Supplemental Figure 1: Comparison of beta estimates for genetic effects on CAD and PS. Odds ratios reported by Nikpay et al. were transformed into beta estimates and then recoded for the risk allele. The same allele coding was used for the beta estimates of PS. SNPs are colored with respect to their association with PS: red for nominal significant SNPs, black for non-significant SNPs. Beta estimates are correlated ($r=0.4$, $p=0.0017$), but estimates of PS are (on average) smaller than those of CAD ($p=0.0002$).

Supplemental Figure 2: Comparison of Risk Allele Frequencies between LIFE-Adult and LIFE-Heart (RAF). All 58 CAD SNPs were analyzed. Panel (A) shows the overall RAF in LIFE-Heart vs. LIFE-Adult and Panel (B) the RAF of the two subgroups of LIFE-Heart: patients with CAD vs. patients without CAD (noCAD). SNPs are colored with respect to their association to PS: red for nominal significant SNPs, black for non-significant SNPs. RAF do not differ significantly between the studies (binomial test, $p=0.29$), but between cases and controls of LIFE-Heart (binomial test, $p=0.0075$).
A

Risk allele frequencies (RAF) of the 58 CAD SNPs

SNPs for trait PS
- not significant
- nom. significant

RAF in LIFE-Adult

RAF in LIFE-Heart

B

Risk allele frequencies (RAF) of the 58 CAD SNPs in LIFE-Heart

SNPs for trait PS
- not significant
- nom. significant

RAF in noCAD

RAF in CAD