

Expanded View Figures

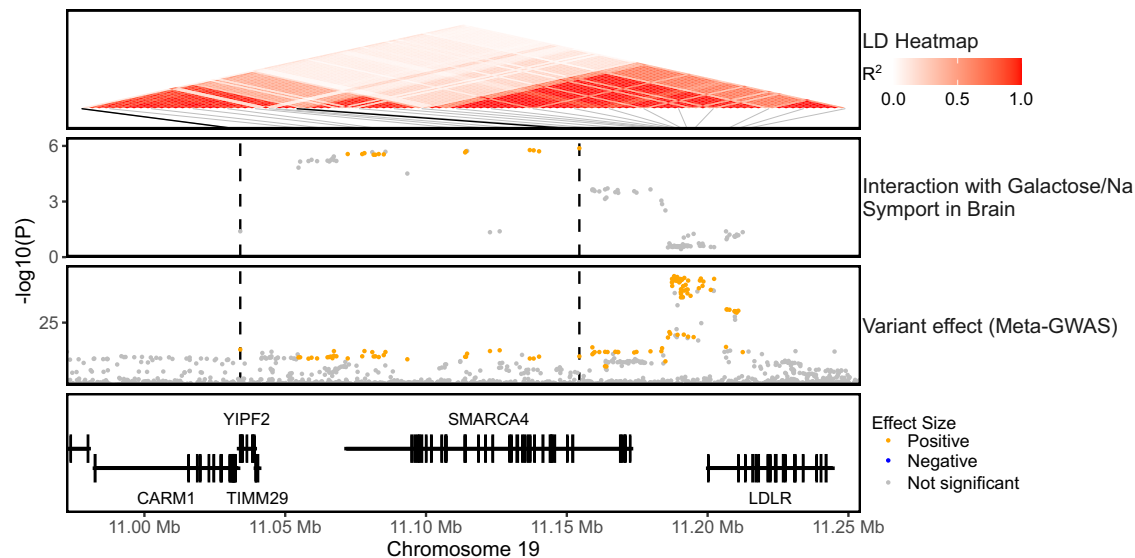


Figure EV1. Interaction between galactose transport in brain and variants in the *SMARCA4* risk locus.

The regional association plots show the $-\log_{10}(P\text{-value})$ for interaction and variant effect sizes on CAD risk.

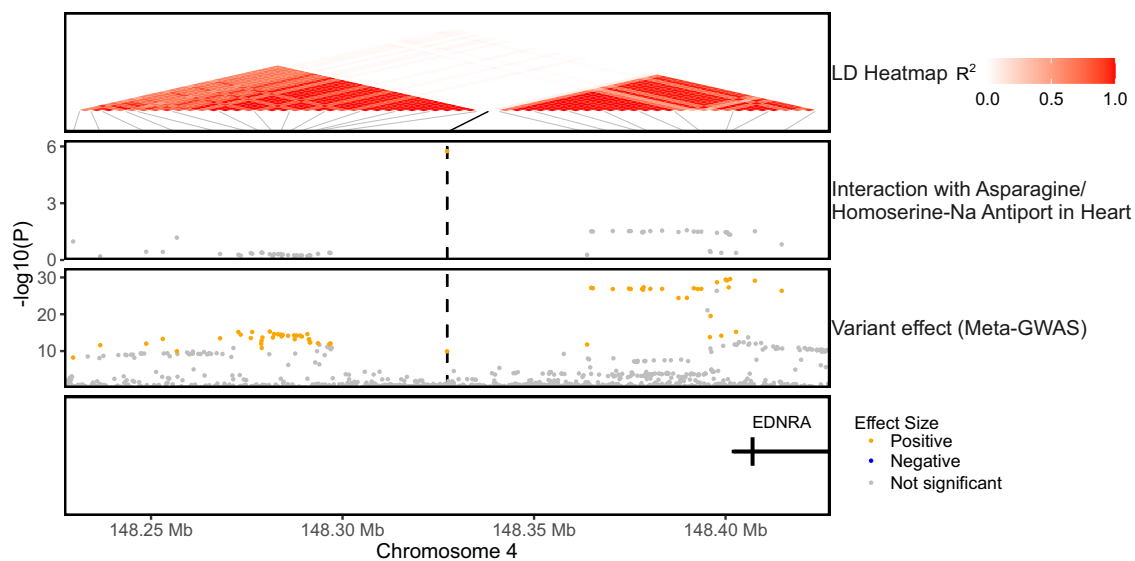


Figure EV2. Amino acid transport amplifies the effect of a risk variant at the *EDNRA* locus.

The regional association plots show the $-\log_{10}(P\text{-value})$ for interaction and variant effect sizes on CAD risk.

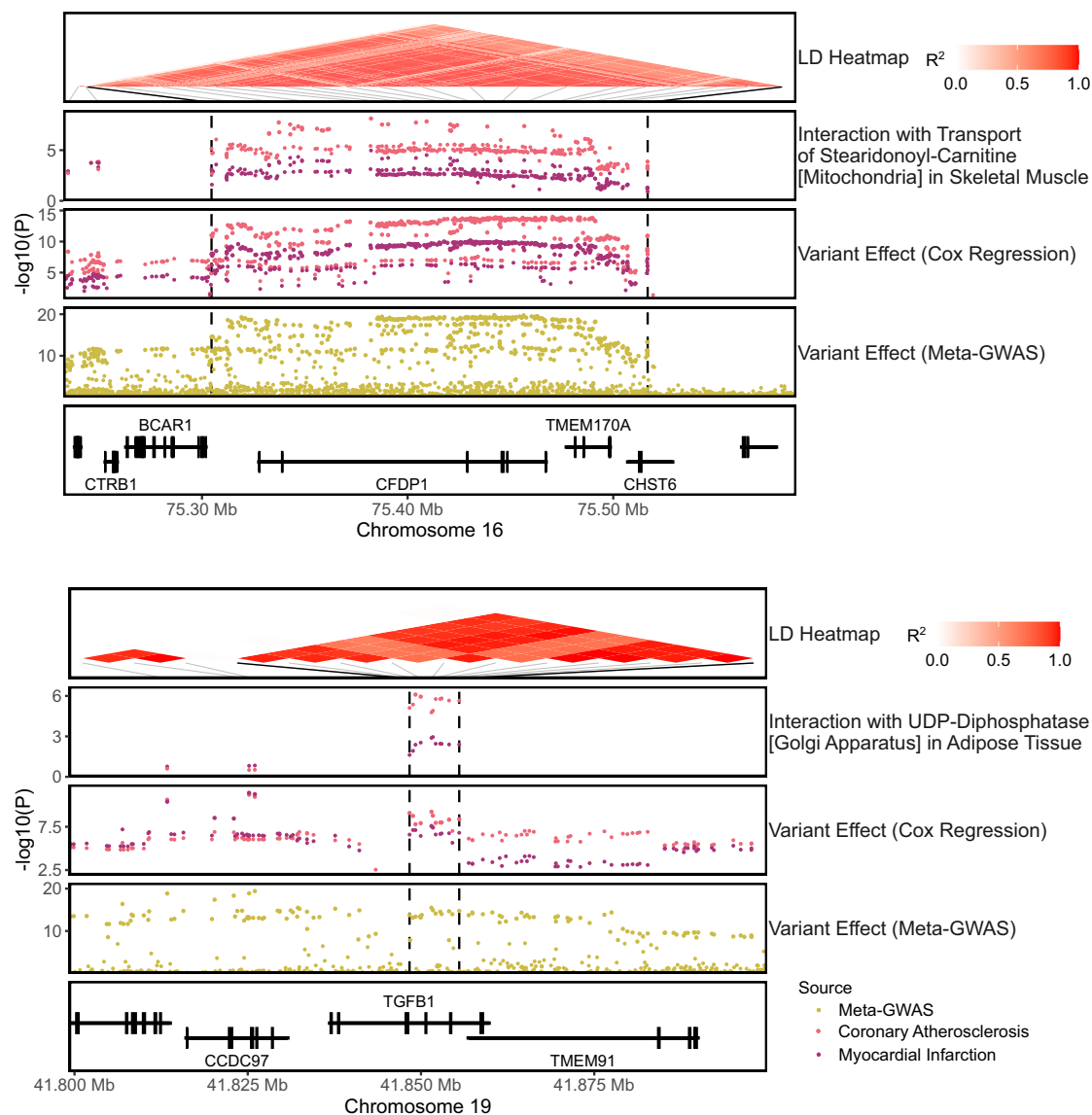


Figure EV3. Example of interactions that are attenuated in myocardial infarction.

The regional association plots show the $-\log_{10}(P\text{-value})$ for interaction and variant effect sizes on disease risk. P -values for interaction and variant effects (Cox Regression) were derived from the interaction and variant effect size tests, respectively, for coronary atherosclerosis or myocardial infarction events. As a reference, the variant effects from the meta-GWAS on CAD risk (Aragam et al, 2022) are also plotted.

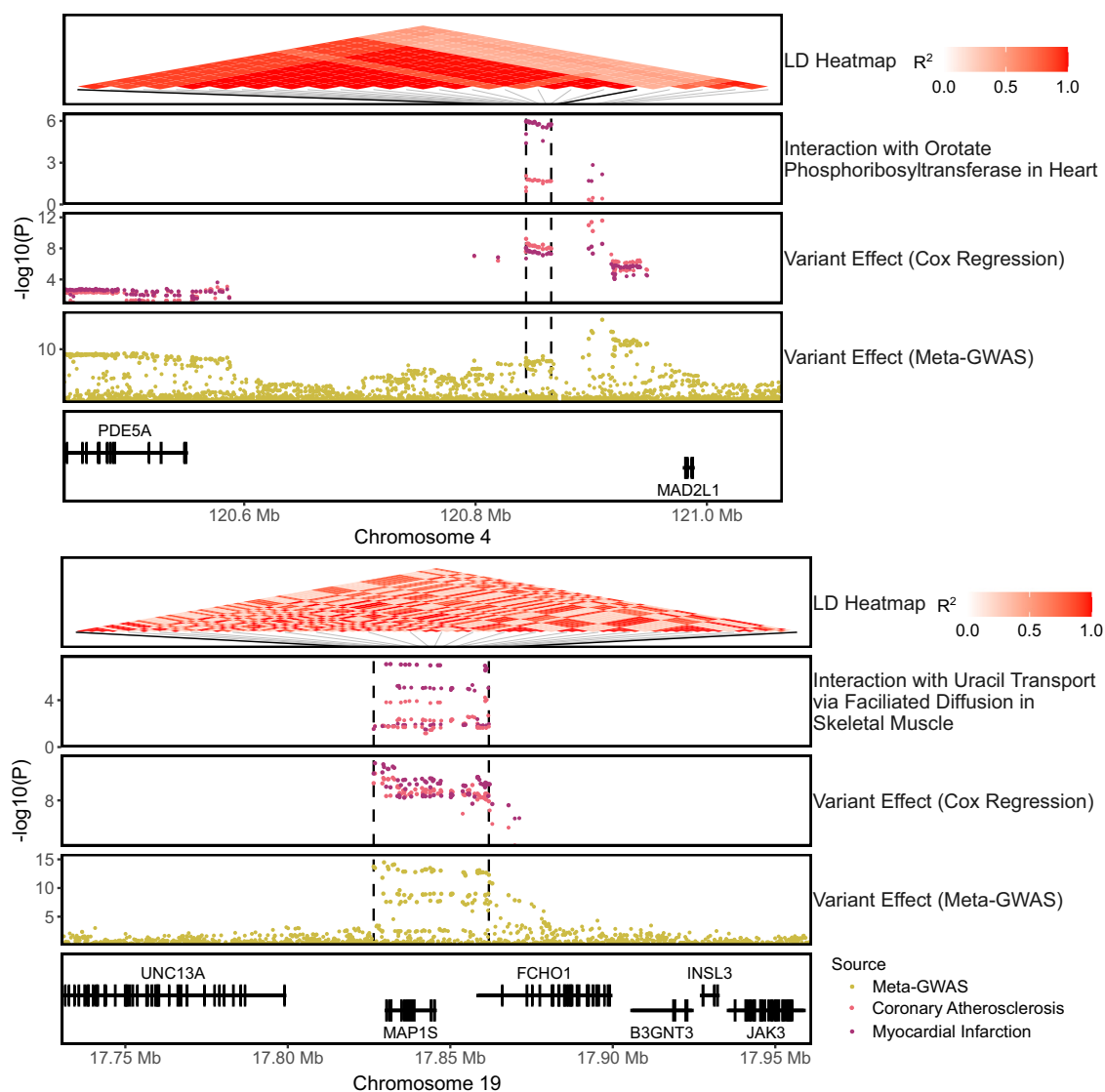


Figure EV4. Example of interactions that are specific to myocardial infarction.

The regional association plots show the $-\log_{10}(P)$ -value for interaction and variant effect sizes on disease risk. P -values for interaction and variant effects (Cox Regression) were derived from the interaction and variant effect size tests, respectively, for coronary atherosclerosis or myocardial infarction events. As a reference, the variant effects from the meta-GWAS on CAD risk (Aragam et al, 2022) are also plotted.