

Classical Human Leukocyte Antigen Alleles and C4 Haplotypes Are Not Significantly Associated With Depression

Kylie P. Glanville, Jonathan R.I. Coleman, Ken B. Hanscombe, Jack Euesden, Shing Wan Choi, Kirstin L. Purves, Gerome Breen, Tracy M. Air, Till F.M. Andlauer, Bernhard T. Baune, Elisabeth B. Binder, Douglas H.R. Blackwood, Dorret I. Boomsma, Henriette N. Buttenschøn, Lucía Colodro-Conde, Udo Dannlowski, Nese Direk, Erin C. Dunn, Andreas J. Forstner, Eco J.C. de Geus, Hans J. Grabe, Steven P. Hamilton, Ian Jones, Lisa A. Jones, James A. Knowles, Zoltán Kutalik, Douglas F. Levinson, Glyn Lewis, Penelope A. Lind, Susanne Lucae, Patrik K. Magnusson, Peter McGuffin, Andrew M. McIntosh, Yuri Milaneschi, Ole Mors, Sara Mostafavi, Bertram Müller-Myhsok, Nancy L. Pedersen, Brenda W.J.H. Penninx, James B. Potash, Martin Preisig, Stephan Ripke, Jianxin Shi, Stanley I. Shyn, Jordan W. Smoller, Fabian Streit, Patrick F. Sullivan, Henning Tiemeier, Rudolf Uher, Sandra Van der Auwera, Myrna M. Weissman, Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium, Paul F. O'Reilly, and Cathryn M. Lewis

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: The prevalence of depression is higher in individuals with autoimmune diseases, but the mechanisms underlying the observed comorbidities are unknown. Shared genetic etiology is a plausible explanation for the overlap, and in this study we tested whether genetic variation in the major histocompatibility complex (MHC), which is associated with risk for autoimmune diseases, is also associated with risk for depression.

METHODS: We fine-mapped the classical MHC (chr6: 29.6–33.1 Mb), imputing 216 human leukocyte antigen (HLA) alleles and 4 complement component 4 (C4) haplotypes in studies from the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium Major Depressive Disorder Working Group and the UK Biobank. The total sample size was 45,149 depression cases and 86,698 controls. We tested for association between depression status and imputed MHC variants, applying both a region-wide significance threshold (3.9×10^{-6}) and a candidate threshold (1.6×10^{-4}).

RESULTS: No HLA alleles or C4 haplotypes were associated with depression at the region-wide threshold. HLA-B*08:01 was associated with modest protection for depression at the candidate threshold for testing in HLA genes in the meta-analysis (odds ratio = 0.98, 95% confidence interval = 0.97–0.99).

CONCLUSIONS: We found no evidence that an increased risk for depression was conferred by HLA alleles, which play a major role in the genetic susceptibility to autoimmune diseases, or C4 haplotypes, which are strongly associated with schizophrenia. These results suggest that any HLA or C4 variants associated with depression either are rare or have very modest effect sizes.

Keywords: Autoimmune disorder, Complement, Genetic association, Human leukocyte antigen, Major depressive disorder, Major histocompatibility complex

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biopsych.2019.06.031>

Depression is a debilitating psychiatric disorder with an estimated lifetime prevalence of 15% (1), making it the leading cause of global disability (2). The disorder is characterized by heterogeneous symptom profiles (3) and variable treatment outcomes (4). Developing effective pharmaceutical treatments relies on uncovering the etiology of a disorder (5), and psychiatric genetics has made great progress toward this

objective in the past decade (6,7). Despite this progress, the underlying biology of depression is still not fully understood. Comorbid psychiatric and physical traits may indicate shared biological pathways and provide a path to uncovering the etiology of idiopathic psychiatric disorders (8). Here, we focus on comorbid autoimmune diseases and depression, consider the mechanisms that could drive the overlap, and test for

evidence of shared genetic influences in the major histocompatibility complex (MHC).

Epidemiological studies indicate that individuals with a history of autoimmune disease are at greater risk of developing mood disorders compared with individuals without a history of autoimmune disease (9–12). For example, a Danish Registry study (9) showed that the risk of developing a mood disorder increased following onset of any autoimmune disease (incident rate ratio = 1.45; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.39–1.52).

One interpretation is that the distress arising from autoimmune disorders is causal to the onset of a mood disorder. However, other evidence indicates that the relationship is bidirectional (13,14). For example, another Danish Registry study (13) showed that individuals with depression were at increased risk for developing any autoimmune disease (incident rate ratio = 1.25, 95% CI = 1.19–1.31) and that this increase remained relatively stable across the first decade after diagnosis of depression.

There are several plausible explanations for the observed overlap between depression and autoimmunity. Shared environmental influences may increase risk for both disorders—for example, stress is a risk factor for autoimmune disease (15)—and there is a phenotypic and genetic correlation between anxiety and depression (16). Another view is that shared genetic influences act on autoimmune disease and depression through common immune pathways. Efforts to identify shared genetic influences were undertaken in a recent genome-wide association study (GWAS) of depression, using linkage disequilibrium (LD) score regression to estimate genetic correlations between depression and autoimmune diseases (17). There was no evidence for significant cross-trait correlations; the strongest correlation observed was between depression and inflammatory bowel disease ($r_G = .07$, $p = .06$). However, methods to detect genome-wide pleiotropy will not detect shared association at specific variants. Genetic variation in the MHC, which plays a crucial role in human immunity (18), should be thoroughly interrogated in depression.

The MHC is divided into 3 functionally distinct regions: class I and II regions contain highly polymorphic human leukocyte antigen (HLA) genes that are strongly associated with risk for autoimmune disease (19–21), and the class III region contains complement component 4 (C4) genes, which are strongly associated with risk for schizophrenia (22). Three recent GWASs indicated that genetic variation within the MHC is involved in risk for depression (17,23,24), with the strongest association located in the classical or extended class I region.

Highly polymorphic loci and long-range LD in the MHC complicate the interpretation of single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) associations (17). However, imputed HLA alleles (25) and C4 haplotypes (22) can dissect SNP signal in the region with fine-mapping techniques. We used this approach to test whether genetic variation associated with autoimmune disease and schizophrenia is also associated with depression. Common SNPs in the MHC were tested to confirm that the pattern of association with depression was consistent with the pattern observed in previous GWASs and to provide a backbone of association across this region (17). We imputed HLA variants and common C4 haplotypes and tested whether these were associated with depression. We additionally extracted HLA alleles that increase risk of autoimmune

diseases to test for association with depression. Finally, to explore the relationship between the association with HLA alleles and C4 haplotypes, we tested for association of depression with genetically predicted C4A brain expression and performed conditional analysis to assess evidence for association at HLA alleles and C4 haplotypes in strong LD.

To our knowledge, this is the first study to leverage imputation to interrogate the involvement of HLA alleles and C4 haplotypes in depression. Our efforts should lead to a better understanding of the role of these loci in depression and may provide insights into the mechanisms driving comorbid autoimmunity and depression.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Participants

Participant data came from a subset of the Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (PGC-MDD) (17) and from the UK Biobank (UKB) (26) to give a total of 131,847 individuals of European ancestry (55% female subjects, 45,149 depression cases, and 86,698 controls). Individual-level genotype and phenotype data were available for 26 PGC-MDD studies, totaling 39,145 individuals (54% female subjects, 15,805 cases, and 23,340 controls). Across the PGC-MDD studies, structured diagnostic interviews were conducted to identify case subjects with a lifetime diagnosis of MDD according to the DSM-IV (27), the ICD-9 (28), the ICD-10 (29), or the Composite International Diagnostic Interview Short Form (30). In most PGC-MDD studies, bipolar disorder, nonaffective psychosis, and substance use disorder were exclusion criteria in the cases, and controls were screened for absence of MDD and other psychiatric disorders. Ethical approvals were obtained by the principal investigators of each study, with all participants giving full informed consent.

The UKB is a prospective cohort study that has collected genotype and phenotype data for more than 500,000 individuals across the UK, between 40 and 69 years of age at recruitment (26). A total of 157,366 UKB participants completed an online mental health questionnaire, which assesses lifetime depressive disorder (31). Using the recommended mental health questionnaire scoring protocol (31), we identified 29,344 individuals with lifetime depressive disorder and 63,358 controls. Cases were excluded if they endorsed diagnosis of psychosis or bipolar disorder. Controls were excluded if they endorsed diagnosis of any psychiatric disorder in the mental health questionnaire, or self-reported depression or use of antidepressant medication at baseline and follow-up interviews, or had a mood disorder according to hospital episode statistics, or met the criteria for a mood disorder according to Smith *et al.* (32). Further details of the PGC-MDD and UKB samples are in Table S1 in Supplement 2.

Genotyping and Quality Control

Quality control (QC) of genotype data in the 26 PGC-MDD studies was performed by the PGC Statistical Analysis Group using the ricopili pipeline (17) with the following thresholds: SNP missingness (before individual QC) < 0.05, individual missingness < 0.02, SNP missingness (after individual QC) < 0.02, deviation from heterozygosity $|F_{net}| < 0.20$, Hardy-

Weinberg equilibrium p value $> 10^{-10}$ (cases) and p value $> 10^{-6}$ (controls). After imputation with the 1000 Genomes reference panel (17), SNPs with INFO score > 0.8 and minor allele frequency (MAF) > 0.05 were retained for relatedness testing and principal component analysis. One individual from each pair with relatedness > 0.2 was removed, and only individuals of European ancestry were retained.

Using genotype data that had undergone preliminary QC by the UKB (26), we created an inclusion list of individuals of European ancestry using 4-means clustering on the first 2 principal components provided by the UKB. Using relatedness kinship (KING) estimates provided by the UKB, we removed 1 individual from each pair up to 3rd-degree relationships (KING $r^2 > .044$) (33). In the remaining data, we applied QC with the following thresholds: SNP missingness (before individual QC) < 0.02 , individual missingness < 0.02 , SNP missingness (after individual QC) < 0.02 , MAF > 0.01 , Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium p value $> 10^{-8}$. The UKB (26) imputed SNPs using the IMPUTE4 software (26) with the Haplotype Reference Consortium reference panel (34) and the UK10K Consortium reference panel (35) to produce dosage data in BGEN file format (version 1.2) (36). We extracted imputed SNPs from the classical MHC (chr6: 29,640,000–33,120,000) and converted to PLINK 2 binary format for association analyses in PLINK 2.0 (37).

HLA Allele and C4 Haplotype Imputation

HLA alleles were imputed using genotype data from the PGC-MDD studies using the SNP2HLA software (25) with the Type 1 Diabetes Genetics Consortium reference panel (38) to produce dosage data in Beagle format (39). The Type 1 Diabetes Genetics Consortium reference panel contains MHC haplotype information to enable imputation of HLA alleles at 2-digit and 4-digit resolution in 8 HLA genes: *HLA-A*, *HLA-B*, and *HLA-C* in the classical class I MHC and *HLA-DRB1*, *HLA-DQA1*, *HLA-DQB1*, *HLA-DPA1*, and *HLA-DPB1* in the classical class II MHC.

HLA alleles were imputed in the UKB by the core analytical team using the HLA*IMP:02 software (26) with multipopulation reference panels (40). Collectively, the reference panels contained MHC haplotype information to enable imputation of HLA alleles in 11 HLA genes: *HLA-A*, *HLA-B*, and *HLA-C* in the classical class I MHC and *HLA-DRB5*, *HLA-DRB4*, *HLA-DRB3*, *HLA-DRB1*, *HLA-DQA1*, *HLA-DQB1*, *HLA-DPA1*, and *HLA-DPB1* in the classical class II MHC. Only HLA alleles at 4-digit resolution have been made available by the UKB. HLA alleles were encoded as biallelic in the PGC-MDD and UKB data such that imputed dosages referred to the presence of 0, 1, or 2 copies of each HLA allele.

C4 haplotypes were imputed using genotype data in the PGC-MDD and UKB using the SNP2HLA software (25) with the C4 reference panel developed by the McCarroll Lab (38) (http://mccarrolllab.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/MHC_haplotypes_CEU_HapMap3_ref_panel.bg1) to produce dosage data in Beagle format (39). The reference panel consists of SNP and C4 haplotypes within the extended MHC (25–34 Mb on chromosome 6) for 110 individuals from the HapMap CEU population. The reference panel contains 17 C4 haplotypes, defined by copy number variation of *C4A* and

Table 1. Number of Variants Imputed in ≥ 2 of the 26 PGC-MDD Studies and the UK Biobank Sample

Gene	PGC-MDD	UKB	Variants in Both PGC-MDD and UKB	Variants in Either PGC-MDD or UKB
<i>HLA-A</i>	31	13	13	31
<i>HLA-B</i>	48	18	18	48
<i>HLA-C</i>	30	14	14	30
<i>HLA-DPA</i>	5	3	3	5
<i>HLA-DPB</i>	25	11	11	25
<i>HLA-DQA</i>	12	7	7	12
<i>HLA-DQB</i>	19	12	12	19
<i>HLA-DRB</i>	37	24	15	46
Total HLA Alleles	207	102	93	216
C4 Haplotypes	4	4	4	4
SNPs	49,611	47,799	40,561	56,779

C4, complement component 4; HLA, human leukocyte antigen; PGC-MDD, Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium; SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism; UKB, UK Biobank.

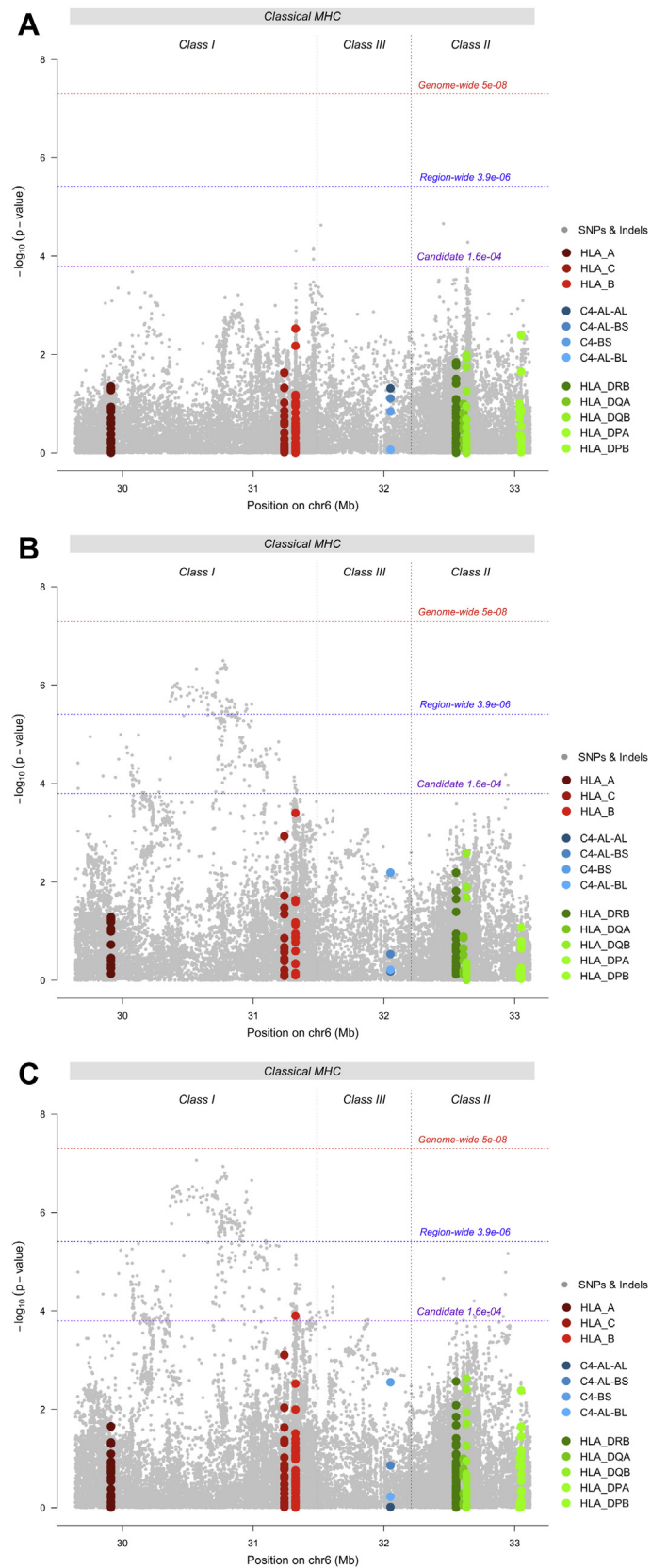
C4B genes in short and long form. Four C4 haplotypes with frequency > 0.01 were retained: AL-AL, AL-BL, AL-BS, and BS (where A and B correspond to 2 isotypes of the C4 gene and L and S correspond to the long and short forms). Of the common C4 haplotypes, 3 (AL-AL, AL-BL, and AL-BS) segregate on 2, 3, and 5 different SNP haplotypes, respectively. Association results for these C4 haplotypes were calculated by meta-analyzing across SNP haplotypes corresponding to each C4 structure.

Statistical Analyses

In the PGC-MDD group, we tested each HLA allele and C4 haplotype for association with MDD case-control status using an additive logistic regression model applied to dosage data. We included 6 principal components to control for population structure. We extracted association results for SNPs in the classical MHC from PGC-MDD analyses in each study, applying further QC such that only variants with a MAF > 0.01 and an INFO score ≥ 0.6 were retained. Post-QC variants were meta-analyzed across the 26 PGC-MDD studies using an inverse-variance weighted approach.

In the UKB sample, we tested each HLA allele, C4 haplotype, and imputed SNP for association with depression case-control status using an additive linear regression model applied to dosage data. We regressed 6 principal components (calculated by the UKB), batch, and center on the depression phenotype using logistic regression in R 3.4.1 (41), and used the residuals as the outcome variable in subsequent linear regression. We filtered for variants with a MAF > 0.01 and an INFO score ≥ 0.6 before meta-analyzing across the PGC-MDD and UKB results. Analyses were performed using PLINK (version 1.9 and version 2.0) (37). Further details of QC, imputation, and analysis are given in the Supplement.

To calculate the MHC region-wide significance threshold, we used the Genetic Type I error calculator (GEC) (42), an online resource that calculates the number of effective tests by



estimating LD between variants and applying a Bonferroni correction. We calculated a conservative region-wide significance threshold (3.9×10^{-6}), controlling for all imputed SNPs in the classical MHC, and a candidate significance threshold (1.6×10^{-4}), controlling only for HLA intragenic SNPs in the classical MHC. A summary of all analyses performed is given in [Table S2 in Supplement 2](#).

We used the Genetic Power Calculator (43) to estimate power at the minimum and maximum INFO score thresholds. At an INFO score of 1.0, the effective sample size was 45,149 cases and 86,698 controls. For an HLA allele of frequency 0.05 (the median in our study), we had 80% power to detect an odds ratio (OR) >1.09 , at a region-wide significance level of $\alpha = 3.9 \times 10^{-6}$. At an INFO score of 0.6, the effective sample size was 27,089 cases and 52,018 controls. For an HLA allele of frequency 0.05, we had 80% power to detect an OR >1.12 , at a region-wide significance level of $\alpha = 3.9 \times 10^{-6}$.

We compared the imputation accuracy and frequency of HLA alleles and C4 haplotypes in the PGC-MDD and UKB samples for variants present in both samples. The average imputation INFO score and frequency were calculated by weighting variant INFO scores and frequencies by the effective sample size in each PGC-MDD study.

The genetic correlation between the PGC-MDD and UKB samples was calculated using the LD Score software (version 1.0.0) (44) using GWAS summary statistics for these data sets that had been previously calculated (17,45). The local heritability of depression in the MHC was calculated using the HESS software (46), which partitions heritability into LD blocks across the genome. Using summary statistics from the PGC-MDD GWAS of depression (17) (excluding 23andMe data), we calculated the genome-wide heritability of depression and extracted the heritability estimates for the 5 LD partitions that constitute the extended MHC.

Drawing on evidence from epidemiological studies (9,13), we identified autoimmune diseases with evidence for a bidirectional relationship with depression. We identified individuals affected by these autoimmune diseases in the UKB using hospital episode statistics and self-reported conditions. HLA risk alleles for these autoimmune diseases were identified by conducting a PubMed search using the terms “HLA” and relevant disease name. HLA alleles with evidence for independent association ($p < 3.9 \times 10^{-6}$) in European populations were retained. We evaluated evidence for involvement of these HLA alleles in depression, selecting those with MAF >0.05 in our study. We used the GEC (42) to determine the effective number of tests across 14 HLA alleles, and we obtained the p value threshold of $.05/11.75 = .004$.

To dissect the combined contribution of HLA alleles and C4 haplotypes to risk of depression, we performed conditional analysis of HLA alleles associated with depression and C4 haplotypes in strong LD with these variants. The LD (r^2)

between each common C4 haplotype (AL-AL, AL-BL, AL-BS, and BS) and all imputed HLA alleles in the UKB data set was calculated using PLINK (37).

Genetically predicted C4A brain expression was calculated for each individual. We leveraged work from Sekar *et al.* (22), who estimated the contribution of each C4 structure to C4A brain expression in postmortem brain tissue. From this model, we estimated C4A brain expression corresponding to each C4 haplotype ([Table S3 in Supplement 2](#)) and calculated individual-level C4A brain expression by multiplying the dosage for each C4 haplotype by the corresponding value for C4A brain expression. We then tested genetically predicted C4A brain expression for association with depression in the PGC-MDD and UKB samples.

RESULTS

In total, 207 HLA alleles were imputed in at least 2 PGC-MDD studies, and 102 HLA alleles were imputed in the UKB sample, of which 93 were shared across data sets ([Table 1](#)). Variants imputed in either data set were included in the final meta-analysis (minimum effective sample size was 669 for HLA-B-3906 in the PGC-MDD). Four C4 haplotypes (AL-AL, AL-BL, AL-BS, BS) were imputed in all data sets.

There was strong consistency between the frequency and INFO scores of HLA alleles and C4 haplotypes imputed in both the PGC-MDD and UKB samples (correlation $r = .99$ for frequency and $r = .86$ for INFO score) ([Figures S2 and S3 in Supplement 1](#)). The INFO score for imputed alleles was higher in the UKB than in the PGC-MDD studies (UKB mean = 0.98, PGC-MDD mean = 0.96), possibly because of the larger HLA reference panel or greater efficiency of the imputation algorithm used.

The genetic correlation between the PGC-MDD and the UKB samples was 0.79 (SE = 0.088). The genome-wide heritability estimate of MDD on the liability scale was 0.09 (SE = 0.01). The estimate of local heritability of MDD across the 5 LD partitions within the MHC was not significant ([Figure S4 in Supplement 1, Table S4 in Supplement 1](#)).

Testing for association with depression in the PGC-MDD sample, no HLA allele, C4 haplotype, or SNP surpassed region-wide significance ([Figure 1A](#)). In the UKB, no HLA allele or C4 haplotype surpassed region-wide significance ([Figure 1B](#)). The allele with strongest evidence for association was HLA-B*08:01 ($p = 4 \times 10^{-4}$, OR = 0.98, 95% CI = 0.97–0.99). Among SNPs, 70 met region-wide significance ([Table S5 in Supplement 2](#)). The variant with the lowest p value was a SNP in the classical class I region: rs1264373 ($p = 3.21 \times 10^{-7}$, OR = 0.97, 95% CI = 0.96–0.98). All variants surpassing region-wide significance were in LD with rs1264373 ($0.66 < r^2 < 1.00$), and rs1264373 was also in LD with the most significant MHC SNP in the PGC-MDD GWAS (17) (rs115507122, $r^2 = .63$).

Figure 1. Region-wide Manhattan plots for single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) (gray), human leukocyte antigen (HLA) alleles (HLA-A, HLA-B, and HLA-C [red] and HLA-DPA, HLA-DPB, HLA-DQA, HLA-DQB, and HLA-DRB [green]), and complement component 4 (C4) haplotypes (C4-AL-AL, C4-AL-BS, C4-BS, and C4-AL-BL [blue]), where A and B represent the isotype of the C4 gene, L indicates the long form, and S indicates the short form) in (A) Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (PGC-MDD) studies, (B) UK Biobank sample, and (C) meta-analysis of PGC-MDD studies and UK Biobank sample. chr, chromosome; Indels, insertions and deletions; MHC, major histocompatibility complex.

In the meta-analysis, no HLA allele or C4 haplotype met region-wide significance; HLA-B*0801 met the candidate threshold ($p = 1.26 \times 10^{-4}$, OR = 0.98, 95% CI = 0.97–0.99) (Figure 1C). A total of 143 SNPs reached region-wide significance (Table S6 in Supplement 2). The variant with the lowest p value was a SNP in the classical class I region: rs9262120 ($p = 8.74 \times 10^{-8}$, OR = 1.03, 95% CI = 1.02–1.05). This SNP was in LD with the other 142 significant variants ($0.44 < r^2 < 1.00$), and with the most significant SNP within the MHC in the PGC-MDD GWAS (17) ($r^2 = 0.66$). Low heterogeneity was observed between most variants in the UKB and PGC-MDD meta-analysis; 72% of variants had an I^2 value below 0.25 (Figures S5 and S6 in Supplement 1).

We identified 6 autoimmune diseases with evidence for a bidirectional relationship with depression: Crohn’s disease, multiple sclerosis, primary adrenocortical insufficiency, psoriasis vulgaris, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), and type 1 diabetes mellitus (9,13). We identified 14 HLA alleles associated with risk for these autoimmune diseases ($p < 3.9 \times 10^{-6}$) in European populations (47–58), with MAF >0.05 in our study. Three HLA alleles had evidence for association with depression after correcting for multiple testing ($p < .004$): HLA-B*08:01 and HLA-DQB1*02:01 (SLE) and HLA-DRB1*03:01 (multiple sclerosis, primary adrenocortical insufficiency, SLE) (Table 2). These alleles were in strong LD with the C4-BS haplotype in the UKB sample; the r^2 values with HLA-B*08:01, HLA-DRB1*03:01, and HLA-DQB1*02:01 were 0.73,

0.70, and 0.68, respectively (Figure S7 in Supplement 1 and Tables S7 and S8 in Supplement 1). Evidence for association with the HLA alleles attenuated after conditioning on C4-BS ($p = .008$, $p = .2$, and $p = .3$, respectively), but the HLA allele showed stronger association than the C4-BS haplotype did (Tables S9–11 in Supplement 1).

Genetically predicted C4A brain expression was not significantly associated with depression status in the PGC-MDD sample ($p = .066$, OR = 1.06, 95% CI = 1.00–1.13), the UKB sample ($p = .333$, OR = 1.01, 95% CI = 0.99–1.03), or the meta-analysis ($p = .150$, OR = 1.01, 95% CI = 0.99–1.03) (Figure 2 and Table S12 in Supplement 2).

DISCUSSION

To further understand the mechanisms driving comorbid autoimmunity and depression, we investigated evidence for shared genetic influences in the MHC, a region harboring genetic risk for autoimmune diseases and psychiatric disorders. Our primary aim was to test HLA alleles and C4 haplotypes for association with depression. Under a conservative region-wide significance threshold testing for all variants in the MHC, we found no evidence that HLA alleles, which play a major role in susceptibility to autoimmune diseases, or C4 haplotypes, which are strongly associated with risk for schizophrenia, also confer risk for depression. However, under a candidate threshold, correcting for SNPs within HLA genes, HLA-B*0801 had significant

Table 2. HLA Alleles Associated With Risk for 6 Autoimmune Diseases

Trait (References) [Prevalence in the UKB Sample in Depression Cases, Controls]	HLA Allele	Effect in Autoimmune Disease		PGC-MDD		UKB		Meta-analysis		
		OR	95% CI	Frq	OR	Frq	OR	OR	95% CI	p Value
Crohn’s Disease (47,48) [0.46%, 0.39%]	HLA-A*03:01	1.10	1.07–1.15	0.15	0.96	0.14	0.99	0.99	0.98–1.00	.176
	HLA-C*06:02	1.17	1.13–1.23	0.09	1.00	0.09	1.02	1.02	1.00–1.04	.043
	HLA-DRB1*07:01	1.14	1.10–1.18	0.13	1.01	0.14	1.01	1.01	1.00–1.02	.179
	HLA-DRB1*13:02	1.20	1.13–1.28	0.05	0.97	0.04	0.99	0.99	0.97–1.01	.431
Multiple Sclerosis (49,50) [0.48%, 0.27%]	HLA-DQB1*03:02	1.30	1.23–1.37	0.11	1.00	0.10	1.00	1.00	0.99–1.01	.537
	HLA-DRB1*03:01	1.16	1.10–1.22	0.13	0.95	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.97–0.99	.003 ^a
	HLA-DRB1*15:01	3.92	3.74–4.12	0.14	0.98	0.14	1.00	0.99	0.98–1.00	.355
Primary Adrenocortical Insufficiency (Addison’s Disease) (51,52)	HLA-DRB1*03:01	2.93	2.12–4.04	0.13	0.95	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.97–0.99	.003 ^a
Psoriasis Vulgaris (53,54) [1.56%, 1.21%]	HLA-A*02:01	1.20	1.08–1.33	0.28	1.01	0.27	1.01	1.01	1.00–1.02	.005
	HLA-C*06:02	3.57	3.12–4.08	0.09	1.00	0.09	1.02	1.02	1.00–1.04	.043
	HLA-DQA1*02:01	1.99	1.74–2.27	0.13	1.01	0.14	1.01	1.01	1.00–1.02	.212
Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (55,56) [0.21%, 0.11%]	HLA-B*08:01	1.84	1.70–1.99	0.12	0.96	0.14	0.98	0.98	0.97–0.99	1.26×10^{-4a}
	HLA-DQA1*01:02	1.31	1.22–1.40	0.20	0.97	0.19	0.99	0.99	0.98–1.00	.163
	HLA-DQB1*02:01	1.84	1.71–1.99	0.13	0.95	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.97–0.99	.002 ^a
	HLA-DRB1*03:01	1.87	1.73–2.02	0.13	0.95	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.97–0.99	.003 ^a
Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (57,58) [0.48%, 0.35%]	HLA-A*24:02	1.32	NA	0.08	0.97	0.07	1.01	1.00	0.98–1.02	.578
	HLA-DPB1*01:01	1.27	NA	0.05	0.92	0.06	0.99	0.98	0.96–1.00	.067

The prevalence of each autoimmune disease, with the exception of primary adrenocortical insufficiency, which is very rare, within depression cases and controls in the UK Biobank (UKB) sample is shown in the first column. Columns 2–4 show the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) allele association with each autoimmune disease as estimated in the primary studies cited. Remaining columns show the HLA allele association with depression in the Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (PGC-MDD), UKB, and meta-analysis.

CI, confidence interval; Frq, allele frequency; NA, not available in primary study; OR, odds ratio.

^a p values met correction for multiple testing.

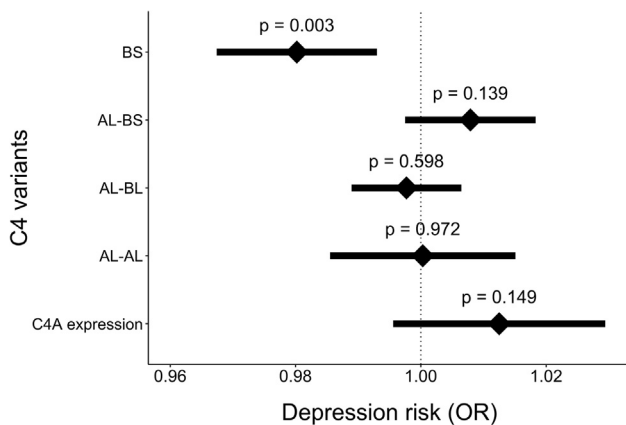


Figure 2. Association of genetically predicted complement component 4A (C4A) brain expression and four C4 haplotypes (C4-BS, C4-AL-BS, C4-AL-BL, and C4-AL-AL, where A and B represent the isotype of the C4 gene, L indicates the long form, and S indicates the short form) in the meta-analysis of Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (PGC-MDD) studies and UK Biobank sample. Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. OR, odds ratio.

evidence for association with depression status. Conditioning on the C4-BS haplotype resulted in moderate attenuation of signal from HLA-B*0801, indicating independence from C4 haplotypes.

The local heritability estimate of depression in the MHC region was not significant, which is unsurprising given the narrow region considered and the modest SNP heritability for depression across the genome ($h^2 = 0.09$).

We further explored common HLA alleles associated with autoimmune diseases that have evidence of a bidirectional relationship with depression. The allele with strongest evidence for association with depression was HLA-B*08:01, followed by HLA-DQB1*02:01 and HLA-DRB1*03:01. Previous studies have shown that all 3 HLA alleles increase risk for SLE (55,56) and that HLA-DRB1*03:01 also increases risk for multiple sclerosis (49,50) and primary adrenocortical insufficiency (51,52). In contrast, our findings indicate that HLA-B*08:01, HLA-DQB1*02:01, and HLA-DRB1*03:01 have modest protective effects in depression, indicating that these alleles do not harbor shared risk for autoimmune disease and depression.

Imputation of C4 haplotypes identified 4 common haplotypes, none of which was associated with risk for depression in the PGC-MDD studies, UKB sample, or meta-analysis. These results are in stark contrast to those for schizophrenia, where association with C4 haplotypes accounts for most of the observed SNP association in the HLA region. Our results suggest that C4 does not contribute to the common genetic susceptibility between depression and schizophrenia (genetic correlation $r_G = .34$).

At the level of region-wide significance, we detected 70 SNPs associated with depression in the UKB sample and 143 in the meta-analysis. In each case, the top SNP was in moderate to strong LD with other significant variants, indicating a single peak of independent association. We found consistency in SNP signal between our study and the PGC-MDD GWAS of depression (17), with the top SNPs in each study showing

moderate to strong LD. This was not unexpected given that our study is a subset of the studies included in the PGC-MDD meta-analysis (17).

The true identity of causal variants within the MHC remains unresolved, and fine-mapping within the MHC is challenging because of the high density of genetic variation and strong LD. Our results strongly suggest that the association signal observed in the MHC in depression (17,23) does not arise from HLA alleles or C4 haplotypes. These results suggest that any associated variants either are rare or have very modest effect sizes. We note that Howard *et al.* (23) increased power by leveraging a broader phenotyping approach. It is interesting to speculate that the broader depression phenotype captures individuals distressed by physical disease. This interpretation would go some way to explaining signal in the MHC, for which there is evidence for association with more diseases than any other region of the genome (18). However, a more parsimonious explanation could be that MHC signal in depression maps to SNPs or to other genetic loci not imputed in this study. This possibility is highly plausible in light of the fact that the MHC contains more genes than any other region in the human genome (18). Under this scenario, large sample sizes and sequencing may be required to dissect SNP signal within the MHC.

Our findings do not support a role for HLA alleles within the MHC in risk for depression, and cross-trait correlations performed by the PGC-MDD (17) do not support the theory that shared genetic risk for depression and autoimmune diseases is situated outside the MHC. In other efforts to detect genome-wide pleiotropy, Euesden *et al.* (14) found no evidence that polygenic risk scores for rheumatoid arthritis predicted depression status in an independent sample, nor did polygenic risk scores for depression predict autoimmune disease status.

One possibility is that there is a subgroup of individuals enriched for depression and autoimmune risk alleles. Under this scenario, there may be insufficient power to detect the relationship. Identifying, for example, a subgroup of individuals with depression, who are also enriched for autoimmune risk alleles, would go some way to explaining the observed comorbidity between these traits. Furthermore, identifying a subtype of depression, e.g., an “immune-related” depression group, would help to dissect heterogeneity in the depression phenotype.

In summary, this study is the first to interrogate the involvement of HLA alleles and C4 haplotypes in depression risk, and we find no evidence that either type of genetic variant plays a major role in susceptibility for depression. In contrast, the 3 HLA alleles that showed nominal significance in our study conferred modest protective effects for depression. Furthermore, the strong association with C4 alleles that is seen in cases of schizophrenia is absent in cases of depression. Large sample sizes and regional sequence data may be required to dissect SNP signal within the MHC.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND DISCLOSURES

This work was supported by the UK Medical Research Council (Grant No. MR/N015746/1 Grant No. MR/N015746/1, Ph.D. studentship [to KPG]) and partially funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR)

Biomedical Research Centre at South London and Maudsley National Health Service (NHS) Foundation Trust and King's College London. The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR, or the Department of Health and Social Care.

We thank participants and scientists involved in making the UK Biobank resource available (<http://www.ukbiobank.ac.uk/>). UK Biobank data used in this study were obtained under approved application 18177, which was supported by funding from the Medical Research Council (Grant No. MR/1015746/1).

We are deeply indebted to the investigators who comprise the PGC and to the hundreds of thousands of participants who have shared their life experiences with PGC investigators. The PGC has received major funding from the United States National Institute of Mental Health (Grant No. U01 MH109528-03 [principal investigator, P.F. Sullivan]), the United States National Institute of Drug Abuse (Grant No. U01 MH1095320 [principal investigator A. Agrawal]), the Netherlands Scientific Organization (Grant No. 480-05-003 [principal investigator, D. Posthuma]), and the Dutch Brain Foundation and the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (principal investigator, D. Posthuma).

We thank contributors to the primary studies constituting the PGC-MDD sample in this article.

BOMA: Funding support was provided by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Germany (Grant Nos. RI 908/11-1, NO246/10-1 and Excellence Cluster ImmunoSensation [principal investigators, M. Rietschel and M.M. Nöthen]), the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF) IntegraMent, Germany (Grant Nos. 01ZX1314A/01ZX1614A and 01ZX1314G/01ZX1614G [principal investigators, M.M. Nöthen, M. Rietschel, and S. Cichon]), and BMBF NGFNplus MoodS, Germany (Grant Nos. 01GS08144 and 01GS08147 [principal investigators, M.M. Nöthen, M. Rietschel, and S. Cichon]).

CoFaMS – Adelaide: Funding support was provided by National Health and Medical Research Council, Australia (Grant No. APP1060524 [principal investigator, B.T. Baune]).

Danish Radiant: Funding support was provided by Højteknologifonden, Denmark (Grant No. 0001-2009-2 [principal investigators, T. Werge (controls) and O. Mors (cases)]) and Lundbeck Foundation, Denmark (Grant No. R24-A3242 [principal investigators, T. Werge (controls) and O. Mors (cases)])

EDINBURGH: Genotyping was conducted at the Genetics Core Laboratory at the Clinical Research Facility (University of Edinburgh). Funding support was provided by Wellcome Trust, UK (Grant No. 104036/Z/14/Z [principal investigator, A.M. McIntosh]).

GenPod/Newmeds: Funding support was provided by the Medical Research Council, UK (Grant No. G0200243 [principal investigators, G. Lewis and M. O'Donovan]), EU 6th framework, UK (Grant No. LSHB-CT-2003-503428 [principal investigator, R. Uher]), and EU Innovative Medicines Initiative Joint Undertaking, UK (Grant No. 15008 [principal investigator, G. Lewis]).

GSK-MUNICH: We thank all participants in the GSK-Munich study. We thank numerous people at GSK and Max Planck Institute, BKH Augsburg, and Klinikum Ingolstadt in Germany who contributed to this project.

Harvard i2b2: Funding support was provided by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) (Grant Nos. R01 MH085542 and R01 MH086026 [principal investigators, J.W. Smoller and R.H. Perlis])

MARS: This work was funded by the Max Planck Society, the Max Planck Excellence Foundation, the BMBF in the National Genome Research Network framework (NGFN2 and NGFN-Plus) (Grant No. FKZ 01GS0481), and by the BMBF Program (Grant No. FKZ 01ES0811). We acknowledge all study participants. We thank numerous people at Max Planck Institute, and all study sites in Germany and Switzerland who contributed to this project. Controls were from the Dortmund Health Study, which was supported by NGFNplus MoodS by the German Migraine and Headache Society and by unrestricted grants to the University of Münster from Almirall, AstraZeneca, Berlin Chemie, Boehringer, Boots Health Care, Glaxo-Smith-Kline, Janssen Cilag, McNeil Pharma, MSD Sharp and Dohme, and Pfizer. Blood collection was funded by the Institute of Epidemiology and Social Medicine, University of Münster. Genotyping was supported by the BMBF (Grant No. 01ER0816).

NESDA: The infrastructure for the NESDA study (www.nesda.nl) is funded through the Geestkracht program of the Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development (ZonMw) (Grant No. 10-000-1002) and

financial contributions by participating universities and mental health care organizations (Vrije Universiteit Medical Center, GGZ inGeest, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden University, GGZ Rivierduinen, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Lentis, GGZ Friesland, GGZ Drenthe, and Rob Giel Onderzoekscentrum). Genotyping was supported by the Biobanking and Biomolecular Resources Research Infrastructure (BBMRI-NL) and National Institutes of Health (Genetic Association Information Network [GAIN] of the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health, Grand Opportunity Grant Nos. 1RC2 MH089951 and 1RC2 MH089995 [principal investigator, BJWH Penninx]).

NTR: NTR is supported by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NOW) (Grant No. 480-15-001/674)

BBMRI-NL: Funding support was provided by Biobanking and Biomolecular Resources Research Infrastructure (Grant Nos. 184.021.007 and BBMRI-NL2.0 184.033.111). Genotyping was supported by BBMRI-NL, the Avera Institute, Sioux Falls, SD, and National Institutes of Health (Genetic Association Information Network [GAIN] of the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health, Grand Opportunity Grant Nos. 1RC2 MH089951 and 1RC2 MH089995 [principal investigator, D.I. Boomsma]).

PsyCoLaus: Funding support was provided by the Swiss National Science Foundation, Switzerland (Grant Nos. 3200B0-105993, 3200B0-118308, 33CS0-122661, 33CS30-139468, and 33CS30-148401 [principal investigator, M. Preisig]). PsyCoLaus/CoLaus received additional support from research grants from GlaxoSmithKline and the Faculty of Biology and Medicine of Lausanne.

QIMR: We thank the twins and their families for their willing participation in our studies. Funding support was provided by the National Health and Medical Research Council, Australia (Grant Nos. 941177, 971232, 3399450, and 443011 [principal investigator, N.G. Martin]) and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (Grant Nos. AA07535, AA07728, and AA10249 [principal investigator, A.C. Heath]).

RADIANT: This report represents independent research funded by the NIHR Biomedical Research Centre at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, and King's College London. The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR, or the Department of Health. Funding support was provided by the Medical Research Council, UK (Grant Nos. G0701420 and G0901245 [principal investigators, C. Lewis and G. Breen]) and NIMH, UK (Grant No. U01 MH109528 [principal investigator, G. Breen]).

Rotterdam Study: Funding support was provided by the Netherlands Organization of Scientific Research (NWO) Investments (Grant No. 175.010.2005.011, 911-03-012 [principal investigator, A.G. Uitterlinden]). The Rotterdam Study is also funded by Erasmus Medical Center and Erasmus University.

SHIP-LEGEND/TREND: SHIP is part of the Community Medicine Research net of the University of Greifswald, which is funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Grant Nos. 01ZZ9603, 01ZZ0103, and 01ZZ0403), the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, and the Social Ministry of the Federal State of Mecklenburg-West Pomerania. Genotyping in SHIP was funded by Siemens Healthineers and the Federal State of Mecklenburg-West Pomerania. The SHIP-LEGEND/TREND Study is also funded by the German Research Foundation (Grant No. DFG: GR 1912/5-1 [principal investigator, H.J. Grabe]). Genotyping in SHIP-TREND-0 was supported by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Grant No. 03ZIK012).

STAR*D: The authors appreciate the efforts of the STAR*D investigator team for acquiring, compiling, and sharing the STAR*D clinical data set. Funding support was provided by NIMH (Grant No. R01 MH-072802 [principal investigator, S.P. Hamilton]).

TwinGene: Thanks the Karolinska Institutet for infrastructural support of the Swedish Twin Registry. Funding support was provided by GenomeEUtwin, EU (Grant Nos. EU/QLRT-2001-01254 and QLG2-CT-2002-01254 [principal investigator, N. Pedersen]), the Heart and Lung foundation, Sweden (Grant No. 20070481 [principal investigator, P. Magnusson]), SSF, Sweden and Vetenskapsrådet, Sweden (Grant No. M-2005-1112 [principal investigator, U. de Faire]).

Funding support for the Genome-Wide Association of Schizophrenia Study was provided by NIMH (Grant Nos. R01 MH67257, R01 MH59588, R01 MH59571, R01 MH59565, R01 MH59587, R01 MH60870, R01 MH59566, R01 MH59586, R01 MH61675, R01 MH60879, R01 MH81800,

HLA Alleles, C4 Haplotypes, and Depression Risk

U01 MH46276, U01 MH46289 U01 MH46318, U01 MH79469, and U01 MH79470), and the genotyping of samples was provided through GAIN. The data sets used for the analyses described in this manuscript were obtained from the database of Genotypes and Phenotypes (dbGaP) found at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gap> through dbGaP accession number phs000021.v3.p2. Samples and associated phenotype data for the Genome-Wide Association of Schizophrenia Study were provided by the Molecular Genetics of Schizophrenia Collaboration (principal investigator, Pablo V. Gejman, Evanston Northwestern Healthcare (ENH) and Northwestern University, Evanston, IL).

Statistical analyses were performed on the NL Genetic Cluster computer (<http://www.geneticcluster.org/>) hosted by SURFsara, and the King's Health Partners High Performance Compute Cluster funded with capital equipment grants from the Guy's and St Thomas' Charity (Grant No. TR130505) and Maudsley Charity (Grant No. 980).

JE is an employee of GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals. PFS is on the scientific advisory board for Pfizer and the advisory committee for Lundbeck. All other authors report no biomedical financial interests or potential conflicts of interest.

Due to the highly sensitive nature of genetic information used in this study, supporting data cannot be made openly available. Researchers may apply to the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (<https://www.med.unc.edu/pgc/shared-methods/>) and/or UK Biobank (<https://www.ukbiobank.ac.uk/>) to gain access to the supporting data.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

From the Social Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre (KPG, JRIC, JE, SWC, KLP, GB, PM, PFO, CML), Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience; National Institute for Health Research Biomedical Research Centre South London and Maudsley National Health Service Trust (JRIC, GB); and Department of Medical and Molecular Genetics (KBH, CML), King's College London; Division of Psychiatry (GL), University College London, London; Division of Psychiatry (DHRB, AMM); and Centre for Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology (AMM), University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh; Medical Research Council Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics (IJ), Cardiff University, Cardiff; Department of Psychological Medicine (LAJ), University of Worcester, Worcester; University of Liverpool (BM-M), Liverpool, United Kingdom; Genetics and Genomic Sciences (SWC, PFO), Icahn School of Medicine, Mount Sinai; Division of Epidemiology (MMW), New York State Psychiatric Institute; Department of Psychiatry (MMW), Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, New York; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences (EBB), Emory University School of Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia; Department of Psychiatry (ECD, JWS); Psychiatric and Neurodevelopmental Genetics Unit (ECD, JWS); and Analytic and Translational Genetics Unit (SR), Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research (ECD, JWS); and Department of Medical and Population Genetics (SR), Broad Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Department of Psychiatry (SPH), Kaiser Permanente Northern California, San Francisco; Psychiatry and the Behavioral Sciences (JAK), University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences (DFL), Stanford University, Stanford, California; Psychiatry (JBP), University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics (JS), National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland; Behavioral Health Services (SIS), Kaiser Permanente Washington, Seattle, Washington; Department of Genetics (PFS) and Department of Psychiatry (PFS), University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Discipline of Psychiatry (TMA), Adelaide Medical School, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia; Department of Psychiatry (BTB), Melbourne Medical School; Florey Institute for Neuroscience and Mental Health (BTB), University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; Genetics and Computational Biology (LC-C, PAL), QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; Department of Translational Research in Psychiatry (TFMA, EBB, BM-M), Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry; Munich Cluster for Systems Neurology (SyNergy) (TFMA, BM-M); Department of Psychiatry (BTB); and Department of Psychiatry (UD), University of Münster, Münster; Institute of Human Genetics (AJF), School of Medicine and University Hospital Bonn, University of Bonn, Bonn; Centre for Human Genetics (AJF), University of Marburg, Marburg; Department of

Psychiatry and Psychotherapy (HJG, SVdA), University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald; Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry (SL), Munich; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy (SR), Universitätsmedizin Berlin Campus Charité Mitte, Berlin; Department of Genetic Epidemiology in Psychiatry (FS), Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany; Department of Biological Psychology and EMGO+ Institute for Health and Care Research (DIB, EJCdG); and Amsterdam Public Health Institute (EJCdG), Vrije Universiteit Medical Center, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Department of Psychiatry (YM, BWJHP), Amsterdam Universiteit Medical Center, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Epidemiology (ND, HT); Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (HT); and Psychiatry (HT), Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, The Netherlands; NIDO | Danmark (HNB), Regional Hospital West Jutland, Herning; iPSYCH (HNB, OM), The Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research; and Psychosis Research Unit (OM), Aarhus University Hospital, Risskov, Aarhus, Denmark; Department of Psychiatry (ND), Dokuz Eylül University School Of Medicine, Izmir, Turkey; Department of Psychiatry (AJF); and Department of Biomedicine (AJF), University of Basel, Basel; Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine (ZK), University Hospital of Lausanne; Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics (ZK), Lausanne; and Department of Psychiatry (MP), University Hospital of Lausanne, Prilly, Switzerland; Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics (PKM, NLP, PFS), Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Medical Genetics (SM); and Department of Statistics (SM), University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia; and Department of Psychiatry (RU), Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium:

Naomi R. Wray^{1,2}, Stephan Ripke^{3,4,5}, Manuel Mattheisen^{6,7,8}, Maciej Trzaskowski¹, Enda M. Byrne¹, Abdel Abdelloufi⁹, Mark J. Adams¹⁰, Esben Agerbo^{11,12,13}, Tracy M. Air¹⁴, Till F.M. Andlauer^{15,16}, Silviu-Alin Bacanu¹⁷, Marie Bækvad-Hansen^{13,18}, Aartjan T.F. Beekman¹⁹, Tim B. Bigdeli^{17,20}, Elisabeth B. Binder^{15,21}, Julien Bryois²², Henriette N. Buttenschon^{13,23,24}, Jonas Bybjerg-Grauholm^{13,18}, Na Cai^{25,26}, Enrique Castelao²⁷, Jane Hvarregaard Christensen^{8,13,24}, Toni-Kim Clarke¹⁰, Jonathan R.I. Coleman²⁸, Lucia Colodro-Conde²⁹, Baptiste Couvy-Duchesne^{2,30}, Nick Craddock³¹, Gregory E. Crawford^{32,33}, Gail Davies³⁴, Ian J. Deary³⁴, Franziska Degenhardt³⁵, Eske M. Derks²⁹, Nese Direk^{36,37}, Conor W. Dolan⁹, Erin C. Dunn^{38,39,40}, Thalia C. Eley²⁸, Valentina Escott-Price⁴¹, Farnush Farhadi Hassan Kiadeh⁴², Hilary K. Finucane^{43,44}, Jerome C. Foote⁴⁵, Andreas J. Forstner^{35,46,47,48}, Josef Frank⁴⁵, Héléna A. Gaspar²⁸, Michael Gill⁴⁹, Fernando S. Goes⁵⁰, Scott D. Gordon²⁹, Jakob Grove^{8,13,24,51}, Lynsey S. Hall^{10,52}, Christine Søholm Hansen^{13,18}, Thomas F. Hansen^{53,54,55}, Stefan Herms^{35,47}, Ian B. Hickie⁵⁶, Per Hoffmann^{35,47}, Georg Homuth⁵⁷, Carsten Horn⁵⁸, Jouke-Jan Hottenga⁹, David M. Hougaard^{13,18}, David M. Howard^{10,28}, Marcus Ising⁵⁹, Rick Jansen¹⁹, Ian Jones⁵⁰, Lisa A. Jones⁵¹, Eric Jorgenson⁶², James A. Knowles⁶³, Isaac S. Kohane^{64,65,66}, Julia Kraft⁴, Warren W. Kretschmar⁶⁷, Zoltán Kutalik^{68,69}, Yihan Li⁶⁷, Penelope A. Lind²⁹, Donald J. MacIntyre^{70,71}, Dean F. MacKinnon⁵⁰, Robert M. Maier², Wolfgang Maier⁷², Jonathan Marchini⁷³, Hamdi Mbarek⁹, Patrick McGrath⁷⁴, Peter McGuffin²⁸, Sarah E. Medland²⁹, Divya Mehta^{2,75}, Christel M. Middeldorp^{9,76,77}, Evelin Mihailov⁷⁸, Yuri Milaneshi¹⁹, Lili Milani⁷⁸, Francis M. Mondimore⁵⁰, Grant W. Montgomery¹, Sara Mostafavi^{79,80}, Niamh Mullins²⁸, Matthias Nauck^{81,82}, Bernard Ng⁸⁰, Michel G. Nivard⁹, Dale R. Nyholt⁸³, Paul F. O'Reilly²⁸, Hogni Oskarsson⁸⁴, Michael J. Owen⁶⁰, Jodie N. Painter²⁹, Carsten Boecker Pedersen^{11,12,13}, Marianne Giørtz Pedersen^{11,12,13}, Roseann E. Peterson^{17,85}, Erik Pettersson²², Wouter J. Peyrot¹⁹, Giorgio Pistis²⁷, Danielle Posthuma^{86,87}, Jorge A. Quiroz⁸⁸, Per Qvist^{8,13,24}, John P. Rice⁸⁹, Brien P. Riley¹⁷, Margarita Rivera^{28,90}, Saira Saeed Mirza³⁶, Robert Schoevers⁹¹, Eva C. Schulte^{92,93}, Ling Shen⁶², Jianxin Shi⁹⁴, Stanley I. Shyn⁹⁵, Engilbert Sigurdsson⁹⁶, Grant C. B. Sinnamoni⁹⁷, Johannes H. Smit¹⁹, Daniel J. Smith⁹⁸, Hreinn Stefansson⁹⁹, Stacy Steinberg⁹⁹, Fabian Streit⁴⁵, Jana Strohmaier⁴⁵, Katherine E. Tansey¹⁰⁰, Henning Teismann¹⁰¹, Alexander Teumer¹⁰², Wesley Thompson^{13,54,103,104}, Pippa A. Thomson¹⁰⁵, Thorgeir E. Thorgeirsson⁹⁹, Matthew Traylor¹⁰⁶, Jens Treutlein⁴⁵, Vassily Trubetskoy⁴, Andrés G. Uitterlinden¹⁰⁷, Daniel Umbrecht¹⁰⁸, Sandra Van der Auwera¹⁰⁹, Albert M. van Hemert¹¹⁰, Alexander Viktorin²², Peter M. Visscher^{1,2}, Yunpeng Wang^{13,54,104}, Bradley T. Webb¹¹¹, Shantel Marie Weinsheimer^{13,54}, Jürgen Wellmann¹⁰¹, Gonneke Willemssen⁹, Stephanie H. Witt⁴⁵, Yang Wu¹

Hualin S. Xi^{1,12}, Jian Yang^{2,113}, Futao Zhang¹, Volker Arolt¹¹⁴, Bernhard T. Baune^{115,116,117}, Klaus Berger¹⁰¹, Dorret I. Boomsma⁹, Sven Cichon^{35,47,118,119}, Udo Dannlowski¹¹⁴, EJC. de Geus^{3,120}, J. Raymond DePaulo⁵⁰, Enrico Domenici¹²¹, Katharina Domschke^{122,123}, Tõnu Esko^{5,78}, Hans J. Grabe¹⁰⁹, Steven P. Hamilton¹²⁴, Caroline Hayward¹²⁵, Andrew C. Heath⁸⁹, Kenneth S. Kendler¹⁷, Stefan Kloiber^{59,126,127}, Glyn Lewis¹²⁸, Qingqin S. Li¹²⁹, Susanne Lucae⁵⁹, Pamela AF. Madden⁸⁹, Patrik K. Magnusson²², Nicholas G. Martin²⁹, Andrew M. McIntosh^{10,34}, Andres Metspalu^{78,130}, Ole Mors^{13,131}, Preben Bo Mortensen^{11,12,13,24}, Bertram Müller-Myhsok^{15,132,133}, Merete Nordentoft^{13,134}, Markus M. Nöthen³⁵, Michael C. O'Donovan⁶⁰, Sara A. Paciga¹³⁵, Nancy L. Pedersen²², Brenda W.J.H. Penninx¹⁹, Roy H. Perlis^{38,136}, David J. Porteous¹⁰⁵, James B. Potash¹³⁷, Martin Preisig²⁷, Marcella Rietschel⁴⁵, Catharine Schaefer⁶², Thomas G. Schulze^{45,93,138,139,140}, Jordan W. Smoller^{38,39,40}, Kari Stefansson^{99,141}, Henning Tiemeier^{36,142,143}, Rudolf Uher¹⁴⁴, Henry Völzke¹⁰², Myrna M. Weissman^{74,145}, Thomas Werge^{13,54,146}, Cathryn M. Lewis^{28,147}, Douglas F. Levinson¹⁴⁸, Jerome Breen^{28,149}, Anders D. Børglum^{8,13,24}, Patrick F. Sullivan^{22,150,151}

¹Institute for Molecular Bioscience, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; ²Queensland Brain Institute, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; ³Analytic and Translational Genetics Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts; ⁴Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Universitätsmedizin Berlin Campus Charité Mitte, Berlin, Germany; ⁵Department of Medical and Population Genetics, Broad Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts; ⁶Department of Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany; ⁷Centre for Psychiatry Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; ⁸Department of Biomedicine, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark; ⁹Department of Biological Psychology and EMGO+ Institute for Health and Care Research, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ¹⁰Division of Psychiatry, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; ¹¹Centre for Integrated Register-based Research, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark; ¹²National Centre for Register-Based Research, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark; ¹³PSYCH, The Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research, Aarhus, Denmark; ¹⁴Discipline of Psychiatry, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia; ¹⁵Department of Translational Research in Psychiatry, Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany; ¹⁶Department of Neurology, Klinikum Rechts der Isar, Technical University of Munich, Munich, Germany; ¹⁷Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia; ¹⁸Center for Neonatal Screening, Department for Congenital Disorders, Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark; ¹⁹Department of Psychiatry, Vrije Universiteit Medical Center and GGZ inGeest, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ²⁰Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavior Genetics, Richmond, Virginia; ²¹Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia; ²²Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; ²³Department of Clinical Medicine, Translational Neuropsychiatry Unit, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark; ²⁴iSEQ, Centre for Integrative Sequencing, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark; ²⁵Department of Human Genetics, Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Cambridge, United Kingdom; ²⁶Department of Statistical Genomics and Systems Genetics, European Bioinformatics Institute (EMBL-EBI), Cambridge, United Kingdom; ²⁷Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital of Lausanne, Prilly, Switzerland; ²⁸Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; ²⁹Department of Genetics and Computational Biology, QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; ³⁰Centre for Advanced Imaging, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; ³¹Department of Psychological Medicine, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom; ³²Center for Genomic and Computational Biology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina; ³³Department of Pediatrics, Division of Medical Genetics, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina; ³⁴Centre for Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; ³⁵Institute of Human Genetics, University of Bonn, School of Medicine & University Hospital Bonn, Bonn, Germany; ³⁶Department of Epidemiology, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, The Netherlands; ³⁷Department of Psychiatry, Dokuz Eylül University School Of Medicine, Izmir, Turkey; ³⁸Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts; ³⁹Psychiatric and

Neurodevelopmental Genetics Unit (PNGU), Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts; ⁴⁰Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts; ⁴¹Department of Neuroscience and Mental Health, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom; ⁴²Bioinformatics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; ⁴³Department of Epidemiology, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts; ⁴⁴Department of Mathematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; ⁴⁵Department of Genetic Epidemiology in Psychiatry, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Baden-Württemberg, Germany; ⁴⁶Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; ⁴⁷Department of Biomedicine, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; ⁴⁸Centre for Human Genetics, University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany; ⁴⁹Department of Psychiatry, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland; ⁵⁰Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland; ⁵¹Bioinformatics Research Centre, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark; ⁵²Institute of Genetic Medicine, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom; ⁵³Danish Headache Centre, Department of Neurology, Rigshospitalet, Glostrup, Denmark; ⁵⁴Institute of Biological Psychiatry, Mental Health Center Sct. Hans, Mental Health Services Capital Region of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark; ⁵⁵PSYCH, The Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Psychiatric Research, Copenhagen, Denmark; ⁵⁶Brain and Mind Centre, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; ⁵⁷Interfaculty Institute for Genetics and Functional Genomics, Department of Functional Genomics, University Medicine and Ernst Moritz Arndt University Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany; ⁵⁸Roche Pharmaceutical Research and Early Development, Pharmaceutical Sciences, Roche Innovation Center Basel, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland; ⁵⁹Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany; ⁶⁰MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom; ⁶¹Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Worcester, Worcester, United Kingdom; ⁶²Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente Northern California, Oakland, California; ⁶³Department of Psychiatry and the Behavioral Sciences, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California; ⁶⁴Department of Biomedical Informatics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts; ⁶⁵Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts; ⁶⁶Informatics Program, Boston Children's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts; ⁶⁷Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; ⁶⁸Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine (IUMSP), University Hospital of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland; ⁶⁹Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Lausanne, Switzerland; ⁷⁰Division of Psychiatry, Centre for Clinical Brain Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; ⁷¹Department of Mental Health, National Health Service, Glasgow, United Kingdom; ⁷²Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany; ⁷³Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; ⁷⁴Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, New York; ⁷⁵School of Psychology and Counseling, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; ⁷⁶Child and Youth Mental Health Service, Children's Health Queensland Hospital and Health Service, South Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; ⁷⁷Child Health Research Centre, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; ⁷⁸Estonian Genome Center, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia; ⁷⁹Department of Medical Genetics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; ⁸⁰Department of Statistics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; ⁸¹DZHK (German Centre for Cardiovascular Research), Partner Site Greifswald, University Medicine, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany; ⁸²Institute of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany; ⁸³Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; ⁸⁴Humus, Reykjavik, Iceland; ⁸⁵Virginia Institute for Psychiatric & Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia; ⁸⁶Clinical Genetics, Vrije Universiteit Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ⁸⁷Complex Trait Genetics, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ⁸⁸Solid Biosciences, Boston, Massachusetts; ⁸⁹Department of Psychiatry, Washington University in Saint Louis School of Medicine, Saint Louis, Missouri; ⁹⁰Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology II, Institute of Neurosciences, Biomedical Research Centre (CIBM), University of Granada, Granada, Spain; ⁹¹Department of Psychiatry, University of Groningen, University

Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands; ⁹²Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital, Ludwig Maximilian University Munich, Munich, Germany; ⁹³Institute of Psychiatric Phenomics and Genomics (IPPG), University Hospital, Ludwig Maximilian University Munich, Munich, Germany; ⁹⁴Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland; ⁹⁵Behavioral Health Services, Kaiser Permanente Washington, Seattle, Washington; ⁹⁶Faculty of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland; ⁹⁷School of Medicine and Dentistry, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia; ⁹⁸Institute of Health and Wellbeing, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom; ⁹⁹deCODE Genetics/Amgen, Reykjavik, Iceland; ¹⁰⁰College of Biomedical and Life Sciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom; ¹⁰¹Institute of Epidemiology and Social Medicine, University of Münster, Münster, Germany; ¹⁰²Institute for Community Medicine, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany; ¹⁰³Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, California; ¹⁰⁴KG Jebsen Centre for Psychosis Research, Norway Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway; ¹⁰⁵Medical Genetics Section, CGEM, IGMM, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; ¹⁰⁶Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; ¹⁰⁷Internal Medicine, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, The Netherlands; ¹⁰⁸Roche Pharmaceutical Research and Early Development, Neuroscience, Ophthalmology and Rare Diseases Discovery & Translational Medicine Area, Roche Innovation Center Basel, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland; ¹⁰⁹Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany; ¹¹⁰Department of Psychiatry, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands; ¹¹¹Virginia Institute for Psychiatric & Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia; ¹¹²Computational Sciences Center of Emphasis, Pfizer Global Research and Development, Cambridge, Massachusetts; ¹¹³Institute for Molecular Bioscience, Queensland Brain Institute, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; ¹¹⁴Department of Psychiatry, University of Münster, Münster, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany; ¹¹⁵Department of Psychiatry, University of Münster, Münster, Germany; ¹¹⁶Department of Psychiatry, Melbourne Medical School, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; ¹¹⁷Florey Institute for Neuroscience and Mental Health, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; ¹¹⁸Institute of Medical Genetics and Pathology, University Hospital Basel, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; ¹¹⁹Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine (INM-1), Research Center Juelich, Juelich, Germany; ¹²⁰Amsterdam Public Health Institute, Vrije Universiteit Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ¹²¹Centre for Integrative Biology, Università degli Studi di Trento, Trento, Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy; ¹²²Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical Center—University of Freiburg, Faculty of Medicine, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany; ¹²³Center for NeuroModulation, Faculty of Medicine, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany; ¹²⁴Department of Psychiatry, Kaiser Permanente Northern California, San Francisco, California; ¹²⁵Medical Research Council Human Genetics Unit, Institute of Genetics and Molecular Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; ¹²⁶Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; ¹²⁷Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; ¹²⁸Division of Psychiatry, University College London, London, United Kingdom; ¹²⁹Neuroscience Therapeutic Area, Janssen Research and Development, LLC, Titusville, New Jersey; ¹³⁰Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia; ¹³¹Psychosis Research Unit, Aarhus University Hospital, Risskov, Aarhus, Denmark; ¹³²Munich Cluster for Systems Neurology (SyNergy), Munich, Germany; ¹³³University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom; ¹³⁴Mental Health Center Copenhagen, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark; ¹³⁵Human Genetics and Computational Biomedicine, Pfizer Global Research and Development, Groton, Connecticut; ¹³⁶Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts; ¹³⁷Psychiatry, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; ¹³⁸Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland; ¹³⁹Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center Göttingen, Göttingen, Niedersachsen, Germany; ¹⁴⁰Human Genetics Branch, NIMH Division of Intramural Research Programs, Bethesda, Maryland; ¹⁴¹Faculty of Medicine, University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland; ¹⁴²Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, The Netherlands; ¹⁴³Psychiatry, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, The Netherlands; ¹⁴⁴Psychiatry,

Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; ¹⁴⁵Division of Epidemiology, New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, New York; ¹⁴⁶Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark; ¹⁴⁷Department of Medical & Molecular Genetics, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; ¹⁴⁸Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, California; ¹⁴⁹NIHR Maudsley Biomedical Research Centre, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; ¹⁵⁰Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; ¹⁵¹Department of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Address correspondence to Kylie P. Glanville, M.Sc., Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, de Crespigny Park, London, United Kingdom; E-mail: kylie.glanville@kcl.ac.uk.

Received Nov 19, 2018; revised Jun 26, 2019; accepted Jun 27, 2019.

Supplementary material cited in this article is available online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biopsych.2019.06.031>.

REFERENCES

1. Verbeek EC, Bevova MR, Hoogendijk WJG, Heutink P (2014): The genetics of MDD—A review of challenges and opportunities. *J Depress Anxiety* 3:150.
2. World Health Organization (2017): *Depression and Other Common Mental Disorders: Global Health Estimates*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.
3. American Psychiatric Association (2013): *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th ed. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association.
4. Garcia-Gonzalez J, Tansey KE, Hauser J, Henigsberg N, Maier W, Mors O, et al. (2017): Pharmacogenetics of antidepressant response: A polygenic approach. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry* 75:128–134.
5. Breen G, Li QQ, Roth BL, O'Donnell P, Didriksen M, Dolmetsch R, et al. (2016): Translating genome-wide association findings into new therapeutics for psychiatry. *Nat Neurosci* 19:1392–1396.
6. Mullins N, Lewis CM (2017): Genetics of depression: Progress at last. *Curr Psychiatry Rep* 19:43.
7. Sullivan PF, Agrawal A, Bulik CM, Andreassen OA, Borglum AD, Breen G, et al. (2017): Psychiatric genomics: An update and an agenda. *Am J Psychiatry* 175:15–27.
8. Bulik-Sullivan B, Finucane HK, Anttila V, Gusev A, Day FR, Loh P-R, et al. (2015): An atlas of genetic correlations across human diseases and traits. *Nat Genet* 47:1236–1241.
9. Benros ME, Waltoft BL, Nordentoft M, Ostergaard SD, Eaton WW, Krogh J, Mortensen PB (2013): Autoimmune diseases and severe infections as risk factors for mood disorders: A nationwide study. *JAMA Psychiatry* 70:812–820.
10. Anderson RJ, Freedberg KA, Clouse RE, Lustman PJ (2001): The prevalence of comorbid depression in adults with diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 24:1069–1078.
11. Patten SB, Beck CA, Williams JVA, Barbui C, Metz LM (2003): Major depression in multiple sclerosis: A population-based perspective. *Neurology* 61:1524–1527.
12. Kurina L, Goldacre M, Yeates D, Gill L (2001): Depression and anxiety in people with inflammatory bowel disease. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 55:716–720.
13. Andersson NW, Gustafsson LN, Okkels N, Taha F, Cole SW, Munk-Jorgensen P, Goodwin RD (2015): Depression and the risk of autoimmune disease: A nationally representative, prospective longitudinal study. *Psychol Med* 45:3559–3569.
14. Euesden J, Danese A, Lewis CM, Maughan B (2017): A bidirectional relationship between depression and the autoimmune disorders—New perspectives from the National Child Development Study. *PLoS One* 12:e0173015.
15. Dooley MA, Hogan SL (2003): Environmental epidemiology and risk factors for autoimmune disease. *Curr Opin Rheumatol* 15:99–103.
16. Waszczuk MA, Zavos HMS, Gregory AM, Eley TC (2014): The phenotypic and genetic structure of depression and anxiety disorder

- symptoms in childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood. *JAMA Psychiatry* 71:905–916.
17. Wray NR, Ripke S, Mattheisen M, Trzaskowski M, Byrne EM, Abdellaoui A, *et al.* (2018): Genome-wide association analyses identify 44 risk variants and refine the genetic architecture of major depression. *Nat Genet* 50:668–681.
 18. Horton R, Wilming L, Rand V, Lovering RC, Bruford EA, Khodiyar VK, *et al.* (2004): Gene map of the extended human MHC. *Nat Rev Genet* 5:889–899.
 19. Cruz-Tapias P, Castiblanco J, Anaya JM (2013): HLA association with autoimmune diseases. In: Anaya JM, Shoenfeld Y, Rojas-Villarraga A, Levy RA, Cervera R, editors. *Autoimmunity: From Bench to Bedside* [Internet]. Bogota, Colombia: El Rosario University Press.
 20. Dendrou CA, Petersen J, Rossjohn J, Fugger L (2018): HLA variation and disease. *Nat Rev Immunol* 18:325–339.
 21. Gough SCL, Simmonds MJ (2007): The HLA region and autoimmune disease: Associations and mechanisms of action. *Curr Genomics* 8:453–465.
 22. Sekar A, Bialas AR, de Rivera H, Davis A, Hammond TR, Kamitaki N, *et al.* (2016): Schizophrenia risk from complex variation of complement component 4. *Nature* 530:177–183.
 23. Howard DM, Adams MJ, Shirali M, Clarke T-K, Marioni RE, Davies G, *et al.* (2018): Genome-wide association study of depression phenotypes in UK Biobank identifies variants in excitatory synaptic pathways. *Nat Commun* 9:1470.
 24. Howard DM, Adams MJ, Clarke T-K, Hafferty JD, Gibson J, Shirali M, *et al.* (2019): Genome-wide meta-analysis of depression identifies 102 independent variants and highlights the importance of the prefrontal brain regions. *Nat Neurosci* 22:343–352.
 25. Jia XM, Han B, Onengut-Gumuscu S, Chen WM, Concannon PJ, Rich SS, *et al.* (2013): Imputing amino acid polymorphisms in human leukocyte antigens. *PLoS One* 8:e64683.
 26. Bycroft C, Freeman C, Petkova D, Band G, Elliott LT, Sharp K, *et al.* (2017): Genome-wide genetic data on ~500,000 UK Biobank participants. *bioRxiv* doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/166298>.
 27. American Psychiatric Association (1994): *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association.
 28. World Health Organization (1978): *International Classification of Diseases*, 9th edition. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.
 29. World Health Organization (1992): *International Classification of Diseases*, 10th edition. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.
 30. Kessler RC, Andrews G, Mroczek D, Ustun B, Wittchen HU (2006): The World Health Organization Composite International Diagnostic Interview short-form (CIDI-SF). *Int J Methods Psychiatr Res* 7:171–185.
 31. Davis KAS, Coleman JRI, Adams M, Allen N, Breen G, Cullen B, *et al.* (2018): Mental health in UK Biobank: Development, implementation and results from an online questionnaire completed by 157 366 participants. *BJPsych Open* 4:83–90.
 32. Smith DJ, Nicholl BI, Cullen B, Martin D, UI-Haq Z, Evans J, *et al.* (2013): Prevalence and characteristics of probable major depression and bipolar disorder within UK Biobank: Cross-sectional study of 172,751 participants. *PLoS One* 8:e75362.
 33. Manichaikul A, Mychaleckyj JC, Rich SS, Daly K, Sale M, Chen W-M (2010): Robust relationship inference in genome-wide association studies. *Bioinformatics* 26:2867–2873.
 34. McCarthy S, Das S, Kretschmar W, Delaneau O, Wood AR, Teumer A, *et al.* (2016): A reference panel of 64,976 haplotypes for genotype imputation. *Nat Genet* 48:1279–1283.
 35. UK10K Consortium, Walter K, Min JL, Huang J, Crooks L, Memari Y, *et al.* (2015): The UK10K project identifies rare variants in health and disease. *Nature* 526:82–90.
 36. Band G, Marchini J (2018): BGEN: A binary file format for imputed genotype and haplotype data. *bioRxiv* doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/308296>.
 37. Chang CC, Chow CC, Tellier LC, Vattikuti S, Purcell SM, Lee JJ (2015): Second-generation PLINK: Rising to the challenge of larger and richer datasets. *Gigascience* 4:7.
 38. The Type 1 Diabetes Genetics Consortium, Barrett JC, Clayton DG, Concannon P, Akolkar B, Cooper JD, *et al.* (2009): Genome-wide association study and meta-analysis find that over 40 loci affect risk of type 1 diabetes. *Nat Genet* 41:703–707.
 39. Browning BL, Browning SR (2009): A unified approach to genotype imputation and haplotype-phase inference for large data sets of trios and unrelated individuals. *Am J Hum Genet* 84:210–223.
 40. Dilthey A, Leslie S, Moutsianas L, Shen J, Cox C, Nelson MR, McVean G (2013): Multi-population classical HLA type imputation. *PLoS Comput Biol* 9:e1002877.
 41. R Development Core Team (2008): *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing* [Computer software]. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing.
 42. Li MX, Yeung JMY, Cherny SS, Sham PC (2012): Evaluating the effective numbers of independent tests and significant p-value thresholds in commercial genotyping arrays and public imputation reference datasets. *Hum Genet* 131:747–756.
 43. Purcell S, Cherny SS, Sham PC (2003): Genetic power calculator: Design of linkage and association genetic mapping studies of complex traits. *Bioinformatics* 19:149–150.
 44. Bulik-Sullivan BK, Loh P-R, Finucane HK, Ripke S, Yang J, Schizophrenia Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium, *et al.* (2015): LD score regression distinguishes confounding from polygenicity in genome-wide association studies. *Nat Genet* 47:291–295.
 45. Coleman JRI, Purves KL, Davis KAS, Rayner C, Choi SW, Hübel C, *et al.* (2018): Genome-wide gene-environment analyses of depression and reported lifetime traumatic experiences in UK Biobank. *bioRxiv* doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/247353>.
 46. Shi H, Kichaev G, Pasaniuc B (2016): Contrasting the genetic architecture of 30 complex traits from summary association data. *Am J Hum Genet* 99:139–153.
 47. Goyette P, Boucher G, Mallon D, Ellinghaus E, Huang H, Ripke S, *et al.* (2015): High-density mapping of the MHC identifies a shared role for HLA-DRB1*01:03 in inflammatory bowel diseases and heterozygous advantage in ulcerative colitis. *Nat Genet* 47:172–179.
 48. Ahmad T (2006): Genetics of inflammatory bowel disease: The role of the HLA complex. *World J Gastroenterology* 12:3628–3635.
 49. Patsopoulos NA, Barcellos LF, Hintzen RQ, Schaefer C, van Duijn CM, Noble JA, *et al.* (2013): Fine-mapping the genetic association of the major histocompatibility complex in multiple sclerosis: HLA and non-HLA effects. *PLoS Genet* 9:e1003926.
 50. The International Multiple Sclerosis Genetics Consortium, International IBD Genetics Consortium (IIBDGC), Moutsianas L, Jostins L, Beecham AH, Dilthey AT, *et al.* (2015): Class II HLA interactions modulate genetic risk for multiple sclerosis. *Nat Genet* 47:1107–1113.
 51. Skinningsrud B, Lie BA, Lavant E, Carlson JA, Erlich H, Akselsen HE, *et al.* (2011): Multiple loci in the HLA complex are associated with Addison's disease. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 96:e1703–e1708.
 52. Myhre AG, Undlien DE, Lovås K, Uhlvig S, Nedrebo BG, Fougner KJ, *et al.* (2002): Autoimmune adrenocortical failure in Norway autoantibodies and human leukocyte antigen class II associations related to clinical features. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 87:618–623.
 53. Okada Y, Han B, Tsoi LC, Stuart PE, Ellinghaus E, Tejasvi T, *et al.* (2014): Fine mapping major histocompatibility complex associations in psoriasis and its clinical subtypes. *Am J Hum Genet* 95:162–172.
 54. Chen H, Hayashi G, Lai OY, Dilthey A, Kuebler PJ, Wong TV, *et al.* (2012): Psoriasis patients are enriched for genetic variants that protect against HIV-1 disease. *PLoS Genet* 8:e1002514.
 55. Morris DL, Taylor KE, Fernando MMA, Nititham J, Alarcon-Riquelme ME, Barcellos LF, *et al.* (2012): Unraveling multiple MHC gene associations with systemic lupus erythematosus: Model choice indicates a role for HLA alleles and non-HLA genes in Europeans. *Am J Hum Genet* 91:778–793.
 56. Hanscombe KB, Morris DL, Noble JA, Dilthey AT, Tomblason P, Kaufman KM, *et al.* (2018): Genetic fine mapping of systemic lupus erythematosus MHC associations in Europeans and African Americans. *Hum Mol Genet* 27:3813–3824.
 57. Hu X, Deutsch AJ, Lenz TL, Onengut-Gumuscu S, Han B, Chen W-M, *et al.* (2015): Additive and interaction effects at three amino acid positions in HLA-DQ and HLA-DR molecules drive type 1 diabetes risk. *Nat Genet* 47:898–905.
 58. Howson JMM, Walker NM, Clayton D, Todd JA, Type 1 Diabetes Genetics Consortium (2009): Confirmation of HLA class II independent type 1 diabetes associations in the major histocompatibility complex including HLA-B and HLA-A. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 11:31–45.

Minerva Access is the Institutional Repository of The University of Melbourne

Author/s:

Glanville, KP; Coleman, JR; Hanscombe, KB; Euesden, J; Choi, SW; Purves, KL; Breen, G; Air, TM; Andlauer, TFM; Baune, BT; Binder, EB; Blackwood, DHR; Boomsma, D; Buttenschon, HN; Colodro-Conde, L; Dannlowski, U; Direk, N; Dunn, EC; Forstner, AJ; de Geus, EJC; Grabe, HJ; Hamilton, SP; Jones, I; Jones, LA; Knowles, JA; Kutalik, Z; Levinson, DF; Lewis, G; Lind, PA; Lucae, S; Magnusson, PK; McGuffin, P; McIntosh, AM; Milaneschi, Y; Mors, O; Mostafavi, S; Mueller-Myhsok, B; Pedersen, NL; Penninx, BWJH; Potash, JB; Preisig, M; Ripke, S; Shi, J; Shyn, S; Smoller, JW; Streit, F; Sullivan, PF; Tiemeier, H; Uher, R; Van der Auwera, S; Weissman, MM; O'Reilly, PF; Lewis, CM; Wray, NR; Mattheisen, M; Trzaskowski, M; Byrne, EM; Abdellaoui, A; Adams, MJ; Agerbo, E; Bacanu, S-A; Baekvad-Hansen, M; Beekman, ATF; Bigdeli, TB; Bryois, J; Bybjerg-Grauholm, J; Cai, N; Castelao, E; Christensen, JH; Clarke, T-K; Couvy-Duchesne, B; Craddock, N; Crawford, GE; Davies, G; Deary, IJ; Degenhardt, F; Derks, EM; Dolan, C; Eley, TC; Escott-Price, V; Kiadeh, FFH; Finucane, HK; Foo, JC; Frank, J; Gaspar, HA; Gill, M; Goes, FS; Gordon, SD; Grove, J; Hall, LS; Hansen, CS; Hansen, TF; Herms, S; Hickie, IB; Hoffmann, P; Homuth, G; Horn, C; Hottenga, J-J; Hougaard, DM; Howard, DM; Ising, M; Jansen, R; Jorgenson, E; Kohane, IS; Kraft, J; Kretschmar, WW; Li, Y; MacIntyre, DJ; MacKinnon, DF; Maier, RM; Maier, W; Marchini, J; Mbarek, H; McGrath, P; Medland, SE; Mehta, D; Middeldorp, CM; Mihailov, E; Milani, L; Mondimore, FM; Montgomery, GW; Mullins, N; Nauck, M; Ng, B; Nivard, MG; Nyholt, DR; Oskarsson, H; Owen, MJ; Painter, JN; Pedersen, CB; Pedersen, MG; Peterson, RE; Pettersson, E; Peyrot, WJ; Pistis, G; Posthuma, D; Quiroz, JA; Qvist, P; Rice, JP; Riley, BP; Rivera, M; Mirza, SS; Schoevers, R; Schulte, EC; Shen, L; Sigurdsson, E; Sinnamon, GCB; Smit, JH; Smith, DJ; Stefansson, H; Steinberg, S; Strohmaier, J; Tansey, KE; Teismann, H; Teumer, A; Thompson, W; Thomson, PA; Thorgeirsson, TE; Traylor, M; Treutlein, J; Trubetskoy, V; Uitterlinden, AG; Umbricht, D; van Hemert, AM; Viktorin, A; Visscher, PM; Wang, Y; Webb, BT; Weinsheimer, SM; Wellmann, J; Willemsen, G; Witt, SH; Wu, Y; Xi, HS; Yang, J; Zhang, F; Arolt, V; Berger, K; Cichon, S; de Geus, EJC; DePaulo, JR; Domenici, E; Domschke, K; Esko, T; Hayward, C; Heath, AC; Kendler, KS; Kloiber, S; Li, QS; Madden, PAF; Martin, NG; Metspalu, A; Mortensen, PB; Mueller-Myhsok, B; Nordentoft, M; Noethen, MM; O'Donovan, MC; Paciga, SA; Perlis, RH; Porteous, DJ; Rietschel, M; Schaefer, C; Schulze, TG; Stefansson, K; Voelzke, H; Werge, T; Borglum, AD