SZDB: A Database for Schizophrenia Genetic Research

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Schizophrenia (SZ) is a debilitating brain disorder with a complex genetic architecture. Genetic studies, especially recent genome-wide association studies (GWAS), have identified multiple variants (loci) conferring risk to SZ. However, how to efficiently extract meaningful biological information from bulk genetic findings of SZ remains a major challenge. There is a pressing need to integrate multiple layers of data from various sources, eg, genetic findings from GWAS, copy number variations (CNVs), association and linkage studies, gene expression, protein-protein interaction (PPI), co-expression, expression quantitative trait loci (eQTL), and Encyclopedia of DNA Elements (ENCODE) data, to provide a comprehensive resource to facilitate the translation of genetic findings into SZ molecular diagnosis and mechanism study. Here we developed the SZDB database (http://www.szdb.org/), a comprehensive resource for SZ research. SZ genetic data, gene expression data, network-based data, brain eQTL data, and SNP function annotation information were systematically extracted, curated and deposited in SZDB. In-depth analyses and systematic integration were performed to identify top prioritized SZ genes and enriched pathways. Multiple types of data from various layers of SZ research were systematically integrated and deposited in SZDB. In-depth data analyses and integration identified top prioritized SZ genes and enriched pathways. We further showed that genes implicated in SZ are highly co-expressed in human brain and proteins encoded by the prioritized SZ risk genes are significantly interacted. The user-friendly SZDB provides high-confidence candidate variants and genes for further functional characterization. More important, SZDB provides convenient online tools for data search and browse, data integration, and customized data analyses.

Key words: schizophrenia/genetic study/database/gene expression/integrative analysis

Introduction

Schizophrenia (SZ) is a severe mental disorder characterized by abnormal perceptions, incoherent or illogical thoughts, and disorganized speech and behavior. It affects approximately 0.5%–1% of the world populations¹ and is one of the leading causes of disability worldwide.²⁻⁴ With the substantial morbidity and high mortality, SZ imposes profound impact on patients' quality of life, and significant economic burden on families and society.⁴ It is estimated that the overall cost of SZ in the United States in 2002 was \$62.7 billion.⁵ In Canada, the total cost of SZ was estimated to be 6.85 billion (Canadian dollars) in 2004.⁶ The global economic burden of SZ is continuously increasing, which makes SZ an urgent global health issue.

Despite the fact that millions of people are suffering from SZ and the substantial personal and societal costs, current available antipsychotic medications can only alleviate the symptoms of SZ. Moreover, the efficacy of antipsychotic drugs varies greatly among patients (ie, many patients are treatment-resistant).^{7,8} So far, there is no drug or treatment that can completely cure SZ or ensure that there will be no further psychotic episodes. A key reason for this therapeutic conundrum is due to the unknown pathophysiological mechanism of SZ. During the past decades, great efforts have been made to identify the causes of SZ and to develop new drugs and treatments. Though significant progress has been achieved, the etiology of SZ remains largely unknown.

A growing body of evidence strongly suggest that both genetic and environmental factors are involved in the pathophysiology of SZ.⁹ Previous studies have shown that environmental factors such as obstetric complications, exposure to influenza viruses during gestation, and prenatal exposure to maternal stress can increase risk of SZ.¹⁰⁻¹⁵ Though environmental factors have a role in the pathogenesis of SZ, high heritability clearly shows the

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major role of inherited genetic variants in the etiology of SZ.¹⁶ Family, twin and adoption studies have consistently demonstrated the key role of genetic components in the pathogenesis of SZ. The heritability estimate of SZ is about 0.80,¹⁶ which is higher than most of other complex diseases.¹⁷

To elucidate the genetic susceptibility to SZ, large numbers of linkage and association studies, as well as meta-analyses have been performed, and numerous risk variants, genes, and chromosomal regions have been reported to be associated with SZ.¹⁸⁻²⁰ Despite the fact that many promising candidate genes have been identified, the sample sizes are relatively small and the coverage of genetic markers are relatively low in these studies, which limited the identification of credible susceptibility variants and genes. The advent of genome-wide association studies (GWAS) provides critical opportunities to explore the genetic landscape of SZ. In 2008, ZNF804A had been identified as the first gene that reached a genome-wide significant level for SZ.²¹ Since then, multiple GWAS have been conducted in world populations and numerous SZ-associated variants and loci were identified.²²⁻³⁵ A landmark of SZ genetics is the establishment of Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (PGC), which performed the largest GWAS meta-analysis of SZ so far and identified numerous high-confidence genetic risk variants and loci.³⁶

With the continuous increase of sample size in PGC, novel risk variants and genes can now be identified at unprecedented rates. Despite the great success of GWAS in identifying SZ risk variants, understanding the pathological role of these risk variants in SZ remains a daunting task. First, most of the SZ-associated variants identified by GWAS reside in noncoding regions (with limited annotation and no obvious functional consequence), how these risk variants contribute to SZ risk is largely unknown. There is a growing gap between the identification of SZ risk variants and the extraction of meaningful biological information. Second, besides the common genetic variants (single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNPs) identified by GWAS, other types of genetic variations including rare variants, copy number variation (CNV), and structural genomic variations play a pivotal role in SZ.³⁷⁻⁴¹ Therefore, there is a pressing need to integrate data from various genetic studies of SZ to provide a global view of current genetic findings on SZ. Third, systematic integration and in-depth analysis of multi-type data from various sources (eg, genetic and gene expression studies) will help to provide useful guide for further experimental validation and to establish the connection among different types of data. For example, selecting high-confidence candidate gene for further functional validation is challenging due to a large number of genes identified by genetic association studies. Gene prioritization analysis (eg, convergent functional genomics)⁴² provides a valuable solution for selecting the candidate

genes for experimental verification. Fourth, accumulating evidence imply that common polygenic variation contributes to SZ risk.²² That is, SZ is likely caused by multiple genes that disrupt one or more molecular pathways.43,44 Thus, pathway and network-based analysis is an effective method to identify the molecular pathways dysregulated in SZ and helps with mechanism investigation and drug development. To better understand the genetic architecture of SZ and to facilitate the translation of genetic findings into molecular risk mechanisms for SZ, we developed SZDB, a comprehensive database containing multiple integrative data from various layers of SZ genetic researches. SZDB not only provides a user-friendly web interface for data search, browse and visualize, but also provides in-depth data integration and analysis functions such as SNP functional annotation, spatio-temporal gene expression pattern analysis in human brain, expression quantitative trait loci (eQTL) and network-based (PPI and co-expression) analyses.

Methods

SNP Associations From GWAS of SZ

Several GWAS of SZ have been performed during the past decade. To further increase the statistic power, PGC2 performed the largest meta-analysis of SZ GWAS so far.³⁶ In brief, genome-wide genotype data of 49 ancestry-matched, nonoverlapping case-control samples and 3 family-based samples of European ancestry were obtained. The total sample size included in the GWAS meta-analysis was 82 315, including 35 476 SZ cases and 46 839 controls. After quality control and SNP imputation, association test was performed separately in each sample and the results were combined and meta-analyzed. More detailed information about sample description, genotyping and statistical analyses can be found in the original paper.³⁶ We downloaded the summary statistics (SNP associations) of PGC2 from the PGC website (http://www.med.unc.edu). In total, summary statistics of 9 444 230 SNPs were downloaded.

Plotting of Regional Association Signal

To visualize the results of genome-wide association data of PGC2,³⁶ we utilized the LocusZoom⁴⁵ to plot regional association results. The *P* values of SNPs were downloaded from the PGC website (http://www.med.unc.edu/pgc/downloads).³⁶ We downloaded the Hg19 genome assembly and 1000 Genomes population data from http://locuszoom.sph.umich.edu/locuszoom/.

SNP Function Annotation

Most of the SZ-associated SNPs identified by GWAS lie in noncoding region and are predominately located within putative regulatory elements,³⁶ suggesting that these variants may confer risk to SZ through affecting

gene expression. We took advantage of the recent study by Boyle et al⁴⁶ that systematically annotated SNPs in human genome using experimental data sets from ENCODE⁴⁷ and other sources.^{46,48} Briefly, high-throughput computational and experimental data sets, including DNase footprinting, binding motif, ChIP-seq, chromatin state, eQTL, as well as other sources were used to predict if a specific SNP has a regulatory potential. To make the results easier to use and understand, a score system was introduced and a corresponding database (RegulomeDB, http://RegulomeDB.org/) was developed by Boyle and coworkers.⁴⁶ Lower scores in the RegulomeDB suggest increasing evidence for a variant to be located in a functional region. More detailed information about variant annotation and RegulomeDB database can be found in the original paper.⁴⁶ We downloaded the RegulomeDB score data for all SNPs (including genotyped and imputed) analyzed in PGC2³⁶ and integrated these scores into SZDB. We also annotated the potential functional consequences of the non-synonymous (missense) variants using SIFT^{49,50} and PolyPhen-2⁵¹, 2 extensively used prediction tools to conduct in silico functional prediction of non-synonymous (missense) variants.

Extraction and Compilation of SZ Candidate Genes

Previous studies (including genetic linkage and association studies,^{18,19} GWAS,³⁶ integrative studies such as convergent functional genomics (CFG)⁴² and *Sherlock* integrative analysis,⁵² and whole exome sequencing studies^{53,54}) have identified numerous SZ candidate genes. We systematically extracted and compiled a comprehensive list of SZ candidate genes from these studies. Based on the study type, SZ candidate genes were classified into the following categories:

(1) Genes identified by genetic linkage and association studies. To systematically combine the results of previous genetic linkage studies, Lewis et al¹⁸ conducted a rank-based genome scan meta-analysis and identified multiple chromosomal regions that may harbor SZ susceptibility variants and genes. In total, 160 genes located in these chromosomal regions were extracted (supplementary table S1). Recently, Ng et al¹⁹ also performed a systematic meta-analysis using 32 genomewide linkage studies of SZ. We extracted all 173 genes identified by Ng et al¹⁹ (supplementary table S2).

In addition to linkage studies, numerous SZ candidate genes have been identified by association studies and we included these genes in our list. Briefly, we extracted 42 top genes from the SZGene database (http://www.szgene. org/) prioritized by Allen et al,²⁰ who performed a systematic meta-analysis and identified multiple SZ risk genes (supplementary table S3). We also extracted SZ candidate genes from the SZGR database (formerly available at http://bioinfo.mc.vanderbilt.edu/SZGR/, but now could

not be accessible) developed by Jia et al.⁵⁵ Through using combined odds ratio (COR) method, Sun et al⁵⁶ ranked and prioritized 38 core (supplementary table S4) and 75 SZ candidate genes (supplementary table S5) and these genes were included in the SZGR database.⁵⁵ We downloaded and integrated all these SZ candidate genes into SZDB, and a total of 226 nonoverlapping SZ candidate genes (supplementary table S6) were included.

- (2) Genes identified by GWAS of SZ. Multiple GWAS of SZ had reported numerous risk genes.^{22–35} We manually extracted SZ risk genes that reached the genomewide significance level. Totally, 375 nonoverlapping genes (supplementary table S7) were extracted and integrated into SZDB.
- (3) Genes identified by convergent functional genomics (CFG). By using a convergent functional genomics approach, Ayalew et al⁴² prioritized 42 promising SZ candidate genes (supplementary table S8) and we included these genes into SZDB.
- (4) Genes affected by CNVs. Accumulating evidence suggests that CNVs play an important role in SZ. We systematically prioritized the genes affected by CNVs in SZ and identified pivotal genes that are frequently disrupted by CNVs in SZ cases.⁵⁷ We extracted these genes (supplementary table S9) and integrated them into SZDB.
- (5) Genes identified by *Sherlock* integrative analysis.⁵⁸ Multiple lines of evidence support the important role of gene expression dysregulation in SZ. Recently, He et al⁵⁸ developed a statistical framework (named *Sherlock*) to identify disease-associated genes through matching eQTL and SNP associations from GWAS. We performed integrative analysis using *Sherlock* and identified 12 promising SZ candidate genes.⁵² We integrated these 12 genes into SZDB.
- (6) Genes differentially expressed in SZ cases. Dysregulation of gene expression has a key role in SZ pathogenesis. To detect genes that are differentially expressed between SZ patients and healthy controls, many large-scale gene expression studies have been performed. We downloaded 5 microarray datasets (which used brain tissues from SZ patients and controls) from the gene expression omnibus (GEO; [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/]), including GSE53987 (contains 3 brain tissues: prefrontal cortex, striatum and hippocampus; a total of 114 samples),⁵⁹ GSE12649 (prefrontal cortex; a total of 69 postmortem brains samples),60 GSE21138 (prefrontal cortex; a total of 59 postmortem brains samples),⁶¹ GSE35978 (cerebellum and parietal cortex brain; a total of 195 samples),⁶² and GSE62191 (frontal cortex; a total of 59 samples).⁶³ We re-analyzed these microarray datasets, and top 1% differentially expressed genes in SZ cases and controls were integrated into SZDB. The differentially expressed genes identified by RNA sequencing (RNA-seq)⁶⁴ were also integrated into SZDB.

- (7) Genes identified by *Pascal* gene-based test. The gene-based analysis is a strategy to improve statistical power and gain biological insight.⁶⁵ Through this test, one can get an overview from the gene and pathway level rather than the SNP level. Here we used the gene-based test Pathway scoring algorithm (*Pascal*)⁶⁵ to integrate PGC2 GWAS data. A total of 343 genes with *P*-values lower than 10⁻⁶ were included in the SZDB (supplementary table S10).
- (8) Genes identified by whole exome sequencing. Accumulating evidence suggest that *de novo* mutations and rare disruptive mutations play an important role in SZ pathogenesis. Recently, Fromer et al⁵⁴ performed the largest exome sequencing study of *de novo* mutations in SZ and they found that *de novo* mutations in SZ are overrepresented in synaptic networks. We integrated genes (supplementary table S11) that carrying *de novo* mutations (including coding and canonical splice site variants) in SZ probands from the study of Fromer et al⁵⁴ into SZDB. In addition, Purcell et al⁵³ identified numerous genes that contain rare disruptive mutations in SZ cases through exome sequencing. We also integrated the genes (supplementary table S12) identified by Purcell et al⁵³ into SZDB.
- (9) Genes differentially methylated in SZ. In addition to genetic components, environmental factors may also play an important role in SZ. DNA methylation is a common epigenetic modification that is influenced by environmental factors, and recent studies^{66,67} have identified multiple differentially methylated genomic regions (or genes) among SZ cases and healthy controls. We integrated the differentially methylated genes identified by Montano et al⁶⁷ and Aberg et al⁶⁶ into SZDB. In addition, we also integrated the methylation quantitative trait loci from study of Hannon et al⁶⁸ into SZDB.

In-depth Data Analysis and Systematic Integration

Based on the above comprehensive data/ gene lists from various sources, we carried out the following in-depth data analyses and systematic integration:

(1) eQTL analysis. Genetic variants affecting gene expression in brain tissues may confer risk of SZ. To investigate if genome-wide significant SNPs identified by PGC2 are associated with gene expression in human brain, we downloaded genome-wide expression and genotype data from the study of Myers et al,⁶⁹ which included 193 neuropathologically normal human brain samples. The association between each SNP and transcript was assessed by using PLINK,⁷⁰ as described in the study of Myers et al.⁶⁹ In total, we assessed correlations among 366 140 SNPs and the expression of 14 078 transcripts. Briefly, before the analysis, rank-invariant normalized expression data were log₁₀ transformed, and missing data were

encoded as missing, not as a zero level of expression. We excluded transcripts that were expressed in less than 5% of the series from the analysis. The following minimum SNP cut-off values were used: per sample call rate at least 90%, per SNP call rate at least 90%, per SNP minor allele frequency of at least 1%, and lack of significance (P > .05) for the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium tests. Only those pairs with transcript-specific empirical P values $\leq .05$ were retained. SNP position and gene position were based on the Hg19 genome assembly.

- (2) Spatio-temporal expression pattern analysis. A pivotal step to elucidate the role of risk genes in SZ pathogenesis is to understand the spatio-temporal expression pattern of risk genes in brain. To investigate if SZ risk genes are preferentially expressed in specific brain tissues (eg, prefrontal cortex and hippocampus) and at specific developmental stages (eg, fetal and postnatal), we performed spatio-temporal gene expression pattern analysis using the RNAseq based gene expression data from the BrainSpan: Atlas of the Developing Human Brain (http://www. brainspan.org).⁷¹ These expression data were from 16 brain regions (a total of 42 postmortem brains) that spanned 15 consecutive periods of neurodevelopment and adulthood from 8 post-conceptual weeks (PCW) to 40 years. The data were partitioned into different developmental stages and subsets of brain regions as described by Willsey et al.⁷² Data processing, quality control and statistical analyses were performed as described previously.73 In addition to expression data from the BrainSpan,⁷¹ we also downloaded expression data from the BrainCloud (http:// braincloud.jhmi.edu/),⁷⁴ which contains gene expression data from prefrontal cortex. The developmental stages were also partitioned into 15 periods. More detailed information about the BrainCloud can be found in the original study⁷⁴ and the SZDB website (http://www.szdb.org/index.html).
- (3) Co-expression analysis. Recent study suggested that SZ risk genes are significantly co-expressed in patterns specific to developmental stage and neuroanatomical structure.⁷³ Therefore, co-expression analysis may help to prioritize SZ candidate genes from largescale genetic studies (eg, GWAS or transcriptome). To explore if SZ risk genes were co-expressed in specific brain regions at specific developmental stages, we performed gene co-expression analyses using the RNA-seq based expression data from the BrainSpan: Atlas of the Developing Human Brain (http://www. brainspan.org/).⁷¹ Briefly, we divided the tissues from the BrainSpan atlas into 4 anatomic regions and 15 developmental stages as described by Willsey et al⁷² and Gilman et al.⁷⁵ The 4 anatomic regions are: (1) V1C-STC cluster (V1C, ITC, IPC, A1C, and STC); (2) Prefrontal and primary motor-somatosensory

cortex or M1C-S1C cluster (M1C, S1C, VFC, MFC, DFC, and OFC); (3) STR-AMY cluster (STR, HIP, AMY); (4) MD-CBC cluster (MD and CBC). The 15 developmental stages are: (1) Embryonic, from 4 to 8 post-conception weeks (PCW); (2) Early fetal, from 8 to 10 PCW; (3) Early fetal, from 10 to 13 PCW; (4) Early mid-fetal, from 13 to 16 PCW; (5) Early midfetal, from 16 to 19 PCW; (6) Late mid-fetal, from 19 to 24 PCW; (7) Late fetal, from 24 to 38 PCW; (8) Neonatal & early infancy, from 0 to 6 months (M); (9) Late infancy from 6 to 12M; (10) Early childhood, from 1 to 6 years (Y); (11) Middle and late childhood, from 6 to 12 Y; (12) Adolescence, from 12 to 20 Y; (13) Young adulthood, from 20 to 40 Y; (14) Middle adulthood, from 40 to 60 Y; (15) Late adulthood, more than 60 years old. Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated in each brain region across developmental stages as described previously.72,73 Only gene pair with a Pearson correlation coefficient equal or bigger than 0.8 was retained.

- (4) Protein–protein interaction (PPI) analysis. Accumulating evidence suggest that proteins involved in the same disease are more likely to interact with each other (ie, guilt-by-association).76,77 We had showed that SZ risk genes encode an highly interconnected network,78,79 implying PPI information may help to prioritize SZ candidate genes. To explore if proteins encoded by SZ candidate genes are physically interacted with proteins encoded by other genes (including SZ risk genes and others), we downloaded PPI data from InWeb, a well-characterized PPI database developed by Lage et al.^{80,81} Genes directly interact with SZ genes were regarded as the first-degree interaction genes.
- (5) Analysis of differentially expressed genes. Genes differentially expressed in SZ cases and healthy controls may play a pivotal role in the etiology of SZ. Though multiple gene expression studies have been performed to identify differentially expressed genes in SZ,⁵⁹⁻⁶³ we noticed that only limited overlapping genes were identified among different studies. To compare the differentially expressed from different studies, we preformed differentially expression analyses using microarray datasets from GEO. The main inclusion criteria are as follows: First, GEO datasets with a relatively large sample size (more than 20 SZ cases) were selected. Second, GEO datasets using brain tissues (including prefrontal cortex, hippocampus, and striatum) were given higher priority. Third, GEO datasets that contain genome-wide gene expression data were selected. It should be noted that only limited expression datasets are public available and can be downloaded from GEO. Based on these criteria, we selected 5 GEO datasets⁵⁹⁻⁶³ for differential expression analysis. GEO2R (http://www. ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/geo2r/), which uses limma

(Linear Models for Microarray Analysis) in R package (an Empirical Bayes method), was used to analyze differentially expressed genes. GEO2R includes the following steps: (1) Load series and platform data from GEO; (2) Group names for all samples; (3) Transform expression data by log2 (if the data were not transformed, auto-detect by GEO2R); (4) Set up the data and proceed with analysis; (5) Load NCBI platform annotation; (6) Replace original platform annotation. To visualize these results, we used the jQuery plugin plotly (https://plot.ly/javascript/) to draw a boxplot for every gene in SZ cases and controls. We also downloaded the differentially expressed genes (a total of 798 genes) identified by the RNAseq⁶⁴ and integrated these results into SZDB.

- (6) Co-expression module analysis. To explore if SZ risk genes show similar expression pattern during cortical development, we performed co-expression network analysis using the RNA-seq based expression data from the BrainSpan.⁷¹ Signed weighted gene co-expression network analysis was performed as previously described.⁸²
- (7) Gene-based analysis. Currently, most of the GWAS tested the association between a trait and individual genetic variant (usually SNP). Gene-based method is a useful complement to GWAS as it considers association between a trait and all variants (eg, SNPs) within a gene rather than each marker individually. To identify the genes that are associated with SZ at the gene level, we performed gene-based analysis using the *Pascal* software (summary statistics, ie, SNP *P* values from PGC2 were used as input).⁶⁵ More detailed information can be found in the supplementary material.

Prioritization of SZ Risk Genes

We used an arbitrary cumulative scoring method to prioritize SZ risk genes. The rationale of our method assumed that SZ-associated gene may be detected in several independent studies (or datasets). For example, if a specific gene was identified to be associated with SZ in genetic studies and gene expression study also showed that this gene is dysregulated in SZ cases, we would score this gene as a promising SZ candidate gene. More detailed information about this polyevidence scoring approach can be found in the paper of Ayalew et al⁴² in which they identified promising SZ candidate genes through integrating multiple lines of evidence from different SZ researches. We took advantage of the following lines of evidence to prioritize SZ candidate genes in SZDB:

- (1) Genes identified by GWAS. If a gene was reported to be associated with SZ in GWAS, the total score of this gene rises by 1 point.
- (2) Genes identified by genetic linkage and association studies. If a gene was reported to be associated with SZ in previous genetic linkage or association studies, the total score of this gene rises by 1 point.

- (3) Genes identified by convergent functional genomics (CFG). If a gene was in the top gene list (supplementary table S8) prioritized by CFG,⁴² the total score of this gene rises by 1 point.
- (4) Genes frequently disrupted by CNVs. If a gene was frequently disturbed by CNVs in SZ (supplementary table S9),⁵⁷ the total score of this gene rises by 1 point.
- (5) *Sherlock* integrative analysis. If a gene was identified to be associated with SZ by *Sherlock* integrative analysis,⁵² the total score of this gene rises by 1 point.
- (6) Genes differentially expressed in SZ cases and controls. If the expression level of a specific gene was reported to be significantly changed in SZ cases compared with controls, the total score of this gene rises by 1 point.
- (7) Gene-based evidence. If a gene showed a significant association with SZ in the gene-based test, the total score of this gene rises by 1 point.

We summed up all scores for each gene and those genes with a score ≥ 2 were regarded as the prioritized genes (supplementary table S13).

Drug Target Identification

We explored whether the top 29 prioritized genes in SZDB are drug targets through using the Drug-Gene interaction database (http://dgidb.genome.wustl.edu/)⁸³ and the list of 1030 druggable genes compiled by Rask-Andersen et al.⁸³ The druggable gene list by Rask-Andersen et al.⁸³ The druggable gene list by Rask-Andersen et al.⁸⁴ the DrugBank database (http://www.drugbank.ca),⁸⁴ the Drugs@FDA database (http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/drugsatfda/), and the Drugs in Clinical Trials Database (http://www.centerwatch.com).

Results

Database Overview

On the basis of comprehensive data collection and curation, we performed in-depth data analysis and systematic integration and included all these results in the SZDB. Therefore, SZDB not only contains genetic risk variants and susceptibility genes for SZ, but also provides a demonstration of the in-depth analytical results, such as SNP function annotation, eQTL, spatio-temporal expression and co-expression, and PPI data. Specifically, SZDB integrates powerful online analysis tools and users can easily perform custom analyses such as eQTL, PPI, co-expression and spatiotemporal expression pattern analyses (figure 1). All of the preprocessed datasets can be freely downloaded at SZDB (http://www.szdb.org/download.html). The userfriendly web interface of the SZDB contains 3 core modules: Search module, Analysis and Tools module, and Genes module.

- (1) Search module. This module provides a powerful search engine for SNP and gene query. Users can input interested SNPs and genes in the search bar. Multiple search items (eg, a set of interested SNPs or genes) are allowed for single query. For SNP query, SZDB will generate a detailed report (supplementary figure S1), including chromosomal location based on the Hg19 genome assembly and corresponding genomic coordinates of the query SNP, SNP alleles (polymorphism), SNP location in gene (flanking or nearby genes of the query SNP), SNP type (eg, synonymous or non-synonymous substitution), association significance (OR and P value) with SZ (from $PGC2^{36}$), eQTL (genes whose expression are associated with the query SNP),⁶⁹ regulatory potential (RegulomeDB score^{46,48}). If the query SNP is a non-synonymous SNP, SZDB will also predict the potential impact of amino acid change on protein structure and function using SIFT^{49,50} and PolyPhen-2.⁵¹ To visualize the association significance between the query SNP and SZ, a LocusZoom link for the query SNP is provided (supplementary figure S1). The LocusZoom generates and plots the regional association results between the query SNP (including SNPs that are located 200kb up and downstream of the query SNP) and SZ using GWAS data from PGC2.³⁶ The query SNP is highlighted in the LocusZoom results, so the users can evaluate if the query SNP has the smallest association significance (P value) with SZ. For gene query, SZDB will return a "Results" page which includes the Entrez gene id, genomic coordinate, cytogenetic location, and brief description of the query gene (supplementary figure S2). Of note, a LocusZoom link for the query gene is also provided, and the users can download and browse the association significance between SNPs located in this gene and SZ (based on PGC2 data³⁶; supplementary figure S3). Through using the LocusZoom, the users can get an overview about the association between the query gene and SZ (based on PGC2 data³⁶). The most significant SNP is highlighted in the LocusZoom results (supplementary figure S3). Moreover, SZDB provides the differentially expressed genes in SZ cases and healthy controls.
- (2) Analysis and Tools module. This is the most important and useful module. Results from our in-depth analyses were integrated by this module. In this module, users can perform customized analyses, including co-expression analysis, spatio-temporal expression pattern analysis, protein-protein interaction analysis, association analysis, and eQTL analysis. Detailed descriptions for each analysis are as follows: (a) Co-expression analysis. The co-expression analysis can provide exploratory data for candidate gene prioritization and suggestion for more work (eg, functional experiments) to validate if the candidate gene



Fig. 1. Overview of SZDB database. Multi-type data from various sources were collected and curated. On the basis of comprehensive data collection and curation, in depth-analyses and systematic integration were performed. SZDB contains 3 core modules, which can provide comprehensive description information and perform customized analysis.

contributes to SZ pathogenesis. Users can explore if a specific gene (or multiple genes) is significantly coexpressed with other genes in a specific brain region at a specific developmental stage (supplementary figure S4). For each input gene, SZDB will return the genes that have the most significant co-expression correlation coefficient (default Pearson correlation coefficient ≥ 0.8) with the input gene. (b) Spatio-temporal expression pattern analysis. Two well-characterized expression datasets^{74,85} were used to construct the spatio-temporal expression pattern of SZ risk genes. Multiple genes are allowed as input for a single query. For each query, SZDB generates the spatio-temporal plot of the query genes. The average expression level of all genes is also calculated and displayed. As the expression data from the BrainCloud⁷⁴ contains only one brain tissue (prefrontal cortex), the default mode will calculate the temporal expression patterns of the SZ risk genes in prefrontal cortex. For the Brainspan,⁷¹ users can select different brain regions. Users can conduct customized analysis to examine the spario-temporal expression pattern of the query genes (supplementary figure S5). (c) PPI analysis. For a specific input protein (or proteins), SZDB extracts all of the proteins that interacted with the

query protein (supplementary figure S6). Multiple proteins are allowed as input for a single query. For visualization, SZDB draws the PPI plot based on the interactions among the input proteins. (d) Regional association plot and linkage disequilibrium analysis. To visualize the association results, SZDB generates regional association plot (supplementary figure S3). Users can extract the associations (P values) between genetic variants located in a specific chromosomal region and SZ using the PGC2 GWAS data.³⁶ Three types of query, including SNP, gene, and region are allowed. Users first input the interested gene (SNP or region), then select the flanking region (from several to hundreds kb). SZDB generates the regional association plot and highlights the most significant SNP in the queried region. (e) eQTL analysis. We integrated brain eOTL data from Myers et al⁶⁹ into SZDB and users can perform SNP or gene query. For SNP query, SZDB will carry out the eQTL analysis to identify the gene (or genes) whose expression is associated with the query SNP. For gene query, SZDB will extract the SNP (or SNPs) that is associated with the expression of the query gene (supplementary figure S7).

(3) Genes module. Multiple SZ candidate genes have been identified by different methods, including genetic

linkage and association studies, differential gene expression studies, convergent functional genomics, Sherlock integrative analysis and so on. Currently, SZ candidate genes from 9 resources were collated and integrated into SZDB: (a) Genes frequently affected by CNVs in SZ cases; (b) Genes identified by SZ GWAS; (c) Genes identified by genetic linkage and association studies; (d) Genes identified by convergent functional genomics (CFG); (e) Genes identified by Sherlock integrative analysis; and (f) Genes differentially expressed in SZ cases and controls; (g) Genes identified by the gene-based test (*Pascal*)⁶⁵; (h) Genes identified by whole exome sequencing; and (i) Genes differentially methylated in SZ cases compared with controls. Users can perform customized queries to retrieve these genes.

Prioritized SZ Genes, Enriched Pathways and Drug Targets

In addition to providing a user-friendly online resources and powerful search and analysis tools for users, we also ranked SZ risk genes through using a cumulative scoring strategy (see methods). Polyevidence scoring identified 29 top prioritized SZ candidate genes that have a final score of 3 and above (figure 2 and supplementary table S13). Among these top prioritized genes, 3 (*DRD2*, *PGBD1* and *DOC2A*) have the highest final score (4 points, ie, 4 lines of evidence support these genes may be associated with SZ), suggesting that these 3 genes may represent promising SZ risk genes. We performed the pathway analysis^{86,87} using genes that have a polyevidence score of 2 and above and identified significant enriched pathways, including synaptic transmission, dopamine metabolic process and ion channel activity (table 1).

To explore if the top prioritized genes in SZDB are drug targets, we examined the Drug-Gene interaction database⁸³ and the druggable gene list of Rask-Andersen et al.⁸³ We found that 7 of the top 29 genes prioritized in SZDB database are drug targets, including *DRD2*, *BDNF*, *COMT*, *CNR1*, *GRIA1*, *SLC1A2*, and *SRR* (supplementary table S14). Of note, *DRD2* is the most intensively studied gene and is the target of most of drugs.



Fig. 2. Polyevidence scoring strategy and distribution of top prioritized schizophrenia risk genes on human genome. Schizophrenia risk genes were collected from 7 different sources, including genetic study (genome-wide association studies [GWAS], linkage and association, copy number variations [CNVs]), gene-based analysis, gene expression study, convergent functional genomics, *sherlock* integrative analysis, and differentially expressed genes in schizophrenia cases and controls. Evidence from these sources was integrated and genes were scored based on their presence in these sources.

Genes Implicated in SZ are Highly Co-expressed in Human Brain

On the basis of whole-genome transcriptomic data from the BrainSpan (http://www.brainspan.org),⁷¹ we constructed gene co-expression networks by applying signed weighted gene co-expression network analysis (supplementary methods). In total, we identified 23 co-expression modules (figure 3). To further explore if SZ candidate genes are enriched in specific co-expression modules, we used 2 datasets of SZ candidate genes. The first dataset included the genes identified by recent GWAS of SZ (supplementary table S7). The second dataset included genes from our prioritized SZ candidate genes (ie, genes with a ployevidence score of 2 and above; supplementary table S13). We found that SZ candidate genes from GWAS are significantly enriched in co-expression module 2 (M2) (P = .0083) and M5 (P = .0079; figure 3). Intriguingly, genes from our polyevidence scoring were also significantly enriched in M2 (P = .018) and M5 (P = .019). These results suggested that SZ candidate genes are highly co-expressed in human brain.

Proteins Encoded by Prioritized SZ Risk Genes are Significantly Interacted

We performed PPI analysis (detailed analysis procedure can be found in our previous study⁷⁸) using the prioritized SZ genes from SZDB (the genes that have a final score of 2 and above; supplementary table S13). We found that proteins encoded by prioritized SZ risk genes are significantly interacted (P < .05) and formed a densely

Table 1.	Gene Ontology	(GO) Analysis of	Genes That Have	a Polyevidence	Score of 2 and Above
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Category	Term	Genes	$P_{\rm adj}$
GOTERM_BP_FAT	Synaptic transmission	HTR2A, BDNF, CHRNA3, CHRNB4, DRD1, DRD2, DRD4, EGR1, GRIA4, GRIN2B, GRM3, NISCH, SLC1A3, ERBB4	5.60×10^{-5}
GOTERM_BP_FAT GOTERM_BP_FAT	Dopamine metabolic process Ion channel activity	COMT, DRD1, DRD2, DRD4, MAOA, NR4A2, SLC6A3 CHRNA7, CACNA11, CACNB2, CHRNA3, CHRNA5, CHRNB4, GABRB3, GRIA4, GRIA1, GRIN2B, HCN1, CACNA1C, KCTD13, KCNV1, KCNN3, KCNJ13, KCNB1	$\frac{1.20 \times 10^{-4}}{1.90 \times 10^{-2}}$

Note: The table shows GO terms identified by DAVID.^{86,87} that are enriched among 302 genes that have a polyevidence score of 2 and above. P_{adi} values represent *P*-values corrected by the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure in DAVID.



Fig. 3. Co-expression module analysis and enrichment of schizophrenia risk genes in co-expression module 2 and module 5. Schizophrenia candidate genes in module 2 (M2) and module 5 (M5) are shown in box.

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interconnected PPI network (figure 4). This result further supported our previous findings⁷⁸ and suggested that perturbations of common underlying molecular processes or pathways modulate risk to SZ.

Discussion

In recent years, significant progresses have been made to dissect the genetic architecture of SZ. Multiple highly-significant risk variants have been successfully identified by GWAS.^{21–36} Nevertheless, pinpointing the causal risk variant(s) remains a major challenge. In addition to risk genes identified by GWAS, other promising SZ candidate genes have also been revealed by other approaches, such as genetic linkage and association,¹⁸ gene expression study, convergent functional genomics,⁴² *Sherlock* integrative analysis.⁵² With the increase of sample size and improvement of research approaches, novel SZ risk variants and genes are continuously being identified. Though a large number of risk variants and loci have been identified, the pathophysiology of SZ remains largely unknown. Evidently, it is the time to systematically integrate multi-type data from various studies and to harvest meaningful biological information from genetic findings of SZ. Therefore, we developed the SZDB, a comprehensive database that integrates multi-type resources from different layers of SZ researches, to fill the lacuna.

Compared with other SZ databases such as the SZGene²⁰ and SZGR,⁵⁵ the SZDB has several advantages. First, the SZ risk genes included in the SZGene and SZGR were mainly based on genetic linkage and association studies,



Fig. 4. Proteins encoded by prioritized schizophrenia risk genes form a densely interconnected protein–protein interaction (PPI) network. By using the high-confidence PPI data from InWeb, proteins encoded by prioritized schizophrenia risk genes (that have a final score of 2 and above) were used to construct the PPI network. Proteins encoded by prioritized schizophrenia risk genes are shown.

and these databases were not updated since the establishment in 2008 and 2010, respectively. Moreover, we found that the SZGR could not be even accessible during the reviewing of this manuscript. We noticed that the SZGR was recently moved to a new website (https://bioinfo.uth. edu/SZGR/). We did not check the content of the new website of the SZGR, but genes identified by GWAS and other integrative analyses such as convergent functional genomics⁴² and Sherlock⁵² integrative analysis were not included in the SZGene and the old SZGR databases. Second, the SZDB has a powerful analysis module and users can perform customized analysis, including eQTL, PPI, co-expression, spatio-temporal expression pattern analyses, to name a few. Third, on the basis of multi-type data from various resources, in-depth data integration was conducted and top SZ risk genes were prioritized in the SZDB. Interestingly, we noted that *DRD2* was among the top prioritized genes and had the highest final scores. Dysregulation of the dopamine system function has been well characterized in SZ and almost all available antipsychotic drugs exert their main therapeutic effects though the blockade of DRD2.88-91 The top prioritized genes thus represent promising SZ risk genes which might be worthy of further functional characterization. Fourth, the SZDB will be updated periodically to keep up with the research progress. With the use of new technologies and analysis methods, novel SZ risk variants and genes are continuously being identified. These latest findings will be integrated into SZDB periodically.

This study has several limitations. First, we used a simple and arbitrary scoring algorithm to prioritize the promising SZ candidate genes from diverse sources (eg, genetic and gene expression studies). Though this scoring system is simple and operational, it ignores the potential overlapping between the sources used for scoring. For example, genes identified by convergent functional genomics (CFG)⁴² also integrated information from genetic and gene expression studies. Second, we treated all evidence from different sources equally. Nevertheless, genes identified by GWAS represent the high-confidence SZ candidate genes, therefore, these genes should be given higher weight than genes identified by linkage or association study. These limitations can be addressed through developing an appropriate scoring algorithm in the future.

In conclusion, the SZDB aims to provide a comprehensive resource for SZ genetic research. To the best of our knowledge, SZDB is the most comprehensive SZ genetic database that integrates multiple layers of data from various sources so far. With more genes being identified and more data resources being available, SZDB will be updated every 6 months to maintain the up-to-date resources. The SZDB will integrate more types of data in future, including large-scale data from whole-genome sequencing, tissue-specific PPI interactions, gene expression studies from RNA sequencing. Evidence from epigenetics and animal models will also be integrated into SZDB in future. The ultimate goal of SZDB is to provide a one-stop service for SZ researchers, and they can find most of the information they wanted in the SZDB. With the increase of new genes and integration of more data type, the SZDB will become more powerful. We hope the SZDB will facilitate the translation of genetic findings into molecular risk mechanisms for SZ, and ultimately to the improvement of disease diagnosis and treatment.

Supplementary Material

Supplementary material is available at http://schizophreniabulletin.oxfordjournals.org.

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Online Supplementary Materials

SZDB: A Database for Schizophrenia Genetic Research

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Development of SZDB

The SZDB database, which runs on a dual-processor server with Ubuntu/linux operating system, is implemented under LAMP (Linux-Apache-MySQL-PHP) software stack. Data are stored in MySQL and administrated with the help of phpMyAdmin. Web interfaces are shaped by Javascript and Cascading Style Sheet. AJAX and some jQuery plugins (like Echarts and plotly) were used for the interface development. The data analysis programs were written by PHP. GBrowse uses MySQL as backend and was built following the configuration files provided by its developer (http://gmod.org/wiki/GBrowse_Configuration_HOWTO). The genomic data in SZDB are loaded into GBrowse after being converted into genome feature format (GFF). We got the Gene Ontology (GO) and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway annotation information of these genes from DAVID (https://david.ncifcrf.gov).^{1, 2}

Co-expression module analysis

The BrainSpan developmental RNA-seq data³ summarized to Gencode 10 gene-level reads per kilobase million mapped reads (RPKM) values were used to identify co-expressed genes. First, genes with no gene id and duplicated gene symbols were removed and this led to 12,897 unique genes. Second, as described in the study of Willsey et al.,⁴ we used 16 brain tissues- Primary motor cortex (M1C), Primary somatosensory cortex (S1C), Ventrolateral prefrontal cortex (VFC), Anterior cingulate cortex (MFC), Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DFC), Orbital frontal cortex (OFC), Primary visual cortex (V1C), Inferolateral temporal cortex (ITC), Posteroventral parietal cortex (IPC), Primary auditory cortex (A1C), Posterior superior temporal cortex (STC), Striatum (STR), Hippocampus (HIP), Amygdaloid complex (AMY), Mediodorsal nucleus of thalamus (MD), and Cerebellar cortex (CBC). Totally, 357 samples were included to do subsequent analysis. Then, R package, weighted correlation network analysis (WGCNA),⁵ was used to identify co-expressed modules. Expression values were log-transformed (log2[RPKM+1]). Modules were defined as branches of a hierarchical cluster tree using the top-down dynamic tree cut method.⁶ A weighted signed network was computed based on a fit to scale-free topology, and a thresholding power of 7 was chosen (as it was the smallest threshold that resulted in a scale-free R^2 fit of 0.8). In total, 23 co-expression modules (labeled numerically from M1 to M23, also labeled by color like black, dark green and so on) which contain genes from 24 to 4011 were identified. To explore if schizophrenia risk genes are enriched in specific modules, we conducted enrichment analyses using the GWAS hit genes and SZDB prioritized genes (with a final score of 2 and above), respectively.

Gene ID	Symbol	Official Full Name	Location
<u>260425</u>	MAGI3	membrane associated guanylate kinase, WW and PDZ domain containing 3	1p12-p11.2
<u>2944</u>	GSTM1	glutathione S-transferase mu 1	1p13.3
22854	NTNG1	netrin G1	1p13.3
<u>2730</u>	GCLM	glutamate-cysteine ligase, modifier subunit	1p22.1
<u>2899</u>	GRIK3	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, kainate 3	1p34-p33
<u>4524</u>	MTHFR	5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (NADPH)	1p36.3
<u>2703</u>	GJA8	gap junction protein, alpha 8, 50kDa	1q21.1
<u>23208</u>	SYT11	synaptotagmin XI	1q21.2
<u>3782</u>	KCNN3	potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3	1q21.3
<u>5999</u>	RGS4	regulator of G-protein signaling 4	1q23.3
<u>5321</u>	PLA2G4A	phospholipase A2, group IVA (cytosolic, calcium-dependent)	1q25
<u>3586</u>	IL10	interleukin 10	1q31-q32
<u>1116</u>	CHI3L1	chitinase 3-like 1 (cartilage glycoprotein-39)	1q32.1
<u>5362</u>	PLXNA2	plexin A2	1q32.2
7257	TSNAX	translin-associated factor X	1q42.1
<u>27185</u>	DISC1	disrupted in schizophrenia 1	1q42.1
<u>5305</u>	PIP4K2A	phosphatidylinositol-5-phosphate 4-kinase, type II, alpha	10p12.2
<u>1103</u>	CHAT	choline acetyltransferase	10q11.2
<u>2894</u>	GRID1	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, delta 1	10q22
<u>355</u>	FAS	Fas (TNF receptor superfamily, member 6)	10q24.1
<u>627</u>	BDNF	brain-derived neurotrophic factor	11p13
<u>6506</u>	SLC1A2	solute carrier family 1 (glial high affinity glutamate transporter), member 2	11p13-p12
7166	TPH1	tryptophan hydroxylase 1	11p15.3-p14
<u>1815</u>	DRD4	dopamine receptor D4	11p15.5
<u>7054</u>	TH	tyrosine hydroxylase	11p15.5
2893	GRIA4	glutamate receptor, ionotrophic, AMPA	11g22

Table S1. 160 schizophrenia susceptibility genes from the SZGR database (by Lewis et al.⁷)

<u> </u>	6h.i		T
Gene ID	Symbol	Official Full Name	Location
		4	
<u>3606</u>	IL18	interleukin 18 (interferon-gamma-inducing factor)	11q22.2-q22.3
<u>2900</u>	GRIK4	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, kainate 4	11q22.3
<u>486</u>	FXYD2	FXYD domain containing ion transport regulator 2	11q23
<u>1813</u>	DRD2	dopamine receptor D2	11q23
<u>3359</u>	HTR3A	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 3A	11q23.1
<u>53826</u>	FXYD6	FXYD domain containing ion transport regulator 6	11q23.3
<u>4900</u>	NRGN	neurogranin (protein kinase C substrate, RC3)	11q24
<u>2904</u>	GRIN2B	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2B	12p12
<u>4908</u>	NTF3	neurotrophin 3	12p13
<u>2065</u>	ERBB3	v-erb-b2 erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 3 (avian)	12q13
<u>1610</u>	DAO	D-amino-acid oxidase	12q24
<u>4842</u>	NOS1	nitric oxide synthase 1 (neuronal)	12q24.2-q24.31
<u>3356</u>	HTR2A	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 2A	13q14-q21
<u>3843</u>	IPO5	importin 5	13q32.2
267012	DAOA	D-amino acid oxidase activator	13q33.2 13q34
<u>64067</u>	NPAS3	neuronal PAS domain protein 3	14q12-q13
<u>1113</u>	CHGA	chromogranin A (parathyroid secretory protein 1)	14q32
<u>207</u>	AKT1	v-akt murine thymoma viral oncogene homolog 1	14q32.32 14q32.32
<u>89832</u>	CHRFAM7A	CHRNA7 (cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, alpha 7, exons 5-10) and FAM7A (family with sequence similarity 7A, exons A-E) fusion	15q13.1
<u>1139</u>	CHRNA7	cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, alpha 7	15q14
<u>1544</u>	CYP1A2	cytochrome P450, family 1, subfamily A, polypeptide 2	15q24.1
<u>8128</u>	ST8SIA2	ST8 alpha-N-acetyl-neuraminide alpha-2,8-sialyltransferase 2	15q26

Gene ID	Symbol	Official Full Name	Location
<u>3240</u>	HP	haptoglobin	16q22.1
<u>63826</u>	SRR	serine racemase	17p13
7157	TP53	tumor protein p53	17p13.1
<u>6532</u>	SLC6A4	solute carrier family 6 (neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin), member 4	17q11.1-q12
<u>753</u>	C18orf1	chromosome 18 open reading frame 1	18p11.2
<u>5289</u>	PIK3C3	phosphoinositide-3-kinase, class 3	18q12.3
<u>718</u>	C3	complement component 3	19p13.3-p13.2
<u>9253</u>	NUMBL	numb homolog (Drosophila)-like	19q13.13-q13.2
<u>348</u>	APOE	apolipoprotein E	19q13.2
<u>57142</u>	RTN4	reticulon 4	2p16.3
<u>8807</u>	IL18RAP	interleukin 18 receptor accessory protein	2q12
<u>8809</u>	IL18R1	interleukin 18 receptor 1	2q12
<u>8685</u>	MARCO	macrophage receptor with collagenous structure	2q12-q13
<u>4867</u>	NPHP1	nephronophthisis 1 (juvenile)	2q13
<u>3552</u>	IL1A	interleukin 1, alpha	2q14
<u>3553</u>	IL1B	interleukin 1, beta	2q14
<u>3557</u>	IL1RN	interleukin 1 receptor antagonist	2q14.2
<u>4929</u>	NR4A2	nuclear receptor subfamily 4, group A, member 2	2q22-q23
<u>2571</u>	GAD1	glutamate decarboxylase 1 (brain, 67kDa)	2q31
<u>2066</u>	ERBB4	v-erb-a erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 4 (avian)	2q33.3-q34
<u>1114</u>	CHGB	chromogranin B (secretogranin 1)	20pter-p12
<u>2937</u>	GSS	glutathione synthetase	20q11.2
<u>10215</u>	OLIG2	oligodendrocyte lineage transcription factor 2	21q22.11
<u>27037</u>	TRMT2A	TRM2 tRNA methyltransferase 2 homolog A (S. cerevisiae)	22q11.1-22q13 22q11.21
<u>54584</u>	GNB1L	guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), beta polypeptide 1-like	22q11.2
<u>421</u>	ARVCF	armadillo repeat gene deletes in velocardiofacial syndrome	22q11.21
<u>5625</u>	PRODH	proline dehydrogenase (oxidase) 1	22q11.21
<u>5902</u>	RANBP1	RAN binding protein 1	22q11.21

Gene ID	Symbol	Official Full Name	Location
<u>6899</u>	TBX1	T-box 1	22q11.21
<u>7122</u>	CLDN5	claudin 5	22q11.21
<u>7353</u>	UFD1L	ubiquitin fusion degradation 1 like (yeast)	22q11.21
<u>9342</u>	SNAP29	synaptosomal-associated protein, 29kDa	22q11.21
<u>9993</u>	DGCR2	DiGeorge syndrome critical region gene 2	22q11.21
<u>29801</u>	ZDHHC8	zinc finger, DHHC-type containing 8	22q11.21
<u>65078</u>	RTN4R	reticulon 4 receptor	22q11.21
<u>1312</u>	COMT	catechol-O-methyltransferase	22q11.21-q11.23 22q11.21
<u>8214</u>	DGCR6	DiGeorge syndrome critical region gene 6	22q11.21 22q11
<u>7494</u>	XBP1	X-box binding protein 1	22q12.1 22q12
<u>7533</u>	YWHAH	tyrosine 3-monooxygenase/tryptophan 5-monooxygenase activation protein, eta polypeptide	22q12.3
<u>1439</u>	CSF2RB	colony stimulating factor 2 receptor, beta, low-affinity (granulocyte-macrophage)	22q13.1
<u>6663</u>	SOX10	SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 10	22q13.1
<u>8398</u>	PLA2G6	phospholipase A2, group VI (cytosolic, calcium-independent)	22q13.1
<u>9145</u>	SYNGR1	synaptogyrin 1	22q13.1
<u>9463</u>	PICK1	protein interacting with PRKCA 1	22q13.1
<u>2847</u>	MCHR1	melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1	22q13.2
<u>23209</u>	MLC1	megalencephalic leukoencephalopathy with subcortical cysts 1	22q13.33
<u>9223</u>	MAGI1	membrane associated guanylate kinase, WW and PDZ domain containing 1	3p14.1
<u>3269</u>	HRH1	histamine receptor H1	3p25
<u>6854</u>	SYN2	synapsin II	3p25
<u>10752</u>	CHL1	cell adhesion molecule with homology to L1CAM (close homolog of L1)	3p26.1
<u>2917</u>	GRM7	glutamate receptor, metabotropic 7	3p26.1-p25.1
<u>1814</u>	DRD3	dopamine receptor D3	3q13.3
<u>2932</u>	GSK3B	glycogen synthase kinase 3 beta	3q13.3
<u>886</u>	CCKAR	cholecystokinin A receptor	4p15.1-p15.2

Gene ID	Symbol	Official Full Name	Location
1816	DRD5	dopamine receptor D5	4p16.1
<u>2638</u>	GC	group-specific component (vitamin D binding protein)	4q12-q13
<u>10611</u>	PDLIM5	PDZ and LIM domain 5	4q22
<u>1950</u>	EGF	epidermal growth factor (beta-urogastrone)	4q25
<u>6531</u>	SLC6A3	solute carrier family 6 (neurotransmitter transporter, dopamine), member 3	5p15.3
<u>3350</u>	HTR1A	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 1A	5q11.2-q13
<u>4762</u>	NEUROG1	neurogenin 1	5q23-q31
<u>9542</u>	NRG2	neuregulin 2	5q23-q33
2246	FGF1	fibroblast growth factor 1 (acidic)	5q31
<u>23305</u>	ACSL6	acyl-CoA synthetase long-chain family member 6	5q31
<u>3360</u>	HTR4	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 4	5q31-q33
<u>3562</u>	IL3	interleukin 3 (colony-stimulating factor, multiple)	5q31.1
<u>3565</u>	IL4	interleukin 4	5q31.1
<u>51735</u>	RAPGEF6	Rap guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) 6	5q31.1
<u>56990</u>	CDC42SE2	CDC42 small effector 2	5q31.1
<u>2566</u>	GABRG2	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, gamma 2	5q31.1-q33.1
<u>3593</u>	IL12B	interleukin 12B (natural killer cell stimulatory factor 2, cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor 2, p40)	5q31.1-q33.1
<u>3094</u>	HINT1	histidine triad nucleotide binding protein 1	5q31.2
<u>84466</u>	MEGF10	multiple EGF-like-domains 10	5q33
<u>2568</u>	GABRP	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, pi	5q33-q34
<u>9685</u>	CLINT1	clathrin interactor 1	5q33.3
<u>2890</u>	GRIA1	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, AMPA 1	5q33 5q31.1
<u>2559</u>	GABRA6	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, alpha 6	5q34
<u>2561</u>	GABRB2	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A	5q34

Gene ID	Symbol	Official Full Name	Location
		receptor, beta 2	
<u>2554</u>	GABRA1	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, alpha 1	5q34-q35
<u>629</u>	CFB	complement factor B	6p21.3
<u>721</u>	C4B	complement component 4B (Childo blood group)	6p21.3
<u>780</u>	DDR1	discoidin domain receptor tyrosine kinase 1	6p21.3
<u>4049</u>	LTA	lymphotoxin alpha (TNF superfamily, member 1)	6p21.3
<u>4277</u>	MICB	MHC class I polypeptide-related sequence B	6p21.3
<u>4855</u>	NOTCH4	Notch homolog 4 (Drosophila)	6p21.3
<u>7124</u>	TNF	tumor necrosis factor (TNF superfamily, member 2)	6p21.3
<u>2550</u>	GABBR1	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) B receptor, 1	6p21.31
84062	DTNBP1	dystrobrevin binding protein 1	6p22.3
<u>3720</u>	JARID2	jumonji, AT rich interactive domain 2	6p24-p23
<u>4835</u>	NQO2	NAD(P)H dehydrogenase, quinone 2	6pter-q12
<u>1268</u>	CNR1	cannabinoid receptor 1 (brain)	6q14-q15
<u>319100</u>	TAAR6	trace amine associated receptor 6	6q23.2
<u>54806</u>	AHI1	Abelson helper integration site 1	6q23.3
<u>4852</u>	NPY	neuropeptide Y	7p15.1
<u>6804</u>	STX1A	syntaxin 1A (brain)	7q11.23
<u>9863</u>	MAGI2	membrane associated guanylate kinase, WW and PDZ domain containing 2	7q21
<u>2913</u>	GRM3	glutamate receptor, metabotropic 3	7q21.1-q21.2
<u>5649</u>	RELN	reelin	7q22
<u>93986</u>	FOXP2	forkhead box P2	7q31
<u>5803</u>	PTPRZ1	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor-type, Z polypeptide 1	7q31.3
<u>3361</u>	HTR5A	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 5A	7q36.1
27121	DKK4	dickkopf homolog 4 (Xenopus laevis)	8p11.2-p11.1
<u>3084</u>	NRG1	neuregulin 1	8p12
<u>7976</u>	FZD3	frizzled homolog 3 (Drosophila)	8p21
<u>5533</u>	PPP3CC	protein phosphatase 3 (formerly 2B),	8p21.3

Gene ID	Symbol	Official Full Name	Location
		catalytic subunit, gamma isoform	
<u>6570</u>	SLC18A1	solute carrier family 18 (vesicular monoamine), member 1	8p21.3
1808	DPYSL2	dihydropyrimidinase-like 2	8p22-p21
<u>5108</u>	PCM1	pericentriolar material 1	8p22-p21.3
<u>1960</u>	EGR3	early growth response 3	8p23-p21
<u>2902</u>	GRIN1	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 1	9q34.3
<u>9968</u>	MED12	mediator complex subunit 12	Xq13
<u>1438</u>	CSF2RA	colony stimulating factor 2 receptor, alpha, low-affinity (granulocyte-macrophage)	Xp22.32 and Yp11.3

These genes are prioritized by using the meta-analysis results in Lewis et al.⁷ Multi-dimensional evidence-based gene prioritization approach was utilized to generate the candidate genes. Exhaustive search in a weight-matrix space was used to find the optimal weight matrix in order to combine four categories of data (association, linkage, expression, and literature). Please refer the SZGR database (http://bioinfo.mc.vanderbilt.edu/SZGR/) for details.⁸

Gene ID	Gene name	Official Full Name	Location
4853	NOTCH2	Notch homolog 2 (Drosophila)	1p13-p11
<u>2944</u>	GSTM1	glutathione S-transferase mu 1	1p13.3
22854	NTNG1	netrin G1	1p13.3
<u>5142</u>	PDE4B	phosphodiesterase 4B, cAMP-specific (phosphodiesterase E4 dunce homolog, Drosophila)	1p31
<u>2899</u>	GRIK3	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, kainate 3	1p34-p33
<u>4524</u>	MTHFR	5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (NADPH)	1p36.3
<u>405</u>	ARNT	aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator	1q21
<u>6271</u>	S100A1	S100 calcium binding protein A1	1q21
<u>6281</u>	S100A10	S100 calcium binding protein A10	1q21
<u>9826</u>	ARHGEF11	Rho guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) 11	1q21
10712	Clorf2	chromosome 1 open reading frame 2	1q21
<u>2532</u>	DARC	Duffy blood group, chemokine receptor	1q21-q22
<u>8991</u>	SELENBP1	selenium binding protein 1	1q21-q22
<u>1401</u>	CRP	C-reactive protein, pentraxin-related	1q21-q23
<u>2703</u>	GJA8	gap junction protein, alpha 8, 50kDa	1q21.1
<u>10628</u>	TXNIP	thioredoxin interacting protein	1q21.1
<u>2029</u>	ENSA	endosulfine alpha	1q21.2
<u>23208</u>	SYT11	synaptotagmin XI	1q21.2
<u>1141</u>	CHRNB2	cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, beta 2 (neuronal)	1q21.3
<u>3782</u>	KCNN3	potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3	1q21.3
126669	SHE	Src homology 2 domain containing E	1q21.3
<u>4332</u>	MNDA	myeloid cell nuclear differentiation antigen	1q22
10763	NES	Nestin	1q23.1
<u>5999</u>	RGS4	regulator of G-protein signaling 4	1q23.3
<u>9722</u>	NOS1AP	nitric oxide synthase 1 (neuronal) adaptor protein	1q23.3
<u>127933</u>	UHMK1	U2AF homology motif (UHM) kinase 1	1q23.3
<u>5321</u>	PLA2G4A	phospholipase A2, group IVA (cytosolic, calcium-dependent)	1q25
<u>63827</u>	BCAN	Brevican	1q31

Table S2. 173 schizophrenia susceptibility genes from the SZGR database (by Ng et al.⁹)

Gene ID	Gene name	Official Full Name	Location
<u>3586</u>	IL10	interleukin 10	1q31-q32
<u>1116</u>	CHI3L1	chitinase 3-like 1 (cartilage glycoprotein-39)	1q32.1
<u>5362</u>	PLXNA2	plexin A2	1q32.2
<u>8564</u>	КМО	kynurenine 3-monooxygenase (kynurenine 3-hydroxylase)	1q42-q44
<u>7257</u>	TSNAX	translin-associated factor X	1q42.1
<u>27185</u>	DISC1	disrupted in schizophrenia 1	1q42.1
<u>5305</u>	PIP4K2A	phosphatidylinositol-5-phosphate 4-kinase, type II, alpha	10p12.2
<u>1103</u>	CHAT	choline acetyltransferase	10q11.2
<u>2894</u>	GRID1	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, delta 1	10q22
<u>355</u>	FAS	Fas (TNF receptor superfamily, member 6)	10q24.1
<u>6571</u>	SLC18A2	solute carrier family 18 (vesicular monoamine), member 2	10q25
<u>627</u>	BDNF	brain-derived neurotrophic factor	11p13
<u>6506</u>	SLC1A2	solute carrier family 1 (glial high affinity glutamate transporter), member 2	11p13-p12
7166	TPH1	tryptophan hydroxylase 1	11p15.3-p14
<u>1815</u>	DRD4	dopamine receptor D4	11p15.5
<u>7054</u>	TH	tyrosine hydroxylase	11p15.5
<u>1813</u>	DRD2	dopamine receptor D2	11q23
<u>3359</u>	HTR3A	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 3A	11q23.1
<u>4900</u>	NRGN	neurogranin (protein kinase C substrate, RC3)	11q24
<u>2904</u>	GRIN2B	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2B	12p12
<u>4908</u>	NTF3	neurotrophin 3	12p13
<u>2065</u>	ERBB3	v-erb-b2 erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 3 (avian)	12q13
<u>1610</u>	DAO	D-amino-acid oxidase	12q24
<u>4842</u>	NOS1	nitric oxide synthase 1 (neuronal)	12q24.2-q24.31
<u>3356</u>	HTR2A	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 2A	13q14-q21
<u>3843</u>	IPO5	importin 5	13q32.2
<u>267012</u>	DAOA	D-amino acid oxidase activator	13q33.2 13q34
<u>64067</u>	NPAS3	neuronal PAS domain protein 3	14q12-q13
<u>1113</u>	CHGA	chromogranin A (parathyroid secretory protein 1)	14q32
<u>207</u>	AKT1	v-akt murine thymoma viral oncogene	14q32.32 14q32.32

Gene ID	Gene name	Official Full Name	Location
		homolog 1	
<u>89832</u>	CHRFAM7A	CHRNA7 (cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, alpha 7, exons 5-10) and FAM7A (family with sequence similarity 7A, exons A-E) fusion	15q13.1
<u>1139</u>	CHRNA7	cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, alpha 7	15q14
<u>1544</u>	CYP1A2	cytochrome P450, family 1, subfamily A, polypeptide 2	15q24.1
<u>3240</u>	HP	Haptoglobin	16q22.1
<u>7157</u>	TP53	tumor protein p53	17p13.1
<u>6532</u>	SLC6A4	solute carrier family 6 (neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin), member 4	17q11.1-q12
718	C3	complement component 3	19р13.3-р13.2
<u>9253</u>	NUMBL	numb homolog (Drosophila)-like	19q13.13-q13.2
<u>348</u>	APOE	apolipoprotein E	19q13.2
<u>8685</u>	MARCO	macrophage receptor with collagenous structure	2q12-q13
<u>1622</u>	DBI	diazepam binding inhibitor (GABA receptor modulator, acyl-Coenzyme A binding protein)	2q12-q21
4867	NPHP1	nephronophthisis 1 (juvenile)	2q13
<u>7851</u>	MALL	mal, T-cell differentiation protein-like	2q13
<u>150465</u>	TTL	tubulin tyrosine ligase	2q13
<u>5624</u>	PROC	protein C (inactivator of coagulation factors Va and VIIIa)	2q13-q14
<u>3553</u>	IL1B	interleukin 1, beta	2q14
<u>51141</u>	INSIG2	insulin induced gene 2	2q14.1
<u>3557</u>	IL1RN	interleukin 1 receptor antagonist	2q14.2
<u>4929</u>	NR4A2	nuclear receptor subfamily 4, group A, member 2	2q22-q23
<u>2571</u>	GAD1	glutamate decarboxylase 1 (brain, 67kDa)	2q31
<u>3623</u>	INHA	inhibin, alpha	2q33-q36
<u>130749</u>	СРО	carboxypeptidase O	2q33.3
<u>2066</u>	ERBB4	v-erb-a erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 4 (avian)	2q33.3-q34
<u>2335</u>	FN1	fibronectin 1	2q34
<u>4133</u>	MAP2	microtubule-associated protein 2	2q34-q35
<u>1674</u>	DES	Desmin	2q35
<u>3577</u>	IL8RA	interleukin 8 receptor, alpha	2q35

Gene ID Gene name		Official Full Name	Location
<u>79137</u>	FAM134A	family with sequence similarity 134, member A	2q35
<u>7857</u>	SCG2	secretogranin II (chromogranin C)	2q35-q36
<u>1114</u>	CHGB	chromogranin B (secretogranin 1)	20pter-p12
<u>2937</u>	GSS	glutathione synthetase	20q11.2
10215	OLIG2	oligodendrocyte lineage transcription factor 2	21q22.11
<u>54584</u>	GNB1L	guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), beta polypeptide 1-like	22q11.2
<u>5625</u>	PRODH	proline dehydrogenase (oxidase) 1	22q11.21
<u>6899</u>	TBX1	T-box 1	22q11.21
<u>7122</u>	CLDN5	claudin 5	22q11.21
<u>9993</u>	DGCR2	DiGeorge syndrome critical region gene 2	22q11.21
<u>29801</u>	ZDHHC8	zinc finger, DHHC-type containing 8	22q11.21
<u>1312</u>	COMT	catechol-O-methyltransferase	22q11.21-q11.23 22q11.21
<u>7494</u>	XBP1	X-box binding protein 1	22q12.1 22q12
<u>7533</u>	YWHAH	tyrosine 3-monooxygenase/tryptophan 5-monooxygenase activation protein, eta polypeptide	22q12.3
<u>1439</u>	CSF2RB	colony stimulating factor 2 receptor, beta, low-affinity (granulocyte-macrophage)	22q13.1
<u>6663</u>	SOX10	SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 10	22q13.1
<u>8398</u>	PLA2G6	phospholipase A2, group VI (cytosolic, calcium-independent)	22q13.1
<u>9463</u>	PICK1	protein interacting with PRKCA 1	22q13.1
<u>23209</u>	MLC1	megalencephalic leukoencephalopathy with subcortical cysts 1	22q13.33
<u>9223</u>	MAGI1	membrane associated guanylate kinase, WW and PDZ domain containing 1	3p14.1
<u>6854</u>	SYN2	synapsin II	3p25
<u>10752</u>	CHL1	cell adhesion molecule with homology to L1CAM (close homolog of L1)	3p26.1
<u>1814</u>	DRD3	dopamine receptor D3	3q13.3
<u>339855</u>	KY	kyphoscoliosis peptidase	3q22.2
<u>886</u>	CCKAR	cholecystokinin A receptor	4p15.1-p15.2
<u>1816</u>	DRD5	dopamine receptor D5	4p16.1
<u>2638</u>	GC	group-specific component (vitamin D binding protein)	4q12-q13
10611	PDLIM5	PDZ and LIM domain 5	4q22

Gene ID	Gene name	Official Full Name	Location
<u>1950</u>	EGF	epidermal growth factor (beta-urogastrone)	4q25
<u>6531</u>	SLC6A3	solute carrier family 6 (neurotransmitter transporter, dopamine), member 3	5p15.3
<u>3350</u>	HTR1A	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 1A	5q11.2-q13
<u>5066</u>	PAM	peptidylglycine alpha-amidating monooxygenase	5q14-q21
<u>2246</u>	FGF1	fibroblast growth factor 1 (acidic)	5q31
<u>3702</u>	ITK	IL2-inducible T-cell kinase	5q31-q32
<u>5521</u>	PPP2R2B	protein phosphatase 2 (formerly 2A), regulatory subunit B, beta isoform	5q31-q32
<u>3360</u>	HTR4	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 4	5q31-q33
<u>3562</u>	IL3	interleukin 3 (colony-stimulating factor, multiple)	5q31.1
<u>51735</u>	RAPGEF6	Rap guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) 6	5q31.1
<u>56990</u>	CDC42SE2	CDC42 small effector 2	5q31.1
<u>2566</u>	GABRG2	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, gamma 2	5q31.1-q33.1
<u>3593</u>	IL12B	interleukin 12B (natural killer cell stimulatory factor 2, cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor 2, p40)	5q31.1-q33.1
<u>51520</u>	LARS	leucyl-tRNA synthetase	5q32
<u>2568</u>	GABRP	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, pi	5q33-q34
<u>2161</u>	F12	coagulation factor XII (Hageman factor)	5q33-qter
<u>134265</u>	AFAP1L1	actin filament associated protein 1-like 1	5q33.1
<u>9443</u>	MED7	mediator complex subunit 7	5q33.3
<u>9685</u>	CLINT1	clathrin interactor 1	5q33.3
<u>2890</u>	GRIA1	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, AMPA 1	5q33 5q31.1
<u>2559</u>	GABRA6	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, alpha 6	5q34
<u>2561</u>	GABRB2	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, beta 2	5q34
<u>2554</u>	GABRA1	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, alpha 1	5q34-q35
<u>6586</u>	SLIT3	slit homolog 3 (Drosophila)	5q35
<u>1812</u>	DRD1	dopamine receptor D1	5q35.1
10814	CPLX2	complexin 2	5q35.2

Gene ID Gene name		Official Full Name	Location
<u>629</u>	CFB	complement factor B	6p21.3
<u>721</u>	C4B	complement component 4B (Childo blood group)	6p21.3
<u>780</u>	DDR1	discoidin domain receptor tyrosine kinase 1	6p21.3
4855	NOTCH4	Notch homolog 4 (Drosophila)	6p21.3
<u>7124</u>	TNF	tumor necrosis factor (TNF superfamily, member 2)	6p21.3
<u>2550</u>	GABBR1	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) B receptor, 1	6p21.31
<u>84062</u>	DTNBP1	dystrobrevin binding protein 1	6p22.3
1268	CNR1	cannabinoid receptor 1 (brain)	6q14-q15
<u>54806</u>	AHI1	Abelson helper integration site 1	6q23.3
<u>4852</u>	NPY	neuropeptide Y	7p15.1
<u>6804</u>	STX1A	syntaxin 1A (brain)	7q11.23
<u>9863</u>	MAGI2	membrane associated guanylate kinase, WW and PDZ domain containing 2	7q21
<u>2913</u>	GRM3	glutamate receptor, metabotropic 3	7q21.1-q21.2
<u>5649</u>	RELN	Reelin	7q22
<u>93986</u>	FOXP2	forkhead box P2	7q31
<u>5803</u>	PTPRZ1	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor-type, Z polypeptide 1	7q31.3
<u>27121</u>	DKK4	dickkopf homolog 4 (Xenopus laevis)	8p11.2-p11.1
<u>3084</u>	NRG1	neuregulin 1	8p12
<u>7976</u>	FZD3	frizzled homolog 3 (Drosophila)	8p21
<u>148</u>	ADRA1A	adrenergic, alpha-1A-, receptor	8p21-p11.2
<u>2936</u>	GSR	glutathione reductase	8p21.1
<u>55806</u>	HR	hairless homolog (mouse)	8p21.2
<u>5533</u>	PPP3CC	protein phosphatase 3 (formerly 2B), catalytic subunit, gamma isoform	8p21.3
<u>6570</u>	SLC18A1	solute carrier family 18 (vesicular monoamine), member 1	8p21.3
<u>4023</u>	LPL	lipoprotein lipase	8p22
<u>11178</u>	LZTS1	leucine zipper, putative tumor suppressor 1	8p22
<u>1808</u>	DPYSL2	dihydropyrimidinase-like 2	8p22-p21
<u>5108</u>	PCM1	pericentriolar material 1	8p22-p21.3
<u>1960</u>	EGR3	early growth response 3	8p23-p21
<u>2902</u>	GRIN1	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl	9q34.3

Gene ID	Gene name	Official Full Name	Location
		D-aspartate 1	
<u>4128</u>	MAOA	monoamine oxidase A	Xp11.3
<u>367</u>	AR	androgen receptor	Xq11.2-q12
<u>9968</u>	MED12	mediator complex subunit 12	Xq13
<u>1438</u>	CSF2RA	colony stimulating factor 2 receptor, alpha, low-affinity (granulocyte-macrophage)	

Note: These genes are prioritized by using the meta-analysis results of Ng et al.⁹

	F		8	N minor		Overall
# ^a	Gene	Polymorphism	Ethnicity	(Grade) ^b	I^2 (Grade) ^c	Grade ^d
1	PRSS16	rs6932590	All	13934 (A)	n.a. (A)	А
2	PGBD1	rs13211507	All	5075 (A)	0 (A)	А
3	NRGN	rs12807809	All	12620 (A)	0 (A)	А
4	NOTCH4	rs3131296	All	7829 (A)	19 (A)	А
5	HIST1H2BJ	rs6913660	All	10335 (A)	0 (A)	С
6	PDE4B	rs910694	All	2393 (A)	2 (A)	А
7	TCF4	rs9960767	All	4143 (A)	20 (A)	С
8	DRD4	rs4646984	All	1513 (A)	0 (A)	А
9	DRD2	rs6277	Caucasian	6721 (A)	79 (C)	С
10	DAOA	rs778293	Asian	3609 (A)	18 (A)	С
11	ZNF804A	rs1344706	Caucasian	13839 (A)	55 (C)	С
12	AHI1	rs2064430	All	15114 (A)	0 (A)	С
13	TPH1	rs1800532	All	5411 (A)	20 (A)	А
14	HTR2A	rs6311	Caucasian	4665 (A)	22 (A)	С
15	RPP21	rs3130375	All	1392 (A)	63 (C)	С
16	CCKAR	rs1800857	Caucasian	704 (B)	0 (A)	С
17	GABRB2	rs1816072	Caucasian	1621 (A)	0 (A)	С
18	DTNBP1	rs3213207	Caucasian	4066 (A)	0 (A)	С
19	C6orf217	rs1475069	All	10686 (A)	19 (A)	С
20	RELN	rs7341475	Caucasian	4149 (A)	0 (A)	С
21	MDGA1	rs11759115	All	1347 (A)	15 (A)	А
22	CMYA5	rs10043986	All	4300 (A)	3 (A)	С
23	DISC1	rs3737597	Caucasian	102 (B)	0 (A)	В
24	NRG1	rs10503929	All	2654 (A)	0 (A)	С
25	MTHFR	rs1801133	All	6832 (A)	59 (C)	С
26	AKT1	rs3803300	Caucasian	574 (B)	18 (A)	В
27	RGS4	rs2661319	All	17088 (A)	17 (A)	С
28	PPP3CC	rs10108011	All	6263 (A)	0 (A)	С
29	RPGRIP1L	rs9922369	All	1292 (A)	64 (C)	С
30	GRIK3	rs6691840	All	773 (B)	4 (A)	С
31	HP	Hp_1/2	Caucasian	2602 (A)	0 (A)	С
32	PLXNA2	rs841865	Caucasian	506 (B)	24 (A)	В
33	COMT	rs737865	All	11219 (A)	4 (A)	С
34	OPCML	rs3016384	Caucasian	15673 (A)	62 (C)	С
35	GSTM1	GSTM1*0	All	1165 (A)	63 (C)	С
36	GRIN2B	rs1019385	All	1269 (A)	58 (C)	С
37	DAO	rs4623951	All	1871 (A)	0 (A)	С
38	IL1B	rs16944	All	2972 (A)	0 (A)	С
39	IL10	rs1800896	Caucasian	457 (B)	41 (B)	С
40	SLC18A1	rs2270641	All	979 (B)	85 (C)	С
41	APOE	APOE_e2/3/4	Caucasian	1136 (A)	0 (A)	А

Table S3. Top schizophrenia susceptibility genes from the SZGene database¹⁰

42 SRR rs408067 Asian 13	362 (A) 49	l9 (B) (2
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This table lists all genetic loci with at least one nominally significant meta-analysis result in the SZGene database (Updated December 23, 2011), representing top 42 candidate genes for schizophrenia. Loci are ranked by statistical significance (*P*-value). For loci containing more than one polymorphism showing nominally significant association in meta-analysis, only the polymorphism with the smallest P-value is displayed. Please refer to the SZGene database (http://www.szgene.org/) for details.¹⁰

^aRanking based on HuGENet (Human Genome Epidemiology Network) interim guidelines for the assessment of genetic association studies.

^{b,c,d}HuGENet interim criteria was used to grade each nominally significant meta-analysis in the SZGene according to cumulative evidence of genetic associations, including sample size, measured as "N minor"; heterogeneity across studies, measured as "I²".

Gene	Official Full Name	Location
MTHFR	5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (NADPH)	1p36.3
RGS4	regulator of G-protein signaling 4	1q23.3
PLXNA2	plexin A2	1q32.2
DISC1	disrupted in schizophrenia 1	1q42.1
TPH1	tryptophan hydroxylase 1	11p15.3-p14
DRD4	dopamine receptor D4	11p15.5
GRIK4	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, kainate 4	11q22.3
DRD2	dopamine receptor D2	11q23
FEZ1	fasciculation and elongation protein zeta 1 (zygin I)	11q24.2
OPCML	opioid binding protein/cell adhesion molecule-like	11q25
GRIN2B	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2B	12p12
DAO	D-amino-acid oxidase	12q24
HTR2A	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 2A	13q14-q21
DAOA	D-amino acid oxidase activator	13q33.2 13q34
NPAS3	neuronal PAS domain protein 3	14q12-q13
AKT1	v-akt murine thymoma viral oncogene homolog 1	14q32.32 14q32.32
CHRNA7	cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, alpha 7	15q14
RPGRIP1L	RPGRIP1-like	16q12.2
HP	Haptoglobin	16q22.1
TP53	tumor protein p53	17p13.1
SLC6A4	solute carrier family 6 (neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin), member 4	17q11.1-q12
APOE	apolipoprotein E	19q13.2
IL1B	interleukin 1, beta	2q14
GAD1	glutamate decarboxylase 1 (brain, 67kDa)	2q31
ZNF804A	zinc finger protein 804A	2q32.1
ERBB4	v-erb-a erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 4 (avian)	2q33.3-q34
PRODH	proline dehydrogenase (oxidase) 1	22q11.21
COMT	catechol-O-methyltransferase	22q11.21-q11.23 22q11.21
GABRB2	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, beta 2	5q34
DRD1	dopamine receptor D1	5q35.1
DTNBP1	dystrobrevin binding protein 1	6p22.3
OFCC1	orofacial cleft 1 candidate 1	6p24.3
MUTED	muted homolog (mouse)	6p25.1-p24.3

Table S4. 38 core genes from the SZGR database¹¹

Gene	Official Full Name	Location
GRM3	glutamate receptor, metabotropic 3	7q21.1-q21.2
RELN	Reelin	7q22
NRG1	neuregulin 1	8p12
PPP3CC	protein phosphatase 3 (formerly 2B), catalytic subunit, gamma isoform	8p21.3
SLC18A1	solute carrier family 18 (vesicular monoamine), member 1	8p21.3

Note: These genes were manually curated based on Ross et al. and Allen et al.'s studies.^{10, 12}

Gene ID	Symbol	Official Full Name	Location
260425	MAGI3	membrane associated guanylate kinase, WW and PDZ domain containing 3	1p12-p11.2
2944	GSTM1	glutathione S-transferase mu 1	1p13.3
2899	GRIK3	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, kainate 3	1p34-p33
4524	MTHFR	5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (NADPH)	1p36.3
5999	RGS4	regulator of G-protein signaling 4	1q23.3
3586	IL10	interleukin 10	1q31-q32
5362	PLXNA2	plexin A2	1q32.2
27185	DISC1	disrupted in schizophrenia 1	1q42.1
5305	PIP4K2A	phosphatidylinositol-5-phosphate 4-kinase, type II, alpha	10p12.2
1103	CHAT	choline acetyltransferase	10q11.2
627	BDNF	brain-derived neurotrophic factor	11p13
6506	SLC1A2	solute carrier family 1 (glial high affinity glutamate transporter), member 2	11p13-p12
7166	TPH1	tryptophan hydroxylase 1	11p15.3-p14
1815	DRD4	dopamine receptor D4	11p15.5
486	FXYD2	FXYD domain containing ion transport regulator 2	11q23
1813	DRD2	dopamine receptor D2	11q23
3359	HTR3A	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 3A	11q23.1
2904	GRIN2B	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2B	12p12
2065	ERBB3	v-erb-b2 erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 3 (avian)	12q13
1610	DAO	D-amino-acid oxidase	12q24
4842	NOS1	nitric oxide synthase 1 (neuronal)	12q24.2-q24.31
3356	HTR2A	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 2A	13q14-q21
267012	DAOA	D-amino acid oxidase activator	13q33.2 13q34
1113	CHGA	chromogranin A (parathyroid secretory protein 1)	14q32
207	AKT1	v-akt murine thymoma viral oncogene homolog 1	14q32.32 14q32.32
89832	CHRFAM7A	CHRNA7 (cholinergic receptor, nicotinic,	15q13.1

Table S5. 75 candidate genes for schizophrenia from SZGR database¹¹

Gene ID	Symbol	Official Full Name	Location
		alpha 7, exons 5-10) and FAM7A (family with sequence similarity 7A, exons A-E) fusion	
1544	CYP1A2	cytochrome P450, family 1, subfamily A, polypeptide 2	15q24.1
8128	ST8SIA2	ST8 alpha-N-acetyl-neuraminide alpha-2,8-sialyltransferase 2	15q26
63826	SRR	serine racemase	17p13
7157	TP53	tumor protein p53	17p13.1
6532	SLC6A4	solute carrier family 6 (neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin), member 4	17q11.1-q12
9253	NUMBL	numb homolog (Drosophila)-like	19q13.13-q13.2
348	APOE	apolipoprotein E	19q13.2
3553	IL1B	interleukin 1, beta	2q14
4929	NR4A2	nuclear receptor subfamily 4, group A, member 2	2q22-q23
2571	GAD1	glutamate decarboxylase 1 (brain, 67kDa)	2q31
2066	ERBB4	v-erb-a erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 4 (avian)	2q33.3-q34
1114	CHGB	chromogranin B (secretogranin 1)	20pter-p12
5625	PRODH	proline dehydrogenase (oxidase) 1	22q11.21
9342	SNAP29	synaptosomal-associated protein, 29kDa	22q11.21
9993	DGCR2	DiGeorge syndrome critical region gene 2	22q11.21
1312	COMT	catechol-O-methyltransferase	22q11.21-q11.23 22q11.21
6663	SOX10	SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 10	22q13.1
9145	SYNGR1	synaptogyrin 1	22q13.1
9223	MAGI1	membrane associated guanylate kinase, WW and PDZ domain containing 1	3p14.1
3269	HRH1	histamine receptor H1	3p25
6854	SYN2	synapsin II	3p25
10752	CHL1	cell adhesion molecule with homology to L1CAM (close homolog of L1)	3p26.1
1814	DRD3	dopamine receptor D3	3q13.3
2932	GSK3B	glycogen synthase kinase 3 beta	3q13.3
886	CCKAR	cholecystokinin A receptor	4p15.1-p15.2
10611	PDLIM5	PDZ and LIM domain 5	4q22
3350	HTR1A	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 1A	5q11.2-q13

Gene ID	Symbol	Official Full Name	Location
3565	IL4	interleukin 4	5q31.1
2566	GABRG2	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, gamma 2	5q31.1-q33.1
2568	GABRP	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, pi	5q33-q34
9685	CLINT1	clathrin interactor 1	5q33.3
2559	GABRA6	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, alpha 6	5q34
2561	GABRB2	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, beta 2	5q34
2554	GABRA1	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, alpha 1	5q34-q35
4277	MICB	MHC class I polypeptide-related sequence B	6p21.3
4855	NOTCH4	Notch homolog 4 (Drosophila)	6p21.3
7124	TNF	tumor necrosis factor (TNF superfamily, member 2)	6p21.3
2550	GABBR1	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) B receptor, 1	6p21.31
84062	DTNBP1	dystrobrevin binding protein 1	6p22.3
319100	TAAR6	trace amine associated receptor 6	6q23.2
9863	MAGI2	membrane associated guanylate kinase, WW and PDZ domain containing 2	7q21
2913	GRM3	glutamate receptor, metabotropic 3	7q21.1-q21.2
93986	FOXP2	forkhead box P2	7q31
5803	PTPRZ1	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor-type, Z polypeptide 1	7q31.3
3084	NRG1	neuregulin 1	8p12
5533	PPP3CC	protein phosphatase 3 (formerly 2B), catalytic subunit, gamma isoform	8p21.3
6570	SLC18A1	solute carrier family 18 (vesicular monoamine), member 1	8p21.3
2902	GRIN1	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 1	9q34.3
1438	CSF2RA	colony stimulating factor 2 receptor, alpha, low-affinity (granulocyte-macrophage)	Xp22.32 and Yp11.3

These candidate genes are prioritized by combining the odds ratio method and ranking more than 500 genes in more than 2000 association studies. Please refer the Schizophrenia Gene Resource (SZGR) database for detail.¹³
| Gene name |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| SNAP29 | PRODH | СРО | CHRNB2 | RAPGEF6 | MAOA | CSF2RA |
| ARNT | GRM3 | SHE | NOS1 | NPHP1 | TRMT2A | TCF4 |
| SLC18A1 | LTA | NR4A2 | GSK3B | CDC42SE2 | PROC | MED12 |
| BDNF | CCKAR | NUMBL | HR | ST8SIA2 | DGCR6 | CPLX2 |
| MLC1 | ARVCF | JARID2 | IL10 | KMO | TAAR6 | SCG2 |
| ERBB4 | KY | SLC1A2 | CHAT | GABRA1 | APOE | INHA |
| PRSS16 | TH | PPP2R2B | EGR3 | ADRA1A | NRG2 | IL18RAP |
| GRIN1 | CMYA5 | MALL | CHI3L1 | COMT | NOTCH4 | SLIT3 |
| FXYD2 | FOXP2 | NRG1 | HRH1 | CSF2RB | IL12B | PTPRZ1 |
| GABBR1 | ZNF804A | PICK1 | HIST1H2BJ | RPGRIP1L | CLINT1 | CFB |
| DISC1 | TNF | HTR3A | CHGA | RTN4R | TSNAX | AKT1 |
| DBI | CHL1 | AR | DRD4 | GRIK3 | FAM134A | NTF3 |
| IL8RA | INSIG2 | DES | CRP | PDLIM5 | SYN2 | GRIN2B |
| C4B | DTNBP1 | GABRG2 | RPP21 | AHI1 | MEGF10 | FGF1 |
| PGBD1 | HTR1A | DGCR2 | SELENBP1 | MNDA | SRR | FXYD6 |
| DDR1 | MICB | CLDN5 | NPAS3 | SLC6A3 | DRD1 | DPYSL2 |
| GSR | PIK3C3 | CHRFAM7A | TXNIP | NTNG1 | IPO5 | PCM1 |
| IL4 | FEZ1 | GABRA6 | DARC | XBP1 | ERBB3 | PLA2G4A |
| GRIA4 | IL3 | HINT1 | SYT11 | IL1B | <i>C3</i> | ZDHHC8 |
| CHGB | SLC6A4 | SOX10 | C18orf1 | GRID1 | FAS | DRD2 |
| RTN4 | MUTED | AFAP1L1 | NQO2 | PIP4K2A | F12 | LPL |
| SLC18A2 | GABRP | GJA8 | TPH1 | DRD5 | HP | PLA2G6 |
| HTR5A | DAO | UFD1L | GRIA1 | MED7 | KCNN3 | PAM |
| NEUROG1 | LARS | CYP1A2 | GRIK4 | FN1 | OFCC1 | DRD3 |
| Clorf2 | MAGI3 | LZTS1 | FZD3 | MCHR1 | PLXNA2 | TTL |
| GRM7 | RGS4 | BCAN | MTHFR | CNR1 | GSTM1 | GC |
| ENSA | RELN | STX1A | GSS | MARCO | MAGI2 | TP53 |
| HTR2A | S100A1 | GAD1 | GNB1L | TBX1 | ILIRN | YWHAH |
| GCLM | EGF | ACSL6 | C6orf217 | PDE4B | S100A10 | CHRNA7 |
| MDGA1 | IL18R1 | DAOA | MAP2 | NPY | NOTCH2 | DKK4 |
| ARHGEF11 | ILIA | OLIG2 | SYNGR1 | IL18 | PPP3CC | RANBP1 |
| ITK | NRGN | MAGI1 | NES | UHMK1 | NOSIAP | GABRB2 |
| OPCML | HTR4 | | | | | |

Table S6. A comprehensive and non-overlapping list of schizophrenia candidate genes from genetic linkage and association studies

Gene name	Gene name	Gene name	Gene name	Gene name	Gene name	Gene name
RCN3	FES	YPEL4	TAC3	ATXN7	MARS2	ATG13
CREB3L1	SMIM4	IMMP2L	RAI1	NEK4	GLT8D1	C4orf27
CYP17A1	NUTF2	HARS	SGSM2	ACD	FUT9	FAM109B
CYP26B1	SATB2	DDX28	TRIM26	DPP4	C11orf87	TSNAXIP1
OTUD7B	TMEM194A	SDCCAG8	ZMAT2	CDK2AP1	PLA2G15	FANCL
KDM4A	DPEP2	C3orf49	GID4	PLEKHO1	TSSK6	CNNM2
IFT74	MSL2	TMEM110-MUSTN1	TMX2	ZSCAN2	GDPD3	PCGF6
HAPLN4	AL049840.1	SCAF1	TCF20	HSPA9	BRP44	EFHD1
VPS14C	VRK2	NCK1	LRRIQ3	ARHGAP1	C2orf47	ZNF804A
PRSS16	GRM3	TLE1	TLE3	ESRP2	GIGYF2	CSMD1
NKAPL	EP300	DRD2	TSR1	FAM53C	STAG1	MPP6
PSMA4	PCDHA10	MPHOSPH9	FAM5B	PCDHA4	CILP2	ZDHHC5
RILPL2	RENBP	PCDHA5	F2	ANKRD63	ITIH3	SREBF2
TSPAN18	ARL6IP4	PCDHA1	GRIA1	HARS2	PAK6	STAT6
STT3A	PDCD11	ANP32E	MAD1L1	MYO15A	MKL1	MDK
CHRM4	GRAMD1B	L3MBTL2	LRP1	HIRIP3	APH1A	SBNO1
SLC35G2	MIR548AJ2	CTRL	MAN2A2	TBC1D5	LUZP2	PITPNM2
GNL3	SMG6	IGSF9B	NEK1	CNTN4	MAN2A1	SHISA8
PTN	C12orf65	KCTD13	INA	SLC7A6OS	ZSWIM6	BCL9
NXPH4	KLC1	PCDHA9	HARBI1	BOLL	MED19	CNOT1
ITIH1	NLGN4X	CTNND1	DGKI	WHSC1L1	SREBF1	USMG5
PGBD1	RGS6	CHADL	DPEP3	LCAT	PUS7	C2orf69
INO80E	PLCB2	CR1L	THOC7	PCGEM1	CUL3	GRIN2A
CA8	NT5C2	CHRNA3	TAF5	WDR55	PODXL	TBX6
GFRA3	FURIN	XRCC3	EPC2	RRAS	PRRG2	PRKD1
NDUFA4L2	BAG5	SFXN2	MUSTN1	AC027228.1	СКВ	NRGN
CACNA1C	ZFYVE21	ERCC4	APOPT1	IK	SERPING1	QPCT
TMCO6	HCN1	NAB2	CHRNA5	ABCB9	NFATC3	SF3B1
PBX4	NDUFA6	ESAM	TAOK2	STAC3	NISCH	SLC45A1
DOC2A	PPP1R16B	WBP2NL	SEZ6L2	SRPK2	MMP16	TM6SF2
GFOD2	PPP1R13B	NGEF	Clorf132	SUGP1	ZNF408	TMTC1
WBP1L	R3HDM2	SLC12A4	CCDC39	PLCL1	CD46	FONG
C12orf42	KCNV1	LSM1	VSIG2	TYW5	ASPHD1	OGFOD2
DUS2L	AMBRA1	KCNB1	CKAP5	C11orf31	CLU	TSNARE1
C2orf82	SMDT1	CTNNA1	HLA-DRB9	AGPHD1	SNX19	AC005609.1
SLC7A6	C16orf92	CYP2D6	PRR12	HSPD1	ZKSCAN4	BCL11B
NRN1L	AC073043.2	OSBPL3	NDST3	FAM57B	PSMD6	ATP2A2
NDUFA13	DGKZ	PCDHA8	PTPRF	NCAN	ZNF536	МАРКЗ
RANBP10	TMEM219	CA14	THAP11	PARD6A	RIMS1	CLP1
SLC39A8	NOSIP	MYO1A	DND1	STAB1	TRANK1	NDUFA2
ADAMTSL3	MIR137	ENKD1	PCDHA6	RANGAP1	PCDHA2	SLC38A7
DPYD	PLAA	TRIM8	ZEB2	ADRBK2	FXR1	MAU2

Table S7. Genes identified by schizophrenia GWAS

ANKRD44	ATPAF2	PJA1	PSKH1	RERE	PBRM1	EDC4
GATAD2A	LRRC48	CENPM	AS3MT	COQ10B	ARL3	ALDOA
PCDHA7	SNAP91	EPHX2	ETF1	CCDC68	CNKSR2	HSPE1
PPP2R3A	AKT3	SHMT2	ACTR5	MEF2C	GPM6A	PLCH2
CDC25C	HIST1H2BJ	YPEL3	IREB2	Clorf54	ITIH4	PPP4C
PSMB10	NT5DC2	VPS45	PTGIS	NOTCH4	C16orf86	CACNB2
HIST1H2BL	REEP2	TRMT61A	C12orf79	SLC4A10	BTBD18	KCNJ13
CENPT	TOM1L2	CACNA11	CLCN3	DNAJC19	DFNA5	CHRNB4
SPCS1	NAGA	C10orf32	PCDHA3	SETD8	РССВ	Clorf51
MYO18B	TCF4	EGR1	DRG2	SRR	TMEM110	KDM3B
RFTN2	TNFRSF13C	GALNT10	SLCO6A1	MLL5	GOLGA6L4	SLC32A1
AC005477.1	CD14	MSANTD2				

Gene name	CFG score
DISC1	5.0
HSPA1B	5.0
MBP	5.0
TCF4	5.0
MOBP	4.5
NCAM1	4.5
NDUFV2	4.5
NRCAM	4.5
RAB18	4.5
ADCYAP1	4.0
ALDH1A1	4.0
ANK3	4.0
BDNF	4.0
CD9	4.0
CNR1	4.0
COMT	4.0
CPLX2	4.0
DRD2	4.0
DTNBP1	4.0
FABP7	4.0
GABRB3	4.0
GAD1	4.0
GNB1L	4.0
GRIA1	4.0
GRIA4	4.0
GRIN2B	4.0
GRM5	4.0
GSN	4.0
HINT1	4.0
HTR2A	4.0
KALRN	4.0
KIF2A	4.0
NR4A2	4.0
NRG1	4.0
PDE4B	4.0
PRKCA	4.0
RELN	4.0
RGS4	4.0
SLC1A2	4.0
SNAP25	4.0
SYN2	4.0

Table S8. Top candidate genes for schizophrenia from convergent functional genomics (CFG) analysis of schizophrenia¹⁴

TNIK

4.0

These top candidate genes for schizophrenia were generated by Convergent functional genomics (CFG) analysis integrating GWAS data with other genetic and gene expression studies in humans and animal models. For details, please refer to Ayalew et al.¹⁵

| Gene name |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| NRXN1 | ASTN2 | ANKRD35 | FAM8A1 | ATXN2L | TRIP13 | HTF9C |
| CHRNA7 | OTUD7A | PCYT1A | PTPRN2 | OCA2 | SERPINA4 | RIT2 |
| CYFIP1 | RANBP1 | PIAS3 | MYOM2 | SSTR5 | LIX1L | PIGX |
| GJA8 | TBX1 | WDR1 | HS3ST3B1 | ZCWPW2 | PEX11B | CTNND2 |
| NTAN1 | SCARF2 | QPRT | GSTM1 | PAK2 | ITGA10 | ZNF364 |
| NDE1 | SERPIND1 | UHRF2 | PRKG1 | TTC26 | PCQAP | PIGZ |
| SNAP29 | CHD1L | NUP153 | MAGI2 | NDN | BRD9 | CD160 |
| GJA5 | CDC45L | GRIK2 | NKD2 | C3orf67 | CDRT4 | RAPGEF6 |
| COMT | ZNF74 | NDNL2 | WDR53 | SENP5 | SLC12A7 | LRRC33 |
| BCL9 | DGCR8 | UBXN7 | NCBP2 | USP7 | P2RXL1 | AIFM3 |
| PRKAB2 | DOC2A | TEKT3 | NRG3 | UFD1L | CIT | DLGAP2 |
| MYH11 | DLG2 | DISC1 | SNRPN | HIRA | PTPRM | KIAA0430 |
| PARK2 | ZDHHC8 | APBA2 | C16orf72 | MPV17L | RBM8A | GSCL |
| NIPA2 | CLDN5 | P2RX6 | CALN1 | GNB1L | GABRA5 | UBE3A |
| VIPR2 | GP1BB | C3orf34 | CABIN1 | C22orf25 | ZNHIT3 | PMP22 |
| A2BP1 | C22orf29 | CSMD3 | GLDC | CLTCL1 | FBXO45 | TBX6 |
| PRODH | MYT1L | FAM18B2 | MTMR15 | TXNRD2 | CDRT15 | TM4SF19 |
| KLHL22 | THAP7 | SUMF1 | KIF13A | RNF168 | DGCR6L | PRRT2 |
| FMO5 | TRPM1 | SLC7A4 | MSRA | MTMR10 | MAGEL2 | DGCR2 |
| NIPA1 | CNTNAP2 | ZDHHC19 | GABRB3 | CSMD1 | TSSK2 | LZTR1 |
| ACP6 | MRPL40 | GABRG3 | MKRN3 | POLR3C | KLF13 | ARVCF |
| ABCC1 | NBPF11 | TCTEX1D2 | SLC1A3 | NOMO3 | MACROD2 | RTN4R |
| TUBGCP5 | DGCR14 | WBSCR17 | CAP2 | SNURF | CRKL | SLC25A1 |
| RRN3 | PDXDC1 | GSTT2 | ABCC6 | DGCR6 | ERBB4 | PI4KA |

Table S9. Genes frequently affected by CNVs¹⁶

					<i>P</i> -v
Gene	-value	Gene	-value	Gene	alue
PLCH2	9.85E-07	SEZ6L2	1.44E-07	FOXP1	5.04E-09
SLC45A1	8.01E-09	ASPHD1	2.16E-09	MSL2	3.18E-07
KDM4A	4.95E-07	KCTD13	1.26E-09	РССВ	3.19E-09
DPYD	1.00E-12	TMEM219	3.33E-10	FXR1	1.07E-10
DPYD-AS1	4.02E-07	TAOK2	8.33E-10	DNAJC19	4.41E-10
MIR137HG	1.00E-12	HIRIP3	2.52E-09	SOX2-OT	4.12E-12
MIR2682	1.00E-12	INO80E	3.58E-09	HCN1	5.11E-07
MIR137	1.00E-12	DOC2A	7.68E-09	ZSWIM6	5.96E-10
CACNB2	1.42E-09	C16orf92	3.46E-08	MAN2A1	2.16E-07
WBP1L	1.54E-12	FAM57B	5.29E-08	EGR1	4.41E-07
CYP17A1	1.00E-12	CNOT1	1.96E-07	ETF1	2.41E-07
C10orf32-AS3MT	1.00E-12	SLC38A7	1.49E-08	HSPA9	1.98E-07
AS3MT	1.00E-12	PLA2G15	6.61E-07	SNORD63	3.92E-07
CNNM2	1.00E-12	CPNE7	6.17E-07	GALNT10	3.97E-08
NT5C2	1.00E-12	SMG6	1.77E-08	SLC17A4	2.20E-07
LOC729020	7.34E-07	SRR	4.71E-08	SLC17A1	5.38E-11
CREB3L1	1.33E-07	TSR1	1.07E-07	SLC17A3	1.00E-12
DGKZ	3.48E-09	SNORD91B	2.04E-07	SLC17A2	1.83E-10
MIR4688	2.52E-10	SNORD91A	2.07E-07	TRIM38	6.39E-10
MDK	2.77E-10	SHISA6	4.76E-07	HIST1H1A	1.00E-12
CHRM4	3.48E-10	SREBF1	2.67E-07	HIST1H3A	1.00E-12
AMBRA1	5.79E-10	MIR33B	3.58E-07	HIST1H4A	1.00E-12
MIR3160-1	1.06E-09	TOM1L2	8.55E-08	HIST1H4B	1.68E-12
MIR3160-2	1.23E-09	LRRC48	3.20E-08	HIST1H3B	1.56E-11
HARBI1	1.33E-09	ATPAF2	2.63E-08	HIST1H2AB	2.53E-11
ATG13	3.17E-09	GID4	2.84E-08	HIST1H2BB	1.05E-10
ARHGAP1	8.09E-09	DRG2	6.12E-08	HIST1H3C	1.01E-10
ZNF408	2.12E-08	HAPLN4	6.64E-07	HIST1H1C	3.00E-11
F2	8.28E-08	TM6SF2	6.04E-07	HFE	1.00E-12
MIR5582	9.74E-07	SUGP1	1.32E-07	HIST1H4C	1.00E-12
YPEL4	6.50E-07	MAU2	1.18E-07	HIST1H1T	1.00E-12
CLP1	4.52E-07	GATAD2A	3.35E-08	HIST1H2BC	1.00E-12
ZDHHC5	2.32E-07	TSSK6	1.16E-07	HIST1H2AC	1.00E-12
MED19	3.99E-07	YJEFN3	8.90E-08	<i>HIST1H1E</i>	1.89E-09
C11orf31	3.24E-07	CILP2	1.39E-07	HIST1H2BD	2.56E-07
BTBD18	3.19E-07	PBX4	2.03E-07	HIST1H4H	2.14E-07
DRD2	1.60E-07	LPAR2	4.74E-07	BTN3A2	1.00E-12
MIR4301	1.43E-07	GMIP	6.95E-07	BTN2A2	1.00E-12
NRGN	1.52E-10	PRR12	3.10E-07	BTN3A1	1.00E-12
VSIG2	4.06E-10	RRAS	3.44E-07	BTN2A3P	1.00E-12

Table S10. Genes identified by *Pascal*¹⁷ with *P* value less than 10⁻⁶

ESAM	5.19E-09	SCAF1	4.71E-07	BTN3A3	4.71E-11
MSANTD2	8.64E-08	MRPL33	6.71E-07	BTN2A1	5.14E-12
SNX19	4.33E-11	VRK2	7.24E-12	LOC285819	1.00E-12
MIR4697HG	1.63E-07	FANCL	5.75E-09	BTN1A1	1.00E-12
IGSF9B	1.00E-12	EMX1	5.53E-07	HCG11	4.97E-11
LOC100128239	2.23E-08	ANKRD44	4.02E-07	HMGN4	7.33E-10
CACNA1C	1.00E-12	SF3B1	1.47E-10	ABT1	7.44E-11
CACNA1C-AS4	1.00E-12	COQ10B	1.06E-10	ZNF322	2.12E-11
CACNA1C-IT3	1.00E-12	HSPD1	7.58E-11	GUSBP2	3.54E-12
ABCB9	3.09E-10	HSPE1-MOB4	1.50E-10	LINC00240	1.00E-12
OGFOD2	1.27E-10	MOB4	9.06E-11	LOC100270746	1.07E-11
ARL6IP4	1.08E-10	RFTN2	2.79E-09	HIST1H2BJ	1.00E-12
PITPNM2	4.23E-10	MARS2	3.55E-07	HIST1H2AG	1.00E-12
MIR4304	9.05E-11	PLCL1	1.12E-07	HIST1H2BK	1.00E-12
LOC100507091	1.24E-10	SATB2	2.33E-07	HIST1H4I	1.00E-12
MPHOSPH9	3.69E-10	FTCDNL1	1.76E-07	HIST1H2AH	1.76E-12
C12orf65	1.25E-10	C20rf69	3.33E-12	MIR3143	1.76E-12
CDK2AP1	2.01E-10	TYW5	2.19E-11	PRSS16	6.07E-11
SBNO1	1.02E-09	C2orf47	3.02E-11	POM121L2	1.00E-12
SETD8	3.28E-09	SPATS2L	3.92E-07	VN1R10P	1.00E-12
RILPL2	1.80E-07	EFHD1	6.48E-07	ZNF204P	5.04E-09
MIR548AI	6.09E-07	GIGYF2	5.27E-09	ZNF391	7.10E-08
PCNX	7.73E-07	KCNJ13	3.70E-08	ZNF184	9.91E-08
BCL11B	3.62E-08	C2orf82	2.73E-11	LOC100507173	1.00E-12
EIF5	3.74E-07	NGEF	7.29E-12	LOC100131289	1.00E-12
SNORA28	7.13E-07	SLC32A1	1.72E-09	HIST1H2BL	1.00E-12
MARK3	8.49E-07	ACTR5	2.11E-09	HIST1H3H	1.00E-12
СКВ	2.75E-09	PPP1R16B	9.61E-10	HIST1H2AJ	1.00E-12
TRMT61A	1.09E-10	KCNB1	4.27E-08	HIST1H2BM	1.00E-12
BAG5	6.88E-12	PTGIS	9.06E-08	HIST1H4J	1.00E-12
KLC1	3.16E-12	PPDPF	5.07E-07	HIST1H4K	1.00E-12
XRCC3	5.58E-12	РТКб	1.65E-07	HIST1H2AK	1.00E-12
ZFYVE21	5.16E-12	SRMS	3.40E-08	HIST1H2BN	1.00E-12
PPP1R13B	2.33E-11	C20orf195	5.80E-08	HIST1H2AL	1.00E-12
LINC00637	9.75E-11	DOPEY2	1.08E-07	HIST1H1B	1.00E-12
ANKRD63	1.76E-07	SMCR7L	2.31E-07	HIST1H3I	1.00E-12
PLCB2	5.01E-07	ATF4	3.06E-07	HIST1H4L	1.00E-12
IREB2	1.75E-07	RPS19BP1	1.95E-08	HIST1H3J	1.00E-12
AGPHD1	1.70E-07	CACNA11	2.62E-12	HIST1H2AM	1.00E-12
CHRNA5	1.29E-07	MIR1281	7.33E-07	HIST1H2BO	1.00E-12
CHRNA3	4.99E-09	TNFRSF13C	8.17E-07	OR2B2	1.00E-12
CHRNB4	1.20E-09	CENPM	1.30E-07	OR2B6	5.56E-14
LOC80154	1.92E-07	LINC00634	4.15E-09	ZNF165	2.35E-12
RPS17L	1.02E-07	SEPT3	7.17E-09	LOC100129195	1.00E-12

LOC727751	2.98E-07	WBP2NL	2.26E-08	ZSCAN12P1	3.76E-12
CPEB1	8.69E-08	NAGA	5.39E-08	ZSCAN16	1.00E-12
LOC283692	5.48E-08	FAM109B	6.39E-08	ZKSCAN8	1.00E-12
AP3B2	4.99E-08	SMDT1	6.89E-08	ZNF192P1	1.00E-12
LOC338963	6.38E-08	NDUFA6	6.24E-08	TOB2P1	1.00E-12
LOC283693	5.21E-07	NDUFA6-AS1	4.11E-08	ZSCAN9	1.00E-12
EFTUD1P1	6.31E-10	CYP2D6	4.38E-08	ZKSCAN4	1.00E-12
LOC100505679	3.90E-10	CYP2D7P1	5.16E-08	NKAPL	1.00E-12
LOC440300	1.36E-09	TCF20	5.06E-07	ZSCAN26	1.00E-12
LOC388152	4.58E-09	LOC388906	5.30E-08	PGBD1	1.00E-12
LOC642423	4.66E-09	RBMS3	3.95E-07	ZSCAN31	1.00E-12
GOLGA6L4	7.32E-09	TRANK1	3.59E-09	ZKSCAN3	1.00E-12
DNM1P41	2.54E-08	NT5DC2	2.49E-07	ZSCAN12	1.00E-12
GOLGA6L5	4.55E-09	SMIM4	1.77E-07	ZSCAN23	1.00E-12
UBE2Q2P1	7.07E-10	PBRM1	1.40E-07	ITPR3	6.02E-07
LINC00933	4.87E-10	GNL3	1.65E-07	LEMD2	1.79E-07
ZSCAN2	2.51E-10	SNORD19	1.53E-07	MLN	7.27E-07
SCAND2P	2.64E-09	SNORD19B	1.53E-07	SNAP91	7.24E-09
WDR73	5.80E-09	SNORD69	1.52E-07	MAD1L1	5.05E-11
NMB	9.33E-09	GLT8D1	1.63E-07	MIR4655	4.10E-08
SEC11A	1.75E-08	SPCS1	1.85E-07	LOC100216546	1.17E-07
ZNF592	4.83E-08	NEK4	3.77E-08	SRPK2	1.91E-07
ALPK3	5.71E-07	ITIH1	1.48E-09	IMMP2L	3.57E-07
FURIN	3.67E-10	ITIH3	3.18E-10	DGKI	3.54E-07
FES	1.87E-08	ITIH4	1.52E-10	FAM86B3P	2.73E-07
MAN2A2	4.06E-07	MUSTN1	2.10E-10	ZDHHC2	9.48E-07
LOC440354	1.42E-08	TMEM110-MUSTN1	2.32E-10	LETM2	8.44E-07
LOC606724	1.24E-08	TMEM110	2.57E-10	MMP16	5.13E-07
SLX1A	1.22E-08	SFMBT1	7.59E-10	LINC00051	2.63E-11
SLX1B-SULT1A4	1.22E-08	THOC7	5.06E-07	TSNARE1	7.58E-08
LOC613038	1.22E-08				

PGC2 GWAS data¹⁸ were used to do gene-based test by *Pascal*.¹⁷

Gene	Gene	Gene	Gene	Gene	Gene	Gene
EML6	OBSCN	TTK	FADS2	SRCIN1	TAF13	FAM83H
PCNXL3	CAPN9	AKD1	SYVN1	STAC2	ALMS1	LINGO2
C17orf97	TSNAX	LAMA4	SPDYC	ERBB2	NEB	DCTN3
BAIAP2	ZP4	KIAA1244	NUMA1	KRT25	PHF7	CTSL1
EPB41	WDR64	KIAA1244	ARAP1	KRT20	TRH	ANGPTL2
NUPL2	CMPK2	UTRN	GDPD5	KRT15	PAQR9	NUP188
ARRDC1	GTF3C2	SYNE1	CAPN5	EFTUD2	NIPBL	ABL1
SLC4A8	NRXN1	ARID1B	CLNS1A	SPAG9	PCDHAC2	INPP5E
ITM2B	CTNNA2	AMZ1	MAML2	CA10	BTNL2	NOTCH1
SCN2A	ASTL	FBXL18	CEP164	BZRAP1	UFL1	DIP2C
CNTN3	CNNM3	CDCA7L	PHLDB1	MRC2	TNRC18	KIAA1462
DLG2	SLC5A7	SCRN1	HSPA8	TANC2	DAGLB	PAPSS2
MARK4	TMEM87B	NME8	HSPA8	KCNH6	ZEB1	KIF20B
MYH7B	ZC3H6	YAEIDI	FOXRED1	CCDC47	CUZD1	TMEM180
KLHL17	IL36B	GLI3	IQSEC3	SLC9A3R1	MKI67	PEX16
TMEM201	GLI2	POM121C	CD163L1	LLGL2	ZDHHC5	DGKZ
EPHA2	RIF1	RUNDC3B	CD163	TNRC6C	EPYC	DDB2
TAF13	TANC1	AKAP9	SLCO1B7	CBX8	PSPC1	INCENP
MOV10	XIRP2	PEX1	STK38L	BAIAP2	TP53I13	NRXN2
POGZ	SLC25A12	GNB2	ARID2	MYADML2	ZNF607	TECTA
DARC	CDCA7	MUC17	KRT82	FN3KRP	MGME1	CD9
PIK3C2B	TTN	RELN	ZC3H10	SMAD7	ITSN1	GXYLT1
RASSF5	AOX1	C7orf60	MDM1	ZNF532	TTC28	FAM186B
TLK1	FN1	C7orf60	CEP290	AP3D1	MASP2	PIP4K2C
NCKIPSD	SPEG	SLC13A1	IKBIP	ZNF77	CTRC	AGAP2
YTHDC1	CUL3	SND1	NUP37	TBXA2R	AHDC1	C12orf74
ATG12	ITM2C	CCDC136	ALDH1L2	SAFB2	COL16A1	DEPDC4
PRRC2A	KIF1A	TAS2R3	TCP11L2	EMR1	KIAA0319L	SART3
AKD1	ITPR1	SSPO	TCP11L2	EVI5L	HIVEP3	TBX5
CLCN1	RPUSD3	NOS3	ANAPC5	ADAMTS10	ZZZ3	ANAPC5
KIAA1429	NUP210	MLL3	PSPC1	ZNF426	FUBP1	NCOR2
ZMYND11	LSM3	TNKS	STARD13	FARSA	BCAR3	TBC1D4
HSPA8	STT3B	XKR6	NBEA	IER2	CAPZA1	CUL4A
BCAT1	ZNF445	XPO7	HTR2A	ILVBL	TRIM33	ТМСО3
SMARCC2	LIMD1	FAM160B2	INTS6	WIZ	GDAP2	RPGRIP1
XPOT	CELSR3	PTK2B	NALCN	HAUS8	TDRKH	PSMB11
KLHDC1	RAD54L2	ESCO2	TINF2	UNC13A	GBA	KCNH5
HSP90AA1	ALAS1	KIF13B	NYNRIN	KXD1	HAPLN2	ZNF410
DUOXA2	DNAH1	TEX15	C14orf28	ZNF536	ARHGEF11	TMCO5A
VPS13C	PHF7	WRN	ESR2	MED29	TDRD5	OIP5
NR2E3	KCTD6	ANK1	PLEKHHI	SHKBP1	NID1	DNAJA4
DNAH9	PTPRG	TTPA	ACTN1	AXL	RYR2	BAIAP3

Table S11. Genes affected by *de novo* mutations in schizophrenia probands¹⁹

ZNF407	GXYLT2	XKR9	DICER1	ERF	KIF26B	GNPTG
GTPBP3	CRYBG3	PI15	WARS	CIC	VIT	USP7
SHANK1	TFG	FABP4	AKT1	ALDH16A1	HEATR5B	ACSM2B
MIF	ALCAM	YWHAZ	TRPM1	TSKS	DNAH6	DNAH3
NAP1L2	KIAA2018	TRHR	RYR3	LENG1	INPP4A	EARS2
DVL1	PLXNA1	SQLE	RYR3	BRSK1	CHRNG	ATXN2L
ESPN	HPS3	ASAP1	DLL4	ZNF551	BRPF1	ADCY7
EMC1	SHOX2	PUF60	INO80	ZBTB45	ATP2B2	JPH3
LUZP1	PSMD2	EPPK1	SPTBN5	CHMP2A	GLB1	SLC7A5
NIPAL3	DLG1	TONSL	DUOXA1	ZNF133	DCLK3	ANKRD11
EXTL1	ZNF721	RANBP6	GNB5	ABHD12	CCBP2	SPATA2L
NR0B2	PSAPL1	HAUS6	CLPX	DUSP15	DNAH12	SMYD4
PTAFR	ZNF518B	ACO1	UACA	ASXL1	DZIP3	MYO15A
YARS	SULT1B1	PAX5	CHSY1	FAM83C	CD96	WNK4
РНС2	ADAMTS3	PRUNE2	RHBDF1	EPB41L1	ALDH1L1	SP2
РНС2	PARM1	VPS13A	MPG	TGM2	PLXND1	MRPL27
CSMD2	SEC31A	COL15A1	SOLH	SULF2	IGSF10	FAM20A
CLSPN	GRID2	FSD1L	DNASE1L2	DPM1	EIF4G1	UBE2O
THRAP3	METTL14	ACTL7B	CDIP1	TSHZ2	EPHB3	LGALS3BF
CCDC30	MYOZ2	PTPN3	GRIN2A	SLMO2	HTT	KDSR
PTPRF	ANKRD50	COL27A1	CLEC16A	C20orf197	USP38	SERPINB8
PIK3R3	FAT4	PHF19	MYH11	GTPBP5	LPCAT1	LONP1
TTC4	PCDH10	LHX6	EEF2K	ADAMTS1	MAP3K1	SLC25A23
DNAJC6	DCHS2	C9orf114	COG7	URB1	MAST4	OLFM2
LPHN2	CBR4	POMT1	TMEM219	IFNAR2	VCAN	MAST1
LPAR3	SORBS2	EGFL7	TBC1D10B	SON	CHSY3	USF2
ZNF326	TLR3	MAMDC4	FBXL19	TSPEAR	KIF3A	ARHGAP3
RPL5	PDZD2	EXD3	PYCARD	COL6A2	VDAC1	PPP1R13L
MYBPHL	ZFR	EPC1	AKTIP	PCNT	PCDHGA11	FPR2
SLC6A17	ADAMTS6	MAPK8	NLRC5	CCT8L2	ARSI	SNTA1
PDE4DIP	TAF9	LIPK	NLRC5	CABIN1	GEMIN5	CBFA2T2
DCST1	SHROOM1	ANKRD22	CDH5	MYO18B	SH3PXD2B	KIAA1755
ASH1L	CD14	ACTA2	CES4A	EIF4ENIF1	DBN1	MAFB
INSRR	CD14	MYOF	DPEP2	APOL5	EXOC2	UBE2C
ARHGEF11	SH3TC2	TM9SF3	SLC7A6	MYH9	HIST1H3G	GNAS
FCGR3B	STK10	POLL	PMFBP1	EP300	OR11A1	DSCAM
PBX1	NSD1	PDCD11	CLEC3A	CERK	ANKS1A	TSPEAR
PRRC2C	GFOD1	ACSL5	TAF1C	ARSE	PIM1	KRTAP10-
KLHL20	JARID2	FAM160B1	COX411	TLR7	ANKRD66	LZTR1
SOAT1	ALDH5A1	MUC6	FBXO31	DMD	TAAR8	MYH9
TPR	HIST1H2BE	MUC6	SGSM2	TSPYL2	TNRC18	SMDT1
KIF14	HIST1H4I	MUC5B	ALOX15	HUWE1	ABCA13	CELSR1
CACNA1S	FKBPL	PDE3B	NLRP1	HUWE1	ACN9	DENND6B

DIVICID	C_{6}	VIEIQA	ADUCEE15	NVE2	SI C12AA	ATDS 12 DTCD1
FIKJC2D	C001J222	KII I OA	AKHGEF13	IVALS	SLC15A4	AIF JJ2-FICDI
NFASC	KIF6	KIF18A	NOS2	ACSL4	SSPO	PEG3
CR1L	TFAP2D	ACCSL	TNFAIP1	HTATSF1	GIMAP8	PSAP
TLR5	PAQR8	LRP4	MYO18A	NIPAL3	RP1	PTCD1
NVL	RIMS1	PTPRJ	GIT1	HIVEP3	CHMP4C	ZIM2
PRSS38	KCNQ5	SMTNL1	SSH2	LPHN2		

Gene	Gene	Gene	Gene	Gene	Gene	Gene
AAK1	CACNG1	DUSP8	IGSF22	NCOA6	PYCRL	SYNJ1
AARS	CACNG2	DVL1	IGSF8	NCOR1	PYGB	SYNPO
AATK	CACNG3	DYNC1H1	IGSF9B	NCOR2	R3HDM1	SYP
ABCA2	CACNG4	DYNC111	IKBIP	NCS1	R3HDM2	SYT1
ABCA3	CACNG5	DYNC1LI2	IL36B	NDRG2	RAB13	SYT5
ABCD3	CACNG6	DYNLL1	ILVBL	NDRG4	RAB15	SYT7
ABCG1	CACNG7	DYNLL2	IMMT	NDST1	RAB1A	SYVN1
ABCG4	CACNG8	DYNLRB1	INA	NDUFA13	RAB1B	SZT2
ABHD12	CACYBP	DYNLRB2	INO80	NDUFA2	RAB35	TAF13
ABI1	CADPS	EDEM2	INPP4A	NDUFA4	RAB3A	TAF1C
ABI2	CALMI	EEF1A1	INPP5A	NDUFA7	RAB3GAP2	TAF7L
ABLIM1	CALM3	EEF1A2	INSRR	NDUFB10	RAB5B	TAF9
ABR	CAMK2A	EEF1D	INTS1	NDUFB6	RAB5C	TAGLN3
ACBD5	CAMK2B	EEF1G	INTS10	NDUFB7	RAB6A	TANC1
ACCSL	CAMK2D	EEF2	INTS6	NDUFS1	RAB6B	TANC2
ACLY	CAMK2G	EEF2K	IPO13	NDUFS2	RAB7A	TAOK1
ACO1	CAMK2N1	EFHD2	IPO4	NDUFS3	RAC1	TAOK2
ACO2	CAMK4	EFTUD2	IPO5	NEB	RAD54L2	TAS2R3
ACOT6	CAMKK1	EGFL7	IQSEC1	NEDD4	RALA	TBC1D10B
ACP1	CAMKK2	EGR1	IQSEC2	NEFH	RALGAPA1	TBC1D14
ACSL3	CAMKV	EHD1	IQSEC3	NEFM	RALGAPB	TBC1D24
ACSL4	CAMSAP1	EHD3	IRGQ	NEGR1	RALGDS	TBC1D9
ACSL5	CAMTA1	EHMT1	IRS1	NELF	RANBP6	TBC1D9B
ACSL6	CAMTA2	EHMT2	IRS2	NEURL4	RAPIA	TBCB
ACTA2	CAND1	EIF2C1	ITGA6	NF1	RAPIGAP	TBXA2R
ACTB	CANX	EIF2C2	ITM2B	NFASC	RAP1GAP2	TCF20
ACTL7B	CAP2	EIF4A2	ITM2C	NFIC	RAP1GDS1	TCF25
ACTN1	CAPG	EIF4ENIF1	ITPR1	NFIX	RAPGEF1	TCF4
ACTN2	CAPN5	EIF4G1	ITSN1	NGEF	RAPGEF2	TCP1
ACTN4	CAPN9	EIF4G2	JAK1	NHSL1	RAPGEF4	TCP11L2
ACTRIA	CAPZA1	EIF4G3	JARID2	NIPAL3	RAPGEFLI	TEF
ACTR1B	CAPZA2	EIF5	JPH3	NIPBL	RARG	TEKT5
ACTR2	CAPZB	ELFN2	JPH4	NISCH	RASGRF1	TEP1
ACTR3	CARD6	ELMO2	KALRN	NLGN2	RASGRP1	TEX15
ADAMTS1	CASKINI	EMC1	KBTBD11	NLGN3	RASSF5	TFAM
ADAMTS10	CASP4	EML2	KCNA2	NLRC5	RB1CC1	TFAP2D
ADAMTS3	CBR1	EML6	KCNB1	NLRP1	RBX1	TFG
ADAMTS6	CBR3	EMR1	KCNC3	NME1	RC3H1	TGM2
ADAP1	CBR4	EMR3	KCND2	NME8	RC3H2	TGM6
ADARB1	CBX6	ENC1	KCNH1	NNT	RECK	THBS1
ADCYI	CBX8	ENO1	KCNH3	NOMO1	RELN	THRA
ADCY5	CC2D1A	ENO2	KCNH6	NOS2	RERE	THRAP3

Table S12. Genes affected by rare disruptive mutations in schizophrenia cases²⁰

ADCY7	CCDC108	ENO3	KCNH7	NOS3	REV3L	TIAM1
ADD1	CCDC136	ENPP6	KCNMA1	NPAS2	RFX3	TINF2
ADD2	CCDC137	EP300	KCNQ2	NPEPPS	RGL2	TJP1
ADD3	CCDC30	EP400	KCNQ3	NPRL2	RGS12	TJP2
ADNP	CCDC39	EPB41	KCNQ5	NPTN	RGS7	TLE3
ADRBK1	CCDC47	EPB41L1	KCNT1	NPTXR	RGS7BP	TLK1
AFF3	CCDC84	EPB41L3	KCTD12	NR0B2	RHBDF1	TLN2
AFF4	CCT2	EPC1	KCTD6	NR2E3	RHOB	TLR3
AGAP1	CCT3	EPHA2	KCTD8	NR2F1	RHOBTB2	TLR5
AGAP2	CCT4	EPHA4	KDM2B	NRCAM	RHOG	TLR7
AGAP3	CCT5	EPN1	KDM4B	NRGN	RIF1	TM9SF3
AGPAT3	CCT6A	EPPK1	KDM5C	NRIP1	RIMBP2	TMEM132A
AGRN	CCT7	EPRS	KDM6B	NRXN1	RIMS1	TMEM151A
AGTPBP1	CCT8	EPS15L1	KIAA0284	NRXN2	ROCK2	TMEM151B
AHCYL1	CCT8L2	EPYC	KIAA0528	NRXN3	RPH3A	TMEM201
AHDC1	CD14	ERBB2	KIAA1045	NSD1	RPL12	TMEM219
AHNAK	CD163	ERC1	KIAA1109	NSF	RPL14	TMEM63B
AHNAK2	CD163L1	ERC2	KIAA1217	NSFL1C	RPL38	TMEM87B
AK1	CDC42BPA	ERF	KIAA1244	NTRK2	RPL5	TMEM8B
AK5	CDC42BPB	ESAM	KIAA1429	NTRK3	RPL7	TMOD1
AKAP6	CDCA7	ESCO2	KIAA2018	NUMA1	RPL8	TMOD2
AKAP9	CDCA7L	ESPN	KIF13B	NUP210	RPLP0	TNC
AKD1	CDH13	ESR2	KIF14	NUP37	RPN1	TNFAIP1
AKR1A1	CDH2	EVC2	KIF18A	NUP54	RPRD2	TNIK
AKR7A2	CDH5	EVI5L	KIF1A	NUP98	RPS13	TNK2
AKT1	CDK16	EVL	KIF1B	NUPL2	RPS14	TNKS
AKT3	CDK17	EXD3	KIF21A	NVL	RPS18	TNPO2
AKTIP	CDK5	EXOC1	KIF21B	NWD1	RPS19	TNR
ALASI	CDK5R1	EXOC2	KIF2A	NXF3	RPS25	TNRC18
ALCAM	CDK5R2	EXOC3	KIF3C	NYNRIN	RPS27	TNRC6B
ALDH16A1	CDKL5	EXOC4	KIF5A	OBSCN	RPS3	TNRC6C
ALDH1L2	CEACAM18	EXOC8	KIF5B	OGDH	RPTOR	TNS3
ALDH2	CELF2	EXTL1	KIF5C	OGT	RPUSD3	TOLLIP
ALDH5A1	CELF5	EXTL3	KIF6	OLFM1	RRP1B	TOM1L2
ALDH6A1	CELSR2	EZR	KIFC2	OMG	RTN1	TOMM20
ALDH7A1	CELSR3	FABP4	KLC1	OPA1	RTN3	TOMM70A
ALDOA	CEND1	FADS2	KLC2	OPCML	RTN4	TONSL
ALDOC	CEP164	FAM115A	KLF12	OR4C46	RTN4R	ТОРЗВ
ALMS1	CEP170	FAM120A	KLHDC1	OXCT1	RUFY3	TP53I13
ALOX15	CEP290	FAM13C	KLHL17	OXR1	RUNDC3B	TPI1
ALS2	CERK	FAM160A2	KLHL20	P2RY2	RUSC1	TPM1
ALS2CL	CES4A	FAM160B1	KLHL22	PABPC1	RUSC2	ТРМЗ
AMPH	CFL1	FAM160B2	KNDC1	PACS1	RYR2	TPM4
AMZ1	CHCHD3	FAM171B	KPNA1	PACS2	RYR3	TPPP

ANAPC1	CHCHD6	FAM179B	KPNB1	PACSIN1	SAFB2	TPR
ANAPC5	CHD3	FAM3D	KRAS	PAG1	SALL2	TRAK1
ANK1	CHD4	FAM49A	KRT15	PAICS	SAMD4B	TRAK2
ANK2	CHD5	FAM5B	KRT20	PAK1	SAP130	TRAP1
ANK3	CHD6	FAM65A	KRT25	PAK6	SAP30BP	TRAPPC10
ANKFY1	CHD8	FAM81A	KRT82	PALM	SASH1	TRAPPC3
ANKRD11	CHMP2A	FAM83C	KXD1	PALM2	SBF1	TREM2
ANKRD17	CHMP4B	FARP1	LICAM	PAPPA2	SBNO1	TRH
ANKRD22	CHN1	FARSA	LAMA1	PAQR8	SCAF1	TRHR
ANKRD50	CHN2	FARSB	LAMA2	PAQR9	SCAP	TRIM2
ANKRD52	CHST2	FASN	LAMA4	PARM1	SCCPDH	TRIM3
ANKS1B	CHSY1	FASTKD5	LANCL2	PAX5	SCD	TRIM32
ANO9	CIC	FAT1	LARGE	PBX1	SCFD1	TRIM37
ANXA2	CISD1	FAT2	LARP7	PBXIP1	SCN2A	TRIM9
ANXA5	CIT	FAT3	LARS2	PCBP2	SCN8A	TRIO
ANXA6	CKAP4	FAT4	LCT	PCDH1	SCRN1	TRIP12
AOXI	CKAP5	FBXL16	LDHA	PCDH10	SDF4	TRO
AP1B1	СКВ	FBXL18	LDHB	PCDH7	SEC14L1	TRPC4AP
AP1S1	CKMT1B	FBXL19	LENG1	PCDH9	SEC16A	TRPM1
AP2A1	CLASP1	FBXO31	LHFPL4	PCDHA4	SEC23A	TRPM3
AP2A2	CLASP2	FBXO39	LHX6	PCDHAC2	SEC31A	TRRAP
AP2B1	CLCN1	FBXO41	LIMD1	PCDHGA12	SECISBP2L	TSC2
AP2M1	CLCN3	FBXO7	LIN7B	PCDHGC3	SEPT10	TSC22D1
AP2S1	CLEC16A	FCGBP	LIN7C	PCLO	SEPT11	TSHZ1
AP3D1	CLEC3A	FCGR3B	LING01	PCMT1	SEPT2	TSHZ2
APBA1	CLIC5	FCHO1	LIPK	PCNT	SEPT3	TSKS
APBB1	CLIP3	FKBP8	LLGL1	PCNX	SEPT4	TSNAX
APC	CLNSIA	FKBPL	LLGL2	PCNXL2	SEPT5	TSPAN7
APC2	CLPX	FLNA	LMO7	PCNXL3	SEPT6	TSPEAR
APLP1	CLSPN	FLOT1	LMTK2	PDCD11	SEPT7	TSPYL2
APOD	CLSTN1	FLOT2	LMTK3	PDCD6IP	SEPT8	TSPYL4
APOE	CLTC	FMN2	LPAR3	PDE2A	SEPT9	TTBK1
APOL2	CLU	FMNL2	LPHN1	PDE3B	SETD5	TTBK2
APOL5	CMPK2	FMNL3	LPHN2	PDE4B	SETX	TTC28
APP	CNNM3	FN1	LPHN3	PDE4DIP	SEZ6L2	TTC3
AQP4	CNP	FN3KRP	LPIN2	PDE8B	SFN	TTC4
ARAPI	CNTN1	FOXK2	LRP1	PDHA1	SFXN1	TTC7B
ARAP2	CNTN2	FOXO3	LRP3	PDHB	SFXN5	TTK
ARF3	CNTN3	FOXRED1	LRP4	PDS5B	SGIP1	TTLL7
ARF5	CNTNAP1	FRMPD4	LRP8	PDZD2	SGSM2	TTN
ARFGEF1	COBL	FRY	LRPPRC	PDZD8	SH3BP4	TTPA
ARHGAP20	COG7	FSCN1	LRRC41	PEA15	SH3GL1	TTYH1
ARHGAP21	COL15A1	FSD1	LRRC47	PEBP1	SH3GL2	ТТҮНЗ
ARHGAP23	COL27A1	FSD1L	LRRC4B	PEG3	SH3GLB2	TUB

ARHGAP32	COL3A1	FTH1	LRRC7	PER1	SH3TC2	TUBAIA
ARHGAP33	COL6A2	FYN	LRRC8B	PEX1	SHANK1	TUBA1B
ARHGAP35	COPG1	GABBR1	LRRN2	PFKL	SHANK2	TUBA4A
ARHGDIA	CORO1A	GABBR2	LSAMP	PFKM	SHANK3	TUBB2A
ARHGEF10	CORO1C	GABRA1	LSM3	PFKP	SHKBP1	TUBB2B
ARHGEF11	CORO2B	GAP43	LUZP1	PFN2	SHOX2	TUBB3
ARHGEF12	COX411	GAPDH	LYN	PGAM1	SHROOM1	TUFM
ARHGEF15	COX5B	GARNL3	LYNX1	PGD	SIPA1L1	TULP4
ARHGEF17	COX6B1	GAS7	MACF1	PGK1	SIPA1L2	TXNL1
ARHGEF2	COX6C	GBAS	MADD	PGM2L1	SIPA1L3	UACA
ARHGEF38	COX7A2L	GBF1	MAGEC1	PHACTR1	SIRPA	UBA1
ARHGEF4	CPE	GCN1L1	MAGED1	PHB	SKI	UBAP2L
ARHGEF7	CPLX1	GDI1	MAGI2	PHC2	SLC12A5	UBC
ARID1A	CPLX2	GDI2	MAGTI	PHF12	SLC12A6	UBE2N
ARID1B	CPNE5	GDPD5	MAMDC4	PHF19	SLC13A1	UBE2O
ARID2	CPT1C	GFAP	MAML2	PHF20	SLC17A1	UBE2V2
ARNT2	CR1L	GFOD1	MAN2A2	PHF23	SLC17A7	UBE3B
ARPC2	CREBBP	GIF	MAOA	PHF7	SLC19A2	UBE3C
ARPC3	CRIP2	GIT1	MAOB	PHGDH	SLC1A2	UBQLN1
ARPP21	CRMP1	GJA1	MAPIA	PHLDB1	SLC22A17	UBQLN2
ARRB1	CRTAC1	GLI2	MAP1B	PHYHIP	SLC24A2	UBR3
ARRDC1	CRTC1	GLI3	MAP1LC3A	PI15	SLC25A11	UBR5
ARSE	CRYAB	GLUD1	MAP2	PI4KA	SLC25A12	UCHL1
ARVCF	CRYBG3	GLUL	MAP2K1	PIGQ	SLC25A13	UFLI
ASAP1	CRYM	GNA13	MAP3K12	PIK3C2B	SLC25A18	UGT1A3
ASH1L	CS	GNAI2	MAP4	PIK3CB	SLC25A22	UHRF1BP1L
ASTL	CSE1L	GNAL	MAP4K4	PIK3R3	SLC25A23	ULK1
ASXL1	CSMD2	GNAO1	MAP6	PIKFYVE	SLC25A3	ULK2
ATF7IP	CSPG4	GNAS	MAP6D1	PIN1	SLC25A4	UNC13A
ATG12	CST3	GNAZ	MAP7D1	PINK1	SLC25A5	UNC13C
ATG2A	CTBP1	GNB1	MAPK1	PIP4K2A	SLC25A6	UNC5A
ATG2B	CTNNA1	GNB2	MAPK3	PIP4K2B	SLC26A8	UQCRC1
ATG9A	CTNNA2	GNB4	MAPK4	PIP5K1C	SLC27A4	UQCRC2
ATIC	CTNNB1	GNB5	MAPK8	PITPNM1	SLC4A3	URB1
ATMIN	CTNND1	GNL1	MAPK8IP1	PITPNM2	SLC4A4	URB2
ATN1	CTNND2	GNPAT	MAPK8IP3	PJA2	SLC4A8	USP22
ATP13A2	CUL3	GOTI	MAPKBP1	PKD1	SLC5A7	USP32
ATPIAI	CUL9	GPAM	MAPRE2	PKP4	SLC6A1	USP34
ATP1A2	CUXI	GPHN	MAPRE3	PLA2G12B	SLC6A17	USP5
ATP1A3	CUX2	GPI	MAPT	PLCB1	SLC7A6	USP9X
ATP1B1	CUZD1	GPM6A	MARK2	PLCH2	SLC8A1	UTRN
ATP1B2	CYFIP1	GPR115	MARK4	PLCL2	SLC8A2	VAMP2
ATP2A2	CYFIP2	GPR153	MAST1	PLD3	SLC9A3R1	VAPA
ATP2B1	CYTH1	GPR158	MAST2	PLEC	SLCO1B7	VAPB

ATP2B2	DAB2IP	GPR162	MAST4	PLEKHA6	SLITRK5	VCAN
ATP2B3	DAGLA	GPRC5B	MAZ	PLEKHH1	SLMO2	VCL
ATP2B4	DAGLB	GPRIN1	MBD5	PLP1	SMAD7	VCP
ATP5A1	DAPK1	GPRIN3	MBP	PLXNA1	SMAP2	VDAC1
ATP5B	DARC	GRAMD1B	MBTPS1	PLXNA2	SMARCA2	VDAC2
ATP5D	DARS	GRIA3	MDH1	PLXNA4	SMARCA4	VDAC3
ATP5I	DBC1	GRID2	MDH2	PLXNB1	SMARCC2	VIM
ATP50	DBNL	GRIK3	MDM1	PLXND1	SMG1	VN1R4
ATP6V0A1	DCAF6	GRIK5	MED13	PMFBP1	SMPD3	VPS13A
ATP6V0D1	DCHS2	GRIN1	MED13L	PML	SMTNL1	VPS13C
ATP6V1A	DCLK1	GRIN2A	MED14	POGZ	SNAP25	VPS13D
ATP6V1B2	DCST1	GRIN2B	MED16	POLL	SNAP91	VPS35
ATP6V1C1	DCTN1	GRIN2D	MED29	POLR2A	SND1	VPS39
ATP6V1D	DCTN2	GRM4	MEF2D	POM121C	SNPH	VPS41
ATP6V1E1	DDAH1	GRM5	METTL14	POMT1	SNTA1	VPS52
ATP6V1G2	DDHD2	GSK3B	MFHAS1	PPARGC1A	SNTB2	VSNL1
ATP6V1H	DDN	GSN	MGAT5B	PPFIA1	SNX27	WARS
ATP8A1	DDX1	GSTM3	MIB1	PPFIA2	SNX4	WASF1
ATP9A	DDX10	GTF3C1	MICAL2	PPFIA3	SOATI	WASF3
ATXN1	DDX24	GTF3C2	MIF	PPFIA4	SOBP	WASL
AUTS2	DDX3X	GTPBP3	MINK1	PPIA	SOLH	WDFY3
AXL	DENND5A	GTPBP5	MKI67	PPM1E	SON	WDR11
B3GAT1	DGCR2	GXYLT2	MKL2	PPP1CA	SORBS2	WDR13
BAG3	DGKZ	H2AFV	MLL2	PPP1CB	SORL1	WDR6
BAII	DHX30	HADHA	MLL3	PPP1R12A	SORT1	WDR64
BAI2	DHX8	HADHB	MLL5	PPP1R14D	SPAG9	WDR7
BAIAP2	DICER1	HAPLN2	MLLT4	PPP1R7	SPARCL1	WIZ
BAP1	DID01	HAUS6	MMP24	PPP2R1A	SPATA22	WNK1
BASP1	DIP2A	HAUS8	MOG	PPP2R2C	SPATA5	WNK2
BAZ2A	DIP2B	HCFC1	MON2	PPP2R5B	SPDYC	WRN
BCAN	DIP2C	НСК	MOV10	<i>РРРЗСА</i>	SPECC1	WWC1
BCAT1	DIRAS2	HCN2	MPG	<i>РРРЗСВ</i>	SPEG	XIRP2
BCL9L	DISP2	HDAC4	MPP2	PRDX1	SPEN	XKR6
BCORL1	DLAT	HDAC5	MPRIP	PRDX2	SPHKAP	XKR9
BCR	DLC1	HDLBP	MRC2	PRDX6	SPIB	XPO6
BIN1	DLD	HEATR5B	MSN	PREX1	SPIRE1	XPO7
BIRC6	DLG1	HECTD1	MTCH2	PREX2	SPRED1	XPOT
BLVRB	DLG2	HERC1	MTMR4	PRICKLE2	SPRN	XPR1
BMPR2	DLG3	HERC2	MTOR	PRKACB	SPTANI	YAE1D1
BPTF	DLG4	HIPK1	MTSS1L	PRKAR1A	SPTB	YARS
BRD4	DLG5	HIPK2	MUC17	PRKAR2A	SPTBN1	YES1
BRPF1	DLGAP1	HIPK3	MUC5B	PRKAR2B	SPTBN2	YTHDC1
BRSK1	DLGAP2	<i>HIST1H1E</i>	MUC6	PRKCB	SPTBN4	YWHAB
BRSK2	DLGAP3	HIST1H2AG	MYADML2	PRKCE	SPTBN5	YWHAE

BSN	DLGAP4	HIST1H2BE	MYBPHL	PRKCG	SQLE	YWHAG
BTNL2	DLL4	HIST1H4I	MYCBP2	PRPF8	SRC	YWHAH
BZRAP1	DLST	HIVEP1	MYH10	PRPH	SRCIN1	YWHAQ
C10orf35	DMD	HIVEP2	MYH11	PRR12	SREBF2	YWHAZ
C14orf28	DMWD	HIVEP3	MYH14	PRRC2A	SRGAP3	ZBTB40
C16orf62	DMXL2	HK1	MYH7B	PRRC2C	SRI	ZBTB45
C17orf49	DNAH1	HLA-C	MYH9	PRSS38	SRRM2	ZC3H10
C17orf97	DNAH9	HMGCR	MYL6	PRUNE2	SSBP3	ZC3H4
Clorf185	DNAJA1	HMGXB3	MYL6B	PSAP	SSH2	ZC3H6
CIQC	DNAJB4	HNRNPUL1	MYO10	PSAPL1	SSPO	ZC3H7B
C20orf197	DNAJB6	HOMER1	MYO16	PSD	STAC2	ZCCHC14
C2CD2L	DNAJC13	HPS3	MYO18A	PSD3	STAG1	ZDHHC5
C6orf222	DNAJC6	HSD17B4	MYO18B	PSG2	STAP2	ZEB1
C7orf60	DNASE1L2	HSP90AA1	MYO1D	PSMD2	STARD13	ZEB2
C9orf114	DNM2	HSP90AB1	MYO5A	PSPC1	STIP1	ZER1
C9orf172	DNM3	HSPA12A	MYO6	PTAFR	STK10	ZFHX2
CA10	DOCK10	HSPA2	MYOF	PTCH1	STK25	ZFP106
CA2	DOCK3	HSPA4	MYOZ2	PTEN	STK38L	ZFR
CA4	DOCK4	HSPA4L	MYT1L	PTK2	STOM	ZFYVE1
CABINI	DOCK9	HSPA5	NACAD	PTK2B	STOX2	ZHX3
CACNAIA	DOPEYI	HSPA6	NALCN	PTPN11	STRN4	ZMIZ1
CACNA1B	DOPEY2	HSPA8	NAP1L2	PTPN23	STT3B	ZMIZ2
CACNA1C	DOTIL	HSPA9	NAPA	PTPN3	STX1A	ZMYND11
CACNAID	DPEP2	HSPB1	NAPB	PTPN5	STX1B	ZNF133
CACNAIE	DPM1	HSPD1	NAPG	PTPRD	STXBP1	ZNF229
CACNA1F	DPP8	HSPH1	NAT8L	PTPRF	STXBP3	ZNF326
CACNA1G	DPYD	HTATSF1	NAVI	PTPRG	STXBP5	ZNF407
CACNA1H	DPYSL2	HTR2A	NAV2	PTPRJ	SUCLA2	ZNF426
CACNA11	DPYSL3	HTR7	NAV3	PTPRM	SULF2	ZNF445
CACNAIS	DSCAM	HTT	NBEA	PTPRN2	SULT1B1	ZNF480
CACNA2D1	DSCAML1	HUWE1	NCAM1	PTPRS	SV2A	ZNF518B
CACNA2D2	DST	IDH2	NCAM2	PTPRT	SV2B	ZNF530
CACNA2D3	DSTN	IDS	NCAN	PTPRZ1	SYMPK	ZNF532
CACNA2D4	DTNA	IER2	NCDN	PUF60	SYN1	ZNF536
CACNB1	DTX1	IFNAR2	NCKAP1	PUM1	SYNE1	ZNF551
CACNB2	DUOXA1	IFT140	NCKIPSD	PUM2	SYNGAP1	ZNF565
CACNB3	DUOXA2	IFT81	NCOA1	PURA	SYNGR1	ZNF607
CACNB4	DUSP15	IGFL2	NCOA2	PYCARD	SYNGR3	ZNF721
ZNF77	ZNFX1	ZP4	ZYG11B			

Gene	Entrez Id	CFG ^a	CNV ^b	DE ^c	GWAS ^d	Linkage ^e	Sherlock ^f	PASCAL ^g	Score ^h
DRD2	1813	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
DOC2A	8448	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
PGBD1	84547	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
SNAP91	9892	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
MAGI2	9863	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
HIST1H2BJ	8970	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
TCF4	6925	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
RTN4R	65078	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
SLC1A2	6506	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
ZSCAN31	64288	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
SRR	63826	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
BDNF	627	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
ZSWIM6	57688	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
GLT8D1	55830	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
GNB1L	54584	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
NR4A2	4929	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
NRGN	4900	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
GOLGA6L5	374650	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
ITIH4	3700	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
HSPD1	3329	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
GRIA1	2890	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
DISC1	27185	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
EGR1	1958	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
COMT	1312	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
DNAJC19	131118	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
CNR1	1268	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
TRMT61A	115708	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
TNFRSF13C	115650	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
PRSS16	10279	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
DGCR2	9993	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
DOPEY2	9980	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
HS3ST3B1	9953	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
TRANK1	9881	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ATG13	9776	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ZSCAN12	9753	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
KDM4A	9682	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PLCH2	9651	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
RGS6	9628	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
BAG5	9529	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
TAOK2	9344	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
SNAP29	9342	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
MARS2	92935	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2

Table S13. Prioritized genes that have a score of 2 and above

ZNF804A	91752	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SMDT1	91689	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ATPAF2	91647	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
DGKI	9162	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
C12orf65	91574	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ANKRD44	91526	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CREB3L1	90993	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ESAM	90952	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
KALRN	8997	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
CACNA11	8911	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
DGKZ	8525	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
USMG5	84833	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
PLCD4	84812	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
HIRIP3	8479	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
DTNBP1	84062	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
TSSK6	83983	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
IMMP2L	83943	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
MAD1L1	8379	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
FAM57B	83723	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
HIST1H3A	8350	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
HIST1H2BL	8340	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CDC45	8318	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
DGCR6	8214	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
ANP32E	81611	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
ST8SIA2	8128	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
CDK2AP1	8099	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
FXR1	8087	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PBX4	80714	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ZKSCAN3	80317	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
EFHD1	80303	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
COQ10B	80219	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
THOC7	80145	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ACTR5	79913	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ZNF408	79797	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
MSANTD2	79684	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
OGFOD2	79676	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
C2orf47	79568	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ZFYVE21	79038	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CENPM	79019	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
GID4	79018	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
SCG2	7857	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
CACNB2	783	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
DDR1	780	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
CACNA1C	775	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2

ZKSCAN8	7745	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
XRCC3	7517	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
VRK2	7444	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
UFD1L	7353	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
CLDN5	7122	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
TCF20	6942	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
TBX6	6911	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
TBX1	6899	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
SYN2	6854	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
NEK4	6787	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
SRPK2	6733	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
SREBF1	6720	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
SNRPN	6638	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
SLC25A1	6576	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
SLC6A3	6531	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
SLC1A3	6507	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
NT5DC2	64943	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
BCL11B	64919	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
EFTUD1P1	648809	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CSMD1	64478	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
GOLGA6L4	643707	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
BTBD18	643376	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
SLC39A8	64116	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
NPAS3	64067	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
RRAS	6237	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
BCL9	607	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
RGS4	5999	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
RANBP1	5902	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
SCAF1	58506	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PTPRN2	5799	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
SUGP1	57794	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PITPNM2	57605	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PRR12	57479	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
AS3MT	57412	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PTGIS	5740	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
RELN	5649	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
PRODH	5625	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
PCDHA8	56140	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
SEPT3	55964	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PRKG1	5592	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
PRKCA	5578	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
TSR1	55720	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PRKAB2	5565	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
AMBRA1	55626	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2

GALNT10	55568	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
SLC38A7	55238	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
SBNO1	55206	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PBRM1	55193	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
MSL2	55167	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
FANCL	55120	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ZSCAN2	54993	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
C4orf27	54969	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
WHSC1L1	54904	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
WBP1L	54838	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
GATAD2A	54815	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
AHI1	54806	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
CNNM2	54805	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
BTN2A3P	54718	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
RRN3	54700	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
TM6SF2	53345	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PLCL1	5334	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PLCB2	5330	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
RAPGEF6	51735	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
PDE4B	5142	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
ARL6IP4	51329	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
РССВ	5096	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PAM	5066	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
SLC45A1	50651	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PAK2	5062	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
FURIN	5045	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
NOTCH4	4855	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
NOTCH2	4853	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
NPY	4852	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
NOS1	4842	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
NEK1	4750	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
NDUFV2	4729	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
NDUFA6	4700	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ATF4	468	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
NAGA	4668	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
NAB2	4665	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
SMIM4	440957	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
LOC440354	440354	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
MMP16	4325	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ARVCF	421	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
MEF2C	4208	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
MDK	4192	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
MAOA	4128	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
MAN2A1	4124	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2

MAN2A2	4122	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
MIR137	406928	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
HAPLN4	404037	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
MIR137HG	400765	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
SNX19	399979	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
LCAT	3931	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
ARHGAP1	392	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
MUSTN1	389125	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
C2orf82	389084	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
UBE2Q2P1	388165	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
SETD8	387893	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ZKSCAN4	387032	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
KLC1	3831	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
KCNN3	3782	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
KCNJ13	3769	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
TMEM110	375346	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
YJEFN3	374887	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
KCNB1	3745	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ITIH3	3699	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ITIH1	3697	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
IREB2	3658	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
IL1B	3553	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
HCN1	348980	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
FTCDNL1	348751	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
SOX2-OT	347689	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
LINC00634	339674	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
HTR2A	3356	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
HSPA9	3313	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
HINT1	3094	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
NRG1	3084	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
SERPIND1	3053	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
ZDHHC8	29801	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
GSTM1	2944	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
GRM3	2913	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
GRIN2B	2904	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
SPCS1	28972	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
GRIA4	2893	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
FAM86B3P	286042	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
INO80E	283899	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
HARBI1	283254	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
C11orf31	280636	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
TRMT2A	27037	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
GJA8	2703	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
KCNV1	27012	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2

MDGA1	266727	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
SEZ6L2	26470	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
GNL3	26354	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
GIGYF2	26058	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PPP1R16B	26051	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CNTNAP2	26047	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
SPATS2L	26010	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
ZDHHC5	25921	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
BRP44	25874	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
NGEF	25791	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
GAD1	2571	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
GABRB3	2562	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
ASPHD1	253982	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
KCTD13	253980	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PLA2G15	23659	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
VSIG2	23584	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ABCB9	23457	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
SF3B1	23451	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
MAU2	23383	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PPP1R13B	23368	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
SATB2	23314	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ACSL6	23305	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
SMG6	23293	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CNOT1	23019	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
IGSF9B	22997	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
NT5C2	22978	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
FES	2242	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
NKAPL	222698	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ZSCAN23	222696	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
MED19	219541	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
YPEL4	219539	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
F2	2147	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ETF1	2107	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ERBB4	2066	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
C2orf69	205327	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
EP300	2033	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
TSNARE1	203062	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CMYA5	202333	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
RILPL2	196383	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
DRG2	1819	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
DRD4	1815	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
DRD1	1812	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
DPYD	1806	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
WBP2NL	164684	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2

CYP17A1	1586	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ADRBK2	157	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
CYP2D6	1565	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
FAM109B	150368	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CILP2	148113	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
TOM1L2	146691	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
C16orf92	146378	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
SLC32A1	140679	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CR1L	1379	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
RFTN2	130132	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
TYW5	129450	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
UHMK1	127933	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
TMEM219	124446	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
AGPHD1	123688	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CLU	1191	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
SFXN2	118980	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
СКВ	1152	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CHRNB4	1143	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CHRNA7	1139	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
CHRNA5	1138	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CHRNA3	1136	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CHRM4	1132	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
NXPH4	11247	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
NISCH	11188	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
CHI3L1	1116	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
CHGB	1114	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
CLP1	10978	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
CPLX2	10814	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
MPHOSPH9	10198	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
DPYD-AS1	100873932	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
HSPE1-MOB4	100529241	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
TMEM110-MUS									
TN1	100526772	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
LINC00933	100506874	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
MIR4304	100422931	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
MIR3160-1	100422827	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
MIR1281	100302237	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
LOC100216546	100216546	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
NDUFA6-AS1	100132273	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
ANKRD63	100131244	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
LOC378135	-	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2

^a CFG: gene identified by the Convergent functional genomics analysis; a total of 42 genes was adopted from the study of Ayalew et al.¹⁴

^b CNV: genes affected by copy number variant; CNV was set as "1" if this gene was reported in at

least two of these studies.²¹⁻⁵²

^c DE: genes expressed differentially in schizophrenia; DE was set as "1" if this gene was differentially expressed in one of GSE53987, GSE12649, GSE21138, GSE35978, GSE62191, GSE62191 these datasets at ranking of top 1% most differentially expressed or in the report of.⁵³

 $^{\rm d}$ GWAS: genes identified by genome wide association study; GWAS was set as "1" if this gene was identified in one of these studies. $^{16,\;54\text{-}68}$

^e Linkage: genes identified by linkage and association study; Linkage was set as "1" if this gene was identified in one of these studies.^{7, 9, 10}

^fSherlock: genes identified by Sherlock integrative analysis; a total of 12 genes was got from the study of Luo et al.⁶⁹

^g PASCAL: genes identified by Pathway scoring algorithm, we use gene-based test $PASCAL^{17}$ to calculate PGC2 data and if the *P*-value of a gene is less than 10-6, then we set its PASCAL to "1". ^h Score: number of "1" about this gene.

Gene	Drug (s)	Source (s)
BDNF	DESIPRAMINE	PharmGKB
		TdgClinicalTrial,
		TTD, TEND,
	ANANDAMIDE,CANNABINOL,CBD CANNABIS	GuideToPharmaco
	DERIVATIVE, CP55940, DRONABINOL, HU-210, NABILONE,	logyInteractions,
CNR1	RIMONABANT, SURINABANT, TARANABANT	TdgClinicalTrial
		TEND, ChEMBL,
	2-METHOXYESTRADIOL, BUPROPION, ENTACAPONE, LEV	TdgClinicalTrial,
	ODOPA,METHYLDOPA,NIALAMIDE,NICOTINE,RISPERID	PharmGKB, TTD,
COMT	ONE,S-ADENOSYLMETHIONINE,TOLCAPONE	DrugBank
	7-OH-DPAT,ABAPERIDONE	
	HYDROCHLORIDE, AC1L2SUW, ACEPROMAZINE, ACETOP	
	HENAZINE, ALIZAPRIDE, AMANTADINE, AMISULPRIDE, A	
	MOXAPINE, AMPHETAMINE, ANIRACETAM, APLINDORE	
	FUMARATE, APOMORPHINE, ARIPIPRAZOLE, ASENAPINE,	
	ASENAPINE	
	MALEATE, BENZQUINAMIDE, BICIFADINE, BIFEPRUNOX,	
	BL-1020, BLONANSERIN, BRASOFENSINE, BREXPIPRAZOL	
	E,BROMOCRIPTINE,BROMOPRIDE,BROMPERIDOL,BUPR	
	OPION,BUSPIRONE,CABERGOLINE,CAFFEINE,CARFENA	
	ZINE, CARIPRAZINE, CHLORPROMAZINE, CHLORPROTHI	
	XENE, CINNARIZINE, CLOZAPINE, DESIPRAMINE, DEXPRA	
	MIPEXOLE, DOMPERIDONE, DOPAMINE, DOXEPIN, DROPE	
	RIDOL,ERGOLOID	
	MESYLATE, ETICLOPRIDE, ETILEVODOPA, FLUPENTIXOL,	
	FLUPHENAZINE,FLUPHENAZINE	
	DECANOATE,FLUPHENAZINE	
	ENANTHATE, FLUSPIRILENE, HALOPERIDOL, ILOPERIDO	
	NE,IMIPRAMINE,ITOPRIDE,KETAMINE,LAMECTACIN,LE	
	VODOPA,LISURIDE,LOXAPINE,LURASIDONE,MAPROTIL	
	INE,MELEVODOPA,MEMANTINE,MESORIDAZINE,MESO	
	RIDAZINE	
	BESYLATE, METOCLOPRAMIDE, MIANSERIN, MINAPRINE	
	,MIRTAZAPINE,MOLINDONE,MOLINDONE	
	HYDROCHLORIDE,NAFADOTRIDE,NEMONAPRIDE,NICO	
	TINE,NOMIFENSINE,NORTRIPTYLINE,OCAPERIDONE,OL	TEND, ChEMBL,
	ANZAPINE, PALIPERIDONE, PALIPERIDONE	GuideToPharmaco
	PALMITATE, PARDOPRUNOX, PERGOLIDE, PEROSPIRONE,	logyInteractions,
	PERPHENAZINE, PIMOZIDE, PIPOTIAZINE, PIRIBEDIL, PRA	TdgClinicalTrial,
	MIPEXOLE, PROCHLORPERAZINE, PROCHLORPERAZINE	PharmGKB, TTD,
DRD2	MALEATE, PROMAZINE, PROMETHAZINE, PROPIOMAZIN	DrugBank

Table S14. Seven of the 29 top prioritized genes in SZDB database are drug targets	Table S14. Seven of the 29 top prioritized genes in SZDB database are drug targets
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	E,QUETIAPINE,QUINAGOLIDE	
	HYDROCHLORIDE,QUINELORANE,QUINPIROLE,RACLO	
	PRIDE,REMOXIPRIDE,RISPERIDONE,ROPINIROLE,ROTIG	
	OTINE,ROXINDOLE,SERTINDOLE,SIBENADET,SULPIRID	
	E,SUMANIROLE,TERGURIDE,TETRABENAZINE,THIETHY	
	LPERAZINE, THIETHYLPERAZINE	
	MALATE, THIOPROPERAZINE, THIORIDAZINE, THIOTHIX	
	ENE,THIOTHIXENE	
	HYDROCHLORIDE, TRIFLUOPERAZINE, TRIFLUPROMAZI	
	NE,TRIFLUPROMAZINE	
	HYDROCHLORIDE, TRIMIPRAMINE, TRIMIPRAMINE	
	MALEATE, VILAZODONE, YOHIMBINE, ZIPRASIDONE, ZOT	
	EPINE,ZUCLOPENTHIXOL	
	AMPA,ANIRACETAM,ATPO,CYCLOTHIAZIDE,DESFLURA	
	NE,ENFLURANE,ETHANOL,FARAMPATOR,ISOFLURANE,	TEND,
	L-GLUTAMIC	GuideToPharmaco
	ACID, METHOXYFLURANE, PERAMPANEL, PHENOBARBIT	logyInteractions,
	AL,PIRACETAM,SEVOFLURANE,TALAMPANEL,TEZAMP	TdgClinicalTrial,
GRIA1	ANEL	TTD, DrugBank
		GuideToPharmaco
		logyInteractions,
SLC1A2	DL-TBOA,L-GLUTAMIC ACID,WAY-213613	DrugBank
SRR	L-SERINE, PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	DrugBank

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how 10 💌	entries						Search:				Select all	Dese	lect all	Сору	Print	Save
SNP	Position ^a	Alelle	Gene	Location	Info	OR	Se	P-value ^b	eQTL	Score	C LocusZ	oom ^d	SIF	T (score)	e	PolyP (score
rs10001580	<u>4:37851856</u>	A/C	PGM2	missense	1.000	0.99750	0.0311	0.936	ഭ	<u>6</u>	ď	1	TOLE	RATED(0	64)	BENIG
rs10001580	<u>4:37851856</u>	A/C	PGM2	missense	1.000	0.99750	0.0311	0.936	ය	<u>6</u>	ď	1	TOLE	RATED(0	64)	BENIG
rs10001603	<u>4:152647577</u>	A/T	GATB	intron	1.000	1.01562	0.0109	0.156	ഭ	<u>6</u>	Ľ	1		-		-
rs10001618	4:37340671	T/C	NWD2	intron	0.973	0.94563	0.0297	0.05999	៤	<u>5</u>	Ľ	1		2		-
rs10011549	4:2194946	T/C	POLN	missense	1.000	1.01136	0.0163	0.4879	යි	<u>6</u>	Ċ	1	TOLE	RATED(0	45)	BENIGN
rs10024123	4:71232430	T/C	SMR3A	missense	1.010	1.00763	0.0278	0.7842	്	Ţ	ප්	1	TOLE	RATED(0	93)	UNKNO
rs10043984	<u>5:137712121</u>	T/C	KDM3B	intron	1.010	1.06940	0.0120	2.176E-8	്	I	ď	1		-		-
	1.1072020	A/G	CEAD74	intern	0.026	1.02511	0.0125	0.04771	551	6	et.	1				

Figure S1. SNP query report. For SNP query (batch query is allowed), SZDB will generate a detailed report, including SNP id, chromosomal coordinates, alleles, genes that the query SNP located, SNP type (i.e., if the SNP is located in intron or coding region), association significance (P value) with schizophrenia (data from the PGC2), eQTL analysis and SNP functional annotation (from RegulomeDB). If the SNP is located in coding region, SIFT and PolyPhen-2 annotations are also generated.

Home	Search Analysis & T	Genes	gBrowse	Distille	i list Download I	Manual	About Us	
			Gene	search res	ults			
how 10 💌	entries			Search:		Select all Deselec	t all Copy	Print Save
Symbol ^a	Diff expression ^b	Entrez Id	Posi	ition	Location	Description	Туре	LocusZoom
<u>A2ML1</u>	GSE53987	<u>144568</u>	chr12:89751509029379		12p13.31	alpha-2-macroglobulin-like 1	protein- coding	്
ARL3 ²	Not Sig	<u>403</u>	<u>chr10:1044334</u>	<u>84104474190</u>	10q23.3 ADP-ribosylation factor-like 3		protein- coding	്
<u>BCL9</u> 1,2	GSE35978	<u>607</u>	chr1:14701318	<u>82147098017</u>	1q21	B-cell CLL/lymphoma 9	protein- coding	ගි
BRWD1	GSE12649,GSE21138,GSE53987	<u>54014</u>	chr21:405574	0440685712	21q22.2	bromodomain and WD repeat domain containing 1	protein- coding	ග්
C11orf872	GSE21138,GSE53987	<u>399947</u>	chr11:1092928	46109299893	11q22.3	chromosome 11 open reading frame 87	protein- coding	്
DRD2 ^{2,3,4,6}	GSE53987	1813	chr11:1132803	17113346001	11q23	1q23 dopamine receptor D2		ď
howing 1 to 6	of 6 entries						Previous	1 Next

Figure S2. Gene query report. For gene query (batch query is allowed), SZDB will generate a detailed report, which contain following information: (1) If the query genes is differentially expressed in schizophrenia cases and controls; (2) The Entrez id of the query gene; (3) The genomic coordinate of the query gene; (4) The association significance (P value) between SNPs in the query gene and schizophrenia (from the PGC2).

rs4630328



Figure S3. The Locuszoom view shows the association significance between SNPs in query gene and schizophrenia (summary statistics, i.e., *P* values are taken from the PGC2).

SZDB: A Datab	pase for Sc	hizoph	rrenia G	enetic Res	search		
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Step 2 Please select a br region ^a	rain PFC-MSC	•					
Step 3 Please select a developmenta stage ^b	Post conceptio	n weeks 💌					
Step 4 Minimum pearso correlation coefficient	on 0.8	•					
			Submit Reset				

Figure S4. SZDB can perform co-expression analysis using brain expression data. If the users identified a novel schizophrenia risk gene and they want to know the other genes that are significantly co-expressed with this novel gene, SZDB can finish this job easily so the users do not need to download related data and perform additional analyses.



Figure S5. Spatio-temporal expression pattern analysis can be performed at SZDB. If the users identified novel schizophrenia risk genes and they want to know if these genes are expressed in human brain, SZDB can finish this job so the users do not need to download related data and perform additional analyses.



Figure S6. Users can perform protein-protein interaction analysis at the SZDB.

SZDE	3: A Databa	ise for Sc	hizopl	hrenia G	enetic Res	search		
Home	Search Anal	ysis & Tools	Genes	gBrowse	Distilled list	Download	Manual	About Us
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	or Input genes [Example]	Paste your que	ry.					
	Minimum pvalue	0.05						
				Search Reset				
	Copyri	ight© 2015-2017 <u>Ku</u>	nming Institute	of Zoology, Chinese /	Academy of Sciences. Al	I Rights Reserved.		

Figure S7. Users can perform eQTL analysis at the SZDB. Brain expression and genetic data are taken from Myers et al.⁷⁰

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