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# **A Polygenic Resilience Score Moderates the Genetic Risk for Schizophrenia: Replication in 18,090 Cases and 28,114 Controls from the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium**

**Authors:** Jonathan L. Hess<sup>1</sup>, Manuel Mattheisen<sup>3</sup>, the Schizophrenia Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium<sup>†</sup>, Tiffany A. Greenwood<sup>4</sup>, Ming T. Tsuang<sup>4</sup>, Howard J. Edenberg<sup>5</sup>, Peter Holmans<sup>6</sup>, Stephen V. Faraone<sup>2</sup>, Stephen J. Glatt<sup>1,2</sup>

**A full list of consortium members is appended below the Acknowledgements.**

**Affiliations:** <sup>1</sup>Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, USA, <sup>2</sup>Department of Neuroscience and Physiology, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, USA, <sup>3</sup>Departments of Psychiatry and Community Health and Epidemiology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada, <sup>4</sup>Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA, <sup>5</sup>Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA, <sup>6</sup>Medical Research Council Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Division of Psychological Medicine and Clinical Neurosciences, School of Medicine, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

**Please address correspondence to:**

Dr. Stephen J. Glatt  
3710 Neuroscience Research Building  
Institute for Human Performance  
505 Irving Avenue  
Syracuse, NY 13210  
E-mail: [stephen.glatt@psychgenelab.com](mailto:stephen.glatt@psychgenelab.com)  
Phone: +1 (315) 464-7742

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## **ABSTRACT (181 words)**

Identifying heritable factors that moderate the genetic risk for schizophrenia (SCZ) could help clarify why some individuals remain unaffected despite having relatively high genetic liability. Previously, we developed a framework to mine genome-wide association (GWAS) data for common genetic variants that protect high-risk unaffected individuals from SCZ, leading to derivation of the first-ever “polygenic resilience score” for SCZ (resilient controls  $n = 3,786$ ; polygenic risk score-matched SCZ cases  $n = 18,619$ ). Here, we performed a replication study to verify the moderating effect of our polygenic resilience score on SCZ risk (OR = 1.09,  $p = 4.03 \times 10^{-5}$ ) using newly released GWAS data from 23 independent case-control studies collated by the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (PGC) (resilient controls  $n = 2,821$ ; polygenic risk score-matched SCZ cases  $n = 5,150$ ). Additionally, we sought to optimize our polygenic resilience-scoring formula to improve subsequent modeling of resilience to SCZ and other complex disorders. We found significant replication of the polygenic resilience score, and found that strict pruning of SNPs based on linkage disequilibrium to known risk SNPs and their linked loci optimizes the performance of the polygenic resilience score.

## **INTRODUCTION (2,561 words)**

Over the past decade, scientists have accelerated efforts to understand schizophrenia (SCZ) by studying genetic variation from hundreds of thousands of individuals to identify genes associated with the disorder. This effort has produced an extraordinary amount of genomic data that is available for further analyses. Much has been learned about the biology and genetics of

risk for SCZ, but it is virtually unknown which alleles (if any) help to mitigate predisposition to SCZ, thereby shielding a person from psychosis. The term “*genetic resilience*” is conceptualized as genes that *dampen effects of risk factors* to promote *resistance to disease onset*. We published a proof-of-concept study describing an analytic methodology for mining genome-wide association study (GWAS) data for common variants that confer resistance to genetic risk for SCZ among unaffected individuals.<sup>1</sup> Our study introduced the first-known “*polygenic resilience score*” for a complex disorder, unveiling opportunities to generate new knowledge about the biology and genetics of SCZ. Subsequently, other investigators have worked to validate and evaluate the characteristics of, and phenotypic associations with, this polygenic resilience score. For example, an imaging-genomics study by Hettwer *et al.*<sup>2</sup> identified a significant association between resilience scores and increased volume of brain regions, including the fusiform gyrus, which is involved in ventral visual pathways in the brain contributing to object recognition and categorization; this is consistent with opposing evidence in schizophrenia itself where reduced fusiform gyrus volume has been shown, and volumetric reductions that correlate with severity of negative symptoms.<sup>3-5</sup> He *et al.*<sup>6</sup> subsequently tested the relationship between resilience scores and cognition in a cohort of ultra-high-risk converters and non-converters to psychosis, finding that SCZ resilience scores were significantly positively correlated with cognitive performance on several metrics (full-scale IQ, verbal IQ, performance IQ, and working memory). In addition, they found that risk scores for schizophrenia showed negative correlation with full-scale IQ and working memory, suggesting that risk and resilience scores may influence certain phenotypes in opposing manners. Collectively, such findings suggest that resilience genes potentially buffer against the effects of risk loci by contributing to neural and cognitive reserve, offering valuable mechanistic insights into genetic resilience for SCZ.

Building upon this body of prior work, we leveraged a newly released collection of GWAS data in the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (PGC), comprising data from 46,204

individuals,<sup>7</sup> to evaluate the protective association of our polygenic resilience score for SCZ. Furthermore, we tested the correlation between risk and resilience scores for SCZ within groups defined in this independent replication sample based on diagnostic status and level of genetic risk, and we assessed the impact of specific model parameters on the performance of our SCZ resilience scores. By excluding risk SNPs and their linked loci from the resilience score, we ensured that resilience scores capture protective effects of SNPs that are independent of risk SNPs. The findings from this study raise confidence in the protective capacity of our polygenic resilience score and offer a useful guide for future applications of our resilience-scoring approach to SCZ and to other complex disorders.

## **METHODS**

### ***Samples and Imputed Genotypes***

We obtained access to a new set of GWAS samples, none of which were included in our first study<sup>1</sup> wherein we previously derived a resilience score for SCZ. Our analysis was performed on quality-controlled, hard-called imputed genome-wide genotypes from 18,090 SCZ cases and 28,114 controls from 23 case-control cohorts predominantly of European descent that were collated by the Schizophrenia Working Group of the PGC (PGC-SCZ), hereafter referred to as the new Wave-3 dataset (**Table 1**). Genotyping data had been uniformly processed and imputed by the PGC *via* the Ricopili pipeline (for details see <sup>7</sup>). All data were accessed on the centralized PGC server with permission from the PGC-SCZ.

### ***Identifying Resilient Controls and Matched-Risk Cases***

Following our previously described framework,<sup>1</sup> we used the summary statistics from a GWAS meta-analysis of 51 studies from the Wave-2 release from the PGC-SCZ (SCZ

$n=32,838$ , controls  $n=44,357$ )<sup>8</sup> to compute PRSs for each individual in the non-overlapping set of samples from the PGC-SCZ dataset ( $n=46,204$ ) using the software *Plink* (v1.9). In the PRS calculations, we included 24,166 linkage disequilibrium (LD)-independent SNPs associated with SCZ at  $p \leq 0.05$ , the significance threshold that was found to maximize the proportion of phenotypic-variance explained in SCZ.<sup>7,8</sup> PRSs were standardized across individuals *per* cohort by centering to a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1. Within each cohort, controls ranked in the top 10<sup>th</sup> percentile of the PRS were selected as “resilient” controls ( $n=2,821$ ), and SCZ cases within the top 10<sup>th</sup> percentile were selected as PRS-matched cases ( $n=5,150$ ). We excluded SCZ cases from our analysis whose PRS exceeded the highest PRS observed in controls (*i.e.*, ultra-high-risk cases,  $n=106$ ), leaving 17,984 SCZ cases for our downstream analyses.

### ***Polygenic Resilience Scores***

We used our published summary statistics for a GWAS of resilience to SCZ<sup>1</sup> to compute polygenic resilience scores for each of the 46,204 individuals in the new PGC-SCZ dataset. In our prior study, we performed a GWAS including data from 45 cohorts that had been collated by the PGC Schizophrenia Working Group, which included data from up to 3,786 resilient controls that were in the top 10<sup>th</sup> percentile of PRS for SCZ and 18,619 SCZ cases within the same range of PRS as resilient controls. The SNPs used in the PRS calculations in our prior study were associated with SCZ at a  $p$ -value  $\leq 0.05$ , which maximized the proportion of variance in SCZ explained by the PRS. For our prior study and current analysis, we excluded SNPs if they were previously associated with SCZ at  $p \leq 0.05$  (based on the results from the GWAS meta-analysis of 32,838 SCZ cases and 44,357 controls performed by the PGC-SCZ<sup>8</sup>) or were in LD with SCZ-associated SNPs at a  $R^2 \geq 0.2$ . We also excluded variants in regions of long-range LD, including the extended major histocompatibility locus located on chromosome 6:25 MB–35 MB

and SNPs located in the inversion region of chromosome 8:7 – 14 MB. Hence, our resilience scores were designed to capture effects of common SNPs that moderate risk for SCZ independent of the protective alleles of SCZ-associated SNPs. We calculated resilience scores across 14  $p$ -value thresholds using SNPs from the HapMap3 reference panel:  $p \leq 1 \times 10^{-5}$ ,  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ , 0.01, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0. Retaining only SNPs that are part of HapMap3 is a recommended procedure among current polygenic-scoring algorithms because HapMap3 variants are well-imputed, provide excellent coverage of the genome, and yield accurate measures of SNP-based heritability.<sup>9,10</sup> In addition to replicating associations with our existing resilience score, another key aim of this study was to optimize our resilience-scoring method, as it could improve our modeling of resilience to SCZ and its related phenotypes. In service of this effort, we tested how varying the LD-filtering criteria for pruning SNPs impacted the performance of the resilience score. Strict pruning avoids sub-threshold risk SNPs from “leaking” into our resilience score, which would risk misclassifying a mild risk variant as a resilience variant. On the other hand, lessening the stringency of our LD-pruning may permit incorporation of more SNPs into our resilience score, thus improving the overall variance explained in resilience to SCZ (but at the expense of possibly including risk-associated variants). Thus, to evaluate the performance of resilience scores under such filtering scenarios, we constructed five additional resilience scores by applying varying thresholds of LD-pruning to our GWAS summary statistics: while our original model removed SNPs with  $R^2$  values to risk SNPs of  $\geq 0.2$ , these new models additionally removed SNPs with  $R^2$  values  $\geq 0.05$ , 0.1, 0.4, 0.5, or 0.9. We then recomputed polygenic resilience scores in the 23 replication cohorts and evaluated the performance of the scores on two critical metrics: 1) the proportion of phenotypic variance-explained in resilience (*i.e.*, diagnostic status); and 2) the correlation between risk scores and each of the resilience scores among controls and cases, including individuals stratified by low and high polygenic risk score (PRS) for SCZ.

## **Statistical Analysis**

We tested the association between resilience scores for SCZ and resilience status (resilient controls coded 1, PRS-matched cases coded 0) in the 23 new case-control GWAS cohorts<sup>7</sup> (**Table 1**) using logistic regression models. We included the first five principal components of ancestry previously generated by PGC-SCZ as covariates to adjust for population stratification<sup>11,12</sup>. However, no other principal components were associated with resilience at a  $p < 0.1$  from logistic regression analyses, so were not included as covariates. Separately, we examined the association between our existing resilience score (calculated using a  $p$ -value threshold  $\leq 0.2$ ) and the top five principal components related to ancestry among the full Wave-3 dataset (excluding ultra-high-risk cases) using a multiple linear regression model wherein study ID was included as a covariate. To determine the proportion of variance (measured by Nagelkerke's  $R^2$ ) in resilience status explained by resilience scores, the total variance explained by a model that included only covariates was subtracted from the total variance attributed to a second model that included resilience scores *and* covariates. The procedure of Lee *et al.*<sup>13</sup> was used to convert phenotypic variance explained from the observed to liability-threshold scale. In addition, we investigated the covariation of resilience scores and PRSs for SCZ by performing Pearson's correlation tests within four groups: resilient controls, PRS-matched cases, low-PRS controls (PRSs below those of the resilient controls; *i.e.*, those in the bottom 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of PRS), and low-PRS cases (PRSs below those of resilient controls). The highest-risk SCZ cases with PRSs above the resilient-control PRS range (*i.e.*, ultra-high-risk cases,  $n=106$ ) were excluded from all statistical analyses. We adjusted  $p$ -values using the Benjamini-Hochberg false-discovery rate (FDR) procedure to correct for multiple testing, which was applied to all logistic regression analyses testing the association of resilience scores with resilience status. Associations that reached a  $FDR p < 0.05$  were declared significant.



In addition, we examined the direction of effect of the top resilience-associated SNP (rs66718632) identified in our prior GWAS among the 23 replication studies. We used a logistic regression model to test the association of the resilience-increasing T-allele on diagnostic status between resilient controls and PRS-matched cases while covarying for the top five principal components related to ancestry.

## RESULTS

We found that our existing polygenic resilience score for SCZ was significantly associated with the first ( $p=0.0012$ ), second ( $p=0.0005$ ), and fifth ( $p=0.0003$ ) principal components, suggesting that the resilience scores we derived in our previously published GWAS may be slightly biased by variation in allele frequencies due to differences in ancestry. To mitigate this bias, we included principal components as covariates in our replication analyses. We replicated the protective effect of our published polygenic resilience score among unaffected individuals in the top 10<sup>th</sup> percentile of PRS for SCZ (**Figure 1**) on the basis of the following parameters: LD-pruning threshold of  $R^2<0.2$  and  $p$ -value threshold for resilience SNPs of  $p<0.3$ . A one-standardized-unit increase in the resilience score was associated with a 10% increase in the odds of being a resilient control (Odds Ratio [OR] = 1.096, 95% CI = 1.05 – 1.14,  $p=4.03\times10^{-5}$ ,  $\text{FDR}p=9.8\times10^{-5}$ , Nagelkerke's  $R^2=0.0029$  [liability-scale adjusted  $R^2=0.0031$ ]). The replication was significant even after imposing relatively stringent selection criteria by including only those SNPs with very weak LD ( $R^2<0.05$ ) with known risk SNPs (OR=1.07, 95% CI = 1.02 – 1.11,  $p=0.0043$ ,  $\text{FDR}p=0.0058$ , Nagelkerke's  $R^2=0.0013$  [liability-scale adjusted  $R^2=0.0014$ ]). Permitting into our resilience score SNPs that showed moderate or even strong LD with known risk SNPs (LD cutoff  $R^2<0.9$ ) for SCZ allowed the resilience score to achieve a stronger protective effect against SCZ (OR=1.13, 95% CI = 1.08 – 1.18,  $p=2.4\times10^{-8}$ ,  $\text{FDR}p=6.4\times10^{-7}$ , Nagelkerke's pseudo- $R^2=0.0053$  [liability-scale adjusted  $R^2=0.0057$ ]), though these effects may be driven in part by the protective alleles of sub-threshold risk SNPs. The increase in phenotypic

variance explained in diagnostic status by the resilience scores defined using the most permissive ( $R^2 < 0.9$ ) vs. most stringent ( $R^2 < 0.05$ ) LD-selection criteria represented a 4-fold increase. In addition, the resilience scores defined using the most permissive LD-pruning threshold ( $R^2 < 0.9$ ) yielded a 1.8-fold increase in phenotypic variance-explained in diagnostic status relative to the resilience score derived using our previously published resilience score formula ( $R^2 < 0.2$ ).

Small but significantly positive correlations between risk and resilience scores were found across all six resilience scores (**Table 2** and **Figure 2**). However, correlations between risk and resilience scores differed by diagnostic status as well as the degree of SCZ risk within diagnostic groups defined by PRS (**Figure 3**). As hypothesized, controls in the top 10<sup>th</sup> percentile of PRS for SCZ showed the strongest correlation between risk and resilience scores among all groups tested (LD  $R^2 < 0.05$ : Pearson's  $r = 0.094$ ,  $p = 3.7 \times 10^{-7}$ ), corroborating evidence from our previous study that resilience scores increase commensurate with increasing risk scores in order for at-risk individuals to remain unaffected.<sup>1</sup> In cases with high PRS, resilience and risk scores were not significantly correlated provided that the resilience scores were derived using relatively restrictive LD filtering criteria, such as LD  $R^2 < 0.05$  (Pearson's  $r = 0.0025$ ,  $p = 0.86$ ) or LD  $R^2 < 0.1$  (Pearson's  $r = 0.013$ ,  $p = 0.35$ ) (**Figure 3**).

Correlations between risk and resilience scores were found to be a function of our LD-pruning criteria. Relaxing the LD-pruning criteria increased the slope and significance of the correlation between risk and resilience scores among all groups, indicating greater leakage of mild risk SNPs into resilience scores derived using relaxed LD-pruning thresholds. This increase in correlation between risk and resilience scores reached an inflection point at a LD-pruning threshold of  $R^2 < 0.2$  (**Figure 2**), beyond which the slope and significance of the correlations between risk and resilience diminished; thus, the function relating LD-filtering threshold and the correlation of risk and resilience scores does not appear to be strictly linear.

We examined the direction of effect for the most significant SNP associated with resilience from our prior GWAS (rs66718632) in the replication studies. We observed a consistent direction of effect for the resilience-increasing T-allele in 16 out of the 23 replication studies, lending support to the evidence that this SNP may contribute to resilience to SCZ.

## DISCUSSION

We previously developed a generalizable pipeline to derive the first-known multivariate measure of genetic resilience to a complex disorder among unaffected individuals at high risk based on PRS.<sup>1</sup> Our prior study showed that this multivariate measure, the polygenic resilience score, moderates the genetic risk for SCZ, hence protecting unaffected individuals at relatively high PRS. Furthermore, we previously showed that resilience and risk scores follow an expected pattern of correlations (or lack thereof) within the GWAS data used to construct our resilience scores, but these findings warranted replication in external cohorts. In this study, we replicated the finding that unaffected individuals who had high polygenic resilience scores are significantly protected against SCZ despite high PRS for SCZ. In addition, we extended our approach for constructing polygenic resilience scores by assessing the impact of LD-based filtering criteria on the performance of resilience scores, finding this parameter has a discernable effect on the amount of phenotypic variance explained, as well as on the strength and significance of correlations between PRS and resilience scores.

Using more stringent LD-filtering criteria slightly reduced the proportion of phenotypic variance that could be explained by resilience scores, but also yielded correlations between risk and resilience scores that were consistent with our training data. We posit that a good LD-filtering criterion for deriving resilience scores for SCZ is a  $R^2 < 0.05$  because it optimizes performance of the resilience score while maintaining orthogonality with risk scores (as originally postulated) among high-PRS cases. These findings may hold practical and scientific

importance for future studies, including efforts to model the joint effect of risk and resilience scores on SCZ.

In order to operationalize resilience, we studied individuals in the highest decile of PRS for SCZ whose risk for SCZ is similar to someone who has an affected first-degree relative (when compared to individuals in the lowest decile of PRS).<sup>8</sup> Our findings showed that polygenic resilience generally increases as PRS increases, hence resilience likely is not constrained to a specific PRS threshold. Using an alternative approach that models resilience as a continuous outcome would improve the statistical power required to detect resilience genes with small effect sizes.

Various conceptualizations of resilience have been described, including several field-specific paradigms; *i.e.*, psychological resilience referring to personality or behavioral traits that help individuals cope with adversity; cognitive resilience referring to reduced rates of cognitive decline over time despite elevated risk for or diagnosis of dementia. Conceptualizations of resilience have been synthesized into a model that defines resilience as three interrelated components: *capacity*, *process*, and *outcome*.<sup>14</sup> Our conceptualization of genetic resilience links, in some ways, to each of these. We effectively treated resilience as an *outcome* measure in order to identify genetic variants that protect individuals despite having high PRS. Genes that comprise the polygenic resilience score are hypothesized to instill a general *capacity* that buffers the brain against vulnerabilities posed by genetic risk.<sup>14</sup> Resilience *processes* may unfold over time providing adaptive protection to vulnerabilities instilled by risk factors. Our conceptualization of genetic resilience could benefit from future studies determining the timing and mechanism by which resilience genes promote protection against risk factors.

One limitation of our study is the reliance on data that overwhelmingly represent the genetic variation among individuals of European descent (~93%) with a relatively small percentage of individuals from East-Asian descent included (~7%). The replication samples that

we leveraged to test the performance of the resilience scores were also of European descent. This raises potential concerns about the portability of polygenic resilience scores to non-European individuals, and the possibility of the flip-flop phenomenon causing diminished performance of resilience scores due to variation in allele frequencies and across populations.<sup>15</sup> As GWAS data from non-Europeans increases, opportunities will present to include currently underrepresented populations in the derivation and replication of resilience scores. In addition to protective effects of genetic variants, environmental factors (e.g., access to nature, social activity, exercise, diet, sleep), could potentially contribute further resilience to individuals who are susceptible to SCZ. However, due to limitations in the dataset utilized for our analysis, we were unable to investigate the impact of environmental factors on resilience. Furthermore, investigating differences in the penetrance of resilience scores on SCZ due to sex represents a possible avenue for future research.

In summary, we have validated that resilience scores moderate against elevated genetic risk for SCZ among unaffected individuals, and provide data on the performance of various criteria for deriving them. We will continue to experiment with techniques to optimize resilience scores in order to improve their performance for future applications. Evaluating the portability of resilience scores across populations is a foremost priority.

### **Data availability**

We were granted access to imputed genome-wide SNP genotypes by PGC. The data sets from the PGC remained on the Genetic Cluster Computer where statistical analyses were performed. Other investigators can request access to these data *via* application to PGC.

### **Code availability**

Custom-written scripts used for analysis are available upon request made to the corresponding author.

## Disclosures

In the past year, Dr. Faraone received income, potential income, travel expenses continuing education support and/or research support from Aardvark, Akili, Genomind, Ironshore, KemPharm/Corium, Noven, Ondosis, Otsuka, Rhodes, Supernus, Takeda, Tris and Vallon. With his institution, he has US patent US20130217707 A1 for the use of sodium-hydrogen exchange inhibitors in the treatment of ADHD. In previous years, he received support from: Alcobra, Arbor, Aveksham, CogCubed, Eli Lilly, Enzymotec, Impact, Janssen, Lundbeck/Takeda, McNeil, NeuroLifeSciences, Neurovance, Novartis, Pfizer, Shire, and Sunovion. Dr. Faraone also receives royalties from books published by Guilford Press: *Straight Talk about Your Child's Mental Health*; Oxford University Press: *Schizophrenia: The Facts*; and Elsevier: *ADHD: Non-Pharmacologic Interventions*. He is also Program Director of [www.adhdinadults.com](http://www.adhdinadults.com). In the past year, Dr. Glatt has received royalties from a book published by Oxford University Press: *Schizophrenia: The Facts*. Dr. Cairns is supported by NHMRC project grants (1147644 and 1188493) and an NHMRC Senior Research Fellowship (1121474), and a University of Newcastle College of Health Medicine and Wellbeing, Gladys M Brawn Senior Fellowship.

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## **Appendix**

† Alphabetical list of authors in the Schizophrenia Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium that were not named as co-authors

Mark Adams, Division of Psychiatry, Centre for Clinical Brain Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh, UK

Rolf Adolfsson, Department of Clinical Sciences, Psychiatry, Umea University, Umea, Sweden

Ingrid Agartz, NORMENT Centre, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway, Department of Psychiatric Research, Diakonhjemmet Hospital, Oslo, Norway, Centre for Psychiatry Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet & Stockholm Health Care Services, Stockholm Region, Stockholm, Sweden

Esben Agerbo, The Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research (iPSYCH), Aarhus, Denmark, National Centre for Register-based Research, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark

Margot Albus, Comedicum Lindwurmhof, Munich, Germany

Madeline Alexander, Center for Depression, Anxiety and Stress Research, McLean Hospital, Belmont MA, USA

Behrooz Z Alizadeha, University Medical Center Groningen, University Center for Psychiatry, Rob Giel Research Center, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands, Department of Epidemiology, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

Köksal Alptekin, Department of Psychiatry, Dokuz Eylul University School of Medicine, Izmir, Turkey, Department of Neuroscience, Dokuz Eylul University Graduate School of Health Sciences, Izmir, Turkey

Thomas D Als, The Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research (iPSYCH), Aarhus, Denmark, Department of Biomedicine and Centre for Integrative Sequencing (iSEQ), Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark, Center for Genomics and Personalized Medicine, Aarhus, Denmark

Therese van Amelsvoort, National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Maudsley Biomedical Research Centre at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King's College London, London, UK, Department of Psychiatry and Neuropsychology, School for Mental Health and Neuroscience, Maastricht University Medical Centre, Maastricht, The Netherlands

Farooq Amin, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University, Atlanta GA, USA

Ole A Andreassen, NORMENT Centre, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway

Celso Arango, Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red en Salud Mental (CIBERSAM), Madrid, Spain, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Maranon, School of Medicine, Universidad Complutense, Investigacion Sanitaria del Hospital Gregorio Maranon, Madrid, Spain

Volker Arolt, Department of Psychiatry, University of Munster, Munster, Germany

Manuel Arrojo, Servizo de Psiquiatria, Complexo Hospitalario Universitario de Santiago de Compostela, Servizo Galego de Saude (SERGAS), Santiago de Compostela Galicia, Spain

Eşref Cem Atbaşoğlu, Department of Genetics & Genomics, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Mount Sinai, New York NY, USA, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey

Lavinia Athanasiu, NORMENT Centre, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway

Elizabeth G Atkinson, Analytic and Translational Genetics Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA USA, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA

Swapnil Awasthi, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany

Muhammad Ayub, Department of Psychiatry, Queens University Kingston, 191 Portsmouth Avenue, Kingston ON, Canada

Maria Helena Azevedo, Institute of Medical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

Silviu A Bacanu, Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond VA, USA

Nicholas J Bass, Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, London, UK

Bernhard T Baune, Department of Psychiatry, University of Munster, Munster, Germany, The Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia, Department of Psychiatry, Melbourne Medical School, The University of Melbourne, Parkville VIC, Australia

Martin Begemann, Clinical Neuroscience, Max Planck Institute of Experimental Medicine, Gottingen, Germany



Sintia Iole Belangero, Laboratory of Integrative Neuroscience, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil, Department of Morphology and Genetics, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Laboratorio de Genetica, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil

Richard A Belliveau, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA

Judit Bene, Department of Medical Genetics, Medical School, University of Pecs, Pecs, Hungary

Beben Benyamin, Australian Centre for Precision Health, University of South Australia Cancer Research Institute, University of South Australia, Adelaide SA, Australia, UniSA Allied Health & Human Performance, University of South Australia, Adelaide SA, Australia, South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute, Adelaide SA, Australia

Sarah E Bergen, Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

Alessandro Bertolino, Department of Basic Medical Science, Neuroscience and Sense Organs, University of Bari 'Aldo Moro', Bari, Italy

Tim B Bigdeli, Department of Psychiatry and the Behavioral Sciences, State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center, New York NY, USA, Institute for Genomic Health, SUNY Downstate Medical Center, New York NY, USA, Department of Psychiatry, Veterans Affairs New York Harbor Healthcare System, New York NY, USA

Donald W Black, Department of Psychiatry, University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine, Iowa City IA, USA

Giuseppe Blasi, Department of Basic Medical Science, Neuroscience and Sense Organs, University of Bari 'Aldo Moro', Bari, Italy

Julio Bobes, Area de Psiquiatria-Universidad de Oviedo, Hospital Universitario Central de Asturias (HUCA), Asturias, Spain, Instituto de Investigacion Sanitaria del Principado de Asturias (ISPA), Asturias, Spain, Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red de Salud Mental, Oviedo, Asturias, Spain

Stefano Bonassi, Unit of Clinical and Molecular Epidemiology, IRCCS San Raffaele Pisana, and San Raffaele University, Rome, Italy

Anders D Børghlum, The Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research (iPSYCH), Aarhus, Denmark, Department of Biomedicine and Centre for Integrative Sequencing (iSEQ), Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark, Center for Genomics and Personalized Medicine, Aarhus, Denmark

David Braff, Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, La Jolla CA, USA, VISN 22, Mental Illness Research, Education & Clinical Center (MIRECC), VA San Diego Healthcare System, San Diego CA, USA

Elvira Bramon, Division of Psychiatry, Department of Mental Health Neuroscience, University College London, London, UK

Alice Braun, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany

Nicholas J Bray, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Division of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

Gerome Breen, Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK

Rodrigo Affonseca Bressan, Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil, Laboratory of Integrative Neuroscience, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil

Evelyn J Bromet, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Health, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, USA

Richard Bruggeman, University Medical Center Groningen, University Center for Psychiatry, Rob Giel Research Center, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands, University of Groningen, Department of Clinical and Developmental Neuropsychology, Groningen, The Netherlands

Nancy G Buccola, School of Nursing, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans LA, USA

Peter F Buckley, School of Medicine, Virginia Commonwealth University,, Richmond VA, USA

Randy L Buckner, Department of Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA, USA

Joseph D Buxbaum, Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York NY, USA

Jonas Bybjerg-Grauholm, The Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research (iPSYCH), Aarhus, Denmark, Center for Neonatal Screening, Department for Congenital Disorders, Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark

William F Byerley, Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco CA, USA

Wiepke Cahn, University Medical Center Utrecht, Department of Psychiatry, Rudolf Magnus Institute of Neuroscience, Utrecht, The Netherlands, Altrecht, General Mental Health Care, Utrecht, The Netherlands

Murray J Cairns, School of Biomedical Sciences and Pharmacy, University of Newcastle, Callaghan NSW, Australia, Hunter Medical Research Institute, Newcastle NSW, Australia, Centre for Brain & Mental Health Research, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan NSW, Australia

Monica E Calkins, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, USA

Dominique Campion, INSERM, Rouen, France, Centre Hospitalier du Rouvray, Rouen, France

Vaughan J Carr, School of Psychiatry, University of New South Wales, Sydney NSW, Australia, Department of Psychiatry, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, Neuroscience Research Australia, Sydney, Australia

David Castle, Department of Psychiatry, The University of Melbourne, Parkville VIC, Australia, St Vincent's Hospital, 41 Victoria Parade, Fitzroy VIC, Australia

Stanley V Catts, Brain and Mind Centre, The University of Sydney, Sydney NSW, Australia, School of Medicine, University of Queensland, Herston QLD, Australia

Jorge A Cervilla, Department of Psychiatry, San Cecilio University Hospital, University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Kimberley D Chambert, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA

Raymond CK Chan, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing, China, Department of Psychology, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

Boris Chaumette, INSERM U1266, Institute of Psychiatry and Neuroscience of Paris, Université de Paris, GHU Paris Psychiatrie & Neurosciences, Paris, France, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, Canada

Wei J Chen, Center for Neuropsychiatric Research, National Health Research Institutes, Zhunan Town, Taiwan, Institute of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

Wei Cheng, Department of Computer Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC, USA

Eric FC Cheung, Castle Peak Hospital, Hong Kong, China

Siow Ann Chong, Research Division, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Republic of Singapore, Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Republic of Singapore

Sven Cichon, Institute of Medical Genetics and Pathology, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland, Department of Biomedicine, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland, Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine (INM-1), Research Center Juelich, Juelich, Germany

David St Clair, Institute of Medical Sciences, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK

C Robert Cloninger, Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis MO, USA

David Cohen, Faculté de Médecine Sorbonne Université, Groupe de Recherche Clinique n°15 - Troubles Psychiatriques et Développement (PSYDEV), Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Hôpital Universitaire de la Pitié-Salpêtrière, Paris, France, Centre de Référence des Maladies Rares à Expression Psychiatrique, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry,

AP-HP Sorbonne Universite, Hopital Universitaire de la Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, France, Institut des Systemes Intelligents et de Robotique (ISIR), CNRS UMR7222, Sorbonne Universite, Campus Pierre et Marie Curie, Faculte des Sciences et Ingenierie, Paris, France

David A Collier, Eli Lilly and Company, Surrey, UK

Angèle Consoli, Faculte de Medecine Sorbonne Universite, Groupe de Recherche Clinique n°15 - Troubles Psychiatriques et Developpement (PSYDEV), Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Hopital Universitaire de la Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, France, Centre de Reference des Maladies Rares a Expression Psychiatrique, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, AP-HP Sorbonne Universite, Hopital Universitaire de la Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, France

Quirino Cordeiro, Department of Psychiatry, Irmandade da Santa Casa de Misericordia de Sao Paulo, Rua Dona Veridiana, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil

Aiden Corvin, Neuropsychiatric Genetics Research Group, Department of Psychiatry, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Javier Costas, Instituto de Investigacion Sanitaria (IDIS) de Santiago de Compostela, Complexo Hospitalario Universitario de Santiago de Compostela (CHUS), Servizo Galego de Saude (SERGAS), Santiago de Compostela Galicia, Spain

Benedicto Crespo-Facorro, University of Sevilla, CIBERSAM, Sevilla, Spain, Hospital Universitario Virgen del Rocio, Department of Psychiatry, Universidad del Sevilla, Sevilla, Spain

Charles Curtis, Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK, National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Maudsley Biomedical Research Centre at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King's College London, London, UK

Mark J Daly, Analytic and Translational Genetics Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA USA, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA, Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland (FIMM), University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Michael Davidson, University of Nicosia Medical School, Nicosia, Cyprus

Kenneth L Davis, Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York NY, USA

Franziska Degenhardt, Institute of Human Genetics, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Lynn E DeLisi, Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston MA, USA, Cambridge Health Alliance, Cambridge MA, USA

Ditte Demontis, The Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research (iPSYCH), Aarhus, Denmark, Department of Biomedicine and Centre for Integrative Sequencing (iSEQ), Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark, Center for Genomics and Personalized Medicine, Aarhus, Denmark

Charlotte A Dennison, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Division of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

Faith Dickerson, Sheppard Pratt Health System, Baltimore MD, USA

Dimitris Dikeos, First Department of Psychiatry, Medical School, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Eginition Hospital, Athens, Greece

Timothy Dinan, Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioural Sciences, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland, APC Microbiome Ireland, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

Srdjan Djurovic, NORMENT Centre, Department of Clinical Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway, Department of Medical Genetics, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway

Enrico Domenici, Department of Cellular, Computational and Integrative Biology, University of Trento, Trento, Italy

Gary Donohoe, Centre for Neuroimaging, Cognition and Genomics (NICOG), National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland

Jubao Duan, Center for Psychiatric Genetics, NorthShore University HealthSystem, Evanston IL, USA, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, The University of Chicago, Chicago IL, USA

Giuseppe Ducci, Department of Mental Health, ASL Rome 1, Rome, Italy

Hannelore Ehrenreich, Clinical Neuroscience, Max Planck Institute of Experimental Medicine, Gottingen, Germany

Mariam Al Eissa, Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, London, UK

Johan G Eriksson, Department of General Practice and Primary Health Care, University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland, Folkhalsan Research Center, Helsinki, Finland, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Republic of Singapore

Valentina Escott-Price, Dementia Research Institute, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

Tõnu Esko, Estonian Genome Center, Institute of Genomics, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia, Program in Medical and Population Genetics, The Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA

Lourdes Fañanás, Department of Evolutionary Biology, Ecology and Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Biology, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain, Centro de Investigación Biomedica en Red en Salud Mental (CIBERSAM), Madrid, Spain

Ayman H Fanous, Department of Psychiatry, Veterans Affairs New York Harbor Healthcare System, New York NY, USA, Department of Psychiatry, Phoenix VA Healthcare System, Phoenix AZ, USA, Banner-University Medical Center, Phoenix AZ, USA

Alessia Fiorentino, Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, London, UK

Andreas Forstner, Institute of Human Genetics, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany, Centre for Human Genetics, University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Marta Di Forti, Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK, National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Maudsley Biomedical Research Centre at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King's College London, London, UK, South London and Maudsley NHS Mental Health Foundation Trust, London, UK

Josef Frank, Department of Genetic Epidemiology in Psychiatry, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany

Robert Freedman, Department of Psychiatry, University of Colorado Denver, Aurora CO, USA

Oleksandr Frei, NORMENT Centre, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway, Center for Bioinformatics, Department of Informatics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Nelson B Freimer, Department of Human Genetics, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles BA, USA, Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles CA, USA

Menachem Fromer, Division of Psychiatric Genomics, Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York NY, USA

Alessandra Frustaci, Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust, St. Ann's Hospital, London, UK

Ary Gadelha, Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil, Laboratory of Integrative Neuroscience, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil

Cherrie Galletly, Discipline of Psychiatry, Adelaide Medical School, University of Adelaide, Adelaide SA, Australia, Ramsay Health Care (SA) Mental Health, Ramsey MN, USA, Northern Adelaide Local Health Network

Anna Gareeva, Department of Human Molecular Genetics of the Institute of Biochemistry and Genetics of the Ufa Federal Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IBG UFRC RAS), Ufa, Russia, Federal State Educational Institution of Highest Education Bashkir State Medical University of Public Health Ministry of Russian Federation (BSMU), Ufa, Russia

Micha Gawlik, Department of Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Pablo V Gejman, Center for Psychiatric Genetics, NorthShore University HealthSystem, Evanston IL, USA, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, The University of Chicago, Chicago IL, USA

Massimo Gennarelli, Department of Molecular and Translational Medicine, University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy, Genetic Unit, IRCCS Istituto Centro San Giovanni di Dio Fatebenefratelli, Brescia, Italy

Giulio Genovese, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA

Elliot S Gershon, Departments of Psychiatry and Human Genetics, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, USA

Marianna Giannitelli, Faculte de Medecine Sorbonne Universite, Groupe de Recherche Clinique n°15 - Troubles Psychiatriques et Developpement (PSYDEV), Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Hopital Universitaire de la Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, France, Centre de Reference des Maladies Rares a Expression Psychiatrique, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, AP-HP Sorbonne Universite, Hopital Universitaire de la Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, France

Ina Giegling, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

Michael Gill, Neuropsychiatric Genetics Research Group, Department of Psychiatry, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Paola Giusti-Rodríguez, Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC, USA

Stephanie Godard, Departments of Psychiatry and Human and Molecular Genetics, INSERM, Institut de Myologie, Hopital de la Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, France

Jacqueline I Goldstein, Analytic and Translational Genetics Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA USA

Vera Golimbet, Mental Health Research Center, Moscow, Russian Federation

Ana González-Pinto, Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red en Salud Mental (CIBERSAM), Madrid, Spain, BIOARABA Health Research Institute. OSI Araba. University Hospital, University of the Basque Country, Vitoria, Spain

Srihari Gopal, Neuroscience Therapeutic Area, Janssen Research and Development, Titusville NJ, USA

Jacob Gratten, Institute for Molecular Bioscience, University of Queensland, Brisbane QLD, Australia, Mater Research Institute, University of Queensland, Brisbane QLD, Australia

Michael F Green, Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles CA, USA, VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, Los Angeles CA, USA

Jakob Grove, The Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research (iPSYCH), Aarhus, Denmark, Department of Biomedicine and Centre for Integrative Sequencing

(iSEQ), Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark, Center for Genomics and Personalized Medicine, Aarhus, Denmark

Olivier Guillin, INSERM, Rouen, France, Centre Hospitalier du Rouvray, Rouen, France, UFR sante, Universite de Rouen Normandie, Rouen, France

Sinan Gülöksüz, Department of Psychiatry and Neuropsychology, School for Mental Health and Neuroscience, Maastricht University Medical Centre, Maastricht, The Netherlands, Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven CT, USA

Raquel E Gur, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, USA

Ruben C Gur, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, USA

Blanca Gutiérrez, Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine and Biomedical Research Centre (CIBM), University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Lieuwe de Haan, Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Arkin, Institute for Mental Health, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Eric Hahn, Department of Psychiatry, Charite - Universitätsmedizin, Campus Benjamin Franklin, Berlin, Germany

Hakon Hakonarson, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Leonard Madlyn Abramson Research Center, Philadelphia PA, USA

Lynsey S Hall, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Division of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

Vahram Haroutunian, Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York NY, USA, Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York NY, USA, Mental Illness Research Clinical and Education Center (MIRECC), JJ Peters VA Medical Center, New York NY, USA

Annette M Hartmann, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

Carol Harvey, Department of Psychiatry, The University of Melbourne, Parkville VIC, Australia, NorthWestern Mental Health, Melbourne VIC, Australia

Caroline Hayward, MRC Human Genetics Unit, University of Edinburgh, Institute of Genetics and Molecular Medicine, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, UK

Frans A Henskens, School of Medicine and Public Health, University of Newcastle, Newcastle NSW, Australia

Stefan Herms, Division of Medical Genetics, Department of Biomedicine, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland



Per Hoffmann, Division of Medical Genetics, Department of Biomedicine, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

Kyung Sue Hong, Department of Psychiatry, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Samsung Medical Center, Seoul, Korea

David M Hougaard, The Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research (iPSYCH), Aarhus, Denmark, Center for Neonatal Screening, Department for Congenital Disorders, Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark

Daniel P Howrigan, Analytic and Translational Genetics Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA USA, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA

Hailiang Huang, Analytic and Translational Genetics Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA USA, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA, Department of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston MA, USA

Christina M Hultman, Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

Hai-Gwo Hwu, Neurobiology and Cognitive Science Center, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine and National Taiwan University Hospital, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

Steven E Hyman, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA, Department of Stem Cell and Regenerative Biology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA, USA

Masashi Ikeda, Department of Psychiatry, Fujita Health University School of Medicine, Toyoake Aichi, Japan

Nakao Iwata, Department of Psychiatry, Fujita Health University School of Medicine, Toyoake Aichi, Japan

Conrad Iyegbe, Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK

Assen V Jablensky, Centre for Clinical Research in Neuropsychiatry, The University of Western Australia, Perth WA, Australia

Inge Joa, Regional Centre for Clinical Research in Psychosis, Department of Psychiatry, Stavanger University Hospital, Stavanger, Norway

Erik G Jönsson, Centre for Psychiatry Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet & Stockholm Health Care Services, Stockholm Region, Stockholm, Sweden, NORMENT Centre, Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Milan Macek Jr, Department of Biology and Medical Genetics, 2nd Faculty of Medicine and University Hospital Motol, 150 06 Prague, Czech Republic

Antonio Julià, Rheumatology Research Group, Vall d'Hebron Research Institute, Barcelona, Spain

Anna K Kähler, Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

René S Kahn, University Medical Center Utrecht, Department of Psychiatry, Rudolf Magnus Institute of Neuroscience, Utrecht, The Netherlands, Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York NY, USA

Tony Kam-Thong, Roche Pharma Research and Early Development, Pharmaceutical Sciences, Roche Innovation Center Basel, F. Hoffman-La Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland

Yoichiro Kamatani, Laboratory of Complex Trait Genomics, Department of Computational Biology and Medical Sciences, Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, Laboratory for Statistical Analysis, RIKEN Center for Integrative Medical Sciences, Yokohama Kanagawa, Japan

Sena Karachanak-Yankova, Department of Medical Genetics, Medical University, Sofia, Bulgaria, Department of Genetics, Faculty of Biology, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Sofia, Bulgaria

Oussama Kebir, INSERM U1266, Institute of Psychiatry and Neuroscience of Paris, Université de Paris, GHU Paris Psychiatrie & Neurosciences, Paris, France

Matthew C Keller, Institute for Behavioural Genetics, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder CO, USA

Brian J Kelly, School of Medicine and Public Health, University of Newcastle, Newcastle NSW, Australia

Kenneth S Kendler, Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond VA, USA

James L Kennedy, Campbell Family Mental Health Research Institute, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto ON, Canada, Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Andrey Khrunin, Institute of Molecular Genetics of National Research Centre "Kurchatov Institute", Moscow, Russia

Elza Khusnutdinova, Federal State Educational Institution of Highest Education Bashkir State Medical University of Public Health Ministry of Russian Federation (BSMU), Ufa, Russia, Institute of Biochemistry and Genetics of the Ufa Federal Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IBG UFRC RAS), Ufa, Russia

Sung-Wan Kim, Department of Psychiatry, Chonnam National University Medical School, Gwangju, Korea

George Kirov, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Division of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

Janis Klovins, Latvian Biomedical Research and Study Centre, Riga, Latvia

James A Knowles, Department of Psychiatry and Zilkha Neurogenetics Institute, Keck School of Medicine at University of Southern California, Los Angeles CA, USA, Department of Cell Biology, State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center, New York NY, USA

Nikolay Kondratiev, Mental Health Research Center, Moscow, Russian Federation

Bettina Konte, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

Julia Kraft, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany, Berlin School of Mind and Brain, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Marie-Odile Krebs, INSERM U1266, Institute of Psychiatry and Neuroscience of Paris, Université de Paris, GHU Paris Psychiatrie & Neurosciences, Paris, France

Michiaki Kubo, RIKEN Center for Integrative Medical Sciences, Yokohama Kanagawa, Japan

Vaidutis Kučinskas, Faculty of Medicine, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

Zita Ausrele Kučinskiene, Faculty of Medicine, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

Agung Kusumawardhani, Psychiatry Department, University of Indonesia - Cipto Mangunkusumo National General Hospital, Jakarta Pusat, DKI Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia

Hana Kuzelova-Ptackova, Department of Psychiatry, 1st Faculty of Medicine and General University Hospital, Prague, Czech Republic

Max Lam, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA, Research Division, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Republic of Singapore, Division of Psychiatry Research, Zucker Hillside Hospital, Glen Oaks NY, USA

Stefano Landi, Dipartimento di Biologia, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

Claudine Laurent-Levinson, Faculté de Médecine Sorbonne Université, Groupe de Recherche Clinique n°15 - Troubles Psychiatriques et Développement (PSYDEV), Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Hôpital Universitaire de la Pitié-Salpêtrière, Paris, France, Centre de Référence des Maladies Rares à Expression Psychiatrique, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, AP-HP Sorbonne Université, Hôpital Universitaire de la Pitié-Salpêtrière, Paris, France

Laura C Lazzeroni, Departments of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford CA, USA, Department of Biomedical Data Science, Stanford University, Stanford CA, USA

Phil H Lee, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA, Psychiatric and Neurodevelopmental Genetics Unit, Department of Psychiatry and Center for Genomic Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston MA, USA

Jimmy Lee, Department of Psychosis, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Singapore, Neuroscience and Mental Health, Lee Kong Chian School of Medicine, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore

Sophie E Legge, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Division of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

Douglas S Lehrer, Department of Psychiatry, Wright State University, 3640 Colonel Gleen Hwy, Dayton OH, USA

Rebecca Lencer, Department of Psychiatry, University of Munster, Munster, Germany

Todd Lencz, Division of Psychiatry Research, Zucker Hillside Hospital, Glen Oaks NY, USA, Institute of Behavioral Science, Feinstein Institutes for Medical Research, Manhasset NY, USA, Department of Psychiatry, Zucker School of Medicine at Hofstra/Northwell, Hempstead NY, USA

Bernard Lerer, Department of Psychiatry, Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center, Jerusalem, Israel

Douglas F Levinson, Departments of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford CA, USA

Zhiqiang Li, Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University & Biomedical Sciences Institute, Qingdao University, Qingdao Shi, China, Bio-X Institutes, Key Laboratory for the Genetics of Developmental and Neuropsychiatric Disorders (Ministry of Education), Collaborative Innovation Center for Brain Science, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China

Miaoxin Li, Zhongshan School of Medicine and Key Laboratory of Tropical Diseases Control (SYSU), Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China

Qingqin S Li, Neuroscience Therapeutic Area, Janssen Research and Development, Titusville NJ, USA

Jeffrey Lieberman, Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York NY, USA

Gregory A Light, Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, La Jolla CA, USA, VISN 22, Mental Illness Research, Education & Clinical Center (MIRECC), VA San Diego Healthcare System, San Diego CA, USA

Svetlana Limborska, Institute of Molecular Genetics of National Research Centre "Kurchatov Institute", Moscow, Russia

Chih-Min Liu, Department of Psychiatry, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan, Neurobiology and Cognitive Science Center, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

Jianjun Liu, Human Genetics, Genome Institute of Singapore, A\*STAR, Singapore, Singapore, Department of Medicine, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Jouko Lönnqvist, Mental Health Unit, Department of Public Health Solutions, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland, Department of Psychiatry, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Carmel M Loughland, Hunter New England Health & University of Newcastle, Newcastle NSW, Australia

Jan Lubinski, Department of Genetics and Pathology, International Hereditary Cancer Center, Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin, Szczecin, Poland

Jurjen J Luykx, Department of Psychiatry and Neuropsychology, School for Mental Health and Neuroscience, Maastricht University Medical Centre, Maastricht, The Netherlands, Department of Psychiatry, UMC Utrecht Brain Center, University Medical Centre Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands, Department of Translational Neuroscience, UMC Utrecht Brain Center, University Medical Center, Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands, Second opinion outpatient clinic, GGNet mental health, Warnsveld, The Netherlands

Amy Lynham, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Division of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

Andrew Mackinnon, Black Dog Institute, University of New South Wales, Randwick NSW, Australia, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne VIC, Australia

Patrik KE Magnusson, Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

Brion S Maher, Department of Mental Health, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore MD, USA

Wolfgang Maier, Department for Neurodegenerative Diseases and Geriatric Psychiatry, University Hospital Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Dolores Malaspina, Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York NY, USA, Department of Genetics & Genomics, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Mount Sinai, New York NY, USA

Anil K Malhotra, Division of Psychiatry Research, Zucker Hillside Hospital, Glen Oaks NY, USA, Institute of Behavioral Science, Feinstein Institutes for Medical Research, Manhasset NY, USA, Department of Psychiatry, Zucker School of Medicine at Hofstra/Northwell, Hempstead NY, USA

Dheeraj Malhotra, Roche Pharma Research and Early Development, Roche Innovation Center Basel, F. Hoffman-La Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland

Jacques Mallet, Asfalia Biologics, iPEPS-ICM, Hôpital Universitaire de la Pitié-Salpêtrière, Paris, France

Stephen R Marder, Semel Institute for Neuroscience, University of California, Los Angeles CA, USA

Sara Marsal, Rheumatology Research Group, Vall d'Hebron Research Institute, Barcelona, Spain

Alicia R Martin, Analytic and Translational Genetics Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA USA, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA, Department of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston MA, USA

Lourdes Martorell, Hospital Universitari Institut Pere Mata, IISPV, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, CIBERSAM, Reus, Spain

Robert W McCarley, VA Boston Health Care System, Brockton MA, USA, Deceased

Steven A McCarroll, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA

Colm McDonald, Centre for Neuroimaging, Cognition and Genomics (NICOG), National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland

John J McGrath, National Centre for Register-based Research, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark, Queensland Brain Institute, The University of Queensland, Brisbane QLD, Australia, Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, The Park Centre for Mental Health, Queensland, Australia

Andrew McIntosh, Division of Psychiatry, Centre for Clinical Brain Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh, UK

Andrew McQuillin, Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, London, UK

Helena Medeiros, Department of Psychiatry and the Behavioral Sciences, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles CA, USA, College of Medicine, SUNY Downstate Health Sciences University, New York NY, USA

Sandra Meier, Department of Psychiatry, Dalhousie University, Halifax NS, Canada, Department of Biomedicine, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark

Bela Meleg, Department of Medical Genetics, University of Pecs, Pecs, Hungary

Ingrid Melle, NORMENT Centre, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway

Paulo R Menezes, Department of Preventative Medicine, Faculdade de Medicina FMUSP, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil

Raquelle I Meshulam-Gately, Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston MA, USA, Massachusetts Mental Health Center Public Psychiatry Division of the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston MA, USA

Andres Metspalu, Estonian Genome Center, Institute of Genomics, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

Patricia T Michie, School of Psychology, University of Newcastle, Newcastle NSW, Australia

Lili Milani, Estonian Genome Center, Institute of Genomics, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

Vihra Milanova, First Psychiatric Clinic, Medical University, Sofia, Bulgaria

Marina Mitjans, Clinical Neuroscience, Max Planck Institute of Experimental Medicine, Gottingen, Germany

Espen Molden, Department of Pharmacy, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway, Center for Psychopharmacology, Diakonhjemmet Hospital, Oslo, Norway

Esther Molina, Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences and Biomedical Research Centre (CIBM), University of Granada, Granada, Spain

María Dolores Molto, Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red en Salud Mental (CIBERSAM), Madrid, Spain, Department of Genetics, Faculty of Biological Sciences, Campus of Burjassot, Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain, Biomedical Research Institute INCLIVA, Valencia, Spain

Valeria Mondelli, National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Maudsley Biomedical Research Centre at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King's College London, London, UK, Department of Psychological Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology, and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK

Jennifer L Moran, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston MA, USA

Carmen Moreno, Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red en Salud Mental (CIBERSAM), Madrid, Spain, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Maranon, School of Medicine, Universidad Complutense, Investigacion Sanitaria del Hospital Gregorio Maranon, Madrid, Spain

Vera A Morgan, Neuropsychiatric Epidemiology Research Unit, School of Population and Global Health, University of Western Australia, Perth WA, Australia, Centre for Clinical Research in Neuropsychiatry, The University of Western Australia, Perth WA, Australia

Christopher P Morley, Departments of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Family Medicine, and Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, State University of New York, Upstate Medical University, Syracuse NY, USA

Derek W Morris, Centre for Neuroimaging, Cognition and Genomics (NICOG), National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland

Ole Mors, The Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research (iPSYCH), Aarhus, Denmark, Psychosis Research Unit, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark

Preben B Mortensen, The Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research (iPSYCH), Aarhus, Denmark, National Centre for Register-based Research, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark

Bryan J Mowry, Queensland Brain Institute, The University of Queensland, Brisbane QLD, Australia, Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, The University of Queensland, Brisbane QLD, Australia

Bertram Müller-Myhsok, Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany, Munich Cluster for Systems Neurology, Munich, Germany, Department of Health Data Science, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK

Gerard Muntané, Hospital Universitari Institut Pere Mata, IISPV, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, CIBERSAM, Reus, Spain, Institut de Biologia Evolutiva (UPF-CSIC), Departament de Ciències Experimentals i de la Salut, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, PRBB, Barcelona, Spain

Kieran C Murphy, Department of Psychiatry, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin, Ireland

Robin M Murray, National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Maudsley Biomedical Research Centre at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King's College London, London, UK, Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, UK

Inez Myin-Germeys, Department for Neurosciences, Center for Contextual Psychiatry, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Benjamin M Neale, Analytic and Translational Genetics Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA USA, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA

Amanda L Neil, Menzies Institute for Medical Research, University of Tasmania, Hobart TAS, Australia

Igor Nenadić, Cognitive Neuropsychiatry Lab, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Philipps Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Jena University Hospital, Jena, Germany

Gerald Nestadt, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore MD, USA

Liene Nikitina-Zake, Latvian Biomedical Research and Study Centre, Riga, Latvia

Vishwajit Nimgaonkar, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, USA

Merete Nordentoft, The Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research (iPSYCH), Aarhus, Denmark, Mental Health Services in the Capital Region of Denmark, Mental Health Center Copenhagen, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Markus M Nöthen, Institute of Human Genetics, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany



Cristiano Noto, Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil, Laboratory of Integrative Neuroscience, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil

Keith H Nuechterlein, Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles CA, USA

Niamh Louise O'Brien, Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, London, UK

Michael C O'Donovan, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Division of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

F Anthony O'Neill, Centre for Public Health, Institute of Clinical Sciences, Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, UK

Sang-Yun Oh, Department of Statistics and Applied Probability, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara CA, USA, Computational Research Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley CA, USA

Ann Olincy, Department of Psychiatry, University of Colorado Denver, Aurora CO, USA

Roel A Ophoff, Department of Human Genetics, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles BA, USA, Center for Neurobehavioral Genetics, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles CA, USA, Department of Psychiatry, Erasmus University Medical Center, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Jim van Os, University Medical Center Utrecht, Department of Psychiatry, Utrecht, The Netherlands, King's College London, King's Health Partners, Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, London, UK

Vanessa Kiyomi Ota, Laboratory of Integrative Neuroscience, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil, Department of Morphology and Genetics, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Laboratorio de Genetica, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil

Michael J Owen, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Division of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

Sara A Paciga, Early Clinical Development, Pfizer Worldwide Research and Development, Groton CT, USA

Aarno Palotie, Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland (FIMM), University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland, Analytic and Translational Genetics Unit, Department of Medicine, Department of Neurology and Department of Psychiatry Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston MA, USA, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge, USA

Georgia Panagiotaropoulou, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany

Christos Pantelis, NorthWestern Mental Health, Melbourne VIC, Australia, Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre, University of Melbourne & Melbourne Health, Melbourne VIC, Australia, The Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia, Department of Psychiatry, Melbourne Medical School, The University of Melbourne, Parkville VIC, Australia

George N Papadimitriou, First Department of Psychiatry, Medical School, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Eginition Hospital, Athens, Greece

Antonio F Pardiñas, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Division of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

Mara Parellada, Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red en Salud Mental (CIBERSAM), Madrid, Spain, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañon, School of Medicine, Universidad Complutense, Investigacion Sanitaria del Hospital Gregorio Marañon, Madrid, Spain

Michele T Pato, Rutgers University, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, New Brunswick NJ, USA, Rutgers University, New Jersey Medical School, Newark NJ, USA

Carlos N Pato, Rutgers University, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, New Brunswick NJ, USA, Rutgers University, New Jersey Medical School, Newark NJ, USA

Tiina Paunio, Department of Public Health Solutions, Genomics and Biomarkers Unit, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland, Department of Psychiatry and SleepWell Research Program, Faculty of Medicine, University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Central Hospital, Helsinki, Finland

Renata Pellegrino, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Leonard Madlyn Abramson Research Center, Philadelphia PA, USA

Javier González Peñas, Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red en Salud Mental (CIBERSAM), Madrid, Spain, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañon, School of Medicine, Universidad Complutense, Investigacion Sanitaria del Hospital Gregorio Marañon, Madrid, Spain

Sathish Periyasamy, Queensland Brain Institute, The University of Queensland, Brisbane QLD, Australia, Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, The University of Queensland, Brisbane QLD, Australia

Diana O Perkins, Department of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC, USA

Tracey L Petryshen, Psychiatric and Neurodevelopmental Genetics Unit, Department of Psychiatry and Center for Genomic Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston MA, USA

Bruno Pfuhmann, Clinic of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Weisser Hirsch, Dresden, Germany

Olli Pietiläinen, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA, Department of Stem Cell and Regenerative Biology, Harvard University,

Cambridge MA, USA, Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland (FIMM), University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Jonathan Pimm, Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, London, UK

David Porteous, Centre for Genomic and Experimental Medicine, Institute of Genetics and Molecular Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, UK

Danielle Posthuma, Department of Functional Genomics, Faculty of Exact Science, Center for Neurogenomics and Cognitive Research, VU University Amsterdam and VU Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

John Powell, Department of Basic and Clinical Neuroscience, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK

Ann E Pulver, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore MD, USA

Shengying Qin, Bio-X Institutes, Key Laboratory for the Genetics of Developmental and Neuropsychiatric Disorders (Ministry of Education), Collaborative Innovation Center for Brain Science, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China, Shanghai Key Laboratory of Psychotic Disorders, Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China

Diego Quattrone, Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK, National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Maudsley Biomedical Research Centre at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King's College London, London, UK, South London and Maudsley NHS Mental Health Foundation Trust, London, UK

Digby Quested, Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust, Warneford Hospital, Oxford, UK, Department of Psychiatry, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

Allen D Radant, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle WA, USA, VA Puget Sound Health Care System, Seattle WA, USA

Antonio Rampino, Department of Basic Medical Science, Neuroscience and Sense Organs, University of Bari 'Aldo Moro', Bari, Italy

Mark H Rapaport, Huntsman Mental Health Institute, Department of Psychiatry, University of Utah School of Medicine, Salt Lake City UT, USA

Anna Rautanen, Roche Pharma Research and Early Development, Pharmaceutical Sciences, Roche Innovation Center Basel, F. Hoffman-La Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland

Abraham Reichenberg, Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York NY, USA

Alexander L Richards, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Division of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

Marcella Rietschel, Department of Genetic Epidemiology in Psychiatry, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany

Brien P Riley, Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond VA, USA

Stephan Ripke, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany, Analytic and Translational Genetics Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA USA, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge, USA

Margarita Rivera, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology II, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Granada, Granada, Spain, Institute of Neurosciences, Biomedical Research Center (CIBM), University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Cheryl Roe, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse NY, USA

Joshua L Roffman, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston MA, USA

Julian Roth, Department of Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Matthias Rothermundt, Department of Psychiatry, University of Münster, Münster, Germany

Panos Roussos, Department of Psychiatry, Pamela Sklar Division of Psychiatric Genomics, Friedman Brain Institute, Department of Genetics and Genomic Science and Institute for Data Science and Genomic Technology, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York NY, USA, Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Center (VISN 2 South), James J. Peters VA Medical Center, New York NY, USA

Dan Rujescu, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

Bart PF Rutten, Department of Psychiatry and Neuropsychology, School for Mental Health and Neuroscience, Maastricht University Medical Centre, Maastricht, The Netherlands

Meram C Saka, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey

Safaa Saker-Delye, Genethon, Evry, France

Veikko Salomaa, THL-Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland

Alan R Sanders, Center for Psychiatric Genetics, NorthShore University HealthSystem, Evanston IL, USA, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, The University of Chicago, Chicago IL, USA

Julio Sanjuan, Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red en Salud Mental (CIBERSAM), Madrid, Spain, Biomedical Research Institute INCLIVA, Valencia, Spain, Department of

Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Valencia, Hospital Clinico Universitario de Valencia, Spain

Marcos Leite Santoro, Laboratory of Integrative Neuroscience, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil, Department of Morphology and Genetics, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Laboratorio de Genetica, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil

Adam Savitz, Neuroscience Therapeutic Area, Janssen Research and Development, Titusville NJ, USA

Ulrich Schall, Hunter Medical Research Institute, Newcastle NSW, Australia, Priority Centre for Brain & Mental Health Research, The University of Newcastle, Mater Hospital, McAuley Centre, Waratah NSW, Australia

Thomas G Schulze, Institute of Psychiatric Phenomics and Genomics (IPPG), University Hospital, LMU Munich, Munich, Germany, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse NY, USA, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center Gottingen, Gottingen, Germany, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA

Sibylle G Schwab, Faculty of Science, Medicine and Health, School of Chemistry and Molecular Bioscience, University of Wollongong, Wollongong NSW, Australia, Illawarra Health and Medical Research Institute, Wollongong NSW, Australia

Rodney J Scott, School of Biomedical Sciences and Pharmacy, University of Newcastle, Callaghan NSW, Australia, Division of Molecular Medicine, NSW Health Pathology North, Newcastle, NSW, Australia, Hunter Medical Research Institute, Newcastle NSW, Australia

Larry J Seidman, Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston MA, USA, Massachusetts Mental Health Center Public Psychiatry Division of the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston MA, USA

Alessandro Serretti, Department of Biomedical and Neuromotor Sciences, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

Pak C Sham, Centre for PanorOmic Sciences, LKS Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, State Key Laboratory of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, LKS Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, Department of Psychiatry, LKS Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Sally Isabel Sharp, Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, London, UK

Jianxin Shi, Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda MD, USA

Yongyong Shi, Bio-X Institutes, Key Laboratory for the Genetics of Developmental and Neuropsychiatric Disorders (Ministry of Education), Collaborative Innovation Center for Brain Science, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China, Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University and Biomedical Sciences Institute of Qingdao University (Qingdao Branch of SJTU Bio-X Institutes), Qingdao University, Qingdao, China

Larry J Siever, Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York NY, USA, James J. Peters VA Medical Center, New York NY, USA

Jeremy M Silverman, Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York NY, USA, James J. Peters VA Medical Center, New York NY, USA

Kang Sim, West Region, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Singapore, Yoo Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore, Lee Kong Chian School of Medicine, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore

Nora Skarabis, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany

Petr Slominsky, Institute of Molecular Genetics of National Research Centre "Kurchatov Institute", Moscow, Russia

Jordan W Smoller, Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA, Psychiatric and Neurodevelopmental Genetics Unit, Department of Psychiatry and Center for Genomic Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston MA, USA

Hon-Cheong So, School of Biomedical Sciences, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, Department of Psychiatry, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Janet L Sobell, Department of Psychiatry and the Behavioral Sciences, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles CA, USA

Erik Söderman, Centre for Psychiatry Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet & Stockholm Health Care Services, Stockholm Region, Stockholm, Sweden

Eli A Stahl, Division of Psychiatric Genomics, Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York NY, USA, Program in Medical and Population Genetics, The Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge MA, USA, Regeneron Genetics Center, Orange CA, USA

Helen J Stain, School of Social and Health Sciences, Leeds Trinity University, Leeds, UK, TIPS - Network for Clinical Research in Psychosis; Stavanger University Hospital, Stavanger, Norway

Nils Eiel Steen, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway, NORMENT Centre, Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Agnes A. Steixner-Kumar, Clinical Neuroscience, Max Planck Institute of Experimental Medicine, Göttingen, Germany

Elisabeth Stögmänn, Department of Neurology, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

William S Stone, Harvard Medical School Department of Psychiatry at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston MA, USA, Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston MA, USA

Richard E Straub, Lieber Institute for Brain Development, Baltimore MD, USA

Fabian Streit, Department of Genetic Epidemiology in Psychiatry, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany

Eric Strengman, Department of Medical Genetics, University Medical Centre Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands

T Scott Stroup, Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York NY, USA

Mythily Subramaniam, Research Division, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Republic of Singapore, Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Republic of Singapore

Catherine A Sugar, Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles CA, USA, Department of Biostatistics, Fielding School of Public Health, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles CA, USA

Patrick F Sullivan, Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden, Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC, USA, Department of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC, USA

Jaana Suvisaari, THL-Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland

Dragan M Svrakic, Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis MO, USA

Neal R Swerdlow, Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, La Jolla CA, USA

Jin P Szatkiewicz, Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC, USA

Thi Minh Ta, Department of Psychiatry, Campus Benjamin Franklin, Charite - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany, Berlin Institute of Health (BIH), Berlin, Germany

Atsushi Takahashi, Department of Psychiatry and Neuropsychology, School for Mental Health and Neuroscience, Maastricht University Medical Centre, Maastricht, The Netherlands, Laboratory for Statistical and Translational Genetics, RIKEN Center for Integrative Medical Sciences, Yokohama Kanagawa, Japan

Chikashi Terao, Laboratory for Statistical and Translational Genetics, RIKEN Center for Integrative Medical Sciences, Yokohama Kanagawa, Japan

Florence Thibaut, Université de Paris, Faculté de médecine, Hôpital Cochin-Tarnier, Paris, France, INSERM U1266, Institut de psychiatrie et de neurosciences, Paris, France

Draga Toncheva, Department of Medical Genetics, Medical University, Sofia, Bulgaria, Bulgarian Academy of Science, Sofia, Bulgaria

Paul A Tooney, School of Biomedical Sciences and Pharmacy, University of Newcastle, Callaghan NSW, Australia, Hunter Medical Research Institute, Newcastle NSW,

Australia, Centre for Brain & Mental Health Research, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan NSW, Australia

Silvia Torretta, Department of Basic Medical Science, Neuroscience and Sense Organs, University of Bari 'Aldo Moro', Bari, Italy

Sarah Tosato, Department of Neuroscience, Biomedicine and Movement Sciences, Section of Psychiatry, University of Verona, Verona, Italy

Vassily Trubetskoy, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany

Debby W Tsuang, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle WA, USA, VA Puget Sound Health Care System, Seattle WA, USA

Gian Battista Tura, Psychiatry Unit, IRCCS Istituto Centro San Giovanni di Dio Fatebenefratelli, Brescia, Italy

Bruce I Turetsky, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, USA

Alp Üçok, Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

Arne Vaaler, Division of Mental Health, St. Olav's Hospital, Trondheim University Hospital, Trondheim, Norway, Department of Mental Health, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

Evangelos Vassos, Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK, National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Maudsley Biomedical Research Centre at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King's College London, London, UK, Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust, Oxford, UK

Marquis P Vawter, Department of Psychiatry & Human Behavior, School of Medicine, University of California, Irvine CA, USA

Juha Veijola, Department of Psychiatry, Research Unit of Clinical Neuroscience, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland, Medical Research Center Oulu, Oulu University Hospital and University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland

Elisabet Vilella, Hospital Universitari Institut Pere Mata, IISPV, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, CIBERSAM, Reus, Spain

John Waddington, Molecular and Cellular Therapeutics, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin, Ireland

Henrik Walter, Department for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, CCM Charite Universitätsmedizin Berlin, corporate member of Freie Universität Berlin, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, and Berlin Institute of Health, Berlin, Germany

James TR Walters, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Division of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK



Shi-Heng Wang, College of Public Health, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan

Anna Waterreus, Neuropsychiatric Epidemiology Research Unit, School of Population and Global Health, University of Western Australia, Perth WA, Australia, Centre for Clinical Research in Neuropsychiatry, The University of Western Australia, Perth WA, Australia

Bradley T Webb, Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond VA, USA

Daniel R Weinberger, Lieber Institute for Brain Development, Baltimore MD, USA

Mark Weiser, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, Israel

Thomas Werge, Institute of Biological Psychiatry, Mental Health Services, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark, Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark, Center for GeoGenetics, GLOBE Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark, The Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research, iPSYCH, Copenhagen, Denmark

Dieter B Wildenauer, School of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, The University of Western Australia, Perth WA, Australia

Nigel M Williams, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Division of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

Ruud van Winkel, Department of Psychiatry and Neuropsychology, School for Mental Health and Neuroscience, Maastricht University Medical Centre, Maastricht, The Netherlands, KU Leuven, Department of Neurosciences, Center for Clinical Psychiatry, Leuven, Belgium

Stephanie H Witt, Department of Genetic Epidemiology in Psychiatry, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany

Brandon K Wormley, Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond VA, USA

Naomi R Wray, Institute for Molecular Bioscience, University of Queensland, Brisbane QLD, Australia, Queensland Brain Institute, The University of Queensland, Brisbane QLD, Australia

Jing Qin Wu, School of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Sydney, Sydney NSW, Australia

Zhida Xu, Department of Psychiatry, GGz Centraal, The Netherlands

Shuhua Xu, State Key Laboratory of Genetic Engineering and Ministry of Education (MOE) Key Laboratory of Contemporary Anthropology, Collaborative Innovation Center of Genetics and Development, Human Phenome Institute, School of Life Sciences, Fudan University, Shanghai, China, School of Life Science and Technology, ShanghaiTech University, Shanghai, China, Center for Excellence in Animal Evolution and Genetics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, China

Robert Yolken, Stanley Neurovirology Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore MD, USA

Xin Yu, Peking University Sixth Hospital, Peking University Institute of Mental Health, Beijing, China, National Clinical Research Center for Mental Disorders & NHC Key Laboratory of Mental Health (Peking University) & Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences Research Unit (No.2018RU006), Beijing, China

Weihua Yue, Peking University Sixth Hospital, Peking University Institute of Mental Health, Beijing, China, National Clinical Research Center for Mental Disorders & NHC Key Laboratory of Mental Health (Peking University) & Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences Research Unit (No.2018RU006), Beijing, China, PKU-IDG/McGovern Institute for Brain Research, Peking University, Beijing, China

Clement C Zai, Campbell Family Mental Health Research Institute, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto ON, Canada, Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Wei Zhou, Bio-X Institutes, Key Laboratory for the Genetics of Developmental and Neuropsychiatric Disorders (Ministry of Education), Collaborative Innovation Center for Brain Science, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China

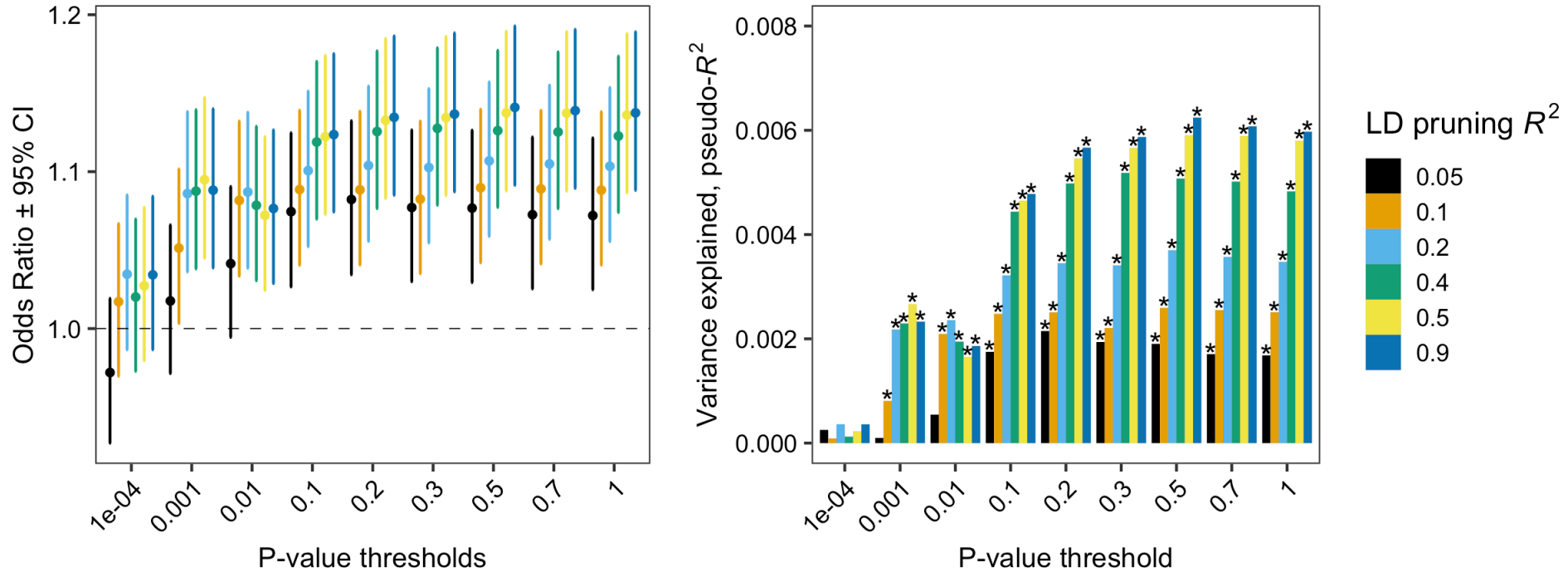
Feng Zhu, Department of Psychiatry, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, Center for Translational Medicine, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China

Fritz Zimprich, Department of Neurology, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

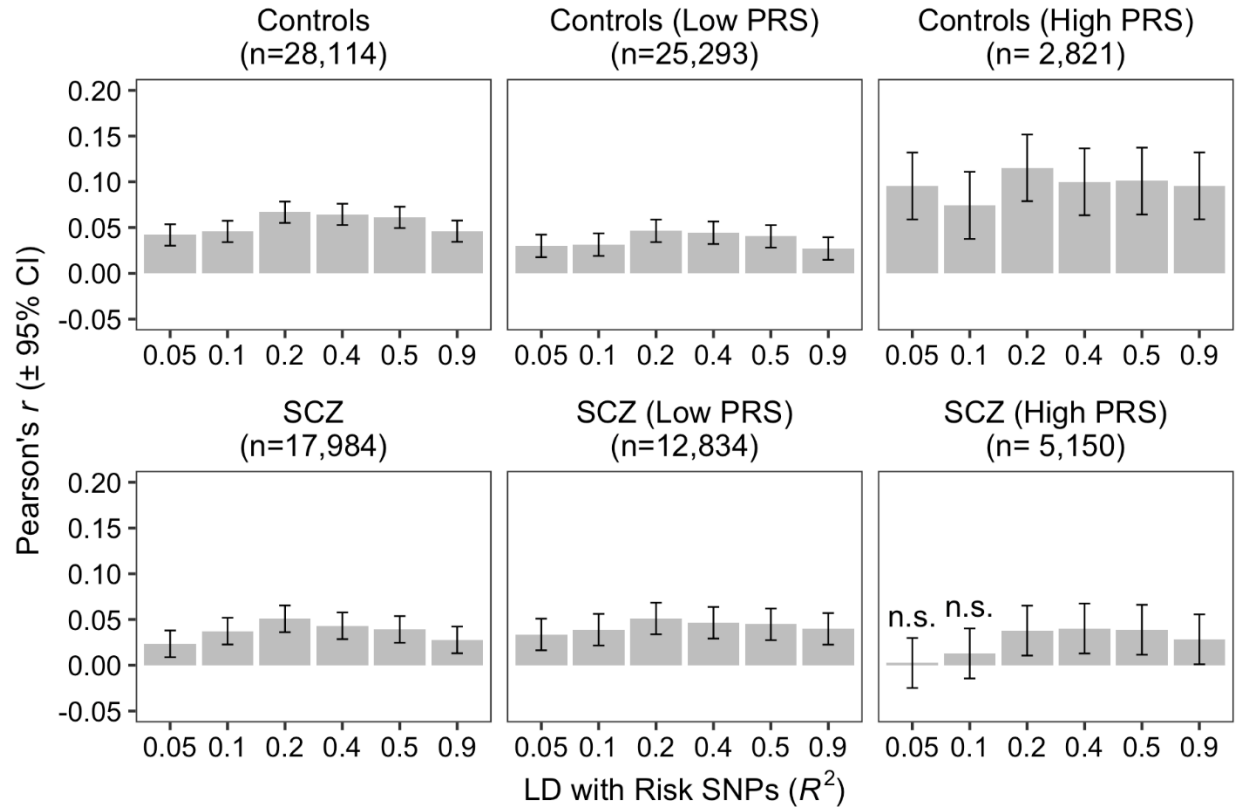
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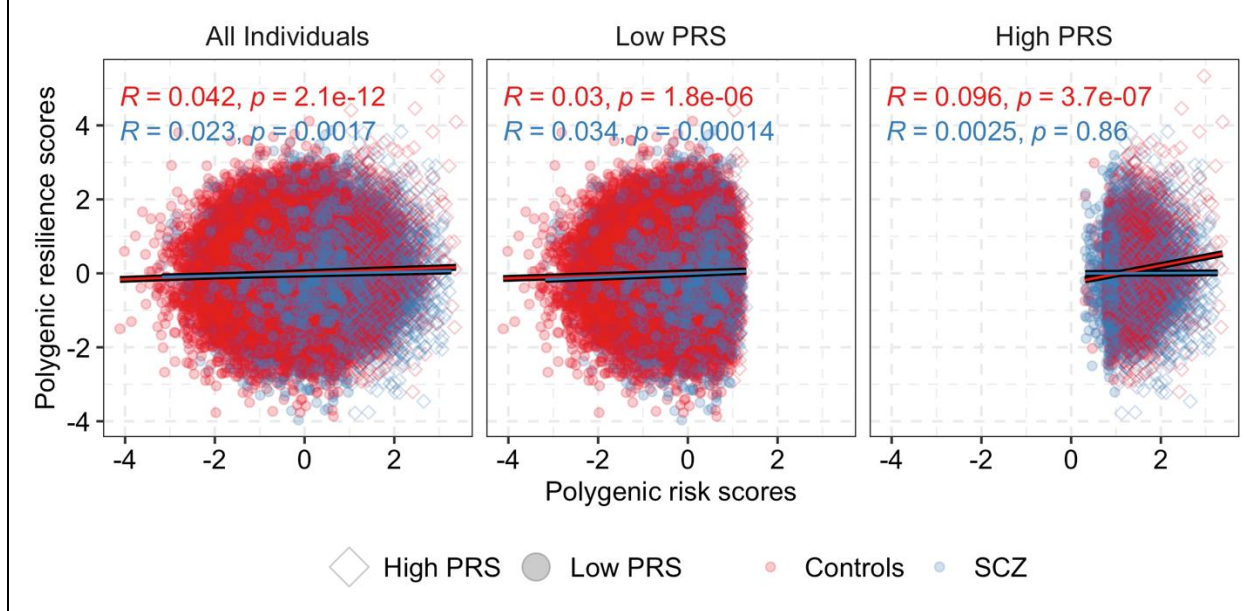


**Figure 1.** Resilience scores are associated with increased protection from schizophrenia (SCZ) among controls at relatively high genetic risk ( $n$  high-PRS controls=2,812,  $n$  PRS-matched cases=5,150). We derived six different resilience-scoring formulae that differed according to the amount of filtering imposed on resilience SNPs based on observed linkage disequilibrium (LD, measured by  $R^2$ ) with known risk SNPs for SCZ. We specified our LD-filtering criteria, which ranged from relatively stringent (*i.e.*, resilience SNPs show virtually no LD with known risk SNPs;  $R^2 < 0.05$ ) to relatively permissive (*i.e.*, resilience SNPs allowed to be in strong LD to known risk SNPs;  $R^2 < 0.9$ ) criteria, using a color code. The left panel shows the change in odds of being a “resilient” control (*i.e.*, high-PRS control) per standardized unit increase in the polygenic resilience score. Bars denote the 95% confidence interval of the Odds Ratio (OR). Resilience scores were computed for nine  $p$ -value thresholds that successively permitted more SNPs with weaker effects on resilience into the scoring calculation. An OR  $> 1$  (*i.e.*, above the horizontal dotted line) is interpreted as an increased odds of being a high-PRS control per standard unit increase in the resilience score, hence the polygenic resilience score had a moderating effect on the risk for SCZ among those controls at relatively high risk for the disorder. In the right panel, we provided the pseudo- $R^2$  values measuring the proportion of phenotypic variance-explained in “resilience” as a phenotype. Asterisks above the bars denote statistical significance after correction for multiple comparisons across all tests (false discovery rate-adjusted  $p$ -values  $< 0.05$ ).

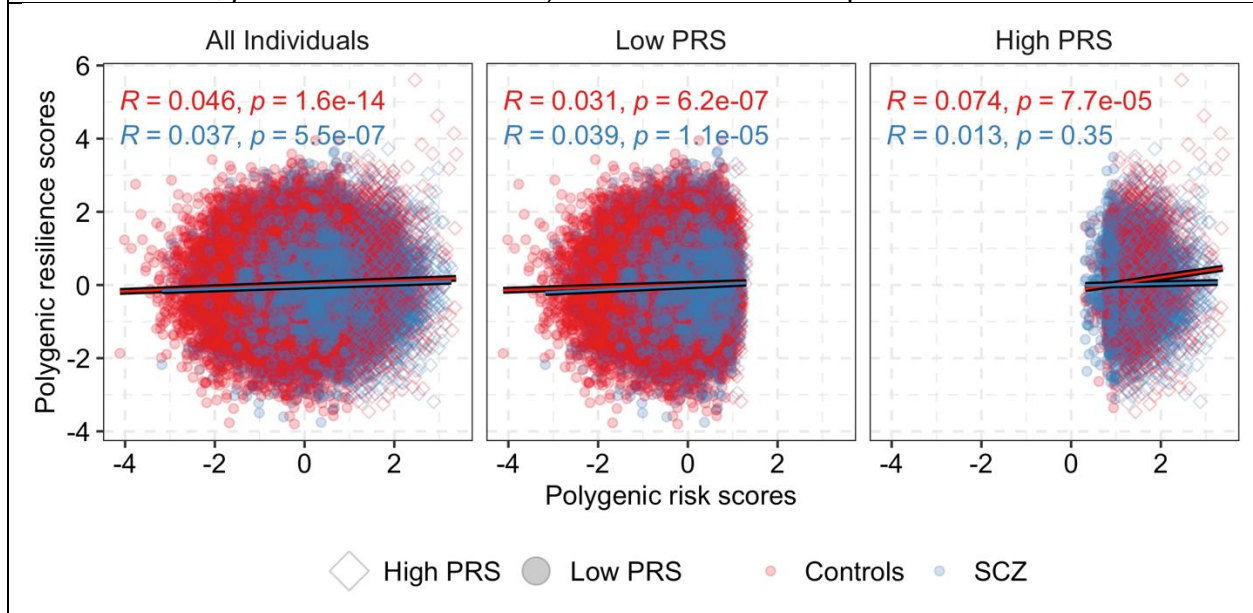


**Figure 2.** Bar plots present the correlation between risk and resilience scores among study participants included in the 23 new GWAS cohorts from the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium. Plotted on the x-axis are the six resilience scoring formulae that differed according to the filtering imposed on resilience SNPs based on observed linkage disequilibrium (LD, measured by  $R^2$ ) with known risk SNPs for SCZ. Plotted on the y-axis are the Pearson's  $r$  correlation coefficients measuring the correlation between risk and resilience scores. Error bars denote the 95% confidence intervals. The number of samples analyzed per group is indicated in the panel titles. Controls in the top 10<sup>th</sup> percentile of PRS and PRS-matched cases are denoted as "High PRS"; controls and SCZ cases that fell below the same risk-score threshold are labeled "Low PRS". The highest-risk SCZ cases (i.e., ultra-high-risk cases) with PRSs above the resilient control PRS-range were excluded ( $n=106$ ), leaving 17,984 cases for our statistical analyses. Asterisks (\*) denotes correlations that were statistically significant after correction for multiple comparisons (false-discovery rate-adjusted  $p<0.05$ ).

**Figure 3A.** Correlation of polygenic risk scores and polygenic resilience scores (LD  $R^2$  threshold  $\leq 0.05$ ,  $p$ -value threshold  $\leq 0.2$ ) in controls and schizophrenia cases.



**Figure 3B.** Correlation of polygenic risk scores and polygenic resilience scores (LD  $R^2$  threshold  $\leq 0.1$ ,  $p$ -value threshold  $\leq 0.01$ ) in controls and schizophrenia cases.



**Figure 3.** Scatterplots showing the relationship between polygenic risk and resilience scores in control and schizophrenia (SCZ) cases. We removed ultra-high-risk SCZ cases whose risk score exceeded the upper limit of the control range for this analysis. Correlations are shown for all controls and cases in the 23 new cohorts from the Wave-3 dataset from the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (PGC) SCZ Working Group, in addition to controls and cases stratified by PRS (low PRS: below the top 10<sup>th</sup> percentile of PRS; high PRS: in the top 10<sup>th</sup> percentile of PRS). A  $p$ -value threshold for SNPs at  $\leq 0.05$  was used to compute the PRS for SCZ. SNPs showing a  $p$ -value in association with resilience at  $\leq 0.2$  (Panel A) and  $\leq 0.01$  (Panel B) were used to compute the resilience score. SNPs included in the polygenic resilience score formulae showed very low LD with known risk SNPs for SCZ ( $R^2 < 0.05$  for Panel A,  $R^2 \leq 0.1$  for Panel B).

Pearson's  $r$  correlation coefficients are provided in each panel separately for controls and SCZ cases.



**Table 1.** Number of individuals from the 23 cohorts comprising the latest release of PGC Wave-3 dataset from the Schizophrenia Working Group included in our replication analysis.

Cohort	<i>n</i> controls	<i>n</i> cases	<i>n</i> total	<i>n</i> resilient controls	<i>n</i> PRS-matched cases	<i>n</i> total	Diagnostic criteria	Screened controls?
bep1b	573	294	867	58	60	118	ICD-10	Yes
braz2	334	110	444	34	21	55	ICD-10	Yes
celso	1,517	2,030	3,547	152	557	709	ICD-10	Yes
cgs1c	3,115	518	3,633	312	140	452	DSM-IV	No
clz2a	6,940	5,368	12,308	694	1874	2,568	DSM-IV	Mixed
cogs1	469	427	896	47	90	137	DSM-IV	Yes
du2aa	245	345	590	25	140	165	DSM-IV	?
enric	574	699	1,273	58	150	208	DSM-IV-TR	Yes
eu5me	615	182	797	62	33	95	ICD-10	Yes
eusp2	490	338	828	49	91	140	ICD-10	Yes
eutu2	690	392	1,082	69	84	153	DSM-IV-TR	Yes
gap1a	179	151	330	18	39	57	ICD-10	Yes
geba1	703	393	1,096	71	117	188	DSM-IV	?
gpc2a	2,059	1,950	4,009	206	470	676	DSM-IV/DSM-5/ICD-10	Yes
gro2a	277	328	605	28	168	196	DSM-IV	Yes
mcqul	1,301	1,349	2,650	131	459	590	ICD-10	Yes
mosc2	433	409	842	44	90	134	ICD-10	Yes
price	727	841	1,568	73	151	224	ICD-10	Yes
rive1	1,202	331	1,533	121	70	191	DSM-IV	Yes
rouin	185	204	389	19	54	73	DSM-III/DSM-IV	Yes
sb2aa	237	250	487	24	22	46	DSM-IV	Yes
serri	238	217	455	24	61	85	DSM-IV-TR	Yes
to10c	5,011	964	5,975	502	209	711	DSM-IV-TR	Yes
<i>Total</i>	28,114	18,090	46,204	2,821	5,150	7,971		

**Note:** The column labeled "Screen controls?" denotes whether the control group was screened for schizophrenia and/or a DSM Axis 1 disorder. A question mark (?) symbolizes whether a study did not explicitly report whether controls were screened. Studies that included both screened and un-screened controls are denoted as "Mixed".

**Abbreviations:** polygenic risk score (PRS), International Classification for Disease (ICD), Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders (DSM), text revision (TR), fourth edition (IV). Information about cohort abbreviations are provided in the Supplementary documents published by Trubetsky *et al.*, 2022.<sup>7</sup>

**Table 2.** Correlation of polygenic resilience scores and PRS among controls and cases collated from the 23 replication cohorts from the Wave-3 dataset from the PGC Schizophrenia working Group.

Groups	LD filtering $R^2$	$p$ -value threshold	Pearson's $r$	$t$ -statistic	$p$ -value	$df$	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Controls (High PRS)	0.05	0.2	0.096	5.10	3.66E-07	2,819	0.06	0.13
Controls (Low PRS)	0.05	0.2	0.030	4.77	1.83E-06	25,291	0.02	0.04
SCZ (High PRS)	0.05	0.2	0.002	0.18	0.86	5,148	-0.02	0.03
SCZ (Low PRS)	0.05	0.2	0.034	3.81	1.37E-04	12,832	0.02	0.05
Controls	0.05	0.2	0.042	7.03	2.08E-12	28,112	0.03	0.05
SCZ	0.05	0.2	0.023	3.14	1.68E-03	17,982	0.01	0.04
Controls (High PRS)	0.1	0.01	0.074	3.96	7.69E-05	2,819	0.04	0.11
Controls (Low PRS)	0.1	0.01	0.031	4.99	6.20E-07	25,291	0.02	0.04
SCZ (High PRS)	0.1	0.01	0.013	0.93	0.35	5,148	-0.01	0.04
SCZ (Low PRS)	0.1	0.01	0.039	4.41	1.05E-05	12,832	0.02	0.06
Controls	0.1	0.01	0.046	7.68	1.64E-14	28,112	0.03	0.06
SCZ	0.1	0.01	0.037	5.01	5.52E-07	17,982	0.02	0.05
Controls (High PRS)	0.2	0.5	0.115	6.17	7.74E-10	2,819	0.08	0.15
Controls (Low PRS)	0.2	0.5	0.046	7.39	1.51E-13	25,291	0.03	0.06
SCZ (High PRS)	0.2	0.5	0.038	2.72	6.53E-03	5,148	0.01	0.07
SCZ (Low PRS)	0.2	0.5	0.051	5.80	6.85E-09	12,832	0.03	0.07
Controls	0.2	0.5	0.067	11.22	3.87E-29	28,112	0.06	0.08
SCZ	0.2	0.5	0.051	6.81	9.73E-12	17,982	0.04	0.07
Controls (High PRS)	0.4	0.7	0.100	5.34	9.85E-08	2,819	0.06	0.14
Controls (Low PRS)	0.4	0.7	0.044	7.06	1.75E-12	25,291	0.03	0.06
SCZ (High PRS)	0.4	0.7	0.040	2.89	3.92E-03	5,148	0.01	0.07
SCZ (Low PRS)	0.4	0.7	0.046	5.27	1.37E-07	12,832	0.03	0.06
Controls	0.4	0.7	0.064	10.83	2.91E-27	28,112	0.05	0.08
SCZ	0.4	0.7	0.043	5.79	6.95E-09	17,982	0.03	0.06
Controls (High PRS)	0.5	0.7	0.101	5.39	7.72E-08	2,819	0.06	0.14
Controls (Low PRS)	0.5	0.7	0.040	6.43	1.26E-10	25,291	0.03	0.05
SCZ (High PRS)	0.5	0.7	0.039	2.79	5.32E-03	5,148	0.01	0.07
SCZ (Low PRS)	0.5	0.7	0.045	5.07	3.96E-07	12,832	0.03	0.06
Controls	0.5	0.7	0.061	10.27	1.08E-24	28,112	0.05	0.07
SCZ	0.5	0.7	0.039	5.26	1.47E-07	17,982	0.02	0.05
Controls (High PRS)	0.9	0.5	0.096	5.10	3.53E-07	2,819	0.06	0.13
Controls (Low PRS)	0.9	0.5	0.027	4.32	1.56E-05	25,291	0.01	0.04
SCZ (High PRS)	0.9	0.5	0.028	2.04	0.04	5,148	0.00	0.06
SCZ (Low PRS)	0.9	0.5	0.040	4.51	6.45E-06	12,832	0.02	0.06
Controls	0.9	0.5	0.046	7.73	1.09E-14	28,112	0.03	0.06
SCZ	0.9	0.5	0.028	3.72	2.01E-04	17,982	0.01	0.04