SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 2

POLYGENIC RISK OVERLAP BETWEEN DISEASES

A polygenic risk score (PRS) can be defined in each disease as a weighted sum of risk alleles for that disease carried by any given individual.
SLE-PRS = Systemic Lupus Erythematosus PRS
RA-PRS = Rheumatoid Arthritis PRS
MS-PRS = Multiple Sclerosis PRS
DLBCL-PRS = Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma PRS
MZL-PRS = Marginal Zone Lymphoma PRS
CLL-PRS = Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia PRS
FL-PRS = Follicular Lymphoma PRS

Row 1 shows data for the SLE-PRS. First, the mean SLE-PRS in controls and cases from the SLE study are shown, with a p-value for the difference, and the Nagelkerke’s R2 representing the percentage of the risk explained by the difference in the SLE-PRS between SLE-cases and SLE-controls. Next the mean SLE-PRS in controls and cases of the DLBCL study are shown, with p-value and R2. It can be noted that there is a much smaller difference in SLE-PRS scores between DLBCL-cases and DLBCL-controls, with a corresponding low R2 value.

Row 2 shows data for the DLBCL-PRS. It can be noted that there is a relatively small difference in the DLBCL-PRS between SLE-cases and SLE-controls, and a corresponding low R2 value. However, there is a larger difference in the DLBCL-PRS between DLBCL-cases and DLBCL-controls and a corresponding larger R2 value.

Each subsequent pair of rows represents an analogous comparison between another autoimmune-lymphoma pair of diseases.