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Genetic Determinants of Cortical Structure (Thickness, Surface Area and Volumes) among Disease Free Adults in the CHARGE Consortium

Edith Hofer*^{1,2}, Gennady V. Roshchupkin*^{3,4,5}, Hieab H. H. Adams*^{3,5}, Maria J. Knol⁵, Honghuang Lin⁶, Shuo Li⁷, Habil Zare^{8,9}, Shahzad Ahmad⁵, Nicola J. Armstrong¹⁰, Claudia L. Satizabal³⁰, Manon Bernard¹¹, Joshua C. Bis¹², Nathan A. Gillespie^{13,14}, Michelle Luciano^{15,16}, Aniket Mishra¹⁷, Markus Scholz^{18,19}, Alexander Teumer²⁰, Rui Xia²¹, Xueqiu Jian²¹, Thomas H. Mosley²², Yasaman Saba²³, Lukas Pirpamer¹, Stephan Seiler^{24,25}, James T. Becker²⁶, Owen Carmichael²⁷, Jerome I. Rotter²⁸, Bruce M. Psaty²⁹, Oscar L. Lopez²⁶, Najaf Amin⁵, Sven J. van der Lee⁵, Qiong Yang⁷, Jayandra J. Himali⁷, Pauline Maillard^{24,25}, Alexa S. Beiser^{7,31}, Charles DeCarli^{24,25}, Sherif Karama³², Lindsay Lewis³², Mat Harris^{15,33,66,67}, Mark E. Bastin^{15,33,66,67}, Ian J. Deary^{15,16}, A. Veronica Witte^{34,35}, Frauke Beyer^{34,35}, Markus Loeffler^{18,19}, Karen A. Mather^{36,37}, Peter R. Schofield^{37,38}, Anbupalam Thalamuthu³⁶, John B. Kwok^{39,38}, Margaret J. Wright^{40,41}, David Ames^{42,43}, Julian Trollor^{36,44}, Jiyang Jiang³⁶, Henry Brodaty^{45,36}, Wei Wen³⁶, Meike W Vernooij^{3,5}, Albert Hofman^{46,5}, André G. Uitterlinden⁵, Wiro J. Niessen^{47,3}, Katharina Wittfeld^{48,49}, Robin Bülow⁵⁰, Uwe Völker⁵¹, Zdenka Pausova^{11,52}, G. Bruce Pike⁵³, Sophie Maingault⁵⁴, Fabrice Crivello⁵⁴, Christophe Tzourio^{17,76}, Philippe Amouye^{77,78,79}, Bernard Mazoyer⁵⁴, Michael C. Neale¹³, Carol E. Franz⁵⁵, Michael J. Lyons⁵⁶, Matthew S. Panizzon⁵⁵, Ole A. Andreassen⁷⁴, Anders M. Dale⁷⁵, Mark Logue^{57,58,7}, Katrina L. Grasby⁵⁹, Neda Jahanshad⁶⁰, Jodie N. Painter⁵⁹, Lucía Colodro-Conde⁵⁹, Janita Bralten^{61,62}, Derrek P. Hibar^{60,63}, Penelope A. Lind⁵⁹, Fabrizio Pizzagalli⁶⁰, Jason L. Stein⁶⁴, Paul M. Thompson⁶⁰, Sarah E. Medland⁵⁹, ENIGMA consortium, Perminder S. Sachdev^{36,65}, William S. Kremen⁵⁵, Joanna M. Wardlaw^{15,33,66,67}, Arno Villringer^{34,68}, Cornelia M. van Duijn⁵, Hans Jörgen Grabe^{49,48}, William T. Longstreth Jr⁶⁹, Myriam Fornage²¹, Tomas Paus^{70,71}, Stephanie Debette^{17,31,72}, M. Arfan Ikram^{3,5,73}, Helena Schmidt²³, Reinhold Schmidt**¹, Sudha Seshadri**³⁰

¹ Clinical Division of Neurogeriatrics, Department of Neurology, Medical University of Graz, Graz, Austria

² Institute for Medical Informatics, Statistics and Documentation, Medical University of Graz, Graz, Austria

³ Department of Radiology and Nuclear Medicine, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

⁴ Department of Medical Informatics, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

⁵ Department of Epidemiology, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

⁶ Section of Computational Biomedicine, Department of Medicine, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, USA

⁷ Department of Biostatistics, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA

⁸ Glenn Biggs Institute for Alzheimer's and Neurodegenerative Diseases, UT Health San Antonio, San Antonio, USA

⁹ Department of Cell Systems & Anatomy, The University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, Texas, USA

¹⁰ Mathematics and Statistics, Murdoch University, Perth, Australia

¹¹ Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Canada

¹² Cardiovascular Health Research Unit, Department of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA

¹³ Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavior Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, VA, USA

¹⁴ QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute, QLD, Australia

¹⁵ Centre for Cognitive Epidemiology and Cognitive Ageing, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

¹⁶ Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

¹⁷ University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux Population Health Research Center, INSERM UMR 1219, Bordeaux, France

¹⁸ Institute for Medical Informatics, Statistics and Epidemiology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

¹⁹ LIFE Research Center for Civilization Diseases, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

²⁰ Institute for Community Medicine, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany

²¹ Institute of Molecular Medicine and Human Genetics Center, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, TX, USA

²² Department of Medicine, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, USA

- ²³ Gottfried Schatz Research Center for Cell Signaling, Metabolism and Aging, Medical University of Graz, Graz, Austria
- ²⁴ Imaging of Dementia and Aging (IDeA) Laboratory, Department of Neurology, University of California-Davis, Davis, CA, USA
- ²⁵ Department of Neurology and Center for Neuroscience, University of California at Davis, Sacramento, CA, USA
- ²⁶ Departments of Psychiatry, Neurology, and Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, USA
- ²⁷ Pennington Biomedical Research Center, Baton Rouge, LA, USA
- ²⁸ Institute for Translational Genomics and Population Sciences, Los Angeles Biomedical Research Institute and Pediatrics at Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, Torrance, CA, USA
- ²⁹ Cardiovascular Health Research Unit, Departments of Medicine, Epidemiology and Health Services, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA
- ³⁰ Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Glenn Biggs Institute for Alzheimer's and Neurodegenerative Diseases, UT Health San Antonio, San Antonio, USA
- ³¹ Department of Neurology, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, USA
- ³² McGill University, Montreal Neurological Institute, Montreal, Canada
- ³³ Centre for Clinical Brain Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK
- ³⁴ Department of Neurology, Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Leipzig, Germany
- ³⁵ Faculty of Medicine, CRC 1052 Obesity Mechanisms, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany
- ³⁶ Centre for Healthy Brain Ageing, School of Psychiatry, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia
- ³⁷ Neuroscience Research Australia, Sydney, Australia
- ³⁸ School of Medical Sciences, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia
- ³⁹ Brain and Mind Centre - The University of Sydney, Camperdown, NSW, Australia
- ⁴⁰ Queensland Brain Institute, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD, Australia
- ⁴¹ Centre for Advanced Imaging, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD, Australia
- ⁴² National Ageing Research Institute, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Victoria, Australia
- ⁴³ Academic Unit for Psychiatry of Old Age, University of Melbourne, St George's Hospital, Kew, Australia

- ⁴⁴ Department of Developmental Disability Neuropsychiatry, School of Psychiatry, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia
- ⁴⁵ Dementia Centre for Research Collaboration, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia
- ⁴⁶ Department of Epidemiology, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA
- ⁴⁷ Imaging Physics, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands
- ⁴⁸ German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE), Site Rostock/ Greifswald, Germany
- ⁴⁹ Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medicine Greifswald, Germany
- ⁵⁰ Institute for Diagnostic Radiology and Neuroradiology, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany
- ⁵¹ Interfaculty Institute for Genetics and Functional Genomics, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany
- ⁵² Departments of Physiology and Nutritional Sciences, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada
- ⁵³ Departments of Radiology and Clinical Neurosciences, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada
- ⁵⁴ Institut des Maladies Neurodégénératives UMR5293, CEA, CNRS, University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France
- ⁵⁵ Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, CA, USA
- ⁵⁶ Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Boston University, Boston, MA, USA
- ⁵⁷ National Center for PTSD at Boston VA Healthcare System, Boston, MA, USA
- ⁵⁸ Department of Psychiatry and Department of Medicine-Biomedical Genetics Section, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston MA, USA
- ⁵⁹ Psychiatric Genetics, QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, Australia
- ⁶⁰ Imaging Genetics Center, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA
- ⁶¹ Department of Human Genetics, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands
- ⁶² Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

⁶³ Neuroscience Biomarkers, Janssen Research and Development, LLC, San Diego, USA

⁶⁴ Department of Genetics & UNC Neuroscience Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, USA

⁶⁵ Neuropsychiatric Institute, Prince of Wales Hospital, Sydney, Australia

⁶⁶ Brain Research Imaging Centre, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

⁶⁷ Scottish Imaging Network, A Platform for Scientific Excellence (SINAPSE) Collaboration, Department of Neuroimaging Sciences, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

⁶⁸ Day Clinic for Cognitive Neurology, University Hospital Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

⁶⁹ Departments of Neurology and Epidemiology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA

⁷⁰ Bloorview Research Institute, Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

⁷¹ Departments of Psychology and Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

⁷² CHU de Bordeaux, Department of Neurology, F-33000 Bordeaux, France

⁷³ Department of Neurology, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, the Netherlands

⁷⁴ NORMENT, KG Jebsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo and Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway

⁷⁵ Departments of Radiology and Neurosciences, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA

⁷⁶ Pole de santé publique, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France

⁷⁷ Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Bordeaux, France; Inserm U1167, Lille, France

⁷⁸ Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Pasteur Institute of Lille, Lille, France

⁷⁹ Department of Public Health, Lille University Hospital, Lille, France

*these authors contributed equally to this work

**these authors jointly supervised the work

Abstract

Cortical thickness, surface area and volumes (MRI cortical measures) vary with age and cognitive function, and in neurological and psychiatric diseases. We examined heritability, genetic correlations and genome-wide associations of cortical measures across the whole cortex, and in 34 anatomically predefined regions. Our discovery sample comprised 22,824 individuals from 20 cohorts within the Cohorts for Heart and Aging Research in Genomic Epidemiology (CHARGE) consortium and the United Kingdom Biobank. Significant associations were replicated in the Enhancing Neuroimaging Genetics through Meta-analysis (ENIGMA) consortium, and their biological implications explored using bioinformatic annotation and pathway analyses. We identified genetic heterogeneity between cortical measures and brain regions, and 160 genome-wide significant associations pointing to wnt/ β -catenin, TGF- β and sonic hedgehog pathways. There was enrichment for genes involved in anthropometric traits, hindbrain development, vascular and neurodegenerative disease and psychiatric conditions. These data are a rich resource for studies of the biological mechanisms behind cortical development and aging.

Introduction

The cortex is the largest part of the human brain, associated with higher brain functions such as perception, thought and action. Brain cortical thickness (CTh), cortical surface area (CSA) and cortical volume (CV) are morphological markers of cortical structure obtained from magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). These measures change with age¹⁻³ and are linked to cognitive functioning^{4,5}. The human cortex is also vulnerable to a wide range of disease or pathologies, ranging from developmental disorders and early onset psychiatric and neurological diseases to neurodegenerative conditions manifesting late in life. Abnormalities in global or regional CTh, CSA and CV have been observed in neurological and psychiatric disorders such as Alzheimer's disease^{6,7}, Parkinson's disease^{8,9}, multiple sclerosis^{10,11}, schizophrenia^{12,13}, bipolar disorder^{12,14,15}, depression^{15,16} and autism^{17,18}. The best method to study human cortical structure during life is using brain MRI. Hence, understanding the genetic determinants of the most robust MRI cortical markers in apparently normal adults could identify biological pathways relevant to brain development, aging and various diseases. Neurons in the neocortex are organized in columns which run perpendicular to the surface of the cerebral cortex¹⁹; and, according to the radial unit hypothesis, CTh is determined by the number of cells within the columns and CSA is determined by the number of columns²⁰. Thus, CTh and CSA reflect different mechanisms in cortical development²⁰⁻²⁴ and are likely influenced by different genetic factors^{25,26}. CV, which is the product of CTh and CSA, is determined by a combination of these two measures, but the relative contribution of CTh and CSA to CV may vary across brain regions. CTh, CSA and CV are all strongly heritable traits^{22,24-30} with estimated heritability of 0.69 to 0.81 for global CTh, and from 0.42 to 0.90 for global CSA²⁴⁻²⁶. Across different cortical regions however, there is substantial regional variation in heritability of CTh, CSA and CV^{22,24-30}. Since CTh, CSA and CV are differentially heritable and genetically heterogeneous, we explored the genetics of each of

these imaging markers using genome-wide association analyses in large population-based samples (GWAS). We studied CTh, CSA and CV in the whole cortex and in 34 cortical regions in 22,824 individuals from 21 discovery cohorts and replicated the strongest associations in 22,363 persons from the ENIGMA consortium.

Results

Genome-wide association analysis

Global Cortical Measures: The analyses of global CTh, CSA and CV included 22,163, 18,617 and 22,824 individuals respectively. After a conservative correction for multiple testing ($p_{\text{discovery}} < 1.09 \times 10^{-9}$), we identified no significant associations with global CTh. However, we identified 12 independent loci associated with global CSA ($n=6$) and CV ($n=6$). These are displayed in Table S8 and Supplementary Figures 1 and 2. Five of the 6 CSA loci were replicated in an external (ENIGMA consortium) sample³¹. The ENIGMA consortium only analyzed CSA and CTh.

Regional Cortical Measures: GWAS of CTh, CSA and CV in 34 cortical regions of interest (ROIs) identified 148 significant associations. There were 16 independent loci across 8 chromosomes determining CTh of 9 regions (Table S9), 54 loci across 16 chromosomes associated with CSA of 21 regions (Table S10), and 78 loci across 17 chromosomes determining CV of 23 cortical regions (Table S11). We replicated 57 out of 70 regional CTh and CSA loci in the ENIGMA consortium sample³¹ using a conservative replication threshold of $p_{\text{Replication}} = 3.1 \times 10^{-4}$, $0.05/160$. Region-specific variants with the strongest association at each genomic locus are shown in Tables 1-3. Chromosomal ideograms showing genome-wide significant associations with global and regional cortical measures in the discovery stage are presented in Figure 1.

The strongest associations with CTh and CV were observed for rs2033939 at 15q14 ($p_{\text{Discovery, CTh}} = 1.17 \times 10^{-73}$ and $p_{\text{Discovery, CV}} = 4.34 \times 10^{-133}$) in the postcentral (primary somatosensory) cortex, and for CSA with rs1080066 at 15q14 ($p_{\text{Discovery, CSA}} = 8.45 \times 10^{-109}$) in the precentral (primary motor) cortex. Figure 2 shows the lowest p-value of each cortical region. The postcentral cortex was also the region with the largest number of independent associations, mainly at a locus on 15q14. The corresponding regional association plots are presented in

Supplementary Figure 3.

QQ plots of all meta-analyses are presented in Supplementary Figures 4-7.

Associations across Cortical Measures and with Other Traits: Table S12 presents variants which are associated with the CSA or the CV across multiple regions. We observed 25 SNPs that determined both the CSA and CV of a given region, 4 SNPs that determined CTh and CV of the same region, but no SNPs that determined both the CTh and CSA of any given region (Table S13). In the UK Biobank³², 3 SNPs were associated with the same cortical measure at a given cortical region as in our study. These included associations between rs2033939 at 15q14 and postcentral CTh, rs2279829 at 3q24 and CSA of the pars triangularis and postcentral gyrus and rs76341705 at 14q23.1 and CSA of lingual gyrus, respectively (Table S14). When assessing genetic overlap with other traits, we observed that SNPs determining these cortical measures have been previously associated with anthropometric (height), neurologic (Parkinson's disease, corticobasal degeneration, Alzheimer's disease), psychiatric (neuroticism, schizophrenia) and cognitive performance traits as well as with total intracranial volume (TIV) on brain MRI (Tables S15-S17).

Gene Identification

Positional mapping based on ANNOVAR showed that most of the lead SNPs were intergenic and intronic (Figure 3). One variant, rs2279829, which was associated with both CSA and CV of the pars triangularis, postcentral and supramarginal cortices, is located in the 3'prime UTR of *ZIC4* at 3q24. We also found an exonic variant, rs10283100, in gene *ENPP2* at 8q24.12 associated with CV of the insula.

We used multiple strategies beyond positional annotation to identify specific genes implicated by the various GWAS associated SNPs. FUMA identified 232 genes whose

expression was determined by these variants (eQTL) and these and other genes implicated by chromatin interaction mapping are shown in Tables S18–S20. MAGMA gene-based association analyses revealed 70 significantly associated ($p < 5.87 \times 10^{-8}$) genes (Tables S21–S23). For global CSA and CV, 7 of 9 genes associated with each measure overlapped, but there was no overlap with global CTh. For regional CSA and CV we found 28 genes across 13 cortical regions that determined both measures in the same region. Figure 4 summarizes the results of GTEx eQTL, chromatin interaction, positional annotation and gene-based mapping strategies for all regions. While there are overlapping genes identified using different approaches, only *DAAMI* gene (Chr14q23.1) is identified by all types of gene mapping for CV of insula. eQTL associations of our independent lead SNPs in the Religious Orders Study- Memory and Aging Project dorsolateral frontal cortex gene expression dataset are presented in Table S24.

Pathway analysis

MAGMA gene set analyses identified 7 pathways for CTh, 3 pathways for CSA and 9 pathways for CV (Table S25). Among them are the Gene Ontology (GO) gene sets ‘hindbrain morphogenesis’ (strongest association with thickness of middle temporal cortex), ‘forebrain generation of neurons’ (with surface area of precentral cortex), and ‘central nervous system neuron development’ (with volume of transverse temporal cortex). However, after Bonferroni correction only one significant pathway ($p < 1.02 \times 10^{-7}$) remained: ‘regulation of catabolic process’ for CTh of inferior temporal cortex. InnateDB pathway analyses of genes mapped to independent lead SNPs by FUMA showed a significant overlap between CTh and CSA genes and the Wnt signaling pathway (Supplementary Figures 8 and 9) as well as a significant overlap between CV genes and the basal cell carcinoma pathway (Supplementary Figure 10).

Heritability

Heritability estimates (h^2) of global CTh were 0.64 (se=0.12; $p=3\times 10^{-7}$) in ASPS-Fam and 0.45 (se=0.08; $p=2.5\times 10^{-7}$) in RS. For CSA, h^2 was 0.84 (se=0.12; $p=2.63\times 10^{-11}$) in ASPS-Fam and 0.33 (se=0.08, $p=1\times 10^{-4}$) in RS, and for CV, h^2 was 0.80 (se=0.11; $p=1.10\times 10^{-9}$) in ASPS-Fam and 0.32 (se=0.08; $p=1\times 10^{-4}$) in RS. There was a large range in heritability estimates of regional CTh, CSA and CV (Table S26).

Heritability based on common SNPs as estimated with LDSR was 0.25 (se=0.03) for global CTh, 0.29 (se=0.04) for global CSA and 0.30 (se=0.03) for global CV. LDSR heritability estimates of regional CTh, CSA and CV are presented in Table S26 and Supplementary Figure 11. For the regional analyses, the estimated heritability ranged from 0.05 to 0.18 for CTh, from 0.07 to 0.36 for CSA and from 0.06 to 0.32 for CV. Superior temporal cortex ($h^2_{CTh}=0.18$, $h^2_{CSA}=0.30$, $h^2_{CV}=0.26$), precuneus ($h^2_{CTh}=0.16$, $h^2_{CSA}=0.29$, $h^2_{CV}=0.28$) and pericalcarine ($h^2_{CTh}=0.15$, $h^2_{CSA}=0.36$, $h^2_{CV}=0.32$) are among the most genetically determined regions.

The results of partitioned heritability analyses for global and regional CTh, CSA and CV with functional annotation and additionally with cell-type specific annotation are presented in Tables S27 and S28. For global CTh we found enrichment for super-enhancers, introns and histone marks. Repressors and histone marks were enriched for global CSA, and introns, super-enhancers and repressors for global CV. For regional CSA and CV the highest enrichment scores (>18) were observed for conserved regions.

Genetic correlation

We found high genetic correlation (r_g) between global CSA and global CV ($r_g=0.81$, $p=1.2\times 10^{-186}$) and between global CTh and global CV ($r_g=0.46$, $p=1.4\times 10^{-14}$), but not between global CTh and global CSA ($r_g= -0.02$, $p=0.82$). Whereas genetic correlation

between CSA and CV was strong ($r_g > 0.7$) in most of the regions (Table S29 and Supplementary Figure 12), it was generally weak between CSA and CTh with $r_g < 0.3$, and ranged from 0.09 to 0.69 between CTh and CV. The postcentral and lingual cortices were the two regions with the highest genetic correlations between both CTh and CV, as well as CTh and CSA.

Genetic correlation across the various brain regions for CTh (Supplementary Figure 13, Table S30), CSA (Supplementary Figure 14, Table S30), and CV (Supplementary Figure 15, Table S32) showed a greater number of correlated regions for CTh and greater inter-regional variation for CSA and CV. Tables S33 - S35 and Supplementary Figures 16-18 show genome-wide genetic correlations between the cortical measures and anthropometric, neurological and psychiatric, and cerebral structural traits.

Discussion

In our genome-wide association study of up to 22,824 individuals for MRI determined cortical measures of global and regional thickness, surface area and volume, we identified 160 genome-wide significant associations across 19 chromosomes. Heritability was generally higher for cortical surface area and volume than for thickness, suggesting a greater susceptibility of cortical thickness to environmental influences. We observed strong genetic correlations between surface area and volume, but weak genetic correlation between surface area and thickness. We identified the largest number of novel genetic associations with cortical volumes, perhaps due to our larger sample size for this phenotype which was assessed in all 21 discovery samples.

It is beyond the scope of our study to discuss each of the 160 associations identified.

However, broad patterns emerged showing that genes determining cortical structure are also often implicated in development of the cerebellum and brainstem (*KIAA0586*, *ZIC4*, *ENPP2*) as well as the neural tube (one carbon metabolism genes *DHFR* and *MSRBB3*, the latter also associated with hippocampal volumes³³). These genes determine development of not only neurons but also astroglia (*THBS1*) and microglia (*SALL1*). They determine susceptibility or resistance to a range of insults: inflammatory, vascular (*THBS1*, *ANXA1*, *ARRDC3-AS1*³⁴) and neurodegenerative (*C15orf53*, *ZIC4*, *ANXA1*), and have been associated with pediatric and adult psychiatric conditions (*THBS1*). At a molecular level, the wnt/ β -catenin, TGF- β and sonic hedgehog pathways are strongly implicated. Gene-set-enrichment analyses revealed biological processes related to brain morphology and neuronal development.

There is a wealth of information in the supplementary tables that can be mined for a better understanding of brain development, connectivity, function and pathology. We highlight this potential by discussing in additional detail, the possible significance of 6 illustrative loci, 5 of

which, at 15q14, 14q23.1, 6q22.32, 17q21.31 and 3q24, associate with multiple brain regions at low p-values, while the locus at 8q24.12 identifies a plausible exonic variant.

The Chr15q14 locus was associated with cortical thickness, surface area and volumes in the postcentral gyrus as well as with surface area or volume across 6 other regions in the frontal and parietal lobes. Lead SNPs at this locus were either intergenic between *C15orf53* and *C15orf54*, or intergenic between *C15orf54* and *THBS1* (Thrombospondin-1). *C15orf53* has been associated with an autosomal recessive form of spastic paraplegia showing intellectual disability and thinning of the corpus callosum (hereditary spastic paraparesis 11, or Nakamura Osame syndrome). Variants of *THBS1* were reported to be related to autism³⁵ and schizophrenia³⁶. The protein product of *THBS1* is involved in astrocyte induced synaptogenesis³⁷, and regulates chain migration of interneuron precursors migrating in the postnatal radial migration stream to the olfactory bulb³⁸. Moreover, *THBS1* is an activator of TGF β signaling, and an inhibitor of pro-angiogenic nitric oxide signaling which plays a role in several cancers and immune-inflammatory conditions.

Variants at Chr14q23.1 were associated with cortical surface area and volume of all regions in the occipital lobe, as well as with thickness, surface area and volume of the middle temporal cortex, banks of the superior temporal sulcus, fusiform, supramarginal and precuneus regions, areas associated with discrimination and recognition of language or visual form. These variants are either intergenic between *KIAA0586*, the product of which is a conserved centrosomal protein essential for ciliogenesis, sonic hedgehog signaling and intracellular organization, and *DACT1*, the product of which is a target for *SIRT1* and acts on the wnt/ β -catenin pathway. *KIAA0586* has been associated with Joubert syndrome, another condition associated with abnormal cerebellar development. Other variants are intergenic between *DACT1* and *DAAMI* or intronic in *DAAMI*. *DAAMI* has been associated with occipital lobe volume in a previous GWAS.

Locus 6q22.32 contains various SNPs associated with cortical surface area and volume globally, and also within some frontal, temporal and occipital regions. The SNPs are intergenic between *RSPO3* and *CENPW*. *RSPO3* and *CENPW* have been previously associated with intracranial^{39,40} and occipital lobe volumes. *RSPO3* is an activator of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway and a regulator of angiogenesis.

Chr17q21.31 variants were associated with global cortical surface area and volume and with regions in temporal lobe. These variants are intronic in the genes *PLEKHMI*, *CRHRI*, *NSF* and *WNT3*. In previous GWAS analyses, these genes have been associated with general cognitive function⁴¹ and neuroticism^{42,43}. *CRHRI*, *NSF* and *WNT3* were additionally associated with Parkinson's disease⁴⁴⁻⁴⁸ and intracranial volume^{39,40,49}. The *NSF* gene also plays a role in Neuronal Intranuclear Inclusion Disease⁵⁰ and *CRHRI* is involved in anxiety and depressive disorders⁵¹. This chromosomal region also contains the *MAPT* gene, which plays a role in Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and frontotemporal dementia^{52,53}. The protein product of the gene *ZIC4* is a C2H2 zinc finger transcription factor that has an intraneuronal, non-synaptic expression and auto-antibodies to this protein have been associated with subacute sensory neuropathy, limbic encephalitis and seizures in patients with breast, small cell lung or ovarian cancers. *ZIC4* null mice have abnormal development of the visual pathway⁵⁴ and heterozygous deletion of the gene has also been associated with a congenital cerebellar (Dandy-Walker) malformation⁵⁵, thus implicating it widely in brain development as well as in neurodegeneration. *C2H2ZF* transcription factors are the most widely expressed transcription factors in eukaryotes and show associations with responses to abiotic (environmental) stressors. Another transcription factor, *FOXC1*, also associated with Dandy-Walker syndrome has been previously shown to be associated with risk of all types of ischemic stroke and with stroke severity. Thus, *ZIC4* might be a biological target worth pursuing to ameliorate neurodegenerative disorders.

We found an exonic SNP within the gene *ENPP2* (Autotaxin) at 8q24.12 to be associated with insular cortical volume. This gene is differentially expressed in the frontal cortex of Alzheimer patients⁵⁶ and in mouse models of Alzheimer disease such as the senescence-accelerated mouse prone 8 strain (SAMP8) mouse. Autotaxin is a dual-function ectoenzyme, which is the primary source of the signaling lipid, lysophosphatidic acid. Besides Alzheimer disease, changes in autotaxin/lysophosphatidic acid signaling have also been shown in diverse brain related conditions such as intractable pain, pruritus, glioblastoma, multiple sclerosis and schizophrenia. In the SAMP8 mouse, improvements in cognition noted after administration of LW-AFC, a putative Alzheimer remedy derived from the traditional Chinese medicinal prescription ‘Liuwei Dihuang’ decoction, are correlated with restored expression of four genes in the hippocampus, one of which is *ENPP2*.

Among the other genetic regions identified, many have been linked to neurological and psychiatric disorders, cognitive functioning, cortical development and cerebral structure (detailed listing in Table S36).

Heritability estimates are, as expected, generally higher in the family-based Austrian Stroke Prevention-Family study (ASPS-Fam) than in the Rotterdam Study (RS) for CTh (average $h^2_{ASPS-Fam}=0.52$; $h^2_{RS}=0.26$), CSA (0.62 and 0.30) and CV (0.57 and 0.23). This discrepancy is explained by the different heritability estimation methods: pedigree-based heritability in ASPS-Fam versus heritability based on common SNPs that are in LD with causal variants⁵⁷ in RS.

Average heritability over regions is also higher for surface area and volume, than for thickness. The observed greater heritability of CSA compared to CTh is consistent with the previously articulated hypothesis, albeit based on much smaller numbers, that CSA is developmentally determined to a greater extent with smaller subsequent decline after young

adulthood, whereas CTh changes over the lifespan as aging, neurodegeneration and vascular injuries accrue^{1,3}. It is also interesting that brain regions more susceptible to early amyloid deposition (e.g. superior temporal cortex, precuneus) have a higher heritability.

We found no or weak genetic correlation between CTh and CSA, globally and regionally, and no common lead SNPs, which indicates that these two morphological measures are genetically independent, a finding consistent with prior reports^{25,26}. In contrast, we found strong genetic correlation between CSA and CV and identified common lead SNPs for CSA and CV globally, and in 12 cortical regions. Similar findings have been reported in a previous publication²⁶. The genetic correlation between CTh and CV ranged between 0.09 and 0.77, implying a common genetic background in some regions (such as the primary sensory postcentral and lingual cortices), but not in others. For CTh, we observed genetic correlations between multiple regions within each of the lobes, whereas for CSA and CV we found genetic correlations mainly between different regions of the occipital lobe. Chen et al⁵⁸ have also reported strong genetic correlation for CSA within the occipital lobe. There were also a few genetic correlations observed for regions from different lobes, suggesting similarities in cortical development transcended traditional lobar boundaries.

A limitation of our study is the heterogeneity of the MR phenotypes between cohorts due to different scanners, field strengths, MR protocols and MRI analysis software. Therefore, association results were combined using a sample-size weighted meta-analysis which does not provide overall effect estimates. Moreover, our sample comprises of mainly European ancestry, limiting the generalizability to other ethnicities. Strengths of our study are the population-based design, the large age range of our sample (12 – 90 years), use of three cortical measures as phenotypes of cortical morphometry, and the replication of our CTh and CSA findings in a large and independent cohort. In conclusion, we identified patterns of

heritability and genetic associations with various global and regional cortical measures, as well as overlap of MRI cortical measures with genetic traits and diseases that provide new insights into cortical development, morphology and possible mechanisms of disease susceptibility.

Methods

Study Population

The sample of this study consist of up to 22,824 participants from 20 population-based cohort studies collaborating in the Cohorts of Heart and Aging Research in Genomic Epidemiology (CHARGE) consortium⁵⁹ and the UK Biobank (UKBB)⁶⁰. All the individuals were stroke- and dementia free, aged between 12 and 90 years, and of European ancestry, except for ARIC AA with African ancestry. Table S1 provides population characteristics of each cohort and Supplementary Section 1 provides a short description of each study. Each study secured approval from institutional review boards or equivalent organizations, and all participants provided written informed consent. Our results were replicated using summary GWAS findings of 22,635 individuals from the Enhancing Neuroimaging Genetics through Meta-analysis (ENIGMA) consortium³¹.

Genotyping and Imputation

Genotyping was conducted using various commercially available genotyping arrays across the study cohorts. Prior to imputation, extensive quality control was performed in each cohort. Genotype data were imputed to the 1000 Genomes reference panel⁶¹ (mainly phase 1, version 3) using validated software. Details on genotyping, quality control and imputation can be found in Table S2.

Phenotype Definition

This study investigated CTh, CSA and CV globally in the whole cortex and in 34 cortical regions. Global and regional CTh was defined as the mean thickness of the left and the right hemisphere in millimeter (mm). Global CSA was defined as the total surface area of the left

and the right hemisphere in mm^2 , while regional CSA was defined as the mean surface area of the left and the right hemisphere in mm^2 . Global and regional CV was defined as the mean volume of the left and the right hemisphere in mm^3 . The 34 cortical regions are listed in Table S3. High resolution brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) data was obtained in each cohort using a range of MRI scanners, field strengths and protocols. CTh, CSA and CV were generated using the Freesurfer software package^{62,63} in all cohorts except for FHSud, where an in-house segmentation method was used. MRI protocols of each cohort can be found in Table S4 and descriptive statistics of CTh, CSA and CV can be found in Tables S5, S6 and S7.

Genome-wide associations, meta-analysis, replication and annotation

Based on a predefined analysis plan, each study fitted linear regression models to determine the association between global and regional CTh, CSA and CV and allele dosages of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). Additive genetic effects were assumed and the models were adjusted for sex, age, age^2 , and if needed for study site and for principal components to correct for population stratification. Cohorts including related individuals calculated linear mixed models to account for family structure. Details on association software and covariates for each cohort are shown in Table S2. Models investigating regional CTh, CSA and CV were additionally adjusted for global CTh, global CSA and global CV, respectively. Quality control of the summary statistics shared by each cohort was performed using EasyQC⁶⁴. Genetic variants with a minor allele frequency (MAF) < 0.05 , low imputation quality ($R^2 < 0.4$), and which were available in less than 10,000 individuals were removed from the analyses. Details on quality control are provided in Supplementary Section 2.

We then used METAL⁶⁵ to perform meta-analyses using the z-scores method, based on p-values, sample size and direction of effect, with genomic control correction. We performed 10,000 permutation tests based on cortical measurements from Rotterdam Study to estimate

the number of independent tests. Based on the permutation test results, the genome-wide significance threshold was set a priori at 1.09×10^{-9} ($= 5 \times 10^{-8} / 46$). We used the clumping function in PLINK⁶⁶ (linkage disequilibrium (LD) threshold: 0.2, distance: 300kb) to identify the most significant SNP in each LD block.

For replication of our genome-wide significant CTh and CSA associations, we used GWAS meta-analysis results from the ENIGMA consortium³¹ for all SNPs that were associated at a p-value $< 5 \times 10^{-8}$ and performed a pooled meta-analysis. The p-value threshold for replication was set to 3.1×10^{-4} (nominal significance threshold (0.05) divided by total number of lead SNPs (160)). CV was not available in the ENIGMA results. The NHGRI-EBI Catalog of published GWAS⁶⁷ was searched for previous SNP-trait associations at a p-value of 5×10^{-8} of lead SNPs.

Regional association plots were generated with LocusZoom⁶⁸, and the chromosomal ideogram with PHENOGRAM (<http://visualization.ritchielab.org/phenograms/plot>). Annotation of genome-wide significant variants was performed using the ANNOVAR software package⁶⁹ and the FUMA web application⁷⁰. FUMA eQTL mapping uses information from three data repositories (GTEx, Blood eQTL browser, and BIOS QTL browser) and maps SNPs to genes based on a significant eQTL association. We used a false discovery rate threshold (FDR) of 0.05 divided by number of tests (46) to define significant eQTL associations. Gene-based analyses, to combine the effects of SNPs assigned to a gene, and gene set analyses, to find out if genes assigned to significant SNPs were involved in biological pathways, were performed using MAGMA⁷¹ as implemented in FUMA. The significance threshold was set to 5.87×10^{-8} for gene-based analyses (FDR threshold (0.05) divided by number of genes (18,522) and number of independent tests (46)) and to 1.02×10^{-7} for the gene-set analyses (FDR threshold (0.05) divided by the number of gene sets (10,651) and by the number of independent tests (46)). Additionally, FUMA was used to investigate a

significant chromatin interaction between a genomic region in a risk locus and promoter regions of genes (250 bp upstream and 500 bp downstream of a TSS). We used an FDR of 1×10^{-6} to define significant interactions.

We investigated cis (<1Mb) and trans (>1 MB or on a different chromosome) expression quantitative trait loci (eQTL) for genome-wide significant SNPs in 724 post-mortem brains from the Religious Order Study and the Rush Memory and Aging Project (ROSMAP)^{72,73} stored in the AMP-AD database. The samples were collected from the gray matter of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. The significance threshold was set to 0.001 (FDR threshold (0.05) divided by the number of independent tests (46)).

For additional pathway analyses of genes that were mapped to independent lead SNPs by FUMA, we searched the InnateDB database⁷⁴. The STRING database⁷⁵ was used for visualizing protein-protein interactions. Only those protein subnetworks with five or more nodes are shown.

Heritability

Additive genetic heritability (h^2) of CTh, CSA and CV was estimated in two studies: the Austrian Stroke Prevention Family Study (ASPS-Fam; n=365) and the Rotterdam Study (RS, n=4472). In the population based family study ASPS-Fam, the ratio of the genotypic variance to the phenotypic variance was calculated using variance components models in SOLAR⁷⁶. In case of non-normality, phenotype data were inverse-normal transformed. In RS, SNP-based heritability was computed with GCTA^{77,78}. These heritability analyses were adjusted for age and sex.

Heritability and partitioned heritability based on GWAS summary statistics was calculated from GWAS summary statistics using LD score regression (LDSC) implemented in the ldsc tool (<https://github.com/bulik/ldsc>). Partitioned heritability analysis splits genome-wide SNP

heritability into 53 functional annotation classes (e.g. coding, 3' UTR, promoter, transcription factor binding sites, conserved regions etc.) and additionally to 10 cell-type specific classes (e.g. central nervous system, cardiovascular, liver, skeletal muscle etc.) as defined by Finucane et al.⁷⁹ to estimate their contributions to heritability. The significance threshold was set to 2.05×10^{-5} ($0.05/\text{number of functional annotation classes (53)} / \text{number of independent tests (46)}$) for heritability partitioned on functional annotation classes and 2.05×10^{-6} ($0.05/\text{number of functional annotation classes (53)} / \text{number of cell types (10)} / \text{number of independent tests (46)}$) for heritability partitioned on annotation classes and cell types.

Genetic correlation

LDSR genetic correlation⁸⁰ between CTh, CSA and CV was estimated globally and within each cortical region. The significance threshold was set to 7.35×10^{-4} (nominal threshold (0.05) divided by number of regions (34) and by number of correlations (CSA and CV, CSA and CTh)). Genetic correlation was also estimated between all 34 cortical regions for CTh, CSA and CV, with the significance threshold set to 8.91×10^{-5} (nominal threshold (0.05) divided by number of regions (34) times the number of regions -1 (33) divided by 2 (half of the matrix)). Additionally, the amount of genetic correlation was quantified between CTh, CSA and CV and physical traits (height, BMI), neurological and psychiatric diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease), cognitive traits and MRI volumes (p-value threshold ($0.05/46/\text{number of GWAS traits}$)). As recommended by the ldsc tool developers, only HapMap3 variants were included in these analyses, as these tend to be well-imputed across cohorts.

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ENIGMA consortium:

Katrina L. Grasby (Psychiatric Genetics, QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, Australia), Neda Jahanshad (Imaging Genetics Center, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Jodie N. Painter (Psychiatric Genetics, QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, Australia), Lucía Colodro-Conde (Psychiatric

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(NORMENT - K.G. Jepsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, NORMENT Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway), Katharina Dohm (Department of Psychiatry, University of Münster, Münster, Germany), Stefan Ehrlich (Division of Psychological & Social Medicine and Developmental Neurosciences, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany), Hannah-Ruth Engelbrecht (Division of Human Genetics, Institute of Infectious Disease and Molecular Medicine, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa), Susanne Erk (Division of Mind and Brain Research, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Campus Charité Mitte, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany), Chun Chieh Fan (Department of Cognitive Science, University of California San Diego, San Diego, USA), Iryna O. Fedko (Department of Biological Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Sonya F. Foley (Cardiff University Brain Research Imaging Centre, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK), Judith M. Ford (San Francisco Veterans Administration Medical Center, San Francisco, USA), Masaki Fukunaga (Division of Cerebral Integration, National Institute for Physiological Sciences, Okazaki, Japan), Melanie E. Garrett (Duke Molecular Physiology Institute, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, USA), Tian Ge (Psychiatric and Neurodevelopmental Genetics Unit, Center for Genomic Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, USA), Sudheer Giddaluru (NORMENT - K.G. Jepsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Department of Clinical Science, NORMENT University of Bergen, Berge, Norway), Aaron L. Goldman (Lieber Institute for Brain Development, Baltimore, USA), Nynke A. Groenewold (Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa), Dominik Grotegerd (Department of Psychiatry, University of Münster, Münster, Germany), Tiril P. Gurholt (NORMENT - K.G. Jepsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, NORMENT Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway), Boris A. Gutman (Imaging Genetics Center, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Narelle K. Hansell (Queensland Brain Institute, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Australia), Mathew A. Harris (Centre for Clinical Brain Sciences and Edinburgh Imaging, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK), Marc B. Harrison (Imaging Genetics Center, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Courtney C. Haswell (Duke UNC Brain Imaging and Analysis Center, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, USA), Michael Hauser (Duke Molecular Physiology Institute, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, USA), Stefan Herms (Department of Biomedicine, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland), Dirk J. Heslenfeld (Department of Cognitive and Clinical Neuropsychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands), New Fei Ho (Research Division, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Singapore), David Hoehn (Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany), Per Hoffmann (Department of Biomedicine, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland), Laurena Holleran (Centre for Neuroimaging & Cognitive Genomics, National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland), Martine Hoogman (Department of Human Genetics, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Jouke-Jan Hottenga (Department of Biological Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Masashi Ikeda (Department of Psychiatry, Fujita Health University School of Medicine, Toyoake, Japan), Deborah Janowitz (Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany), Iris E. Jansen (Complex Trait Genetics, Center for Neurogenomics and Cognitive Research, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Tianye Jia (Institute of Science and Technology for Brain-Inspired Intelligence, Fudan University, Shanghai, China), Christiane Jockwitz (Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine (INM-1), Research Centre Jülich, Jülich, Germany), Ryota Kanai (Department of Neuroinformatics, Araya, Inc., Tokyo, Japan), Sherif Karama (Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, Canada), Dalia Kasperaviciute (Department of Clinical and Experimental Epilepsy, UCL Institute of Neurology, London, UK), Tobias Kaufmann (NORMENT - K.G. Jepsen Centre for Psychosis

Research, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, NORMENT Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway), Sinead Kelly (Public Psychiatry Division, Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA), Masataka Kikuchi (Department of Genome Informatics, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University, Suita, Japan), Marieke Klein (Department of Human Genetics, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Michael Knapp (Department of Medical Biometry, Informatics and Epidemiology, University Hospital Bonn, Bonn, Germany), Annchen R. Knodt (Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University, Durham, USA), Bernd Krämer (Section for Experimental Psychopathology and Neuroimaging, Department of General Psychiatry, Heidelberg University Hospital, Heidelberg, Germany), Max Lam (Research Division, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Singapore), Thomas M. Lancaster (Cardiff University Brain Research Imaging Centre, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK), Phil H. Lee (Psychiatric and Neurodevelopmental Genetics Unit, Center for Genomic Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, USA), Tristram A. Lett (Division of Mind and Brain Research, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Campus Charité Mitte, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany), Lindsay B. Lewis (McGill Centre for Integrative Neuroscience, McGill University, Montreal, Canada), Iscia Lopes-Cendes (Department of Medical Genetics, School of Medical Sciences, University of Campinas - UNICAMP, Campinas, Brazil), Michelle Luciano (Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK), Fabio Macciardi (Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, School of Medicine, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, USA), Andre F. Marquand (Department of Cognitive Neuroscience, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Samuel R. Mathias (Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, USA), Tracy R. Melzer (Department of Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, Christchurch, New Zealand), Yuri Milaneschi (Psychiatry, Amsterdam UMC Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Nazanin Mirza-Schreiber (Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany), Jose C.V. Moreira (BRAINN - Brazilian Institute of Neuroscience and Neurotechnology, Campinas, Brazil), Thomas W. Mühleisen (Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine (INM-1), Research Centre Jülich, Jülich, Germany), Bertram Müller-Myhsok (Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany), Pablo Najt (Centre for Neuroimaging & Cognitive Genomics, National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland), Soichiro Nakahara (Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, School of Medicine University of California, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, USA), Kwangsik Nho (Department of Radiology and Imaging Sciences, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, USA), Loes M. Olde Loohuis (Center for Neurobehavioral Genetics, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA), Dimitri Papadopoulos Orfanos (NeuroSpin, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif sur Yvette, France), John F. Pearson (Biostatistics and Computational Biology Unit, University of Otago, Christchurch, Christchurch, New Zealand), Toni L. Pitcher (Department of Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, Christchurch, New Zealand), Benno Pütz (Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany), Anjanibhargavi Ragothaman (Imaging Genetics Center, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Faisal M. Rashid (Imaging Genetics Center, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Ronny Redlich (Department of Psychiatry, University of Münster, Münster, Germany), Céline S. Reinbold (Department of Biomedicine, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland), Jonathan Repple (Department of Psychiatry, University of Münster, Münster, Germany), Geneviève Richard (NORMENT - K.G. Jebsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, NORMENT Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway), Brandalyn C. Riedel (Imaging Genetics Center, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Shannon L. Risacher (Department of Radiology and Imaging Sciences, Indiana University School of Medicine,

Indianapolis, USA), Cristiane S. Rocha (Department of Medical Genetics, School of Medical Sciences, University of Campinas - UNICAMP, Campinas, Brazil), Nina Roth Mota (Department of Human Genetics, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Lauren Salminen (Imaging Genetics Center, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Arvin Saremi (Imaging Genetics Center, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Andrew J. Saykin (Department of Radiology and Imaging Sciences, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, USA), Fenja Schlag (Language and Genetics Department, Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Lianne Schmaal (Orygen, The National Centre of Excellence for Youth Mental Health, Melbourne, Australia), Peter R. Schofield (Neuroscience Research Australia, Sydney, Australia), Rodrigo Secolin (Department of Medical Genetics, School of Medical Sciences, University of Campinas - UNICAMP, Campinas, Brazil), Chin Yang Shapland (Language and Genetics Department, Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Li Shen (Department of Biostatistics, Epidemiology and Informatics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA), Jean Shin (The Hospital for Sick Children, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada), Elena Shumskaya (Department of Human Genetics, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Ida E. Sønderby (NORMENT - K.G. Jebsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, NORMENT Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway), Emma Sprooten (Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Lachlan T. Strike (Queensland Brain Institute, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Australia), Katherine E. Tansey (MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK), Alexander Teumer (Institute for Community Medicine, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany), Anbupalam Thalamuthu (Centre for Healthy Brain Ageing, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia), Sophia I. Thomopoulos (Imaging Genetics Center, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Diana Tordesillas-Gutiérrez (Neuroimaging Unit, Valdecilla Biomedical Research Institute IDIVAL, Santander, Spain), Jessica A. Turner (Department of Psychology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, USA), Anne Uhlmann (Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa), Costanza Ludovica Vallergera (Institute for Molecular Bioscience, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia), Dennis van der Meer (NORMENT - K.G. Jebsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, NORMENT Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway), Marjolein M.J. van Donkelaar (Department of Human Genetics, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Liza van Eijk (School of Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia), Theo G.M. van Erp (Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, School of Medicine University of California, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, USA), Neeltje E.M. van Haren (Department of Psychiatry, Brain Center Rudolf Magnus, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands), Daan van Rooij (Department of Cognitive Neuroscience, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Marie-José van Tol (Cognitive Neuroscience Center, Department of Neuroscience, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands), Jan H. Veldink (Department of Neurology, Brain Center Rudolf Magnus, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands), Ellen Verhoef (Language and Genetics Department, Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Esther Walton (Department of Psychology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, USA), Mingyuan Wang (Research Division, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Singapore), Yunpeng Wang (NORMENT - K.G. Jebsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, NORMENT Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway), Joanna M. Wardlaw (Centre for Clinical Brain Sciences and Edinburgh Imaging, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK),

Wei Wen (Centre for Healthy Brain Ageing, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia), Lars T. Westlye (NORMENT - K.G. Jebsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, NORMENT Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway), Christopher D. Whelan (Imaging Genetics Center, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Stephanie H. Witt (Department of Genetic Epidemiology in Psychiatry, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany), Katharina Wittfeld (, German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases Rostock/Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany), Christiane Wolf (Department of Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany), Thomas Wolfers (Department of Human Genetics, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Clarissa L. Yasuda (Department of Neurology, FCM, University of Campinas - UNICAMP, Campinas, Brazil), Dario Zaremba (Department of Psychiatry, University of Münster, Münster, Germany), Zuo Zhang (Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK), Alyssa H. Zhu (Imaging Genetics Center, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Marcel P. Zwiers (Department of Cognitive Neuroscience, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Eric Artiges (INSERM Unit 1000 - Neuroimaging & Psychiatry, Paris Saclay University, Gif sur Yvette, France), Amelia A. Assareh (Centre for Healthy Brain Ageing, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia), Rosa Ayesa-Arriola (Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Marqués de Valdecilla, School of Medicine, University of Cantabria-IDIVAL, Santander, Spain), Aysenil Belger (Duke UNC Brain Imaging and Analysis Center, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, USA), Christine L. Brandt (NORMENT - K.G. Jebsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, NORMENT Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway), Gregory G. Brown (Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, San Diego, USA), Sven Cichon (Department of Biomedicine, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland), Joanne E. Curran (Department of Human Genetics and South Texas Diabetes and Obesity Institute, Rio Grande Valley School of Medicine, University of Texas, Brownsville, USA), Gareth E. Davies (Avera Institute for Human Genetics, Sioux Falls, USA), Franziska Degenhardt (Institute of Human Genetics, School of Medicine & University Hospital Bonn, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany), Bruno Dietsche (Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Philipps-University Marburg, Marburg, Germany), Srdjan Djurovic (Department of Medical Genetics, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway), Colin P. Doherty (Department of Neurology, St James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland), Ryan Espiritu (Information Sciences Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Daniel Garijo (Information Sciences Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Yolanda Gil (Information Sciences Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Penny A. Gowland (Sir Peter Mansfield Imaging Centre, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK), Robert C. Green (, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, USA), Alexander N. Häusler (Center for Economics and Neuroscience, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany), Walter Heindel (Department of Clinical Radiology, University of Münster, Münster, Germany), Beng-Choon Ho (Department of Psychiatry, University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City, USA), Wolfgang U. Hoffmann (Institute for Community Medicine, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany), Florian Holsboer (HMNC Holding GmbH, Munich, Germany), Georg Homuth (Department of Functional Genomics, Interfaculty Institute for Genetics and Functional Genomics, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany), Norbert Hosten (Institute of Diagnostic Radiology and Neuroradiology, University Medicine, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt University, Greifswald, Germany), Clifford R. Jack Jr. (Dept of Radiology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, USA), MiHyun Jang (Information Sciences Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Andreas Jansen (Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Philipps-University

Marburg, Marburg, Germany), Knut Royskar (NORMENT - K.G. Jebsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, NORMENT Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway), Sanne Koops (Department of Psychiatry, Brain Center Rudolf Magnus, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands), Axel Krug (Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Philipps-University Marburg, Marburg, Germany), Kelvin O. Lim (Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA), Jurjen J. Luykx (Department of Translational Neuroscience, Brain Center Rudolf Magnus, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands), Daniel H. Mathalon (Department of Psychiatry and Weill Institute for Neurosciences, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, USA), Karen A. Mather (Centre for Healthy Brain Ageing, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia), Venkata S. Mattay (Lieber Institute for Brain Development, Baltimore, USA), Sarah Matthews (MRC Integrative Epidemiology Unit, Department of Population Health Sciences, Bristol Medical School, Bristol, UK), Jaqueline Mayoral Van Son (Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Marqués de Valdecilla, School of Medicine, University of Cantabria-IDIVAL, Santander, Spain), Sarah C. McEwen (Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, USA), Ingrid Melle (NORMENT - K.G. Jebsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, NORMENT Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway), Derek W. Morris (Centre for Neuroimaging & Cognitive Genomics, National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland), Bryon A. Mueller (Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA), Matthias Nauck (Institute of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany), Jan E. Nordvik (Sunnaas Rehabilitation Hospital HT, Nesodden, Norway), Markus M. Nöthen (Institute of Human Genetics, School of Medicine & University Hospital Bonn, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany), Daniel S. O'Leary (Department of Psychiatry, University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City, USA), Nils Opel (Department of Psychiatry, University of Münster, Münster, Germany), Marie - Laure Paillère Martinot (INSERM Unit 1000 - Neuroimaging & Psychiatry, Paris Saclay University, Gif sur Yvette, France), G. Bruce Pike (Radiology and Clinical Neurosciences, Hotchkiss Brain Institute, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada), Adrian Preda (School of Medicine, University of California Irvine, Irvine, USA), Erin B. Quinlan (Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, King's College London, London, UK), Varun Ratnakar (Information Sciences Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Simone Reppermund (Centre for Healthy Brain Ageing, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia), Vidar M. Steen (NORMENT - K.G. Jebsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Department of Clinical Science, NORMENT University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway), Fábio R. Torres (Department of Medical Genetics, School of Medical Sciences, University of Campinas - UNICAMP, Campinas, Brazil), Dick J. Veltman (Psychiatry, Amsterdam UMC Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, The Netherlands), James T. Voyvodic (Duke UNC Brain Imaging and Analysis Center, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, USA), Robert Whelan (School of Psychology, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland), Tonya White (Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry/Psychology, Erasmus Medical Center-Sophia Children's Hospital, Rotterdam, The Netherlands), Hidenaga Yamamori (Department of Psychiatry, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Suita, Japan), Marina K.M. Alvim (Department of Neurology, FCM, University of Campinas - UNICAMP, Campinas, Brazil), David Ames (Academic Unit for Psychiatry of Old Age, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia), Tim J. Anderson (Department of Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, Christchurch, New Zealand), Ole A. Andreassen (NORMENT - K.G. Jebsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, NORMENT Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway), Alejandro Arias-Vasquez (Department of Psychiatry, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Mark E. Bastin (Centre for Clinical Brain Sciences and Edinburgh Imaging, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK), Bernhard T. Baune (Department of Psychiatry, The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia.), John Blangero (Department of Human Genetics and South

Texas Diabetes and Obesity Institute, Rio Grande Valley School of Medicine, University of Texas, Brownsville, USA), Dorret I. Boomsma (Department of Biological Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Henry Brodaty (Centre for Healthy Brain Ageing, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia), Han G. Brunner (Department of Human Genetics, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Randy L. Buckner (Department of Psychology and Center for Brain Science, Harvard University, Boston, USA), Jan K. Buitelaar (Department of Cognitive Neuroscience, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Juan R. Bustillo (Department of Psychiatry, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, USA), Wiepke Cahn (Department of Psychiatry, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands), Vince Calhoun (Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, USA), Xavier Caseras (MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK), Svenja Caspers (Institute for Anatomy I Medical Faculty, Heinrich-Heine University, Düsseldorf, Germany), Gianpiero L. Cavalleri (Molecular and Cellular Therapeutics, The Royal College of Surgeons In Ireland, Dublin, Ireland), Fernando Cendes (Department of Neurology, FCM, University of Campinas - UNICAMP, Campinas, Brazil), Aiden Corvin (Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland), Benedicto Crespo-Facorro (Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Marqués de Valdecilla, School of Medicine, University of Cantabria-IDIVAL, Santander, Spain), John C. Dalrymple-Alford (Department of Psychology, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand), Udo Dannlowski (Department of Psychiatry, University of Münster, Münster, Germany), Eco J.C. de Geus (Department of Biological Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Ian J. Deary (Centre for Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK), Norman Delanty (FutureNeuro Research Centre, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin, Ireland), Chantal Depondt (Department of Neurology, Hôpital Erasme, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium), Sylvane Desrivières (Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, King's College London, London, UK), Gary Donohoe (Centre for Neuroimaging & Cognitive Genomics, National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland), Thomas Espeseth (Department of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway), Guillén Fernández (Department of Cognitive Neuroscience, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Simon E. Fisher (Language and Genetics Department, Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Herta Flor (Department of Cognitive and Clinical Neuroscience, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany), Andreas J. Forstner (Institute of Human Genetics, School of Medicine & University Hospital Bonn, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany), Clyde Francks (Language and Genetics Department, Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Barbara Franke (Department of Human Genetics, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands), David C. Glahn (Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, USA), Randy L. Gollub (Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, USA), Hans J. Grabe (German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases Rostock/Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany), Oliver Gruber (Section for Experimental Psychopathology and Neuroimaging, Department of General Psychiatry, Heidelberg University Hospital, Heidelberg, Germany), Asta K. Håberg (Department of Neuroscience, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway), Ahmad R. Hariri (Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University, Durham, USA), Catharina A. Hartman (Department of Psychiatry, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands), Ryota Hashimoto (Molecular Research Center for Children's Mental Development, United Graduate School of Child Development, Osaka University, Suita, Japan), Andreas Heinz (Division of Mind and Brain Research, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Campus Charité Mitte, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany), Manon H.J. Hillegers (Department of Child and Adolescent

Psychiatry/Psychology, Erasmus Medical Center-Sophia Children's Hospital, Rotterdam, The Netherlands), Pieter J. Hoekstra (Department of Psychiatry, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands), Avram J. Holmes (Department of Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, USA), L. Elliot Hong (Department of Psychiatry, Maryland Psychiatry Research Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, USA), William D. Hopkins (Neuroscience Institute, Georgia State University, Atlanta, USA), Hilleke E. Hulshoff Pol (Department of Psychiatry, Brain Center Rudolf Magnus, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands), Terry L. Jernigan (Center for Human Development, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, USA), Erik G. Jönsson (Centre for Psychiatric Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden), René S. Kahn (Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, USA), Martin A. Kennedy (Department of Pathology and Biomedical Science, University of Otago, Christchurch, Christchurch, New Zealand), Tilo T.J. Kircher (Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Philipps-University Marburg, Marburg, Germany), Peter Kochunov (Department of Psychiatry, Maryland Psychiatry Research Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, USA), John B.J. Kwok (Neurogenetics and Epigenetics, Brain and Mind Centre, The University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia), Stephanie Le Hellard (NORMENT - K.G. Jebsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Department of Clinical Science, NORMENT University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway), Nicholas G. Martin (Genetic Epidemiology, QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, Australia), Jean - Luc Martinot (INSERM Unit 1000 - Neuroimaging & Psychiatry, Paris Saclay University, Gif sur Yvette, France), Colm McDonald (Centre for Neuroimaging & Cognitive Genomics, National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland), Katie L. McMahon (Herston Imaging Research Facility, School of Clinical Sciences, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia), Andreas Meyer-Lindenberg (Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany), Rajendra A. Morey (Duke UNC Brain Imaging and Analysis Center, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, USA), Lars Nyberg (Department of Integrative Medical Biology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden), Jaap Oosterlaan (Emma Children's Hospital, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Roel A. Ophoff (Center for Neurobehavioral Genetics, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA), Tomáš Paus (Bloorview Research Institute, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada), Zdenka Pausova (The Hospital for Sick Children, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada), Brenda W.J.H. Penninx (Psychiatry, Amsterdam UMC Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Tinca J.C. Polderman (Complex Trait Genetics, Center for Neurogenomics and Cognitive Research, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Danielle Posthuma (Complex Trait Genetics, Center for Neurogenomics and Cognitive Research, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Marcella Rietschel (Department of Genetic Epidemiology in Psychiatry, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany), Joshua L. Roffman (Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, USA), Laura M. Rowland (Department of Psychiatry, Maryland Psychiatry Research Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, USA), Perminder S. Sachdev (Centre for Healthy Brain Ageing, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia), Philipp G. Sämann (Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany), Gunter Schumann (Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, King's College London, London, UK), Kang Sim (General Psychiatry, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Singapore), Sanjay M. Sisodiya (Department of Clinical and Experimental Epilepsy, UCL Institute of Neurology, London, UK), Jordan W. Smoller (Psychiatric and Neurodevelopmental Genetics Unit, Center for Genomic Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, USA), Iris E. Sommer (Department of Medical and Biological Psychology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway), Beate St Pourcain (MRC Integrative Epidemiology Unit, Department of Population Health Sciences, Bristol Medical School, Bristol, UK), Dan J.

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Stein (Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa), Arthur W. Toga (Laboratory of Neuro Imaging, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), Julian N. Trollor (Department of Developmental Disability Neuropsychiatry, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia), Nic J.A. Van der Wee (Department of Psychiatry, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands), Dennis van 't Ent (Department of Biological Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Henry Völzke (Institute for Community Medicine, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany), Henrik Walter (Division of Mind and Brain Research, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Campus Charité Mitte, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany), Bernd Weber (Institute of Experimental Epileptology and Cognition Research, University Hospital Bonn, Bonn, Germany), Daniel R. Weinberger (Lieber Institute for Brain Development, Baltimore, USA), Margaret J. Wright (Queensland Brain Institute, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Australia), Juan Zhou (Center for Cognitive Neuroscience, Neuroscience and behavioral disorders program, Duke-National University of Singapore Medical School, Singapore, Singapore), Jason L. Stein (Department of Genetics & UNC Neuroscience Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, USA), Paul M. Thompson (Imaging Genetics Center, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA), and Sarah E. Medland (Psychiatric Genetics, QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, Australia).

Author Contributions

Drafting of the Manuscript

Edith Hofer, Gennady V. Roshchupkin, Reinhold Schmidt, Sudha Seshadri

Genotype Data Acquisition

Helena Schmidt, Najaf Amin, Peter R Schofield, Margaret J Wright, Carol E. Franz, Margaret J Wright

Phenotype Data Acquisition

Reinhold Schmidt, Sophie Maingault., Bernard Mazoyer, Jiyang Jiang, Julian Trollor, G. Bruce Pike, Carol E. Franz

Genetic Data Analysis and Bioinformatics Analysis

Edith Hofer, Yasaman Saba, Rui Xia, Josh C. Bis, Shahzad Ahmad, Shuo Li, Sven J van der Lee, Qiong Yang, Claudia Satizabal, Honghuang Lin, Jayandra J Himali, Habil Zare, Michelle Luciano, Markus Scholz, Nicola J. Armstrong, Gennady V. Roshchupkin, Hieab H. Adams, Maria J Knol, Meike W Vernooij, Alexander Teumer, Katharina Wittfeld, Manon Bernard, Aniket Mishra, Nathan A. Gillespie, Mark Logue, Peter R Schofield

Imaging Data Analysis

Gennady V. Roshchupkin, Hieab H. H. Adams, Lukas Pirpamer, Stephan Seiler, Pauline Maillard, Charles DeCarli, Sherif Karama, Lindsay Lewis, Mark Bastin, Wei Wen, Frauke Beyer, A. Veronica Witte, Mat Harris, Jiyang Jiang

Cohort PIs

Perminder S. Sachdev, William S. Kremen, Joanna A. Wardlaw, Arno Villringer, Cornelia M. van Duijn, Hans Jürgen Grabe, William T. Longstreth Jr, Myriam Fornage, Tomas Paus, Stephanie Debette, M. Arfan Ikram, Helena Schmidt, Reinhold Schmidt, Sudha Seshadri, Jerome I Rotter, Bruce M Psaty, Ian J Deary, Markus Loeffler, Albert Hofman, André G Uitterlinden, Wiro J Niessen, Zdenka Pausova, Matthew S. Panizzon, Thomas H Mosley, Julian Trollor, Carol E. Franz

ENIGMA Study Design

Katrina L. Grasby, Neda Jahanshad, Jodie N. Painter, Lucía Colodro-Conde, Janita Bralten, Derrek P. Hibar, Penelope A. Lind, Fabrizio Pizzagalli, Jason L. Stein, Paul M. Thompson, Sarah E. Medland

Conflict of Interest

Dr. Dale is a Founder of and holds equity in CorTechs Labs, Inc, and serves on its Scientific Advisory Board. He is a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of Human Longevity, Inc. and receives funding through research agreements with General Electric Healthcare and Medtronic, Inc. The terms of these arrangements have been reviewed and approved by UCSD in accordance with its conflict of interest policies. W. Niessen is co-founder and shareholder of Quantib BV. None of the other authors declare any competing financial interests.

Table 1. Genome-wide significant associations ($p_{\text{Discovery}} < 1.09 \times 10^{-9}$) of regional cortical thickness (lowest p-value of each cortical region at each genomic locus)

Lobe	Region	Locus	Position	Lead SNP	Nearest Gene	Annotation	N	$p_{\text{Discovery}}$	$p_{\text{Replication}}$	p_{pooled}
temporal	superior temporal	16q24.2	87225139	rs4843227	<i>LOC101928708</i>	intergenic	21887	2.79E-12	2.45E-05	2.31E-15
		17q21.31	44861003	rs199504	<i>WNT3</i>	intronic	21887	1.30E-10	1.17E-04	5.85E-13
	middle temporal	14q23.1	59072144	rs10782438	<i>KIAA0586</i>	intergenic	21559	2.17E-13	2.76E-08	8.99E-21
	inferior temporal	2q35	217332057	rs284532	<i>SMARCAL1</i>	intronic	21885	1.03E-09	2.64E-01	3.04E-07
	banksts	14q23.1	59074878	rs160458	<i>KIAA0586</i>	intergenic	18342	9.39E-10	2.42E-09	6.45E-18
parietal	superior parietal	16q24.2	87225101	rs9937293	<i>LOC101928708</i>	intergenic	21886	2.68E-14	1.64E-13	2.27E-27
		1q41	215141570	rs10494988	<i>KCNK2</i>	intergenic	21886	2.60E-12	3.66E-08	2.63E-19
	postcentral	15q14	39633904	rs2033939	<i>C15orf54</i>	intergenic	21885	1.17E-73	5.18E-68	7.73E-136
occipital	lateral occipital	5q14.1	79933093	rs245100	<i>DHFR</i>	intronic	21886	2.68E-11	3.77E-06	1.16E-15
	cuneus	14q23.1	59624317	rs4901904	<i>DAAM1</i>	intergenic	21885	4.02E-14	3.17E-10	2.88E-23
	insula	16q12.1	51449978	rs7197215	<i>SALL1</i>	intergenic	21560	1.45E-13	2.00E-02	6.42E-12
		9q31.3	113679617	rs72748157	<i>LPAR1</i>	intronic	21560	1.46E-10	1.38E-04	5.16E-13

N: number of individuals in meta-analysis; $p_{\text{Discovery}}$: p-value of discovery GWAS meta-analysis in CHARGE; $p_{\text{Replication}}$: p-value of replication meta-analysis in ENIGMA; p_{pooled} : p-value of pooled discovery and replication meta-analysis; in bold: $p_{\text{Replication}} < 3.1 \times 10^{-4}$ ($=0.05/N1$, $N1=160$, total number of lead SNPs); banksts: banks of the superior temporal sulcus.

Table 2. Genome-wide significant associations ($p_{\text{Discovery}} < 1.09 \times 10^{-9}$) of global and regional cortical surface area (lowest p-value of each cortical region at each genomic locus)

Lobe	Region	Locus	Position	Lead SNP	Nearest Gene	Annotation	N	$p_{\text{Discovery}}$	$p_{\text{Replication}}$	p_{pooled}
	global	17q21.31	44787313	rs538628	<i>NSF</i>	intronic	18617	1.78E-23	4.45E-22	1.00E-43
		6q22.32	126792095	rs11759026	<i>MIR588</i>	intergenic	18617	5.21E-22	1.45E-14	3.50E-34
		6q22.33	127204623	rs9375477	<i>RSPO3</i>	intergenic	18617	4.86E-13	1.60E-08	1.23E-19
		6q21	109000316	rs9398173	<i>FOXO3</i>	intronic	18617	6.84E-10	2.96E-03	2.05E-10
frontal	superior frontal	5q14.3	92187932	rs17669337	<i>NR2F1-AS1</i>	intergenic	18272	1.40E-11	2.05E-06	8.07E-16
	caudal middle frontal	6q22.32	126876580	rs9388500	<i>RSPO3</i>	intergenic	17891	2.35E-11	NA	NA
	pars opercularis	5q23.3	128734008	rs12187568	<i>ADAMTS19</i>	intergenic	16632	1.19E-16	NA	NA
	pars triangularis	3q24	147106319	rs2279829	<i>ZIC4</i>	UTR3	18265	6.32E-20	1.94E-27	1.20E-45
		7q21.3	96175094	rs10458281	<i>LOC100506136</i>	intergenic	18265	1.15E-17	2.42E-11	1.20E-26
	precentral	15q14	39634222	rs1080066	<i>C15orf54</i>	intergenic	18267	8.45E-109	2.53E-95	1.00E-200
6q15		92002569	rs9345124	<i>MAP3K7</i>	intergenic	18267	5.50E-11	2.73E-14	9.91E-24	
temporal	superior temporal	2p16.3	48274592	rs386645843	<i>FBXO11</i>	intergenic	18269	9.51E-12	8.42E-07	1.71E-16
		4q26	119249835	rs55699931	<i>PRSS12</i>	intronic	18269	2.08E-11	2.72E-02	6.96E-10
		2q23.2	150022681	rs13008194	<i>LYPD6B</i>	intronic	18269	5.94E-11	2.54E-07	1.92E-16
	middle temporal	6q22.32	126964510	rs4273712	<i>RSPO3</i>	intergenic	18269	6.93E-10	1.07E-04	1.99E-12
	banksts	14q23.1	59072226	rs186347	<i>KIAA0586</i>	intergenic	18265	4.11E-10	1.83E-09	4.93E-18
	fusiform	17q21.31	44822662	rs199535	<i>NSF</i>	intronic	18269	1.01E-13	1.14E-06	8.13E-18
	transverse temporal	2q23.2	150012936	rs2046268	<i>LYPD6B</i>	intronic	18264	9.09E-10	3.21E-10	1.78E-18
parietal	superior parietal	15q14	39632013	rs71471500	<i>C15orf54</i>	intergenic	18270	3.85E-24	5.55E-19	5.88E-41
		19p13.2	13109763	rs68175985	<i>NFIX</i>	intronic	17324	8.84E-11	2.68E-17	2.90E-26
	inferior parietal	20q13.2	52448936	rs6097618	<i>SUMO1P1</i>	intergenic	18267	1.78E-16	NA	NA
		12q14.3	65797096	rs2336713	<i>MSRB3</i>	intronic	18267	1.24E-12	2.99E-12	2.85E-23
		2p25.2	4563477	rs669952	<i>LINC01249</i>	intergenic	18267	4.47E-10	1.37E-08	4.73E-17
	supramarginal	15q14	39633904	rs2033939	<i>C15orf54</i>	intergenic	18272	9.07E-27	1.61E-28	1.59E-53
		14q23.1	59627631	rs2164950	<i>DAAM1</i>	intergenic	18272	1.25E-13	3.79E-14	3.46E-26
		3q24	147106319	rs2279829	<i>ZIC4</i>	UTR3	18272	7.38E-12	4.24E-16	2.29E-26
	postcentral	15q14	39634222	rs1080066	<i>C15orf54</i>	intergenic	18265	5.65E-47	2.44E-36	1.87E-80
		3q24	147106319	rs2279829	<i>ZIC4</i>	UTR3	18265	1.90E-21	1.69E-26	2.92E-46
		9q21.13	76144318	rs67286026	<i>ANXA1</i>	intergenic	18265	3.58E-12	8.04E-06	7.82E-16
	precuneus	14q23.1	59628609	rs74826997	<i>DAAM1</i>	intergenic	18270	2.40E-24	4.41E-18	4.59E-40
6q23.3		138866268	rs9376354	<i>NHSL1</i>	intronic	18270	7.80E-13	4.12E-08	7.28E-19	
3q26		190666643	rs1159211	<i>SNAR-1</i>	intergenic	18270	4.49E-10	2.04E-05	1.59E-13	
occipital	lateral occipital	14q23.1	59627631	rs2164950	<i>DAAM1</i>	intergenic	18269	3.04E-26	2.92E-15	2.25E-38
	lingual	14q23.1	59628679	rs76341705	<i>DAAM1</i>	intergenic	18270	1.57E-20	8.67E-13	9.96E-31
	cuneus	14q23.1	59625997	rs73313052	<i>DAAM1</i>	intergenic	18267	1.90E-32	3.19E-15	2.96E-43
		13q31.1	80191873	rs9545155	<i>LINC01038</i>	intergenic	18267	5.15E-10	2.98E-05	3.91E-13
	pericalcarine	14q23.1	59628679	rs76341705	<i>DAAM1</i>	intergenic	18267	4.67E-24	2.56E-19	3.35E-41
		5q12.1	60117723	rs6893642	<i>ELOVL7</i>	intronic	18267	1.40E-13	1.68E-08	6.29E-20
		3q13.11	104724787	rs971550	<i>ALCAM</i>	intergenic	18267	2.18E-10	1.31E-06	4.49E-15
		6q22.33	127185801	rs9375476	<i>RSPO3</i>	intergenic	18267	2.20E-10	2.24E-08	4.32E-17
		1p13.2	113239478	rs2999158	<i>MOV10</i>	intronic	18267	6.46E-10	8.39E-10	3.49E-18
		13q31.1	80191873	rs9545155	<i>LINC01068</i>	intergenic	18267	7.51E-10	7.53E-09	4.05E-17
posterior cingulate	5q12.3	66104105	rs17214309	<i>MAST4</i>	intronic	18268	7.84E-11	1.52E-05	4.04E-14	
insula	10q25.3	118704077	rs1905544	<i>SHTN1</i>	intronic	17599	4.06E-12	3.65E-03	1.28E-11	

N: number of individuals in meta-analysis; $p_{\text{Discovery}}$: p-value of discovery GWAS meta-analysis in

CHARGE, $p_{\text{Replication}}$: p-value of replication meta-analysis in ENIGMA; p_{pooled} : p-value of pooled

discovery and replication meta-analysis; in bold: $p_{\text{Replication}} < 3.1 \times 10^{-4}$ ($=0.05/N1$, $N1=160$, total number of

lead SNPs); banksts: banks of the superior temporal sulcus.

Table 3. Genome-wide significant associations ($p_{Discovery} < 1.09 \times 10^{-9}$) of global and regional cortical volume (lowest p-value of each cortical region at each genomic locus)

Lobe	Region	Locus	Position	Lead SNP	Nearest gene	Annotation	N	$p_{Discovery}$
	global	6q22.32	126792095	rs11759026	<i>MIR588</i>	intergenic	22410	6.31E-19
		17q21.31	44790203	rs169201	<i>NSF</i>	intronic	22784	2.11E-13
		17q21.32	43549608	rs149366495	<i>PLEKHM1</i>	intronic	22099	8.18E-13
		12q14.3	66358347	rs1042725	<i>HMG2</i>	3'UTR	22784	7.04E-11
		12q23.2	102921296	rs11111293	<i>IGF1</i>	intergenic	22784	5.45E-10
		6q22	109002042	rs4945816	<i>FOXO3</i>	3'UTR	22784	8.93E-10
frontal	superior frontal	5q14.3	92186429	rs888814	<i>NR2F1-AS1</i>	intergenic	22692	3.29E-13
	rostral middle frontal	15q14	39636227	rs17694988	<i>C15orf54</i>	intergenic	22793	3.15E-11
	caudal middle frontal	2q12.1	105460333	rs745249	<i>LINC01158</i>	ncRNA_intronic	22726	2.35E-11
		6q22.32	127068983	rs853974	<i>RSPO3</i>	intergenic	22351	4.82E-11
	pars opercularis	5q23.3	128734008	rs12187568	<i>ADAMTS19</i>	intergenic	20753	4.27E-18
		15q14	39639898	rs4924345	<i>C15orf54</i>	intergenic	22758	1.97E-14
	pars triangularis	3q24	147106319	rs2279829	<i>ZIC4</i>	UTR3	22759	3.16E-23
		7q21.3	96196906	rs67055449	<i>LOC100506136</i>	intergenic	22759	4.03E-19
		15q14	39633904	rs2033939	<i>C15orf54</i>	intergenic	22759	8.49E-14
		7q21.3	96129071	rs62470042	<i>C7orf76</i>	intronic	22759	7.38E-13
	lateral orbitofrontal	6q15	91942761	rs12660096	<i>MAP3K7</i>	intergenic	22759	4.74E-10
	precentral	14q22.2	54769839	rs6572946	<i>CDKN3</i>	intergenic	22801	2.29E-10
15q14		39634222	rs1080066	<i>C15orf54</i>	intergenic	22699	5.84E-125	
		10q25.3	118648841	rs3781566	<i>SHTN1</i>	intronic	22699	4.68E-11
temporal	superior temporal	3q26.32	177296448	rs13084960	<i>LINC00578</i>	ncRNA_intronic	22681	1.12E-11
	banksts	14q23.1	59072226	rs186347	<i>KIAA0586</i>	intergenic	22727	1.15E-15
	fusiform	14q23.1	59833172	rs1547199	<i>DAAM1</i>	intronic	22605	4.58E-10
		1p33	47980916	rs6658111	<i>FOXD2</i>	intergenic	22605	7.78E-10
	transverse temporal	2q23.2	150012936	rs2046268	<i>LYPD6B</i>	intronic	22786	2.55E-12
	parahippocampal	2q33.1	199809716	rs966744	<i>SATB2</i>	intergenic	22747	2.23E-10
parietal	superior parietal	15q14	39633904	rs2033939	<i>C15orf54</i>	intergenic	22723	4.28E-23
		16q24.2	87225139	rs4843227	<i>LOC101928708</i>	intergenic	22723	1.16E-13
		19p13.2	13109763	rs68175985	<i>NFIX</i>	intronic	21777	3.27E-11
		5q15	92866553	rs62369942	<i>NR2F1-AS1</i>	ncRNA_intronic	21664	4.32E-10
	inferior parietal	20q13.2	52448936	rs6097618	<i>SUMO1P1</i>	intergenic	22701	2.09E-17
		12q14.3	65797096	rs2336713	<i>MSRB3</i>	intronic	22701	2.47E-13
		3q13.11	104724634	rs971551	<i>ALCAM</i>	intergenic	22701	2.34E-10
	supramarginal	15q14	39632013	rs71471500	<i>THBS1</i>	intergenic	22645	9.71E-28
		14q23.1	59627631	rs2164950	<i>DAAM1</i>	intergenic	22645	3.59E-20
		3q24	147106319	rs2279829	<i>ZIC4</i>	UTR3	22645	5.36E-18
	postcentral	15q14	39633904	rs2033939	<i>THBS1</i>	intergenic	22662	4.34E-133
		3q24	147106319	rs2279829	<i>ZIC4</i>	UTR3	22662	2.54E-17
		9q21.13	76144318	rs67286026	<i>ANXA1</i>	intergenic	22662	5.03E-11
		2q36.3	226563259	rs16866701	<i>NYAP2</i>	intergenic	22545	5.69E-11
	precuneus	14q23.1	59628609	rs74826997	<i>DAAM1</i>	intergenic	22803	4.85E-20
		3q28	190663557	rs35055419	<i>OSTN</i>	intergenic	22428	2.02E-10
2p22.2		37818236	rs2215605	<i>CDC42EP3</i>	intergenic	22803	3.43E-10	
3q13.11		104713881	rs12495603	<i>ALCAM</i>	intergenic	22803	9.71E-10	
occipital	lateral occipital	14q23.1	59627631	rs2164950	<i>DAAM1</i>	intergenic	22799	6.89E-16
	lingual	14q23.1	59625997	rs73313052	<i>DAAM1</i>	intergenic	22805	1.06E-20
		6q22.32	127089401	rs2223739	<i>RSPO3</i>	intergenic	22805	1.75E-10
	cuneus	14q23.1	59625997	rs73313052	<i>DAAM1</i>	intergenic	22799	4.59E-43
		11p15.3	12072213	rs11022131	<i>DKK3</i>	intergenic	22799	5.96E-12
		13q31.1	80192236	rs9545156	<i>LINC01068</i>	intergenic	22799	4.09E-10
	pericalcarine	14q23.1	59628679	rs76341705	<i>DAAM1</i>	intergenic	22824	1.39E-29
		13q31.1	80191873	rs9545155	<i>LINC01068</i>	intergenic	22824	2.25E-13
		11p14.1	30876113	rs273594	<i>DCDC5</i>	intergenic	22824	3.51E-13
		1p13.2	113208039	rs12046466	<i>CAPZA1</i>	intronic	22824	2.36E-12

		1p33	104012656	rs1681464	<i>PDGFD</i>	intronic	22824	3.85E-11
		11q22.3	127096181	rs9401907	<i>RSPO3</i>	intergenic	22824	7.51E-11
		6q22.32	18904400	rs12700001	<i>HDAC9</i>	intronic	22824	2.11E-10
		7p21.1	60315823	rs10939879	<i>NDUFAF2</i>	intronic	22824	2.12E-10
		5q12.1	82852578	rs309588	<i>VCAN</i>	intronic	22748	2.92E-10
	caudal anterior cingulate	5q14.3	110949402	rs321403	<i>C11orf53</i>	intergenic	22543	2.60E-10
	insula	11q23.1	120596023	rs10283100	<i>ENPP2</i>	exonic	21481	9.58E-12
		8q24.12						8.29E-11

N: number of individuals in meta-analysis; $p_{\text{Discovery}}$: p-value of discovery GWAS meta-analysis in

CHARGE; banksts: banks of the superior temporal sulcus.

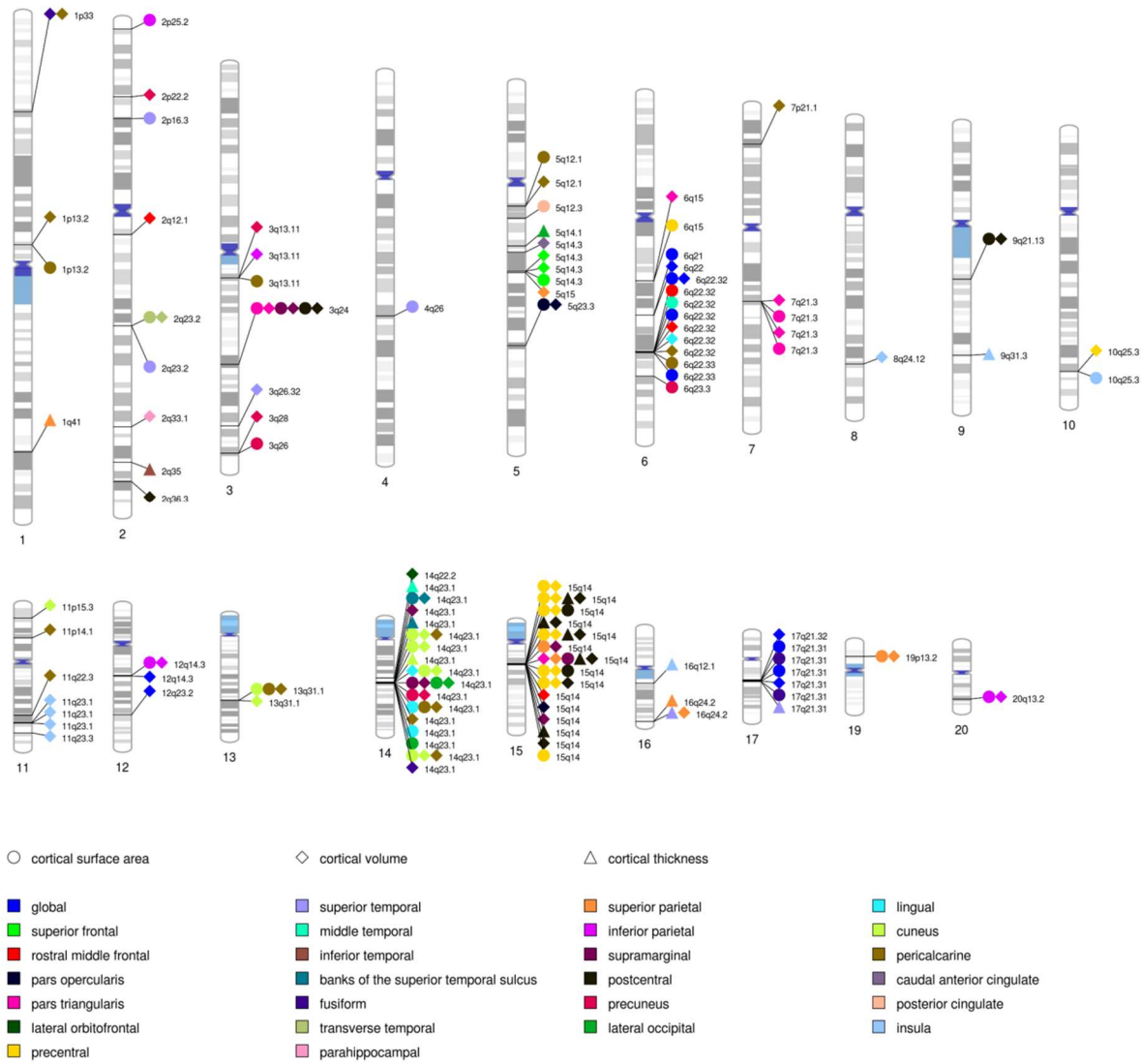


Figure 1. Chromosomal ideogram annotated with genome-wide significant associations ($p_{\text{Discovery}} < 1.09 \times 10^{-9}$) and corresponding genomic loci.

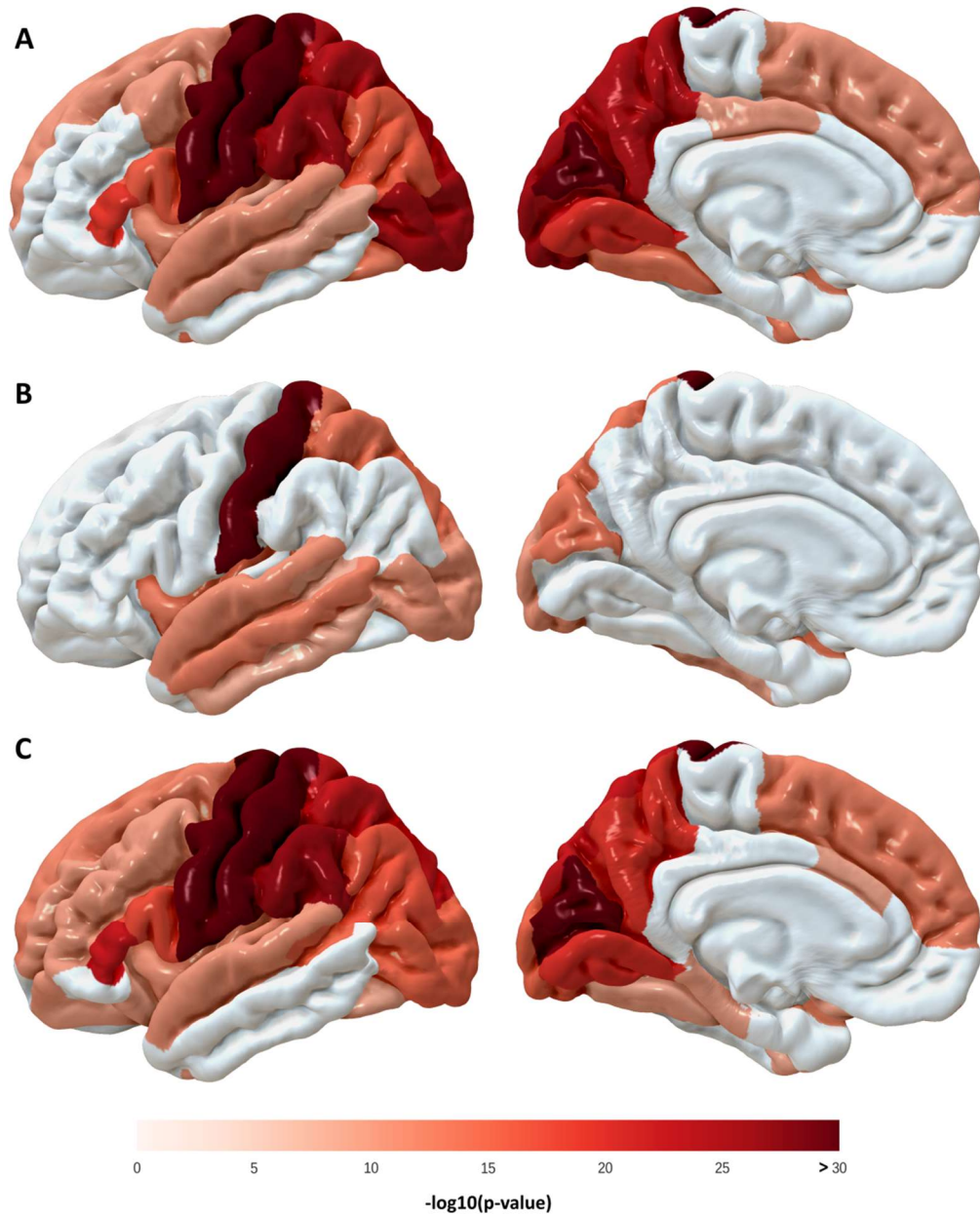


Figure 2. Lowest p-value of cortical surface area (A), thickness (B) and (C) volume of each cortical region.

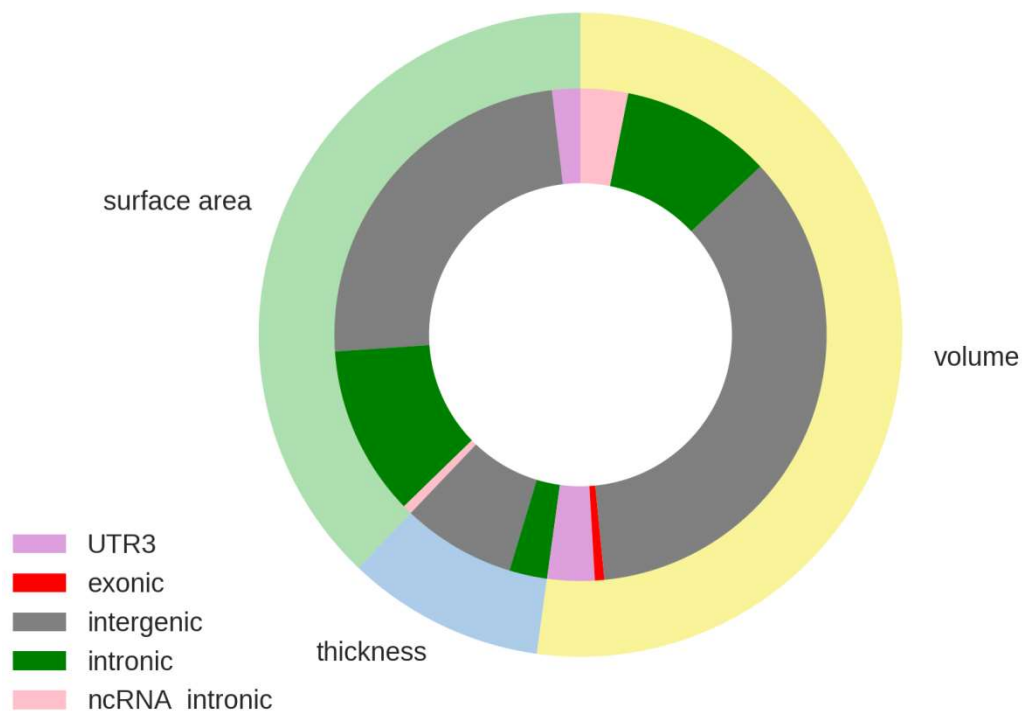


Figure 3. Proportion of functional annotation categories for global and regional cortical thickness, surface area and volume assigned by ANNOVAR.

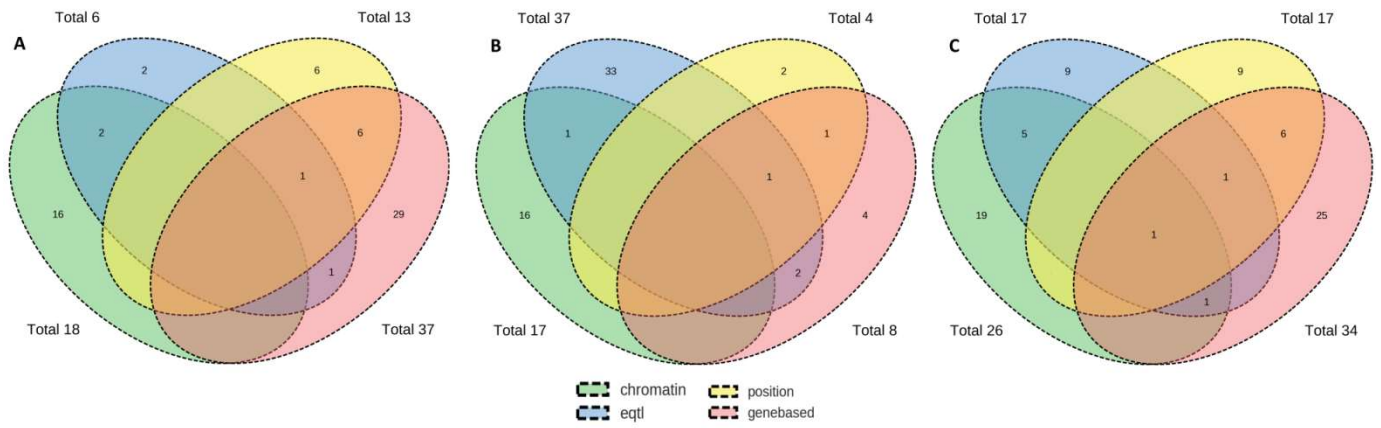


Figure 4. Number of overlapping genes between FUMA eQTL mapping, FUMA chromatin interaction mapping, ANNOVAR chromosome positional mapping and MAGMA gene based analysis for all cortical regions combined for cortical surface area (A), thickness (B) and volume (C).