

PUBLISHED VERSION

Nichollette D. Palmer ... DIAGRAM Consortium, MAGIC Investigators ... et al.
A genome-wide association search for type 2 diabetes genes in African Americans
PLoS One, 2012; 7(1):e29202-1-e29202-14

This is an open-access article, free of all copyright, and may be freely reproduced, distributed, transmitted, modified, built upon, or otherwise used by anyone for any lawful purpose. The work is made available under the Creative Commons CC0 public domain dedication.

Originally published at:

<http://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0029202>

PERMISSIONS

<https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>

CC0 1.0 Universal (CC0 1.0) Public Domain Dedication

This is a human-readable summary of the [Legal Code \(read the full text\)](#).

[Disclaimer](#)

No Copyright



The person who associated a work with this deed has **dedicated** the work to the public domain by waiving all of his or her rights to the work worldwide under copyright law, including all related and neighboring rights, to the extent allowed by law.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, all without asking permission. See **Other Information** below.



Other Information

- In no way are the patent or trademark rights of any person affected by CC0, nor are the rights that other persons may have in the work or in how the work is used, such as **publicity or privacy** rights.
- Unless expressly stated otherwise, the person who associated a work with this deed makes no warranties about the work, and disclaims liability for all uses of the work, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law.
- When using or citing the work, you should not imply **endorsement** by the author or the affirmer.

<http://hdl.handle.net/2440/88580>

A Genome-Wide Association Search for Type 2 Diabetes Genes in African Americans

Nicholette D. Palmer^{1,2,3*}, Caitrin W. McDonough^{2,3,5}, Pamela J. Hicks^{1,2,3}, Bong H. Roh^{1,2,3}, Maria R. Wing^{2,3,7}, S. Sandy An^{1,2,3}, Jessica M. Hester^{2,3,7}, Jessica N. Cooke^{2,3,5}, Meredith A. Bostrom^{1,2,3}, Megan E. Rudock^{1,2}, Matthew E. Talbert^{2,3,5}, Joshua P. Lewis^{2,3,7}, DIAGRAM Consortium¹, MAGIC Investigators¹, Assiamira Ferrara¹¹, Lingyi Lu⁸, Julie T. Ziegler⁸, Michele M. Sale⁹, Jasmin Divers⁸, Daniel Shriner¹⁰, Adebowale Adeyemo¹⁰, Charles N. Rotimi¹⁰, Maggie C. Y. Ng^{2,3,6}, Carl D. Langefeld⁸, Barry I. Freedman⁴, Donald W. Bowden^{1,2,3,4}

1 Department of Biochemistry, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, United States of America, **2** Center Genomics and Personalized Medicine Research, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, United States of America, **3** Center for Diabetes Research, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, United States of America, **4** Department of Internal Medicine, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, United States of America, **5** Program in Molecular Medicine and Translational Science, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, United States of America, **6** Department of Pediatrics, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, United States of America, **7** Program in Molecular Genetics and Genomics, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, United States of America, **8** Department of Biostatistical Sciences, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, United States of America, **9** Center for Public Health Genomics, University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville, Virginia, United States of America, **10** Center for Research on Genomics and Global Health, National Human Genome Center, Howard University, Bethesda, Maryland, United States of America, **11** Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente, Oakland, California, United States of America

Abstract

African Americans are disproportionately affected by type 2 diabetes (T2DM) yet few studies have examined T2DM using genome-wide association approaches in this ethnicity. The aim of this study was to identify genes associated with T2DM in the African American population. We performed a Genome Wide Association Study (GWAS) using the Affymetrix 6.0 array in 965 African-American cases with T2DM and end-stage renal disease (T2DM-ESRD) and 1029 population-based controls. The most significant SNPs ($n = 550$ independent loci) were genotyped in a replication cohort and 122 SNPs ($n = 98$ independent loci) were further tested through genotyping three additional validation cohorts followed by meta-analysis in all five cohorts totaling 3,132 cases and 3,317 controls. Twelve SNPs had evidence of association in the GWAS ($P < 0.0071$), were directionally consistent in the Replication cohort and were associated with T2DM in subjects without nephropathy ($P < 0.05$). Meta-analysis in all cases and controls revealed a single SNP reaching genome-wide significance ($P < 2.5 \times 10^{-8}$). SNP rs7560163 ($P = 7.0 \times 10^{-9}$, OR (95% CI) = 0.75 (0.67–0.84)) is located intergenically between *RND3* and *RBM43*. Four additional loci (rs7542900, rs4659485, rs2722769 and rs7107217) were associated with T2DM ($P < 0.05$) and reached more nominal levels of significance ($P < 2.5 \times 10^{-5}$) in the overall analysis and may represent novel loci that contribute to T2DM. We have identified novel T2DM-susceptibility variants in the African-American population. Notably, T2DM risk was associated with the major allele and implies an interesting genetic architecture in this population. These results suggest that multiple loci underlie T2DM susceptibility in the African-American population and that these loci are distinct from those identified in other ethnic populations.

Citation: Palmer ND, McDonough CW, Hicks PJ, Roh BH, Wing MR, et al. (2012) A Genome-Wide Association Search for Type 2 Diabetes Genes in African Americans. PLoS ONE 7(1): e29202. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0029202

Editor: Florian Kronenberg, Innsbruck Medical University, Austria

Received: August 31, 2011; **Accepted:** November 22, 2011; **Published:** January 4, 2012

This is an open-access article, free of all copyright, and may be freely reproduced, distributed, transmitted, modified, built upon, or otherwise used by anyone for any lawful purpose. The work is made available under the Creative Commons CC0 public domain dedication.

Funding: Genotyping services were provided by the Center for Inherited Disease Research (CIDR). CIDR is fully funded through a federal contract from the National Institutes of Health to The Johns Hopkins University, contract number HHSC268200782096C. This work was supported by NIH grants K99 DK081350 (NDP), R01 DK066358 (DWB), R01 DK053591 (DWB), R01 HL56266 (BIF), R01 DK070941 (BIF) and in part by the General Clinical Research Center of the Wake Forest University School of Medicine grant M01 RR07122. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: One or more of the authors that belong to the MAGIC Investigators group and the DIAGRAM Consortium are employed by a commercial company (Gen-Info Ltd., Zagreb, Croatia; Medical Products Agency, Uppsala, Sweden; deCODE Genetics; GlaxoSmithKline; Genome Quebec Innovation Centre, Montreal, Canada); details of these commercial affiliations can be found at the end of this paper. This does not alter the authors' adherence to all the PLoS ONE policies on sharing data and materials. There are no patents, products in development or marketed products to declare.

* E-mail: nallred@wfubmc.edu

[†] Membership of the DIAGRAM Consortium and MAGIC Investigators are provided in the Acknowledgments.

Introduction

African Americans have a disproportionately high risk for developing type 2 diabetes (T2DM) with an estimated prevalence twice that observed for their European-American counterparts [1].

In addition to socioeconomic and behavioral risk factors, genetic factors are likely contributors to the disproportionate risk observed in this population. Genome-Wide Association Studies (GWAS) have been used extensively with great success to identify common genetic variants associated with T2DM in primarily

European-derived populations [2,3,4]. Until recently, comparable studies have been difficult to perform in African Americans due to the greater complexity of their African-derived genome compounded by recent admixture of European-derived genes. With the development of high density SNP arrays that give reasonable coverage of the African-American genome and methods to account for admixture in this population, it has become possible to perform informative GWAS in the African-American population. The aim of this study was to identify loci that contribute to T2DM by GWAS and replication in multiple African-American samples.

Results

Clinical characteristics of the study samples

The clinical characteristics of the study samples used in the GWAS, Replication and Validation phases are shown in **Table 1**. The GWAS and Replication populations were similar. In both groups, the age at enrollment for the T2DM-ESRD subjects was older than for the control groups. However, the mean age at enrollment for the control groups in the GWAS and Replication phases was older than the mean age of T2DM diagnosis in the T2DM-ESRD and T2DM subjects. Notably, the use of population-based controls has not precluded the identification of bona fide associations in other efforts (e.g., [2]). All of the case groups with T2DM (T2DM-ESRD and T2DM) had a higher proportion of females; possibly reflecting the increased prevalence of T2DM among African-American women [5], participation bias and/or survival. On average, all of the groups were overweight or obese at the time of enrollment. Among case subjects, those with T2DM-ESRD had the lowest average body mass index (BMI; 29.7 kg/m², **Table 1**), and the T2DM subjects without nephropathy (T2DM) had the highest average BMI (33.5 kg/m², **Table 1**).

GWAS

After the application of SNP and sample quality control metrics, 832,357 directly-genotyped, autosomal SNPs were analyzed in 965 African-American T2DM-ESRD case subjects and 1,029 African-American controls lacking T2DM and ESRD. Given the modest increase of the inflation factor with inclusion of related individuals (1.04 versus 1.06) cryptic first degree relatives were retained in the analysis. A summary of the association results is shown in **Figure 1** and **Figure S1**. The top hit was rs5750250 located on chromosome 22 in the *MYH9* (non-muscle myosin heavy chain 9)

gene (P -value = 3.0×10^{-7} , **Figure 1**). This gene has been previously associated with non-diabetic and diabetic forms of ESRD [6,7,8,9]. In total, there were 126 SNPs with P -values $< 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ (**Figure 1**). In addition, we also evaluated previously identified T2DM index variants and their corresponding CEU LD blocks for association with T2DM in the African-American population (**Table S1**). Among the 37 T2DM index variants [3,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27] identified to date from candidate gene studies, large scale association studies and GWAS, 35 were directly-genotyped or imputed. Among these, 20 SNPs showed consistency with the Caucasian-defined risk allele, although most were non-significant. Only rs11634397 and rs7903146 were nominally associated ($P = 0.016$ and $4.9E-05$, respectively) although the direction of effect was inconsistent for rs11634397 with previous studies (OR = 0.86 with respect to the Caucasian risk allele G). Notably, additional signals of association were observed in CEU LD blocks containing the index SNP. After correction for multiple comparisons, only SNP rs4506565 in *TCF7L2* remained significant (Bonferroni-corrected $P = 0.027$; $n = 18$ SNPs (10 effective tests) contained in the CEU LD block and genotyped in the African-American GWAS). The flow of the study through the GWAS, Replication and Validation phases is outlined in **Table 2**.

Replication and GWAS + Replication Analysis of T2DM-ESRD cases and controls lacking both T2DM and ESRD

In an effort to replicate the GWAS results, the most significant 712 SNPs ($n = 550$ independent loci) were successfully genotyped in an additional sample of 709 African-American T2DM-ESRD cases and 690 African-American controls lacking both T2DM and ESRD (**Table 2**). In this replication analysis, 70 of the 712 SNPs (9.8%) showed nominal evidence of replication: a P -value < 0.05 under an additive genetic model with association in the same direction. Although no SNP reached genome-wide significance (P -value $\leq 2.5 \times 10^{-8}$), P -values ranged from 7.6×10^{-4} to 6.5×10^{-7} (GWAS + Replication). The top hit from the GWAS, rs5750250, did not reach nominal significance in the replication cohort (P -value = 0.054).

Validation of T2DM loci

A total of 122 SNPs were genotyped in three independent cohorts comprising a total of 1,458 African-American T2DM cases and 1,598 controls lacking both T2DM and ESRD (**Table 2**). These included 56 of the 70 SNPs with evidence of

Table 1. Clinical Characteristics of Study Samples.

| | GWAS | | Replication | | Validation | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | T2DM-ESRD | Control | T2DM-ESRD | Control | T2DM Case-Control | | IRAS | | IRASFS | |
| | | | | | T2DM | Control | T2DM | Control | T2DM | Control |
| <i>n</i> | 965 | 1029 | 709 | 690 | 1246 | 927 | 115 | 164 | 97 | 507 |
| Female (%) | 61.2% | 57.3% | 55.7% | 51.3% | 64.0% | 58.0% | 53.9% | 61.0% | 70.1% | 58.0% |
| Age at Enrollment (years) | 61.6 ± 10.5 | 49.0 ± 11.9 | 60.2 ± 10.4 | 48.5 ± 12.8 | 57.2 ± 11.7 | 46.6 ± 13.1 | 56.8 ± 8.0 | 54.5 ± 8.4 | 53.9 ± 11.2 | 40.8 ± 13.5 |
| Age at T2DM diagnosis (years) | 41.6 ± 12.4 | – | 39.4 ± 12.5 | – | 46.1 ± 12.6 | – | 51.1 ± 10.7 | – | 51.2 ± 11.9 | – |
| Age at ESRD diagnosis (years) | 58.0 ± 10.9 | – | 56.7 ± 10.9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| T2DM to ESRD duration (years) | 16.2 ± 10.9 | – | 20.4 ± 10.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| BMI (kg/m ²) | 29.7 ± 7.0 | 30.0 ± 7.0 | 29.8 ± 6.9 | 29.4 ± 7.6 | 33.5 ± 7.6 | 30.0 ± 7.7 | 32.1 ± 6.0 | 29.3 ± 5.8 | 34.1 ± 6.8 | 29.2 ± 6.5 |

Values are presented as trait mean and standard deviation.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0029202.t001

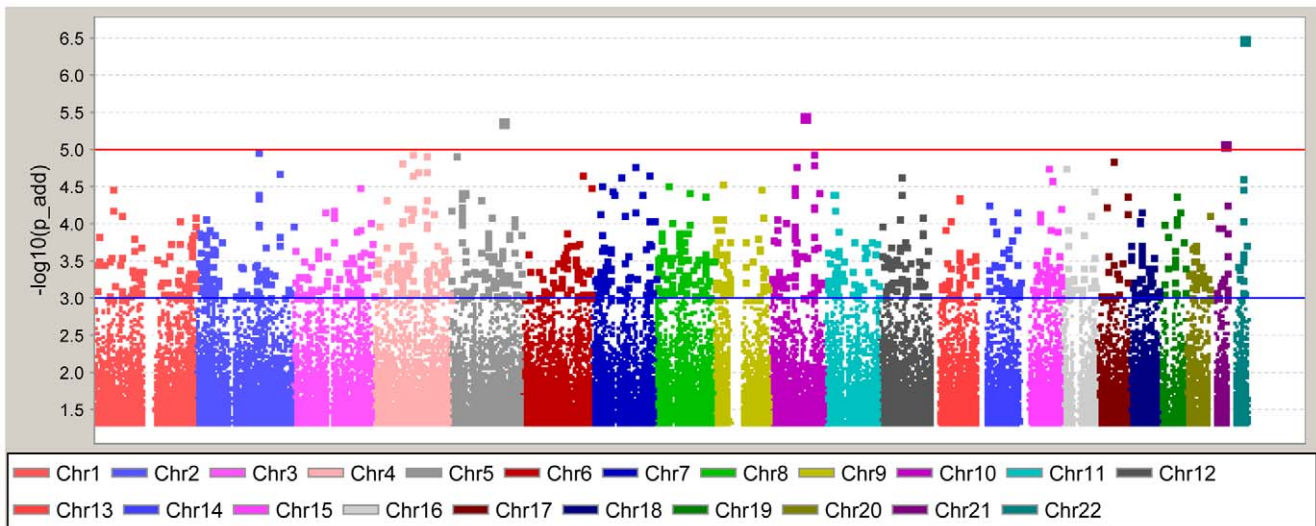


Figure 1. Genome-Wide Association Study Results. Results are adjusted for admixture using PC1 as a covariate in the analysis. P -values are shown under the additive model. The blue line at $-\log_{10}(P\text{-value})=3$ represents an additive $P\text{-value}=0.001$ and the red line at $-\log_{10}(P\text{-value})=5$ represents a $P\text{-value}=1.0\times 10^{-5}$. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0029202.g001

replication and 66 SNPs with more nominal evidence of significance in the combined analysis (**Table S2**). These samples allowed differentiation between association with T2DM or T2DM-ESRD while increasing power of detection for suspected T2DM loci through meta-analysis. Meta-analysis of the five putative T2DM SNPs in Validation samples, revealed association signals with P -values ranging from $0.011\text{--}1.8\times 10^{-6}$ (**Table S3, Table 3**). The most significant SNP was rs7560163 ($P=1.8\times 10^{-6}$, odds ratio (OR) (95% confidence interval (95%CI)=0.74 (0.63–0.87)) located intergenically between *RND3* (Ras homolog gene family, member E) and *RBM43* (RNA binding motif protein 43).

Meta-analysis of all African-American study samples

The association results of all 122 SNPs successfully genotyped in all five cohorts (GWAS, Replication, T2DM, IRAS and IRASF5) were used in a meta-analysis to compute an overall test of association (**Table 3**). This analysis combined results from cases

(T2DM-ESRD and T2DM; $n=3,132$) and controls (lacking both T2DM and ESRD; $n=3,317$) for a sample size of 6,449 individuals. As a result of this analysis, one SNP reached genome-wide significance ($P\text{-value}\leq 2.5\times 10^{-8}$; **Table 3 and Figure S2**). SNP rs7560163 ($P=7.0\times 10^{-9}$, OR (95% CI)=0.75 (0.67–0.84)) is located intergenically between *RND3* and *RBM43*. This SNP was tested for association with T2DM, *in silico*, by the Diabetes Genetics Replication and Meta-analysis (DIAGRAM) Consortium [3] however failed quality control filters and was not included in analysis likely due to being monomorphic as seen in a representative Caucasian population from the HapMap project (**Table S4**).

Quantitative Trait Analysis

Exploration of putative T2DM variants with quantitative glycemic traits in a subset of African-American samples ($n=671$ from the IRAS and IRASF5 control samples, **Table S5**) revealed

Table 2. Study Design.

| Stage | SNPs (Independent Loci) | Cases | Control | Admixture Adjustment |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| GWAS | 832,357 | T2DM-ESRD Cases ($n=965$) | Population-based Controls ($n=1029$) | Principal Component 1 (PC1) |
| Replication | 712 (550) | T2DM-ESRD Cases ($n=709$) | Population-based Controls ($n=690$) | FRAPPE (70 AIMS) |
| GWAS + Replication | 712 (550) | T2DM-ESRD Cases ($n=1,674$) | Population-based Controls ($n=1,719$) | |
| Validation | 122 (98) | T2DM Cases ($n=1,246$) | Controls ($n=927$) | FRAPPE (76 AIMS) |
| | 122 (98) | IRAS T2DM Cases ($n=115$) | IRAS Controls ($n=164$) | FRAPPE (70 AIMS) |
| | 122 (98) | IRASF5 T2DM Cases ($n=97$) | IRASF5 Controls ($n=507$) | FRAPPE (70 AIMS) |
| Validation Meta-analysis | 122 (98) | T2DM Cases ($n=1,458$) | Controls ($n=1,598$) | |
| Overall Meta-analysis (All 5 cohorts) | 122 (98) | T2DM Cases ($n=3,132$) | Controls ($n=3,317$) | |

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0029202.t002

Table 3. GWAS + Replication, Validation and Overall *P*-values for susceptibility loci identified from the Overall meta-analysis ($P < 2.5 \times 10^{-5}$).

| Locus | GWAS | | | GWAS + Replication | | | Validation | | | Overall | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-------|
| | Position | Alleles | Nearest Gene(s) | MAF | Additive P-Value | OR (95% CI) | MAF | Additive P-Value | OR (95% CI) | Het P-Value | Additive P-Value | OR (95% CI) | Het P-Value | | | |
| rs7542900 | Chr1:94842629 | C/T | <i>SLC44A3</i> <i>F3</i> | 0.46 | 1.4E-04 | 0.78 (0.69–0.89) | 0.45 | 7.7E-04 | 0.85 (0.77–0.94) | 0.057 | 0.0024 | 0.86 (0.78–0.96) | 0.68 | 6.0E-06 | 0.86 (0.80–0.92) | 0.35 |
| rs4659485 | Chr1:1235212541 | T/C | <i>RYR2</i> <i>MTR</i> | 0.10 | 6.0E-04 | 0.75 (0.57–0.91) | 0.10 | 2.4E-03 | 0.76 (0.63–0.91) | 0.52 | 0.0026 | 0.78 (0.65–0.93) | 0.42 | 1.9E-05 | 0.77 (0.68–0.87) | 0.70 |
| rs7560163 | Chr2:151346182 | C/G | <i>RBM43</i> <i>RND3</i> | 0.13 | 5.6E-04 | 0.71 (0.58–0.86) | 0.12 | 5.5E-04 | 0.77 (0.66–0.90) | 0.22 | 1.8E-06 | 0.74 (0.63–0.87) | 0.19 | 7.0E-09 | 0.75 (0.67–0.84) | 0.20 |
| rs3775045 | Chr4:96345907 | C/T | <i>UNC5C</i> | 0.28 | 1.1E-05 | 1.35 (1.18–1.55) | 0.28 | 2.1E-06 | 1.28 (1.15–1.42) | 0.25 | 0.22 | 1.07 (0.95–1.20) | 0.42 | 1.7E-05 | 1.17 (1.08–1.26) | 0.074 |
| rs6451146 | Chr5:34599780 | T/C | <i>RAI14</i> | 0.18 | 4.0E-05 | 0.70 (0.58–0.83) | 0.17 | 1.7E-05 | 0.75 (0.66–0.86) | 0.21 | 0.063 | 0.86 (0.74–0.99) | 0.68 | 1.0E-05 | 0.80 (0.73–0.89) | 0.31 |
| rs6930576 | Chr6:148746647 | G/A | <i>SASH1</i> | 0.28 | 1.9E-05 | 1.34 (1.17–1.54) | 0.28 | 7.5E-07 | 1.30 (1.17–1.45) | 0.48 | 0.34 | 1.06 (0.95–1.19) | 0.94 | 2.1E-05 | 1.17 (1.08–1.26) | 0.093 |
| rs17103805 | Chr10:86418457 | A/G | <i>FAM190B</i> | 0.10 | 3.1E-04 | 1.43 (1.18–1.73) | 0.10 | 3.2E-06 | 1.43 (1.23–1.65) | 0.98 | 0.20 | 1.10 (0.95–1.29) | 0.62 | 1.9E-05 | 1.25 (1.12–1.39) | 0.20 |
| rs2722769 | Chr11:1184950 | C/G | <i>GALNTL4</i> <i>LOC729013</i> | 0.10 | 5.9E-04 | 0.66 (0.52–0.83) | 0.48 | 8.5E-05 | 0.69 (0.57–0.83) | 0.52 | 0.0049 | 0.78 (0.65–0.94) | 0.71 | 1.7E-06 | 0.74 (0.65–0.84) | 0.82 |
| rs17107217 | Chr11:128978900 | C/A | <i>TMEM45B</i> <i>BARX2</i> | 0.48 | 1.9E-04 | 0.78 (0.69–0.89) | 0.09 | 3.6E-06 | 0.79 (0.72–0.88) | 0.79 | 0.011 | 0.90 (0.81–1.00) | 0.43 | 3.2E-07 | 0.85 (0.79–0.91) | 0.48 |
| rs1271784 | Chr18:30972595 | A/T | <i>MAPRE2</i> | 0.22 | 3.6E-04 | 1.32 (1.14–1.55) | 0.23 | 3.6E-05 | 1.28 (1.13–1.45) | 0.64 | 0.080 | 1.08 (0.95–1.23) | 0.51 | 2.2E-05 | 1.18 (1.08–1.28) | 0.46 |

SNPs are ordered by chromosome and position (NCBI Build 36.1, hg18) with the major/minor alleles (positive strand) and corresponding gene (underlined) or nearest annotated genes (+/- 500 kb). For each phase of the study, GWAS + Replication, Validation and Overall (GWAS+Replication+T2DM+IRAS+IRASFS) analyses, the minor allele frequency (MAF) in controls, additive *P*-value and odds ratio (OR) with associated 95% confidence interval (CI) with respect to the minor allele is listed.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0029202.t003

limited insight into the biological mechanism associated with T2DM risk. In addition, the five putative African-American T2DM susceptibility loci were tested for association with quantitative measures of glucose homeostasis in the European Caucasian population, *in silico*, by the Meta-Analyses of Glucose and Insulin-related traits Consortium (MAGIC; [16]). These results did not provide further insight into the probable role these variants may have in disease susceptibility (**Table S6**). The most significantly associated SNP in African Americans, rs7560163, failed quality controls filters and was not included in analysis likely due to being monomorphic as seen in a representative Caucasian population from the HapMap project (**Table S4**).

Exploration of eQTLs for T2DM loci

Evaluation of three of the five putative African-American T2DM susceptibility loci for association with altered expression levels of neighboring genes revealed no strong evidence of association. However, SNP rs7542900 trended toward association with *CNN3* ($\beta = 0.20+/-0.12$, $P = 0.095$). Lack of association could be due to the small sample size ($n = 90$), ethnic differences (African vs. African American) or lack of identification of the causal variant. SNPs rs4659485 and rs2722769 were not evaluated as they are monomorphic in the YRI population.

Discussion

We performed a high-density genome-wide association study to investigate the genetic determinants of T2DM in the African-American population. Meta-analysis of five study cohorts revealed a single SNP, rs7560163, near *RND3* that contributes to T2DM in the African-American population. It is noteworthy that this locus and more nominally associated loci are distinct from those implicated in previous GWAS of T2DM in primarily European-derived populations. These results are consistent with our prior observations [28,29] that “European” genes appear to make only modest contributions to inter-individual risk of T2DM in the African-American population.

Although the associations observed reside intergenically, several neighboring genes could be implicated and have characteristics relevant to the pathophysiology of T2DM. The nearest annotated gene to SNP rs7560163, the only SNP identified to reach stringent levels of genome-wide significance in the Overall analysis ($P = 7.0 \times 10^{-9}$, OR = 0.75 (0.67–0.84); **Table 3**), is *RND3*. This gene encodes the Rho family GTPase 3 which is ubiquitously expressed and has been implicated as a regulator of actin cytoskeleton organization in response to extracellular growth factors [30,31]. Additional SNPs that reached nominal significance in the Validation samples but failed to reach stringent criteria for genome-wide significance in the Overall analysis included SNP rs7542900 located upstream of coagulation factor III precursor (*F3*). Higher expression levels of F3 have been measured in monocytes from patients with T2DM [32] although this association could be related to unmeasured vascular complications [33,34]. In addition, SNP rs4659485 is located intergenically between the cardiac muscle ryanodine receptor (*RYR2*) and 5-methyltetrahydrofolate-homocysteine (*MTR*) genes however, a biological relationship with T2DM is not clearly evident. SNP rs2722769 resides ~64 kb upstream of UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-galactosamine polypeptide (*GALNTL4*). *GALNTL4* is a member of the large subfamily of glycosyltransferases and although little is known about its biological function, *GALNTL2* has been implicated in cholesterol metabolism in a large GWAS meta-analysis [35]. Among other top hits, rs7107217 is located downstream of BarH-like homeobox 2 (*BARX2*), a transcription factor expressed in smooth and skeletal muscle and involved in muscle differentiation [36,37,38].

Exploration of putative T2DM variants with quantitative glycemic traits in a subset of the samples ($n = 671$, **Table S5**) revealed limited insight into the biological mechanism associated with T2DM risk. Notably among the SNPs and traits examined, only SNP rs7107217 was nominally associated with fasting insulin ($P = 0.011$). Exploration of these variants in European Caucasian populations represented by the DIAGRAM Consortium [3] and MAGIC [16] revealed only nominal evidence of association with T2DM (rs7107217 $P = 0.086$, located intergenically between *BARX2* and *MFRKB*; **Table S4**) and did not provide further insight into the probable role of these variants in disease susceptibility through examination of quantitative measures of glucose homeostasis (**Table S6**), respectively.

To put these findings into context, the association of *TCF7L2* with T2DM has been widely replicated across multiple ethnicities (reviewed in [39] including prior analysis of African-American samples included in this study [28,40]). SNP rs7903146 has been the most strongly associated variant within this locus with one of the largest allelic odds ratio (OR) for a common variant, i.e. OR ~1.35 [3]. Although rs7903146 is not typed on the Affymetrix 6.0 array and given that the genomic interval is not tagged well (max $r^2 = 0.45$), only nominal evidence of association was observed in our African-American GWAS ($P = 0.0015$, rs4506565; **Table S1**). Direct genotyping of rs7903146 in the GWAS + Replication ($n = 1,674$ T2DM-ESRD cases and 1,719 controls lacking both T2DM and ESRD) resulted in the most strongly associated signal observed ($P = 2.46 \times 10^{-8}$) with an odds ratio (OR = 1.33, 95% CI = 1.19–1.48). This odds ratio is in the range of other signals which were observed (**Table 3**).

A notable observation common to all putative T2DM loci (**Table 3**) is the association of “protection”, i.e. and odds ratio less than 1.0, with the minor allele. Comparison with data from the International HapMap Consortium [41] confirms that the major allele in all instances is more common in the representative African samples (YRI) from Ibadan, Nigeria. This could suggest that selection for diabetogenic traits is occurring and that the more common, African-derived allele is deleterious in a more westernized environment. This is consistent with a trend we observed in prior tests of “European” T2DM associated variants in African Americans (20).

Since obesity is known to be a significant risk factor for the development of T2DM we explored the potential influence using a surrogate measure of adiposity, body mass index (BMI). As seen in **Table 1**, BMI differs significantly in the validation cohorts ($P < 0.0001$). Given this significant difference, association analyses were repeated with inclusion of BMI as a covariate in the analysis. Adjustment for BMI did not substantially affect the strength of the associations observed. For example, the most significant hit from the validation analysis, rs7560163, was significantly associated with T2DM in the Validation cohorts ($n = 1,149$ T2DM cases and 919 controls with BMI data; $P = 3.59 \times 10^{-6}$) and remained the most interesting observation after adjusting for BMI ($P = 2.83 \times 10^{-6}$; data not shown). Additionally, all the case groups with T2DM (T2DM-ESRD and T2DM) had a higher proportion of females (Table 1); possibly reflecting the increased prevalence of disease in women [5]. Gender stratified analyses revealed seven of the ten most strongly associated loci were more significant in women ($P = 0.0010$ – $3.2E-07$; **Table S7**) although nine of the loci remained significantly associated in men ($P = 0.028$ – $3.9E-06$; **Table S7**). Notably, the power to detect association is diminished when the sample size is reduced ($n = 2648$ men and 3781 women).

This study has similar limitations to other GWAS conducted in minority populations. Although the current study has a modest sample size for the GWAS discovery phase compared to large-scale

meta-analyses in European-derived populations, power calculations (**Tables S8 and S9**) show that this study has greater than 80% statistical power to detect effects for common variants (MAF = 0.20) consistent with published effect sizes (OR = 1.28) for T2DM (e.g. transcription factor 7-like 2 (*TCF7L2*) and potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member 1 (*KCNQJ*) with ORs 1.3–1.4; reviewed by [4]) and more modest power (<70%) to detect effects for less common variants (MAF = 0.10). The power to detect and replicate moderate level contributions to T2DM susceptibility should increase with meta-analysis of this GWAS data and other GWAS currently being conducted in African-American populations. In addition this study reports results from only directly genotyped SNPs. Effective imputation of additional SNPs would undoubtedly improve coverage of the African-American genome. While recent imputation methods development [42] show encouraging progress, rigorous empirical testing continues. A potential bias of the current study design may be that the GWAS was conducted in an African-American population of individuals with type 2 diabetes with nephropathy however; there is no specific reason why this African-American population should differ substantially from African Americans with T2DM without ESRD. For example, *TCF7L2* is strongly associated in our studies of African-American T2DM-ESRD subjects [28,40]. In addition it should be noted that although every precaution was taken to account for population structure, as with any GWAS or candidate gene study, there may be residual population substructure. The major strength of this study is the genotyping and replication in four additional populations, thus providing support for the evidence of association observed. In addition, the study design which includes individuals with T2DM and ESRD allows for the identification of ESRD loci which are distinct from those presented herein (**Table S10**; [43]).

In conclusion, we have performed a GWAS for T2DM-ESRD in an African-American population from the southeastern United States. These results were then replicated in an additional sample recruited under identical ascertainment criteria. As a second stage of replication, a Validation study was carried out in three independent cohorts to confirm the association of suspected loci with T2DM. As a result, we have identified SNP rs7560163 that reached stringent levels of genome-wide significance and four additional loci with more nominal evidence of association. These findings require further replication in independent African-American populations as well as in additional ethnicities to confirm these findings and aid in the identification of the causal variant(s).

Materials and Methods

Ethics Statement

Recruitment and sample collection procedures were approved by the Institutional Review Board at Wake Forest University (GWAS, Replication, T2DM, IRAS and IRASFS samples) and Howard University (HUFS samples). Written informed consent was obtained from all study participants.

Subjects

Genome-Wide Association Study (GWAS) samples and clinical characteristics. Recruitment and sample collection procedures were approved by the Institutional Review Board at Wake Forest University and informed consent was obtained from all study participants. Patients with T2DM-ESRD were recruited from dialysis facilities. T2DM was diagnosed in African Americans who reported developing T2DM after the age of 25 and who did not receive only insulin therapy since diagnosis. In addition, cases had to have at least one of the following three criteria for inclusion: a) T2DM diagnosed at least 5 years before initiating renal

replacement therapy, b) background or greater diabetic retinopathy and/or c) ≥ 100 mg/dl proteinuria on urinalysis in the absence of other causes of nephropathy (T2DM-ESRD cases). Unrelated African-American controls without a current diagnosis of diabetes or renal disease were recruited from the community and internal medicine clinics (controls). All T2DM-ESRD cases and controls lacking T2DM and ESRD were born in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee or Virginia. DNA extraction was performed using the PureGene system (Gentra Systems; Minneapolis, MN).

Replication study samples and clinical characteristics. African-American T2DM-ESRD cases and controls lacking T2DM and ESRD were recruited using the same criteria as the case and control subjects that were used in the GWAS.

Validation study samples and clinical characteristics. *T2DM Cases.* Subjects with T2DM without evidence of nephropathy were recruited from medical clinics, churches, health fairs and community resources. Individuals were unrelated and self-described African Americans. All subjects were born in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia or Tennessee. The PureGene system (Gentra Systems; Minneapolis, MN) was used for DNA extraction. *Controls.* The Howard University Family Study (HUFS) is a population-based study of African-American families enrolled from the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Families were not ascertained based on a given phenotype. In a second phase of recruitment, additional unrelated individuals from the same geographic area were enrolled to facilitate a nested case-control study design. A total of 1,976 samples remained after data cleaning. Diagnosis of T2DM was based on the criteria established by the American Diabetes Association Expert Committee: a fasting plasma glucose concentration ≥ 126 mg/dL (7.0 mmol/l) or a 2-h postload value in the oral glucose tolerance test ≥ 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/l) on more than one occasion or receiving medication for T2DM. From this sample, a subset of 927 unrelated control individuals was used for analysis. *IRAS.* The Insulin Resistance Atherosclerosis Study (IRAS) is a multicenter population-based cohort study that recruited men and women from 40 to 69 years of age living in four U.S. communities from 1992 to 1993 [44]. The study recruited approximately equal numbers of persons with normal glucose tolerance, impaired glucose tolerance and T2DM. Diabetes was defined by self-report or a fasting glucose measures > 126 mg/dL at baseline or follow-up visits. The IRAS protocol was approved by local institutional review committees and all participants gave informed consent. *IRASFS.* Study design, recruitment and phenotyping for the IRAS Family Study (IRASFS) have been described [45]. Briefly, the IRASFS is a multicenter study designed to identify the genetic determinants of quantitative measures of glucose homeostasis. Members of large families of self-reported African Americans ($n = 581$ individuals in 42 pedigrees from Los Angeles, California) were recruited. Diabetes was defined by self-report, use of diabetes medications or fasting glucose measures > 126 mg/dL at baseline or follow-up visits. The IRASFS protocol was approved by local institutional review committees and all participants gave informed consent.

Genotyping and Quality Control

GWAS. Genotyping was performed at the Center for Inherited Disease Research (CIDR) using 1 μ g of genomic DNA (diluted in $1 \times$ TE buffer and at 50 ng/ μ l) on the Affymetrix Genome-wide Human SNP array 6.0. DNA from cases and controls were equally interleaved on 96-well master plates to ensure technical uniformity during sample processing. To confirm sample identity, a SNP barcode (96 SNPs) was generated prior to

genotyping on the Affymetrix arrays and confirmed on downstream released genotyping data. Genotypes were called using Birdseed version 2; APT 1.10.0 by grouping samples by DNA plate to determine the genotype cluster boundaries. All autosomal SNPs ($n = 868,157$) were included in analysis but classified on data quality with primary inference drawn from SNPs ($n = 832,357$) which had less than 5% missing data, Hardy-Weinberg P -values in cases greater than 0.0001 and in controls greater than 0.01, no significant difference in missing data rate between cases and controls and were polymorphic. The average sample call rate was 99.16% for all autosomal SNPs. Forty-six blind duplicates were included in genotyping and had a concordance rate of 99.59%. In addition, individuals whose gender call from X chromosome genotype data was discordant with the gender obtained from patient interviews were excluded from the analysis ($n = 1$). Cryptic relatedness was estimated by pairwise identity-by-descent (IBD) analysis implemented in the PLINK analysis software package (<http://pngu.mgh.harvard.edu/purcell/plink/>). Two duplicate samples were identified, and one sample in each duplicate pair was removed. In addition, 104 individuals were identified as cryptic first degree relatives. We also assessed heterozygosity by estimating the inbreeding coefficient using PLINK. One subject had an F value >4 standard deviations; this excess of homozygosity would suggest population substructure and this subject was removed. Our final dataset consisted of 1994 individuals in which we performed the association analysis.

Replication. The replication sample consisted of a population recruited under identical ascertainment criteria to that of the GWAS. A total of 749 SNPs (including 272 SNPs captured in 104 linkage disequilibrium (LD) blocks defined by an $r^2 > 0.50$ at consecutive loci as assessed in 988 unrelated GWAS control subjects; 581 independent loci) were selected for genotyping on the Sequenom MassArray platform (Sequenom; San Diego, CA). Case and control samples were genotyped and analyzed together to avoid sample-dependent SNP calling bias. SNPs were included in analysis if genotyping was greater than 90% efficient, had a Hardy-Weinberg P -value ≥ 0.001 in the replication cohort and were polymorphic ($n = 712$ SNPs, including 264 SNPs captured in 102 LD blocks defined by an $r^2 > 0.50$ at consecutive loci as assessed in 988 unrelated GWAS control subjects; 550 independent loci). Forty five blind duplicate samples included in genotyping had a concordance rate of $>99.9\%$.

Validation. Among the 712 SNPs genotyped during the replication phase, 122 (including 41 SNPs captured in 17 linkage disequilibrium (LD) blocks defined by an $r^2 > 0.50$ at consecutive loci as assessed in 690 unrelated Replication control subjects; 98 independent loci) were genotyped using the iPLEXTM Sequenom MassARRAY platform (T2DM, IRAS and IRASFS) or on the Affymetrix Genome-wide Human SNP array 6.0 (Controls) for the validation phase. Genotyping was greater than 90% efficient and the 50 blind duplicate samples included in genotyping had a concordance rate of 100%.

Analysis

GWAS. To address the effect of admixture in this African-American dataset we performed a Principal Components Analysis (PCA) which utilized all high quality data from the GWAS excluding regions of high LD and inversions. This approach was an iterative process whereby all high quality autosomal SNPs were used to calculate the top 50 principal components. Once calculated, the principal components were examined to determine if they were tied to regions of the genome. If so, those SNPs were excluded and the analysis repeated. The first principal component (PC1) explained the largest proportion of variation at

22% and was used as a covariate in all analyses. A direct comparison of the PCA with FRAPPE [46] analysis of 70 ancestry informative markers (AIMs; [47]) resulted in a high correlation between PC1 and the AIMs ancestry estimates, $r^2 = 0.87$. The mean (SD) African ancestry proportion in 965 T2DM-ESRD cases and 1,029 controls was 0.80 ± 0.11 and 0.78 ± 0.11 , respectively, as estimated by FRAPPE analysis. Other principal components were associated with regions of the genome, representing another unclassified source of variance. To test for association with T2DM-ESRD, genotypic tests of association were performed on each SNP individually using SNP-GWA (www.phs.wfubmc.edu; [48]), an analytic package which includes the capability to perform association calculations adjusting for covariates. The primary inference was based on the additive genetic model; with note when there is strong evidence of a departure from additivity. The inflation factor was calculated as the observed mean of the chi squared statistic and compared to its theoretical expectation of 1 under the null hypothesis.

Imputation was performed for autosomes using MACH (version 1.0.16, <http://www.sph.umich.edu/csg/abecasis/MaCH/>) to obtain missing genotypes for previously identified T2DM index variants and to provide support for regions associated with T2DM in the African American dataset. SNPs with minor allele frequency $\geq 1\%$, call rate $\geq 95\%$ and Hardy-Weinberg P -value $\geq 10^{-4}$ were used for imputation. A 1:1 mixture of the HapMap II release 22 (NCBI build 36) CEU:YRI consensus haplotypes (<http://math-gen.stats.ox.ac.uk/impute/>) were used as a reference panel. Imputation was performed in two steps. For the first step, 484 unrelated African-American samples were randomly selected to calculate recombination and error rate estimates. In the second step, these rates were used to impute all samples across the SNPs in the entire reference panel. Imputation results were filtered at an r_{sq} threshold of ≥ 0.3 and a minor allele frequency ≥ 0.05 .

We examined previously identified T2DM loci for association with T2DM in the African American GWAS dataset. For SNPs not available on the Affymetrix 6.0 array or from direct genotyping ($n = 10$), genotypes were determined from imputation. In addition to the index variant, we identified the corresponding LD block using the HapMap phase II CEU data as defined by Gabriel *et al.* [49] and implemented in Haploview. These intervals were then extracted from the African-American GWAS and the most significant SNP identified. These results were corrected for the effective number of SNPs (independent SNPs) in each locus counted using the L_i and J_i method implemented in SOLAR [50]. The empirical locus-specific P -values were adjusted for multiple comparisons by Bonferroni correction for the effective number of SNPs (Table S1).

Replication in T2DM-ESRD cases and controls lacking T2DM and ESRD. To account for admixture in the replication cohort, ancestral allele proportions were estimated by comparing allele frequencies to 70 AIMs [47] genotyped in 44 Yoruba Nigerians and 39 European Americans. Individual ancestral proportions were generated for each subject using FRAPPE [46], an EM algorithm-based approach, under a two-population model and used as covariates in all analyses. The mean (SD) African ancestry proportion in 709 T2DM-ESRD cases and 690 controls was 0.80 ± 0.12 and 0.76 ± 0.13 , respectively. Association analysis was performed as described for the GWAS.

Validation in T2DM, non-nephropathy cases and controls lacking T2DM and ESRD. In order to discriminate between association with T2DM and T2DM-ESRD, meta-analysis of three additional association analyses was performed. For the T2DM population, individual admixture proportions were estimated by comparing allele frequencies from 76 AIMs genotyped on the

Sequenom MassArray (T2DM cases) or Affymetrix 6.0 array (controls) to frequencies reported in the HapMap CEU and YRI populations (unrelated samples only). Individual ancestral proportions were generated for each subject using FRAPPE [46] under a two-population model and used as covariates in all analyses. The mean (SD) African ancestry proportion in T2DM cases and controls was 0.78 ± 0.11 and 0.76 ± 0.12 , respectively. Association analysis was performed as described for the GWAS. For the IRAS and IRASFS cohorts, ancestral allele frequencies were estimated using 70 AIMs genotyped in 44 Yoruba Nigerians and 39 European Americans. Individual ancestral proportions were generated for each subject using FRAPPE [46] under a two-population model and used as covariates in all analyses. For the IRASFS cohort, each SNP was examined for Mendelian inconsistencies using PedCheck [51]. Genotypes inconsistent with Mendelian inheritance were converted to missing. Maximum likelihood estimates of allele frequencies were computed using the largest set of unrelated African-American individuals ($n = 58$), and then genotypes were tested for departures from Hardy-Weinberg proportions. For the IRAS (unrelated individuals) and IRASFS (related individuals) cohorts, data was analyzed using a variance component measured genotype model [50]. To model T2DM as the outcome, a threshold model of the variance component measured genotype model was used. Likelihood ratio tests were computed for the tests of association with the individual SNP, modeling the correlation structure suggested by the familial relationships as appropriate, i.e. IRASFS. The family data has already been examined in detail and familial relationships corrected based on a linkage panel. *P*-values were calculated from the threshold model while the odds ratios were calculated from a logistic regression model.

Meta-Analyses. In order to perform GWAS + Replication, Validation (T2DM, IRAS and IRASFS) and Overall (GWAS + Replication + Validation) analyses a meta-analysis approach was taken. Meta-analysis was performed using the weighted Z-method implemented in METAL (www.sph.umich.edu/csg/abecasis/metal). This approach allows *P*-values and direction of effect to be combined independent of β -estimates, allowing for incompatibility between phenotype units as in the Fisher method [52], but with improved power and precision over Fisher's test [53]. The Z-statistic was derived from the sample-specific *P*-values and directionality of effect which were then summed with weights proportional to the square root of the sample size for each sub-study.

Quantitative Trait Analysis. To test for association between individual SNPs and quantitative measures of glucose homeostasis in the IRAS and IRASFS cohorts, differences in trait values by genotype were tested using the variance components model that explicitly models the correlation among related individuals as implemented in SOLAR [12]. For statistical testing, trait values were transformed to best approximate the distributional assumptions of the test and to minimize heterogeneity of the variance. The primary statistical inference was the additive genetic model. All tests were computed after adjustment for age, gender, BMI and admixture adjustment.

Exploration of eQTLs for T2DM loci

To identify potential T2DM-susceptibility genes we explored association of the putative African-American T2DM loci with transcript levels for flanking genes using gene expression profiles from the publically available HapMap Yoruba (YRI) dataset [54]. Coupling the YRI expression dataset with genotypes from the most associated loci we explored the association of SNPs with flanking genes using the variance components model and

accounting for correlation among related individuals as implemented in SOLAR [12].

Supporting Information

Figure S1 Quartile-Quartile plot of the genome-wide association study results.

(DOC)

Figure S2 African-American T2DM candidate regions.

A) rs7542900 region. B) rs4659485 region. C) rs7560163 region. D) rs2722769 region. E) rs7107217 region. $-\log_{10}$ additive *P*-value from the GWAS are plotted versus position (NCBI Build 36.1, hg18). The large red diamond indicates the additive *P*-value from the GWAS of the marker(s) displayed. The large blue diamond and corresponding *P*-value indicates the additive *P*-values from the Overall analysis of the marker(s) displayed. r^2 based on the control samples is color-coded with respect to the most significant SNP: red (0.8–1.0), orange (0.5–0.8), yellow (0.2–0.5) and white (<0.2). Gene annotations were obtained from UCSC Genome Browser (RefSeq Genes, b36). Arrows represent direction of transcription.

(DOC)

Table S1 GWAS *P*-values for previously associated T2DM loci.

Loci are ordered by chromosome and position (NCBI Build 36.1, hg18) and referenced (Ref) by the initial publication. The African American major/minor alleles are presented on the positive strand with the Caucasian risk allele underlined. For each T2DM Index SNP, results from the African American GWAS (the minor allele frequency (MAF) for the T2DM-ESRD and control populations or combined for imputed SNPs with the corresponding additive *P*-value and odds ratio (OR) with associated 95% confidence interval (CI)) are presented with respect to the published risk allele (underlined). In addition, association results (additive *P*-value and odds ratio (OR) with associated 95% confidence interval (CI)) from recent Caucasian large-scale meta-analyses with associated references (Ref) are listed for comparison. For each index SNP, the corresponding LD block was identified using the HapMap phase II CEU data as defined by Gabriel *et al.* and implemented in Haploview. These intervals were then extracted from the African-American GWAS and the most significant SNP listed. From the GWAS, the minor allele frequency (MAF) for the T2DM-ESRD and control populations are listed with the corresponding additive *P*-value (nominal and corrected for the effective number of tests at the locus (number of SNPs genotyped in the GWAS and effective number of SNPs determined from the Li and Ji method and implemented in SOLAR)) and odds ratio (OR) with associated 95% confidence interval (CI) with respect to the African-American minor allele.

(DOC)

Table S2 GWAS, Replication, T2DM, IRAS and IRASFS *P*-values for 122 GWAS SNPs genotyped on replication and validation samples.

SNPs are ordered by chromosome and position (NCBI Build 36.1) with the major/minor alleles (positive strand). For each cohort, minor allele frequency (MAF) for case and control populations are listed with the reference allele (minor allele) and corresponding additive *P*-value and odds ratio (OR) with associated 95% confidence interval (CI) with respect to the minor allele. Note: For IRAS-FS MAFs are derived from the overall sample including relatives. In addition, allele frequencies has been extracted from HapMap Yoruba (YRI) and CEPH (CEU) samples for comparison. Rows in red type represent the five loci which are the focus of the manuscript.

(XLS)

Table S3 Validation *P*-values for T2DM loci across the genome. SNPs are ordered by chromosome and position (NCBI Build 36.1, hg18) with the major/minor alleles (positive strand) and corresponding gene (underlined) or nearest annotated gene. For the T2DM, IRAS and IRASFS analyses, the minor allele frequency (MAF) for T2DM and control populations are listed with the corresponding additive *P*-value. Note: For IRASFS MAFs are derived from the overall sample including relatives. For the Validation meta-analysis the additive *P*-value and odds ratio (OR) with associated 95% confidence interval (CI) are presented with respect to the minor allele.
(DOC)

Table S4 Association results for African-American T2DM loci in the Diabetes Genetics Replication and Meta-analysis (DIAGRAM) Consortium. SNPs are ordered by chromosome and position (NCBI Build 36.1, hg18) and the nearest annotated gene is listed. For each SNP the major/minor alleles identified in the Overall African-American meta-analysis are indexed on the forward strand. Results from the association analysis in the Overall African-American cohort and DIAGRAM Consortium include the allele frequency (AF), odds ratio (OR) with associated 95% confidence interval (CI) and *P*-value with respect to the minor allele identified in the African-American population. SNP rs7560163 did not pass quality control filters in the DIAGRAM Consortium and was not included in analysis.
(DOC)

Table S5 Quantitative trait meta-analysis for African-American T2DM loci across the genome. SNPs are ordered by chromosome and position (NCBI Build 36.1, hg18) with the major/minor alleles (positive strand) and the nearest annotated gene is listed. For the IRAS and IRASFS samples, the β coefficient with respect to the minor allele is listed with the corresponding additive *P*-value. For the meta-analysis, the z-statistics is listed with the corresponding additive *P*-value.
(DOC)

Table S6 Association results for African-American T2DM loci in the Meta-Analyses of Glucose and Insulin-related traits Consortium (MAGIC). SNPs are ordered by chromosome and position (NCBI Build 36.1, hg18) with the alleles on the positive strand (African American risk alleles are underlined) and the nearest annotated gene is listed. For each SNP and trait combination, the effect size and standard error are listed with the corresponding *P*-value.
(DOC)

Table S7 Gender stratified association analysis with T2DM. SNPs are ordered by chromosome and position (NCBI Build 36.1, hg18) with the major/minor alleles (positive strand) and corresponding gene (underlined) or nearest annotated genes (+/-500 kb). For males and females, the additive *P*-value and odds ratio (OR) with associated 95% confidence interval (CI) with respect to the minor allele and heterozygosity *P*-value are listed.
(DOC)

Table S8 Power Calculations. Table S8a. Genome-wide association study power analysis for causal variant in complete and incomplete linkage disequilibrium with a typed variant given minor allele frequency (*p*) in 965 cases and 1029 controls. Table S8b. Replication power analysis for causal variant in complete and incomplete linkage disequilibrium with a typed variant given minor allele frequency (*p*) in 709 cases and 690 controls. Table S8c. GWAS + Replication sample power analysis for causal variant in complete and incomplete linkage disequilibrium with a typed variant given minor allele frequency (*p*) in 1674 cases and

1719 controls. Table S8d. T2DM power analysis for causal variant in complete and incomplete linkage disequilibrium with a typed variant given minor allele frequency (*p*) in 1246 cases and 927 controls. Table S8e. IRAS power analysis for causal variant in complete and incomplete linkage disequilibrium with a typed variant given minor allele frequency (*p*) in 115 cases and 164 controls. Table S8f. IRASFS power analysis for causal variant in complete and incomplete linkage disequilibrium with a typed variant given minor allele frequency (*p*) in 97 cases and 507 controls. Table S8g. Validation meta-analysis power analysis for causal variant in complete and incomplete linkage disequilibrium with a typed variant given minor allele frequency (*p*) in 1458 cases and 1598 controls. Table S8h. Overall power analysis for causal variant in complete and incomplete linkage disequilibrium with a typed variant given minor allele frequency (*p*) in 3132 cases and 3317 controls.
(DOC)

Table S9 IRAS and IRASFS power analysis to detect a causal variant with the effect size observed in the T2DM cohort.
(DOC)

Table S10 *P*-values for putative ESRD loci across the genome. SNPs selected from the GWAS ($P < 0.001$) and associated in the Replication cohort ($P < 0.05$ and directionally consistent) but which were not associated in the Validation cohort ($P > 0.05$) and could represent putative ESRD loci. SNPs are ordered by chromosome and position (NCBI Build 36.1) with the major/minor alleles (positive strand) and corresponding gene (underlined) or nearest annotated gene. For each phase of the study, GWAS + Replication, Validation and Overall analyses, the additive *P*-value and odds ratio (OR) with associated 95% confidence interval (CI) with respect to the minor allele is listed.
(DOC)

Acknowledgments

We wish to thank the patients, their relatives and staff of the Southeastern Kidney Council, Inc./ESRD Network 6 for their participation.

List of authors and affiliations for the DIAGRAM Consortium
Benjamin F Voight^{1,2,3}, Laura J Scott⁴, Valgerdur Steinthorsdottir⁵, Andrew P Morris⁶, Christian Dina^{7,8}, Ryan P Welch⁹, Eleftheria Zeggini^{6,10}, Cornelia Huth^{11,12}, Yuri S Aulchenko¹³, Gudmar Thorleifsson³, Laura J McCulloch¹⁴, Teresa Ferreira⁶, Harald Grallert^{11,12}, Najaf Amin¹³, Guanming Wu¹⁵, Cristen J Willer⁴, Soumya Raychaudhuri^{1,2,16}, Steve A McCarrroll^{1,17}, Claudia Langenberg¹⁸, Oliver M Hofmann¹⁹, Josée Dupuis^{20,21}, Lu Qi²²⁻²⁴, Ayellet V Segre^{1,2,17}, Mandy van Hoek²⁵, Pau Navarro²⁶, Kristin Ardlie¹, Beverley Balkau^{27,28}, Rafn Benediktsson^{29,30}, Amanda J Bennett¹⁴, Roza Blagieva³¹, Eric Boerwinkle³², Lori L Bonnycastle³³, Kristina Bengtsson Boström³⁴, Bert Bravenboer³⁵, Suzannah Bumpstead¹⁰, Noël P Burt¹, Guillaume Charpentier³⁶, Peter S Chines³³, Marilyn Cornelis²⁴, David J Couper³⁷, Gabe Crawford¹, Alex SF Doney^{38,39}, Katherine S Elliott⁶, Amanda L Elliott^{1,17,40}, Michael R Erdos³³, Caroline S Fox^{21,41}, Christopher S Franklin⁴², Martha Ganser⁴, Christian Gieger¹¹, Niels Grarup⁴³, Todd Green^{1,2}, Simon Griffin¹⁸, Christopher J Groves¹⁴, Candace Guiducci¹, Samy Hadjadj⁴⁴, Neelam Hassanali¹⁴, Christian Herder⁴⁵, Bo Isomaa^{46,47}, Anne U Jackson⁴, Paul RV Johnson⁴⁸, Torben Jørgensen^{49,50}, Wen HL Kao^{51,52}, Norman Klopp¹¹, Augustine Kong⁵, Peter Kraft^{22,23}, Johanna Kuusisto⁵³, Torsten Lauritzen⁵⁴, Man Li⁵¹, Aloysius Lieverse⁵⁵, Cecilia M Lindgren⁶, Valeriya Lyssenko⁵⁶, Michel Marre^{57,58}, Thomas Meitinger^{59,60}, Kristian Midtthjell⁶¹, Mario A Morken³³, Narisu Narisu³³, Peter Nilsson⁵⁶, Katharine R Owen¹⁴, Felicity Payne¹⁰, John RB Perry^{62,63}, Ann-Kristin Petersen¹¹, Carl Platou⁶¹, Christine Proença⁷, Inga Prokopenko^{6,14}, Wolfgang Rathmann⁶⁴, N William Rayner^{6,14}, Neil R Robertson^{6,14}, Ghislain Rocheleau⁶⁵⁻⁶⁷, Michael Roden^{45,68}, Michael J Sampson⁶⁹, Richa Saxena^{1,2,40}, Beverley M Shields^{62,63}, Peter Shrader^{3,70}, Gunnar Sigurdsson^{29,30}, Thomas Sparso⁴³, Klaus Strassburger⁶⁴, Heather M Stringham⁴,

- Qi Sun^{22,23}, Amy J Swift³³, Barbara Thorand¹¹, Jean Tichet⁷¹, Tiinamaija Tuomi^{46,72}, Rob M van Dam²⁴, Timon W van Haeflens⁷³, Thijs van Herpt^{25,55}, Jana V van Vliet-Ostapchouk⁷⁴, G Bragi Walters⁵, Michael N Weedon^{62,63}, Cisca Wijmenga⁷⁵, Jacqueline Witteman¹³, Richard N Bergman⁷⁶, Stephane Cauchi⁷, Francis S Collins⁷⁷, Anna L Gloyn¹⁴, Ulf Gyllenstein⁸, Torben Hansen^{43,79}, Winston A Hide¹⁹, Graham A Hitman⁸⁰, Albert Hofman¹³, David J Hunter^{22,23}, Kristian Hveem^{61,81}, Markku Laakso⁵³, Karen L Mohlke⁸², Andrew D Morris^{38,39}, Colin NA Palmer^{38,39}, Peter P Pramstaller⁸³, Igor Rudan^{42,84,85}, Eric Sijbrands²⁵, Lincoln D Stein¹⁵, Jaakko Tuomilehto⁸⁶, Andre Uitterlinden²⁵, Mark Walker⁸⁷, Nicholas J Wareham¹⁸, Richard M Watanabe^{76,88}, Goncalo R Abecasis⁴, Bernhard O Boehm³¹, Harry Campbell⁴², Mark J Daly^{1,2}, Andrew T Hattersley^{62,63}, Frank B Hu²²⁻²⁴, James B Meigs^{3,70}, James S Pankov⁸⁹, Oluf Pedersen^{43,90,91}, H-Erich Wichmann^{11,12,92}, Inês Barroso¹⁰, Jose C Florez^{1,2,3,93}, Timothy M Frayling^{62,63}, Leif Groop^{56,72}, Rob Sladek⁶³⁻⁶⁷, Unnur Thorsteinsdottir^{5,94}, James F Wilson⁴², Thomas Illig¹¹, Philippe Froguel^{7,95}, Cornelia M van Duijn¹³, Kari Stefansson^{5,94}, David Altshuler^{1,2,3,17,40,93}, Michael Boehnke⁴, Mark I McCarthy^{6,14,96}
1. Broad Institute of Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142, USA
 2. Center for Human Genetic Research, Massachusetts General Hospital, 185 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114, USA
 3. Department of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA
 4. Department of Biostatistics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-2029, USA
 5. deCODE Genetics, 101 Reykjavik, Iceland
 6. Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics, University of Oxford, Oxford, OX3 7BN, UK
 7. CNRS-UMR-8090, Institute of Biology and Lille 2 University, Pasteur Institute, F-59019 Lille, France
 8. INSERM UMR915 CNRS ERL3147 F-44007 Nantes, France
 9. Bioinformatics Program, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI USA 48109
 10. Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Hinxton, CB10 1HH, UK
 11. Institute of Epidemiology, Helmholtz Zentrum Muenchen, 85764 Neuherberg, Germany
 12. Institute of Medical Informatics, Biometry and Epidemiology, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, 81377 Munich, Germany
 13. Department of Epidemiology, Erasmus University Medical Center, P.O. Box 2040, 3000 CA Rotterdam, The Netherlands.
 14. Oxford Centre for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolism, University of Oxford, OX3 7LJ, UK
 15. Ontario Institute for Cancer Research, 101 College Street, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario M5G 0A3, Canada
 16. Division of Rheumatology, Immunology and Allergy, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA
 17. Department of Molecular Biology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA
 18. MRC Epidemiology Unit, Institute of Metabolic Science, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge CB2 0QQ, UK
 19. Department of Biostatistics, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA
 20. Department of Biostatistics, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts 02118, USA
 21. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's Framingham Heart Study, Framingham, Massachusetts 01702, USA
 22. Department of Nutrition, Harvard School of Public Health, 665 Huntington Ave, Boston, MA 02115, USA
 23. Department of Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health, 665 Huntington Ave, Boston, MA 02115, USA
 24. Channing Laboratory, Dept. of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, 181 Longwood Ave, Boston, MA 02115, USA
 25. Department of Internal Medicine, Erasmus University Medical Centre, PO-Box 2040, 3000 CA Rotterdam, The Netherlands
 26. MRC Human Genetics Unit, Institute of Genetics and Molecular Medicine, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, EH4 2XU, UK
 27. INSERM U780, F-94807 Villejuif, France
 28. University Paris-Sud, F-91405 Orsay, France
 29. Landspítali University Hospital, 101 Reykjavik, Iceland
 30. Icelandic Heart Association, 201 Kopavogur, Iceland
 31. Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism, Ulm University, 89081 Ulm, Germany
 32. The Human Genetics Center and Institute of Molecular Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center, Houston, Texas 77030, USA
 33. National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, USA
 34. R&D Centre, Skaraborg Primary Care, 541 30 Skövde, Sweden
 35. Department of Internal Medicine, Catharina Hospital, PO-Box 1350, 5602 ZA Eindhoven, The Netherlands
 36. Endocrinology-Diabetology Unit, Corbeil-Essonnes Hospital, F-91100 Corbeil-Essonnes, France
 37. Department of Biostatistics and Collaborative Studies Coordinating Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 27599, USA
 38. Diabetes Research Centre, Biomedical Research Institute, University of Dundee, Ninewells Hospital, Dundee DD1 9SY, UK
 39. Pharmacogenomics Centre, Biomedical Research Institute, University of Dundee, Ninewells Hospital, Dundee DD1 9SY, UK
 40. Department of Genetics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA
 41. Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes, and Hypertension, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA
 42. Centre for Population Health Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Teviot Place, Edinburgh, EH8 9AG, UK
 43. Hagedorn Research Institute, DK-2820 Gentofte, Denmark
 44. Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Poitiers, Endocrinologie Diabetologie, CIC INSERM 0801, INSERM U927, Université de Poitiers, UFR, Médecine Pharmacie, 86021 Poitiers Cedex, France
 45. Institute for Clinical Diabetology, German Diabetes Center, Leibniz Center for Diabetes Research at Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, 40225 Düsseldorf, Germany
 46. Folkhälsan Research Center, FIN-00014 Helsinki, Finland
 47. Malmksa Municipal Health Center and Hospital, 68601 Jakobstad, Finland
 48. Diabetes Research and Wellness Foundation Human Islet Isolation Facility and Oxford Islet Transplant Programme, University of Oxford, Old Road, Headington, Oxford, OX3 7LJ, UK
 49. Research Centre for Prevention and Health, Glostrup University Hospital, DK-2600 Glostrup, Denmark
 50. Faculty of Health Science, University of Copenhagen, 2200 Copenhagen, Denmark
 51. Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21287, USA
 52. Department of Medicine, and Welch Center for Prevention, Epidemiology, and Clinical Research, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21287, USA
 53. Department of Medicine, University of Kuopio and Kuopio University Hospital, FIN-70211 Kuopio, Finland
 54. Department of General Medical Practice, University of Aarhus, DK-8000 Aarhus, Denmark
 55. Department of Internal Medicine, Maxima MC, PO-Box 90052, 5600 PD Eindhoven, The Netherlands
 56. Department of Clinical Sciences, Diabetes and Endocrinology Research Unit, University Hospital Malmö, Lund University, 205 02 Malmö, Sweden
 57. Department of Endocrinology, Diabetology and Nutrition, Bichat-Claude Bernard University Hospital, Assistance Publique des Hôpitaux de Paris, 75870 Paris Cedex 18, France
 58. INSERM U695, Université Paris 7, 75018 Paris, France
 59. Institute of Human Genetics, Helmholtz Zentrum Muenchen, 85764 Neuherberg, Germany
 60. Institute of Human Genetics, Klinikum rechts der Isar, Technische Universität München, 81675 Muenchen, Germany
 61. Nord-Trøndelag Health Study (HUNT) Research Center, Department of Community Medicine and General Practice, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NO-7491 Trondheim, Norway
 62. Genetics of Complex Traits, Institute of Biomedical and Clinical Science, Peninsula Medical School, University of Exeter, Magdalen Road, Exeter EX1 2LU, UK
 63. Diabetes Genetics, Institute of Biomedical and Clinical Science, Peninsula Medical School, University of Exeter, Barrack Road, Exeter EX2 5DW, UK

64. Institute of Biometrics and Epidemiology, German Diabetes Center, Leibniz Center for Diabetes Research at Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, 40225 Düsseldorf, Germany

65. Department of Human Genetics, McGill University, Montreal H3H 1P3, Canada

66. Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, H3A 1A4, Canada

67. McGill University and Genome Quebec Innovation Centre, Montreal, H3A 1A4, Canada

68. Department of Metabolic Diseases, Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, 40225 Düsseldorf, Germany

69. Department of Endocrinology and Diabetes, Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital NHS Trust, Norwich, NR1 7UY, UK

70. General Medicine Division, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

71. Institut interrégional pour la Santé (IRSA), F-37521 La Riche, France

72. Department of Medicine, Helsinki University Hospital, University of Helsinki, FIN-00290 Helsinki, Finland

73. Department of Internal Medicine, University Medical Center Utrecht, 3584 CG Utrecht, The Netherlands

74. Molecular Genetics, Medical Biology Section, Department of Pathology and Medical Biology, University Medical Center Groningen and University of Groningen, 9700 RB Groningen, The Netherlands

75. Department of Genetics, University Medical Center Groningen and University of Groningen, 9713 EX Groningen, The Netherlands

76. Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles, California 90033, USA

77. National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, USA

78. Department of Genetics and Pathology, Rudbeck Laboratory, Uppsala University, S-751 85 Uppsala, Sweden

79. University of Southern Denmark, DK-5230 Odense, Denmark

80. Centre for Diabetes, Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary University of London, London E1 2AT, UK

81. Department of Medicine, The Hospital of Levanger, N-7600 Levanger, Norway

82. Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, USA

83. Institute of Genetic Medicine, European Academy Bozen/Bolzano (EURAC), Viale Druso 1, 39100 Bolzano, Italy

84. Croatian Centre for Global Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Split, Soltanska 2, 21000 Split, Croatia

85. Institute for Clinical Medical Research, University Hospital "Sestre Milosrdnice", Vinogradska 29, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

86. Department of Chronic Disease Prevention, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki FIN-00300, Finland

87. Diabetes Research Group, Institute of Cellular Medicine, Newcastle University, Framlington Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4HH, UK

88. Department of Preventive Medicine, Keck Medical School, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, 90089-9001, USA

89. Division of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55454, USA

90. Department of Biomedical Science, Panum, Faculty of Health Science, University of Copenhagen, 2200 Copenhagen, Denmark

91. Faculty of Health Science, University of Aarhus, DK-8000 Aarhus, Denmark

92. Klinikum Grosshadern, 81377 Munich, Germany

93. Diabetes Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts 02144, USA

94. Faculty of Medicine, University of Iceland, 101 Reykjavik, Iceland

95. Genomic Medicine, Imperial College London, Hammersmith Hospital, W12 0NN, London, UK

96. Oxford National Institute for Health Research Biomedical Research Centre, Churchill Hospital, Old Road Headington, Oxford, OX3 7LJ, UK

List of authors and affiliations for the MAGIC Investigators

Josée Dupuis^{1,2,178}, Claudia Langenberg^{3,178}, Inga Prokopenko^{4,5,178}, Richa Saxena^{6,7,178}, Nicole Soranzo^{8,9,178}, Anne U Jackson¹⁰, Eleanor Wheeler¹¹, Nicole L Glazer¹², Nabila Bouatia-Naji¹³, Anna L Gloyn⁴, Cecilia M Lindgren^{4,5}, Reedik Mägi^{4,5}, Andrew P Morris⁵, Joshua Randall⁵, Toby Johnson¹⁴⁻¹⁶, Paul Elliott^{17,176}, Denis Rybin¹⁸, Gudmar Thorleifsson¹⁹, Valgerdur Steinthorsdottir¹⁹, Peter Henneman²⁰, Harald Grallert²¹, Abbas Dehghan²², Jouke Jan Hottenga²³, Christopher S Franklin²⁴, Pau Navarro²⁵, Kijoung Song²⁶, Anuj Goel^{5,27}, John R B

Perry²⁸, Josephine M Egan²⁹, Taina Lajunen³⁰, Niels Grarup³¹, Thomas Sparso³¹, Alex Doney³², Benjamin F Voight^{6,7}, Heather M Stringham¹⁰, Man Li³³, Stavroula Kanoni³⁴, Peter Shrader³⁵, Christine Cavalcanti-Proença¹³, Meena Kumari³⁶, Lu Qi³⁷, Nicholas J Timpson³⁸, Christian Gieger²¹, Carina Zabena³⁹, Ghislain Rocheleau^{40,41}, Erik Ingelsson^{42,43}, Ping An⁴⁴, Jeffrey O'Connell⁴⁵, Jian'an Luan³, Amanda Elliott^{6,7}, Steven A McCarroll^{6,7}, Felicity Payne¹¹, Rosa Maria Rocaaseca¹¹, François Pattou⁴⁶, Praveen Sethupathy⁴⁷, Kristin Ardlie⁴⁸, Yavuz Ariyurek⁴⁹, Beverley Balkau⁵⁰, Philip Barter⁵¹, John P Beilby^{52,53}, Yoav Ben-Shlomo⁵⁴, Rafn Benediktsson^{55,56}, Amanda J Bennett⁴, Sven Bergmann^{14,16}, Murielle Bochud¹⁵, Eric Boerwinkle⁵⁷, Amélie Bonnefond¹³, Lori L Bonnycastle⁴⁷, Knut Borch-Johnsen^{58,59}, Yvonne Böttcher⁶⁰, Eric Brunner³⁶, Suzannah J Bumpstead⁸, Guillaume Charpentier⁶¹, Yii-Der Ida Chen⁶², Peter Chines⁴⁷, Robert Clarke⁶³, Lachlan J M Coin¹⁷, Matthew N Cooper⁶⁴, Marilyn Cornelis³⁷, Gabe Crawford⁶, Laura Crisponi⁶⁵, Ian NM Day³⁸, Eco J Cde Geus²³, Jerome Delplanque¹³, Christian Dina¹³, Michael R Erdos⁴⁷, Annette C Fedson^{64,66}, Antje Fischer-Rosinsky^{67,68}, Nita G Forouhi³, Caroline S Fox^{2,69}, Rune Frants⁷⁰, Maria Grazia Franzosi⁷¹, Pilar Galan⁷², Mark O Goodarzi⁶², Jürgen Graessler⁷³, Christopher J Groves⁴, Scott Grundy⁷⁴, Rhian Gwilliam⁸, Ulf Gyllenstein⁷⁵, Samy Hadjadj⁷⁶, Göran Hallmans⁷⁷, Naomi Hammond⁸, Xijing Han¹⁰, Anna-Liisa Hartikainen⁷⁸, Neelam Hassanali⁴, Caroline Hayward²⁵, Simon C Heath⁷⁹, Serge Hercberg⁸⁰, Christian Herder⁸¹, Andrew A Hicks⁸², David R Hillman^{66,83}, Aroon D Hingorani³⁶, Albert Hofman²², Jennie Hui^{52,84}, Joe Hung^{85,86}, Bo Isomaa^{87,88}, Paul R V Johnson^{4,89}, Torben Jørgensen^{90,91}, Antti Jula⁹², Marika Kaakinen⁹³, Jaakko Kaprio⁹⁴⁻⁹⁶, Y Antero Kesaniemi⁹⁷, Mika Kivimäki³⁶, Beatrice Knight⁹⁸, Seppo Koskinen⁹⁹, Peter Kovacs¹⁰⁰, Kirsten Ohm Kyvik¹⁰¹, G Mark Lathrop⁷⁹, Debbie A Lawlor³⁸, Olivier Le Bacquer¹³, Cécile Lecoeur¹³, Yun Li¹⁰, Valeriya Lyssenko¹⁰², Robert Mahley¹⁰³, Massimo Mangino⁹, Alisa K Manning¹, Maria Teresa Martínez-Larrad³⁹, Jarred B McAteer^{6,104,105}, Laura J McCulloch⁴, Ruth McPherson¹⁰⁶, Christa Meisinger²¹, David Melzer²⁸, David Meyre¹³, Braxton D Mitchell⁴⁵, Mario A Morken⁴⁷, Sutapa Mukherjee^{66,83}, Silvia Naitza⁶⁵, Narisu Narisu¹⁷, Matthew J Neville^{4,107}, Ben A Oostra¹⁰⁸, Marco Orrù⁶⁵, Ruth Pakyz⁴⁵, Colin NA Palmer¹⁰⁹, Giuseppe Paolisso¹¹⁰, Cristian Pattaro⁸², Daniel Pearson⁴⁷, John F Peden^{5,27}, Nancy L Pedersen⁴², Markus Perola^{96,111,112}, Andreas F H Pfeiffer^{67,68}, Irene Pichler⁸², Ozren Polasek¹¹³, Danielle Posthuma^{23,114}, Simon C Potter⁸, Anneli Pouta¹¹⁵, Michael A Province⁴⁴, Bruce M Psaty^{116,117}, Wolfgang Rathmann¹¹⁸, Nigel W Rayner^{4,5}, Kenneth Rice¹¹⁹, Samuli Ripatti^{96,111}, Fernando Rivadeneira^{22,120}, Michael Roden^{81,121}, Olov Rolandsson¹²², Anelli Sandbaek¹²³, Manjinder Sandhu^{3,124}, Serena Sanna⁶⁵, Avan Aihie Sayer¹²⁵, Paul Scheet¹²⁶, Laura J Scott¹⁰, Udo Seedorf²⁷, Stephen J Sharp³, Beverley Shields⁹⁸, Gunnar Sigurdsson^{55,56}, Eric J G Sijbrands^{22,120}, Angela Silveira¹²⁸, Laila Simpson^{64,66}, Andrew Singleton¹²⁹, Nicholas L Smith^{130,131}, Ulla Sovio¹⁷, Amy Swift⁴⁷, Holly Syddall¹²⁵, Ann-Christine Syvänen¹³², Toshiko Tanaka^{133,134}, Barbara Thorand¹²¹, Jean Tichet¹³⁵, Anke Tönjes^{60,136}, Tiinamaija Tuomi^{87,137}, André G Uitterlinden^{22,120}, Ko Willems van Dijk^{70,138}, Mandy van Hoek¹²⁰, Dhiraj Varma⁸, Sophie Visvikis-Siest¹³⁹, Veronique Vitart²⁵, Nicole Vogelzangs¹⁴⁰, Gérard Waerbaer¹⁴¹, Peter J Wagner^{96,111}, Andrew Walley¹⁴², G Bragi Walters¹⁹, Kim L Ward^{64,66}, Hugh Watkins^{5,27}, Michael N Weedon²⁸, Sarah H Wild²⁴, Goncke Willemsen²³, Jacqueline CM Witteman²², John WG Yarnell¹⁴³, Eleftheria Zeggini^{5,8}, Diana Zelenika⁷⁹, Björn Zethelius^{43,144}, Guangju Zhai⁹, Jing Hua Zhao³, MCarola Zillikens¹²⁰, DIAGRAM Consortium¹⁴⁵, GIANT Consortium¹⁴⁵, Global BPgen Consortium¹⁴⁵, Ingrid B Borecki⁴⁴, Ruth J F Loos³, Pierre Meneton⁸⁰, Patrik KE Magnusson⁴², David M Nathan^{104,105}, Gordon H Williams^{69,105}, Andrew T Hattersley⁹⁸, Kaisa Silander^{96,111}, Veikko Salomaa¹⁴⁶, George Davey Smith³⁸, Stefan R Bornstein⁷³, Peter Schwarz⁷³, Joachim Spranger^{67,68}, Fredrik Karpe^{4,107}, Alan R Shuldiner⁴⁵, Cyrus Cooper¹²⁵, George V Dedoussi³⁴, Manuel Serrano-Rios³⁹, Andrew DMorris¹⁰⁹, Lars Lind¹³², Lyle J Palmer^{64,66,84}, Frank B Hul^{47,148}, Paul W Franks¹⁴⁹, Shah Ebrahim¹⁵⁰, Michael Marmot³⁶, WH Linda Kao^{33,151,152}, James S Pankow¹⁵³, Michael J Sampson¹⁵⁴, Johanna Kuusisto¹⁵⁵, Markku Laakso¹⁵⁵, Torben Hansen^{31,156}, Oluf Pedersen^{31,59,157}, Peter Paul Pramstaller^{82,158,159}, H Erich Wichmann^{21,160,161}, Thomas Illig²¹, Igor Rudan^{24,162,163}, Alan F Wright²⁵, Michael Stumvoll⁶⁰, Harry Campbell²⁴, James F Wilson²⁴, Anders Hamsten on behalf of Procardis Consortium¹²⁸, Richard N Bergman¹⁶⁴, Thomas A Buchanan^{164,165}, Francis S Collins⁴⁷, Karen L Mohlke¹⁶⁶, Jaakko Tuomi¹⁶⁷, Timo T Valle¹⁶⁷, David Altshuler^{6,7,104,105}, Jerome I Rotter⁶², David S Siscovick¹⁶⁹, Brenda WJ H Penninx¹⁴⁰, Dorret I

Boomsma²³, Panos Deloukas⁸, Timothy D Spector^{8,9}, Timothy M Frayling²⁸, Luigi Ferrucci¹⁷⁰, Augustine Kong¹⁹, Unnur Thorsteinsdottir^{19,171}, Kari Stefansson^{19,171}, Cornelia Mvan Duijn²², Yurii S Aulchenko²², Antonio Cao⁶⁵, Angelo Scuteri^{172,177}, David Schlessinger⁴⁷, Manuela Uda⁶⁵, Aimo Ruokonen¹⁷³, Marjo-Riitta Jarvelin^{17,93,174}, Dawn M Waterworth²⁶, Peter Vollenweider¹⁴¹, Leena Peltonen^{8,48,96,111,112}, Vincent Mosser²⁶, Goncalo R Abecasis¹⁰, Nicholas J Wareham³, Robert Sladek^{40,41}, Philippe Froguel^{13,142}, Richard M Watanabe^{164,175}, James B Meigs^{35,105}, Leif Groop¹⁰², Michael Boehnke¹⁰, Mark I McCarthy^{4,5,107}, Jose C Florez^{6,7,104,105} & Inês Barroso¹¹ for the MAGIC investigators.

¹Department of Biostatistics, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. ²National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's Framingham Heart Study, Framingham, Massachusetts, USA. ³Medical Research Council (MRC), Epidemiology Unit, Institute of Metabolic Science, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, UK. ⁴Oxford Centre for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolism, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK. ⁵Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK. ⁶Program in Medical and Population Genetics, Broad Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. ⁷Center for Human Genetic Research, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. ⁸Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Hinxton, Cambridge, UK. ⁹Twin Research and Genetic Epidemiology Department, King's College London, St Thomas' Hospital Campus, London, UK. ¹⁰Center for Statistical Genetics, Department of Biostatistics, University of Michigan School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA. ¹¹Metabolic Disease Group, Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Hinxton, Cambridge, UK. ¹²Cardiovascular Health Research Unit and Department of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA. ¹³Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique–Unité Mixte de Recherche 8090, Pasteur Institute, Lille 2–Droit et Santé University, Lille, France. ¹⁴Department of Medical Genetics, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland. ¹⁵University Institute of Social and Preventative Medicine, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois (CHUV) and University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland. ¹⁶Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Lausanne, Switzerland. ¹⁷Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Imperial College London, Faculty of Medicine, Norfolk Place, London, UK. ¹⁸Boston University Data Coordinating Center, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. ¹⁹deCODE Genetics, Reykjavik, Iceland. ²⁰Department of Human Genetics, Leiden University Medical Centre, Leiden, The Netherlands. ²¹Institute of Epidemiology, Helmholtz Zentrum Muenchen, German Research Center for Environmental Health, Neuherberg, Germany. ²²Department of Epidemiology, Erasmus Medical College, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. ²³Department of Biological Psychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. ²⁴Centre for Population Health Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK. ²⁵MRC Human Genetics Unit, Institute of Genetics and Molecular Medicine, Edinburgh, UK. ²⁶Division of Genetics, Research and Development, GlaxoSmithKline, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, USA. ²⁷Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK. ²⁸Genetics of Complex Traits, Institute of Biomedical and Clinical Sciences, Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Exeter, Exeter, UK. ²⁹National Institute of Aging, Baltimore, Maryland, USA. ³⁰Unit for Child and Adolescent Health and Welfare, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Biocenter Oulu, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland. ³¹Hagedorn Research Institute, Gentofte, Denmark. ³²Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, Level 7, Ninewells Hospital and Medical School, Dundee, UK. ³³Department of Epidemiology, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, USA. ³⁴Department of Nutrition–Dietetics, Harokopio University, Athens, Greece. ³⁵General Medicine Division, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. ³⁶Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, London, UK. ³⁷Departments of Nutrition and Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. ³⁸MRC Centre for Causal Analyses in Translational Epidemiology, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK. ³⁹Fundación para la Investigación Biomédica del Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Madrid, Spain. ⁴⁰Departments of Medicine and Human Genetics, McGill University, Montreal, Canada. ⁴¹Genome Quebec Innovation Centre, Montreal, Canada. ⁴²Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden. ⁴³Department of Public Health and Caring Sciences, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden. ⁴⁴Division of Statistical Genomics, Department of Genetics, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, USA. ⁴⁵Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes and

Nutrition, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, USA. ⁴⁶INSERM U859, Université de Lille–Nord de France, Lille, France. ⁴⁷Genome Technology Branch, National Human Genome Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, USA. ⁴⁸The Broad Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. ⁴⁹Leiden Genome Technology Center, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands. ⁵⁰INSERM U780, Paris Sud University, Villejuif, France. ⁵¹The Heart Research Institute, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. ⁵²PathWest Laboratory of Western Australia, Department of Molecular Genetics, J Block, QEII Medical Centre, Nedlands West Australia, Australia. ⁵³School of Surgery and Pathology, University of Western Australia, Nedlands West Australia, Australia. ⁵⁴Department of Social Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK. ⁵⁵Landspítali University Hospital, Reykjavik, Iceland. ⁵⁶Icelandic Heart Association, Kopavogur, Iceland. ⁵⁷The Human Genetics Center and Institute of Molecular Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center, Houston, Texas, USA. ⁵⁸Steno Diabetes Center, Gentofte, Denmark. ⁵⁹Faculty of Health Science, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark. ⁶⁰Department of Medicine, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany. ⁶¹Endocrinology–Diabetology Unit, Corbeil-Essonnes Hospital, Essonnes, France. ⁶²Medical Genetics Institute, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California, USA. ⁶³Clinical Trial Service Unit and Epidemiological Studies Unit, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK. ⁶⁴Centre for Genetic Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia. ⁶⁵Istituto di Neurogenetica e Neurofarmacologia (INN), Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, c/o Cittadella Universitaria di Monserrato, Monserrato, Cagliari, Italy. ⁶⁶Western Australian Sleep Disorders Research Institute, Queen Elizabeth Medical Centre II, Perth, Australia. ⁶⁷Department of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Nutrition, Charite-Universitaetsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany. ⁶⁸Department of Clinical Nutrition, German Institute of Human Nutrition Potsdam-Rehbruecke, Nuthetal, Germany. ⁶⁹Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes, and Hypertension, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. ⁷⁰Department of Human Genetics, Leiden University Medical Centre, Leiden, The Netherlands. ⁷¹Department of Cardiovascular Research, Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche 'Mario Negri', Milan, Italy. ⁷²Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Université Paris 13, Bobigny Cedex, France. ⁷³Department of Medicine III, Division Prevention and Care of Diabetes, University of Dresden, Dresden, Germany. ⁷⁴Center for Human Nutrition, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, USA. ⁷⁵Department of Genetics and Pathology, Rudbeck Laboratory, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden. ⁷⁶Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, de Poitiers, Endocrinologie Diabetologie, CIC INSERM 0802, INSERM U927, Université de Poitiers, Unité de Formation et de Recherche, Médecine Pharmacie, Poitiers, France. ⁷⁷Department of Public Health and Clinical Medicine, Section for Nutritional Research, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden. ⁷⁸Department of Clinical Sciences, Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Oulu, University of Oulu, Finland. ⁷⁹Centre National de Génotypage/Institut de génomique/Commissariat à l'énergie atomique, Evry Cedex, France. ⁸⁰INSERM U872, Faculté de Médecine Paris Descartes, Paris Cedex, France. ⁸¹Institute for Clinical Diabetology, German Diabetes Center, Leibniz Center for Diabetes Research at Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany. ⁸²Institute of Genetic Medicine, European Academy Bozen/Bolzano (EURAC), Viale Druso, Bolzano, Italy, Affiliated Institute of the University Lübeck, Lübeck, Germany. ⁸³Department of Pulmonary Physiology, Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, Perth, Australia. ⁸⁴Busseton Population Medical Research Foundation, Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, Perth, Australia. ⁸⁵Heart Institute of Western Australia, Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, Nedlands West Australia, Australia. ⁸⁶School of Medicine and Pharmacology, University of Western Australia, Nedlands West Australia, Australia. ⁸⁷Folkhalsan Research Centre, Helsinki, Finland. ⁸⁸Malmska Municipal Health Care Center and Hospital, Jakobstad, Finland. ⁸⁹Nuffield Department of Surgery, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK. ⁹⁰Research Centre for Prevention and Health, Glostrup University Hospital, Glostrup, Denmark. ⁹¹Faculty of Health Science, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark. ⁹²National Institute for Health and Welfare, Unit of Population Studies, Turku, Finland. ⁹³Institute of Health Sciences and Biocenter Oulu, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland. ⁹⁴Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland. ⁹⁵National Institute for Health and Welfare, Unit for Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Helsinki, Finland. ⁹⁶Institute for Molecular

Medicine Finland (FIMM), University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.⁹⁷Department of Internal Medicine and Biocenter Oulu, Oulu, Finland.⁹⁸Diabetes Genetics, Institute of Biomedical and Clinical Science, Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Exeter, Exeter, UK.⁹⁹National Institute for Health and Welfare, Unit of Living Conditions, Health and Wellbeing, Helsinki, Finland.¹⁰⁰Interdisciplinary Centre for Clinical Research, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany.¹⁰¹The Danish Twin Registry, Epidemiology, Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark.¹⁰²Department of Clinical Sciences, Diabetes and Endocrinology, Lund University, University Hospital Malmö, Malmö, Sweden.¹⁰³Gladstone Institute of Cardiovascular Disease, University of California, San Francisco, California, USA.¹⁰⁴Diabetes Research Center, Diabetes Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA.¹⁰⁵Department of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA.¹⁰⁶Division of Cardiology, University of Ottawa Heart Institute, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.¹⁰⁷Oxford National Institute for Health Research, Biomedical Research Centre, Churchill Hospital, Oxford, UK.¹⁰⁸Department of Clinical Genetics, Erasmus Medical College, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.¹⁰⁹Biomedical Research Institute, University of Dundee, Ninewells Hospital and Medical School, Dundee, UK.¹¹⁰Department of Geriatric Medicine and Metabolic Disease, Second University of Naples, Naples, Italy.¹¹¹National Institute for Health and Welfare, Unit of Public Health Genomics, Helsinki, Finland.¹¹²Department of Medical Genetics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.¹¹³Department of Medical Statistics, Epidemiology and Medical Informatics, Andrija Stampar School of Public Health, Medical School, University of Zagreb, Rockefellerova, Zagreb, Croatia.¹¹⁴Department of Clinical Genetics, VU University and Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.¹¹⁵Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Oulu University Hospital, Oulu, Finland.¹¹⁶Departments of Medicine, Epidemiology and Health Services, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA.¹¹⁷Group Health Research Institute, Group Health Cooperative, Seattle, Washington, USA.¹¹⁸Institute of Biometrics and Epidemiology, German Diabetes Centre, Leibniz Centre at Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany.¹¹⁹Department of Biostatistics, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA.¹²⁰Department of Internal Medicine, Erasmus Medical College, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.¹²¹Department of Metabolic Diseases, Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany.¹²²Department of Public Health and Clinical Medicine, Section for Family Medicine, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden.¹²³School of Public Health, Department of General Practice, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark.¹²⁴Department of Public Health and Primary Care, Strangeways Research Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK.¹²⁵MRC Epidemiology Resource Centre, University of Southampton, Southampton General Hospital, Southampton, UK.¹²⁶Department of Epidemiology, University of Texas, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas, USA.¹²⁷Leibniz-Institut für Arterioskleroseforschung an der Universität Münster, Münster, Germany.¹²⁸Atherosclerosis Research Unit, Department of Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden.¹²⁹Laboratory of Neurogenetics, National Institute on Aging, Bethesda, Maryland, USA.¹³⁰Department of Epidemiology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA.¹³¹Seattle Epidemiologic Research and Information Center, Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Research and Development, Seattle, Washington, USA.¹³²Department of Medical Sciences, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden.¹³³Medstar Research Institute, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.¹³⁴Clinical Research Branch, National Institute on Aging, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.¹³⁵Institut interrégional pour la santé (IRSA), La Riche, France.¹³⁶Coordination Centre for Clinical Trials, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany.¹³⁷Department of Medicine, Helsinki University Hospital, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.¹³⁸Department of Internal Medicine, Leiden University Medical Centre, Leiden, The Netherlands.¹³⁹Research Unit, Cardiovascular Genetics, Nancy University Henri Poincaré, Nancy, France.¹⁴⁰EMGO Institute for Health and Care Research, Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

lands.¹⁴¹Department of Internal Medicine, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois, Lausanne, Switzerland.¹⁴²Genomic Medicine, Imperial College London, Hammersmith Hospital, London, UK.¹⁴³Epidemiology and Public Health, Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, UK.¹⁴⁴Medical Products Agency, Uppsala, Sweden.¹⁴⁵See Supplementary Note for a full list of authors.¹⁴⁶National Institute for Health and Welfare, Unit of Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Prevention, Helsinki, Finland.¹⁴⁷Departments of Nutrition and Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts, USA.¹⁴⁸Channing Laboratory, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA.¹⁴⁹Genetic Epidemiology and Clinical Research Group, Department of Public Health and Clinical Medicine, Section for Medicine, Umeå University Hospital, Umeå, Sweden.¹⁵⁰London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK.¹⁵¹Department of Medicine, School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.¹⁵²The Welch Center for Prevention, Epidemiology, and Clinical Research, School of Medicine and Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.¹⁵³Division of Epidemiology and Community Health, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA.¹⁵⁴Department of Endocrinology and Diabetes, Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital National Health Service Trust, Norwich, UK.¹⁵⁵Department of Medicine, University of Kuopio and Kuopio University Hospital, Kuopio, Finland.¹⁵⁶Faculty of Health Science, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark.¹⁵⁷Institute of Biomedical Science, Faculty of Health Science, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark.¹⁵⁸Department of Neurology, General Central Hospital, Bolzano, Italy.¹⁵⁹Department of Neurology, University of Lübeck, Lübeck, Germany.¹⁶⁰Institute of Medical Informatics, Biometry and Epidemiology, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich, Germany.¹⁶¹Klinikum Grosshadern, Munich, Germany.¹⁶²School of Medicine, University of Split, Split, Croatia.¹⁶³Gen-Info Ltd., Zagreb, Croatia.¹⁶⁴Department of Physiology and Biophysics, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, USA.¹⁶⁵Department of Medicine, Division of Endocrinology, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, USA.¹⁶⁶Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA.¹⁶⁷National Institute for Health and Welfare, Unit of Diabetes Prevention, Helsinki, Finland.¹⁶⁸South Ostrobothnia Central Hospital, Seinäjoki, Finland.¹⁶⁹Departments of Medicine and Epidemiology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA.¹⁷⁰Longitudinal Studies Section, Clinical Research Branch, National Institute on Aging, NIH, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.¹⁷¹Faculty of Medicine, University of Iceland, Reykjavík, Iceland.¹⁷²Lab of Cardiovascular Sciences, National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.¹⁷³Department of Clinical Sciences/Clinical Chemistry, University of Oulu, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland.¹⁷⁴National Institute of Health and Welfare, Oulu, Finland.¹⁷⁵Department of Preventive Medicine, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, USA.¹⁷⁶MRC-Health Protection Agency Centre for Environment and Health, Imperial College London, London, UK.¹⁷⁷UOC Geriatria, Istituto Nazionale Ricovero e cura per Anziani (INRCA) IRCCS, Rome, Italy.¹⁷⁸These authors contributed equally to this work.

Correspondence should be addressed to M.B. (boehnke@umich.edu), M.I.M. (mark.mccarthy@drl.ox.ac.uk), J.C.F. (jcflorez@partners.org) or I.B. (ib1@sanger.ac.uk).

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: NDP CWM MCYN CDL BIF DWB MMS. Performed the experiments: NDP CWM PJH BHR MRW SSA JMH JNC MAB MER MET JPL. Analyzed the data: NDP LL JTZ JD DS AA CNR MCYN CDL. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: CDL. Wrote the paper: NDP CWM DWB. Provided consortium data for replication: DIAGRAM Consortium, MAGIC Investigators. Reviewed the manuscript: AF.

References

- Cowie CC, Rust KF, Byrd-Holt DD, Eberhardt MS, Flegal KM, et al. (2006) Prevalence of diabetes and impaired fasting glucose in adults in the U.S. population: National Health And Nutrition Examination Survey 1999–2002. *Diabetes Care* 29: 1263–1268.
- (2007) Genome-wide association study of 14,000 cases of seven common diseases and 3,000 shared controls. *Nature* 447: 661–678.
- Zeggini E, Scott LJ, Saxena R, Voight BF, Marchini JL, et al. (2008) Meta-analysis of genome-wide association data and large-scale replication

- identifies additional susceptibility loci for type 2 diabetes. *Nat Genet* 40: 638–645.
4. Prokopenko I, McCarthy MI, Lindgren CM (2008) Type 2 diabetes: new genes, new understanding. *Trends Genet* 24: 613–621.
 5. Wild S, Roglic G, Green A, Sicree R, King H (2004) Global prevalence of diabetes: estimates for the year 2000 and projections for 2030. *Diabetes Care* 27: 1047–1053.
 6. Freedman BI, Hicks PJ, Boström MA, Comeau ME, Divers J, et al. (2009) Non-muscle myosin heavy chain 9 gene MYH9 associations in African Americans with clinically diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus-associated ESRD. *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 24: 3366–3371.
 7. Freedman BI, Hicks PJ, Boström MA, Cunningham ME, Liu Y, et al. (2009) Polymorphisms in the non-muscle myosin heavy chain 9 gene (MYH9) are strongly associated with end-stage renal disease historically attributed to hypertension in African Americans. *Kidney Int* 75: 736–745.
 8. Kao WH, Klag MJ, Meoni LA, Reich D, Berthier-Schaad Y, et al. (2008) MYH9 is associated with nondiabetic end-stage renal disease in African Americans. *Nat Genet* 40: 1185–1192.
 9. Kopp JB, Smith MW, Nelson GW, Johnson RC, Freedman BI, et al. (2008) MYH9 is a major-effect risk gene for focal segmental glomerulosclerosis. *Nat Genet* 40: 1175–1184.
 10. Alshuler D, Hirschhorn JN, Klannemark M, Lindgren CM, Vohl MC, et al. (2000) The common PPAR γ Pro12Ala polymorphism is associated with decreased risk of type 2 diabetes. *Nat Genet* 26: 76–80.
 11. Bouatia-Naji N, Bonnefond A, Cavalcanti-Proença C, Sparso T, Holmkvist J, et al. (2009) A variant near MTNR1B is associated with increased fasting plasma glucose levels and type 2 diabetes risk. *Nat Genet* 41: 89–94.
 12. Dupuis J, Langenberg C, Prokopenko I, Saxena R, Soranzo N, et al. (2010) New genetic loci implicated in fasting glucose homeostasis and their impact on type 2 diabetes risk. *Nat Genet* 42: 105–116.
 13. Gloyn AL, Weedon MN, Owen KR, Turner MJ, Knight BA, et al. (2003) Large-scale association studies of variants in genes encoding the pancreatic beta-cell KATP channel subunits Kir6.2 (KCNJ11) and SUR1 (ABCC8) confirm that the KCNJ11 E23K variant is associated with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes* 52: 568–572.
 14. Grant SF, Thorleifsson G, Reynisdóttir I, Benediktsson R, Manolescu A, et al. (2006) Variant of transcription factor 7-like 2 (TCF7L2) gene confers risk of type 2 diabetes. *Nat Genet* 38: 320–323.
 15. Lyssenko V, Nagorniy CL, Erdos MR, Wierup N, Jonsson A, et al. (2009) Common variant in MTNR1B associated with increased risk of type 2 diabetes and impaired early insulin secretion. *Nat Genet* 41: 82–88.
 16. Prokopenko I, Langenberg C, Florez JC, Saxena R, Soranzo N, et al. (2009) Variants in MTNR1B influence fasting glucose levels. *Nat Genet* 41: 77–81.
 17. Rung J, Cauchi S, Albrechtsen A, Shen L, Rocheleau G, et al. (2009) Genetic variant near IRS1 is associated with type 2 diabetes, insulin resistance and hyperinsulinemia. *Nat Genet* 41: 1110–1115.
 18. Sandhu MS, Weedon MN, Fawcett KA, Wasson J, Debenham SL, et al. (2007) Common variants in WFS1 confer risk of type 2 diabetes. *Nat Genet* 39: 951–953.
 19. Saxena R, Voight BF, Lyssenko V, Burt NP, de Bakker PI, et al. (2007) Genome-wide association analysis identifies loci for type 2 diabetes and triglyceride levels. *Science* 316: 1331–1336.
 20. Scott LJ, Mohlke KL, Bonnycastle LL, Willer CJ, Li Y, et al. (2007) A genome-wide association study of type 2 diabetes in Finns detects multiple susceptibility variants. *Science* 316: 1341–1345.
 21. Sladek R, Rocheleau G, Rung J, Dina C, Shen L, et al. (2007) A genome-wide association study identifies novel risk loci for type 2 diabetes. *Nature* 445: 881–885.
 22. Steinthorsdóttir V, Thorleifsson G, Reynisdóttir I, Benediktsson R, Jonsdóttir T, et al. (2007) A variant in CDKAL1 influences insulin response and risk of type 2 diabetes. *Nat Genet* 39: 770–775.
 23. Unoki H, Takahashi A, Kawaguchi T, Hara K, Horikoshi M, et al. (2008) SNPs in KCNQ1 are associated with susceptibility to type 2 diabetes in East Asian and European populations. *Nat Genet* 40: 1098–1102.
 24. Voight BF, Scott LJ, Steinthorsdóttir V, Morris AP, Dina C, et al. (2010) Twelve type 2 diabetes susceptibility loci identified through large-scale association analysis. *Nat Genet* 42: 579–589.
 25. Winckler W, Weedon MN, Graham RR, McCarroll SA, Purcell S, et al. (2007) Evaluation of common variants in the six known maturity-onset diabetes of the young (MODY) genes for association with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes* 56: 685–693.
 26. Yasuda K, Miyake K, Horikawa Y, Hara K, Osawa H, et al. (2008) Variants in KCNQ1 are associated with susceptibility to type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Nat Genet* 40: 1092–1097.
 27. Zeggini E, Weedon MN, Lindgren CM, Frayling TM, Elliott KS, et al. (2007) Replication of genome-wide association signals in UK samples reveals risk loci for type 2 diabetes. *Science* 316: 1336–1341.
 28. Lewis JP, Palmer ND, Hicks PJ, Sale MM, Langefeld CD, et al. (2008) Association analysis in African Americans of European-derived type 2 diabetes single nucleotide polymorphisms from whole-genome association studies. *Diabetes* 57: 2220–2225.
 29. Palmer ND, Goodarzi MO, Langefeld CD, Ziegler J, Norris JM, et al. (2008) Quantitative trait analysis of type 2 diabetes susceptibility loci identified from whole genome association studies in the Insulin Resistance Atherosclerosis Family Study. *Diabetes* 57: 1093–1100.
 30. Foster R, Hu KQ, Lu Y, Nolan KM, Thissen J, et al. (1996) Identification of a novel human Rho protein with unusual properties: GTPase deficiency and in vivo farnesylation. *Mol Cell Biol* 16: 2689–2699.
 31. Nobes CD, Lauritzen I, Mattei MG, Paris S, Hall A, et al. (1998) A new member of the Rho family, Rnd1, promotes disassembly of actin filament structures and loss of cell adhesion. *J Cell Biol* 141: 187–197.
 32. Ichikawa K, Yoshinari M, Iwase M, Wakisaka M, Doi Y, et al. (1998) Advanced glycosylation end products induced tissue factor expression in human monocyte-like U937 cells and increased tissue factor expression in monocytes from diabetic patients. *Atherosclerosis* 136: 281–287.
 33. Lim HS, Blann AD, Lip GY (2004) Soluble CD40 ligand, soluble P-selectin, interleukin-6, and tissue factor in diabetes mellitus: relationships to cardiovascular disease and risk factor intervention. *Circulation* 109: 2524–2528.
 34. Lim HS, Chong AY, Freestone B, Blann AD, Lip GY (2005) The effect of multifactorial intervention on plasma von Willebrand factor, soluble E-selectin and tissue factor in diabetes mellitus: implications for atherosclerotic vascular disease. *Diabet Med* 22: 249–255.
 35. Willer CJ, Sanna S, Jackson AU, Scuteri A, Bonnycastle LL, et al. (2008) Newly identified loci that influence lipid concentrations and risk of coronary artery disease. *Nat Genet* 40: 161–169.
 36. Herring BP, Kriegel AM, Hoggatt AM (2001) Identification of Barx2b, a serum response factor-associated homeodomain protein. *J Biol Chem* 276: 14482–14489.
 37. Meech R, Edelman DB, Jones FS, Makarenkova HP (2005) The homeobox transcription factor Barx2 regulates chondrogenesis during limb development. *Development* 132: 2135–2146.
 38. Meech R, Makarenkova H, Edelman DB, Jones FS (2003) The homeodomain protein Barx2 promotes myogenic differentiation and is regulated by myogenic regulatory factors. *J Biol Chem* 278: 8269–8278.
 39. Florez JC (2007) The new type 2 diabetes gene TCF7L2. *Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care* 10: 391–396.
 40. Sale MM, Smith SG, Mychaleckyj JC, Keene KL, Langefeld CD, et al. (2007) Variants of the transcription factor 7-like 2 (TCF7L2) gene are associated with type 2 diabetes in an African-American population enriched for nephropathy. *Diabetes* 56: 2638–2642.
 41. Frazer KA, Ballinger DG, Cox DR, Hinds DA, Stuve LL, et al. (2007) A second generation human haplotype map of over 3.1 million SNPs. *Nature* 449: 851–861.
 42. Huang L, Li Y, Singleton AB, Hardy JA, Abecasis G, et al. (2009) Genotype-imputation accuracy across worldwide human populations. *Am J Hum Genet* 84: 235–250.
 43. McDonough CW, Palmer ND, Hicks PJ, Roh BH, An SS, et al. (2010) A genome-wide association study for diabetic nephropathy genes in African Americans. *Kidney Int*.
 44. Wagenknecht LE, Mayer EJ, Rewers M, Haffner S, Selby J, et al. (1995) The insulin resistance atherosclerosis study (IRAS) objectives, design, and recruitment results. *Ann Epidemiol* 5: 464–472.
 45. Henkin L, Bergman RN, Bowden DW, Ellsworth DL, Haffner SM, et al. (2003) Genetic epidemiology of insulin resistance and visceral adiposity. The IRAS Family Study design and methods. *Ann Epidemiol* 13: 211–217.
 46. Tang H, Peng J, Wang P, Risch NJ (2005) Estimation of individual admixture: analytical and study design considerations. *Genet Epidemiol* 28: 289–301.
 47. Keene KL, Mychaleckyj JC, Leak TS, Smith SG, Perleas PS, et al. (2008) Exploration of the utility of ancestry informative markers for genetic association studies of African Americans with type 2 diabetes and end stage renal disease. *Hum Genet* 124: 147–154.
 48. Harley JB, Alarcon-Riquelme ME, Criswell LA, Jacob CO, Kimberly RP, et al. (2008) Genome-wide association scan in women with systemic lupus erythematosus identifies susceptibility variants in ITGAM, PXX, KIAA1542 and other loci. *Nat Genet* 40: 204–210.
 49. Gabriel SB, Schaffner SF, Nguyen H, Moore JM, Roy J, et al. (2002) The structure of haplotype blocks in the human genome. *Science* 296: 2225–2229.
 50. Almasy L, Blangero J (1998) Multipoint quantitative-trait linkage analysis in general pedigrees. *Am J Hum Genet* 62: 1198–1211.
 51. O'Connell JR, Weeks DE (1998) PedCheck: a program for identification of genotype incompatibilities in linkage analysis. *Am J Hum Genet* 63: 259–266.
 52. Fisher RA, Immer FR, Tedin O (1932) The Genetical Interpretation of Statistics of the Third Degree in the Study of Quantitative Inheritance. *Genetics* 17: 107–124.
 53. Whitlock MC (2005) Combining probability from independent tests: the weighted Z-method is superior to Fisher's approach. *J Evol Biol* 18: 1368–1373.
 54. Stranger BE, Nica AC, Forrest MS, Dimas A, Bird CP, et al. (2007) Population genomics of human gene expression. *Nat Genet* 39: 1217–1224.