**S11 Table. TRICL rs1137115 Lung Cancer Results.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Study sample | Odds Ratio | 95% CI | *P* |
| Meta-analysisa | 0.9199 | 0.8721-0.9705 | 0.0022 |
| Heidelbergb | 1.0110 | 0.8113-1.2599 | 0.9223 |
| ICRc | 0.8960 | 0.8189-0.9803 | 0.0167 |
| NCId | 0.9105 | 0.8396-0.9873 | 0.0234 |
| Torontoe | 0.9505 | 0.6948-1.3003 | 0.7511 |

aFixed effects and random effects models of four studies of lung cancer gave the same results. Cochran’s *Q* *p*-value was 0.745 and *I*2 was 0.000. bThe Heidelberg GWAS included Heidelberg lung cancer study cases [[1](#_ENREF_1)] and Heidelberg-European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition controls [[2](#_ENREF_2)]. cThe Institute for Cancer Research replication GWAS included cases collected through the GEenetic Lung CAncer Predisposition Study [[3](#_ENREF_3)] and controls collected through the National Study of Colorectal Cancer Genetics [[4](#_ENREF_4)]. dThe NCI GWAS consisted of case:control samples from: the Environment and Genetics in Lung cancer Etiology study [[5](#_ENREF_5)]; the α-Tocopherol, β-Carotene Cancer Prevention Study [[6](#_ENREF_6)]; the Prostate, Lung, Colon, Ovary Screening Trial [[7](#_ENREF_7)]; and the Cancer Prevention Study II Nutrition Cohort [[8](#_ENREF_8)]. eThe Toronto GWAS study recruited cases from hospitals in the University of Toronto network, and randomly selected age and sex-matched controls from family medicine clinics [[9](#_ENREF_9)].

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