

Fig. S1 Main effect filter analysis - underlying linkage disequilibrium (LD) structure of SNPs within pairwise interactions (P-value < 0.05) associated with LDL cholesterol level. LD diagram was generated using Haploview

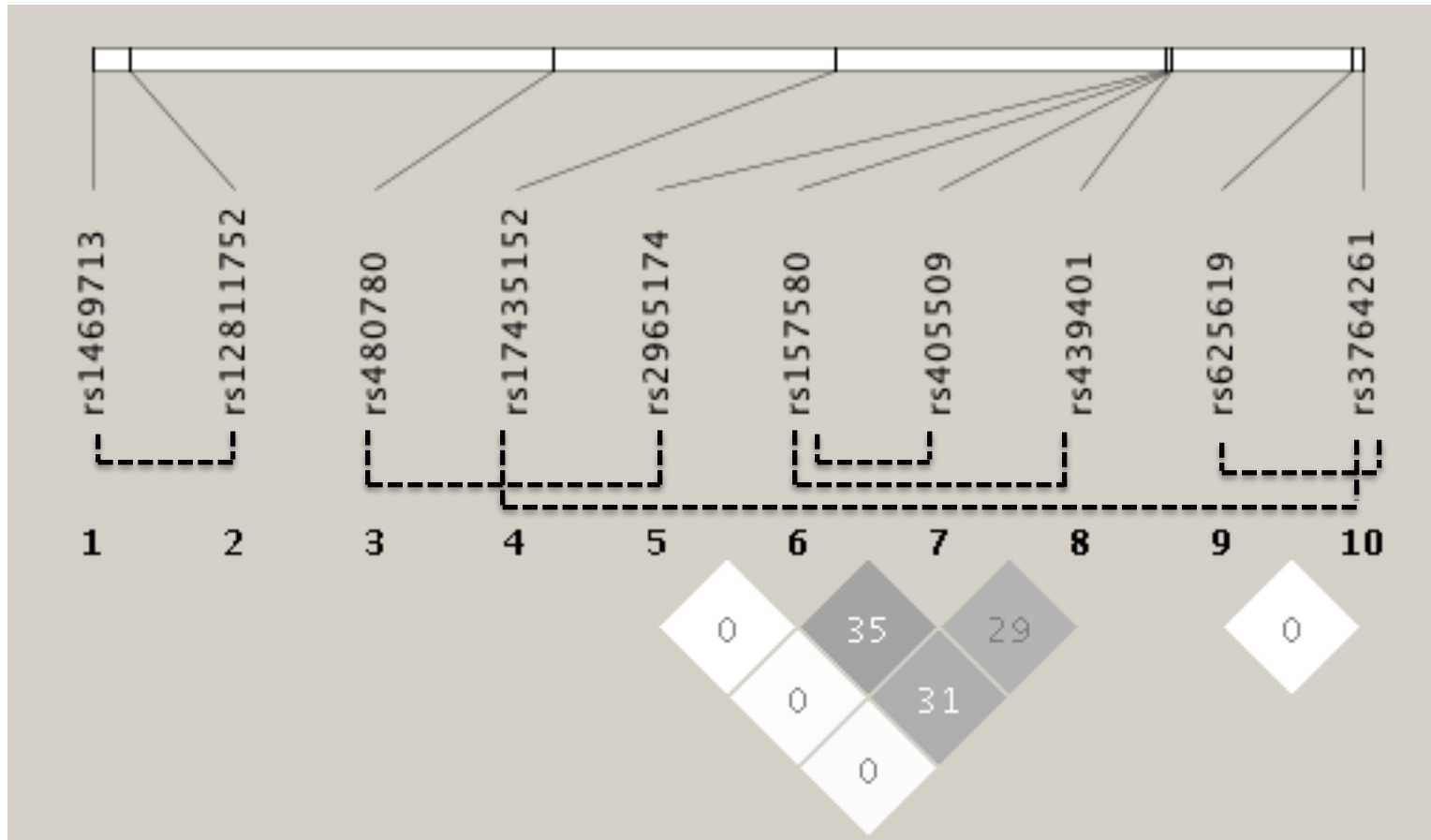


Fig. S2 Main effect filter analysis - underlying linkage disequilibrium (LD) structure of SNPs within pairwise interactions (P-value < 0.05) associated with total cholesterol level. LD diagram was generated using Haploview

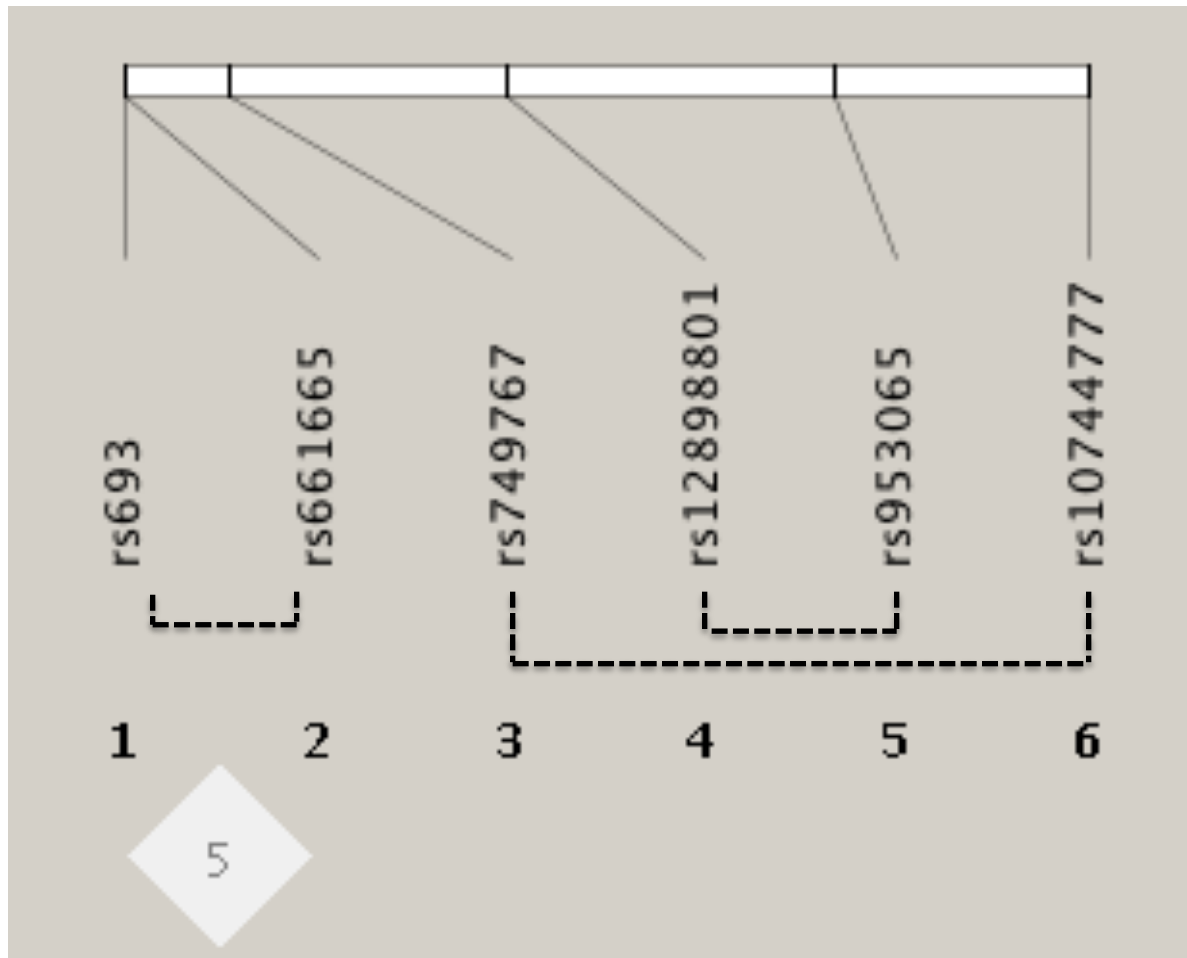


Fig. S3 Main effect filter analysis - underlying linkage disequilibrium (LD) structure of SNPs within pairwise interactions (P-value < 0.05) associated with triglyceride level. LD diagram was generated using Haploview

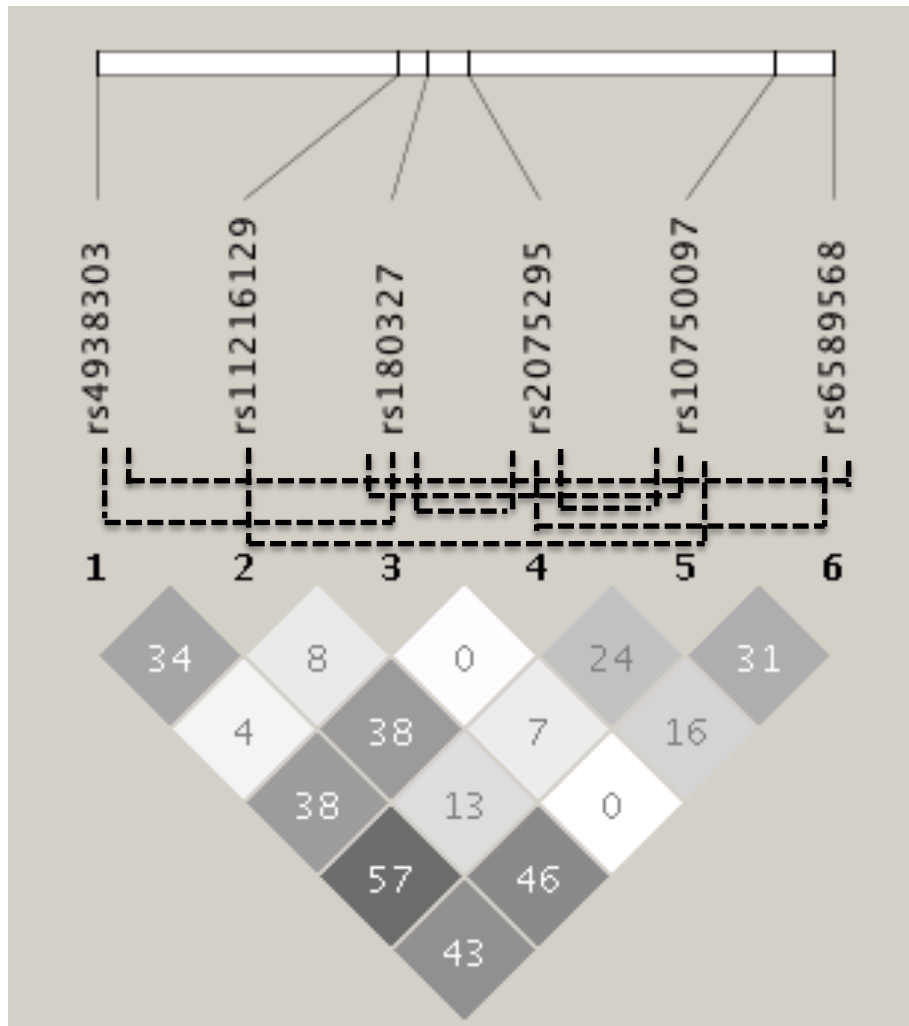


Fig. S4 Biofilter analysis - underlying linkage disequilibrium (LD) structure of SNPs within pairwise interactions (P-value < 0.05) associated with HDL cholesterol level. LD diagram showing r^2 values was generated using Haploview

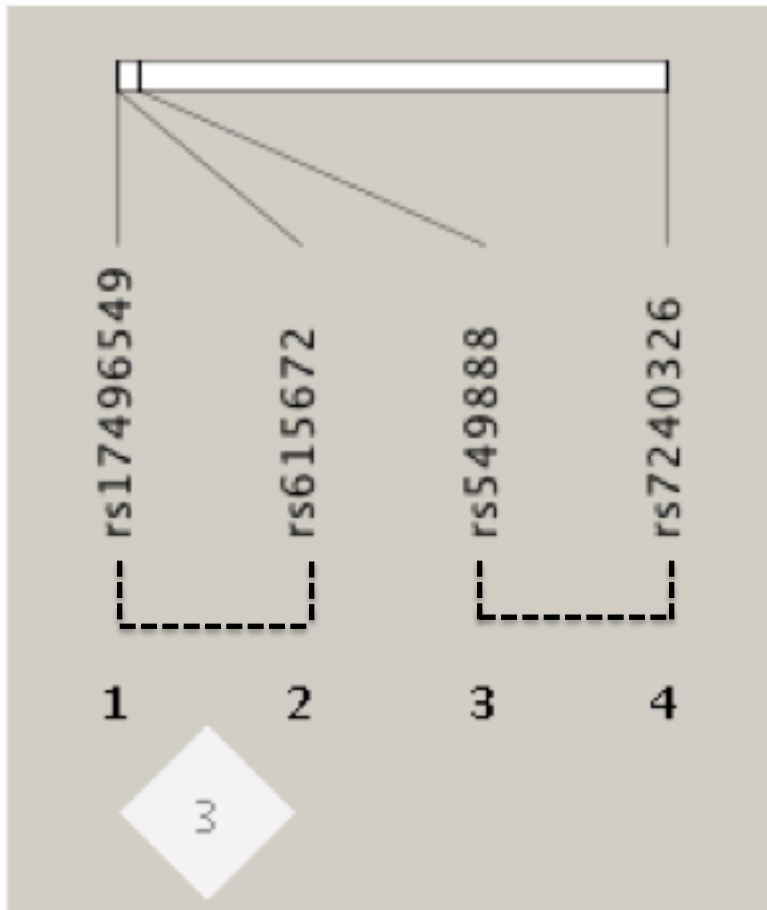


Fig. S5 Biofilter analysis - underlying linkage disequilibrium (LD) structure of SNPs within pairwise interactions (P-value < 0.05) associated with LDL cholesterol level. LD diagram showing r^2 values was generated using Haploview

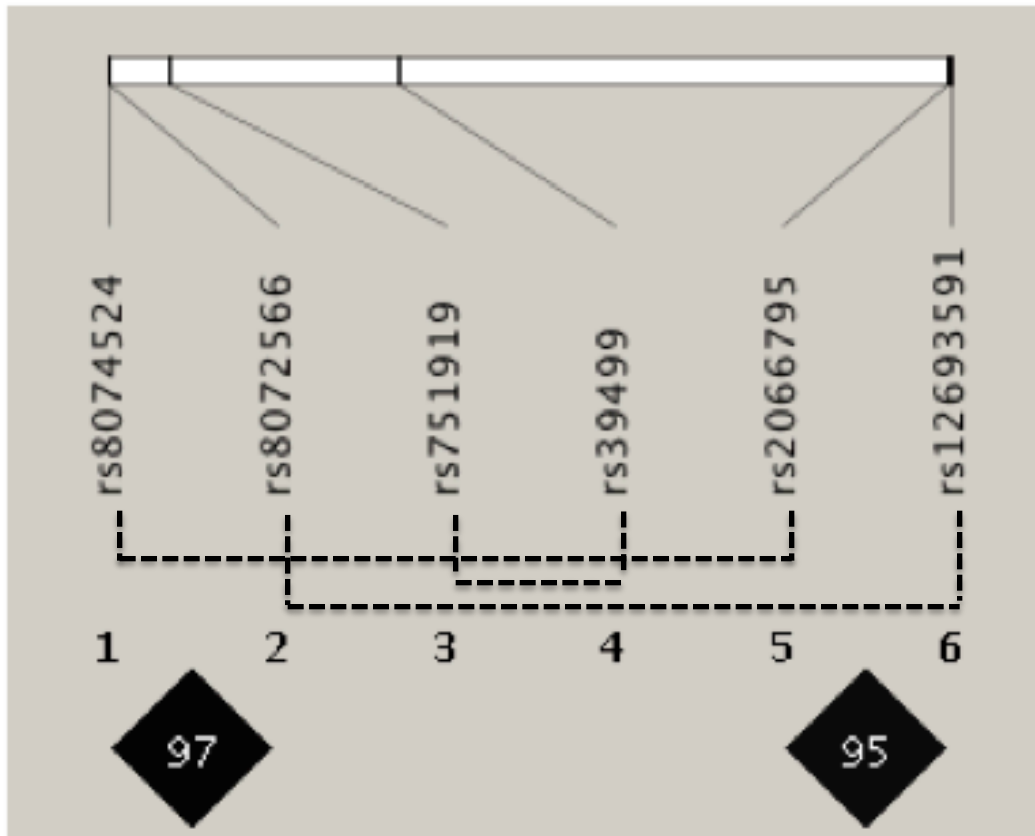


Fig. S6 Biofilter analysis - underlying linkage disequilibrium (LD) structure of SNPs within pairwise interactions (P-value < 0.05) associated with total cholesterol level. LD diagram showing r^2 values was generated using Haploview

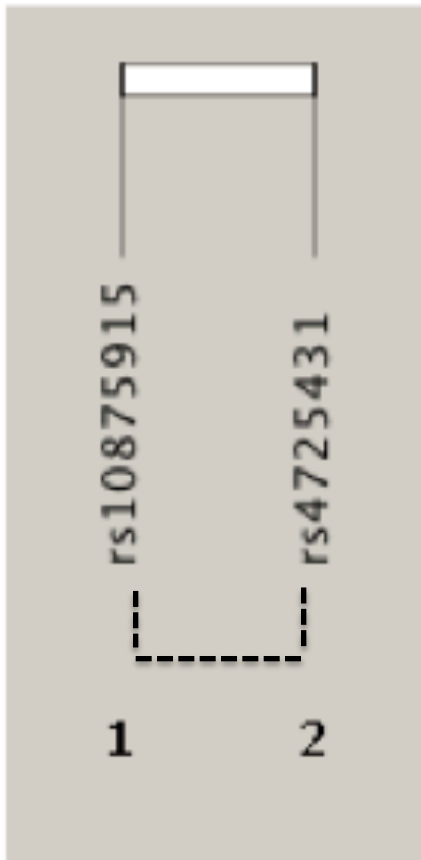


Fig. S7 Biofilter analysis - underlying linkage disequilibrium (LD) structure of SNPs within pairwise interactions (P-value < 0.05) associated with triglyceride level. LD diagram showing r^2 values was generated using Haploview

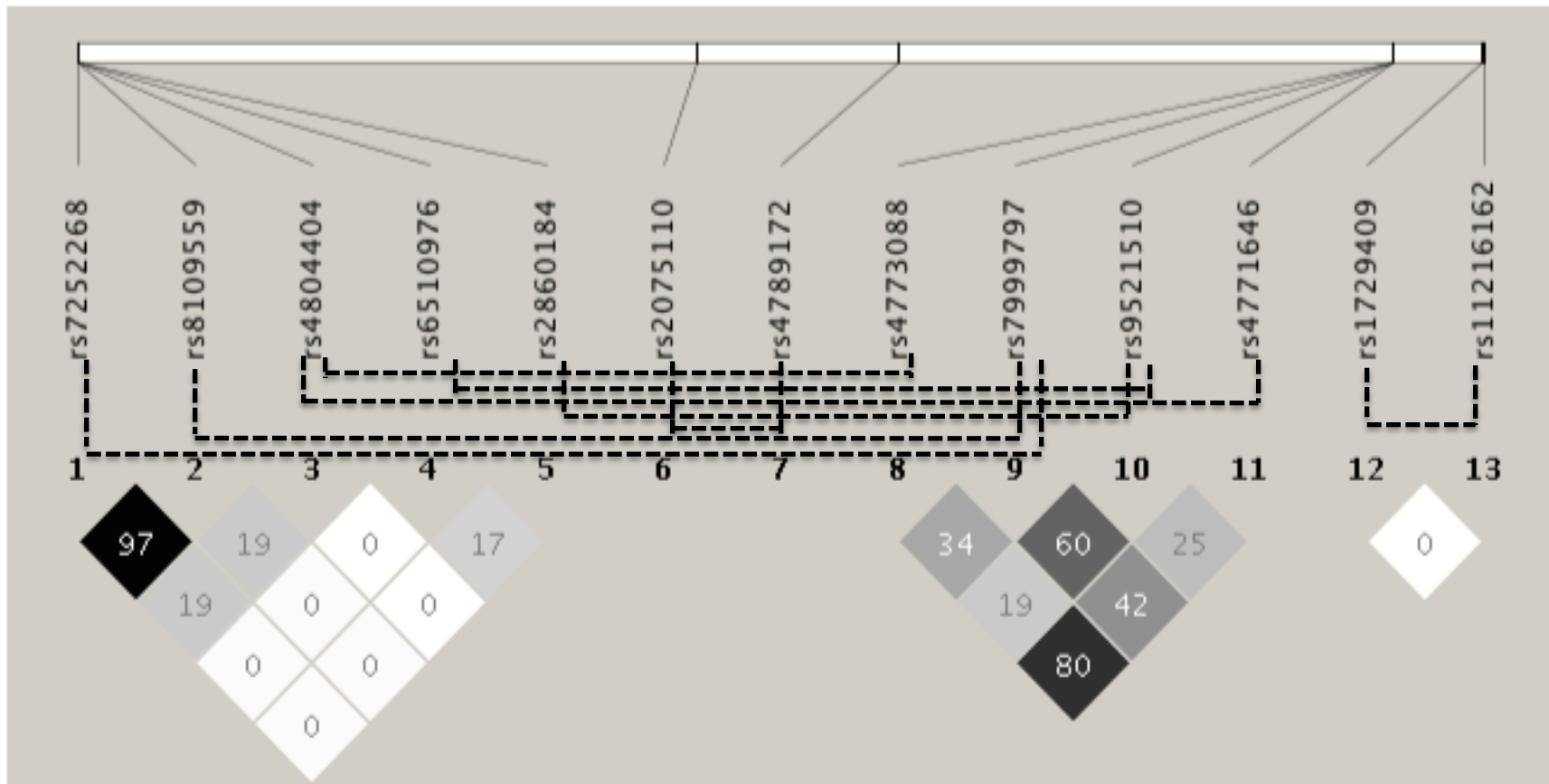


Table S1 Known biological roles of genes identified within SNP-SNP interactions associated with each lipid trait. Gene information found using GeneCards database (www.genecards.org, Accessed March 28, 2015)

| Gene | Biological Role |
|---------------------------|---|
| Main effect filter: HDL-C | |
| CETP | Involved in the transfer of cholesteryl ester from HDL to other lipoproteins. |
| PDE4B | Belongs to the cyclic phosphodiesterase family. Hydrolyzes cAMP, which is a key regulator of various physiological processes. |
| NFKB1 | Encodes for the DNA binding subunit of the NFkB complex. NFkB activates multiple immune response genes. |
| COX6B2 | Encodes for subunit 6B2 of cytochrome C oxidase, an enzyme that is a part of mitochondrial respiration. |
| LPL | Mutations in LPL can cause type 1 hyperlipoproteinemia and other lipoprotein metabolism disorders. |
| PSRC1 | Involved in microtubule dynamics and mitotic spindle organization. |
| DAG1 | It is a part of the dystrophin-glycoprotein complex which provides a linkage between the cytoskeleton and extracellular matrix. |
| STAB1 | Encodes for a transmembrane scavenger receptor protein that endocytoses low density lipoprotein. |
| MBL2 | Encodes for mannose-binding lectin that is a part of the innate immune system. |
| FANCB | Associated with the recessive disorder Fanconi Anemia. |
| IDS | Mutations in this gene cause a lysosomal storage disease called Hunter syndrome. |
| Main effect filter: LDL-C | |

| | |
|---------|---|
| TOMM40 | Encodes for a membrane protein required for transport into the mitochondria. Has been associated with increased risk of Alzheimer's disease and shown to affect LDL-C levels. |
| C7orf10 | Mutations in this gene are associated with glutaric aciduria type III. |
| PDE3A | Encodes for a cGMP inhibited phosphodiesterase, involved in platelet aggregation, cardiac contractility, hormone secretion, etc. |
| KL | Encodes for a transmembrane protein which has decreased expression in patients with chronic kidney disease |
| APOE | Encodes for apolipoprotein E which binds the LDL receptor and is involved in lipoprotein formation, sterol transport and cholesterol homeostasis. |
| CETP | Involved in the transfer of cholesteryl ester from HDL to other lipoproteins. |
| GATAD2A | Encodes for a zinc finger domain containing protein that acts as a transcriptional repressor. |
| BCL3 | A candidate proto-oncogene, that is associated with the regulation of transcriptional activation of NFκB target genes. |
| PCSK9 | Encodes for an enzyme that is an attractive drug target for hypercholesterolemia. |

Main effect filter: TC

| | |
|-------|--|
| APOB | Mutations within this gene can cause an inherited form of hypercholesterolemia. |
| LIPC | Encodes for hepatic lipase which is involved in lipoprotein metabolism. |
| ALDH2 | Encodes for aldehyde dehydrogenase that is involved in alcohol metabolism. Has been found to interact with genes involved in maintaining mitochondrial cholesterol levels. A polymorphism within this gene has been shown to be associated with HDL-C. |
| ACAN | Forms a part of the extracellular matrix in cartilaginous tissues. |
| BCKDK | Involved in the inactivation of a key enzyme of the valine, leucine and isoleucine catabolic pathways. |

| Main effect filter: TG | | |
|------------------------|--|---|
| BUD13 | | Originally discovered as a splicing factor in yeast, that is involved in nuclear pre-mRNA retention. |
| GALNT2 | | Encodes for a member of the GalNAc-transferase family, that catalyzes the initial reaction in O-linked oligosaccharide biosynthesis. |
| FADS3 | | Member of the fatty acid desaturase gene family. Encodes for enzymes that regulate the unsaturation of fatty acids. |
| APOA5 | | Encodes for an apolipoprotein that maintains plasma triglyceride levels. |
| LIPA | | Encodes for a cholesterol ester hydrolase involved in the hydrolysis of triglycerides within lysosomes. |
| KIAA0999 | | Encodes for a serine-threonine protein kinase that is a part of the SIK family. |
| ZNF259 | | Encodes for a zinc finger protein. Variants on this gene have been found to be associated with total cholesterol and triglycerides in the past. |
| Biofilter: HDL-C | | |
| HLA-DRA | | Encodes for a member of the HLA-DR class of molecules that are a part of the major histocompatibility complex. |
| GGNBP1 | | Pseudogene of unknown function. |
| HLA-DRB1 | | Encodes for a member of the HLA-DR class of molecules that are a part of the major histocompatibility complex. |
| BCL2 | | A proto-oncogene that suppresses apoptosis. Altering cholesterol levels in the plasma membrane have been shown to affect <i>BCL2</i> gene expression. |
| Biofilter: LDL-C | | |
| RIPK2 | | Encodes for a serine-threonine kinase that is a part of the receptor interacting protein family. |

| | |
|-------|---|
| STAT1 | Encodes for a transcription factor that belongs to the signal transducer and transcription activator family. It is also involved in the IL-6 signaling pathways involved in inflammation, immune regulation and oncogenesis. Oxidized LDL has been shown to activate <i>STAT1</i> . |
| CYLD | Encodes for a cytoplasmic protein involved in ubiquitination. |

| | |
|-------|---|
| STAT3 | Encodes for a transcription factor that belongs to the signal transducer and transcription activator family. It is also involved in the IL-6 signaling pathways involved in inflammation, immune regulation and oncogenesis. Oxidized LDL has been shown to activate <i>STAT1</i> . |
|-------|---|

Biofilter: TC

| | |
|--------|---|
| PRKAG2 | <i>PRKAG2</i> encodes for the regulatory $\gamma 2$ subunit of an AMP-activated protein kinase. |
| MLL2 | Encodes for a mixed-lineage leukemia histone methylase. |

Biofilter: TG

| | |
|----------|---|
| IRS2 | Encodes for the insulin receptor substrate 2 molecule that mediates the effects of insulin. |
| EGFR | Encodes for the epidermal growth factor receptor. Cholesterol levels in the plasma membrane have been shown to regulate <i>EGFR</i> activity. |
| APOA5 | Encodes for an apolipoprotein that maintains plasma triglyceride levels. |
| INSR | Encodes for the insulin receptor molecule. |
| GRB2 | Encodes for the growth factor receptor binding protein. |
| KIAA0999 | Encodes for a serine-threonine protein kinase that is a part of the SIK family |

Table S2 Information for cohorts providing individual level data

| Cohort No. | Cohort Name | Geographic Location | No. of Samples |
|----------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | ARIC | Washington County, MD; Forsyth County, NC; Jackson, MS; and Minneapolis, MN | 9588 |
| 2 | CARDIA | Birmingham, AL; Minneapolis, MN; Chicago, IL; and Oakland, CA | 1443 |
| 4 | CHS | Sacramento, CA; Hagerstown, MD; Winston-Salem, NC; and Pittsburgh, PA | 3952 |
| 5 | FHS | Framingham, MA | 7556 |
| 6 | MESA | New York, NY; Baltimore, MD; Chicago, IL; Los Angeles, CA; Twin Cities, MN; and Winston-Salem, NC | 2298 |
| Total Samples | | | 24837 |

Table S3 Information of eMERGE cohorts providing individual level data for replication analyses

| Site Name | Geographic Location | No. in Sample |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| HDL-C | | |
| Group Health Cooperative | Seattle, WA | 1861 |
| Vanderbilt University | Nashville, TN | 552 |
| Marshfield Clinic | Stevens Point, WI | 2100 |
| Mayo Clinic | Rochester, MN | 1447 |
| Northwestern University | Evanston, IL | 624 |
| Total Sample Size | | 6584 |
| LDL-C | | |
| Group Health Cooperative | Seattle, WA | 959 |
| Vanderbilt University | Nashville, TN | 578 |
| Marshfield Clinic | Stevens Point, WI | 1929 |
| Mayo Clinic | Rochester, MN | 1477 |
| Northwestern University | Evanston, IL | 553 |
| Total Sample Size | | 5496 |

| TC | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------|
| Group Health Cooperative | Seattle, WA | 1886 |
| Vanderbilt University | Nashville, TN | 583 |
| Marshfield Clinic | Stevens Point, WI | 2832 |
| Mayo Clinic | Rochester, MN | 1489 |
| Northwestern University | Evanston, IL | 632 |
| Total Sample Size | | 7422 |
| TG | | |
| Group Health Cooperative | Seattle, WA | 1127 |
| Vanderbilt University | Nashville, TN | 586 |
| Marshfield Clinic | Stevens Point, WI | 2184 |
| Mayo Clinic | Rochester, MN | 1495 |
| Northwestern University | Evanston, IL | 625 |
| Total Sample Size | | 6017 |

Table S4 Number of original (non-proxy) and LD-expanded (proxy) SNP-SNP models tested for replication in eMERGE dataset. Numbers are shown for each lipid trait after using both filtering methods

| | No. of original SNP-SNP models tested | No. of LD-expanded models tested |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Main effect filter: HDL-C | 4 | 114 |
| Main effect filter: LDL-C | 2 | 23 |
| Main effect filter: TC | 0 | 24 |
| Main effect filter: TG | 2 | 15 |
| Biofilter: HDL-C | 0 | 3 |
| Biofilter: LDL-C | 0 | 305 |
| Biofilter: TC | 0 | 8 |
| Biofilter: TG | 8 | 56 |

Table S5 Number of LD-expanded (proxy) SNP-SNP models generated for each original discovered SNP-SNP model. Also shown are the number of SNP-SNP models tested for replication in eMERGE dataset per signal. Numbers are shown for each lipid trait after using both main effect and Biofilter filtering methods

| Original discovered model | No. of additional LD expanded models generated | No. of LD-expanded models tested for replication in eMERGE |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Main effect filter: HDL-C | | |
| rs4783961,rs1800775 | 9 | 7 |
| rs12720918,rs158477 | 1 | 0 |
| rs4783961,rs1864163 | 0 | 1 |
| rs12720918,rs4783961 | 2 | 0 |
| rs1864163,rs4784744 | 4 | 3 |
| rs12708967,rs820299 | 1 | 0 |
| rs12447924,rs9939224 | 39 | 0 |
| rs4783961,rs158477 | 0 | 0 |
| rs1864163,rs158477 | 0 | 0 |
| rs1864163,rs820299 | 0 | 0 |
| rs4783961,rs9939224 | 7 | 1 |
| rs1800775,rs820299 | 9 | 0 |
| rs12744291,rs1010554 | 97 | 4 |
| rs230541,rs4935047 | 159 | 80 |
| rs12976922,rs2952101 | 7 | 0 |
| rs9644636,rs7013777 | 25 | 15 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|----|
| rs9939224,rs4784744 | 39 | 3 |
| rs599839,rs2952101 | 8 | 0 |
| rs12708967,rs158477 | 1 | 0 |
| rs3870336,rs6641322 | 1 | 0 |
| Main effect filter: LDL-C | | |
| rs157580,rs439401 | 0 | 1 |
| rs17435152,rs3764261 | 29 | 0 |
| rs157580,rs405509 | 1 | 1 |
| rs12811752,rs1469713 | 215 | 0 |
| rs480780,rs2965174 | 35 | 21 |
| rs625619,rs3764261 | 9 | 0 |
| Main effect filter: TC | | |
| rs693,rs661665 | 31 | 0 |
| rs12898801,rs953065 | 4 | 0 |
| rs10744777,rs749767 | 131 | 24 |
| Main effect filter: TG | | |
| rs2075295,rs6589568 | 0 | 0 |
| rs4938303,rs180327 | 5 | 0 |
| rs180327,rs2075295 | 1 | 2 |
| rs180327,rs10750097 | 1 | 0 |
| rs11216129,rs10750097 | 7 | 0 |
| rs609526,rs12257915 | 20 | 0 |
| rs2075295,rs10750097 | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| rs4938303,rs6589568 | 2 | 0 |
| rs174455,rs689243 | 63 | 11 |
| rs180327,rs618923 | 3 | 2 |
| Biofilter: HDL-C | | |
| rs17496549,rs615672 | 51 | 0 |
| rs549888,rs7240326 | 41 | 3 |
| Biofilter: LDL-C | | |
| rs39499,rs751919 | 1539 | 261 |
| rs12693591,rs8072566 | 83 | 11 |
| rs2066795,rs8074524 | 83 | 11 |
| Biofilter: TC | | |
| rs4725431,rs10875915 | 11 | 8 |
| Biofilter: TG | | |
| rs9521510,rs2860184 | 20 | 0 |
| rs9521510,rs6510976 | 41 | 22 |
| rs2075110,rs4789172 | 11 | 6 |
| rs4773088,rs4804404 | 19 | 6 |
| rs7999797,rs8109559 | 11 | 7 |
| rs4771646,rs4804404 | 69 | 15 |
| rs1729409,rs11216162 | 15 | 0 |
| rs7999797,rs7252268 | 11 | 7 |

Additional Acknowledgements:

ARIC: The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study is carried out as a collaborative study supported by National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute contracts (HHSN268201100005C, HHSN268201100006C, HHSN268201100007C, HHSN268201100008C, HHSN268201100009C, HHSN268201100010C, HHSN268201100011C, and HHSN268201100012C), R01HL087641, R01HL59367 and R01HL086694; National Human Genome Research Institute contract U01HG004402; and National Institutes of Health contract HHSN268200625226C. The authors thank the staff and participants of the ARIC study for their important contributions. Infrastructure was partly supported by Grant Number UL1RR025005, a component of the National Institutes of Health and NIH Roadmap for Medical Research; **CARDIA:** Coronary Artery Risk in Young Adults: University of Alabama at Birmingham (N01-HC-48047, N01-HC-95095), University of Minnesota (N01-HC-48048), Northwestern University (N01-HC-48049), Kaiser Foundation Research Institute (N01-HC-48050), Tufts-New England Medical Center (N01-HC-45204), Wake Forest University (N01-HC-45205), Harbor-UCLA Research and Education Institute (N01-HC-05187), University of California, Irvine (N01-HC-45134, N01-HC-95100); **CHS:** This research was supported by contracts HHSN268201200036C, N01HC85239, N01HC55222, N01HC85079, N01HC85080, N01HC85081, N01HC85082, N01HC85083, N01HC85086, and grant HL080295 from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI), with additional contribution from the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS). Additional support was provided by AG023629 from the National Institute on Aging (NIA). A full list of principal CHS investigators and institutions can be found at <http://www.chs-nhlbi.org/pubs/PubAcknowGuidelines.htm>; **FHS:** The Framingham Heart Study began in 1948 with the recruitment of an original cohort of 5,209 men and women (mean age 44 years; 55 percent women). In 1971 a second generation of study participants was enrolled; this cohort consisted of 5,124 children and spouses of children of the original cohort. The mean age of the offspring cohort was 37 years; 52 percent were women. A third generation cohort of 4,095 children of offspring cohort participants (mean age 40 years; 53 percent women) was enrolled beginning in 2002. At each clinic visit, a medical history was obtained with a focus on cardiovascular content, and participants underwent a physical examination including measurement of height and weight from which BMI was calculated; **MESA:** The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis Study (MESA) is a multicenter prospective cohort study initiated to study the development of subclinical cardiovascular disease. A total of 6814 women and men between the age of 45 and 84 year were recruited for the first examination between 2000 and 2002. Participants were recruited in six US cities (Baltimore, MD; Chicago, IL; Forsyth County, NC; Los Angeles County, CA; Northern Manhattan, NY; and St. Paul, MN). This study was approved by the institutional review boards of

each study site, and written informed consent was obtained from all participants. This cohort was genotyped as part of the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute's (NHLBI) Candidate Gene Association Resource (CARE) (Musunuru, K., Lettre, G., Young, T., Farlow, D.N., Pirruccello, J.P., Ejebe, K.G., Keating, B.J., Yang, Q., Chen, M.H., Lapchyk, N. et al. Candidate gene association resource (CARE): design, methods, and proof of concept. *Circ. Cardiovasc. Genet*, 3, 267-275.).