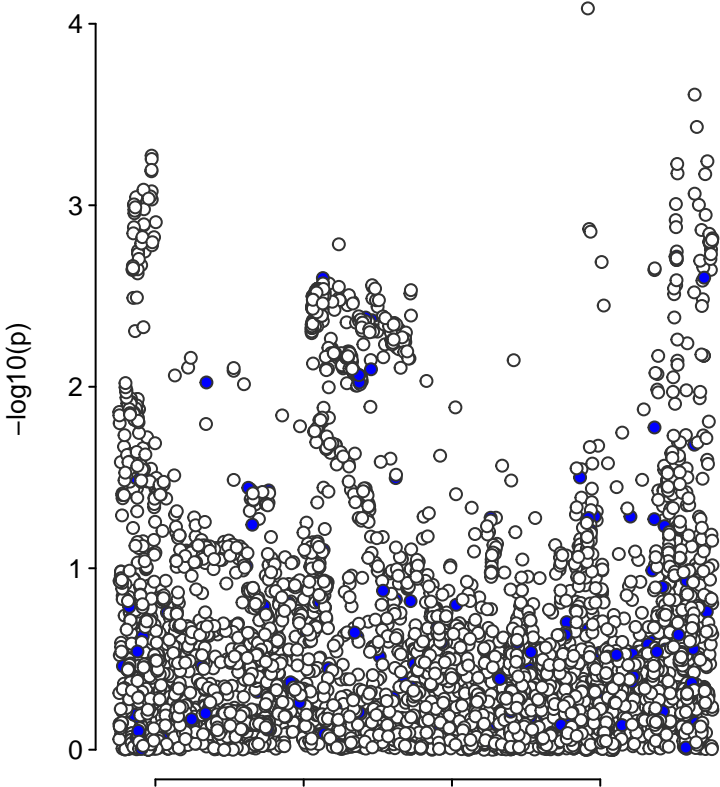


A Manhattan plot showing the association of SNPs. The y-axis is labeled $-\log_{10}(p)$ and ranges from 0 to 400. The x-axis is divided into three regions by brackets. The plot shows a dense cluster of points at low $-\log_{10}(p)$ values, with a prominent peak reaching approximately 280. Several points are highlighted in blue, including the peak and a few points in the other two regions.

stratified_distal

The figure is a scatter plot with a logarithmic x-axis and a linear y-axis. The x-axis represents the number of trials, with major ticks at $1e-12$, $1e-11$, $1e-10$, $1e-09$, $1e-08$, $1e-07$, and $1e-06$. The y-axis represents the probability, with major ticks at 0.0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, and 1.0. There are three data series: blue circles, yellow circles, and green circles. All three series show a sharp increase in probability as the number of trials increases, starting around $1e-07$. A vertical dashed line labeled 'results' is positioned at approximately $1e-07$.

p12