A gene-diet interaction-based score predicts response to dietary fat in the Women's Health Initiative. Westerman et al.; Online Supplementary Material

Supplementary Table 1: Sample size necessary to achieve power of 0.8

GxE variance explained (%)	N (nominal)	N (suggestive)	N (genome-wide)
0.05	14046	49488	70866
0.10	7021	24737	35423
0.50	1401	4936	7069
1.00	699	2461	3524

Power calculations were undertaken using the Quanto tool, with parameters set as follows: additive model, SNP main effect of 0.5% of trait variance, binary environment with 50% prevalence, and environmental effect explaining 10% of the trait variance.

Supplementary Table 2: Responder score effects on CRF changes in DM trial participants across main-effect filter thresholds

		All variants		Nominal main effect (p<0.05)			Suggestive main effect (p<1e-5)			
CRF	N^1	# SNPs ²	SES^3	P-value	# SNPs ²	SES^3	P-value	# SNPs ²	SES^3	P-value
BMI	1988	158365	0.058	0.009	6042	0.029	0.189	569	0.027	0.221
SBP	2004	153942	-0.016	0.473	1536	0.034	0.125	6	-0.003	0.899
LDL-C	145	156313	0.124	0.337	1760	-0.191	0.02	46	0.000	1.000
HDL-C	150	153942	0.031	0.611	1731	-0.083	0.32	42	0.086	0.244
TG	150	152006	-0.067	0.66	1774	-0.146	0.055	47	-0.034	0.661
FG	281	161906	-0.056	0.64	1924	0.011	0.853	7	0.004	0.952

¹ Sample size available with 1-year follow-up for each CRF

² Number of SNPs selected by the pruning-and-thresholding algorithm for each CRF-threshold combination

³ Standardized effect size (SES) represents the regression coefficient estimate in terms of CRF standard deviation per responder score standard deviation

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Supplementary Table 3: Responder score effects on CRF changes in DM trial participants across ancestries

	All combined			Black			Hispanic		
CRF	$\overline{\mathrm{N}^1}$	SES^2	P-value	$\overline{\mathrm{N}^1}$	SES^2	P-value	N^1	SES^2	P-value
BMI	3606	-0.019	0.263	1214	0.002	0.941	404	0.019	0.714
SBP	3645	0.046	0.005	1230	0.011	0.692	411	-0.016	0.744
LDL-C	422	0.084	0.068	206	0.06	0.373	71	0.124	0.24
HDL-C	430	-0.059	0.24	206	-0.087	0.242	74	-0.032	0.815
TG	430	-0.073	0.122	206	-0.02	0.778	74	-0.1	0.424
FG	572	0.077	0.048	214	-0.01	0.876	77	0.006	0.961

¹ Sample size available with 1-year follow-up measurements for each CRF

Supplementary Table 4: LDpred-based responder score effects on CRF changes in DM trial participants across causal variant fractions (F)

	F = 0.001		F =	= 0.01	F = 0.1	
CRF	$\overline{\mathrm{SES}^1}$	P-value	$\overline{\mathrm{SES^1}}$	P-value	$\overline{\mathrm{SES^1}}$	P-value
BMI	0.001	0.969	0.003	0.906	0.003	0.906
SBP	-0.016	0.478	-0.011	0.617	-0.011	0.625
LDL-C	-0.038	0.652	-0.051	0.555	-0.053	0.533
HDL-C	0.059	0.484	0.069	0.422	0.071	0.409
TG	0.015	0.863	0.019	0.828	0.018	0.832
FG	0.038	0.538	0.051	0.399	0.052	0.395

Standardized effect size (SES) represents the regression coefficient estimate in terms of CRF standard deviation per responder score standard deviation

Supplementary Table 5: LDL-FRS effects on alternate CRF changes in DM trial participants

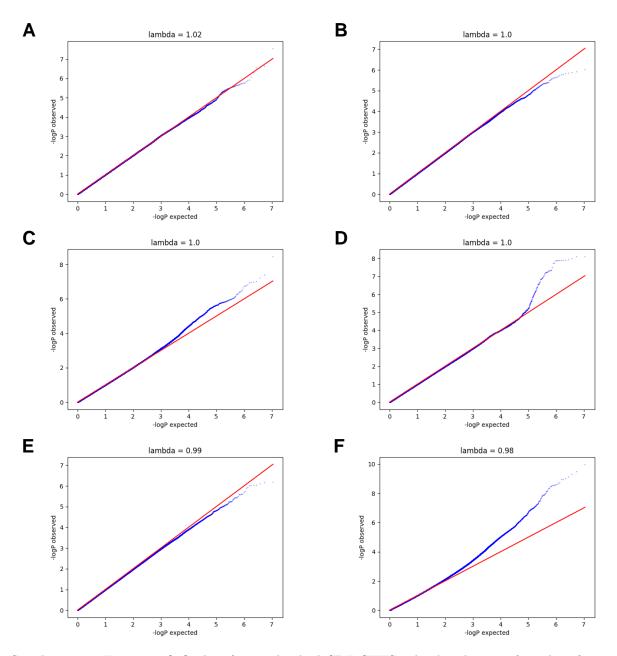
Outcome risk factor	# SNPs in risk score	N^1	Std. effect $size^2$	P-value
BMI	1760	1988	-0.02	0.48
SBP	1760	2004	0.00	0.85
HDL-C	1760	150	-0.07	0.40
TG	1760	150	0.11	0.18
FG	1760	281	0.01	0.93

 $^{^{1}}$ Sample size available with 1-year follow-up measurements for each CRF

² Std. effect size represents the regression coefficient estimate in terms of CRF standard deviation per responder score standard deviation

² Std. effect size represents the regression coefficient estimate in terms of CRF standard deviation per responder score standard deviation

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Supplementary Figure 1: Q-Q plots from individual CRF GWIS. The distribution of p-values from each GWIS is plotted against the expected uniform p-value distribution. Plots correspond to: A) BMI, B) SBP, C) LDL-C, D) HDL-C, E) TG, and F) FG. Lambda values above each plot represent genomic inflation estimates. BMI: body mass index, SBP: systolic blood pressure, LDL-C: LDL cholesterol, HDL-C: HDL cholesterol, TG: triglycerides, FG: fasting glucose.