**SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

This document contains supporting information for: ***Arnau-Soler et al.* Genome-wide interaction study of a proxy for stress-sensitivity and its prediction of major depressive disorder**.

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# DEPICT analyses

Gene sets were analysed using DEPICT (<https://github.com/perslab/depict>) [1] to (i) prioritise genes in independent loci, (ii) identify reconstituted gene sets enriched by genes selected, which may represent biologically relevant pathways and systems, and (iii) determine enriched tissue/cell types.

SNPs from meta-analyzed GWIS with stress-sensitivity (SS) effect with *p* < 2x10-5 (see Supplemental Figure S2) were clumped using PLINK v1.9 [2] to identify 12 independently associated “lead SNPs” (LD r2 > 0.1; physical kb threshold = 500kb; 1000 Genomes Project Phase 1 CEU, GBR, TSI genotype data [3]). Associated regions were defined by linkage disequilibrium (LD) around the 12 “lead SNPs” (LD r2 > 0.5; 1000 Genomes Project Phase 1 CEU, GBR, TSI genotype data) and genes were selected if they mapped within or overlapping the regions identified (genome build GRCh37). Genes within the high LD HLA locus (chr6:25000000-35000000) were removed and overlapping regions merged. If no gene was present in a region, the nearest gene was selected. 13 unique genes were finally selected. By comparing these associated regions with genome-wide randomly-selected loci and matched for gene density, DEPICT determined whether these genes share biological function, based on the hypothesis that genes truly associated with stress-sensitivity will be part of the same mechanisms underlying this trait. No significant pathway or mechanism was found at FDR < 0.05. DEPICT is based on predicted function of genes derived using the results of 77 840 microarrays from two human, one rat and one mouse Affymetrix gene expression platforms from the Omnibus (GeO) database [4], each covering expression of 19 997 genes.

# Polygenic profiling

PRS weighted by SS effect () for each individual on GS:SFHS were estimated using GWIS statistics from UKB as follows,

Using MDD-GWAS statistics from UKB (discovery sample), we estimated for each SNP (ii) the main additive effect on MDD and (iii) the main additive effect on EPQN, from the following additive genetic models,

ε

Where ; n = total number of SNPs on UKB sample (n = 557 813). Using these effects, we created MDD and EPQN PRS for each individual weighting by (PRSD) and PRSN on GS:SFHS (target sample) as follows,

Where ; l ≤ n; l = number of SNPs at best MDD prediction fit in GS:SFHS and ; t ≤ n; t = number of SNPs at best EPQN prediction fit in GS:SFHS.

All PRS at best fit (i.e. PRSSS, PRSD and PRSN) were combined on several general linear models to assess MDD status (case-control) prediction on GS:SFHS as follows,

null model:

model 1:

model 2:

model 3:

model 4:

model 5:

model 6:

full model:

Before determining the scores, strand-ambiguous SNPs were removed from the genotype data. SNPs present in both the discovery and target samples were clumped to obtain a set of independent SNPs in approximate linkage equilibrium (r2 < 0.1, within a 250kb window). PRS were generated for up to 13 *p* thresholds (< 0.001, < 0.005, < 0.01, < 0.02, < 0.03, < 0.04, < 0.05, < 0.1, < 0.2, < 0.3, < 0.4, < 0.5, <=1). Scores were standardized to a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1 for use in further analyses. Each score was regressed on MDD status using logistic regression models adjusted for sex, age and 20 PCs and permuted 10 000 times to assess association with MDD status. Nagelkerke’s R2 coefficients, a likelihood-based measure extensively used in prediction of psychiatric disorders [5, 6] reflecting the proportion of MDD risk explained by each model at the observed scale, were calculated and converted into R2 coefficients at the liability scale using Hong Lee’s transformation [7] available from GEAR: GEnetic Analysis Repository [8]. To assess MDD risk explained at the population level, we used prevalence of 12.2% in GS:SFHS [9] and 25.8% in UKB [10]. Significance of each PRS was assesses by likelihood ratio test. Cross-validation was performed following the same procedure above using GS:SFHS as discovery sample and UKB as target sample to predict MDD phenotype (dependent variable) under a quasi-binomial distribution after being pre-adjusted by centre, array and genotyping batch as random effects, in a general linear regression model adjusting by sex, age and 15 PCs. Finally, the analysis was replicated and cross-validated as detailed above using summary statistics from the most recent Psychiatric Genetic Consortium MDD meta-analysis and the Genetics of Personality Consortium neuroticism meta-analysis to weight PRSD and PRSN by the main MDD and neuroticism additive effects, respectively.

# Supplemental References

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