disorder
wide
association
compared
use
demonstrate
brain region
interaction
score
area
tissue
related
genetic
sample
highly
observed
identifying
clinical
proposed
conducted
system
dataset
association study
network
approach
several
uk biobank
functional
behavior
alzheimer disease
wide
region
association studies
provide
identify
influence
multivariate
surface area
conclusion
analyse
result
may
approaches
algorithm
white matter
depression
work
change
participant
well
brain
heritability
protein
factor
genome
snp
mechanism
function
genetic architecture
resonance imaging
understanding
relationship
complex
two
gwas
suggest
pattern
population
altered
trait
studies
discovery
found
evidence
novel
brain disorder
human
finally
genetic risk
higher
variant
expression
lower
correlated
disease
scca
cell type
research
volume
variable
biomarker
independent
study
based
using
level
including
application
alterations
p
identified
schizophrenia
multimodal
phenotypic
gene expression
biological
genetic data
finding
dementia
patient
data
underlying
age
potential
model
phenotype
variation
feature
asd
control
case
increased
exposure
derived
risk factor
showed
ad
reveal
loci
connectivity
within
human brain
among
structure
brain imaging
significant
specific
used
mri
neuroimaging genetic
neuroimaging phenotypes
significantly
high
association
neuroimaging
causal
early
neuronal
cohort
measure
propose
framework
outcome
cortex
imaging data
structural
associated
performance
meta analysis
language
diagnosis
revealed
three
pathway
first
challenge
cognitive
multiple
imaging
genetic
non
relevant
method
different
highlight
new
effect
gene
information
processes
year
across
brain structure
show
cell
available
genomic
imaging
genetic variation
neuron
time
analysis
individual
cortical
group
magnetic resonance
longitudinal
marker
matter microstructure