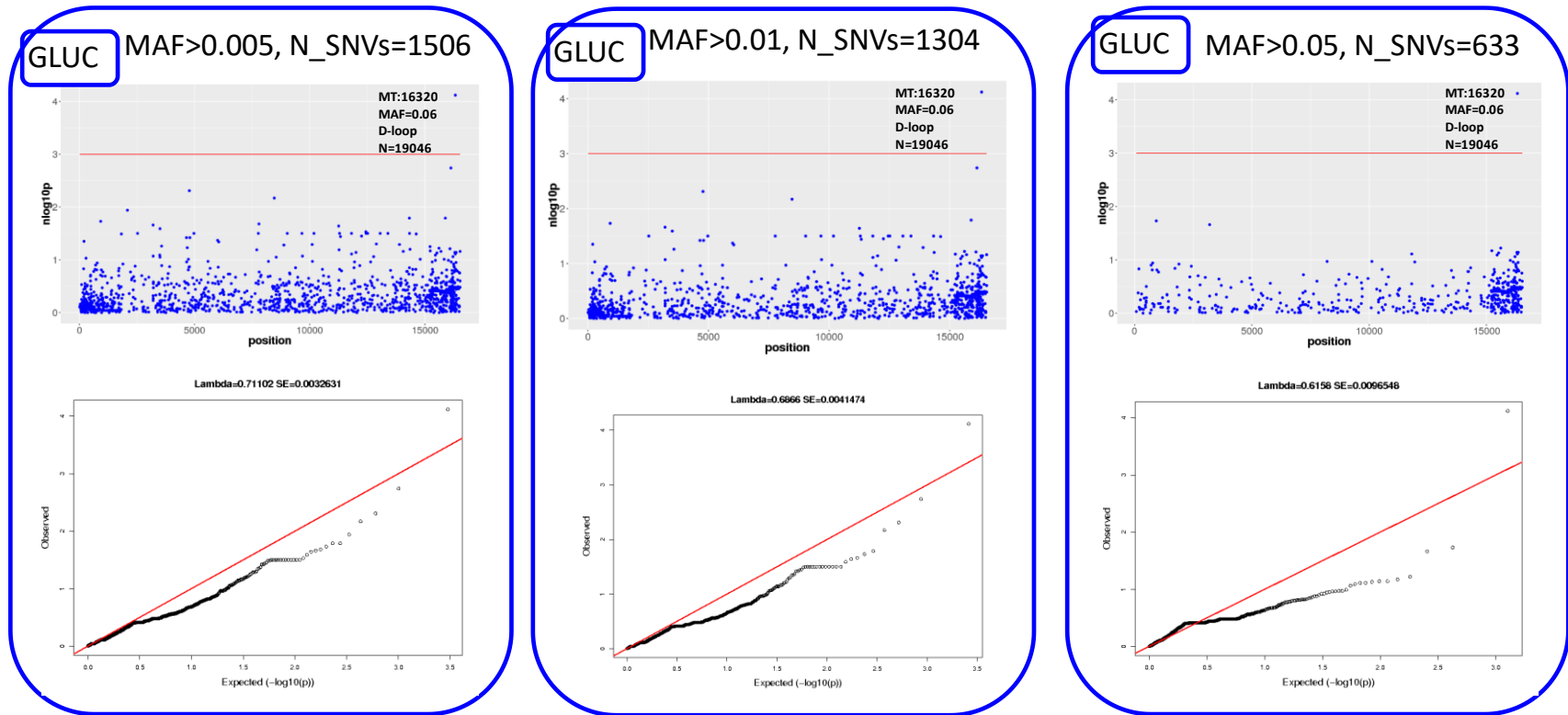
**Figure S1.** BMI mtDNA Association Tests and QQ-plot Distribution



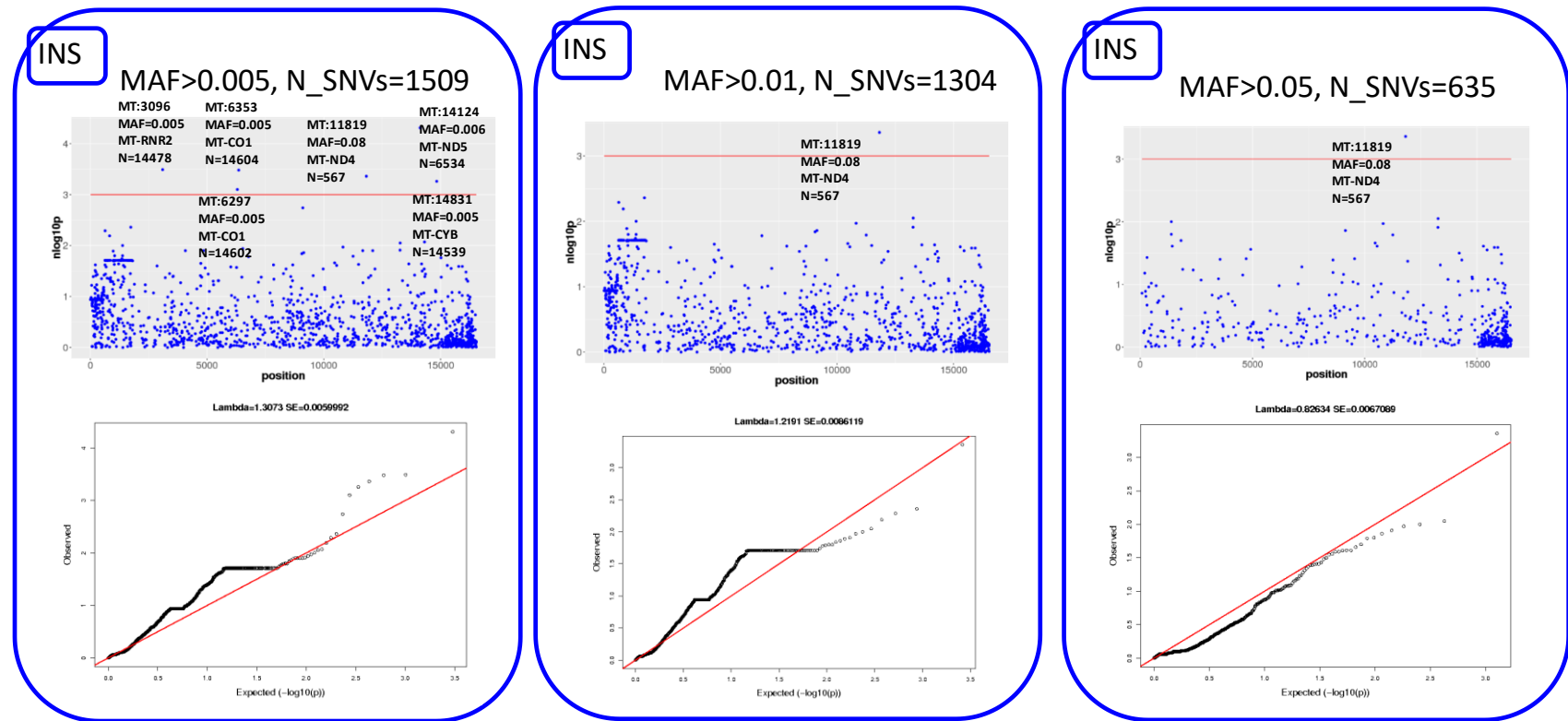
**Figure S2.** WHR mtDNA Association Tests and QQ-plot Distribution



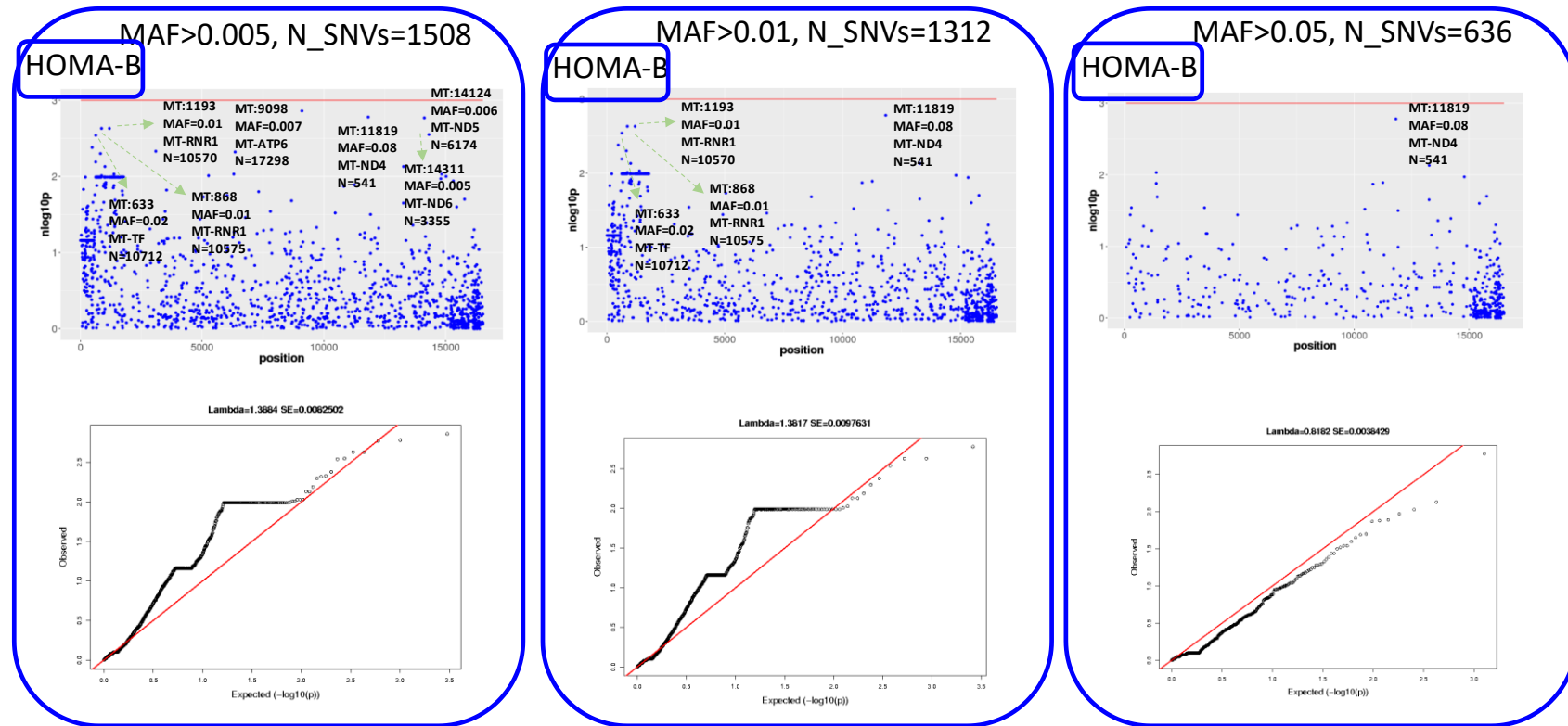
**Figure S3.** Glucose mtDNA Association Tests and QQ-plot Distribution



**Figure S4.** Insulin mtDNA Association Tests and QQ-plot Distribution

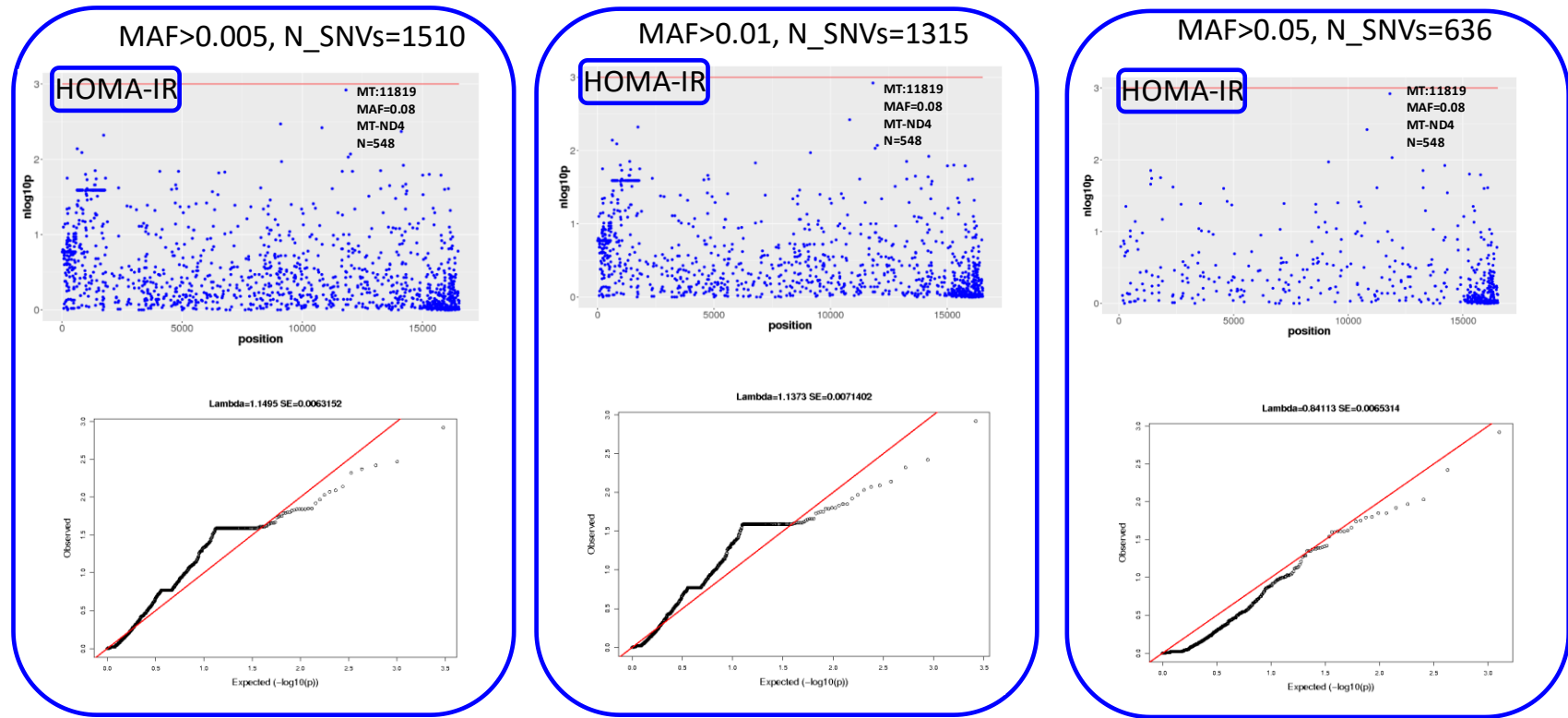


**Figure S5.** HOMA-B mtDNA Association Tests and QQ-plot Distribution

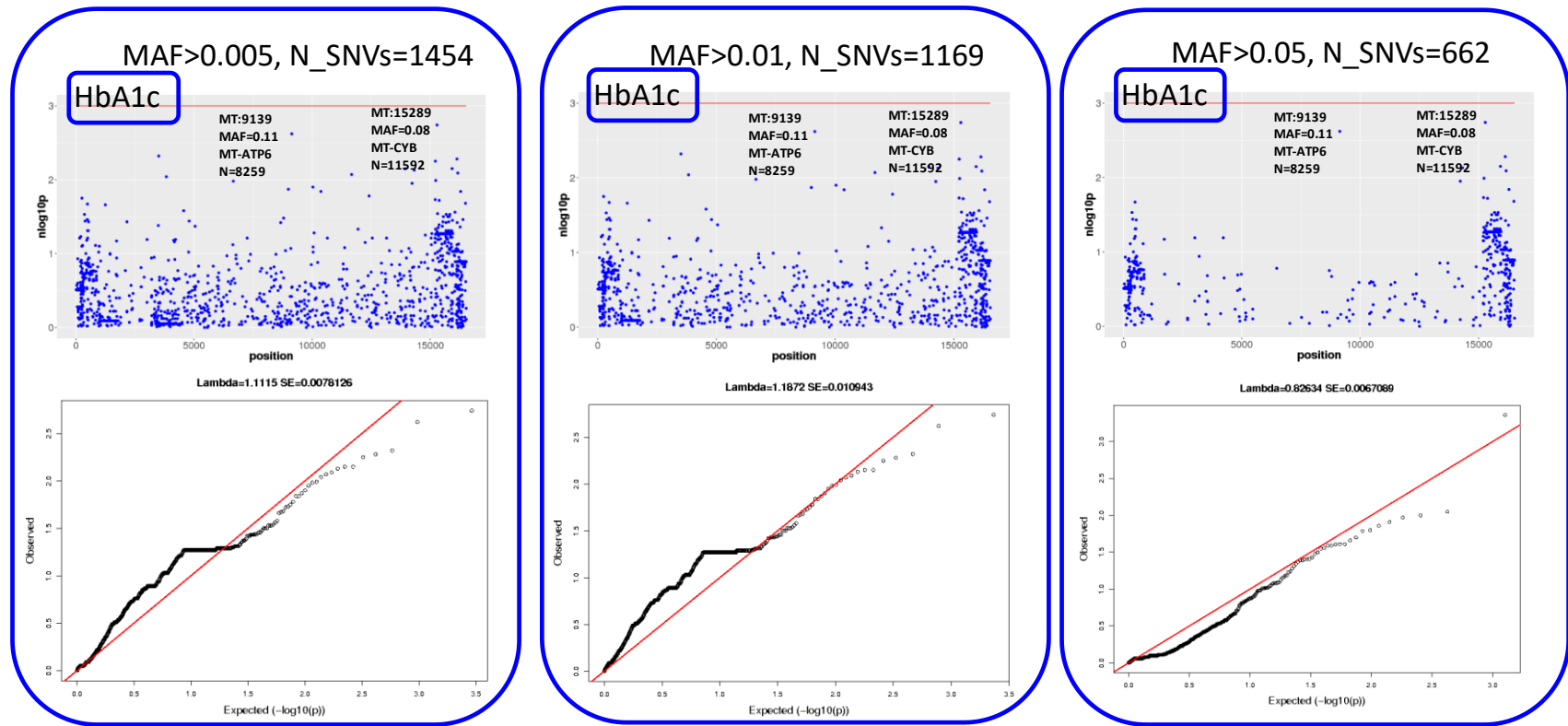




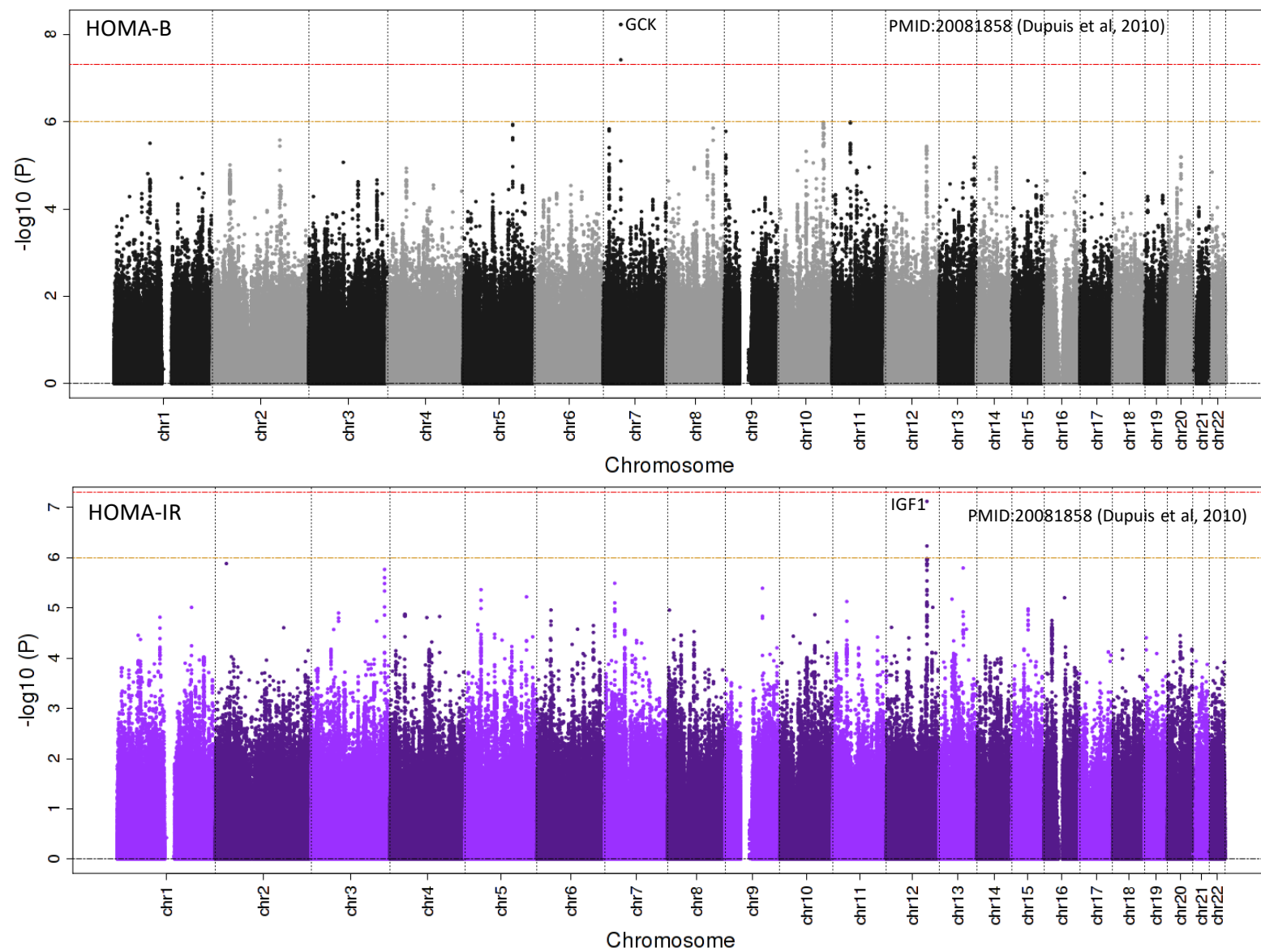
**Figure S6.** HOMA-IR mtDNA Association Tests and QQ-plot Distribution



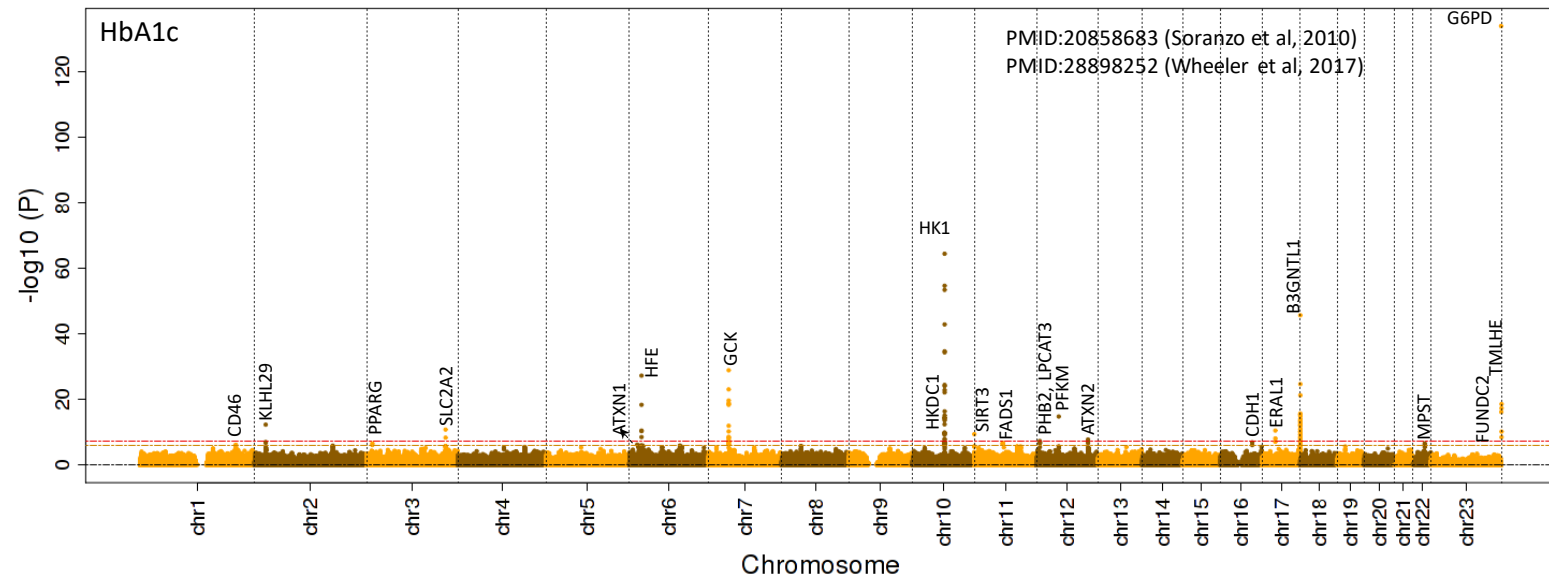
**Figure S7.** HbA1c mtDNA Association Tests and QQ-plot Distribution



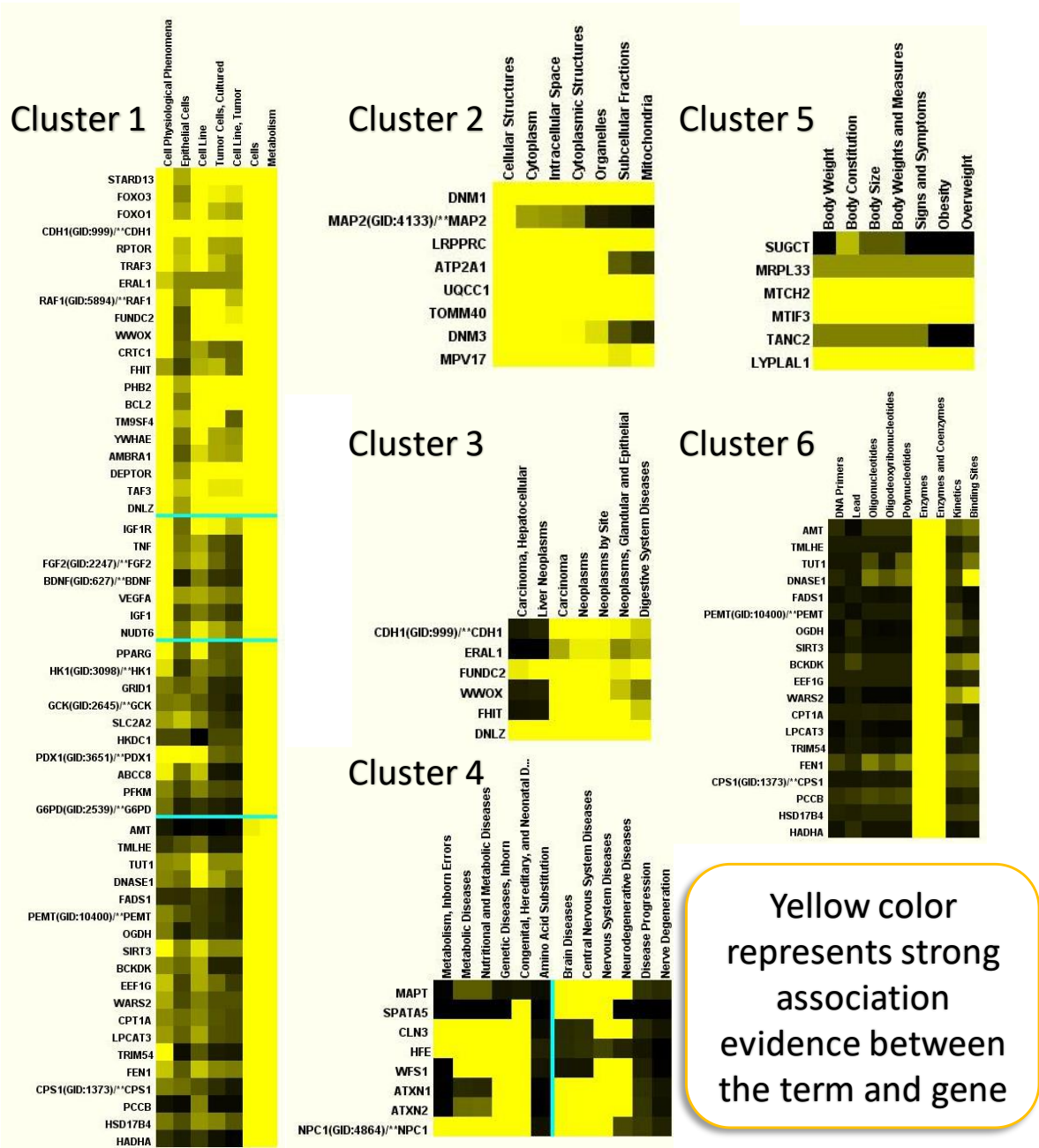
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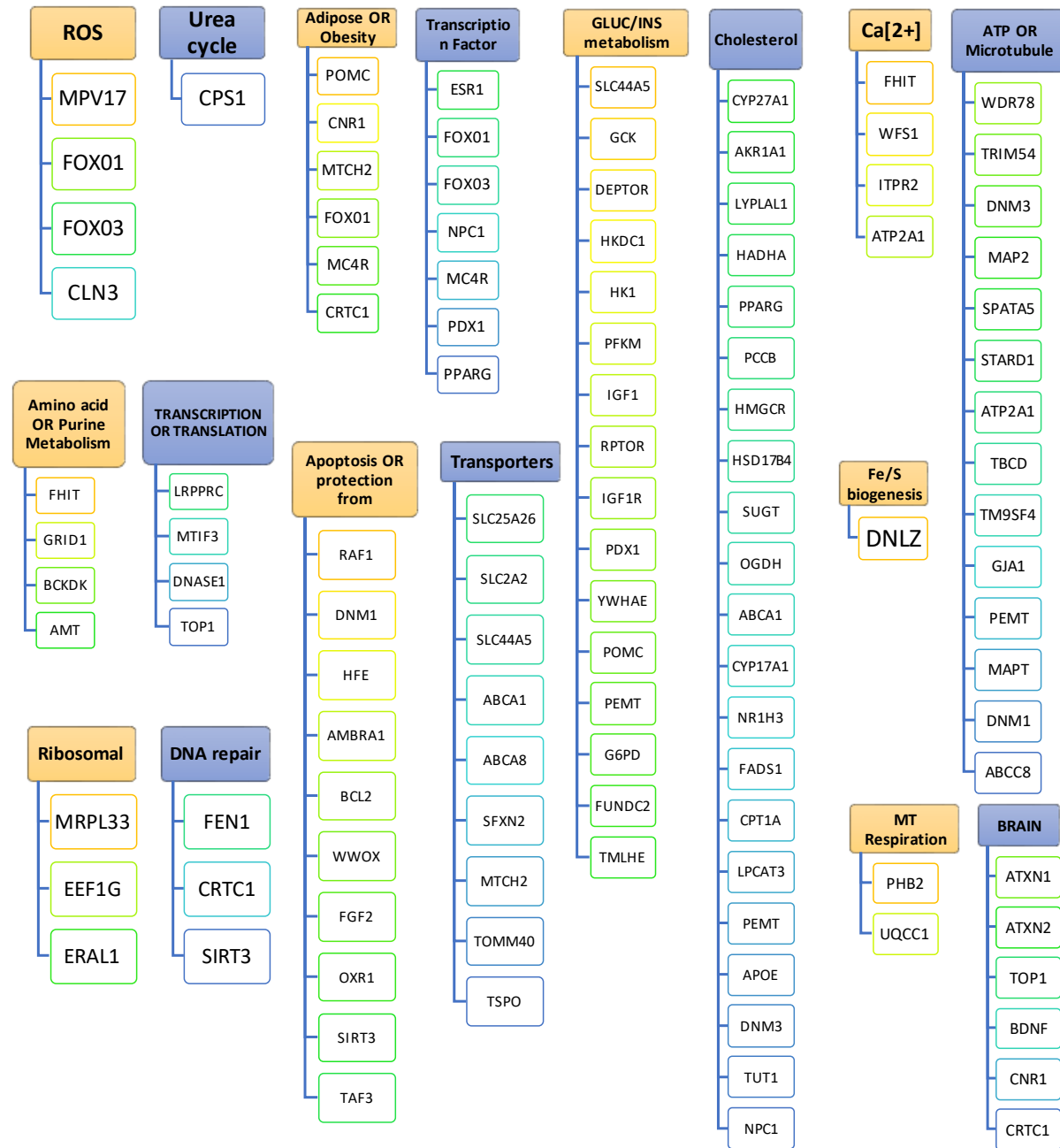
**Figure 9.** HbA1c Association Results with MT-nDNA Candidate Genes



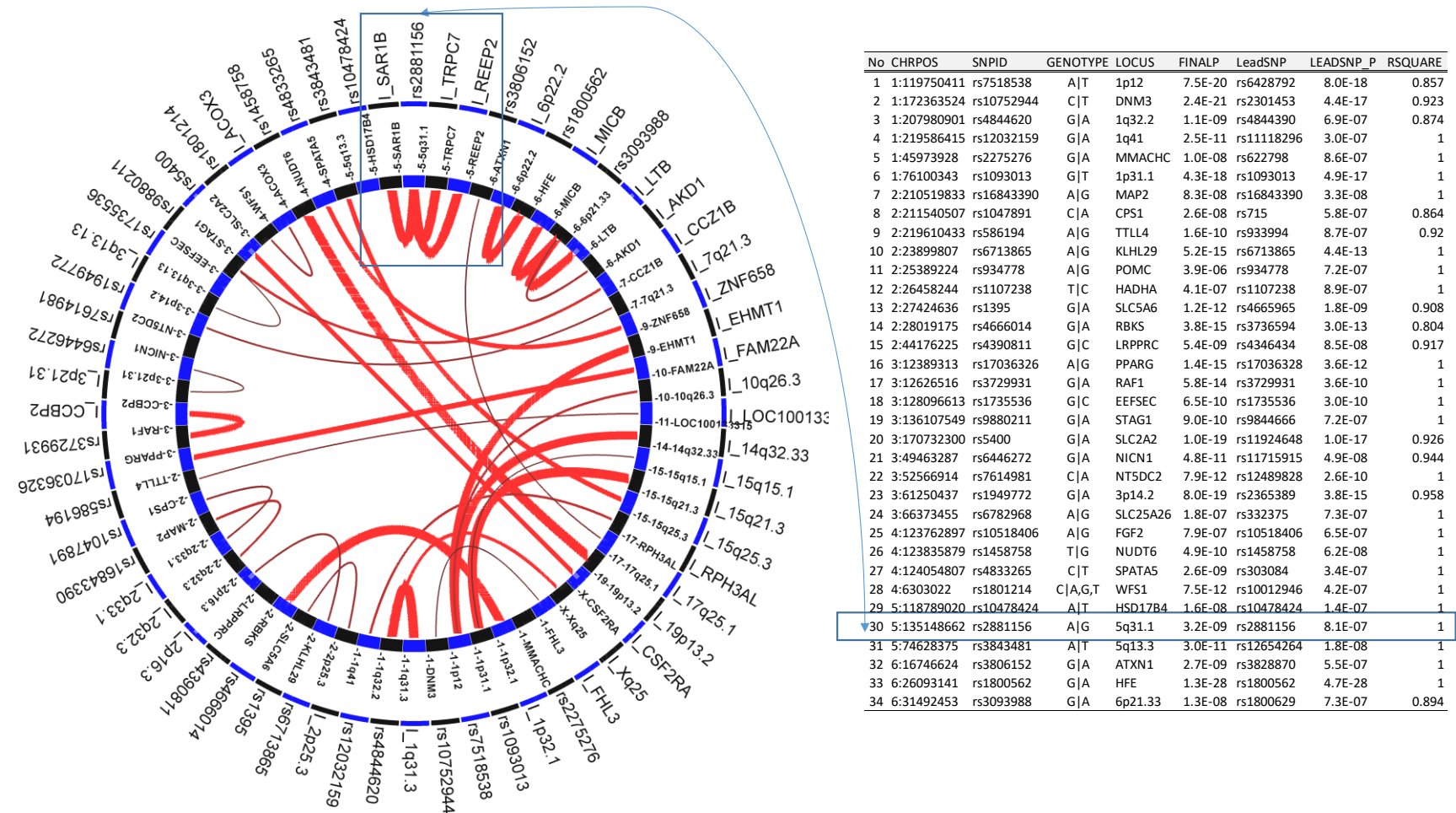
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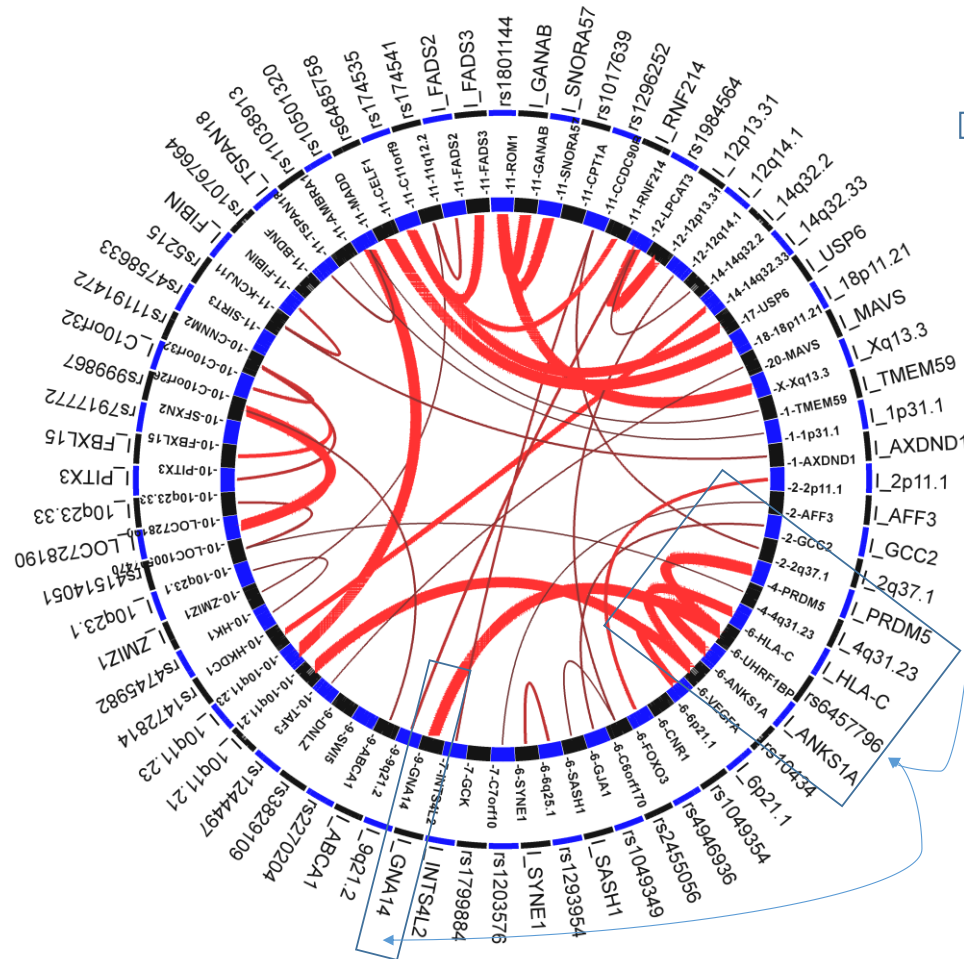
**Figure S12.1.** Detecting trans-Regulatory Variants by Combining GWAS *P*-value and Probable Functional Variants that Affect Transcriptional Regulation



**Footnotes:** The red line thickness depicts the significance (FINALP in the corresponding tables embedded into Figures S12.1-S12.3). An eSNV of our study (or an eSNV proxy in very high LD with ours) in the outer circle connects with a gene(s)/ cytogenetic band(s), where the “I” letter in front of it means trans-regulatory Interaction (see Supplement, section 8).



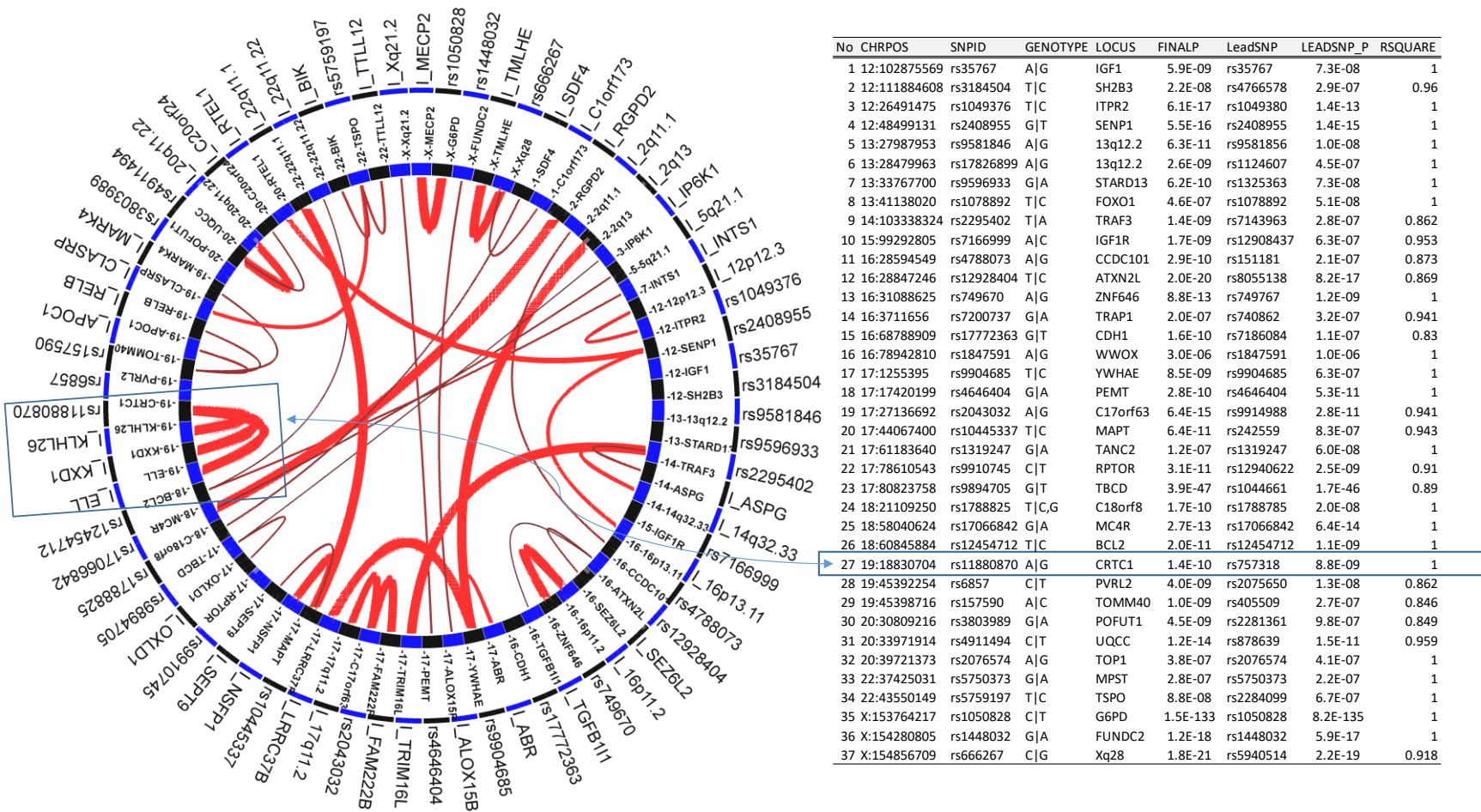
**Figure S12.2.** Detecting trans-Regulatory Variants by Combining GWAS *P*-value and Probable Functional Variants that Affect Transcriptional Regulation



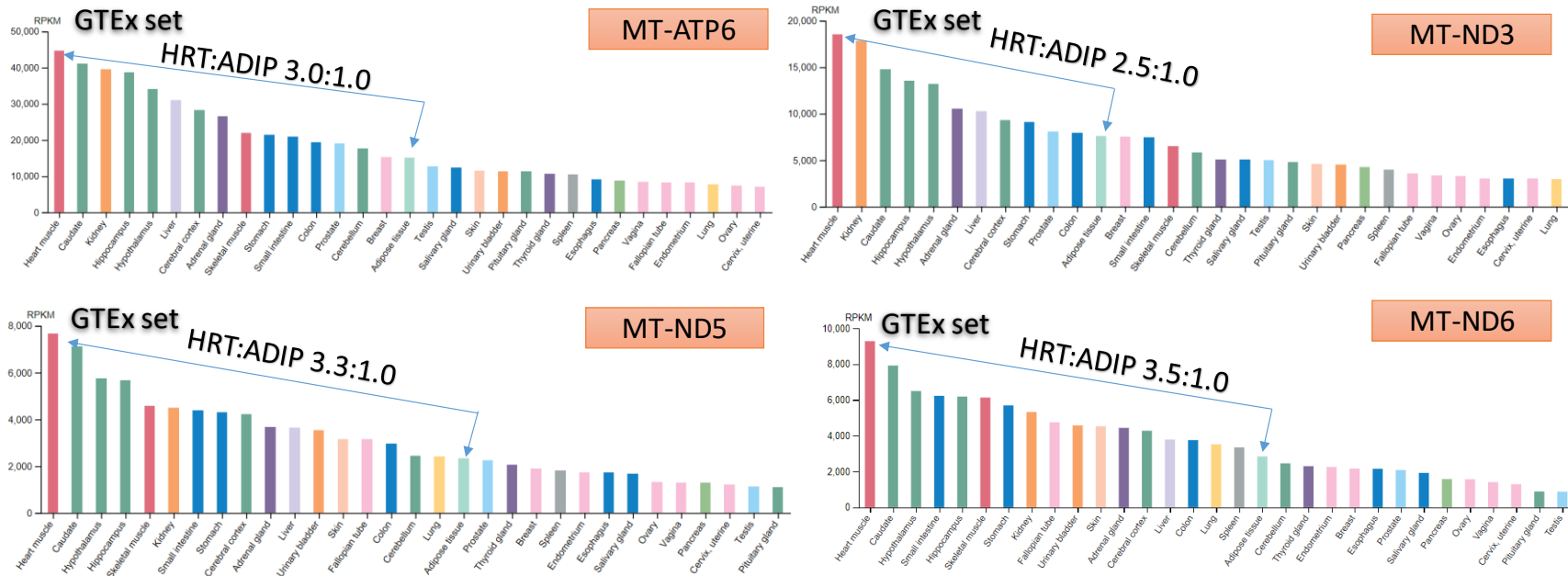
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2	6:43753212	rs10434	A G	VENFA	1.4E-08	rs10434	8.8E-07	1
3	6:88853451	rs1049354	A G	CNGR1	3.2E-08	rs1049354	9.6E-07	1
4	6:109003321	rs4946936	T C	FOXO3	1.8E-10	rs9400239	1.6E-08	0.908
5	6:121482620	rs2455056	T A	C6orf170	1.5E-14	rs1273733	4.0E-12	1
6	6:121770642	rs1049349	A T	GJA1	2.9E-17	rs1049349	4.2E-15	1
7	6:151990961	rs1293954	A G	6q25.1	4.5E-09	rs1293954	4.4E-09	1
8	7:40847832	rs1203576	A T	C7orf10	8.6E-11	rs1203576	1.5E-10	1
9	7:44229068	rs1799884	C T	GCK	1.2E-90	rs2908289	3.3E-88	1
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11	8:107511933	rs16892421	T G	OXR1	1.5E-06	rs16892421	6.9E-07	1
12	8:121042452	rs7835803	A G	DEPTOR	8.0E-07	rs7835803	5.0E-07	1
13	9:107672365	rs2777795	G A	ABCA1	9.3E-08	rs2777795	3.1E-08	1
14	9:131042734	rs2270204	T G	SWI5	3.8E-08	rs7023913	7.3E-07	1
15	9:139256766	rs3829109	G A	DNLZ	4.6E-10	rs3829109	1.1E-10	1
16	10:7879982	rs1244497	A G	TAF3	2.9E-12	rs1244497	1.8E-11	1
17	10:71003612	rs1472814	A G	HKDC1	4.3E-15	rs5030913	3.6E-13	0.955
18	10:71089483	rs4745982	T G	HK1	4.5E-63	rs4745982	2.9E-65	1
19	10:87359055	rs41514051	A G	LOC100507470	2.0E-10	rs7899106	3.0E-08	0.824
20	10:10448743	rs7917772	G A	SFXN2	3.8E-09	rs7917772	1.5E-09	1
21	10:104504564	rs999867	C T	C10orf26	1.7E-08	rs1004467	1.2E-07	0.866
22	10:104707016	rs11191472	A T	CNNM2	3.7E-11	rs3740390	4.8E-08	1
23	11:219538	rs4758633	A G	SIRT3	2.4E-10	rs4758633	3.4E-10	1
24	11:17408630	rs5215	C T	KCNJ11	5.9E-09	rs757110	4.2E-07	0.921
25	11:27725986	rs10767664	T A	BDNF	1.1E-16	rs10767664	5.5E-13	1
26	11:46559730	rs11038913	T C	AMBRA1	9.8E-20	rs11038913	4.9E-18	1
27	11:47293799	rs10501320	G A	MADD	5.5E-47	rs11039149	4.1E-45	0.908
28	11:47530024	rs6485758	G C	CELF1	8.2E-31	rs7118178	2.2E-29	0.865
29	11:61551356	rs174535	T C	C11orf9	1.1E-20	rs174556	7.8E-18	0.808
30	11:61565908	rs174541	T C	11q12.2	1.1E-10	rs4246215	4.5E-11	1
31	11:62381808	rs1801144	G C	RBM1	1.3E-12	rs7943191	4.4E-08	0.916
32	11:68598534	rs1017639	A C	CPT1A	1.9E-10	rs1017639	5.0E-10	1
33	11:82984311	rs1296252	G T	CCDC90B	6.1E-08	rs1296252	7.6E-08	1
34	12:7090193	rs1984564	A G	LPCAT3	3.0E-11	rs2110073	4.4E-08	1



**Figure S12.3.** Detecting trans-Regulatory Variants by Combining GWAS *P*-value and Probable Functional Variants that Affect Transcriptional Regulation

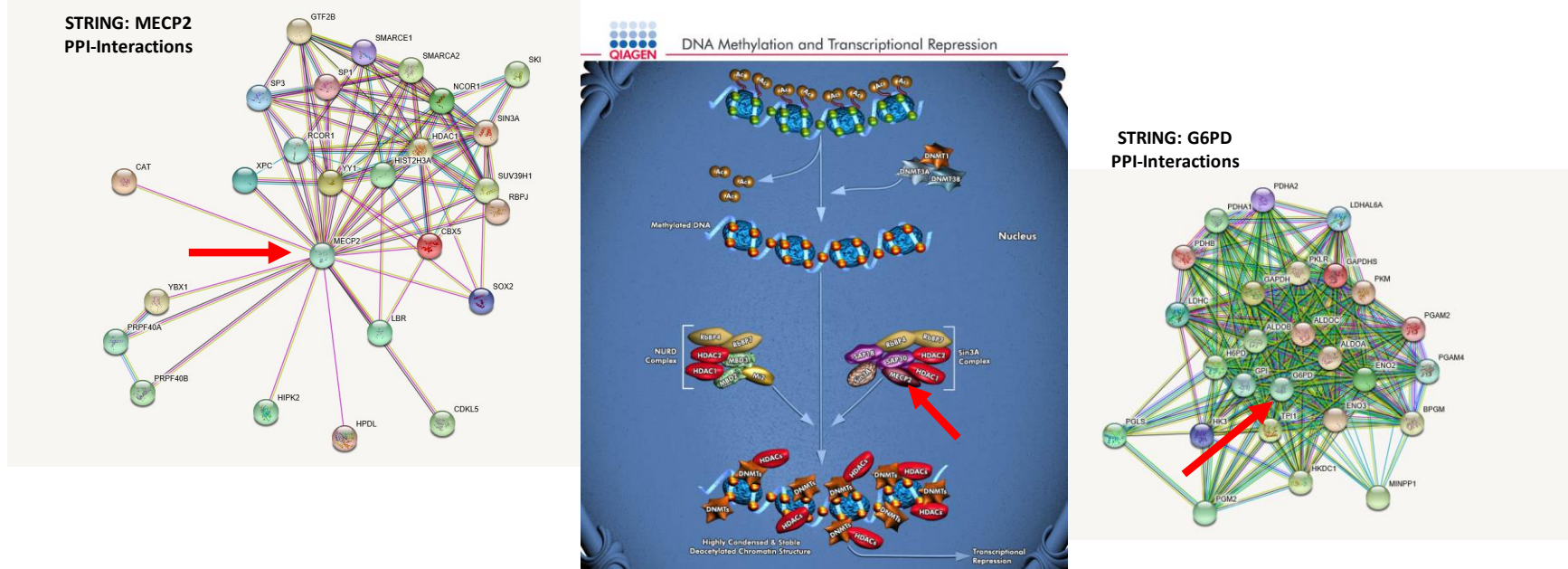


**Figure S13.** RNA Expression Patterns for Selected mtDNA Genes in Different Human Tissues.

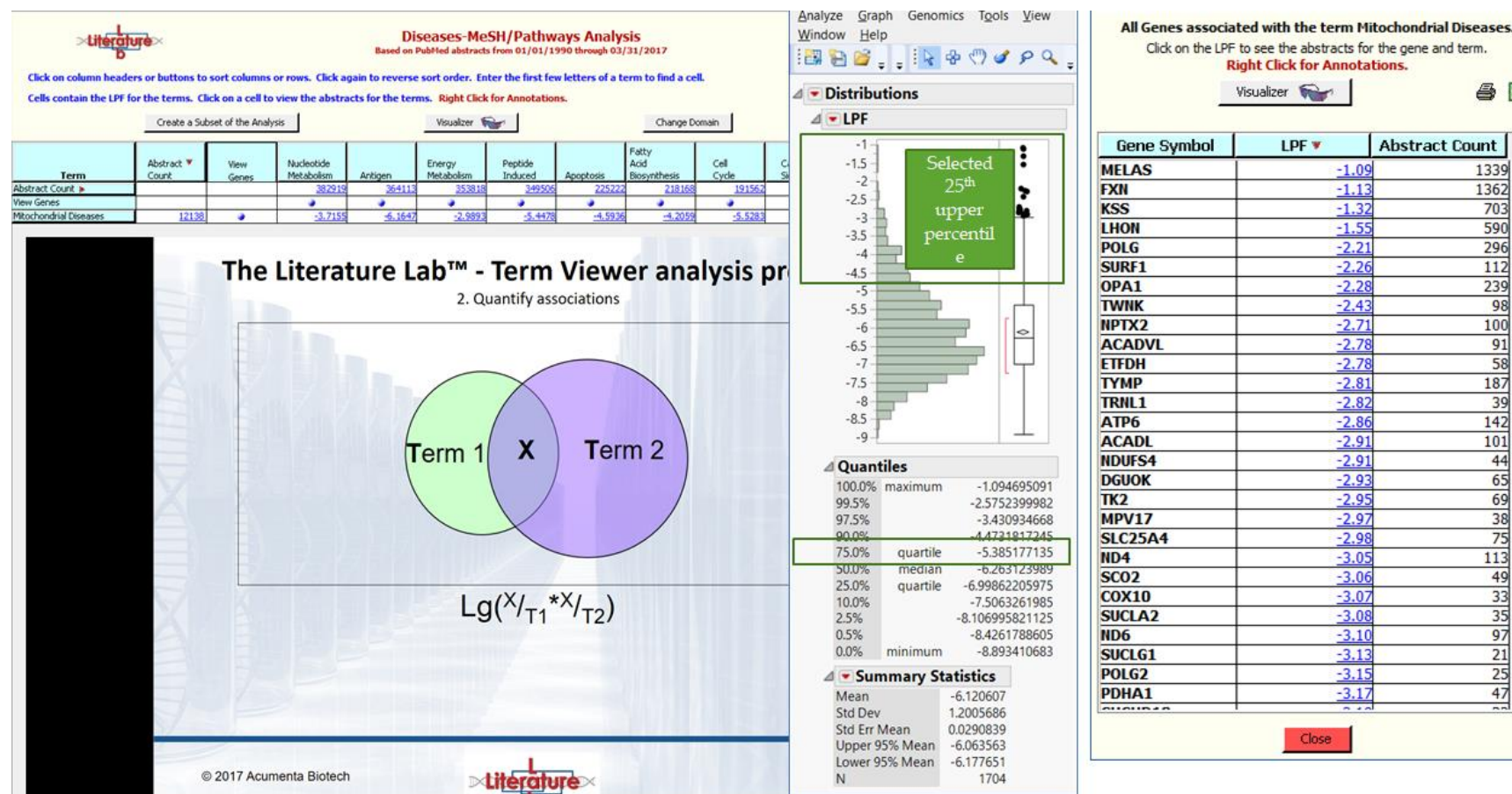


Footnotes: The RNAseq of GTEx is reported as median RPKM (reads per kilobase per million mapped reads) with varying N: 412 for heart muscle to 577 individuals for adipose tissue. The ratio of RNA expression between heart (HRT) and adipose (ADIP) for each gene reflects the trend of more- versus less energy demanding tissues (using tools of Human Protein Atlas ([www.proteinatlas.org](http://www.proteinatlas.org))).

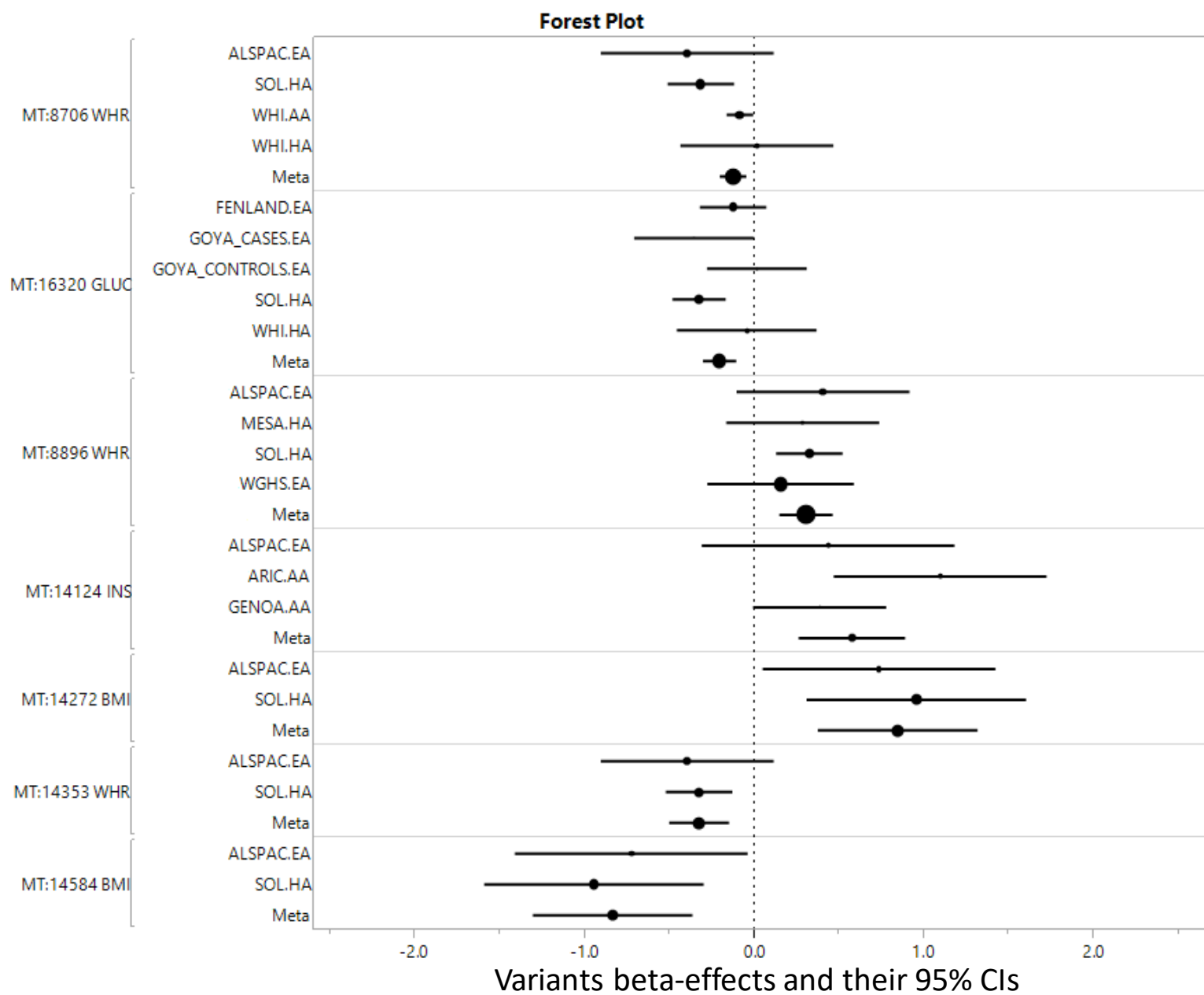
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**Figure S15.** Selection of 25<sup>th</sup> Upper Quartile LPF of Genes Associated with the Terms “Mitochondrial diseases” and “Pathway analysis”.

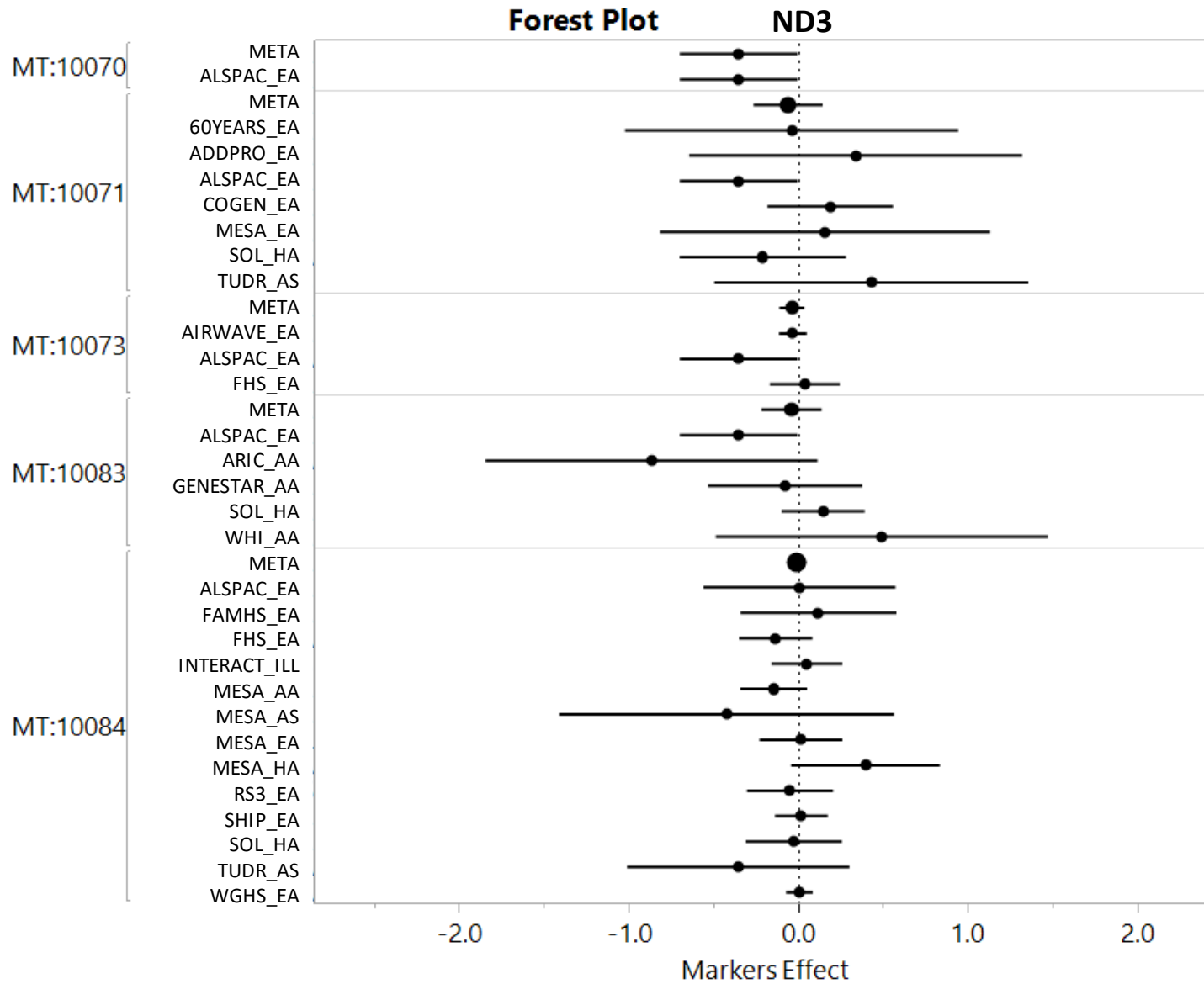


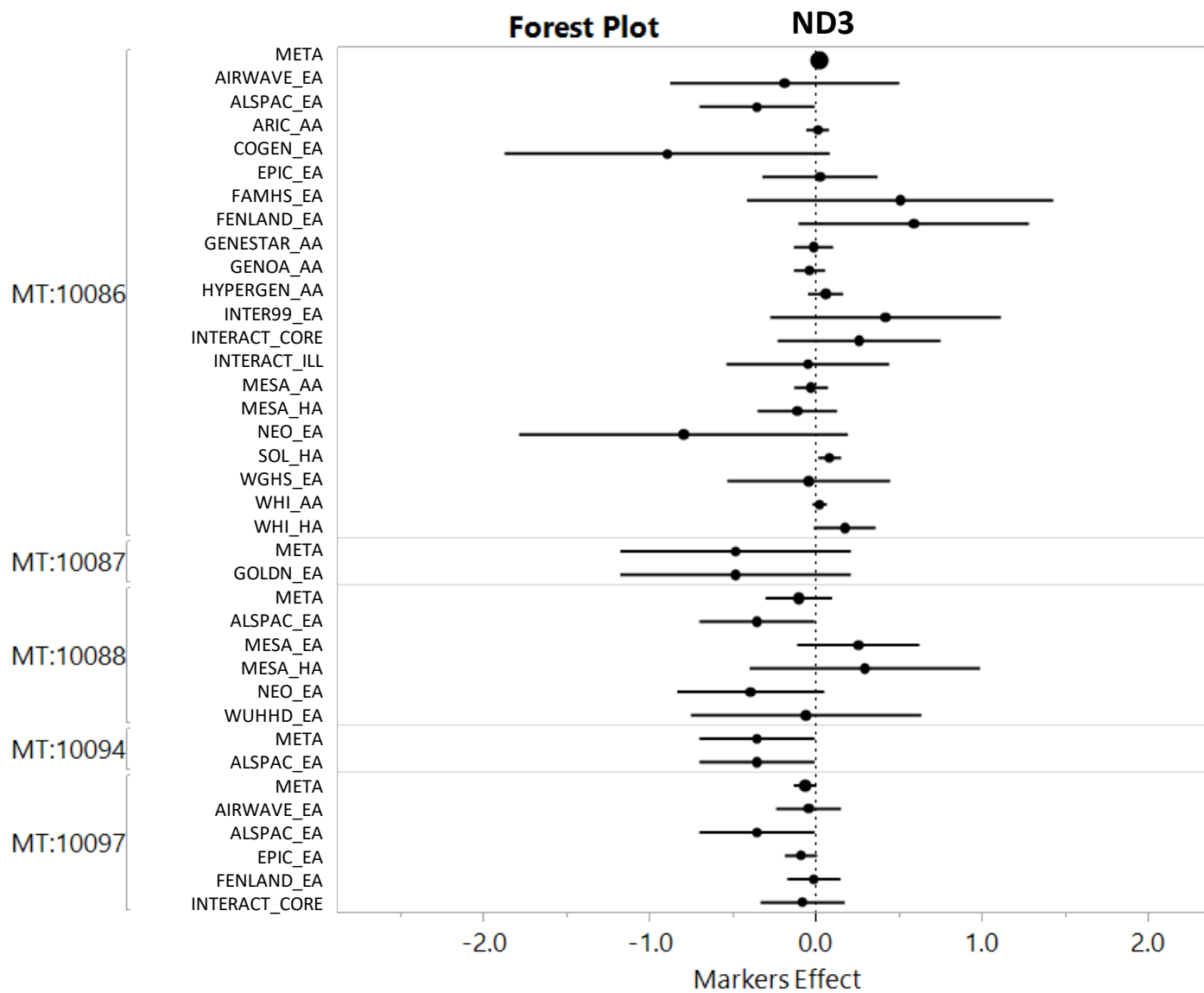
**Figure S16.** Forest plot of beta coefficients and their 95% confidence interval for studies contributing to seven significant mtDNA variants



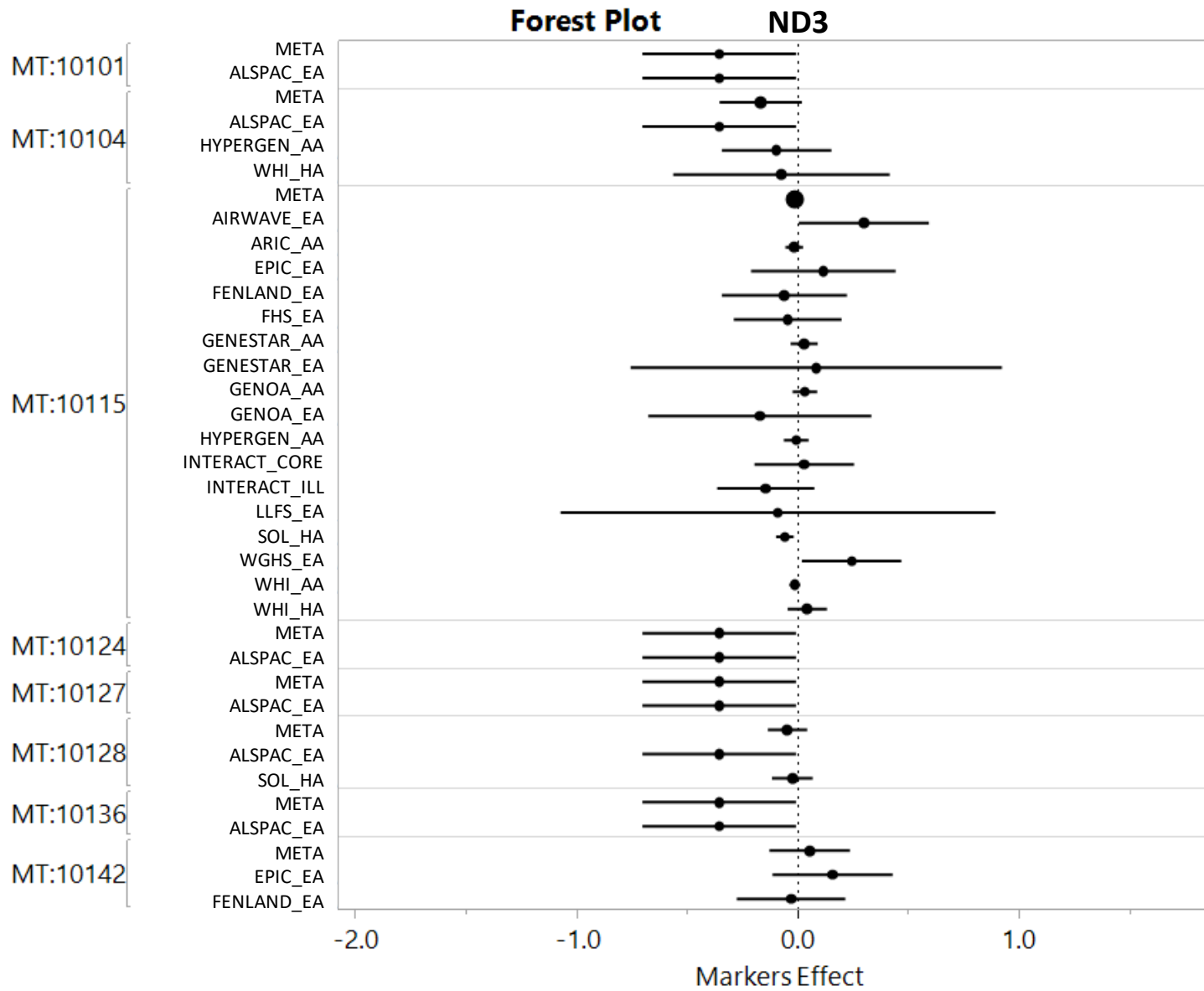
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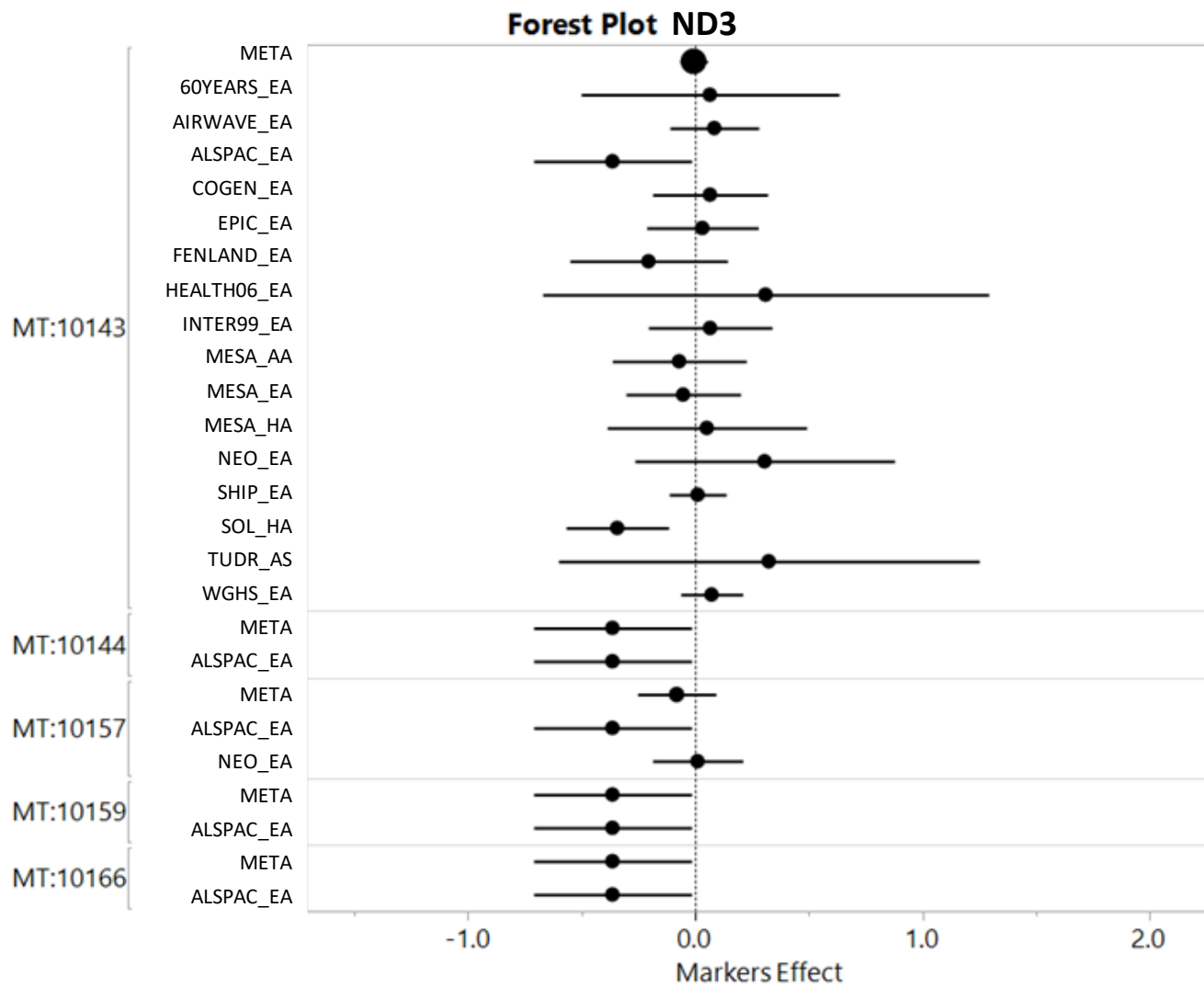
**Figure S17.** Forest plot of beta coefficients and their 95% confidence interval for studies contributing to MT-ND3-Gene based meta-analysis of 82 rare SNVs

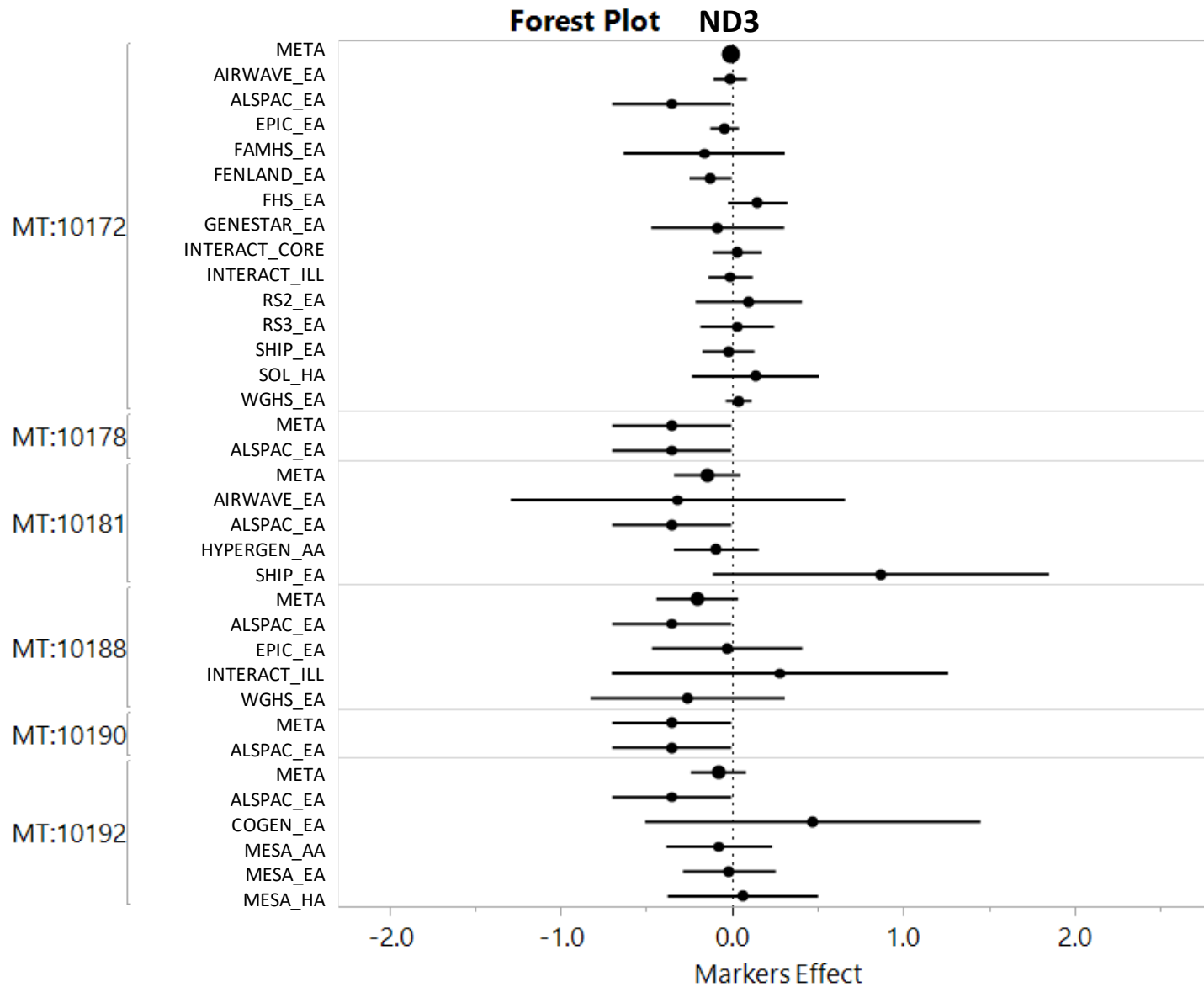




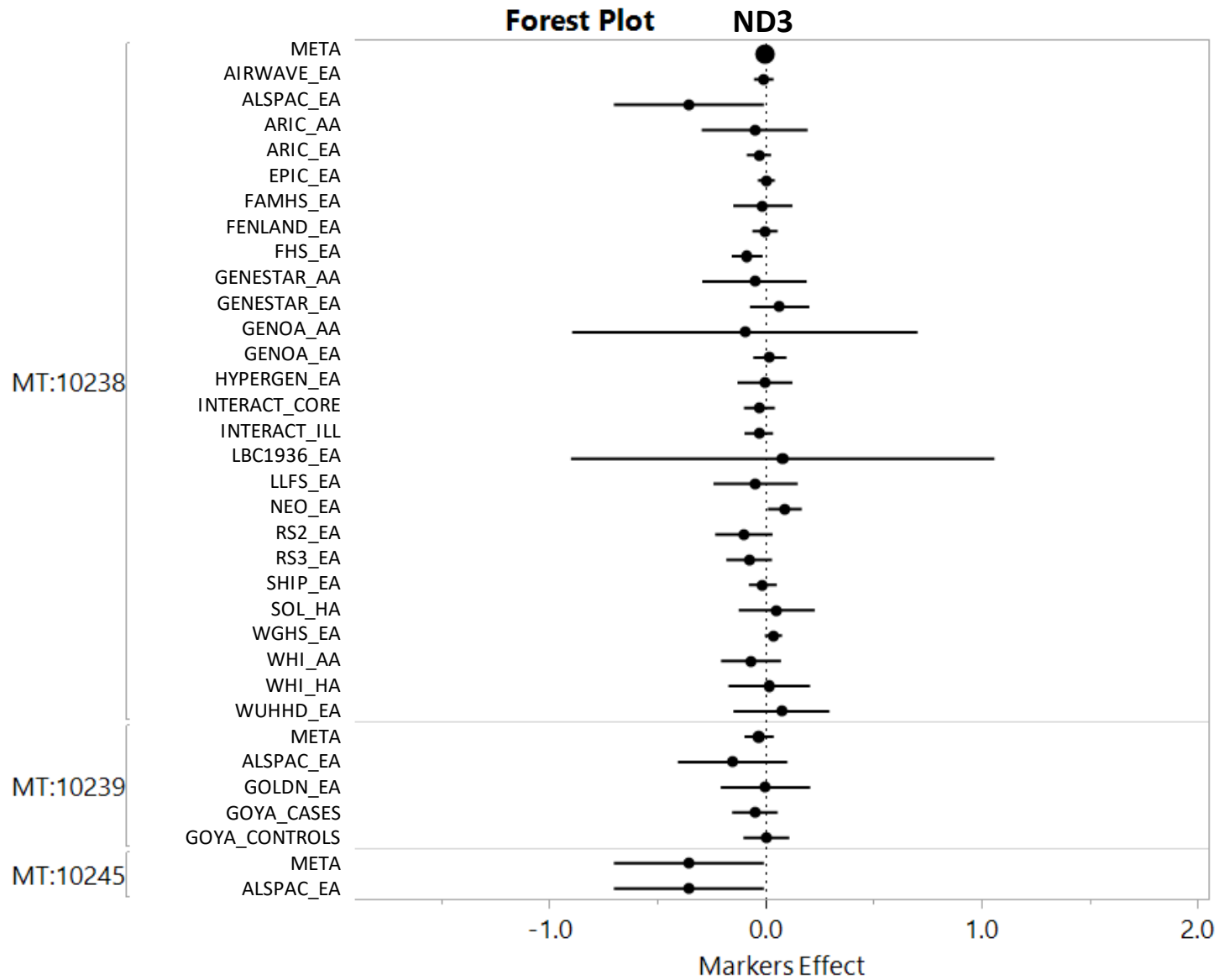


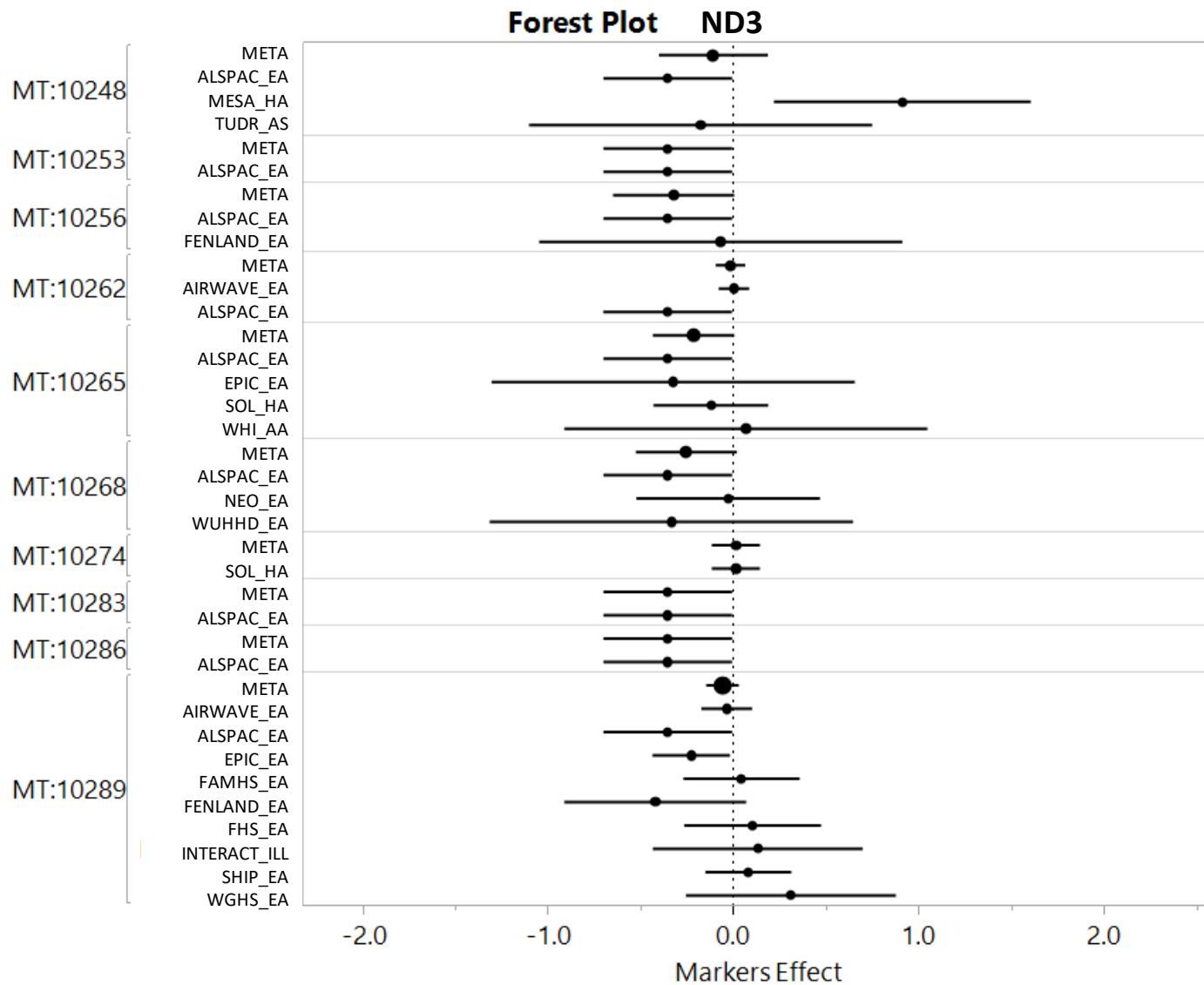


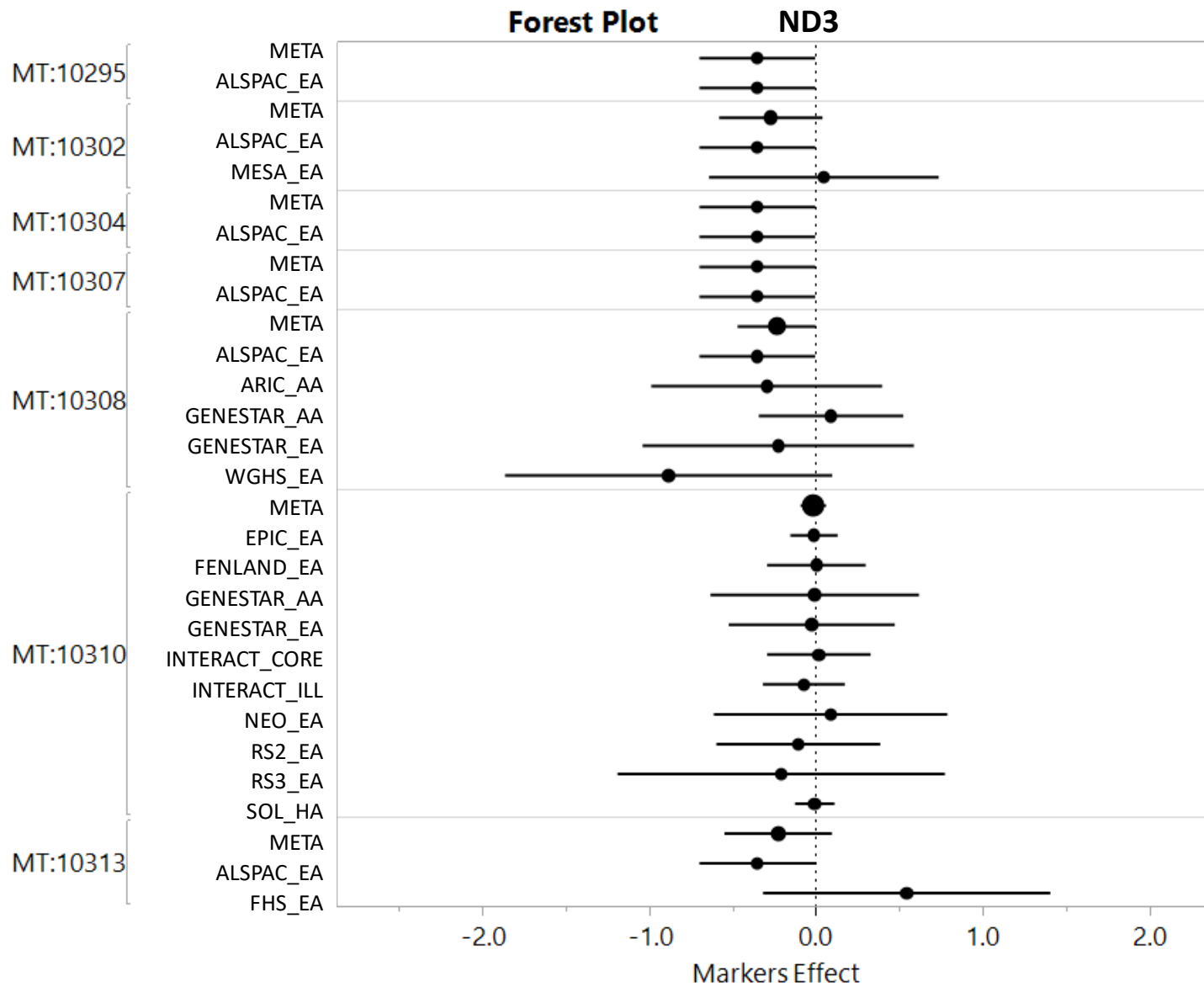


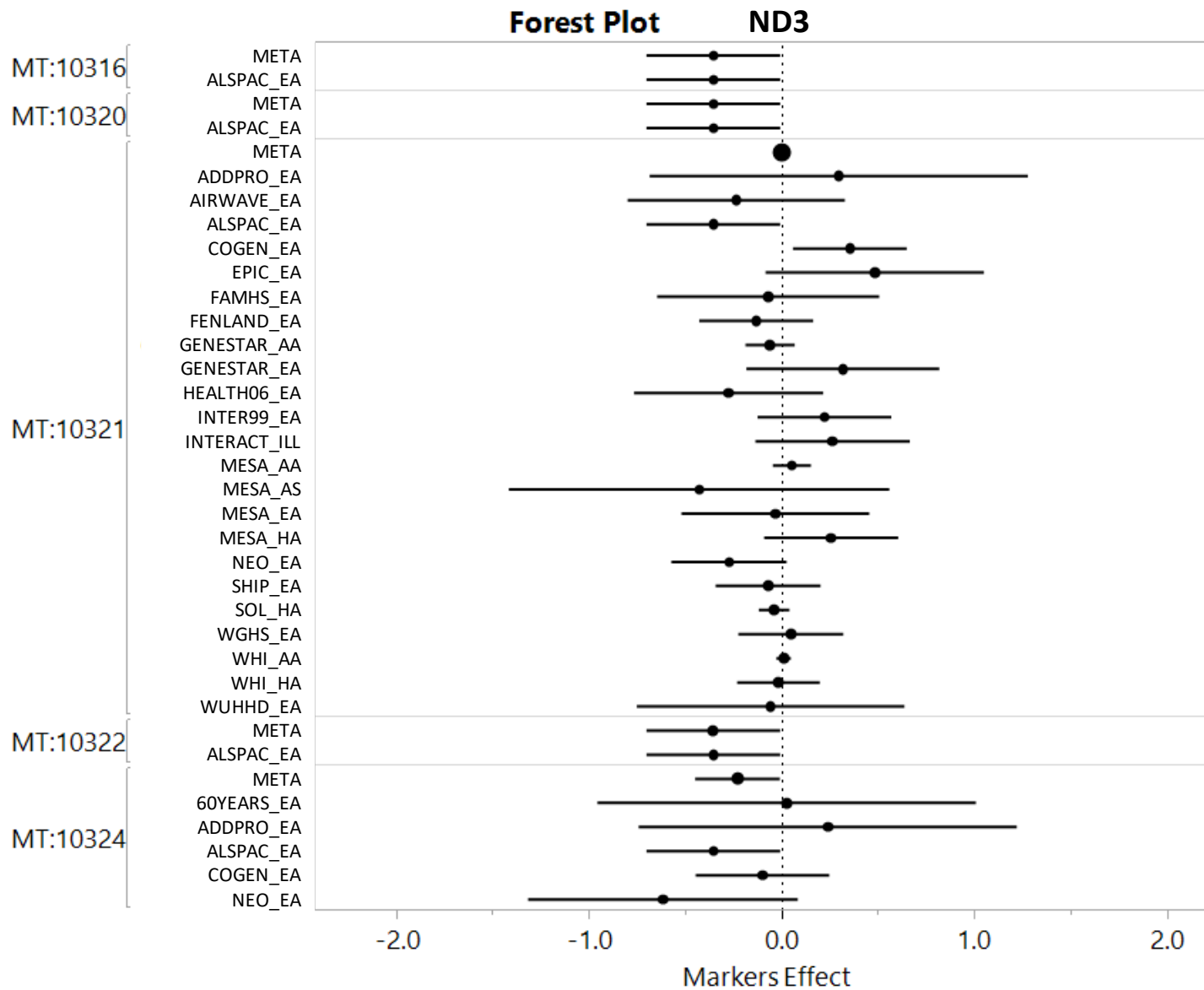




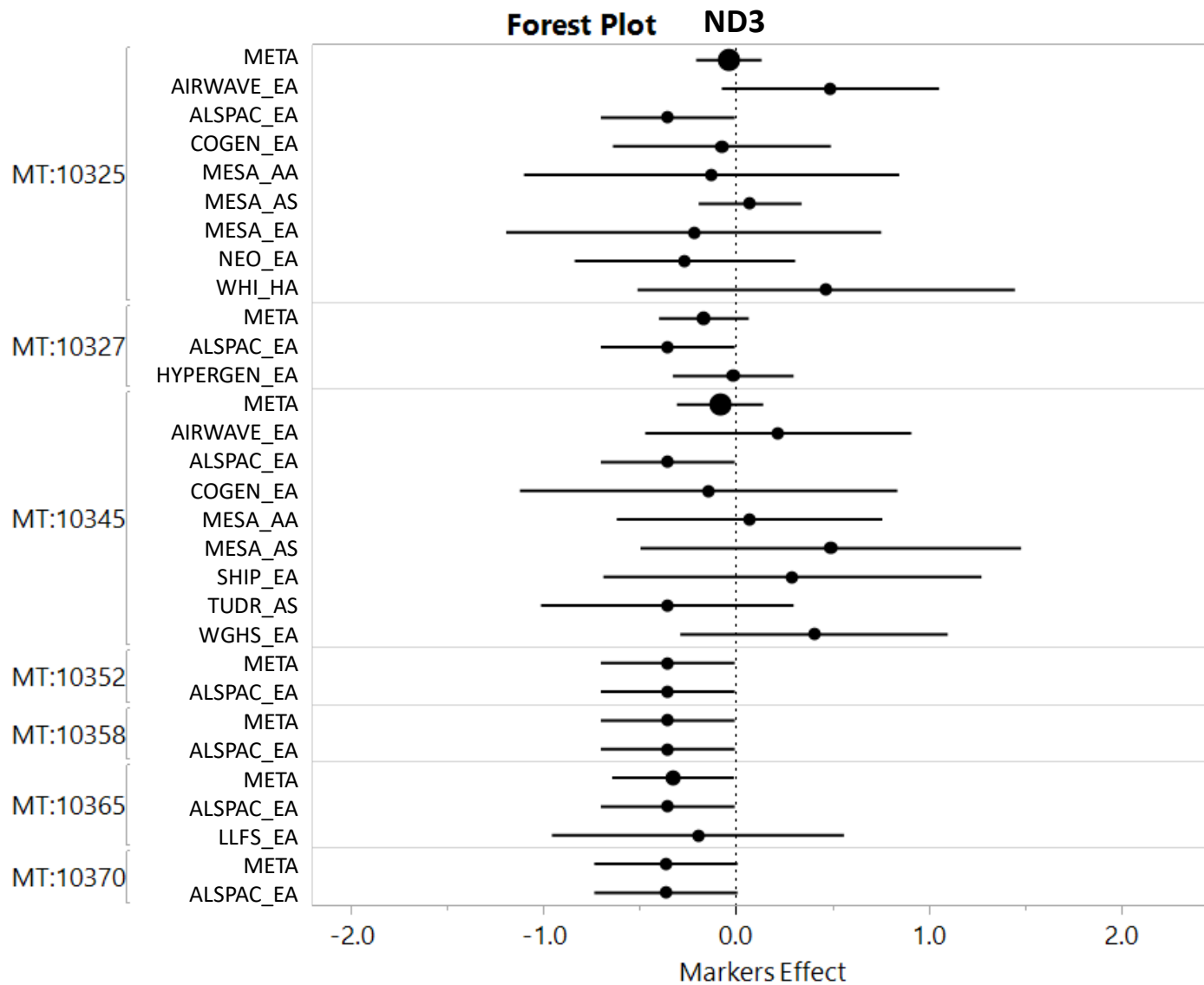


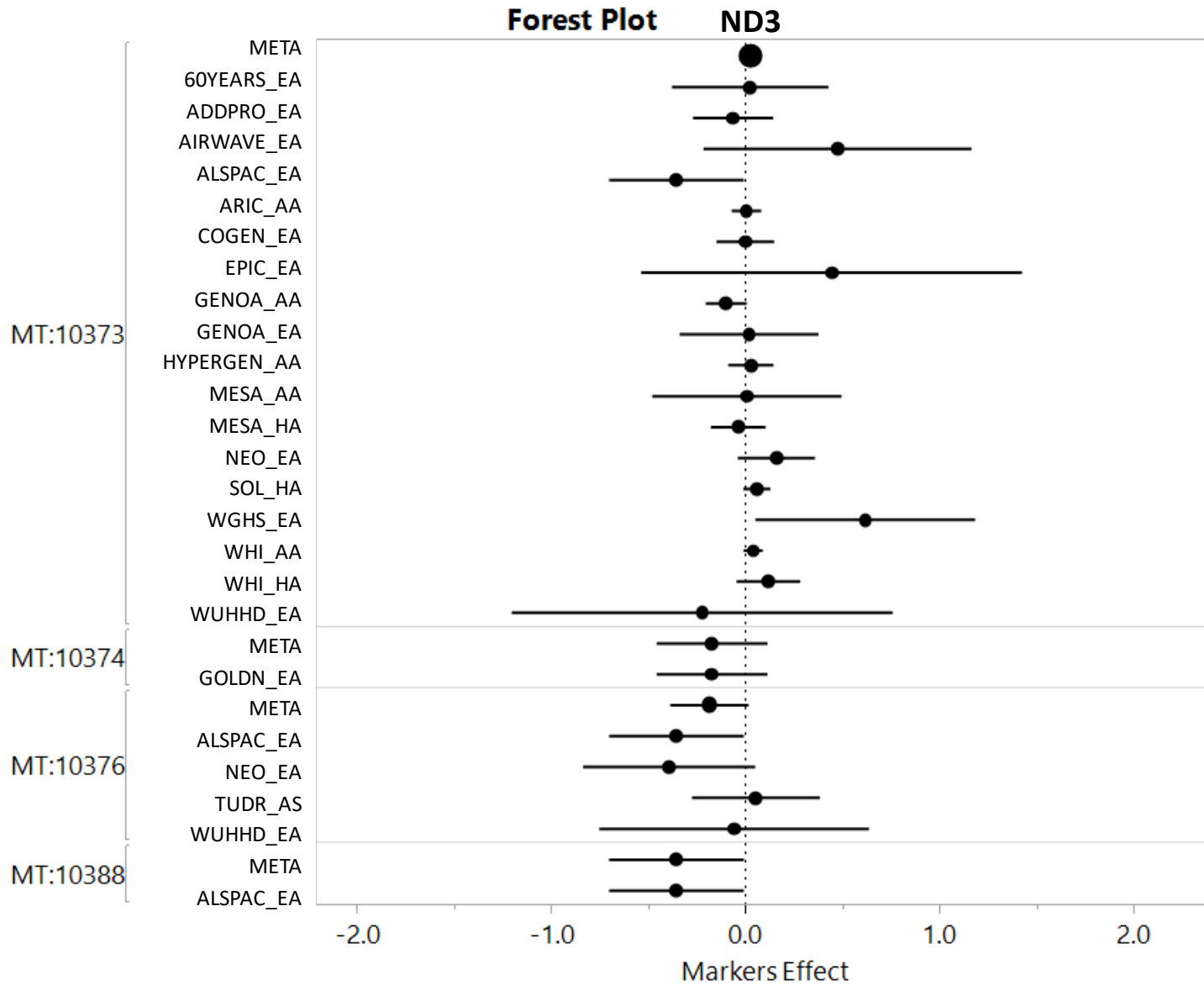


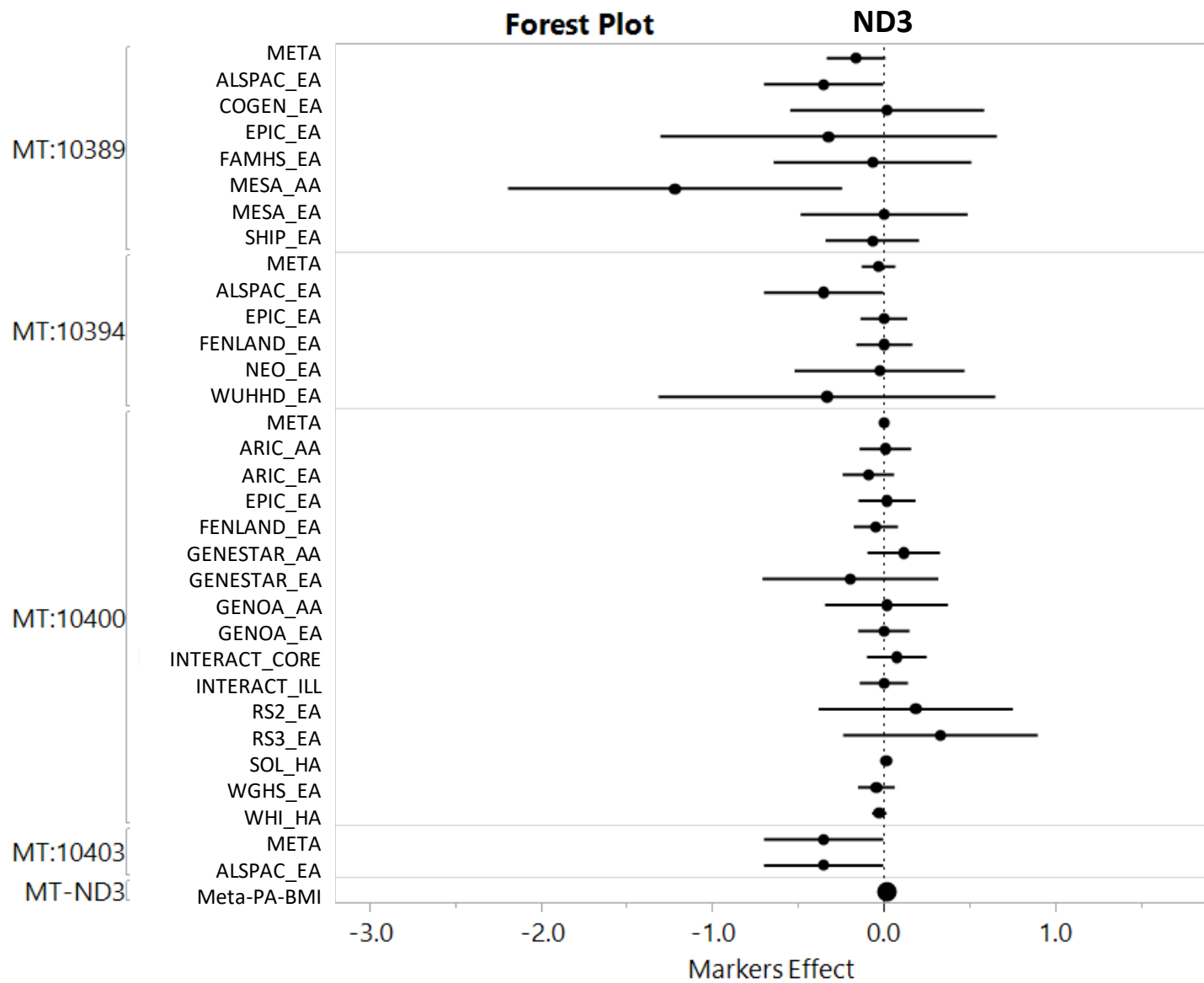












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## 2. Supplementary Tables

**Table S1.** Summary Statistics for 7 Phenotypes Studied by Cohort

Ancestry	Cohort	BMI			WHR			GLUC			INS			HOMAB			HOMAIR			HBA1C		
		N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
European	AIRWAVE	16025	27.2	4.1	15979	0.86	0.07	958	95.5	9.5										16012	5.58	0.39
	ALSPAC	3628	22.7	3.9	5303	0.84	0.06	2761	93.76	6.39	2767	10.01	4.92	2752	108.53	55.65	2752	2.33	1.21	1456	4.91	0.29
	ARIC	9481	27	4.86	9473	0.93	0.08	8651	98.73	9.21	9277	13.45	13.25	8646	112.91	74.94	8648	3.05	2.47			
	DANISH-60YEARS	642	26.58	3.76	651	0.90	0.09	612	94.42	9.72	612	7.18	4.07	612	76.54	38.17	612	1.72	1.11			
	DANISH-ADDPRO	1505	27.17	4.18	1532	0.94	0.08	1264	105.68	9.62	1262	7.16	4.87	1262	55.78	41.05	1262	1.90	1.38	1539	5.75	0.47
	DANISH-COGEN	5653	27.26	4.40				1843	103.18	12.38										557	6.16	1.80
	DANISH-GOYA_CASES	3197	35.54	2.90	787	1.02	0.07	197	103.80	9.01	196	11.06	7.71	196	91.57	62.02	196	2.88	2.09	224	5.94	1.02
	DANISH-GOYA_CONTROLS	3243	22.34	2.71	910	0.93	0.06	307	101.15	8.57	302	6.39	4.68	302	55.39	37.50	302	1.63	1.26	317	5.63	0.43
	DANISH-HEALTH06	2815	25.44	3.89	2907	0.87	0.09	2616	97.55	9.73	2616	6.81	4.65	2616	64.33	95.72	2616	1.68	1.25	2906	5.43	0.48
	DANISH-INTER99	5979	25.86	3.86	6136	0.86	0.09	5723	98.02	9.20	5506	6.85	4.50	5500	66.08	59.27	5500	1.68	1.16	6153	5.86	0.63
	DANISH-VEJLE	2367	28.65	5.41	2392	0.95	0.08													2408	6.68	1.13
	EPIC-INTERACT_CORE	6745	27.26	4.79	6036	0.87	0.1	632	90.33	12.71										4056	5.42	0.35
	EPIC-INTERACT_ILL	8364	27.92	4.96	7583	0.88	0.09	714	90.07	13.62										4065	5.43	0.34
	EPIC-NORFOLK	19225	26.29	3.82	19199	0.86	0.09													8499	5.19	0.55
	FAMHS	3677	27.74	5.47	3674	0.92	0.09	3362	94.04	9.86	3610	11.57	13.43	3353	116.10	211.22	3356	2.48	2.10			
	FENLAND	8453	26.91	4.83	8437	0.88	0.09	8407	86.43	8.75	7084	7.96	6.51	7066	112.68	85.9	7066	1.74	1.57	5377	5.52	0.33
	FHS	6930	27.44	5.46	6046	0.93	0.08	6423	93.51	8.7	5984	29.85	16.5	5982	364.97	218.5	5984	7.07	4.31	5175	5.46	0.3
	GENESTAR	1887	28.37	5.88	337	0.89	0.097	1577	89.85	10.05	651	9	7.41	646	123.38	102.7	650	2.03	1.87			
	GENOA	1016	30.77	6.20	1012	0.91	0.10	1042	90.69	7.91	1021	8.01	5.09	1021	94.97	55.70	1021	1.67	1.13			
	GOLDN	842	28.47	5.49	842	0.90	0.10	842	102.01	19.53	841	14.07	8.23	841	126.88	63.01	835	3.61	2.47			
	HYPERGEN	1267	29.42	6.14	1251	0.91	0.09	1105	94.25	9.79	1103	7.49	5.3	985	86.74	33.9	985	1.06	0.68			
	LBC1921	513	26.19	4.09																452	5.7	0.7
	LBC1936	1004	27.79	4.32																999	5.93	0.74
	LLFS	4401	27.13	4.85				3840	91.73	11.42	3812	7.93	5.51	3779	97.33	79.86	3799	1.85	1.44	4163	5.53	0.35
	MESA	2378	27.52	4.93	2378	0.92	0.09	2372	87.89	10.14	2372	8.76	4.98	2370	120.36	69.31	2370	1.95	1.26	2217	5.34	0.37
	NEO	5744	29.99	4.83	5739	0.92	0.08	5096	98.53	9.71	5089	11.75	7.56	5089	110.97	69.82	5089	2.92	2.03	5097	5.34	0.26
	OOA	2296	26.73	5.03	2231	0.87	0.07	2023	85.76	9.47	829	10.45	5.33	752	153.43	113.8	759	2.35	1.41	720	5.14	0.54
	PELOTAS	850	26.87	5.34	852	0.81	0.08													842	5.06	0.41
	RS-II	2152	27.23	3.99	1938	0.91	0.09	1758	100.6	9.14	1744	12.74	6.8	1744	114.57	58.89	1744	3.22	1.85			
	RS-III	3026	27.7	4.59	2926	0.87	0.08	2740	95.16	10.09	2665	14.94	9.38	2643	157.71	119.1	2658	3.59	2.49			
	SHIP	8205	27.73	5.01	8196	0.88	0.09	2741	95.98	10.47	477	1.58	0.58	471	3.9	0.56	477	0.17	0.62	6982	5.19	0.51
	WGHS	22203	25.88	4.88	19568	0.83	0.08													21970	5.01	0.28
	WUHHH	710	29.82	6.38	681	0.87	0.08	558	87.34	12.48	567	9.4	7.87	541	142.05	160.3	548	2.1	1.88			
African	ARIC	2860	29.7	6.06	2857	0.92	0.08	2250	98.73	10.13	2587	19.32	28.42	2244	152.5	103.1	2249	4.1	3.49			
	GENESTAR	1165	31.36	7.52	552	0.88	0.076	949	90.49	11.79	500	10.78	7.04	496	141.03	109.2	499	2.49	1.83			
	GENOA	1003	31.74	6.57	1001	0.90	0.06	688	91.56	8.28	687	9.22	7.95	687	106.80	94.22	687	1.94	1.72			
	HYPERGEN	1256	32.54	8.02	1242	0.9	0.08	991	93.01	10.49	989	10.03	8.03	904	105.25	42.38	904	1.37	0.88			
	MESA	1345	29.74	5.77	1345	0.91	0.08	1339	90.13	10.83	1336	9.84	5.92	1335	122.97	97.94	1335	2.24	1.51	1168	5.56	0.44
Asian	WHI	8116	31.03	6.50	8088	0.82	0.07	5514	91.84	9.98	5364	8.94	5.64	5357	104.34	66.04	5366	2.08	1.46			
	MESA	672	23.83	3.2	672	0.91	0.07	670	91.47	9.78	671	8.91	4.61	669	108.54	64.67	669	2.03	1.13	605	5.51	0.37
	TUDR	895	24.75	4.33	168	0.93	0.05													835	8.88	2.47
Hispanic	HCHS-SOL	10120	29.73	5.71	9013	0.92	0.07	8108	94.64	8.79	8071	12.23	8.50	8077	128.86	86.01	8073	2.91	2.16	8106	5.46	0.38
	MESA	1187	29.04	4.88	1187	0.95	0.07	1185	90.78	10.86	1185	11.03	14.24	1184	135.77	129.6	1184	2.54	3.89	1063	5.49	0.41
	WHI	3463	28.76	5.36	3448	0.82	0.07	2623	91.55	8.88	2572	8.22	5.45	2568	95.55	60.25	2572	1.90	1.39			
Brazilian	PELOTAS	1925	26.92	5.59	1943	0.82	0.08													1921	5.09	0.43

**Table S2(a,b).** Details by Cohort of\_mtDNA Variants Associated with BMI, WHR, Glucose, Insulin, HOMA-B, HOMA-IR and HbA1c METAL Meta-Analysis **Single Variant** Results

**a.** Meta-analysis results of variants with MAF > 1% (see Table 1.a) including information at the cohort level selected with MAC ≥ 5.

No	Results	Pos	rsID	Gene	Annotation	Trait	Ancestry	A1/2	Freq1	MAF	MAC	INFO	β(SE)	P-value	Dir	Het-P	N	Missing Rate
1	Metal	8706		MT-ATP6		WHR	PA	A/G	0.9676	0.0324	834	n.a.	-0.13(0.04)	<b>4.07E-04</b>	---+	9.44E-02	25,748	n.a.
	ALSPAC.EA								0.9974	0.0026	14	0.816	-0.40(0.26)	1.27E-01			5,303	0.00000
	SOL.HA								0.9880	0.0120	108	0.960	-0.32(0.10)	8.05E-04			8,989	0.00266
	WHI.AA								0.9135	0.0865	693	0.968	-0.09(0.04)	2.10E-02			8,011	0.00952
	WHI.HA								0.9945	0.0055	19	0.447	0.01(0.23)	9.68E-01			3,445	0.00087
2	Metal	16320	rs62581338	D-loop		GLUC	PA	T/C	0.0158	0.0158	301	n.a.	-0.21(0.05)	<b>7.59E-05</b>	--++	1.77E-01	19,046	n.a.
	FENLAND.EA								0.0028	0.0028	23	0.432	-0.13(0.10)	2.19E-01			8,209	0.02300
	GOYA_CASES.EA								0.2439	0.2439	40	1.000	-0.36(0.18)	5.24E-02			164	0.00000
	GOYA_CONTROLS.EA								0.2402	0.2402	61	1.000	0.01(0.15)	9.63E-01			254	0.00000
	SOL.HA								0.0195	0.0195	153	0.791	-0.33(0.08)	4.63E-05			7,849	0.03194
	WHI.HA								0.0093	0.0093	24	0.704	-0.05(0.21)	8.19E-01			2,570	0.01908

Footnotes: No-order number; Pos - MT position in bps; Gene- gene name or region; rsID - rsID-name from NCBI dbSNP database when available; Annotation - role of the variants when available; Trait - one or more of seven traits studied; Ancestry – AA – African Americans, EA – European, HA- Hispanics or Latino, and PA - Pan-ancestry; A1/2 - the coded and non-coded alleles; Freq1 - allele frequency for coded allele; FreqSE - Standard error of allele frequency from METAL; MINFreq - a minimum allele frequency for contributing cohorts; MAXFreq - a maximum allele frequency for contributing cohorts; MAF - minor allele frequency; MAC - minor allele count, calculated as MAF\*N; β(SE) - beta coefficient and the corresponding standard error; P-value - from single variant regression analysis; Dir - direction sign of contributing cohort's beta; Het-P - heterogeneity P-value test from METAL; N - individuals' sample contributing in a particular marker meta-analysis.

**b.** Meta-analysis results of variants with MAF < 1% (see Table 1.b) including information at the cohort level selected with MAC ≥ 5.

No	Results	Pos	rsID	Gene	Annotation	Trait	Ancestry	A1/2	Freq1	MAF	MAC	INFO	β(SE)	P-value	Dir	Het-P	N	Missing Rate
1	Metal	8896	rs202120082	MT-ATP6	missense	WHR	PA	A/G	0.0038	0.0038	134	n.a.	0.30(0.08)	<b>1.12E-04</b>	++++	8.80E-01	34,959	n.a.
	ALSPAC.EA								0.0026	0.0026	14	0.821	0.40(0.26)	1.27E-01			5,303	0.00000
	MESA.HA								0.0059	0.0059	6	1.000	0.28(0.23)	2.20E-01			1,075	0.00000
	SOL.HA								0.0121	0.0121	109	1.000	0.32(0.10)	7.66E-04			9,013	0.00000
	WGHS.EA								0.0003	0.0003	5	1.000	0.15(0.22)	5.09E-01			19,568	0.00000
2	Metal	14124		MT-ND5		INS	PA	T/C	0.0035	0.0035	21	n.a.	0.57(0.16)	<b>2.95E-04</b>	+++	1.62E-01	6,035	n.a.
	ALSPAC.EA								0.0022	0.0022	6	0.995	0.43(0.38)	2.51E-01			2,767	0.00037
	ARIC.AA								0.0035	0.0035	9	0.948	1.09(0.32)	5.80E-04			2,581	0.00070
	GENOA.AA								0.0087	0.0087	6	0.999	0.38(0.20)	5.97E-02			687	0.00000
3	Metal	14272	rs2853814	MT-ND6	missense	BMI	PA	T/C	0.0012	0.0012	17	n.a.	0.84(0.24)	<b>4.90E-04</b>	++	6.49E-01	13,636	n.a.
	ALSPAC.EA								0.0022	0.0022	8	0.994	0.73(0.35)	3.99E-02			3,628	0.00037
	SOL.HA								0.0009	0.0009	9	0.469	0.95(0.33)	4.38E-03			10,008	0.01107
4	Metal	14353		MT-ND6		WHR	PA	T/C	0.9916	0.0084	120	n.a.	-0.33(0.09)	<b>2.29E-04</b>	--	8.00E-01	14,315	n.a.
	ALSPAC.EA								0.9978	0.0022	12	0.994	-0.40(0.26)	1.27E-01			5,303	0.00037
	SOL.HA								0.9880	0.0120	108	0.967	-0.33(0.10)	7.75E-04			9,012	0.00011
5	Metal	14584		MT-ND6		BMI	PA	T/C	0.9988	0.0012	17	n.a.	-0.84(0.24)	<b>4.90E-04</b>	--	6.49E-01	13,636	n.a.
	ALSPAC.EA								0.9978	0.0022	8	0.994	-0.73(0.35)	3.99E-02			3,628	0.00037
	SOL.HA								0.9991	0.0009	9	0.469	-0.95(0.33)	4.38E-03			10,008	0.01107

**Table S3.** Association Results at Cohort Level for SOL-HA.

No	POS	rsID	Trait	Ancestry	A1	A2	Freq1	MAF	$\beta$	SE	P-value	N	missRate
1*	8706		WHR	Central American	A	G	0.924361	0.075639	-0.26	0.12	2.68E-02	1018	0.00196
				Cuban	A	G	0.992486	0.007514	-0.46	0.29	1.11E-01	1730	0.00518
				Dominican	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Mexican	A	G	0.996458	0.003542	-0.46	0.29	1.13E-01	3106	0.00064
				Puerto Rican	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				South American	A	G	0.989766	0.010234	-0.93	0.37	1.24E-02	684	0.00437
2	16320	rs62581338	GLUC	Central American	C	T	0.994536	0.005464	-0.04	0.41	9.23E-01	915	0.01719
				Cuban	C	T	0.950067	0.049933	0.31	0.12	8.57E-03	1502	0.06125
				Dominican	C	T	0.958032	0.041968	0.47	0.19	1.30E-02	691	0.07989
				Mexican	C	T	0.995448	0.004552	0.17	0.28	5.46E-01	2856	0.00626
				Puerto Rican	C	T	0.982595	0.017405	0.27	0.23	2.47E-01	1264	0.04242
				South American	C	T	0.985507	0.014493	0.73	0.32	2.21E-02	621	0.01741
No	POS	rsID	Trait	Ancestry	A1	A2	A1_AF	MAF	$\beta$	SE	P-value	N	missRate
1	8896	rs202120082	WHR	Central American	G	A	0.923529	0.076471	-0.26	0.11	2.59E-02	1020	0.00000
				Cuban	G	A	0.992524	0.007476	-0.46	0.29	1.09E-01	1739	0.00000
				Dominican	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Mexican	G	A	0.996461	0.003539	-0.46	0.29	1.13E-01	3108	0.00000
				Puerto Rican	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				South American	G	A	0.989811	0.010189	-0.93	0.37	1.24E-02	687	0.00000
3	14272	rs2853814	BMI	Central American	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Cuban	C	T	0.998395	0.001605	0.33	0.57	5.64E-01	1869	0.02351
				Dominican	C	T	0.998881	0.001119	-2.63	0.96	6.61E-03	894	0.02826
				Mexican	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Puerto Rican	C	T	0.997762	0.002238	-1.34	0.56	1.79E-02	1787	0.00887
				South American	C	T	0.998628	0.001372	-1.74	0.90	5.22E-02	729	0.00410
4	14353		WHR	Central American	T	C	0.924436	0.075564	-0.26	0.12	2.66E-02	1019	0.00098
				Cuban	T	C	0.992524	0.007476	-0.46	0.29	1.09E-01	1739	0.00000
				Dominican	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Mexican	T	C	0.996461	0.003539	-0.46	0.29	1.13E-01	3108	0.00000
				Puerto Rican	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				South American	T	C	0.989811	0.010189	-0.93	0.37	1.24E-02	687	0.00000
5	14584		BMI	Central American	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Cuban	T	C	0.998395	0.001605	0.33	0.57	5.64E-01	1869	0.02351
				Dominican	T	C	0.998881	0.001119	-2.63	0.96	6.61E-03	894	0.02826
				Mexican	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Puerto Rican	T	C	0.997762	0.002238	-1.34	0.56	1.79E-02	1787	0.00887
				South American	T	C	0.998628	0.001372	-1.74	0.90	5.22E-02	729	0.00410

**Footnote:** \*These order numbers match with the ones on Tables 1.a-1.b and Tables S2.a-2.b.



**Table S4.** GWAS Publications, which Summary Results Were Used for Identifying Significant MT-nDNA Candidate Genes

<b>BMI</b>		
Author(s)	PMID	Publication
Speliotes <i>et al</i> , 2010	PMID: 20935630	Speliotes, E.K. <i>et al</i> . Association analyses of 249,796 individuals reveal 18 new loci associated with body mass index. <i>Nat Genet</i> <b>42</b> , 937-48 (2010).
Yang <i>et al</i> , 2012	PMID: 22982992	Yang, J. <i>et al</i> . FTO genotype is associated with phenotypic variability of body mass index. <i>Nature</i> <b>490</b> , 267-72 (2012).
Berndt <i>et al</i> , 2013	PMID: 23563607	Berndt, S.I. <i>et al</i> . Genome-wide meta-analysis identifies 11 new loci for anthropometric traits and provides insights into genetic architecture. <i>Nat Genet</i> <b>45</b> , 501-12 (2013).
Randall <i>et al</i> , 2013	PMID: 23754948	Randall, J.C. <i>et al</i> . Sex-stratified genome-wide association studies including 270,000 individuals show sexual dimorphism in genetic loci for anthropometric traits. <i>PLoS Genet</i> <b>9</b> , e1003500 (2013).
Monda <i>et al</i> , 2013	PMID: 23583978	Monda, K.L. <i>et al</i> . A meta-analysis identifies new loci associated with body mass index in individuals of African ancestry. <i>Nat Genet</i> <b>45</b> , 690-6 (2013).
Locke <i>et al</i> , 2015	PMID: 25673413	Locke, A.E. <i>et al</i> . Genetic studies of body mass index yield new insights for obesity biology. <i>Nature</i> <b>518</b> , 197-206 (2015).
Shungin <i>et al</i> , 2015	PMID: 25673412	Shungin, D. <i>et al</i> . New genetic loci link adipose and insulin biology to body fat distribution. <i>Nature</i> <b>518</b> , 187-196 (2015).
Winkler <i>et al</i> , 2015	PMID: 26426971	Winkler, T.W. <i>et al</i> . The Influence of Age and Sex on Genetic Associations with Adult Body Size and Shape: A Large-Scale Genome-Wide Interaction Study. <i>PLoS Genet</i> <b>11</b> , e1005378 (2015).
NG <i>et al</i> , 2017	PMID: 28430825	Ng, M.C.Y. <i>et al</i> . Discovery and fine-mapping of adiposity loci using high density imputation of genome-wide association studies in individuals of African ancestry: African Ancestry Anthropometry Genetics Consortium. <i>PLoS Genet</i> <b>13</b> , e1006719 (2017).
Justice <i>et al</i> , 2017	PMID: 28443625	Justice, A.E. <i>et al</i> . Genome-wide meta-analysis of 241,258 adults accounting for smoking behaviour identifies novel loci for obesity traits. <i>Nat Commun</i> <b>8</b> , 14977 (2017).
<b>WHR</b>		
Heid <i>et al</i> , 2010	PMID: 20935629	Heid, I.M. <i>et al</i> . Meta-analysis identifies 13 new loci associated with waist-hip ratio and reveals sexual dimorphism in the genetic basis of fat distribution. <i>Nat Genet</i> <b>42</b> , 949-60 (2010).

Randall <i>et al</i> , 2013	PMID: 23754948	Randall, J.C. <i>et al</i> . Sex-stratified genome-wide association studies including 270,000 individuals show sexual dimorphism in genetic loci for anthropometric traits. <i>PLoS Genet</i> <b>9</b> , e1003500 (2013).
Berndt <i>et al</i> , 2013	PMID: 23563607	Berndt, S.I. <i>et al</i> . Genome-wide meta-analysis identifies 11 new loci for anthropometric traits and provides insights into genetic architecture. <i>Nat Genet</i> <b>45</b> , 501-12 (2013).
Shungin <i>et al</i> , 2015	PMID: 25673412	Shungin, D. <i>et al</i> . New genetic loci link adipose and insulin biology to body fat distribution. <i>Nature</i> <b>518</b> , 187-196 (2015).
Winkler <i>et al</i> , 2015	PMID: 26426971	Winkler, T.W. <i>et al</i> . The Influence of Age and Sex on Genetic Associations with Adult Body Size and Shape: A Large-Scale Genome-Wide Interaction Study. <i>PLoS Genet</i> <b>11</b> , e1005378 (2015).
Justice <i>et al</i> , 2017	PMID: 28443625	Justice, A.E. <i>et al</i> . Genome-wide meta-analysis of 241,258 adults accounting for smoking behaviour identifies novel loci for obesity traits. <i>Nat Commun</i> <b>8</b> , 14977 (2017).
NG <i>et al</i> , 2017	PMID: 28430825	Ng, M.C.Y. <i>et al</i> . Discovery and fine-mapping of adiposity loci using high density imputation of genome-wide association studies in individuals of African ancestry: African Ancestry Anthropometry Genetics Consortium. <i>PLoS Genet</i> <b>13</b> , e1006719 (2017).
Graph <i>et al</i> , 2017	PMID: 28448500	Graff, M. <i>et al</i> . Genome-wide physical activity interactions in adiposity - A meta-analysis of 200,452 adults. <i>PLoS Genet</i> <b>13</b> , e1006528 (2017).
<b>Glucose</b>		
Saxena <i>et al</i> , 2010	PMID:20081857	Saxena, R. <i>et al</i> . Genetic variation in GIPR influences the glucose and insulin responses to an oral glucose challenge. <i>Nat Genet</i> <b>42</b> , 142-8 (2010).
Dupuis <i>et al</i> , 2010	PMID:20081858	Dupuis, J. <i>et al</i> . New genetic loci implicated in fasting glucose homeostasis and their impact on type 2 diabetes risk. <i>Nat Genet</i> <b>42</b> , 105-16 (2010).
Manning <i>et al</i> , 2010	PMID:22581228	Manning, A.K. <i>et al</i> . A genome-wide approach accounting for body mass index identifies genetic variants influencing fasting glycemic traits and insulin resistance. <i>Nat Genet</i> <b>44</b> , 659-69 (2012).
Scott <i>et al</i> , 2012	PMID:22885924	Scott, R.A. <i>et al</i> . Large-scale association analyses identify new loci influencing glycemic traits and provide insight into the underlying biological pathways. <i>Nat Genet</i> <b>44</b> , 991-1005 (2012).
<b>INS</b>		
Dupuis <i>et al</i> , 2010	PMID:20081858	Dupuis, J. <i>et al</i> . New genetic loci implicated in fasting glucose homeostasis and their impact on type 2 diabetes risk. <i>Nat Genet</i> <b>42</b> , 105-16 (2010).
Strawbridge <i>et al</i> , 2011	PMID: 21873549	Strawbridge, R.J. <i>et al</i> . Genome-wide association identifies nine common variants associated with fasting proinsulin levels and provides new insights into the pathophysiology of type 2 diabetes. <i>Diabetes</i> <b>60</b> , 2624-34.

Manning <i>et al</i> , 2010	PMID:22581228	Manning, A.K. <i>et al</i> . A genome-wide approach accounting for body mass index identifies genetic variants influencing fasting glycemic traits and insulin resistance. <i>Nat Genet</i> <b>44</b> , 659-69 (2012).
Scott <i>et al</i> , 2012	PMID:22885924	Scott, R.A. <i>et al</i> . Large-scale association analyses identify new loci influencing glycemic traits and provide insight into the underlying biological pathways. <i>Nat Genet</i> <b>44</b> , 991-1005 (2012).
Prokopenko <i>et al</i> , 2014	PMID:24699409	Prokopenko, I. <i>et al</i> . A central role for GRB10 in regulation of islet function in man. <i>PLoS Genet</i> <b>10</b> , e1004235 (2014).
Walford <i>et al</i> , 2016	PMID: 27416945	Walford, <i>et al</i> . Genome-Wide Association Study of the Modified Stumvoll Insulin Sensitivity Index Identifies BCL2 and FAM19A2 as Novel Insulin Sensitivity Loci. <i>Diabetes</i> <b>65</b> , 3200-11 (2016)
<b>HOMAB</b>		
Dupuis <i>et al</i> , 2010	PMID:20081858	Dupuis, J. <i>et al</i> . New genetic loci implicated in fasting glucose homeostasis and their impact on type 2 diabetes risk. <i>Nat Genet</i> <b>42</b> , 105-16 (2010).
<b>HOMAIR</b>		
Dupuis <i>et al</i> , 2010	PMID:20081858	Dupuis, J. <i>et al</i> . New genetic loci implicated in fasting glucose homeostasis and their impact on type 2 diabetes risk. <i>Nat Genet</i> <b>42</b> , 105-16 (2010).
<b>HbA1c</b>		
Soranzo <i>et al</i> , 2010	PMID:20858683	Soranzo N. <i>et al</i> . Common variants at 10 genomic loci influence hemoglobin A <sub>1c</sub> levels via glycemic and nonglycemic pathways. <i>Diabetes</i> <b>59</b> ,3229-39 (2010)
Wheeler <i>et al</i> , 2017	PMID:28898252	Wheeler, E. <i>et al</i> . Impact of common genetic determinants of Hemoglobin A1c on type 2 diabetes risk and diagnosis in ancestrally diverse populations: A transethnic genome-wide meta-analysis. <i>PLoS Med</i> <b>14</b> , e1002383 (2017).

**Table S5.** Domain Terms (in Pathways and Metabolism-MeSH) Enriched for MT-nDNA Gene Clusters and their Assigned Abstracts in Percent

Estrogen signaling	Antisense	RNA polymorase	Angiogenesis	IGFR-1R	Mitochondrial Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase	PPAR
BCL2,TNF,VEGFA,IGF1,IGF1R,ESR1,B3GNTL1,FGF2,PPARG,BDNF,RAF1,CD ESR1, IGF1	H1,GJA1,NUDT6,POMC,FOXO1,TUT1	TNF,VEGFA,BCL2,ESR1,PPARG,CDH1,IGF1,FGF2,B3GNTL1,IGF1R,BDNF,DNASE1,GJA1,POMC	VEGFA,FGF2	IGF1R,IGF1	CPT1A, TOP1,PPARG	PPARG,NRH1
97,1	24,15,10,5,5,4,4,4,3,3,2,1,1,1,1	24,12,11,8,7,4,4,4,3,3,2,2,1,1	93,6	88,12	66,31,2	98,1
0.0003	0.0005	0.0005	0.001	0.0011	0.0011	0.0015
Tissue distribution	Pentose phosphate pathway	Glycolysis	Cytric Acid cycle	Carbohydrate metabolism	Metabolome	Lipogenesis
POMC,B3GNTL1,ESR1,TSPO,TNF,IGF1,VEGFA,PPARG,FGF2,BDNF,GJA1,APOE,IGF1R,SLC25A26,AKR1A1,DNASE1,CDH1,MAP2,MC4R,CD46,HK1,BCL2,SLC2A2,BCKDK	G6PD,PFKM,HK1	HK1,PFKM,GCK,G6PD	OGDH,HK1,G6PD	HK1,PFKM,G6PD,GCK,B3GNTL1,AKR1A1,FOXO1,PPARG,SLC2A2,OGDH	HK1,CPS1,LPCAT3,CPT1A,G6PD,PPARG,OGDH,CRTC1,PFKM,CYP17A1,MTCH2,TNF,DNLZ,FADS1,IGF1,LRPPRC,PEMT,GCK,ATXN1,APOE	PPARG,NR1H3,CPT1A,FOXO1
14,10,8,7,5,5,4,3,3,3,3,2,2,2,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	89,6,4	59,28,7,3	95,3,1	47,16,11,9,6,3,2,1,1,1	13,12,10,9,8,7,6,4,3,2,2,2,2,2,2,1,1,1	89,5,2,1
0.0041	0.005	0.0054	0.0071	0.0077	0.0097	0.0126

**Table S6.** Functional Annotation of 109 MT-nDNA Candidate Genes (Separate Excel Worksheet)

**Table S7.** Thirteen and Fifteen Genes out of 109 MT-nDNA Candidates Associated Respectively with T2D and CVD

No	Gene	Mapping	T2D Association Candidates: Function	Trait	P-value	PMID
1	<i>ATXN2</i>	12q24.12	It is involved in endocytosis, and modulates mTOR signals, modifying ribosomal translation and mitochondrial function. GWAs indicate that loss-of-function mutations in this gene may be associated with susceptibility to type I diabetes, obesity and hypertension	Glycated hemoglobin levels	1.0E-08	28898252
2	<i>BCL2</i>	18q21.33	An integral outer mitochondrial membrane protein that blocks the apoptotic death of some cells such as lymphocytes	Type 2 diabetes	4.0E-08	28869590
3	<i>CPS1</i>	2q34	The mitochondrial enzyme encoded by this gene catalyzes synthesis of carbamoyl phosphate from ammonia and bicarbonate	Metabolite levels	3.0E-50	23378610
4	<i>ERAL1</i>	17q11.2	It is required for proper assembly of the 28S small mitochondrial ribosomal subunit	Glycated hemoglobin levels	3.0E-11	28898252
5	<i>FADS1</i>	11q12.2	Regulates unsaturation of fatty acids through the introduction of double bonds between defined carbons of the fatty acyl chain	Fasting glucose related traits	2.0E-15	20081858
6	<i>G6PD</i>	Xq28	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase produces NADPH, a key electron donor in the defense against oxidizing agents and in reductive biosynthetic reactions	Glycated hemoglobin levels	8.0E-135	28898252
7	<i>HFE</i>	6p22.2	Iron regulator, associates with beta2-microglobulin	Glycated hemoglobin levels	5.0E-28	28898252
8	<i>HK1</i>	10q22.1	Hexokinases phosphorylate glucose to produce glucose-6-phosphate, the first step in most glucose metabolism pathways	Glycated hemoglobin levels	3.0E-65	28898252
9	<i>IGF1</i>	12q23.2	It is similar to insulin in function and structure and is involved in mediating growth and development	HOMA-IR	2.0E-09	20081858
10	<i>PHB2</i>	12p13.31	PHB2 plays a central role in p21 upregulation following GGCT knockdown and as such may promote deregulated proliferation of cancer	Glycated hemoglobin levels	4.0E-08	28898252
11	<i>PPARG</i>	3p25.2	It is a regulator of adipocyte differentiation.	T2D	2.0E-19	28869590
12	<i>SLC2A2</i>	3q26.2	Known also as GLUT2: The encoded protein mediates facilitated bidirectional glucose transport. Because of its low affinity for glucose, it has been suggested as a glucose sensor	HbA1c reduction in T2D	7.0E-14	27500523
13	<i>WFS1</i>	4p16.1	Down-regulation of WFS1 in neurons leads to changes in mitochondrial dynamics (inhibited mitochondrial fusion, altered mitochondrial trafficking, and augmented mitophagy), delaying neuronal development	T2D	1.0E-15	28869590

No	Gene	Mapping	CVD Association Candidates: Function	Trait	P-value	PMID
1	<i>APOE</i>	19q13.32	It is essential for the normal catabolism of triglyceride-rich lipoprotein constituents. Mutations in this gene result in familial dysbetalipoproteinemia, or type III hyperlipoproteinemia (HLP III), in which increased plasma cholesterol and triglycerides are the consequence of impaired clearance of chylomicron and VLDL remnants	LDL	2.0E-286	28334899
2	<i>ATXN2</i>	12q24.12	It is involved in endocytosis, and modulates mTOR signals, modifying ribosomal translation and mitochondrial function	Coronary artery disease	9.0E-14	28714975
3	<i>CD46</i>	1q32.2	The encoded protein has cofactor activity for inactivation of complement components C3b and C4b by serum factor I, which protects the host cell from damage by complement	Resting heart rate	5.0E-31	27798624
4	<i>CPS1</i>	2q34	This mitochondrial enzyme catalyzes synthesis of carbamoyl phosphate from ammonia and bicarbonate. This reaction is the first committed step of the urea cycle, which is important in the removal of excess urea from cells	Fibrinogen	2.0E-11	23969696
5	<i>ESR1</i>	6q25.1	The estrogen receptor is a ligand-activated transcription factor composed of several domains important for hormone binding, DNA binding, and	Pulse pressure	2.0E-18	28135244
6	<i>FADS1</i>	11q12.2	Desaturase enzymes regulate unsaturation of fatty acids through the introduction of double bonds between defined carbons of the fatty acyl chain	LDL	2.0E-39	24097068
7	<i>FEN1</i>	11q12.2	Structure-specific nuclease with 5-flap endonuclease and 5-3 exonuclease activities involved in DNA replication and repair	Trans fatty acid levels	5.0E-13	25646338
8	<i>FHIT</i>	3p14.2	The protein encoded by this gene is a P1-P3-bis(5'-adenosyl) triphosphate hydrolase involved in purine metabolism	Major coronary event	3.0E-08	28753643
9	<i>FUNDC2</i>	Xq28	Ubiquitous expression in heart (RPKM 26.0)	Thrombosis	7.0E-13	26908601
10	<i>GJAI</i>	6q22.31	The encoded protein is the major protein of gap junctions in the heart that are thought to have a crucial role in the synchronized contraction of the heart and in embryonic development.	Resting heart rate	3.0E-17	27798624
11	<i>HFE</i>	6p22.2	The protein encoded by this gene is a membrane protein that is similar to MHC class I-type proteins and associates with beta2-microglobulin (beta2M)	Diastolic blood pressure	2.0E-15	21909115

No	Gene	Mapping	CVD Association Candidates: Function	Trait	P-value	PMID
12	<i>HMGCR</i>	5q13.3	HMG-CoA reductase is the rate-limiting enzyme for cholesterol synthesis and is regulated via a negative feedback mechanism mediated by sterols and non-sterol metabolites derived from mevalonate, the product of the reaction catalyzed by reductase	LDL	3.0E-95	28334899
13	<i>MAPT</i>	17q21.31	Promotes microtubule assembly and stability, and might be involved in the establishment and maintenance of neuronal polarity	QRS complex (12-leadsum)	2.0E-14	27659466
14	<i>SFXN2</i>	10q24.32	Potential iron transporter	Carotid plaque burden	2.0E-08	28282560
15	<i>STARD13</i>	13q13.1	It may be involved in regulation of cytoskeletal reorganization, cell proliferation, and cell motility, and acts as a tumor suppressor in hepatoma cells	Intracranial aneurysm	3.0E-09	20364137
16	<i>SUGCT</i>	7p14.1	Catalyzes the succinyl-CoA-dependent conversion of glutarate to glutaryl-CoA	Pulse pressure	7.0E-12	28135244
17	<i>TOMM40</i>	19q13.32	It is the channel-forming subunit of the translocase of the mitochondrial outer membrane	LDL	2.0E-19	19060911
18	<i>TOP1</i>	20q12	Topoisomerases are ubiquitously expressed enzymes that overcome topological problems in genomic DNA, which can result from DNA replication, transcription and repair	LDL	2.0E-34	28334899

**Table S8.** Several Variants of MT-nDNA Candidates Are eSNV, Affecting Expression of Some of Their Corresponding Genes or Other cis-Located Genes.

No	eSNV	mainGene	TargetGene	AssociatedGWAS	Tissue	eSNVType
1	rs622798	AKR1A1	TESK2	BMI	Blood	1
19	rs10494221	WARS2	RP11-418J17.1	WHR	Esophagus muscularis	2
41	rs17369123	DNM3	SUCO	WHR	Pancreas	2
45	rs6657476	CD46	CD46	HbA1c	Esophagus muscularis	1
60	rs933994	CYP27A1	RP11-459I19.1	BMI	Blood	1
78	rs11715915	AMT	RBM6	GLUC	Skin	2
78	rs11715915	AMT	MST1	GLUC	Thyroid	1
84	rs10012946	WFS1	WFS1	GLUC	Skin	1
110	rs9469886	UHRF1BP1	SNRPC	BMI	Esophagus muscularis	1
140	rs3734264	UHRF1BP1	UHRF1BP1	BMI	Artery tibial	1
149	rs1799884	GCK	GCK	GLUC,HOMA-B,HbA1c	Thyroid	2
151	rs3829109	DNLZ	CARD9	GLUC	Blood	2
157	rs1475644	SFXN2	C10orf32	WHR	Artery tibial	2
159	rs1004467	CYP17A1	NT5C2	BMI	Testis	2
164	rs7098825	AS3MT	CYP17A1-AS1	BMI	Testis	1
164	rs7098825	AS3MT	MARCKSL1P1	BMI	Adipose subcutaneous	1
165	rs7085104	AS3MT	RP11-724N1.1	BMI	Brain Cerebellum	1
166	rs3740390	AS3MT	NT5C2	BMI	Testis	2
173	rs11030108	BDNF	LIN7C	BMI	Artery tibial	2
177	rs12573978	AMBRA1	ATG13	INS	Thyroid	1
180	rs10838681	NR1H3	ATG13	GLUC	Thyroid	1
180	rs10838681	NR1H3	MADD	INS	Brain Cerebellum	2
184	rs7120118	NR1H3	ACP2	GLUC	Skin	1
184	rs7120118	NR1H3	NR1H3	GLUC	Testis	1
184	rs7120118	NR1H3	MADD	GLUC	Brain Cerebellum	2
186	rs3817335	MTCH2	C1QTNF4	BMI,INS	Adipose subcutaneous	1
186	rs3817335	MTCH2	SLC39A13	BMI,INS	Artery tibial	1
187	rs4752856	MTCH2	PSMC3	BMI,INS	Adipose subcutaneous	1
190	rs7118178	MTCH2	CELF1	BMI,GLUC,INS	Nerve tibial	1
193	rs174538	FEN1	TMEM258	GLUC	Fibroblast	1
199	rs174549	FADS1	TMEM258	GLUC,HbA1c	Fibroblast	1
201	rs174555	FADS1	FADS1	GLUC,HbA1c	Blood	1
202	rs174556	FADS1	FADS3	GLUC	Brain Cerebellum	1
205	rs7124057	EEF1G	EML3	WHR	Esophagus muscularis	1
206	rs11231150	TUT1	MTA2	WHR	Skin	1
206	rs11231150	TUT1	EEF1G	WHR	Artery tibial	1
226	rs740862	DNASE1	TRAP1	BMI	Muscle skeletal	2
227	rs1053874	DNASE1	CLUAP1	BMI	Skin	2
227	rs1053874	DNASE1	NLRC3	BMI	Artery tibial	2



**Table S8** (Cont.). Several Variants of MT-nDNA Candidates Are eSNV, Affect Expression of Some of Their Corresponding Genes or Other cis-Located Genes.

No	eSNV	mainGene	TargetGene	AssociatedGWASTrait	eSNV Tissue	eSNVType
236	rs10499	<b>ATP2A1</b>	<b>RP11-1348G14.4</b>	BMI	Artery tibial	1
237	rs14235	<b>BCKDK</b>	<b>KAT8</b>	BMI	Skin	1
237	rs14235	<b>BCKDK</b>	<b>VKORC1</b>	BMI	Liver	1
237	rs14235	<b>BCKDK</b>	<b>ZNF668</b>	BMI	Blood	1
237	rs14235	<b>BCKDK</b>	<b>PRSS53</b>	BMI	Liver	1
247	rs242559	<b>MAPT</b>	<b>PROCA1</b>	HbA1c	Thyroid	2
247	rs2242345	<b>ERAL1</b>	<b>TRAF4</b>	HbA1c	Fibroblast	1
248	rs6803	<b>ERAL1</b>	<b>TLCD1</b>	HbA1c	Thyroid	2
261	rs3603	<b>B3GNTL1</b>	<b>RAB40B</b>	HbA1c	Muscle skeletal	2
271	rs7222773	<b>B3GNTL1</b>	<b>TBCD</b>	HbA1c	Pancreas	2
273	rs9906163	<b>B3GNTL1</b>	<b>FN3KRP</b>	HbA1c	Skin	2
289	rs2510344	<b>NPC1</b>	<b>C18orf8</b>	BMI	Skin	1
304	rs11663558	<b>NPC1</b>	<b>NPC1</b>	BMI	Adipose subcutaneous	1
326	rs2425056	<b>UQCC1</b>	<b>UQCC1</b>	WHR	Fibroblast	1
366	rs989711	<b>TMLHE</b>	<b>TMLHE</b>	HbA1c	Muscle skeletal	1

Notes: No – order number in Supplementary Table 8 matches with order number of eSNVs in Table S10; eSNV – expression variant that affect expression of Target Gene; mainGene is the gene we anchor the eSNV; eSNVs selected are also associated with any of the 7 studied traits (BMI/WHR/GLUC/INS/HOMA-B/HOMA-IR/HbA1c/; the eSNV affect target gene is specific tissue (eSNV Tissue), but there are more tissues where the same eSNV affects the target gene expression; eSNVType is annotated as 1, when the finding is as ‘lead’ or in high LD with ‘lead’ regulator (LD  $r^2 \geq 0.80$ ), when annotated as 2 then the finding may represent a ‘secondary’ regulator independent from the primary regulator (LD  $r^2 < 0.20$ ). We observed that ‘secondary’ eSNVs were with larger *P*-values than the ‘lead’ SNVs, thus will relatively lower contributions to transcription regulation compared to ‘lead’ eSNVs.

**Table S9.** Transcription Regulation Evidence on 588 SNVs of 109 MT-nDNA Genes Using RegulomeDB and HaploReg  
(**Separate Excel Worksheet**)

**Table S10.** Transcription Regulation of MT-nDNA candidate Variants Using GTEx Software  
(**Separate Excel worksheet**)

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**Table S11.** Fifteen Genes out of 109 MT-nDNA Candidates Ranked with Highest PageRank Score for PPI

No	Gene	# Interacting Proteins	Mapping	Function	Trait	P-value*
1	<i>WWOX</i>	259	16q23.1-q23.2	Short-chain dehydrogenases/reductase	WHR	9.99E-07
2	<i>YWHAE</i>	432	17p13.3	Tyrosine 3-monooxygenase/tryptophan 5-monooxygenase activation protein epsilon. It interacts with CDC25 phosphatases, RAF1 and IRS1 proteins, with role in diverse biochemical activities related to signal transduction, such as cell division and regulation of insulin sensitivity	BMI	6.27E-07
3	<i>RPTOR</i>	120	17q25.3	A component of a signaling pathway that regulates cell growth in response to nutrient and insulin levels	BMI	2.49E-09
4	<i>TRIM54</i>	129	2p23.3	Regulates titin kinase and microtubule-dependent signal pathways in striated muscles	Glucose	3.09E-09
5	<i>PHB2</i>	151	12p13.31	Prohibitin-2 plays a central role in p21 upregulation following GGCT knockdown and as such may promote deregulated proliferation of cancer cells by suppressing p21 ( <i>CDKN1A</i> ) <sup>54</sup>	HbA1c	4.44E-08
6	<i>AMBRA1</i>	95	11p11.2	Functional deficiency of <i>Ambra1</i> in mouse embryos leads to uncontrolled cell proliferation, in addition to severe autophagy impairment <sup>55,56</sup> , glucose and insulin	glucose and insulin	4.29E-08, 4.91E-18
7	<i>RAF1</i>	194	3p25.2	The RAF1 protein can phosphorylate to activate the dual specificity protein kinases MEK1 and MEK2, which in turn phosphorylate to activate the serine/threonine specific protein kinases, ERK1 and ERK2. Activated ERKs are pleiotropic effectors of cell physiology and play an important role in the control of gene expression involved in the cell division cycle, apoptosis, cell differentiation and cell migration	WHR	3.60E-10
8	<i>TOP1</i>	173	20q12	Controls and alters the topologic states of DNA during transcription	WHR	4.11E-07
9	<i>TOMM40</i>	126	19q13.32	Is essential for import of protein precursors into mitochondria	BMI	1.25E-08

No	Gene	# Interacting Proteins	Mapping	Function	Trait	P-value*
10	<i>STARD13</i>	43	13q13.1-q13.2	It may be involved in regulation of cytoskeletal reorganization, cell proliferation, and cell motility	BMI	7.25E-08
11	<i>ESR1</i>	771	6q25.1-q25.2	It is an estrogen receptor, a ligand-activated transcription factor	BMI	4.41E-09
12	<i>ATXN1</i>	262	6p22.3	It is associated with spinocerebellar ataxia type 1	HbA1c	5.52E-07
13	<i>LRPPRC</i>	113	2p21	it may play a role in cytoskeletal organization, vesicular transport, or in transcriptional regulation of both nuclear and mitochondrial genes. The protein localizes primarily to mitochondria	WHR	8.52E-08
14	<i>MTCH2</i>	87	11p11.2	It has a regulatory role in adipocyte differentiation	BMI, glucose and insulin	5.12E-08, 3.84E-14, and 2.16E-29
15	<i>TRAF3</i>	121	14q32.32	It is important for the activation of the immune response	BMI	2.82E-07
*P-values are sourced from Table 4 in the main text of the manuscript						

**Table S12.** A Comparison of 109 MT-nDNA Candidate Genes Detected with  $P < 1E-06$ , and Additional SNVs for the Same Genes from GWAS-Catalog Conditional They Pass  $P \leq 5E-08$  (Separate Excel Worksheet)

**Table S13.** A Comparison of mtDNA Association Results of Three Papers with Our Overlapping Results for Different Traits (Separate Excel Worksheet)

**Table S14.** Summary of Chips Used for Studying mtDNA Variants per Cohort and Summary Statistics for Imputation.

No	Study/Cohort	Ancestry	mtDNA Genotyping Array	Number of mtDNA SNPs genotyped	SNPs used for imputation	SNPs imputed	Imputation Accuracy (%)	SNPs after fcGENE
1	AIRWAVE	EA	Illumina HumanCoreExome	401	258	3399	98.9	3653
2	ALSPAC	EA	Illumina HumanHap550	33	33	3643	70.2	3641
3	ARIC	AA	Affy 6.0	111	60	3622	99.3	450
4	ARIC	EA	Affy 6.0	109	60	3622	99.4	205
5	DANISH-60 YEARS	EA	Illumina CoreExome chip	393	285	3655	98.6	549
6	DANISH-ADDITION PRO	EA	Illumina CoreExome chip	392	284	3655	98.7	595
7	DANISH-COGEN	EA	Illumina CoreExome chip	371	284	3656	98.9	672
8	DANISH-GOYA_CASES	EA	Illumina Human660W-quad	58	58	3658	68.3	3041
9	DANISH-GOYA_CONTROLS	EA	Illumina Human660W-quad	58	58	3658	68.3	3041
10	DANISH-HEALTH06	EA	Illumina Human Exome chip	226	194	3633	98.4	522
11	DANISH-INTER99	EA	Illumina Human Exome chip	226	200	3633	98.2	552
12	DANISH-VEJLE	EA	Illumina Human Exome chip	226	199	3633	98.4	548
13	EPIC-INTERACT-COREEXOME	EA	Illumina Human CoreExome-12v1-0_B	398	182	3655	99.8	780
14	EPIC-INTERACT-III660W	EA	Illumina 660w quad chip	136	135	3637	99.8	712
15	EPIC-NORFOLK	EA	Affymetrix Axiom UKBiobank	264	257	3674	99.0	928
16	FAMHS	EA	Illumina Human Exome 12v1.0 BeadChip	172	168	3631	99.9	390
17	FENLAND	EA	Affymetrix Axiom UKBiobank	268	261	3674	99.1	932
18	FHS	EA	Exome Chip, Customized Chip	199	199	3636	99.9	639
19	GENESTAR	AA	Illumina Human1M_v1C BeadChip	162	162	3642	99.8	714
20	GENESTAR	EA	Illumina Human1M_v1C BeadChip	162	162	3642	99.8	492
21	GENOA	AA	Affy 6.0, Illumina 1M-Duo	90	63	3621	99.5	3617
22	GENOA	EA	Affy 6.0, Illumina 660W, Illumina 1M-Duo	56	45	3620	99.3	3615
23	GOLDN	EA	Affy 6.0	110	110	3710	77.8	55
24	HCHS-SOL	HA	Illumina Omni 2.5M chip + 109,571 custom SNPs	392	314	3667	99.3	757
25	HYPERGEN	AA	Affy 6.0	110	44	3619	86.2	3616
26	HYPERGEN	EA	Illumina Cardio-MetaboChip	135	52	3622	98.4	3618
27	LBC-1921	EA	Exome chip	20	20	3621	61.2	2102
28	LBC-1936	EA	Exome chip	20	20	3621	60.6	2194
29	LLFS	EA	Illumina Omni chip	253	143	3653	99.7	453
30	MESA	AA	Affy 6.0	226	172	3630	98.5	505
31	MESA	EA	Affy 6.0	226	172	3630	99.6	512
32	MESA	ASA	Affy 6.0	226	172	3630	99.3	535
33	MESA	HA	Affy 6.0	226	172	3630	99.0	534
34	NEO	EA	Illumina HumanCoreExome chip v1	306	262	3660	97.7	637
35	OOA	EA	Illumina CoreExome chip	364	350	3623	98.9	3623
36	PELOTAS	EA	Illumina HumanOmni2.5-8v1	220	125	3678	99.7	356
37	PELOTAS	Brazilian	Illumina HumanOmni2.5-8v1	220	125	3678	99.7	356
38	ROTTERDAM STUDY II	EA	illumina 550K (duo)	73	73	3638	97.0	3630
39	ROTTERDAM STUDY III	EA	Illumina 610k (quad)	110	110	3636	97.0	3630
40	SHIP	EA	Illumina Infinium Human Exome BeadChip v1.0	163	163	3630	99.8	3625
41	TUDR	ASA	Illumina Exome Chip	198	198	3632	99.1	547
42	WGHS	EA	Illumina HumanExome Beadchip v.1.1	204	203	3643	99.2	836
43	WHI	AA	Affy 6.0	119	119	3678	91.7	525
44	WHI	HA	Affy 6.0	119	119	3678	91.0	426
45	WUHHH	EA	Affy 6.0	167	95	3642	95.5	3640

**Table S15.** Illumina Infinium Omni Express Exome v1.1

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs41531144	Non-coding	T217C					
rs41323649	Non-coding	G228A					
2263307	Non-coding	C285T				Elderly fibroblasts	
rs41528348	Non-coding	C295T				POLG/MNGIE muscle; Glioblastoma	
2216184	Non-coding	C418T					
rs28625645	Non-coding	T489C				Ovarian carcinoma;	
rs3901846	Non-coding	G499A				Thyroid & prostate tumors	
2216185	<i>tRNA-Phe</i>	A606G			Myoglobinuria		
2216186	<i>tRNA-Phe</i>	T629C					
2216191	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T710C				Colorectal tumor	
2216198	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T921C			Possibly LVNC-associated		
2216200	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G951A					
2216201	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T961C			DEAF; Possibly LVNC-associated		
2216202	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T1005C			DEAF		
2216203	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G1018A					
2216204	<i>12S rRNA</i>	C1048T					
2216208	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T1243C				Pancreatic cancer cell line	
2216209	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A1382C					
2216210	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G1393A					
2216211	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T1406C				Pancreatic cancer cell line	
2216212	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T1413C					
2216213	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A1438G					
2216214	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G1442A					
2216216	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G1664A					
2216217	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T1694C					
2216218	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T1700C					
2216219	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C1703T					
2216220	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C1706T					
2216221	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G1709A					

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2216222	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T1717C					
rs3928305	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G1719A					
2216228	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A1811G				Head/neck tumor	
2216231	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A1842G					
2216232	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G1888A					
2216234	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G2056A				Bladder tumor; Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, bone marrow	
2216238	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2218T					
2216239	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2259T					
2216240	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2283T					
2216241	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2332T					
2216242	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2352C			Possibly LVNC-associated		
2216243	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2358G					
2216244	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2416C					
2216245	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2417G					
2216249	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2706G					
2216250	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G2758A					
2216251	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2768G					
2216252	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2772T					
2216254	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G2831A					
2216255	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2885C					
2216256	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G3010A			Cyclic vomiting syndrome with migraine		
2216257	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T3027C					
2216258	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C3116T					
2216259	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T3197C					
2216260	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T3200A					
2216261	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C3206T					
2216262	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C3210T					
rs2853516	<i>ND1</i>	G3316A	Nonsynonymous	A4T	Diabetes; LHON; PEO		Benign

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2216265	ND1	T3338C	Nonsynonymous	V11A			Benign
2216266	ND1	T3394C	Nonsynonymous	Y30H	LHON; Diabetes; CPT deficiency; High altitude adaptation	Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow	Benign
2216267	ND1	T3398C	Nonsynonymous	M31T	DMDf+HCM; GDM; Possibly LVNC cardiomyopathy-associated		Benign
2216268	ND1	A3434G	Nonsynonymous	Y43C		Prostate tumor	Benign
2216269	ND1	C3497T	Nonsynonymous	A64V	LHON		Benign
2216271	ND1	A3547G	Nonsynonymous	I81V			Benign
2216272	ND1	C3571T	Nonsynonymous	L89F			Probably damaging
2263308	ND1	G3736A	Nonsynonymous	V144I	LHON		Benign
2216273	ND1	C3746T	Nonsynonymous	A147V			Benign
2216274	ND1	T3866C	Nonsynonymous	I187T	LHON + limb claudication		Benign
2216277	ND1	A4021G	Nonsynonymous	T239A			Benign
2216280	ND1	A4093G	Nonsynonymous	T263A			Benign
2216281	ND1	A4123G	Nonsynonymous	I273V			Benign
2216282	ND1	A4129G	Nonsynonymous	T275A			Benign
2216284	tRNA-Ile	C4312T				Thyroid tumor	
rs41456348	tRNA-Gly	T4336C			AD; PD; Hearing loss & migraine Possibly associated with		
2216286	tRNA-Gln	T4363C			DEAF + RP + developmental delay; Hypertension		
2216294	ND2	A4732G	Nonsynonymous	N88S			Benign
2263338	ND2	A4917G	Nonsynonymous	N150D	LHON; Insulin resistance; AMD; NRTI-PN; Haplogroup T marker		Benign



ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2216303	<i>ND2</i>	C5331A	Nonsynonymous	L288I			Benign
rs3021088	<i>ND2</i>	G5460A	Nonsynonymous	A331T	AD; PD		Benign
2216317	<i>tRNA-Cys</i>	T5814C			Mitochondrial encephalopathy; Haplogroup H2b marker	MNGIE tissues	
2216322	<i>CO1</i>	T6253C	Nonsynonymous	M117T	Prostate cancer; Enriched in POAG cohort		Benign
2216323	<i>CO1</i>	G6261A	Nonsynonymous	A120T	Prostate cancer; LHON		Probably damaging
2216324	<i>CO1</i>	G6267A	Nonsynonymous	A122T	Prostate cancer	Pancreatic cancer cell line	Benign
2216325	<i>CO1</i>	G6480A	Nonsynonymous	V193I	Prostate cancer; Enriched in POAG cohort		Benign
2263312	<i>CO1</i>	A6663G	Nonsynonymous	I254V	Prostate cancer		Benign
2263313	<i>CO1</i>	A6982G	Nonsynonymous	N360S			Probably damaging
2216332	<i>tRNA-Ser</i>	C7476T				Thyroid hyperplasia	
2263318	<i>ATP8</i>	A8411C	Nonsynonymous	M16L			Benign
2216340	<i>ATP8</i>	C8414T	Nonsynonymous	L17F	Longevity		Probably damaging
2216341	<i>ATP8</i>	C8417T	Nonsynonymous	L18F			Probably Damaging
2216342	<i>ATP8</i>	A8460G	Nonsynonymous	N32S			Possibly Damaging
2216343	<i>ATP8</i>	C8478T	Nonsynonymous	S38L			Benign
2263319	<i>ATP6</i>	C8684T	Nonsynonymous	T53I			Benign
2263340	<i>ATP6</i>	A8701G	Nonsynonymous	T59A		Thyroid tumors	Benign
2263320	<i>ATP6</i>	G8857A	Nonsynonymous	G111S			Benign
2216361	<i>ATP6</i>	G8896A	Nonsynonymous	A124T			Benign
2216366	<i>ATP6</i>	G9053A	Nonsynonymous	S176N			Benign
2216368	<i>ATP6</i>	T9098C	Nonsynonymous	I191T	Predisposition to anti-retroviral mitochondrial disease		Probably damaging
rs2853825	<i>CO3</i>	G9477A	Nonsynonymous	V91I		Thyroid tumor	Benign
2263321	<i>CO3</i>	G9804A	Nonsynonymous	A200T	LHON	Pancreatic cancer cell line	Benign
2216376	<i>CO3</i>	A9855G	Nonsynonymous	I217V			Benign

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2216377	CO3	T9903C	Nonsynonymous	F233L			Probably damaging
2216378	CO3	G9966A	Nonsynonymous	V254I			Benign
2216379	tRNA-Gly	T10007C					
2216380	tRNA-Gly	T10031C					
2263322	tRNA-Gly	T10034C					
2263323	ND3	T10084C	Nonsynonymous	I9T			Benign
2216384	ND3	A10086G	Nonsynonymous	N10D	Hypertensive end-stage renal disease		Probably damaging
2216385	ND3	G10143A	Nonsynonymous	G29S			Benign
2216386	ND3	T10321C	Nonsynonymous	V88A		Bladder tumor	Benign
2216387	ND3	T10345C	Nonsynonymous	I96T			Benign
rs2853826	ND3	A10398G	Nonsynonymous	T114A	PD protective factor; Longevity; Altered cell pH; Metabolic syndrome; Breast cancer risk; Haplogroup IJK marker		Benign
2216389	tRNA-Arg	T10410C					
rs28358279	tRNA-Arg	T10463C				Endometrium tumor	
2216391	ND4L	T10609C	Nonsynonymous	M47T			Benign
2216394	ND4	T11025C	Nonsynonymous	L89P			Benign
2216396	ND4	A11172G	Nonsynonymous	N138S			Probably damaging
2216397	ND4	C11177T	Nonsynonymous	P140S			Probably damaging
2216398	ND4	T11204C	Nonsynonymous	F149L			Benign
2216399	ND4	T11253C	Nonsynonymous	I165T	LHON; PD		Benign
2216400	ND4	G11696A	Nonsynonymous	V313I	LHON; LDYT; DEAF; Hypertension helper mutation		Benign
2216401	ND4	G11963A	Nonsynonymous	V402I			Benign
2216402	ND4	G11969A	Nonsynonymous	A404T			Benign
2216403	ND4	T11984C	Nonsynonymous	Y409H			Probably damaging
2216406	tRNA-Ser	G12236A			DEAF	Thyroid tumor	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2216407	<i>tRNA-Ser</i>	A12248G					
rs2853498	<i>tRNA-Leu2</i>	A12308G			CPEO; Stroke; CM; Breast, renal, and prostate cancer risk; Altered brain pH; sCJD; Haplogroup U marker	Endometrium control tissue; Lung and prostate tumors	
2216414	<i>ND5</i>	A12397G	Nonsynonymous	T21A	Early onset PD		Unknown
2216417	<i>ND5</i>	G12454A	Nonsynonymous	V40I			Benign
2216418	<i>ND5</i>	C12542T	Nonsynonymous	A69V			Possibly damaging
2263325	<i>ND5</i>	G12820A	Nonsynonymous	A162T			Benign
2263326	<i>ND5</i>	A12937G	Nonsynonymous	M201V			Benign
2216420	<i>ND5</i>	G12940A	Nonsynonymous	A202T			Benign
2216421	<i>ND5</i>	A12950G	Nonsynonymous	N205S			Benign
2216422	<i>ND5</i>	A13105G	Nonsynonymous	I257V			Benign
2216423	<i>ND5</i>	G13135A	Nonsynonymous	A267T	Possible HCM susceptibility		Benign
2216424	<i>ND5</i>	A13276G	Nonsynonymous	M314V			Benign
2216425	<i>ND5</i>	G13477A	Nonsynonymous	A381T			Benign
rs28359178	<i>ND5</i>	G13708A	Nonsynonymous	A458T	LHON; Increased MS risk; Higher frequency in PD-ADS; Haplogroup J marker	Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow; Breast tumor	Benign
2263327	<i>ND5</i>	A13780G	Nonsynonymous	I482V			Benign
2216429	<i>ND5</i>	T13789C	Nonsynonymous	Y485H			Probably damaging
2216431	<i>ND5</i>	C13880A	Nonsynonymous	S515Y			Possibly damaging
2216432	<i>ND5</i>	T13886C	Nonsynonymous	L517P			Benign
2216433	<i>ND5</i>	C13924T	Nonsynonymous	P530S			Probably damaging
2216434	<i>ND5</i>	A13933G	Nonsynonymous	T533A			Benign
2263328	<i>ND5</i>	C13934T	Nonsynonymous	T533M			Benign
2216436	<i>ND5</i>	A13942G	Nonsynonymous	T536A			Benign
2216437	Non-Coding	G13958C	Nonsynonymous	G541A			Possibly damaging

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2263329	ND5	A13966G	Nonsynonymous	T544A	LHON Mitochondrial myopathy with respiratory failure	Prostate tumor	Benign
2216439	ND5	C13981T	Nonsynonymous	P549S			Benign
2216440	ND5	T14000A	Nonsynonymous	L555Q			Probably damaging
2216441	ND5	A14053G	Nonsynonymous	T573A			Benign
2216442	ND5	A14059G	Nonsynonymous	I575V			Benign
2216443	ND5	A14148G	Synonymous	Term604Term			
2216444	ND6	T14178C	Nonsynonymous	I166V			Benign
2216445	ND6	T14180C	Nonsynonymous	Y165C			Probably damaging
2216446	ND6	G14258A	Nonsynonymous	P139L			Benign
2216447	ND6	T14318C	Nonsynonymous	N119S			Benign
2216448	ND6	T14502C	Nonsynonymous	I58V			Benign
2263330	tRNA-Glu	A14687G				Mitochondrial myopathy with respiratory failure	
rs3135031	CYB	C14766T	Nonsynonymous	T7I	DEAF	Glioblastoma	Benign
rs28357681	CYB	T14798C	Nonsynonymous	F18L			Benign
2216456	CYB	G14861A	Nonsynonymous	A39T			Benign
2216457	CYB	A14927G	Nonsynonymous	T61A			Benign
2216458	CYB	A14978G	Nonsynonymous	I78V			Benign
2216459	CYB	T14979C	Nonsynonymous	I78T			Benign
2216460	CYB	A15038G	Nonsynonymous	I98V			Possibly damaging
2216461	CYB	T15071C	Nonsynonymous	Y109H			Benign
2216462	CYB	T15074C	Nonsynonymous	S110P			Benign
2216463	CYB	G15077A	Nonsynonymous	E111K			Probably damaging
2216464	CYB	G15110A	Nonsynonymous	A122T	LHON; Haplogroup J2 marker		Benign
2216465	CYB	T15204C	Nonsynonymous	I153T			Benign
2263332	CYB	G15119A	Nonsynonymous	A125T			Benign
rs2853506	CYB	A15218G	Nonsynonymous	T158A			Possibly damaging
2216467	CYB	A15236G	Nonsynonymous	I164V			Benign
2216468	CYB	G15257A	Nonsynonymous	D171N			Benign

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2263333	CYB	C15263T	Nonsynonymous	P173S			Benign
2216469	CYB	A15311G	Nonsynonymous	I189V			Benign
2216470	CYB	G15314A	Nonsynonymous	A190T			Benign
2216471	CYB	G15323A	Nonsynonymous	A193T			Benign
2216472	CYB	A15326G	Nonsynonymous	T194A			Benign
2216473	CYB	C15381T	Nonsynonymous	T212I			Benign
2216474	CYB	C15402T	Nonsynonymous	T219I			Possibly damaging
2216475	CYB	G15431A	Nonsynonymous	A229T			Benign
rs3088309	CYB	C15452A	Nonsynonymous	L236I			Benign
2216478	CYB	T15479C	Nonsynonymous	F245L			Benign
2216479	CYB	G15497A	Nonsynonymous	G251S	EXIT; Obesity		Benign
2216481	CYB	A15662G	Nonsynonymous	I306V	Complex mitochondriopathy-associated	Breast tumor	Benign
2216482	CYB	T15672C	Nonsynonymous	M309T		Breast tumor	Benign
2263334	CYB	T15693C	Nonsynonymous	M316T	Possibly LVNC cardiomyopathy-associated	Breast tumor	Benign
rs41337244	CYB	A15758G	Nonsynonymous	I338V			Benign
2216486	CYB	A15824G	Nonsynonymous	T360A		Breast tumor	Benign
2216487	CYB	C15849T	Nonsynonymous	T368I		Breast tumor	Benign
2216489	CYB	A15860G	Nonsynonymous	I372V			Benign
2263335	tRNA-Thr	T15889C					
2263341	tRNA-Thr	C15904T					
2216491	tRNA-Thr	T15905C					
2216492	tRNA-Thr	A15907G					
rs2853510	tRNA-Thr	A15924G			LIMM		
2263337	tRNA-Thr	G15928A			Multiple sclerosis; Idiopathic repeat miscarriage; AD protection		
2216495	tRNA-Thr	C15939T					

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2263336	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	T15940C					
2216496	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	T15941C					
2216497	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	T15942C			Possibly LVNC-associated		
2216498	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	C15946T					
2216499	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	A15951G			LHON modulator		
2216500	<i>tRNA-Pro</i>	C15978T					
2216501	<i>tRNA-Pro</i>	T16017C					
rs41378955	Non-coding	G16390A			POAG-potential for association	Breast and ovarian tumors	

\*MITOMAP

ND = NADH dehydrogenase; CYB = Cytochrome b; CO = Cytochrome c oxidase; ATP = ATP synthase; POLG = Mitochondrial DNA polymerase  $\gamma$ ; MNGIE = Mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy; LVNC = Left ventricular non-compaction cardiomyopathy; DEAF = Deafness; LHON = Leber Hereditary optic neuropathy; PEO = Progressive external ophthalmoplegia; CPT = Carnitine palmitoyltransferase deficiency; DMDF = Diabetes mellitus and deafness; HCM = Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; GDM = Gestational diabetes mellitus; AD = Alzheimer's disease; PD = Parkinson's disease; RP = Retinitis pigmentosa; AMD = Age-related macular degeneration; POAG = Primary open angle glaucoma; LDYT = Leber hereditary optic neuropathy and dystonia; CM = Cardiomyopathy; sCJD = Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; MS = Multiple sclerosis; PD-ADS = Acquired demyelinating syndromes; HCM = Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; EXIT = Exercise intolerance; L IMM = Lethal infantile mitochondrial myopathy

**Table S16.** Infinium Human Exome v1.0

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs28625645	Non-coding	T89C					
rs62581312	Non-coding	C150T			Longevity; Cervical carcinoma; HPV infection risk	Elderly fibroblasts; Leukocytes, lung, thyroid, prostate tumors	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs41531144	Non-coding	T217C					
rs41323649	Non-coding	G228A					
rs41528348	Non-coding	C295T				POLG & MNGIE muscle; Glioblastoma	
rs3901846	Non-coding	G499A				Thyroid & prostate tumors	
rs3928305	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G1719A					
rs2853516	<i>ND1</i>	G3316A	Nonsynonymous	A4T	Diabetes; LHON; PEO AD; PD; Hearing loss & migraine		Benign
rs41456348	<i>tRNA-Gln</i>	T4336C					
rs3021088	<i>ND2</i>	G5460A	Nonsynonymous	A331T	AD; PD		Benign
rs2853825	<i>CO3</i>	G9477A	Nonsynonymous	V91I		Thyroid tumor	Benign
					PD protective factor; Longevity; Altered cell pH; Metabolic syndrome; Breast cancer risk; Haplogroup IJK marker		
rs2853826	<i>ND3</i>	A10398G	Nonsynonymous	T114A		Thyroid tumor	Benign
rs28358279	<i>tRNA-Arg</i>	T10463C				Endometrium tumor	
rs2853498	<i>tRNA-Leu2</i>	A12308G					
					LHON; Increased MS risk; Higher frequency in PD/ADS; Haplogroup J marker		
rs28359178	<i>ND5</i>	G13708A	Nonsynonymous	A458T		Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow; Breast tumor	Benign
rs3135031	<i>CYB</i>	C14766T	Nonsynonymous	T7I			Benign
rs28357681	<i>CYB</i>	T14798C	Nonsynonymous	F18L		Glioblastoma	Benign
rs2853506	<i>CYB</i>	A15218G	Nonsynonymous	T158A			Possibly damaging
rs3088309	<i>CYB</i>	C15452A	Nonsynonymous	L236I			Benign
rs41337244	<i>CYB</i>	A15758G	Nonsynonymous	I338V			Benign
rs2853510	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	A15924G			LIMM		
rs41378955	Non-coding	G16390A			POAG- potential for association	Breast, ovarian tumor	

\*MITOMAP

ND = NADH dehydrogenase; CYB = Cytochrome b; CO = Cytochrome c oxidase; ATP = ATP synthase; HPV = Human papillomavirus; POLG = Mitochondrial DNA polymerase  $\gamma$ ; MNGIE = Mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy; LHON = Leber Hereditary optic neuropathy; PEO = Progressive external ophthalmoplegia; AD = Alzheimer's disease; PD = Parkinson's disease; MS = Multiple sclerosis; L IMM = Lethal infantile mitochondrial myopathy; POAG = Primary open angle glaucoma

**Table S17.** Infinium Core Exome v1.1

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2010-08-MT-841	Non-coding	T72C				Aging brains; POLG/PEO & control muscle; Normal tissues	
2010-08-MT-981	Non-coding	A93G					
200610-102	Non-coding	T125C				POLG/PEO & control muscle	
2010-08-MT-550	Non-coding	A215G				Esophageal cancer	
rs41531144	Non-coding	T217C					
rs41323649	Non-coding	G228A					
200610-105	Non-coding	T236C					
2263307	Non-coding	C285T				Elderly fibroblasts	
rs41528348	Non-coding	C295T				POLG/MNGIE muscle; Glioblastoma	
2216184	Non-coding	C418T					
rs28625645	Non-coding	T489C				Ovarian carcinoma; Prostate cancer; Thyroid & prostate tumors	
rs3901846	Non-coding	G499A					
2216185	<i>tRNA-Phe</i>	A606G			Myoglobinuria		
2216186	<i>tRNA-Phe</i>	T629C					



ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2216191	12S rRNA	T710C				Colorectal tumor	
2010-08-MT-830	12S rRNA	T711C					
200610-42	12S rRNA	C722T					
2216198	12S rRNA	T921C			Possibly LVNC-associated		
2216200	12S rRNA	G951A					
2216201	12S rRNA	T961C			DEAF; Possibly LVNC-associated		
2216202	12S rRNA	T1005C			DEAF		
2216203	12S rRNA	G1018A					
2010-08-MT-27	12S rRNA	A1041G					
2216204	12S rRNA	C1048T					
200610-108	12S rRNA	T1107C					
200610-109	12S rRNA	T1119C					
2216208	12S rRNA	T1243C				Pancreatic cancer cell line	
2216209	12S rRNA	A1382C					
2216210	12S rRNA	G1393A					
2216211	12S rRNA	T1406C				Pancreatic cancer cell line	
2216212	12S rRNA	T1413C					
2216213	12S rRNA	A1438G					
2216214	12S rRNA	G1442A					
2216216	16S rRNA	G1664A					
2216217	16S rRNA	T1694C					
2216218	16S rRNA	T1700C					
2216219	16S rRNA	C1703T					
2216220	16S rRNA	C1706T					
2216221	16S rRNA	G1709A					
2216222	16S rRNA	T1717C					
rs3928305	16S rRNA	G1719A					

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2010-08-MT-526	16S rRNA	C1721T				Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow	
2216228	16S rRNA	A1811G				Head/neck tumor	
2216231	16S rRNA	A1842G					
2216232	16S rRNA	G1888A					
2216234	16S rRNA	G2056A				Bladder tumor; Acute leukemia; Platelets/leukocytes/bone marrow	
2216238	16S rRNA	C2218T					
2216239	16S rRNA	C2259T					
2216240	16S rRNA	C2283T					
2216241	16S rRNA	C2332T					
2216242	16S rRNA	T2352C			Possibly LVNC-associated		
2216243	16S rRNA	A2358G					
2216244	16S rRNA	T2416C					
2216249	16S rRNA	A2706G					
2216250	16S rRNA	G2758A					
2216251	16S rRNA	A2768G					
2216252	16S rRNA	C2772T					
2216254	16S rRNA	G2831A					
200610-2	16S rRNA	A2880G					
2216255	16S rRNA	T2885C					
2216256	16S rRNA	G3010A			Cyclic vomiting syndrome with migraine		
2216257	16S rRNA	T3027C					
2216258	16S rRNA	C3116T					
2216259	16S rRNA	T3197C					
2216260	16S rRNA	T3200A					
2216261	16S rRNA	C3206T					
2216262	16S rRNA	C3210T					

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs2853516	ND1	G3316A	Nonsynonymous	A4T	Diabetes; LHON; PEO		Benign
2216265	ND1	T3338C	Nonsynonymous	V11A			Benign
200610-4	ND1	A3384G	Synonymous	K26K			
2216266	ND1	T3394C	Nonsynonymous	Y30H	LHON; Diabetes; CPT deficiency; High altitude adaptation	Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow	Benign
200610-111	ND1	T3396C	Synonymous	Y30Y	NSHL; MIDD		
2216267	ND1	T3398C	Nonsynonymous	M31T		DMDF+HCM; GDM; Possibly LVNC cardiomyopathy-associated	Benign
2216268	ND1	A3434G	Nonsynonymous	Y43C		Prostate tumor	Benign
2216269	ND1	C3497T	Nonsynonymous	A64V	LHON		Benign
2216271	ND1	A3547G	Nonsynonymous	I81V			Benign
2216272	ND1	C3571T	Nonsynonymous	L89F			Probably damaging
200610-112	ND1	T3644C	Nonsynonymous	V113A	BD-associated		Benign
200610-113	ND1	T3645C	Synonymous	V113V			
2263308	ND1	G3736A	Nonsynonymous	V144I	LHON		Benign
2216273	ND1	C3746T	Nonsynonymous	A147V			Benign
200610-114	ND1	T3826C	Synonymous	L174L			
2216274	ND1	T3866C	Nonsynonymous	I187T	LHON + limb claudication		Benign
200610-45	ND1	C3921T	Synonymous	S205S			
2216277	ND1	A4021G	Nonsynonymous	T239A			Benign
200610-115	ND1	T4023C	Synonymous	T239T			
200610-47	ND1	C4025T	Nonsynonymous	T240M			Benign
2010-08-MT-655	ND1	G4048A	Nonsynonymous	D248N			Benign
2216280	ND1	A4093G	Nonsynonymous	T263A			Benign
200610-116	ND1	T4117C	Synonymous	L271L			
2216281	ND1	A4123G	Nonsynonymous	I273V			Benign
2216282	ND1	A4129G	Nonsynonymous	T275A			Benign

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2010-08-MT-664	ND1	A4164G	Synonymous	M286M			
200610-117	ND1	T4218C	Synonymous	Y304Y			
2216284	tRNA-Ile	C4312T				Thyroid tumor	
200610-48	tRNA-Gln	C4335T					
rs41456348	tRNA-Gln	T4336C			AD; PD; Hearing loss & migraine Possibly associated with DEAF + RP +developmental delay; Hypertension		
2216286	tRNA-Gln	T4363C					
2216291	ND2	G4491A	Nonsynonymous	V8I			Benign
200610-49	ND2	C4508T	Synonymous	I13I			
2216294	ND2	A4732G	Nonsynonymous	N88S			Benign
200610-6	ND2	A4833G	Nonsynonymous	T122A	Diabetes helper mutation; AD; PD; Haplogroup G marker LHON; Insulin resistance;		Possibly damaging
2263338	ND2	A4917G	Nonsynonymous	N150D	AMD; NRTI-PN; Haplogroup T marker		Benign
200610-120	ND2	T5108C	Synonymous	T213T			
200610-7	ND2	A5301G	Nonsynonymous	I278V			Benign
2216303	ND2	C5331A	Nonsynonymous	L288I			Benign
rs3021088	ND2	G5460A	Nonsynonymous	A331T	AD; PD Mitochondrial encephalopathy; L2b marker		Benign
2216317	tRNA-Cys	T5814C				MNGIE tissues	
200610-9	tRNA-Tyr	A5833G					
2010-08-MT-773	CO1	T5999C	Synonymous	A32A		Pancreatic cancer cell line; Glioblastoma	
2010-08-MT-776	CO1	A6047G	Synonymous	L48L		Pancreatic cancer cell line; Glioblastoma	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
200610-51	CO1	C6077T	Synonymous	V58V	Prostate cancer; Enriched in POAG cohort	Pancreatic cancer cell line	Benign
200610-121	CO1	T6248C	Synonymous	S115S			
2216322	CO1	T6253C	Nonsynonymous	M117T			
2216323	CO1	G6261A	Nonsynonymous	A120T			
2216324	CO1	G6267A	Nonsynonymous	A122T			
200610-80	CO1	G6285A	Nonsynonymous	V128I	Prostate cancer	Probably damaging	Benign
200610-123	CO1	T6392C	Synonymous	N163N			
200610-81	CO1	G6446A	Synonymous	T181T			
2216325	CO1	G6480A	Nonsynonymous	V193I			
2263312	CO1	A6663G	Nonsynonymous	I254V			
200610-82	CO1	G6734A	Synonymous	M277M	Prostate cancer; Enriched in POAG cohort	Benign	Probably damaging
2263313	CO1	A6982G	Nonsynonymous	N360S			
2010-08-MT-831	CO1	T7142C	Synonymous	H413H			
2216332	tRNA-Ser	C7476T					
200610-84	CO2	G7598A	Nonsynonymous	A5T			
2010-08-MT-860	CO2	T7684C	Synonymous	L33L	Possible LHON helper variant	Thyroid hyperplasia	Benign
2010-08-MT-861	CO2	G7697A	Nonsynonymous	V38I			
2010-08-MT-874	CO2	G7853A	Nonsynonymous	V90I			
200610-86	CO2	G7859A	Nonsynonymous	D92N			
200610-128	CO2	T7870C	Synonymous	L95L			
200610-13	CO2	A7972G	Synonymous	E129E	Progressive encephalomyopathy	Benign	
200610-87	CO2	G8020A	Synonymous	P145P			
200610-129	ATP8	T8404C	Synonymous	I13I			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction	
2216340	ATP8	C8414T	Nonsynonymous	L17F	Longevity	Thyroid tumors	Probably damaging	
2216341	ATP8	C8417T	Nonsynonymous	L18F			Probably damaging	
2216342	ATP8	A8460G	Nonsynonymous	N32S			Possibly damaging	
2216343	ATP8	C8478T	Nonsynonymous	S38L	Predisposition to anti-retroviral mitochondrial disease		Benign	
200610-14	ATP8	A8502G	Nonsynonymous	N46S			Possibly damaging	
2263319	ATP6	C8684T	Nonsynonymous	T53I			Benign	
2263340	ATP6	A8701G	Nonsynonymous	T59A			Benign	
200610-131	ATP6	T8793C	Synonymous	P89P			Benign	
2263320	ATP6	G8857A	Nonsynonymous	G111S				
200610-55	ATP6	C8859T	Synonymous	G111G				
2216358	ATP6	A8860G	Nonsynonymous	T112A			Benign	
2216360	ATP6	T8875C	Nonsynonymous	F117L			Benign	
2216361	ATP6	G8896A	Nonsynonymous	A124T			Benign	
2216362	ATP6	A8923G	Nonsynonymous	T133A			Probably damaging	
200610-18	ATP6	A8946G	Synonymous	M140M			Benign	
200610-56	ATP6	C8964T	Synonymous	T146T				
200610-89	ATP6	G9064A	Nonsynonymous	A180T				
2216368	ATP6	T9098C	Nonsynonymous	I191T	LHON	Pancreatic cancer cell line	Probably damaging	
2216369	ATP6	T9128C	Nonsynonymous	I201T			Benign	
200610-57	ATP6	C9140T	Nonsynonymous	A205V			Probably damaging	
2216370	ATP6	G9142A	Nonsynonymous	V206I			Benign	
2010-08-MT-969	ATP6	A9150G	Synonymous	L208L			Benign	
200610-58	CO3	C9458T	Synonymous	I84I	LHON	Pancreatic cancer cell line		
rs2853825	CO3	G9477A	Nonsynonymous	V91I				
200610-21	CO3	A9587G	Synonymous	L127L				
2216375	CO3	T9682C	Nonsynonymous	M159T				
200610-59	CO3	C9785T	Synonymous	Y193Y				
2263321	CO3	G9804A	Nonsynonymous	A200T			Benign	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2216376	CO3	A9855G	Nonsynonymous	I217V	Hypertensive end-stage renal disease	Bladder tumor	Benign
2216377	CO3	T9903C	Nonsynonymous	F233L			Probably damaging
2216378	CO3	G9966A	Nonsynonymous	V254I			Benign
2216379	tRNA-Gly	T10007C					
2216380	tRNA-Gly	T10031C					
2263322	tRNA-Gly	T10034C					
2216384	ND3	A10086G	Nonsynonymous	N10D			Probably damaging
200610-133	ND3	T10118C	Synonymous	I20I			
2216385	ND3	G10143A	Nonsynonymous	G29S			Benign
2216386	ND3	T10321C	Nonsynonymous	V88A			Benign
2216387	ND3	T10345C	Nonsynonymous	I96T			Benign
200610-22	ND3	A10397G	Synonymous	W113W	LHON; PD	Endometrium tumor Endometrial control tissue	
2216389	tRNA-Arg	T10410C					
rs28358279	tRNA-Arg	T10463C					
MitoA10551G	ND4L	A10550G	Synonymous	M27M			
200610-60	ND4L	C10607T	Synonymous	L46L			
2216391	ND4L	T10609C	Nonsynonymous	M47T			Benign
200610-135	ND4L	T10640C	Synonymous	N57N			
200610-23	ND4L	A10754G	Synonymous	L95L			
200610-92	ND4	G11016A	Nonsynonymous	S86N			Benign
2216394	ND4	T11025C	Nonsynonymous	L89P			Benign
200610-61	ND4	C11061T	Nonsynonymous	S101F	Altered brain pH; sCJD patients	Thyroid tumor	Benign
2216396	ND4	A11172G	Nonsynonymous	N138S			Probably damaging
2216397	ND4	C11177T	Nonsynonymous	P140S			Probably damaging
2216398	ND4	T11204C	Nonsynonymous	F149L			Benign
MitoA11252G	ND4	A11251G	Synonymous	L164L			
2216399	ND4	T11253C	Nonsynonymous	I165T			Benign
200610-63	ND4	C11288T	Synonymous	L177L			
MitoA11468G	ND4	A11467G	Synonymous	L236L			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
200610-65	<i>ND4</i>	C11536T	Synonymous	Y259Y			
2010-08-MT-82	<i>ND4</i>	A11560G	Synonymous	W267W			
2216400	<i>ND4</i>	G11696A	Nonsynonymous	V313I	LHON; LDYT; DEAF; Hypertension helper mutation		Benign
200610-25	<i>ND4</i>	A11959G	Synonymous	M400M			
2216401	<i>ND4</i>	G11963A	Nonsynonymous	V402I			Benign
2216402	<i>ND4</i>	G11969A	Nonsynonymous	A404T			Benign
2216403	<i>ND4</i>	T11984C	Nonsynonymous	Y409H			Probably damaging
200610-136	<i>ND4</i>	T12121C	Synonymous	I454I			
2216406	<i>tRNA-Ser</i>	G12236A			DEAF	Thyroid tumor	
2216407	<i>tRNA-Ser</i>	A12248G					
200610-137	<i>tRNA-Leu2</i>	T12285C					
rs2853498	<i>tRNA-Leu2</i>	A12308G			CPEO; Stroke; CM; Breast, Renal, & Prostate cancer risk; Altered brain pH; sCJD; Haplogroup U marker	Endometrium control tissue; Lung tumor; Prostate tumor	
2216417	<i>ND5</i>	G12454A	Nonsynonymous	V40I			Benign
2216418	<i>ND5</i>	C12542T	Nonsynonymous	A69V			Possibly damaging
2010-08-MT-143	<i>ND5</i>	A12642G	Synonymous	E102E			
200610-94	<i>ND5</i>	G12771A	Synonymous	E145E			
2263325	<i>ND5</i>	G12820A	Nonsynonymous	A162T			Benign
200610-27	<i>ND5</i>	A12822G	Synonymous	A162A			
2263326	<i>ND5</i>	A12937G	Nonsynonymous	M201V			Benign
2216420	<i>ND5</i>	G12940A	Nonsynonymous	A202T			Benign
2216421	<i>ND5</i>	A12950G	Nonsynonymous	N205S			Benign
2216422	<i>ND5</i>	A13105G	Nonsynonymous	I257V			Benign
2216423	<i>ND5</i>	G13135A	Nonsynonymous	A267T	Possible HCM susceptibility		Benign



ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
200610-30	ND5	A13183G	Nonsynonymous	I283V	LHON; Increased MS risk; Higher frequency in PD-ADS; Haplogroup J marker	Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow; Breast tumor	Benign
200610-138	ND5	T13215C	Synonymous	L293L			Benign
2216424	ND5	A13276G	Nonsynonymous	M314V			
rs28359178	ND5	G13708A	Nonsynonymous	A458T			Benign
2010-08-MT-204	ND5	G13759A	Nonsynonymous	A475T			Benign
2263327	ND5	A13780G	Nonsynonymous	I482V			Benign
2216429	ND5	T13789C	Nonsynonymous	Y485H			Probably damaging
2216431	ND5	C13880A	Nonsynonymous	S515Y			Possibly damaging
2216432	ND5	T13886C	Nonsynonymous	L517P			Benign
2216433	ND5	C13924T	Nonsynonymous	P530S			Probably damaging
2216434	ND5	A13933G	Nonsynonymous	T533A	Prostate tumor		Benign
2263328	ND5	C13934T	Nonsynonymous	T533M			Benign
2216436	ND5	A13942G	Nonsynonymous	T536A			Benign
2216437	Non-coding	G13958C	Nonsynonymous	G541A			Possibly damaging
2263329	ND5	A13966G	Nonsynonymous	T544A			Benign
2216439	ND5	C13981T	Nonsynonymous	P549S			Benign
2216440	ND5	T14000A	Nonsynonymous	L555Q			Probably damaging
200610-139	ND5	T14025C	Synonymous	P563P			Benign
2216441	ND5	A14053G	Nonsynonymous	T573A			
2216442	ND5	A14059G	Nonsynonymous	I575V			Benign
2216443	ND5	A14148G	Premature Termination	Term604Term			Benign
2216444	ND6	T14178C	Nonsynonymous	I166V			
2010-08-MT-232	ND6	T14182C	Synonymous	V164V			Benign
2216446	ND6	G14258A	Nonsynonymous	P139L			
2216447	ND6	T14318C	Nonsynonymous	N119S			Benign
200610-96	ND6	G14323A	Synonymous	N117N			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
200610-71	ND6	C14338T	Synonymous	V112V	LHON	Papillary thyroid carcinoma	Benign
2010-08-MT-251	ND6	A14417G	Nonsynonymous	V86A			
2216448	ND6	T14502C	Nonsynonymous	I58V			
200610-141	ND6	T14512C	Synonymous	M54M			
200610-97	ND6	G14544A	Synonymous	L44L			
200610-98	ND6	G14569A	Synonymous	S35S	Mitochondrial myopathy with respiratory failure	Mitochondrial myopathy with respiratory failure	Benign
2263330	ND6	A14687G					
2263331	CYB	A14793G	Nonsynonymous	H16R			
rs28357681	CYB	T14798C	Nonsynonymous	F18L			
2216456	CYB	G14861A	Nonsynonymous	A39T			
2010-08-MT-288	CYB	C14872T	Synonymous	I42I	DEAF	Glioblastoma	Benign
200610-33	CYB	A14890G	Synonymous	G48G			
200610-34	CYB	A14893G	Synonymous	L49L			
2216457	CYB	A14927G	Nonsynonymous	T61A			
2216458	CYB	A14978G	Nonsynonymous	I78V			
2216459	CYB	T14979C	Nonsynonymous	I78T			
2216460	CYB	A15038G	Nonsynonymous	I98V			
2216461	CYB	T15071C	Nonsynonymous	Y109H			
2216462	CYB	T15074C	Nonsynonymous	S110P			
2216463	CYB	G15077A	Nonsynonymous	E111K			
2263332	CYB	G15119A	Nonsynonymous	A125T			
200610-99	CYB	G15148A	Synonymous	P134P			
200610-100	CYB	G15172A	Synonymous	G142G			
2216465	CYB	T15204C	Nonsynonymous	I153T			
rs2853506	CYB	A15218G	Nonsynonymous	T158A			
2216467	CYB	A15236G	Nonsynonymous	I164V			
2216468	CYB	G15257A	Nonsynonymous	D171N			
2263333	CYB	C15263T	Nonsynonymous	P173S			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2216470	CYB	G15314A	Nonsynonymous	A190T	EXIT; Obesity		Benign
2216471	CYB	G15323A	Nonsynonymous	A193T			Benign
2216472	CYB	A15326G	Nonsynonymous	T194A			Benign
2216473	CYB	C15381T	Nonsynonymous	T212I			Benign
2216474	CYB	C15402T	Nonsynonymous	T219I			Possibly damaging
2216475	CYB	G15431A	Nonsynonymous	A229T			Benign
rs3088309	CYB	C15452A	Nonsynonymous	L236I			Benign
2216478	CYB	T15479C	Nonsynonymous	F245L			Benign
200610-35	CYB	A15487T	Synonymous	P247P			
2216479	CYB	G15497A	Nonsynonymous	G251S			Benign
200610-143	CYB	T15514C	Synonymous	Y256Y			
2216481	CYB	A15662G	Nonsynonymous	I306V	Complex mitochondriopathy-associated	Breast tumor	Benign
2216482	CYB	T15672C	Nonsynonymous	M309T		Breast tumor	Benign
2263334	CYB	T15693C	Nonsynonymous	M316T	Possibly LVNC cardiomyopathy-associated	Breast tumor	Benign
rs41337244	CYB	A15758G	Nonsynonymous	I338V	LHON	Breast tumor	Benign
2216485	CYB	G15812A	Nonsynonymous	V356M			Benign
2216486	CYB	A15824G	Nonsynonymous	T360A			Benign
2216487	CYB	C15849T	Nonsynonymous	T368I			Benign
2216489	CYB	A15860G	Nonsynonymous	I372V			Benign
2263335	tRNA-Thr	T15889C			LIMM MS; DEAF1555 increased penetrance; CHD		
2263341	tRNA-Thr	C15904T					
2216491	tRNA-Thr	T15905C					
2216492	tRNA-Thr	A15907G					
rs2853510	tRNA-Thr	A15924G					
2216494	tRNA-Thr	G15927A					

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2263337	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	G15928A			MS; Idiopathic repeat miscarriage; AD protection		
2216495	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	C15939T					
2263336	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	T15940C					
2216496	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	T15941C					
2216497	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	T15942C			Possibly LVNC-associated		
2216498	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	C15946T					
2216499	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	A15951G			LHON modulator		
2216500	<i>tRNA-Pro</i>	C15978T					
2216501	<i>tRNA-Pro</i>	T16017C					
2010-08-MT-395	Non-coding	C16069T					
2010-08-MT-398	Non-coding	T16086C					
200610-146	Non-coding	T16217C				Prostate tumor	
rs41378955	Non-coding	G16390A			POAG- potential for association	Breast, ovarian tumor	
2010-08-MT-511	Non-coding	A16399G				Gastric carcinoma	
200610-37	Non-coding	A16482G					

\*MITOMAP

ND = NADH dehydrogenase; CYB = Cytochrome b; CO = Cytochrome c oxidase; ATP = ATP synthase; POLG = Mitochondrial DNA polymerase  $\gamma$ ; MNGIE = Mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy; LVNC = Left ventricular non-compaction cardiomyopathy; DEAF = Deafness; LHON = Leber Hereditary optic neuropathy; PEO = Progressive external ophthalmoplegia; CPT = Carnitine palmityltransferase deficiency; DMDF = Diabetes mellitus and deafness; HCM = Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; GDM = Gestational diabetes mellitus; AD = Alzheimer's disease; PD = Parkinson's disease; RP = Retinitis pigmentosa; AMD = Age-related macular degeneration; POAG = Primary open angle glaucoma; LDYT = Leber hereditary optic neuropathy and dystonia; CM = Cardiomyopathy; sCJD = Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; MS = Multiple sclerosis; PD-ADS = Acquired demyelinating syndromes; HCM = Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; EXIT = Exercise intolerance; LIMM = Lethal infantile mitochondrial myopathy; CHD = Coronary heart disease

**Table S18.** Infinium Human Exome v1.2

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs41531144	Non-coding	T217C					
rs41323649	Non-coding	G228A					
rs41528348	Non-coding	C295T				POLG/MNGIE muscle; Glioblastoma Thyroid & prostate tumors	
rs3901846	Non-coding	G499A					
rs3928305	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G1719A					
rs2853516	<i>ND1</i>	G3316A	Nonsynonymous	A4T	Diabetes; LHON; PEO AD; PD; Hearing loss & migraine		Benign
rs41456348	<i>tRNA-Gln</i>	T4336C					
rs3021088	<i>ND2</i>	G5460A	Nonsynonymous	A331T	AD; PD		Benign
rs2853825	<i>COX3</i>	G9477A	Nonsynonymous	V91I		Thyroid tumor	Benign
					PD protective factor; Longevity; Altered cell pH; Metabolic syndrome; Breast cancer risk; Haplogroup IJK marker	Thyroid tumor	Benign
rs2853826	<i>ND3</i>	A10398G	Nonsynonymous	T114A			
rs28358279	<i>tRNA-Arg</i>	T10463C				Endometrium tumor	
					CPEO; Stroke; CM; Breast, Renal, & Prostate cancer risk; Altered brain pH; sCJD; Haplogroup U marker	Endometrium control tissue; Lung & prostate tumors	
rs2853498	<i>tRNA-Leu2</i>	A12308G					
					LHON; Increased MS risk; Higher frequency in PD- ADS; Haplogroup J marker	Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow; Breast tumor Glioblastoma	Benign
rs28359178	<i>ND5</i>	G13708A	Nonsynonymous	A458T			
rs28357681	<i>CYB</i>	T14798C	Nonsynonymous	F18L			Benign
rs2853506	<i>CYB</i>	A15218G	Nonsynonymous	T158A			Possibly damaging
rs3088309	<i>CYB</i>	C15452A	Nonsynonymous	L236I			Benign
rs41337244	<i>CYB</i>	A15758G	Nonsynonymous	I338V			Benign

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs2853510	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	A15924G			LIMM		
rs41378955	Non-coding	G16390A			POAG- potential for association	Breast, ovarian tumor	

\*MITOMAP

ND = NADH dehydrogenase; CYB = Cytochrome b; CO = Cytochrome c oxidase; ATP = ATP synthase; LHON = Leber Hereditary optic neuropathy; PEO = Progressive external ophthalmoplegia; AD = Alzheimer's disease; PD = Parkinson's disease; POLG = Mitochondrial DNA polymerase γ; MNGIE = Mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy; CPEO = Chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia syndrome; CM = Cardiomyopathy; sCJD = Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; MS = Multiple sclerosis; PD-ADS = Acquired demyelinating syndromes; LIMM = Lethal infantile mitochondrial myopathy; POAG = Primary open angle glaucoma

**Table S19.** Illumina Human Core 12v1

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2010-08-MT-841	Non-Coding	T72C				Aging brains; POLG/PEO & control muscle; Normal tissues	
2010-08-MT-981	Non-Coding	A93G					
200610-102	Non-Coding	T125C				POLG/PEO & control muscle	
2010-08-MT-544	Non-Coding	T199C				Ovarian carcinoma; POLG/MNGIE muscle	
200610-104	Non-Coding	T212C					
2010-08-MT-550	Non-Coding	A215G				Control skeletal muscle; Esophageal cancer	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT217C	Non-Coding	T217C					
MitoG228A	Non-Coding	G228A					
200610-105	Non-Coding	T236C					
200610-106	Non-Coding	T246C					
MitoG247A	Non-Coding	G247A					
MitoC295T	Non-Coding	C295T				POLG/MNGIE muscle;	
MitoC458T	Non-Coding	C456T				glioblastoma	
MitoT479C	Non-Coding	T477C				Thyroid tumor	
200610-107	Non-Coding	T482C				AD brains; Ovarian tumor	
2010-08-MT-830	12S rRNA	T711C					
200610-42	12S rRNA	C722T					
MitoG752A	12S rRNA	A750G			SZ-associated		
2010-08-MT-27	12S rRNA	A1041G					
200610-108	12S rRNA	T1107C					
200610-109	12S rRNA	T1119C					
MitoT1191C	12S rRNA	T1189C					
2010-08-MT-526	16S rRNA	C1721T				Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow	
MitoA1738G	16S rRNA	A1736G					
MitoC2485T	16S rRNA	T2483C					
200610-2	16S rRNA	A2880G					
MitoT2887C	16S rRNA	T2885C					
MitoG3012A	16S rRNA	G3010A			Cyclic vomiting syndrome with migraine		
MitoA3349G	ND1	A3348G	Synonymous				
200610-111	ND1	T3396C	Synonymous		NSHL; MIDD		

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
200610-112	ND1	T3644C	Nonsynonymous	V113A	BD-associated		Benign
200610-113	ND1	T3645C	Synonymous				
MitoG3667A	ND1	G3666A	Synonymous				
MitoA3721G	ND1	A3720G	Synonymous				
200610-114	ND1	T3826C	Synonymous				
MitoG3916A	ND1	G3915A	Synonymous				
MitoG3919A	ND1	G3918A	Synonymous			Breast tumor	
200610-45	ND1	C3921T	Synonymous				
MitoC3971T	ND1	C3970T	Synonymous				
MitoC3993T	ND1	C3992T	Nonsynonymous	T229M		Thyroid tumor	Benign
200610-115	ND1	T4023C	Synonymous				
MitoA4025G	ND1	A4024G	Nonsynonymous	T240A			Benign
200610-47	ND1	C4025T	Nonsynonymous	T240M			Benign
2010-08-MT-655	ND1	G4048A	Nonsynonymous	D248N			Benign
200610-116	ND1	T4117C	Synonymous				
2010-08-MT-664	ND1	A4164G	Synonymous				
200610-117	ND1	T4218C	Synonymous				
200610-48	tRNA-Gln	C4335T					
MitoT4337C	tRNA-Gln	T4336C			AD; PD; Hearing loss & migraine		
200610-49	ND2	C4508T	Synonymous				
MitoG4770A	ND2	A4769G	Synonymous				
MitoG4821A	ND2	G4820A	Synonymous				
MitoA4825G	ND2	A4824G	Nonsynonymous	T119A			Possibly damaging
200610-6	ND2	A4833G	Nonsynonymous	T122A	Diabetes helper mutation; AD; PD; Haplogroup G marker		Possibly damaging
MitoA4918G	ND2	A4917G	Nonsynonymous	N150D	LHON; Insulin resistance; AMD; NRTI-		Benign



ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes* PN; Haplogroup T marker	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT4978C	ND2	T4977C	Synonymous	L170L			
MitoT5005C	ND2	T5004C	Synonymous	L179L			
MitoG5047A	ND2	G5046A	Nonsynonymous	V193I			Benign
200610-119	ND2	T5048C	Synonymous	V193V			
200610-120	ND2	T5108C	Synonymous	T213T			
MitoC5264T	ND2	C5263T	Nonsynonymous	A265V			Benign
200610-7	ND2	A5301G	Nonsynonymous	I278V			Benign
MitoA5391G	ND2	A5390G	Synonymous	M307M			
MitoT5443C	ND2	T5442C	Nonsynonymous	F325L			Benign
MitoA5657G	Non-Coding	A5656G					
MitoG5774A	tRNA-Cys	G5773A					
200610-9	tRNA-Tyr	A5833G					
MitoA5952G	CO1	A5951G	Synonymous	G16G			
2010-08-MT-773	CO1	T5999C	Synonymous	A32A		Pancreatic cancer cell line; Glioblastoma	
MitoG6027A	CO1	G6026A	Synonymous	L41L			
MitoC6046T	CO1	C6045T	Synonymous	L48L			
2010-08-MT-776	CO1	A6047G	Synonymous	L48L		Pancreatic cancer cell line; Glioblastoma	
200610-51	CO1	C6077T	Synonymous	V58V			
MitoT6222C	CO1	T6221C	Synonymous	P106P			
200610-121	CO1	T6248C	Synonymous	S115S			
MitoG6261A	CO1	G6260A	Synonymous	E119E			
200610-80	CO1	G6285A	Nonsynonymous	V128I	Prostate cancer		Benign
200610-123	CO1	T6392C	Synonymous	N163N			
200610-81	CO1	G6446A	Synonymous	T181T			
MitoT6681C	CO1	T6680C	Synonymous	T259T			
200610-82	CO1	G6734A	Synonymous	M277M			
MitoT6777C	CO1	T6776C	Synonymous	H291H		Breast cystic masses	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoA7056G	CO1	A7055G	Synonymous	G384G		MNGIE fibroblasts	
2010-08-MT-831	CO1	T7142C	Synonymous	H413H			
MitoT7176C	CO1	T7175C	Synonymous	F414F			
MitoC7275T	CO1	C7274T	Synonymous	G457G			
MitoG7522A	tRNA-Asp	G7521A				Thyroid tumor	
200610-84	CO2	G7598A	Nonsynonymous	A5T	Possible LHON helper variant		Benign
2010-08-MT-860	CO2	T7684C	Synonymous	L33L			
2010-08-MT-861	CO2	G7697A	Nonsynonymous	V38I	Possible HCM susceptibility		Benign
MitoA7769G	CO2	A7768G	Synonymous	M61M			
200610-85	CO2	G7852A	Synonymous	E89E			
2010-08-MT-874	CO2	G7853A	Nonsynonymous	V90I			Benign
200610-86	CO2	G7859A	Nonsynonymous	D92N	Progressive Encephalomyopathy		Benign
200610-127	CO2	T7861C	Synonymous	D92D			
200610-128	CO2	T7870C	Synonymous	L95L			
200610-13	CO2	A7972G	Synonymous	E129E			
200610-87	CO2	G8020A	Synonymous	P145P			
200610-129	ATP8	T8404C	Synonymous	I13I			
200610-53	ATP8	C8472T	Nonsynonymous	P36L			Benign
200610-14	ATP8	A8502G	Nonsynonymous	N46S			Possibly damaging
MitoG8617T	ATP8	G8616T	Nonsynonymous	L30F			Unknown
200610-131	ATP6	T8793C	Synonymous	P89P			
200610-55	ATP6	C8859T	Synonymous	G111G			
MitoA8870G	ATP6	A8869G	Nonsynonymous	M115V			Benign
200610-18	ATP6	A8946G	Synonymous	M140M			
200610-56	ATP6	A8964T	Nonsynonymous	M140I			Possibly damaging

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
200610-89	<i>ATP6</i>	G9064A	Nonsynonymous	A180T			Benign
MitoA9073G	<i>ATP6</i>	A9072G	Synonymous	S182S			
MitoA9094G	<i>ATP6</i>	A9093G	Synonymous	T189T			
200610-57	<i>ATP6</i>	C9140T	Nonsynonymous	A205V			Probably damaging
2010-08-MT-969	<i>ATP6</i>	A9150G	Synonymous	L208L			
MitoG9378A	<i>CO3</i>	A9377G	Synonymous	W57W			
200610-58	<i>CO3</i>	C9458T	Synonymous	I84I			
MitoC9541T	<i>CO3</i>	T9540C	Synonymous	L112L			
200610-21	<i>CO3</i>	A9587G	Synonymous	L127L			
MitoA9668G	<i>CO3</i>	A9667G	Nonsynonymous	N154S			Benign
MitoT9699C	<i>CO3</i>	T9698C	Synonymous	L164L			
MitoT9717C	<i>CO3</i>	T9716C	Synonymous	G170G			
200610-59	<i>CO3</i>	C9785T	Synonymous	Y193Y			
MitoT9900C	<i>CO3</i>	T9899C	Synonymous	H231H			
MitoT9951C	<i>CO3</i>	T9950C	Synonymous	V248V			
MitoT10035C	<i>tRNA-Gly</i>	T10034C					
200610-133	<i>ND3</i>	T10118C	Synonymous	I20I			
MitoT10239C	<i>ND3</i>	T10238C	Synonymous	I60I			
MitoG10311A	<i>ND3</i>	G10310A	Synonymous	L84L			
200610-22	<i>ND3</i>	A10397G	Synonymous	W113W			
MitoA10551G	<i>ND4L</i>	A10550G	Synonymous	M27M		Endometrium control tissue	
MitoG10587A	<i>ND4L</i>	G10586A	Synonymous	S39S			
MitoG10590A	<i>ND4L</i>	G10589A	Synonymous	L40L			
200610-135	<i>ND4L</i>	T10640C	Synonymous	N57N		Endometrium tumor	
MitoG10689A	<i>ND4L</i>	G10688A	Synonymous	V73V			
200610-23	<i>ND4L</i>	A10754G	Synonymous	L95L			
200610-91	<i>ND4</i>	G10914A	Nonsynonymous	C52Y			Benign
MitoT10916C	<i>ND4</i>	T10915C	Synonymous	C52C			
200610-92	<i>ND4</i>	G11016A	Nonsynonymous	S86N		Thyroid tumor	Benign

					Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid			
200610-61	ND4	C11061T	Nonsynonymous	S101F	Altered brain pH; sCJD		Benign
MitoA11252G	ND4	A11251G	Synonymous	L164L			
200610-63	ND4	C11288T	Synonymous	L177L			
MitoG11378A	ND4	G11377A	Synonymous	K206K			
MitoA11468G	ND4	A11467G	Synonymous	L236L			
200610-65	ND4	C11536T	Synonymous	Y259Y			
2010-08-MT-82	ND4	A11560G	Synonymous	W267W			
MitoT11900C	ND4	T11899C	Synonymous	S380S			
MitoG11915A	ND4	G11914A	Synonymous	T385T			
200610-136	ND4	T12121C	Synonymous	I454I			
200610-137	tRNA-Leu2	T12285C				Prostate tumor	
MitoG12631A	ND5	G12630A	Synonymous	W98W			
2010-08-MT-143	ND5	A12642G	Synonymous	E102E			
MitoC12670T	ND5	C12669T	Synonymous	D111D			
MitoT12706C	ND5	C12705T	Synonymous	I123I			
200610-94	ND5	G12771A	Synonymous	E145E			
2010-08-MT-158	ND5	T12811C	Nonsynonymous	Y159H			Benign
200610-27	ND5	A12822G	Synonymous	A162A			
MitoG12851A	ND5	A12850G	Nonsynonymous	I172V			Possibly damaging
MitoA13106G	ND5	A13105G	Nonsynonymous	I257V			
200610-30	ND5	A13183G	Nonsynonymous	I283V			Benign
200610-138	ND5	T13215C	Synonymous	L293L			
MitoA13264G	ND5	A13263G	Synonymous	Q309Q			
MitoC13651T	ND5	C13650T	Synonymous	P438P			
2010-08-MT-204	ND5	G13759A	Nonsynonymous	A475T			Benign
MitoT13966C	ND5	T13965C	Synonymous	L543L			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2010-08-MT-226	ND5	A14133G	Synonymous	L599L	MDD-associated	Endometrial tumor Tumor	Benign
2010-08-MT-232	ND6	T14182C	Synonymous	V164V			
MitoA14234G	ND6	A14233G	Synonymous	D147D			
200610-96	ND6	G14323A	Synonymous	N117N			
200610-71	ND6	C14338T	Synonymous	V112V			
2010-08-MT-251	ND6	A14417G	Nonsynonymous	V86A			
200610-141	ND6	T14512C	Synonymous	M54M			
200610-97	ND6	G14544A	Synonymous	L44L			
200610-98	ND6	G14569A	Synonymous	S35S			
2010-08-MT-288	CYB	C14872T	Synonymous	I42I			
200610-33	CYB	A14890G	Synonymous	G48G	POAG-potential for association	Pancreatic cancer cell line; Breast tumor	
200610-34	CYB	A14893G	Synonymous	L49L			
MitoG15044A	CYB	G15043A	Synonymous	G99G			
200610-99	CYB	G15148A	Synonymous	P134P			
200610-100	CYB	G15172A	Synonymous	G142G			
MitoA15302G	CYB	G15301A	Synonymous	L185L			
200610-143	CYB	T15514C	Synonymous	Y256Y			
MitoT15671C	CYB	T15670C	Synonymous	H308H			
MitoT15785C	CYB	T15784C	Synonymous	P346P			
MitoC15834T	CYB	C15833T	Synonymous	L363L			
MitoC15905T	tRNA-Thr	C15904T			MS; Idiopathic repeat miscarriage; AD protection; Possible helper mutation		
MitoA15925G	tRNA-Thr	A15924G					
MitoG15929A	tRNA-Thr	G15928A					

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoG15931A	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	G15930A					
2010-08-MT-395	Non-Coding	C16069T					
2010-08-MT-398	Non-Coding	T16086C					
MitoG16130A	Non-Coding	G16129A			Cyclic vomiting syndrome with migraine		
MitoT16145C	Non-Coding	T16144C					
MitoG16146A	Non-Coding	G16145A					
MitoC16149T	Non-Coding	C16148T				Aging brains	
MitoA16163G	Non-Coding	A16162G					
MitoA16164G	Non-Coding	A16163G					
200610-146	Non-Coding	T16217C				Prostate tumor	
MitoC16272T	Non-Coding	C16270T			Melanoma patients		
2010-08-MT-502	Non-Coding	T16356C				Glioblastoma	
2010-08-MT-504	Non-Coding	T16362C					
MitoG16393A	Non-Coding	G16391A					
2010-08-MT-511	Non-Coding	A16399G				Gastric carcinoma	
200610-37	Non-Coding	A16482G					

\*MITOMAP

ND = NADH dehydrogenase; CYB = Cytochrome b; CO = Cytochrome c oxidase; ATP = ATP synthase; POLG = Mitochondrial DNA polymerase  $\gamma$ ; PEO = Progressive external ophthalmoplegia; MNGIE = Mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy; AD = Alzheimer's disease; SZ = Schizophrenia; NSHL = Non-syndromic hearing loss; MIDD = Maternally inherited diabetes and deafness; BD = Bipolar disorder; PD = Parkinson's disease; LHON = Leber Hereditary optic neuropathy; AMD = Age-related macular degeneration; NRTI = Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; HCM = Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; sCJD = Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; MDD = Major depressive disorder; POAG = Primary open angle glaucoma; MS = Multiple sclerosis

**Table S20.** Illumina Human1M Duo v3

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes *	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes *	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT217C	Non-Coding	T217C					
MitoG228A	Non-Coding	G228A					
MitoG247A	Non-Coding	G247A					
MitoC295T	Non-Coding	C295T				POLG/MNGIE muscle;	
MitoC458T	Non-Coding	C456T				Glioblastoma	
MitoC464T	Non-Coding	C462T				Thyroid tumor	
MitoT479C	Non-Coding	T477C				Thyroid tumor	
MitoT491C	Non-Coding	T489C				AD brains; Ovarian tumor	
MitoG752A	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A750G				Ovarian carcinoma;	
MitoA829G	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A827G			DEAF; Haplogroup B4b'd marker	Prostate tumor	
MitoC1050T	<i>12S rRNA</i>	C1048T					
MitoT1191C	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T1189C					
MitoG1440A	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A1438G					
MitoG1721A	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G1719A					
MitoA1738G	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A1736G					
MitoT2160C	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2158C					
MitoC2485T	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2483C					
MitoG2708A	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2706G					
MitoC2791T	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2789T					
MitoT2887C	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2885C					
MitoG3012A	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G3010A			Cyclic vomiting syndrome with migraine		
MitoT3198C	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T3197C					
MitoA3349G	<i>ND1</i>	A3348G	Synonymous	L14L			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes *	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes *	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT3395C	ND1	T3394C	Nonsynonymous	Y30H	LHON/Diabetes/CPT deficiency/High altitude adaptation	Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow Prostate tumor Thyroid tumor	Benign
MitoA3481G	ND1	A3480G	Synonymous	K58K			
MitoC3595T	ND1	C3594T	Synonymous	V96V			
MitoG3667A	ND1	G3666A	Synonymous	G120G			
MitoA3721G	ND1	A3720G	Synonymous	Q138Q			
MitoG3916A	ND1	G3915A	Synonymous	G203G			
MitoG3919A	ND1	G3918A	Synonymous	E204E		Breast tumor	
MitoC3971T	ND1	C3970T	Synonymous	L222L			
MitoC3993T	ND1	C3992T	Nonsynonymous	T229M			Benign
MitoA4025G	ND1	A4024G	Nonsynonymous	T240A			Benign
MitoT4337C	tRNA-Gln	T4336C			AD; PD; Hearing loss & migraine		
MitoT4562C	ND2	T4561C	Nonsynonymous	V31A			Benign
MitoG4770A	ND2	A4769G	Synonymous	M100M			
MitoG4821A	ND2	G4820A	Synonymous	E117E			
MitoA4825G	ND2	A4824G	Nonsynonymous	T119A			Possibly damaging
MitoC4884T	ND2	C4883T	Synonymous	P138P	Glaucoma LHON; Insulin resistance; AMD; NRTI-PN; Haplogroup T marker		
MitoA4918G	ND2	A4917G	Nonsynonymous	N150D			Benign
MitoT4978C	ND2	T4977C	Synonymous	L170L			
MitoT5005C	ND2	T5004C	Synonymous	L179L			
MitoG5047A	ND2	G5046A	Nonsynonymous	V193I			Benign
MitoC5264T	ND2	C5263T	Nonsynonymous	A265V			Benign
MitoA5391G	ND2	A5390G	Synonymous	M307M			
MitoT5443C	ND2	T5442C	Nonsynonymous	F325L			Benign
MitoG5461A	ND2	G5460A	Nonsynonymous	A331T	AD; PD		Benign



ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes *	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes *	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT5496C	<i>ND2</i>	T5495C	Synonymous	F342F			
MitoA5657G	<i>NC</i>	A5656G					
MitoG5774A	<i>tRNA-Cys</i>	G5773A					
MitoA5952G	<i>CO1</i>	A5951G	Synonymous	G16G			
MitoG6027A	<i>CO1</i>	G6026A	Synonymous	L41L			
MitoC6046T	<i>CO1</i>	C6045T	Synonymous	L48L			
MitoT6153C	<i>CO1</i>	T6152C	Synonymous	V83V			
MitoT6222C	<i>CO1</i>	T6221C	Synonymous	P106P			
MitoG6261A	<i>CO1</i>	G6260A	Synonymous	E119E			
MitoT6681C	<i>CO1</i>	T6680C	Synonymous	T259T			
MitoG6735A	<i>CO1</i>	G6734A	Synonymous	M277M			
MitoA6753G	<i>CO1</i>	A6752G	Synonymous	L283L			
MitoT6777C	<i>CO1</i>	T6776C	Synonymous	H291H		Breast cystic masses	
MitoA7056G	<i>CO1</i>	A7055G	Synonymous	G384G		MNGIE fibroblasts	
MitoT7176C	<i>CO1</i>	T7175C	Synonymous	T424T			
MitoC7275T	<i>CO1</i>	C7274T	Synonymous	G457G			
MitoG7522A	<i>tRNA-Asp</i>	G7521A				Thyroid tumor	
MitoA7769G	<i>CO2</i>	A7768G	Synonymous	M61M			
MitoG8270A	<i>CO2</i>	G8269A	Synonymous	Term2 28Ter m			
MitoT8278C	Non-Coding	T8277C					
MitoG8617T	<i>ATP6</i>	G8616T	Nonsynonymous	L30F			Probably damaging
MitoC8656T	<i>ATP6</i>	C8655T	Synonymous	I43I			
MitoA8870G	<i>ATP6</i>	A8869G	Nonsynonymous	M115V			Benign
MitoA9073G	<i>ATP6</i>	A9072G	Synonymous	S182S			
MitoA9094G	<i>ATP6</i>	A9093G	Synonymous	T189T			
MitoG9378A	<i>CO3</i>	A9377G	Synonymous	W57W			
MitoC9541T	<i>CO3</i>	T9540C	Synonymous	L112L		Tumor	
MitoA9668G	<i>CO3</i>	A9667G	Nonsynonymous	N154S			Benign
MitoT9699C	<i>CO3</i>	T9698C	Synonymous	L164L			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT9717C	CO3	T9716C	Synonymous	G170G	SIDS		
MitoT9900C	CO3	T9899C	Synonymous	H231H			
MitoT9951C	CO3	T9950C	Synonymous	V248V			
MitoT10035C	tRNA-Gly	T10034C					
MitoA10045G	tRNA-Gly	A10044G					
MitoT10239C	ND3	T10238C	Synonymous	I60I			
MitoG10311A	ND3	G10310A	Synonymous	L84L			
MitoT10322C	ND3	T10321C	Nonsynonymous	V88A			
					PD protective factor; Longevity; Altered cell pH; Metabolic syndrome; Breast cancer risk; Haplogroup IJK marker		Benign
MitoG10399A	ND3	A10398G	Nonsynonymous	T114A		Thyroid tumor	Benign
MitoT10464C	tRNA-Arg	T10463C				Endometrium tumor	
MitoA10551G	ND4L	A10550G	Synonymous	M27M		Endometrium control tissue	
MitoG10587A	ND4L	G10586A	Synonymous	S39S			
MitoG10590A	ND4L	G10589A	Synonymous	L40L			
MitoG10689A	ND4L	G10688A	Synonymous	V73V			
MitoC10874T	ND4	T10873C	Synonymous	P38P			
MitoT10916C	ND4	T10915C	Synonymous	C52C			
MitoA11252G	ND4	A11251G	Synonymous	L164L			
MitoG11378A	ND4	G11377A	Synonymous	K206K			
MitoA11468G	ND4	A11467G	Synonymous	L236L	Altered brain pH; sCJD patients		
MitoT11486C	ND4	T11485C	Synonymous	G242G			
MitoT11900C	ND4	T11899C	Synonymous	S380S			
MitoG11915A	ND4	G11914A	Synonymous	T385T			
MitoA12309G	tRNA-Leu2	A12308G			CPEO; Stroke; CM; Breast, renal, & prostate cancer Risk; Altered	Endometrium control tissue; Lung & prostate tumor	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes *	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes *	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoG12373A	ND5	G12372A	Synonymous	L12L	brain pH; sCJD; Haplogroup U marker Altered brain pH; sCJD	Prostate tumor	Possibly damaging Benign
MitoG12631A	ND5	G12630A	Synonymous	W98W			
MitoC12670T	ND5	C12669T	Synonymous	D111D			
MitoT12706C	ND5	C12705T	Synonymous	I123I			
MitoG12851A	ND5	A12850G	Nonsynonymous	I172V	MDD-associated  LHON; Haplogroup J2 marker	Glioblastoma	Benign Probably damaging
MitoA13106G	ND5	A13105G	Nonsynonymous	I257V			
MitoA13264G	ND5	A13263G	Synonymous	Q309Q			
MitoC13651T	ND5	C13650T	Synonymous	P438P			
MitoA13781G	ND5	A13780G	Nonsynonymous	I482V			
MitoT13790C	ND5	T13789C	Nonsynonymous	Y485H			
MitoT13966C	ND5	T13965C	Synonymous	L543L			
MitoT14179C	ND6	T14178C	Nonsynonymous	I166V			
MitoA14234G	ND6	A14233G	Synonymous	D147D			
MitoA14583G	ND6	A14582G	Nonsynonymous	V31A			
MitoT14799C	CYB	T14798C	Nonsynonymous	F18L	POAG-potential for association	Pancreatic cancer cell line; Breast tumor	Benign
MitoG15044A	CYB	G15043A	Synonymous	G99G			
MitoA15245G	CYB	A15244G	Synonymous	G166G			
MitoG15258A	CYB	G15257A	Nonsynonymous	D171N			
MitoA15302G	CYB	G15301A	Synonymous	L185L	LIMM	tumor Breast tumor Breast tumor	
MitoC15536T	CYB	C15535T	Synonymous	N263N			
MitoT15671C	CYB	T15670C	Synonymous	H308H			
MitoA15759G	CYB	A15758G	Nonsynonymous	I338V			
MitoT15785C	CYB	T15784C	Synonymous	P346P			
MitoC15834T	CYB	C15833T	Synonymous	L363L			
MitoC15905T	tRNA-Thr	C15904T					
MitoA15925G	tRNA-Thr	A15924G					

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes *	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes *	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoG15929A	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	G15928A			MS; Idiopathic repeat miscarriage; AD protection		
MitoG15931A	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	G15930A					
MitoG16130A	Non-Coding	G16129A			Cyclic vomiting syndrome with migraine		
MitoT16145C	Non-Coding	T16144C					
MitoG16146A	Non-Coding	G16145A					
MitoC16149T	Non-Coding	C16148T				Aging brains	
MitoA16163G	Non-Coding	A16162G					
MitoA16164G	Non-Coding	A16163G					
MitoC16184A	Non-Coding	A16183G				Prostate tumor	
MitoC16272T	Non-Coding	C16270T			Melanoma patients		
MitoC16329T	Non-Coding	C16327T					
MitoG16392A	Non-Coding	G16390A			POAG-potential for association	Breast & ovarian tumors	
MitoG16393A	Non-Coding	G16391A					

\*MITOMAP

ND = NADH dehydrogenase; CYB = Cytochrome b; CO = Cytochrome c oxidase; ATP = ATP synthase; POLG = Mitochondrial DNA polymerase  $\gamma$ ; MNGIE = Mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy; AD = Alzheimer's disease; DEAF = Deafness; LHON = Leber Hereditary optic neuropathy; CPT = Carnitine palmityltransferase deficiency; PD = Parkinson's disease; AMD = Age-related macular degeneration; NRTI = Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors; SIDS = Sudden infant death syndrome; sCJD = Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; CPEO = Chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia syndrome; CM = Cardiomyopathy; MDD = Major depressive disorder; POAG = Primary open angle glaucoma; L IMM = Lethal infantile mitochondrial myopathy

**Table S21.** Human Omni 2.5-8v1.1

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2010-08-MT-841	Non-Coding	T72C				Aging brains; POLG, PEO & control muscle; normal tissues	
2010-08-MT-981	Non-Coding	A93G					
200610-102	Non-Coding	T125C				POLG, PEO & control muscle	
2010-08-MT-544	Non-Coding	T199C				Ovarian carcinoma	
200610-104	Non-Coding	T212C					
2010-08-MT-550	Non-Coding	A215G				Esophageal cancer	
200610-105	Non-Coding	T236C					
200610-106	Non-Coding	T246C					
200610-107	Non-Coding	T482C					
2010-08-MT-723	Non-Coding	G513A					
2010-08-MT-729	Non-Coding	A523C					
2010-08-MT-830	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T711C					
200610-42	<i>12S rRNA</i>	C722T					
200610-75	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G951A					
2010-08-MT-27	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A1041G					
200610-108	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T1107C					
200610-109	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T1119C					
2010-08-MT-526	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C1721T				Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow	
200610-1	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2755G			Possibly LVNC-associated		

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
200610-2	16S rRNA	A2880G					
200610-110	16S rRNA	T3027C					
200610-3	16S rRNA	A3203G					
200610-43	16S rRNA	C3206T					
200610-44	ND1	C3330T	Synonymous	L8L			
200610-4	ND1	A3384G	Synonymous	K26K			
200610-111	ND1	T3396C	Synonymous	Y30Y	NSHL; MIDD		
200610-112	ND1	T3644C	Nonsynonymous	V113A	BD		Benign
200610-113	ND1	T3645C	Synonymous	V113V			
200610-76	ND1	G3705A	Synonymous	L133L			
200610-114	ND1	T3826C	Synonymous	L174L			
200610-45	ND1	C3921T	Synonymous	S205S			
200610-46	ND1	C3970T	Synonymous	L222L			
200610-115	ND1	T4023C	Synonymous	T239T			
200610-47	ND1	C4025T	Nonsynonymous	T240M			Benign
2010-08-MT-655	ND1	G4048A	Nonsynonymous	D248N			Benign
200610-116	ND1	T4117C	Synonymous	L271L			
2010-08-MT-664	ND1	A4164G	Synonymous	M286M			
200610-117	ND1	T4218C	Synonymous	Y304Y			
200610-48	tRNA-Gln	C4335T					
200610-77	ND2	G4491A	Nonsynonymous	V8I			Benign
200610-49	ND2	C4508T	Synonymous	I13I			
200610-118	ND2	T4646C	Synonymous	Y59Y		Glioblastoma	
200610-6	ND2	A4833G	Nonsynonymous	T122A	Diabetes helper mutation; AD; PD; Haplogroup G marker		Possibly damaging
200610-119	ND2	T5048C	Synonymous	V193V			
200610-120	ND2	T5108C	Synonymous	T213T			
200610-7	ND2	A5301G	Nonsynonymous	I278V			Benign
200610-9	tRNA-tyr	A5833G					

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2010-08-MT-773	CO1	T5999C	Synonymous	A32A	Prostate Cancer	Pancreatic cancer cell line; Glioblastoma	Benign
200610-79	CO1	G6026A	Synonymous	L41L			
200610-50	CO1	C6045T	Synonymous	L48L			
2010-08-MT-776	CO1	A6047G	Synonymous	L48L		Pancreatic cancer cell line; Glioblastoma	
200610-51	CO1	C6077T	Synonymous	V58V			
200610-121	CO1	T6248C	Synonymous	S115S			
200610-80	CO1	G6285A	Nonsynonymous	V128I			
200610-122	CO1	T6374C	Synonymous	S157S			
200610-123	CO1	T6392C	Synonymous	N163N			
200610-81	CO1	G6446A	Synonymous	T181T			
200610-124	CO1	T6680C	Synonymous	T259T			
200610-82	CO1	G6734A	Synonymous	M277M			
200610-10	CO1	A6752G	Synonymous	L283L	Breast cystic masses		
200610-83	CO1	G6755A	Synonymous	G284G			
200610-125	CO1	T6776C	Synonymous	H291H			
2010-08-MT-831	CO1	T7142C	Synonymous	H413H			
200610-52	tRNA-Ser	C7476T	Nonsynonymous	A5T		Thyroid hyperplasia Thyroid tumor	
200610-12	tRNA-Asp	G7521A					
200610-84	CO2	G7598A					
2010-08-MT-860	CO2	T7684C	Synonymous	L33L	Possible LHON helper	Benign	
2010-08-MT-861	CO2	G7697A	Nonsynonymous	V38I			
200610-126	CO2	T7759C	Synonymous	A58A			
2010-08-MT-874	CO2	G7853A	Nonsynonymous	V90I	Possible HCM susceptibility	Benign	
200610-86	CO2	G7859A	Nonsynonymous	D92N			
200610-127	CO2	T7861C	Synonymous	D92D			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
200610-128	CO2	T7870C	Synonymous	L95L			
200610-13	CO2	A7972G	Synonymous	E129E			
200610-87	CO2	G8020A	Synonymous	P145P			
200610-129	ATP8	T8404C	Synonymous	I13I			
200610-53	ATP8	C8472T	Nonsynonymous	P36L			Benign
200610-14	ATP8	A8502G	Nonsynonymous	N46S			Possibly damaging
200610-130	ATP6	T8594C	Nonsynonymous	I23T			Possibly damaging
200610-131	ATP6	T8793C	Synonymous	P89P			
200610-55	ATP6	C8859T	Synonymous	G111G			
200610-18	ATP6	A8946G	Synonymous	M140M			
200610-56	ATP6	C8964T	Synonymous	T146T			
200610-89	ATP6	G9064A	Nonsynonymous	A180T			Benign
200610-57	ATP6	C9140T	Nonsynonymous	A205V			Probably damaging
2010-08-MT-969	ATP6	A9150G	Synonymous	L208L			
200610-58	CO3	C9458T	Synonymous	I84I			
200610-21	CO3	A9587G	Synonymous	L127L			
200610-59	CO3	C9785T	Synonymous	Y193Y			
200610-133	ND3	T10118C	Synonymous	I20I			
200610-22	ND3	A10397G	Synonymous	W113W			
200610-60	ND4L	C10607T	Synonymous	L46L			
200610-135	ND4L	T10640C	Synonymous	N57N		Endometrial tumor	
200610-23	ND4L	A10754G	Synonymous	L95L			
200610-92	ND4	G11016A	Nonsynonymous	S86N		Thyroid tumor	Benign
200610-61	ND4	C11061T	Nonsynonymous	S101F			Benign
200610-62	ND4	C11215T	Synonymous	Y152Y			
200610-63	ND4	C11288T	Synonymous	L177L			
200610-65	ND4	C11536T	Synonymous	Y259Y			
2010-08-MT-82	ND4	A11560G	Synonymous	W267W			



ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
200610-93	ND4	G11696A	Nonsynonymous	V313I	LHON; LDYT; DEAF; Hypertension helper mutation		Benign
200610-25	ND4	A11959G	Synonymous	M400M			
200610-136	ND4	T12121C	Synonymous	I454I			
200610-137	tRNA-Leu2	T12285C					
200610-67	ND5	C12498T	Synonymous	F54F			
2010-08-MT-143	ND5	A12642G	Synonymous	E102E			
200610-94	ND5	G12771A	Synonymous	E145E			
2010-08-MT-158	ND5	T12811C	Nonsynonymous	Y159H	Possible LHON factor		Benign
200610-27	ND5	A12822G	Synonymous	A162A			
200610-68	ND5	C12882T	Synonymous	F182F			
200610-95	ND5	G12940A	Nonsynonymous	A202T			Benign
200610-30	ND5	A13183G	Nonsynonymous	I283V			Benign
200610-138	ND5	T13215C	Synonymous	L293L			
200610-69	ND5	C13626T	Synonymous	T430T			
200610-70	ND5	C13934T	Nonsynonymous	T533M			Benign
2010-08-MT-226	ND5	A14133G	Synonymous	L599L			
2010-08-MT-232	ND6	T14182C	Synonymous	V164V			
200610-96	ND6	G14323A	Synonymous	N117N			
200610-71	ND6	C14338T	Synonymous	V112V			
2010-08-MT-251	ND6	A14417G	Nonsynonymous	V86A		Papillary thyroid carcinoma	Benign
200610-72	ND6	C14433T	Nonsynonymous	A81T			Benign
200610-140	ND6	T14502C	Nonsynonymous	I58V	LHON		Benign
200610-141	ND6	T14512C	Synonymous	M54M			
200610-97	ND6	G14544A	Synonymous	L44L			
200610-98	ND6	G14569A	Synonymous	S35S			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
2010-08-MT-288	CYB	C14872T	Synonymous	I42I			
200610-33	CYB	A14890G	Synonymous	G48G			
200610-34	CYB	A14893G	Synonymous	L49L			
200610-142	CYB	T14979C	Nonsynonymous	I78T			Benign
200610-99	CYB	G15148A	Synonymous	P134P			
200610-100	CYB	G15172A	Synonymous	G142G		Endometrial tumor	
200610-74	CYB	C15452T	Nonsynonymous	L236F			Benign
200610-35	CYB	A15487T	Synonymous	P247P			
200610-143	CYB	T15514C	Synonymous	Y256Y			
2010-08-MT-395	Non-Coding	C16069T					
2010-08-MT-398	Non-Coding	T16086C					
2010-08-MT-418	Non-Coding	C16168T					
200610-146	Non-Coding	T16217C				Prostate tumor	
2010-08-MT-463	Non-Coding	C16261T					
2010-08-MT-480	Non-Coding	C16294T					
2010-08-MT-483	Non-Coding	T16298C				Prostate tumor	
2010-08-MT-489	Non-Coding	A16316G					
2010-08-MT-502	Non-Coding	T16356C				Glioblastoma	
2010-08-MT-504	Non-Coding	T16362C					
2010-08-MT-511	Non-Coding	A16399G				Gastric carcinoma	
200610-37	Non-Coding	A16482G					

\*MITOMAP

ND = NADH dehydrogenase; CYB = Cytochrome b; CO = Cytochrome c oxidase; ATP = ATP synthase; POLG = Mitochondrial DNA polymerase  $\gamma$ ; PEO = Progressive external ophthalmoplegia; LVNC = Left ventricular non-compaction cardiomyopathy; NSHL = Non-syndromic hearing loss; MIDD = Maternally inherited diabetes and deafness; BD = Bipolar disorder; AD = Alzheimer's disease; PD = Parkinson's disease; LHON = Leber Hereditary optic neuropathy; HCM = Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; LDYT = Leber hereditary optic neuropathy and dystonia; DEAF = Deafness

**Table S22.** Illumina Human 660W- Quad v1

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Variants*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT217C	Non-Coding	T217C					
MitoG228A	Non-Coding	G228A					
MitoG247A	Non-Coding	G247A					
MitoC295T	Non-Coding	C295T				POLG & MNGIE muscle;	
MitoC458T	Non-Coding	C456T				Glioblastoma	
MitoC464T	Non-Coding	C462T				Thyroid tumor	
						Thyroid tumor	
MitoT479C	Non-Coding	T477C				AD brains; Ovarian & prostate tumors	
MitoT491C	Non-Coding	T489C				Ovarian carcinoma	
MitoG752A	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A750G					
MitoA829G	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A827G					
MitoC1050T	<i>12S rRNA</i>	C1048T					
MitoT1191C	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T1189C					
MitoG1440A	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A1438G					
MitoG1721A	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G1719A					
MitoA1738G	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A1736G					
MitoT2160C	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2158C					
MitoC2485T	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2483C					
MitoG2708A	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2706G					

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Variants*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoC2791T	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2789T					
MitoT2887C	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2885C					
MitoG3012A	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G3010A			Cyclic Vomiting Syndrome with Migraine; Reported PM		
MitoT3198C	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T3197C					
MitoA3349G	<i>ND1</i>	A3348G	Synonymous				
MitoT3395C	<i>ND1</i>	T3394C	Nonsynonymous	Y30H		Prostate tumor	Benign
MitoA3481G	<i>ND1</i>	A3480G	Synonymous				
MitoC3595T	<i>ND1</i>	C3594T	Synonymous		Thyroid tumor		
MitoG3667A	<i>ND1</i>	G3666A	Synonymous				
MitoA3721G	<i>ND1</i>	A3720G	Synonymous				
MitoG3916A	<i>ND1</i>	G3915A	Synonymous				
MitoG3919A	<i>ND1</i>	G3918A	Synonymous		Breast tumor		
MitoC3971T	<i>ND1</i>	C3970T	Synonymous				
MitoC3993T	<i>ND1</i>	C3992T	Nonsynonymous	T229M	Thyroid tumor		Benign
MitoA4025G	<i>ND1</i>	A4024G	Nonsynonymous	T240A			Benign
MitoT4337C	<i>tRNA-Gln</i>	T4336C			AD; PD; Hearing loss & migraine		
MitoT4562C	<i>ND2</i>	T4561C	Nonsynonymous	V31A			Benign
MitoG4770A	<i>ND2</i>	A4769G	Synonymous		SZ-associated		
MitoG4821A	<i>ND2</i>	G4820A	Synonymous				
MitoA4825G	<i>ND2</i>	A4824G	Nonsynonymous	T119A			Possibly damaging
MitoC4884T	<i>ND2</i>	C4883T	Synonymous				
MitoA4918G	<i>ND2</i>	A4917G	Nonsynonymous	N150D	Glaucoma LHON; Insulin resistance; AMD; NRTI-PN; Haplogroup T marker		Benign
MitoT4978C	<i>ND2</i>	T4977C	Synonymous				
MitoT5005C	<i>ND2</i>	T5004C	Synonymous				
MitoG5047A	<i>ND2</i>	G5046A	Nonsynonymous	V193I			Benign

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Variants *	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes *	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoC5264T	ND2	C5263T	Nonsynonymous	A265V			Benign
MitoA5391G	ND2	A5390G	Synonymous				
MitoT5443C	ND2	T5442C	Nonsynonymous	F325L			Benign
MitoG5461A	ND2	G5460A	Nonsynonymous	A331T	AD; PD		Benign
MitoT5496C	ND2	T5495C	Synonymous				
MitoA5657G	Non-Coding	A5656G					
MitoG5774A	tRNA-Cys	G5773A					
MitoA5952G	CO1	A5951G	Synonymous				
MitoG6027A	CO1	G6026A	Synonymous				
MitoC6046T	CO1	C6045T	Synonymous				
MitoT6153C	CO1	T6152C	Synonymous				
MitoT6222C	CO1	T6221C	Synonymous				
MitoG6261A	CO1	G6260A	Synonymous				
MitoT6681C	CO1	T6680C	Synonymous				
MitoA6753G	CO1	A6752G	Synonymous				
MitoT6777C	CO1	T6776C	Synonymous		Breast cystic masses MNGIE fibroblasts		
MitoA7056G	CO1	A7055G	Synonymous				
MitoT7176C	CO1	T7175C	Synonymous				
MitoC7275T	CO1	C7274T	Synonymous				
MitoG7522A	tRNA-Asp	G7521A			Thyroid tumor		
MitoA7769G	CO2	A7768G	Synonymous				
MitoG8270A	CO2	G8269A	Premature termination	Term228T erm			
MitoT8278C	Non-Coding	T8277C					
MitoG8617T	ATP6	G8616T	Nonsynonymous	L30F			Probably damaging
MitoC8656T	ATP6	C8655T	Synonymous				
MitoA8870G	ATP6	A8869G	Nonsynonymous	M115V			Benign
MitoA9073G	ATP6	A9072G	Synonymous				
MitoA9094G	ATP6	A9093G	Synonymous				
MitoG9378A	CO3	A9377G	Synonymous				
MitoC9541T	CO3	T9540C	Synonymous		Tumor		
MitoA9668G	CO3	A9667G	Nonsynonymous	N154S			Benign

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Variants *	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes *	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT9699C	CO3	T9698C	Synonymous				
MitoT9717C	CO3	T9716C	Synonymous				
MitoT9900C	CO3	T9899C	Synonymous				
MitoT9951C	CO3	T9950C	Synonymous				
MitoT10035C	tRNA-Gly	T10034C					
MitoA10045G	tRNA-Gly	A10044G			SIDS		
MitoT10239C	ND3	T10238C	Synonymous				
MitoG10311A	ND3	G10310A	Synonymous				
MitoT10322C	ND3	T10321C	Nonsynonymous	V88A	Bladder tumor PD protective factor; Longevity; Altered cell pH; Metabolic syndrome; Breast cancer risk; Haplogroup IJK marker		Benign
MitoG10399A	ND3	A10398G	Nonsynonymous	T114A	Endometrium tumor Endometrium control tissue		Benign
MitoT10464C	tRNA-Arg	T10463C					
MitoA10551G	ND4L	A10550G	Synonymous				
MitoG10587A	ND4L	G10586A	Synonymous				
MitoG10689A	ND4L	G10688A	Synonymous				
MitoT10916C	ND4	T10915C	Synonymous				
MitoA11252G	ND4	A11251G	Synonymous				
MitoG11378A	ND4	G11377A	Synonymous				
MitoA11468G	ND4	A11467G	Synonymous		Altered brain pH; sCJD patients		
MitoT11486C	ND4	T11485C	Synonymous				
MitoT11900C	ND4	T11899C	Synonymous				
MitoG11915A	ND4	G11914A	Synonymous				
MitoA12309G	tRNA-Leu2	A12308G			CPEO; Stroke; CM; Breast, renal, prostate cancer risk; Altered	Endometrium control tissue; Lung & prostate tumors	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Variants *	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes *	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoG12373A	ND5	G12372A	Synonymous		brain pH; sCJD; Haplogroup U marker	Prostate tumor	
MitoG12631A	ND5	G12630A	Synonymous		Altered brain pH; sCJD patients		
MitoC12670T	ND5	C12669T	Synonymous				
MitoT12706C	ND5	C12705T	Synonymous			Prostate tumor	
MitoG12851A	ND5	A12850G	Nonsynonymous	I172V			Possibly damaging
MitoA13106G	ND5	A13105G	Nonsynonymous	I257V			Benign
MitoA13264G	ND5	A13263G	Synonymous				
MitoC13651T	ND5	C13650T	Synonymous				
MitoA13781G	ND5	A13780G	Nonsynonymous	I482V			Benign
MitoT13790C	ND5	T13789C	Nonsynonymous	Y485H			Probably damaging
MitoT13966C	ND5	T13965C	Synonymous				
MitoT14179C	ND6	T14178C	Nonsynonymous	I166V			Benign
MitoA14234G	ND6	A14233G	Synonymous				
MitoA14583G	ND6	A14582G	Nonsynonymous	V31A			Benign
MitoT14799C	CYB	T14798C	Nonsynonymous	F18L		Glioblastoma	Benign
MitoG15044A	CYB	G15043A	Synonymous		MDD-associated		
MitoA15245G	CYB	A15244G	Synonymous				
MitoG15258A	CYB	G15257A	Nonsynonymous	D171N	LHON; Haplogroup J2 marker; Possible helper mutation		Benign
MitoA15302G	CYB	G15301A	Synonymous				
MitoC15536T	CYB	C15535T	Synonymous				
MitoT15671C	CYB	T15670C	Synonymous			Breast tumor	
MitoA15759G	CYB	A15758G	Nonsynonymous	I338V			Benign
MitoT15785C	CYB	T15784C	Synonymous		POAG-potential for association	Pancreatic cancer cell line; Breast tumor	
MitoC15834T	CYB	C15833T	Synonymous				
MitoC15905T	tRNA-Thr	C15904T					
MitoA15925G	tRNA-Thr	A15924G			LIMM		

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Variants*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoG15929A	tRNA-Thr	G15928A			MS; Idiopathic repeat miscarriage; AD protection; Possible helper mutation		
MitoG15931A	tRNA-Thr	G15930A					
MitoG16130A	Non-Coding	G16129A			Cyclic vomiting syndrome with migraine		
MitoT16145C	Non-Coding	T16144C					
MitoG16146A	Non-Coding	G16145A					
MitoC16149T	Non-Coding	C16148T				Aging brains	
MitoA16163G	Non-Coding	A16162G					
MitoA16164G	Non-Coding	A16163G					
MitoC16184A	Non-Coding	A16183C			Melanoma patients	Lung tumor back-mutation; Prostate tumor	
MitoC16272T	Non-Coding	C16270T			Melanoma patients		
MitoC16329T	Non-Coding	C16327T					
MitoG16392A	Non-Coding	G16390A			POAG-potential for association	Breast & ovarian tumors	
MitoG16393A	Non-Coding	G16391A					

\*MITOMAP

ND = NADH dehydrogenase; CYB = Cytochrome b; CO = Cytochrome c oxidase; ATP = ATP synthase; POLG = Mitochondrial DNA polymerase  $\gamma$ ; MNGIE = Mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy; AD = Alzheimer's disease; PD = Parkinson's disease; LHON = Leber Hereditary optic neuropathy; AMD = Age-related macular degeneration; NRTI = Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; SZ = Schizophrenia; SIDS = Sudden infant death syndrome; sCJD = Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; Chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia; CM = Cardiomyopathy; MDD = Major depressive disorder; POAG = Primary open angle glaucoma; L IMM = Lethal infantile mitochondrial myopathy; MS = Multiple sclerosis



**Table S23.** Affymetrix 6.0

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs2857291	Non-coding	T195C			BD; Melanoma patients	Elderly fibroblasts; Elderly/AD brains; Lung, thyroid, ovarian, prostate tumors; Glioblastoma	
rs3937037	Non-coding	A235G				Prostate tumor	
rs2853515	Non-coding	A263G				POLG/MNGIE muscle	
rs3883865	Non-coding	T346C					
rs28412942	Non-coding	T408A				Elderly muscle; POLG; PEO; TWINKLE/PEO frontal cortex and muscle; normal tissue	
rs28625645	Non-coding	T489C				Ovarian carcinoma; Prostate tumor	
rs28660704	Non-coding	C497T				Thyroid tumor	
rs28661787	Non-coding	A515G					
rs2853518	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A750G					
rs28358570	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T921C			Possibly LVNC-associated		
rs28377377	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G927A					
rs28579222	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A942G					
rs3888511	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T961G			Possibly DEAF-associated		
rs28496470	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G1273T					
rs28673100	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A1374T					
rs28612532	<i>12S rRNA</i>	C1378T					
rs28729254	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A1379C					
rs28573951	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G1380A					
rs28493131	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G1389T					
rs28392533	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G1410A					
rs28376246	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C1699T					

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs2854126	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T1700C					
rs28527344	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C1703T					
rs28491689	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G1750A					
rs28687354	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C1833A					
rs28736648	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2277C					
rs28358578	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2332T					
rs28358579	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2352C			Possibly LVNC		
rs28558945	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2415T					
rs28489580	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2516A					
rs28445018	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2630C					
rs2854128	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2706G					
rs28406270	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2753C					
rs28619217	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2755G			Possibly LVNC		
rs2856980	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G2758A					
rs28358581	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2789T					
rs3928312	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2833G					
rs2854129	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2857C					
rs28393169	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2863C					
rs28627238	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2866C					
rs2854130	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2885C					
rs28597879	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G3001A					
rs28611051	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A3125G					
rs28408321	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C3126G					
rs28656364	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C3149T					
rs28434229	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G3196A			AD; PD		
rs2854131	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T3197C					
rs28553329	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C3210T					
rs28358582	<i>ND1</i>	T3308C	Nonsynonymous	M1T	MELAS; DEAF enhancer; Hypertension; LVNC; Putative LHON	Colorectal tumor	Probably damaging
rs28416101	<i>ND1</i>	T3336C	Synonymous	I10I			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs28512326	ND1	G3436A	Premature termination	TermG44T		Head & neck tumors	
rs28358583	ND1	C3450T	Synonymous	P48P			
rs28358585	ND1	A3505G	Nonsynonymous	T67A		Pancreatic cancer cell line; Prostate tumor	Benign
rs28369556	ND1	C3513T	Synonymous	T69T			
rs2854133	ND1	A3565G	Nonsynonymous	T87A			Benign
rs28647976	ND1	C3604G	Nonsynonymous	L100V			Possibly damaging
rs28531858	ND1	C3613G	Nonsynonymous	L103V			Probably damaging
rs28357968	ND1	G3666A	Synonymous	G120G			
rs28557337	ND1	C3696T	Synonymous	I130I			
rs28520658	ND1	T3732C	Synonymous	Y142T			
rs28357970	ND1	A3796T	Nonsynonymous	T164S			Benign
rs28357972	ND1	G3918A	Synonymous	E204E			
rs28429662	ND2	C4926T	Nonsynonymous	L153F			Possibly damaging
rs3020561	ND2	A4985G	Synonymous	Q172Q		Thyroid tumor	
rs28494478	ND2	C5049G	Nonsynonymous	L194V			Probably damaging
rs28456039	ND2	A5319G	Nonsynonymous	T284S			
rs28357987	ND2	T5393C	Synonymous	S308S			
rs3021088	ND2	G5460A	Nonsynonymous	A331T	AD; PD		Benign
rs28588369	CO1	G6016A	Nonsynonymous	R38Q			Probably damaging
rs28580752	CO1	G6028A	Nonsynonymous	G42D			Probably damaging
rs2856983	CO1	G6257A	Synonymous	V118V			
rs28516468	CO1	C6455T	Synonymous	F184F			
rs28721398	CO1	T6481C	Nonsynonymous	V193A			Benign
rs28461189	CO1	C6489G	Nonsynonymous	L196V			Probably damaging
rs28371932	CO1	T6505C	Nonsynonymous	V201A			Probably damaging
rs1064597	ATP6	C8647G	Nonsynonymous	R41G			Probably damaging
rs28479867	ATP6	G8648A	Nonsynonymous	R41Q			Probably damaging
rs2853822	ATP6	C8655T	Synonymous	I43I			
rs28624611	ATP6	G8719A	Premature Termination	GXTer			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs2001031	ATP6	A8860G	Nonsynonymous	T112A			Benign
rs28358269	ATP6	A9072G	Synonymous	S182S			
rs28434399	CO3	C9314T	Synonymous	H36H			
rs28474779	CO3	A9336G	Nonsynonymous	M44V			Benign
rs2856984	CO3	C9559G	Nonsynonymous	P118R			Probably damaging
rs2856985	CO3	G9755A	Synonymous	E183E			
rs2854139	CO3	C9818T	Synonymous	H204H			
rs28411821	CO3	T9824C	Synonymous	L206L			
rs28690056	CO3	T9909C	Nonsynonymous	F235L			Probably damaging
rs28580363	CO3	G9912A	Nonsynonymous	E236K			Probably damaging
rs28715301	CO3	G9942A	Nonsynonymous	D246N		Endometrial tumor	Probably damaging
rs3134801	CO3	T9950C	Synonymous	V248V			
rs28374827	tRNA-Gly	T10015A					
rs28358274	ND3	A10086G	Nonsynonymous	N10D	Hypertension end-stage renal disease		Probably damaging
rs3899188	ND3	T10115C	Synonymous	I19I			
rs28409867	ND3	A10133C	Synonymous	P25P			
rs28754574	ND3	A10135G	Nonsynonymous	Q26R			Possibly damaging
rs28358275	ND3	T10237C	Nonsynonymous	I60T	LHON		Probably damaging
rs28655588	ND3	G10260A	Nonsynonymous	E68K			Possibly damaging
rs28673954	ND3	T10370C	Synonymous	Y104Y			
rs28358277	ND3	G10373A	Synonymous	E105E			
rs2853826	ND3	A10398G	Nonsynonymous	T114A	PD protective factor; Longevity; Altered cell pH; Metabolic syndrome; Breast cancer risk; Haplogroup IJK marker	Thyroid tumor	Benign
rs2853487	ND4L	G10589A	Synonymous	L40L			
rs28532736	ND4L	T10590G	Nonsynonymous	F41V			Possibly damaging
rs28645634	ND4L	A10656G	Nonsynonymous	M63V			Benign
rs2853488	ND4L	G10688A	Synonymous	V73V			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs2857285	ND4	T10915C	Synonymous	C52C	Found in 1 HCM patient Altered brain pH; sCJD patients		Probably damaging
rs2857286	ND4	C10984G	Synonymous	L75L			
rs2853489	ND4	A11172G	Nonsynonymous	N138S			
rs2853490	ND4	G11176A	Synonymous	Q139Q			
rs28617734	ND4	C11186T	Synonymous	L143L			
rs28358285	ND4	T11299C	Synonymous	T180T			Probably damaging Benign
rs28609979	ND4	T11365C	Synonymous	A202A			
rs2853493	ND4	A11467G	Synonymous	L236L			
rs28371977	ND4	G11474A	Nonsynonymous	G239S			
rs28588421	ND4	T11547G	Nonsynonymous	V263G			
rs2853495	ND4	G11719A	Synonymous	G320G	Probably damaging Probably damaging Probably damaging		
rs28396842	ND4	G11766T	Nonsynonymous	R336L			
rs28384199	ND4	C11777G	Nonsynonymous	R340G			
rs28439211	ND4	C11819G	Nonsynonymous	L354V			
rs28550734	ND4	C11840T	Synonymous	L361L			
rs28713729	ND4	G11843A	Nonsynonymous	A362T	Probably damaging Benign		
rs28359169	ND4	G11969A	Nonsynonymous	A404T			
rs2853497	ND4	G12007A	Synonymous	W416W			
rs28639786	ND4	C12053T	Nonsynonymous	R432W			
rs28695839	ND4	C12112G	Synonymous	P451P			
rs3134560	tRNA-His	G12192A			MICM	3243 suppressor mutant Lung carcinoma cybrid	Unknown
rs28469108	tRNA-Leu2	G12275A					
rs28493891	tRNA-Leu2	G12300A					
rs28490236	ND5	A12340G	Nonsynonymous	T2A			
rs3134561	ND5	A12361G	Nonsynonymous	T9A			
rs28709525	ND5	C12394T	Nonsynonymous	L20F	Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease		Unknown Benign
rs28617389	ND5	G12406A	Nonsynonymous	V24I			
rs28608480	ND5	T12477C	Synonymous	S47S			
rs28359172	ND5	A12612G	Synonymous	V92V			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs28410409	ND5	G12684A	Synonymous	Q116Q	LHON; Increased MS risk; Higher frequency in PD-ADS; Haplogroup J marker	Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow; Breast tumor	Probably damaging
rs28359173	ND5	A12693G	Synonymous	K119K			
rs2853500	ND5	A12720G	Synonymous	M128M			
rs28719001	ND5	T12880G	Nonsynonymous	F182V			
rs28448767	ND5	C13029T	Synonymous	P231P			
rs28477492	ND5	T13095G	Synonymous	C523V			Benign Probably damaging
rs28604589	ND5	A13269G	Synonymous	G211G			
rs2853502	ND5	A13276G	Nonsynonymous	M314V			
rs28371809	ND5	C13384T	Nonsynonymous	L350F			Benign
rs28359176	ND5	A13485G	Synonymous	M383M			
rs28376363	ND5	C13492G	Nonsynonymous	L386V			Probably damaging
rs28359177	ND5	G13590A	Synonymous	L418L			
rs2854123	ND5	C13650T	Synonymous	P438P			
rs2853813	ND5	C13702G	Nonsynonymous	R456G			Benign
rs28359178	ND5	G13708A	Nonsynonymous	A458T			
rs28630861	ND5	T13740C	Synonymous	I468I	MDD		Probably damaging Probably damaging
rs28562381	ND5	G13843T	Nonsynonymous	D503Y			
rs28359185	ND5	T14000A	Nonsynonymous	L555Q			Probably damaging
rs3900944	ND5	C14049T	Synonymous	I571I			
rs2853814	ND6	C14272G	Nonsynonymous	L134F			Probably damaging
rs2853815	ND6	C14365G	Synonymous	V103V			
rs2853816	ND6	C14368G	Nonsynonymous	L102F			Probably damaging
rs3135030	ND6	T14470C	Synonymous	G68G			
rs28496897	ND6	A14580G	Synonymous	L32L			Benign
rs28357678	ND6	C14668T	Synonymous	M2M			
rs2853504	CYB	A14793G	Nonsynonymous	H16R			Benign
rs28357684	CYB	G15043C	Synonymous	G99G			
rs28357687	CYB	T15204C	Nonsynonymous	I153T			Possibly damaging
rs2853506	CYB	A15218G	Nonsynonymous	T158A			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs3134742	CYB	C15223T	Synonymous	D159D			
rs28573847	CYB	G15301A	Synonymous	L185L		Tumor	
rs2853507	CYB	G15317A	Nonsynonymous	A191T			Benign
rs2853508	CYB	A15326G	Nonsynonymous	T194A			Benign
rs2853509	CYB	G15431A	Nonsynonymous	A229T			Benign
rs28357370	CYB	A15487T	Synonymous	P247P			
rs3134743	CYB	C15508T	Synonymous	D254D			
rs28357372	CYB	A15607G	Synonymous	K287K		Breast tumor	
rs28357373	CYB	T15629C	Synonymous	L295L		Breast tumor	
rs3094280	CYB	A15662G	Nonsynonymous	I306V	Complex mitochondriopathy-associated	Breast tumor	Benign
rs28357374	CYB	T15670C	Synonymous	H308H		Breast tumor	
rs28357375	CYB	T15784C	Synonymous	P346P	POAG- Potential for association	Pancreatic cancer cell line; Breast tumor	
rs28357376	CYB	A15824G	Nonsynonymous	T360A		Breast tumor	Benign
rs3094281	CYB	A15851G	Nonsynonymous	I369V			Benign
rs2853510	tRNA-Thr	A15923G					
rs3094282	tRNA-Thr	G15927A			MS; DEAF1555 increased penetrance/CHD		
rs28561372	Non-coding	A15954G					
rs2853511	Non-coding	T16093C			Cyclic vomiting syndrome	Breast & prostate tumors; Normal tissues	
rs3134562	Non-coding	T16140C					
rs34100702	Non-coding	C16184T					
rs2853513	Non-coding	C16223T				Tumor	
rs2857289	Non-coding	C16256T					
rs2857290	Non-coding	C16270T			Melanoma patients		
rs34799580	Non-coding	T16311C				Prostate tumor	

\*MITOMAP

ND = NADH dehydrogenase; CYB = Cytochrome b; CO = Cytochrome c oxidase; ATP = ATP synthase; BD = Bipolar disorder; AD = Alzheimer's disease; LVNC = Left ventricular non-compaction cardiomyopathy; DEAF = Deafness; PD = Parkinson's disease; MELAS = Mitochondrial encephalomyopathy lactic acidosis and stroke-like episodes; LHON = Leber Hereditary optic neuropathy; sCJD = Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; MICM = Maternally inherited cardiomyopathy; HCM = Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; MS = Multiple sclerosis; PD-ADS = Acquired demyelinating syndromes; MDD = Major depressive disorder; CHD = Coronary heart disease

**Table S24.** Illumina HumanHap550v3.0

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Mutation Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs41473347	Non-coding	C182T				POLG/PEO muscle	
rs41323649	Non-coding	C228T					
rs41334645	Non-coding	G247A					
rs41528348	Non-coding	C295T				POLG/MNGIE muscle;	
rs41356551	Non-coding	C456T				Glioblastoma	
rs41402146	Non-coding	C462T				Thyroid tumor	
rs2853518	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A750G				Thyroid tumor	
rs28358569	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A827G			DEAF; B4b'd marker		
rs2856982	<i>12S rRNA</i>	C1018T					
rs2000974	<i>12S rRNA</i>	C1048T					
rs2001030	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A1438G					
rs3928305	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G1719A					
rs193303006	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A1736G					
rs28358579	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2352C			Possibly LVNC associated		
rs28445203	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2483G					
rs2854128	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2706T					
rs28358581	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G2789A					
rs3928306	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G3010A			Cyclic vomiting syndrome with migraine		



ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Mutation Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs41423746	ND1	A3348G	Synonymous	L14L			
rs28358584	ND1	A3480G	Synonymous	K58K		Prostate tumor	
rs28358586	ND1	A3547G	Nonsynonymous	I81V			Benign
rs2854134	ND1	A3593G	Nonsynonymous	V96A			Benign
rs28357968	ND1	G3666A	Synonymous	G120G			
rs41355750	ND1	T3720C	Synonymous	Q138Q			
rs41524046	ND1	C3915T	Synonymous	G203G			
rs28357972	ND1	C3918T	Synonymous	E204E		Breast tumor	
rs879051705	ND1	C3992T	Nonsynonymous	T229M		Thyroid tumor	Benign
rs41504646	ND1	C4024T	Nonsynonymous	T240S			Benign
rs1117205	ND1	A4104G	Synonymous	L266L			
rs3021086	ND2	A4769G	Synonymous	M100M			
rs28357977	ND2	C4820T	Synonymous	E117E			
rs28357980	ND2	A4917G	Nonsynonymous	N150D	LHON; Insulin resistance; AMD; NRTI-PN; Haplogroup T marker		Benign
rs28357984	ND2	C5178A	Nonsynonymous	L237M	Longevity; Extraversion MI; AMS protection; Blood iron metabolism; Haplogroup D marker		Probably damaging
rs41320049	ND2	G5263A	Nonsynonymous	A265V			Benign
rs41333444	ND2	A5390G	Synonymous	M307M			
rs3021088	ND2	G5460A	Nonsynonymous	A331T	AD; PD		Benign
rs7340122	CO1	A5951G	Synonymous	G16G			
rs28516468	CO1	C6455T	Synonymous	F184F			
rs41413745	CO1	C6734T	Synonymous	M277M			
rs41332953	CO1	T6752C	Synonymous	L283L			
rs1978002	CO1	A7055G	Synonymous	G384G		MNGIE fibroblasts	
rs41534044	CO2	A7768G	Synonymous	M61M			
rs28358883	CO2	G8206A	Synonymous	M207M			
rs41427749	ATP6	G8616T	Nonsynonymous	L30F			Probably damaging
rs2853822	ATP6	C8655T	Synonymous	I43I			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Mutation Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs41513156	<i>ATP6</i>	A9093G	Synonymous	T189T	PD protective factor; Longevity; Altered cell pH; Metabolic syndrome; Breast cancer risk; Haplogroup IJK marker	Tumor	Benign
rs28380140	<i>CO3</i>	A9377G	Synonymous	W57W			
rs2248727	<i>CO3</i>	T9540C	Synonymous	L112L			
rs41482146	<i>CO3</i>	A9667G	Nonsynonymous	N154S			
rs41347846	<i>tRNA-Gly</i>	T10034C					
rs41467651	<i>ND3</i>	G10310A	Synonymous	L84L	Altered brain pH; sCJD patients	Thyroid tumor	Benign
rs2853826	<i>ND3</i>	A10398G	Nonsynonymous	T114A			
rs28358281	<i>ND4L</i>	G10586A	Synonymous	S39S			
rs2853487	<i>ND4L</i>	C10589T	Synonymous	L40L			
rs2853488	<i>ND4L</i>	G10688A	Synonymous	V73V			
rs2857284	<i>ND4</i>	T10873C	Synonymous	P38P			
rs193302938	<i>ND4</i>	C11377T	Synonymous	K206K			
rs28471078	<i>ND4</i>	A11722G	Synonymous	L321L			
rs2853496	<i>ND4</i>	C11914T	Synonymous	T385T			
rs28359169	<i>ND4</i>	C11969T	Nonsynonymous	A404T			
rs2853499	<i>ND5</i>	C12372T	Synonymous	L12L	MDD	Prostate tumor	Possibly damaging
rs41445245	<i>ND5</i>	G12630A	Synonymous	W98W			
rs41369547	<i>ND5</i>	C12669T	Synonymous	D111D			
rs28705385	<i>ND5</i>	T12850C	Nonsynonymous	I172V			
rs2854123	<i>ND5</i>	G13650A	Synonymous	P438P			
rs28357672	<i>ND6</i>	A14212G	Synonymous	V154V			
rs527236043	<i>CYB</i>	C15043T	Synonymous	G99G			
rs28357685	<i>CYB</i>	G15110A	Nonsynonymous	A122T			
rs41518645	<i>CYB</i>	C15257T	Nonsynonymous	D171N			
rs28357371	<i>CYB</i>	G15535A	Synonymous	N263N			
rs41504845	<i>CYB</i>	C15833T	Synonymous	L363L	LHON; Haplogroup J2 marker		Benign

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Mutation Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
rs35788393	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	G15904A					
rs527236198	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	G15928A			MS; Idiopathic repeat miscarriage; AD protection		
rs41441949	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	G15930A					
rs41534744	Non-coding	C16129T			Cyclic vomiting syndrome with migraine		
rs41419246	Non-coding	G16145A					
rs2854125	Non-coding	C16147T					
rs41479950	Non-coding	A16163G					
rs28671493	Non-coding	A16183C			Melanoma patients	Lung tumor back-mutation; Prostate tumor	
rs2857290	Non-coding	C16270T			Melanoma patients		
rs41458645	Non-coding	G16278A				Ovarian control tissue	
rs41355449	Non-coding	G16327A					
rs41378955	Non-coding	C16390T			POAG- potential for association	Breast & ovarian tumors	
rs869031877	Non-coding	C16391T					

\*MITOMAP

ND = NADH dehydrogenase; CYB = Cytochrome b; CO = Cytochrome c oxidase; ATP = ATP synthase; POLG = Mitochondrial DNA polymerase  $\gamma$ ; PEO = Progressive external ophthalmoplegia; MNGIE = Mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy; DEAF = Deafness; LVNC = Left ventricular non-compaction cardiomyopathy; LHON = Leber Hereditary optic neuropathy; AMD = Age-related macular degeneration; NRTI = Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; MI = Myocardial infarction; AMS = ; AD = Alzheimer's disease; PD = Parkinson's disease; sCJD = Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; MDD = Major depressive disorder; MS = Multiple sclerosis; POAG = Primary open angle glaucoma

**Table S25.** Illumina CardioMetaboChip

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
mt921	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T921C			Possibly LVNC-associated		
mt930	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G930A					
mt1018	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G1018A					
mt1243	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T1243C			Pancreatic cancer cell line		
mt1719	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G1719A					
mt1736	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A1736G					
mt1738	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T1738C				Colorectal tumor	
mt1811	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A1811G				Head & neck tumors	
mt1888	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G1888A					
mt2332	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2332T					
mt2352	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2352C			Possibly LVNC-associated		
mt2416	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2416C					
mt2706	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2706G					
mt2758	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G2758A					
mt2768	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2768G					
mt2789	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2789T					
mt2885	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2885C					
mt3243	<i>tRNA-Leu1</i>	A3243G				Elderly brain and muscle; Colon tumor; Oncocytoma	
mt3308	<i>ND1</i>	T3308C	Nonsynonymous	M1T	MELAS; DEAF enhancer; Hypertension; LVNC; Putative LHON	Colorectal tumor	Probably damaging
mt3348	<i>ND1</i>	A3348G	Synonymous	L14L			
mt3394	<i>ND1</i>	T3394C	Nonsynonymous	Y30H	LHON; Diabetes; CPT deficiency; High altitude adaptation	Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow	
mt3450	<i>ND1</i>	C3450T	Synonymous	P48P			
mt3480	<i>ND1</i>	A3480G	Synonymous	K58K		Prostate tumor	
mt3516	<i>ND1</i>	C3516A	Synonymous	L70L			
mt3594	<i>ND1</i>	C3594T	Synonymous	V96V		Thyroid tumor	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
mt3666	<i>ND1</i>	G3666A	Synonymous	G120G			
mt3693	<i>ND1</i>	G3693A	Synonymous	L129L			
mt3796	<i>ND1</i>	A3796T	Nonsynonymous	T164S			Benign
mt3843	<i>ND1</i>	A3843G	Synonymous	W179W			
mt3915	<i>ND1</i>	G3915A	Synonymous	G203G			
mt3918	<i>ND1</i>	G3918A	Synonymous	E204E		Breast tumor	
mt4104	<i>ND1</i>	A4104G	Synonymous	L266L			
mt4312	<i>tRNA-Ile</i>	C4312T				Thyroid tumor	
mt4336	<i>tRNA-Gln</i>	T4336C				AD; PD; Hearing loss & migraine	
mt4580	<i>ND2</i>	G4580A	Synonymous	M37M		Pancreatic cancer cell line	
mt4715	<i>ND2</i>	A4715G	Synonymous	G82G			
mt4928	<i>ND2</i>	T4928C	Synonymous	L153L			
mt4977	<i>ND2</i>	T4977C	Synonymous	L170L			
mt5237	<i>ND2</i>	G5237A	Synonymous	P256P			
mt5393	<i>ND2</i>	T5393C	Synonymous	S308S			
mt6719	<i>CO1</i>	T6719C	Synonymous	G272G			
mt7867	<i>CO2</i>	C7867T	Synonymous	S94S			
mt8206	<i>CO2</i>	G8206A	Synonymous	M207M			
mt8869	<i>ATP6</i>	A8869G	Nonsynonymous	M115V			Benign
mt9055	<i>ATP6</i>	G9055A	Nonsynonymous	A177T	PD-protective factor		Possibly damaging
mt9072	<i>ATP6</i>	A9072G	Synonymous	S182S			
mt9150	<i>ATP6</i>	A9150G	Synonymous	L208L			
mt9347	<i>CO3</i>	A9347G	Synonymous	L47L			
mt9540	<i>CO3</i>	T9540C	Synonymous	L112L			
mt9554	<i>CO3</i>	G9554A	Synonymous	W116W			
mt9698	<i>CO3</i>	T9698C	Synonymous	L164L			
mt9755	<i>CO3</i>	G9755A	Synonymous	E183E			
mt9818	<i>CO3</i>	C9818T	Synonymous	H204H			
mt9899	<i>CO3</i>	T9899C	Synonymous	H231H			
mt9950	<i>CO3</i>	T9950C	Synonymous	V248V			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
mt10034	<i>tRNA-Gly</i>	T10034C					
mt10086	<i>ND3</i>	A10086G	Nonsynonymous	N10D	Hypertension end-stage renal disease		Probably damaging
mt10115	<i>ND3</i>	T10115C	Synonymous	I19I			
mt10238	<i>ND3</i>	T10238C	Synonymous	I60I			
mt10321	<i>ND3</i>	T10321C	Nonsynonymous	V88A	Bladder tumor		
mt10373	<i>ND3</i>	G10373A	Synonymous	E105E			
mt10400	<i>ND3</i>	C10400T	Synonymous	T114T			
mt10463	<i>tRNA-Arg</i>	T10463C				Endometrium tumor	
mt10550	<i>ND4L</i>	A10550G	Synonymous	M27M		Endometrium control tissue	
mt10664	<i>ND4L</i>	C10664T	Synonymous	V65V			
mt10819	<i>ND4</i>	A10819G	Synonymous	K20K			
mt10915	<i>ND4</i>	T10915C	Synonymous	C52C			
mt11177	<i>ND4</i>	C11177T	Nonsynonymous	P140S			Probably damaging
mt11299	<i>ND4</i>	T11299C	Synonymous	T180T			
mt11377	<i>ND4</i>	G11377A	Synonymous	K206K			
mt11485	<i>ND4</i>	T11485C	Synonymous	G242G			
mt11641	<i>ND4</i>	A11641G	Synonymous	M294M			
mt11674	<i>ND4</i>	C11674T	Synonymous	T305T		Pancreatic cancer cell line; Prostate tumor	
mt11812	<i>ND4</i>	A11812G	Synonymous	L351L			
mt11899	<i>ND4</i>	T11899C	Synonymous	S380S			
mt11914	<i>ND4</i>	G11914A	Synonymous	T385T			
mt11969	<i>ND4</i>	G11969A	Nonsynonymous	A404T			Benign
mt12007	<i>ND4</i>	G12007A	Synonymous	W416W			
mt12236	<i>tRNA-Ser</i>	G12236A			DEAF	Thyroid tumor	
mt12308	<i>tRNA-Leu2</i>	A12308G			CPEO; Stroke; CM; Renal, breast, & prostate cancer risk; Altered brain pH; sCJD; Haplogroup K & U marker	Endometrium control tissue; Lung & prostate tumors	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
mt12372	ND5	G12372A	Synonymous	L12L	Altered brain pH; sCJD patients	Prostate tumor	
mt12414	ND5	T12414C	Synonymous	P26P		Pancreatic cancer cell line; Prostate tumor	
mt12519	ND5	T12519C	Synonymous	V61V		Bladder tumor	
mt12612	ND5	A12612G	Synonymous	V92V			
mt12633	ND5	C12633A	Synonymous	S99S			
mt12693	ND5	A12693G	Synonymous	K119K			
mt12705	ND5	C12705T	Synonymous	I123I		Prostate tumor	
mt12720	ND5	A12720G	Synonymous	M128M			
mt12810	ND5	A12810G	Synonymous	W158W			
mt13020	ND5	T13020C	Synonymous	G228G			
mt13105	ND5	A13105G	Nonsynonymous	I257V	LHON; Increased MS risk; Higher frequency in PD-ADS; Haplogroup J marker		Benign
mt13263	ND5	A13263G	Synonymous	Q309Q			
mt13485	ND5	A13485G	Synonymous	M383M			
mt13590	ND5	G13590A	Synonymous	L418L			
mt13650	ND5	C13650T	Synonymous	P438P			
mt13708	ND5	G13708A	Nonsynonymous	A458T		Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow; Breast tumor	Benign
mt13789	ND5	T13789C	Nonsynonymous	Y485H			Probably damaging
mt13803	ND5	A13803G	Synonymous	T489T			
mt13880	ND5	C13880A	Nonsynonymous	S515Y			Possibly damaging
mt13886	ND5	T13886C	Nonsynonymous	L517P			Benign
mt13928	ND5	G13928C	Nonsynonymous	S531T			Possibly damaging
mt13934	ND5	C13934T	Nonsynonymous	T533M			Benign
mt13966	ND5	A13966G	Nonsynonymous	T544A			Benign
mt14000	ND5	T14000A	Nonsynonymous	L555Q			Probably damaging
mt14088	ND5	T14088C	Synonymous	I584I			
mt14148	ND5	A14148G	Synonymous	Term604 Term			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
mt14152	ND6	A14152G	Synonymous	N174N	MDD-associated		Benign Benign Probably damaging
mt14167	ND6	C14167T	Synonymous	E169E			
mt14284	ND6	C14284T	Synonymous	E130E			
mt14318	ND6	T14318C	Nonsynonymous	N119S			
mt14766	CYB	C14766T	Nonsynonymous	T7I			
mt14769	CYB	A14769G	Nonsynonymous	N8S			
mt14783	CYB	T14783C	Synonymous	L13L			
mt14905	CYB	G14905A	Synonymous	M53M			
mt14911	CYB	C14911T	Synonymous	Y55Y			
mt15043	CYB	G15043A	Synonymous	G99G			
mt15110	CYB	G15110A	Nonsynonymous	A122T			
mt15136	CYB	C15136T	Synonymous	G130G			
mt15204	CYB	T15204C	Nonsynonymous	I153T			
mt15217	CYB	G15217A	Synonymous	G157G			
mt15244	CYB	A15244G	Synonymous	G166G			
mt15301	CYB	G15301A	Synonymous	L185L		Tumor	
mt15311	CYB	A15311G	Nonsynonymous	I189V			
mt15431	CYB	G15431A	Nonsynonymous	A229T			
mt15452	CYB	C15452A	Nonsynonymous	L236I			
mt15535	CYB	C15535T	Synonymous	N263N			
mt15607	CYB	A15607G	Synonymous	K287K			
mt15670	CYB	T15670C	Synonymous	H308H			
mt15824	CYB	A15824G	Nonsynonymous	T360A			
mt15833	CYB	C15833T	Synonymous	L363L			
mt15904	tRNA-Thr	C15904T					
mt15924	tRNA-Thr	A15924G					
mt15928	tRNA-Thr	G15928A					
mt15942	tRNA-Thr	T15942C					
mt16189	Non-coding	T16189C					



ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
					Endometrial cancer risk; mtDNA copy number; Metabolic syndrome; Melanoma patients		

**\*MITOMAP**

ND = NADH dehydrogenase; CYB = Cytochrome b; CO = Cytochrome c oxidase; ATP = ATP synthase; LVNC = Left ventricular non-compaction cardiomyopathy; MELAS = Mitochondrial encephalopathy, lactic acidosis, and stroke-like episodes; DEAF = Deafness; LHON = Leber Hereditary optic neuropathy; CPT = Carnitine palmitoyltransferase deficiency; AD = Alzheimer's disease; PD = Parkinson's disease; PD-ADS = Acquired demyelinating syndromes; PEO = Progressive external ophthalmoplegia; CM = Cardiomyopathy; sCJD = Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; MS = Multiple sclerosis; MDD = Major depressive disorder; L IMM = Lethal infantile mitochondrial myopathy

**Table S26.** Illumina Human 610 Quad v1

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT217C	Non-Coding	T217C					
MitoG228A	Non-Coding	G228A					
MitoG247A	Non-Coding	G247A					
MitoC295T	Non-Coding	C295T				POLG/MNGIE muscle; Glioblastoma	
MitoC458T	Non-Coding	C456T				Thyroid tumor	
MitoC464T	Non-Coding	C462T				Thyroid tumor	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT479C	Non-Coding	T477C				AD brains; Ovarian tumor	
MitoT491C	Non-Coding	T489C				Ovarian carcinoma; Prostate tumor	
MitoG752A	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A750G					
MitoA829G	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A827G			DEAF; B4b'd marker		
MitoC1050T	<i>12S rRNA</i>	C1048T					
MitoT1191C	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T1189C					
MitoG1440A	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A1438G					
MitoG1721A	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G1719A					
MitoA1738G	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A1736G					
MitoT2160C	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2158C					
MitoC2485T	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2483C					
MitoG2708A	<i>16S rRNA</i>	A2706G					
MitoC2791T	<i>16S rRNA</i>	C2789T					
MitoT2887C	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T2885C					
MitoG3012A	<i>16S rRNA</i>	G3010A			Cyclic vomiting syndrome with migraine		
MitoT3198C	<i>16S rRNA</i>	T3197C					
MitoA3349G	<i>ND1</i>	A3348G	Synonymous	L14L			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT3395C	ND1	T3394C	Nonsynonymous	Y30H	LHON; Diabetes; CPT deficiency; High altitude adaptation	Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow	Benign
MitoA3481G	ND1	A3480G	Synonymous	K58K		Prostate tumor	
MitoC3595T	ND1	C3594T	Synonymous	V96V		Thyroid tumor	
MitoG3667A	ND1	G3666A	Synonymous	G120G			
MitoA3721G	ND1	A3720G	Synonymous	Q138Q			
MitoG3916A	ND1	G3915A	Synonymous	G203G			
MitoG3919A	ND1	G3918A	Synonymous	E204E		Breast tumor	
MitoC3971T	ND1	C3970T	Synonymous	L222L			
MitoC3993T	ND1	C3992T	Nonsynonymous	T229M		Thyroid tumor	Benign
MitoA4025G	ND1	A4024G	Nonsynonymous	T240A			Benign
MitoT4337C	tRNA-Gln	T4336C			AD; PD; Hearing loss & migraine		
MitoT4562C	ND2	T4561C	Nonsynonymous	V31A			Benign
MitoG4770A	ND2	A4769G	Synonymous	M100M			
MitoG4821A	ND2	G4820A	Synonymous	E117E			
MitoA4825G	ND2	A4824G	Nonsynonymous	T119A			Possibly damaging

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoC4884T	ND2	C4883T	Synonymous	P138P	Glaucoma		
MitoA4918G	ND2	A4917G	Nonsynonymous	N150D	LHON; Insulin resistance; AMD; NRTI-PN; Haplogroup T marker		Benign
MitoT4978C	ND2	T4977C	Synonymous	L170L			
MitoT5005C	ND2	T5004C	Synonymous	L179L			
MitoG5047A	ND2	G5046A	Nonsynonymous	V193I			Benign
MitoC5264T	ND2	C5263T	Nonsynonymous	A265V			Benign
MitoA5391G	ND2	A5390G	Synonymous	M307M			
MitoT5443C	ND2	T5442C	Nonsynonymous	F325L			Benign
MitoG5461A	ND2	G5460A	Nonsynonymous	A331T	AD; PD		Benign
MitoT5496C	ND2	T5495C	Synonymous	F342F			
MitoA5657G	Non-Coding tRNA-Cys	A5656G					
MitoG5774A		G5773A					
MitoA5952G	CO1	A5951G	Synonymous	G16G			
MitoC6046T	CO1	C6045T	Synonymous	L48L			
MitoG6027A	CO1	G6026A	Synonymous	L41L			
MitoT6153C	CO1	T6152C	Synonymous	V83V			
MitoT6222C	CO1	T6221C	Synonymous	P106P			
MitoG6261A	CO1	G6260A	Synonymous	E119E			
MitoT6681C	CO1	T6680C	Synonymous	T259T			
MitoG6735A	CO1	G6734A	Synonymous	M277M			
MitoA6753G	CO1	A6752G	Synonymous	L283L			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT6777C	CO1	T6776C	Synonymous	H291H		Breast cystic masses	
MitoA7056G	CO1	A7055G	Synonymous	G384G		MNGIE fibroblasts	
MitoT7176C	CO1	T7175C	Synonymous	T424T			
MitoC7275T	CO1	C7274T	Synonymous	G457G			
MitoG7522A	tRNA-Asp	G7521A				Thyroid tumor	
MitoA7769G	CO2	A7768G	Synonymous	M61M			
MitoG8270A	CO2	G8269A	Synonymous	Term228T erm			
MitoT8278C	Non-Coding	T8277C					
MitoG8617T	ATP6	G8616T	Nonsynonymous	L30F			Probably damaging
MitoC8656T	ATP6	C8655T	Synonymous	I43I			
MitoA8870G	ATP6	A8869G	Nonsynonymous	M115V			Benign
MitoA9073G	ATP6	A9072G	Synonymous	S182S			
MitoA9094G	ATP6	A9093G	Synonymous	T189T			
MitoG9378A	CO3	A9377G	Synonymous	W57W			
MitoC9541T	CO3	T9540C	Synonymous	L112L		Tumor	
MitoA9668G	CO3	A9667G	Nonsynonymous	N154S			Benign
MitoT9699C	COX3	T9698C	Synonymous	L164L			
MitoT9717C	COX3	T9716C	Synonymous	G170G			
MitoT9900C	COX3	T9899C	Synonymous	H231H			
MitoT9951C	COX3	T9950C	Synonymous	V248V			
MitoT10035C	tRNA-Gly	T10034C					
MitoA10045G	tRNA-Gly	A10044G				SIDS	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT10239C	<i>ND3</i>	T10238C	Synonymous	I60I			
MitoG10311A	<i>ND3</i>	G10310A	Synonymous	L84L			
MitoT10322C	<i>ND3</i>	T10321C	Nonsynonymous	V88A		Bladder tumor	Benign
MitoG10399A	<i>ND3</i>	A10398G	Nonsynonymous	T114A	PD protective factor; Longevity; Altered cell pH; Metabolic syndrome; Breast cancer risk; Haplogroup IJK marker	Thyroid tumor	Benign
MitoT10464C	<i>tRNA-Arg</i>	T10463C				Endometrial tumor	
MitoA10551G	<i>ND4L</i>	A10550G	Synonymous	M27M		Endometrial control tissue	
MitoG10587A	<i>ND4L</i>	G10586A	Synonymous	S39S			
MitoG10590A	<i>ND4L</i>	G10589A	Synonymous	L40L			
MitoG10689A	<i>ND4L</i>	G10688A	Synonymous	V73V			
MitoC10874T	<i>ND4</i>	T10873C	Synonymous	P38P			
MitoT10916C	<i>ND4</i>	T10915C	Synonymous	C52C			
MitoA11252G	<i>ND4</i>	A11251G	Synonymous	L164L			
MitoG11378A	<i>ND4</i>	G11377A	Synonymous	K206K			
MitoA11468G	<i>ND4</i>	A11467G	Synonymous	L236L	Altered brain pH; sCJD patients		
MitoT11486C	<i>ND4</i>	T11485C	Synonymous	G242G			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT11900C	<i>ND4</i>	T11899C	Synonymous	S380S			
MitoG11915A	<i>ND4</i>	G11914A	Synonymous	T385T			
MitoA12309G	<i>tRNA-Leu2</i>	A12308G			CPEO; Stroke; CM; Breast, renal, & prostate cancer risk; Altered brain pH; sCJD; Haplogroup K & U marker	Endometrial control tissue; Lung & prostate tumors	
MitoG12373A	<i>ND5</i>	G12372A	Synonymous	L12L	Altered brain pH; sCJD patients	Prostate tumor	
MitoG12631A	<i>ND5</i>	G12630A	Synonymous	W98W			
MitoC12670T	<i>ND5</i>	C12669T	Synonymous	D111D			
MitoT12706C	<i>ND5</i>	C12705T	Synonymous	I123I		Prostate tumor	
MitoG12851A	<i>ND5</i>	A12850G	Nonsynonymous	I172V			Possibly damaging
MitoA13106G	<i>ND5</i>	A13105G	Nonsynonymous	I257V			Benign
MitoA13264G	<i>ND5</i>	A13263G	Synonymous	Q309Q			
MitoC13651T	<i>ND5</i>	C13650T	Synonymous	P438P			
MitoA13781G	<i>ND5</i>	A13780G	Nonsynonymous	I482V			Benign
MitoT13790C	<i>ND5</i>	T13789C	Nonsynonymous	Y485H			Probably damaging

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoT13966C	ND5	T13965C	Synonymous	L543L			
MitoT14179C	ND6	T14178C	Nonsynonymous	I166V			Benign
MitoA14234G	ND6	A14233G	Synonymous	D147D			
MitoA14583G	ND6	A14582G	Nonsynonymous	V31A			Benign
MitoT14799C	CYB	T14798C	Nonsynonymous	F18L		Glioblastoma	Benign
MitoG15044A	CYB	G15043A	Synonymous	G99G	MDD-associated		
MitoA15245G	CYB	A15244G	Synonymous	G166G			
MitoG15258A	CYB	G15257A	Nonsynonymous	D171N	LHON; Haplogroup J2 marker		Benign
MitoA15302G	CYB	G15301A	Synonymous	L185L		Tumor	
MitoC15536T	CYB	C15535T	Synonymous	N263N			
MitoT15671C	CYB	T15670C	Synonymous	H308H		Breast tumor	
MitoA15759G	CYB	A15758G	Nonsynonymous	I338V			Benign
MitoT15785C	CYB	T15784C	Synonymous	P346P	POAG- potential for association	Pancreatic cancer cell line; Breast tumor	
MitoC15834T	CYB	C15833T	Synonymous	L363L			
MitoC15905T	tRNA-Thr	C15904T					
MitoA15925G	tRNA-Thr	A15924G			LIMM		



ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
MitoG15929A	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	G15928A			MS; Idiopathic repeat miscarriage; AD protection		
MitoG15931A	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	G15930A					
MitoG16130A	Non-Coding	G16129A			Cyclic vomiting syndrome with migraine		
MitoT16145C	Non-Coding	T16144C					
MitoG16146A	Non-Coding	G16145A					
MitoC16149T	Non-Coding	C16148T				Aging brains	
MitoA16163G	Non-Coding	A16162G					
MitoA16164G	Non-Coding	A16163G					
MitoC16184A	Non-Coding	A16183C			Melanoma patients	Lung tumor back-mutation; Prostate tumor	
MitoC16272T	Non-Coding	C16270T			Melanoma patients		
MitoC16329T	Non-Coding	C16327T					
MitoG16392A	Non-Coding	G16390A			POAG-potential for association	Breast & ovarian tumors	
MitoG16393A	Non-Coding	G16391A					

\*MITOMAP

ND = NADH dehydrogenase; CYB = Cytochrome b; CO = Cytochrome c oxidase; ATP = ATP synthase; POLG = Mitochondrial DNA polymerase  $\gamma$ ; MNGIE = Mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy; AD = Alzheimer's disease; DEAF = Deafness; LHON = Leber Hereditary optic neuropathy; CPT = Carnitine palmityltransferase deficiency; PD = Parkinson's disease; AMD = Age-related macular degeneration; NRTI = Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; SIDS = Sudden Infant Death Syndrome; sCJD = Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; CPEO = Chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia; CM = Cardiomyopathy; MDD = Major depressive disorder; POAG = Primary open angle glaucoma; LIMM = Lethal infantile mitochondrial myopathy; MS = Multiple sclerosis;

**Table S27.** Affymetrix Axiom UKBiobank

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
7950464 4	Non-coding	A73G				Aging brains; POLG/PEO & control muscle; Buccal cell, thyroid, & prostate tumors	
8902567 2	Non-coding	G143A					
5232152 5	Non-coding	C150T			Longevity; Cervical carcinoma; HPV infection risk	Elderly fibroblasts & leukocytes; Lung, thyroid, & prostate tumors	
5232159 2	Non-coding	G228A					
3446193 9	Non-coding	A235G				Prostate Tumor	
3446195 7	Non-coding	A263G				POLG/MNGIE muscle	
9204786 9	Non-coding	C295T				POLG/MNGIE muscle; Glioblastoma	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
89025756	Non-coding	C462T				Thyroid tumor	
79381655	Non-coding	T489C				Ovarian carcinoma; Prostate tumor	
89025674	Non-coding	C497T				Thyroid tumor	
89025725	Non-coding	A547T					
34462196	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G709A					
79381656	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A750G					
34462230	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G769A					
89025774	<i>12S rRNA</i>	A827G			DEAF; B4b'd marker		
91439597	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T961G			Possibly DEAF-associated		
89025767	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T961C			DEAF; Possibly LVNC-associated		
91439598	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T980C					
89025772	<i>12S rRNA</i>	G1018A					
34461684	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T1243C				Pancreatic cancer cell line	
89025736	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T1391C			Found in 1 HCM patient		
89025696	<i>12S rRNA</i>	T1406C				Pancreatic cancer cell line	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
34461788	12S rRNA	A1438G			SZ-associated		
89025706	12S rRNA	A1555G			DEAF		
79381658	16S rRNA	G1719A					
79443409	16S rRNA	C1721T				Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow	
79381659	16S rRNA	A1736G					
34461927	16S rRNA	T2158C					
89025695	16S rRNA	C2218T					
34461942	16S rRNA	T2416C					
34461948	16S rRNA	T2483C					
34461959	16S rRNA	A2706G					
34461963	16S rRNA	G2758A					
92047843	16S rRNA	C2789T					
34461972	16S rRNA	T2885C					
34461976	16S rRNA	G3010A			Cyclic vomiting syndrome with migraine		

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
79443412	16S rRNA	T3027C					
79381660	16S rRNA	T3197C					
89025759	tRNA-Leu1	A3243G			MELAS; LS; DMDF; MIDD; SNHL; CPEO; MM: FSGS; ASD; Cardiac & multi-organ dysfunction	Elderly brain & muscle; Colon tumor; Oncocytoma	
89025737	ND1	T3308G	Nonsynonymous	M1Term	SIDS		
89025707	ND1	G3316A	Nonsynonymous	A4T	Diabetes; LHON; PEO		Benign
34461994	ND1	A3348G	Synonymous	L14L			
34461996	ND1	T3394C	Nonsynonymous	Y30H	LHON; Diabetes; CPT deficiency; High altitude adaptation	Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow	Benign
89025777	ND1	A3395G	Nonsynonymous	Y30C	HCM with hearing loss		Benign
89025735	ND1	A3397G	Nonsynonymous	M31V	AD; PD; Possibly LVNC-cardiomyopathy associated		Benign
89025688	ND1	T3398C	Nonsynonymous	M31T	DMDF + HCM; GDM; Possibly LVNC-cardiomyopathy associated		Benign
89025676	ND1	T3423G	Synonymous	V39V			
89025722	ND1	G3460A	Nonsynonymous	A52T	LHON		Probably damaging

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
7938166 1	ND1	A3480G	Synonymous	K58K		Prostate Tumor	
8902571 8	ND1	G3531A	Synonymous	P75P			
9204784 4	ND1	G3591A	Synonymous	L95L			
8902574 1	ND1	C3594T	Synonymous	V96V		Thyroid tumor	
7944341 9	ND1	T3645C	Synonymous	V113V			
7938166 2	ND1	G3666A	Synonymous	G120G			
8902571 0	ND1	G3697A	Nonsynonymous	G131S	MELAS; LS; LDYT		Probably damaging
7938166 3	ND1	A3720G	Synonymous	Q138Q			
8902578 1	ND1	G3733A	Nonsynonymous	E143K	LHON		Possibly damaging
8902576 2	ND1	G3736A	Nonsynonymous	V144I	LHON		Benign
8902573 9	ND1	A3796G	Nonsynonymous	T164A	Adult onset dystonia		Benign
9204784 5	ND1	G3834A	Synonymous	L176L			
8902568 2	ND1	T3866C	Nonsynonymous	I187T	LHON & limb claudication		Benign
7938166 4	ND1	G3915A	Synonymous	G203G			
7938166 5	ND1	G3918A	Synonymous	E204E		Breast tumor	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
92047846	ND1	C3936T	Synonymous	G210G			
89025738	ND1	G3946A	Nonsynonymous	E214K	MELAS		Probably damaging
89025729	ND1	T3949C	Nonsynonymous	Y215H	MELAS	Thyroid oncocytoma	Probably damaging
79381666	ND1	C3970T	Synonymous	L222L			
92047847	ND1	C3990T	Synonymous	Y228Y			
79381667	ND1	C3992T	Nonsynonymous	T229M		Thyroid tumor	Benign
34462030	ND1	A4024G	Nonsynonymous	T240A			Benign
89025770	ND1	A4093G	Nonsynonymous	T263A			Benign
89025723	ND1	A4104G	Synonymous	L266L			
89025755	ND1	T4160C	Nonsynonymous	L285P	LHON		Probably damaging
89025668	ND1	C4171A	Nonsynonymous	L289M	LHON		Probably damaging
89025684	ND1	T4216C	Nonsynonymous	Y304H	LHON; Insulin resistance; Possible adaptive high altitude variant	Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow	Benign
89025714	tRNA-Ile	A4300G			MICM		
92047848	tRNA-Ile	A4310G					

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
79381668	<i>tRNA-Gln</i>	T4336C			AD; PD; Hearing loss & migraine		
92047849	<i>ND2</i>	A4529T	Synonymous	T20T			
34462060	<i>ND2</i>	T4561C	Nonsynonymous	V31A			Benign
34462062	<i>ND2</i>	G4580A	Synonymous	M37M		Pancreatic cancer cell line	
89025699	<i>ND2</i>	T4639C	Nonsynonymous	I57T			Benign
89025744	<i>ND2</i>	A4715G	Synonymous	G82G			
34462075	<i>ND2</i>	A4769G	Synonymous	M100M			
89025751	<i>ND2</i>	A4793G	Synonymous	M108M			
79381669	<i>ND2</i>	G4820A	Synonymous	E117E			
79381670	<i>ND2</i>	A4824G	Nonsynonymous	T119A			Possibly damaging
34462083	<i>ND2</i>	C4883T	Synonymous	P138P	Glaucoma		
79381671	<i>ND2</i>	A4917G	Nonsynonymous	N150D	LHON; Insulin resistance; AMD; NRTI-PN; Haplogroup T marker		Benign
34462088	<i>ND2</i>	T4977C	Synonymous	L170L			
79381672	<i>ND2</i>	T5004C	Synonymous	L179L			



ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
34462094	ND2	G5046A	Nonsynonymous	V193I	Longevity; Extraversion MI; AMS protection; Blood iron metabolism; Haplogroup D marker	Endometrial control tissue	Benign
89025778	ND2	G5147A	Synonymous	T226T			
89025691	ND2	C5178A	Nonsynonymous	L237M			Probably damaging
89025748	ND2	G5231A	Synonymous	L254L			
34462105	ND2	C5263T	Nonsynonymous	A265V			Benign
92047850	ND2	C5360T	Synonymous	I297I	Prostate cancer; Hypertension	Thyroid tumor	
79381673	ND2	A5390G	Synonymous	M307M			
79381674	ND2	T5442C	Nonsynonymous	F325L			Benign
79381676	ND2	T5495C	Synonymous	F342F			
89025677	tRNA-Ala	C5633T					
34462122	Non-coding	A5656G			Prostate cancer; Hypertension	Thyroid tumor	
79381677	tRNA-Cys	G5773A					
89025680	COX1	G5913A	Nonsynonymous	D4N			Benign
34462135	COX1	A5951G	Synonymous	G16G			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
79443437	COX1	T5999C	Synonymous	A32A	Prostate cancer; Enriched in POAG cohort	Pancreatic cancer cell line; Glioblastoma	Benign
79443438	COX1	A6047G	Synonymous	L48L		Pancreatic cancer cell line; Glioblastoma	
89025671	COX1	T6185C	Synonymous	F94F			
79381678	COX1	T6221C	Synonymous	P106P			
92047851	COX1	T6253C	Nonsynonymous	M117T			
89025742	COX1	C6371T	Synonymous	S156S			
92047870	COX1	C6386T	Synonymous	A161A			
86887358	COX1	C6455T	Synonymous	F184F			
89025708	COX1	C6528T	Synonymous	L209L			
89025724	COX1	T6671C	Synonymous	H256H			
34462179	COX1	G6734A	Synonymous	M277M			
34462180	COX1	A6752G	Synonymous	L283L			
34462182	COX1	T6776C	Synonymous	H291H		Breast cystic masses	
34462190	COX1	C7028T	Synonymous	A375A			
34462191	COX1	A7055G	Synonymous	G384G		MNGIE fibroblasts	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
89025666	COX1	T7094C	Synonymous	F397F			
34462202	COX1	T7175C	Synonymous	T424T			
92047852	COX1	C7276T	Nonsynonymous	S458L			Probably damaging
89025764	COX1	G7444A	Premature Stop Codon	Term514K	LHON; SNHL; DEAF		
79443447	tRNA-Ser	C7476T				Thyroid hyperplasia	
92047871	COX2	T7645C	Synonymous	L20L			
89025775	COX2	T7657C	Synonymous	H24H			
79381679	COX2	A7768G	Synonymous	M61M			
89025692	COX2	C7864T	Synonymous	P93P			
89025766	COX2	G8269A	Synonymous	Term228Term			
89025704	tRNA-Lys	A8344G			MERRF; Other-LD; Depressive mood disorder; Leukoencephalopathy; HiCM	Bone marrow; Elderly muscle	
92047859	ATP8	T8448C	Nonsynonymous	M28T			Benign
79381680	ATP6	G8616T	Nonsynonymous	L30F			Probably damaging
92047860	ATP6	C8655T	Synonymous	I43I			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
89025689	ATP6	C8684T	Nonsynonymous	T53I	NARP; Leigh Disease; MILS	Thyroid tumor	Benign
89025732	ATP6	G8697A	Synonymous	M57M			
34462282	ATP6	A8869G	Nonsynonymous	M115V			Benign
89025719	ATP6	T8993G	Nonsynonymous	L156R			Probably damaging
89025749	ATP6	G8994A	Synonymous	L156L			
34462293	ATP6	C9042T	Synonymous	H172H	PD protective factor		
89025757	ATP6	G9053A	Nonsynonymous	S176N			Benign
89025685	ATP6	G9055A	Nonsynonymous	A177T			Possibly damaging
34462296	ATP6	A9072G	Synonymous	S182S			
89025769	ATP6	T9090C	Synonymous	S188S			
34462299	ATP6	A9093G	Synonymous	T189T			
92047864	ATP6	G9123A	Synonymous	L199L			
89025773	COX3	A9221G	Synonymous	S5S			
79381681	COX3	A9377G	Synonymous	W57W			
89025758	COX3	T9647C	Synonymous	A147A			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
79381683	COX3	A9667G	Nonsynonymous	N154S	SIDS		Benign
79381684	COX3	T9698C	Synonymous	L164L			
34462338	COX3	T9716C	Synonymous	G170G			
79381685	COX3	T9899C	Synonymous	H231H			
79381686	COX3	T9950C	Synonymous	V248V			
34461569	tRNA-Gly	T10034C					
34461570	tRNA-Gly	A10044G					
89025697	ND3	T10084C	Nonsynonymous	I9T			Benign
92047861	ND3	C10142T	Synonymous	N28N			
92047862	ND3	A10217G	Synonymous	M53M			
79381687	ND3	T10238C	Synonymous	I60I			
79381688	ND3	G10310A	Synonymous	L84L			
79381689	ND3	T10321C	Nonsynonymous	V88A		Bladder tumor	Benign
92047863	ND3	C10394T	Synonymous	D112D			
79381690	ND3	A10398G	Nonsynonymous	T114A	PD protective factor; Longevity; Altered cell pH; Metabolic	Thyroid tumor	Benign

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes* syndrome; Breast cancer risk; Haplogroup IJK marker	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
8902566 9	ND3	C10400T	Synonymous	T114T			
7938169 1	tRNA-Arg	T10463C				Endometrial tumor	
3446159 3	ND4L	A10550G	Synonymous	M27M		Endometrial control tissue	
3446159 5	ND4L	G10586A	Synonymous	S39S			
7938169 2	ND4L	G10589A	Synonymous	L40L			
3446160 0	ND4L	G10688A	Synonymous	V73V			
8688645 1	ND4	T10810C	Synonymous	L17L			
8902567 8	ND4	A10819G	Synonymous	K20K			
7938169 3	ND4	T10873C	Synonymous	P38P			
7938169 4	ND4	T10915C	Synonymous	C52C			
8902576 8	ND4	T11025C	Nonsynonymous	L89P			Benign
3446162 3	ND4	A11251G	Synonymous	L164L			
8902575 3	ND4	T11299C	Synonymous	T180T			
9204787 3	ND4	C11332T	Synonymous	A191A		Thyroid tumor	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
79381695	ND4	G11377A	Synonymous	K206K	Altered brain pH; sCJD patients	Pancreatic cancer cell line; Prostate tumor	Probably damaging
79381696	ND4	A11467G	Synonymous	L236L			
89025715	ND4	C11674T	Synonymous	T305T			
89025779	ND4	G11778A	Nonsynonymous	R340H			
34461648	ND4	A11812G	Synonymous	L351L			
79381697	ND4	T11899C	Synonymous	S380S	Altered brain pH; sCJD patients	Prostate tumor	Unknown
34461653	ND4	G11914A	Synonymous	T385T			
92047855	ND4	A11947G	Synonymous	T396T			
34461680	ND5	G12372A	Synonymous	L12L			
89025681	ND5	A12397G	Nonsynonymous	T21A			
89025686	ND5	G12406A	Nonsynonymous	V24I	Early onset PD	Prostate tumor	Benign
86886472	ND5	G12501A	Synonymous	M55M			
34461691	ND5	A12612G	Synonymous	V92V			
79381699	ND5	G12630A	Synonymous	W98W			
89025731	ND5	C12633A	Synonymous	S99S			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
34461695	ND5	C12669T	Synonymous	D111D			
79381700	ND5	C12705T	Synonymous	I123I		Prostate tumor	
89025760	ND5	A12810G	Synonymous	W158W			
79381701	ND5	A12850G	Nonsynonymous	I172V			Possibly damaging
89025712	ND5	T12879C	Synonymous	G181G			
89025701	ND5	A12950G	Nonsynonymous	N205S			Benign
92047856	ND5	T13020C	Synonymous	G228G			
92047857	ND5	A13101C	Synonymous	A255A			
52321475	ND5	A13104G	Synonymous	G256G			
34461715	ND5	A13105G	Nonsynonymous	I257V			Benign
89025747	ND5	A13117G	Nonsynonymous	I261V			Possibly damaging
79381702	ND5	A13263G	Synonymous	Q309Q			
89025728	ND5	T13500C	Synonymous	G388G		Pancreatic cancer cell line	
89025716	ND5	C13506T	Synonymous	Y390Y			
89025711	ND5	T13617C	Synonymous	I427I			



ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
79381703	ND5	C13650T	Synonymous	P438P			
34461745	ND5	G13708A	Nonsynonymous	A458T	LHON; Increased MS risk; Higher frequency in PD-ADS; Haplogroup J marker	Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow; Breast tumor	Benign
79443499	ND5	G13759A	Nonsynonymous	A475T			Benign
79381704	ND5	A13780G	Nonsynonymous	I482V			Benign
34461750	ND5	T13789C	Nonsynonymous	Y485H			Probably damaging
89025700	ND5	T13879C	Nonsynonymous	S515P		MNGIE fibroblasts	Benign
79381705	ND5	T13965C	Synonymous	L543L			
34461763	ND5	A13966G	Nonsynonymous	T544A			Benign
89025754	ND5	G14016A	Synonymous	K560K			
92047858	ND5	A14070G	Synonymous	S578S			
92047868	ND5	T14094C	Synonymous	L586L			
79443502	ND5	A14133G	Synonymous	L599L			
92047853	ND5	A14139G	Synonymous	L601L			
89025746	ND6	C14167T	Synonymous	E169E			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
79381706	ND6	T14178C	Nonsynonymous	I166V	LHON		Benign
86496743	ND6	T14318C	Nonsynonymous	N119S			Benign
92047854	ND6	T14470A	Synonymous	G68G			
89025717	ND6	T14484C	Nonsynonymous	M64V			Probably damaging
89025780	ND6	T14550C	Nonsynonymous	I42V			Benign
92047872	ND6	A14552G	Nonsynonymous	V41A	Reversible COX deficiency myopathy	Pancreatic cancer cell line	Benign
79381708	ND6	A14582G	Nonsynonymous	V31A			Benign
92047865	ND6	C14620T	Synonymous	G18G		Glioblastoma	
89025675	tRNA-Glu	T14674C					
34461803	CYB	T14798C	Nonsynonymous	F18L		Glioblastoma	Benign
92047866	CYB	G14869A	Synonymous	L41L	MDD-associated	Breast tumor	
79443511	CYB	C14872T	Synonymous	I42I			
34461806	CYB	G14905A	Synonymous	M53M			
79381709	CYB	G15043A	Synonymous	G99G			
92047867	CYB	G15148A	Synonymous	P134P			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
89025745	CYB	A15218G	Nonsynonymous	T158A			Possibly damaging
89025761	CYB	A15244G	Synonymous	G166G			
89025726	CYB	C15250T	Synonymous	Y168Y			
79381710	CYB	G15257A	Nonsynonymous	D171N	LHON; Haplogroup J2 marker		Benign
79381711	CYB	G15301A	Synonymous	L185L		Tumor	
34461828	CYB	C15452A	Nonsynonymous	L236I			Benign
92047874	CYB	T15454C	Synonymous	L236L			
34461832	CYB	C15535T	Synonymous	N263N			
79381712	CYB	T15670C	Synonymous	H308H		Breast tumor	
89025690	CYB	T15693C	Nonsynonymous	M316T	Possibly LVNC cardiomyopathy-associated	Breast tumor	Benign
34461837	CYB	A15758G	Nonsynonymous	I338V			Benign
79381713	CYB	T15784C	Synonymous	P346P	POAG- potential for association	Pancreatic cancer cell line; Breast tumor	
89025698	CYB	G15812A	Nonsynonymous	V356M	LHON		Benign
79381714	CYB	C15833T	Synonymous	L363L			
89025667	CYB	G15884A	Nonsynonymous	A380T			Benign

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
52321556	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	C15904T					
79381715	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	A15924G			LIMM		
79381716	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	G15928A			MS; Idiopathic repeat miscarriage; AD protection		
79381717	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	G15930A					
89025694	<i>tRNA-Thr</i>	C15946T					
92047875	Non-coding	A15954C					
89025705	Non-coding	A15954G					
79443519	Non-coding	A16051G					
89025750	Non-coding	A16126C					
79381719	Non-coding	T16144C					
79381720	Non-coding	G16145A					
79381721	Non-coding	C16148T				Aging brains	
34461862	Non-coding	G16153A					
92047876	Non-coding	A16183C			Melanoma patients	Lung tumor back-mutation; Prostate tumor	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Phenotypes*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
89025703	Non-coding	C16193T				Ovarian tumor	
89025720	Non-coding	T16243C					
79443524	Non-coding	C16261T					
79381724	Non-coding	C16270T			Melanoma patients		
89025776	Non-coding	T16311C				Prostate tumor	
92047842	Non-coding	C16377T					
79443531	Non-coding	T16356C				Glioblastoma	
79443532	Non-coding	T16362C					
79381726	Non-coding	G16391A					
89025727	Non-coding	G16526A					

\*MITOMAP

ND = NADH dehydrogenase; CYB = Cytochrome b; CO = Cytochrome c oxidase; ATP = ATP synthase; POLG = Mitochondrial DNA polymerase  $\gamma$ ; PEO = Progressive external ophthalmoplegia; HPV = Human papillomavirus; MNGIE = Mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy; DEAF = Deafness; HCM = Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; SZ = Schizophrenia; MELAS = Mitochondrial encephalomyopathy, lactic acidosis, and stroke-like episodes; LS = Leigh syndrome; DMDF = Diabetes mellitus and deafness; MIDD = Maternally inherited diabetes and deafness; SNHL = Sensorineural hearing loss; CPEO = Chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia; MM = Mitochondrial myopathy; FSGS = Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis; ASD = Autism spectrum disorder; SIDS = Sudden infant death syndrome; LHON = Leber Hereditary optic neuropathy; CPT = Carnitine palmitoyltransferase deficiency; AD = Alzheimer's disease; PD = Parkinson's disease; LVNC = Left ventricular non-compaction cardiomyopathy; GDM = Gestational diabetes mellitus;

LDYT = Leber hereditary optic neuropathy and dystonia; MICM = Maternally inherited cardiomyopathy; AMD = Age-related macular degeneration; NRTI = Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; MI = Myocardial infarction; POAG = Primary open angle glaucoma; MERRF = Myoclonic epilepsy with ragged red fibers; LD = Leigh disease; HiCM = Histiocytoid cardiomyopathy; NARP = Neuropathy, ataxia, and retinitis pigmentosa; MILS = Maternally inherited Leigh syndrome; sCJD = Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; MS = Multiple sclerosis; MDD = Major depressive disorder; L IMM = Lethal infantile mitochondrial myopathy

**Table S28.** Illumina Human 1Mv1

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Variants*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
13273403	Non-coding	C182T				POLG/PEO muscle	
13273572	Non-coding	T217C					
13273477	Non-coding	G228A					
13273478	Non-coding	G247A					
13273574	Non-coding	T250C					
13273409	Non-coding	C295T				POLG/MNGIE muscle; Glioblastoma	
13273415	Non-coding	C456T				Thyroid tumor	
13273416	Non-coding	C462T				Thyroid tumor	
13273584	Non-coding	T477C				AD brains; Ovarian tumor	
13273585	Non-coding	T489C				Ovarian carcinoma; Prostate tumor	
13273499	12S rRNA	A750G					
13273350	12S rRNA	A827G			DEAF; B4b'd marker		
13273435	12S rRNA	G1018A					
13273359	12S rRNA	C1048T					
13273530	12S rRNA	T1189C					
13273457	12S rRNA	G1438A					
13273473	16S rRNA	G1719A					

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes *	Somatic Variant Associated Variants *	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
13273322	16S rRNA	A1736G					
13273571	16S rRNA	T2158C					
13273406	16S rRNA	T2352C			Possibly LVNC-associated		
13273407	16S rRNA	T2483C					
13273479	16S rRNA	A2706G					
13273408	16S rRNA	C2789T					
13273575	16S rRNA	T2885C					
13273481	16S rRNA	G3010A			Cyclic vomiting syndrome with migraine		
13273576	16S rRNA	T3197C					
13273328	ND1	A3348G	Synonymous	L14L			
13273577	ND1	T3394C	Nonsynonymous	Y30H	LHON; Diabetes; CPT deficiency; High altitude adaptation	Acute leukemia platelets, leukocytes, & bone marrow	Benign
13273329	ND1	A3480G	Synonymous	K58K		Prostate tumor	
13273331	ND1	A3547G	Nonsynonymous	I81V			Benign
13273412	ND1	C3594T	Synonymous	V96V		Thyroid tumor	
13273482	ND1	G3666A	Synonymous	G120G			
13273332	ND1	A3720G	Synonymous	Q138Q			
13273483	ND1	G3915A	Synonymous	G203G			
13273484	ND1	G3918A	Synonymous	E204E		Breast tumor	
13273413	ND1	C3970T	Synonymous	L222L			
13273414	ND1	C3992T	Nonsynonymous	T229M		Thyroid tumor	Benign
13273333	ND1	A4024G	Nonsynonymous	T240A			Benign
13273334	ND1	A4104G	Synonymous	L266L			
13273581	tRNA-Gln	T4336C			AD; PD; Hearing loss & migraine		
13273582	ND2	T4561C	Nonsynonymous	V31A			Benign
13273583	ND2	T4639C	Nonsynonymous	I57T			Benign
13273486	ND2	A4769G	Synonymous	M100M			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Variants*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
13273487	ND2	G4820A	Synonymous	E117E	Glaucoma LHON; Insulin resistance; AMD; NRTI-PN; Haplogroup T marker		Possibly damaging
13273339	ND2	A4824G	Nonsynonymous	T119A			
13273417	ND2	C4883T	Synonymous	P138P			
13273340	ND2	A4917G	Nonsynonymous	N150D			Benign
13273587	ND2	T4977C	Synonymous	L170L			Benign
13273588	ND2	T5004C	Synonymous	L179L			
13273488	ND2	G5046A	Nonsynonymous	V193I	Longevity; Extraversion MI; AMS protection; Blood iron metabolism; Haplogroup D marker	Benign	
13273419	ND2	C5178A	Nonsynonymous	L237M		Probably damaging	
13273420	ND2	C5263T	Nonsynonymous	A265V		Benign	
13273341	ND2	A5390G	Synonymous	M307M			
13273591	ND2	T5442C	Nonsynonymous	F325L			Benign
13273491	ND2	G5460A	Nonsynonymous	A331T	AD; PD	Benign	
13273593	ND2	T5495C	Synonymous	F342F			
13273342	Non-coding <i>tRNA-Cys</i>	A5656G					
13273492		G5773A					
13273343	CO1	A5951G	Synonymous	G16G			
13273493	CO1	G6026A	Synonymous	L41L			
13273422	CO1	C6045T	Synonymous	L48L			
13273594	CO1	T6071C	Synonymous	V56V			
13273595	CO1	T6152C	Synonymous	V83V			
13273596	CO1	T6221C	Synonymous	P106P			
13273494	CO1	G6260A	Synonymous	E119E			
13273597	CO1	T6365C	Synonymous	G154G			
13273424	CO1	C6455T	Synonymous	F184F			
13273599	CO1	T6680C	Synonymous	T259T			



ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes *	Somatic Variant Associated Variants *	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
13273600	CO1	T6719C	Synonymous	G272G			
13273495	CO1	G6734A	Synonymous	M277M			
13273345	CO1	A6752G	Synonymous	L283L			
13273601	CO1	T6776C	Synonymous	H291H		Breast cystic masses	
13273346	CO1	A7055G	Synonymous	G384G		MNGIE fibroblasts	
13273604	CO1	T7175C	Synonymous	T424T			
13273427	CO1	C7256T	Synonymous	N451N			
13273428	CO1	C7274T	Synonymous	G457G			
13273498	tRNA-Asp	G7521A				Thyroid tumor	
13273348	CO2	A7768G	Synonymous	M61M			
13273502	CO2	G8206A	Synonymous	M207M			
13273504	CO2	G8269A	Synonymous	Term228Term			
13273607	Non-coding	T8277C					
13273507	ATP6	G8616T	Nonsynonymous	L30F			Probably damaging
13273432	ATP6	C8655T	Synonymous	I43I			
13273351	ATP6	A8869G	Nonsynonymous	M115V			Benign
13273352	ATP6	A9072G	Synonymous	S182S			
13273353	ATP6	A9093G	Synonymous	T189T			
13273354	CO3	A9221G	Synonymous	S5S			
13273516	CO3	A9377G	Synonymous	W57W			
13273434	CO3	T9540C	Synonymous	L112L		Tumor	
13273357	CO3	A9667G	Nonsynonymous	N154S			Benign
13273611	CO3	T9698C	Synonymous	L164L			
13273612	CO3	T9716C	Synonymous	G170G			
13273613	CO3	T9899C	Synonymous	H231H			
13273614	CO3	T9950C	Synonymous	V248V			
13273520	tRNA-Gly	T10034C					
13273284	tRNA-Gly	A10044G			SIDS		
13273522	ND3	T10238C	Synonymous	I60I			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes *	Somatic Variant Associated Variants *	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
13273436	ND3	G10310A	Synonymous	L84L	PD protective factor; Longevity; Altered cellular pH; Metabolic syndrome; Breast cancer risk; ADHD; Haplogroup IJK marker	Bladder tumor	Benign
13273523	ND3	T10321C	Nonsynonymous	V88A			
13273437	ND3	A10398G	Nonsynonymous	T114A		Thyroid tumor	Benign
13273524	tRNA-Arg	T10463C				Endometrial tumor	
13273286	ND4L	A10550G	Synonymous	M27M	Altered brain pH; sCJD patients	Endometrial control tissue	
13273438	ND4L	G10586A	Synonymous	S39S			
13273439	ND4L	G10589A	Synonymous	L40L			
13273440	ND4L	G10688A	Synonymous	V73V			
13273360	ND4	T10873C	Synonymous	P38P			
13273526	ND4	T10915C	Synonymous	C52C			
13273288	ND4	A11251G	Synonymous	L164L			
13273443	ND4	G11377A	Synonymous	K206K			
13273289	ND4	A11467G	Synonymous	L236L			
13273528	ND4	T11485C	Synonymous	G242G			
13273364	ND4	T11722C	Synonymous	L321L			
13273292	ND4	A11812G	Synonymous	L351L			
13273529	ND4	T11899C	Synonymous	S380S			
13273444	ND4	G11914A	Synonymous	T385T			
13273445	ND4	G11969A	Nonsynonymous	A404T			Benign
13273294	tRNA-Leu(CUN)	A12308G			CPEO; Stroke; CM; Breast, renal, & prostate cancer risk; Altered brain pH; sCJD; Haplogroup K & U marker	Endometrial control tissue; Lung & prostate tumors	
13273447	ND5	G12372A	Synonymous	L12L	Altered brain pH; sCJD patients	Prostate tumor	

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes*	Somatic Variant Associated Variants*	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
13273532	ND5	T12414C	Synonymous	P26P		Pancreatic cancer cell line; Prostate tumor	Possibly damaging Benign
13273450	ND5	G12630A	Synonymous	W98W			
13273366	ND5	C12669T	Synonymous	D111D			
13273534	ND5	C12705T	Synonymous	I123I			
13273451	ND5	A12850G	Nonsynonymous	I172V			
13273298	ND5	A13105G	Nonsynonymous	I257V			
13273299	ND5	A13263G	Synonymous	Q309Q			
13273368	ND5	C13650T	Synonymous	P438P			
13273301	ND5	A13780G	Nonsynonymous	I482V			
13273539	ND5	T13789C	Nonsynonymous	Y485H			
13273541	ND5	T13965C	Synonymous	L543L	MDD-associated	Glioblastoma	Benign Probably damaging
13273543	ND6	T14178C	Nonsynonymous	I166V			
13273371	ND6	T14212C	Synonymous	V154V			
13273304	ND6	A14233G	Synonymous	D147D			
13273306	ND6	A14582G	Nonsynonymous	V31A			
13273549	CYB	C14766T	Nonsynonymous	T7I			
13273550	CYB	T14783C	Synonymous	L13L			
13273551	CYB	T14798C	Nonsynonymous	F18L			
13273461	CYB	G15043A	Synonymous	G99G			
13273462	CYB	G15110A	Nonsynonymous	A122T			
13273311	CYB	A15218G	Nonsynonymous	T158A	LHON; Haplogroup J2 marker	Breast tumor	Benign Possibly damaging
13273312	CYB	A15244G	Synonymous	G166G			
13273463	CYB	G15257A	Nonsynonymous	D171N			
13273313	CYB	G15301A	Synonymous	L185L			
13273377	CYB	C15535T	Synonymous	N263N			
13273555	CYB	T15670C	Synonymous	H308H			
13273316	CYB	A15758G	Nonsynonymous	I338V			

ID	Gene	Variant	Type of Variant	Amino Acid	Base Substitution Associated Phenotypes *	Somatic Variant Associated Variants *	PolyPhen-2 Prediction
13273556	CYB	T15784C	Synonymous	P346P	POAG- potential for association	Pancreatic cancer cell line; Breast tumor	
13273378	CYB	C15833T	Synonymous	L363L			
13273379	tRNA-Thr	C15904T					
13273318	tRNA-Thr	A15924G			LIMM		
13273465	tRNA-Thr	G15928A			Multiple sclerosis; Idiopathic repeat miscarriage; AD protection		
13273466	tRNA-Thr	G15930A					
13273467	Non-coding	G16129A			Cyclic vomiting syndrome with migraine		
13273559	Non-coding	T16144C					
13273468	Non-coding	G16145A					
13273382	Non-coding	C16148T				Aging brains	
13273319	Non-coding	A16162G					
13273320	Non-coding	A16163G					
13273384	Non-coding	A16183C			Melanoma patients	Lung tumor back-mutation; Prostate tumor	
13273395	Non-coding	C16270T			Melanoma patients		
13273396	Non-coding	C16278T				Ovarian control tissue	
13273401	Non-coding	C16327T					
13273471	Non-coding	G16390A			POAG- potential for association	Breast & ovarian tumor	
13273472	Non-coding	G16391A					

\*MITOMAP

ND = NADH dehydrogenase; CYB = Cytochrome b; CO = Cytochrome c oxidase; ATP = ATP synthase; POLG = Mitochondrial DNA polymerase  $\gamma$ ; MNGIE = Mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy; AD = Alzheimer's disease; DEAF = Deafness; LVNC = Left ventricular non-compaction cardiomyopathy; LHON = Leber Hereditary optic neuropathy; CPT = Carnitine palmityltransferase deficiency; PD = Parkinson's disease; AMD = Age-related macular degeneration; NRTI = Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; MI = Myocardial infarction; SIDS = Sudden infant death

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syndrome; ADHD = Attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder; sCJD = Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; CPEO = Chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia; CM = Cardiomyopathy; MDD = Major depressive disorder; POAG = Primary open angle glaucoma; L IMM = Lethal infantile mitochondrial myopathy

**Table S29.** MT-MeSH Terms Extracted from Literature Lab. The number of MT-nDNA candidate genes selected are based on upper (25<sup>th</sup>) quartile of Literature Lab's LPF statistics. Moreover, later we conditioned each gene to have at least 15 abstracts.

No	MeSH Term	Number of genes in upper quartile
1	Aldehyde dehydrogenase, mitochondrial	112
2	Aspartate aminotransferase, mitochondrial	17
3	Creatine kinase, mitochondrial form	26
4	DNA, mitochondrial	635
5	Electron transport in mitochondria	448
6	Genes, mitochondrial	139
7	Genome, mitochondrial	99
8	Membrane potential, mitochondrial	580
9	Mitochondria	1,990
10	Mitochondria apoptotic	974
11	Mitochondria, heart	306
12	Mitochondria, liver	352
13	Mitochondria, muscle	409
14	Mitochondrial ADP, ATP translocases	135
15	Mitochondrial carnitine palmitoyltransferase	396
16	Mitochondrial degradation	120
17	Mitochondrial diseases	422
18	Mitochondrial dynamics	221
19	Mitochondrial encephalomyopathies	103
20	Mitochondrial gene expression	102
21	Mitochondrial LC fatty-acid beta-oxidation	2
22	Mitochondrial membrane transport proteins	669
23	Mitochondrial membranes	422
24	Mitochondrial myopathies	167
25	Mitochondrial proteins	1,350
26	Mitochondrial proton- translocating ATPases	200
27	Mitochondrial ribosomes	43
28	Mitochondrial size	66
29	Mitochondrial swelling	157
30	Mitochondrial trifunctional protein	33
31	Mitochondrial trifunctional protein, alpha subunit	4
32	Mitochondrial trifunctional protein, beta subunit	7
33	Mitochondrial turnover	242
34	Mitochondrial uncoupling protein 2	62
35	Mitochondrial uncoupling protein 3	16
36	Mitochondrial uncoupling proteins	308

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**Table S30.** Selected 2,283 Candidate Genes (MT-nDNA) that May Contribute to Mitochondria  
(**Separate Excel Worksheet**)

**Table S31.** Final list of genes (HUGO approved names) as mtDNA- and possible MT-genes  
candidates for contributing to mitochondria and corresponding MIM number and location.  
(**Separate Excel Worksheet**)

**Table S32.** Predicted Functional Effects of mtDNA Non-Synonymous Mutations Present in Our  
Arrays.  
(**Separate DOCX Table**)

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### 3. Supplementary Methods

#### 1. Phenotype Preparation

Seven variables were studied: 1). BMI-body mass index ( $\text{kg/m}^2$ ); 2). WHR- waist to hip ratio, a unit-less measure with the condition that both waist and hip were measured with the same unit; 3). Fasting glucose- Fasting at least 8 hours prior to measurement of serum glucose (mg/dL). If GLUC was measured in mmol/L, it was requested to convert it into mg/dL, by applying the following coefficient:  $\text{mmol/l} \times 18.0182 = \text{mg/dL}$ , based on [SBDP - SOCIETY FOR BIOMEDICAL DIABETES RESEARCH](#); 4). Fasting INS-insulin ( $\mu\text{IU/mL}$ ). For studies that had measured INS as pmol/L it was asked to convert it to ( $\mu\text{IU/mL}$ ), by dividing the measure by 6:  $\text{INS} (\mu\text{IU/mL}) = \text{INS} (\text{pmol/L}) / 6$ . (See the following paper for why the constant 6 was applied by Heinemann L.<sup>1</sup>); 5). HOMA-B- an indicator of beta-cell function calculated as  $\text{HOMA-B} = (360 \times \text{Fasting Insulin}) / (\text{Fasting Glucose} - 60)$  with fasting insulin expressed in  $\mu\text{IU/ml}$  and fasting glucose in mg/dL; 6). HOMA-IR- an indicator of insulin resistance was calculated as  $\text{HOMAIR} = (\text{Fasting Glucose} \times \text{Fasting Insulin}) / 405$ , with fasting insulin expressed in  $\mu\text{IU/mL}$  and fasting glucose in mg/dL; and 7). HbA1c- representing the glycated hemoglobin measured as a percent. For GLUC and INS, cohorts were required to remove individuals that were type 2 diabetics.

All studies transformed variables to the same units, checked the distributions of selected variables and assured they were close to normal with a kurtosis less than 2, and if there were one or two outliers the studies were asked to ensure they were not distorting the distribution of a specific variable. An observation was considered to be an outlier, if it was 1 standard deviation (SD) away from the rest of the points in the trait distribution and beyond 4-6 SDs from the mean. If such a few values existed, then the study was instructed to either winsorize (assign to an outlier a value around 4 SDs) the outlier or set the outlier to a missing value for a specific trait when the study analyst discovered that this outlier value was a data mistake. For BMI, if the data were normal then no changes were to be made, but if the data were non-normal a BLOM transformation was used as the last resort.<sup>2</sup> All studies were instructed to transform INS, HOMA-B, HOMA-IR by natural log. GLUC for each study in its original measure could have been normally distributed. If not, GLUC was not normally distributed, then the studies were instructed to apply a Box-Cox power transformation when deemed appropriate. Only after each study cohort's data were assured to have a close to normal distribution, did the studies performed adjustments. The following covariates were considered for adjusting for any confounding: AGE, AGE<sup>2</sup>, SEX (coded male=0, female=1), FC (field center for multi-center studies by creating n-1 dichotomous covariates where n= number of field centers), and PC1, PC2 etc: principal components (PCs) derived using genotyped SNPs: the first PC (and optionally more PCs, if appropriate for African Americans) were instructed to be included. Other additional cohort-specific covariates, if any, were going to be used for controlling additional confounding. The analyses were performed for each specific race separately. The final response variables (Y) were the standardized residuals after any transformation and covariate adjustments. WHR was adjusted in addition for BMI. The studies were requested to exclude individuals younger than 18 years old, without GWAS data, without data for any of the covariates and excluding T2D individuals ONLY from glycemic traits analyses. Participants with missing values for one trait were used for analysis of any other trait for which they had data. The Division of Statistical Genomics at the Washington University in Saint Louis volunteered to serve as a Data Coordinating Center (DCC) by maintaining an anonymous FTP site for studies to perform data



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upload, a secured Web page for archiving all meetings, analyses plans, publicly available data-shared including the mitochondria 1000 Genomes reference used for MT imputations, minutes, programs and instructions, and a box.com site shared with specific analysts for downloading single cohorts QC-ed summary results for performing double meta-analyses and QC sharing. Each study cohort reported summary statistics for the phenotypes, which were checked at the DCC for their accuracy (Table S1).

## **2. Mitochondrial Single Nucleotide Variant Annotation**

The mitochondrial genome sequence used for annotation of mitochondrial single nucleotide variant and whole genome sequencing studies is controversial<sup>3</sup>. Historically, the first complete sequence of the mitochondrial genome, the Cambridge Reference Sequence, has been used for mitochondrial genome annotation<sup>4</sup>. With improved sequencing, several errors were found in the original sequencing of the Cambridge Reference Sequence<sup>5</sup>. The errors were corrected in the revised Cambridge Reference Sequence (rCRS; GenBank #NC\_012920) while maintaining the original nucleotide sequence numbering<sup>5</sup>. The rCRS is from an individual of European origin, mitochondrial haplotype H2a2, which is a much younger mitochondrial genome in the historical time scale. Most genomic studies utilize reference sequences that are the oldest based upon ancestral lineage, which in the case of the mitochondrial genome, is an African haplogroup. Consequently, some microarrays have utilized a Yoruban sequence (AF347015) or a Reconstructed Sapiens Root Sequence (RSRS), a phylogenetically created sequence representing the deepest root<sup>6,7</sup>. However, the Yoruban sequence is 16,571 bp in length and differs from the rCRS at over 40 positions resulting in inconsistencies in the literature and across arrays regarding the nucleotide position of some single nucleotide variants<sup>6</sup>. The RSRS contains three spacers in order to maintain the nucleotide position numbering of the rCRS, but also differs from the rCRS at over 51 sites.

Consequently, all mitochondrial DNA variants from each array (Table S14) were annotated to conform the nucleotide position numbering of the rCRS prior to analyses. The probes used for each microarray were obtained from the manufacturer or dbSNP and aligned to the rCRS using Geneious 8.1<sup>8</sup>. All probes were also submitted through the Standard Nucleotide Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) to ensure the probes bound with high specificity ( $\geq 90\%$  identity) to the mitochondrial genome. In order to limit any potential binding to nuclear mitochondrial DNA segments, probes that bound to nuclear chromosomes with  $\geq 80\%$  were excluded from all analyses. (Tables S15-S28)

## **3. mtDNA Genotyping and Imputation QC**

Each cohort assured that mtDNA variants kept for analyses were of high quality and matching only to mitochondrial DNA. mtDNA markers that were found not valid were dropped from the analyses. The remaining qualitative MT-variants were updated with latest MT Cambridge Revised Sequence (rCRS) of the Human mtDNA positions. The qualitative MT-variants were used as scaffold for haplotype prephasing and for mtDNA imputation. The MT imputation followed the same plan for all cohorts. Each study built genotype data into two files: a pedigree file and a map file known also as PED (pedigree\_ID, subject\_ID, father\_ID, mother\_ID, sex, dummy\_affection, and Variants (in homozygote letters) in the same order as in the map) and MAP. If any marker was heterozygote, PLINK<sup>9,10</sup> software turned them to missing by default for MT.

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We turned files into binary for faster processing (input llfs26.csv; output ganon26):

```
plink --noweb --file llfs26.csv --out ganon26 --make-bed
```

We dropped any variants with missengness > 0.9 (input ganon26; output new26):

```
plink --noweb --bfile ganon26 --geno 0.1 --make-bed --out new26
```

For prephasing of MT-haplotypes we used SHAPEIT2<sup>11,12</sup> using the following command line (input new26; output ganon26.phased)

```
shapeit --input-bed ./new26.bed ./new26.bim ./new26.fam --duohmm --rho 4.0E-12 -O  
ganon26.phased
```

-duohmm is an option in SHAPEIT program when a cohort contains family data and SHAPEIT will use nuclear family data information for imputation

-rho option was used to define some very tiny recombination rates between variants, because no genetic map was available.

All studies downloaded the following files from 1000 Genomes project, where the first file was to be used as MT-reference in each cohort MT-imputations

ALL.chrMT.phase3\_callmom-v0\_4.20130502.genotypes.vcf.gz

ALL.chrMT.phase3\_callmom-v0\_4.20130502.genotypes.vcf.gz.tbi

README\_chrMT\_phase3\_callmom.md

For the needed MT genetic map we created the following file (mtgeneticmap.map):

```
position COMBINED_rate.cM.Mb. Genetic_Map.cM
```

```
1          0          0  
16579      0          0.02
```

The file from 1000G was transformed into OXFORD format file as follows using VCFTOOLS and a new version of PLINK written in C++<sup>10</sup>.

```
vcftools --gzvcf ALL.chrMT.phase3_callmom-v0_4.20130502.genotypes.vcf.gz --max-alleles 2  
--min-alleles 2 --max-missing 1 --remove-filtered-geno-all --recode --out chrMTfilter
```

```
vcftools --vcf chrMTfilter.recode.vcf --plink-tped --out ALL.chrMT.phase3
```

```
plink1_9 --tfile ALL.chrMT.phase3 --recode oxford --out oxg1000ref.gen
```

```
sed -i '2d' oxg1000ref.sample
```

```
cut -d' ' -f2,3,4,5 < oxg1000ref.gen > oxg1000ref.legend
```

```
echo "rsID position a0 a1" > header1.txt
```

```
cat header1.txt oxg1000ref.legend > fin.oxg1000ref.legend
```

The following script was executed to run IMPUTE<sup>13</sup> for imputation based on full MT sequence.

---

```
#/bin/bash! impute \ -merge_ref_panels -m ./mtgeneticmap.map -h ./g1000mtref/oxg1000ref.gen  
\ -l ./g1000mtref/fin.oxg1000ref.legend \ -known_haps_g ./ganon26.phased.haps \ -int 1 16579 \  
-Ne 20000 \ -o ./c26_all
```

The command `merge_ref_panels` gives the opportunity to use more than one reference, but in our case we used only 1000G MT reference. As expected the IMPUTE software will produce a warning that we are using 1 reference only, as expected.

`-int 1 16579` option defined the imputation window, which included the full length of MT-DNA, including all variants for each cohort as well as all markers of 1000G MT reference.

`-known_haps_g` refers to a cohort specific SHAPEIT prephased haplotypes

The imputed results were in OXFORD format with three probabilities (AA, AB and BB) per cell. Because we wished to use our own programs for MT-variants associations with 7 selected phenotypes, the three probability calls per cell as produced by IMPUTE software had to be transformed into dosage. We used FCGENE software (<https://sourceforge.net/projects/fcgene/>) for turning three probability calls per cell to dosage for each individual and for each marker imputed:

```
fcgene --gens ../c26_all \  
--thresh 0.9 \  
--info ../c26_all_info \  
--info-thresh 0.3 \  
--maf-thresh 0.00 \  
--pedinfo ./ganon26.phased.sample \  
--oformat r --transpose \  
--force ref-allele=allele2 \  
--out ./rtc26
```

The mtDNA single imputed variants were excluded prior to association tests analyses, when the imputation quality was  $< 0.30$  or they were monomorphic SNVs. The R Package: EasyQC (V10.0)<sup>14</sup> (<http://www.genepi-regensburg.de/easyqc/>) was used at DCC to check for any duplicated results, removing the SNVs with miss-matched alleles against the MT 1000 Genomes reference (phase 3 version 5, 3892 MT-variants, <ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/release/20130502>), and eliminating SNVs with allele frequency deviant from the MT 1000 Genomes cosmopolitan reference.

In addition, in house SAS programs (SAS 9.4, SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) were used to check the coded alleles and non-coded alleles matching among all cohorts. Any discrepancies of coded alleles were corrected by studies.

The detailed information of the mtDNA genotyping array, the number of mtDNA variants genotyped, the number of mtDNA variants used for imputation, the number of MT variants imputed, imputation accuracy, and the number of mtDNA variants after fcGENE for each cohort are included in Tables S14 and S15-S28.

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#### 4. mtDNA Variants Association Tests (Single variant linear regression and gene based SKAT tests)

Additional quality control procedures were applied in statistical analysis. These procedures included: 1). removal of mtDNA variants if their imputation quality scores  $\leq 0.3$ ; 2). setting mtDNA variants as missing if their dosage values=1; and 3). removal of mtDNA variants if their missing rates  $\geq 5\%$ . Heteroplasmic alleles are rare in genotyping of mtDNA variants with genotyping arrays. Therefore, we set these rare heteroplasmic alleles as missing before and after imputation.

For each of the imputed mtDNA variants, the dosage values (0 or 2) were used as the independent variable in association analysis with prepared standardized phenotypes (standardized residuals from normally distributed variables and adjusted for covariates, see 1. Phenotype preparation) as the outcome. An additive genetic model was employed in association analysis using both a self-developed regression model (the linear or linear mixed models written in R programming) and a SKAT (the prepScores() function in seqMeta R package: seqMeta package: Meta-Analysis of Region-Based Tests of Rare DNA Variants; <https://github.com/DavisBrian/seqMeta>) approaches. Familial and maternal correlation structures<sup>15</sup> were accounted for in the analysis of the family data.

For single mtDNA SNV association tests, the models were two:

$Y = \beta SNV + \epsilon$  (1) for unrelated individuals, where  $\beta$  is the estimated slope between SNV dosages regressed on residuals of each of 7 trait responses and  $\epsilon$  is the remaining unexplained effects, and

$Y = \beta SNV + \gamma + \delta + \epsilon$  (2) for familial, where  $\gamma$  is the familial vector of relationships and  $\delta$  is an indicator of maternal relationships.

For SKAT gene based mtDNA associations, the models were also two:

$Y = GSNVs_i + \epsilon$  (3) for unrelated individuals, where  $G$  is an  $n \times q$  genotype matrix for  $i=1$  to  $q$  rare SNVs of interest, and

$Y = GSNVs_i + \gamma + \delta + \epsilon$  (4) for familial designs, where  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$  are the same as described above in model (2).

#### 5. mtDNA Meta-analyses (single-variant and gene-based)

The single mtDNA variant meta-analyses were performed with METAL<sup>16</sup> (Table 1, Figure 1 and Figures S1-S7). For the METAL meta-analysis the Genomic Control correction was set to off, because the MT-DNA it is a small molecule of 16.6KB. The analyses included all ancestries and Europeans only. Filters implemented were: imputation quality  $>0.3$  (implemented at the run of association programs). The threshold used for Bonferroni corrections was considered to be  $P \leq 1E-3$ , which is based upon our working group internal permutation tests using the ARIC study MT data, in which 49 MT-DNA variants were considered independent MT-DNA markers. The METAL software used was the 2011-03-25 release.

The possibility that an aggregation of rare or low-frequency alleles in 37 mtDNA coding genes contribute to variation in metabolic phenotypes was tested by the standard burden and sequence

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kernel test (SKAT). The standard burden test<sup>17,18</sup> is sensitive in detecting association when all variants have effects on a phenotype in a concordant direction. The SKAT test is designed to detect the effects of alleles that collectively contribute to higher and lower blood pressure. The `skatMeta()` and `burdenMeta()` functions in the `seqMeta`<sup>19</sup> package were used to evaluate aggregate effects at gene-level at minor allele frequency (MAF)  $\leq 0.01$  (T1) or MAF  $\leq 0.05$  (T5) levels. We used the relaxed threshold  $P \leq 0.01$  to demonstrate significance.

## 6. mtDNA Genomic Associations

Previous studies have reported a number of mitochondrial SNVs / genes with pleiotropic effects (a SNV or a gene, or different SNVs within the same gene associate simultaneously with different traits). For example, Hudson *et al*<sup>20</sup> evaluated the association of mtDNA variation in cases/diseases (38,638 individuals with 11 major diseases) and healthy controls (17,483). Among others, they reported association of the MT-3197 (rs2854131) in *MT-RNR2*, the mitochondrial 16S rRNA, with schizophrenia, ulcerative colitis, ankylosing spondylitis, multiple sclerosis, ischemic stroke and Parkinson's disease. The same MT-3197, in our study, was associated with BMI ( $P=2.95E-03$ ,  $N=127,224$ , PA), but did not pass our study Bonferroni  $P \leq 5E-04$  threshold. It is possible that mtDNA variants/genes associating with glucose metabolism and insulin signaling may have multiple effects in other disease manifestations beyond T2D. A study by Fetterman *et al*<sup>21</sup> focused on measures of vascular function in Framingham Heart Study - EA in 7,247 individuals genotyped for 268 variants. After multiple corrections, only MT-13966 remained significant in association with PAT ratio (a measure of microvascular function). For the seven traits studied here, no significant associations were found with this variant. Mitchell *et al*<sup>22</sup> focused on cardiovascular related traits and T2D in BioVU - AA 15,863 sample genotyped for 135 variants. The authors of this publication considered their study exploratory in nature and did not correct for multiple testing. They did not report any significant associations with BMI, and the remaining results, including those for T2D, were modest. Another paper was published by Liu *et al*<sup>15</sup>. We summarized the results of three publications mentioned above using a threshold of  $P < 5E-02$  (Table S13). These comparisons in our findings do not pass our liberal  $P$ -value ( $P=1E-03$ ) threshold.

## 7. MT-nDNA Candidate Genes

For identifying MT-nDNA candidate genes we used four sources of candidate genes: a) MitoCarta 2.0<sup>23,24</sup>, b) Literature Lab (<http://Acumenta.com>) , c) MitoMiner (<http://mitominer.mrc-mbu.cam.ac.uk/release-4.0/begin.do>) and d) MT-defects associated with  $\beta$ -cell dysfunction<sup>25</sup>. MitoCarta 2.0 is an inventory of human and mouse autosomal genes encoding proteins with strong support of mitochondrial localization. To identify mitochondria associated genes, MitoCarta performed mass spectrometry of mitochondria isolated from fourteen tissues. Protein localization was assessed using large-scale GFP tagging/microscopy, and integration of these results with six other genome-scale datasets of mitochondrial localization using a Bayesian approach. The two separate sets (human genes and mouse ortholog genes) from MitoCarta. The second source of autosomal candidate genes was established by us using Literature Lab (Acumenta Biotech, Westminister, MA), a software that mines more than 17.5 million PubMed abstract published since January 1, 1990, using MeSH search terms (MeSH terms are the US National Library of Medicine's controlled vocabulary thesaurus, consisting of sets of terms naming descriptors arranged in both alphabetic and in a hierarchical structure that permits

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searching at various levels of specificity). For example, we searched via Literature Lab for MeSH mitochondria and identified 36 terms from which we selected only the 25<sup>th</sup> upper quartile number of genes from a LPF scoring distribution (Table S29). The term LPF is a quantitative expression of association of number of genes with a term (one of the 36 terms,  $x/\text{Term1}$ ) overlapping ( $x$ ) with genes in pathway analysis ( $x/\text{Term2}$ ), and expressed as  $\text{LPF} = \log(x/\text{T1} * x/\text{T2})$  (Figure S15). In addition, we kept genes that were from human nomenclature as well as we accepted only genes that had more than 15 abstracts cited per selected gene. The Literature Lab searches identified additional unique genes predicted to have association with mitochondria terms.

We used the software MitoMiner (4.0)<sup>26</sup>, which identified additional MT-nDNA candidate genes (filtered with an MT-MitoMiner index  $\geq 0.70$ , by selecting only terms: “Known mitochondrial” and “Predicted mitochondrial”). In MitoMiner selection, we kept only genes that were from human nomenclature. Finally, we identified a list of genes from a publication for gene expression in mouse, which proteins found in MT were down- or up- regulated in conditions of  $\beta$ -cell dysfunction. Of this list, only 3 were new to MT-candidate genes. The final list of MT-nDNA candidate genes reached 2,283.

We merged the final list of MT-nDNA candidate genes with online available summary meta-results. With the set of nDNA SNPs selected, we queried published GWAS summary results for BMI (Speliotes et al, 2010<sup>27</sup>, Yang et al, 2012<sup>28</sup>, Berndt et al, 2013<sup>29</sup>, Randall et al, 2013<sup>30</sup>, Monda et al, 2013<sup>31</sup>, Locke et al, 2015<sup>32</sup>, Shungin et al, 2015<sup>33</sup>, NG et al, 2017<sup>34</sup>, Justice et al, 2017<sup>35</sup>); for WHR (Heid et al, 2010<sup>36</sup>, Randall et al, 2013<sup>30</sup>, Berndt et al, 2013<sup>29</sup>, Shungin et al, 2015<sup>33</sup>, Justice et al, 2017<sup>35</sup>, NG et al, 2017<sup>34</sup>, Graph et al, 2017<sup>37</sup>). The summary results data were retrieved from

[https://portals.broadinstitute.org/collaboration/giant/index.php/GIANT\\_consortium\\_data\\_files](https://portals.broadinstitute.org/collaboration/giant/index.php/GIANT_consortium_data_files).

For glucose metabolism we used the following summary results: GLUC (Saxena et al, 2010<sup>38</sup>, Dupuis et al, 2010<sup>39</sup>, Manning et al, 2010<sup>40</sup>, Scott et al, 2012<sup>41</sup>); for INS (Dupuis et al, 2010<sup>39</sup>, Manning et al, 2010<sup>40</sup>, Scott et al, 2012<sup>41</sup>, Prokopenko et al, 2014<sup>42</sup>, Strawbridge et al, 2011<sup>43</sup>, Walford et al, 2016<sup>44</sup>); for HOMAB (Dupuis et al, 2010<sup>39</sup>); for HOMAIR (Dupuis et al, 2010<sup>39</sup>). The summary results data were retrieved from <https://www.magicinvestigators.org/downloads/>. For HbA1c we used the following resources (Soranzo et al, 2010<sup>45</sup>, Wheeler et al, 2017<sup>46</sup>).

Finally, from all these merges, we identified 109 MT-nDNA candidate genes comprising 588 sentinel significant SNPs (one unique per gene and trait combination out of 7 traits) (Table 4).

We have provided detailed analysis in the manuscript for MT-nDNA candidate gene functions. Here in the Supplement, we follow with some additional information. We found many interesting functions within the list of 109 genes: one gene is part of the urea-cycle; one has a role in iron–sulphur cluster biogenesis<sup>47</sup>; four genes regulate intracellular calcium concentration<sup>47</sup>; ten genes are associated with apoptosis<sup>48</sup>; and four genes play a role in production and signaling of reactive oxygen species (ROS)<sup>49</sup> (Figure S11). In our study, two transcription factors *FOXO1* (13q14.11, may play a role in myogenic growth, rs1078892,  $P=5.11\text{E-}08$ ) and *FOXO3* (6q21, a possible trigger for apoptosis, rs9400239,  $P=1.61\text{E-}08$ ) were associated with BMI, while the deacetylase *SIRT3* (11p15.5, regulates epigenetic gene silencing, rs4758633,  $P=3.44\text{E-}10$ ) was associated with HbA1c. They regulate metabolic homeostasis in response to oxidative stress. *SIRT3* deacetylates *FOXO3*<sup>50</sup>. *FOXO1* negatively regulates adipogenesis by binding to the promoter sites of *PPARG* and preventing its transcription, while



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insulin represses *FOXO1* action<sup>51,52</sup>. Peserico *et al*<sup>53</sup> found that a low glucose nutrition regimen induced the formation of a complex consisting of *FOXO3*, *SIRT3* and MT-RNA polymerase binding to mtDNA regulatory regions and associated with increased MT-respiration.

## 8. Enrichment Analysis of MT-nDNA Candidate Genes

The 109 MT-nDNA selected genes are candidates for MT based on their protein localization in mitochondrion as well as from mining the published literature. We used Literature Lab and MetaCore software and the corresponding databases to explore the 109 genes. The enrichment analysis provided information of gene relations with terms, pathways, diseases, and gene ontology processes, and clustering to understand MT-nDNA genes' role. Using Literature Lab six gene clusters in association with terms were identified (Figure S10). Clusters, two and five included strong associations with mitochondria and obesity. In Cell-Type-MeSH, the term "Mitochondria" associated with the following genes (% of abstracts in relation with the term and permutation *P*-value): *BCL2* (58), *SIRT3* (8), *OGDH* (6), *PPARG* (6), *HK1* (5), *TOMM40* (4), *TSPO* (4), *CPT1A* (3), *DNM1* (1), *LRPPRC* (1), and *TNF* (1) (*P*=9.8E-03); term "Mitochondria, Liver" associated with *CYP27A1* (18), *CPS1* (16), *OGDH* (15), *CPT1A* (10), *SIRT3* (9), *BCL2* (9), *HADHA* (4), *HK1* (4), *BCKDK* (3), *PPARG* (2) and *LRPPRC*(1) (*P*=9.9E-03); and "Mitochondrial membranes" associated with *TOMM40* (42), *BCL2* (37), *TSPO* (10), *HK1* (3), *PHB2* (2), *DNM1* (2), and *CPT1A* (1) (*P*=1.01E-02). A number of pathways showed significant associations with several of the 109 M-nDNA candidate genes. For example, "Biotransformation" (*P*=0E-04): (The chemical alteration of an exogenous substance by or in a biological system); and terms from Metabolism-MeSH domain such as "Glycolysis" (*P*=5.4E-03), "Citric Acid Cycle" (*P*=7.1E-03), "Carbohydrate metabolism" (*P*=7.7E-03), "Metabolome" (*P*=9.7E-03), and "Lipogenesis" (*P*=1.26E-02) (Table S5).

Using MetaCore, the set of MT-nDNA genes associated (*P*-FDR) with BMI showed enrichment in the pathway of "Protein folding and maturation\_POMC processing" (*P*=3.5E-30); process network of "Signal transduction\_Neuropeptide signaling pathways" (*P*=1.8E-17); by disease "Musculoskeletal and Neural Physiological Phenomena" (*P*=7.9E-37); "Hyperinsulinism" (*P*=6.8E-35); "Overweight" (*P*=4.2E-34); and "Adrenocortical Hyperfunction" (*P*=1.7E-33). For the set of MT-nDNA candidate genes associated with glycemic traits we found enrichment for disease "Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases" (*P*=2.8E-09) and "Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2" (*P*=1.1E-08). MetaCore produced also significant enrichment results when we submitted the full set of MT-nDNA 109 candidate genes in association with diseases: "Nutrition Disorders" (*P*=5.7E-40); "Depressive Disorder" (*P*=3.9E-37) and "Pituitary Diseases" (*P*=1.3E-36); and in GO Processes with "Chemical homeostasis" (*P*=9.2E-19).

## 9. Biological Functional Annotations

A number of databases such as NCBI gene and dbSNP, UCSC browser, Genecards, 1000 Genomes, GWAS Catalog, Haploreg, RegulomeDB, GTEx, GeneGO, Literature Lab were used for annotating our results. The following software were used for MT-nDNA SNV - gene expression regulation analysis, NCBI Entrez gene ([ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/](http://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/)), dbSNP ([ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp/](http://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp/)), HaploReg<sup>54</sup>, RegulomeDB<sup>55</sup> and GTEx ([gtexportal.org](http://gtexportal.org)). We performed enrichment analyses via software: GeneGO ([portal.genego.com](http://portal.genego.com)) and Literature Lab ([acumenta.com](http://acumenta.com)).

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The annotation used for the biological inference work were sourced from NCBI dbSNP build 138 (HG19) during the analyses, and updated to dbSNP build 150 (HG38). The importance of the new candidate SNVs / gene lists identified in Tables 1-4 and Tables S6, S8-S9, were mined by means of four methods: enrichment analysis, protein- protein interactions (PPI), analytical gene expression cis-regulation, and analytical gene expression trans-regulation.

The GeneGO/MetaCore ([http://thomsonreuters.com/products\\_services/science/systems-biology/](http://thomsonreuters.com/products_services/science/systems-biology/)), and Literature Lab of ACUMENTA (<http://acumenta.com/>) software, (accessed on 11.05. 2017) were used for enrichment analysis. We tested if MT-nDNA genes were significantly enriched among pre-specified gene sets defined in pathways, or by shared roles in particular diseases or biological processes from Gene Ontology. The GeneGO, enrichment analysis consists of matching unique gene symbols of possible targets for the "common", "similar" and "unique" sets with gene symbols in functional ontologies in MetaCore. The probability of a random intersection between a set of gene symbols the size of target list with ontology entities is estimated in p-value of hypergeometric intersection. The lower p-value means higher relevance of the entity to the dataset, which shows in higher rating for the entity.

Literature Lab is a data mining software that searches experimentally-derived gene lists with matches from the scientific literature in a curated vocabulary of 24,000 biological and biochemical terms. It employs statistical and clustering analysis on over 17.5 million PubMed abstracts (from 01/01/1990 to the present) to identify pathways (809 pathways), diseases, compounds, cell biology and other areas of biology and biochemistry. The analysis engine compares statistically the submitted gene set to 1,000 random gene sets generated in the analysis to identify term relationships that are associated with the gene set more than by chance alone.

Furthermore, MT-nDNA candidate SNVs were questioned if they reside in any of regulatory marks, analyzing information from ENCODE and ROADMAP initiatives as summarized by HaploReg (<http://www.broadinstitute.org/mammals/haploreg/haploreg.php>)<sup>56</sup> and RegulomeDB (<http://regulome.stanford.edu/>)<sup>57</sup>.

HaploReg (v.4.1) queries were used to capture functional annotations including the chromatin state segmentation of Ernst et al.<sup>56</sup> and chromatin state segmentation on the Roadmap reference epigenomes, conserved regions by GERP and SiPhy, the narrow peaks called by the ENCODE project on DNase hypersensitivity experiments, and the SPP narrow peaks called by the ENCODE project on ChIP-seq experiments. HaploReg team has used RefSeq genes from the UCSC Genome Browser and GENCODE for annotation. BEDTools were used to calculate the proximity of each variant to a gene by either annotation, as well as the orientation (3' or 5') relative to the nearest end of the gene, based on the strand of the gene. This software was accessed on 11.05.2017 (Table S9).

RegulomeDB was used to summarize the following data types, transcription factor binding sites, ChIP factors: 740 unique data sets including most recent ENCODE data release<sup>55,58</sup>.

RegulomeDB uses the Position-Weight Matrix for TF binding, and databases JASPAR CORE, TRANSFAC and UniPROBE<sup>59</sup>. For the DNase sensitivity it uses 204 unique datasets including most recent ENCODE data release (ENCODE Project Consortium). For the Chromatin States, RegulomeDB extracts information from Roadmap Epigenome Consortium from 127 standard epigenomes. Further, RegulomeDB reports eQTLs from several tissue types and also reports DNase footprinting<sup>57,60</sup>, differentially methylated regions<sup>61</sup>, manually curated regions and validated functional SNVs. RegulomeDB produces a ranking score in which smaller values are



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better. RegulomeDB scoring has classes defined as 1b, 1d and 1f: likely to affect binding and linked to expression of a gene target as: 1b (eQTL + TF binding + any motif + DNase footprint + DNase peak); 1d (eQTL + TF binding + any motif + DNase peak); 1f (eQTL + TF binding/DNase peak), 2a and 2b: likely to affect binding, 3a: less likely to affect binding, 4, 5, and 6: minimal binding evidence, and 7: no data. This software was accessed on 11.05.2017 (Table S9).

We also gathered evidence for eQTLs based on GTExportal.org, GRASP software and special gene expression reported results (Westra <sup>62</sup>, Lappalainen 2013 <sup>63</sup>) (Table S10). We used also GTEx and Protein Atlas (proteinatlas.org) for gene expression profiles of mtDNA genes (Figure S13).

GWAS3D (<http://jjwanglab.org/gwas3d>)<sup>64</sup> an online software was used to analyze genetic variants that could affect regulatory elements, by integrating annotations from cell type-specific chromatin states, epigenetic modifications, sequence motifs and cross-species conservation. The regulatory elements are inferred from the genome-wide chromosome interaction data, chromatin marks in 16 different cell types measured by high-throughput chromosome conformation capture technologies (5C, ChIA-PET and Hi-C) from the ENCODE project, Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database, published resources and 73 regulatory factor motifs from the Encyclopedia of DNA Element project (Figures S12.1-S12.3). This software was accessed on 01.10.2017.

The importance of novel MT candidate genes were evaluated via protein-protein interactions (PPI) of databases BIND (<http://bind.ca>), BioGrid (<http://thebiogrid.org/>), EcoCyc (<http://www.ecocyc.org>) and HPRD (<http://www.hprd.org/>) as summarized by NCBI <ftp://ftp.ncbi.nih.gov/gene/GeneRIF/>) (accessed on 02.11. 2018). The PPI is a topological summary of all known or predicted protein interactions, based on stable physical associations, transient binding, substrate chaining, information relay, sourced from curated experimental data of biochemical, biophysical and genetic techniques, and predicted computationally. The importance of candidate gene list based on PPI was evaluated using igraph package (<http://igraph.org>)<sup>65</sup>. The network was built using our programs in SAS, to a Pajek format and imported into igraph in R language. “Google” PageRank algorithm that evaluates the importance of pages/genes in a network was also implemented by igraph<sup>66</sup>. The graph figure of this network is not reported, because it is a very large network.

Because in our study sample sizes per mtDNA marker, were variable and quite often small, we did not address the association of significant markers by gender, which future studies such as TopMed initiative of NHLBI with full sequencing of nDNA and mtDNA may deem it appropriate to contribute in the future.

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<b>ARIC (The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study)</b>	The ARIC study is a population-based cohort study designed to study new and established risk factors for atherosclerosis and community trends in coronary heart disease. In 1987-89, baseline data was collected on 15,792 adults, aged 45–64 y, living in four U.S. communities (Forsyth County, NC; Jackson, MS; northwest Minneapolis suburbs, MN; Washington County, MD). The baseline exam was conducted in 1987-89 and information was collected on African Americans, Caucasians, and a few adults of other ethnicities, aged 45–64 y. After providing informed consent, 15,792 adults were enrolled (8,710 women and 7,082 men). Up to 8,591, Caucasian adults with available DNA, valid dietary information, and consent to share genetic data were eligible for the current analysis. The Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities (ARIC) Study is carried out as a collaborative study supported by National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute contracts (HHSN268201100005C, HHSN268201100006C, HHSN268201100007C, HHSN268201100008C, HHSN268201100009C, HHSN268201100010C, HHSN268201100011C, and HHSN268201100012C), R01HL087641, R01HL59367 and R01HL086694; National Human Genome Research Institute contract U01HG004402; and National Institutes of Health contract HHSN268200625226C. The authors thank the staff and participants of the ARIC study for their important contributions. Infrastructure was partly supported by Grant Number UL1RR025005, a component of the National Institutes of Health and NIH Roadmap for Medical Research. Dr. Nettleton is supported by a K01 from the National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (5K01DK082729-04).
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<b>Danish: Cogen</b>	The Copenhagen Cardiovascular Genetic study (COGEN) is a biobank that has collected superfluous whole blood from patients admitted to six cardiology departments in the greater region of Copenhagen from 2010-2017. COGEN currently contains samples from ~80,000 individuals. Due to a Danish permanent identification number (given to all permanent residents), these data can be linked with various clinical databases at an individual level. The present study population is comprised of individuals who have had at least one coronary angiogram performed between 2010-2014. Data on the angiograms were collected from the Eastern Danish Heart Registry, which is a clinical database, where information on demographics (e.g. age, sex), risk factors and comorbidities (e.g., smoking status, diabetes) has been routinely entered on all patients in the Eastern region of Denmark. All data were de-identified prior to analyses. The ethics committee of Region North Jutland (N-20140048) approved the project and COGEN has permission from the Data Protection Agency (00916 GEH-2010-001).
<b>Danish: Goya</b>	The GOYA study was conducted as part of the activities of the Danish Obesity Research Centre (DanORC, <a href="http://www.danorc.dk">www.danorc.dk</a> ) and the MRC centre for Causal Analyses in Translational Epidemiology (MRC CAiTE), and genotyping was funded by the Wellcome Trust (WT 084762MA). GOYA is a nested study within The Danish National Birth Cohort which was established with major funding from the Danish National Research Foundation. Additional support for this cohort has been obtained from the Pharmacy Foundation, the Egmont Foundation, The March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation, the Augustinus Foundation, and the Health Foundation.
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<b>NEO (The Netherlands Epidemiology of Obesity study)</b>	<p>The authors of the NEO study thank all individuals who participated in the Netherlands Epidemiology in Obesity study, all participating general practitioners for inviting eligible participants and all research nurses for collection of the data. We thank the NEO study group, Pat van Beelen, Petra Noordijk and Ingeborg de Jonge for the coordination, lab and data management of the NEO study. The genotyping in the NEO study was supported by the Centre National de Génotypage (Paris, France), headed by Jean-Francois Deleuze. The NEO study is supported by the participating Departments, the Division and the Board of Directors of the Leiden University Medical Center, and by the Leiden University, Research Profile Area Vascular and Regenerative Medicine. Diana van Heemst is supported by the European Commission funded project HUMAN (Health-2013-INNOVATION-1-602757). Dennis Mook-Kanamori is supported by Dutch Science Organization (ZonMW-VENI Grant 916.14.023).</p>
<b>OOA (The Old Order Amish Study)</b>	<p>The authors thank Dr. Braxton D. Mitchell and Dr. Alan R. Shuldiner for their contribution in Amish study and the Amish Research Clinic Staff for their great efforts in study subject recruitment and characterization as well as all the volunteers in the Amish community for their participation in these studies. The Amish portion of this study was supported by NIH grants R01 HL121007, U01 HL072515, R01 AG18728, P30 DK072488, and AHA17GRNT33440151.</p>
<b>PELOTAS (1982 Pelotas (Brazil) Birth Cohort Study)</b>	<p>The 1982 Pelotas Birth Cohort Study is conducted by the Postgraduate Program in Epidemiology at Universidade Federal de Pelotas with the collaboration of the Brazilian Public Health Association (ABRASCO). From 2004 to 2013, the Wellcome Trust supported the study. The International Development Research Center, World Health Organization, Overseas Development Administration, European Union, National Support Program for Centers of Excellence (PRONEX), the Brazilian National Research Council (CNPq), and the Brazilian Ministry of Health supported previous phases of the study. Genotyping of 1982 Pelotas Birth Cohort Study participants was supported by the Department of Science and Technology (DECIT, Ministry of Health) and National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (FNDCT, Ministry of Science and Technology), Funding of Studies and Projects (FINEP, Ministry of Science and Technology, Brazil), Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES, Ministry of Education, Brazil).</p>
<b>RS (ROTTERDAM STUDY II &amp; III)</b>	<p>The RS is supported by the Erasmus MC University Medical Center and Erasmus University Rotterdam; The Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO); The Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development (ZonMw); the Research Institute for Diseases in the Elderly (RIDE); The Netherlands Genomics Initiative (NGI); the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science; the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports; the European Commission (DG XII); and the Municipality of Rotterdam. The contribution of inhabitants, general practitioners and pharmacists of the Ommoord district to the Rotterdam Study is gratefully acknowledged.</p>

<b>SHIP (Study of Health In Pomerania)</b>	We thank all staff members as well as the genotyping staff involved in the generation of the SNP data. SHIP (Study of Health in Pomerania) and SHIP-TREND both represent population-based studies. SHIP is supported by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF); grants 01ZZ9603, 01ZZ0103, and 01ZZ0403) and the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG); grant GR 1912/5-1). SHIP and SHIP-TREND are part of the Community Medicine Research net (CMR) of the Ernst-Moritz-Arndt University Greifswald (EMAU) which is funded by the BMBF as well as the Ministry for Education, Science and Culture and the Ministry of Labor, Equal Opportunities, and Social Affairs of the Federal State of Mecklenburg-West Pomerania. The CMR encompasses several research projects that share data from SHIP. The University of Greifswald is a member of the Caché Campus program of the InterSystems GmbH. SNP typing of SHIP and SHIP-TREND using the Illumina Infinium HumanExome BeadChip (version v1.0) was supported by the BMBF (grant 03Z1CN22).
<b>TUDR (Taiwan-US Diabetic Retinopathy Study)</b>	This study was supported by the National Eye Institute of the National Institutes of Health (EY014684 to J.I.R. and Y.-D.I.C.) and ARRA Supplement (EY014684-03S1, -04S1), the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Disease grant DK063491 to the Southern California Diabetes Endocrinology Research Center, the Eye Birth Defects Foundation Inc., the National Science Council, Taiwan (NSC 98-2314-B-075A-002-MY3 to W.H.S.) and the Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan (TCVGH-1003001C to W.H.S.). DNA handling and genotyping were supported in part by the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, CTSI grant UL1TR001881 and the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Disease Diabetes Research Center (DRC) grant DK063491 to the Southern California Diabetes Endocrinology Research Center.
<b>WGHS (Women's Genome Health Study)</b>	The WGHS is supported by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (HL043851 and HL080467) and the National Cancer Institute (CA047988 and UM1CA182913), with collaborative scientific support and funding for genotyping provided by Amgen.
<b>WHI (The Women's Health Initiative)</b>	Funding support for the "Epidemiology of putative genetic variants: The Women's Health Initiative" study is provided through the NHGRI grants HG006292 and HL129132. The WHI program is funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services through contracts HHSN268201100046C, HHSN268201100001C, HHSN268201100002C, HHSN268201100003C, HHSN268201100004C, and HHSC271201100004C. The authors thank the WHI investigators and staff for their dedication, and the study participants for making the program possible. A full listing of WHI investigators can be found at <a href="http://www.whiscience.org/publications/WHI_investigators_shortlist.pdf">http://www.whiscience.org/publications/WHI_investigators_shortlist.pdf</a> .
<b>WUHH (Washington University Hypertensive Heart Disease)</b>	We thank all individuals who participated in the Washington University Hypertensive Heart Disease Study and to Alan D. Waggoner for his contributions to this study. The WU-HHD study was supported by National Institutes of Health (NIH) Grants R01HL091028, R01HL071782, T32HL083822, R21HL094668, UL1RR024992 and KL2RR024994 (Washington University), and an American Heart Association grant #0855626G. Additional support provided by NIH grant S10RR024532, a grant from the Barnes-Jewish Hospital Foundation, and a Lucille P. Markey Fellowship.

## **6. CHARGEmtDNA+ Working Group Study Descriptions**

### **AIRWAVE (The Airwave Study)**

The Airwave Health Monitoring Study is a cohort of UK police officers and staff across Great Britain. The study design and rationale have previously been described<sup>1</sup>. Briefly, participants from each force who agreed to participate were enrolled from 2004 either with an enrolment questionnaire or a comprehensive health screening performed locally. At the health screen, the participant also filled out an extensive questionnaire on a touchscreen computer. Both questionnaires include demographic, health and lifestyle questions, and information on TETRA radio usage. The time between the enrolment questionnaire and the health screening was determined by logistic constraints and varied between 6 months and one or more years. As of 31 December 2012, the Airwave Health Monitoring Study had enrolled 42,112 participants. For participating forces, on average, 50% of their employees were recruited once enrolment was complete. Participants signed a consent form permitting use of their data and samples for future research. The study had ethical approval through the National Health Service multi-site research ethics committee (MREC/13/NW/0588).

The individuals were genotyped using Illumina Infinium HumanCoreExome-12 v1.1 BeadChip Array. We extracted 278 mitochondrial markers and updated with latest Cambridge Revised Sequence (rCRS) of the Human MT-DNA positions and were used for haplotype prephasing and imputation. PLINK was used to prepare the data in binary format and 20 variants were excluded due to missing call rates > 0.01. We used SHAPEIT2 for prephasing haplotype scaffold. Imputation was done in one window in the length of the full mitochondrial genome using IMPUTE2 based on the Cosmopolitan 1000 Genomes Phase 3 mitochondrial DNA of 2505 individuals from 26 populations conforming with the rCRS of the Human MT-DNA positions known also as v.5 phase 3 of 1000 Human Genomes HG19, GRCh37 cosmopolitan mitochondrial reference panel (<ftp://1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/>) released in 2016. The final imputed dosage file (after fcGENE converting and filtering) contained 3399 mitochondrial variants for 14,688 subjects. Based on the IMPUTE2 imputation accuracy assessment, the imputation concordance rate between original mitochondrial genotypes and the same imputed ones for Airwave was %98.9. A few heterozygotes in the original data were considered as possible genotyping errors and turned to missing via PLINK.

### **ALSPAC (The Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children)**

ALSPAC is a population-based cohort study investigating genetic and environmental factors that affect the health and development of children. The study methods are described in detail elsewhere<sup>2,3</sup> (<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/alspac>). Briefly, 14,541 pregnant women residents in the former region of Avon, UK, with an expected delivery date between 1<sup>st</sup> April 1991 and 31<sup>st</sup> December 1992, were eligible to take part in ALSPAC. Detailed information and biosamples have been collected on these women and their offspring at regular intervals, which are available through a searchable data dictionary (<http://www.bris.ac.uk/alspac/researchers/data-access/data-dictionary/>).

Written informed consent was obtained for all study participants. Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the ALSPAC Ethics and Law Committee and the Local Research Ethics Committees.

**Genotyping and Imputation:** Genotype data was generated using the Illumina HumanHap550 quad genome-wide SNP genotyping platform (Illumina Inc, San Diego, USA) by the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute (WTSI, Cambridge, UK) and the Laboratory Corporation of America (LCA, Burlington, NC, USA). Samples were excluded based on incorrect sex assignment; abnormal heterozygosity ( $<0.320$  or  $>0.345$  for WTSI data;  $<0.310$  or  $>0.330$  for LCA data); high missingness ( $>3\%$ ); cryptic relatedness ( $>10\%$  identity by descent) and non-European ancestry (detected by multidimensional scaling analysis).

After QC, 500,527 SNP loci were available for the directly genotype dataset on 8,365 unrelated individuals. Imputation was undertaken using MACH 1.0.16 Markov Chain haplotyping software<sup>4</sup>, using CEPH individuals from phase 2 of the HapMap project (hg18) as a reference set (release 22). All variants were filtered to have Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium  $P > 5 \times 10^{-7}$  and an imputation quality score  $\geq 0.8$  or higher. The positions of the remaining 33 MT markers were updated using the latest MT Cambridge Revised Sequence (rCRS) for Human MT-DNA in preparation for the CHARGE<sub>mtDNA</sub>+ working group imputation protocol.

**Phenotypes:** Phenotype data were obtained from various time points in the ALSPAC cohort as some traits were only measured at certain ages in the offspring. At the age 17 clinic (mean age: 17.8, standard deviation: 0.4), height was measured to the nearest 0.1cm using a Harpenden stadiometer (Holtain Crosswell, Dyfed, UK) and weight was measured to the nearest 0.1kg using Tanita electronic scales. Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated as  $(\text{weight (kg)})/(\text{height (m)})^2$ . At the age 11 clinic (mean age: 11.7, standard deviation: 0.2), waist and hip circumference were measured to the nearest 0.1 centimeter (cm) and used to calculate waist-hip ratio (WHR).

At the age 15 clinic (mean age: 15.5, standard deviation: 0.3), blood samples were obtained from participants who were either asked to fast overnight (for those attending in the morning) or for a minimum of 6 hours for those attending after lunch. Blood samples were immediately spun and frozen at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  and assayed in batches shortly after (3-12 months). Insulin was measured by automated microparticle enzyme immunoassay that does not cross-react with proinsulin and plasma glucose was measured by automated enzymatic. Glucose measurements were obtained by the staff of the Routine Lipids Section of the Biochemistry Department of Glasgow Royal Infirmary using a Hitachi Modular p analyser, (with enzymatic colorimetric assay) and kit supplied by Roche Diagnostics. HbA<sub>1c</sub> was measured at approximately age 10 (mean age: 10.1, standard deviation: 0.4) from non-fasting venous whole blood and stored in HPLC haemolysant at  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$  for up to 1 year prior to assay. Measurements were obtained using an ion-exchange HPLC assay using the HA-8140 Hi-Auto HbA<sub>1c</sub> analyser (Menarini Diagnostics), maintained in alignment with the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial (DCCT) method.

### **ARIC (The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study)**

The ARIC study<sup>5</sup>, sponsored by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI), is a prospective epidemiologic study conducted in four U.S. communities: Minneapolis, MN, Washington County, MD, Forsyth County, NC, and Jackson, MS. ARIC is designed to investigate the etiology and natural history of atherosclerosis, the etiology of clinical atherosclerotic diseases, and variation in cardiovascular risk factors, medical care and disease by

race, gender, location, and date. The ARIC Cohort Component began in 1987, and each ARIC field center randomly selected and recruited a cohort sample of approximately 4,000 individuals aged 45-64 from a defined population in their community. A total of 15,792 participants (~27% African American; ~55% women) received an extensive examination, including medical, social, and demographic data. These participants were reexamined every three years with the first screen (baseline) occurring in 1987-89, the second in 1990-92, the third in 1993-95, and the fourth in 1996-98, and the fifth in 2011-2013. ARIC is an ongoing study, and contemporary interests include aspects of heart failure and healthy aging. Phenotypes for the current study were taken from the baseline visit (visit 1) during 1987-1989. After exclusions for those missing phenotype and genotype data, a maximum of 9481 European and 2860 African ancestry individuals were included in analyses.

### Genotyping process

DNA samples were genotyped using the Affymetrix 6.0 SNP array and the Birdseed calling algorithm at the Broad Institute Center for Genotyping and Analysis (CGA). Genotypic data that passed initial quality control at the Broad Center for Genotyping and Analysis (CGA) were released to the GENEVA Coordinating Center (CC), the NCBI dbGaP team and the ARIC project team. For European ancestry samples, a total of 9743 individuals were genotyped. Of these 402 individuals were dropped for first degree relatedness, unexpected duplicates, PC outliers, and sex discrepancies. A total of 9345 European ancestry samples were further used for imputation and other analyses. For African ancestry samples, a total of 3207 individuals were genotyped. Of these 333 individuals were dropped for first degree relatedness, lack of consistency with prior genotypes, and PC outliers. A total of 2874 African ancestry samples were further used for imputation and other analyses. A total of sixty variants on the mitochondria were available for imputation for European and African ancestry individuals. The positions of these markers was updated using the latest MT Cambridge Revised Sequence (rCRS) for Human MT-DNA in preparation for the CHARGE<sub>mtDNA</sub>+ working group imputation protocol. We used PLINK software to prepare data in binary format, SHAPEIT2 for pre-phasing mtDNA haplotypes and IMPUTE2 combined with the latest 1000 Human Genomes Reference (<ftp://ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/release/20130502/>), April 2016 release, for performing imputation of the full mitochondrial genome. In AA, the imputation quality was 99.3%, yielding 3622 mtDNA variants. In EA, imputation quality was 99.4%, yielding 3622 mtDNA variants. After applying fcGENE to convert probabilities per cell to dosage, 450 mtDNA variants in AA and 205 mtDNA variants in EA remained polymorphic.

### The 1936 Birth Cohort / 60 Years

The cohort consists of 656 mostly non-diabetic individuals born in 1936, who, on 2 April 1976, were resident in one of four municipalities nearby Glostrup Hospital, Denmark. The cohort was collected to assess the age-specific prevalence of diabetes mellitus and impaired glucose tolerance in 60-year-old individuals in 1996/97 <sup>6</sup>.

### Addition-Pro

ADDITION-PRO is a longitudinal cohort study of individuals at low to high risk of type 2 diabetes, nested within the population-based ADDITION-Denmark trial of screen-detected diabetes. The ADDITION-PRO cohort comprises 2082 adults (>45 years) collected to have IGT, IFG, or NGT either with high or low risk of developing type 2 diabetes (based on

information about age, sex, gestational diabetes, family history of diabetes, hypertension, BMI, and level of physical activity). 1548 genotyped individuals was included in the present study. The samples were collected in 2009–2011 from four Danish research centers (Steno Diabetes Center, Aarhus University Hospital, Holstebro Hospital, and Hospital of South West Jutland, Esbjerg). The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Central Denmark Region (journal no. 20080229) and was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration. All participants provided written informed consent.

### **Cogen**

The Copenhagen Cardiovascular Genetic study (COGEN) is a biobank that has collected superfluous whole blood from patients admitted to six cardiology departments in the greater region of Copenhagen from 2010–2017. COGEN currently contains samples from ~80,000 individuals. Due to a Danish permanent identification number (given to all permanent residents), these data can be linked with various clinical databases at an individual level. The present study population is comprised of individuals who have had at least one coronary angiogram performed between 2010–2014. From the Eastern Danish Heart Registry, which is a clinical database, we gathered information on demographics (e.g. age, sex, and BMI) and comorbidities (e.g. diabetes) which has been routinely entered on all patients in the Eastern region of Denmark. Information on e.g. glucose and HbA1c was gathered from routine blood samples.

### **Goya**

Goya is a case-cohort study <sup>7</sup> where cases and equal numbers of population-based controls (n=2,740) were drawn from two large Danish cohorts. The two different cohorts used, were the Danish National Birth Cohort for women and a draft board examination cohort for men, respectively. Both were constituted by young Danish adults and the cases identified as those with most extreme BMI scores, whereas controls were randomly sampled. The male control group were identified from the records of 362,200 Caucasian men examined at the mean age of 20 years at the draft boards in Copenhagen and its surroundings during 1943–77. The female cases and control group were selected from 91,387 pregnant women recruited to the Danish National Birth Cohort during 1996–2002. In the present study, a total of 5373 genotyped individuals were included. Cases and controls were analyzed separately. The study was conducted as part of the activities of the Danish Obesity Research Center (DanORC, [www.danorc.dk](http://www.danorc.dk)) and the MRC center for Causal Analyses in Translational Epidemiology (MRC CAiTE).

### **Health2006**

The Health2006 cohort (KA20060011), is a population-based epidemiological study with the aim to assess the population prevalence of risk factors for different chronic diseases including, e.g., diabetes mellitus, and cardiovascular disease. It is composed as a random sample of the population aged 18 to 74 years and living in the south-western part of the greater Copenhagen area. A total of 3471 patients entered the study and participated in a health examination between June 2006 and June 2008 of which a subset was genotyped. In total, 2415 fully genotyped individuals were included in the present study. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants, and the study was approved by the Scientific Ethics Committee of the Capital Region of Denmark (KA-20060011) and was in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki II. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/record/NCT00316667>.

## **Inter99**

Inter99 is a population based intervention cohort <sup>8</sup>, comprised of individuals from the Copenhagen area. Altogether 6161 individuals participated in the baseline examination, were genotyped and included in the present study. The Inter99 study is funded by The Danish Medical Research Council, The Danish Center for Evaluation and Health Technology Assessment, Novo Nordisk, Copenhagen County, The Danish Heart Foundation, The Danish Pharmaceutical Association, Augustinus foundation, Ib Henriksen foundation and Becket foundation.

## **Vejle Biobank**

Vejle Biobank was established as a regional biobank between 2007 and 2010 <sup>9</sup>. The population, aged 25-75 years contains diabetes patients age- and gender -matched to a control population recruited from the Danish civil registry. Included patients were diagnosed if they had at least one glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) value  $\geq 6.6\%$  ( $\geq 48.6$  mmol/mol). 2,415 individuals were genotyped and included in this study.

## **EPIC-InterAct Study**

The prospective InterAct type 2 diabetes case-cohort study <sup>10</sup> is coordinated by the MRC Epidemiology Unit in Cambridge and nested within the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC). EPIC was initiated in the late 1980s and involves collaboration between 23 research institutions across Europe in 10 countries (Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom). The majority of EPIC cohorts were recruited from the general population, with some exceptions. EPIC-InterAct included participants from 8 European countries, as data from Norway and Greece were not available. The case-cohort sample included 12,403 cases of type 2 diabetes and 16,154 subcohort members. Samples in EPIC Cambridge centre were excluded from this analysis because they overlap with EPIC-Norfolk study (see description below).

EPIC-InterAct samples were genotyped on Illumina 660w quad chip and Human Core-Exome-12v1-0\_Bchip. Quality control was performed and failed samples were removed from further analysis. Data used in this analysis includes 8364 and 6745 participants genotyped on Illumina 660w quad chip and Human Core-Exome-12v1-0\_Bchip, respectively. Analysis was done by chip.

## **EPIC-Norfolk**

The EPIC-Norfolk study <sup>11</sup> is a prospective population-based cohort study which recruited 25,639 men and women aged 40-79 years at baseline between 1993 and 1997 from 35 participating general practices in Norfolk, United Kingdom. Individuals attended for a baseline health check including the provision of blood samples for concurrent and future analysis. They provided consent to future linkage to medical record information and a wide range of follow-up studies for different disease endpoints (including incident T2DM) have subsequently been undertaken, and further health check visits have been conducted since the baseline visit (see [www.srl.cam.ac.uk/epic](http://www.srl.cam.ac.uk/epic)).



DNA has been extracted from all EPIC participants and stored blood has been analysed for an extensive range of classical and novel biomarkers. Sample quality control was performed including gender check, relatedness check, and ancestry check. Samples that failed quality control were removed from further analysis. Data used in this analysis includes 19,225 participants and their measures at the baseline health check.

### **Family Heart Study**

The NHLBI FamHS study <sup>12</sup> design, collection of phenotypes and covariates as well as clinical examination have been previously described <sup>1</sup>. In brief, the FamHS recruited 1,200 families (approximately 6,000 individuals), half randomly sampled, and half selected for family history of coronary heart disease (CHD) or risk factor abnormalities as compared with age- and sex-specific population rates. The participants were sampled from four population-based parent studies: the Framingham Heart Study, the Utah Family Tree Study, and two centers for the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities study (ARIC: Minneapolis, MN, and Forsyth County, NC). These individuals attended a clinic exam (1994-1996) where a broad range of phenotypes were assessed in the general domains of CHD, atherosclerosis, cardiac and vascular function, inflammation and hemostasis, lipids and lipoproteins, blood pressure, diabetes and insulin resistance, pulmonary function, diet, education, socioeconomic status, habitual behavior, physical activity, anthropometry, medical history and medication use. Approximately 8 years later, study participants belonging to the largest pedigrees were invited for a second clinical exam (2002-04). The most important CHD risk factors were measured again, including lipids, parameters of glucose metabolism, blood pressure, anthropometry, and several biochemical and hematologic markers. In addition, a computed tomography examination provided measures of coronary and aortic calcification, and abdominal and liver fat burden. Medical history and medication use was updated. A total of 2,756 European ancestry subjects in 510 extended random and high CHD risk families were studied. Also, 633 African ancestry subjects were recruited at ARIC field center at the University of Alabama in Birmingham. Informed consent was obtained from all participants.

From FamHS, 2,098 subjects were genotyped on Illumina Human Exome 12v1.0 BeadChip. Quality controls including Mendelian errors were assessed with LOKI, and pedigree relationship was checked using the pairwise correlation among exomechip autosome and GWAS autosome data. Originally 172 mitochondrial markers were genotyped. Based on CHARGE<sub>mtDNA</sub>+ WG probe blast, all these MT markers were valid and had the same position as in the Revised Cambridge Reference Sequence (rCRS) of the Human Mitochondrial DNA. There were 11 heterozygous mitochondrial haploid genotypes, which were set to missing before imputation via PLINK. We were able to impute 3631 MT markers with IMPUTE2 and the latest 1000 Human Genomes Reference (<ftp://ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/release/20130502/>) released for MT in April, 2016. Based on the imputation accuracy assessment implemented within IMPUTE2, the concordance rate between original MT marker genotypes and the same ones imputed was 99.9%. After fcGENE software converted probabilities per cell to dosage and filtering, 390 markers remained as polymorphic and used for single variant association (Regression) and SKAT gene based association testing (seqMeta R package).

### **Fenland Study**

The Fenland study <sup>13</sup> is a population-based cohort study that uses objective measures of disease exposure, such as accurate methods of body composition and energy expenditure, to study the

interactions between genetic and lifestyle factors that cause obesity and diabetes. 12,435 people were recruited from general practice lists in and around Cambridgeshire (Cambridge, Ely, and Wisbech) in the United Kingdom from birth cohorts from 1950–1975 during 2005–2015 in the first phase of the Fenland Study. 8,994 baseline samples were genotyped on Affymetrix Axiom UKBiobank chip, of which 8,453 samples passed quality control and were included in this analysis.

### **Framingham Heart Study**

The Framingham Heart Study (FHS) <sup>14,15</sup> is a population-based, prospective study, which aims to examine the natural history, risk factors, and prognosis of cardiovascular, lung, and other diseases. The study began in 1948 with the recruitment of an original cohort of 5,209 men and women from the town of Framingham, Massachusetts. In 1971, the study recruited its offspring cohort, including 5,124 offspring and spouses of offspring of the FHS Original cohort. The Third Generation cohort started recruiting the adult children (n=4,095) of the offspring cohort participants in 2002. Participants underwent examinations every two years (the original cohort) or every four to eight years (the offspring and the third generation) to collect demographic and clinical measures and medical history .

A total of 199 unique mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) variants in 8191 FHS individuals from two platforms were used for imputation. One platform was a customized array including 40 mtDNA variants genotyped by Illumina. The second platform was the human exome chip genotyping array by Illumina. All markers were aligned to correct positions according to the revised Cambridge Reference Sequence (rCRS). Prior to imputation, all markers were examined for incompatibilities in maternal lineages. Inconsistent alleles in pedigree members were set to missing. Any heteroplasmic alleles were also set to missing.

Mitochondrial DNA imputation was based on the Cosmopolitan 1000 Genomes Phase 3 mtDNA of 2505 individuals from 26 populations conforming with the rCRS of the Human mtDNA positions known also as v.5 phase 3 of 1000 Human Genomes HG19, GRCh37 cosmopolitan mitochondrial reference panel (<ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/>) released for mitochondrial DNA in 2016. The imputation of mtDNA variants followed the CHARGEmtDNA+ working group (WG) protocol, using PLINK software for preparing FHS data in binary format, SHAPEIT2 for pre-phasing FHS mtDNA haplotype scaffold and IMPUTE2 for performing imputation of the full MT genome. The imputation quality was 99.9%, yielding 2636 mtDNA variants. After filtering in fcGENE, 639 markers remained for subsequent analyses.

This study includes individuals from the Offspring cohort and the Third Generation cohort. The proportion of female =53.6%.

BMI was measured at exam 7 for Offspring and exam 1 for Generation 3. Fasting glucose and insulin, HOMA-b and HOMA-IR were measured at exam 5 for Offspring and exam 1 for Generation 3. HbA1c was measured at exam 8 for Offspring. WHR was measured at exam 8 for Offspring and exam 2 for Generation 3. The exam 8 for Offspring and exam 2 for Generation 3 were at similar time periods.

### **GeneSTAR (Genetic Study of Atherosclerosis Risk)**

GeneSTAR began in 1982 as the Johns Hopkins Sibling and Family Heart Study, a prospective longitudinal family-based study conducted originally in healthy adult siblings of people with

documented early onset coronary disease under 60 years of age who were hospitalized in one of ten Baltimore, Maryland hospitals. Siblings who were free of known coronary disease, autoimmune disease, and any life-threatening disease, and not pregnant, using chronic glucocorticosteroid therapy, or reporting history of chest radiation exposure were recruited. Between 1983 and 2007, 1656 European- and African-American siblings completed a baseline examination including demographics, medical history, medication use, physical examination by a cardiologist, exercise treadmill test using a modified Bruce protocol, family history, diet, anthropometrics, blood pressure measurement, smoking status, physical activity and fasting blood measures including lipids, glucose, insulin, fibrinogen, Lp(a), and inflammatory markers<sup>16-18</sup>. Siblings are followed regularly via questionnaire or repeat screening for incident cardiovascular disease, stroke, peripheral arterial disease, diabetes, cancer, and related comorbidities, from 10 to 35 years after study entry<sup>19,20</sup>. Commencing in 2003, the siblings, their offspring, and the coparent of the offspring (total N=3003) participated in a 2 week trial of aspirin 81 mg/day with pre and post ex vivo platelet function assessed using multiple agonists in whole blood and platelet rich plasma along with assessment of anthropometrics, blood pressure measurement, smoking status, physical activity and fasting blood measures including lipids, glucose, fibrinogen, and inflammatory markers<sup>21,22</sup>. The offspring are also followed regularly using the same protocol and outcomes as the siblings. The GeneSTAR study was approved by the Johns Hopkins Medicine Institutional Review Board, and all participants gave written informed consent prior to screening.

Genotyping was performed with the Illumina 1M\_v1C chip in 3,232 GeneSTAR participants at deCODE Genetics in Reykjavik, Iceland. Standard quality control measures were employed, including duplicates and controls on each plate, gender checks, and Mendelian consistency checks. All samples with gender discrepancies, >10% missing data, >5% Mendelian inconsistencies, or outliers from EIGENSTRAT principal component analysis were removed prior to analysis or imputation. There were 162 mitochondrial markers genotyped. Positions were remapped using the Revised Cambridge Reference Sequence of the Human Mitochondrial DNA per the CHARGE mtDNA working group. No heterozygous haploid genotypes or SNPs with 10% missing were identified. We were able to impute 3642 MT markers in both European Americans and African Americans separately using IMPUTE2 and the latest 1000 Human Genomes Reference (<ftp://ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/release/20130502/>) released for MT in April, 2016. Based on the imputation accuracy assessment implemented within IMPUTE2, the concordance rate between original MT marker genotypes and the same ones imputed was 99.8% for both European Americans and African Americans. After fcGENE software converted probabilities per cell to dosage and filtering, 492 markers for European Americans and 714 markers for African Americans remained as polymorphic and were used for single variant association (regression) and SKAT gene based association testing (seqMeta R package).

### **GENOA (Genetic Epidemiology Network of Arteriopathy)**

The GENOA cohorts recruited non-Hispanic African American (AA) and white participants (EA) from two centers between 1996 and 2000<sup>23</sup>. As described previously, in Jackson, MS, USA, residents with essential hypertension were identified through the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities cohort, a general population sample of 45- to 64-year-old non-Hispanic African American residents. The non-Hispanic white subjects in the present study were members of sibships initially enrolled in Rochester, MN, USA between July 1997 and August 1999 in the

GENOA of the Family Blood Pressure Program (FBPP) <sup>24</sup>. The FBPP, sponsored by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, was designed to identify and characterize genetic determinants of hypertension and its associated cardiac and renal complications. For the GENOA–Rochester cohort, the Mayo Clinic diagnostic index and medical record linkage system of the Rochester Epidemiology Project <sup>25</sup> were used to identify non-Hispanic white residents of Olmsted County with a diagnosis of essential hypertension made before age 60. Probands with evident secondary hypertension or advanced chronic kidney disease (serum creatinine >2.0 mg/dl) were not recruited at either site. The hypertensive proband and all siblings were invited to participate if at least one other sibling had essential hypertension. Between 2000 and 2004, 2721 (79%) of the 3434 original GENOA participants (1482 African Americans and 1239 whites) returned for a second clinic visit. All subjects provided consent and all protocols were approved by the Mayo Clinic and University of Mississippi Medical Center Institutional Review Boards.

In the African American cohort, subjects were genotyped primarily on the Affymetrix SNP Array 6.0. Samples that failed on the Affymetrix SNP Array 6.0 were run again on the Illumina 1M-Duo platform. Then, the genotype data for the African American cohort were merged. In the non-Hispanic white cohort, subjects were genotyped primarily on the Affymetrix SNP Array 6.0. Samples that failed on the Affymetrix SNP Array 6.0 were run again on the Illumina 660W and Illumina 1M-Duo platforms. Then, the genotype data for the non-Hispanic white cohort were merged.

Prior to mitochondrial (MT) marker imputation, 90 MT markers were available in the AA cohort genotype data and 56 in the EA cohort, respectively. Further, based on CHARGE<sub>mtDNA</sub>+ WG probe blast, 63 MT markers in the AA and 45 markers in the EA subjects were found valid and were updated with the latest Revised Cambridge Reference Sequence (rCRS) positions of the Human Mitochondrial DNA. The sets of 63 and 45 MT markers were used separately as scaffold for haplotype prephasing and for MT imputation.

Mitochondrial imputation used the latest 1000 Human Genomes Reference (<ftp://ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/release/20130502/>) released for MT in April 2016. The procedure of MT imputation followed the CHARGE<sub>mtDNA</sub>+ working group (WG) protocol, using PLINK software for preparing the data in binary format, SHAPEIT2 for prephasing MT haplotype and IMPUTE2 for performing imputation of the full MT genome, separately for AA and EA cohorts.

The GENOA imputed dosage file (after fcGENE converting and filtering) contained 3,617 good quality MT markers for 1,263 AA subjects and 3,615 good quality MT markers for 1,386 EA subjects, respectively. Based on the IMPUTE2 imputation accuracy assessment, the imputation concordance rate between original MT genotypes and the same imputed ones was 99.5% for AA cohort and 99.3% for EA cohort, respectively. Among the good quality imputed MT markers, only 334 MT markers had  $R^2 \geq 0.3$  and were polymorphic in AA cohort and 134 MT markers in EA cohort, respectively. A few heterozygotes in the imputed data were considered as possible genotyping/imputation errors and turned to missing prior to association analysis.

**GOLDN (Genetics of Lipid Lowering Drugs and Diet Network Study)**

GOLDN participants were recruited from 3-generation families previously screened in the NHLBI Family Heart Study (FHS) Minnesota or Utah centers<sup>12</sup>. Because FHS was conducted mostly in participants of Caucasian descent, the GOLDN population is predominantly white. Excluded were people with fasting TGs  $\geq 1500$  mg/d; recent history of myocardial infarction or coronary revascularization; a history of liver, kidney, pancreas, or gall bladder disease; a history of nutrient malabsorption; current use of insulin; abnormal liver or kidney function; or currently pregnant or nursing. Individuals who currently used prescription or dietary supplements that influenced lipids were required to discontinue them for 4 weeks prior to study. The GOLDN sample consisted of 1048 individuals in 184 pedigrees (average family size 6.2); mean age at intervention was  $49 \pm 16$ , 48% male, 51% from MN, and 8% were current smokers. This gene-environment interaction study employed two interventions, one to raise lipids and one to lower lipids. In the post-prandial lipemia (PPL) intervention, participants fasted for  $\geq 12$  hr and abstained from alcohol intake for  $\geq 24$ . The PPL intervention followed the protocol of Patsch *et al.* (1992)<sup>26</sup>. The whipping cream (83% fat) meal had 700 Calories/m<sup>2</sup> body surface area; 3% of calories were derived from protein, and 14% from carbohydrate. Blood samples were drawn immediately before (fasting) and at 3.5 and 6 hours after consuming the high-fat meal. During the 6-hour study period, participants consumed only water and abstained from physical activity. The lipid-lowering intervention was a 3-wk, open-label trial of fenofibrate (FFB, 160 mg qd). A detailed description of the GOLDN study design can be found in Lai, *et al.* (2007)<sup>27</sup>.

Out of 1048 individuals in the study, only 862 subjects were genotyped on Affy6.0. Originally, 110 mitochondrial markers were genotyped in Affy6.0. Based on CHARGEmtDNA+ WG probe blast, all these MT markers were valid and had the same position as in the Revised Cambridge Reference Sequence (rCRS) of the Human Mitochondrial DNA. We were able to impute 3603 MT markers with IMPUTE2 and the latest 1000 Human Genomes Reference (<ftp://ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/release/20130502/>) released for MT in April 2016. Based on the imputation accuracy assessment implemented within IMPUTE2, the concordance rate between original MT marker genotypes and the same ones imputed was 100%. After  $R^2 > 0.3$  filtering, 3129 markers remained and were used for single variant association (Regression) and SKAT gene based association testing (seqMeta R package).

### **The Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL)**

The Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL) is a community-based cohort study of self-identified Hispanic/Latino individuals from four US metropolitan areas<sup>28</sup>. As described previously, the HCHS/SOL sample survey design consisted of a two-stage probability sample of households at each of four recruitment centers: Chicago, Miami, the Bronx, and San Diego<sup>29</sup>. Census block groups were selected in defined communities near each center, and households were sampled within block groups. Households with Hispanic/Latino surnames and individuals were oversampled as a means of increasing representation of the Hispanic/Latino target population; likewise, households with residents over 45 years of age were oversampled so a more uniform age distribution could be achieved. Sampling weights were calculated for each individual to reflect the probability of sampling. Baseline examination methods were described by Sorlie *et al.*<sup>28</sup>. The HCHS/SOL study was approved by institutional review boards at participating institutions, and written informed consent was obtained from all participants.



DNA extracted from blood was genotyped on an Illumina custom array, SOL HCHS Custom 15041502 B3, consisting of the Illumina Omni 2.5M array (HumanOmni2.5-8v1-1) and ~150,000 custom SNPs selected to include ancestry-informative markers, variants characteristic of Amerindian populations, previously identified GWAS hits, and other candidate-gene polymorphisms. Samples were checked for annotated sex or genetically determined sex, gross chromosomal anomalies<sup>30</sup>, unexpected duplicates, missing call rates, contamination, and batch effects<sup>31</sup>. Portions of the genome with large chromosomal anomalies were filtered out in 71 samples. A total of 12,803 samples passed quality control with a missing call rate < 1%. Quality metrics used to filter SNPs for the imputation basis and association testing included missing call rate (>2%), Mendelian errors (>3 in 1,343 trios or duos), duplicate-sample discordance (>2 in 291 sample pairs), and deviation from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium ( $p < 10^{-5}$  in a meta-analysis of nine groups within which individuals had both parents from the same country of origin). SNPs were regarded as “informative” if they had no positional duplicate on the array and were polymorphic in the sample. A total of 2,232,944 SNPs passed quality metrics and were informative. Genotype imputation was performed with the 1000 Genomes Project phase 1 reference panel<sup>32</sup>. The 12,803 samples were imputed together with genotyped SNPs that passed quality filters and represented unique positions on the autosomes and non-pseudo-autosomal parts of the X chromosome. For the current project, we updated the list of individuals providing consent, as of 2016, which included 12,434 individuals. After eliminating SNPs that failed quality metrics, 321 high quality mtDNA variants were available for inclusion in these analyses. Among these 321 variants, 209 had a minor allele frequency (MAF) of at least 1%-2%. The imputation of mtDNA variants followed the CHARGEmtDNA+ working group (WG) protocol. We used PLINK software to prepare data in binary format, SHAPEIT2 for pre-phasing mtDNA haplotypes and IMPUTE2 combined with the latest 1000 Human Genomes Reference (<ftp://ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/release/20130502/>), April 2016 release, for performing imputation of the full mitochondrial genome. The imputation quality in 99.3%, yielding 3667 mtDNA variants. After applying fcGENE to convert probabilities per cell to dosage, 757 mtDNA variants remained polymorphic.

## **HyperGEN**

HyperGEN is a family-based study that looks at the genetic causes of hypertension and related conditions in EA and AA subjects. HyperGEN recruited hypertensive sibships, along with their normotensive adult offspring, and an age-matched random sample. Families were drawn from population-based cohorts or the community-at-large if sibships had  $\geq 2$  siblings who had been diagnosed with hypertension before age 60. The study was later extended to include siblings and offspring of the original sibpairs. Hypertension was defined as current antihypertensive medication use or having an average systolic blood pressure  $\geq 140$  mm Hg and/or diastolic blood pressure  $\geq 90$  mm Hg measured at two clinic visits. In total, HyperGEN has collected data on 2,471 Caucasian-American subjects (2,029 in 455 extended families) and 2,300 African-American subjects (1,886 from 584 families), from five field centers in Alabama, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Utah. The HyperGEN study design and methods have been previously described<sup>33,34</sup>. In the present report, we used genetic marker data from 1,695 CA and

1,258 AA subjects genotyped using Illumina Cardio-MetaboChip and Affymetrix SNP Array 6.0, respectively.

In the HyperGEN AA cohort, after applying established QC procedures we retained data of 1,258 subjects genotyped primarily on the Affymetrix SNP Array 6.0. A total of 44 mitochondrial markers from the Affymetrix SNP Array 6.0 data remained in the AA cohort after initial QC. Similarly in the HyperGEN CA cohort, after QC we included data of 1,695 subjects genotyped on the Illumina Cardio-MetaboChip. The CHARGE<sub>MT</sub> DNA working group protocol was applied to further process the MT genotype data. Based on CHARGE<sub>MT</sub>DNA+ WG probe blast, 44 markers in the AA cohort and 52 in the CA cohort were valid and had the same position as in the Revised Cambridge Reference Sequence (rCRS) of the Human Mitochondrial DNA. These markers were further used for imputation and association analysis. The imputation of mtDNA variants followed the CHARGE<sub>MT</sub>DNA+ working group (WG) protocol, using PLINK software for preparing data in binary format, SHAPEIT2 for pre-phasing mtDNA haplotype scaffold and IMPUTE2 combined with the latest 1000 Human Genomes Reference (<http://ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/release/20130502/>), April 2016 release, for performing imputation of the full MT genome. The imputation quality in AA was 86.2%, yielding 3616 mtDNA variants; whereas in CA the imputation quality was 98.4%, yielding 3618 mtDNA variants. After applying fcGENE to convert probabilities per cell to dosage, 118 and 119 MT markers remained polymorphic, in AA and CA cohorts, respectively, and were used in a regression based single-variant association analysis. The R package seqMeta was used to derive gene-based statistics for association testing.

### **Long Life Family Study (LLFS)**

LLFS is a family-based cohort study, including four clinical centers: Boston University Medical Center in Boston, MA, USA, Columbia University Medical School, New York, NY, USA, University of Pittsburgh in Pittsburgh PA, USA, and University of Southern Denmark, Denmark. The study characteristics, recruitment, eligibility and enrollment have been previously described<sup>35-37</sup>. In brief, the LLFS was designed to determine genetic, behavioral, and environmental factors related to families of exceptionally healthy, elderly individuals. Phase 1 was conducted between 2006 and 2009 recruiting 4,953 individuals from 539 families. The probands were at least 79 years old in the USA centers, and 90 years old or older in Denmark. The families were selected to participate in the study based on The Family Longevity Selection Score (FLoSS)<sup>36</sup>, a score generated according to birth-year cohort survival probabilities of the proband and their siblings. Probands and their families with FLoSS score of 7 or higher, at least one living sibling, and at least one living offspring (minimum family size of 3), who were able to give informed consent and willing to participate were recruited. The individuals were genotyped using ~2.5 million SNPs from the Illumina Omni chip. The LLFS is currently gathering data during a second in-home visit, averaging about 7-8 years after the first visit.

Prior to mitochondrial (MT) marker imputation, 253 MT markers were examined for typing incompatibilities in pedigrees, and 32 discrepant genotypes in 30 pedigrees were identified. The corresponding non-conform genotypes were zeroed out for a whole matrilineage group for an erroneous marker. Further, based on work of CHARGE<sub>MT</sub>DNA+ WG collaboration, blast probe

matches of LLFS MT markers of Illumina Omni chip, 110 MT markers were found not valid and dropped from the analysis. The remaining 143 MT markers were updated with latest MT Cambridge Revised Sequence (rCRS) of the Human MT-DNA positions, and used as scaffold for haplotype prephasing and for MT imputation.

Mitochondrial imputation were based on the Cosmopolitan 1000 Genomes Phase 3 MT DNA of 2505 individuals from 26 populations conforming with the rCRS of the Human MT-DNA positions known also as v.5 phase 3 of 1000 Human Genomes HG19, GRCh37 cosmopolitan mitochondrial reference panel (<ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/>) released for MT in 2016. The procedure of MT imputation followed the CHARGE<sub>mtDNA</sub>+ working group (WG) protocol, using PLINK software for preparing LLFS data in binary format, SHAPEIT2 for prephasing LLFS MT haplotype scaffold and IMPUTE2 for performing LLFS imputation in one window in the length of the full MT genome.

The final LLFS imputed dosage file (after fcGENE converting and filtering) contained 451 polymorphic MT markers for 4,710 subjects. Based on the IMPUTE2 imputation accuracy assessment, the imputation concordance rate between original MT genotypes and the same imputed ones for LLFS was 99.7%. A few heterozygotes in the original data were considered as possible genotyping errors and turned to missing via PLINK.

#### **Lothian Birth Cohort of 1921 (LBC1921)**

The LBC1921<sup>38-40</sup> consists of 550 participants (316 female) who were born in 1921 and at age 11 took part in the Scottish Mental survey of 1932. Individuals who took part in the Scottish Mental Survey were identified through examining the records of those registered with a general practitioner in the area. At age 79 these individuals were followed up and those living in Edinburgh and the surrounding regions were recruited into the LBC1921 cohort. They are healthy older age individuals living independently within the community. Both BMI and Hba1c were measured at age 79. Venous whole blood was extracted following informed consent and ethical approval was given from The Lothian Research Ethics Committee.

#### **Lothian Birth Cohort 1936 (LBC1936)**

The LBC1936<sup>41</sup> has a total of 1091 participants (543 female) who took part in the Scottish Mental Survey of 1947. These individuals were recruited in a similar fashion to the participants of the LBC1921 cohort. At age 70 these individuals were recruited into the LBC1936 where both BMI and Hba1c were measured. These participants were healthy individuals who were able to live independently within the community. Venous whole blood was extracted following informed consent and ethical approval was granted by Scotland's Multi-Center Research Ethics Committee and the Lothian Research Ethics Committee.

#### **MESA (Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis)**

The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA) is a study of the characteristics of subclinical cardiovascular disease and the risk factors that predict progression to clinically overt cardiovascular disease or progression of the subclinical disease. MESA consisted of a diverse, population-based sample of an initial 6,814 asymptomatic men and women aged 45-84. 38 percent of the recruited participants were white, 28 percent African American, 22 percent Hispanic, and 12 percent Asian, predominantly of Chinese descent. Participants were recruited from six field centers across the United States: Wake Forest University, Columbia University, Johns Hopkins University, University of Minnesota, Northwestern



University and University of California - Los Angeles. This study was approved by the IRB of each study site, and written informed consent was obtained from all participants. Each participant received an extensive physical exam and determination of coronary calcification, ventricular mass and function, flow-mediated endothelial vasodilation, carotid intimal-medial wall thickness and presence of echogenic lucencies in the carotid artery, lower extremity vascular insufficiency, arterial wave forms, electrocardiographic (ECG) measures, standard coronary risk factors, sociodemographic factors, lifestyle factors, and psychosocial factors. Selected repetition of subclinical disease measures and risk factors at follow-up visits allowed study of the progression of disease. Participants are being followed for identification and characterization of cardiovascular disease events, including acute myocardial infarction and other forms of coronary heart disease (CHD), stroke, and congestive heart failure; for cardiovascular disease interventions; and for mortality. The first examination took place over two years, from July 2000 - July 2002. It was followed by four examination periods that were 17-20 months in length. Participants have been contacted every 9 to 12 months throughout the study to assess clinical morbidity and mortality.

### **NEO (The Netherlands Epidemiology of Obesity study)**

The NEO was designed for extensive phenotyping to investigate pathways that lead to obesity-related diseases. The NEO study is a population-based, prospective cohort study that includes 6,671 individuals aged 45–65 years, with an oversampling of individuals with overweight or obesity. At baseline, information on demography, lifestyle, and medical history have been collected by questionnaires. In addition, samples of 24-h urine, fasting and postprandial blood plasma and serum, and DNA were collected. Genotyping was performed using the Illumina HumanCoreExome chip, which was subsequently imputed to the 1000 genome reference panel. Participants underwent an extensive physical examination, including anthropometry, electrocardiography, spirometry, and measurement of the carotid artery intima-media thickness by ultrasonography. In random subsamples of participants, magnetic resonance imaging of abdominal fat, pulse wave velocity of the aorta, heart, and brain, magnetic resonance spectroscopy of the liver, indirect calorimetry, dual energy X-ray absorptiometry, or accelerometry measurements were performed. The collection of data started in September 2008 and completed at the end of September 2012. Participants are currently being followed for the incidence of obesity-related diseases and mortality.

### **OOA (The Old Order Amish Study)**

The Old Order Amish of Lancaster County, PA are a genetically homogeneous population whose ancestors emigrated to the Lancaster area in the 1700's from north central Europe. The current day population of ~35,000 Older Amish in this community are nearly all descendants of the initial immigrants. Since 1993, investigators at the University of Maryland have worked closely with the Amish community to study the genetics of a number of complex diseases and traits. These studies generally employ community-based recruitment of relatively healthy individuals and their family members<sup>42-46</sup>. All studies were approved by the Institutional Review Board of the University of Maryland, and all subjects provided written informed consent.

This report is based on 2,312 Amish study participants who were genotyped on the Infinium HumanCoreExome-24 BeadChip. Mitochondrial DNA imputation was based on the Cosmopolitan 1000 Genomes Phase 3 mtDNA of 2505 individuals from 26 populations conforming with the rCRS of the Human mtDNA positions known also as v.5 phase 3 of 1000 Human Genomes HG19,

GRCh37 cosmopolitan mitochondrial reference panel (<ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/>) released for mitochondrial DNA in 2016. The imputation of mtDNA variants followed the CHARGE<sub>mtDNA</sub>+ working group (WG) protocol, using PLINK software for preparing LLFS data in binary format, SHAPEIT2 for pre-phasing FHS mtDNA haplotype scaffold and IMPUTE2 for performing imputation of the full MT genome. The imputation quality was 98.9%, yielding 3623 mtDNA variants. After filtering in fcGENE, 3623 markers remained for subsequent analyses.

The community has maintained detailed and accurate genealogical records of all members, and through these records, we are able to establish how each individual in the community is related to every other individual. To account for these relationships, association analysis of these phenotypes was performed under a variance component model that assesses the effect of genotype, as an additive effect, on the quantitative trait, while simultaneously estimating the effects of age, age<sup>2</sup>, sex, and a polygenic component to account for phenotypic correlation due to relatedness. The polygenic component was modelled using the relationship matrix derived from the pedigree structure to account for the relatedness of all subjects in the study. Genome-wide analysis using the a smaller version of the pedigree was carried out using the R software package.

### **1982 Pelotas (Brazil) Birth Cohort Study**

The maternity hospitals in Pelotas, a southern Brazilian city (current population ~330,000), were visited daily in the year of 1982. The 5,914 liveborns whose families lived in the urban area were examined and their mothers interviewed. Information was obtained for more than 99% of the livebirths. These subjects have been followed-up at the following mean ages: 11.3 months (all children born from January to April 1982; n=1457), 19.4 months (entire cohort; n=4934), 43.1 months (entire cohort; n=4742), 13.1 years (random subsample; n=715), 14.7 years (systematic subsample; n=1076); 18.2 (male cohorts attending to compulsory Army recruitment examination; n=2250), 18.9 (systematic subsample; n=1031), 22.8 years (entire cohort; n=4297) and 30.2 years (entire cohort; n=3701). Details about follow-up visits and available data can be found in the two Cohort Profile papers (PMID: 16373375 and 25733577). DNA samples (collected at the mean age of 22.8 years) were genotyped for ~2.5 million of SNPs using the Illumina HumanOmni2.5-8v1 array (which includes autosomal, X and Y chromosomes, and mitochondrial variants). After quality control, the data were prephased using SHAPEIT and imputed using IMPUTE2 based on 1000 Genomes haplotypes.

### **ROTTERDAM STUDY (II and III)**

**Rotterdam Study (RS)** is a population-based cohort study in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. The design of the RS has been previously described in detail elsewhere<sup>47</sup>. In brief, the RS includes three sub-cohorts. In 1990, all residents of Ommoord, a district in Rotterdam, aged 45 years and older were invited to participate (RS-I). In 2000, the cohort was extended with 3,011 participants who reached the age 55 years or who were 55 years and over and had moved into the research area (RS-II). In 2006, a third cohort of 3,934 participant aged 45 years and older was initiated (RS-III). Demographic and clinical variables were collected via standardized questionnaires at each visit and peripheral blood was collected for later analysis. The study was approved by the medical ethics committee at Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, the Netherlands, and all

examined participants gave written informed consent. The RS participants were genotyped using the Illumina Infinium HumanHap550K v.3 (RS-I and RS-II) and HapMap 610 (RS-III) in the Genetic Laboratory of Erasmus MC Department of Internal Medicine, the Netherlands, following manufacturers' protocols and quality control standards.

A total of 199 unique mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) variants from two platforms were used for imputation. One platform was a 550K v.3 including 40 mtDNA variants genotyped by Illumina. The second platform was 610 by Illumina. Further, based on work of CHARGEmtDNA+ WG collaboration, blast probe matches of RS MT markers of Illumina Omni chip, 100 MT markers were found not valid and dropped from the analysis. The remaining 143 MT markers were updated with latest MT Cambridge Revised Sequence (rCRS) of the Human MT-DNA positions, and used as scaffold for haplotype prephasing and for MT imputation.

Mitochondrial imputation were based on the Cosmopolitan 1000 Genomes Phase 3 MT DNA of 2504 individuals from 26 populations conforming with the rCRS of the Human MT-DNA positions known also as v.5 phase 3 of 1000 Human Genomes HG19, GRCh37 cosmopolitan mitochondrial reference panel (<ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/>) released for MT in 2016. The procedure of MT imputation followed the CHARGEmtDNA+ working group (WG) protocol, using PLINK software for preparing RS data in binary format, SHAPEIT2 for prephasing LLFS MT haplotype scaffold and IMPUTE2 for performing RS imputation in one window in the length of the full MT genome.

The final RS imputed dosage file (after fcGENE converting and filtering) contained 451 polymorphic MT markers. Based on the IMPUTE2 imputation accuracy assessment, the imputation concordance rate between original MT genotypes and the same imputed ones for RS was 99.7%. A few heterozygotes in the original data were considered as possible genotyping errors and turned to missing via PLINK.

### **SHIP (Study of Health In Pomerania)**

The Study of Health In Pomerania <sup>48</sup> is a prospective longitudinal population-based cohort study in Western Pomerania assessing the prevalence and incidence of common diseases and their risk factors. SHIP encompasses the two independent cohorts SHIP and SHIP-TREND. Participants aged 20 to 79 with German citizenship and principal residency in the study area were recruited from a random sample of residents living in the three local cities, 12 towns as well as 17 randomly selected smaller towns. Individuals were randomly selected stratified by age and sex in proportion to population size of the city, town or small towns, respectively. A total of 4,308 participants were recruited between 1997 and 2001 in the SHIP cohort. Between 2008 and 2012 a total of 4,420 participants were recruited in the SHIP-TREND cohort. Individuals were invited to the SHIP study center for a computer-assisted personal interviews and extensive physical examinations. Blood samples were taken between 07:00 AM and 04:00 PM, and serum aliquots were prepared for immediate analysis and for storage at -80 °C in the Integrated Research Biobank (Liconic, Liechtenstein). Study participants were genotyped using the Illumina Infinium Human Exome BeadChip v1.0.

### **TUDR (Taiwan-US Diabetic Retinopathy Study)**

Taiwan-US Diabetic Retinopathy Study (TUDR) 2009 to present, is a cohort that enrolled subjects with Type 2 diabetes receiving care at Taichung Veteran General Hospital (Taichung VGH), and a small number of subjects from Taipei Tri-Service General Hospital. All TUDR subjects underwent a complete ophthalmic and fundus examination to carefully document the presence and extent of retinopathy.

### **WHI (The Women's Health Initiative)**

WHI is a long-term, prospective, multi-center cohort study investigating post-menopausal women's health in the US. WHI was funded by the National Institutes of Health and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute to study strategies to prevent heart disease, breast cancer, colon cancer, and osteoporotic fractures in women 50-79 years of age. WHI involves 161,808 women recruited between 1993 and 1998 at 40 centers across the US. The study consists of two parts: the WHI Clinical Trial which was a randomized clinical trial of hormone therapy, dietary modification, and calcium/Vitamin D supplementation, and the WHI Observational Study, which focused on many of the inequities in women's health research and provided practical information about incidence, risk factors, and interventions related to heart disease, cancer, and osteoporotic fractures. For this project, we used women who self-identified as African or Hispanic and were part of the WHI SHARe (SNP Health Association Resource) study sample <https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/whi>. The dataset includes extensive phenotypic and genotypic data on 12008 African-American and Hispanic women. After exclusions for those missing phenotype and genotype data, a maximum of 8116 African and 3463 Hispanic ancestry women were included in analyses.

Genotyping was done on the Affymetrix 6.0 platform. DNA was extracted from blood specimens collected at time of WHI enrollment. All samples, plus 2% blinded duplicates, were genotyped at Affymetrix on the Genome-wide Human SNP Array 6.0 (909,622 SNPs). Approximately 1% of samples failed genotyping; samples with call rate less than 95%, unexpected duplicates, and samples with genotype calls on the Y chromosome were further excluded. A total of 8421 African-American and 3587 Hispanic women were genotyped. A total of 119 variants on the mitochondria were available for imputation for Hispanic and African ancestry individuals. The positions of these markers was updated using the latest MT Cambridge Revised Sequence (rCRS) for Human MT-DNA in preparation for the CHARGE mtDNA+ working group imputation protocol. We used PLINK software to prepare data in binary format, SHAPEIT2 for pre-phasing mtDNA haplotypes and IMPUTE2 combined with the latest 1000 Human Genomes Reference (<ftp://ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/release/20130502/>), April 2016 release, for performing imputation of the full mitochondrial genome. In AA, the imputation quality was 91.7%, yielding 3678 mtDNA variants. In HA, imputation quality was 91.0%, yielding 3678 mtDNA variants. After applying fcGENE to convert probabilities per cell to dosage, 525 mtDNA variants in AA and 426 mtDNA variants in HA remained polymorphic.

### **Women's Genome Health Study (WGHS)**

The Women's Genome Health Study (WGHS) is a prospective cohort of initially healthy, female North American health care professionals at least 45 years old at baseline representing participants in the Women's Health Study (WHS) who provided a blood sample at baseline and

consent for blood-based analyses. The WHS was a 2x2 trial beginning in 1992-1994 of vitamin E and low dose aspirin in prevention of cancer and cardiovascular disease with about 10 years of follow-up. Since the end of the trial, follow-up has continued in observational mode. Additional information related to health and lifestyle were collected by questionnaire throughout the WHS trial and continuing observational follow-up <sup>49</sup>.

Genotype information for mitochondria derives from the Illumina HumanExome Beadchip v.1.1 among 22,618 WGHS participants with self-reported European ancestry that was verified by genetic analysis. Genotyped samples were initially retained with >98% successful genotyping of the SNP content. Samples and SNPs were then filtered according to the best practices protocol developed by the CHARGE consortium as reported in Grove *et al.* <sup>50</sup> within GenomeStudio v. 2011.1 software. This processing incorporated data-driven definitions of SNP clusters. The results of genotype calling in GenomeStudio were output in the report format that included scaled XY experimental intensity values as well as genotype calls for input into zCall (3, version. May 8, 2012). zCall <sup>51</sup> was run to identify exclusively heterozygous genotypes deemed to have acceptable quality but excluded by cluster definitions in GenomeStudio among SNPs that were retained by the best practices protocol. Homozygotes called by zCall were not used to replace missing genotypes from GenomeStudio; and no non-missing genotypes from GenomeStudio were replaced by genotypes identified by zCall. Subsequently, an additional 1,429 SNPs were excluded with a manually-validated statistical model that used the following parameters: cluster separation in GenomeStudio, the GenomeStudio R value for the major homozygote genotypes, the minor allele frequency from GenomeStudio, and the number of missing genotypes that remained not called by zCall. The final WGHS exome chip data include the total of 22,618 WGHS participants with verified European ancestry and successful genotype for 235,667 SNPs, of which 177,812 had minor allele frequency > 0. Imputation of genotype information that was not measured directly with the Exome chip was performed as described for the CHARGE mtDNA consortium.

### **WU-HHD (Washington University Hypertensive Heart Disease Study)**

The Washington University Hypertensive Heart Disease (**WU-HHD**) study enrolled non-Hispanic Caucasian subjects (50% with Hypertension) to study the genetic determinants of hypertensive heart disease (HHD). Hypertensive and normotensive subjects representing a wide-spectrum of health traits were enrolled from 2002 to 2011. Along with demographic and anthropomorphic data, HHD and related phenotypes have been collected including ventricular and atrial structure, cardiovascular and metabolic health. The study design and methods have been previously described <sup>52</sup>. The Washington University IRB approved this study and all subjects provided written informed consent.

For the present report, we included 877 subjects enrolled and genotyped in the WU-HHD study. Genotyping was obtained by the Washington University Genome Technology Access Center (GTAC) using Affymetrix SNP Array 6.0. After genotype data QC using established procedures, we excluded related samples and poor quality arrays and retained 711 unrelated subjects for analysis. A total of 167 mitochondrial markers were initially collected from the Affymetrix SNP Array 6.0 data. The ChargeMT DNA working group protocol was applied to further process the

MT genotype data. Based on CHARGE<sub>mtDNA</sub>+ WG probe blast, 95 of the 167 markers were valid and had the same position as in the Revised Cambridge Reference Sequence (rCRS) of the Human Mitochondrial DNA. These markers were further used for imputation and association analysis. Following protocols developed by the CHARGE<sub>mtDNA</sub>+ working group, we first used PLINK to prepare the genotype data in binary format, and then applied shapeit2 to prophase and IMPUTE2 to finally impute the full MT genomes. A total of 3642 MT markers were imputed by IMPUTE2 using the latest 1000 Human Genomes Reference (<ftp://ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/release/20130502/>), April 2016 release. The imputation concordance rate between original MT genotypes and the same imputed ones was 95.4%. After applying fcGENE to convert probabilities per cell to dosage, 190 markers remained polymorphic and were used in a regression based single-variant association analysis. The R package seqMeta was used to derive gene-based statistics for association testing.

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