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Catherine M. Phelan, Karoline B. Kuchenbaecker, Jonathan Tyrer, Siddhartha Kar, Kate Lawrenson, Stacey J. Winham, Joe Dennis, Ailith Pirie, Marjorie Riggan, Ganna Chornokur, et al.

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Identification of twelve new susceptibility loci for different histotypes of epithelial ovarian cancer

A full list of authors and affiliations appears at the end of the article.

#Correspondence to: PDPP, Departments of Oncology and Public Health and Primary Care, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England.pp10001@medschl.cam.ac.uk; Tel +44 1223 740166.

*These authors contributed equally to this manuscript

§These authors jointly directed this work

Author Contributions

Writing group: C.M.P., K.B.K., J.P.T., S.P.K., K.L., S.W., D.H., M.A.E., A.N.M., G.C.-T., E.L.G., S.J.R., T.A.S., S.A.G., A.C.A. and P.D.P.P. Co-ordinated OCAC OncoArray genotyping: C.M.P., M.J.R., G.C. Coordinated CIMBA OncoArray genotyping: G.C.-T., L.McG., J.S., P.S. OncoArray genotyping: CIDR (M.A., T.S., K.F.D., J.Romm, E.P.), Mayo (J.M.C.), UCam (C.Luccarini). Oncoarray genotype calling and quality control: K.B.K., D.F.E., J.D., D.B., E.D., A.Pirie, A.Lee, J.L., G.L. Performed statistical analyses for OCAC: J.P.T., P.D.P.P. Performed statistical analyses for CIMBA: K.B.K., A.L., A.C.A. Performed the meta-analyses: K.B.K., A.C.A. OCAC database management: M.J.R., A.Berchuck. CIMBA database management and *BRCA1/2* variant nomenclature and classification: L.McG., G.L., A.B.S.. Supervised OCAC statistical analyses: P.D.P.P. Supervised CIMBA statistical analyses: A.C.A. Conceived and coordinated the synthesis of the Oncoarray: P.D.P.P., D.F.E., C.A., S.Chanock, S.G., B.H., D.J.H., A.C.A., J.S.. Functional analyses: P.C.L Jr., S.Coetzee, M.A.E., S.A.G., E.L.G., D.H., S.P.K., K.L., J.M.L., G.M.-F., A.N.M., S.J.W., G.C.-T., J. Beesley.

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All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing financial interests related to this manuscript.

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Abstract

To identify common alleles associated with different histotypes of epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC), we pooled data from multiple genome-wide genotyping projects totaling 25,509 EOC cases and 40,941 controls. We identified nine new susceptibility loci for different EOC histotypes: six for serous EOC histotypes (3q28, 4q32.3, 8q21.11, 10q24.33, 18q11.2 and 22q12.1), two for mucinous EOC (3q22.3, 9q31.1) and one for endometrioid EOC (5q12.3). We then meta-analysed the results for high-grade serous ovarian cancer with the results from analysis of 31,448 *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutation carriers, including 3,887 mutation carriers with EOC. This identified an additional three loci at 2q13, 8q24.1 and 12q24.31. Integrated analyses of genes and regulatory biofeatures at each locus predicted candidate susceptibility genes, including *OBFC1*, a novel susceptibility gene for low grade/borderline serous EOC.

Epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) is a heterogeneous disease commonly classified into five major histotypes of invasive disease ¹- (high grade serous (HGSOC), low grade serous (LGSOC), mucinous (MOC), endometrioid (ENOC) and clear cell carcinoma (CCOC)) - and two histotypes of borderline disease – serous and mucinous. The histotypes have differences in lifestyle and genetic risk factors, precursor lesions, patterns of spread, molecular events during oncogenesis, response to chemotherapy, and prognosis. HGSOC are thought to be derived from fallopian tube secretory epithelial cells through foci of endosalpingiosis existing as inclusion cysts lined with tubal epithelium at the ovarian and peritoneal surface². In contrast, CCOC, ENOC, and sero-endometrioid carcinomas appear to develop from endometriosis^{3,4}. MOC resembles adenocarcinoma of the gastric pylorus, intestine, or endocervix and the majority of these tumors show gastrointestinal differentiation⁵.

Approximately 20% of the familial component of EOC risk is attributable to high-to-intermediate risk genes⁶. An unknown fraction is due to more common, lower risk genetic variation⁷. In European populations, genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have identified 23 EOC susceptibility alleles including 18 common variants associated with all histologies and/or serous EOC⁸⁻¹⁵, one with borderline serous tumors¹³, three with MOC¹⁶ and one with CCOC¹². The majority of these loci also showed associations ($p < 0.05$) with EOC risk for *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutation carriers¹⁵. Five additional loci associated with EOC and breast and/or prostate cancer have been identified¹⁷; three of these were associated with susceptibility to EOC, breast and prostate cancers, and two were associated only with breast and EOC risk. However, the common genetic variants explain only 3.9% of the inherited component of EOC risk¹⁵ and additional susceptibility loci are likely to exist, particularly for the less common, non-serous histotypes.

We designed a custom Illumina array named the ‘OncoArray’, in order to identify new cancer susceptibility loci¹⁸. The OncoArray includes ~533,000 variants (of which 260,660 formed a GWAS backbone) and has been used to genotype over 500,000 samples, including EOC case-control studies of the Ovarian Cancer Association Consortium (OCAC) and *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutation carriers of the Consortium of Investigators of Modifiers of *BRCA1/2* (CIMBA). These data were combined with genotype data from the Collaborative Oncological Gene-environment Study (COGS) project^{14,19} and three EOC GWAS^{8,9}. We

present the results of these association analyses together with functional annotation of the new genome-wide significant EOC susceptibility loci.

Results

Association analyses

Genetic association analyses were performed using genotype data from 25,509 population-based EOC cases and 40,941 controls from OCAC and meta-analysis of these data with 19,036 *BRCA1* and 12,412 *BRCA2* mutation carriers from CIMBA, of whom 2,933 and 954, respectively, were affected with EOC. The numbers of participants by study for OCAC and CIMBA are shown in Supplementary table 1 and Supplementary table 2, respectively.

We used data from the 1000 Genomes Project²⁰ reference panel to impute genotypes for 11,403,952 common variants (MAF>1%) and evaluated the associations of these SNPs with EOC risk. In OCAC alone, nine histotypes were investigated (all invasive, serous invasive, HGSOE, LGSOC, serous borderline, LGSOC and serous borderline combined, ENOC, CCOC and MOC). Association analyses revealed six novel loci associated with serous EOC histotypes at genome-wide significance ($p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$): rs9870207 at 3q28, rs13113999 at 4q32.3, rs150293538 at 8q21.11, rs7902587 at 10q24.33, rs8098244 at 18q11.2 and rs6005807 at 22q12.1. Five of these loci were associated with borderline serous EOC (3q28, 4q32.3, 8q21.11, 10q24.33 and 18q11.2) and four with LGSOC tumors (3q28, 8q21.11, 10q24.33 and 18q11.2) (Table 1). We also identified two loci associated with MOC (rs112071820 at 3q22.3 and rs320203 at 9q31.1) and one locus associated with ENOC (rs555025179 at 5q12.3). The meta-analysis of OCAC and CIMBA revealed three additional serous EOC loci (rs2165109 at 2q13; rs9886651 at 8q24.21; rs7953249 at 12q24.31). The 8q24.21 SNP rs9886651 is close to two SNPs previously associated with serous EOC⁹ (and Gjyshi A, Mendoza-Fandino G, Tyrer J, Woods NT, Lawrenson K et al., personal communication). Multi-variable analysis of OCAC data showed that this is a third independent-associated variant in this region (unadjusted OR = 1.07, OR adjusted for rs1400482 and rs13255292 = 1.07). Variant rs6005807 at 22q12.1 was previously reported to be associated with serous EOC at sub-genome-wide significance²¹.

The association of the top SNP in each region with the nine EOC histotypes studied with EOC risk in *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* carriers is shown in Figure 1. Four SNPs, rs8098244 (18q11.2), rs2165109 (2q13), rs9886651 (8q24.21), rs7953249 (12q24.31) showed associations with EOC risk for *BRCA1* mutation carriers and one SNP, rs9886651 (8q24.21) showed an association with risk for *BRCA2* carriers ($P < 0.05$)

Eighteen of the 23 previously published loci were associated with the same histotype at genome-wide significance (excluding the 5 pleiotropic loci published by Kar et al, Supplementary table 3). Of these, 11 showed an association with EOC risk for *BRCA1* mutation carriers and eight showed an association with risk for *BRCA2* carriers ($P < 0.05$). There was significant heterogeneity of risk between the five main, non-overlapping histotypes (high grade serous, low grade/borderline serous, endometrioid, clear cell and invasive/borderline mucinous) for 28 of the 40 new and previously published loci (Supplementary table 3).

We carried out a competing-risks association analysis in *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutation carriers in order to investigate whether the observed associations with ovarian cancer in mutation carriers are influenced by associations with breast cancer risk. For this we used the most significantly associated genotyped SNPs for this ²². The EOC HR estimates were consistent with the estimates from the main analysis for all SNPs (results not shown). Some evidence suggested that rs7953249 at 12q24.31 was associated with reduced breast cancer risk in *BRCA1* mutation carriers (HR=0.95, 95%CI 0.91-0.99, p=0.034) and that SNP rs2165109 at 2q13 was associated with increased breast cancer risk in *BRCA2* mutation carriers (HR=1.08, 95%CI 1.01-1.14, p=0.02). When these associations were analyzed by tumor estrogen-receptor status, the associations for the two SNPs were restricted to ER-negative breast for *BRCA1* (p=0.026 for rs7953249) and *BRCA2* (p=0.02 for rs2165109) mutation carriers.

Association analyses adjusted for the most significant SNP in each region (including 3 independent SNPs at 8q24.21) did not reveal any additional independent association signals in these regions. At the 12 new EOC risk regions, 571 SNPs were deemed potentially causal (Supplementary table 4) and carried forward for functional annotation, eQTL and mQTL analyses.

Functional and molecular analyses

Of the 571 candidate causal variants in the 12 novel loci, 562 variants are located in non-coding DNA sequences and may influence the expression of nearby target genes ²³. We used a variety of *in silico* approaches to identify putative, tissue-specific, regulatory biofeatures and candidate susceptibility genes associated with risk SNPs at each locus. For the few risk-associated, non-synonymous variants in protein coding genes, we also evaluated predicted effects on protein function.

Functional annotation of candidate causal alleles—We mapped the set of 562 non-protein coding candidate causal SNPs at the 12 susceptibility loci to regulatory biofeatures, using a variety of epigenomic marks profiled in normal and cancer tissues relevant to the cellular origins of different ovarian cancer histotypes (Supplementary table 5). The cell types interrogated included: (1) fallopian tube (FT33; FT246) and ovarian surface epithelial cell lines (IOSE4; IOSE11) for serous precursor tissues; (2) serous-related cancer cell lines including HGSOC cell lines (UWB1.289; CaOV3) and a LGSOC cell line (OAW42); (3) endometriosis epithelial cells (EEC16), as a likely precursor of ENOC; (4) cell types relevant to MOC, including MOC cell lines (GTFR230; MCAS) and both colonic normal (colon crypt) and cancer tissues (HCT116; HeLa-S3). The epigenomic marks annotated were open chromatin, identified using formaldehyde assisted isolation of regulatory element sequencing (FAIRE-seq) and DNase I hypersensitivity sequencing (DNase-seq) and chromatin immunoprecipitation sequencing (ChIP-seq) of histone modifications, specifically histone H3 lysine 27 acetylation (H3K27ac, which denotes active chromatin) and histone H3 lysine 4 monomethylation (H3K4me1, which marks active and poised enhancers). SNPs were also intersected with ENCODE transcription factor ChIPseq data. All tissue types were evaluated for all risk loci. The SNP-biofeature intersections by tissue type are illustrated in Figure 2 and Supplementary table 6.

Nine (1.6%) of the 571 candidate causal SNPs lie in protein coding sequences. Five of these are synonymous and four are non-synonymous but predicted to be benign by Polyphen-2 (Supplementary table 6). Four SNPs lie within untranslated regions of protein-coding genes and so could affect mRNA stability: rs1051149 and rs1051150 in the 3' UTR of *LAMA3* and rs12327412 in the 5' UTR of *TTC39C*, all at the 18q11.2 locus; and rs1018128 in the 3' UTR of *GMNC* at 3q28. The majority of biofeature-SNP intersections (n=166, 29% of all candidate causal SNPs and 97% of candidate causal SNPs overlapping a biofeature) were for SNPs lying within active chromatin, and/or open chromatin. Eleven SNPs lie in the promoters of four genes (*PVT1*, *HNFA1A*, *TTC39C* and *TTC28*) (Supplementary Table 6).

At six serous risk loci (4q32.3; 3q28; 8q21; 18q11; 8q24; 22q12) we observed extensive SNP-biofeature overlaps, particularly in serous-related tissue types. In contrast, the two MOC susceptibility loci (3q22.3, 9q31.1) were biofeature-poor regions and showed little or no SNP-biofeature intersections in any of the tissue types under investigation, including MOC and ENCODE cell lines. At the endometrioid EOC risk locus (5q12.3) we observed enhancers in endometriosis, ovarian, fallopian and EOC cell types flanking the small number risk associated SNPs (n=8), none of which coincided with regulatory elements.

Several studies have shown that common variant susceptibility alleles are significantly enriched for regulatory elements detected in disease-relevant tissue types. Therefore we tested for enrichment of SNP-H3K27ac intersections at each locus because H3K27ac was the most comprehensively profiled regulatory feature across different tissue types (Supplementary table 7). At the 12q24.31 locus a large region of active chromatin spanning the *HNFA1A* promoter drove a strong enrichment for risk SNP-H3K27ac intersects in the OAW42 LGSOC cell line ($P=4.45 \times 10^{-22}$). At 10q24.33 (which is associated with LGSOC and borderline SOC) we identified a significant enrichment of acetylated H3K27 in normal fallopian cells (FT33 $P=1.09 \times 10^{-4}$, FT246 $P=4.29 \times 10^{-3}$), HGSOC ovarian cancer cells (UWB1.289 $P=6.23 \times 10^{-3}$), MOC cells (GTFR230 $P=5.16 \times 10^{-3}$) as well as, somewhat surprisingly, colorectal cancer cells (HCT116 $P=2.64 \times 10^{-4}$) and cervical cancer cells (HeLa-S3 $P=9.60 \times 10^{-12}$). This locus contains several clusters of H3K27ac activity and TF binding in ovarian and ENCODE datasets, and these highly active regions showed extensive overlap with candidate causal alleles (Figure 3).

Identifying candidate susceptibility gene targets at risk loci—We used several approaches to identify candidate target genes at the 12 risk loci. First, we hypothesized that target genes underlying disease susceptibility are more likely to display prevalent copy number alterations in ovarian tumor tissues. Amplifications were the most frequent alteration at 6 of the 12 susceptibility loci (Supplementary figure 1). Contiguous genes were commonly amplified in the same sample indicating segmental amplifications (data not shown). *HNFA1A*, *ORAI1*, *CHEK2*, *XPB1*, *BUB1*, and *FOXL2* are found inside the same topologically associating domain (TAD) as candidate causal SNPs and have been previously implicated in ovarian cancer development (Supplementary figure 2). Notably, *HNFA1A*, *ORAI1*, and *FOXL2* are amplified in >5% of EOC samples. No TAD was identified for 8q24.21; but *MYC* and *PVT1* appear to be the targets for multiple enhancer elements containing independent EOC risk associations for HGSOC at this locus (Gjyshi et al., personal communication).

We also performed expression and methylation quantitative trait locus (eQTL and mQTL) analyses in several data sets comprising methylation/expression profiling and germline genotyping in relevant tumor tissues (see Methods). For eQTL analyses, we evaluated associations between the candidate causal SNPs and all genes profiled within 1 Mb of the index risk SNP at each locus, since this window will contain most *cis*-eQTL associations²³. Results of the eQTL analyses in each data set were adjusted for tumor copy number and methylation status²⁴ and a meta-analysis of the two HGSOC data sets from TCGA and the Mayo Clinic are shown in Supplementary table 8-11. The most significant eQTL associations in both HGSOC data sets were identified between the candidate causal risk SNPs at the 10q24.33 risk locus and *OBFC1* expression (TCGA-rs11597399 - $P = 3.1 \times 10^{-10}$; Mayo-rs7902587 - $P = 4.0 \times 10^{-4}$; meta-analysis-rs34379047 - $P = 2.1 \times 10^{-11}$). The risk (T) allele was associated with reduced *OBFC1* expression in both data sets (Figure 3d). We then evaluated all SNPs at this locus (not just the candidate causal SNPs) for eQTL associations; the SNPs with the most significant eQTL associations for *OBFC1* were also candidate causal SNPs for the risk association, reinforcing *OBFC1* as the target gene. No expression associations were identified at $P < 10^{-4}$ for the candidate causal risk SNPs at any other locus in the eQTL meta-analysis. Thirty-two ENOC samples were used to conduct an eQTL analysis focused on the 5q13.1 ENOC risk locus but this did not reveal any associations at $P < 0.05$ (Supplementary table 10).

Methylation QTL analyses were restricted to the set of 67 CpGs with the most significant association with decreased expression of the 74 genes of interest (within a 1Mb region of the index SNP) in the 12 regions. Results are presented for the most significant mQTL associations for each SNP based on the reduced set of CpGs (Supplementary table 12). We identified two regions with mQTL associations at $P < 0.005$. At 2q13, the risk allele [G] of rs56226558 was associated with reduced methylation of the CpG cg21469370 ($p = 1.4 \times 10^{-3}$), with methylation being associated with reduced expression of *BCL211* ($p = 1.1 \times 10^{-6}$) even though cg21469370 lies in the gene body of *ACOXL*. At 3q22.3, the risk allele [C] of rs68088905 was associated with reduced methylation of the CpG cg06726820 in the promoter of *RBPI* (mQTL $p = 4.9 \times 10^{-3}$). Methylation was strongly associated with reduced *RBPI* expression ($p = 1.7 \times 10^{-36}$). We found no highly significant mQTL associations for genes at any other locus, and the eQTL SNP at 10q24.33 was not association with DNA methylation.

SNPs in the 10q24.33 locus revealed the most significant eQTL with expression of the *OBFC1* gene. The most significant eQTL SNPs also showed the most epigenetic marks, including rs35007589 (eQTL p-value 2.3×10^{-11}), rs35176048 (eQTL p-value 2.6×10^{-11}) and rs34685262 (eQTL p-value 3.8×10^{-11}). These SNPs intersect regions of open chromatin, H3K27ac and H3K4me1 signal in normal ovarian and fallopian tube epithelial cells and, for rs35176048 and rs34685262, in HGSOC cell lines. These enhancers are not specific to ovarian cell types. At this locus, 11 candidate causal SNPs are predicted by *motifbreakR*²⁵ to alter transcription factor binding sites, of which 8 are predicted to have a strong effect on TF binding (Supplementary table 13). Of particular interest, rs2488000 (eQTL p-value = 1.4×10^{-10}) is predicted *in silico* to strongly impact the binding of CTCF, a ubiquitously expressed transcriptional regulator that plays a key role in insulator function and chromatin structure (Figure 3c). Furthermore in ENCODE there is evidence from

ChIPseq experiments that CTCF does bind at this location in monocytes. Other SNPs predicted to have a strong effect on the binding of other cancer-relevant TFs are rs11813268 (*ETS1*), rs7907606 (*FOXP1*) and rs2995264 (*IRF8*) (Supplementary table 13).

At 8q24.21, the candidate causal variants span a region of ~20kb that includes the promoter and first exon of *PVT1*, an oncogenic long non-coding RNA (lncRNA) with known roles in breast and ovarian cancer²⁶. The 8q24 region is also a hotspot for association with other cancers²⁷ with *PVT1*, *CMYC* and novel lncRNAs identified as candidate target genes. Five SNPs (rs10956390, rs10098831, rs6470578, rs6990534 and rs4410871) coincide with 11 or more biofeatures in normal ovarian and fallopian epithelial cells, and ovarian cancer cells.

Discussion

We have identified 12 novel loci associated with different histotypes of EOC at genome-wide significance. Despite the use of a stringent significance threshold it is possible that some of these represent false positive associations. Wakefield has suggested the use of an approximate Bayes factor to calculate the Bayes false discovery probability (BFDP)²⁸. We have estimated the BFDP based on a plausible odds ratio of 1.2 and a prior probability of association of 0.0001. The BFDP was less than 10% for 11 of the 12 associations. We also calculated the BFDP for the 22 previously reported loci, of which 17 were <1%, 1 was >1% but less than 10% and 4 were greater than 10%. We did not calculate the BFDP for the 5 pleiotropic loci reported by Kar et al, 2016¹⁷. These five loci together with the 29 loci with BFDP<10% bring the total number of susceptibility loci for different histotypes of EOC to 34 for women of European ancestry, of which 27 are associated with risk of invasive EOC at P<0.01. Assuming a polygenic variance of 1.45²⁹ the 27 loci account for approximately 6.4% of the polygenic risk in the population. Incorporating common EOC susceptibility variants into risk assessment tools will improve risk prediction and may be particularly useful for refining risk estimates in *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutation carriers.

Some strata in the OCAC analyses pooled data from several studies from the same country. This might increase the potential for bias because of population stratification, but we expect any inflation due to population stratification to be effectively removed by adjusting for the principal components. In order to evaluate the possible magnitude of such a bias we compared the inflation of the median test statistic for the analysis of the OncoArray data stratified by study with an analysis in which all the cases and controls were combined into a single stratum. There was little difference ($\lambda=1.054$ v $\lambda=1.078$). As these inflation factors are not adjusted for sample size, some of the difference is due to the increase in effective sample size of the non-stratified analysis, suggesting that any bias due to pooling data from multiple studies will be minimal.

Consistent with previous studies in EOC and other cancer types, the vast majority of the risk-associated variants were located in non-protein coding regions of the genome³⁰ suggesting these variants impact target gene expression by altering the activity of functional element(s) that regulate the expression of one or more susceptibility genes. Since non-coding biofeatures, such as enhancers, show a high degree of tissue specificity, we intersected EOC risk SNPs with regions of active chromatin catalogued in cell lines

representing the different EOC histotypes (HGSOC, ENOC, LGSOC and MOC) and in EOC precursor cells (OSEC/FTSEC for LGSOC/HGSOC, EEC for ENOC and colonic crypt for MOC). Enrichment analyses test for over-representation of cell-type specific biofeatures intersecting risk variants at confirmed risk loci, compared to a lack of enrichment in non-disease associated tissues. A major strength of our approach was the ability to interrogate histotype-specific epigenomic profiles and so in addition to identifying the putative functional targets of risk SNPs, these analyses can also indicate whether some cell types are more likely to be relevant to disease pathogenesis compared to other cell types. For example we detected a significant enrichment of active chromatin marks coinciding with SNPs in fallopian tube epithelial cells at the 10q24.33 LGSOC/borderline serous locus, which could reflect recent pathological evidence that some of these tumors arise in the distal fallopian tube ³¹, as well as HGSOC ². At the same locus, we also identified an enrichment for biofeatures in a primary MOC cell line, a cancer histotype that is often associated with deregulation of the MAPK pathway; which is also perturbed in LGSOC ³². Given the growing evidence that regulatory mechanisms are highly tissue specific, it is perhaps to be expected that we find such enrichments in cell types associated with EOC development. However, the lack of enrichment at MOC and ENOC risk loci may indicate that alternative precursor cell types give rise to these histotypes rather than the cell types evaluated in the current study.

Expression QTL analysis identified associations between the most statistically significant risk-associated SNPs at 10q24.33 and *OBFC1*, many of which also coincide with epigenetic biofeatures. *OBFC1* is a subunit of an alpha accessory factor that stimulates the activity of DNA polymerase-alpha-primase, the enzyme that initiates DNA replication. *OBFC1* also appears to function in a telomere-associated complex that binds telomeric single-stranded DNA *in vitro* and localizes at telomeres *in vivo* ³³. Four SNPs in this region (rs2487999, rs4387287, rs9420907 and rs9419958) have previously been reported to be associated with telomere length (NHGRI-EBI GWAS catalog ²⁷, Supplementary table 14). The r^2 between these and rs7902587 are between 0.52 and 0.93 (1000 Genomes European populations). However, the associations of all four with LGSOC and borderline serous EOC are attenuated when adjusted for rs7902587 suggesting a single association peak. The alleles associated with a decrease in leukocyte telomere length being associated with an increased risk of LGSOC and borderline serous EOC. These findings are consistent with the association between borderline EOC and rs7705526 at 5p15 (adjacent to the telomerase reverse transcriptase gene)¹³. Furthermore, the histotype specificity is consistent with the suggestion that telomere length differs between the different histotypes of EOC ³⁴.

Candidate causal variants at three of the 12 novel loci are associated with multiple traits in the NHGRI-EBI GWAS catalog ($P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$). These traits converge on pathways involved in inflammation and immunity, including monocyte count, C-reactive protein (CRP) levels, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase levels, N-glycan levels, allergen sensitization, and multiple sclerosis (Supplementary table 14). For example, at the 12q24.31 HGSOC risk locus, the risk allele of four candidate causal SNPs (rs7979473, rs1183910, rs2393791, rs7310409) have previously been associated with raised CRP levels in blood plasma, a marker of inflammation. This is consistent with the established link between chronic inflammation and increased cancer risk. In addition SNPs within 500kb of the top SNP at 2q13, 8q24.21,

10q24.33 and 22q12.1 are associated with several different cancers although only one of these is a candidate causal EOC variant (rs2995264 at 10q24.33 associated with cutaneous malignant melanoma).

This study demonstrates the strength of large-scale collaborations in identifying common variant risk associations for complex traits such as EOC which is rare, has a high mortality rate, and exhibits heterogeneity by histotype. As the largest study to date with over 90,000 EOC cases and controls including an additional ~25,000 previously unstudied participants, we identify several novel risk loci specific to the rarer EOC histotypes: ENOC, MOC, LGSOC and borderline EOC. The histotype-specific nature of these associations adds to the somatic, epidemiological and clinical data indicating that EOC histotypes can be thought of as distinct diseases. The lack of heterogeneity between studies of varying designs, carried out in different populations, and the high levels of statistical significance, with confirmation of known EOC susceptibility loci, provide evidence that these are robust associations. Molecular analyses of genes and the tissue specific regulatory architecture at these loci, which combined publicly available datasets with systematic, large-scale genome wide profiling experiments, point to a small number of non-coding biofeatures and target genes that may play a histotype-specific role in EOC initiation and development. Detailed functional studies will be required to define the underlying biology of SNP-regulatory interactions to identify the causal SNP(s) at each locus, and to confirm which candidate susceptibility genes represent the targets of these risk SNPs. Evolving technologies, in particular CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing, now enable precision modification of risk SNPs to create isogenic models of different alleles³⁵, enabling the effects of each allele on disease pathogenesis to be studied, for example at 19p13³⁶, 8q24¹⁴, 17q12¹² and 5p15¹³. Finally, given that several previously identified EOC susceptibility alleles are associated with risk of other cancers¹⁷, and that there are similarities in molecular phenotype and/or shared tissue of origin between endometrial cancer, endometriosis and ENOC and CCOC³⁷ as well as basal-like breast cancer³⁸, we anticipate that the loci reported here may be also associated with risk of other cancer-related traits.

METHODS

Study samples

Genotype data from six OCAC and two CIMBA genotyping projects were used for these analyses (Supplementary table 1). All participating studies were approved by the relevant research ethics committee and all participants provided written, informed consent.

OCAC—The OCAC OncoArray data comprised 63 genotyping project/case-controls sets (Supplementary table 1). Some studies (e.g. SEARCH) contributed samples to more than one genotyping project and some case-control sets are a combination of multiple individual studies. The following numbers are for the subjects of European ancestry that passed QC. The analyses included 66,450 samples from seven genotyping projects: 40,941 controls, 22,406 invasive cases and 3,103 borderline cases. The number of cases by histotype were serous borderline (1,954), mucinous borderline (1,149), LGSOC (1,012), HGSOC (13,037), ENOC (2,810), CCOC (1,366) and other EOC (2,764).

CIMBA—Eligibility in CIMBA is restricted to females aged 18 years or older with pathogenic variants in *BRCA1* or *BRCA2*. The majority of the participants were sampled through cancer genetics clinics, including some related participants. Sixty-three studies contributed OncoArray and iCOGS genotype data on 31,448 mutation carriers. For the samples genotyped on OncoArray, after quality control (see below), data were available on 15,694 *BRCA1* mutation-carriers and 10,988 *BRCA2* mutation carriers, of whom 2,372 and 849, respectively, were affected with EOC (Supplementary table 2). We also obtained genotype data on 3,342 (561 affected) *BRCA1* and 1,424 (105 affected) *BRCA2* non-overlapping samples genotyped using the iCOGS array ^{1,2}.

Genotype data and Quality Control (QC)

Data from all the genotyping projects apart from the OCAC and CIMBA OncoArray projects have been published previously ^{1,3-6}. Genotypes for OCAC samples were preferentially selected from the different projects in the following order: OncoArray, Mayo GWAS, COGS, and other GWAS.

Genotyping was performed at five centers: University of Cambridge, Center for Inherited Disease Research (CIDR), National Cancer Institute (NCI), Genome Quebec and Mayo Clinic. OncoArray sample QC was similar to that carried out for the other projects (as described ⁵). We excluded samples if they had a genotyping call rate < 95%, excessively low or high heterozygosity, if they were not female, or were duplicates (cryptic or intended). Duplicates and close relatives were identified using in-house software that calculates a concordance matrix for all individuals. Samples with concordance > 0.86 were flagged as duplicates and samples with concordance between 0.74 and 0.86 were flagged as relatives. The comparison was performed among all the OncoArray samples, and all the previously genotyped samples. The concordance statistics were used to identify cryptic duplicates and expected duplicates whose genotypes did not match. We attempted to resolve these with the study investigators. If the discrepancy could not be resolved both samples were excluded. In OCAC, for confirmed cryptic duplicates and relatives, we retained one sample in the analysis. For case-control pairs we excluded the control, while for case-case and control-control pairs we excluded the sample with the lower call rate. In CIMBA, relatives were included in the analysis and the association tests were adjusted accordingly. For confirmed duplicates, the sample with the higher call rate was retained.

SNP QC was carried out according to the OncoArray QC Guidelines. ⁷ Only those SNPs that passed QC for all consortia were used for imputation. We excluded SNPs with a call rate < 95%, SNPs deviating from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium ($P < 10^{-7}$ in controls or unrelated samples in CIMBA and $P < 10^{-12}$ in cases) and SNPs with concordance < 98% among 5,280 duplicate pairs. For the imputation, we additionally excluded SNPs with a MAF < 1% and a call rate < 98% and SNPs that could not be linked to the 1000 genomes reference or differed significantly in frequency from the 1000 genomes (European frequency) and a further 1,128 SNPs where the cluster plot was judged to be inadequate. Of the 533,631 SNPs which were manufactured on the array, 494,813 SNPs passed the initial QC and 470,825 SNPs were used for imputation. Samples with overall heterozygosity < 5% or > 40% were excluded.

Ancestry analysis

Intercontinental ancestry was calculated for the OCAC samples using the software package FastPop (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/fastpop/>)⁸ developed specifically for the OncoArray. Only the samples with >80% European ancestry were used for these analyses. For the CIMBA samples 33,661 weakly correlated autosomal SNPs (pair-wise r^2 less than 0.1) were used to compute the genomic kinship between all pairs of individuals, along with 267 HapMap samples (CHB, JPT, YRI and CEU). These were converted to distances and subjected to multidimensional scaling. Using the first two components, we calculated the proportion of European ancestry for each individual and excluded samples with >27% non-European ancestry to ensure that samples of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry were included in the final sample. Analysis using FastPop provided virtually identical results.

Principal components analysis

Principal component analysis for the OncoArray data was carried out using data from 33,661 uncorrelated SNPs (pair-wise r^2 less than 0.1) with minor allele frequency greater than 0.05 using an in house program (available at <http://ccge.medschl.cam.ac.uk/software/pccalc/>). Principal components analysis for the other genotype data sets was carried out as previously described.^{1,5}

Imputation

We performed imputation separately for each genotyping project data set. We imputed genotypes into the reference panel from the 1000 Genomes Project (v3 October 2014).⁹ We initially used an efficient two-step procedure, which involved pre-phasing using SHAPEIT¹⁰ followed by imputation of the phased data using IMPUTE2¹¹. We then performed more accurate imputation for any region with a SNP with $P < 10^{-6}$ in the OCAC analyses or the OCAC/CIMBA meta-analysis. The boundaries were set ± 500 kb from the most significant SNP in each region. The single-step imputation used IMPUTE2 without pre-phasing with some of the default parameters modified. These included an increase of the MCMC iterations to 90 (out of which the first 15 were used as burn-in), an increase of the buffer region to 500kb and increasing to 100 the number of haplotypes used as templates when phasing observed genotypes.

After imputation, 85 per cent of common variants including both single nucleotide variants and small indels ($MAF > 0.05$) have an imputation r^2 imputation accuracy > 0.9 with 97 percent having imputation $r^2 > 0.7$. Of the rare variants ($0.001 < MAF < 0.05$), 28 per cent have an imputation $r^2 > 0.9$ and 58 per cent have an imputation $r^2 > 0.7$.

Association analyses in the unselected ovarian cancer cases and controls from OCAC and CIMBA

We excluded SNPs from the association analysis if their imputation accuracy was $r^2 < 0.3$ or their minor allele frequency (MAF) was < 0.01 . In total, genotypes for 11,595,112 million variants were available for analysis.

Association analyses OCAC

We evaluated the association between genotype and disease using the imputed genotype dosage in a logistic regression model. We carried out initial, genome-wide analyses separately for OncoArray, COGS and the five GWAS datasets and pooled the results using a fixed effects meta-analysis. The analyses were adjusted for study and for population substructure by including the eigenvectors of project-specific principal components as covariates in the model (nine for OncoArray, five for COGS, two for UK GWAS, and two for the US, BWH and POL GWAS, and a single PC for the MAY GWAS). The number of eigenvectors chosen was based on the inflection point of a scree plot. After one-step imputation of the genotypes in the regions of interest we used genotype dosages in a single logistic regression model with adjustment for each genotyping project/study combination and nineteen principal components. Principal components were set to zero for samples not included in a given project. We used custom written software for the analysis.

EOC is a heterogeneous phenotype with five major histotypes for invasive disease – HGSOC, LGSOC, MOC, ENOC and CCOC – and two histotypes of borderline disease – serous and mucinous. The pattern of association across the different histotypes varies for the known EOC risk loci. We therefore carried out the association analysis on the following nine histotypes: all invasive disease; HGSOC; LGSOC; all invasive serous; serous borderline; LGSOC and borderline serous combined; ENOC; CCOC; and mucinous invasive/mucinous borderline combined.

Association analyses CIMBA

We carried out the ovarian cancer association analyses separately for *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* carriers and for OncoArray and COGS samples. The results were pooled using fixed effects meta-analysis. The primary analysis was carried out within a survival analysis framework with time to ovarian cancer diagnosis as the endpoint. Mutation carriers were followed until the age of ovarian cancer diagnosis, or risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy (RRSO) or age at study recruitment.

Breast cancer diagnosis was not considered as a censoring event. In order to account for the non-random sampling of *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* carriers with respect to disease status we conducted the analyses by modelling the retrospective likelihood of the observed genotypes conditional on the disease phenotype. We assessed the associations between genotype and risk of ovarian cancer using a score test statistic based on the retrospective likelihood.¹² To account for the non-independence among related individuals in the sample, we used an adjusted version of the score test statistic, which uses a kinship-adjusted variance of the score.¹³ We evaluated associations between imputed genotypes and ovarian cancer risk using a version of the score test as described above but with the posterior genotype probabilities replacing the genotypes. All analyses were stratified by the country of origin of the samples and for Ashkenazi Jewish origin.

We carried out the analyses using custom written functions in Fortran and Python. The score test statistic was implemented in R version 3.0.1.

OCAC/CIMBA meta-analysis

We conducted a meta-analysis of the EOC associations in *BRCA1*, *BRCA2* carriers and OCAC samples using an inverse variance approach assuming fixed effects. We combined the logarithm of the per-allele hazard ratio estimate for the association with EOC risk in *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutation carriers and the logarithm of the per-allele odds ratio estimate for the association with EOC (any-subtype) and serous EOC in OCAC. The number of *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* samples with tumor histology information was too small to allow for subgroup analyses. However, previous studies have demonstrated that the vast majority of EOCs in *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutation carriers are HGSOC. Meta-analyses were carried out using the software “metal”, 2011-03-25 release ¹⁴.

We evaluated whether there is evidence for multiple independent association signals in the region around each newly identified locus by evaluating the associations of genetic variants in the region while adjusting for the SNP with the smallest meta-analysis p-value in the respective region. This was done separately for *BRCA1* carriers, *BRCA2* carriers and OCAC.

Candidate causal SNPs in each susceptibility region

In order to identify a set of variants most likely to mediate the observed association – the credible causal variants - we excluded SNPs with causality odds of less than 1:100 by comparing the likelihood of each SNP from the association analysis with the likelihood of the most strongly associated SNP.

Functional annotation of risk associated variants

Expression and methylation quantitative trait loci analyses—A TCGA data set¹⁵ was available for 326 HGSOC tumors in women of European ancestry. Ancestry was estimated using the Local Ancestry in admixed Populations (LAMP, ¹⁶) software package and individuals with > 95% European descent were retained for further analyses. Matched gene expression (measured on the Agilent 1M microarray), CpG methylation (measured on the Illumina Infinium HumanMethylation27 BeadChip), copy number alteration (called using the Affymetrix SNP 6.0), and germline genotype (called using the Affymetrix SNP 6.0) were also available. A Mayo Clinic data set was available for 209 serous EOC tumors and 32 ENOC tumors in women of European ancestry. Matched gene expression (measured on the Agilent whole human genome 4x44K expression microarray), CpG methylation (measured on the Illumina Infinium HumanMethylation450), copy number alteration (called using the OncoArray), and germline genotype (called using the OncoArray) were available for all of these samples. Genotypes were imputed into the 1000 Genomes October 2014 (Phase 3, version 5) ⁹ European reference panel for both data sets. Expression QTL analyses were performed using linear regression as implemented in the R package Matrix eQTL ¹⁷. Only variants with imputation accuracy $R^2 > 0.3$ were analyzed. Prior to eQTL analyses the effects of tumor copy number and methylation on gene expression were regressed out as previously described¹⁸. For the Mayo data set, we performed separate analyses on the HGSOC and ENOC samples. Results for the two HGSOC data sets were combined in a random effects meta-analysis. We focused on local or cis-acting eQTLs between SNPs in the

1:100 list of potentially causal variants and all genes up to 1 Mb on either side of these SNPs.

mQTL analyses for the 1:100 potentially causal SNPs in regions of interest (1 MB on either side of the index SNP) were conducted using the Mayo dataset only, because methylation was assayed with the much denser 450K array and the Mayo sample included histologies other than HGSOC. Within each region, CpG probes were filtered based on their association with gene expression. For each expression probe within the region, a linear model was fit by CpG probe adjusted for age and CNV overlapping the expression probes. The CpG with the strongest negative test statistic for each gene (across multiple expression probes per gene) was retained for mQTL analysis in order to reduce the total number of tests. We performed VanderWaerden rank transformations of the beta values to account for skewed distributions in the beta-values, and conducted linear regression of the SNP genotypes on the transformed beta values, adjusted for age and CNV overlapping the CpG probe; missing CNV values were imputed using the median for the non-missing samples within each region. As a sensitivity analysis, we also performed analyses adjusted only for age. Analyses were conducted for all histologies, as well as for the serous, HGSOC, and ENOC subsets. Raw Loci were eliminated from analyses where there were either no Agilent probes for the region on the array (9q31.1) or there were no negatively associated CpGs on the 450k array (8q21.11).

For eQTL and mQTL analyses two-sided p-values are reported.

Mapping risk SNPs to biofeatures

Cell culture—Cell lines were cultured in their respective media as follows: GTFR230, NOSE-CM (1:1 Medium 199: MCDB105 (both Sigma Aldrich), 15% fetal bovine serum (FBS, Hyclone), 500 ng/ml hydrocortisone, 5 µg/ml insulin (both Sigma Aldrich) 10 ng/ml epidermal growth factor and 34 µg protein/ml bovine pituitary extract (both Life Technologies); MCAS, EMEM supplemented with 15% FBS (Seradigm); RMG-II and JHOC5, RPMI plus 10% FBS and OAW42, DMEM containing 10% FBS, 20 µg/ml insulin and sodium pyruvate (Lonza). Cell lines were authenticated by profiling short tandem repeats using the Promega Powerplex 16HS Assay (performed at the University of Arizona Genetics Core facility) and all cultures tested negative for contaminating *Mycoplasma* infections using a *Mycoplasma* specific PCR.

Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP)—Our ChIP protocol was based on the methods of Schmidt *et al.*¹⁹ Four 15cm dishes of cells were fixed in formaldehyde for 10 minutes, before quenching the fixation with glycine. Cells were harvested, lysed in a sarkosyl-containing lysis buffer, and sonicated using the Covaris E220 evolution Focused-Ultrasonicator to yield 100-300bp genomic DNA fragments. 5 µg of an antibody raised against H3K27ac (Diagenode) was incubated with blocked magnetic Dynabeads (Life Technologies) at 4°C for 4 hours. Antibody-bead conjugates were incubated with 100 µg chromatin at 4°C overnight, with constant agitation. Beads were washed extensively with RIPA buffer and then RNase and proteinase K (both Qiagen) treated. DNA was then eluted from the beads in TE buffer and cleaned up using the QIAquick PCR Purification kit

(Qiagen). Two independent immunoprecipitations and one input sample were sequenced for each cell line and each sample was quality checked by site-specific qPCR prior to next generation sequencing (NGS).

Next generation sequencing—ChIP libraries were constructed using the Kapa Hyper Library Preparation kit, according to manufacturer's instructions. Approximately 2/3 of the immunoprecipitated (IP) material was used as the starting amount. For undiluted input samples, 100-300 ng of starting material was used. Construction was carried out according to manufacturer's instructions using Bio NextFlex adapters diluted 1:50. Final PCR on a portion of the adapter ligation was performed for 12 cycles. Products were evaluated by the Agilent Bioanalyzer, using high sensitivity DNA chips. ChIP libraries were quantified using Kapa Biosystems Illumina library quantification kit, then 12 pooled for sequencing, which was carried out using single end reads with 75 cycles on a NextSeq 500 (with version 2 chemistry).

Analysis of ChIP-seq data—ChIP-seq data were processed using MACS2 with p value cutoff of 0.001. The smaller of input or signal was linearly scaled to the same depth as the larger dataset. In order to control the irreproducible discovery rate in ChIPseq analysis, we used IDR version 2.0 pipeline.²⁰ A standard IDR threshold $p < 0.05$ was applied.

Functional annotation of variants—We used shell scripts with bedtools (<http://bedtools.readthedocs.org/en/latest/>) to generate overlap data between all variants in each associated region including likely causal SNPs and bed file versions of all the data represented in Figure 2 and Supplementary Table 6. In addition we included 3'UTRs, 5'UTRs, miRcode high confidence conserved microRNA target sites, high confidence microRNA target sites from microRNA.org, and all coding exons. The overlap data thus obtained were converted to matrix form by means of python scripts. MicroRNA target sites were only considered that overlapped untranslated (UTR) gene regions. Exonic variants were further assessed for missense or nonsense mutations by Mutect software²¹. The NHGRI-EBI GWAS catalog was used to identify SNPs among the potentially causal set with other genome-wide significance associations (Supplementary table 14).

Locus-specific tissue enrichment of variants—H3K27 acetylation peaks were collated from public sources (for HeLa-S3, HCT116, UCSD Ovary, UCSD Sigmoid Colon, Colon Crypt) or from in-house data (IOSE4, IOSE11, FT33, FT246, EEC16, CaOV3, UWB1.289, OAW42, GFTR230, MCAS) (Supplementary table 5 and Supplementary table 16). Overlaps were counted for the all SNPs against which genotypes were imputed in 1000 genomes for each H3K27Ac dataset. The fraction of causal SNPs with overlaps was then tested for significance against this background for each cell type in the H3K27ac datasets using the hypergeometric distribution. Finally, p values were adjusted for multiple comparisons using Bonferroni's method.

Data availability

OncoArray germline genotype data for OCAC studies will be available through dbGap (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gap). Summary results are available from the Ovarian Cancer

Association Consortium (<http://ocac.ccge.medschl.cam.ac.uk/>). A subset of the OncoArray germline genotype data for the CIMBA studies will be made publically available through dbGAP. The complete dataset will not be made publically available due to restraints imposed by the ethics committees of individual studies; requests for further data can be made to the Data Access Coordination Committee (<http://cimba.ccge.medschl.cam.ac.uk/>).

ChipSeq data are available from the Gene Expression Omnibus (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/), GEO accession number GSE68104.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Authors

Catherine M. Phelan^{1,*}, Karoline B. Kuchenbaecker^{2,3,*}, Jonathan P. Tyrer^{4,*}, Siddhartha P. Kar^{4,*}, Kate Lawrenson^{5,*}, Stacey J. Winham^{6,*}, Joe Dennis⁴, Ailith Pirie⁴, Marjorie Riggan⁷, Ganna Chornokur⁸, Madalene A. Earp⁹, Paulo C. Lyra Jr.⁸, Janet M. Lee¹⁰, Simon Coetzee¹⁰, Jonathan Beesley¹¹, Lesley McGuffog¹², Penny Soucy¹³, Ed Dicks⁴, Andrew Lee¹², Daniel Barrowdale¹², Julie Lecarpentier¹², Goska Leslie¹², Cora M. Aalfs¹⁴, Katja K.H. Aben^{15,16}, Marcia Adams¹⁷, Julian Adlard¹⁸, Irene L. Andrulis¹⁹, Hoda Anton-Culver²⁰, Natalia Antonenkova²¹, AOCs study group²², Gerasimos Aravantinos²³, Norbert Arnold²⁴, Banu K. Arun²⁵, Brita Arver²⁶, Jacopo Azzollini²⁷, Judith Balmaña²⁸, Susana N. Banerjee²⁹, Laure Barjhoux³⁰, Rosa B. Barkardottir^{31,32}, Yukie Bean³³, Matthias W. Beckmann³⁴, Alicia Beeghly-Fadiel³⁵, Javier Benitez³⁶, Marina Bermisheva³⁷, Marcus Q. Bernardini³⁸, Michael J. Birrer³⁹, Line Bjorge^{40,41}, Amanda Black⁴², Kenneth Blankstein⁴³, Marinus J. Blok⁴⁴, Clara Bodelon⁴², Natalia Bogdanova⁴⁵, Anders Bojesen⁴⁶, Bernardo Bonanni⁴⁷, Åke Borg⁴⁸, Angela R. Bradbury⁴⁹, James D. Brenton⁵⁰, Carole Brewer⁵¹, Louise Brinton⁴², Per Broberg⁵², Angela Brooks-Wilson⁵³, Fiona Bruinsma⁵⁴, Joan Brunet⁵⁵, Bruno Buecher⁵⁶, Ralf Butzow⁵⁷, Sandra S. Buys⁵⁸, Trinidad Caldes⁵⁹, Maria A. Caligo⁶⁰, Ian Campbell^{61,62}, Rikki Cannioto⁶³, Michael E. Carney⁶⁴, Terence Cescon⁴³, Salina B. Chan⁶⁵, Jenny Chang-Claude^{66,67}, Stephen Chanock⁴², Xiao Qing Chen¹¹, Yoke-Eng Chiew^{68,69}, Jocelyne Chiquette⁷⁰, Wendy K. Chung⁷¹, Kathleen B.M. Claes⁷², Thomas Conner⁵⁸, Linda S. Cook⁷³, Jackie Cook⁷⁴, Daniel W. Cramer⁷⁵, Julie M. Cunningham⁷⁶, Aimee A. D'Aloisio⁷⁷, Mary B. Daly⁷⁸, Francesca Damiola³⁰, Sakaeva Dina Damirovna⁷⁹, Agnieszka Dansonka-Mieszkowska⁸⁰, Fanny Dao⁸¹, Rosemarie Davidson⁸², Anna DeFazio^{68,69}, Capucine Delnatte⁸³, Kimberly F. Doherty¹⁷, Orland Diez^{84,85}, Yuan Chun Ding⁸⁶, Jennifer Anne Doherty⁸⁷, Susan M. Domchek⁴⁹, Cecilia M. Dorfling⁸⁸, Thilo Dörk⁸⁹, Laure Dossus⁹⁰, Mercedes Duran⁹¹, Matthias Dürst⁹², Bernd Dworniczak⁹³, Diana Eccles⁹⁴, Todd Edwards³⁵, Ros Eeles⁹⁵, Ursula Eilber⁶⁶, Bent Ejlersen⁹⁶, Arif B. Ekici⁹⁷, Steve Ellis¹², Mingajeva Elvira⁷⁹, Study EMBRACE²², Kevin H. Eng⁹⁸, Christoph Engel⁹⁹, D. Gareth Evans¹⁰⁰, Peter A. Fasching^{101,34}, Sarah Ferguson³⁸, Sandra Fert Ferrer¹⁰², James M. Flanagan¹⁰³, Zachary C. Fogarty⁶, Renée T. Fortner⁶⁶,

Florentia Fostira¹⁰⁴, William D. Foulkes¹⁰⁵, George Fountzilas¹⁰⁶, Brooke L. Fridley¹⁰⁷, Tara M. Friebe¹⁰⁸, Eitan Friedman¹⁰⁹, Debra Frost¹², Patricia A. Ganz¹¹⁰, Judy Garber¹¹¹, María J. García³⁶, Vanesa Garcia-Barberan⁵⁹, Andrea Gehrig¹¹², GEMO Study Collaborators²², Aleksandra Gentry-Maharaj¹¹³, Anne-Marie Gerdes¹¹⁴, Graham G. Giles^{54,115,116}, Rosalind Glasspool¹¹⁷, Gord Glendon¹¹⁸, Andrew K. Godwin¹¹⁹, David E. Goldgar¹²⁰, Teodora Goranova⁵⁰, Martin Gore¹²¹, Mark H. Greene¹²², Jacek Gronwald¹²³, Stephen Gruber¹²⁴, Eric Hahnen¹²⁵, Christopher A. Haiman¹²⁶, Niclas Håkansson¹²⁷, Ute Hamann¹²⁸, Thomas V.O. Hansen¹²⁹, Patricia A. Harrington⁴, Holly R Harris¹²⁷, Jan Hauke¹²⁵, HEBON Study²², Alexander Hein³⁴, Alex Henderson¹³⁰, Michelle A.T. Hildebrandt¹³¹, Peter Hillemanns¹³², Shirley Hodgson¹³³, Claus K. Høgdall¹³⁴, Estrid Høgdall^{135,136}, Frans B.L. Hogervorst¹³⁷, Helene Holland¹¹, Maartje J. Hoening¹³⁸, Karen Hosking⁴, Ruela-Yea Huang¹³⁹, Peter J. Hulick¹⁴⁰, Jillian Hung^{68,69}, David J. Hunter¹⁴¹, David G. Huntsman¹⁴², Tomasz Huzarski¹²³, Evgeny N. Imyanitov¹⁴³, Claudine Isaacs¹⁴⁴, Edwin S. Iversen¹⁴⁵, Louise Izatt¹⁴⁶, Angel Izquierdo⁵⁵, Anna Jakubowska¹²³, Paul James¹⁴⁷, Ramunas Janavicius^{148,149}, Mats Jernetz¹⁵⁰, Allan Jensen¹³⁵, Uffe Birk Jensen¹⁵¹, Esther M. John¹⁵², Sharon Johnatty¹¹, Michael E. Jones¹⁵³, Päivi Kannisto¹⁵⁰, Beth Y. Karlan⁵, Anthony Karnezis¹⁴², Karin Kast¹⁵⁴, KconFab Investigators²², Catherine J. Kennedy^{68,69}, Elza Khusnutdinova³⁷, Lambertus A. Kiemeny¹⁵, Johanna I. Kiiski¹⁵⁵, Sung-Won Kim¹⁵⁶, Susanne K. Kjaer^{134,135}, Martin Köbel¹⁵⁷, Reidun K. Kopperud^{40,41}, Torben A. Kruse¹⁵⁸, Jolanta Kupryjanczyk⁸⁰, Ava Kwong^{159,160,161}, Yael Laitman¹⁰⁹, Diether Lambrechts^{162,163}, Nerea Larrañaga^{164,165}, Melissa C. Larson⁶, Conxi Lazaro¹⁶⁶, Nhu D. Le¹⁶⁷, Loic Le Marchand¹⁶⁸, Jong Won Lee¹⁶⁹, Shashikant B. Lele¹⁷⁰, Arto Leminen¹⁵⁵, Dominique Leroux¹⁷¹, Jenny Lester⁵, Fabienne Lesueur¹⁷², Douglas A. Levine⁸¹, Dong Liang¹⁷³, Clemens Liebrich¹⁷⁴, Jenna Lilyquist¹⁷⁵, Loren Lipworth¹⁷⁶, Jolanta Lissowska¹⁷⁷, Karen H. Lu¹⁷⁸, Jan Lubinski¹²³, Craig Luccarini⁴, Lene Lundvall¹⁷⁹, Phuong L. Mai¹²², Gustavo Mendoza-Fandiño⁸, Siranoush Manoukian²⁷, Leon F.A.G. Massuger¹⁵, Taymaa May³⁸, Sylvie Mazoyer¹⁸⁰, Jessica N. McAlpine¹⁸¹, Valerie McGuire¹⁸², John R. McLaughlin¹⁸³, Iain McNeish¹⁸⁴, Hanne Meijers-Heijboer¹⁸⁵, Alfons Meindl¹⁸⁶, Usha Menon¹¹³, Arjen R. Mensenkamp¹⁸⁷, Melissa A. Merritt¹⁸⁸, Roger L. Milne^{54,115}, Gillian Mitchell^{147,189}, Francesmary Modugno^{190,191,192}, Joanna Moes-Sosnowska⁸⁰, Melissa Moffitt^{193,194}, Marco Montagna¹⁹⁵, Kirsten B. Moysich⁶³, Anna Marie Mulligan^{196,197}, Jacob Musinsky¹⁹⁸, Katherine L. Nathanson⁴⁹, Lotte Nedergaard¹⁹⁹, Roberta B. Ness²⁰⁰, Susan L. Neuhausen⁸⁶, Heli Nevanlinna¹⁵⁵, Dieter Niederacher²⁰¹, Robert L. Nussbaum²⁰², Kunle Odunsi¹⁷⁰, Edith Olah²⁰³, Olufunmilayo I. Olopade²⁰⁴, Håkan Olsson^{52,205}, Curtis Olswold¹⁷⁵, David M. O'Malley²⁰⁶, Kai-ren Ong²⁰⁷, N. Charlotte Onland-Moret²⁰⁸, OPAL study group²², Nicholas Orr²⁰⁹, Sandra Orsulic⁵, Ana Osorio³⁶, Domenico Palli²¹⁰, Laura Papi²¹¹, Tjong-Won Park-Simon¹³², James Paul²¹², Celeste L. Pearce^{213,126}, Inge Søkilde Pedersen²¹⁴, Petra H.M. Peeters²⁰⁸, Bernard Peissel²⁷, Ana Peixoto²¹⁵, Tanja Pejovic^{193,194}, Liisa M. Pelttari¹⁵⁵, Jennifer B. Permut⁸, Paolo Peterlongo²¹⁶, Lidia Pezzani²⁷, Georg Pfeiler²¹⁷, Kelly-Anne Phillips^{189,115,218}, Marion Piedmonte²¹⁹, Malcolm C. Pike^{126,220}, Anna M. Piskorz⁵⁰, Samantha R. Poblete¹⁷⁰, Timea

Pocza²⁰³, Elizabeth M. Poole²²¹, Bruce Poppe⁷², Mary E. Porteous²²², Fabienne Prieur²²³, Darya Prokofyeva⁷⁹, Elizabeth Pugh¹⁷, Miquel Angel Pujana²²⁴, Pascal Pujol²²⁵, Paolo Radice²²⁶, Johanna Rantala²²⁷, Christine Rappaport-Fuerhauser²¹⁷, Gad Rennert²²⁸, Kerstin Rhiem¹²⁵, Patricia Rice⁴³, Andrea Richardson²²⁹, Mark Robson²³⁰, Gustavo C. Rodriguez²³¹, Cristina Rodríguez-Antona²³², Jane Romm¹⁷, Matti A. Rookus²³³, Mary Anne Rossing²³⁴, Joseph H. Rothstein¹⁸², Anja Rudolph⁶⁶, Ingo B. Runnebaum⁹², Helga B. Salvesen^{40,41}, Dale P. Sandler²³⁵, Minouk J. Schoemaker¹⁵³, Leigha Senter²³⁶, V. Wendy Setiawan¹²⁶, Gianluca Severi^{237,238,239,240}, Priyanka Sharma²⁴¹, Tameka Shelford¹⁷, Nadeem Siddiqui²⁴², Lucy E. Side²⁴³, Weiva Sieh¹⁸², Christian F. Singer²¹⁷, Hagay Sobol²⁴⁴, Honglin Song⁴, Melissa C. Southey²⁴⁵, Amanda B. Spurdle¹¹, Zsofia Stadler²³⁰, Doris Steinemann²⁴⁶, Dominique Stoppa-Lyonnet⁵⁶, Lara E. Sucheston-Campbell²⁴⁷, Grzegorz Sukiennicki¹²³, Rebecca Sutphen²⁴⁸, Christian Sutter²⁴⁹, Anthony J. Swerdlow^{153,250}, Csilla I. Szabo²⁵¹, Lukasz Szafron⁸⁰, Yen Y. Tan²¹⁷, Jack A. Taylor²³⁵, Muy-Kheng Tea²¹⁷, Manuel R. Teixeira²⁵², Soo-Hwang Teo^{253,254}, Kathryn L. Terry^{75,255}, Pamela J. Thompson²⁵⁶, Liv Cecilie Vestrheim Thomsen^{40,41}, Darcy L. Thull²⁵⁷, Laima Tihomirova²⁵⁸, Anna V. Tinker²⁵⁹, Marc Tischkowitz^{105,260}, Silvia Tognazzo¹⁹⁵, Amanda Ewart Toland²⁶¹, Alicia Tone³⁸, Britton Trabert⁴², Ruth C. Travis²⁶², Antonia Trichopoulou^{263,264}, Nadine Tung²⁶⁵, Shelley S. Tworoger^{221,255}, Anne M. van Altena²⁶⁶, David Van Den Berg¹²⁶, Annemarie H. van der Hout²⁶⁷, Rob B. van der Luijt²⁶⁸, Mattias Van Heetvelde⁷², Els Van Nieuwenhuysen²⁶⁹, Elizabeth J. van Rensburg⁸⁸, Adriaan Vanderstichele²⁶⁹, Raymonda Varon-Mateeva²⁷⁰, Vega Ana^{271,272}, Digna Velez Edwards²⁷³, Ignace Vergote²⁶⁹, Robert A. Vierkant⁶, Joseph Vijai¹⁹⁸, Athanassios Vratimos¹⁰⁴, Lisa Walker²⁷⁴, Christine Walsh⁵, Dorothea Wand²⁷⁵, Shan Wang-Gohrke²⁷⁶, Barbara Wappenschmidt¹²⁵, Penelope M. Webb²⁷⁷, Clarice R. Weinberg²⁷⁸, Jeffrey N. Weitzel²⁷⁹, Nicolas Wentzensen⁴², Alice S. Whittemore^{182,280}, Juul T. Wijnen²⁸¹, Lynne R. Wilkens¹⁶⁸, Alicja Wolk¹²⁷, Michelle Woo¹⁴², Xifeng Wu¹³¹, Anna H. Wu¹²⁶, Hannah Yang⁴², Drakoulis Yannoukakos¹⁰⁴, Argyrios Ziogas²⁸², Kristin K. Zorn²⁵⁷, Steven A. Narod²⁸³, Douglas F. Easton^{3,4}, Christopher I. Amos²⁸⁴, Joellen M. Schildkraut²⁸⁵, Susan J. Ramus^{286,287}, Laura Ottini²⁸⁸, Marc T. Goodman^{256,289}, Sue K. Park^{290,291,292}, Linda E. Kelemen²⁹³, Harvey A. Risch²⁹⁴, Mads Thomassen¹⁵⁸, Kenneth Offit¹⁹⁸, Jacques Simard¹³, Rita Katharina Schmutzler¹²⁵, Dennis Hazelett²⁹⁵, Alvaro N. Monteiro⁸, Fergus J. Couch⁷⁶, Andrew Berchuck⁷, Georgia Chenevix-Trench^{11,§}, Ellen L. Goode^{9,§}, Thomas A. Sellers^{8,§}, Simon A. Gayther^{10,§}, Antonis C. Antoniou^{3,4,§}, and Paul D.P. Pharoah^{3,4,§,#}

Affiliations

¹Departments of Cancer Epidemiology and Gynecologic Oncology, Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL, USA ²Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Wellcome Genome Campus, Hinxton, Cambridgeshire CB10 1SA, UK ³Centre for Cancer Genetic Epidemiology, Department of Public Health and Primary Care, University of Cambridge, Strangeways Research Laboratory, Worts Causeway, Cambridge, UK ⁴Department of Oncology, Centre for Cancer Genetic Epidemiology, University of

Cambridge, Strangeways Research Laboratory, Cambridge, UK ⁵Women's Cancer Program at the Samuel Oschin Comprehensive Cancer Institute, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, 8700 Beverly Boulevard, Suite 290W, Los Angeles, CA, USA ⁶Department of Health Science Research, Division of Biomedical Statistics and Informatics, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, USA ⁷Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina, USA ⁸Department of Cancer Epidemiology, Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL, USA ⁹Department of Health Science Research, Division of Epidemiology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, USA ¹⁰Center for Bioinformatics and Functional Genomics, Samuel Oschin Comprehensive Cancer Institute, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California, USA ¹¹Department of Genetics and Computational Biology, QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, QLD, Australia ¹²Centre for Cancer Genetic Epidemiology, Department of Public Health and Primary Care, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK ¹³Genomics Center, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Québec Research Center and Laval University, 2705 Laurier Boulevard, Quebec City (Quebec), Canada ¹⁴Department of Clinical Genetics, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands ¹⁵Radboud university medical center, Radboud Institute for Health Sciences, Department for Health Evidence, Nijmegen, The Netherlands ¹⁶Netherlands Comprehensive Cancer Organisation, Utrecht, The Netherlands ¹⁷Center for Inherited Disease Research, Institute of Genetic Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21224 ¹⁸Yorkshire Regional Genetics Service, Chapel Allerton Hospital, Leeds, UK ¹⁹Lunenfeld-Tanenbaum Research Institute, Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1X5, Departments of Molecular Genetics and Laboratory Medicine and Pathobiology, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada ²⁰Department of Epidemiology, Director of Genetic Epidemiology Research Institute, UCI Center for Cancer Genetics Research & Prevention, School of Medicine, University of California Irvine, Irvine, California, USA ²¹N.N. Alexandrov National Cancer Centre of Belarus, Minsk, Belarus ²²A list of members and affiliations appears in the Supplementary note ²³"Agii Anargiri" Cancer Hospital, Athens, Greece ²⁴Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, University Hospital of Schleswig-Holstein, Campus Kiel, Christian-Albrechts University Kiel, Germany ²⁵Department of Breast Medical Oncology and Clinical Cancer Genetics Program, University Of Texas MD Andersson Cancer Center, 1515 Pressler Street, CBP 5, Houston, TX, USA ²⁶Department of Oncology and Pathology, Karolinska University Hospital and Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden ²⁷Unit of Medical Genetics, Department of Preventive and Predictive Medicine, Fondazione IRCCS (Istituto Di Ricovero e Cura a Carattere Scientifico) Istituto Nazionale Tumori (INT), Via Giacomo Venezian 1, 20133 Milan, Italy ²⁸Department of Medical Oncology, University Hospital, Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona, Spain ²⁹Gynaecology Unit, The Royal Marsden Hospital, London, UK ³⁰Bâtiment Cheney D, Centre Léon Bérard, 28 rue Laënnec, Lyon, France ³¹Laboratory of Cell Biology, Department of Pathology, hus 9, Landspítali-LSH v/Hringbraut, 101 Reykjavik, Iceland ³²BMC (Biomedical Centre), Faculty of Medicine, University of Iceland, Vatnsmýrarvegji 16, 101 Reykjavik,

Iceland ³³Department of Gynecologic Oncology, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, USA; Knight Cancer Institute, Portland, OR, USA ³⁴Universtiy Hospital Erlangen, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Comprehensive Cancer Center Erlangen Nuremberg, Universitaetsstrasse 21-23, 91054 Erlangen, Germany ³⁵Division of Epidemiology, Department of Medicine, Vanderbilt Epidemiology Center, Institute for Medicine and Public Health, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Vanderbilt-Ingram Cancer Center, Nashville, TN, USA ³⁶Human Genetics Group, Spanish National Cancer Centre (CNIO), and Biomedical Network on Rare Diseases (CIBERER), Madrid, Spain ³⁷Institute of Biochemistry and Genetics, Ufa Science Center, Russian Academy of Sciences, Ufa, Bashkortostan, Russia ³⁸Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Princess Margaret Hospital, University Health Network, Toronto, Ontario, Canada ³⁹Department of Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, USA ⁴⁰Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen, Norway ⁴¹Centre for Cancer Biomarkers, Department of Clinical Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway ⁴²Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD, USA ⁴³Clinical Cancer Genetics, for the City of Hope Clinical Cancer Genetics Community Research Network, Duarte, CA, USA ⁴⁴Department of Clinical Genetics, Maastricht University Medical Center, Maastricht, The Netherlands ⁴⁵Radiation Oncology Research Unit, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany ⁴⁶Department of Clinical Genetics, Vejle Hospital, Vejle, Denmark ⁴⁷Division of Cancer Prevention and Genetics, Istituto Europeo di Oncologia (IEO), via Ripamonti 435, 20141 Milan, Italy ⁴⁸Department of Oncology, Clinical Sciences, Lund University and Skåne University Hospital, Lund, Sweden ⁴⁹Department of Medicine, Abramson Cancer Center, Perelman School of Medicine at The University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA ⁵⁰Cancer Research UK (CRUK) Cambridge Institute, University of Cambridge ⁵¹Department of Clinical Genetics, Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Exeter, UK ⁵²Department of Cancer Epidemiology, University Hospital, Lund, Lund University, Lund, Sweden ⁵³Canada's Michael Smith Genome Sciences Centre, BC Cancer Agency, Vancouver, BC, Canada ⁵⁴Cancer Epidemiology Centre, Cancer Council Victoria, Melbourne, VIC, Australia ⁵⁵Genetic Counseling Unit, Hereditary Cancer Program, IDIBGI (Institut d'Investigació Biomèdica de Girona), Catalan Institute of Oncology. Av. França s/n. 1707 Girona, Spain ⁵⁶Service de Génétique Oncologique, Institut Curie, 26, rue d'Ulm, Paris Cedex 05, France ⁵⁷Department of Pathology, University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland ⁵⁸Department of Medicine, Huntsman Cancer Institute, 2000 Circle of Hope, Salt Lake City, UT 84112, USA ⁵⁹Molecular Oncology Laboratory, Hospital Clinico San Carlos, IdISSC (Instituto de Investigación Sanitaria del Hospital Clínico San Carlos), Martin Lagos s/n, Madrid, Spain ⁶⁰Section of Genetic Oncology, Dept. of Laboratory Medicine, University and University Hospital of Pisa, Pisa Italy ⁶¹Cancer Genetics Laboratory, Research Division, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Melbourne, VIC, Australia ⁶²Department of Pathology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia ⁶³Cancer Pathology & Prevention,

Division of Cancer Prevention and Population Sciences, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY ⁶⁴Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA ⁶⁵University of California, San Francisco, 1600 Divisadero Street, C415, San Francisco, CA 94143 - 1714, USA ⁶⁶Division of Cancer Epidemiology, German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), Heidelberg, Germany ⁶⁷University Cancer Center Hamburg (UCCH), University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany ⁶⁸Centre for Cancer Research, The Westmead Institute for Medical Research, The University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia ⁶⁹Department of Gynaecological Oncology, Westmead Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia ⁷⁰Unité de Recherche en Santé des Populations, Centre des Maladies du Sein Deschênes-Fabia, Centre de Recherche FRSQ du Centre Hospitalier Affilié Universitaire de Québec, Québec, QC, Canada ⁷¹Departments of Pediatrics and Medicine, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA ⁷²Center for Medical Genetics, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium ⁷³Division of Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Preventative Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA ⁷⁴Sheffield Clinical Genetics Service, Sheffield Children's Hospital, Sheffield, UK ⁷⁵Obstetrics and Gynecology Epidemiology Center, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA ⁷⁶Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Division of Experimental Pathology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA ⁷⁷Social & Scientific Systems, Inc. Durham, NC 27703, USA ⁷⁸Department of Clinical Genetics, Fox Chase Cancer Center, 333 Cottman Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111, USA ⁷⁹Department of Genetics and Fundamental Medicine, Bashkir State University, Ufa, Russia ⁸⁰Department of Pathology and Laboratory Diagnostics, the Maria Skłodowska-Curie Memorial Cancer Center and Institute of Oncology, Warsaw, Poland ⁸¹Gynecology Service, Department of Surgery, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA ⁸²Department of Clinical Genetics, South Glasgow University Hospitals, Glasgow, UK ⁸³Unité d'oncogénétique, ICO-Centre René Gauducheau, Boulevard Jacques Monod, 44805 Nantes Saint Herblain Cedex, France ⁸⁴Oncogenetics Group, Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology (VHIO), Barcelona, Spain ⁸⁵Clinical and Molecular Genetics Area, Vall d'Hebron University Hospital. Barcelona, Spain ⁸⁶Department of Population Sciences, Beckman Research Institute of City of Hope, Duarte, CA, USA ⁸⁷Department of Epidemiology, The Geisel School of Medicine - at Dartmouth, Hanover, New Hampshire, USA ⁸⁸Cancer Genetics Laboratory, Department of Genetics, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa ⁸⁹Gynaecology Research Unit, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany ⁹⁰Nutrition and Metabolism Section, International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC-WHO), Lyon, France ⁹¹Institute of Biology and Molecular Genetics, Universidad de Valladolid (IBGM-UVA), Valladolid, Spain ⁹²Department of Gynecology, Jena University Hospital - Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Germany ⁹³Institute of Human Genetics, Münster, Germany ⁹⁴University of Southampton Faculty of Medicine, Southampton University Hospitals NHS Trust, Southampton, UK ⁹⁵Oncogenetics Team, The Institute of Cancer Research and Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust, Sutton, UK

⁹⁶Department of Oncology, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark ⁹⁷Institute of Human Genetics, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Germany ⁹⁸Department of Biostatistics & Bioinformatics, Roswell park Institute, Buffalo, NY, USA ⁹⁹Institute for Medical Informatics, Statistics and Epidemiology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany ¹⁰⁰Genomic Medicine, Manchester Academic Health Sciences Centre, University of Manchester, Central Manchester University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, UK ¹⁰¹University of California at Los Angeles, David Geffen School of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Division of Hematology and Oncology, Los Angeles, CA, USA ¹⁰²Laboratoire de Génétique Chromosomique, Hôtel Dieu Centre Hospitalier, Chambéry, France ¹⁰³Department of Surgery and Cancer, Imperial College London, London, UK ¹⁰⁴Molecular Diagnostics Laboratory, INRASTES, National Centre for Scientific Research “Demokritos”, Aghia Paraskevi Attikis, Athens, Greece ¹⁰⁵Program in Cancer Genetics, Departments of Human Genetics and Oncology, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada ¹⁰⁶Department of Medical Oncology, Papageorgiou, Hospital, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki School of Medicine, Thessaloniki, Greece ¹⁰⁷Biostatistics and Informatics Shared Resource, University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, KS, USA ¹⁰⁸Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health and Dana Farber Cancer Institute, 1101 Dana Building, 450 Brookline Ave, Boston, MA 02215, USA ¹⁰⁹The Susanne Levy Gertner Oncogenetics Unit, Institute of Human Genetics, Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Ramat Gan 52621, and Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv 69978, Israel ¹¹⁰UCLA Schools of Medicine and Public Health, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control Research, Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA ¹¹¹Cancer Risk and Prevention Clinic, Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA ¹¹²Centre of Familial Breast and Ovarian Cancer, Department of Medical Genetics, Institute of Human Genetics, University Würzburg, Germany ¹¹³Women’s Cancer, Institute for Women’s Health, University College London, London, United Kingdom ¹¹⁴Department of Clinical Genetics, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark ¹¹⁵Centre for Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Australia ¹¹⁶Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia ¹¹⁷The Beatson West of Scotland Cancer Centre, Glasgow, UK ¹¹⁸Ontario Cancer Genetics Network: Samuel Lunenfeld Research Institute, Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1X5 ¹¹⁹Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, KS, USA ¹²⁰Department of Dermatology, University of Utah School of Medicine, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA ¹²¹Department of Medicine, Royal Marsden Hospital, London, UK ¹²²Clinical Genetics Branch, DCEG, NCI, NIH, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Room 6E-454, Bethesda, MD, USA ¹²³Department of Genetics and Pathology, Pomeranian Medical University, Szczecin, Poland ¹²⁴Keck School of Medicine, and Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA ¹²⁵Center for Familial Breast and Ovarian Cancer, Center for Integrated Oncology (CIO) and Center for Molecular Medicine

Cologne (CMMC), University Hospital Cologne, Cologne, Germany ¹²⁶Department of Preventive Medicine, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA ¹²⁷Karolinska Institutet, Department of Environmental Medicine, Division of Nutritional Epidemiology, SE-171 77 STOCKHOLM, Sweden ¹²⁸Molecular Genetics of Breast Cancer, Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum (DKFZ), Heidelberg, Germany ¹²⁹Center for Genomic Medicine, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark ¹³⁰Institute of Genetic Medicine, Centre for Life, Newcastle Upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Trust, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK ¹³¹Department of Epidemiology, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA ¹³²Clinics of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany ¹³³Medical Genetics Unit, St George's, University of London, UK ¹³⁴Department of Gynecology, Rigshospitalet, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark ¹³⁵Department of Virus, Lifestyle and Genes, Danish Cancer Society Research Center, Copenhagen, Denmark ¹³⁶Molecular Unit, Department of Pathology, Herlev Hospital, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark ¹³⁷Family Cancer Clinic, Netherlands Cancer Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands ¹³⁸Department of Medical Oncology, Family Cancer Clinic, Erasmus University Medical Center, Rotterdam, The Netherlands ¹³⁹Center For Immunotherapy, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, USA ¹⁴⁰Center for Medical Genetics, NorthShore University HealthSystem, University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine, 1000 Central Street, Suite 620, Evanston, IL 60201, US ¹⁴¹Program in Genetic Epidemiology and Statistical Genetics, Department of Epidemiology, The Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA, 02115, USA ¹⁴²British Columbia's Ovarian Cancer Research (OVCARE) Program, Vancouver General Hospital, BC Cancer Agency and University of British Columbia; Departments of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Molecular Oncology, Vancouver, British Columbia, CANADA ¹⁴³N.N. Petrov Institute of Oncology, St.Petersburg, Russia ¹⁴⁴Lombardi Comprehensive Cancer Center, Georgetown University, 3800 Reservoir Road NW, Washington, DC, USA ¹⁴⁵Department of Statistical Science, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA ¹⁴⁶Clinical Genetics, Guy's and St. Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK ¹⁴⁷Familial Cancer Centre, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Locked Bag 1, A'Beckett Street, Melbourne, VIC 8006 AUSTRALIA; Sir Peter MacCallum Dept of Oncology, University of Melbourne, VIC 3010 ¹⁴⁸Vilnius University Hospital Santariskiu Clinics, Hematology, Oncology and Transfusion Medicine Center, Department of Molecular and Regenerative Medicine, Vilnius, Lithuania ¹⁴⁹State Research Institute Centre for Innovative Medicine, Vilnius, Lithuania ¹⁵⁰Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Lund University Hospital, Lund Sweden ¹⁵¹Department of Clinical Genetics, Aarhus University Hospital, Brendstrupgaardsvej 21C, Aarhus N, Denmark ¹⁵²Department of Epidemiology, Cancer Prevention Institute of California, Fremont, California, USA ¹⁵³Division of Genetics and Epidemiology, Institute of Cancer Research, London, UK ¹⁵⁴Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, University Hospital Carl Gustav

Carus, Technical University Dresden, Germany ¹⁵⁵Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Central Hospital, Helsinki, HUS, Finland ¹⁵⁶Department of Surgery, Breast Care Center, Daerim St. Mary's Hospital, 657 Siheung-daero, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, 150-822, Korea ¹⁵⁷Department of Pathology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada ¹⁵⁸Department of Clinical Genetics, Odense University Hospital, Odense C, Denmark ¹⁵⁹The Hong Kong Hereditary Breast Cancer Family Registry, Hong Kong ¹⁶⁰Department of Surgery, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong ¹⁶¹Cancer Genetics Center and Department of Surgery, Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital, Hong Kong ¹⁶²Vesalius Research Center, VIB, Leuven, Belgium ¹⁶³Laboratory for Translational Genetics, Department of Oncology, KU Leuven, Belgium ¹⁶⁴Public Health Division of Gipuzkoa, Regional Government of the Basque Country, Spain ¹⁶⁵CIBER of Epidemiology and Public Health (CIBERESP), Spain ¹⁶⁶Molecular Diagnostic Unit, Hereditary Cancer Program, IDIBELL-Catalan Institute of Oncology, Barcelona, Spain ¹⁶⁷Cancer Control Research, BC Cancer Agency, Vancouver, BC, Canada ¹⁶⁸Cancer Epidemiology Program, University of Hawaii Cancer Center, Hawaii, USA ¹⁶⁹Department of Surgery, Ulsan College of Medicine and Asan Medical Center, Seoul, Korea ¹⁷⁰Department of Gynecological Oncology, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, USA ¹⁷¹Département de Génétique, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Grenoble, BP 217, Grenoble Cedex 9, France ¹⁷²Institut Curie, PSL Research University and Inserm, U900, Paris, France; Mines Paris Tech, Fontainebleau, France ¹⁷³College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas, USA ¹⁷⁴Cancer Center Wolfsburg, Clinics of Gynaecology, Wolfsburg, Germany ¹⁷⁵Department of Health Sciences Research, Division of Epidemiology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA ¹⁷⁶Division of Epidemiology, Department of Medicine, Vanderbilt Epidemiology Center and Vanderbilt-Ingram Cancer Center, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN, USA ¹⁷⁷Department of Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention, Maria Sklodowska-Curie Memorial Cancer Center and Institute of Oncology, Warsaw, Poland ¹⁷⁸Department of Gynecologic Oncology, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA ¹⁷⁹The Juliane Marie Centre, Department of Gynecology, Rigshospitalet, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark ¹⁸⁰INSERM U1052, CNRS UMR5286, Université Lyon 1, Centre de Recherche en Cancérologie de Lyon, Centre Léon Bérard, Lyon, France ¹⁸¹Ovarian Cancer Research (OVCARE) Program - Gynecologic Tissue Bank, Vancouver General Hospital and BC Cancer Agency, Vancouver, British Columbia CANADA ¹⁸²Department of Health Research and Policy - Epidemiology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA ¹⁸³Public Health Ontario, Toronto, ON, Canada ¹⁸⁴Institute of Cancer Sciences, University of Glasgow, Wolfson Wohl Cancer Research Centre, Beatson Institute for Cancer Research, Glasgow, UK ¹⁸⁵Department of Clinical Genetics, VU University Medical Centre, P.O. Box 7057, 1007 MB Amsterdam, the Netherlands ¹⁸⁶Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Division of Tumor Genetics, Klinikum rechts der Isar, Technical University of Munich, Munich, Germany ¹⁸⁷Department of Human Genetics,

Radboud University Medical Centre, Nijmegen, The Netherlands ¹⁸⁸Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Imperial College London, London, W2 1PG, UK ¹⁸⁹Sir Peter MacCallum Department of Oncology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia ¹⁹⁰Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Sciences, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA ¹⁹¹Department of Epidemiology, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA ¹⁹²Ovarian Cancer Center of Excellence, Womens Cancer Research Program, Magee-Womens Research Institute and University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA ¹⁹³Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, USA ¹⁹⁴Knight Cancer Institute, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, Oregon, USA ¹⁹⁵Immunology and Molecular Oncology Unit, Veneto Institute of Oncology IOV - IRCCS, Via Gattamelata 64, Padua, Italy ¹⁹⁶Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathobiology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada ¹⁹⁷Department of Laboratory Medicine, and the Keenan Research Centre of the Li Ka Shing Knowledge Institute, St Michael's Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada ¹⁹⁸Clinical Genetics Research Laboratory, Department of Medicine, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, 1275 York Avenue, New York, NY 10044, USA ¹⁹⁹Department of Pathology, Rigshospitalet, University of Copenhagen, Denmark ²⁰⁰The University of Texas School of Public Health, Houston, TX, USA ²⁰¹Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, University Hospital Düsseldorf, Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf, Germany ²⁰²Invitae Corporation and University of Southern California, San Francisco, 513 Parnassus Ave., HSE 901E, San Francisco, CA. 94143 – 0794 ²⁰³Department of Molecular Genetics, National Institute of Oncology, Budapest, Hungary ²⁰⁴Center for Clinical Cancer Genetics and Global Health, University of Chicago Medical Center, 5841 South Maryland Avenue, MC 2115 Chicago, IL, USA ²⁰⁵Department of Oncology, Lund University Hospital, Lund, Sweden ²⁰⁶The Ohio State University and the James Cancer Center, Columbus, Ohio, USA ²⁰⁷West Midlands Regional Genetics Service, Birmingham Women's Hospital Healthcare NHS Trust, Edgbaston, Birmingham, UK ²⁰⁸Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Care, UMC Utrecht, Utrecht, the Netherlands ²⁰⁹The Breast Cancer Now Toby Robins Research Centre, The Institute of Cancer Research, 237 Fulham Road, London SW3 6JB, UK ²¹⁰Molecular and Nutritional Epidemiology Unit, Cancer Research and Prevention Institute ISPO, Florence, Italy ²¹¹Unit of Medical Genetics, Department of Biomedical, Experimental and Clinical Sciences, University of Florence, Florence, Italy ²¹²Cancer Research UK Clinical Trials Unit, Institute of Cancer Sciences, University of Glasgow, UK ²¹³Department of Epidemiology, University of Michigan School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA ²¹⁴Section of Molecular Diagnostics, Clinical Biochemistry, Aalborg University Hospital, Aalborg, Denmark ²¹⁵Department of Genetics, Portuguese Oncology Institute, Rua Dr. António Bernardino de Almeida, 4200-072 Porto, Portugal ²¹⁶IFOM, The FIRC (Italian Foundation for Cancer Research) Institute of Molecular Oncology, c/o IFOM-IEO campus, via Adamello 16 , 20139 Milan, Italy ²¹⁷Dept of

OB/GYN, Medical University of Vienna and Comprehensive Cancer Center, Vienna, Austria, Waehringer Guertel 18-20, A 1090 Vienna, Austria ²¹⁸Division of Cancer Medicine, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Locked Bag 1, A'Beckett St, East Melbourne, Victoria 8006, Australia ²¹⁹NRG Oncology, Statistics and Data Management Center, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Elm St & Carlton St, Buffalo, NY 14263, USA ²²⁰Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA ²²¹Channing Division of Network Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA ²²²South East of Scotland Regional Genetics Service, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, UK ²²³Service de Génétique Clinique Chromosomique et Moléculaire, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de St Etienne, St Etienne, France ²²⁴Translational Research Laboratory, IDIBELL (Bellvitge Biomedical Research Institute), Catalan Institute of Oncology, Barcelona, Spain ²²⁵Unité d'Oncogénétique, CHU Arnaud de Villeneuve, Montpellier, France ²²⁶Unit of Molecular Bases of Genetic Risk and Genetic Testing, Department of Preventive and Predictive Medicine, Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori (INT), Milan, Italy ²²⁷Department of Clinical Genetics, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden ²²⁸Clalit National Israeli Cancer Control Center and Department of Community Medicine and Epidemiology, Carmel Medical Center and B. Rappaport Faculty of Medicine, Haifa, Israel ²²⁹Brigham and Women's Hospital, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA USA ²³⁰Clinical Genetics Service, Department of Medicine, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA ²³¹Division of Gynecologic Oncology, NorthShore University HealthSystem, University of Chicago, Evanston, IL, USA ²³²Hereditary Endocrine Cancer group, Spanish National Cancer Research Center (CNIO), and Biomedical Network on Rare Diseases (CIBERER), Madrid, Spain ²³³Department of Epidemiology, Netherlands Cancer Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands ²³⁴Program in Epidemiology, Division of Public Health Sciences, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA, USA ²³⁵Epidemiology Branch, Division of Intramural Research, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, NIH, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA ²³⁶Clinical Cancer Genetics Program, Division of Human Genetics, Department of Internal Medicine, The Comprehensive Cancer Center, The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA ²³⁷Université Paris-Saclay, Université Paris-Sud, UVSQ, CESP, INSERM, Villejuif, France ²³⁸Gustave Roussy, F-94805, Villejuif, France ²³⁹Human Genetics Foundation (HuGeF), Torino, Italy ²⁴⁰Cancer Council Victoria and University of Melbourne, Australia ²⁴¹Department of Hematology and Oncology, University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, KS, USA ²⁴²Department of Gynaecological Oncology, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, UK ²⁴³North East Thames Regional Genetics Service, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Trust, London, UK ²⁴⁴Département Oncologie Génétique, Prévention et Dépistage, INSERM CIC-P9502, Institut Paoli-Calmettes/Université d'Aix-Marseille II, Marseille, France ²⁴⁵Genetic Epidemiology Laboratory, Department of Pathology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia ²⁴⁶Institute of Human Genetics, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany ²⁴⁷Department of Cancer Prevention

and Control, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, USA ²⁴⁸Epidemiology Center, College of Medicine, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, USA ²⁴⁹Institute of Human Genetics, Department of Human Genetics, University Hospital Heidelberg, Germany ²⁵⁰Division of Breast Cancer Research, The Institute of Cancer Research, London, UK ²⁵¹National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA ²⁵²Department of Genetics, Portuguese Oncology Institute, Rua Dr. António Bernardino de Almeida, 4200-072 Porto, Portugal and Biomedical Sciences Institute (ICBAS), University of Porto, Porto, Portugal ²⁵³Cancer Research Initiatives Foundation, Sime Darby Medical Centre, Subang Jaya, Malaysia ²⁵⁴University Malaya Cancer Research Institute, Faculty of Medicine, University Malaya Medical Centre, University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia ²⁵⁵Department of Epidemiology, Harvard T. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA ²⁵⁶Cancer Prevention and Control, Samuel Oschin Comprehensive Cancer Institute, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA ²⁵⁷Magee-Womens Hospital of UPMC, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, USA ²⁵⁸Latvian Biomedical Research and Study Centre. Ratsupites str 1, Riga, Latvia ²⁵⁹Ovarian Cancer Research (OVCARE) Program - Cheryl Brown Ovarian Cancer Outcomes Unit (CBOCOU), BC Cancer Agency, Vancouver, British Columbia CANADA ²⁶⁰Department of Medical Genetics, Box 134, Level 6 Addenbrooke's Treatment Centre, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 0QQ, UK ²⁶¹Division of Human Cancer Genetics, Departments of Internal Medicine and Molecular Virology, Immunology and Medical Genetics, Comprehensive Cancer Center, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA ²⁶²Cancer Epidemiology Unit, Nuffield Department of Population Health, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK ²⁶³Hellenic Health Foundation, Athens, Greece ²⁶⁴WHO Collaborating Center for Nutrition and Health, Unit of Nutritional Epidemiology and Nutrition in Public Health, Dept. of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Medical Statistics, University of Athens Medical School, Greece ²⁶⁵Department of Medical Oncology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA, USA ²⁶⁶Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Radboud University Medical Centre, Nijmegen, The Netherlands ²⁶⁷Department of Genetics, University Medical Center, Groningen University, Groningen, The Netherlands ²⁶⁸Department of Medical Genetics, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands ²⁶⁹Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Leuven Cancer Institute, University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium ²⁷⁰Institute of Human Genetics, Campus Virchow Klinikum, Charite Berlin, Germany ²⁷¹Fundación Pública Galega de Medicina Xenómica, Servizo Galego de Saúde (SERGAS), Instituto de Investigaciones Sanitarias (IDIS), Santiago de Compostela, Spain ²⁷²Grupo de Medicina Xenómica, Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Enfermedades Raras (CIBERER), Universidade de Santiago de Compostela (USC), Santiago de Compostela, Spain ²⁷³Vanderbilt Epidemiology Center, Vanderbilt Genetics Institute, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN, USA ²⁷⁴Oxford Regional Genetics Service, Churchill Hospital, Oxford, UK ²⁷⁵Institute of Human Genetics, University Hospital,

Leipzig, Germany ²⁷⁶Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany ²⁷⁷Population Health Department, QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute, 300 Herston Road, Herston, QLD 4006, Australia ²⁷⁸Biostatistics and Computational Biology Branch, Division of Intramural Research, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, NIH, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA ²⁷⁹Clinical Cancer Genetics, City of Hope, Duarte, CA, USA ²⁸⁰Department of Data Management Science- Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA ²⁸¹Department of Human Genetics and Department of Clinical Genetics, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands ²⁸²Department of Epidemiology, University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA, USA ²⁸³Women's College Research Institute, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada ²⁸⁴Center for Genomic Medicine, Department of Biomedical Data Science, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Williamson Translational Research Building, Room HB 7261, Lebanon, NH 03756, USA ²⁸⁵Department of Public Health Sciences, The University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, USA ²⁸⁶School of Women's and Children's Health, Lowy Cancer Research Centre, The University of New South Wales UNSW Sydney NSW 2052 AUSTRALIA ²⁸⁷The Kinghorn Cancer Centre, Garvan Institute of Medical Research, 384 Victoria Street, Darlinghurst NSW 2010, Australia ²⁸⁸Department of Molecular Medicine, University La Sapienza, c/o Policlinico Umberto I, viale Regina Elena 324, 00161 Rome, Italy ²⁸⁹Community and Population Health Research Institute, Department of Biomedical Sciences, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California, USA ²⁹⁰Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, Seoul National University, 103 Daehak-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul 110-799, Korea ²⁹¹Seoul National University Cancer Research Institute, 103 Daehak-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul 110-799, Korea ²⁹²Department of Biomedical Science, Graduate School, Seoul National University, 103 Daehak-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul 110-799, Korea ²⁹³Department of Public Health Sciences, College of Medicine, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC 29425 ²⁹⁴Department of Chronic Disease Epidemiology, Yale School of Public Health, New Haven, CT, USA ²⁹⁵Department of Biomedical Sciences, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California, USA

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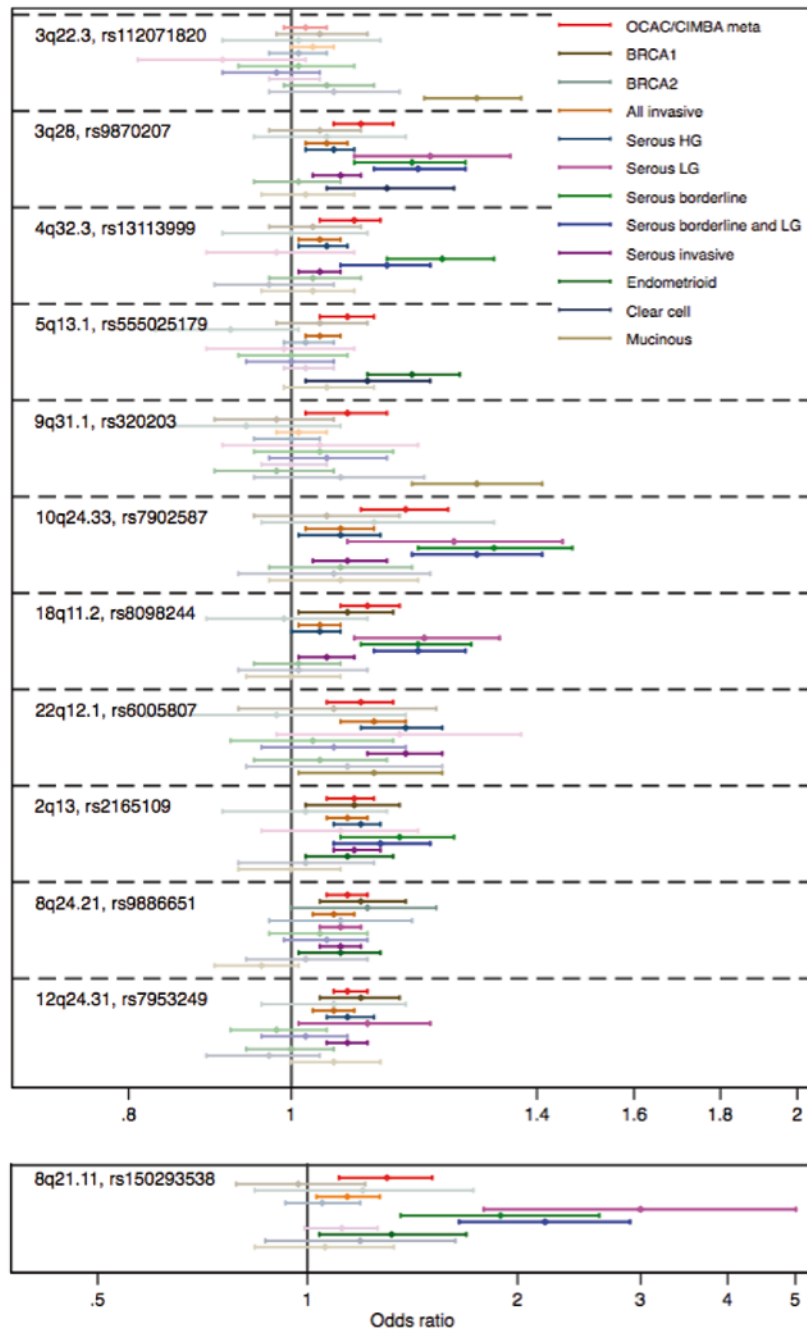


Figure 1. Histotype specific associations (odds ratios) of top SNP in 12 novel EOC susceptibility regions

The forest plot shows the point estimates of odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals around each estimate. Odds ratios and confidence intervals in bold are histotypes significant at nominal $P < 0.05$.

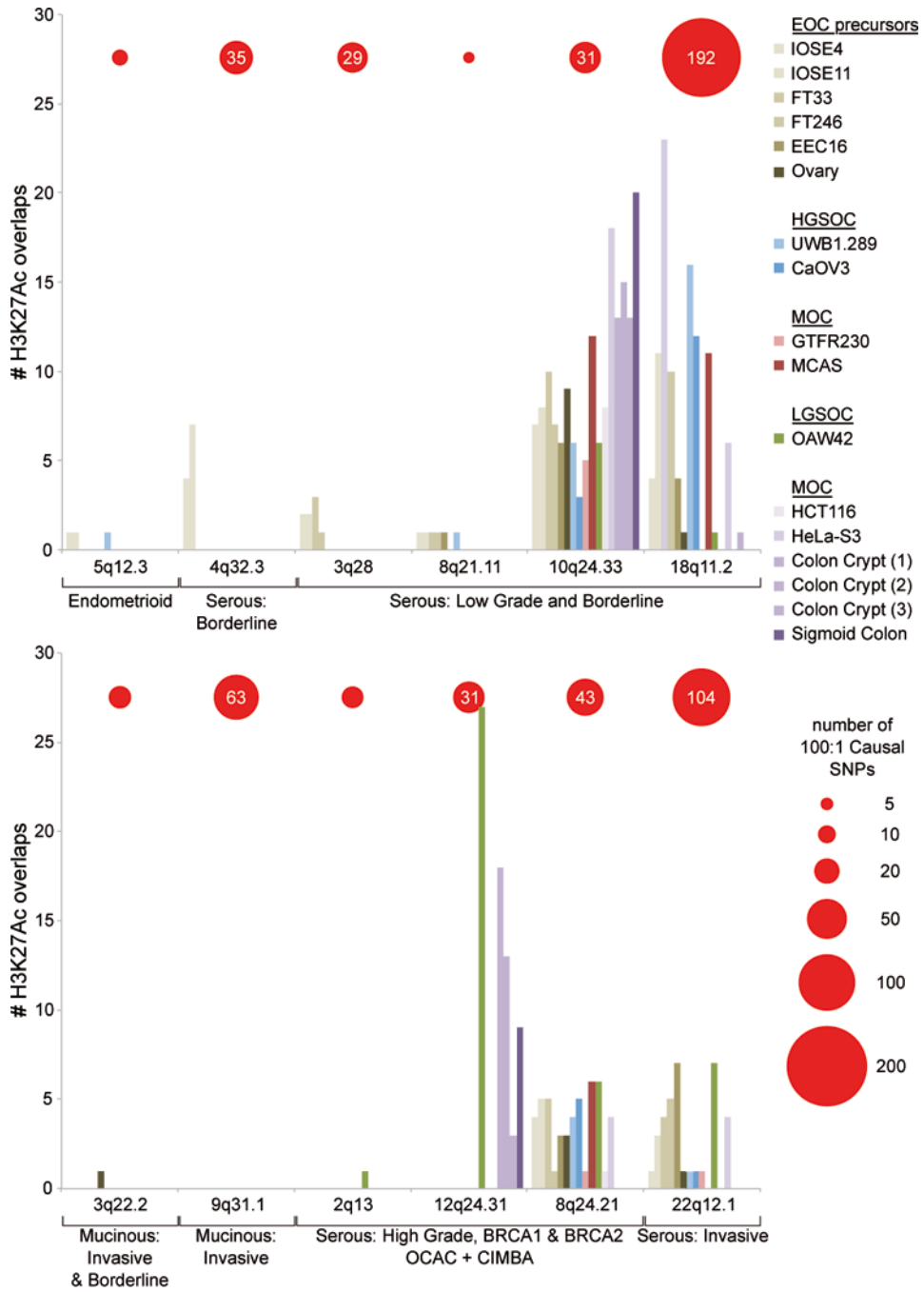


Figure 2. Number of overlaps between causal SNPs and H3K27ac in relevant tissues and cell lines

Height of each bar in the histogram represents the number of candidate causal SNPs at each locus overlapping H3K27ac marks in a particular cell line. Loci are grouped according to their association with different histotypes of ovarian cancer. The number of causal SNPs at 100:1 odds relative to the top regional SNP is indicated by the red circles (scale below, right). In the key cell lines are grouped according to their likely relevance to the different histotypes. Abbreviations: mucinous ovarian cancer (MOC), low grade serous ovarian cancer

(LGSOC), high grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSOC), and epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) precursors.

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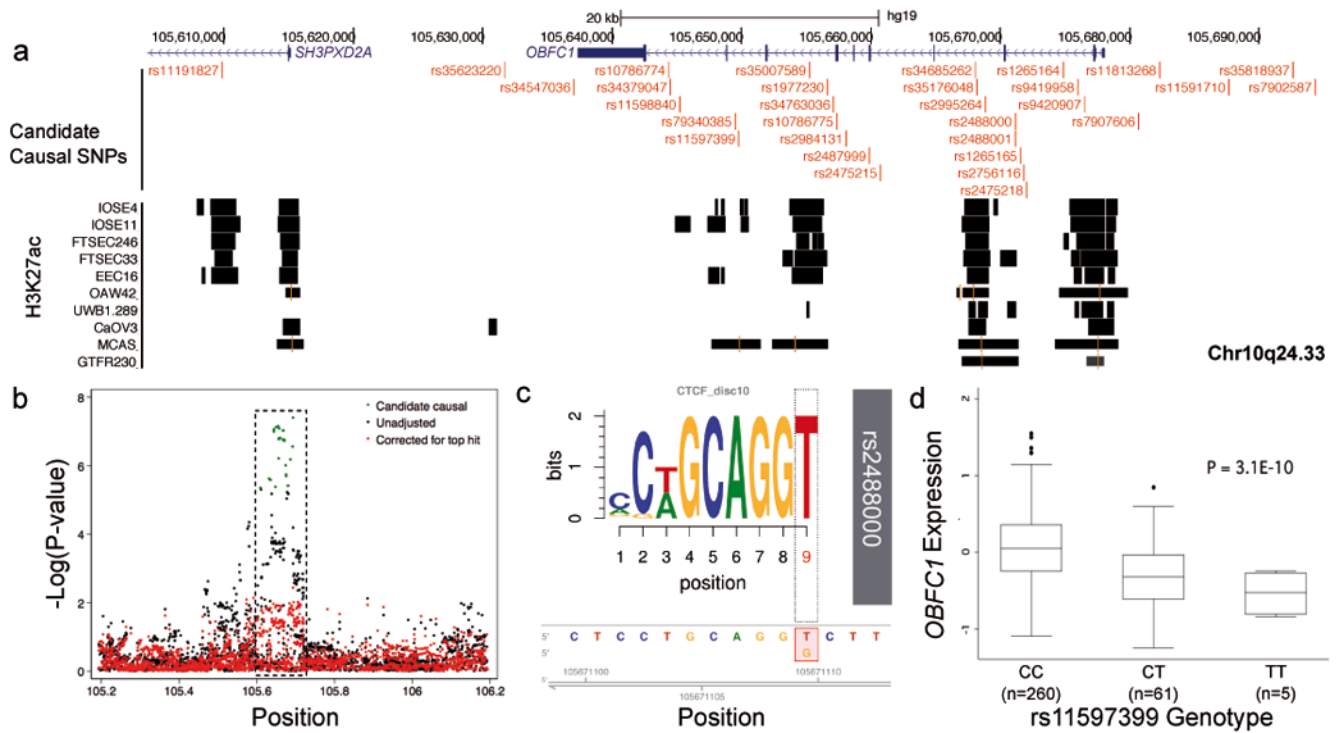


Figure 3. Functional analysis of the chr10q24.33 locus

(a) Active chromatin, denoted by H3K27ac signaling, in EOC-relevant cell types. (b) Regional association plot for genotyped and imputed SNPs. The dashed box highlights the region shown in panel (a) (c) *MotifbreakR* analysis, a non-canonical CTCF motif is significantly altered by SNP rs2488000. (d) EQTL analysis, *OBFC1* expression is associated with rs11597399 genotype in HGSOCS from TCGA. Box and whisker plot showing median (horizontal line within box), interquartile range (IQR; length of box) and 1.5 times the IQR (whiskers) of *OBFC1* expression for each genotype.

Table 1

New genome-wide significant epithelial ovarian cancer susceptibility loci

SNP	Histotype	Chr	Position	Risk Allele	RAF	r ^{2a}	OR	LCL	UCL	P-value ^b	P-het ^c	BFRP
<i>OCAC analyses</i>												
rs112071820	Mucinous: invasive + borderline	3q22.3	138,849,110	G:GCCAG	0.33	0.86	1.29	1.20	1.37	1.5 × 10 ⁻¹³	0.88	<1%
rs9870207	Serous: LG + borderline	3q28	190,525,516	G:A	0.73	0.97	1.19	1.12	1.27	4.5 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.61	6%
rs13113999	Serous: borderline	4q32.3	167,187,046	G:T	0.56	0.86	1.23	1.14	1.32	4.7 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.52	7%
rs55025179	Endometrioid	5q12.3	66,121,089	GTTGACAC	0.56	0.86	1.18	1.11	1.26	4.5 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.79	5%
rs15029538	Serous: LG + borderline	8q21.11	77,320,354	C:T	0.99	0.77	2.19	1.65	2.90	2.0 × 10 ⁻⁹	0.38	3%
rs320203	Mucinous: invasive + borderline	9q31.1	104,943,226	C:A	0.88	0.98	1.29	1.18	1.41	1.7 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.56	11%
rs7902587	Serous: LG + borderline	10q24.33	105,694,301	C:T	0.12	0.94	1.29	1.18	1.41	4.0 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.99	7%
rs8098244	Serous: LG + borderline	18q11.2	21,405,553	G:A	0.31	0.98	1.19	1.12	1.27	3.9 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.087	3%
rs6005807	Serous: invasive	22q12.1	28,934,313	T:C	0.91	0.99	1.17	1.11	1.23	4.5 × 10 ⁻⁹	0.15	<1%
<i>OCAC and CIMBA meta-analysis</i>												
rs2165109	Serous HG + BRCA1/2	2q13	111,818,658	A:C	0.25	1.00	1.09	1.05	1.12	4.2 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.66	2%
rs9886651	Serous HG + BRCA1/2	8q24.21	128,817,883	A:G	0.46	0.99	1.08	1.05	1.11	3.5 × 10 ⁻⁹	0.26	<1%
rs7953249	Serous HG + BRCA1/2	12q24.31	121,403,724	A:G	0.42	1.00	1.08	1.06	1.06	1.1 × 10 ⁻⁹	0.67	<1%

^a average imputation r² across the six data sets;^b From analysis of imputed genotypes derived from one-step imputation (see methods);^c test for heterogeneity of effect between study strata in OCAC; RAF, risk allele frequency; LCL, lower 95% confidence limit; UCL, upper 95% confidence limit; LG, low grade; HG, high grade; position is genome build 37; BFRP Bayes false positive reporting probability assuming prior of 1:10,000