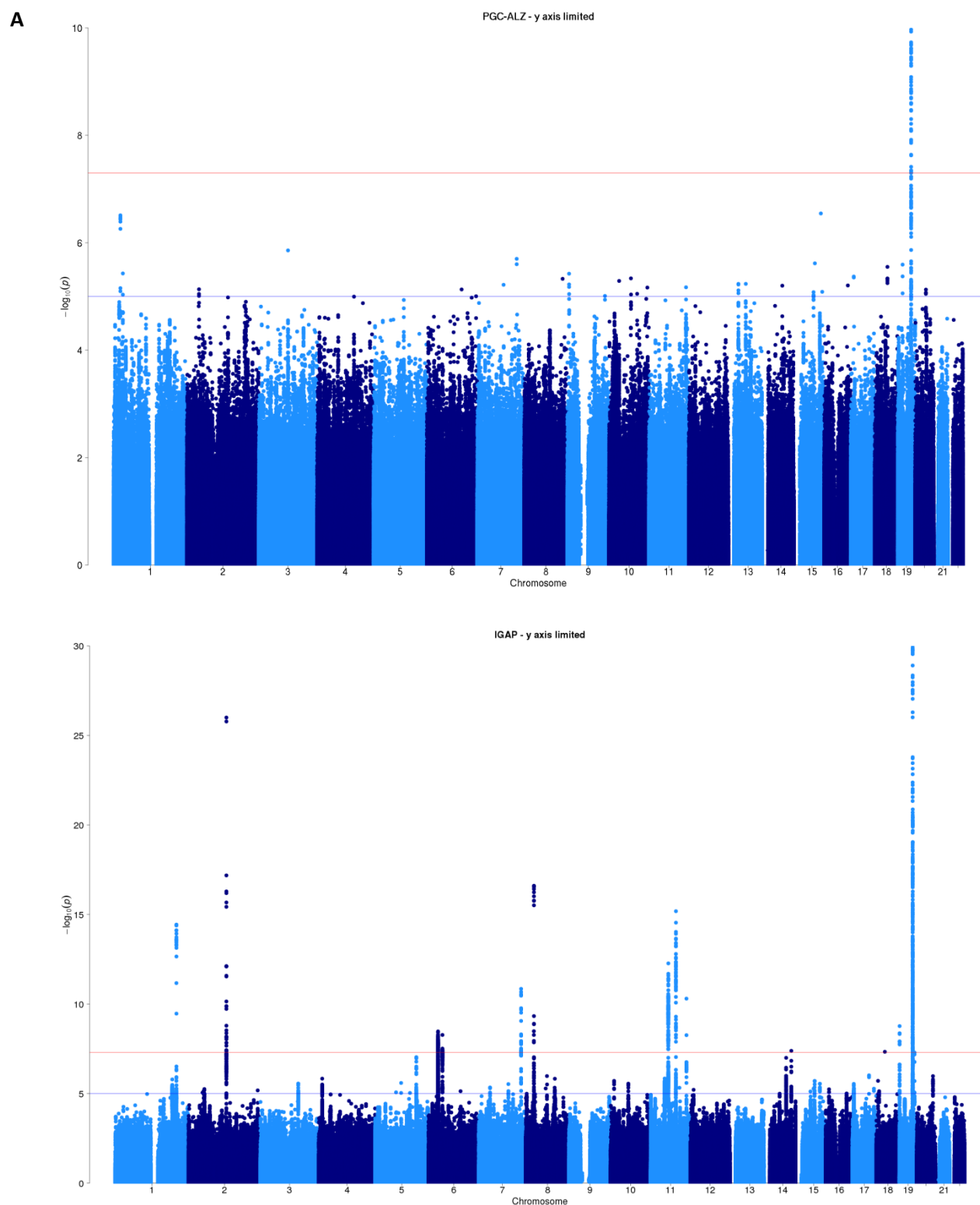
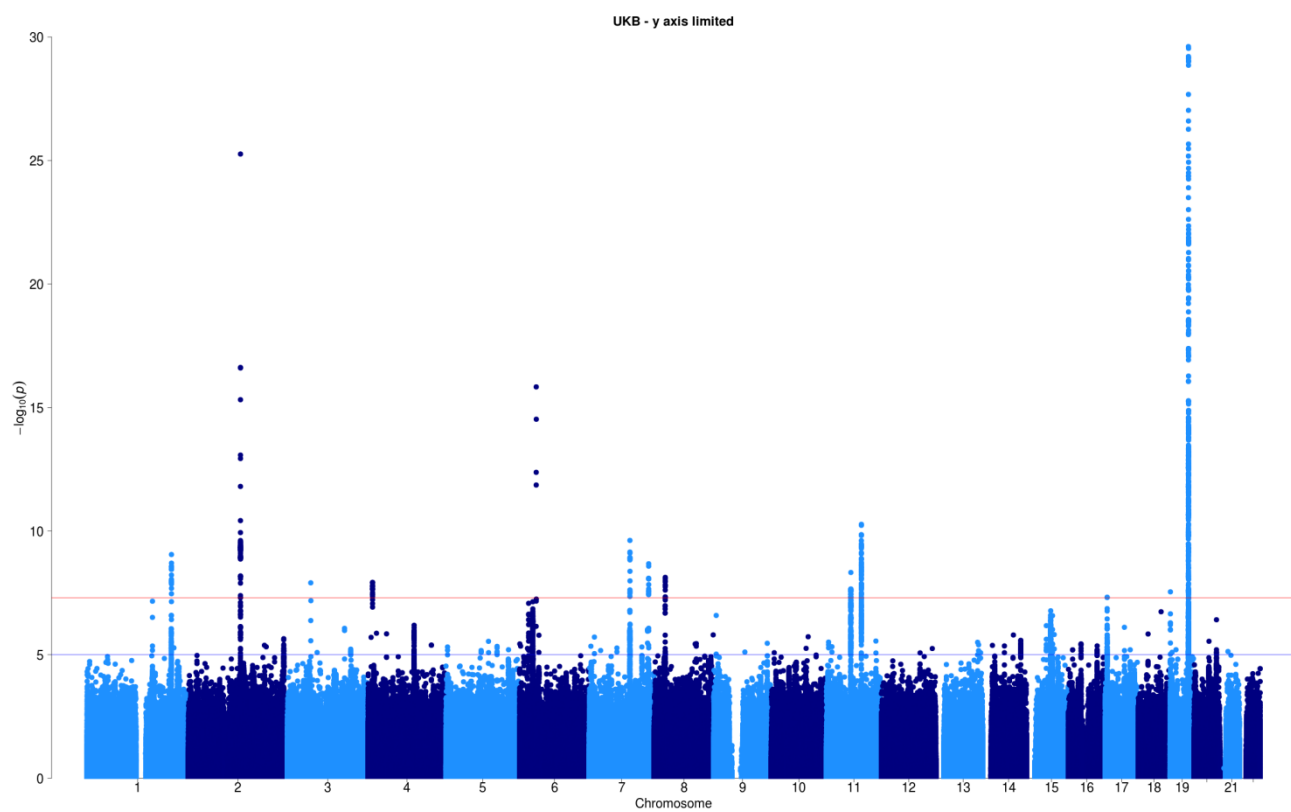
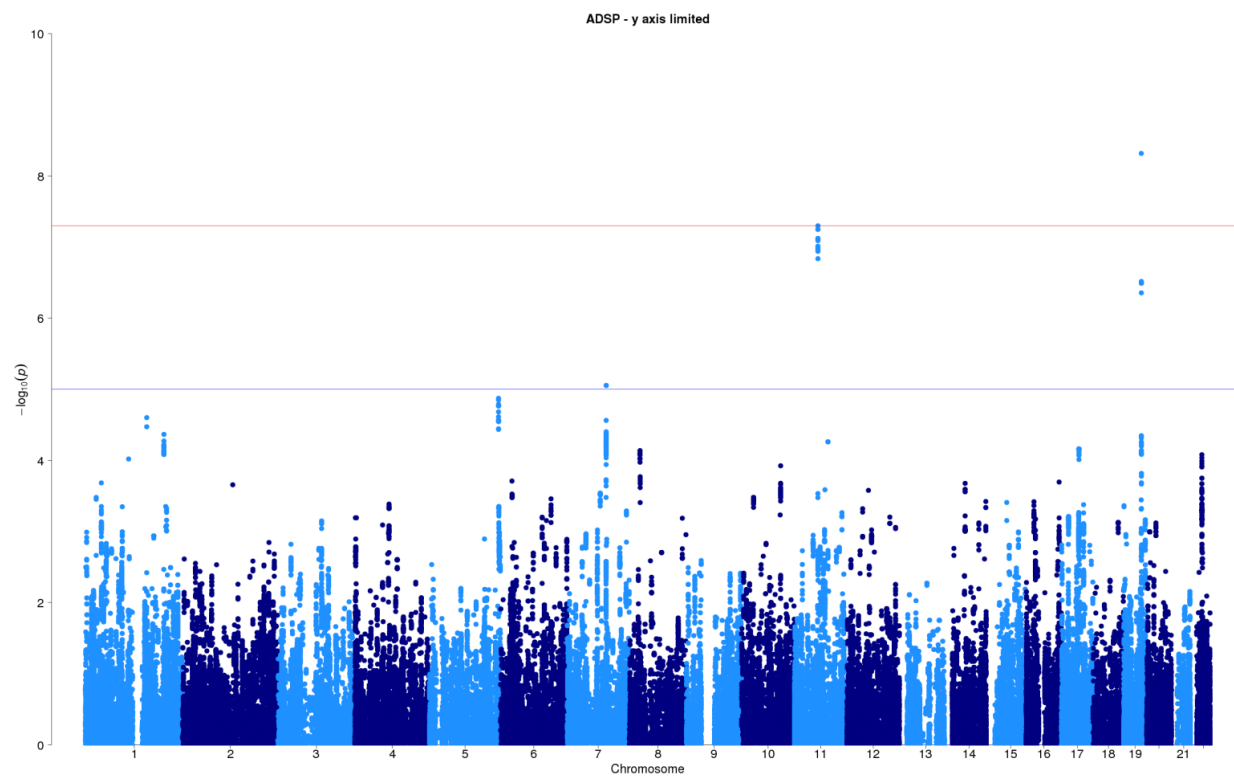
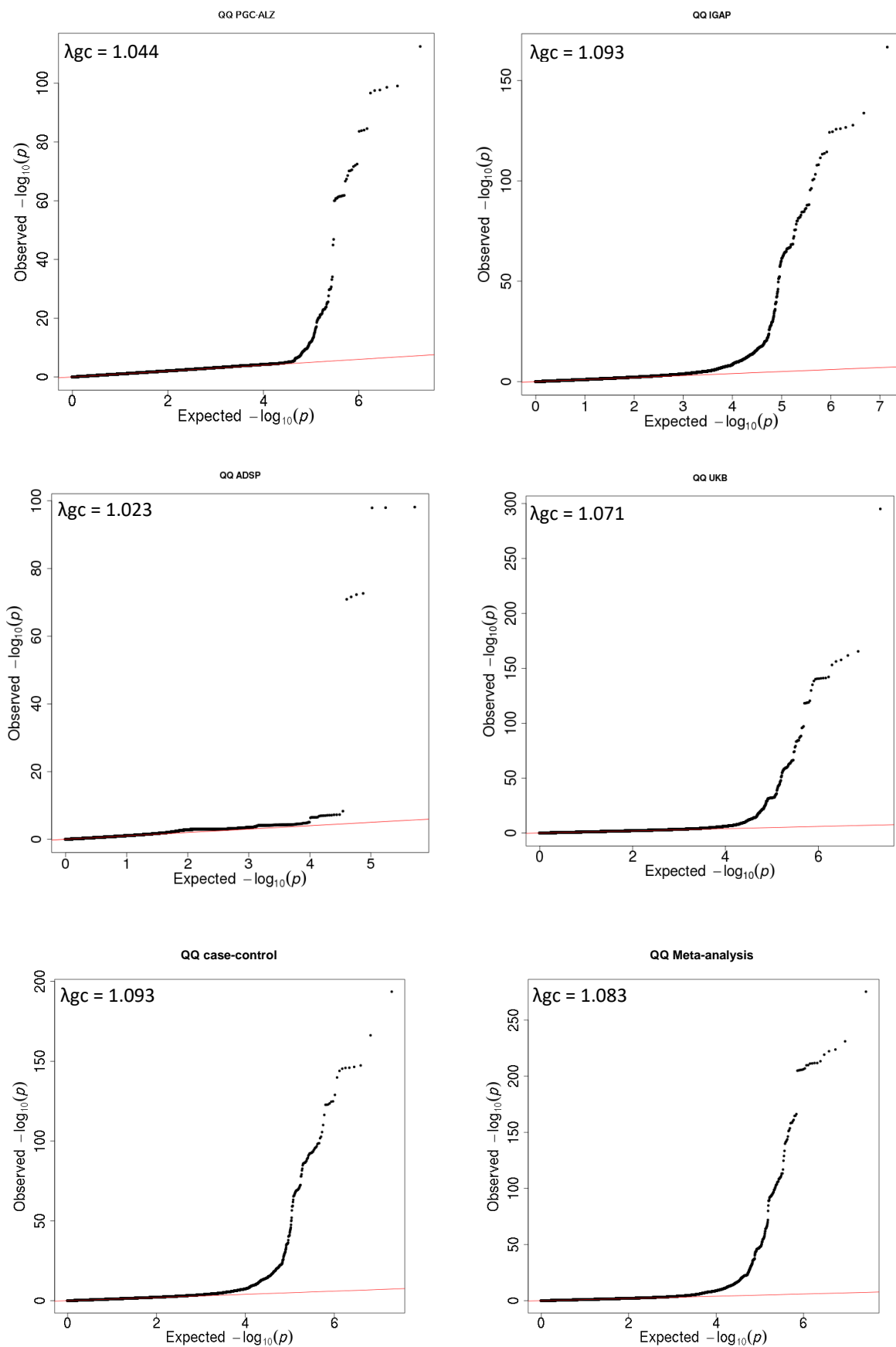


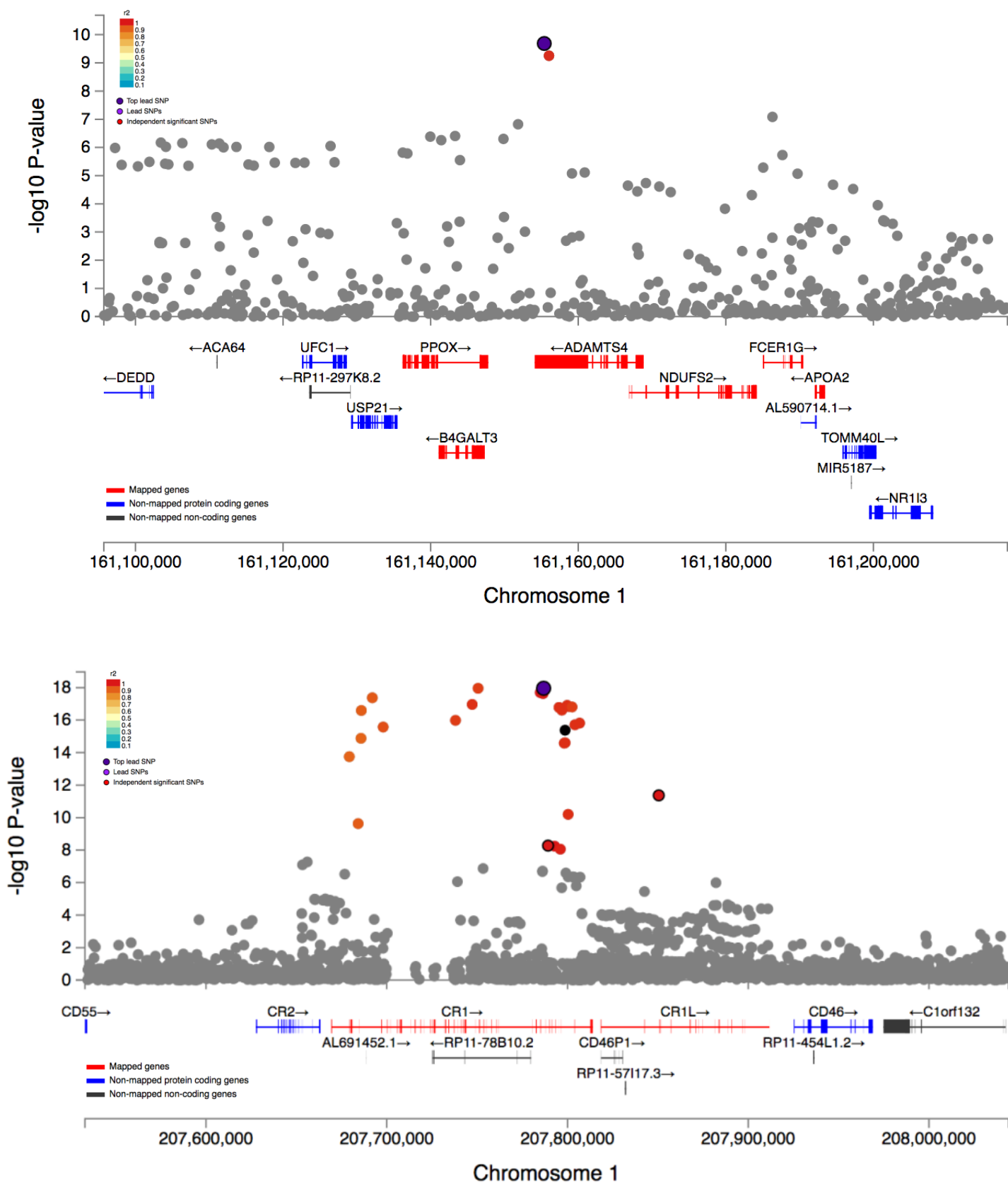
Supplementary Figure 1. Manhattan and QQ plots of single variant association results per main cohort. For each cohort, Manhattan and QQ plots are shown. A) The Manhattan plot displays all associations per variant ordered according to their genomic position on the x-axis and showing the strength of the association with the $-\log_{10}$ transformed P -values on the y-axis. The y-axis is limited to enable visualization of non-*APOE* loci. B) The QQ plot displays the expected $-\log_{10}$ transformed p -values on the x-axis and the observed $-\log_{10}$ transformed p -values on the y-axis.

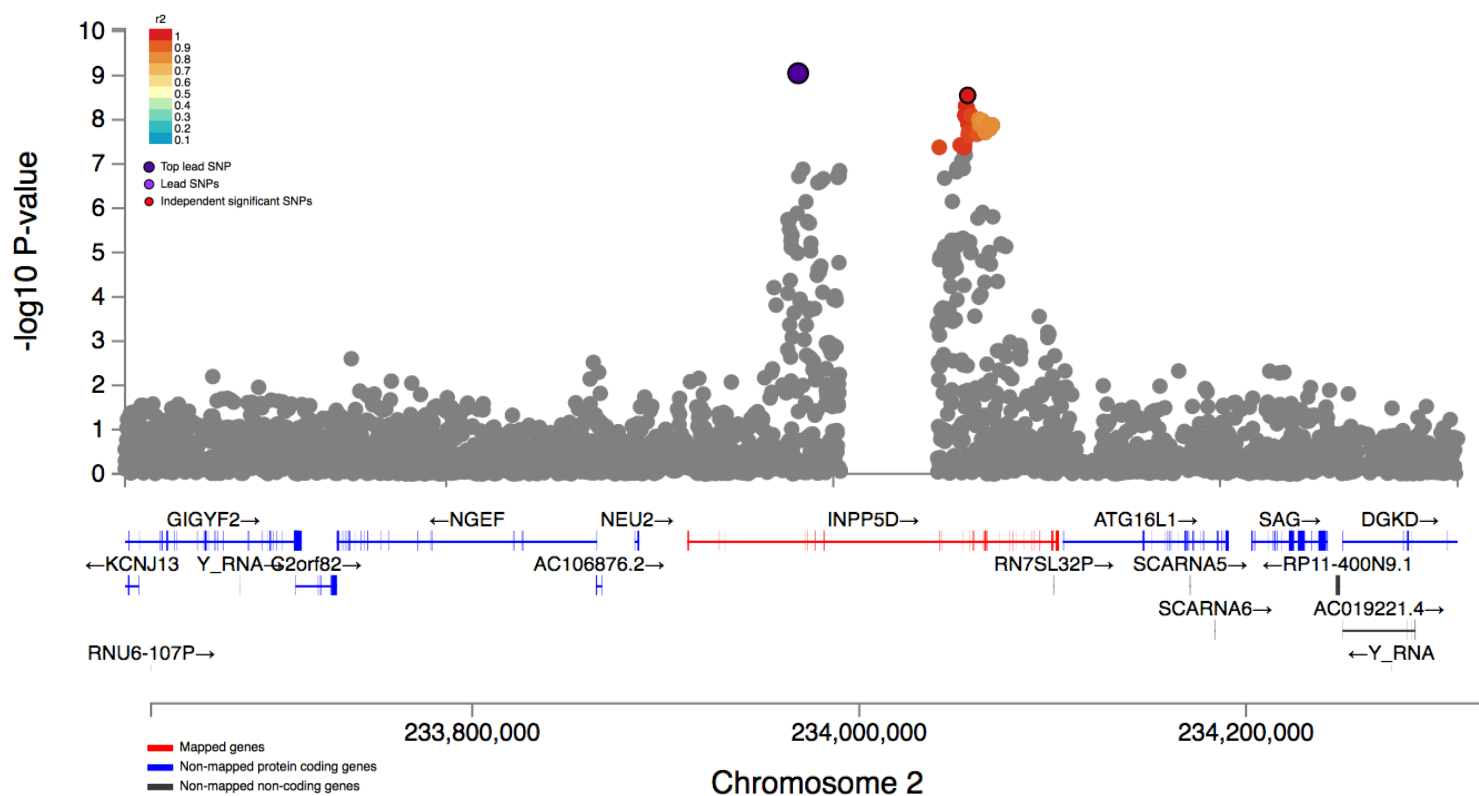
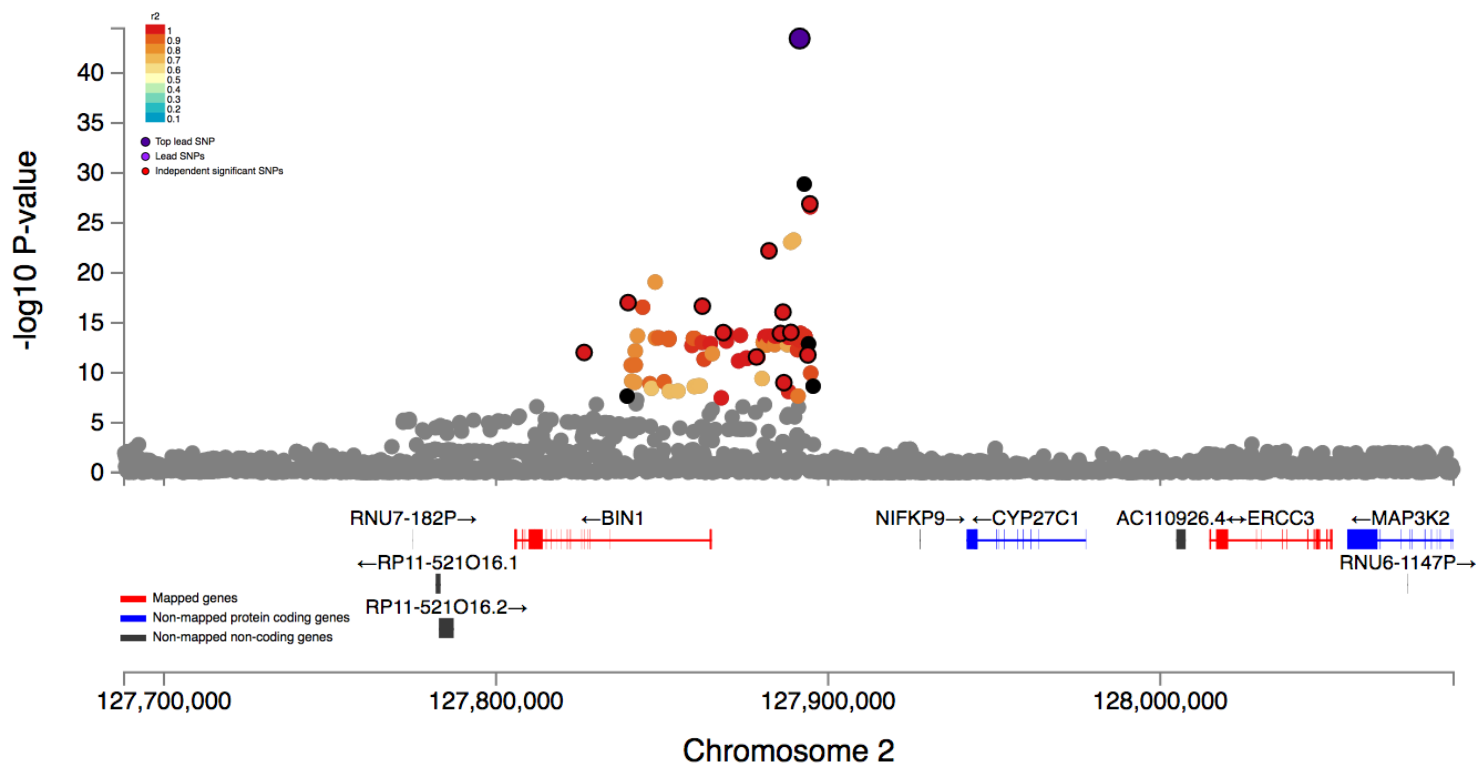


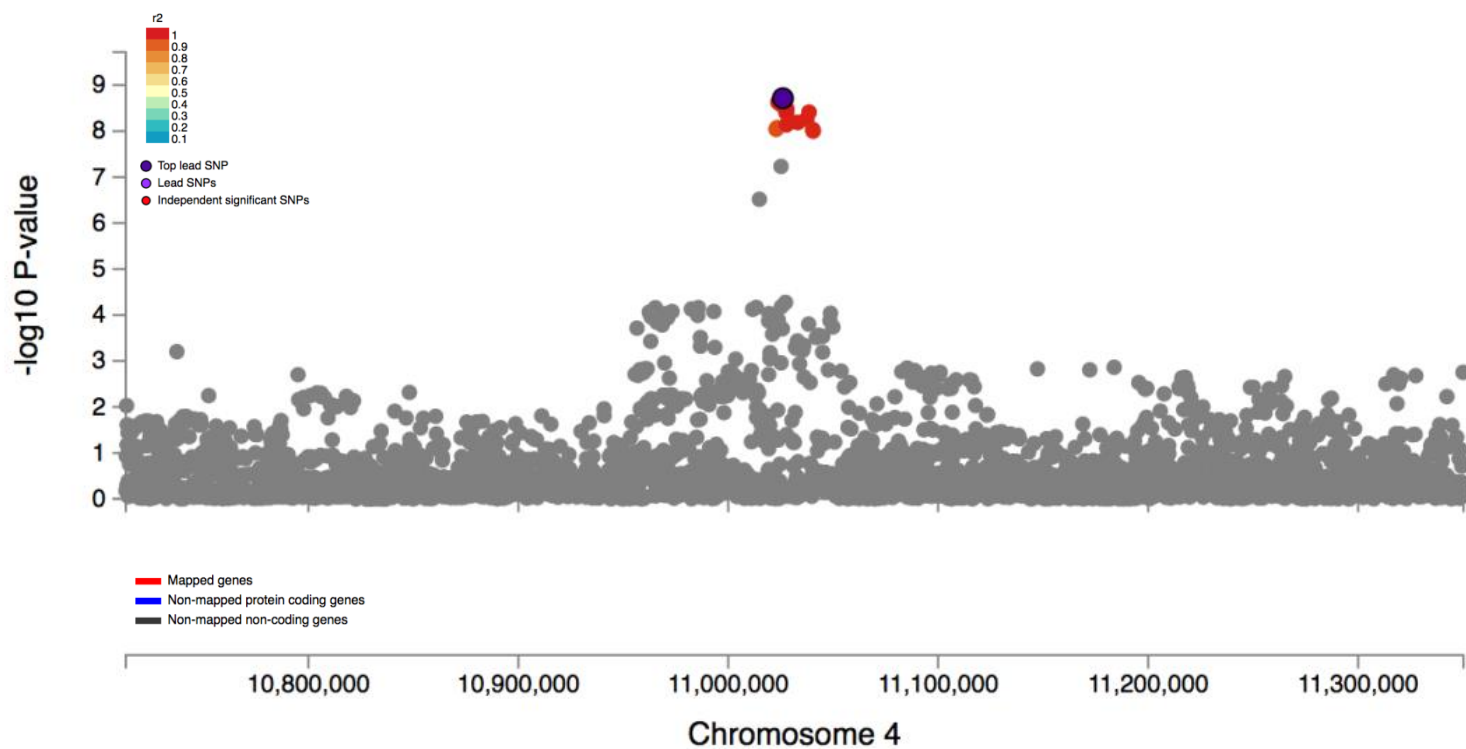
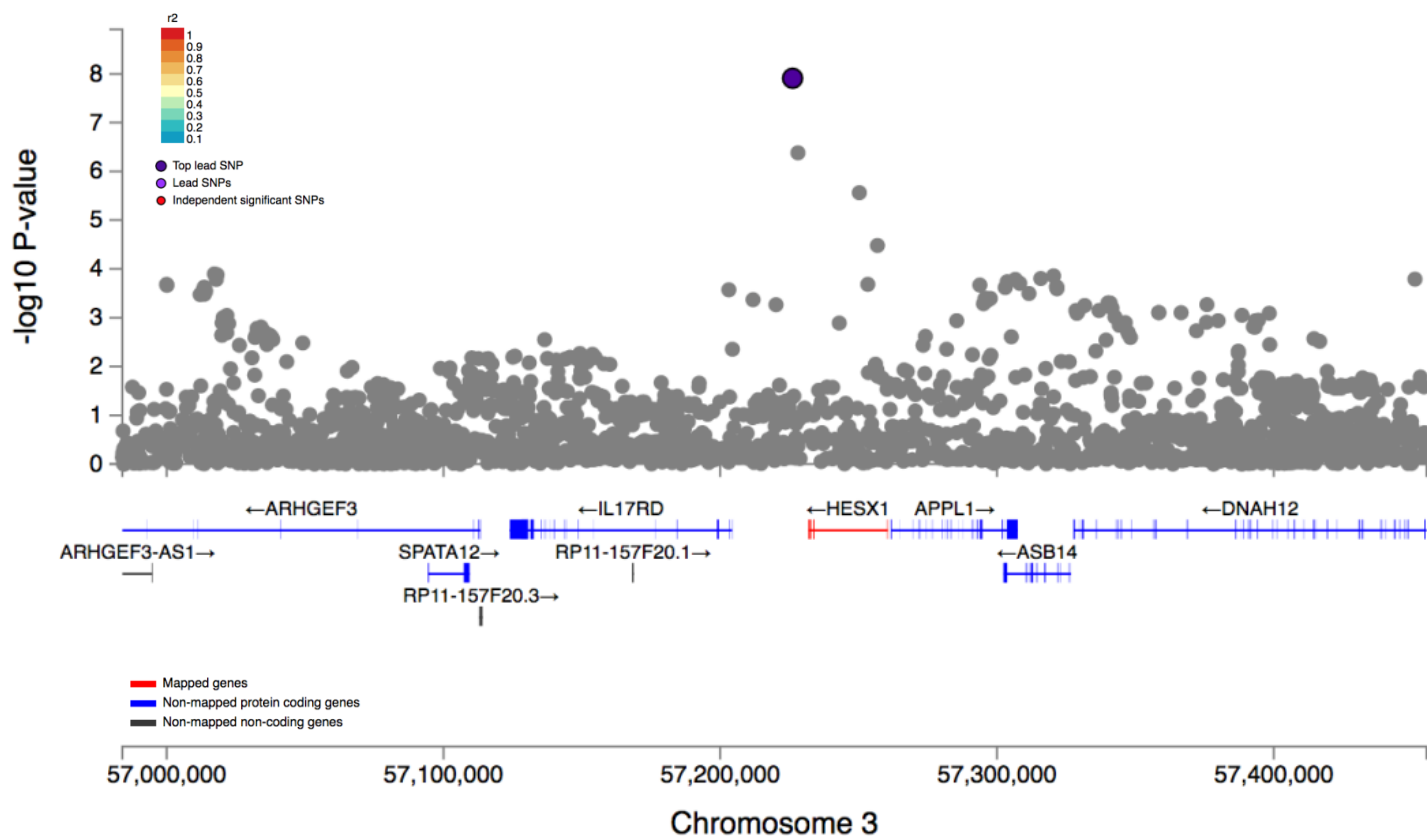


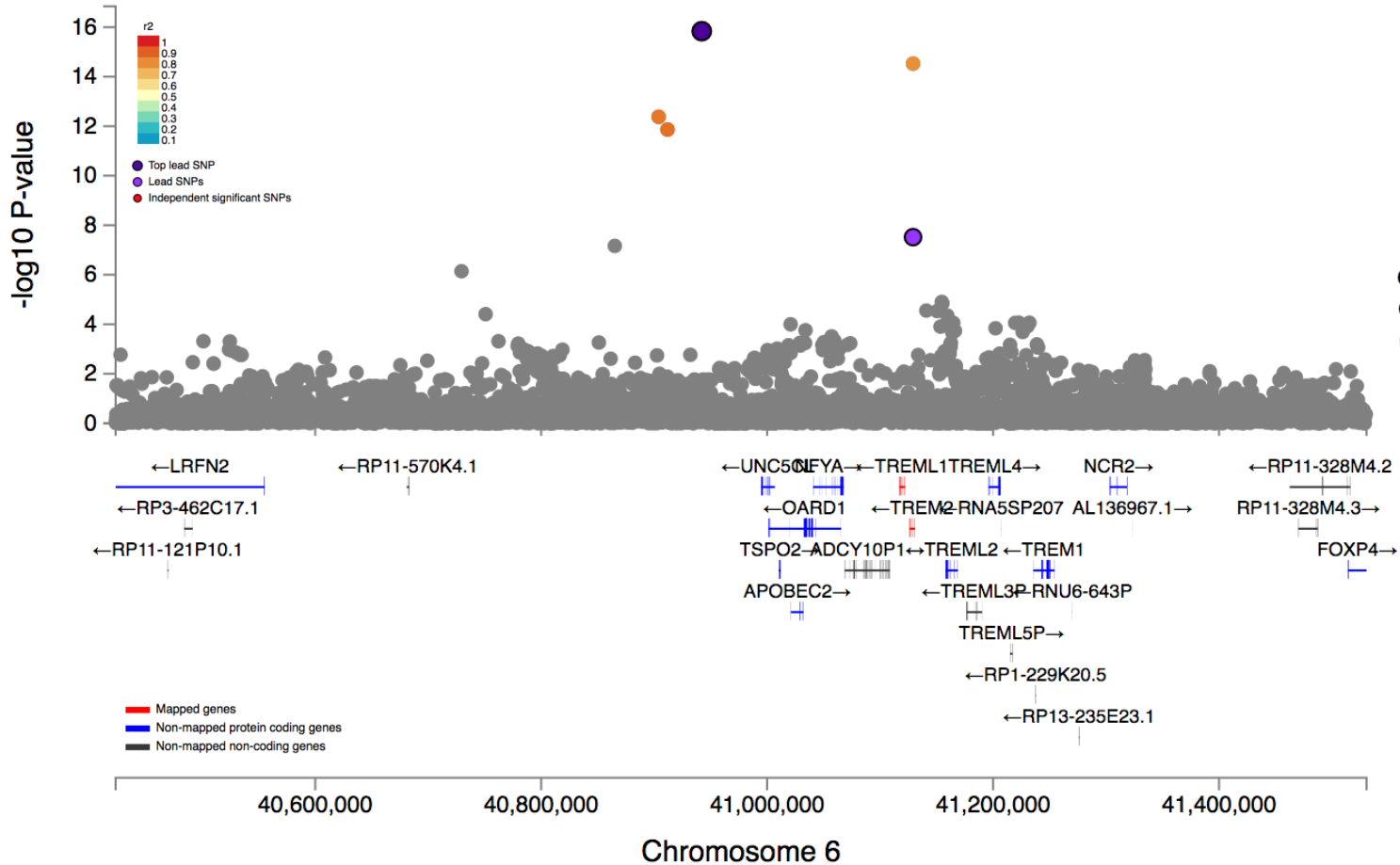
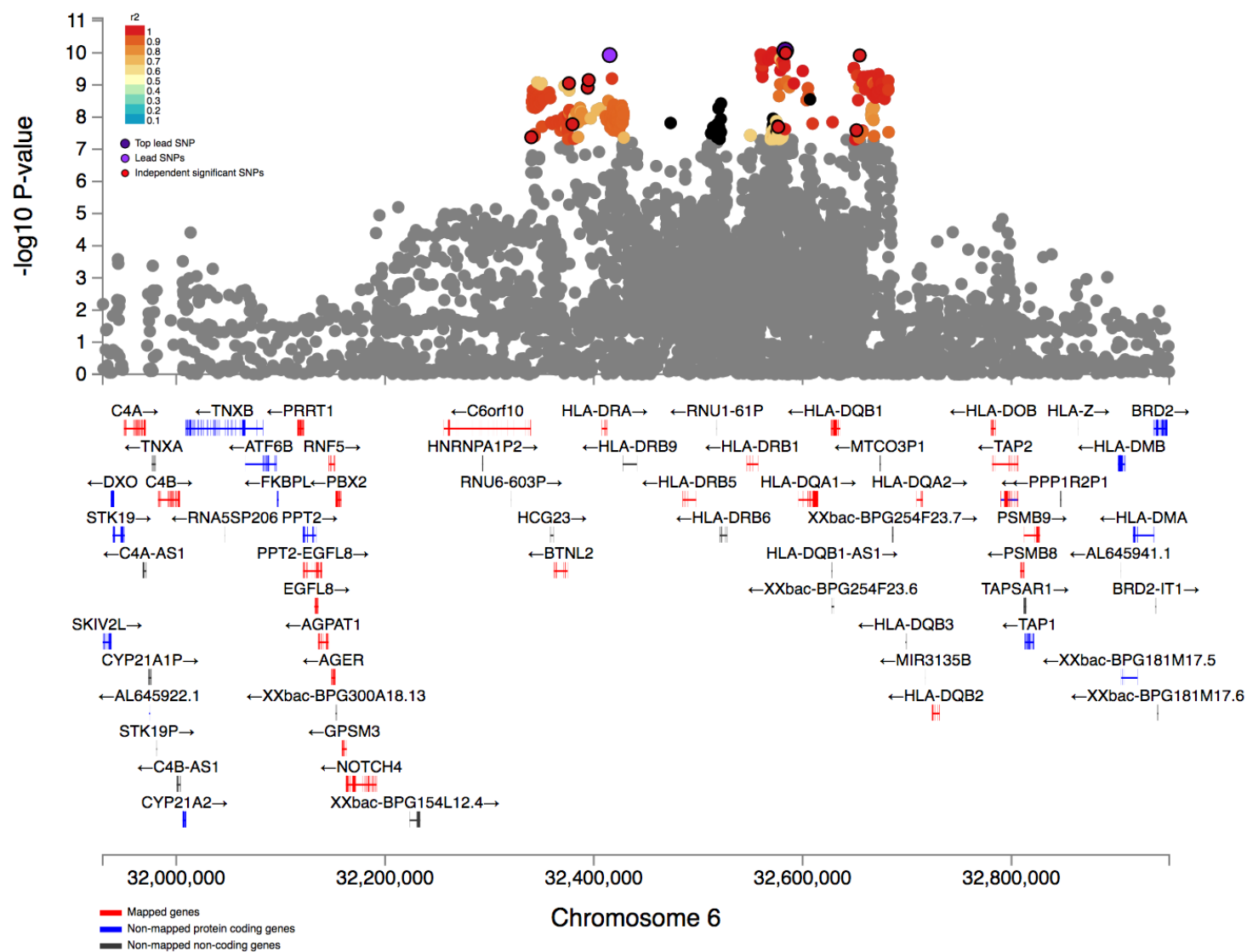
B

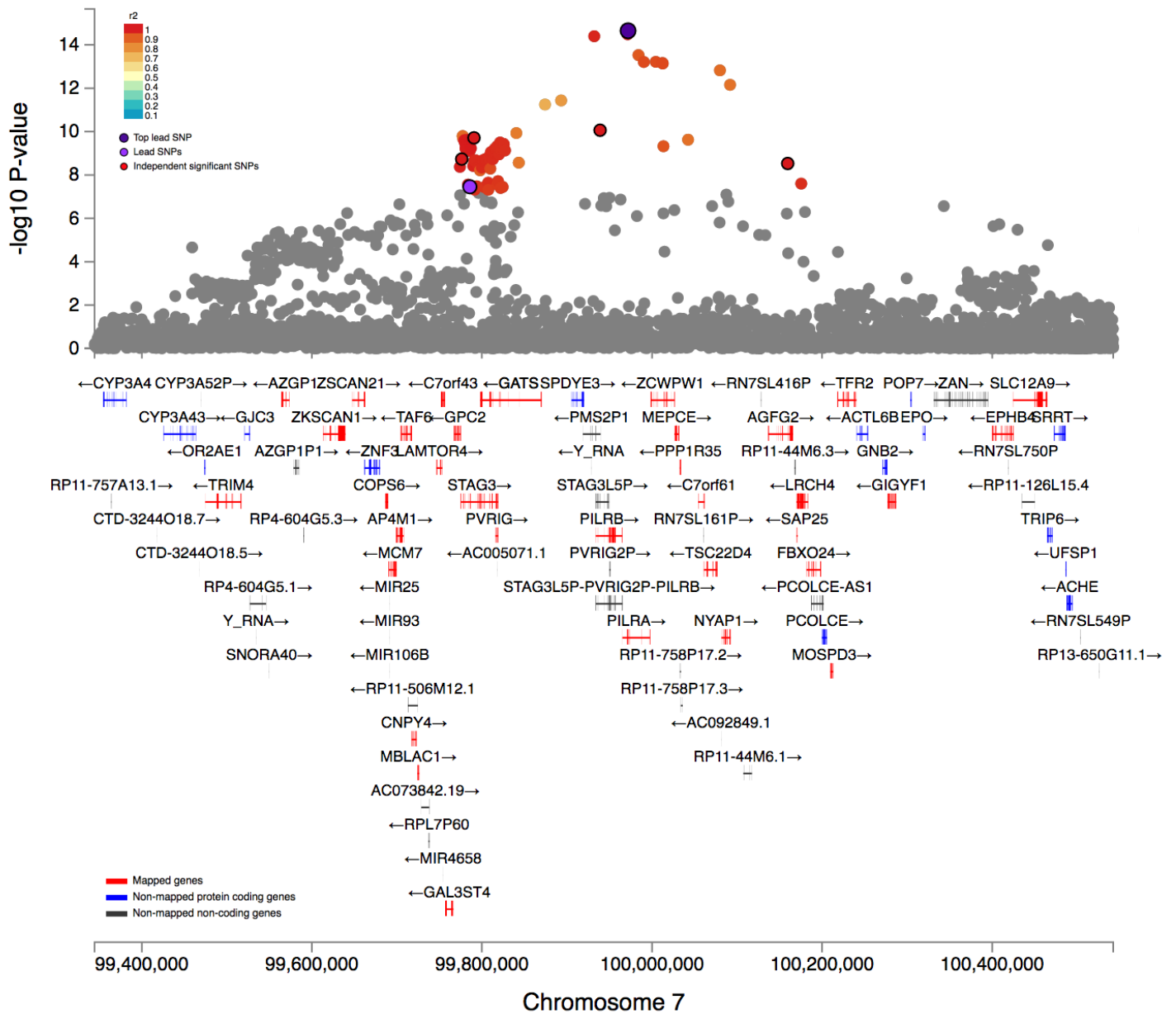
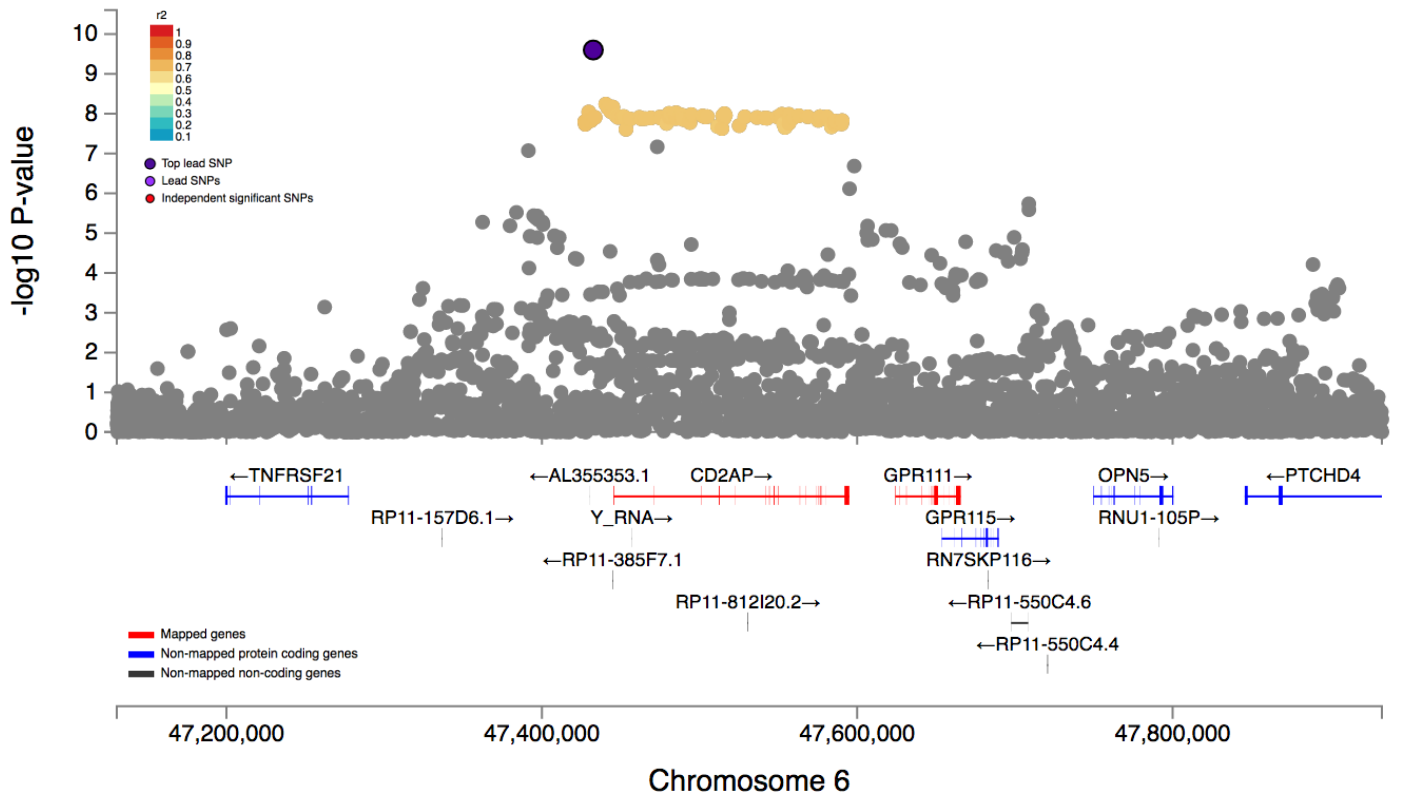
Supplementary Figure 2. Regional plot for the 29 significant loci of the meta-analysis. Every point represents a SNP, which are colour-coded based on the highest r^2 to one of the most significant SNPs, if greater or equal to r^2 of 0.6. Other SNPs are coloured in grey. The red colored mapped gene names represent putative causal genes as suggested by FUMA using positional mapping, eQTL data or chromatin interactions.

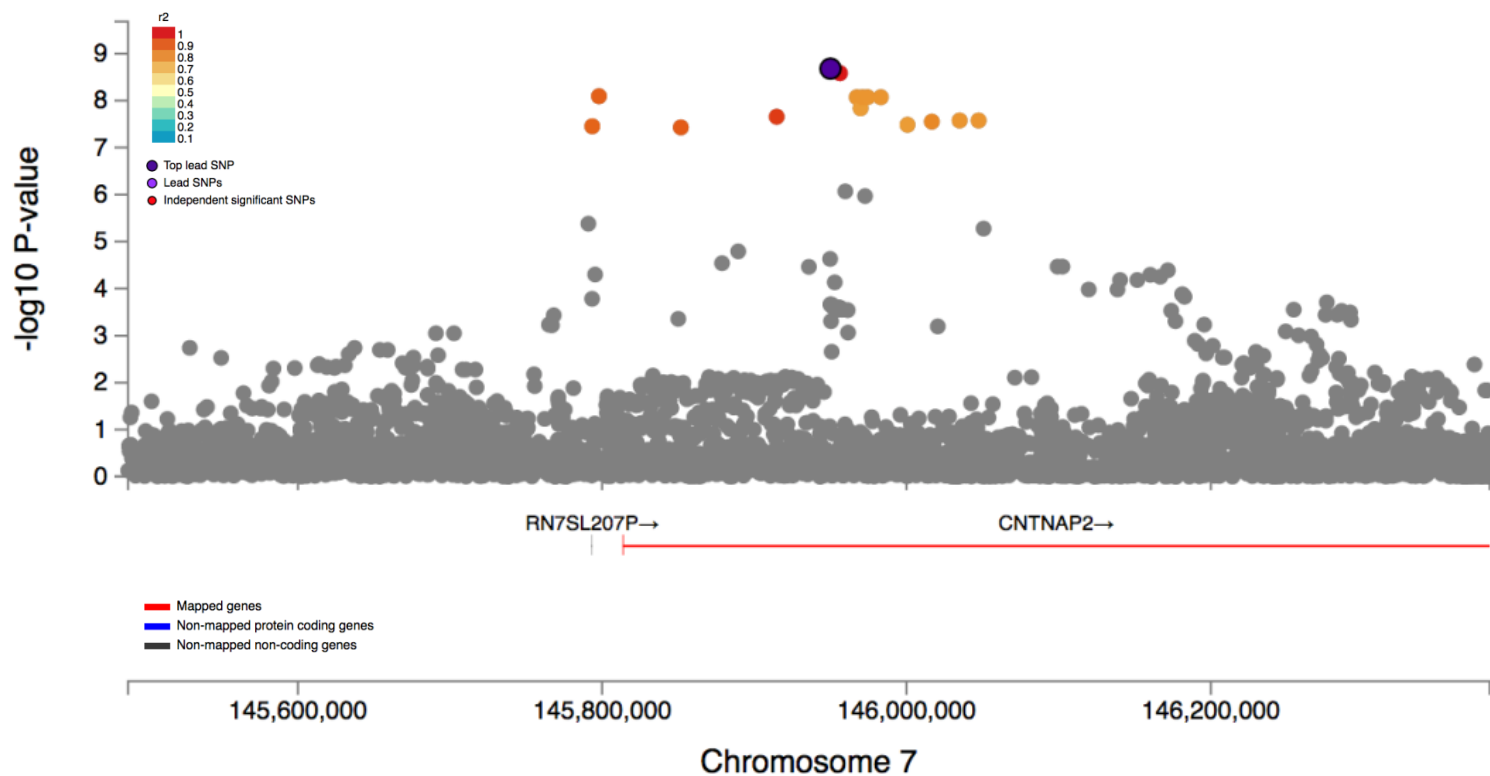
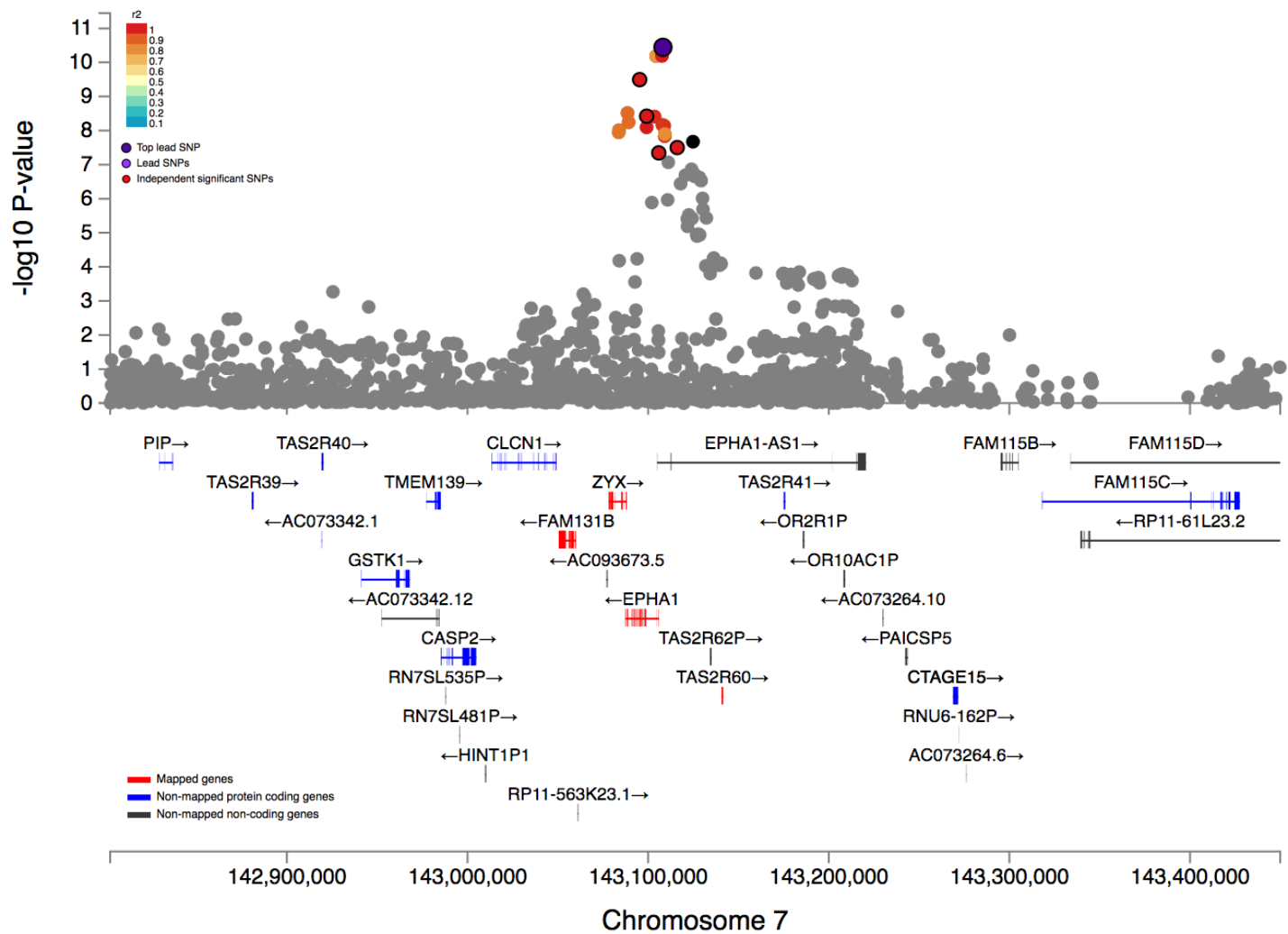


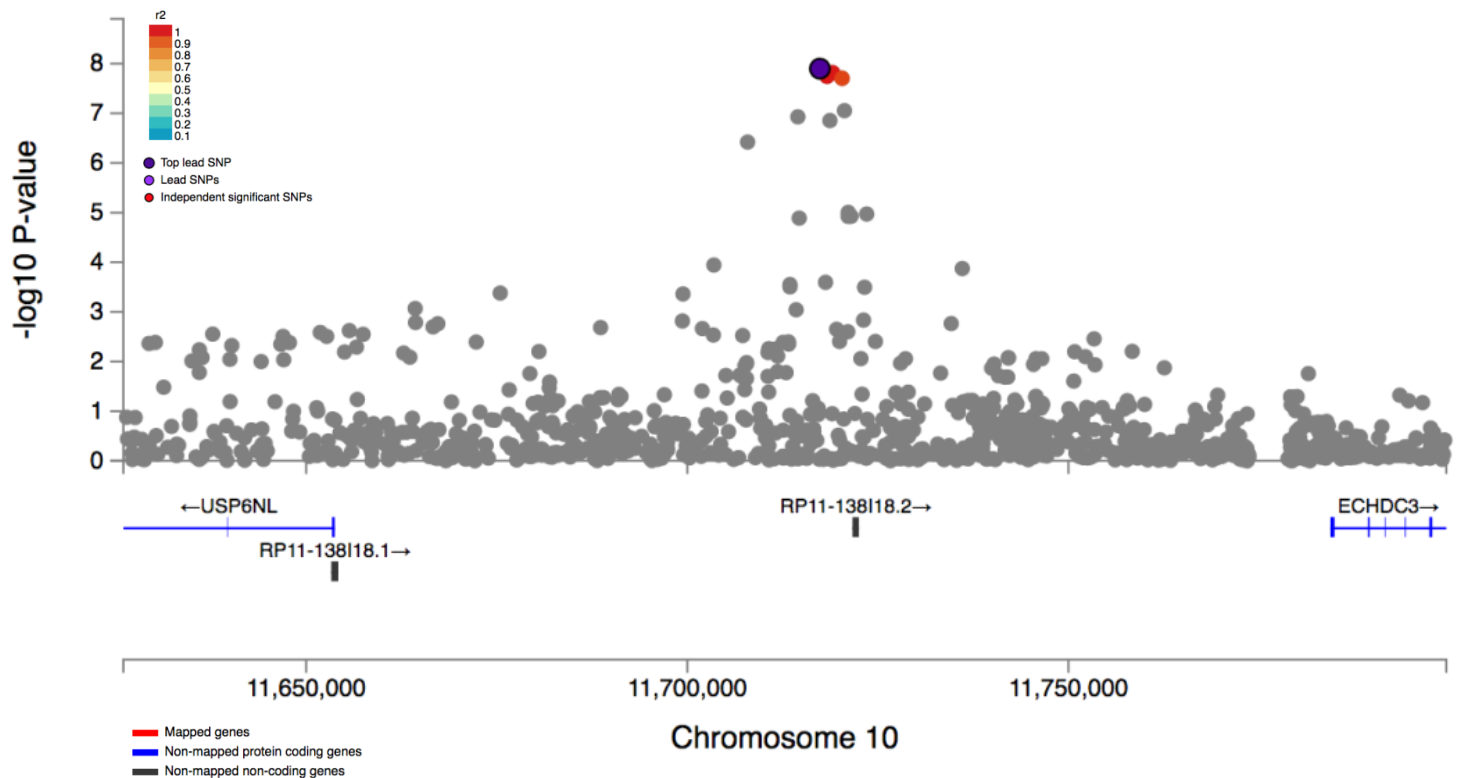
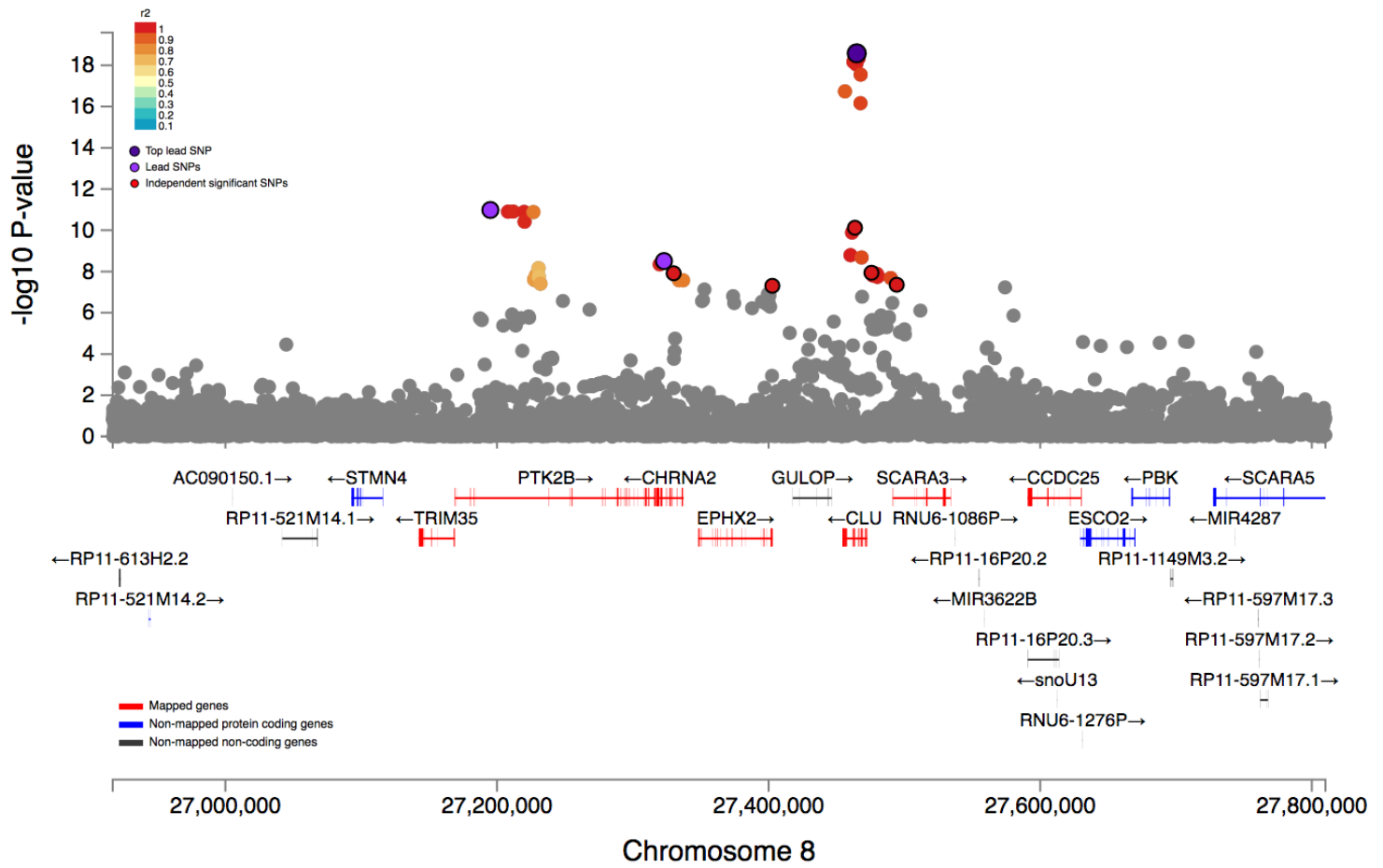


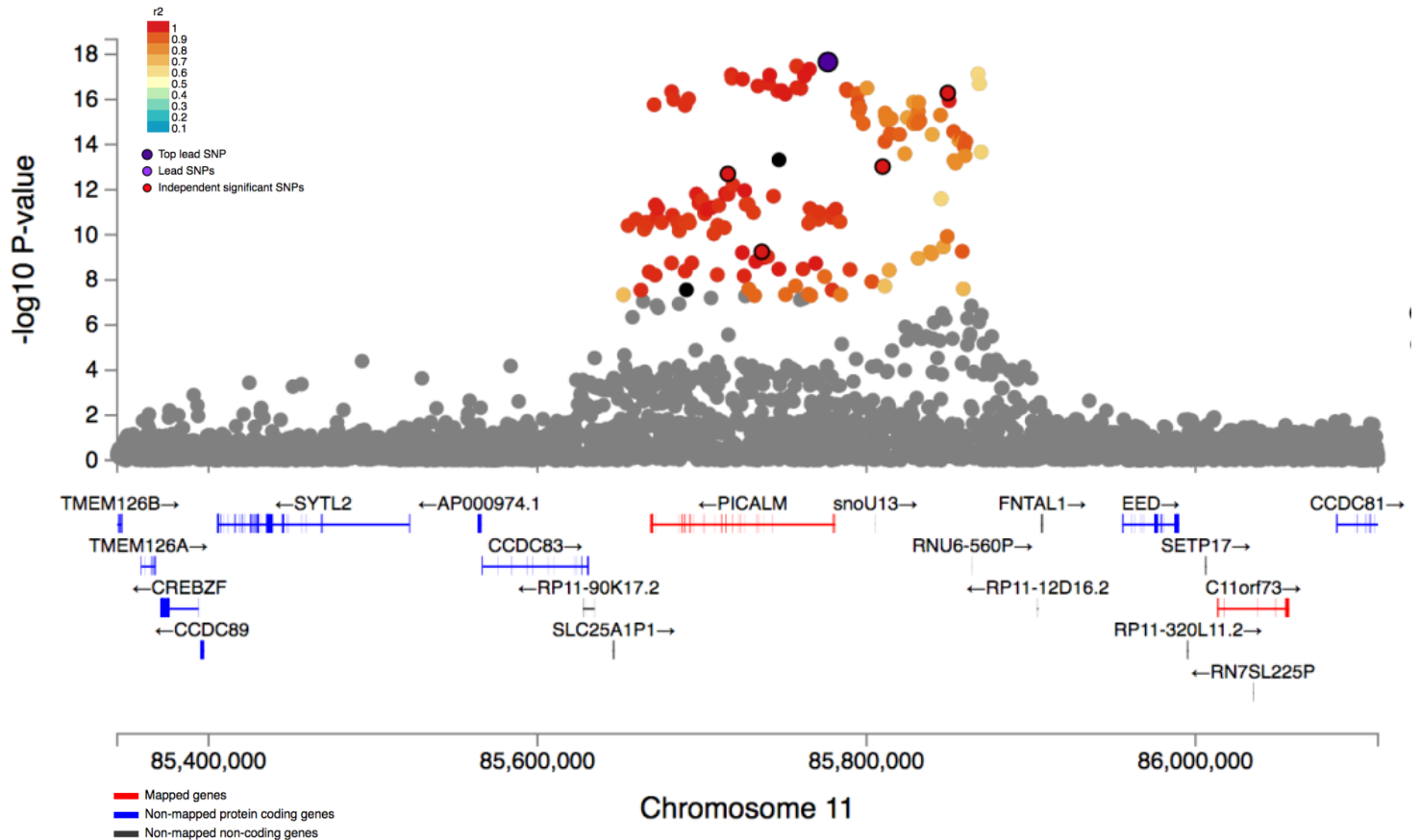
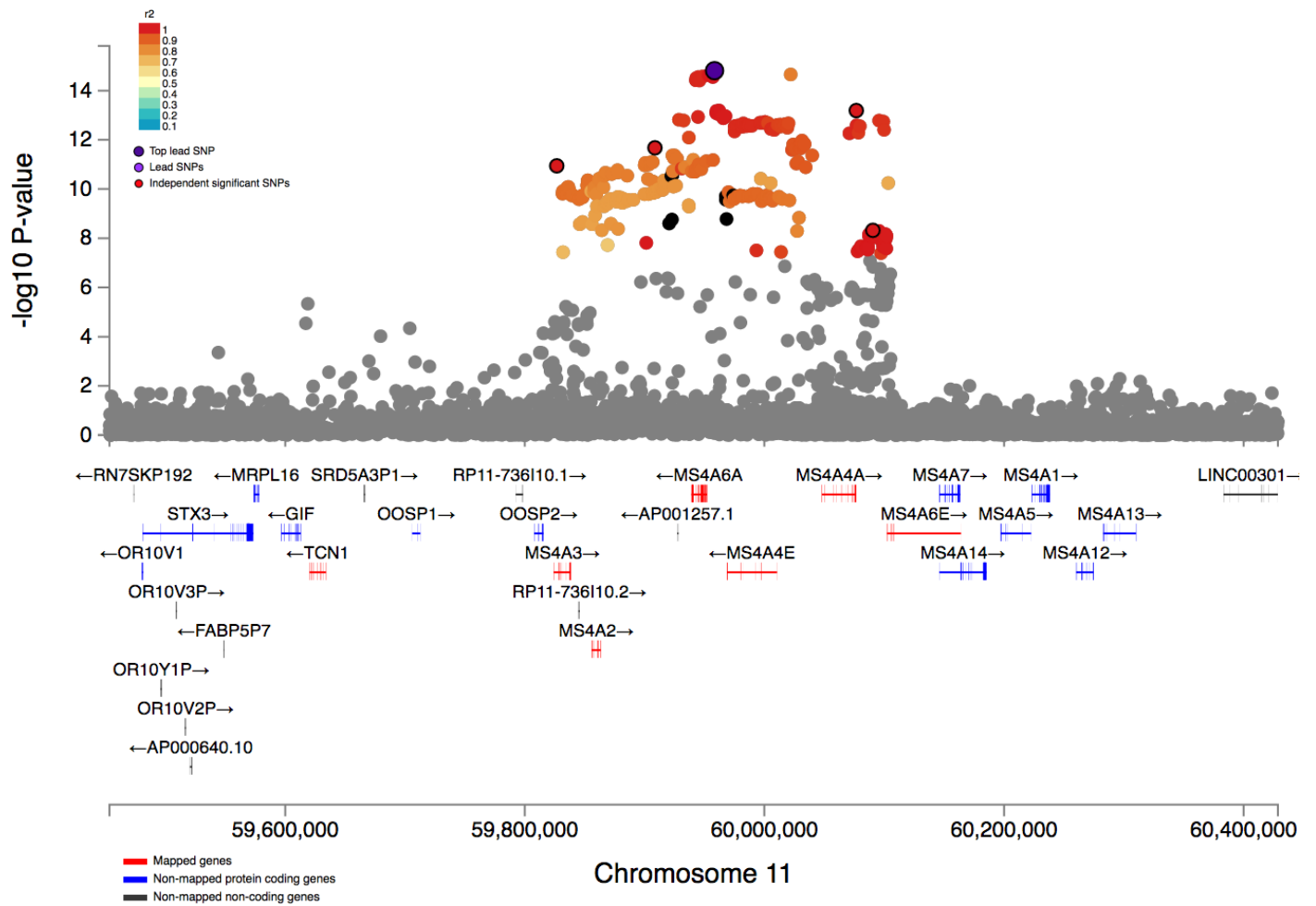


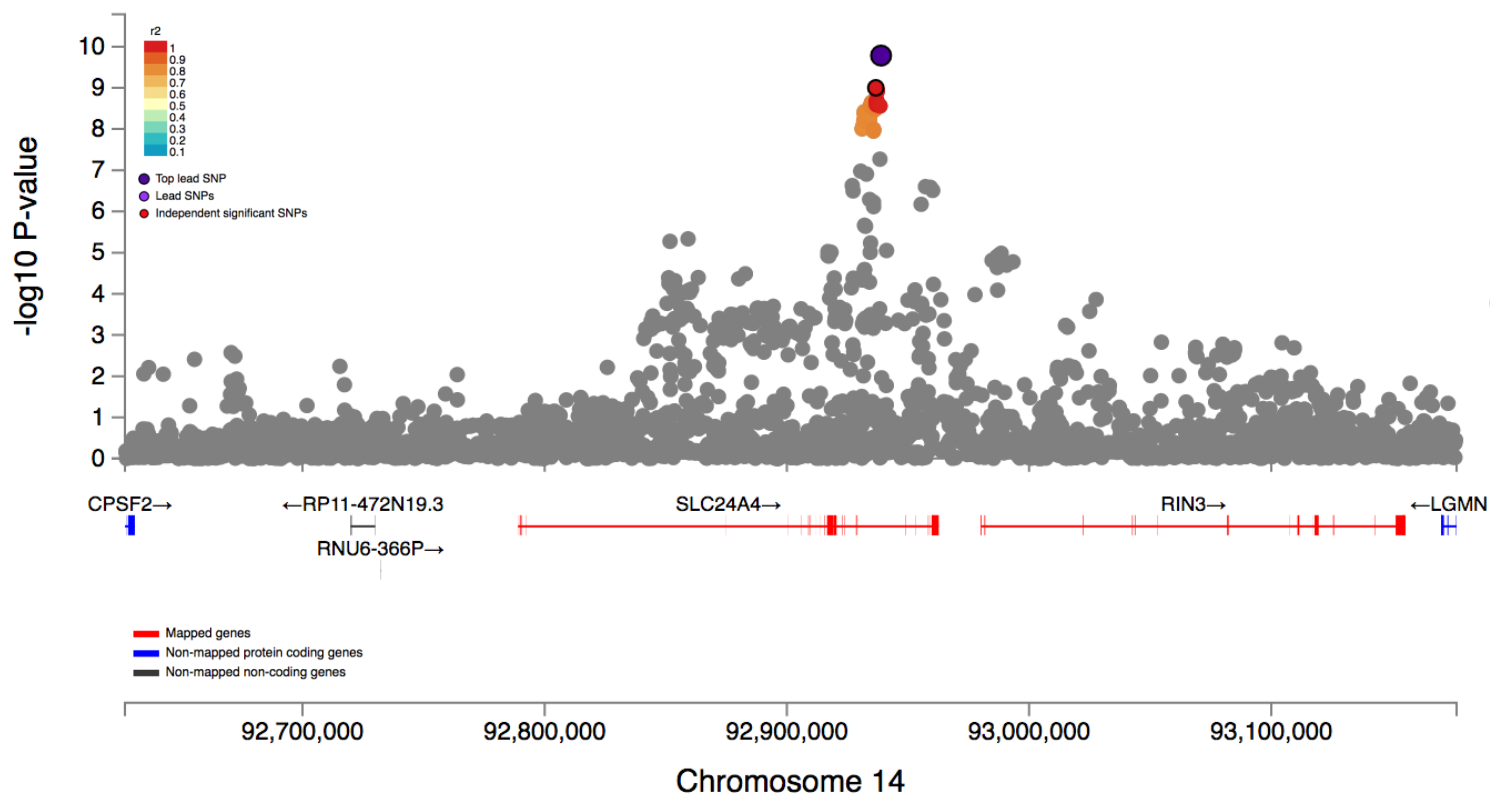
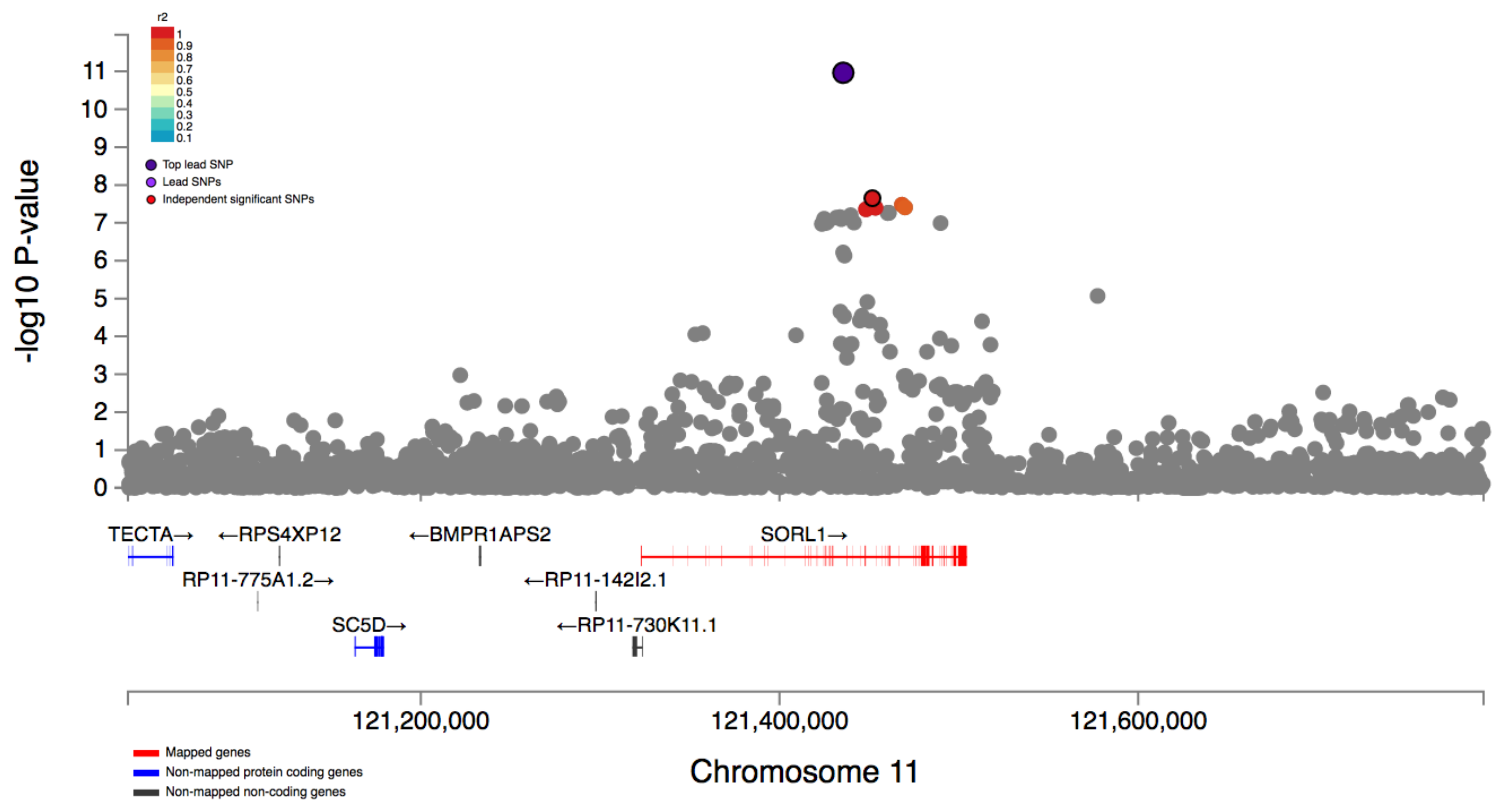


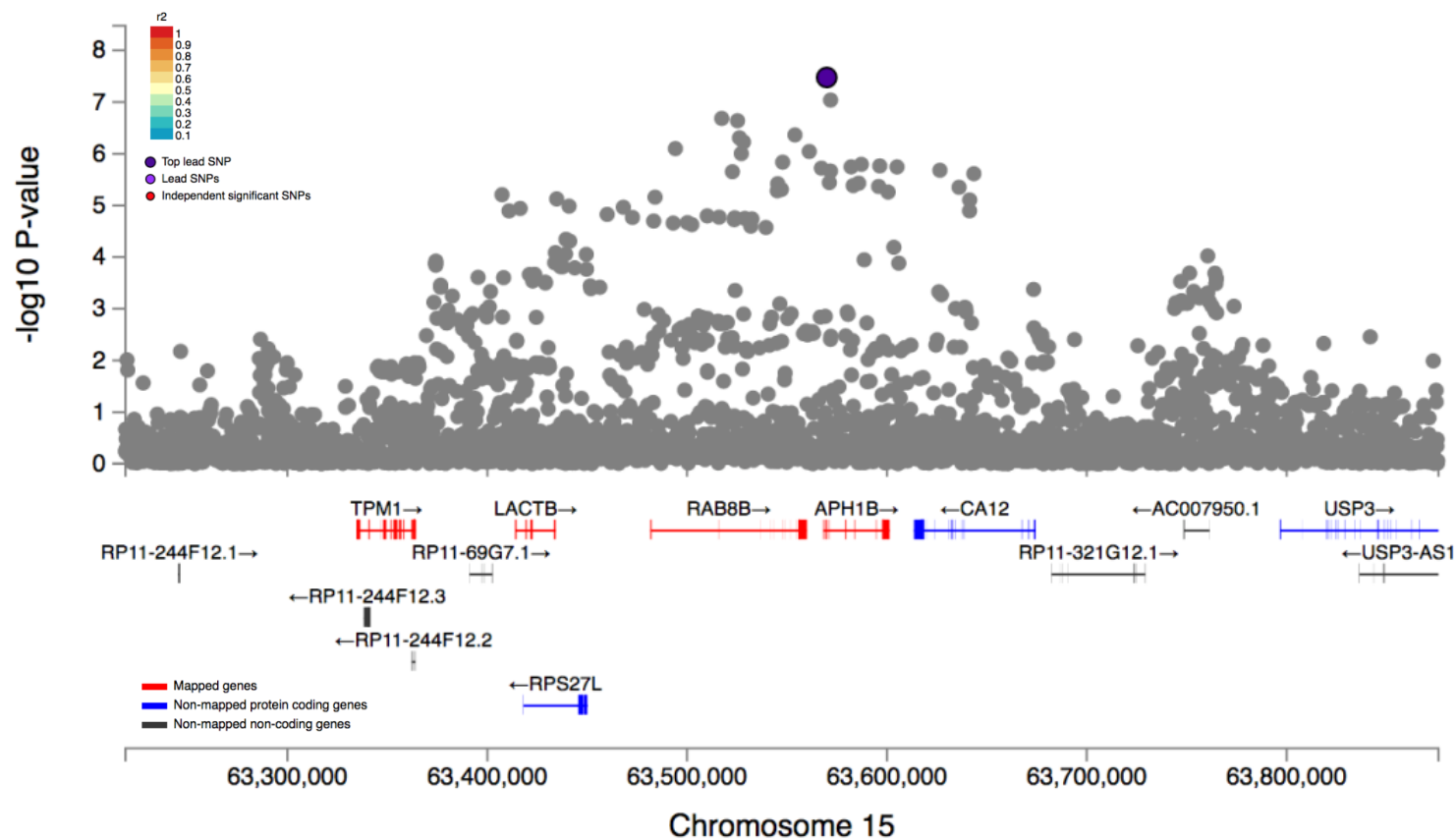
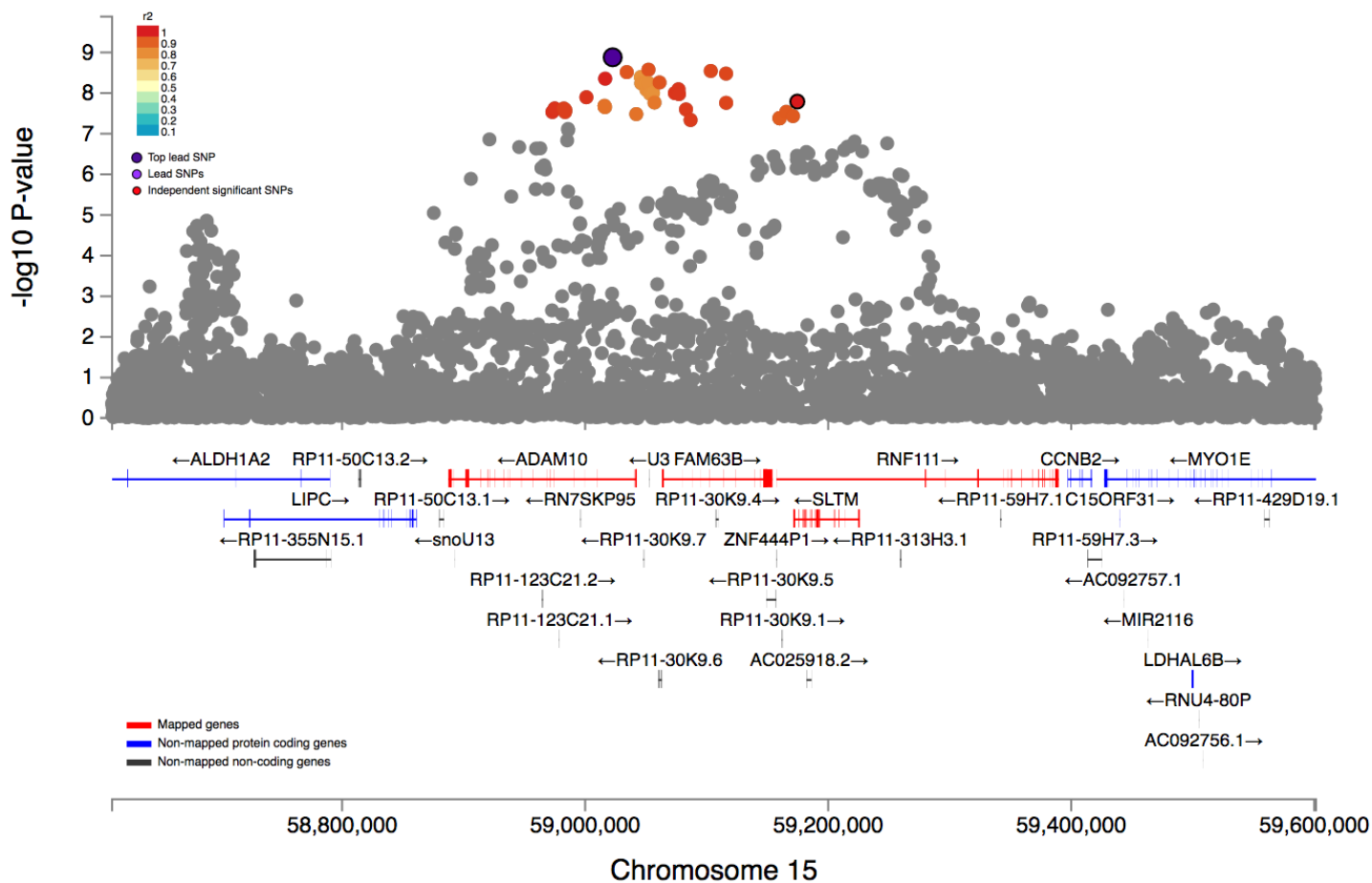


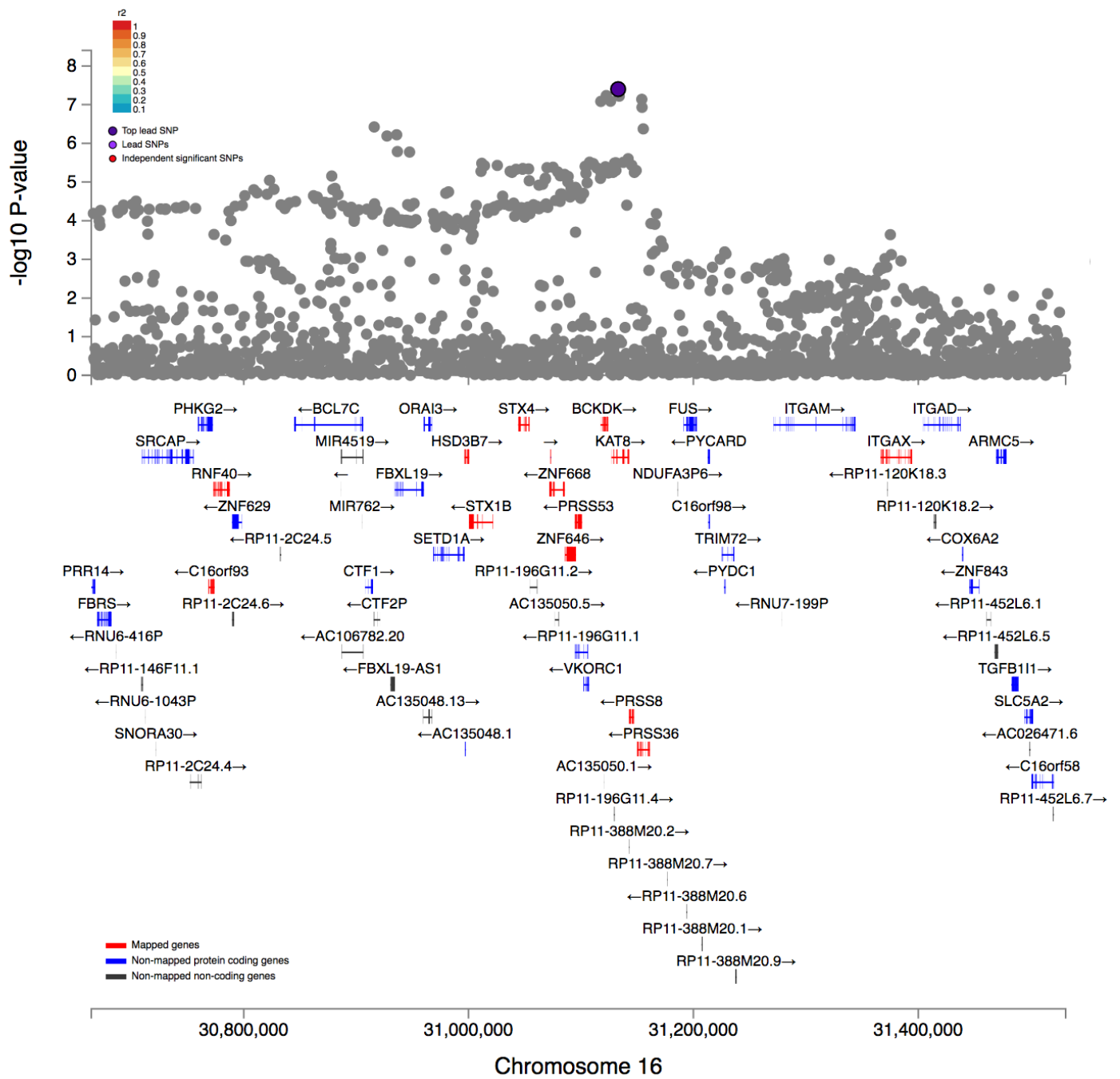


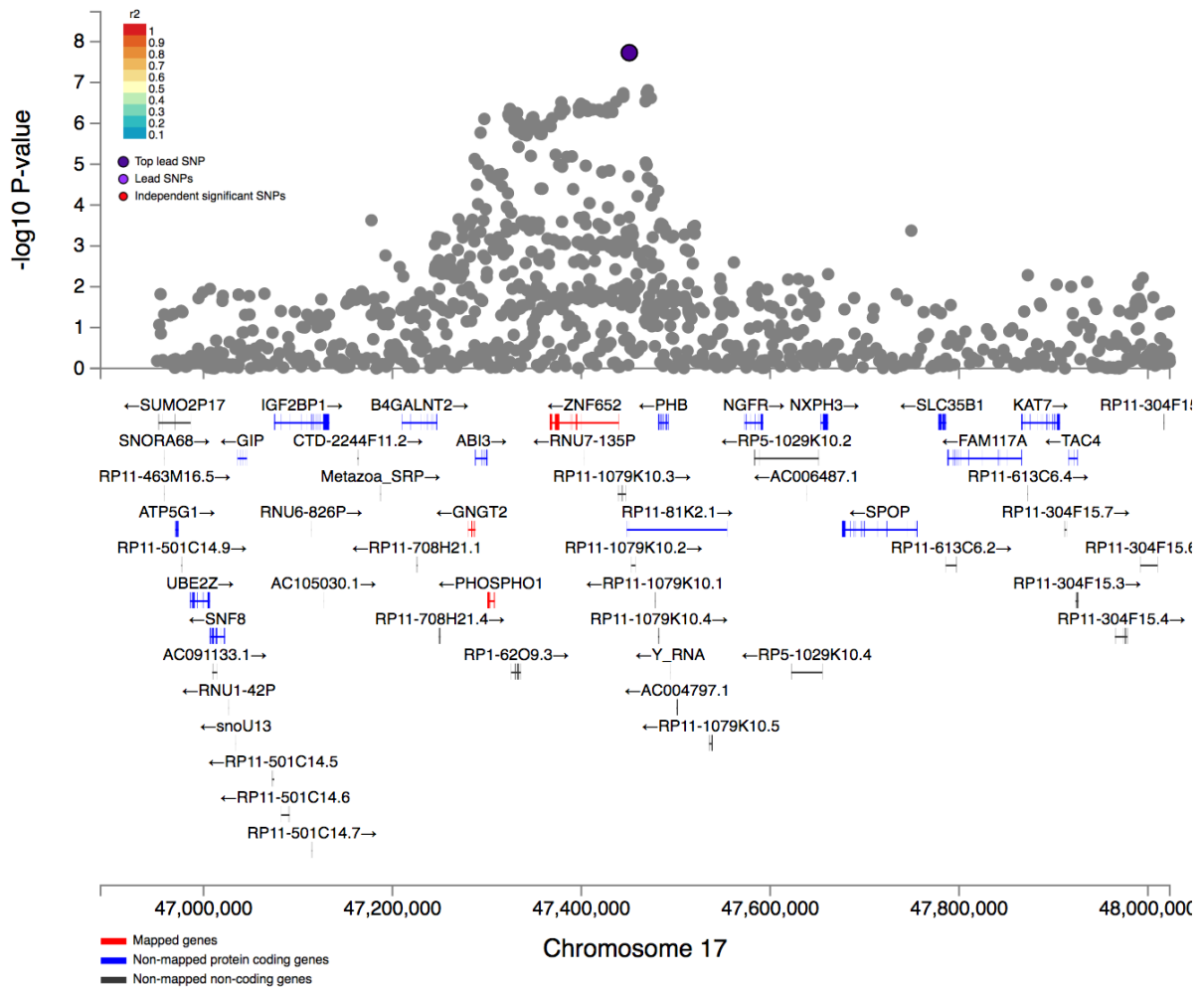
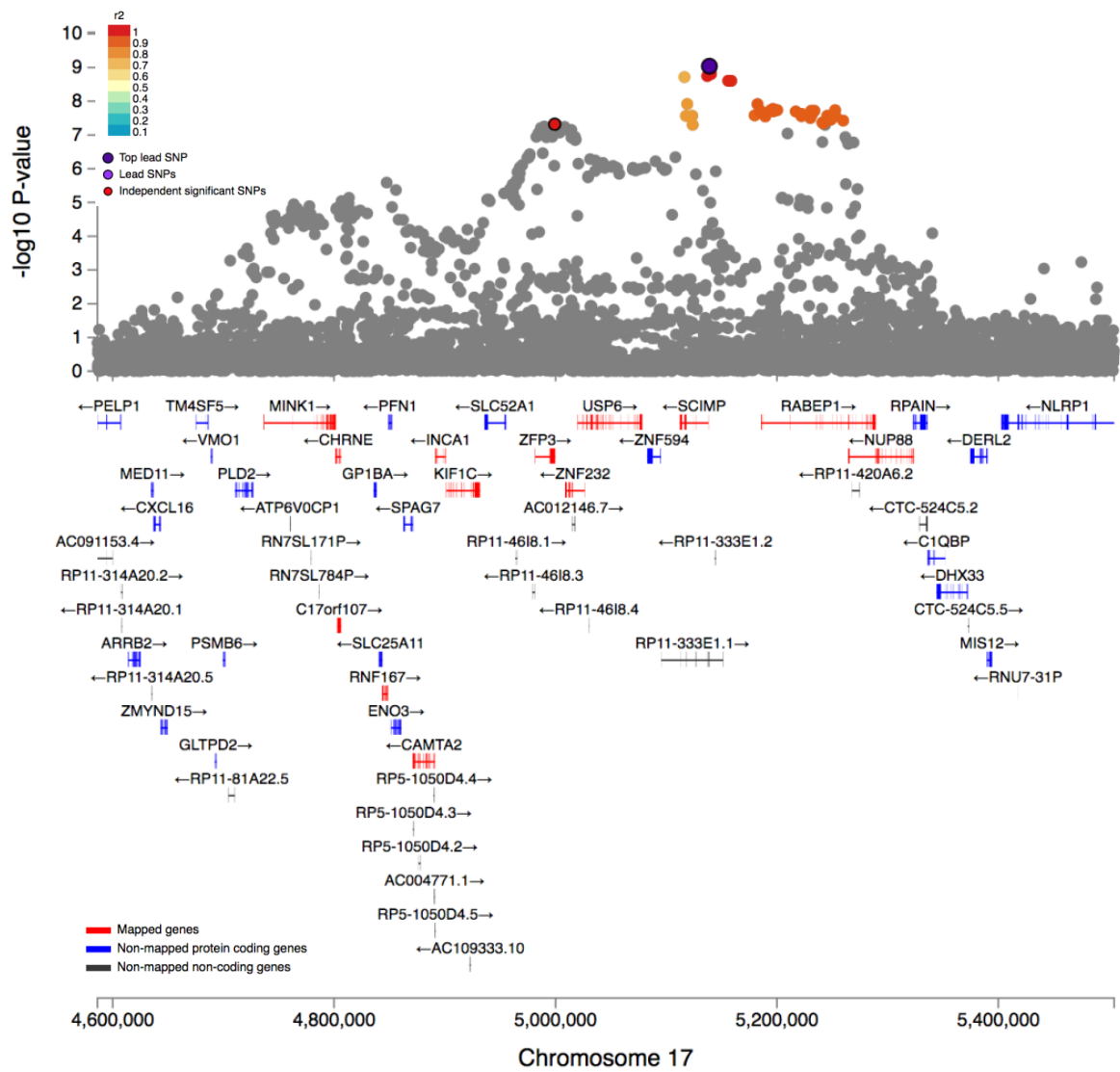


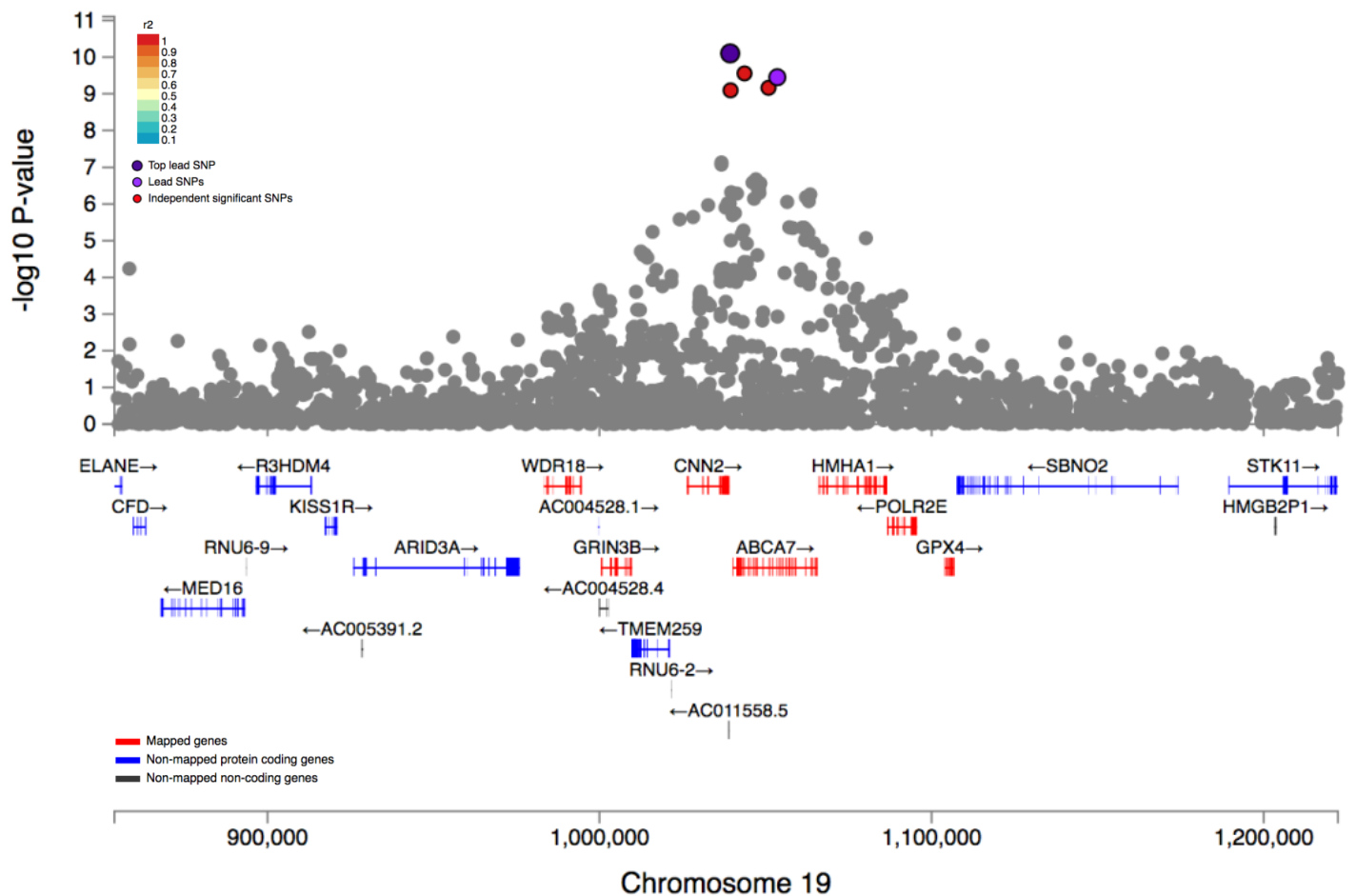
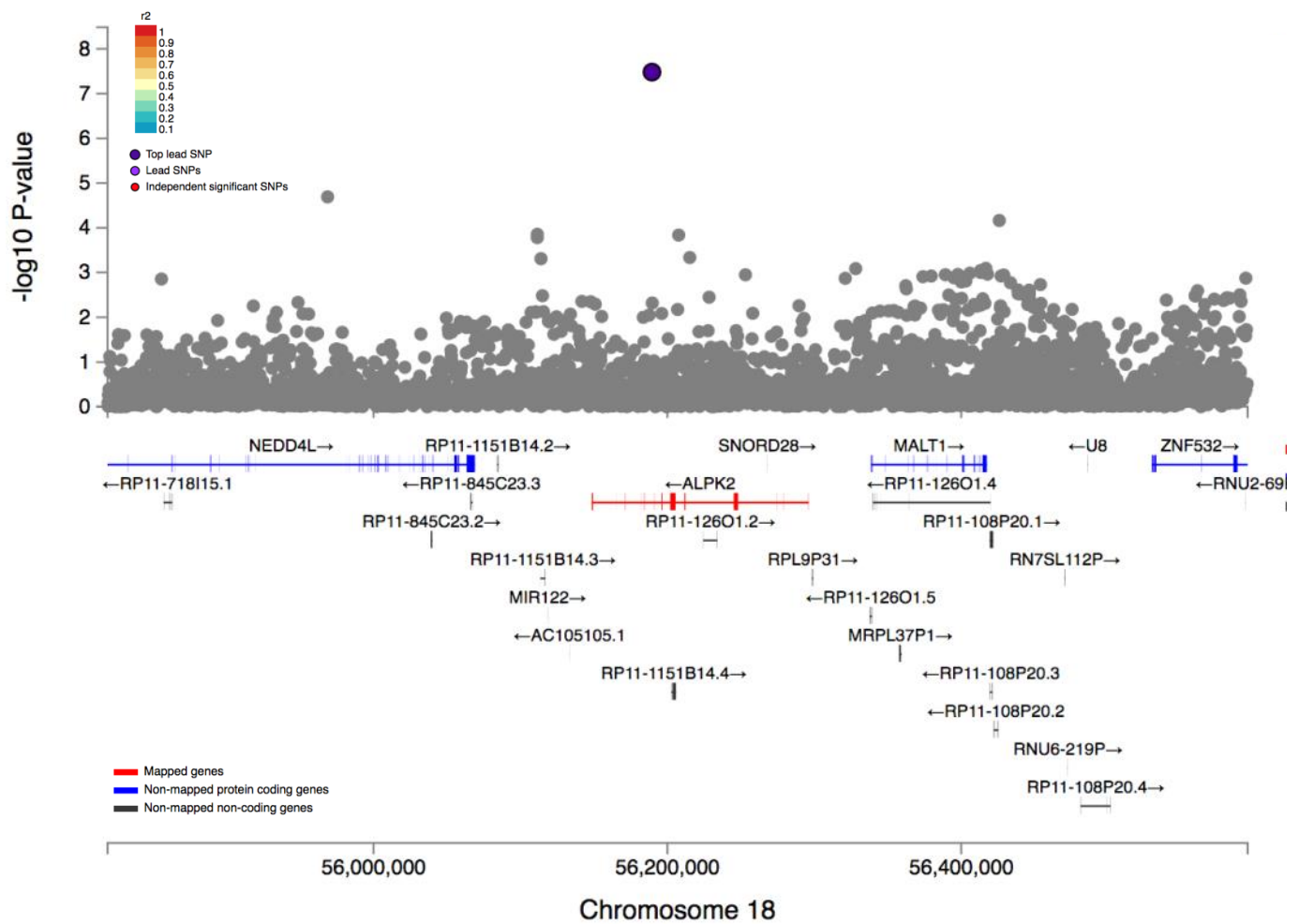


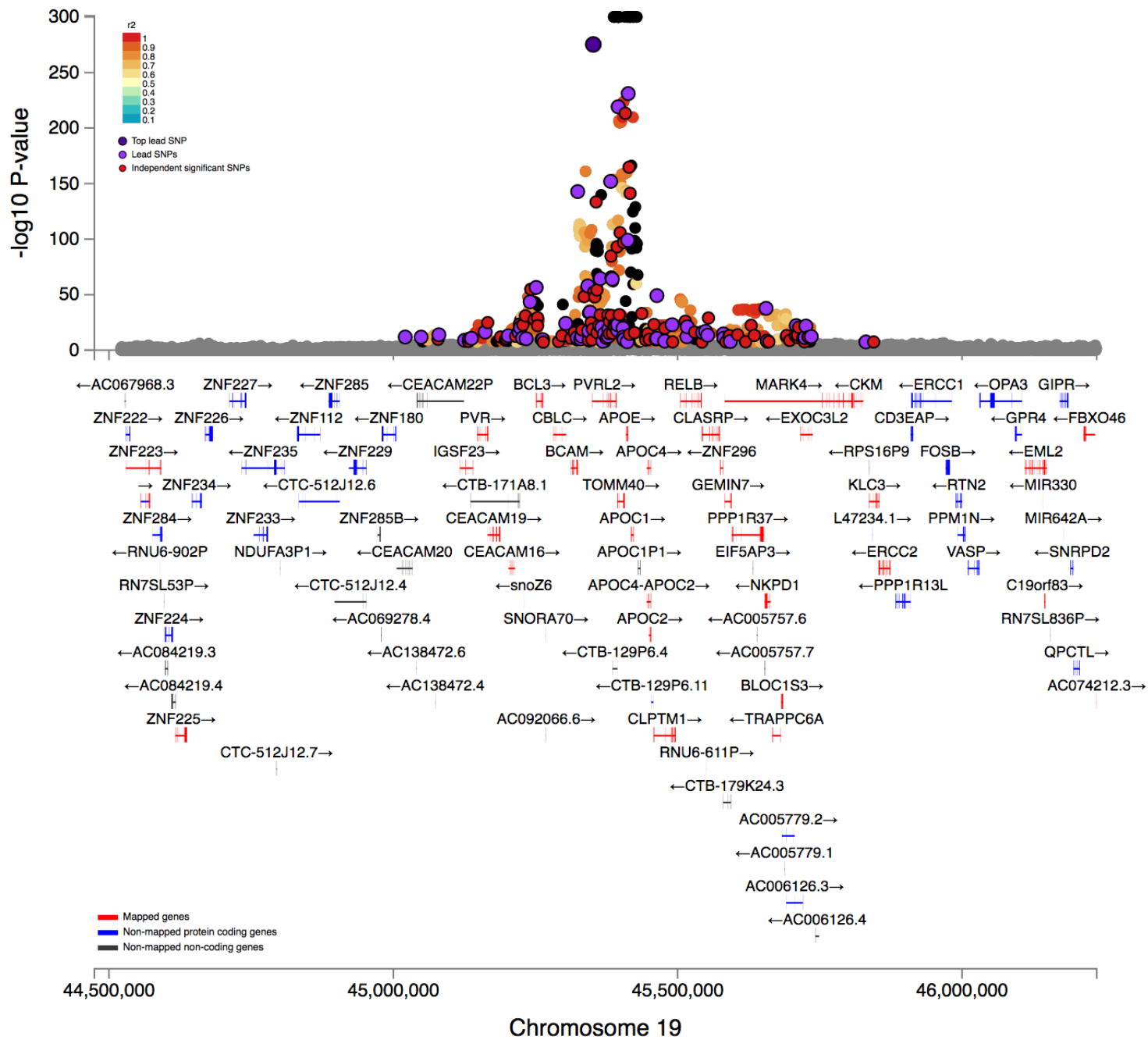


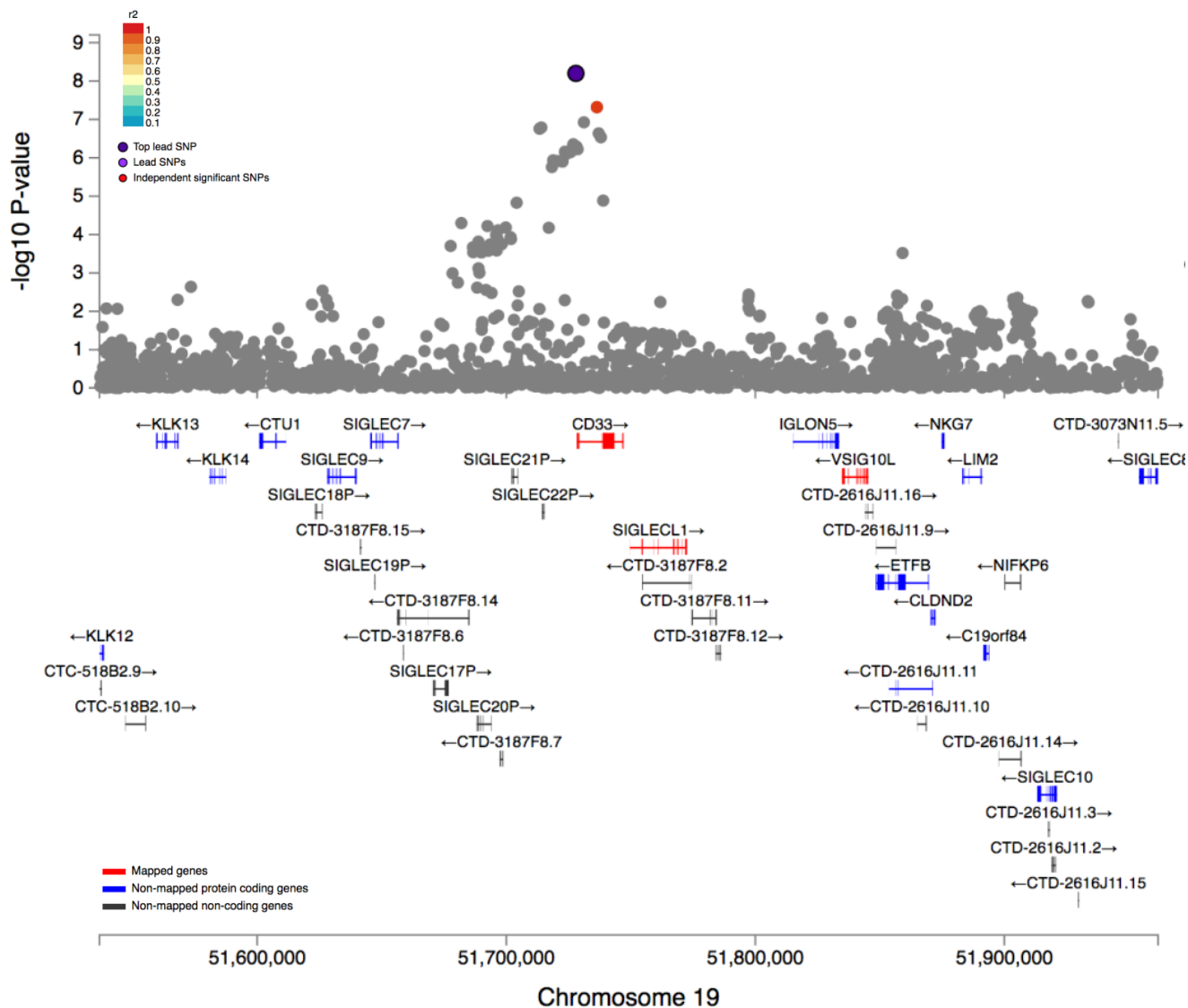
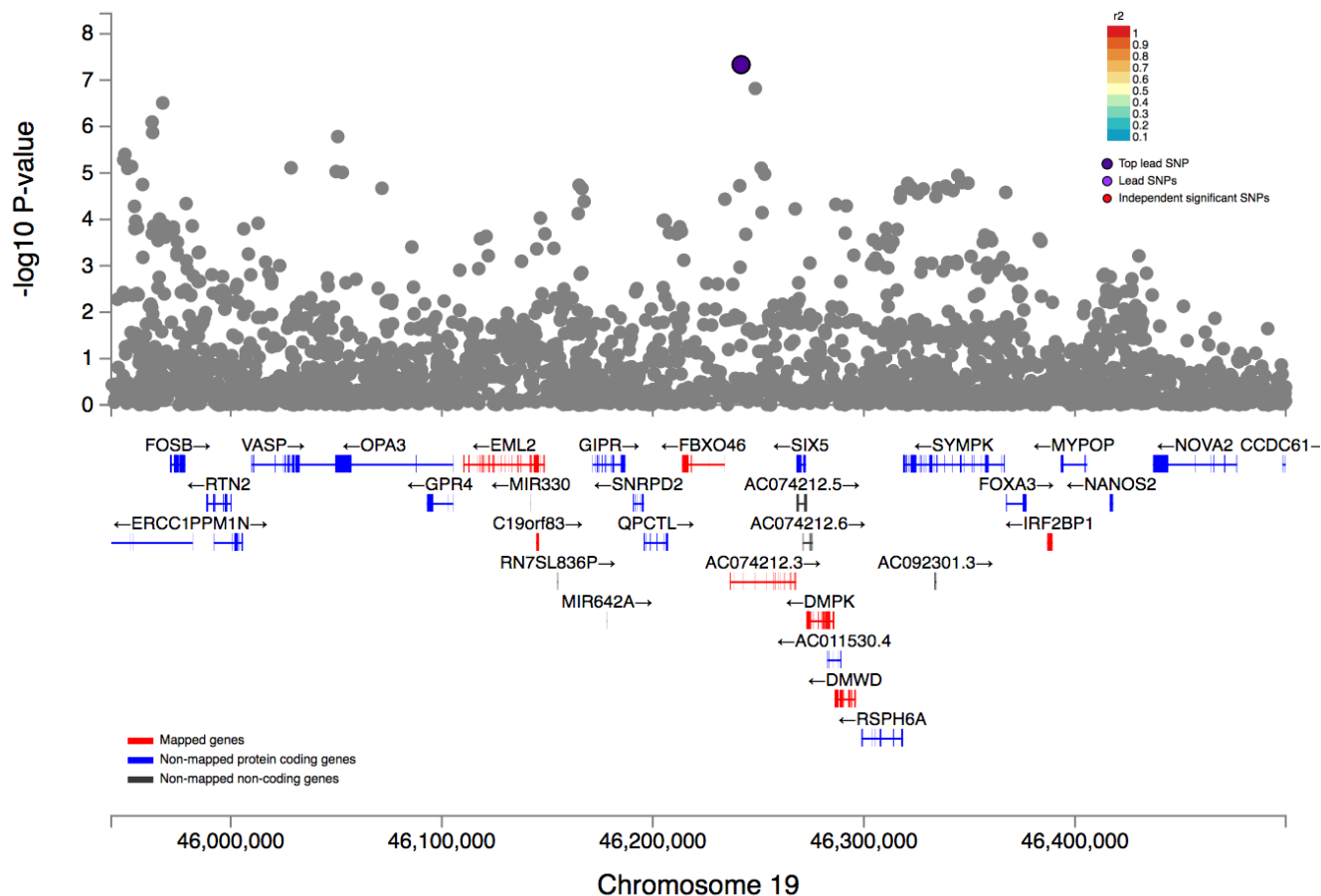


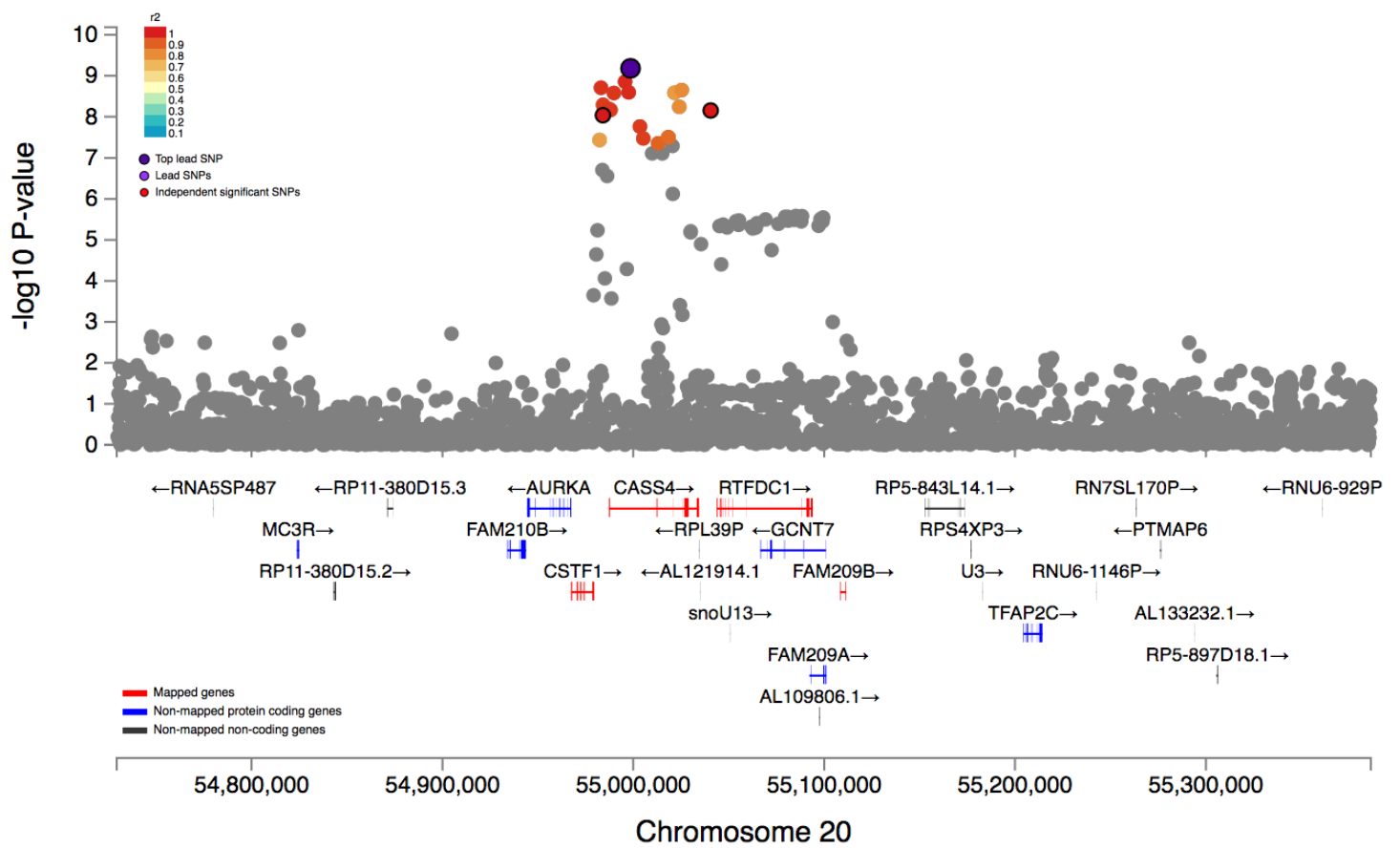




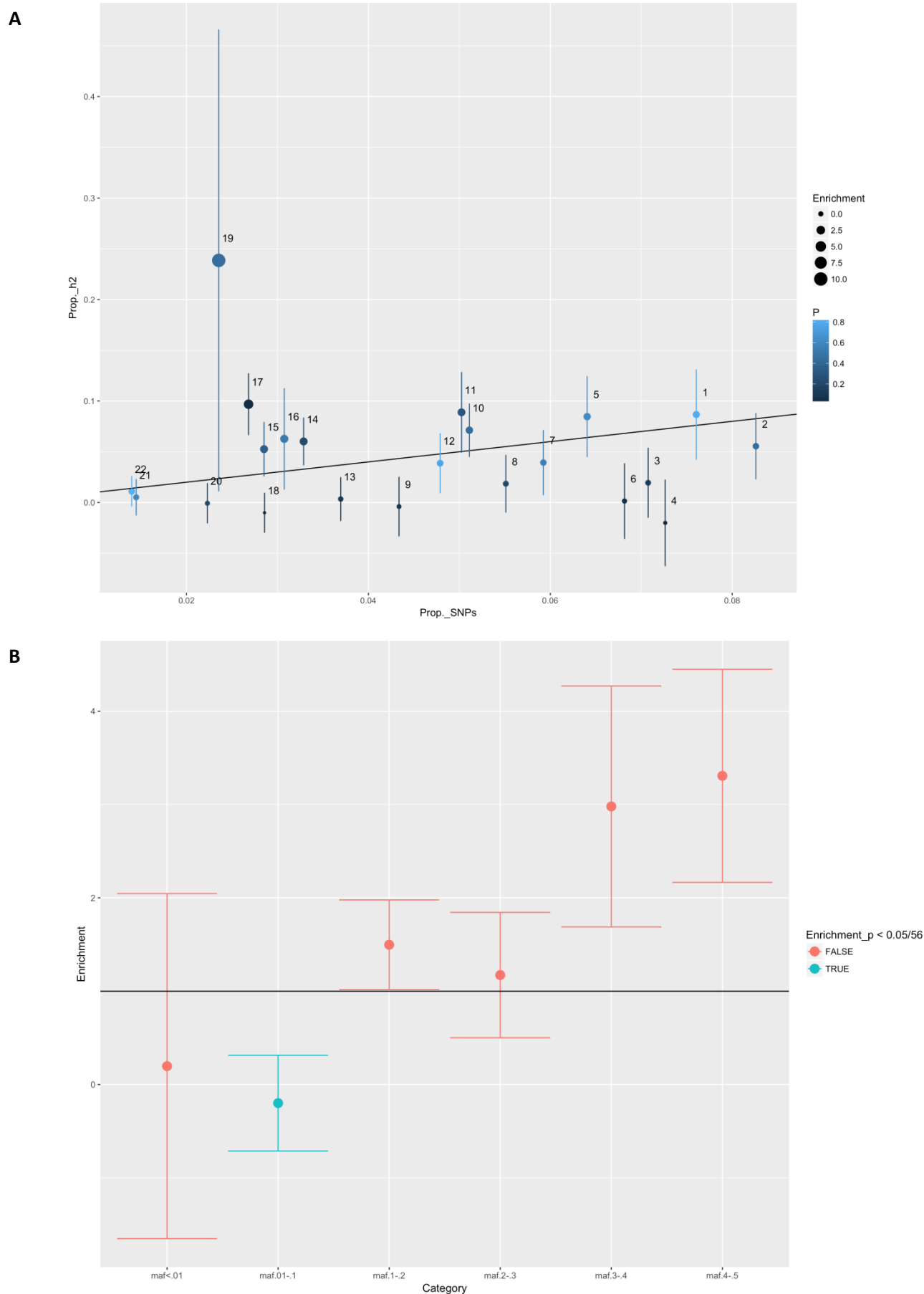




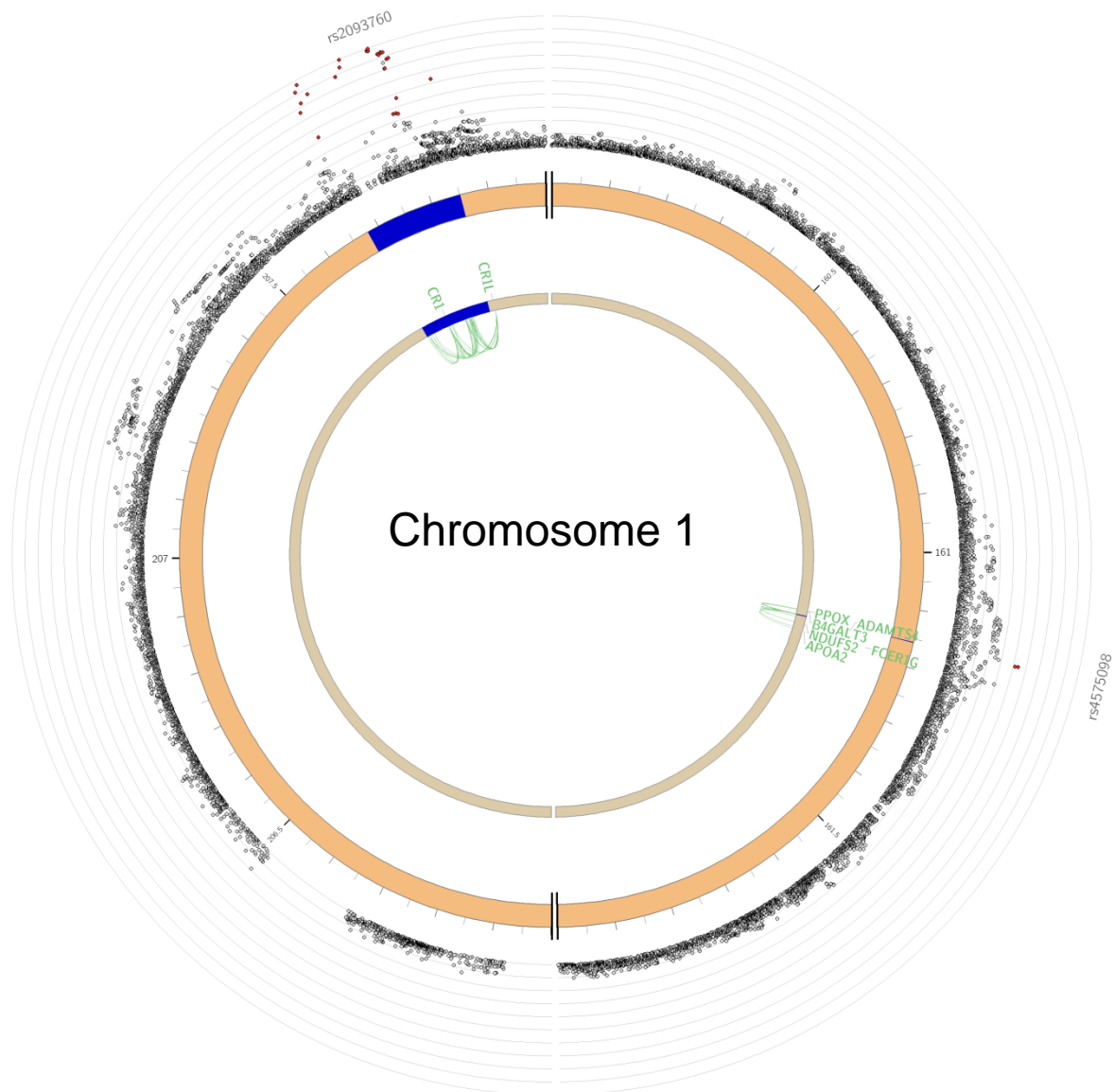


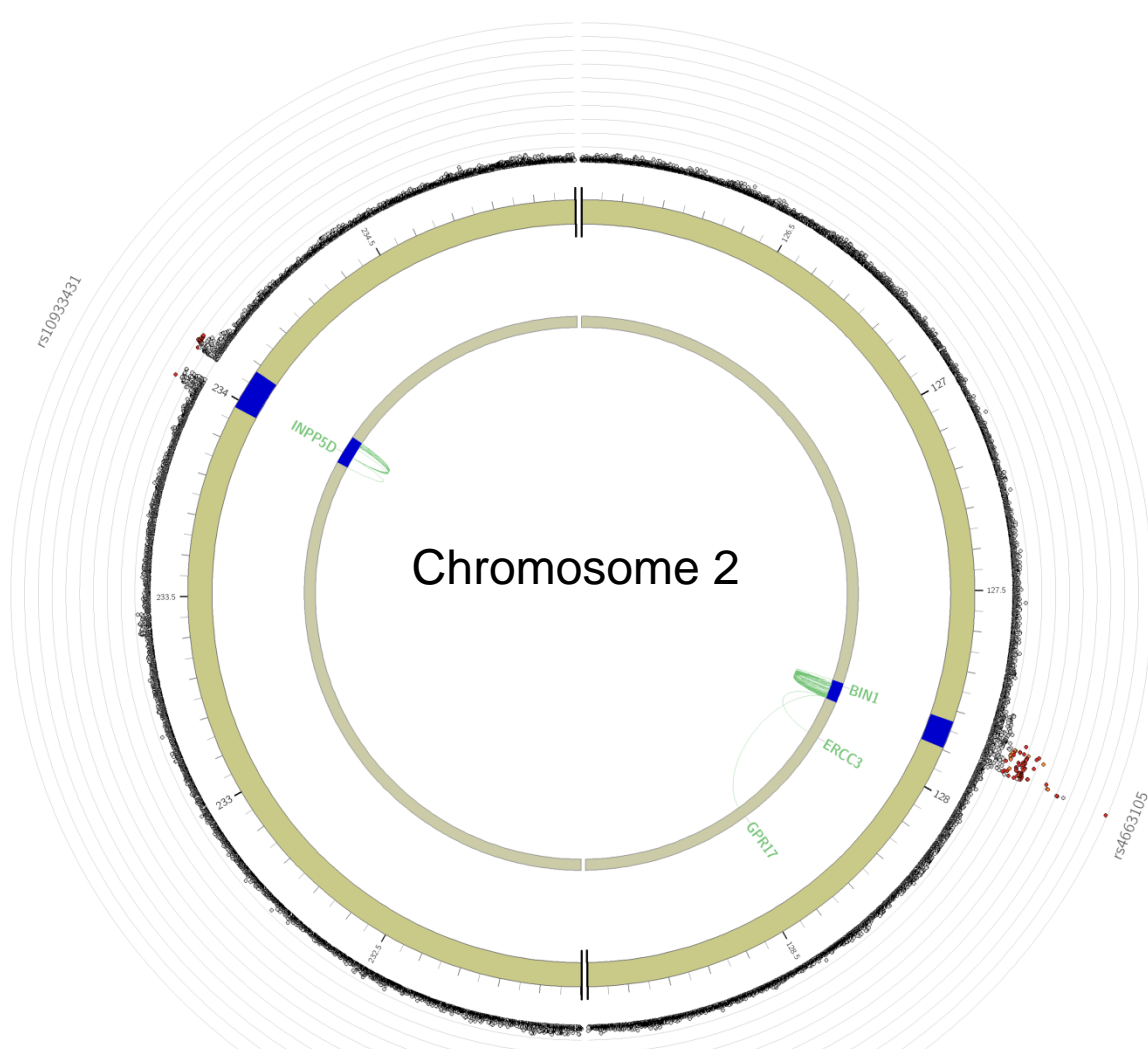


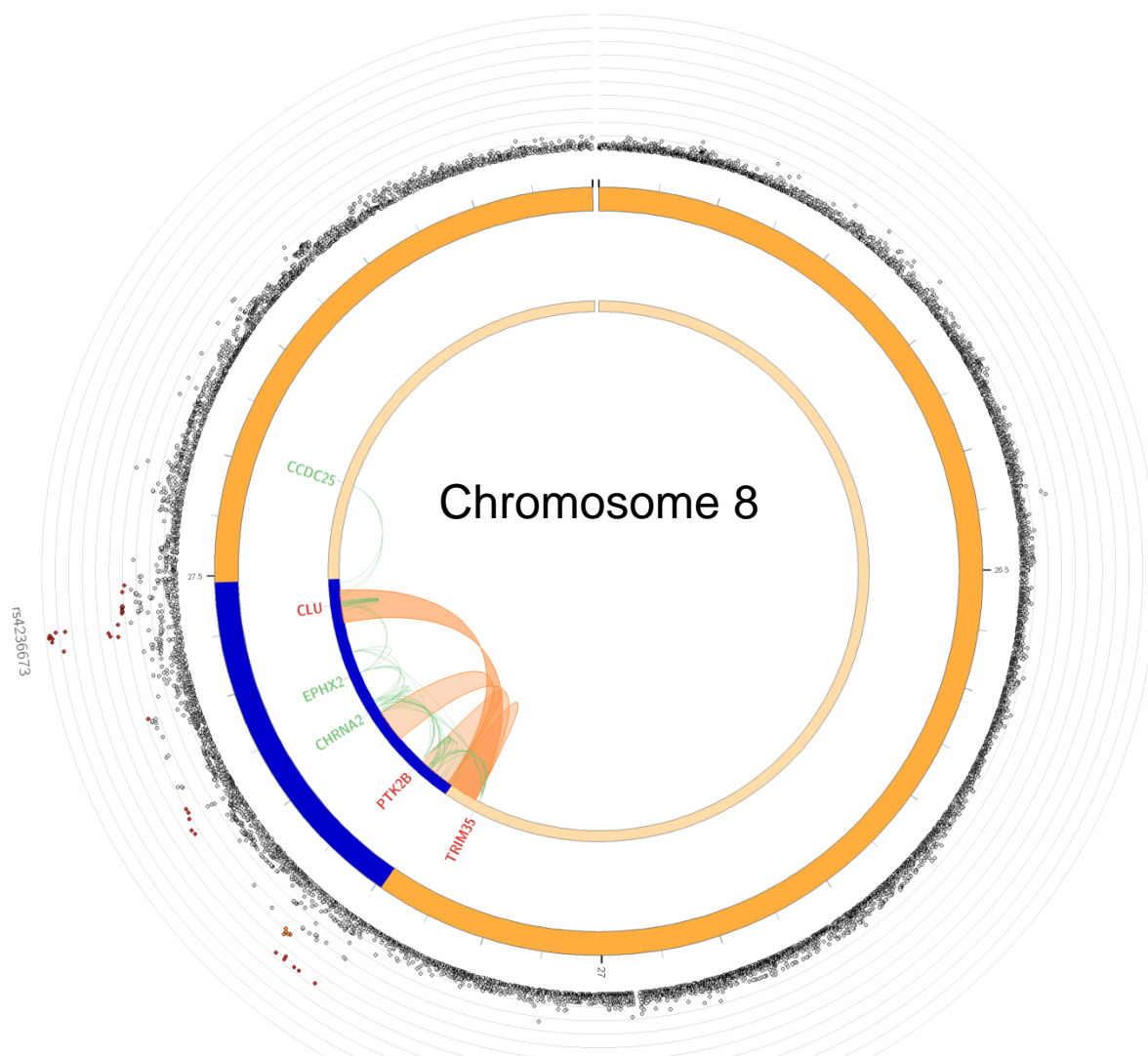
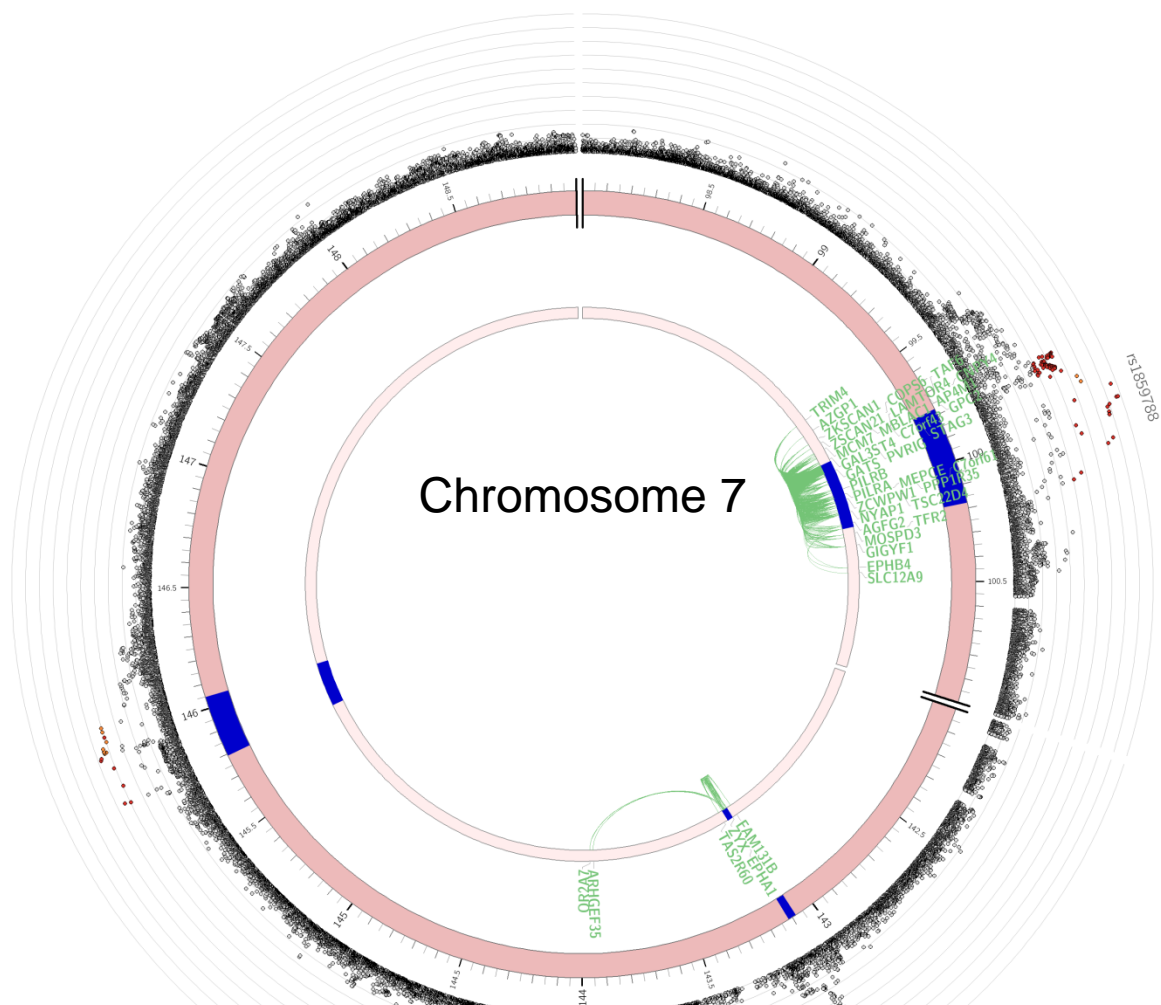
Supplementary Figure 3. Partitioned heritability results for the meta-analysis. Variants were binned by chromosome or minor allele frequency and tested for a significant over- or underrepresentation as to what is expected by chance. A) Enrichment results for heritability calculations where variants have been partitioned per chromosome. B) Enrichment results for heritability calculations where variants have been partitioned into multiple categories based on minor allele frequency.

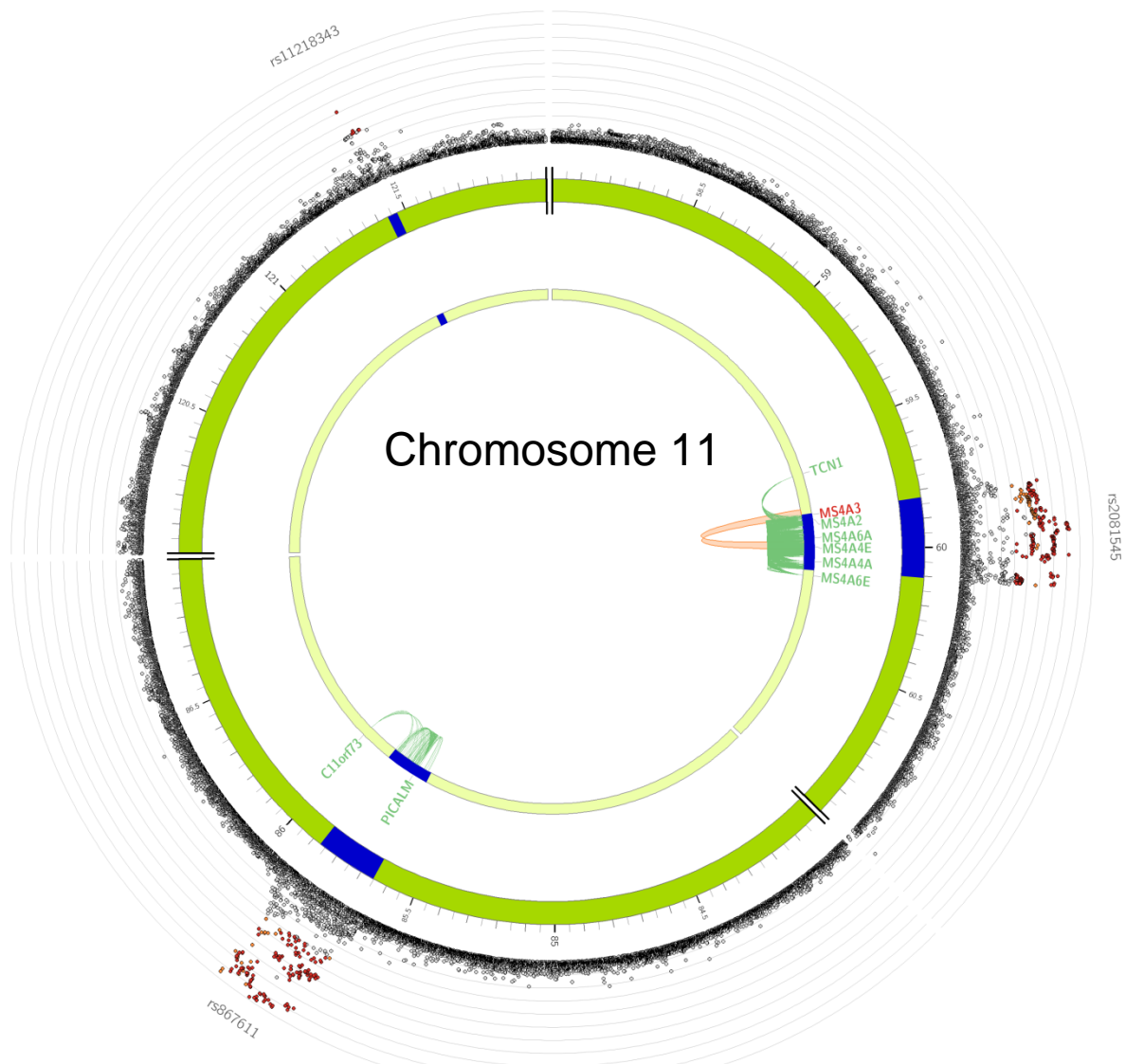
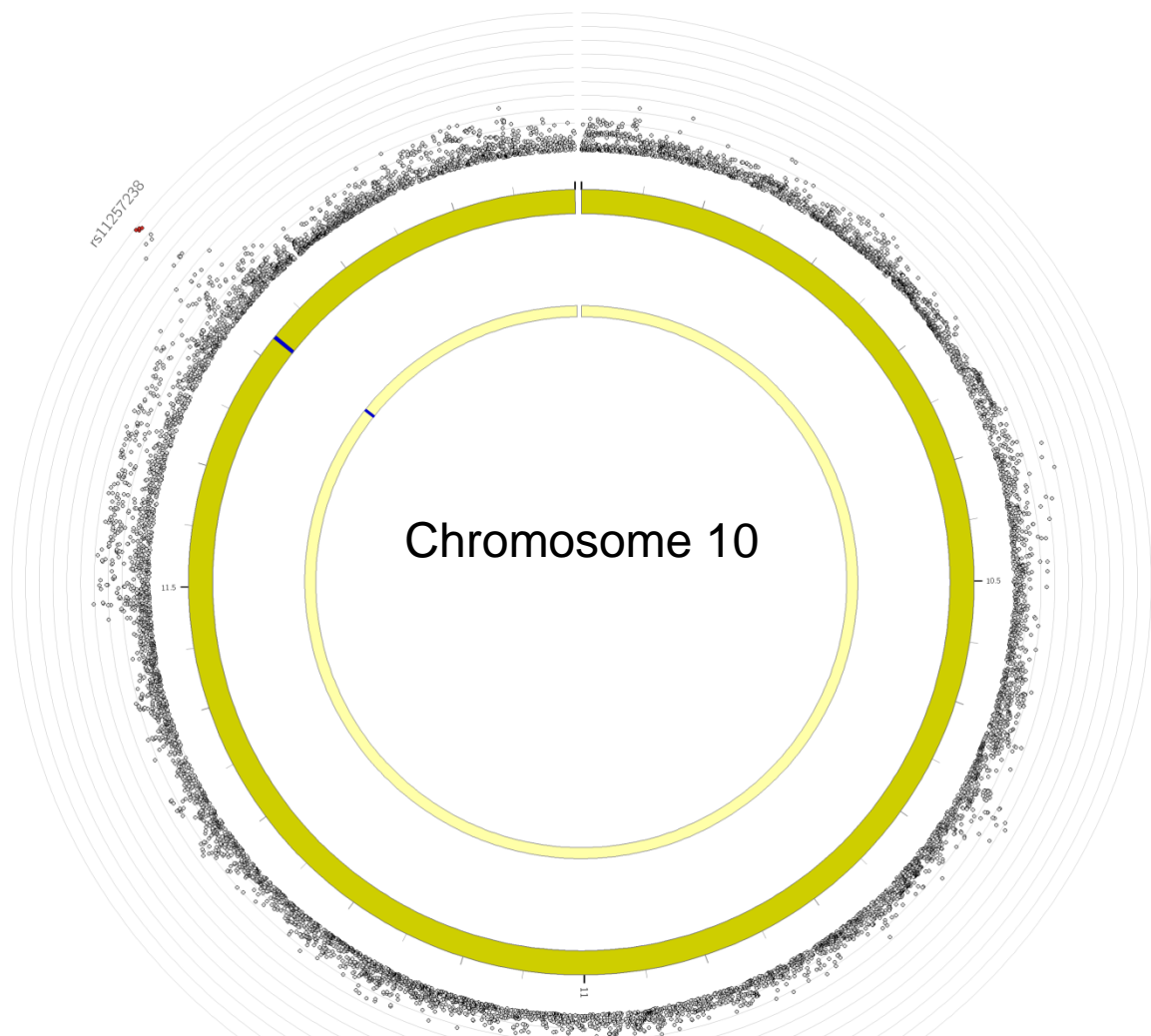


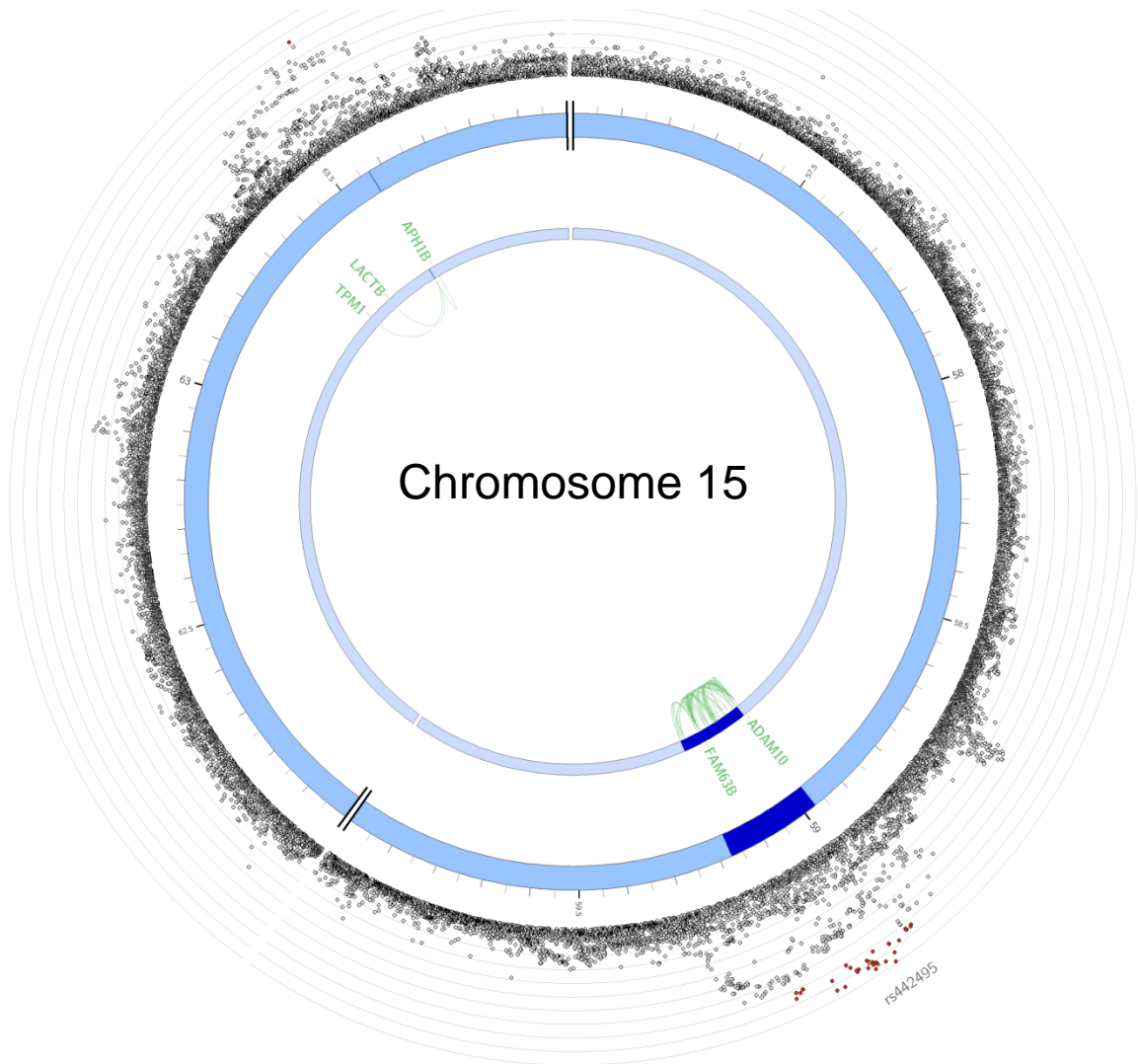
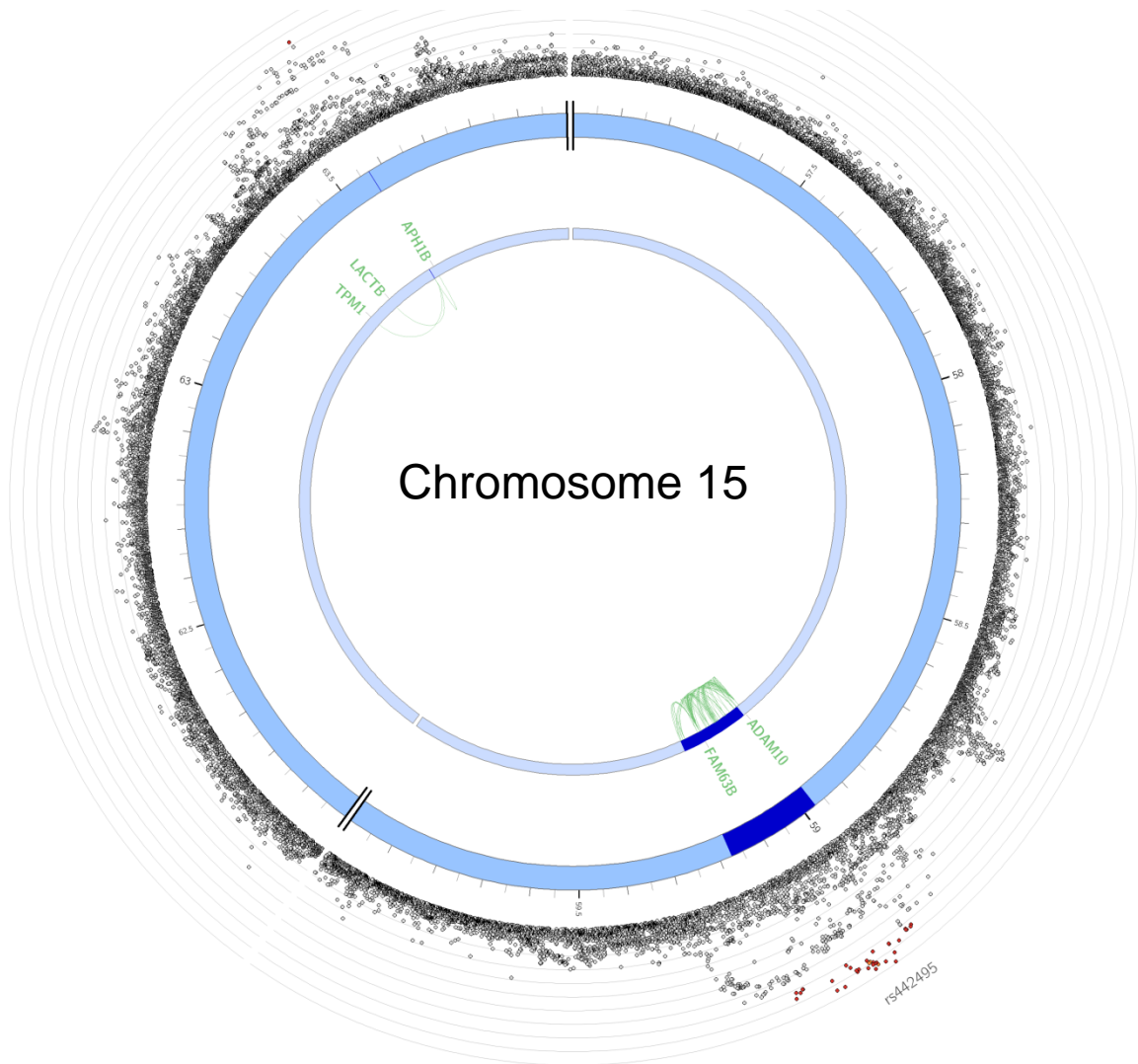
Supplementary Figure 4. Full circo plots of chromatin interactions and eQTLs for all chromosomes with significantly associated loci. The distinct layers and colors correspond to various features. The outer layer contains zoomed in Manhattan plots containing only SNPs with $P < 0.05$. SNPs in genomic risk loci are color-coded as a function of their maximum r^2 to the one of the independent significant SNPs in the locus, as follows: red ($r^2 > 0.8$), orange ($r^2 > 0.6$), green ($r^2 > 0.4$) and blue ($r^2 > 0.2$). SNPs that are not in LD with any of the independent significant SNPs (with $r^2 \leq 0.2$) are grey. The second layer displays the position of the genomic risk loci in blue. The third layer contains the mapped genes that are implicated by chromatin interactions and/or eQTL analysis (orange = chromatin interaction; green = eQTL; red = chromatin interaction and eQTL).

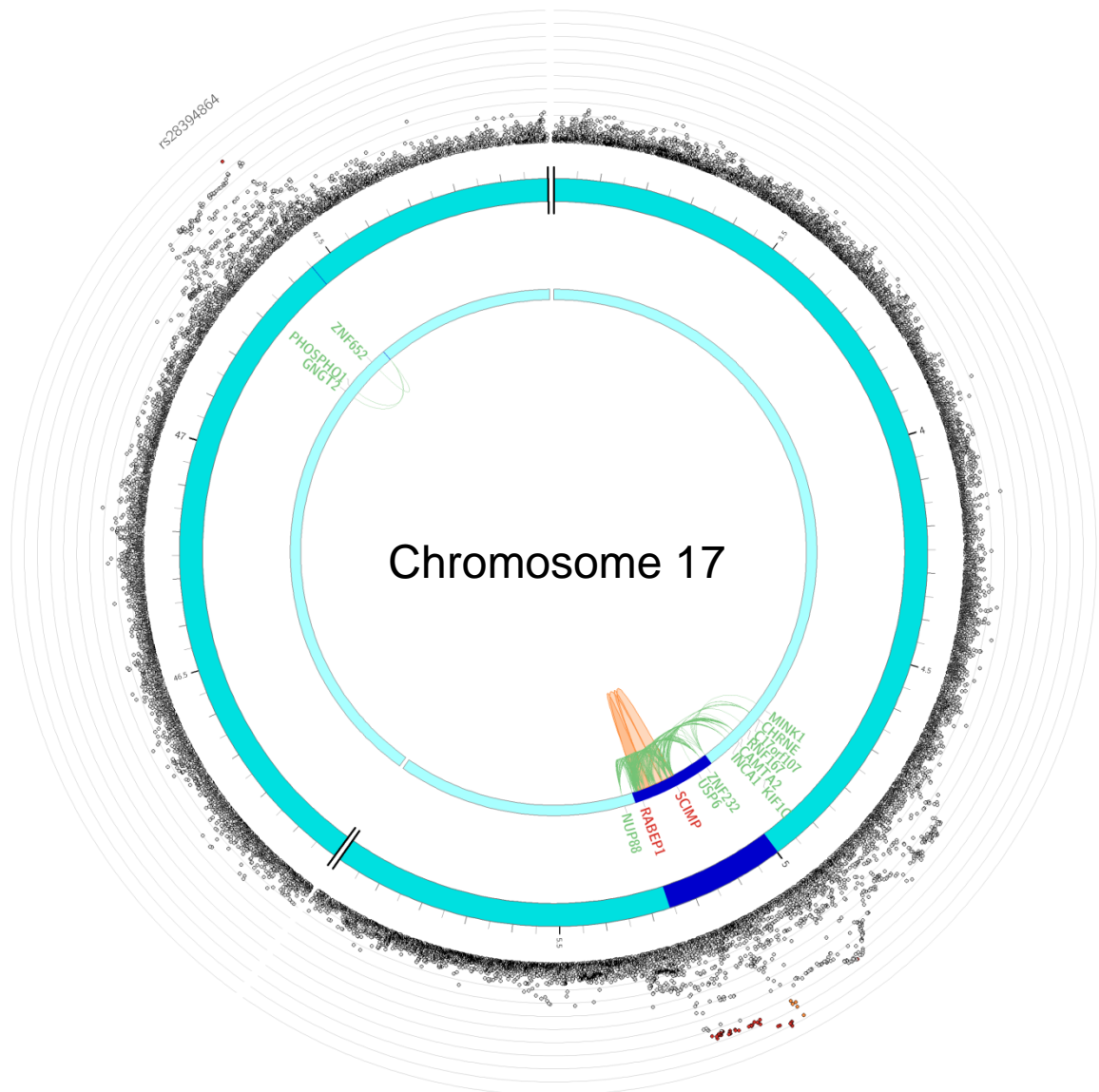
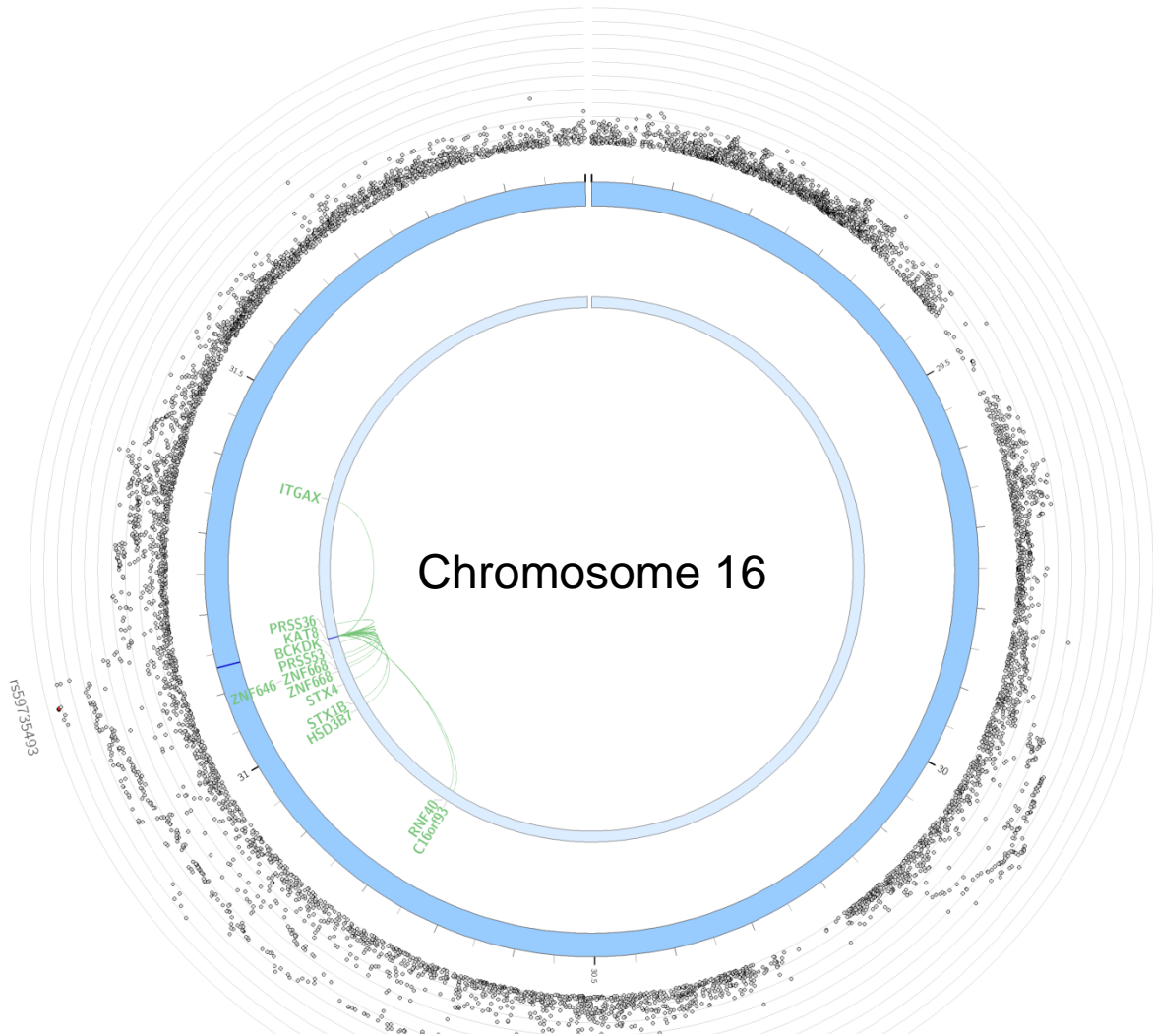


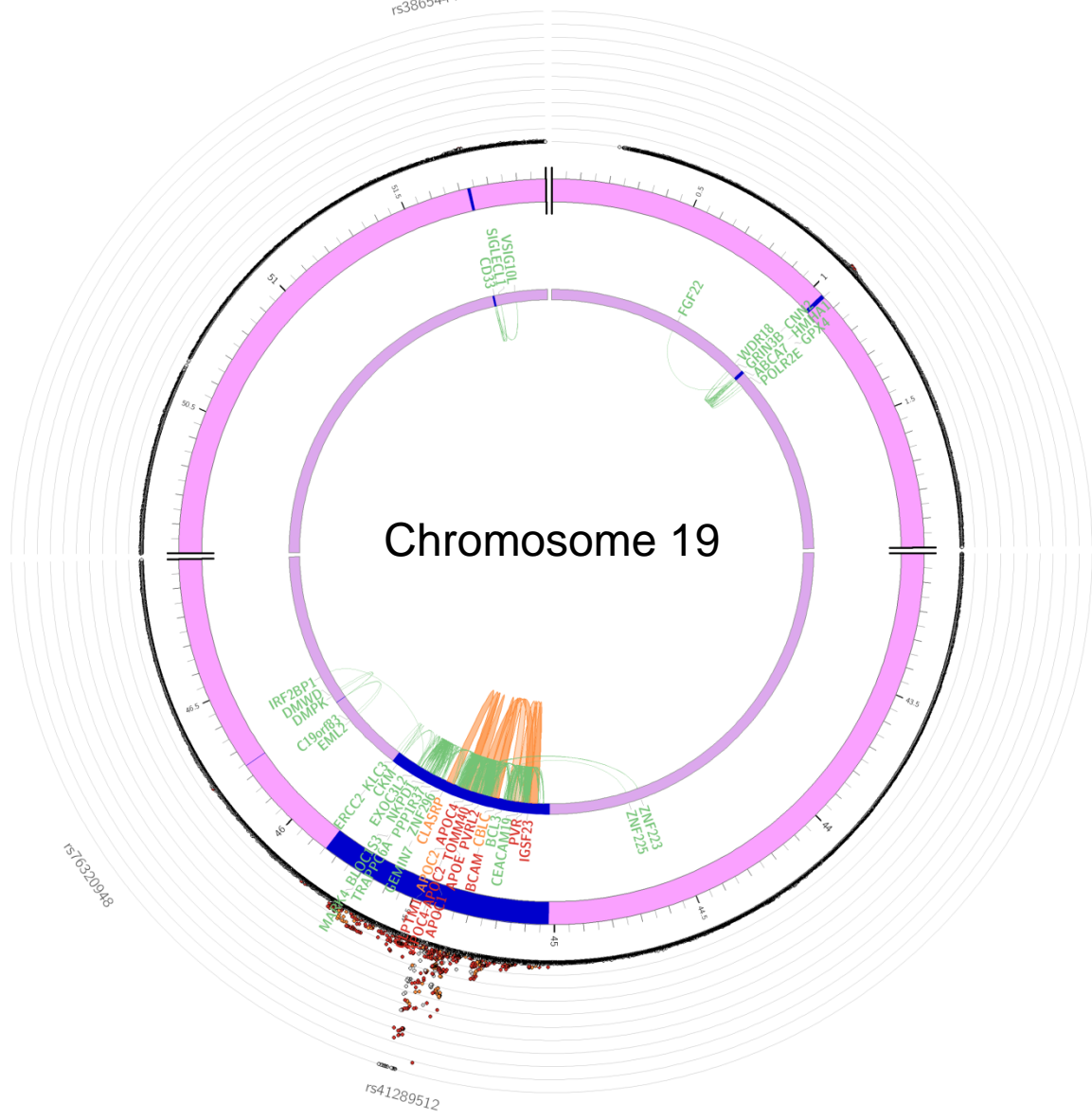
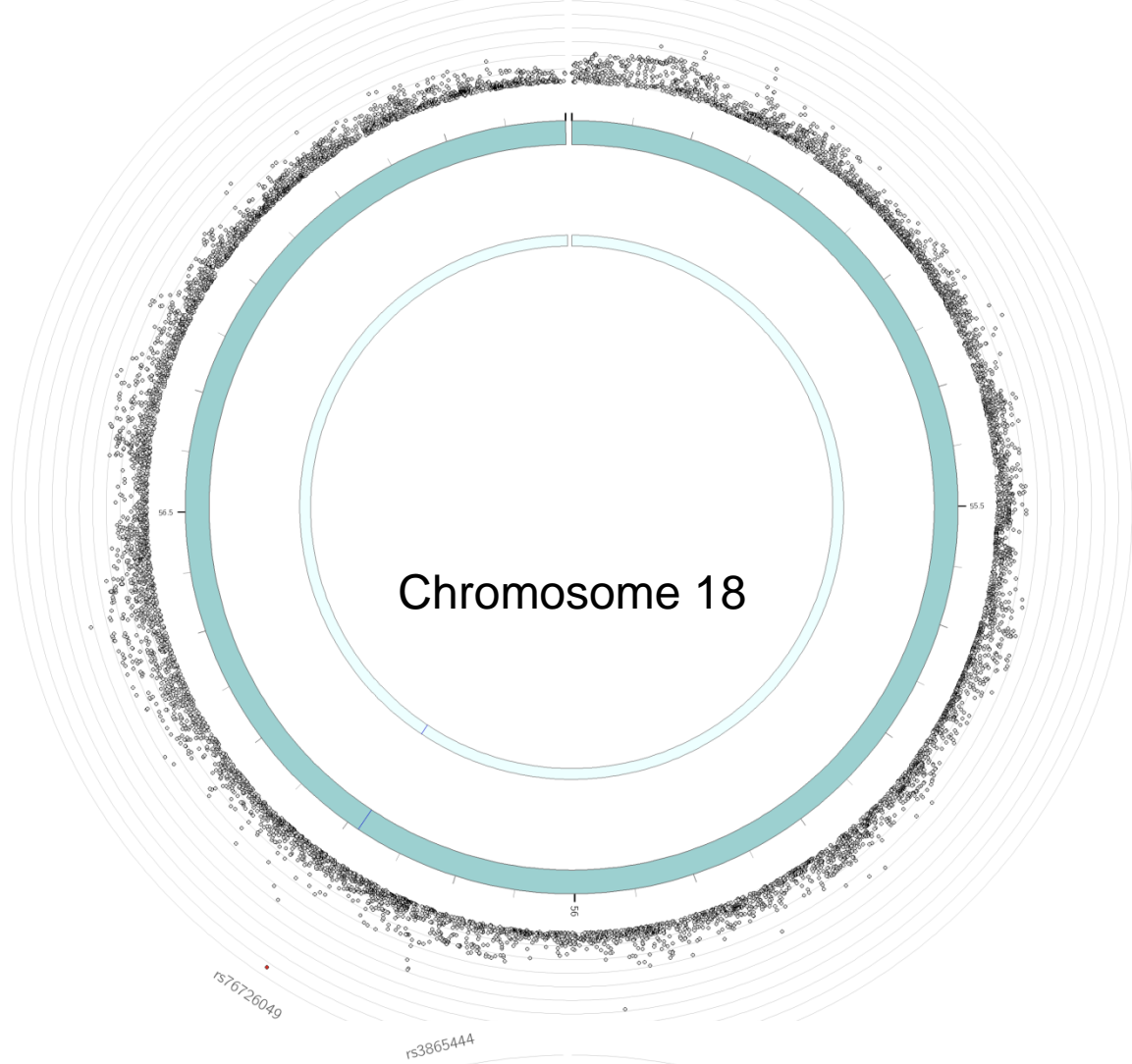


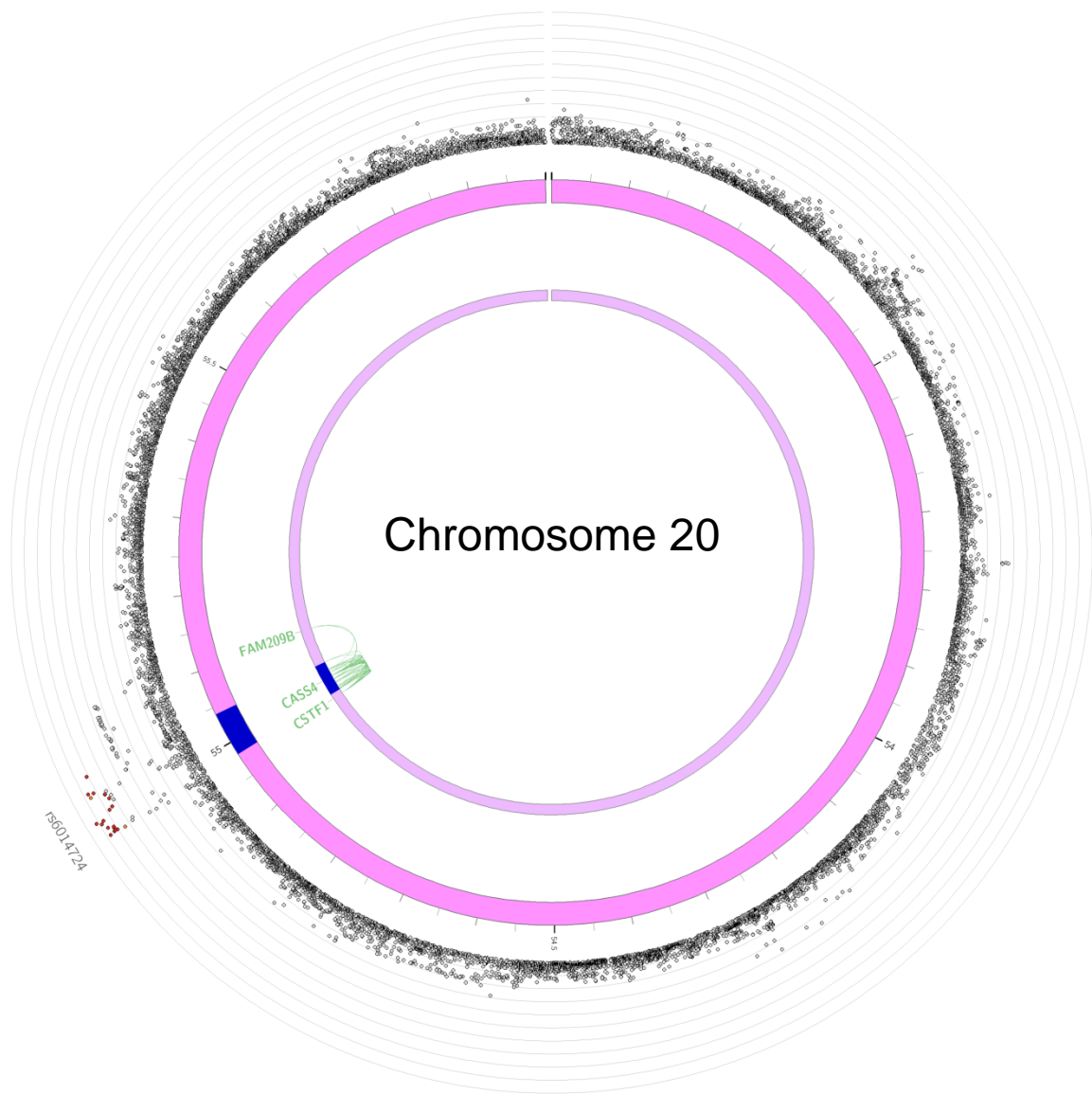






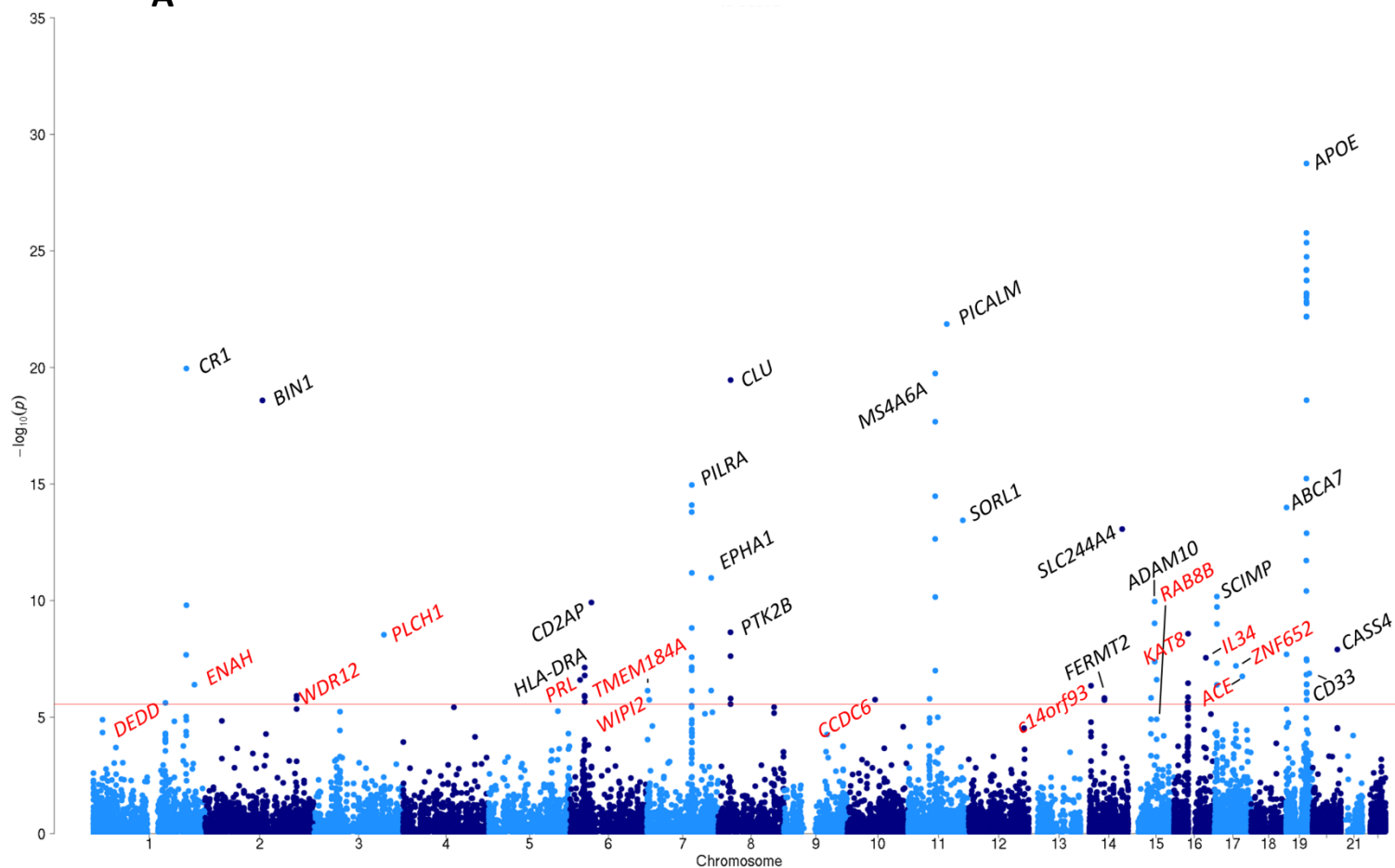




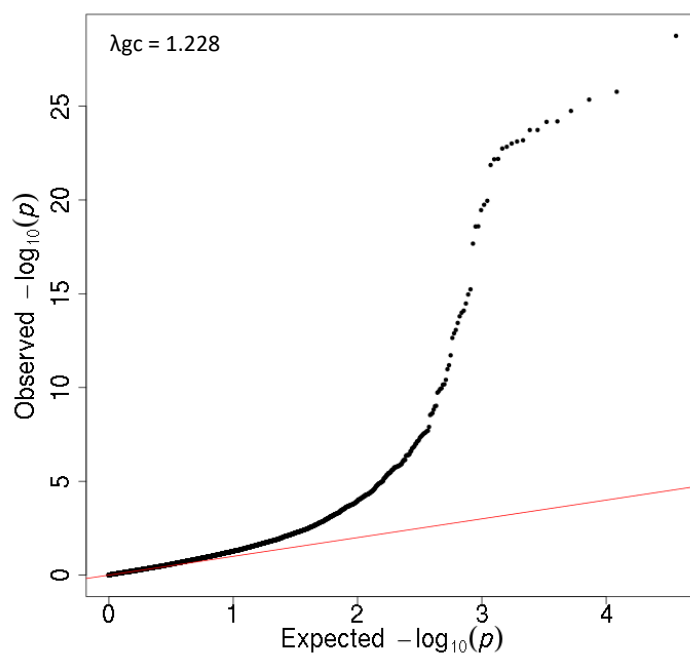


Supplementary Figure 5. Gene-based association results with MAGMA. A) The Manhattan plot displays all associations per gene ordered according to their genomic position (start of gene) on the x-axis and showing the strength of the association with the $-\log_{10}$ transformed P -values on the y-axis. Every locus with at least one significant gene-based association is labelled with the most significant gene name (black = known AD loci/genes, red = novel AD genes). B) The QQ plot displays the expected $-\log_{10}$ transformed p -values on the x-axis and the observed $-\log_{10}$ transformed p -values on the y-axis.

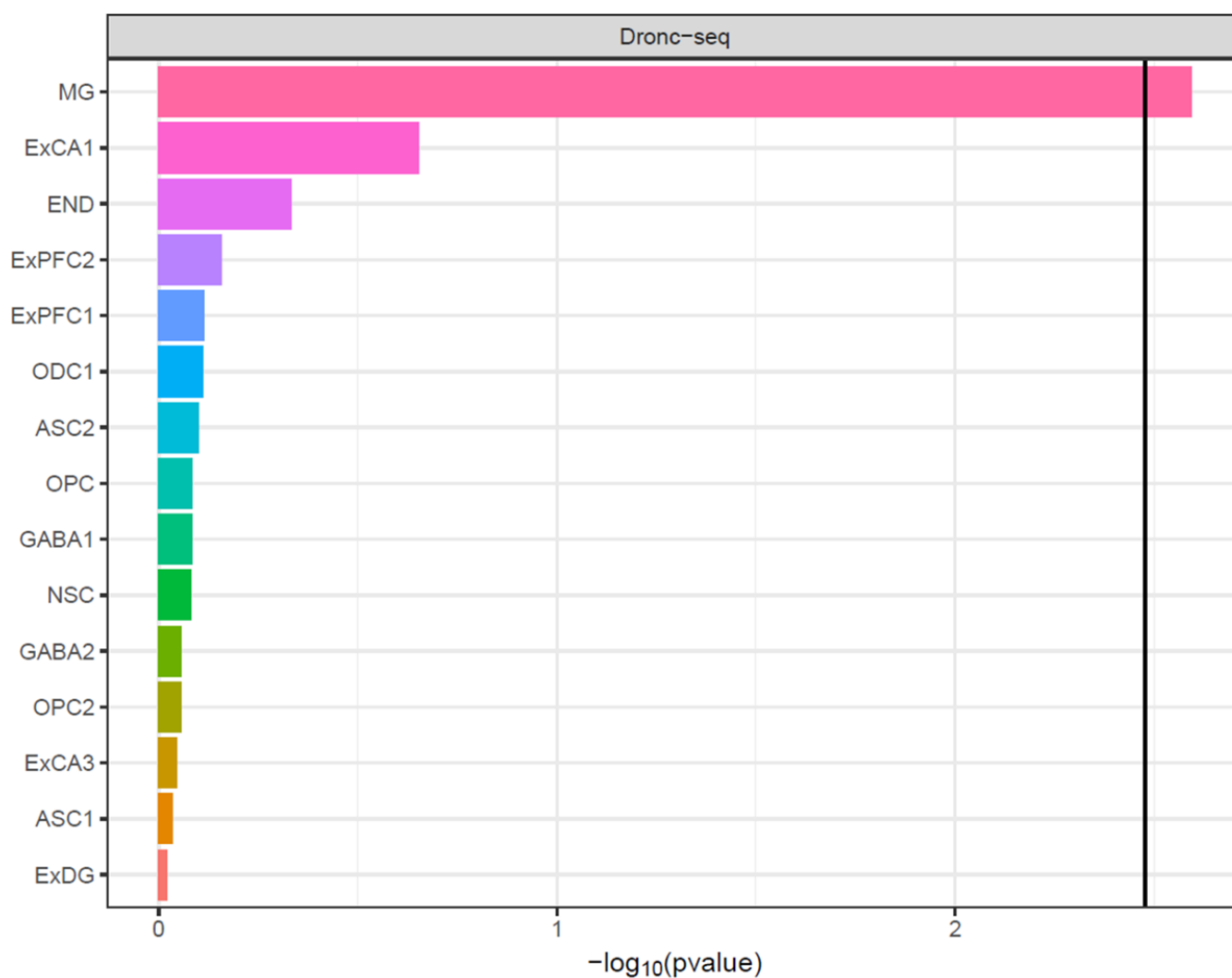
A



B



Supplementary Figure 6. Single-cell expression gene-set results of human brain tissue. The black vertical line indicates the significance threshold correcting for number of tests within category. MG = microglia; ExCA1 = Hippocampal CA 1 pyramidal neurons; END = Endothelial cells; ExPFC2 = Prefrontal glutamergic neurons 2; ExPFC1 = Prefrontal glutamergic neurons 1; ODC1 = Oligodendrocytes; ASC2 = Astrocytes 2; OPC = Oligodendrocyte precursor cells 1; GABA1 = GABAergic interneurons 1; NSC = Neuronal stem cells; GABA2 = GABAergic interneurons 2; OPC2 = Oligodendrocyte precursor cells 2; ExCA3 = Hippocampal CA 3 pyramidal neurons; ASC1 = Astrocytes 1; ExDG = Dentate gyrus granule neurons.



Supplementary Figure 7. Mendelian Randomization tests for the effect of correlated phenotypes on risk for Alzheimer's disease. For independent significant SNPs from each correlated phenotype, effect sizes of the SNPs for Alzheimer's disease (b_{zx}) are shown on the x-axis and effect sizes for correlated phenotypes are on the y-axis (b_{zy}). The dotted line represents a line with slope of (b_{xy}) and an intercept of 0. Red dots represent outliers that were excluded for the Mendelian Randomization analysis.

