## SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



Supplementary Figure 1. MDS plot of ADNI non-Hispanic Caucasian samples. Samples seemed to form loose clusters and two samples were outliers based on the second MDS component (at bottom of plot; 031_S_4032 and 031_S_4203), suggesting potential population substructure. To check for cryptic relatedness, which can confound GWAS studies, pairwise identity-by-descent fraction ( $\pi$ ) between each pair of samples were calculated using PLINK. Three related sample pairs were identified (137_S_4466 and 021_S_0159, $\pi=$ $0.50 ; 023 \_S \_0058$ and 023_S_4035, $\pi=0.48 ; 024 \_$S_2239 and 024_S_4084, $\pi=0.42$ ), which are probably first-degree relatives. Optionally, we remove one member of each pair. No other cryptic relations were identified from the sample, at a threshold of $\pi>0.05$.


Supplementary Figure 2. MDS plot of ADNI samples overlaid on HapMap samples. The ancestry of the HapMap participants is shown by the point color. The outlying point represents Participant 116 S_1315 who is likely of mixed ancestry. Abbreviations: MDS, multidimensional scaling; ADNI, Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative; ASW, African ancestry in Southwest USA; CEU, Utah residents with Northern and Western European ancestry from the CEPH collection; CHB, Han Chinese individuals from Beijing, China; CHD, Chinese in Metropolitan Denver, Colorado; GIH, Gujarati Indians in Houston, Texas; JPT, Tokyo, Japan; LWK, Luhya in Webuye, Kenya; MEX, Mexican ancestry in Los Angeles, California; MKK, Maasai in Kinyawa, Kenya; TSI, Tuscans in Italy; YRI, Yoruba in Ibadan, Nigeria.

## Q-Q plot of GWAS p-values



Supplementary Figure 3. The quantile-quantile (QQ) plot shows the negative logarithm of the observed and the expected pvalue for each SNP.


Supplementary Figure 4. Linkage-disequilibrium (LD) analysis of the variants rs16840041, rs2269714 and rs2269715 in CD1A. Pairwise linkage disequilibrium analysis shows $r^{2}(\times 100)$ values. The LD plots were generated using the Haploview software v4.2.

