

Supplementary Table S9

The GWAS data about associations of the studied candidate genes polymorphisms with the level of sex hormones in women or prevalence of women

SNP	Position (chr: hg38)	Phenotype	Association (significance) (affected allele)	Reference
rs148982377	7: 99477415	DHEAS	$\beta = -0.255$ ($p = 1.82 \times 10^{-14}$) (C)	Ruth K.S. et al., 2016a
rs34670419	7: 99533211	Progesterone	$\beta = -0.346$ ($p = 6.09 \times 10^{-14}$) (T)	Ruth K.S. et al., 2016a
		DHEAS	$\beta = -0.780$ ($p = 2.07 \times 10^{-9}$) (T)	Wood A.R. et al., 2013
		Cortisol/ DHEAS ratio	$\beta = 0.721$ ($p = 2.35 \times 10^{-8}$) (T)	Wood A.R. et al., 2013
rs11031002	11: 30193714	LH	$\beta = 0.221$ ($p = 3.94 \times 10^{-9}$) (A)	Ruth K.S. et al., 2016a
rs11031005	11: 30204809	FSH	$\beta = -0.232$ ($p = 1.74 \times 10^{-8}$) (C)	Ruth K.S. et al., 2016a
		Total testosterone	$\beta = 0.033$ ($p = 7.2 \times 10^{-17}$) (C)	Ruth K.S. et al., 2020
		Bioavailable testosterone	$\beta = 0.023$ ($p = 1.5 \times 10^{-10}$) (C)	Ruth K.S. et al., 2020
rs112295236	11: 63147874	Progesterone	$\beta = 0.255$ ($p = 7.68 \times 10^{-12}$) (G)	Ruth K.S. et al., 2016a
		Bioavailable testosterone (in men and women combined)	$\beta = 0.031$ ($p = 2.3 \times 10^{-14}$) (G)	Ruth K.S. et al., 2020
rs117585797	12: 5902324	Oestradiol	$\beta = 0.624$ ($p = 1.63 \times 10^{-8}$) (A)	Ruth K.S. et al., 2016a
rs117145500	16: 52913718	FAI	$\beta = -0.276$ ($p = 1.50 \times 10^{-8}$) (C)	Ruth K.S. et al., 2016a
rs727428	17: 7634474	SHBG	$\beta = -0.126$ ($p = 2.09 \times 10^{-16}$) (T)	Prescott J. et al., 2012
		Bioavailable testosterone	$\beta = 0.095$ ($p = 8.3 \times 10^{-309}$) (T)	Ruth K.S. et al., 2020
rs1641549	17: 7671457	SHBG	$\beta = -0.127$ ($p = 1.21 \times 10^{-15}$) (T)	Ruth K.S. et al., 2016a

Abbreviations: Chr, chromosome; DHEAS, dehydroepiandrosterone sulphate; FAI, free androgen index ((testosterone/SHBG) \times 100); FSH, follicle-stimulating hormone; LH, luteinizing hormone; SHBG, sex hormone binding globulin.

References

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3. Wood AR, Perry JR, Tanaka T, et al. Imputation of variants from the 1000 Genomes Project modestly improves known associations and can identify low-frequency variant-phenotype associations undetected by HapMap based imputation. *PLoS One.* 2013;8(5):e64343. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0064343
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