

Supplementary Figures and Figure Legends

S1: Demographics and analysis

Overview of demographics (left). Per cohort, an age distribution is displayed, based on mean and standard deviation of the age at baseline. Cohorts of European ancestry are displayed in green, non-European cohorts are displayed in yellow. On the right, the total number of included subjects is displayed and a pie-chart of the distribution of diagnostic groups (pink) in cohorts containing diagnostic groups and subjects not belonging to diagnostic groups – often healthy subjects (aqua). Overview of analysis pipeline (right).

S2: Correlations between change rates

Pearson correlations between rates of change in the largest adolescent cohort (left) and the largest cohort in older age (right). The size of the correlations is displayed by color and size of the circles.

S3: Phenotype and GWAS overview

Top row: Rates of change per cohort and estimated trajectories of rate of change with confidence intervals (in green) are displayed above. The size of the points represents the relative size of the cohorts. Only cohorts that satisfy $N > 75$ and mean interval > 0.5 years are shown. The estimated trajectories of the volumes themselves are displayed below, for all subjects (solid line) and excluding diagnostic groups (dashed line). For genome-wide significant hits, a locus plot is displayed on the right when applicable. Locus plots were created with locus zoom (Pruim et al., 2010)

Bottom rows: Manhattan plots and QQ plots for age-independent, linear age-dependent and quadratic age-dependent GWASes.

S3A: Amygdala

S3B: Caudate

S3C: Cerebellum gray matter

S3D: Cerebellum white matter

S3E: Cerebral white matter

S3F: Cortex volume

S3G: Cortical thickness

S3H: Hippocampus

S3I: Lateral ventricles

S3J: Nucleus accumbens

S3K: Pallidum

S3L: Putamen

S3M: Surface area

S3N: Thalamus

S3O: Total brain

S4: eQTL and chromatin interaction mapping for genome-wide significant loci

Circos plots demonstrating the results of eQTL and chromatin interaction mapping for prioritized loci on chromosome 5, 12, 13, 16 and 21, respectively (A-E). The outermost layer depicts SNPs with a $P < 0.05$ in a Manhattan-style plot. SNPs in detected genomic locus are colored according to their r^2 value to the most significant variant at the locus. Y-axis values range from 0 to the maximum $-\log_{10}(P\text{-value})$ of the SNPs. The second and third layer represent the chromosome ring, where the locus is colored in blue. Genes that are mapped only by chromatin interactions or only by eQTLs, are colored orange or green, respectively, and interactions are shown by ribbons.

S5: Top SNPs for genome-wide significant loci and genes

Age-(in)dependent effect of the significant SNPs/top-SNPs in significant gene. The top figure displays the estimated effect of the tested allele on the rate of change in each cohort against age (where applicable). The red line displays the estimated age-effect with 95% confidence interval from the meta-analysis/meta-regression. The bottom figure shows a visualization of the effect of the tested allele on the phenotype itself. The red line represents the lifespan trajectory for the carriers of the tested allele, the black line represents the lifespan trajectory of the carriers of the alternative allele. *When the top-SNP did not have a reference SNP cluster ID (rsID), the highest-ranked SNP that had an rsID was displayed.

S5A: *TMCO2* for thalamus change

S5B: *EPAS1* for cerebellum gray matter change
S5C: *PID1* for cerebellum gray matter change
S5D: *AC027309.1* for cortical thickness change
S5E: rs6864758 for surface area change
S5F: *TMEM30A* for putamen change
S5G: *STEAP1B* for total brain change
S5H: *TMC1* for cerebellum gray matter change
S5I: rs10674957 / *THRDE* for cerebellum white matter change
S5J: rs573983368 / *DACH1* for cerebral white matter change
S5K: rs72772740 / *GPR139* for lateral ventricle change
S5L: *ABR* for cortex volume change
S5M: *MYOCD-AS1* for cerebral white matter change
S5N: *PLCD3* for caudate change
S5O: *OR7D2* for cerebellar white matter change
S5P: *APOE* for amygdala change
S5Q: *APOE* for hippocampus change
S5R: rs449998 / *DSCAM* for nucleus accumbens change

S6: Lookup longitudinal versus cross-sectional GWAS

Expected versus actual overlap for the first top-1000 ranked genes. Results from age-independent analysis (red), linear age-dependent analysis (green) and quadratic age-dependent analysis (blue) are shown in one figure. Top-N ranks are marked for nominally (dots) or FDR-corrected (triangles) significance for over- or under-representation of genes associated with brain structural rates of change amongst the top-N ranked genes for cross-sectional brain measures. For lateral ventricles and cerebellum gray and white matter, summary statistics for the cross-sectional phenotype were only available for left and right lateral and inferior lateral ventricle, and left and right cerebellum gray and white matter, separately. Therefore, for those measures we show curves for overlap with the separate cross-sectional phenotypes.

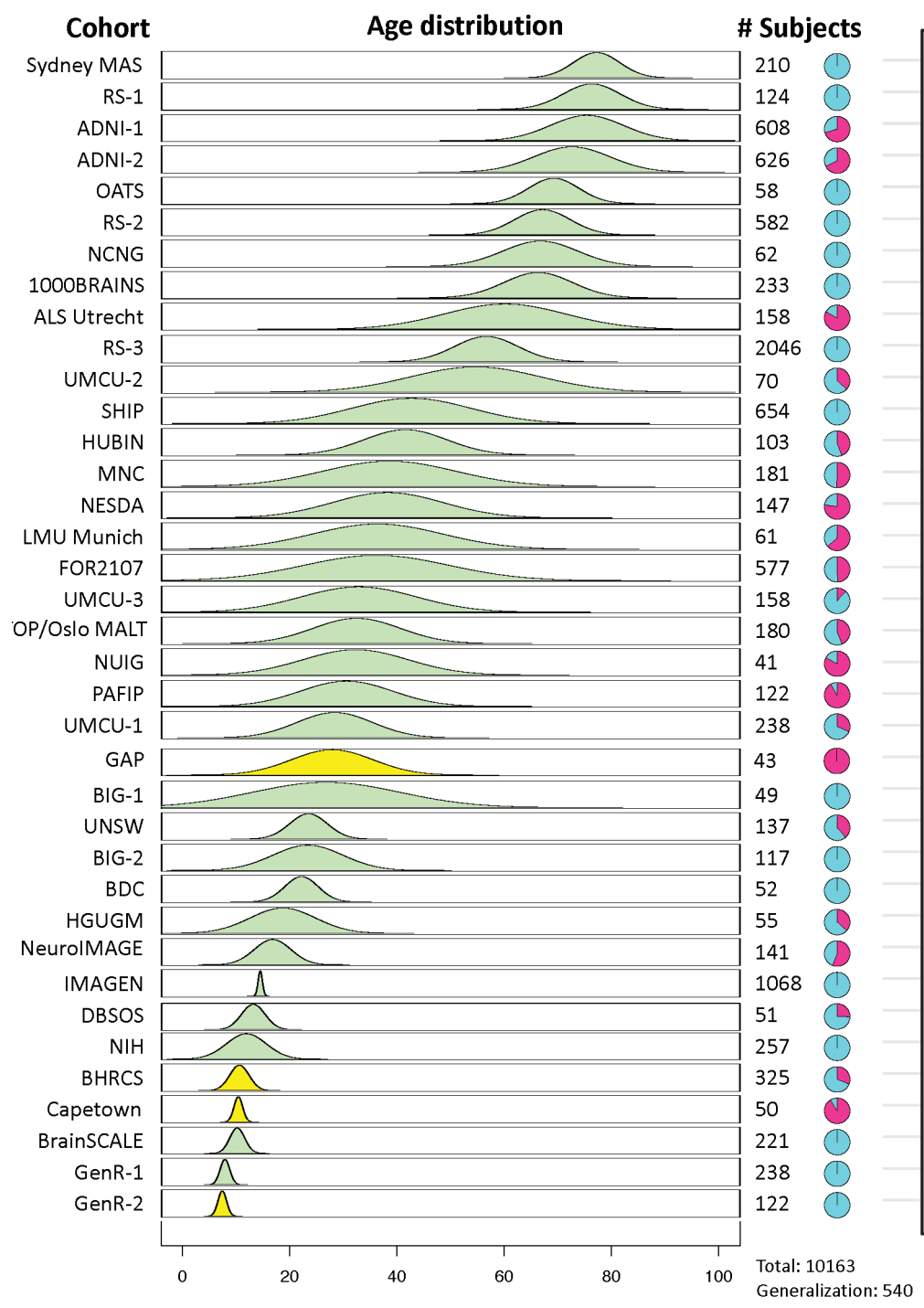
S7: Overlap with other phenotypes

iSECA results for overlap between GWAS summary statistics of structural brain change with GWAS summary statistics of other phenotypes testing for pleiotropy (A), concordance (B) and discordance of effects (C). Pleiotropy results based on the subgroup excluding diagnostic groups are shown in (D). Colors display the significance level on a 10-log scale. Associations that are significant are marked with *.

S8: Gene expression for prioritized genes

Heatmaps display normalized expression value (zero mean normalization of log₂ transformed expression) for prioritized genes, for expression in various tissue types (GTEx v8 RNAseq data; A) and expression at various ages (BrainSpan data B). Darker red means higher relative expression of that gene in each label, compared to a darker blue color in the same label. In the GTEx data three of the prioritized genes were not present (*DACH1*, *AC027309.1* and *MYOCD-AS1*) and in BrainSpan data two genes could not be identified (*AC027309.1* and *MYOCD-AS1*).

S9: PheWas results for study-wide significant genes *TMCO2* (A) and *GPR139* (B).

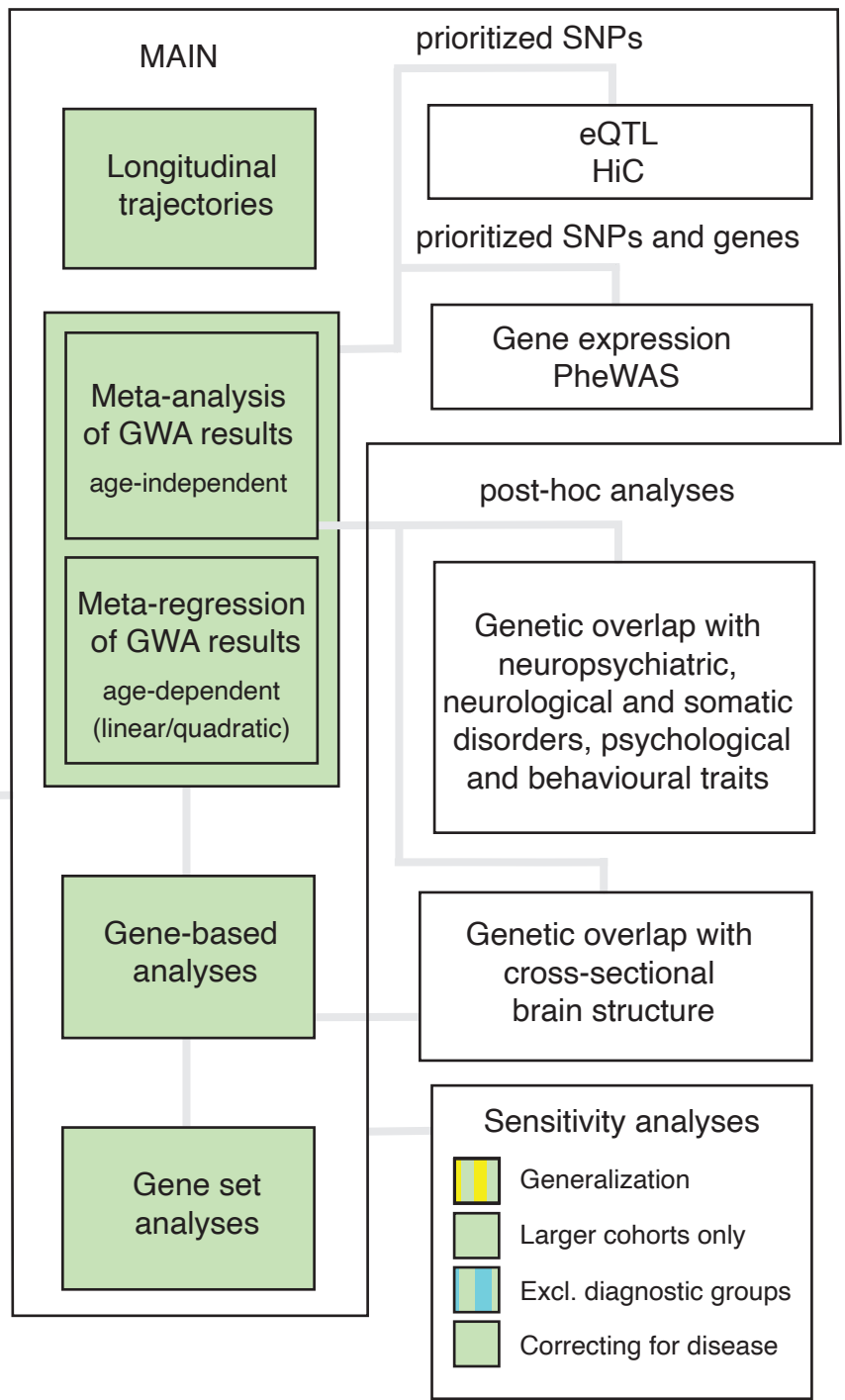


Harmonized longitudinal imaging, imputation, GWA and QC protocols

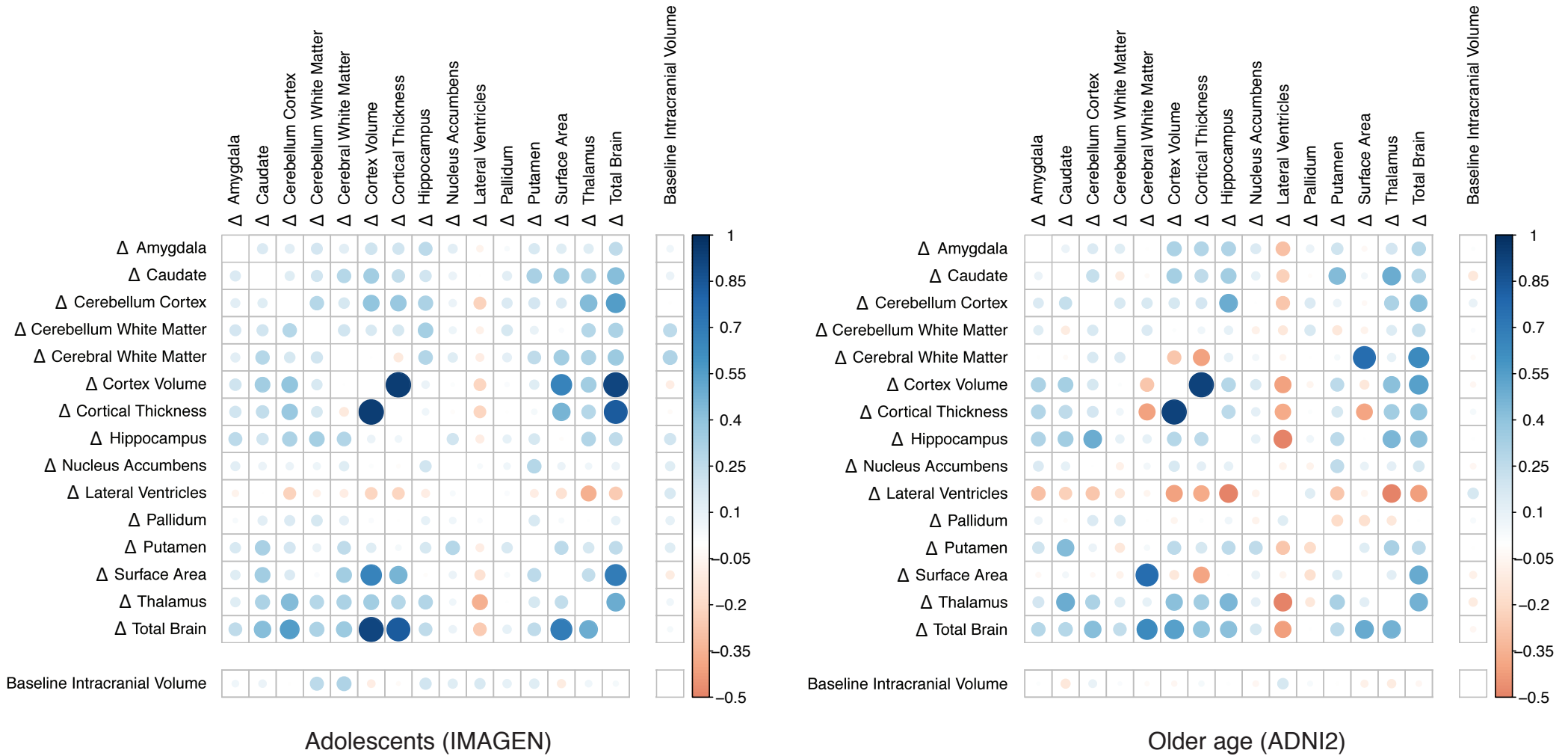
Main: All subjects

Additional analyses:
1. subjects w/o disease
2. all subjects covarying for disease

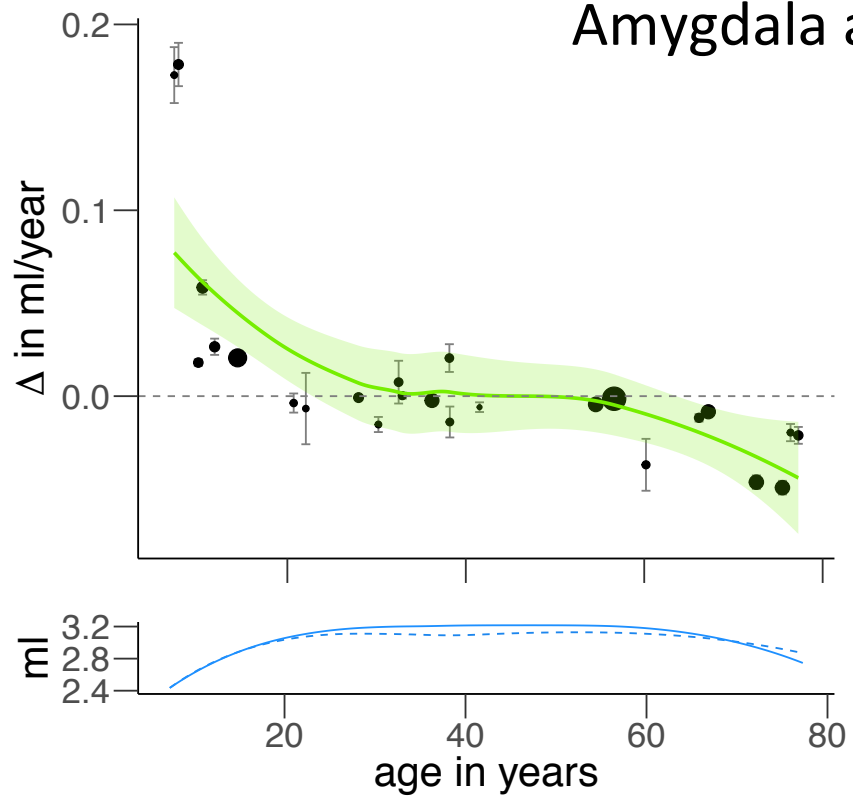
QC



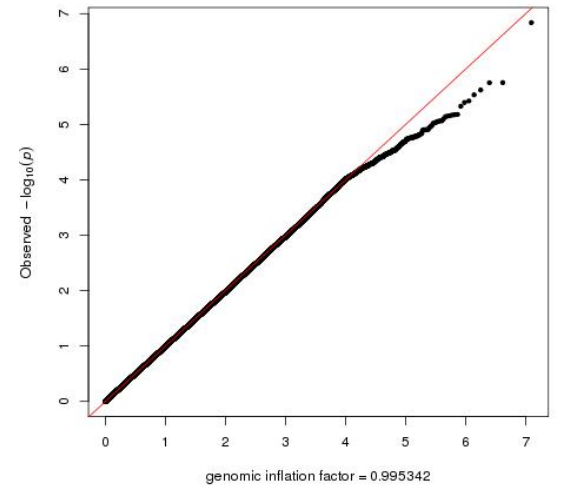
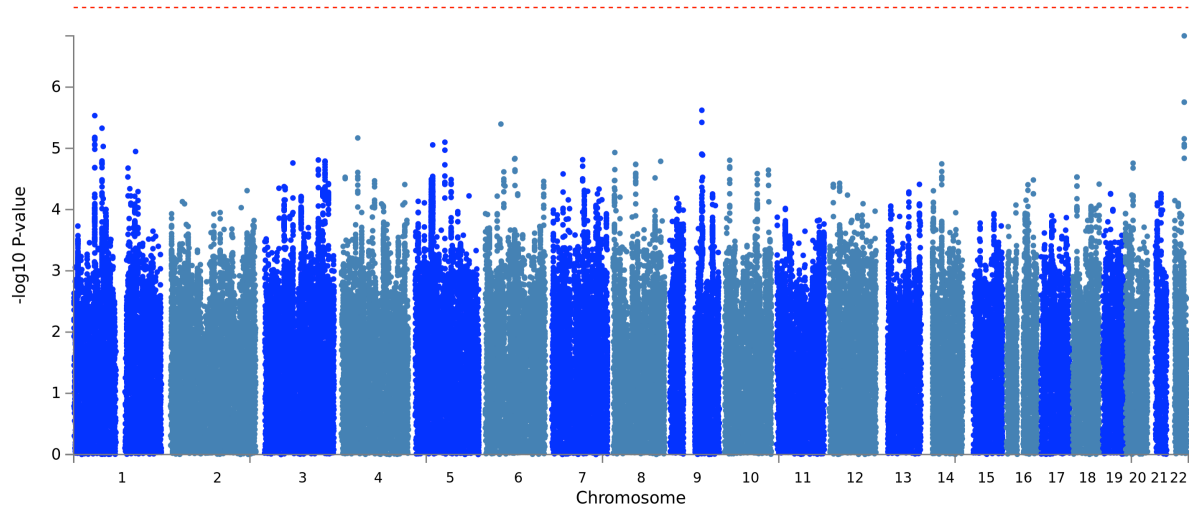
Correlations between rates of change



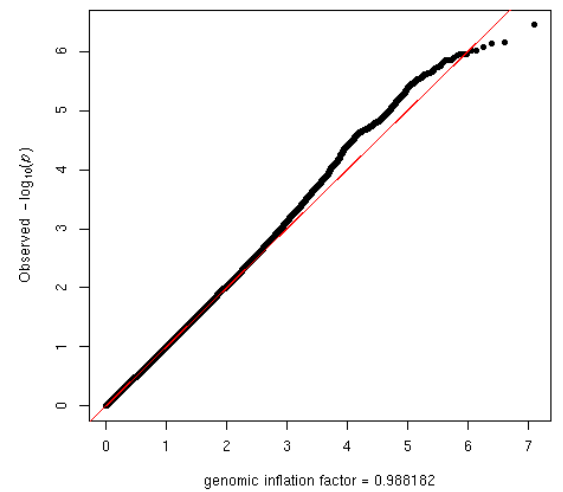
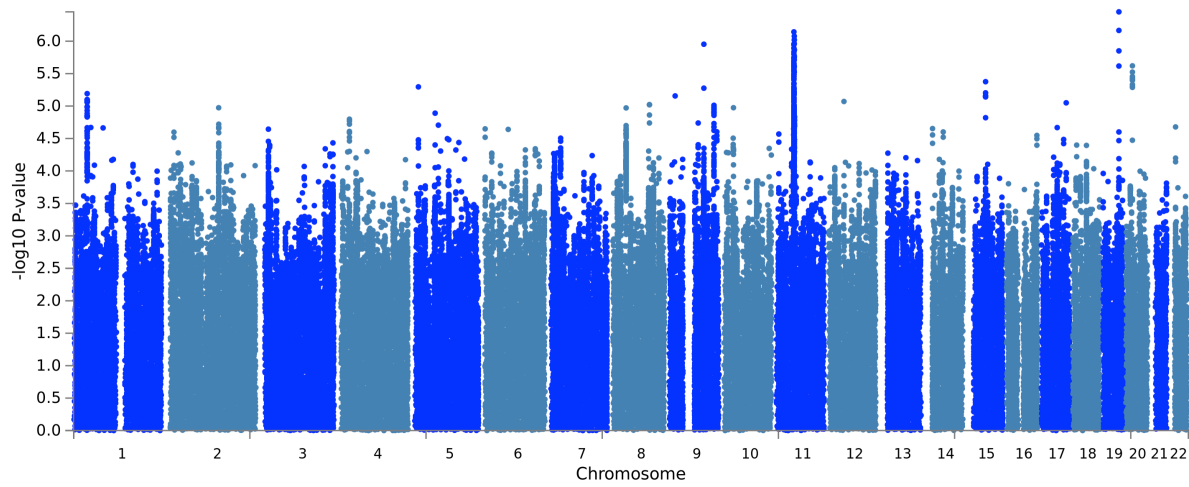
Amygdala annual change rate



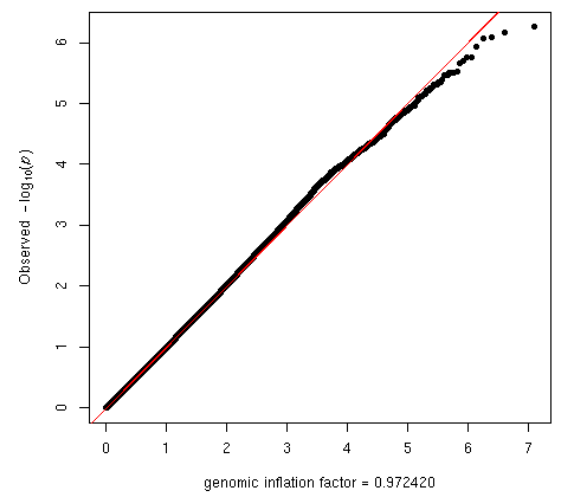
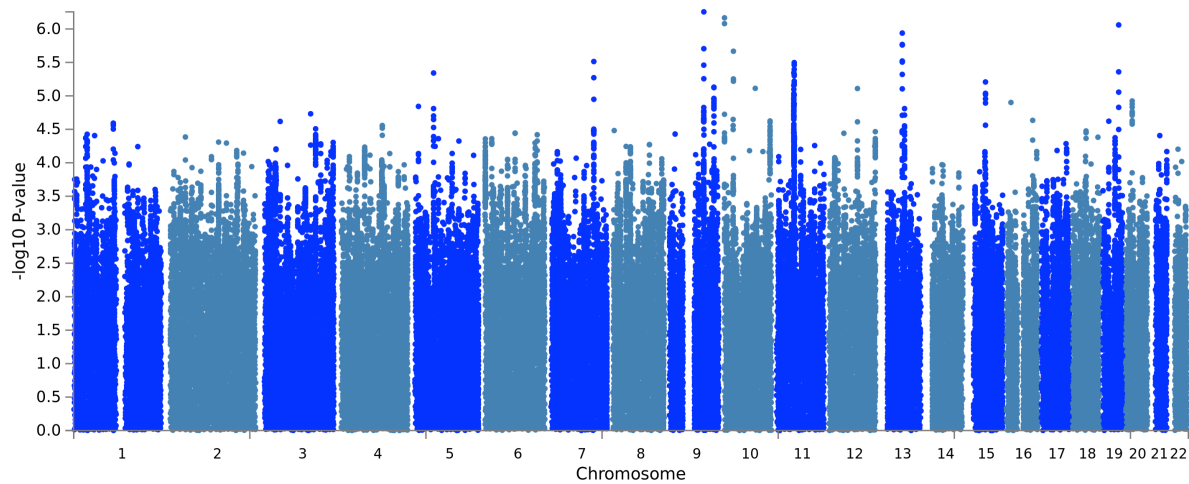
age-independent



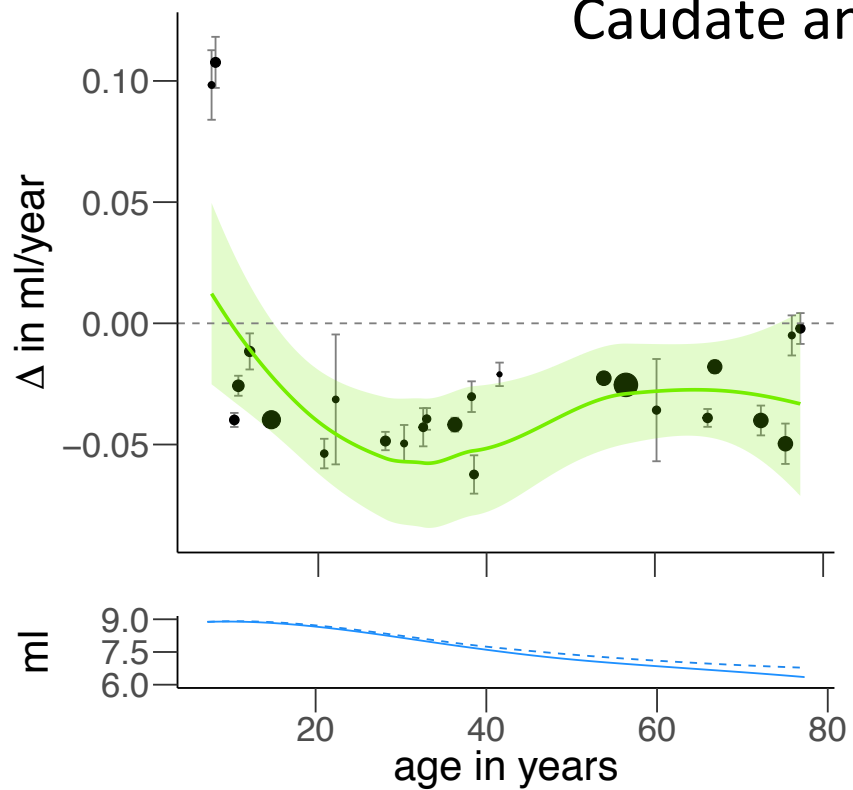
age-dependent linear



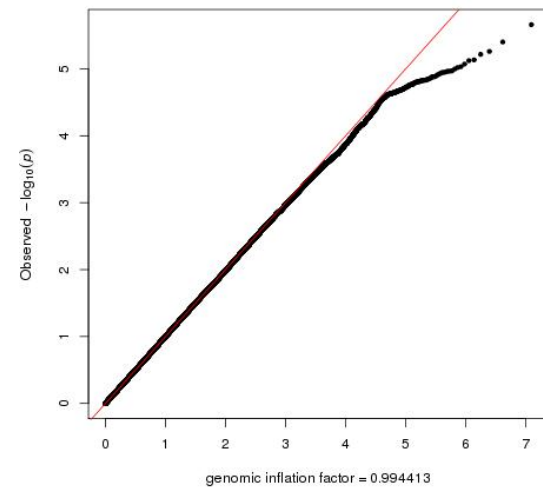
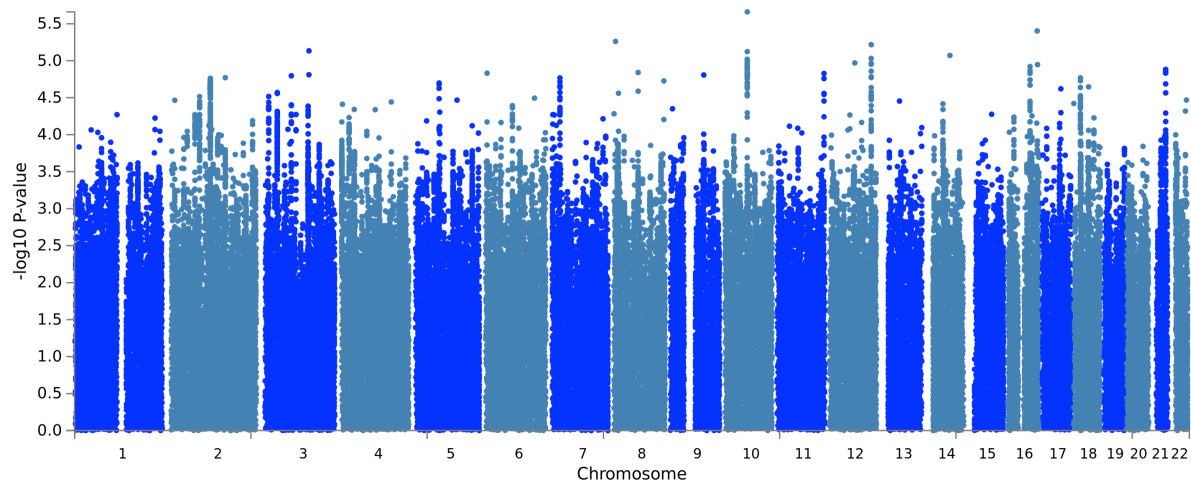
age-dependent quadratic



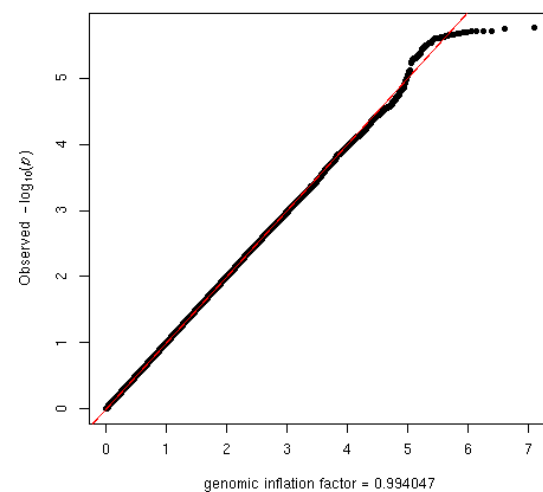
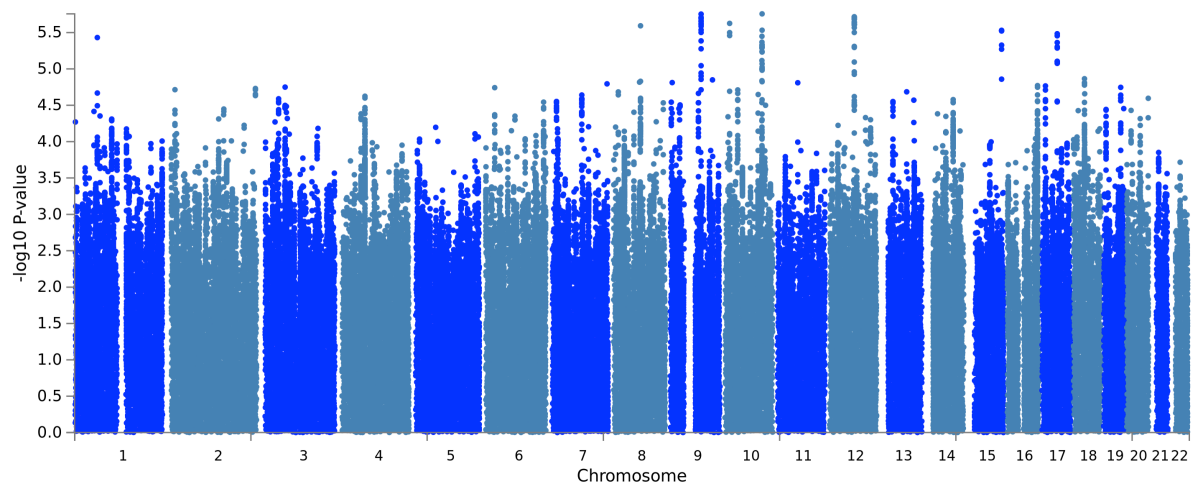
Caudate annual change rate



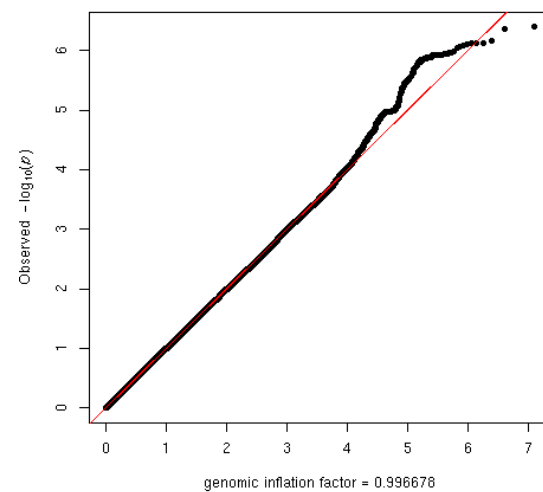
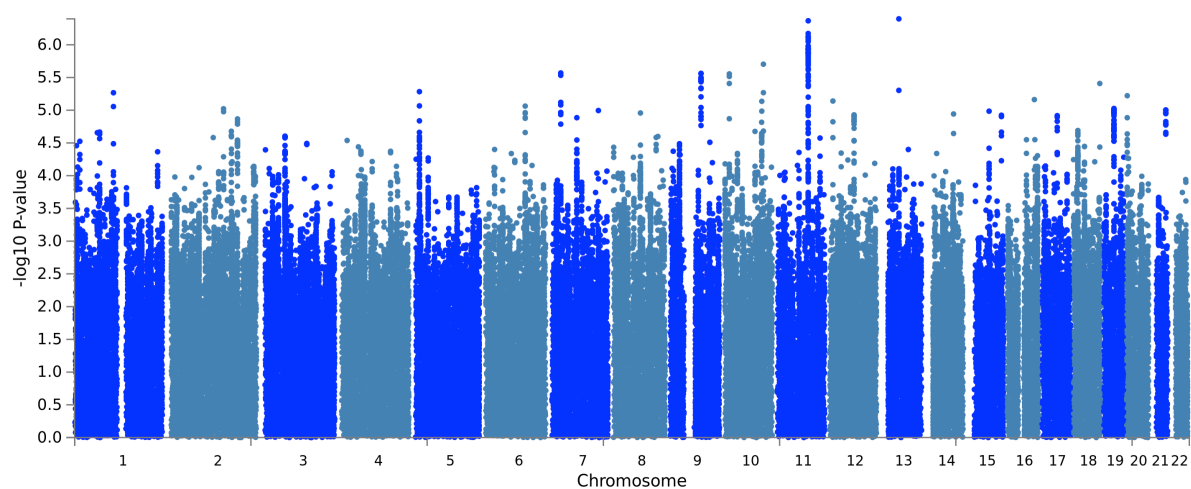
age-independent



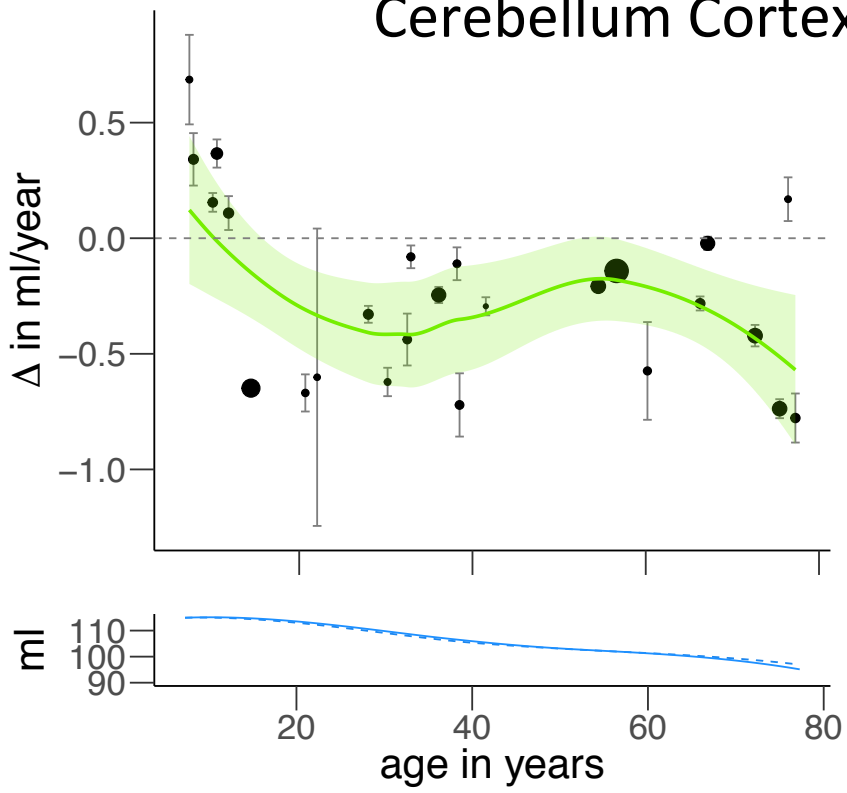
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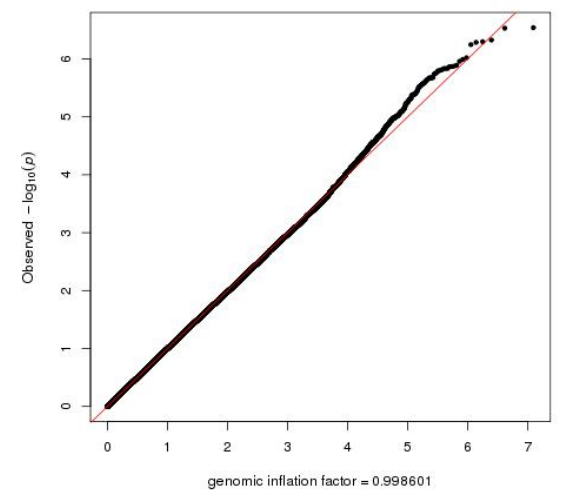
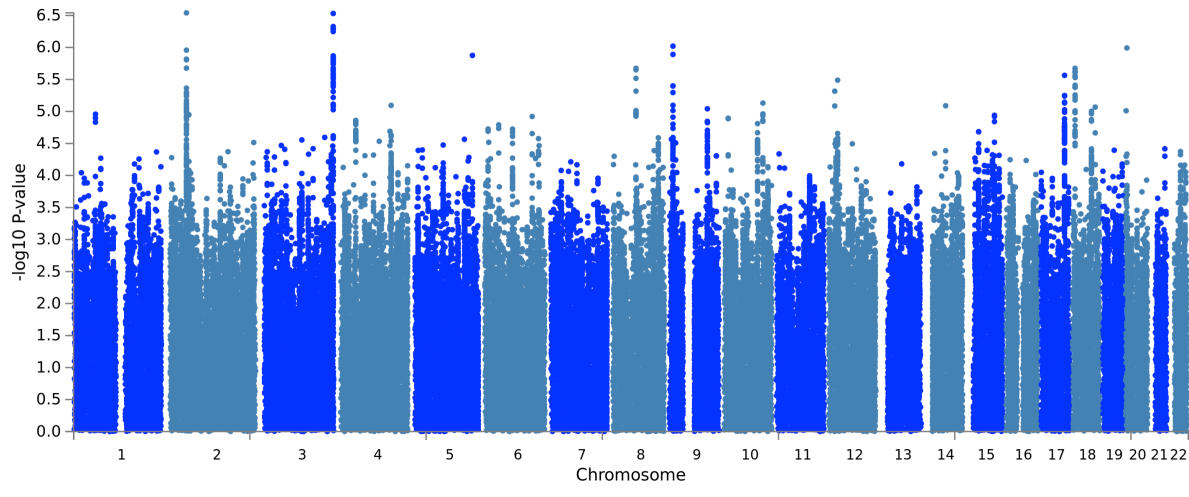
age-dependent quadratic



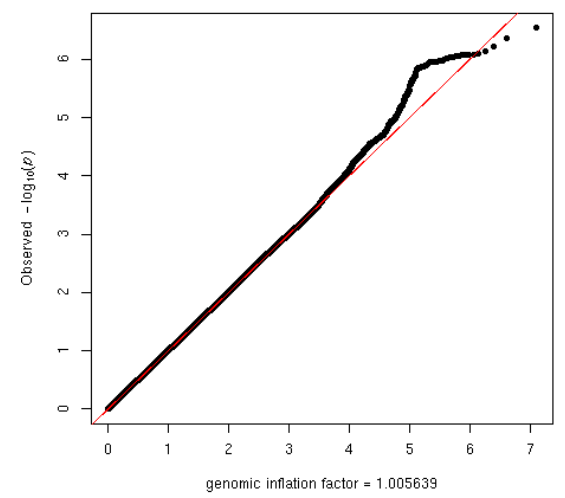
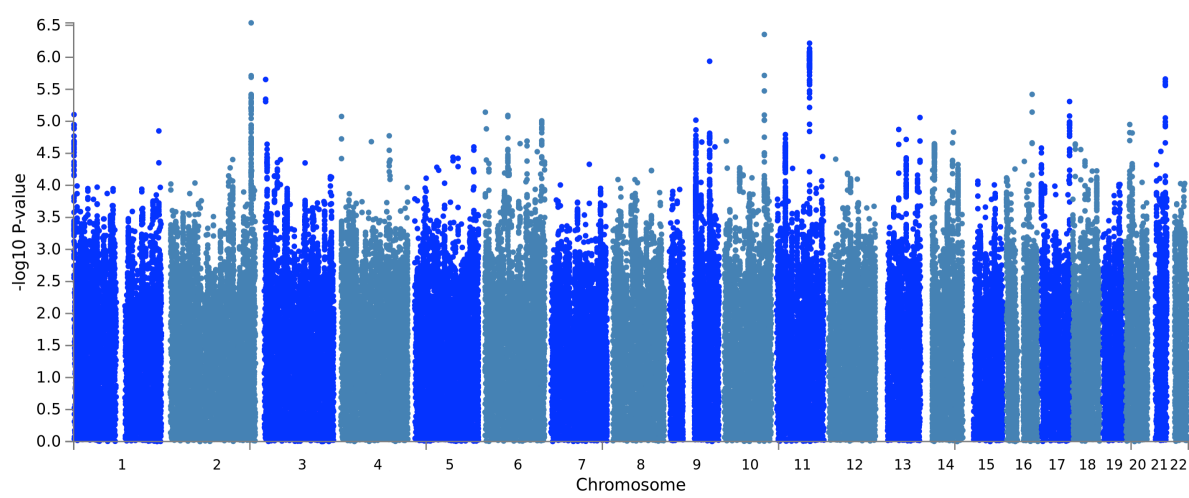
Cerebellum Cortex annual change rate



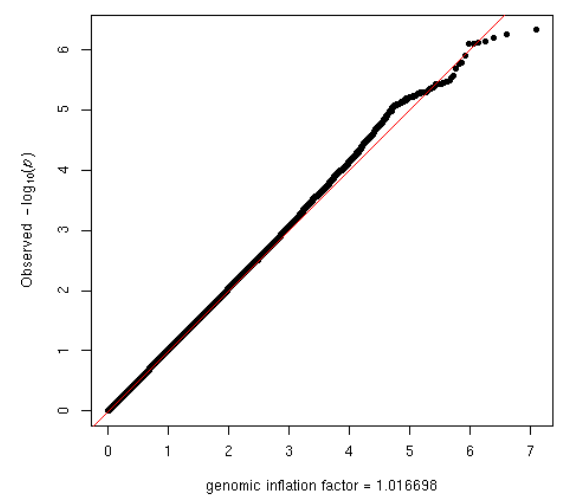
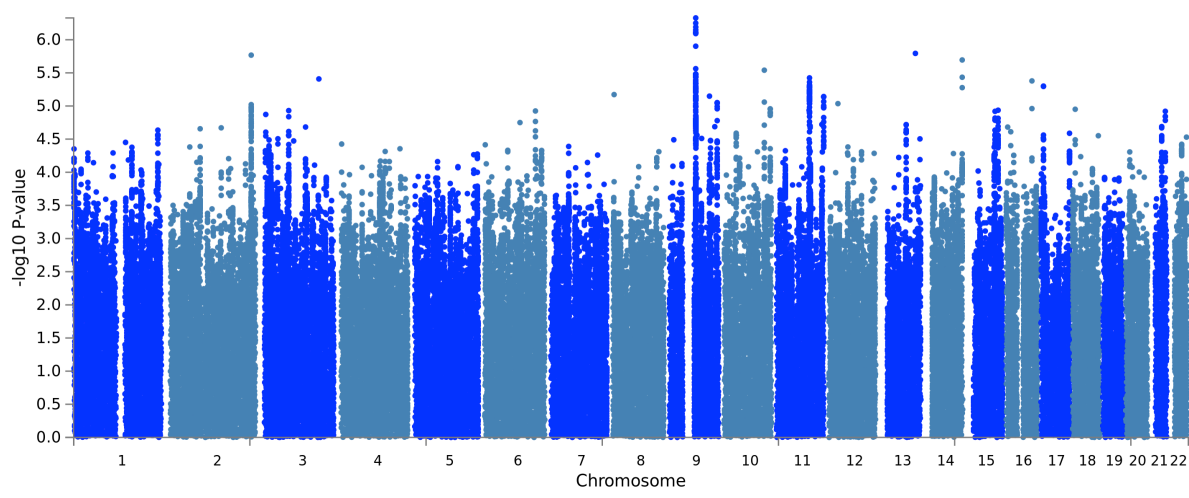
age-independent



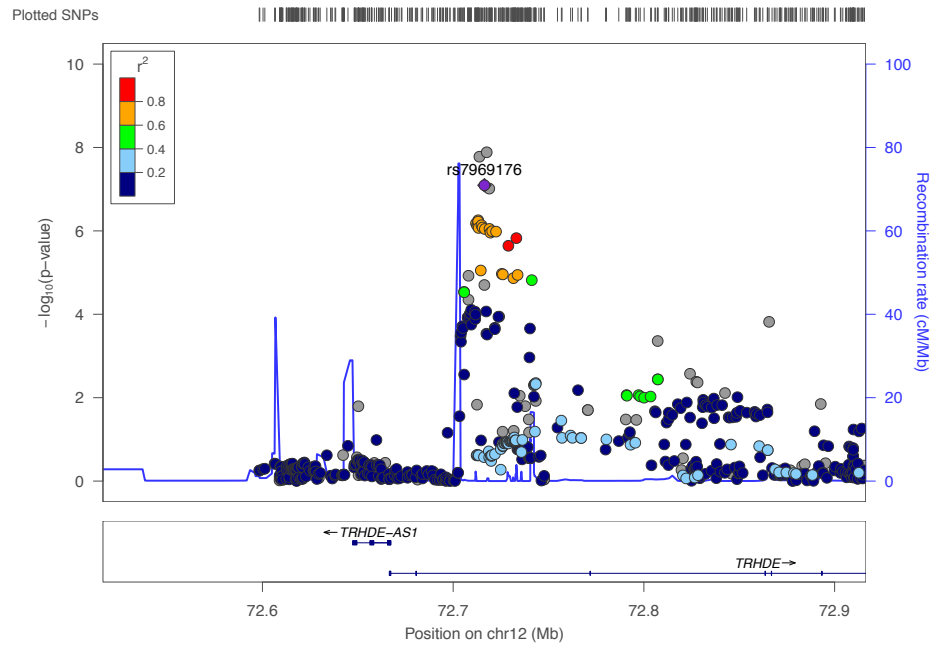
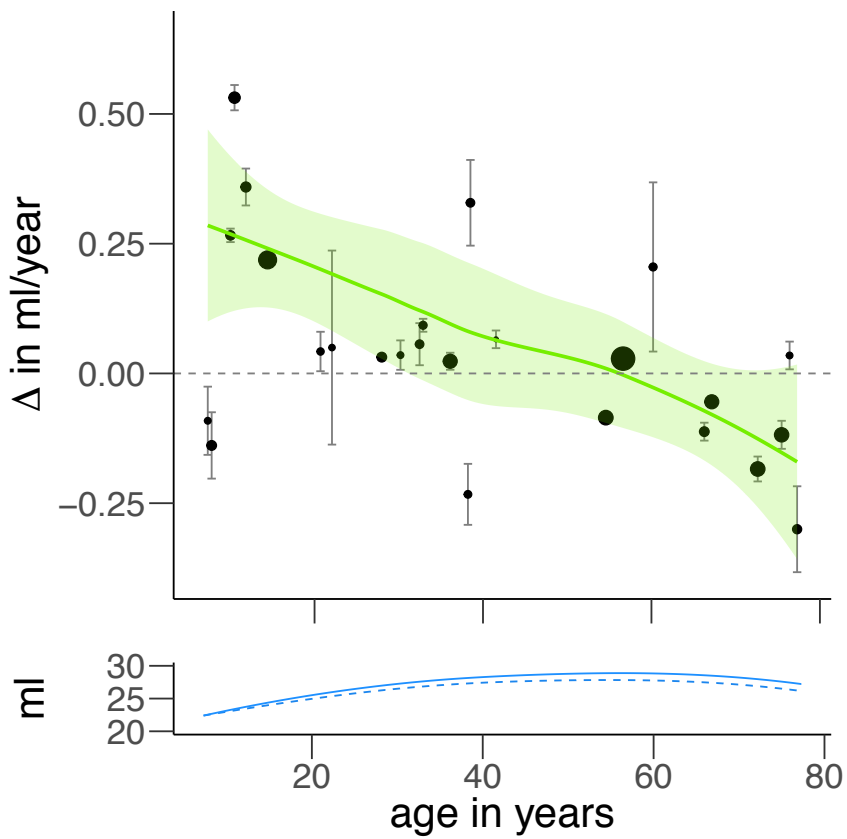
age-dependent linear



age-dependent quadratic

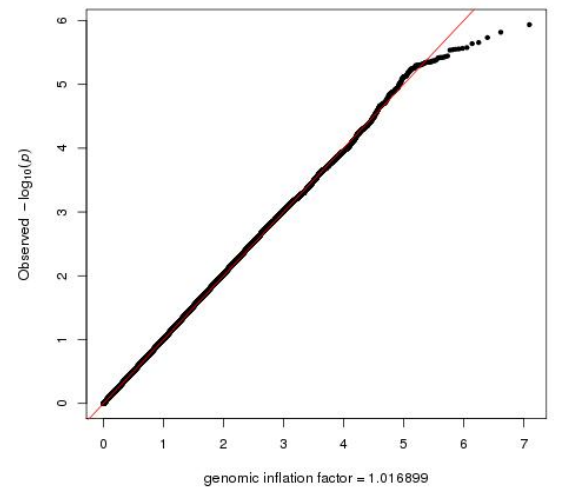
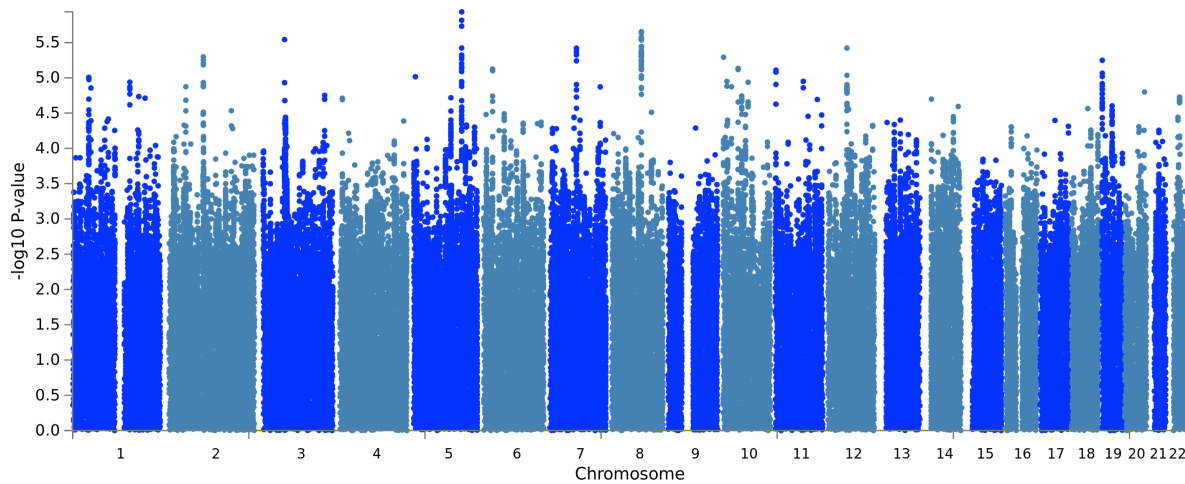


Cerebellum white matter annual change rate

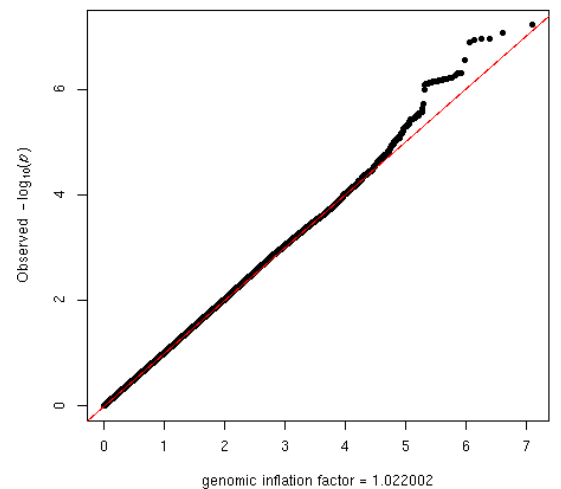
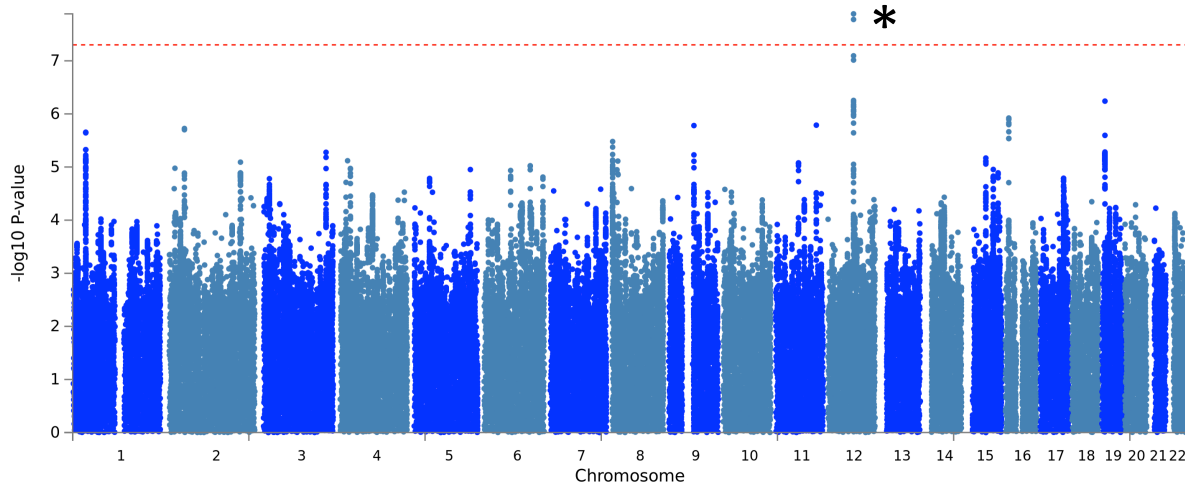


* locus plot of genome wide significant effect
no LD information present for top SNP rs10674957

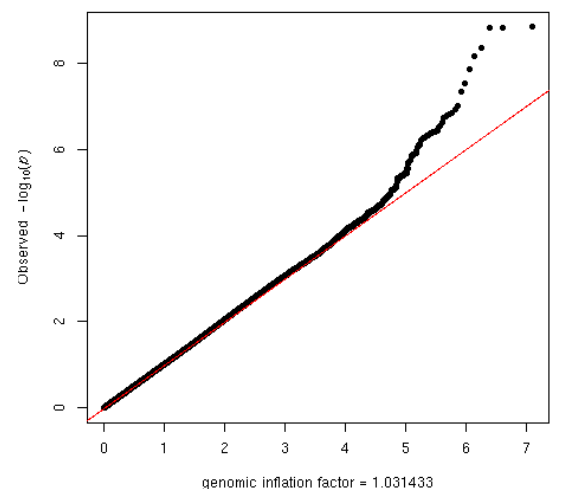
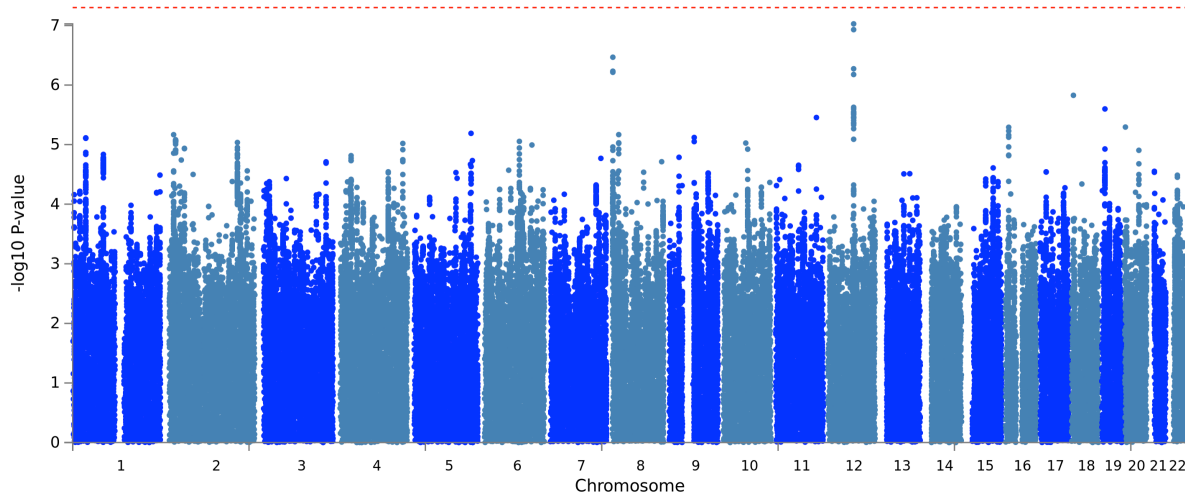
age-independent



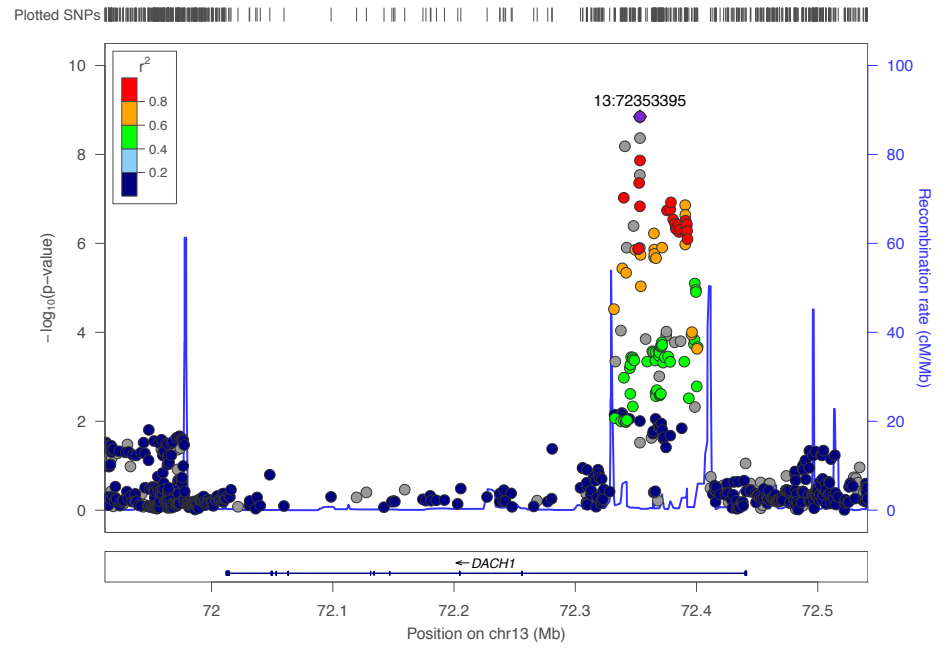
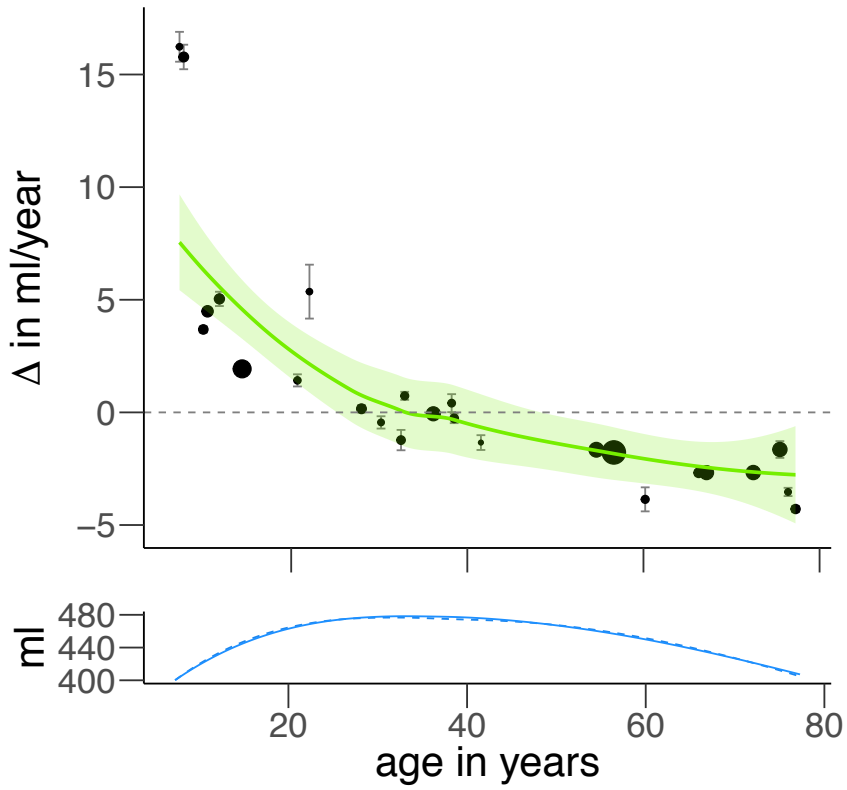
age-dependent linear



age-dependent quadratic

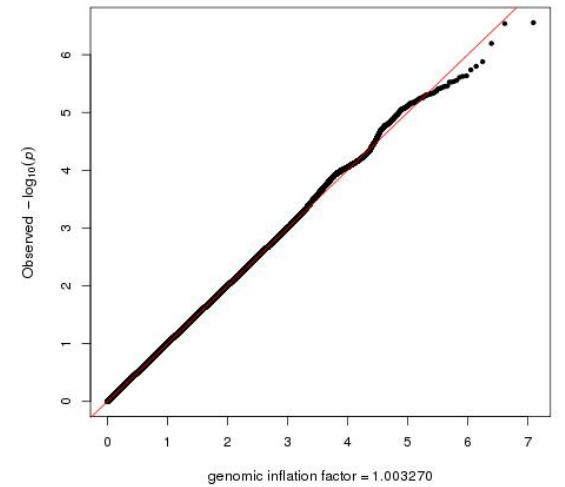
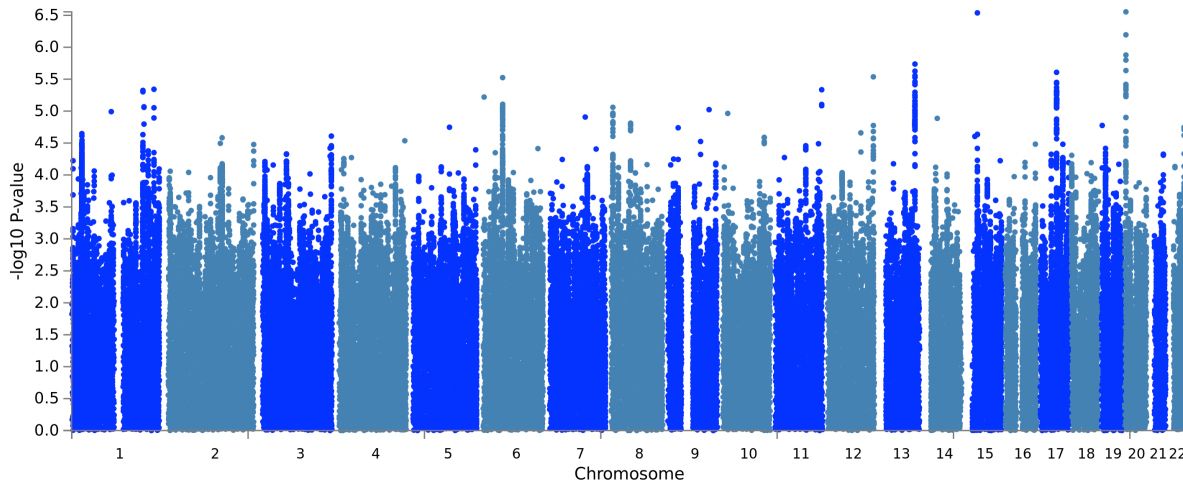


Cerebral white matter annual change rate

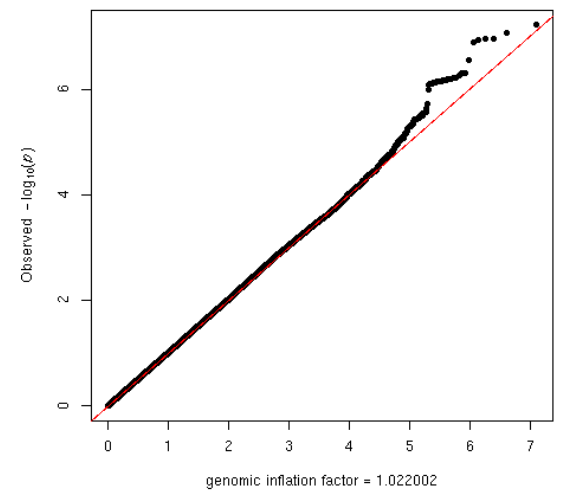
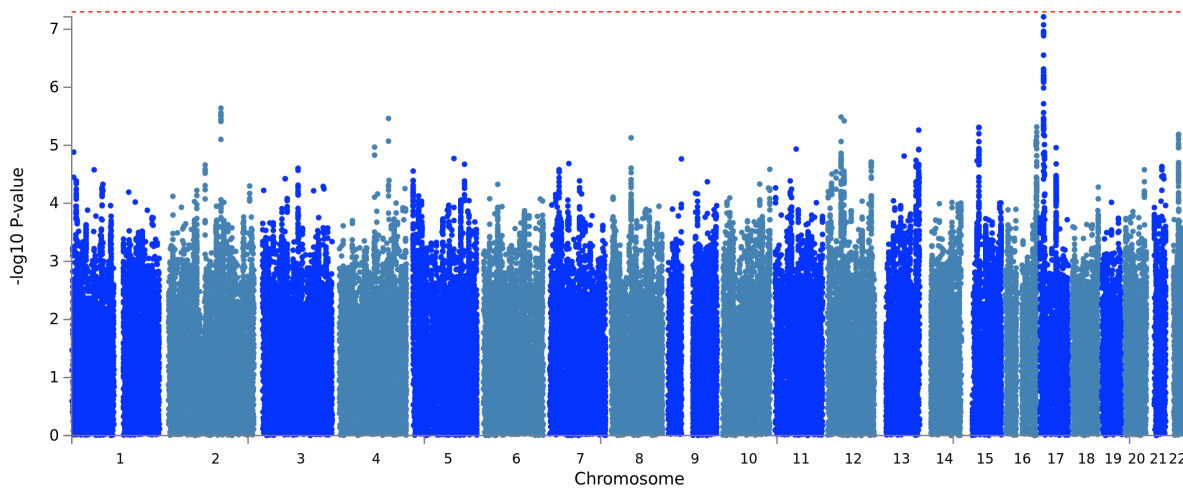


* locus plot of genome wide significant effect

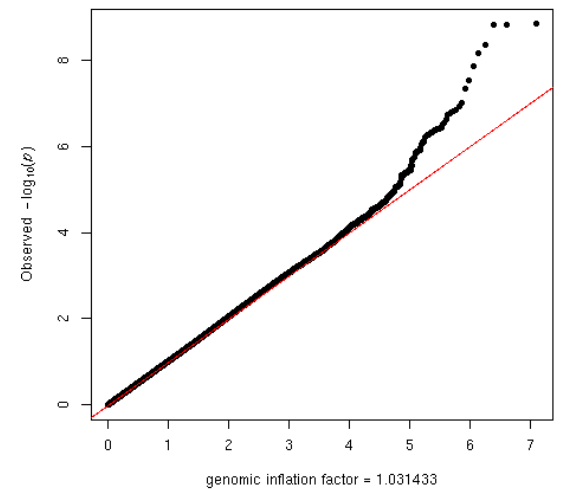
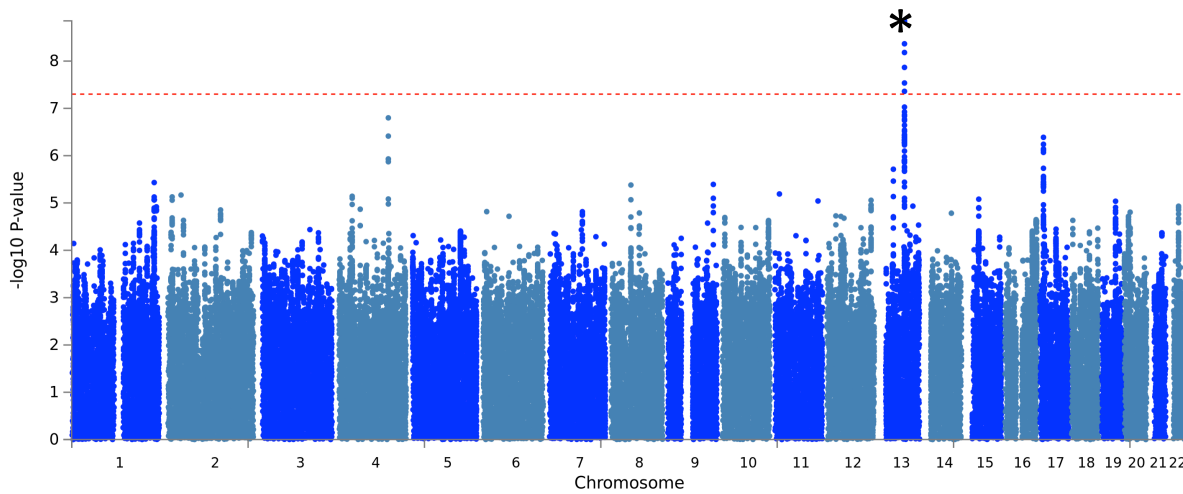
age-independent



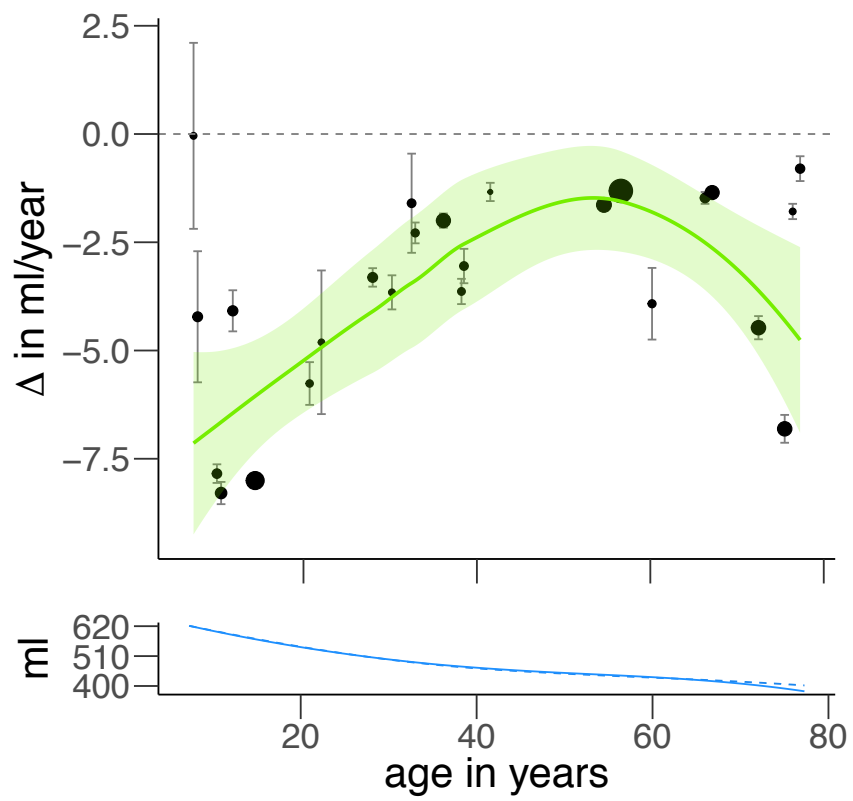
age-dependent linear



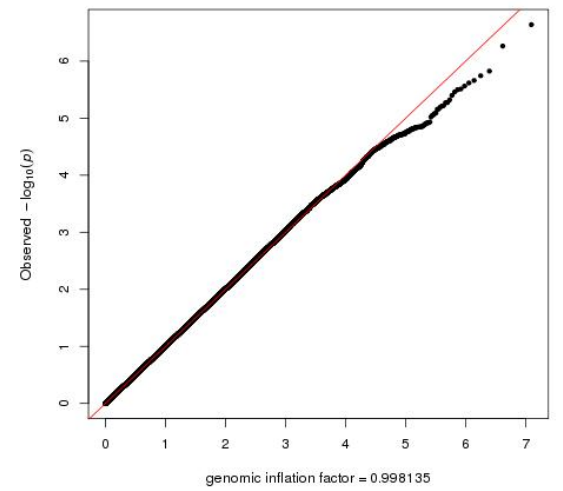
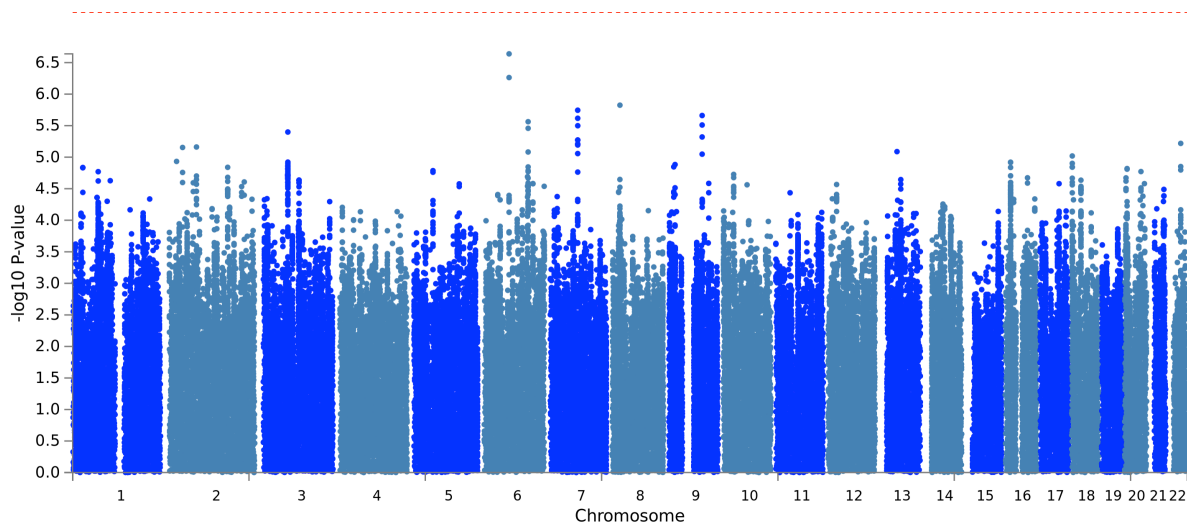
age-dependent quadratic



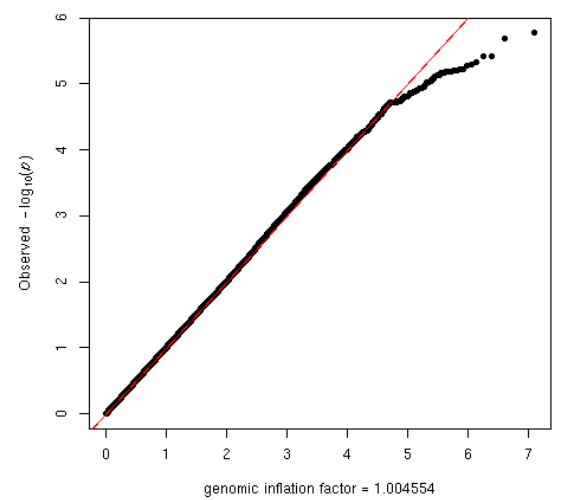
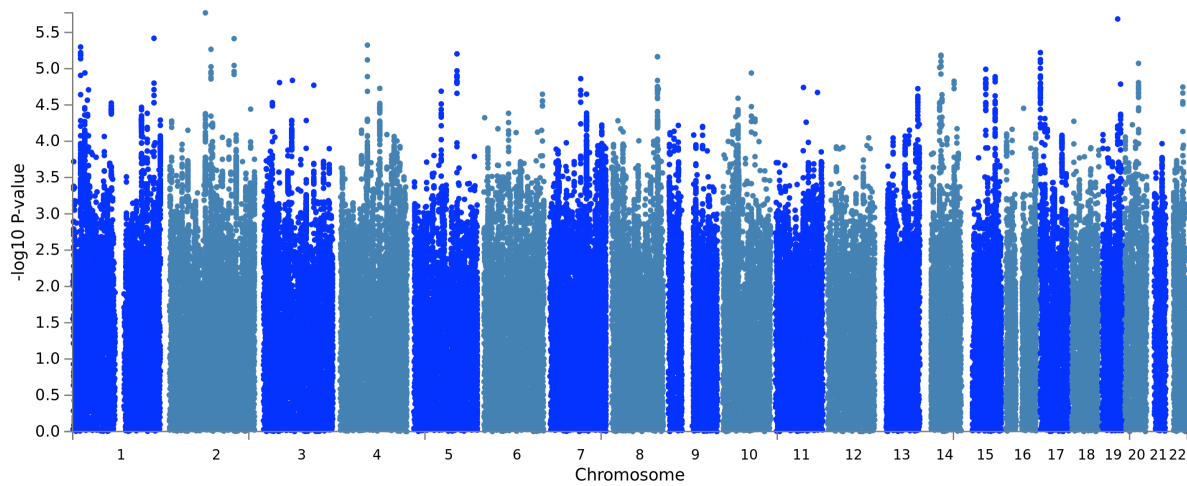
Cortex volume annual change rate



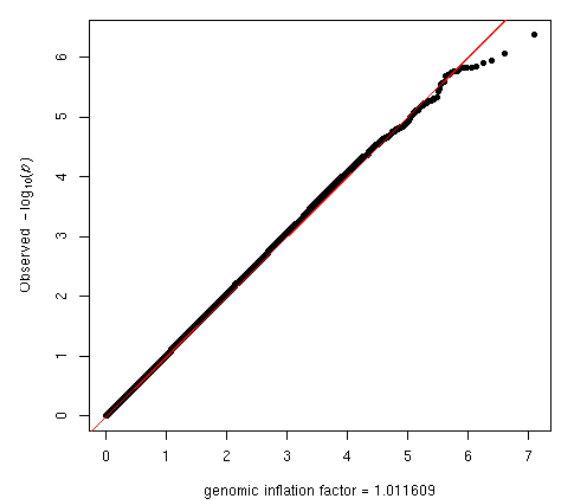
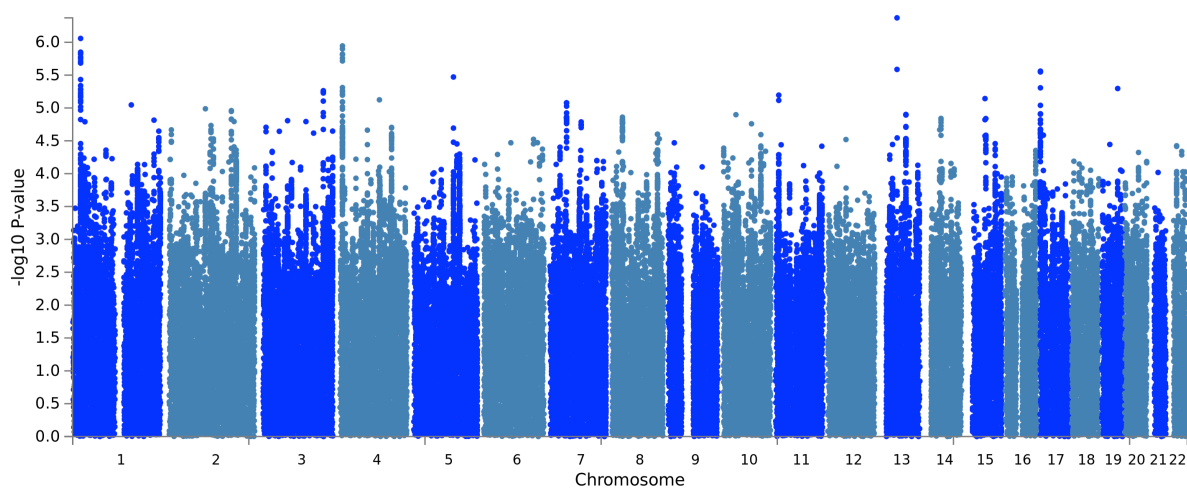
age-independent



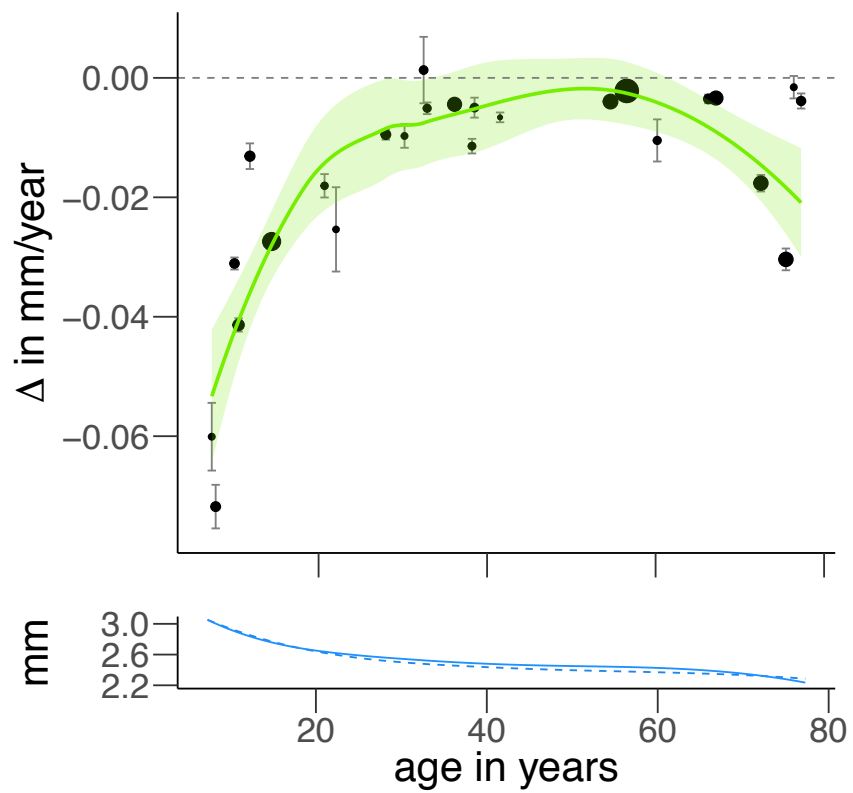
age-dependent linear



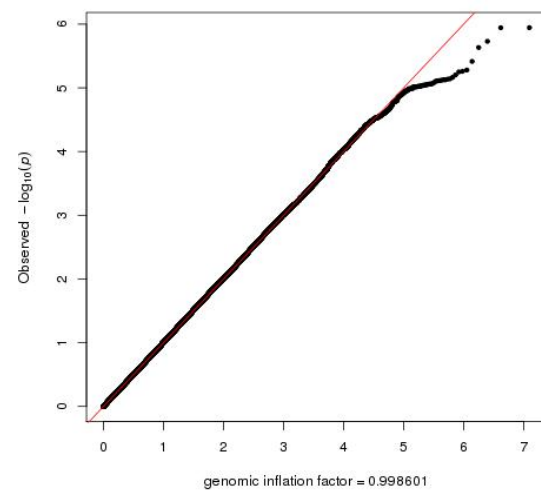
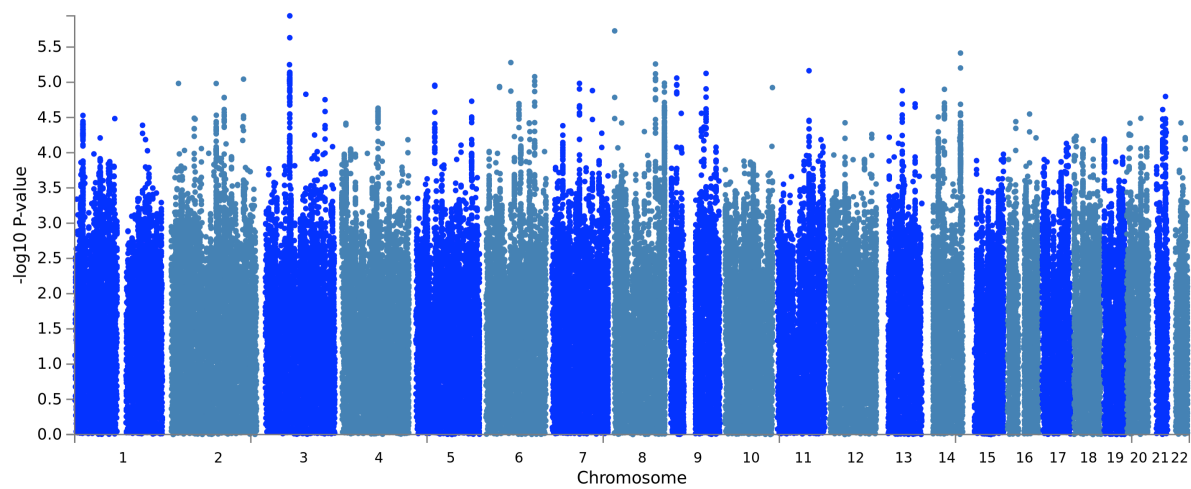
age-dependent quadratic



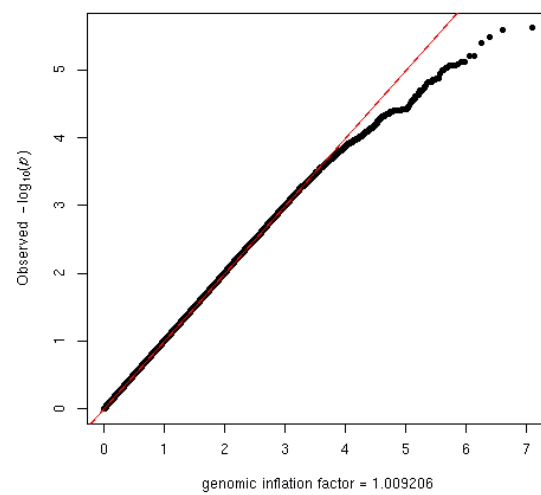
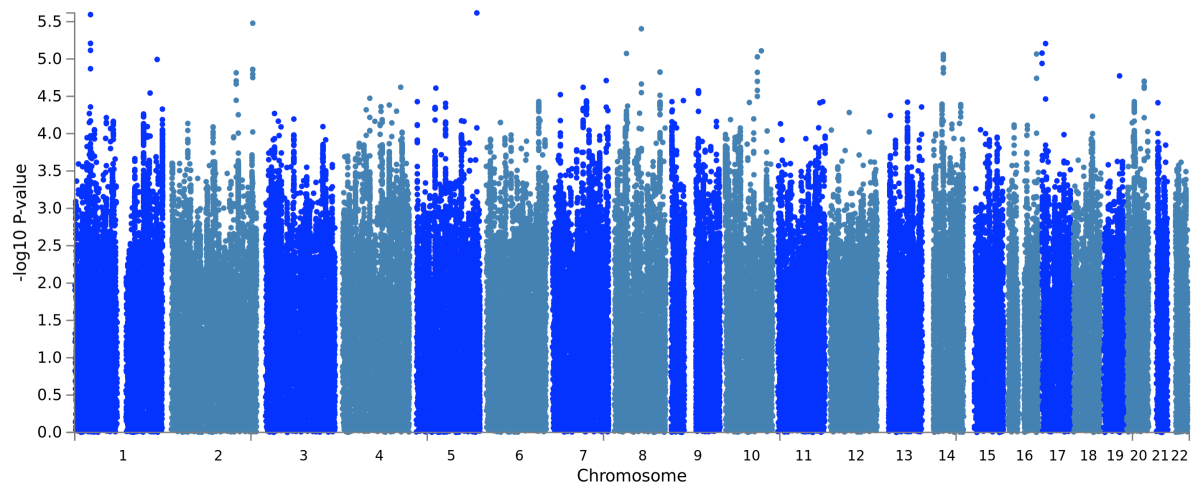
Cortical thickness annual change rate



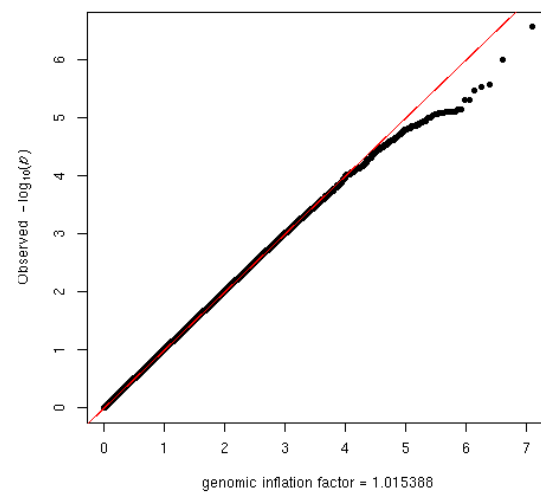
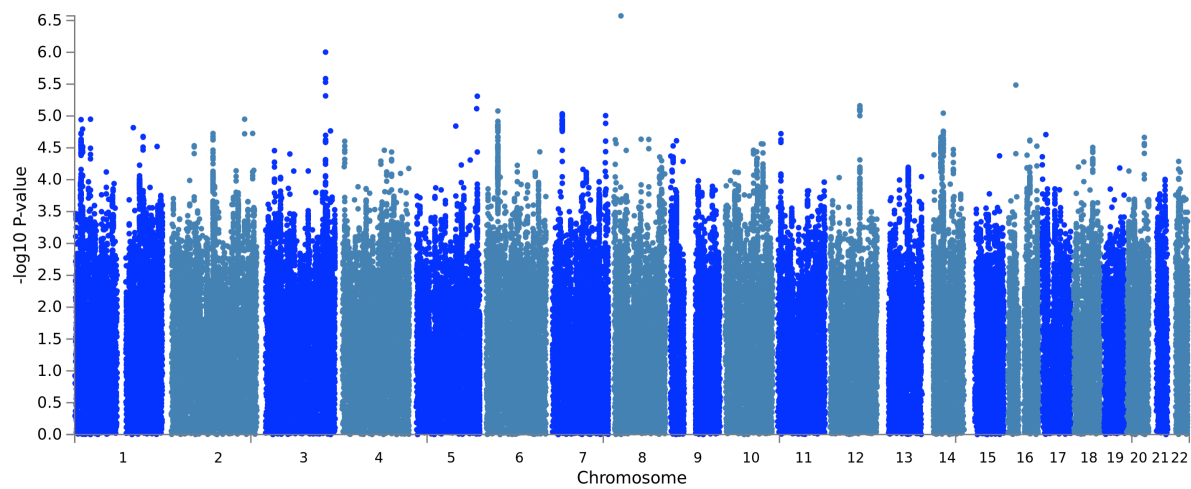
age-independent



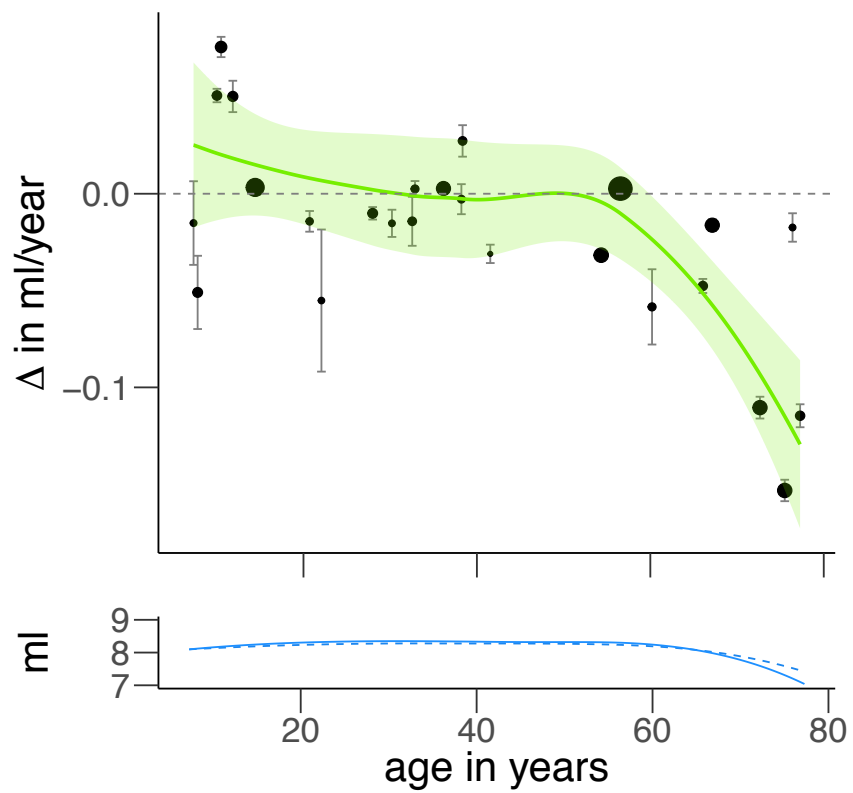
age-dependent linear



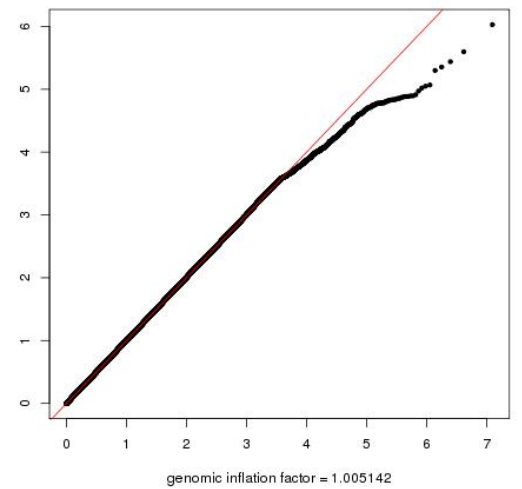
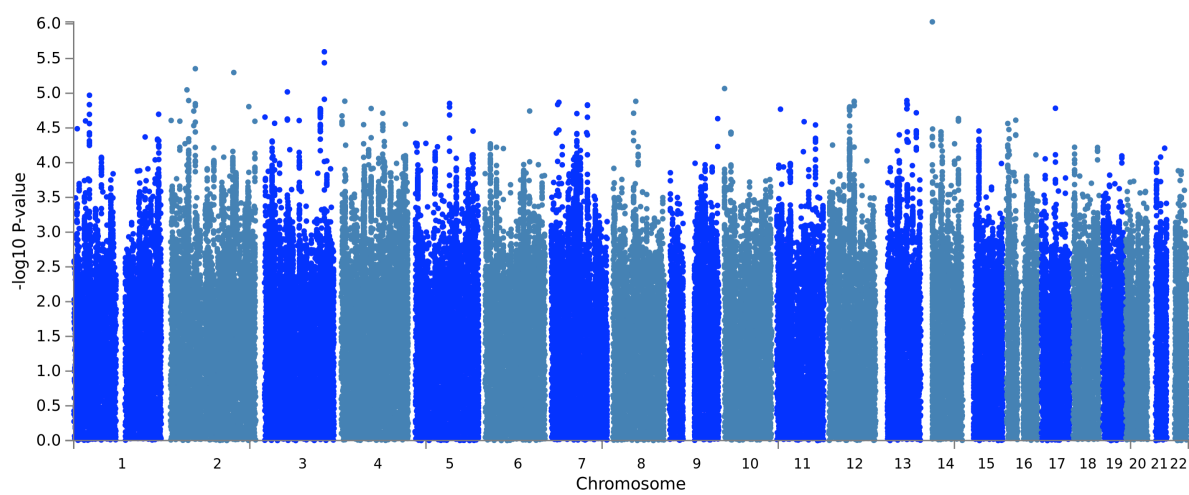
age-dependent quadratic



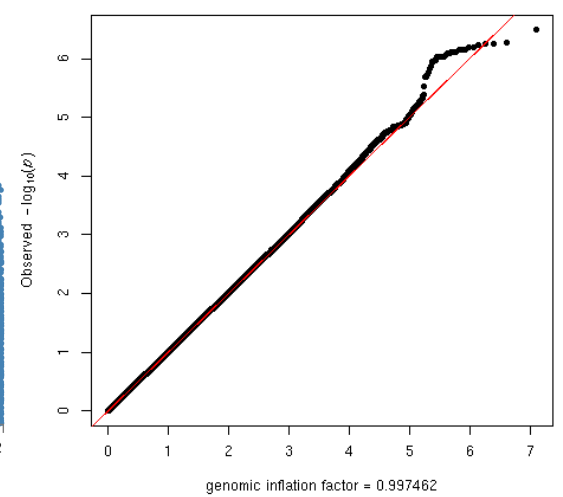
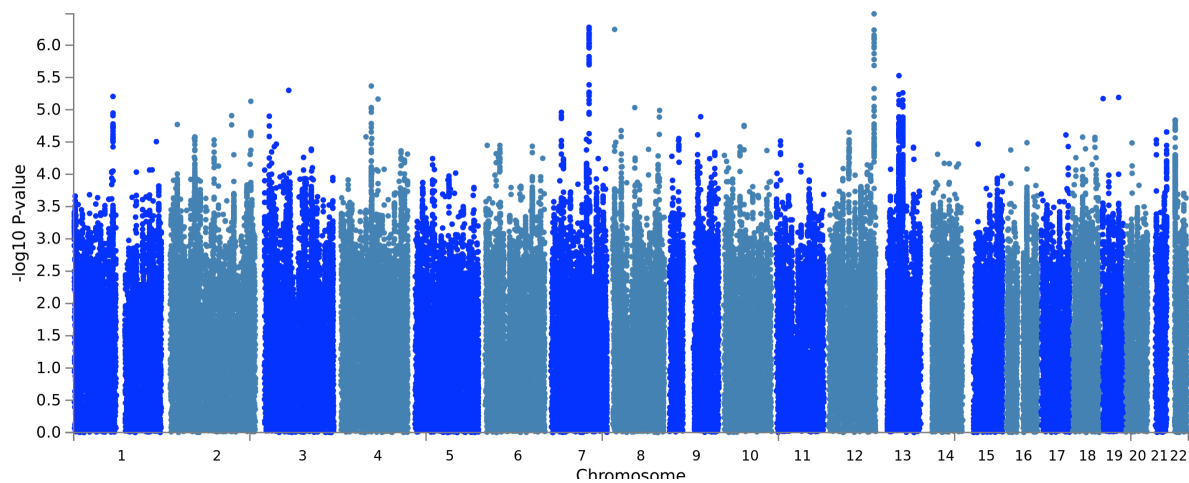
Hippocampus annual change rate



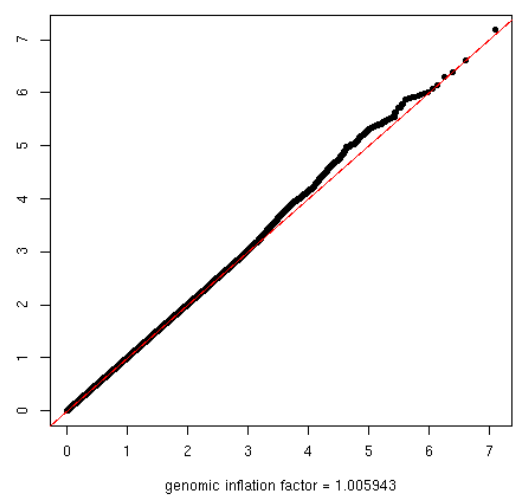
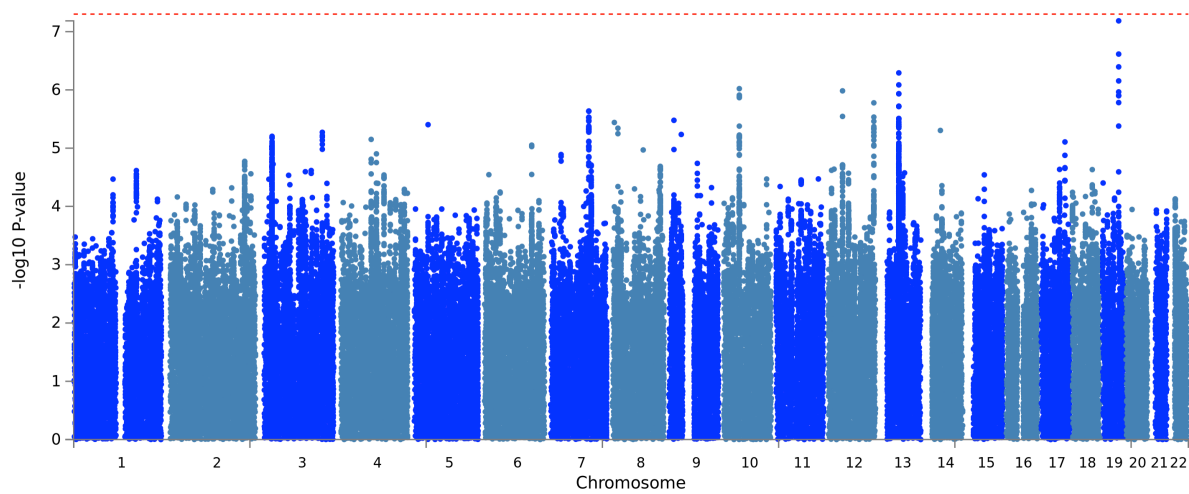
age-independent



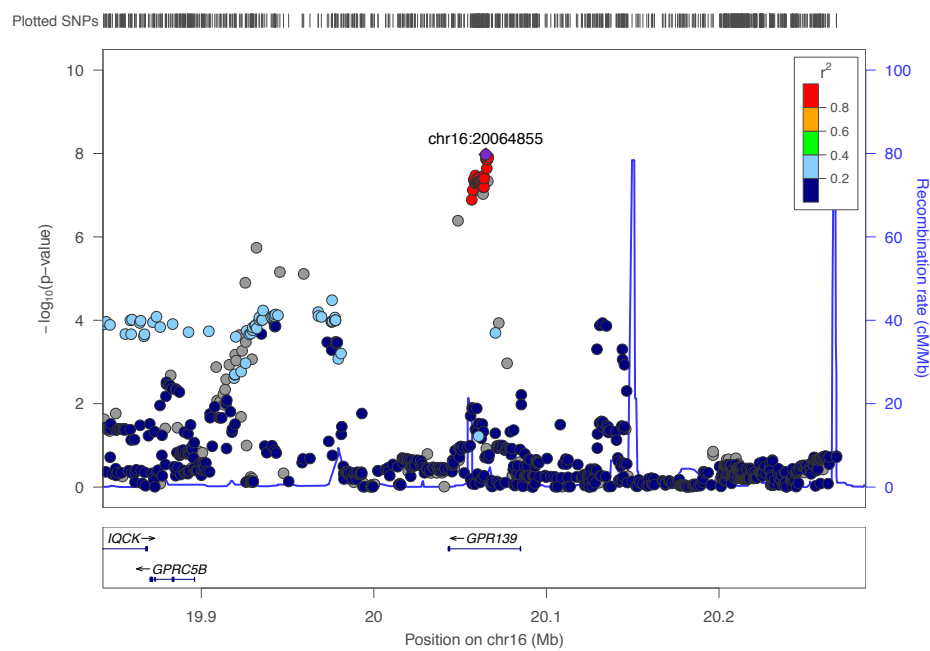
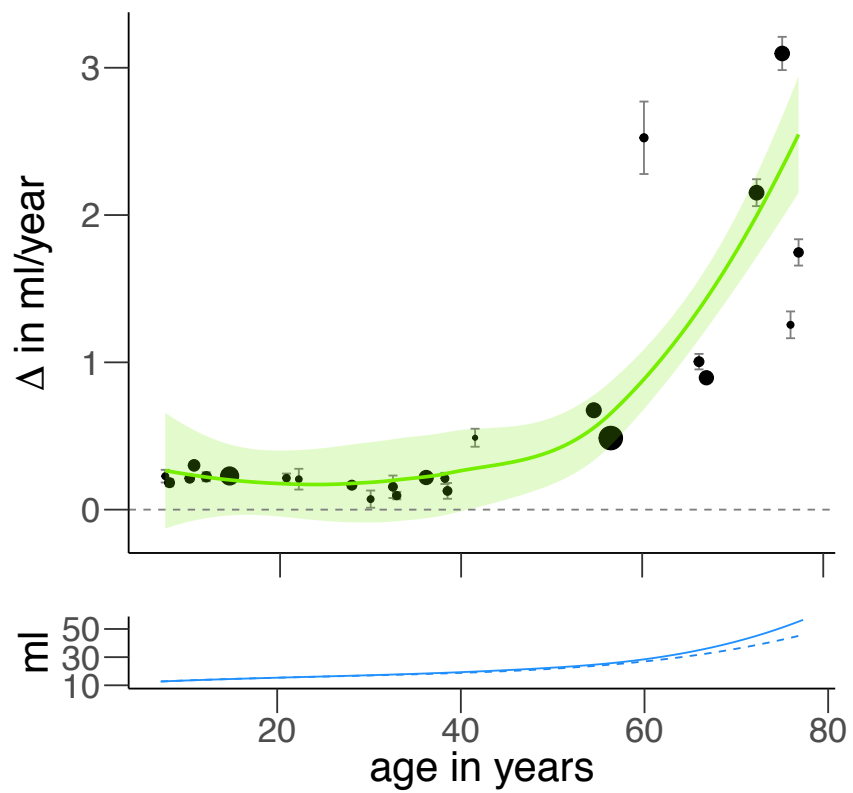
age-dependent linear



age-dependent quadratic

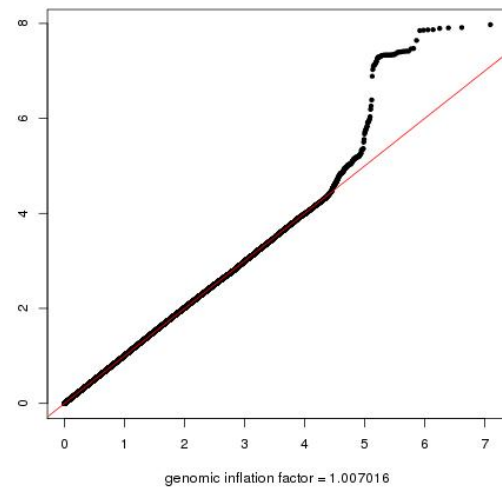
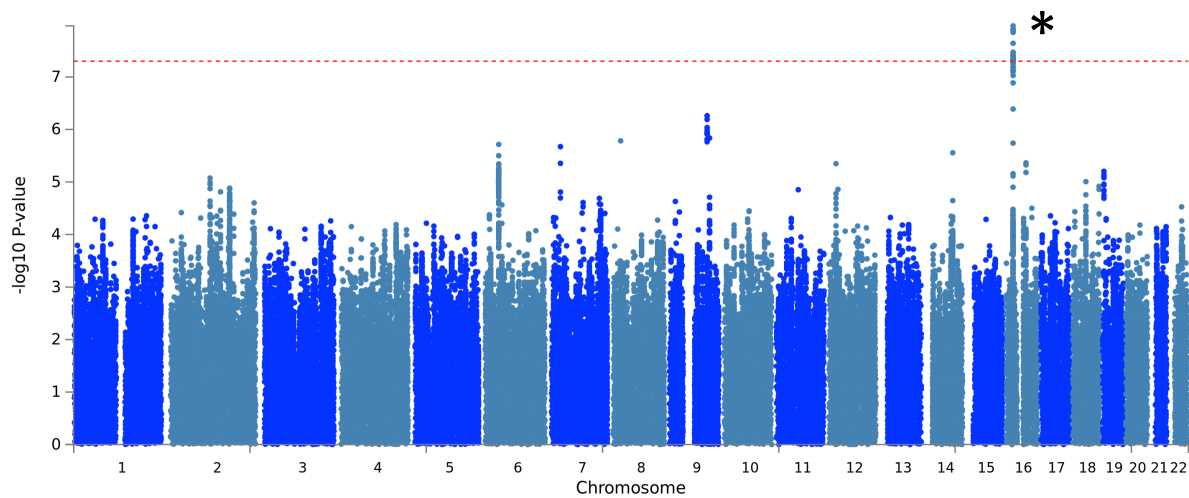


Lateral ventricles annual change rate

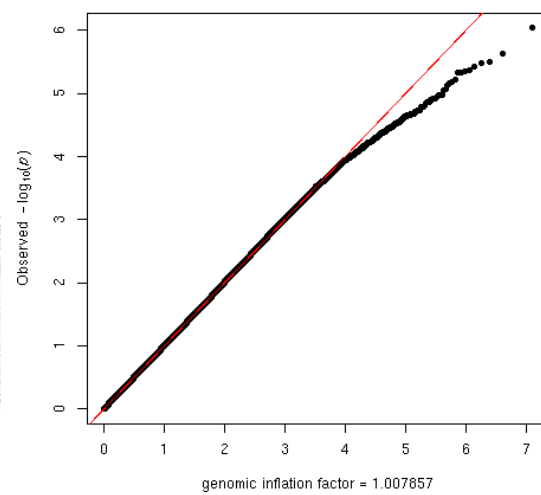
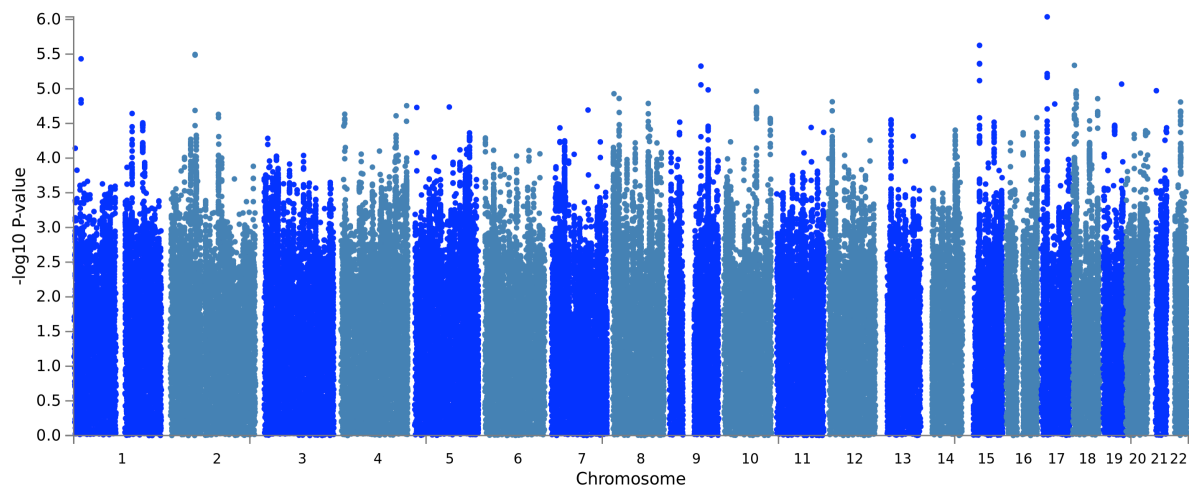


* locus plot of genome wide significant effect

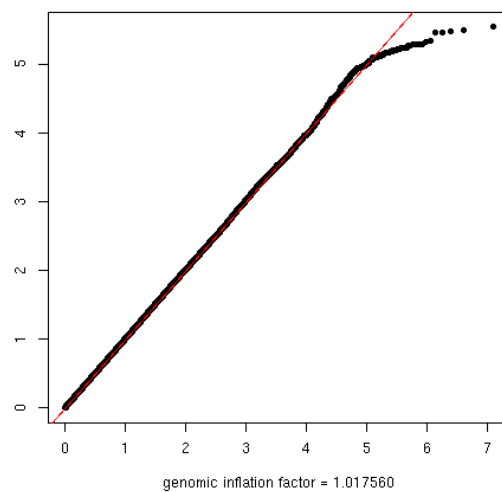
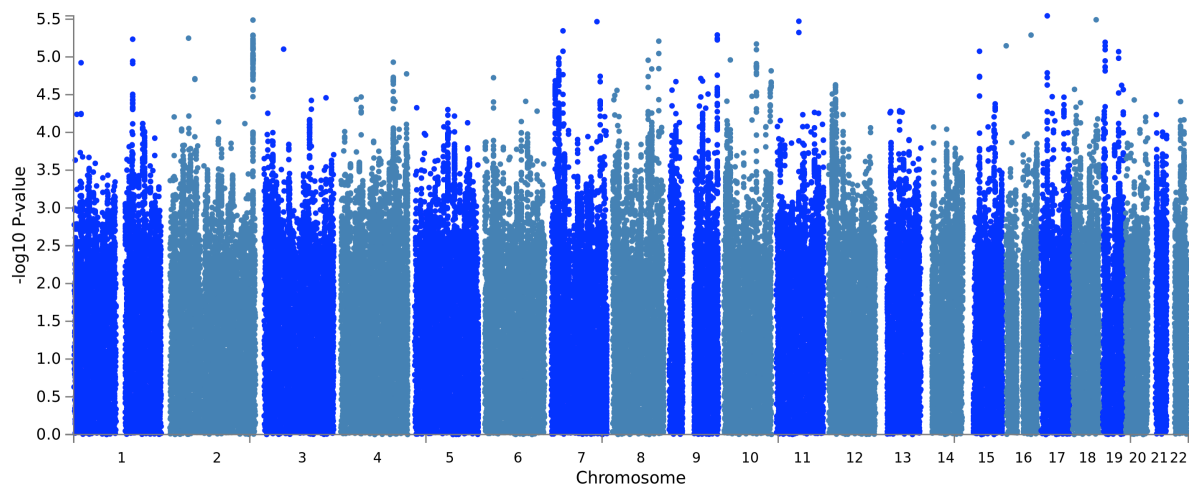
age-independent



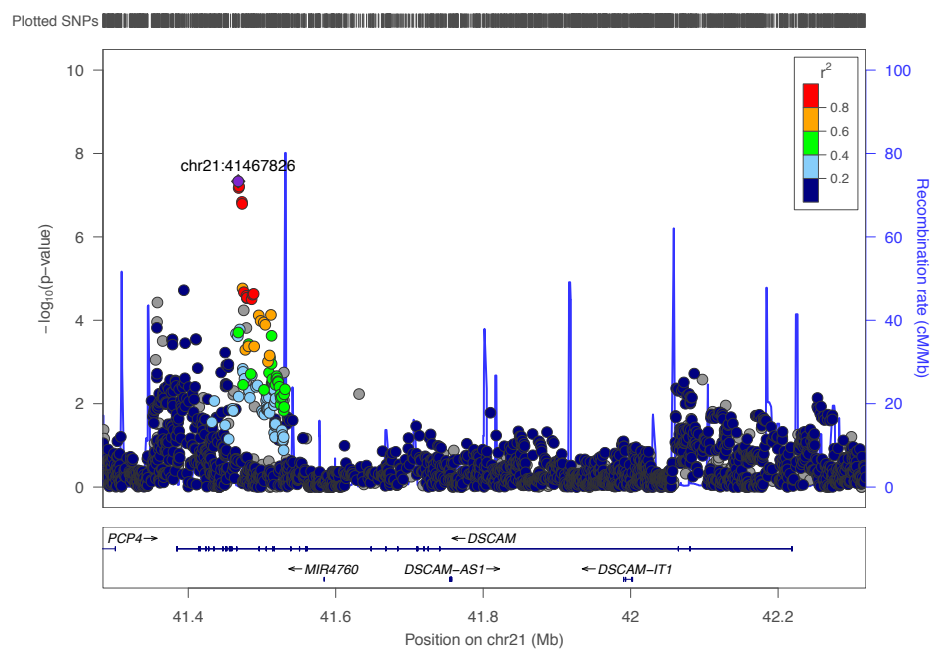
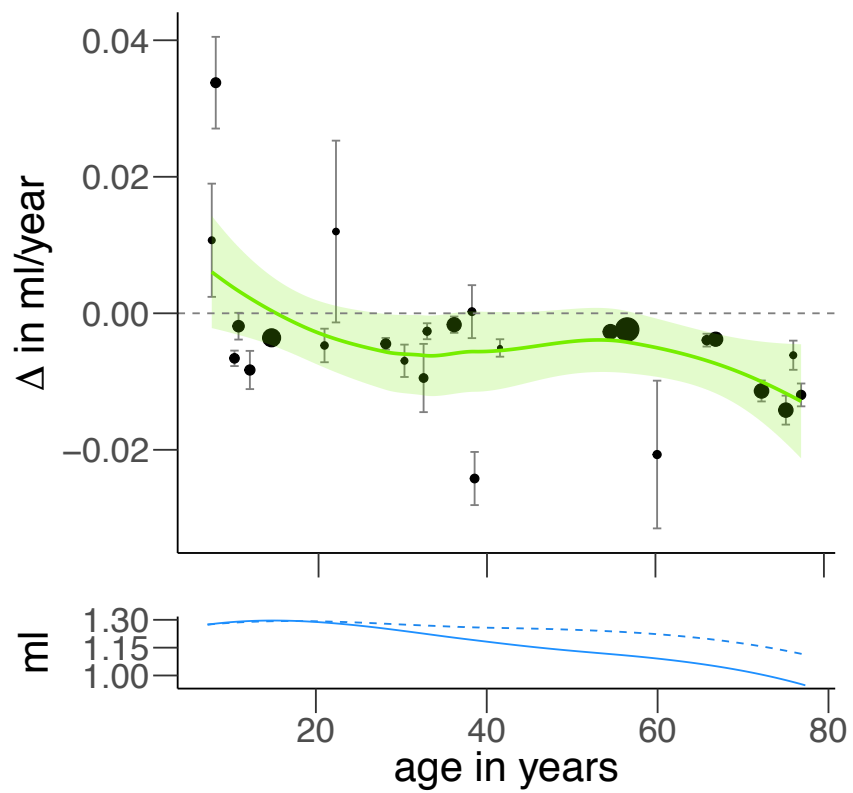
age-dependent linear



age-dependent quadratic

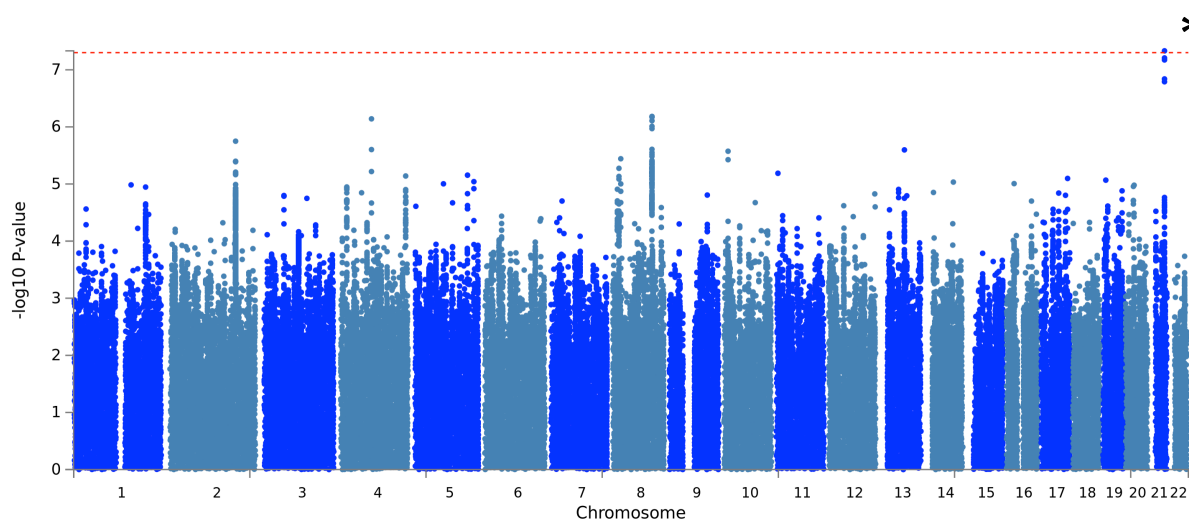


Nucleus accumbens annual change rate

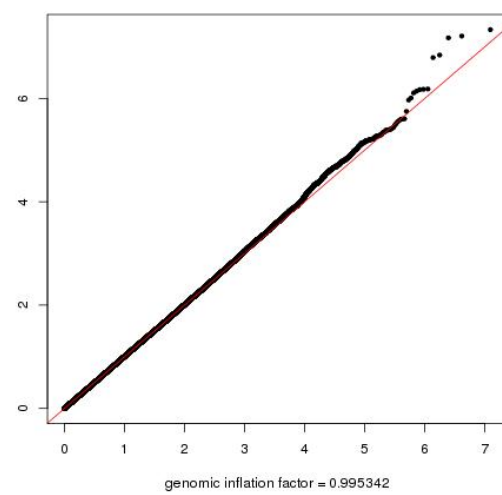


* locus plot of genome wide significant effect

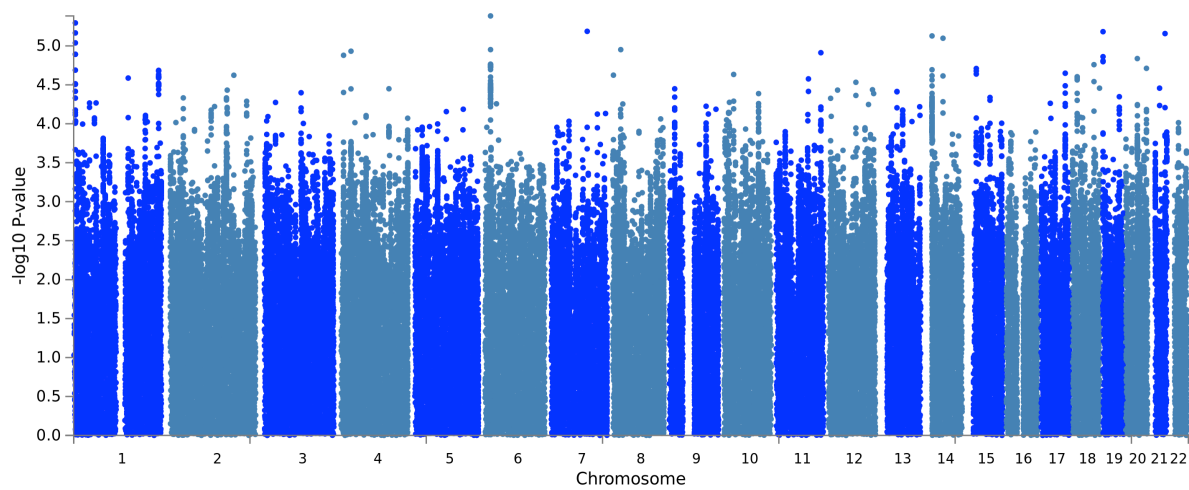
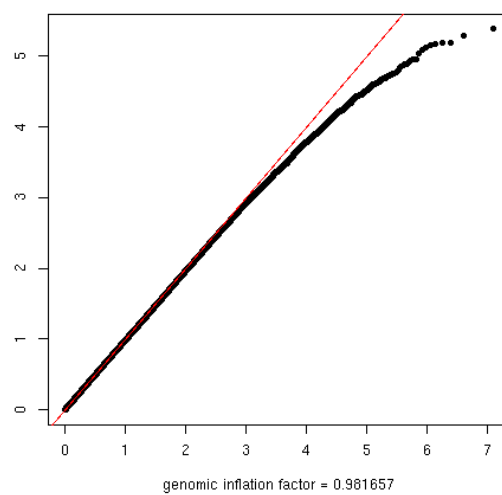
age-independent



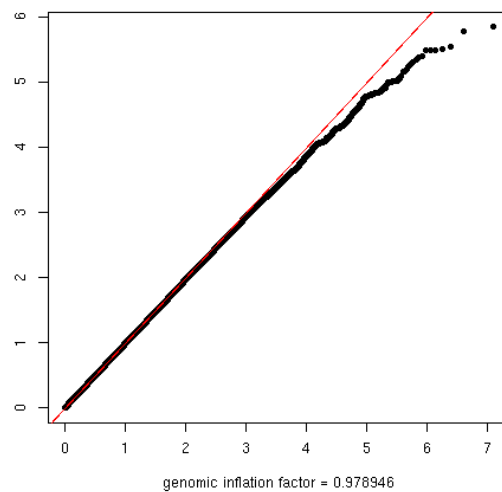
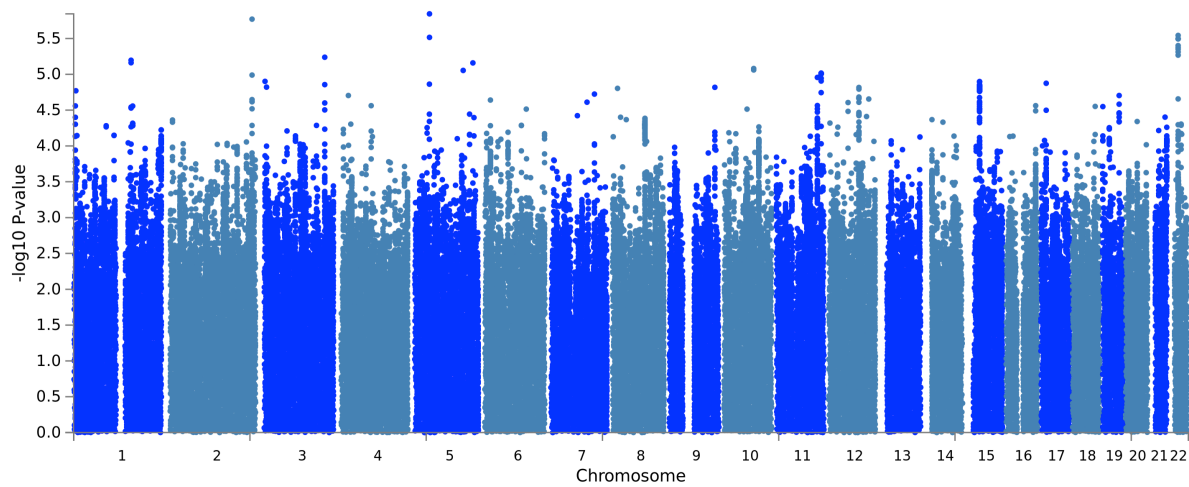
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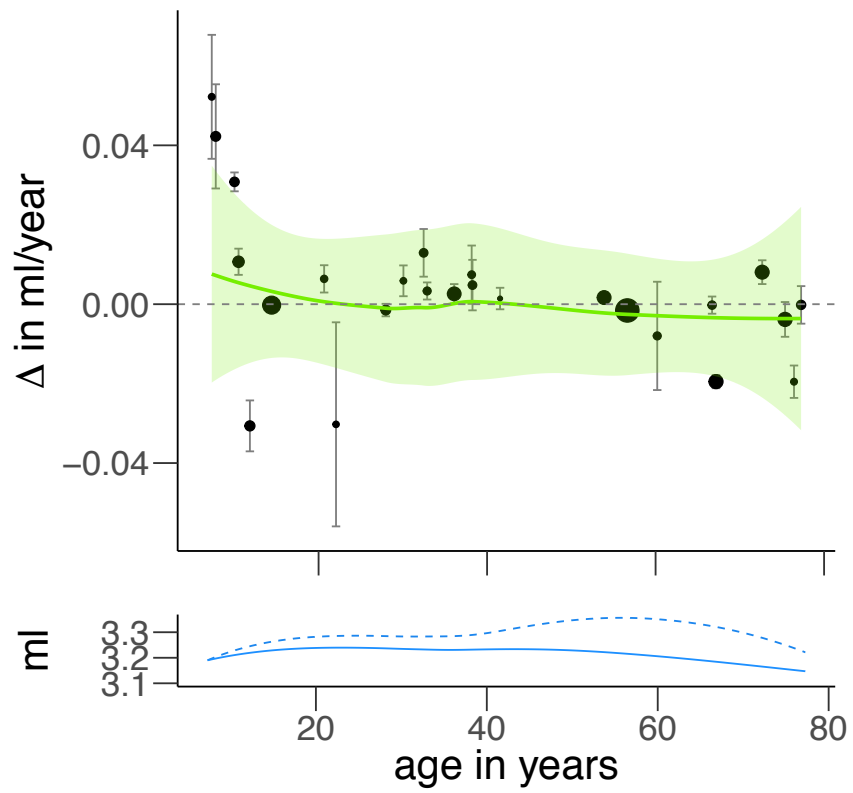
age-dependent linear

Observed $-\log_{10}(p)$ 

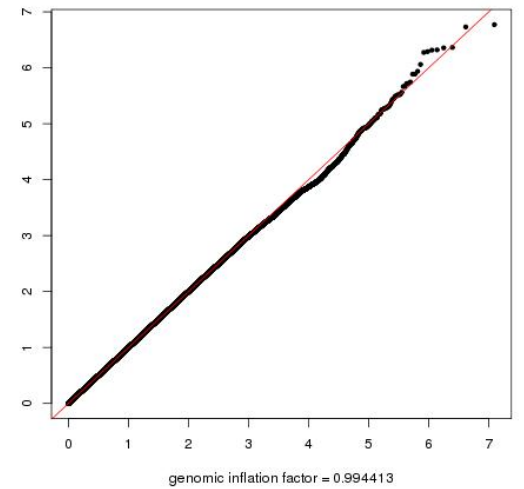
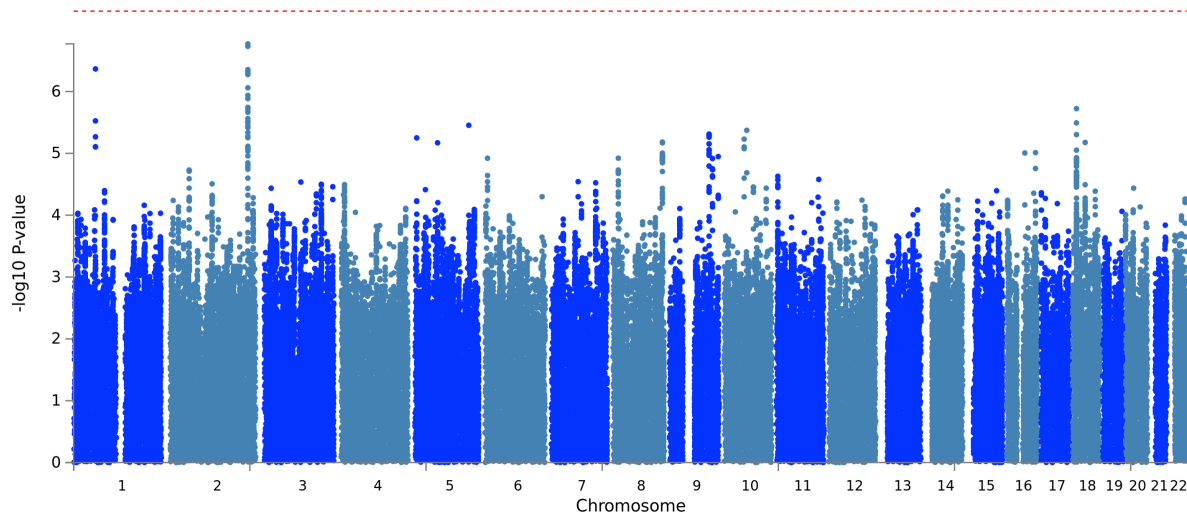
age-dependent quadratic



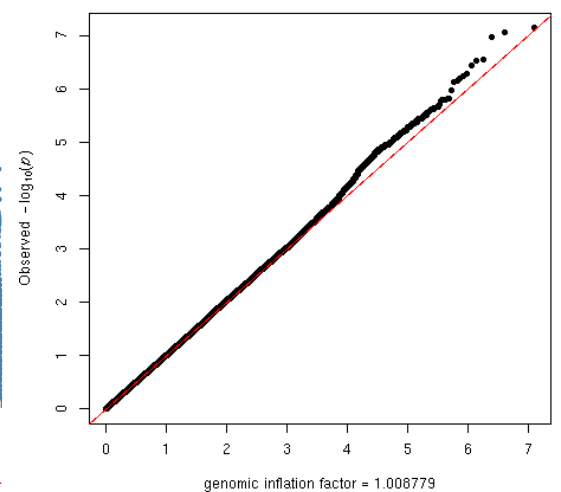
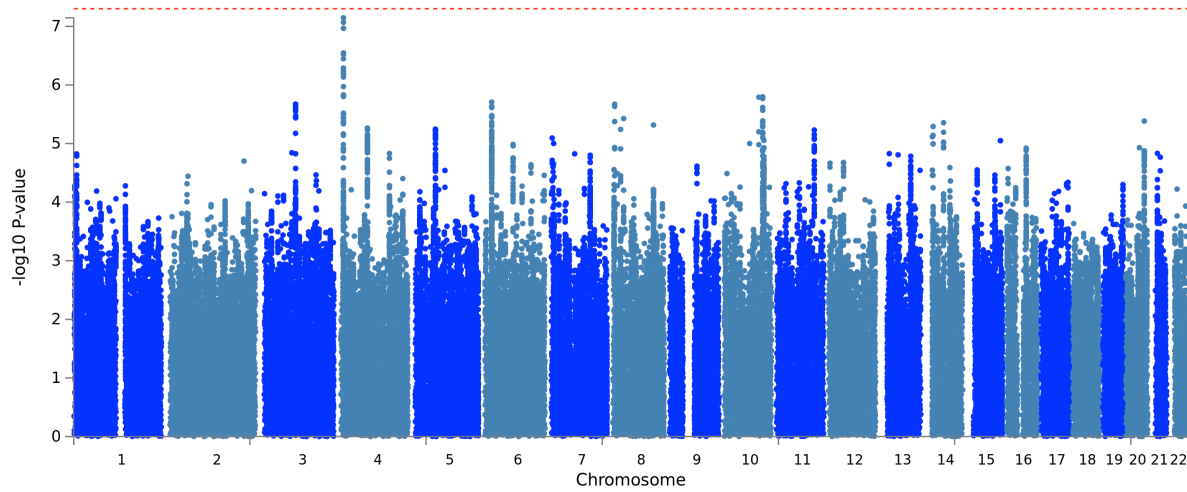
Pallidum annual change rate



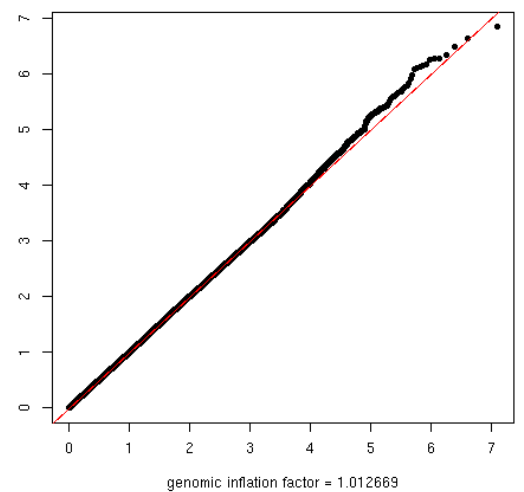
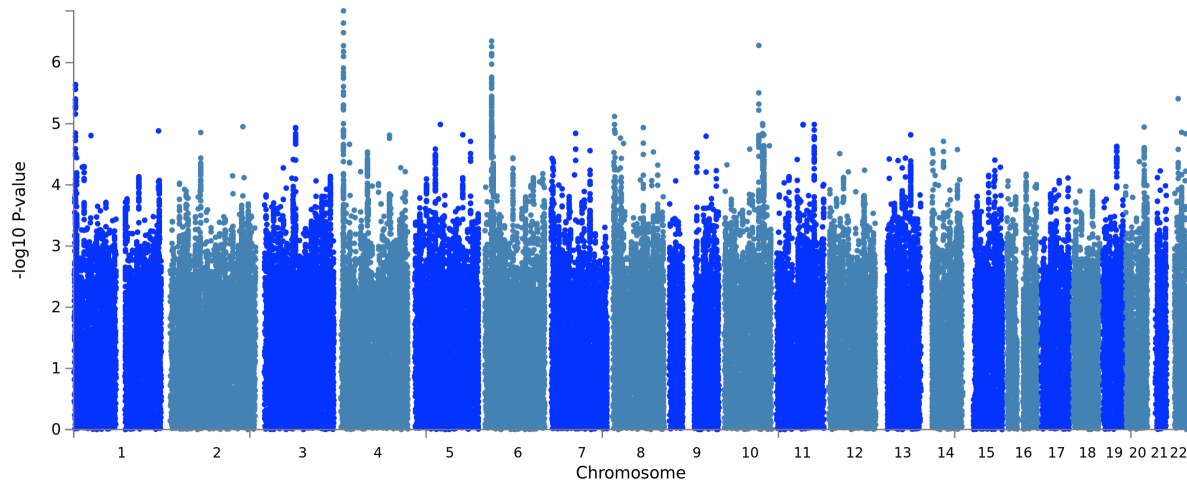
age-independent



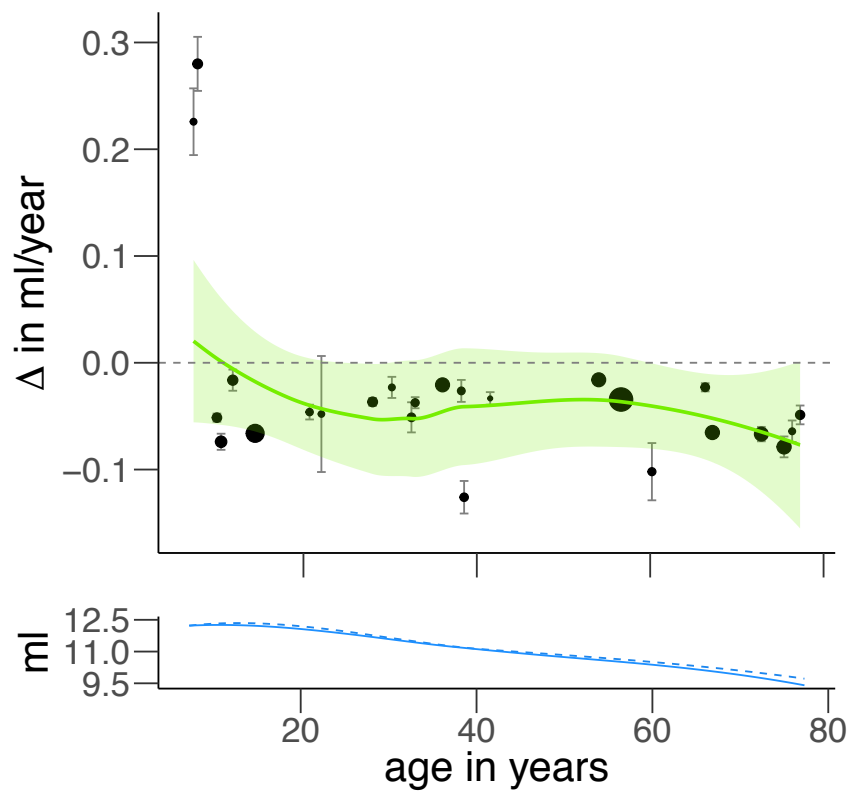
age-dependent linear



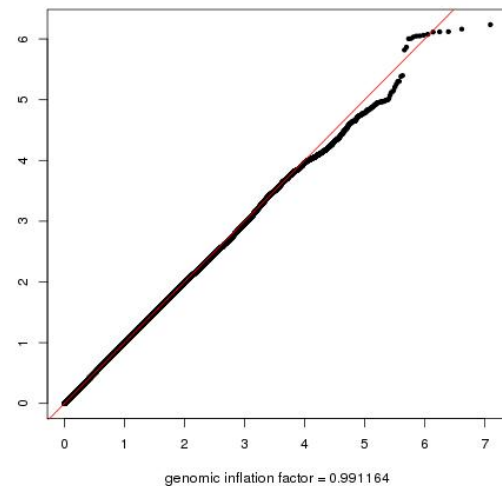
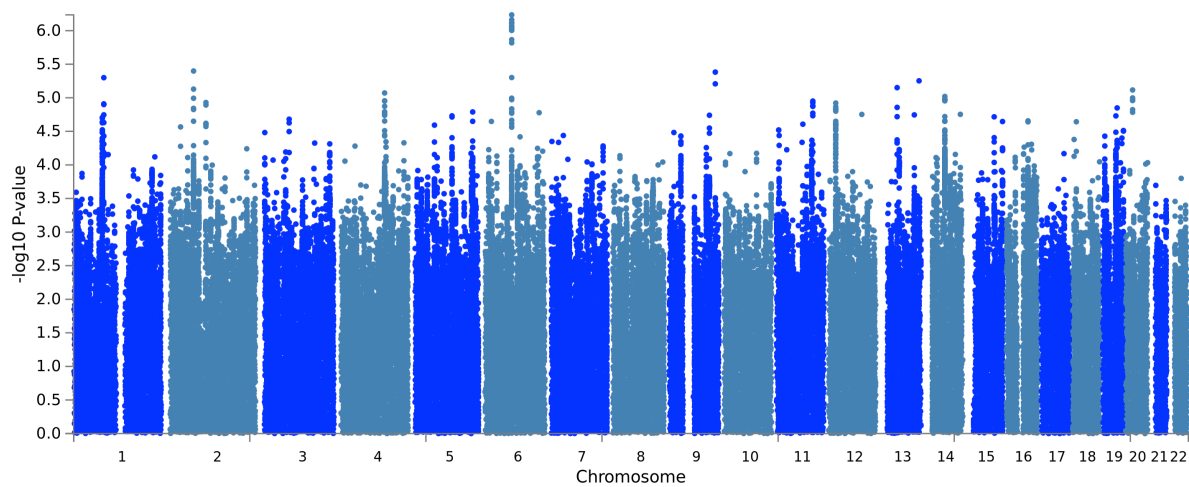
age-dependent quadratic



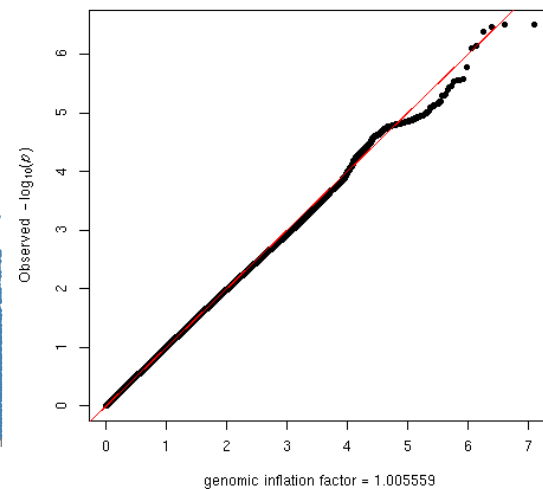
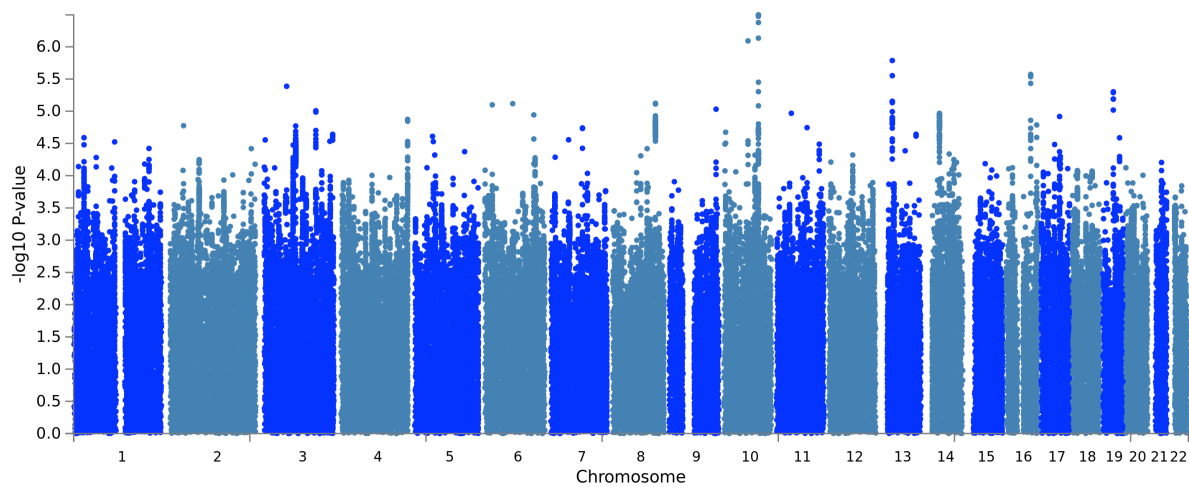
Putamen annual change rate



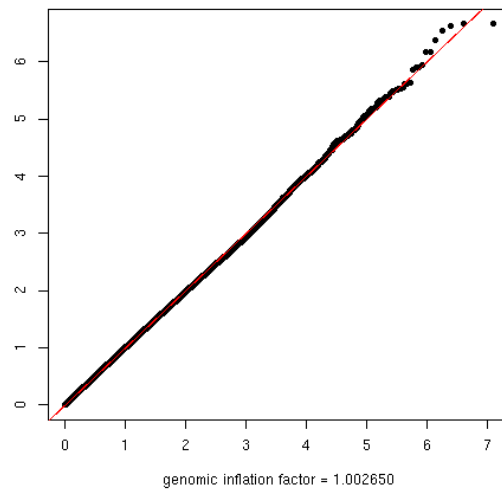
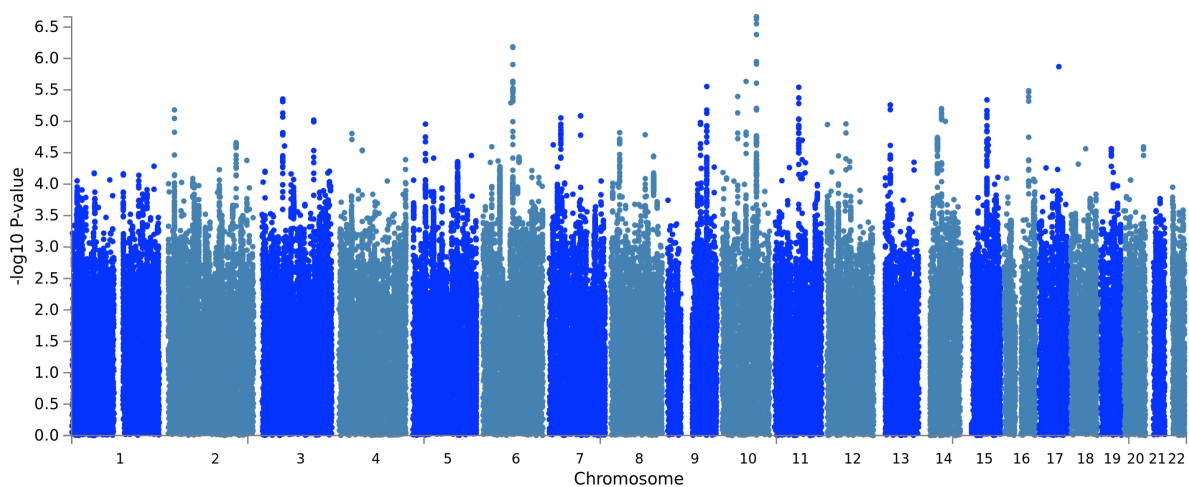
age-independent



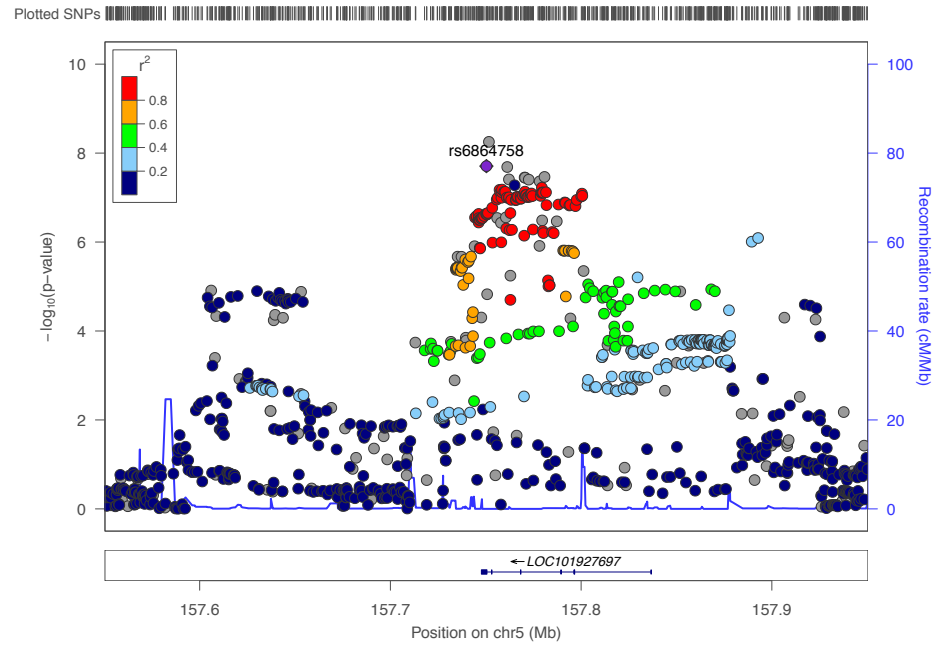
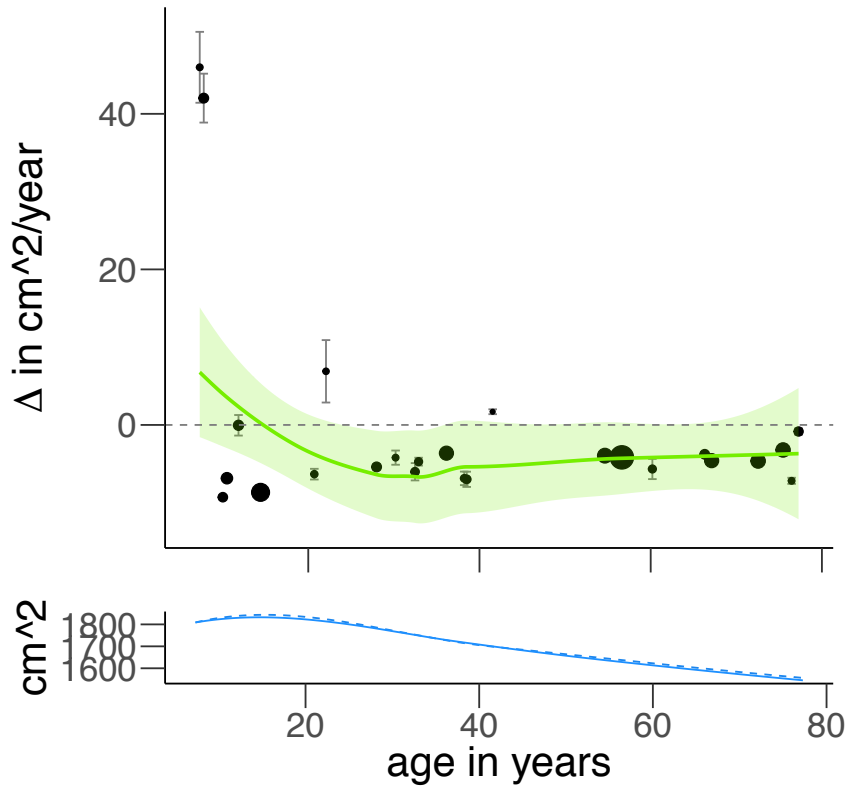
age-dependent linear



age-dependent quadratic

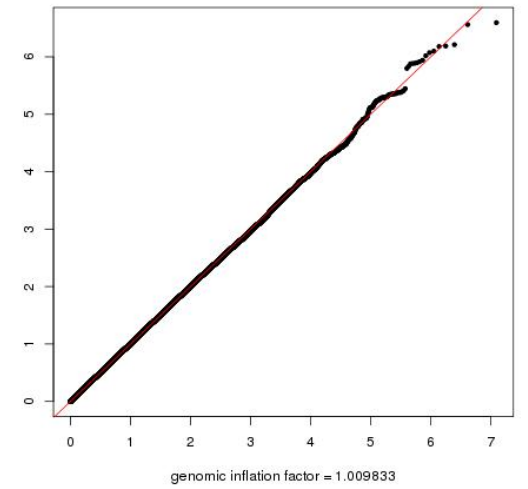
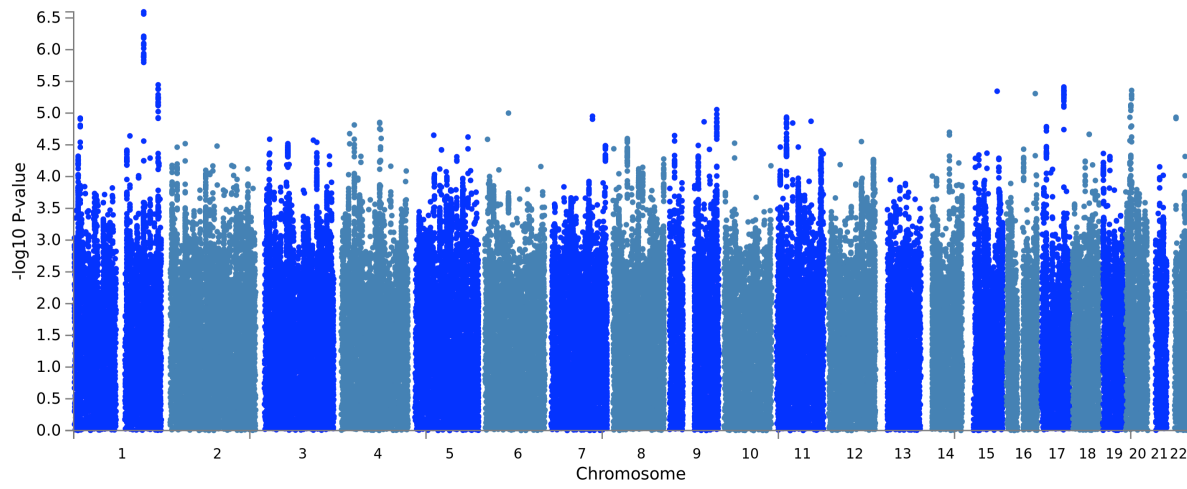


Surface area annual change rate

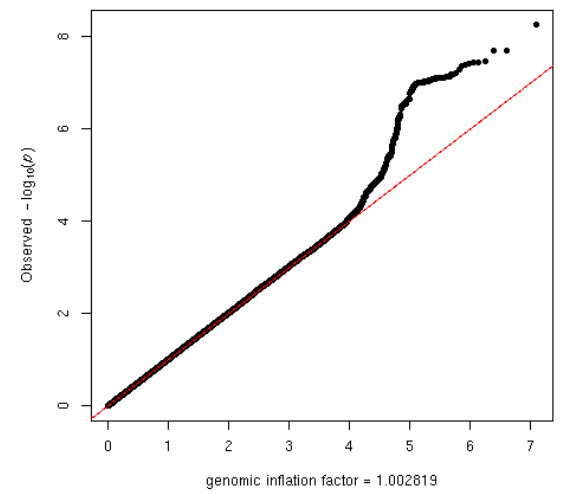
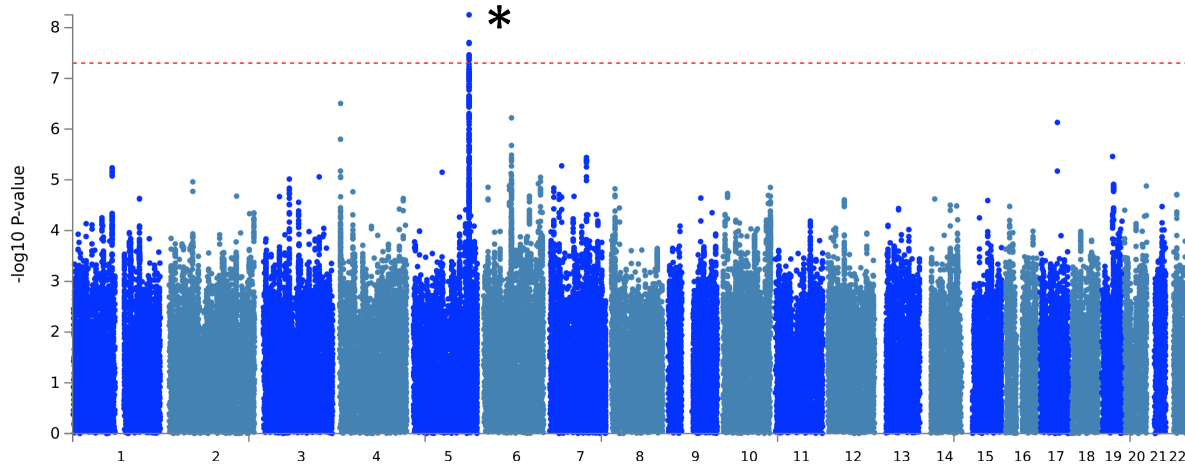


* locus plot of genome wide significant effect

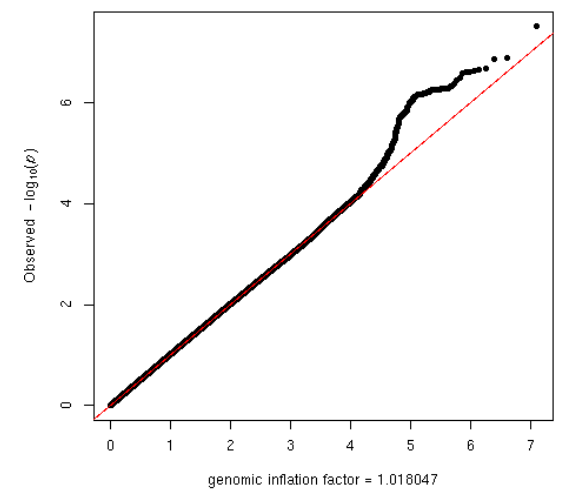
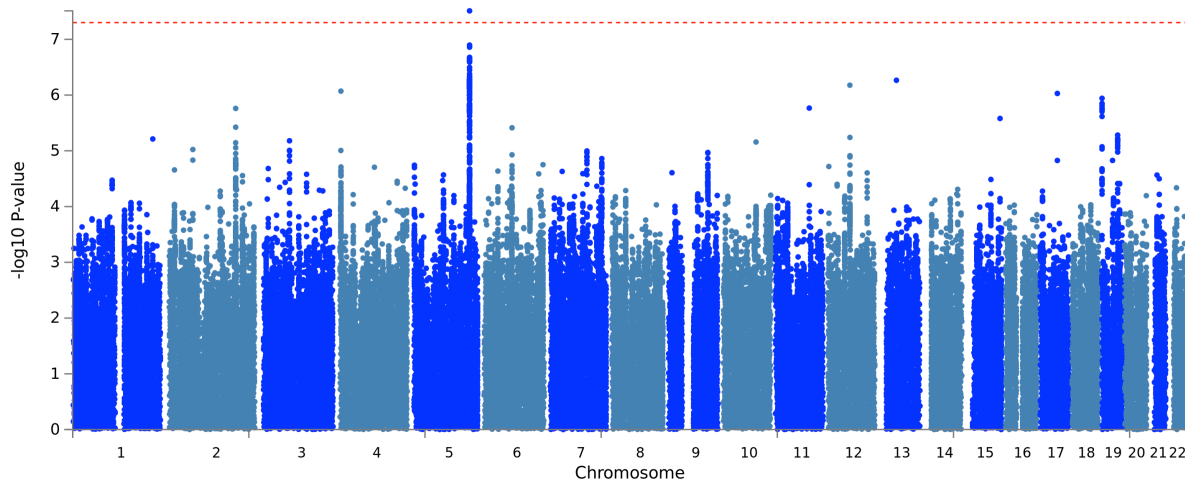
age-independent



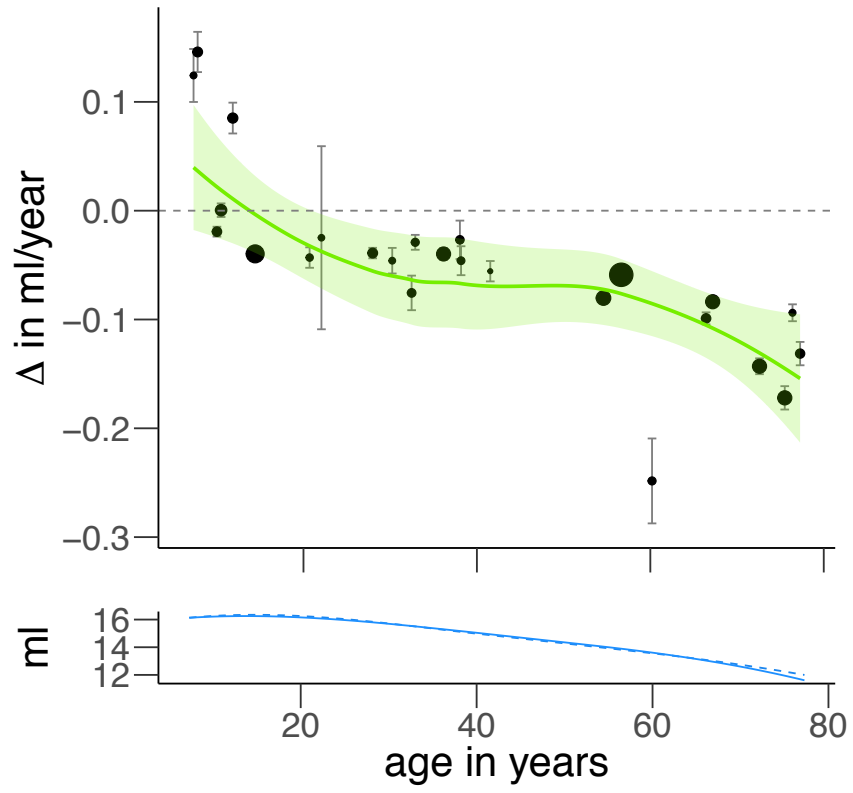
age-dependent linear



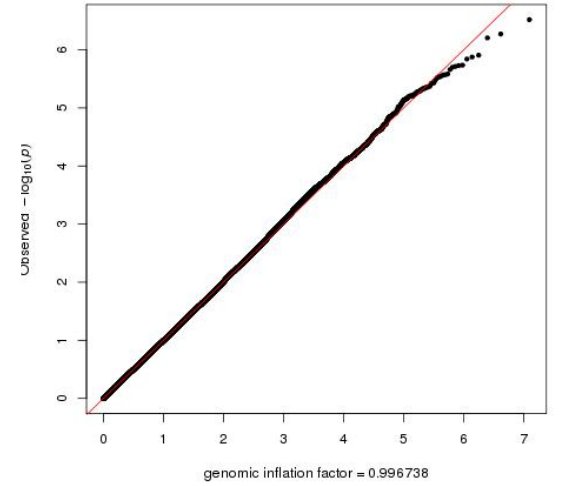
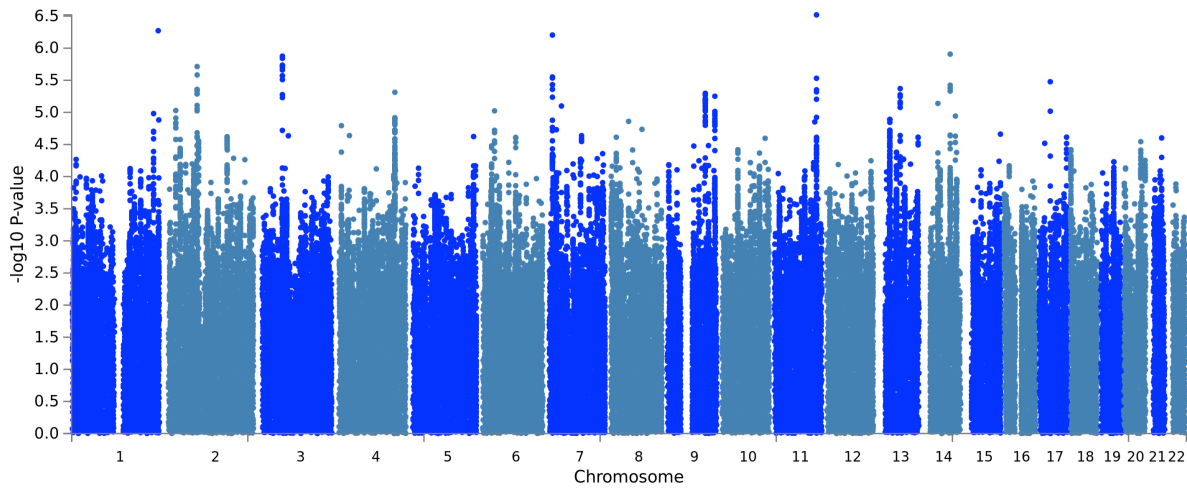
age-dependent quadratic



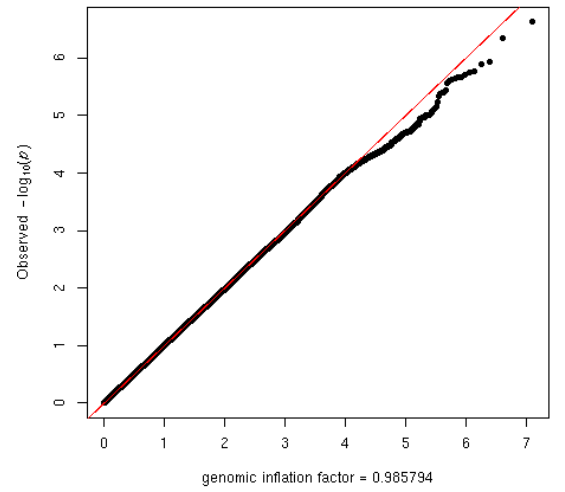
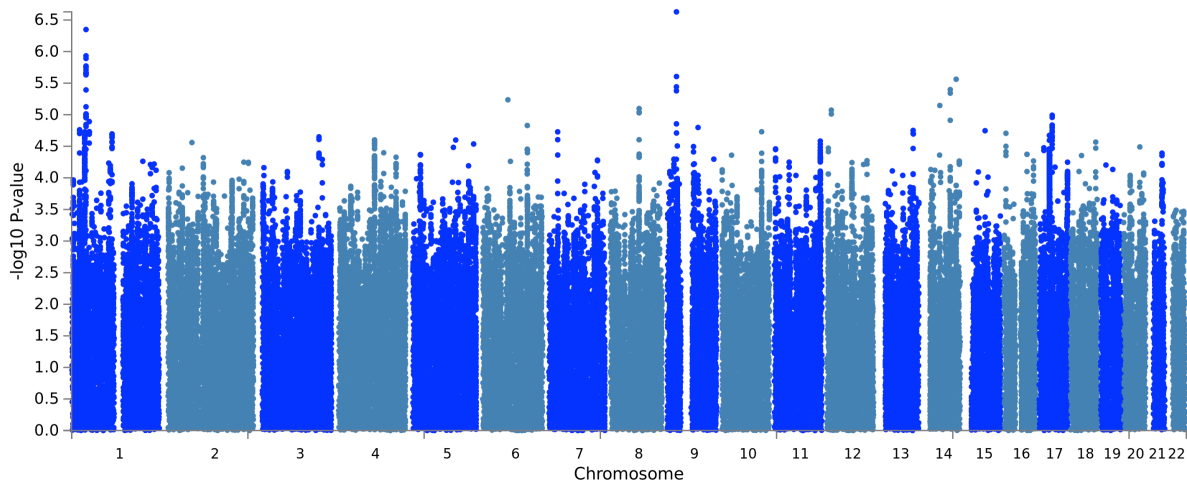
Thalamus annual change rate



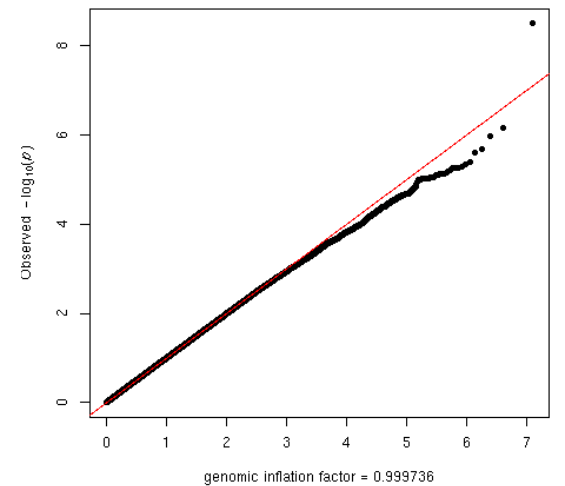
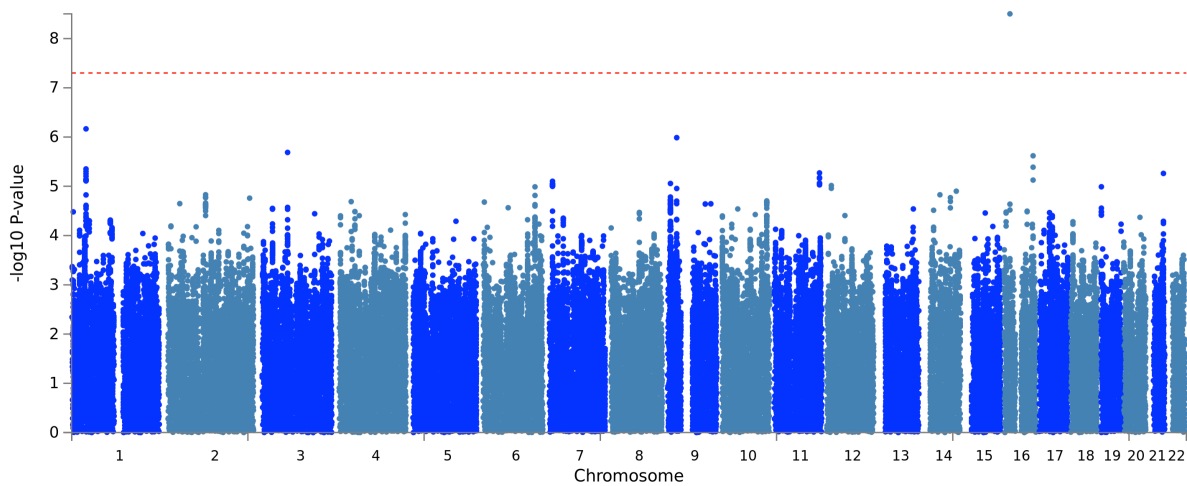
age-independent



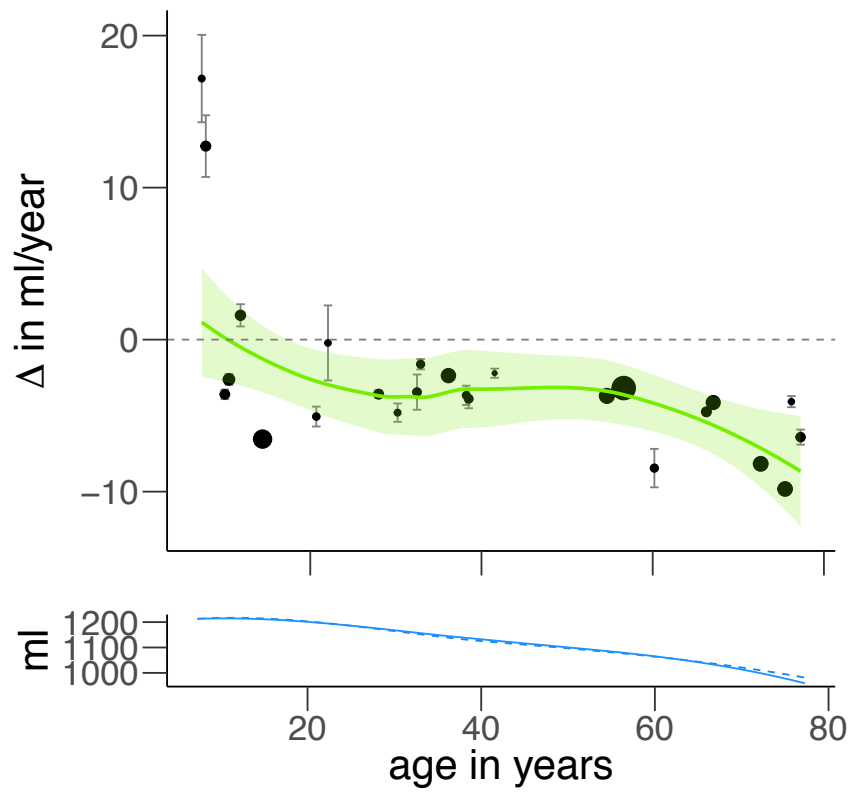
age-dependent linear



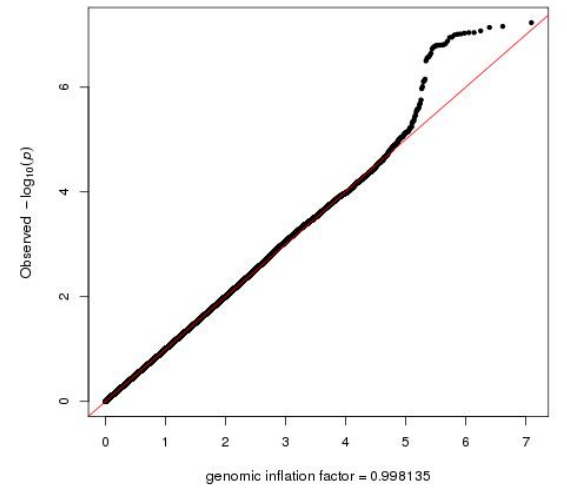
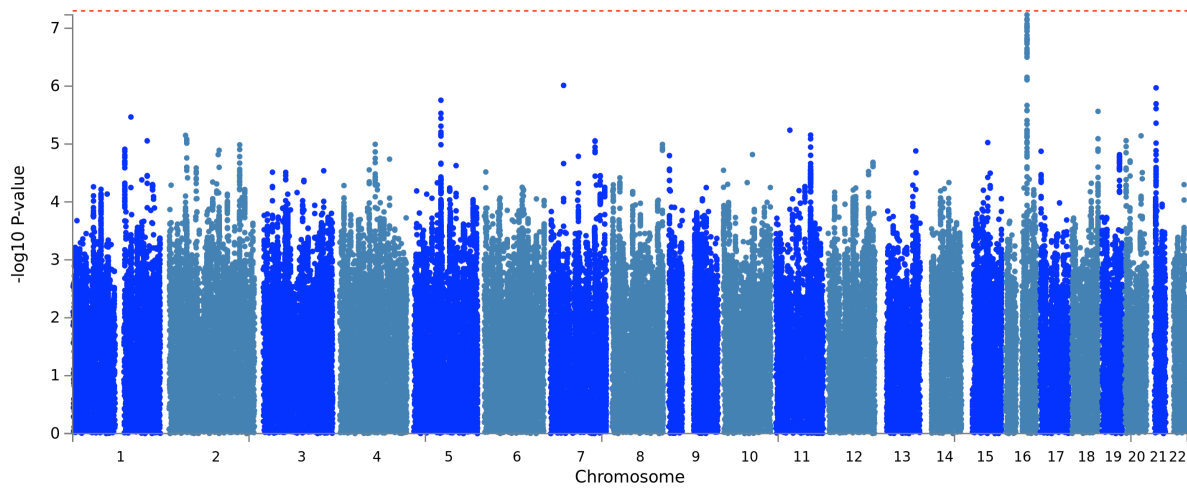
age-dependent quadratic



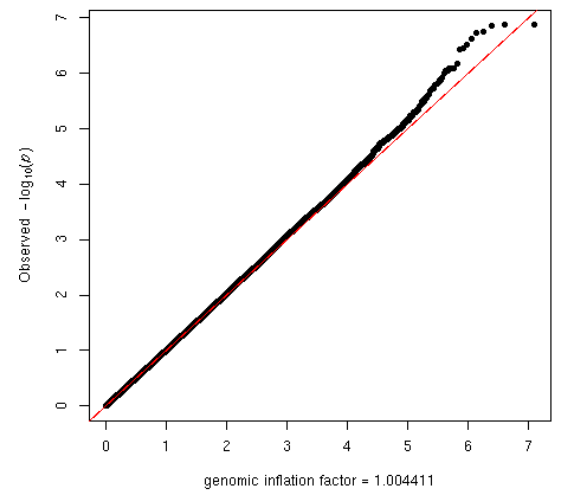
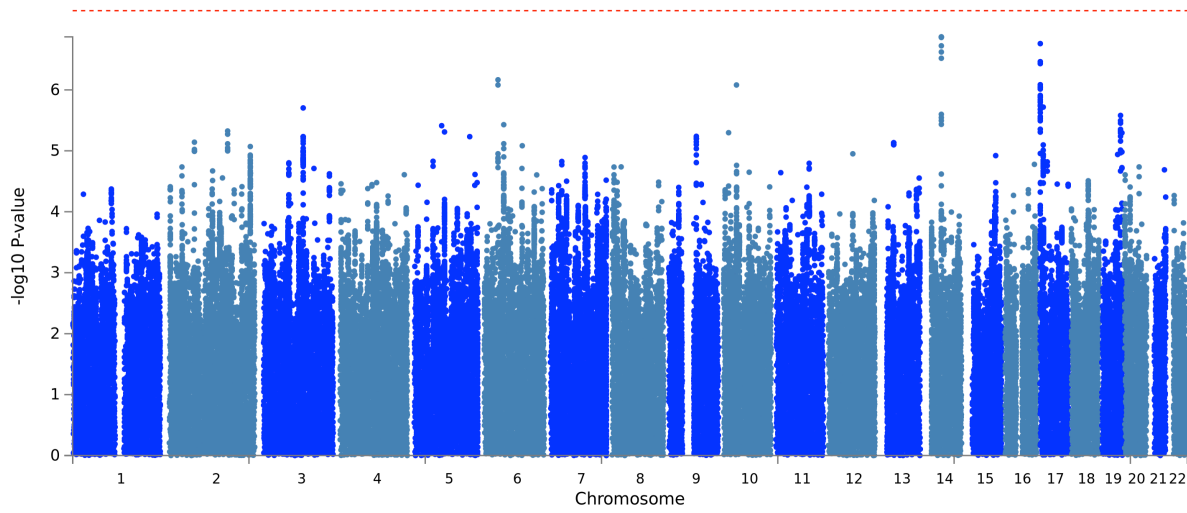
Total brain annual change rate



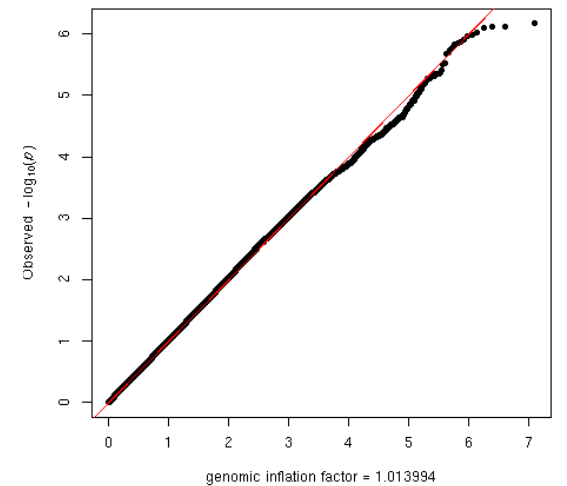
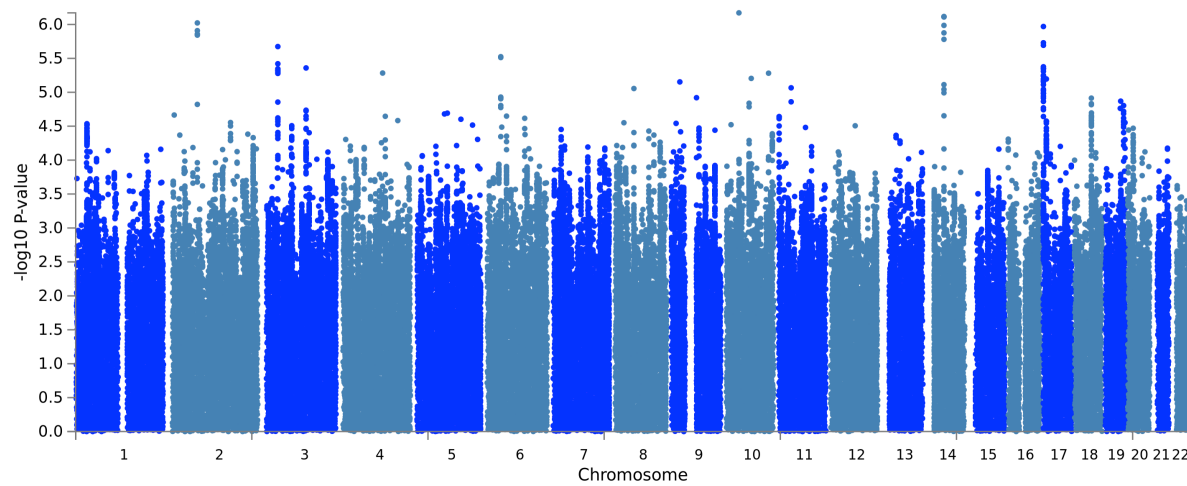
age-independent

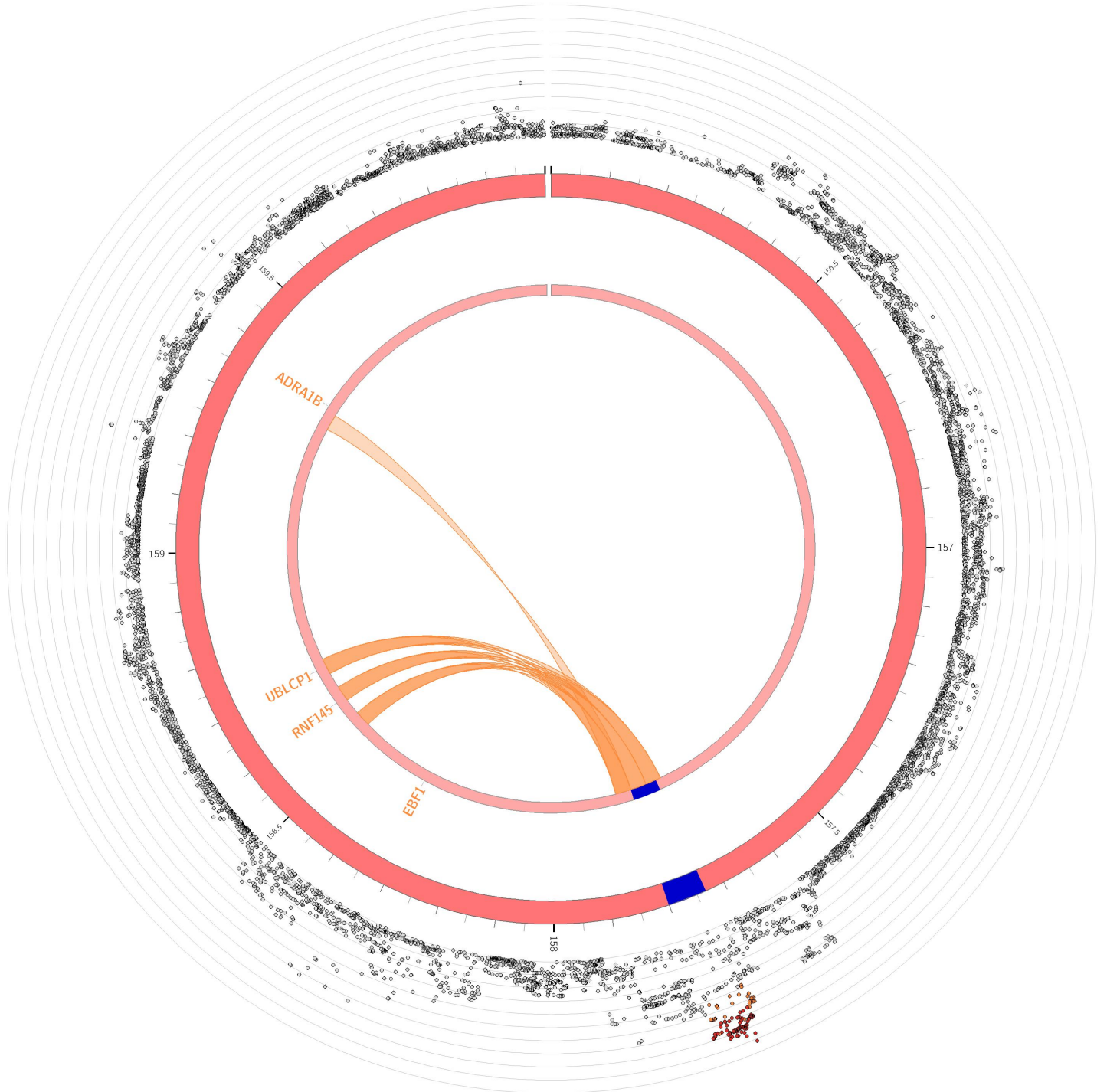


age-dependent linear

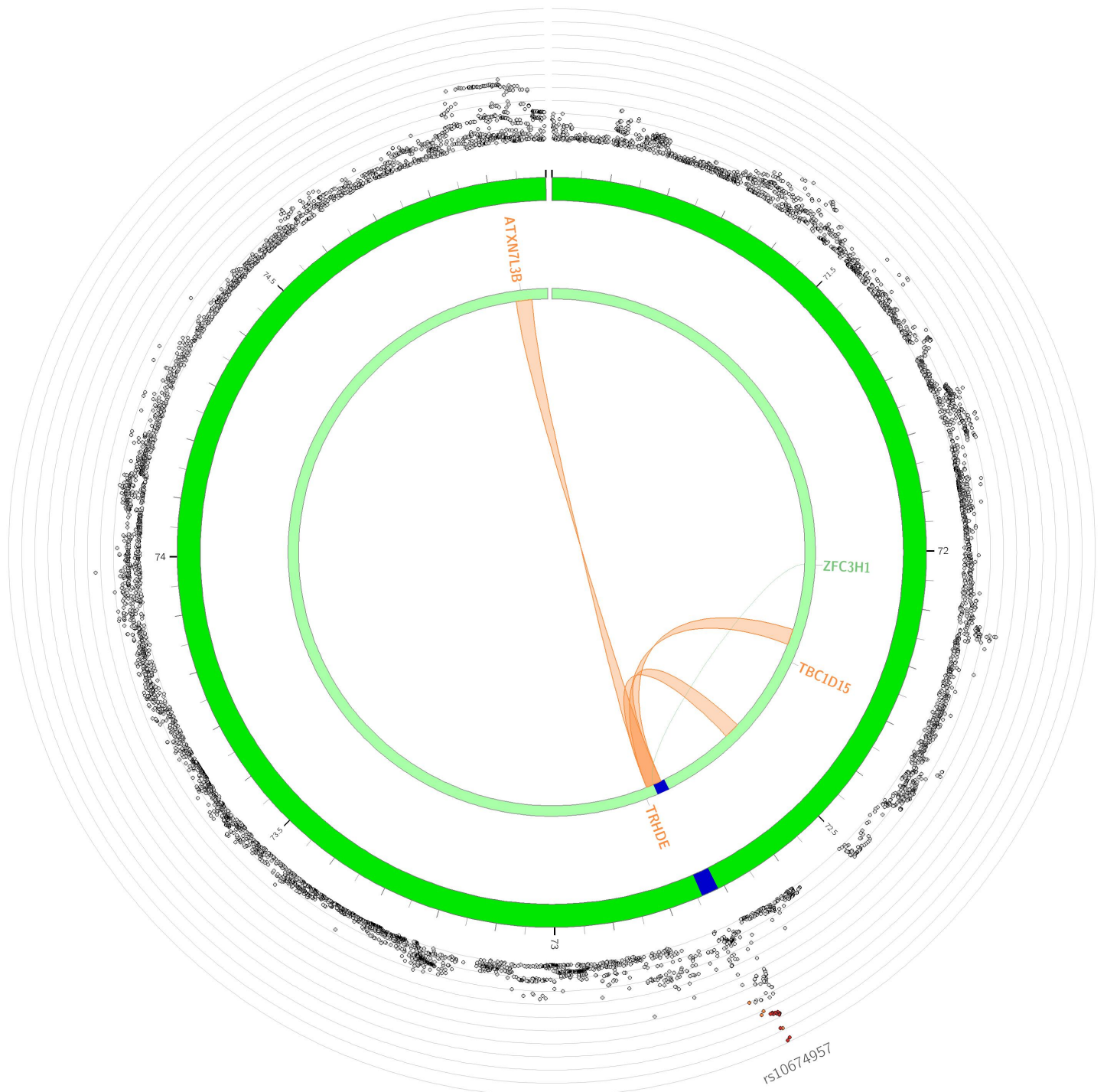


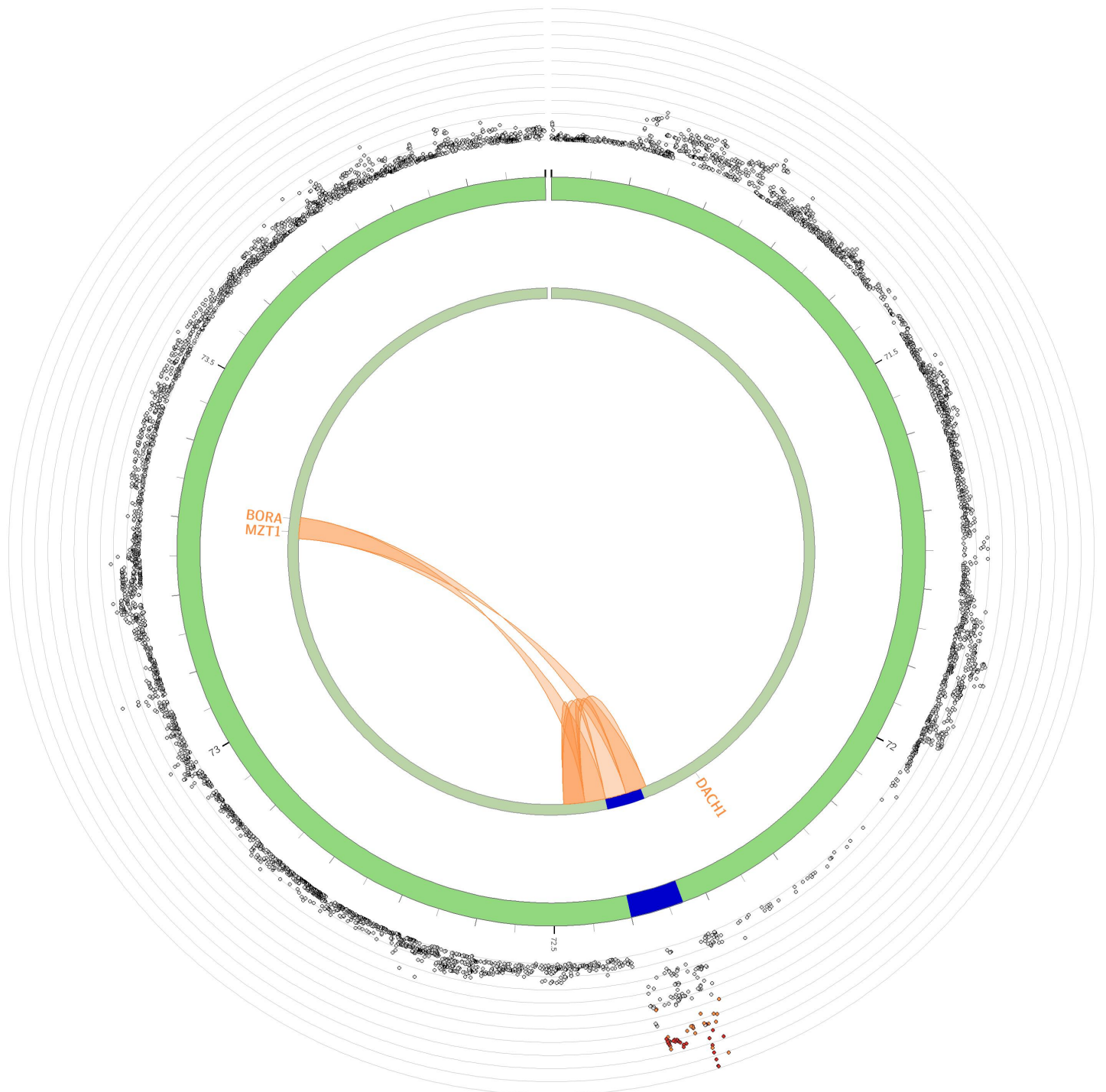
age-dependent quadratic

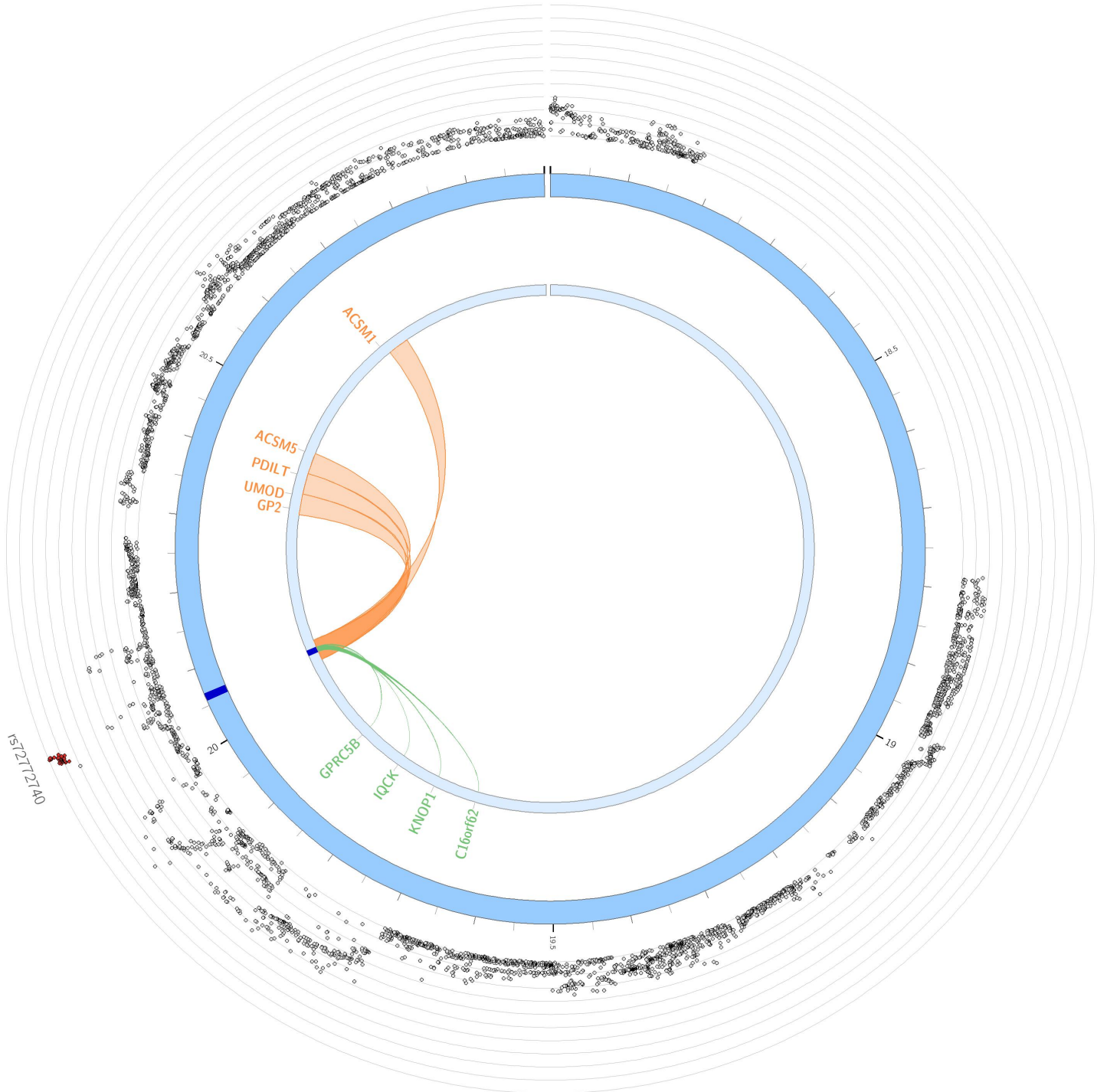




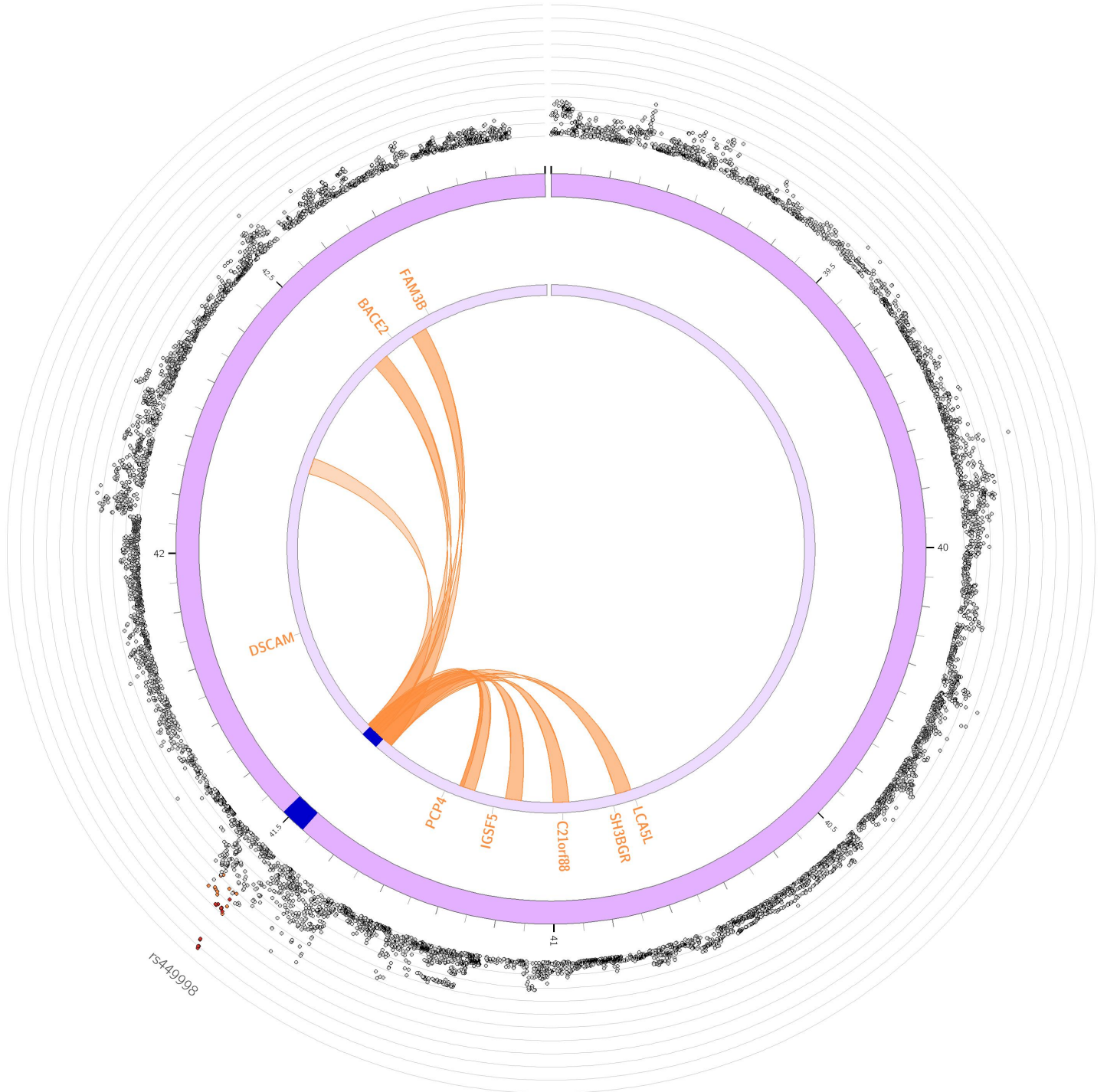
S4B chr 12: rs10674957 (*THRDE*)



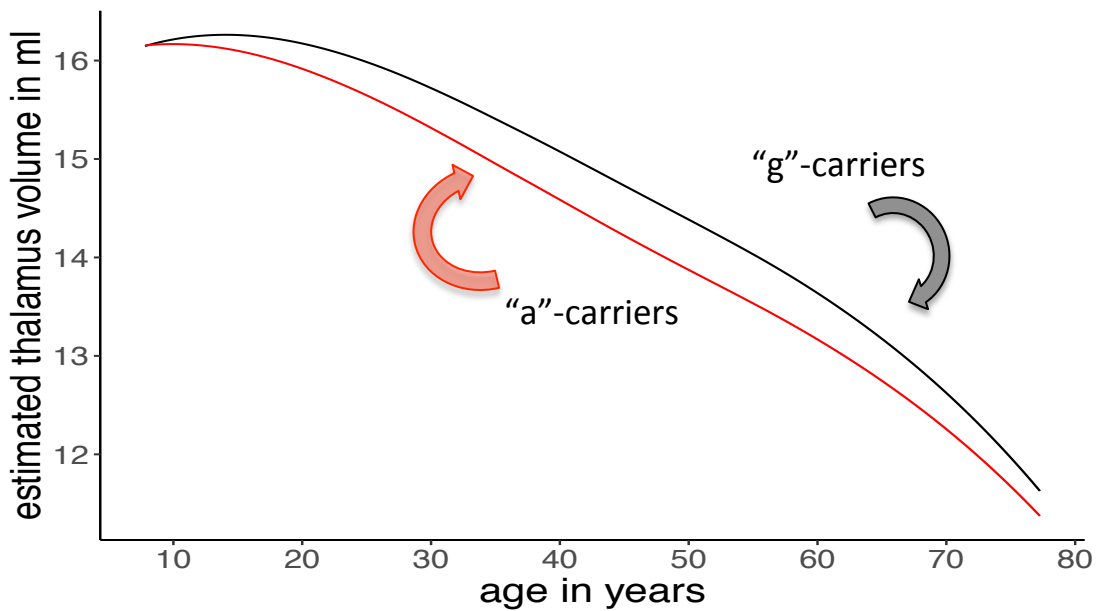
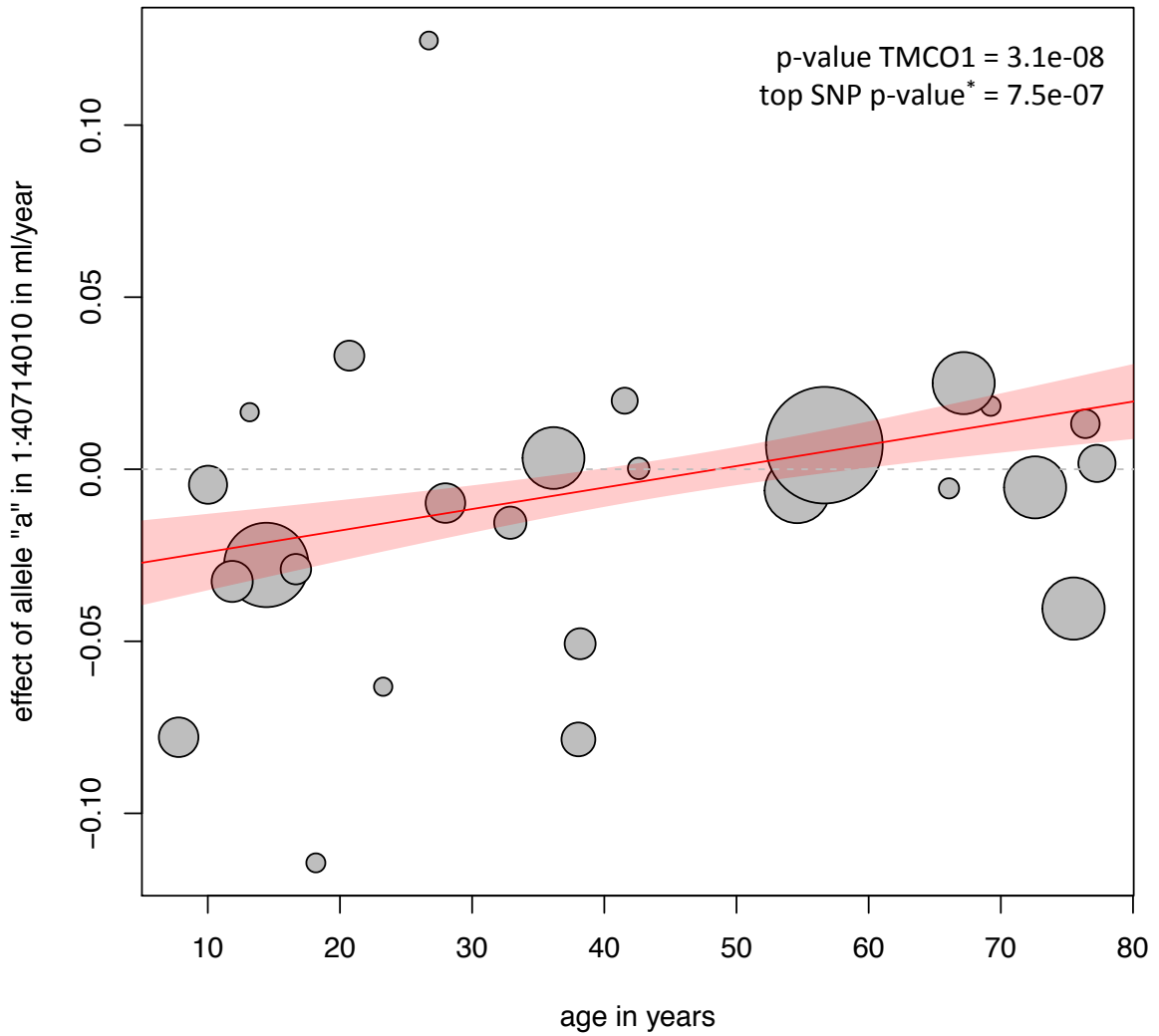




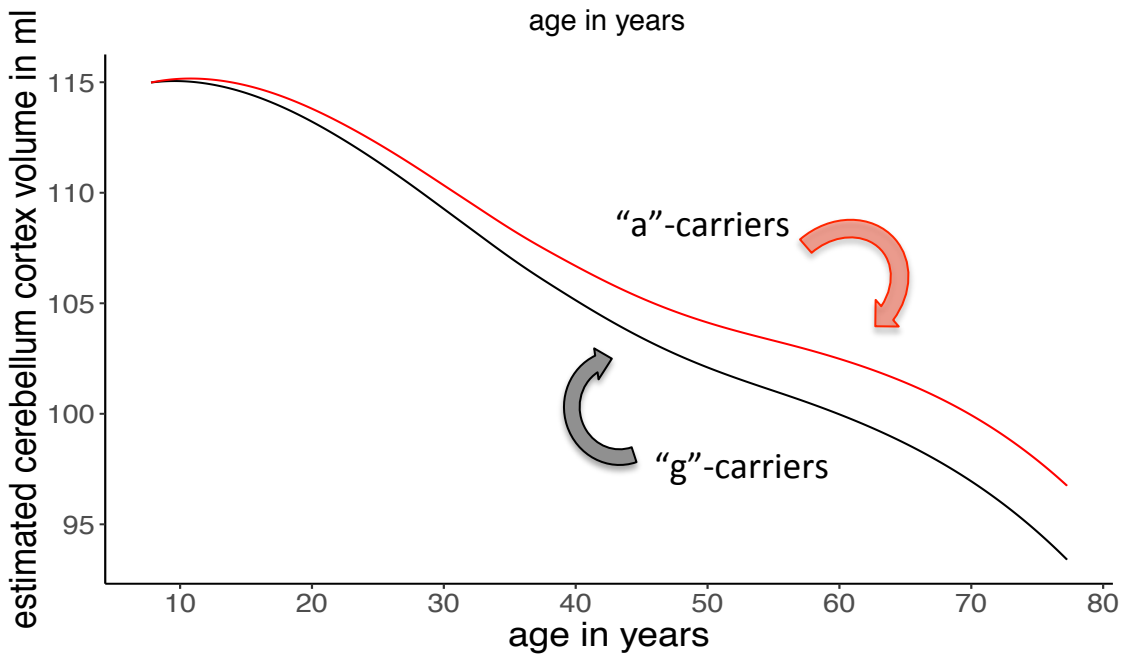
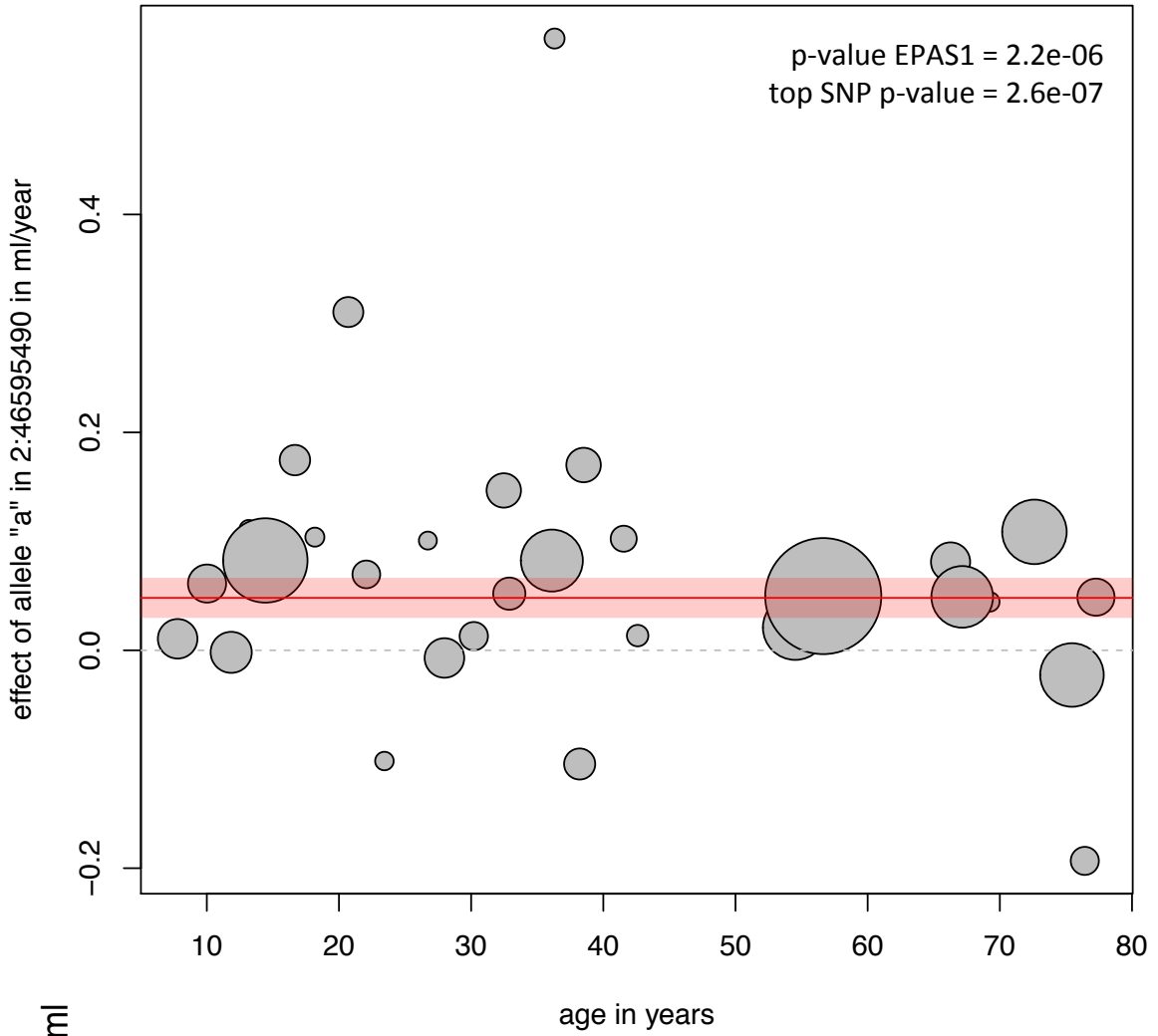
S4E chr 21: rs449998 (*DSACM*)



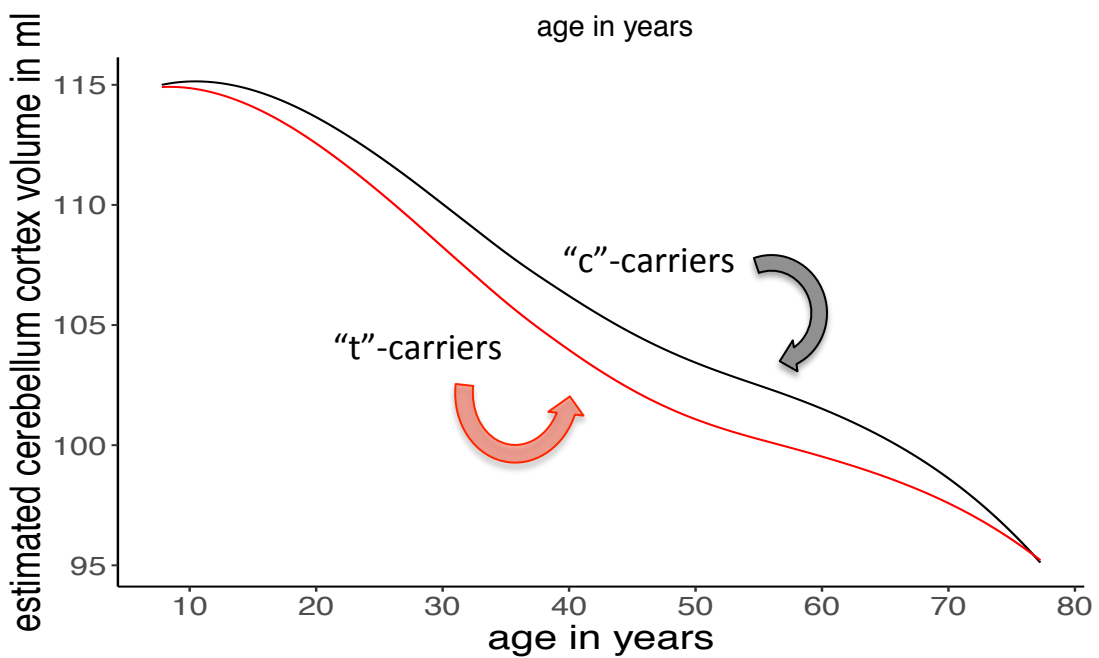
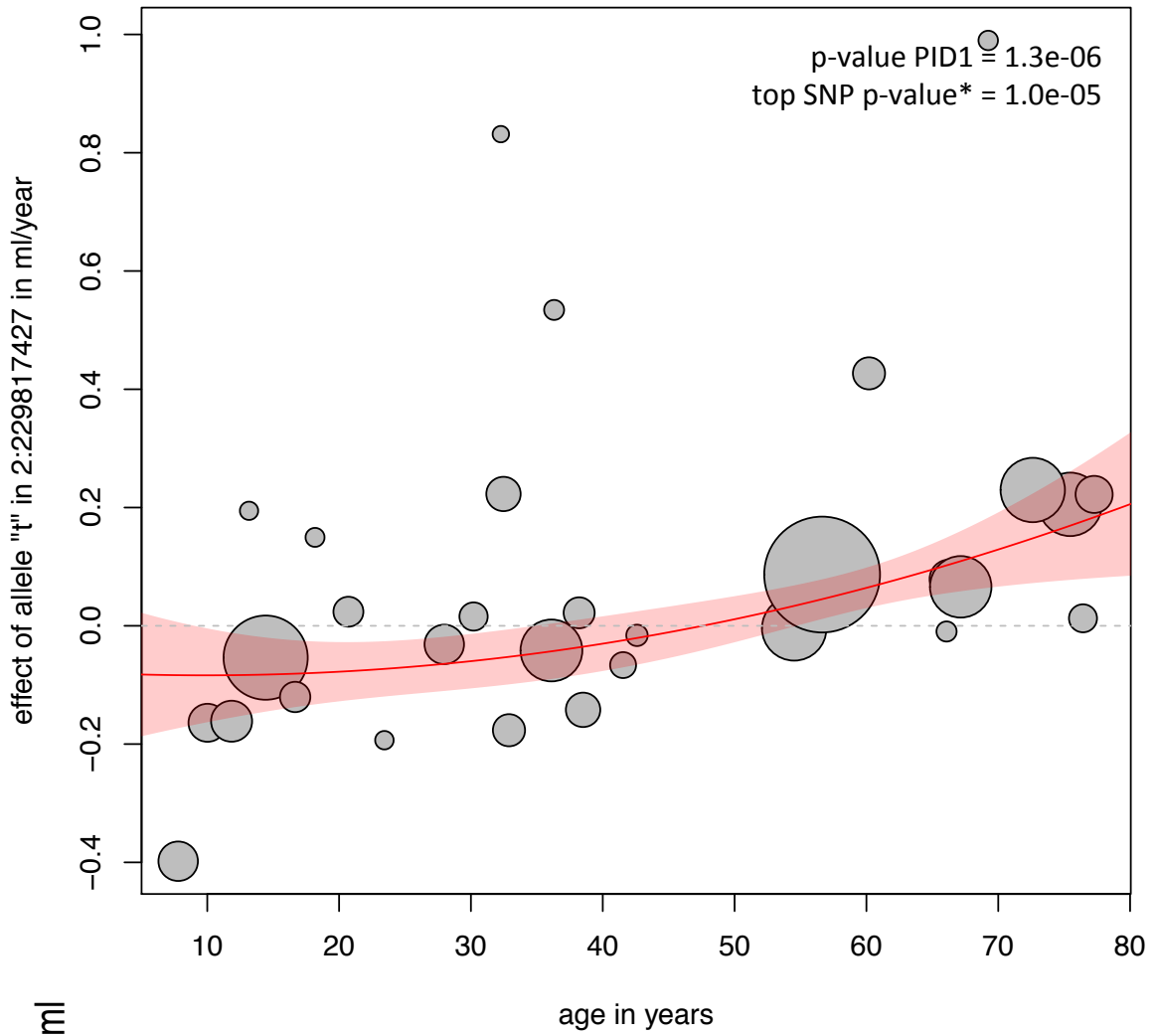
change rate thalamus



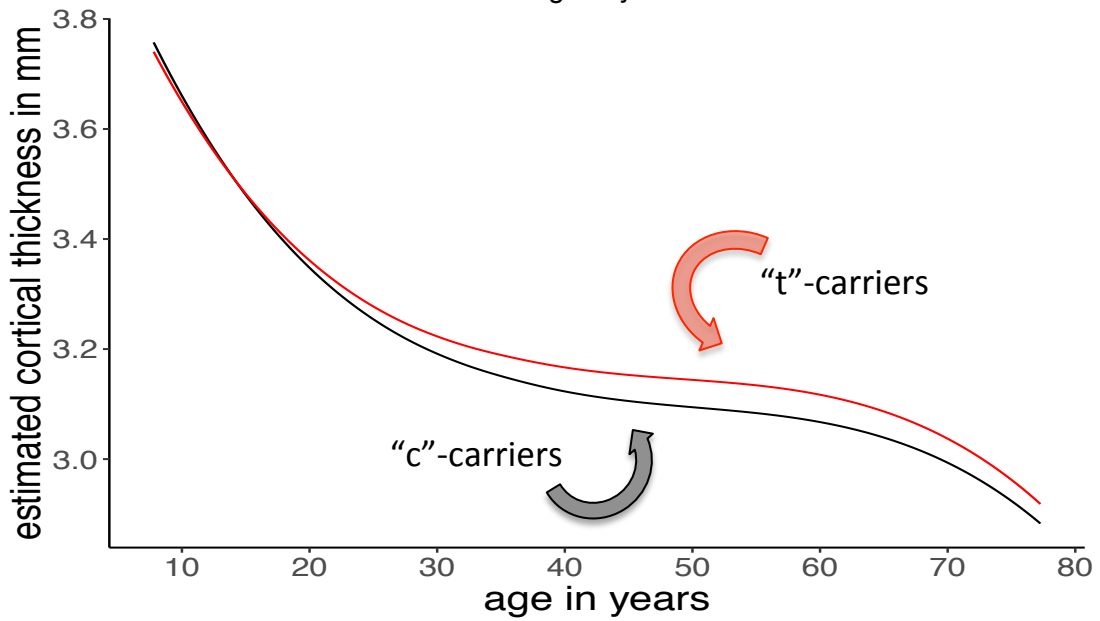
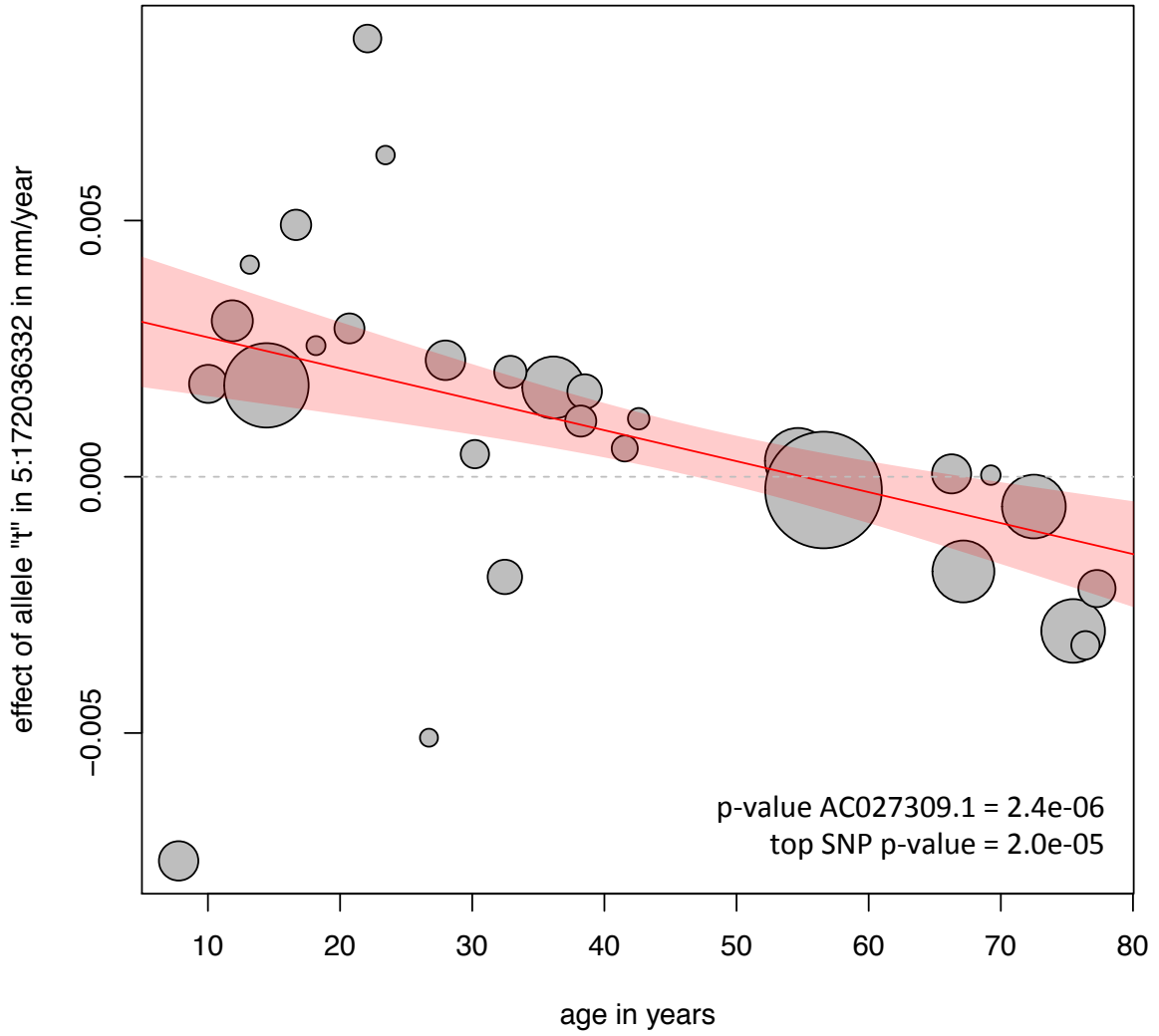
change rate cerebellum cortex



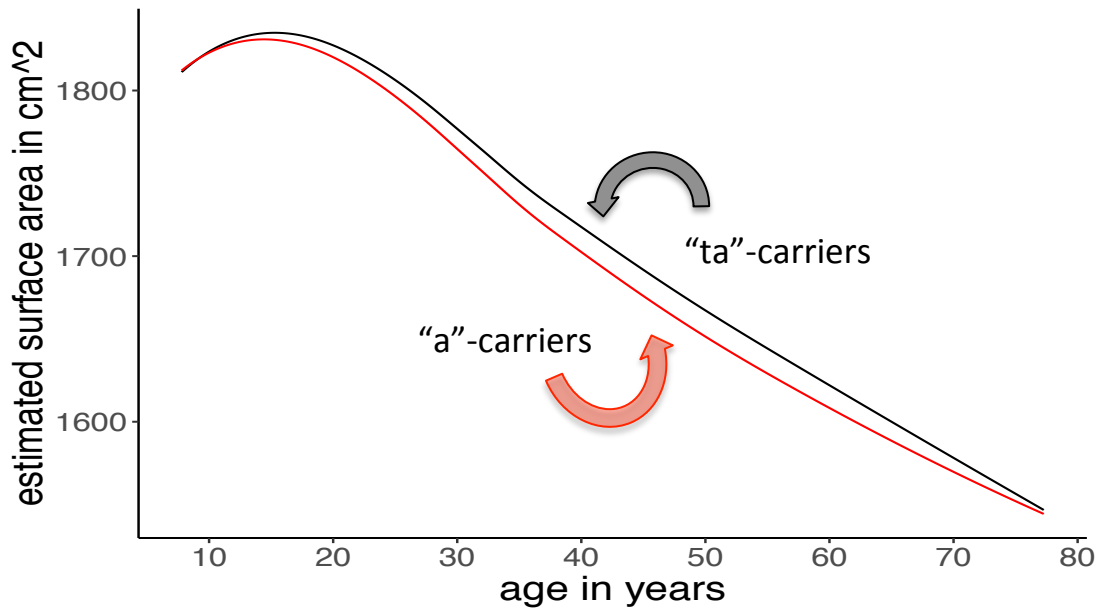
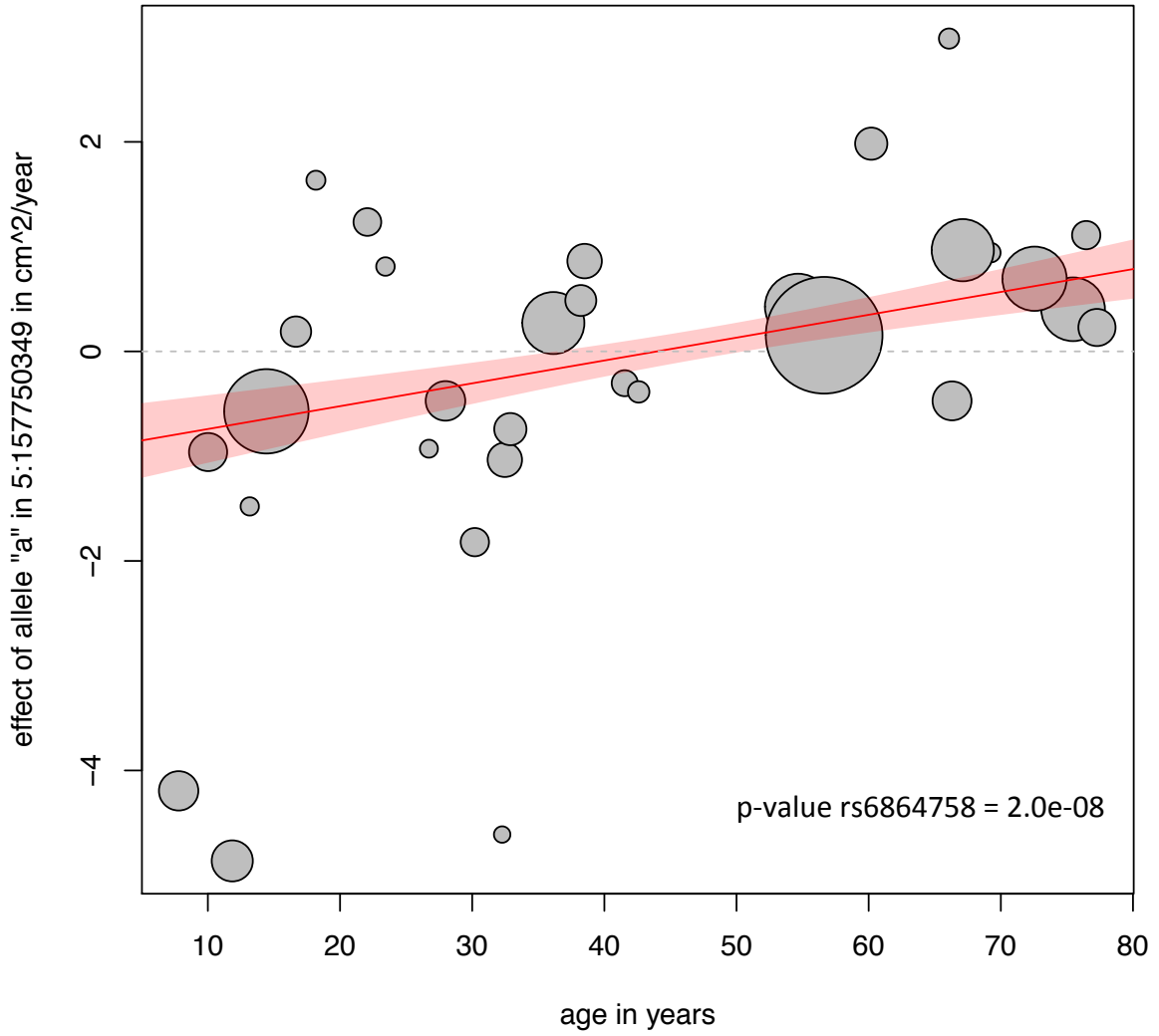
change rate cerebellum cortex



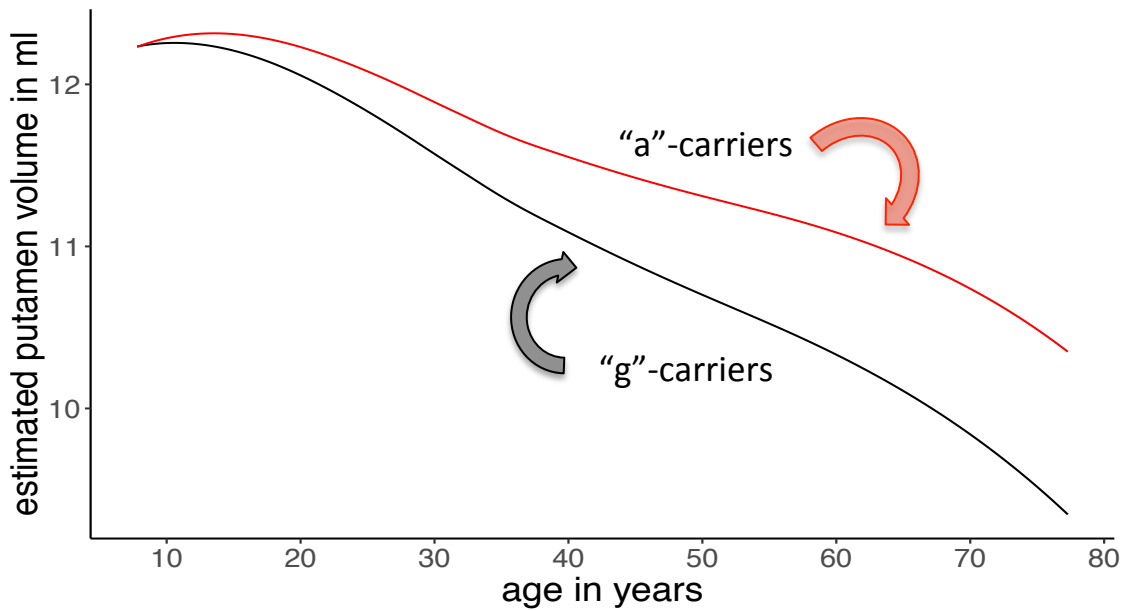
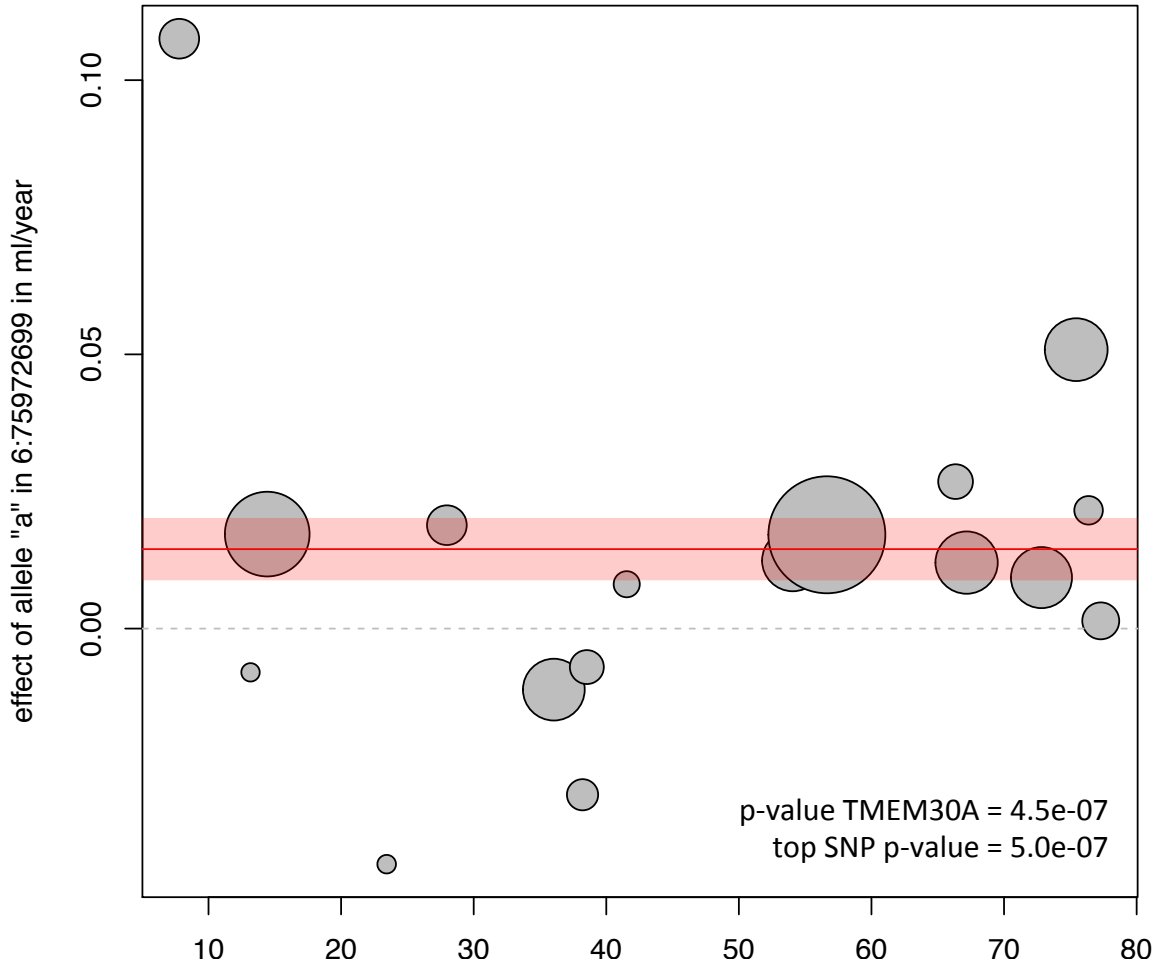
change rate cortical thickness



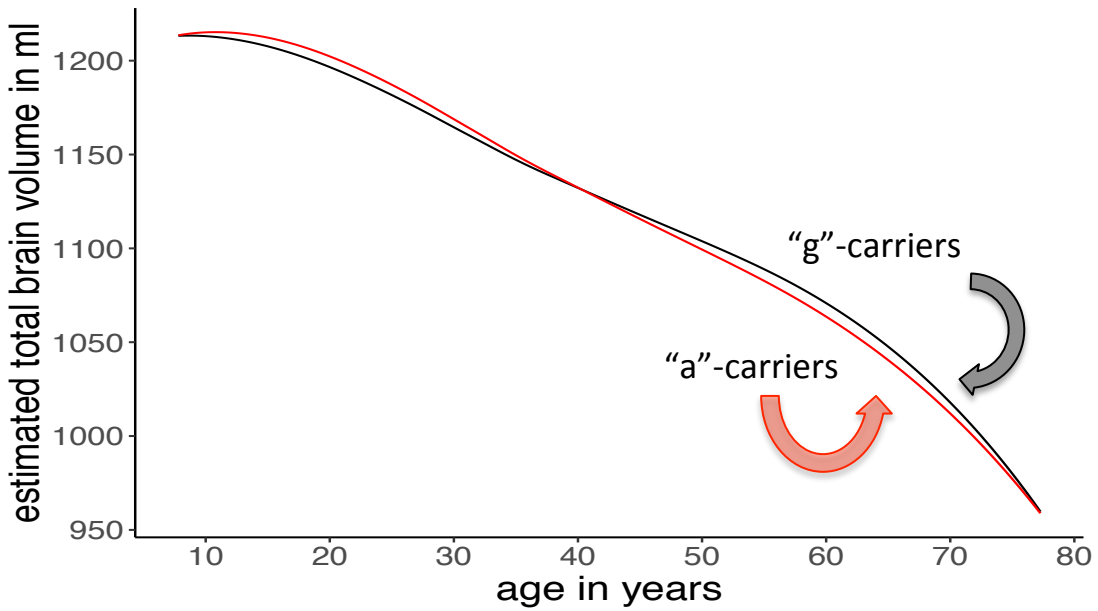
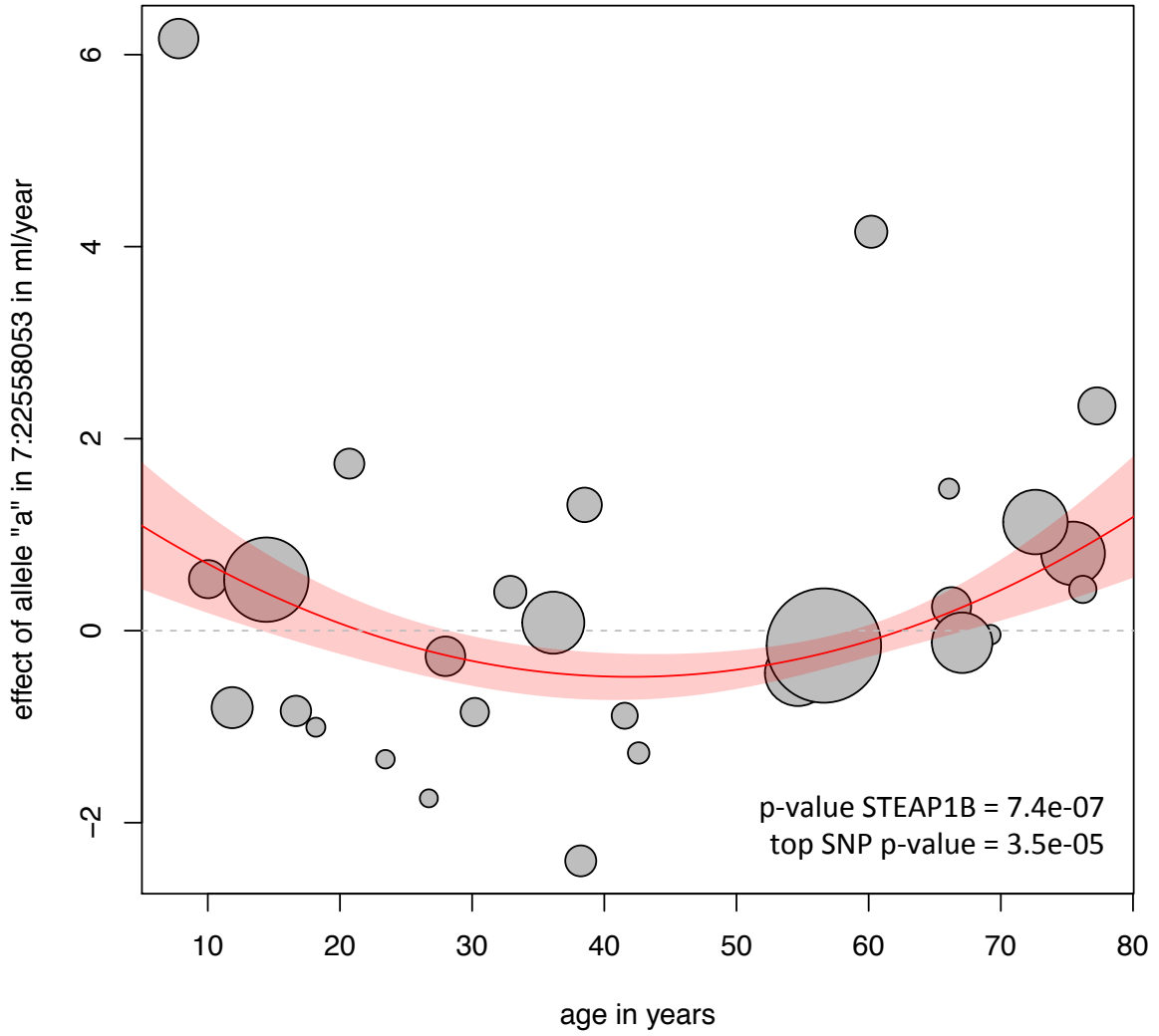
change rate surface area



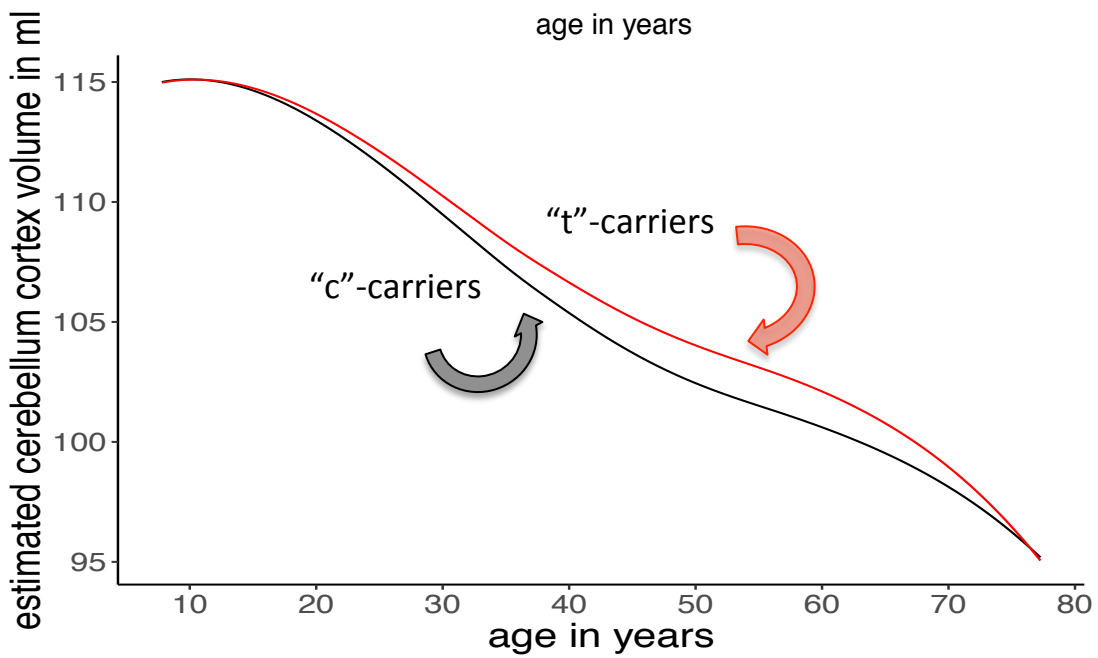
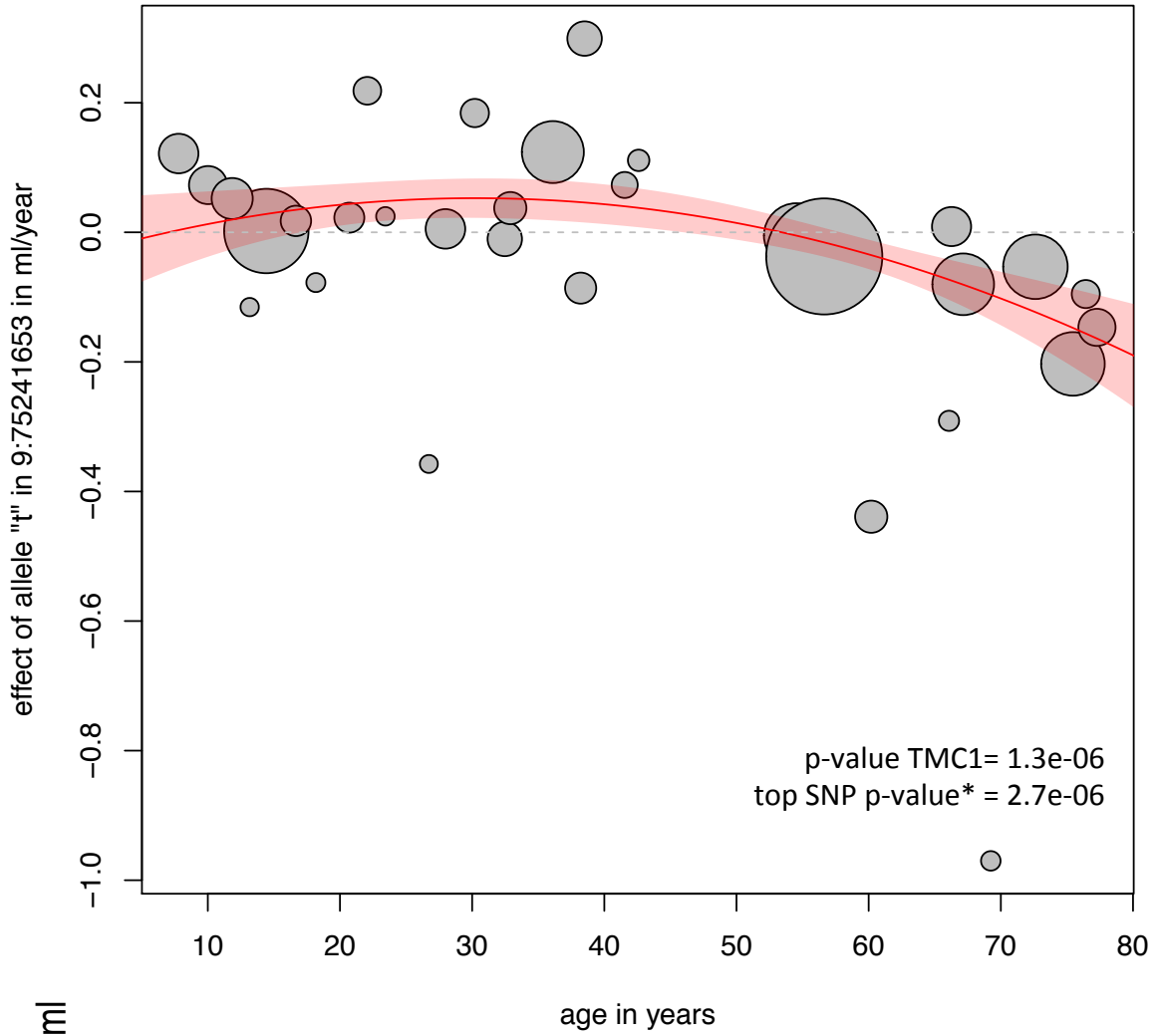
change rate putamen



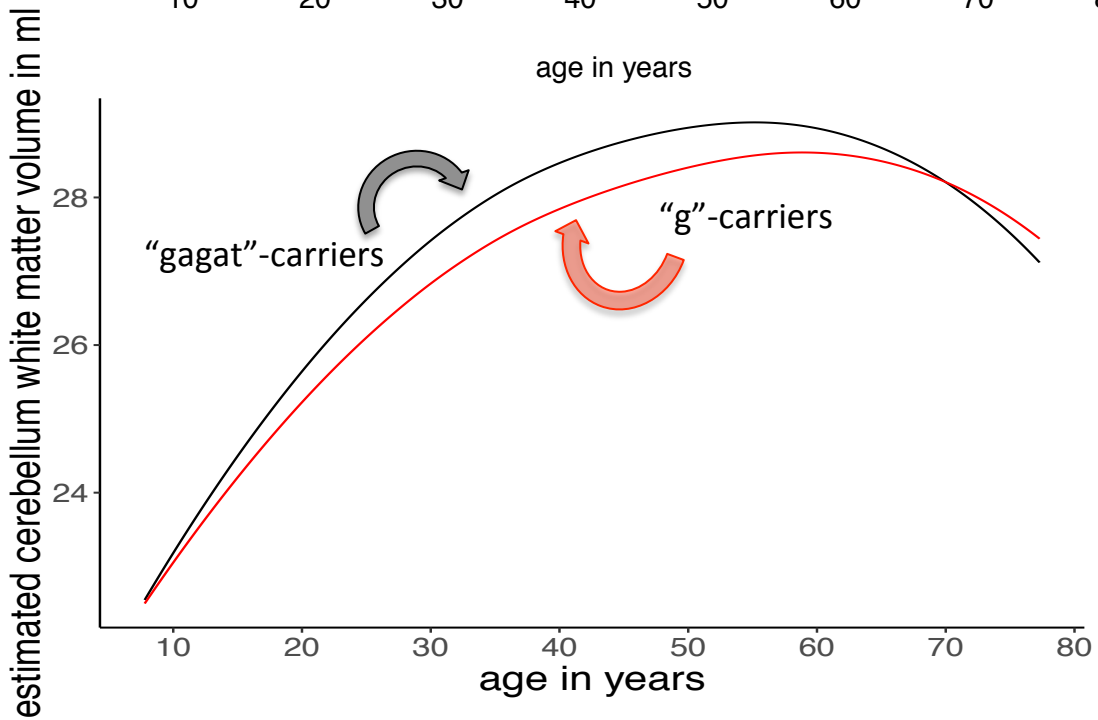
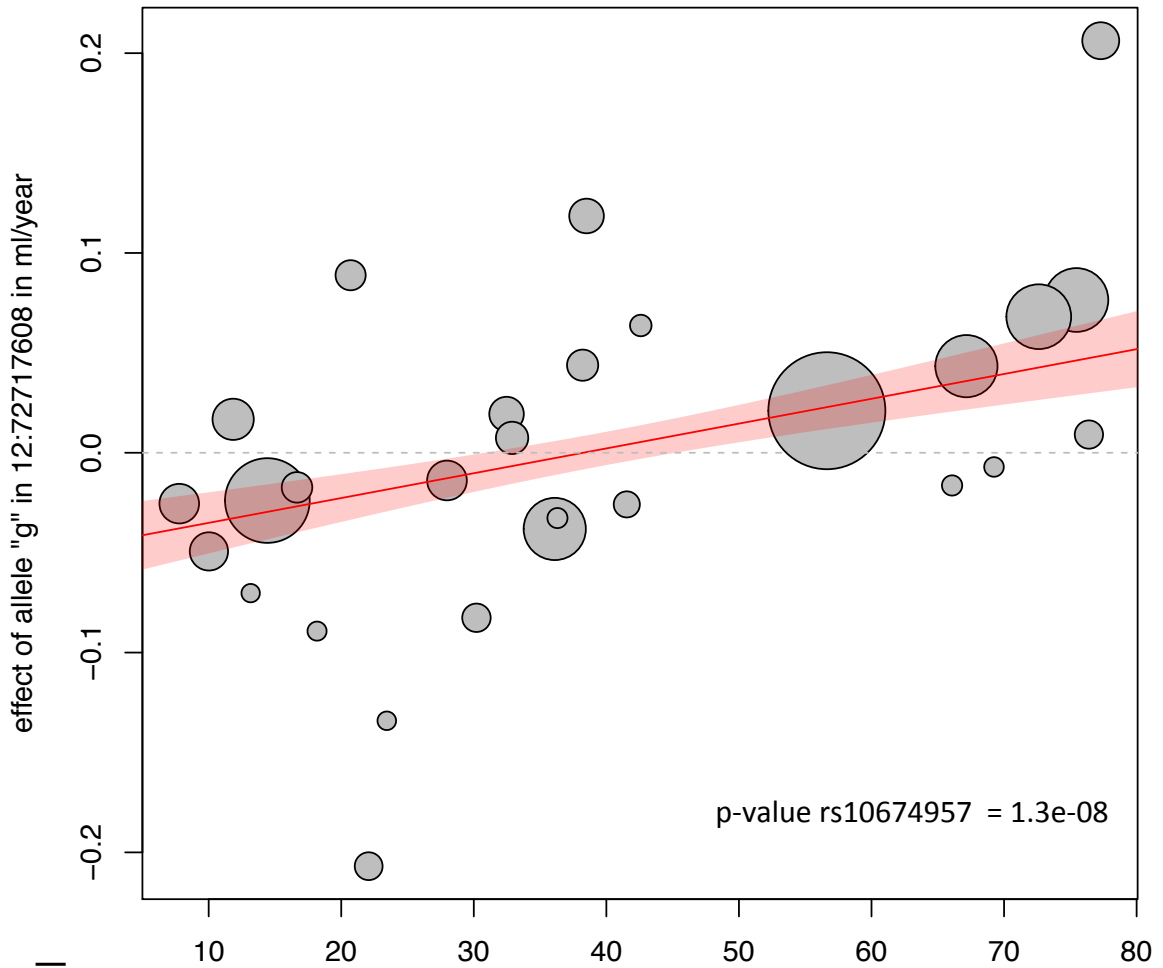
change rate total brain



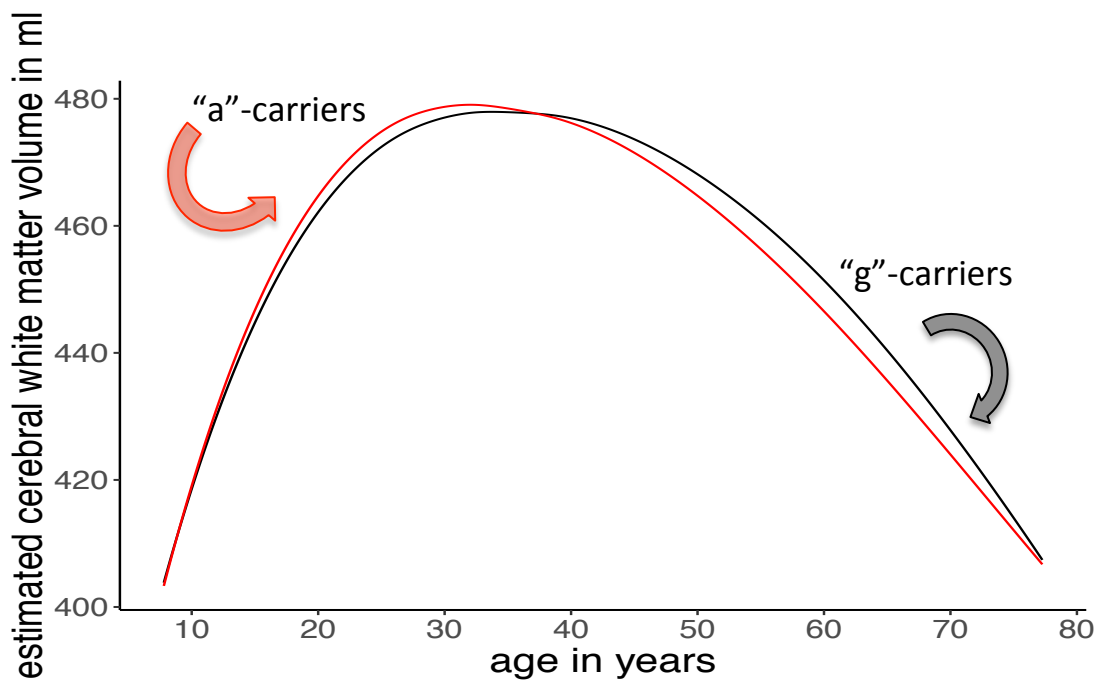
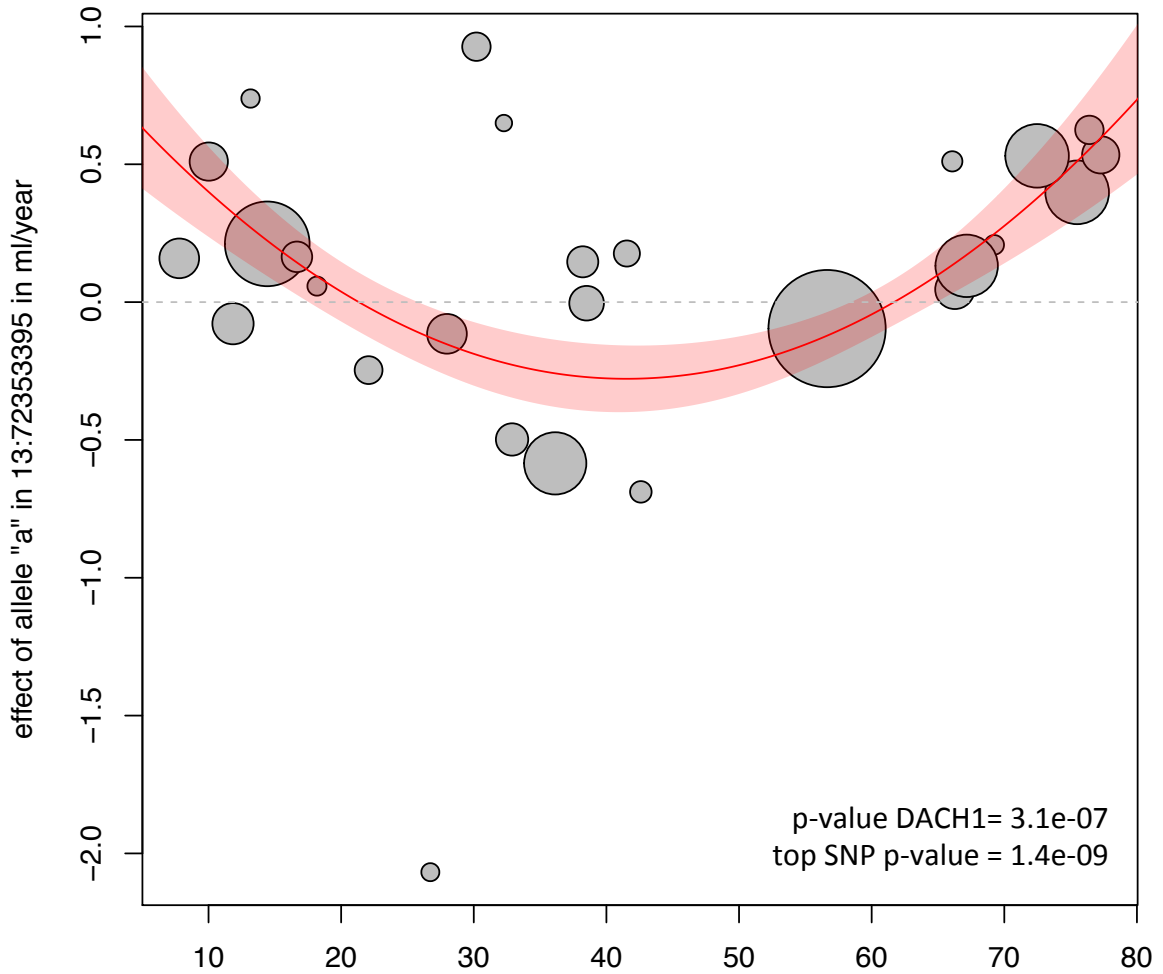
change rate cerebellum cortex



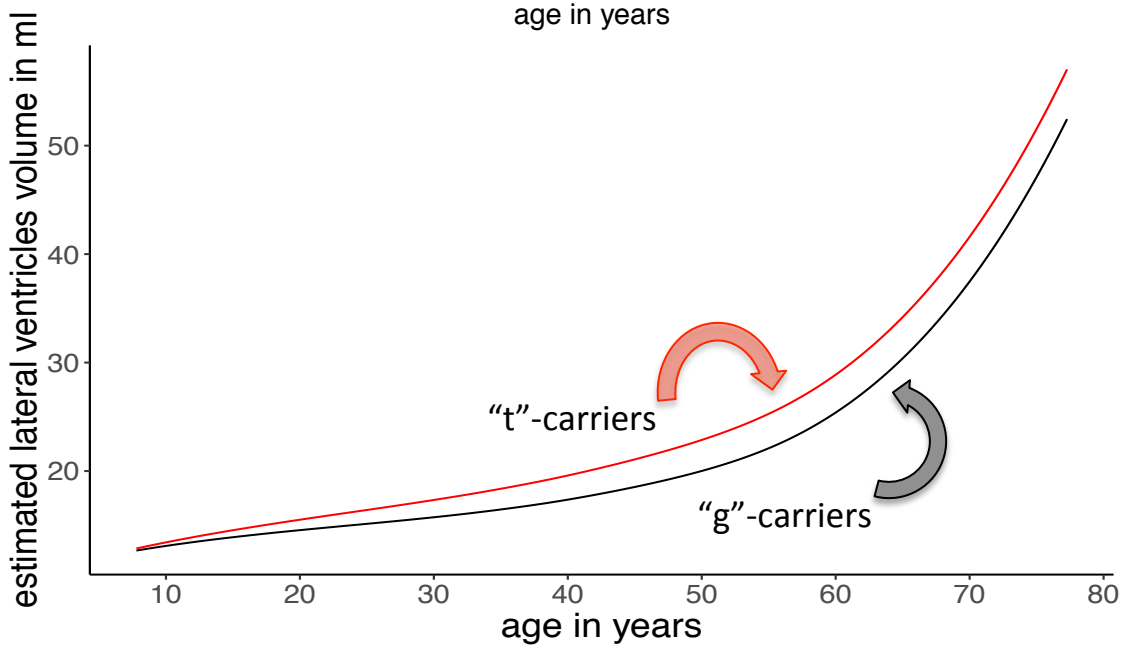
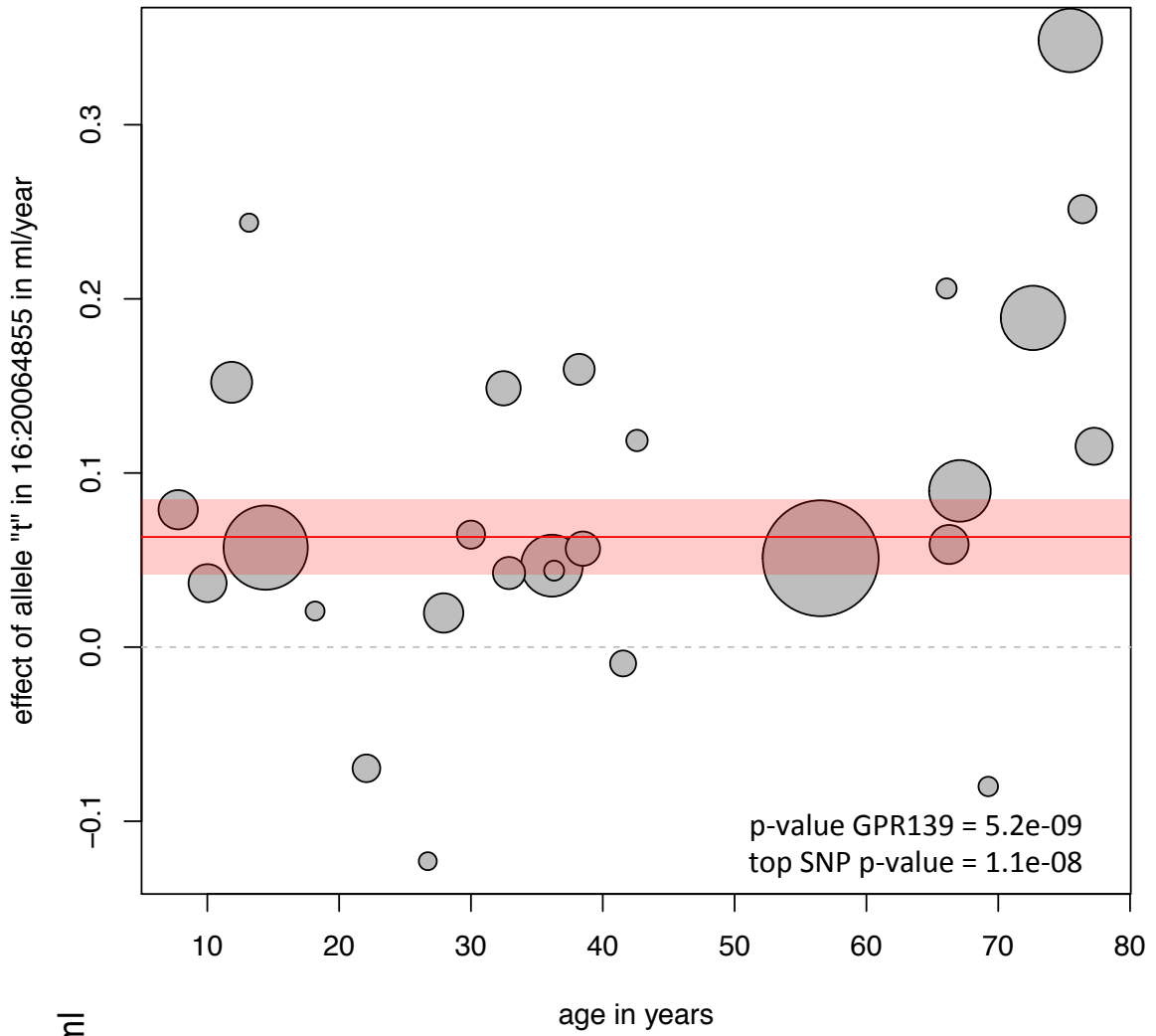
change rate cerebellum white matter



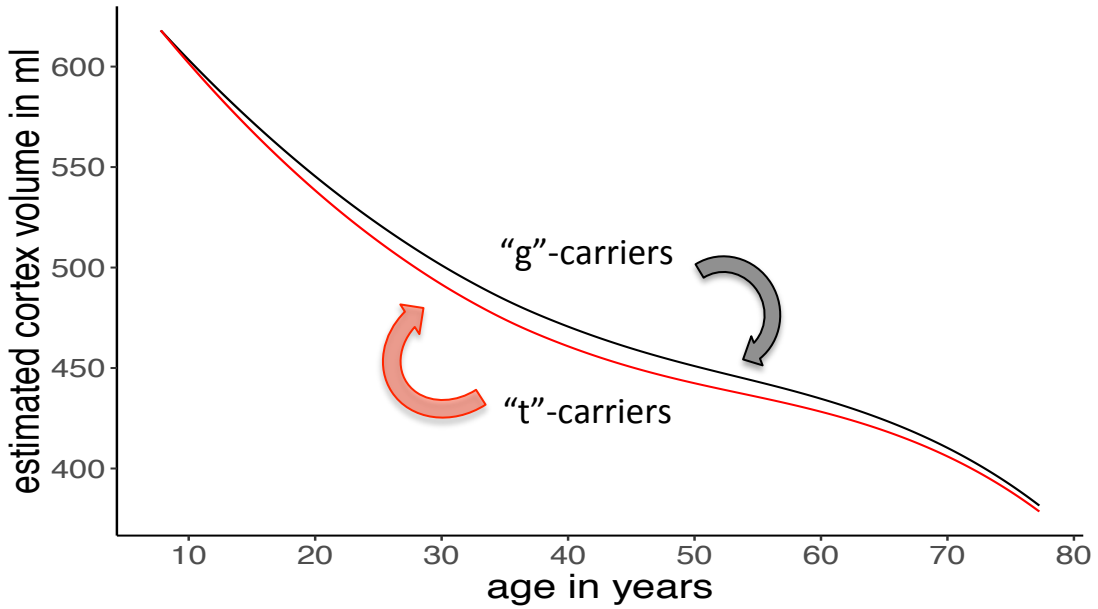
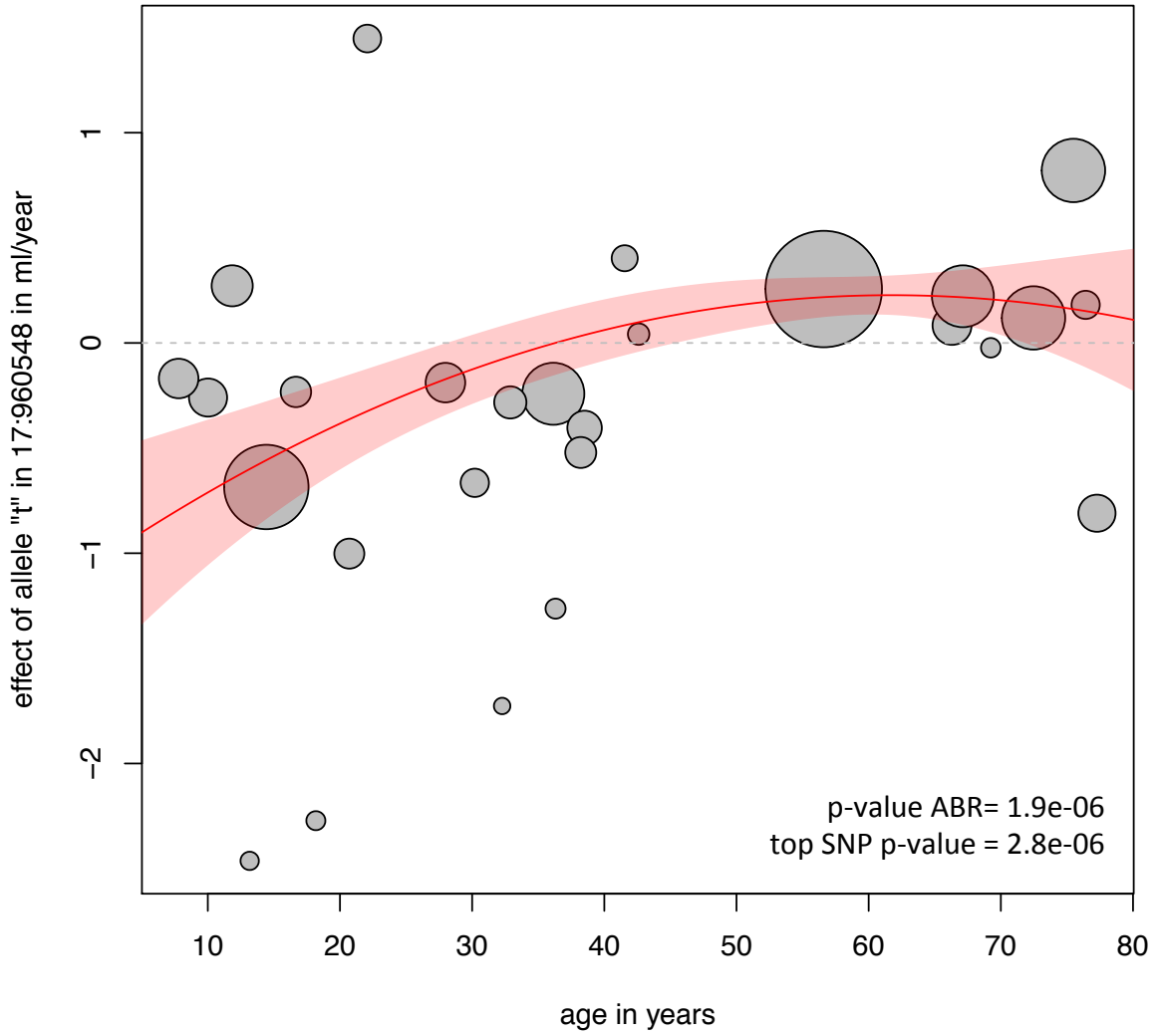
change rate cerebral white matter



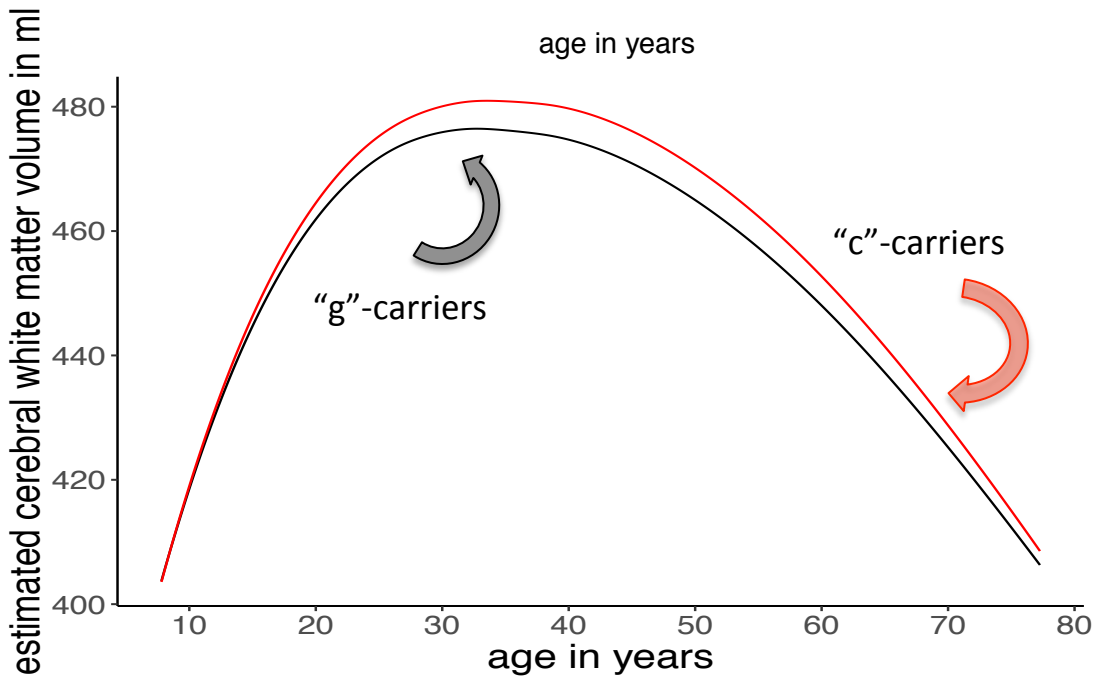
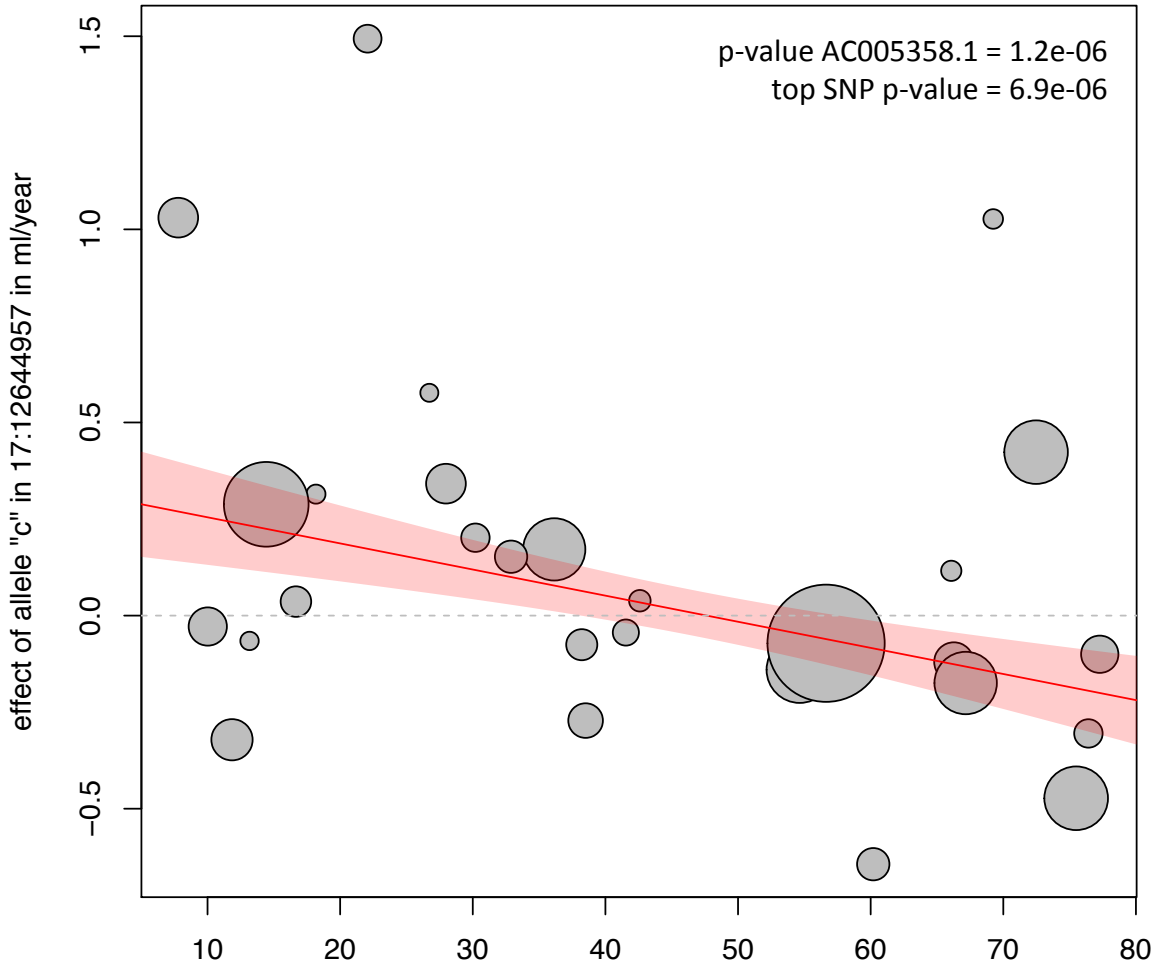
change rate lateral ventricles



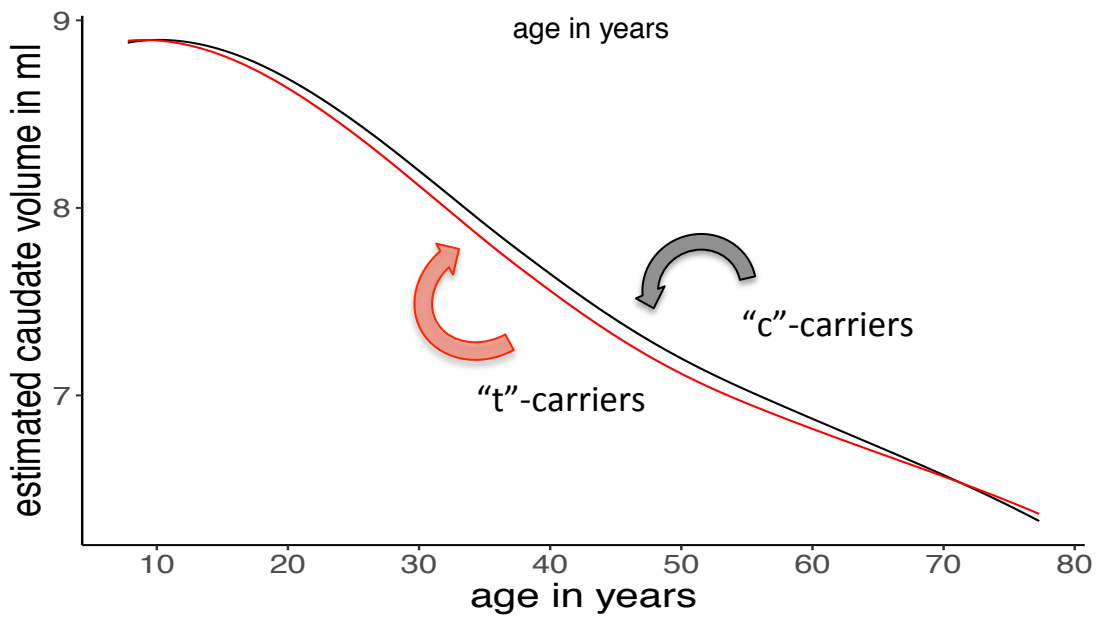
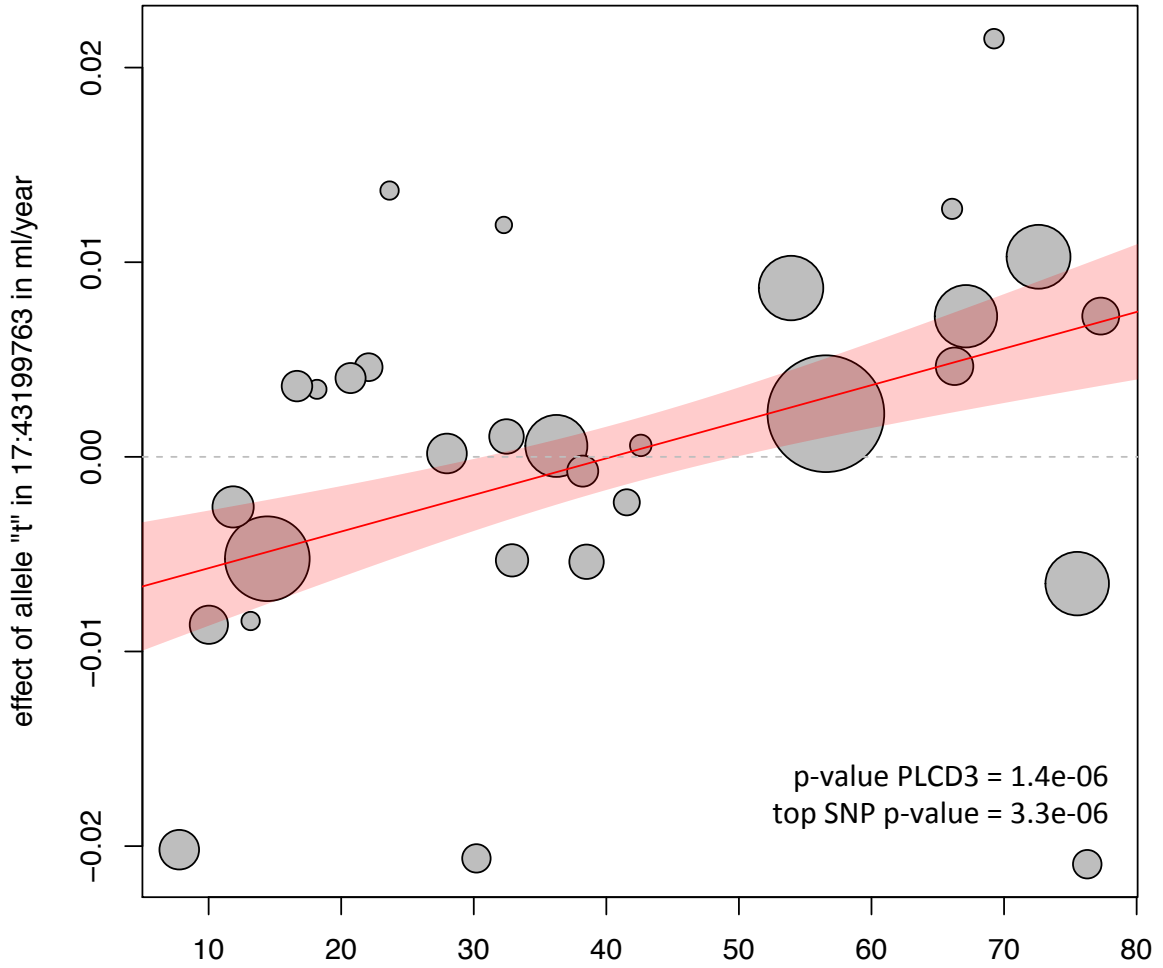
change rate cortex



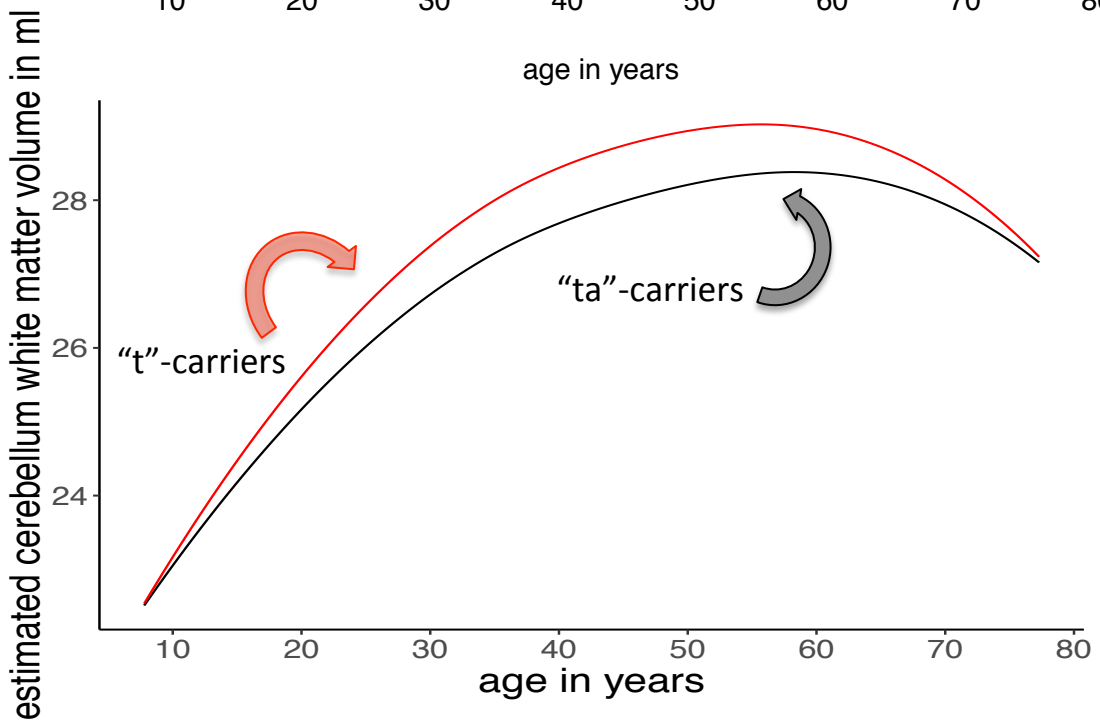
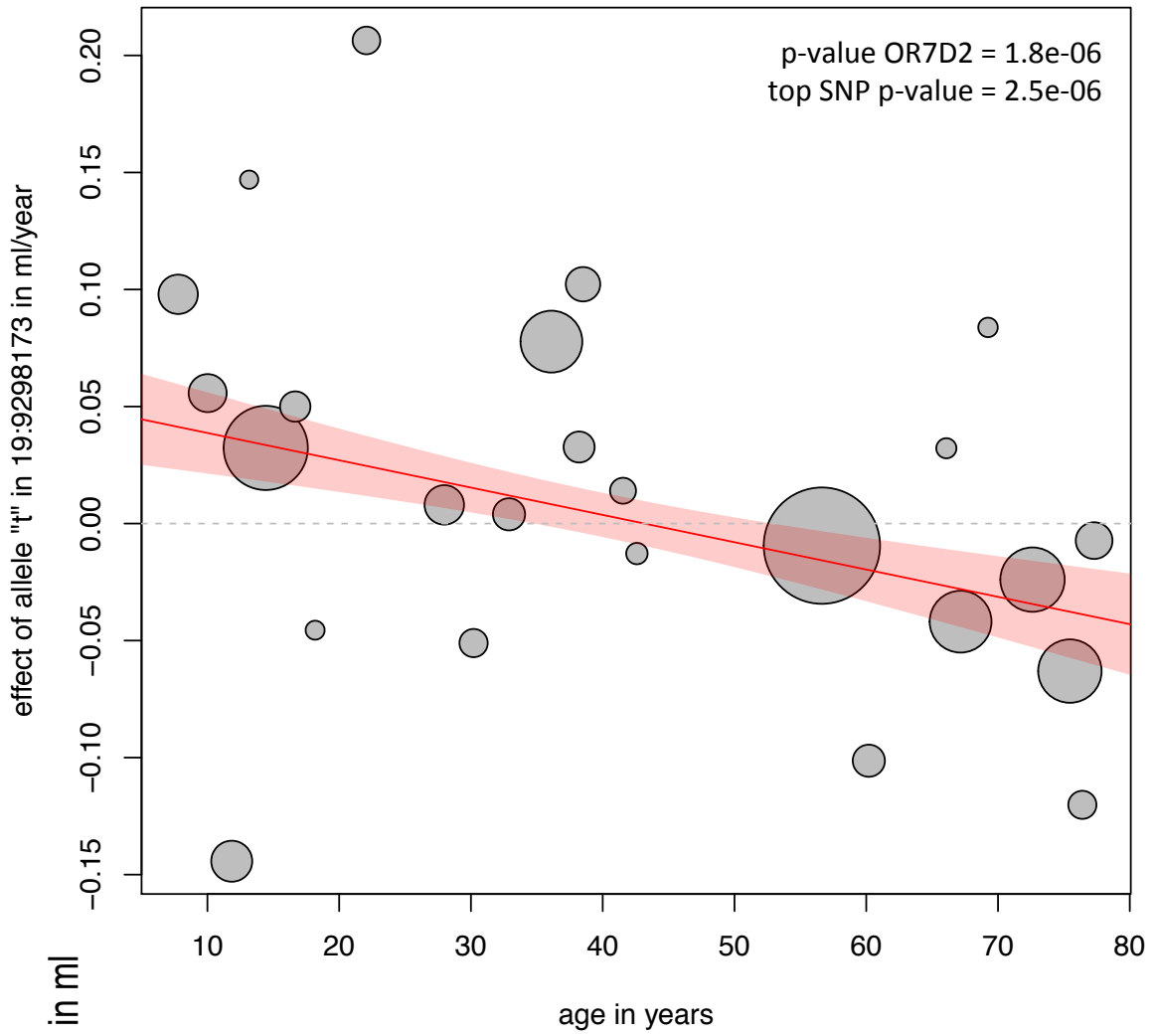
change rate cerebral white matter



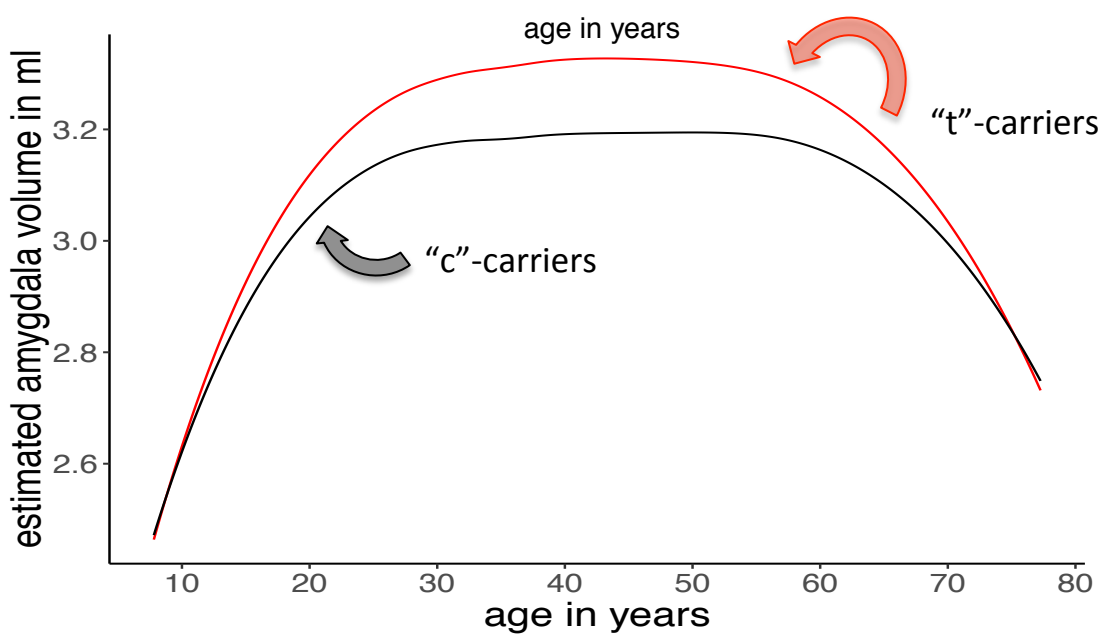
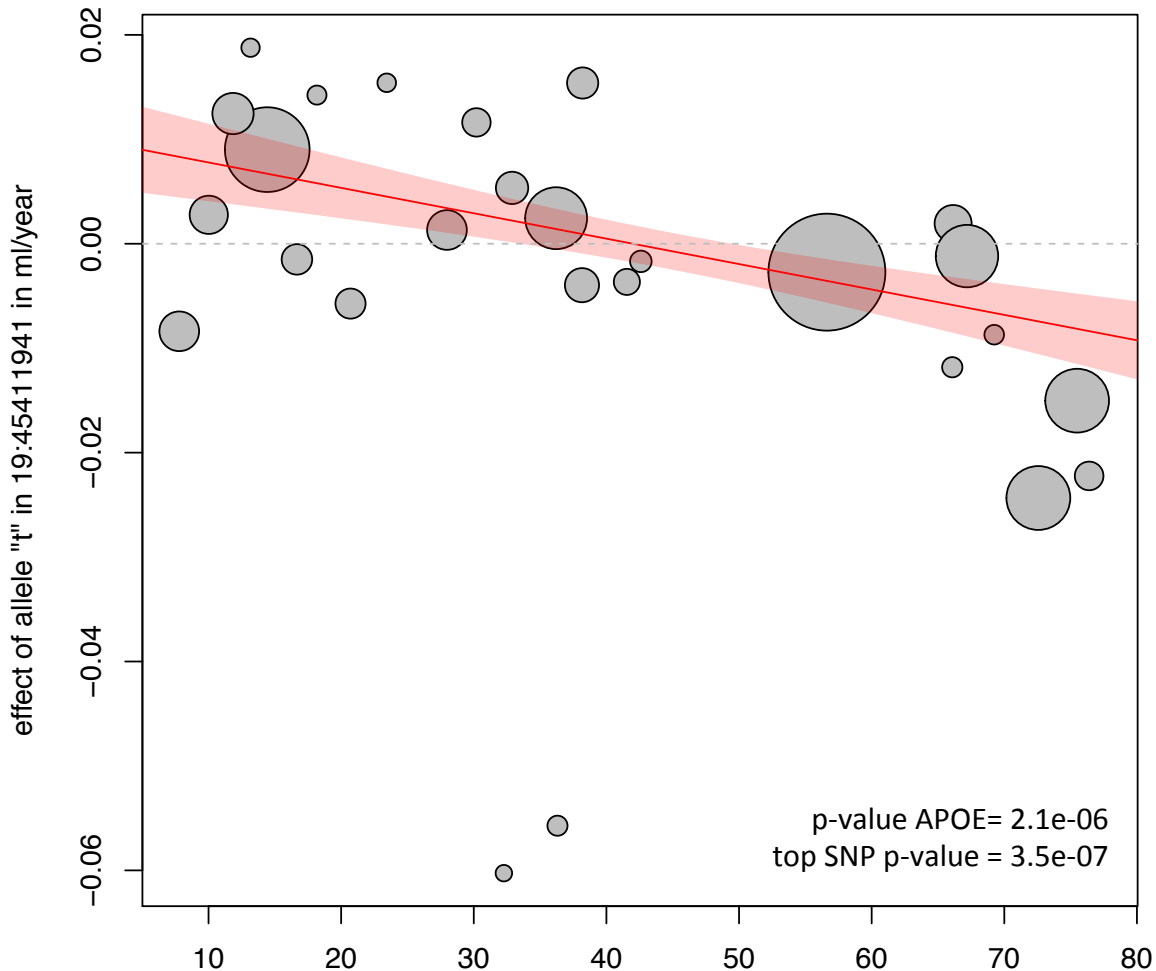
change rate caudate



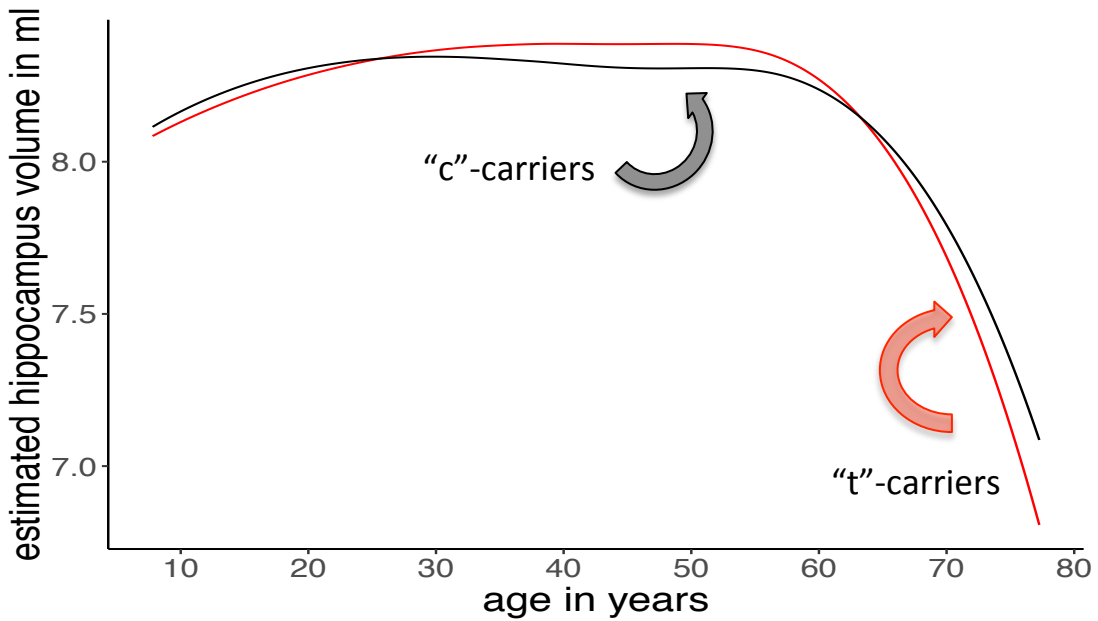
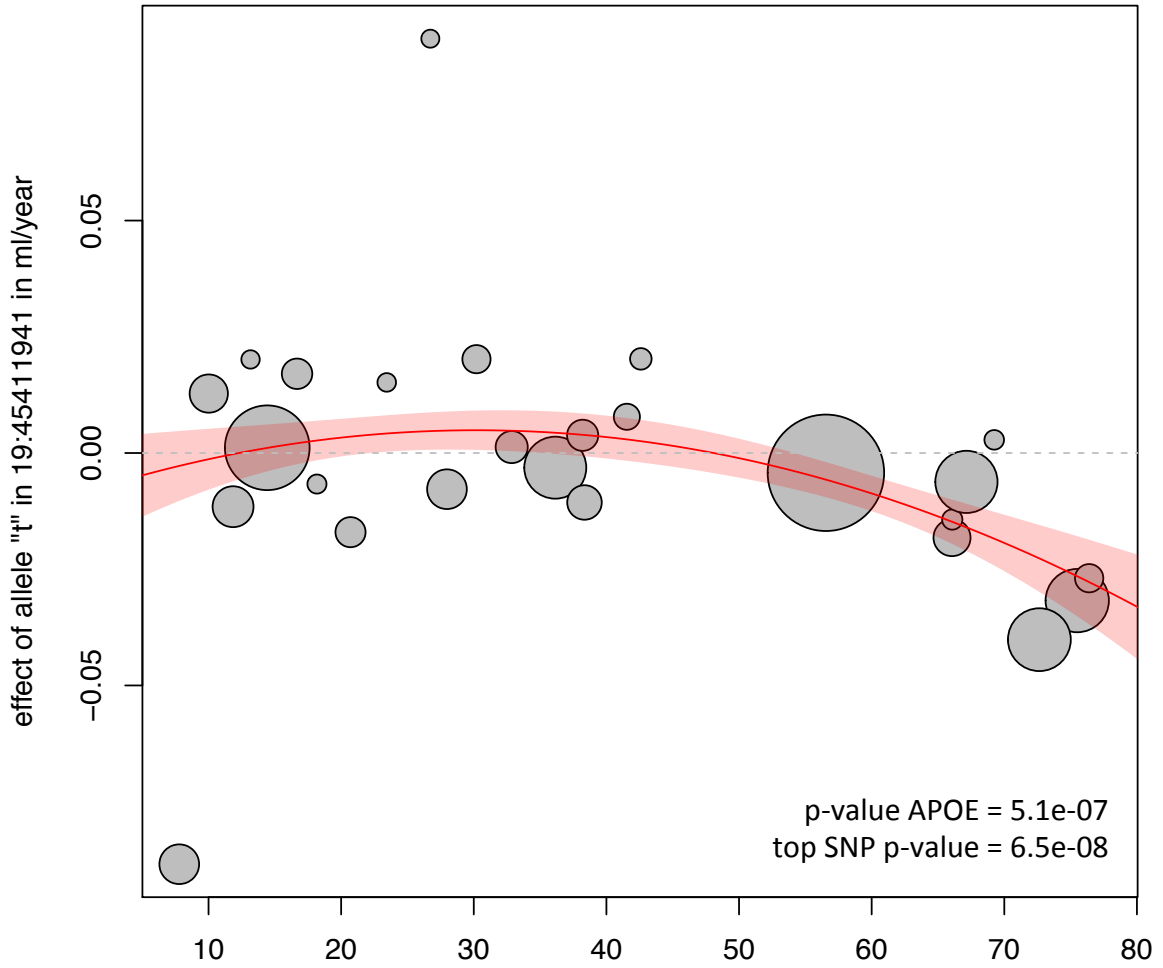
change rate cerebellum white matter



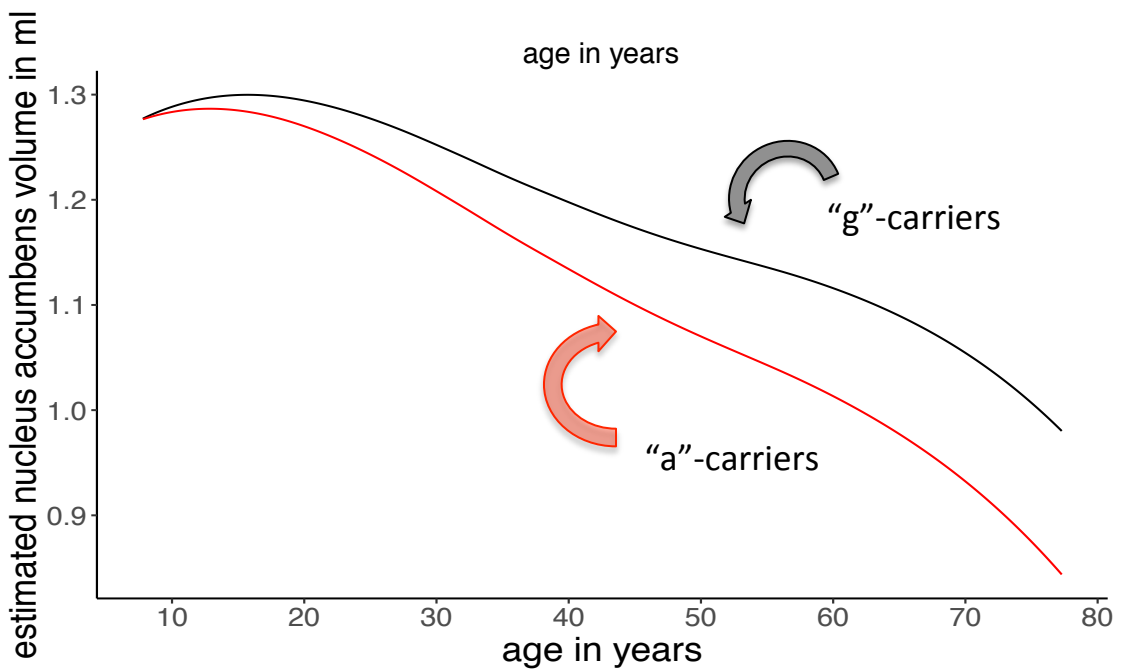
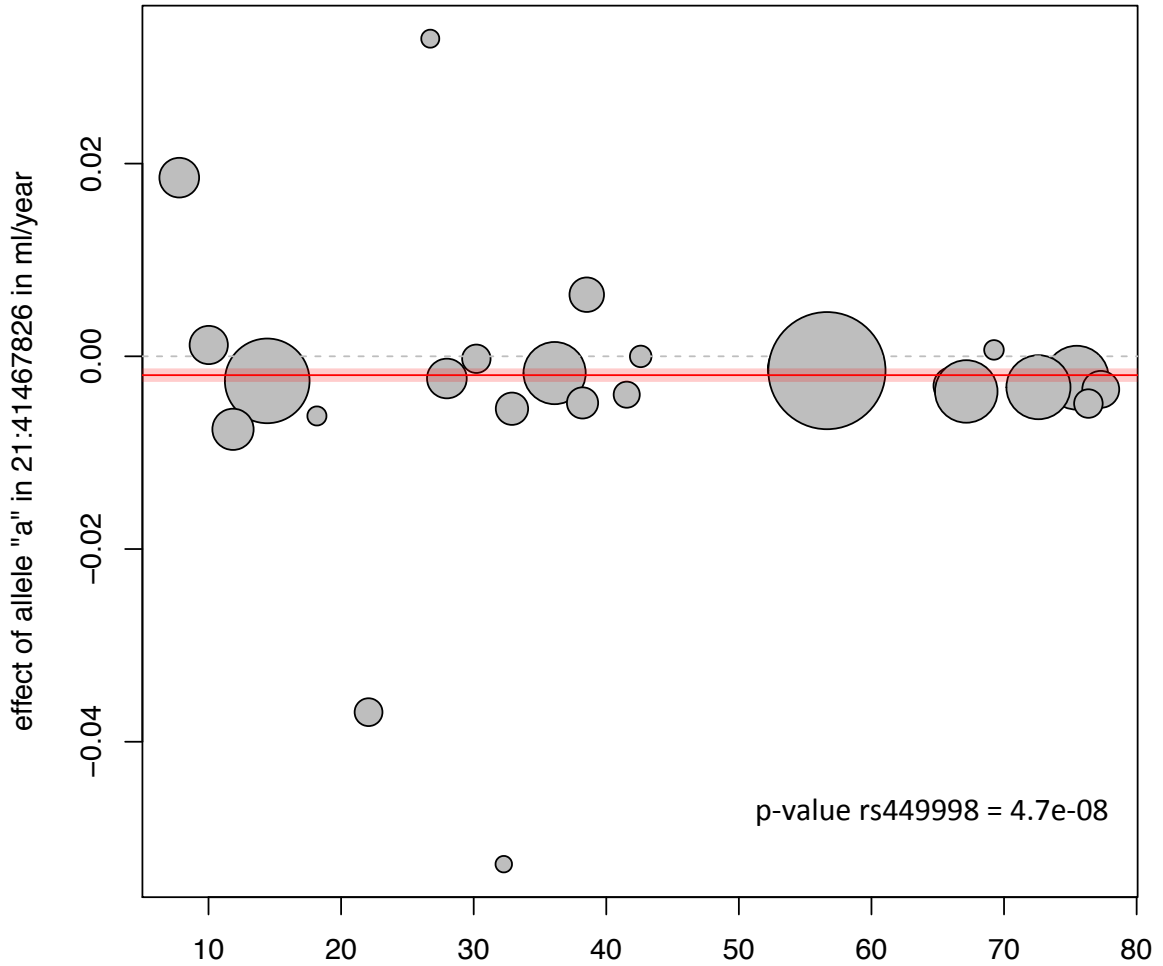
change rate amygdala



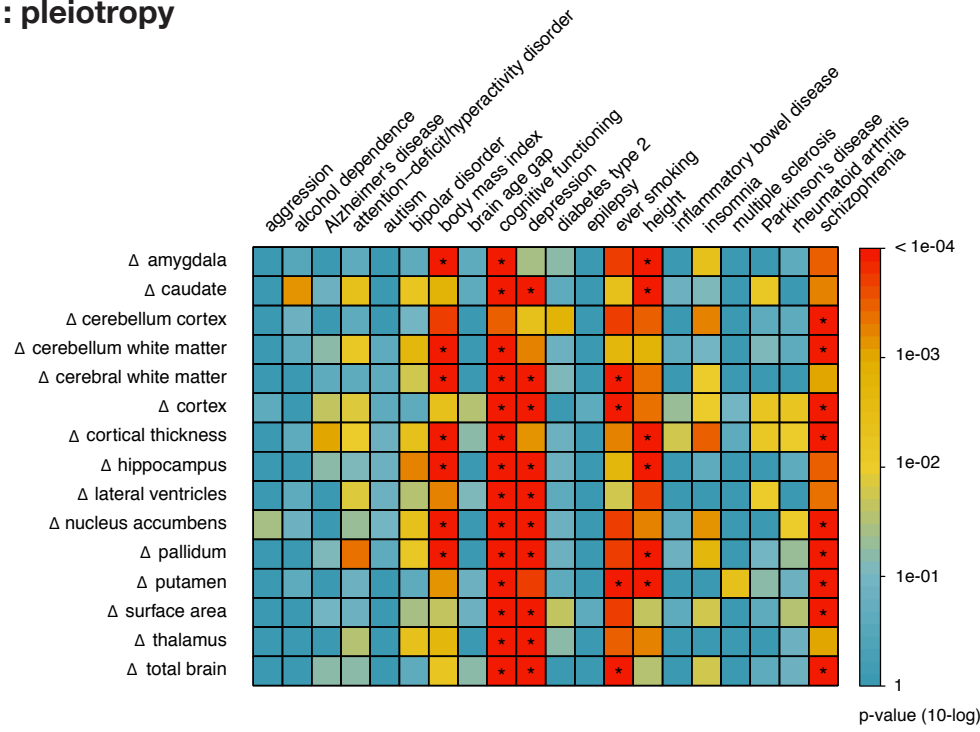
change rate hippocampus



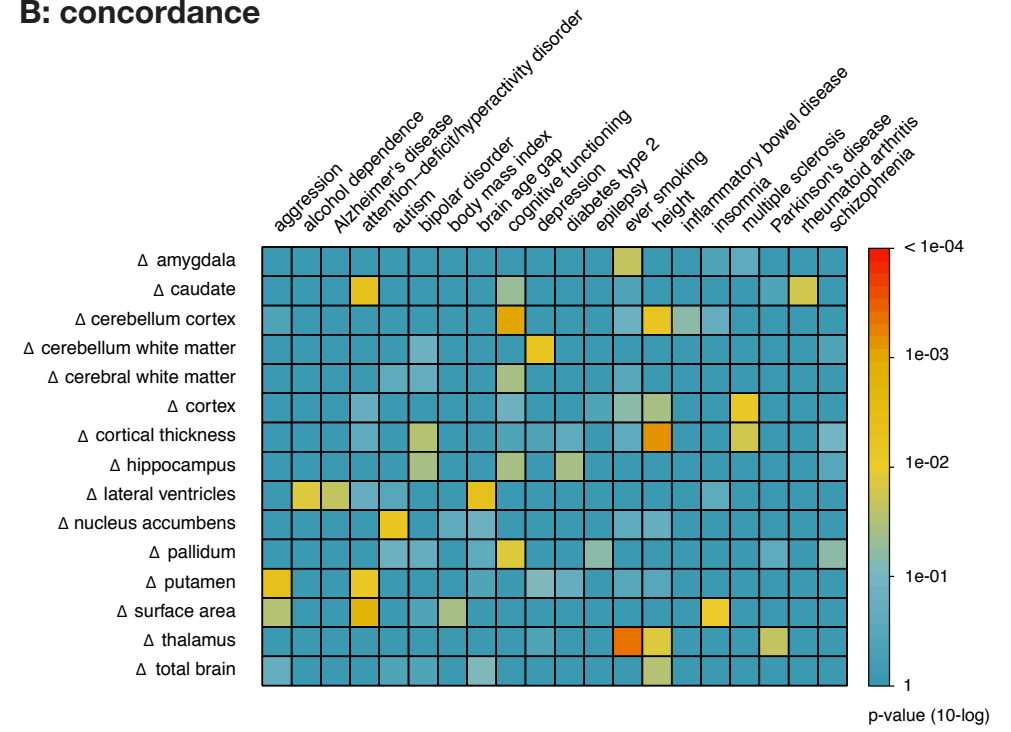
change rate nucleus accumbens



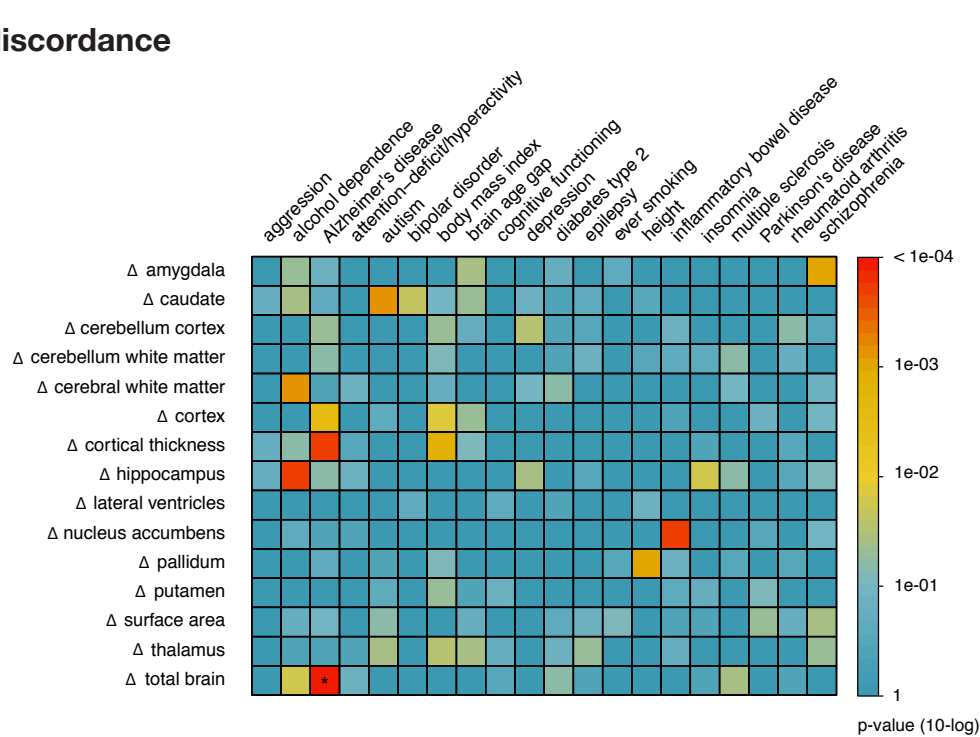
S7A : pleiotropy



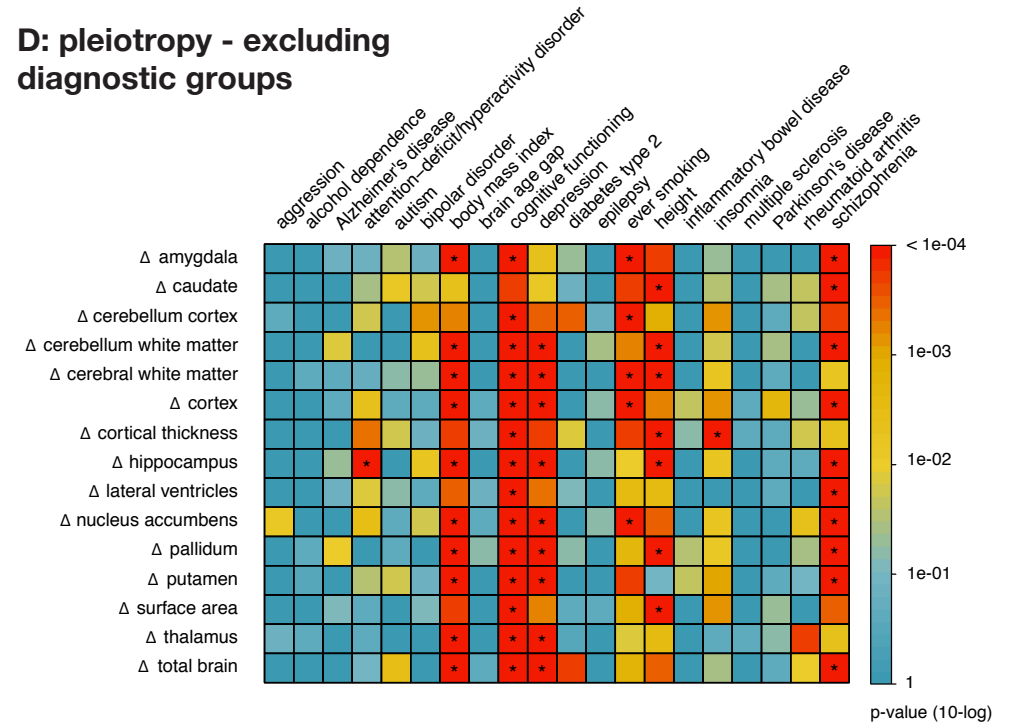
B: concordance



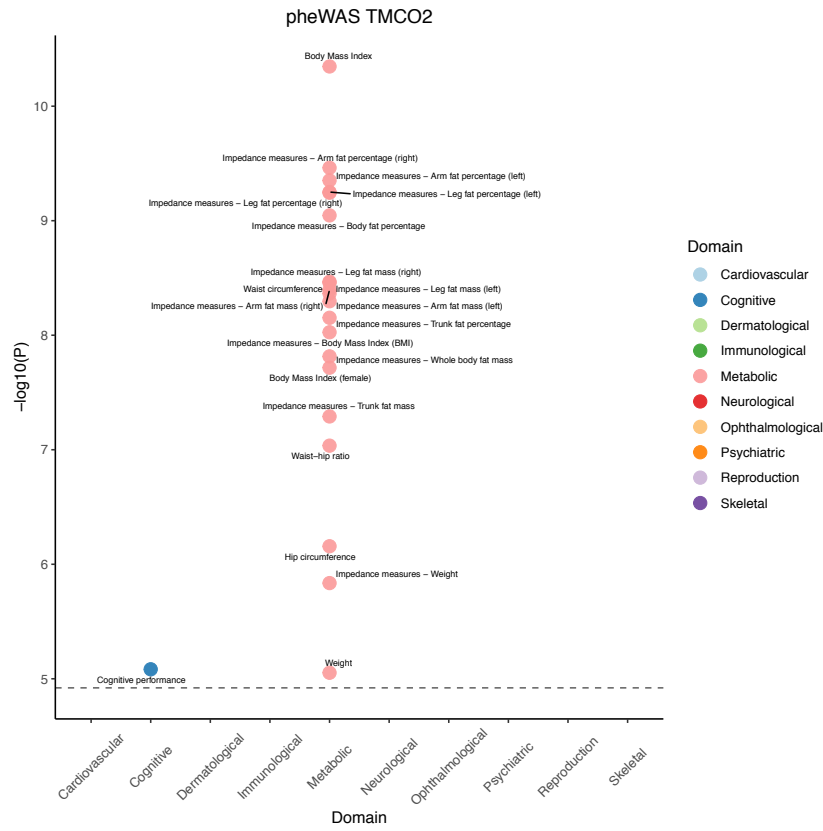
C: discordance



D: pleiotropy - excluding diagnostic groups



S9A



B

