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Author Correction: GWAS of thyroid stimulating hormone highlights the pleiotropic effects and inverse association with thyroid cancer

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The original version of this article contained an error in the results, in the second paragraph of the subsection entitled “Fine-mapping for potentially causal variants among TSH loci”, in which effect sizes for two variants were incorrectly reported.

The original version incorrectly read ‘In the HUNT study, the missense variant *TG* p.G67S (rs116340633, MAF = 1.8%, effect size = 0.77 SD, 95% CI = 0.73–0.82 SD, P -value = 1.07×10^{-21}) is in strong LD ($r^2 = 0.99$) with the most strongly associated variant rs117074997 (intronic). At the other association signal, missense variant *TG* p.P118L (rs114322847, MAF = 2.4%, effect size = 0.84 SD, 95% CI = 0.82–0.87 SD, P -value = 1.87×10^{-26}) is in strong LD ($r^2 = 0.92$) with the most strongly associated variant rs118039499 (intronic) (Supplementary Table 2 and Supplementary Fig. 4)’.

The correct version replaces this sentence with ‘In the HUNT study, the missense variant *TG* p.G67S (rs116340633, MAF = 1.8%, effect size = -0.26 SD, 95% CI = -0.31 to -0.20 SD, P -value = 1.07×10^{-21}) is in strong LD ($r^2 = 0.99$) with the most strongly associated variant rs117074997 (intronic). At the other association signal, missense variant *TG* p.P118L (rs114322847, MAF = 2.4%, effect size = -0.17 SD, 95% CI = -0.20 to -0.14 SD, P -value = 1.87×10^{-26}) is in strong LD ($r^2 = 0.92$) with the most strongly associated variant rs118039499 (intronic) (Supplementary Table 2, Supplementary Figure 4)’.

This has been corrected in both the PDF and HTML versions of the Article.

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