Associations between polygenic liability for schizophrenia and level of psychosis and mood-incongruence in bipolar disorder

Judith Allardyce[1] MRCPsych PhD, Ganna Leonenko[1] PhD, Marian Hamshere[1] PhD, Antonio F. Pardiñas[1] PhD, Liz Forty[1] PhD, Sarah Knott[2] PhD, Katherine-Gordon Smith[2] PhD, David J. Porteus[3] PhD, Caroline Haywood[3] PhD, Arianna Di Florio[1] MD PhD, Lisa Jones[2] PhD, Andrew M. McIntosh[3] FRCPsych MD, Michael J. Owen[1] FRCPsych PhD, Peter Holmans[1] PhD, James T.R. Walters[1] MRCPsych PhD, Nicholas Craddock[1] FRCPsych PhD, Ian Jones[1] FRCPsych PhD, Michael C. O'Donovan[1] FRCPsych PhD, Valentina Escott-Price[1] PhD

[1]MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Institute of Psychological Medicine and Clinical Neurosciences, School of Medicine, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

[2] Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Worcester, Worcester, UK

[3] Medical Genetics Section, Centre for Genomic and Experimental Medicine, Institute of Genetics and Molecular Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

Division of Psychiatry, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

Correspondence to: Judith Allardyce

MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics & Genomics, Cardiff University, Hadyn Ellis Building, Maindy Road, Cathays, Cardiff, CF24 4HQ

+44 (0)29 2068 8320

allardycej2@cardiff.ac.uk

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Key Points

Question: what is the relationship between schizophrenia related polygenic liability and the occurrence and level of mood-incongruence of psychotic symptoms in bipolar disorder (BD)?

Findings: in this case-control study including 4436 BD cases, 4976 schizophrenia cases and 9012 controls, there was an exposure-response gradient of polygenic risk: Schizophrenia > BD with prominent mood-incongruent psychotic features > BD with mood-congruent psychotic features > BD with no psychosis, all differential associations were statistically-significant.

Meaning: A gradient of genetic liability across schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, indexed by the occurrence of psychosis and level of mood-incongruence has been shown for the first time.

Abstract

Importance

Bipolar disorder (BD) overlaps schizophrenia in its clinical presentation and genetic liability. Alternative approaches to patient stratification beyond current diagnostic categories are needed to understand the underlying disease processes/mechanisms.

Objectives

To investigate the relationship between common-variant liability for schizophrenia, indexed by polygenic risk scores (PRS) and psychotic presentations of BD, using clinical descriptions which consider both occurrence and level of mood-incongruent psychotic features.

Design

Case-control design: using multinomial logistic regression, to estimate differential associations of PRS across categories of cases and controls.

Settings & Participants

4399 BDcases, mean [sd] age-at-interview 46[12] years, of which 2966 were woman (67%) from the BD Research Network (BDRN) were included in the final analyses, with data for 4976 schizophrenia cases and 9012 controls from the Type-1 diabetes genetics consortium and Generation Scotland included for comparison.

Exposure

Standardised PRS, calculated using alleles with an association p-value threshold < 0.05 in the second Psychiatric Genomics Consortium genome-wide association study of schizophrenia, adjusted for the first 10 population principal components and genotyping-platform.

Main outcome measure

Multinomial logit models estimated PRS associations with BD stratified by (1) Research Diagnostic Criteria (RDC) BD subtypes (2) Lifetime occurrence of psychosis.(3) Lifetime mood-incongruent psychotic features and (4) ordinal logistic regression examined PRS associations across levels of mood-incongruence. Ratings were derived from the Schedule for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry interview (SCAN) and the Bipolar Affective Disorder Dimension Scale (BADDS).

Results

Across clinical phenotypes, there was an exposure-response gradient with the strongest PRS association for schizophrenia (RR=1.94, (95% C.I. 1.86, 2.01)), then schizoaffective BD (RR=1.37, (95% C.I. 1.22, 1.54)), BD I (RR= 1.30, (95% C.I. 1.24, 1.36)) and BD II (RR=1.04, (95% C.I. 0.97, 1.11)). Within BD cases, there was an effect gradient, indexed by the nature of psychosis, with prominent mood-incongruent psychotic features having the strongest association (RR=1.46, (95% C.I. 1.36, 1.57)), followed by mood-congruent psychosis (RR= 1.24, (95% C.I. 1.17, 1.33)) and lastly, BD cases with no history of psychosis (RR=1.09, (95% C.I. 1.04, 1.15)).

Conclusion

We show for the first time a polygenic-risk gradient, across schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, indexed by the occurrence and level of mood-incongruent psychotic symptoms.

Introduction

Although classified as a discrete diagnostic category[1-3], bipolar disorder (BD) overlaps considerably with schizophrenia (SCZ) in both its clinical presentation [4-13] and genetic liability [14-22]. BD is a phenomenologically heterogeneous construct and within the diagnostic category, individuals may have quite different symptom profiles. It has been proposed, that this clinical heterogeneity indicates underlying aetiological heterogeneity and the degree of clinical similarity between BD and SCZ reflects, overlapping alleles which selectively influence specific, shared clinical characteristics, rather than the global risk for the disorders [23-25].

Delusions and hallucinations are common in BD [26,27] with around one third of all psychotic features judged to be mood-incongruent [28,29]. Mood-incongruent psychotic features, are associated with poorer prognosis, poor lithium-response and are qualitatively similar to the prototypic symptoms of SCZ [30-32], suggesting that BD with psychosis and particularly mood-incongruent psychotic features, may specify a subgroup/stratum with stronger aetiological links to SCZ. Stratified linkage and candidate-gene studies of BD associations with chromosomal regions and genes implicated in SCZ, show stronger effects in psychosis and mood-incongruent subsamples [33-36] providing some support for this causal heterogeneity hypothesis, however lack of consistency in earlier linkage and candidate-gene studies renders the overall support weak.

Recently, genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have found a substantial polygenic component to both BD and SCZ risk, with a large proportion of their genetic variance explained by common alleles, partially shared across the two disorders [20]. Polygenic-risk can be calculated for individuals, with a single summary measure: the polygenic

106 risk score (PRS), which allows us to examine the genetic basis of symptom domains,
107 within and across the two disorders [37-39] with greater power than the historical linkage
108 and candidate-gene approaches. PRS-SCZ differentiate BD from controls [20,40] and there
109 are differential associations across subtypes with schizoaffective bipolar disorder
110 (SABD) (intermediate subtype, characterised by admixture of SCZ and BD symptoms)
111 having a relatively larger burden of SCZ risk, compared to other BD subtypes [15,41]. To
112 date, lack of power in well phenotyped samples has hindered fine-scale examination of
113 the relationship between SCZ polygenic-risk and psychotic symptoms in BD.

114 We aimed to examine the relationship between polygenic liability for SCZ and psychotic
115 presentations of BD using PRS generated from the most powerful SCZ-GWAS discovery
116 set available, currently [21]. Measures relevant to the occurrence and nature of psychotic
117 symptoms were considered. We hypothesised BD with psychosis would be associated
118 with higher polygenic-risk for SCZ and this association would be stronger when mood-
119 incongruent psychotic features were present, given their phenotypic similarity to the
120 psychotic symptoms of prototypic SCZ.

121 Methods

122 Sample Ascertainment

123 Bipolar Disorder sample

124 4436 cases of BD with deep phenotypic information, European ancestry, domicile in the
125 UK, collected between 2000 - 2013 were available via the UK BD Research Network
126 (BDRN) using recruitment methods reported previously [15,42,43]. The sample has 1399
127 cases not included in prior BDRN publications [15,41]. All participants were assessed using
128 a consistent protocol which included the Schedule for Clinical Assessment in
129 Neuropsychiatry interview (SCAN) [44] administered by trained research psychologists

130 and psychiatrists, with very good to excellent inter-rater reliability for all domains of
131 psychopathology [45]. Using information from the SCAN and casenote review, the
132 Operational Criteria Checklist (OPCRIT) [46] was completed. Research Diagnostic Criteria
133 (RDC) [3]diagnoses, which differentiate individuals on the basis of the their pattern of
134 mood and psychotic symptoms better [41] than either DSM [2] or ICD–10[1], were made using
135 the consensus lifetime best-estimate method, informed by all available information[47].

136 Schizophrenia sample

137 To allow comparison of BD with SCZ, we included a subset (N=4976) of the CLOZUK
138 sample, collected via the Zapronex® Treatment Access System as detailed in a previous
139 report[48], All were prescribed clozapine for treatment resistant SCZ (TRS) and are
140 independent of, and unrelated (pi-hat <0.2) to individuals in the discovery GWAS[21]. In
141 principle, TRS may carry higher polygenic-risk burden, however PRS in CLOZUK are
142 similar to the other SCZ samples used by the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium[21].

143 Control Samples

144 The controls came from two UK sources: the Type-1 diabetes genetics consortium
145 (TIDGC) (n = 2,532) are unscreened controls, recruited through the 1958 birth-cohort
146 [49] and the other is a subsample of the Generation Scotland (n = 6,480) study, screened
147 for psychiatric disorders [50]. Controls are unrelated (pi-hat < 0.2) to individuals in the
148 PGC-SCZ discovery set, and were matched ancestrally to our case datasets [48].

149 All samples have appropriate ethics approvals.

150 Genotyping, quality control (QC), phasing and imputation

151 Bipolar cases

152 Genotypic data for the BD cases were processed in 3 batches, each on a different
153 platform. To mitigate against potential bias from batch effects[51], stringent QC was

154 performed on each platform separately prior to merging. Single nucleotide
155 polymorphisms (SNPs) were excluded if the call rate was < 98%, MAF was < 0.01 or
156 they deviated from HWE at $p < 1x10^{-6}$. Individuals were excluded if they had minimal or
157 excessive autosomal homozygosity (|F|>0.1), high pairwise relatedness (pi-hat > 0.2)
158 or mismatch between recorded and genotypic sex. Following QC, the data for each
159 platform were phased using SHAPEIT [52] and imputed with IMPUTE2 [53], using the 1000
160 Genomes reference panel (Phase3, 2014). Imputed data were converted into the most
161 probable genotypes (probability >0.9) and merged on shared SNPs. 4399 BD cases
162 remained after QC.

163 CLOZUK cases and Controls

164 The CLOZUK and control samples had been though strict QC separately, before being
165 phased and imputed simultaneously as part of a larger SCZ study [48].

166 Merging BD, CLOZUK and control imputed genotypic datasets

167 After excluding SNPs with stand ambiguity; BD, CLOZUK and control samples were
168 merged and the imputed markers underwent a second QC filter[51], excluding SNPs with;
169 missingness in >5% of individuals, (INFO) <0.8, MAF <0.01 or deviation from HWE at p
170 $< 1x10^{-6}$.

171 Principal Component Analysis

172 To adjust for potential confounding from population structure, we performed PCA using
173 PLINK v1.9, after LD pruning and frequency filtering the SNPs from the merged sample,
174 keeping the eigenvectors for the first 10 principal components (PCs) to use as
175 covariates in the association analysis.

Polygenic Risk Scores (PRS)

We generated PRS[20], using the 2014 PGC-SCZ meta-analysis as our discovery set[21] calculated for each individual, based on a set of alleles with association p-values < 0.05. This decision was informed by the PGC leave one-cohort-out PRS analyses, for all SNP selection p-value thresholds, which found the median and mode of the cut-off = 0.05. This represents the association that best optimises the balance of false and true risk alleles, at the current discovery sample size [21]. The most informative and independent markers were selected to minimise statistical noise where possible, using p-value informed clumping, at $r^2 < 0.2$ with 1MB windows and by excluding the extended MHC (Chr6: position 25-35MB) because of its complex LD structure .

Outcome measure of lifetime psychosis & mood incongruence

Subtypes of BD

RDC subtypes were used as categorical outcomes in case-control analyses. The RDC [3] and Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) [2], though not the ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorder (ICD-10) [1], subdivides BD into bipolar I disorder (BD I) and bipolar II disorder (BD II) depending on the nature of the mood states; mania in (BP I) and hypomania in (BP II). All classification systems recognise SABD. Psychotic symptoms are most prominent in SABD, then BD I, and least prominent in BD II [54,55].

The Bipolar Affective Disorder Dimension Scale

Outcome measures were generated from The Bipolar Affective Disorder Scale (BADDS) Psychosis (P) and mood-incongruence (I) subscales, which provide an ordered (not necessarily linear) measure of lifetime symptom domain severity[56]. An inter-rater

199 reliability exercise for this sample demonstrates excellent interclass correlation: (P)
200 0.91 and (I) 0.89.

201 1) A binary categorical outcome measure for lifetime occurrence of psychosis defined as
202 an unambiguous episode of positive and/or disorganised psychotic symptoms,
203 generated by dichotomising the (P) domain scale at a score > 9 [56].

204 2) A binary categorical outcome measure for lifetime occurrence of predominant mood-
205 incongruent psychotic features (high v low prominence of mood-incongruence),
206 generated by dichotomising the (I) domain scale at a score >19.

207 3) An ordinal measure of mood-incongruent psychotic features which assesses the
208 overall balance between mood-congruent and mood-incongruent psychosis across the
209 lifetime, rated using all available information according to BDRN protocol (E
210 supplement : Note 1)

211 ## Statistical Analysis

212 A multinomial logit model (MNLM) was used to estimate differential associations of
213 standardised PRS, adjusted for the first 10 PCs and genotyping-platform, across
214 categories of cases and controls. We report the estimated coefficients transformed to
215 relative risk-ratios (RR), defined as the exponentiated regression coefficient. PRS
216 association across levels of mood-incongruent psychotic features using ordinal logistic
217 regression was also estimated. To examine whether SABD subtypes were driving
218 observed PRS associations with mood-incongruent psychotic features, we did a
219 sensitivity analysis excluding SABD cases. Post-estimation predicted probabilities were
220 plotted to aid interpretation of the PRS associations across RDC subtypes of BD [57]. To
221 correct for multiple comparisons of PRS associations across different phenotypic strata
222 within each model, bootstrapped standard errors and 95% confidence intervals were

223 generated, as an approximation to exact permutation methods [58](supplementary E -
224 Note 2). Possible family-wise type-1 error proliferation was controlled for using the
225 Bonferroni Method, calculated by multiplying the bootstrapped p-values by four [59].

226 Post-hoc analyses used a MNLM case-control design to examine differential associations
227 across composite phenotypic categories defined by subtype BDI and BD II stratified by
228 psychosis status and a complementary logistic regression analyses comparing the effect
229 of PRS on lifetime occurrence of psychosis, across BD I and BD II subtypes. To examine
230 the distribution of RDC defined cases across levels of PRS, we converted PRS to deciles
231 and generated a stacked bar-chart (SCZ (CLOZUK), SABD, BD I, BD II), by decile.

232 Analyses were performed using PLINK v1.9 [60] or STATA (*Stata Statistical Software:*
233 *Release 14*. College Station, TX: Stata Corp, LP).

234 Results

235 Sample description, Genotyping and quality control

236 After merging BD, CLOZUK and control imputed-genotyped samples and further QC,
237 18,387 cases and controls (E-supplementary Table 1) with 3,451,354 SNPs with INFO
238 score > 0.8 and MAF >1% were available for analysis. Within the BD sample 52% (N =
239 2296) of cases endorsed lifetime occurrence of definite psychosis, with <1%
240 missingness in this variable (N=25). Of the BD cases with definite psychosis, 43% (N=
241 981) were classed as having high lifetime mood-incongruent psychotic features. There
242 was a 9% (N=214) missingness rate for the mood-incongruence variable, within the BD
243 cases with psychosis.

244 ## Case Control PRS associations

245 As expected (Table 1 Section A), PRS discriminated CLOZUK from controls. PRS in those
246 with a diagnosis of SABD or BD I, but not BD II, were significantly higher than controls.

247 ## PRS associations within cases

248 PRS discriminated SCZ from all BD subtypes (Table 2). Within BD, PRS discriminates BD
249 II from both BD I and SABD (Figure 1). The percentage of CLOZUK cases increased
250 monotonically with increasing decile PRS, while the percentage of bipolar subtypes
251 decreased (Figure 2).

252 ## PRS associations with psychotic BD

253 Compared to controls, the PRS were higher in BD, regardless of whether there was a
254 history of psychosis (Table 1, Section B, Figure 2). However, PRS were significantly
255 higher in BD with psychosis, compared to BD without psychosis (Table 1, Section B,
256 figure 3). Within BD cases, PRS discriminated those with and without psychosis
257 (RR=1.25, 95% bootstrapped adjusted p-value < 001, C.I. (1.16, 1.33)).

258 Post hoc analyses showed the association between PRS and psychosis was present in BD
259 I (OR = 1.21, 95% C.I. 1.10, 1.32) but were not statistically significant in BD II (OR =
260 0.98, 95% C.I. 0.80, 1.18). Composite subgroup defined as BD I with psychosis - had
261 higher PRS compared to controls (RR = 1.38, 95% C.I. 1.31, 1.46) this association was
262 significantly stronger than that of the composite BD I/no psychosis (RR= 1.16, 95% C.I.
263 1.08, 1.25). Within BD II, there was no differential association across subgroups defined
264 by presence/absence of psychosis as compared to controls (supplementary-E: Table-1).

PRS associations with mood-incongruent psychotic features

Psychotic BD characterised by high mood-incongruence has a higher SCZ polygenic risk burden than controls, with a one standard-deviation increase in PRS increasing the RR of being in the high mood-incongruence category by 46% (RR= 1.46, bootstrapped, 95% C.I. 1.36, 1.57) (Figure 3, Table 1 Section C). Although the association was significantly weaker than for the high mood-incongruent group, schizophrenia risk-alleles were enriched in those with low mood-incongruence compared with controls (RR= 1.24, bootstrapped 95% C.I. (1.17, 1.33). Sensitivity analysis excluding the SABD group from analyses found comparable results (Table 1: Section D). Finally, a within-BD-case analysis, measuring mood-incongruence on an ordinal scale found the odds of having higher levels of mood-incongruence, increased with increasing PRS (OR=1.17, (bootstrapped p-value $< .001$, 95% C.I. 1.08 - 1.27)). Analyses excluding the SABD sample found comparable results (OR=1.20, bootstrapped p-value $< .001$, 95% C.I. 1.09, 1.32).

Discussion

Main Findings

Higher PRS-SCZ in BD [20,61] is well established. Here, we replicate and extend this observation, demonstrating a gradient of PRS associations across SCZ and BD subtypes (CLOZUK > SABD > BD I with psychosis > BD I without psychosis > BD II). We also show BD cases with psychosis carry a higher burden of SCZ risk-alleles, compared to BD without a history of psychosis. Furthermore, individuals with psychotic BD characterised by prominent mood-incongruent psychotic features, carry the highest burden of schizophrenia risk-alleles. There is a clear exposure-response gradient, with increasing PRS associated with psychotic BD and increasing mood-incongruence

289 (mood-incongruent > mood-congruent > no psychosis), supporting our hypothesis that
290 mood-incongruence indexes phenotypic features linked to SCZ liability.

291 Previously published work examining PRS for SCZ across BD, stratified by psychosis, did
292 not find significant discrimination [41,62] although a trend was observed, consistent with
293 the findings presented here. The most likely explanations for the enhanced signal in the
294 current analysis are: PRS were constructed using alleles derived from a larger SCZ-
295 GWAS discovery set which reduces measurement error plus improved power from both
296 this and the larger BD sample [63]. This group has shown[41], PRS-SCZ significantly
297 differentiate SABD from non-SABD subtypes, while finding no statistically significant
298 differential between BD stratified by psychosis, suggesting it is the nature of the
299 psychotic symptoms rather than their presence which better indexes liability shared
300 with SCZ. The current analysis supports this proposition that it is the level of mood-
301 incongruence rather than the presence of psychosis *per se* which better specifies a
302 shared biologically-validated dimensional trait, captured, but with less precision by the
303 SABD diagnostic category.

304 Psychosis and mood-incongruent psychotic features are known to be correlated to
305 poorer prognosis and treatment response[30-32] It is possible the trans-diagnostic
306 exposure-response gradient for PRS with the occurrence and nature of psychotic
307 symptoms presented here, could be the result of a general psychopathological factor
308 cutting across psychiatric disorders which influences the severity of psychopathology
309 generally, as well as, or rather than a psychosis-specific domain and that PRS derived
310 from SCZ GWAS may be indexing a general liability for psychopathology severity (at
311 least in part)[64] rather than a (SCZ) disease specific liability.

312 ## Implications

313 Our study supports the hypothesis that within BD, positive and disorganized psychotic
314 symptoms, and in particular mood-incongruent psychotic features, represent a
315 dimensionally defined stratum with underpinning biological validity. These features are
316 not only phenotypically similar to those observed in prototypal schizophrenia but also
317 index a greater shared genetic aetiology suggesting they share more pathophysiology [65].
318 It is notable that in those diagnosed with BD I with no history of psychosis, the
319 association with schizophrenia liability was weaker but still on average higher than in
320 the control group, while in the BD II subsample there was no overlap with SCZ liability.
321 We are not suggesting psychotic features are the best or only index of shared
322 pathophysiology, but having established stronger genetic links between the risk for SCZ
323 and BD characterised by the occurrence of psychosis and level of mood-incongruence,
324 we now have a basis to refine this signal. These findings represent a step towards the
325 goal of reconceptualising phenotypic definitions using richer clinical signatures,
326 measured across quantitative/qualitative domains including, symptom loadings and
327 biomarker expression, outlined in the rationale for the Research Domain Criteria
328 (RDoC) [66,67] and the road map for mental health research (ROAMER) [68] projects. It is
329 probable however a multidimensional stratification process will harness the observed
330 clinical heterogeneity better and define more precise patient-strata/subgroups in closer
331 alignment with the underlying pathophysiology [68-70]

332 ## Methodological considerations

333 The phenotypic ratings used in the current analyses are based on both SCAN interviews
334 and case-note review by raters with excellent inter-rater reliability, which is expected to
335 minimise rates of missing data and reduce the likelihood of phenotypic

336 misclassification[71]. Our psychosis phenotypes are broadly defined and likely to
337 represent imperfect measurements of a continuously distributed phenotype[72], imposing
338 categorical constraints as we have done may reduce power. We generated PRS using a
339 single discovery set p-value threshold < 0.05 and dealt with multiple comparisons,
340 across different phenotypic categories/strata using bootstrap re-sampling approaches
341 within each of our 4 independent analyses, adjusting for family-wise type-1 error
342 proliferation using Bonferroni's correction. We have mitigated against potential
343 confounding due to population stratification and potential batch effects across cases
344 and controls, by partialling out the first 10 PCs and genotyping platforms from the PRS.
345 The PRS were generated using most probable genotypes which can potentially reduce
346 power due to a small (non-differential) loss of information at some markers making our
347 results conservative, but the conclusions are unlikely to change. Finally, we have only
348 examined the effect of common variants, as rare variants are not captured by current
349 GWAS.

350 Conclusions

351 We show for the first time a gradient of polygenic liability across schizophrenia and
352 bipolar disorder, indexed by the occurrence and level of mood-incongruence of positive
353 and disorganised psychotic symptoms. This highlights the usefulness of genetic data to
354 dissect clinical heterogeneity within and across disorders, and suggests further research
355 could potentially aid in defining patient stratifiers with improved biological
356 precision/validity, moving us tentatively towards precision medicine in psychiatry.

357

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V Escott-Price had full access to all the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.
J. Allardyce, G. Leonenko, A F J. Pardiñas, M. Hamshere and V. Escott-Price, all from MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Institute of Psychological Medicine and Clinical Neurosciences, School of Medicine, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK conducted and are responsible for the data analysis.

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Table 1:Differential Association of PRS across variously defined BD strata (controls as comparator category)

	N (subsample)	RR	Bootstrapped p-value	Bonferroni Corrected p-value	Bootstrapped 95% confidence intervals
CLOZUK	4,976	1.94	< .001	< .001	1.86, 2.01
		A) Bipolar Disorder cases stratified by RDC defined subtypes			
SABD	356	1.37	< .001	< .001	1.22, 1.54
BD I	2,775	1.30	< .001	< .001	1.24. 1.36
BD II	1,268	1.04	0.26	0.26	0.97, 1.11
		B) Bipolar Disorder cases stratified by lifetime occurrence of psychosis			
No LEP	2,079	1.09	0.001	0.004	1.04, 1.15
LEP	2,296	1.36	< .001	< .001	1.29, 1.43
		C) Psychotic Bipolar Disorder cases stratified by level of mood incongruence			
Low LMI	1,126	1.24	< .001	< .001	1.17, 1.33
High LMI	981	1.46	< .001	< .001	1.36, 1.57
		D) Sensitivity Analysis: Psychotic Bipolar Disorder cases stratified by levels of mood incongruence (excluding SABD cases)			
Low LMI	1,068	1.25	< .001	< .001	1.16, 1.33
High LMI	699	1.49	< .001	< .001	1.37, 1.62

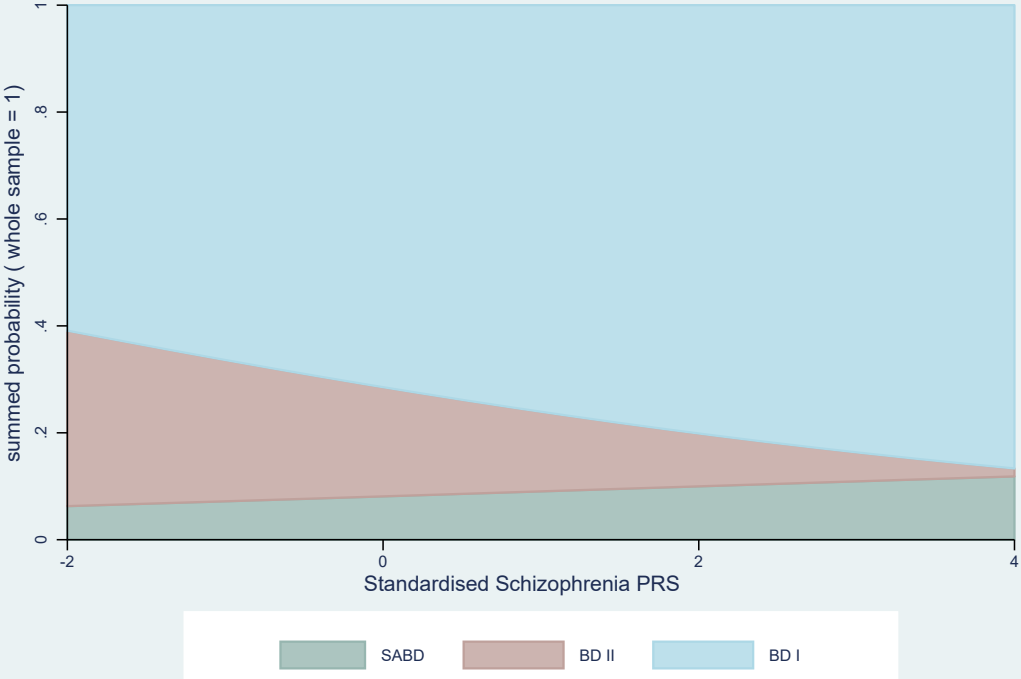
CLOZUK – Treatment resistant Schizophrenia, treated with clozapine, BD I - RDC bipolar disorder subtype I, BD II - RDC bipolar disorder type II, SABD-RDC bipolar schizoaffective disorder, LEP – lifetime ever occurrence of psychotic symptoms, LMI – lifetime pattern of low/high mood incongruent psychotic features RR – relative risk ratio PRS adjusted for 1st 10 PCs and genotyping platform

Table 2: PRS-SCZ associations among cases

	RR	Bootstrapped p-value	Bonferroni corrected p-value	Bootstrapped 95% C.I.
SABD compared to TRS	0.71	< .001	< .001	0.63, 0.80
BD I compared to TRS	0.67	< .001	< .001	0.64, 0.71
BD II compared to TRS	0.54	< .001	< .001	0.50, 0.57
SABD compared to BD II	1.32	< .001	< .001	1.16, 1.50
BP I compared to BD II	1.25	< .001	< .001	1.16, 1.35
SABD compared to BD I	1.05	0.41	0.41	0.93, 1.18

TRS - treatment resistant schizophrenia, treated with clozapine, BDI - RDC bipolar disorder subtype I, BD II - RDC bipolar disorder type II, SABD-RDC bipolar schizoaffective disorder, RR – relative risk ratio PRS adjusted for 1st 10 PCs and genotyping platform 95% bootstrapped C.I. - 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 1. Probability of RDC bipolar subtype as a function of polygenic risk scores (PRS) for schizophrenia



x-axis - standardised PRS in standard deviation units, SABD - schizoaffective bipolar type, BD I - bipolar disorder type I , BD II - bipolar type II

Figure 2: Percentage of bipolar subtype as a function of PRS for schizophrenia - grouped by decile

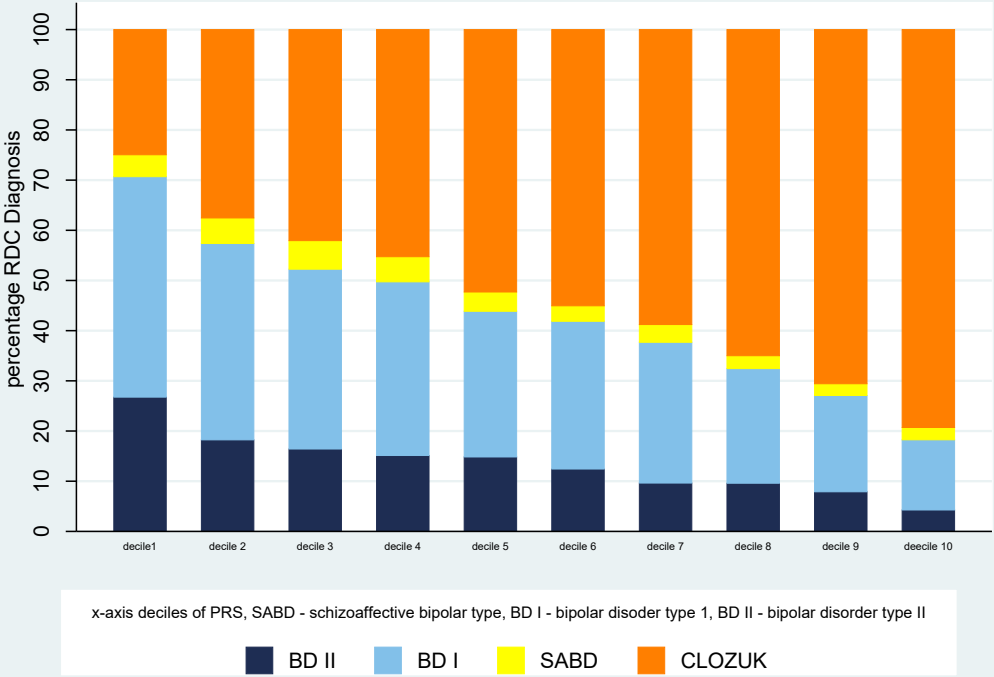
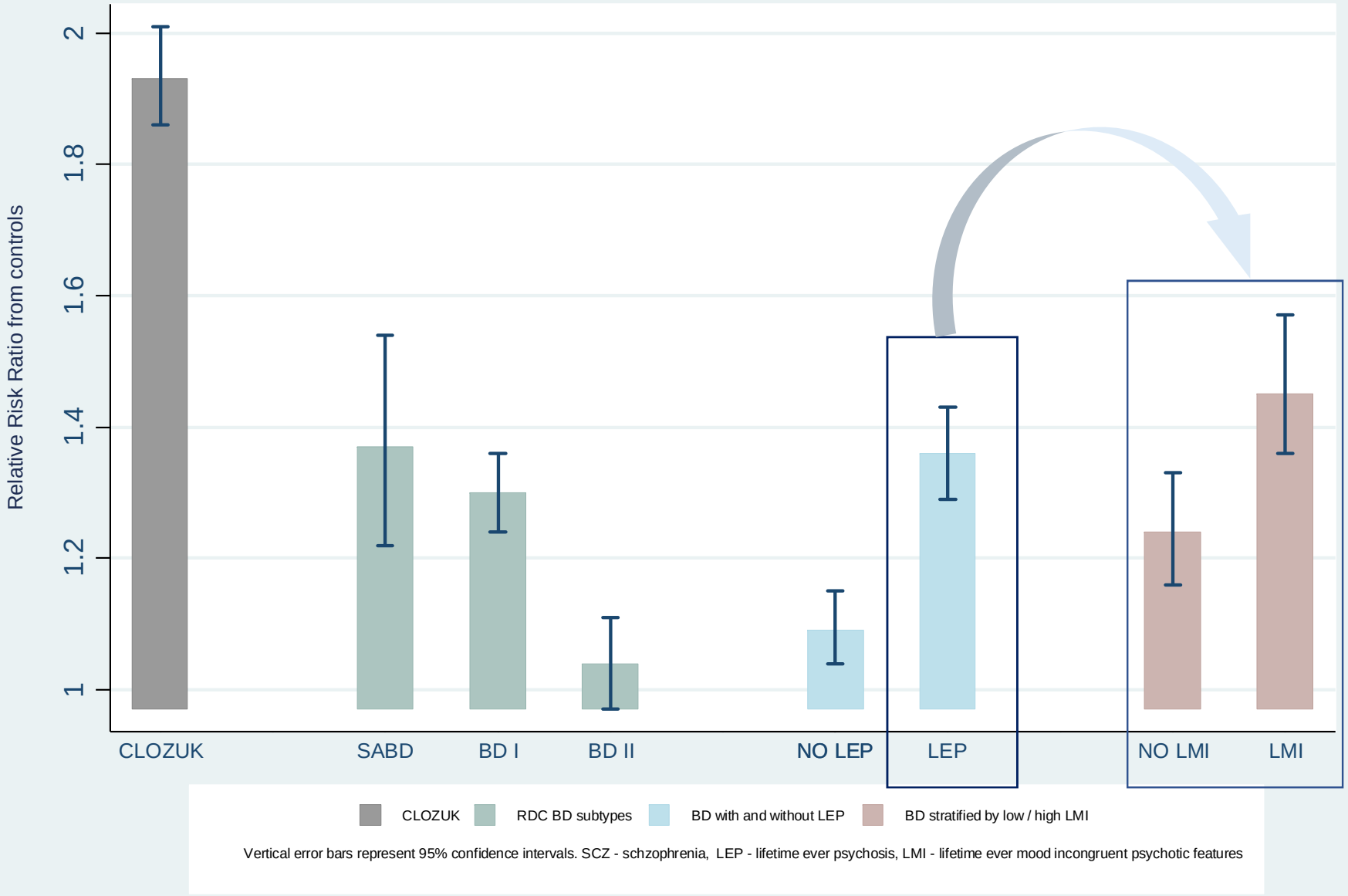


Figure 2. Relative Risk Ratio of PRS with subtypes of BD compared with controls (CLOZUK included for comparison)



Vertical error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. SCZ - schzophrenia, LEP - lifetime ever psychosis, LMI - lifetime ever mood incongruent psychotic features