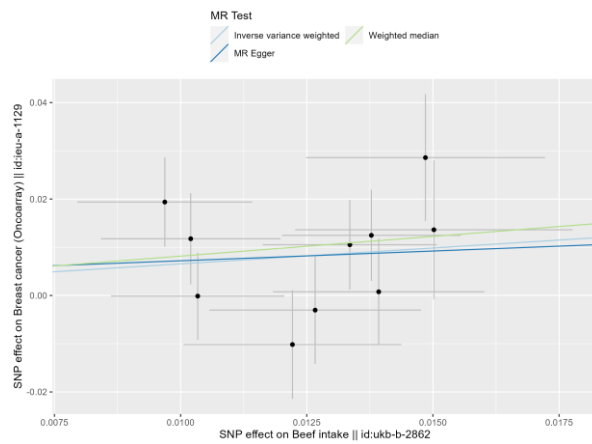
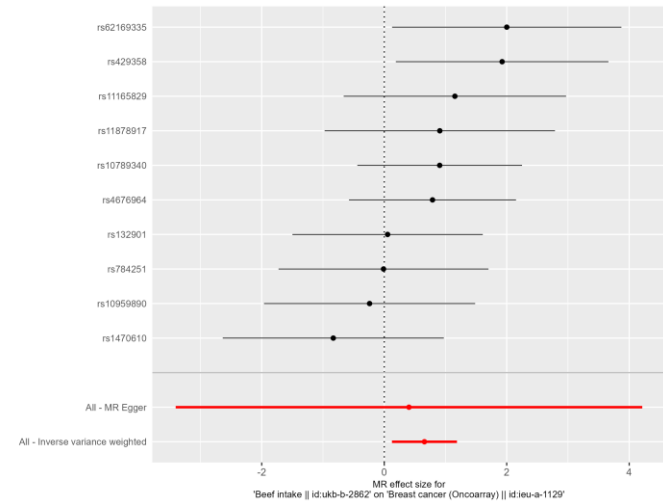


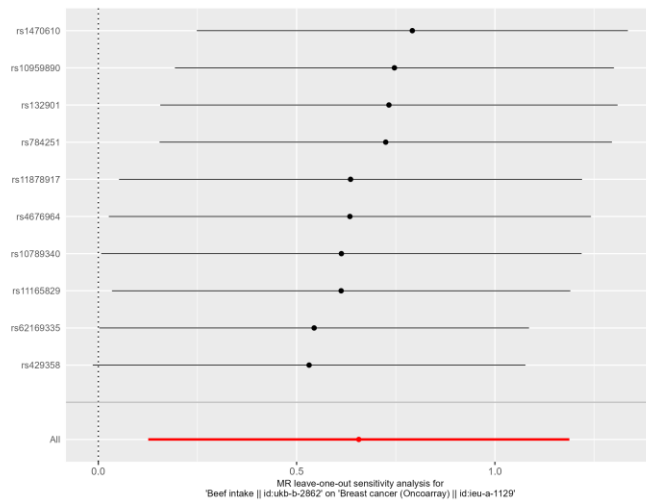
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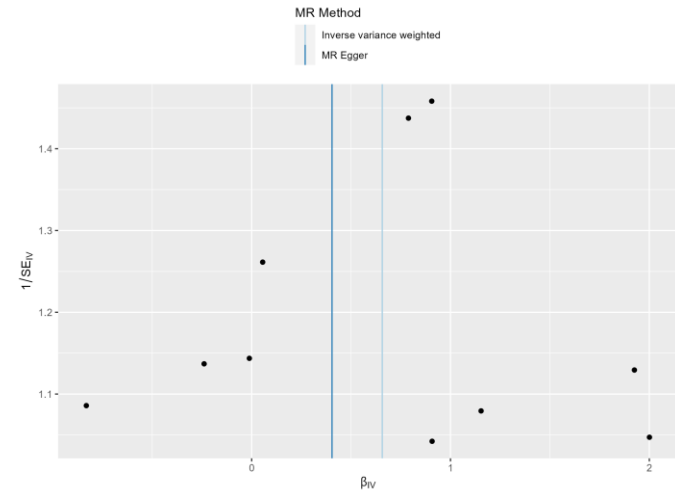
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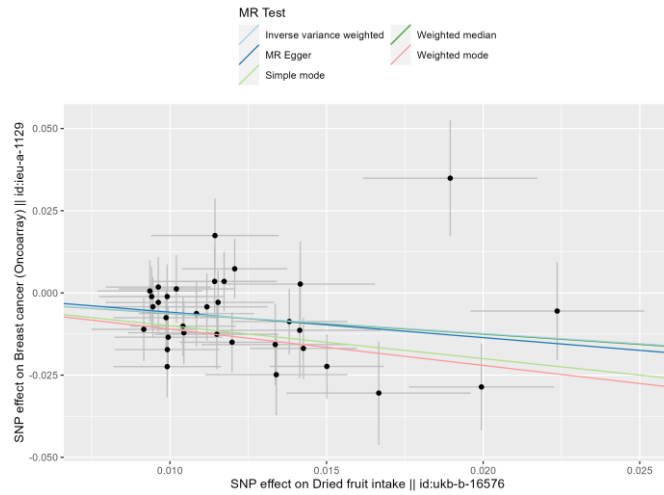


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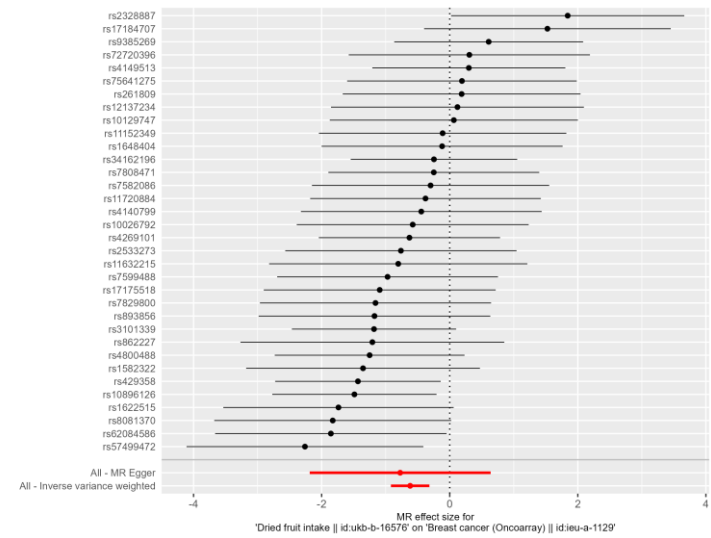


Supplementary Figure S1. Causal relationship between “Beef intake” and BC. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Beef intake” and BC. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Beef intake” on BC. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Beef intake” and BC. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the IVW estimate, and the dark blue line represents the MR-Egger estimate. (BC, Breast cancer)

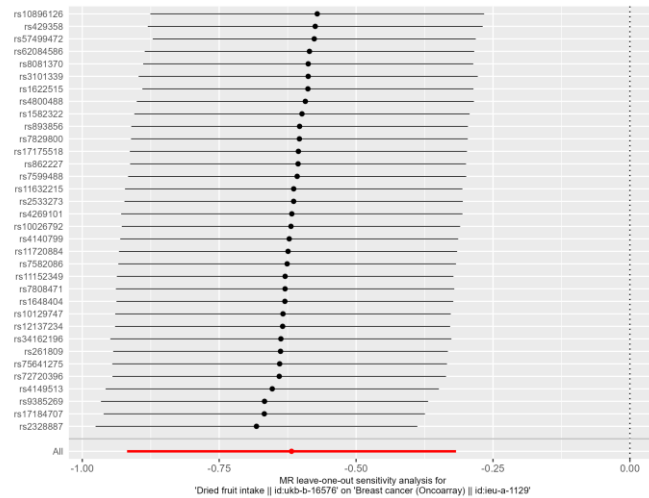
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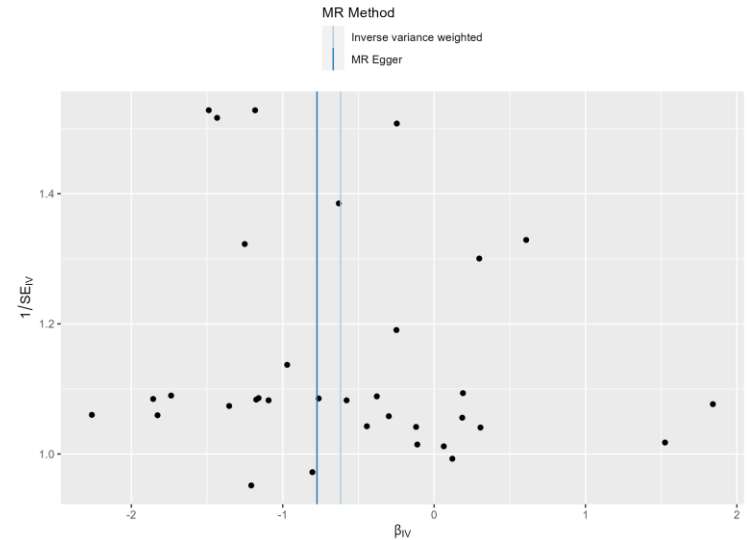
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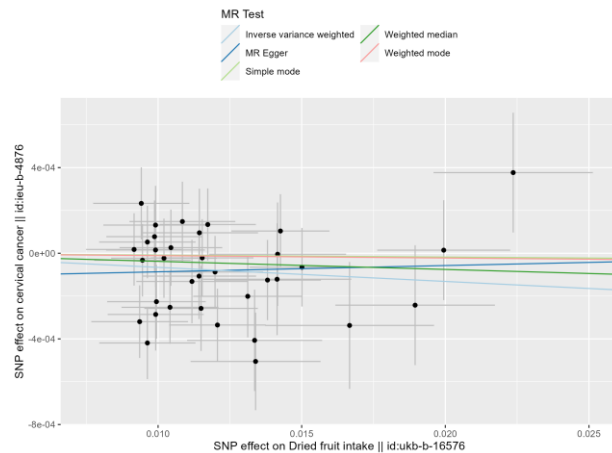


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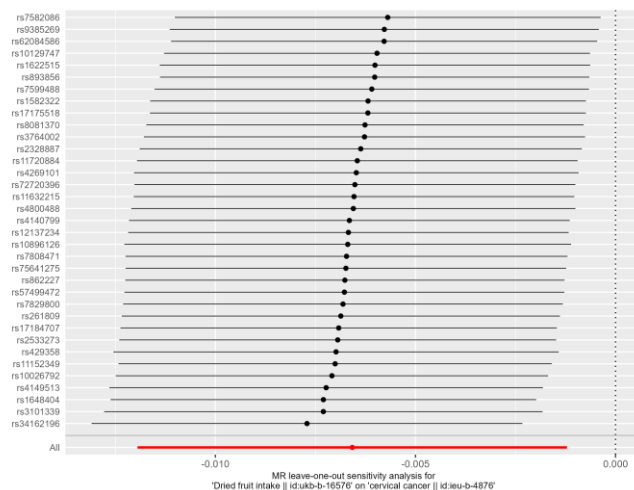


Supplementary Figure S2 Causal relationship between “Dried fruit intake” and BC. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Dried fruit intake” and BC. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Dried fruit intake on BC. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Dried fruit intake” and BC. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. **(BC, Breast cancer)**

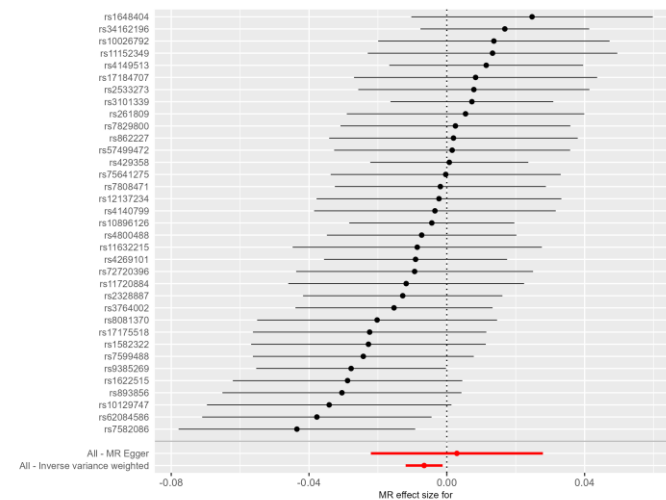
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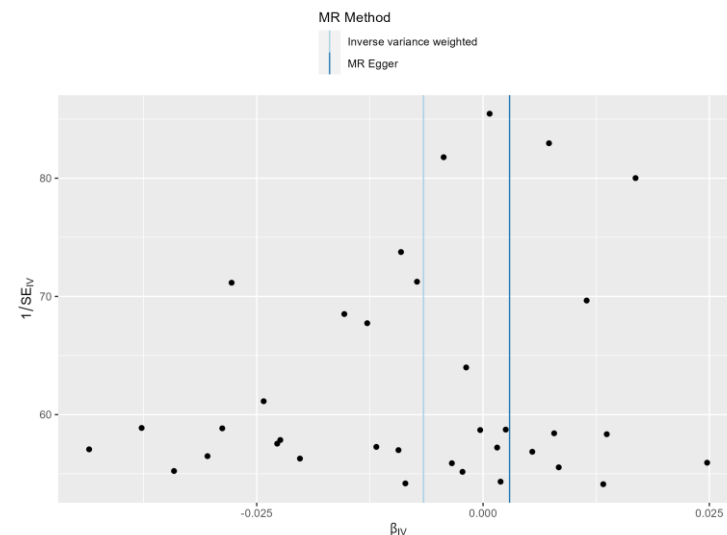
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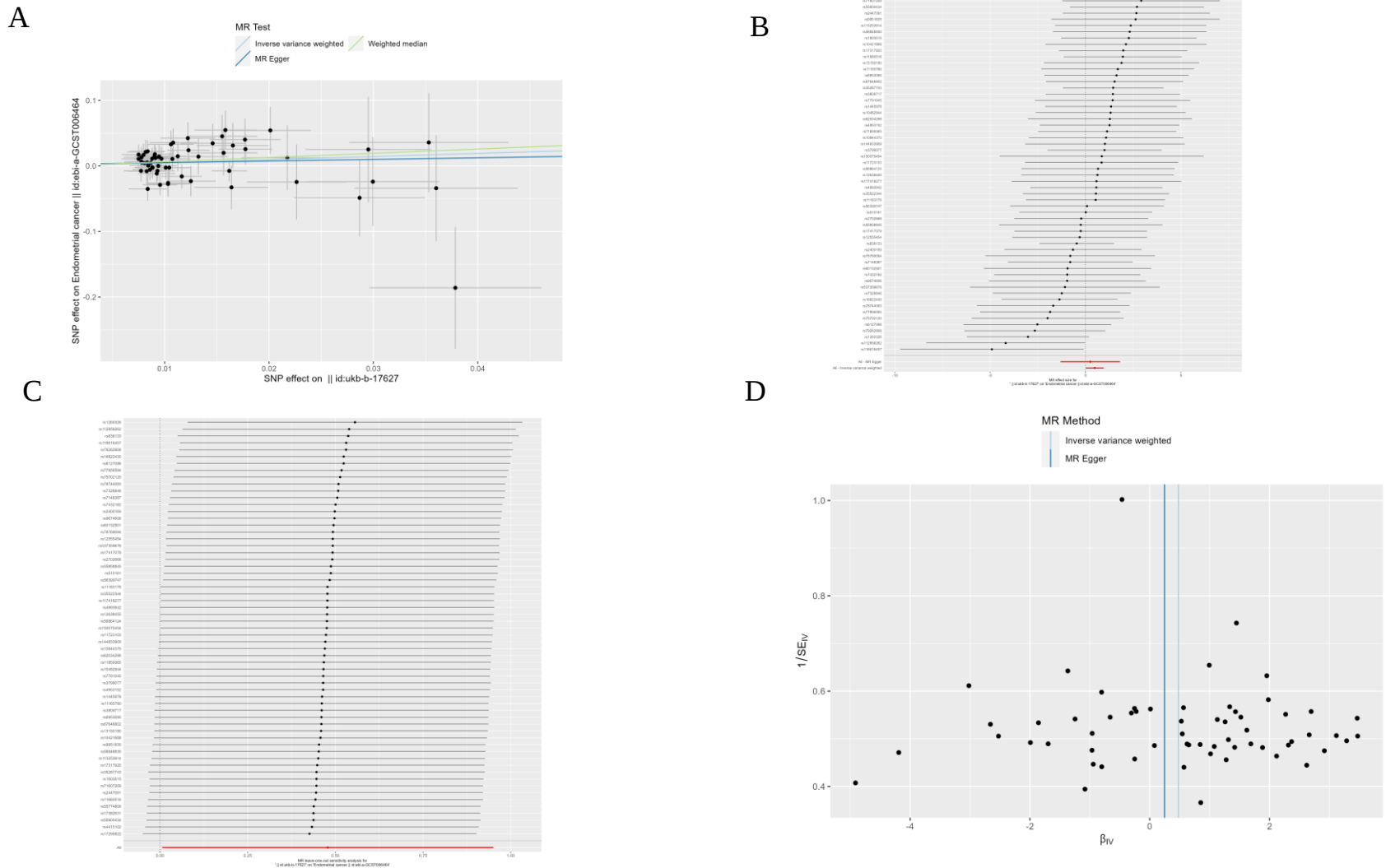
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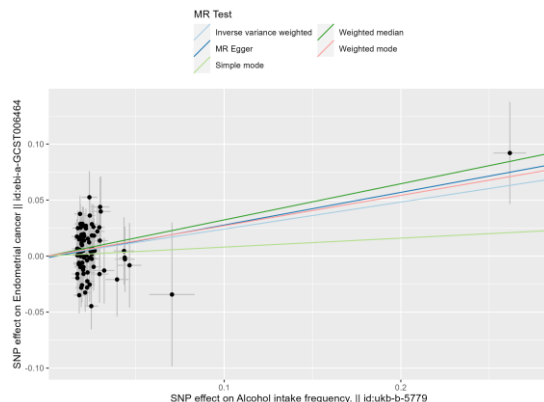


Supplementary Figure S3 Causal relationship between “dried fruit intake” and CC. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “dried fruit intake” and CC. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “dried fruit intake” on CC. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “dried fruit intake” and CC. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (CC, Cervical cancer)

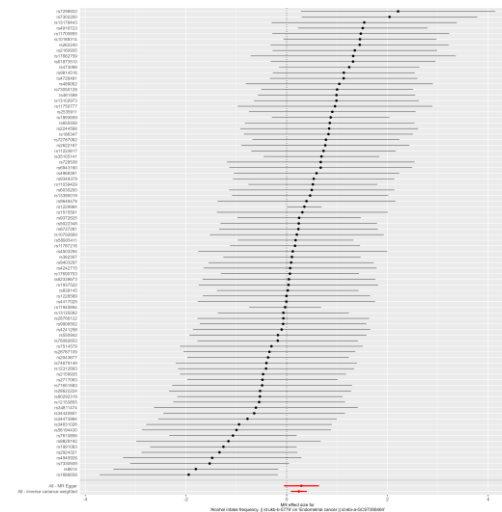


Supplementary Figure S4 Causal relationship between “Non-oily fish intake” and EC. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Non-oily fish intake” and EC. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Non-oily fish intake” on EC. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Non-oily fish intake” and EC. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (**EC, Endometrial cancer**)

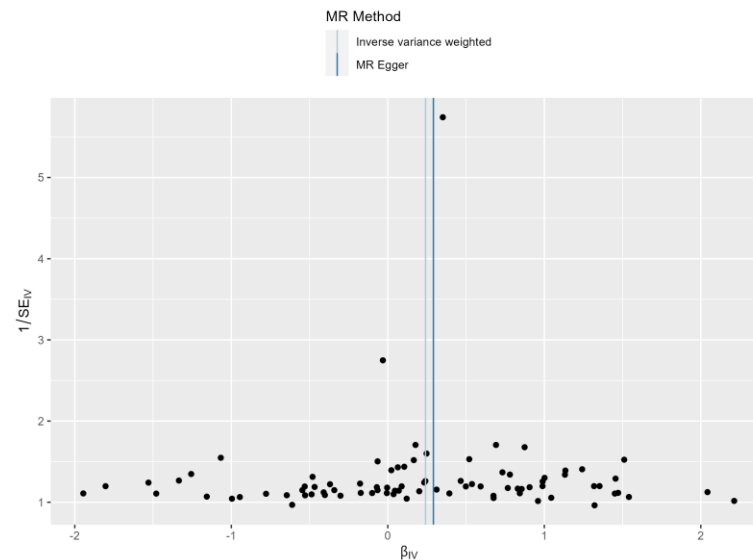
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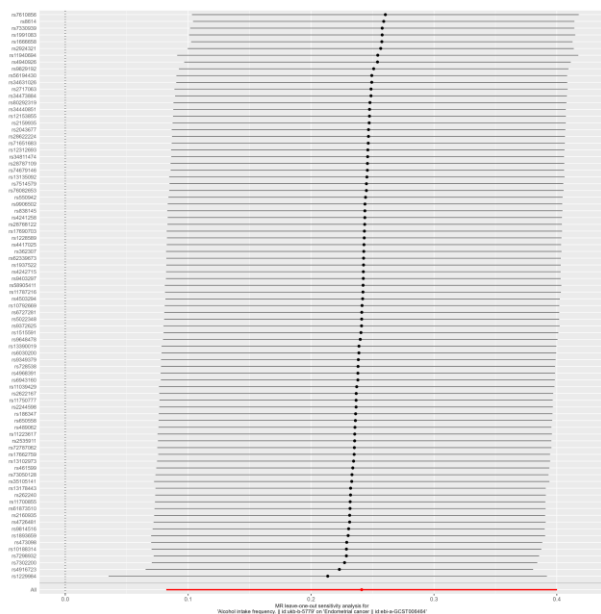
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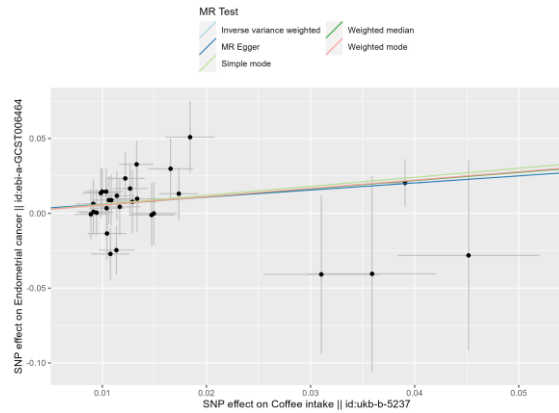


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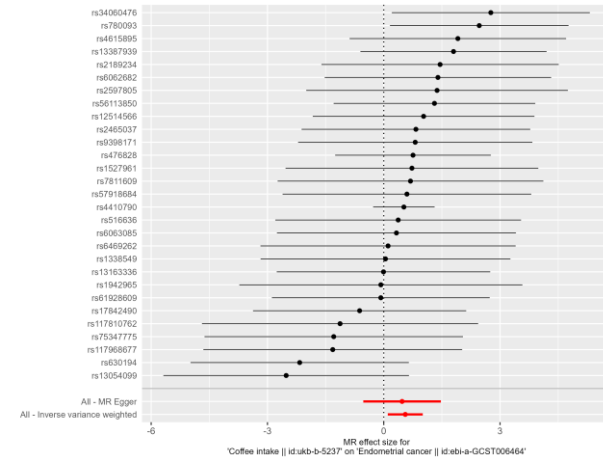


Supplementary Figure S5 Causal relationship between “Alcohol intake frequency” and EC. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Alcohol intake frequency” and EC. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Alcohol intake frequency” on EC. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Alcohol intake frequency” and EC. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (**EC, Endometrial cancer**)

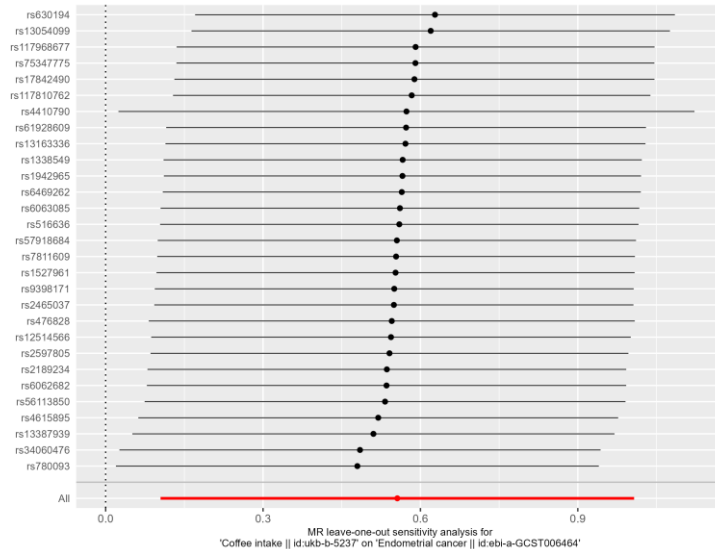
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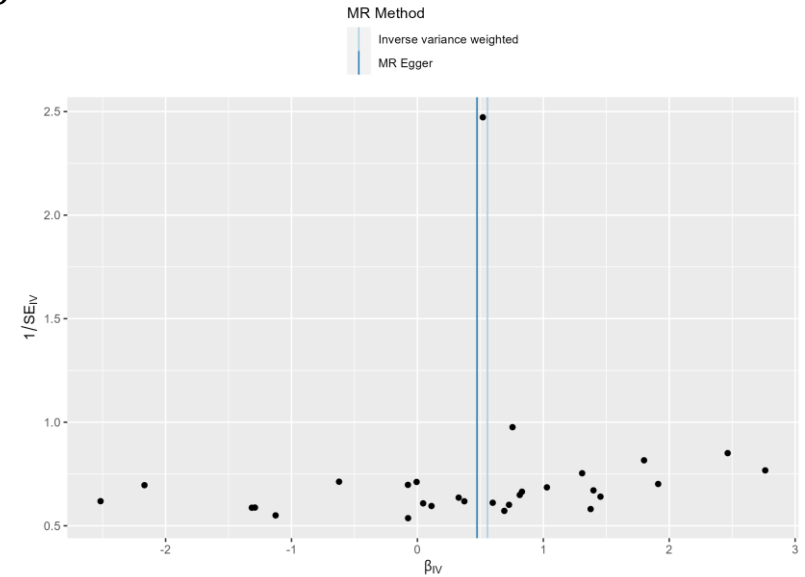
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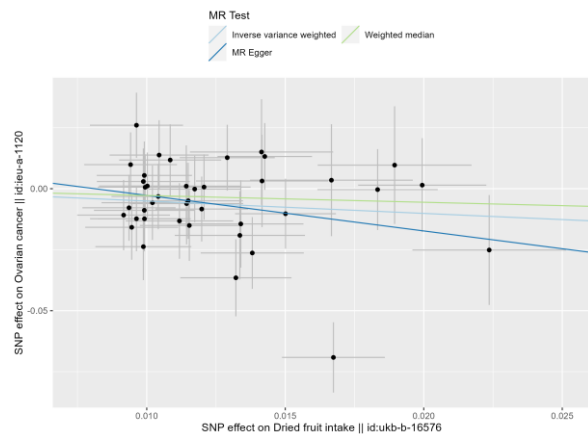


D



Supplementary Figure S6 Causal relationship between “Coffee intake” and EC. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Coffee intake” and EC. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Coffee intake” on EC. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Coffee intake” and EC. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. **(EC, Endometrial cancer)**

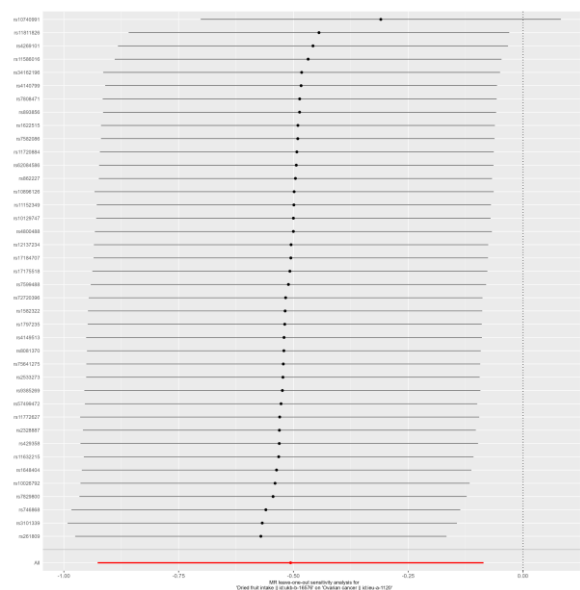
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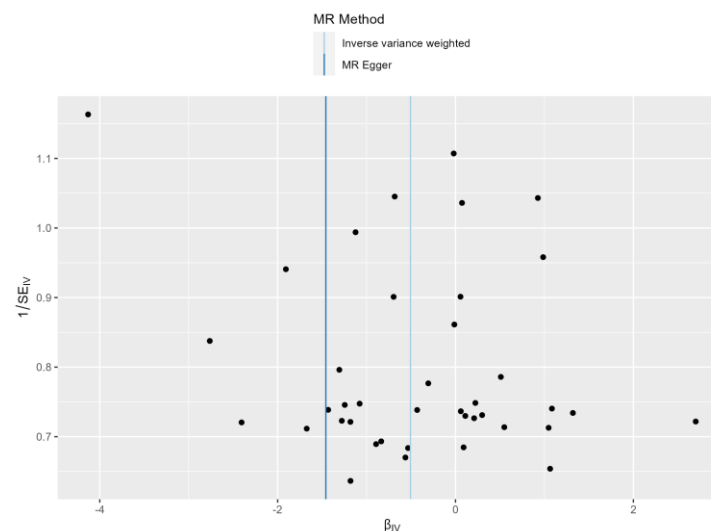
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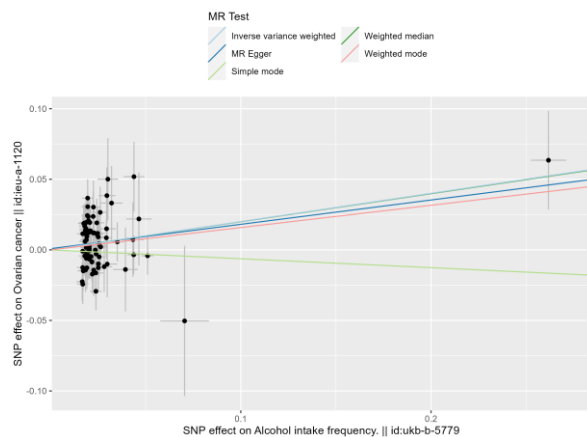


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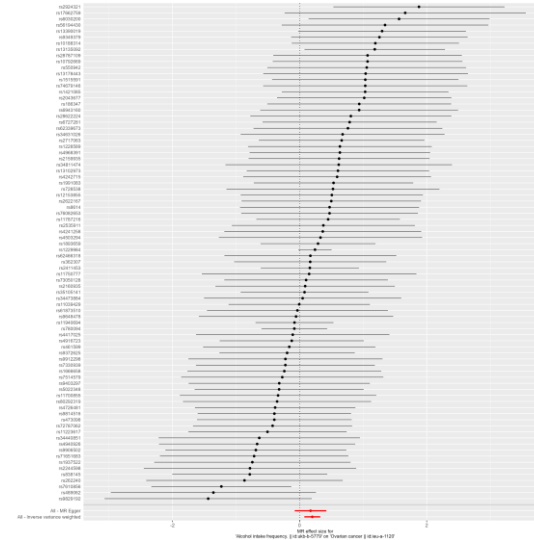


Supplementary Figure S7 Causal relationship between “dried fruit intake” and OC. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “dried fruit intake” and OC. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “dried fruit intake” on OC. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “dried fruit intake” and OC. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. **(OC, Ovarian cancer)**

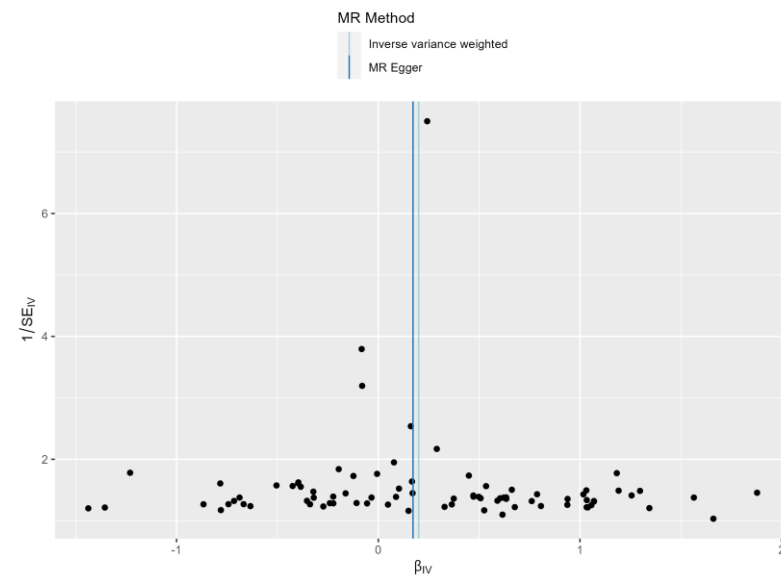
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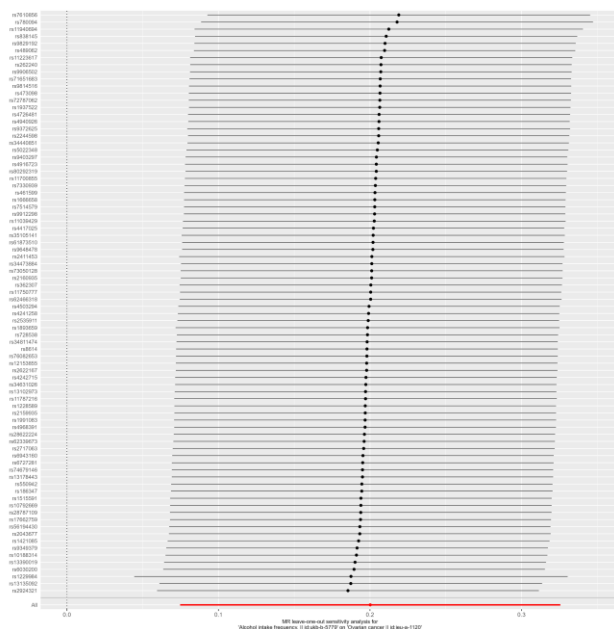
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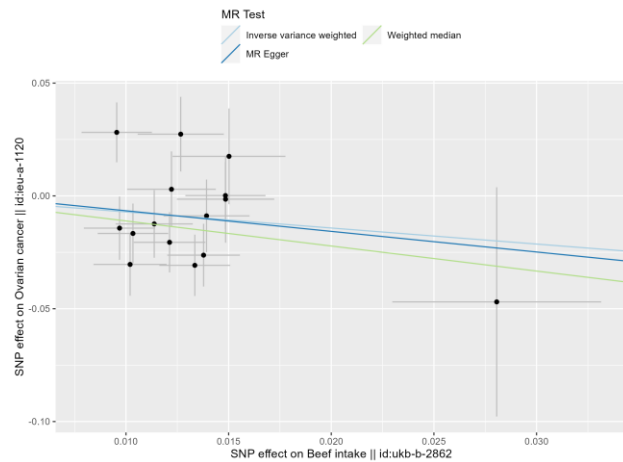


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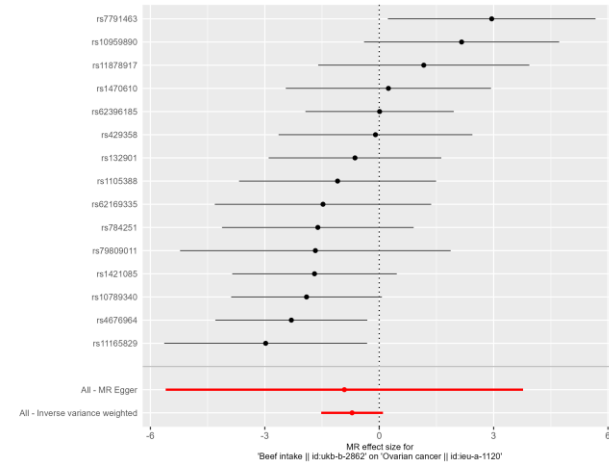


Supplementary Figure S8 Causal relationship between “Alcohol intake frequency” and OC. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Alcohol intake frequency” and OC. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Alcohol intake frequency” on OC. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Alcohol intake frequency” and OC. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (**OC, Ovarian cancer**)

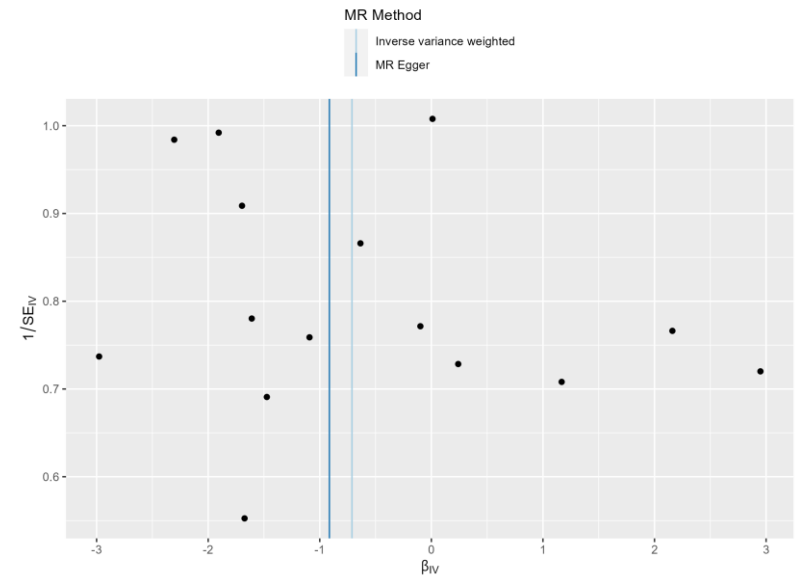
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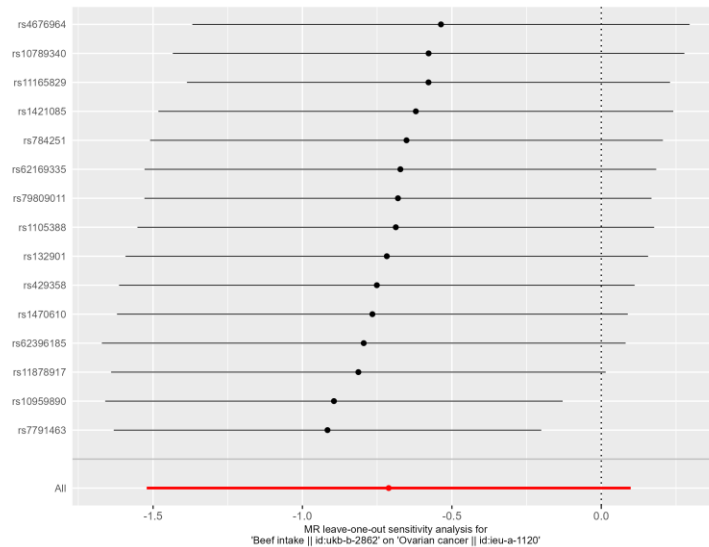
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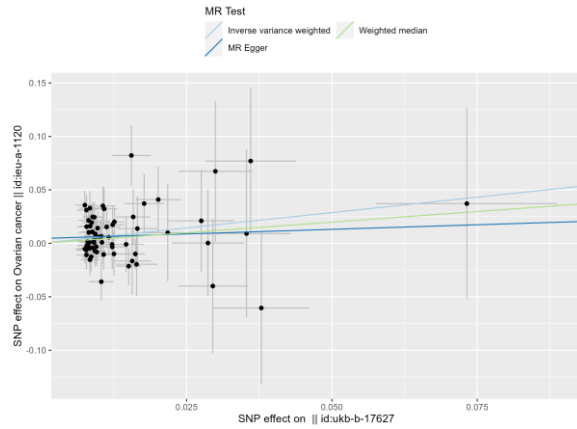


C



Supplementary Figure S9 Causal relationship between “Beef intake” and OC. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Beef intake” and OC. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Beef intake” on OC. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Beef intake” and OC. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (OC, Ovarian cancer)

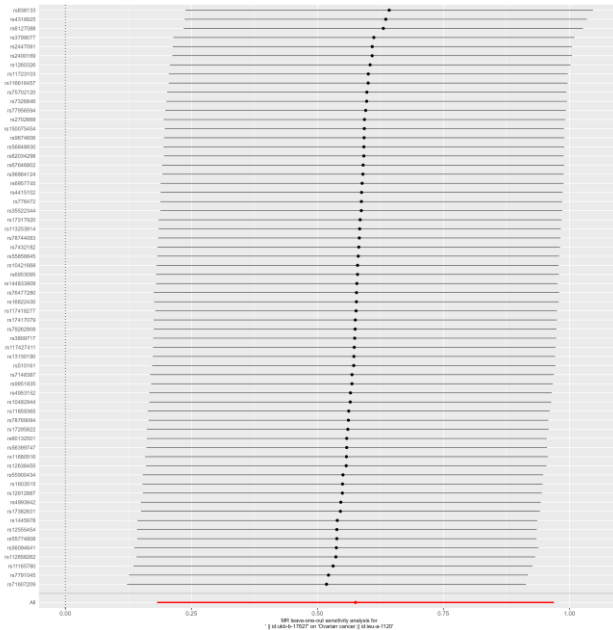
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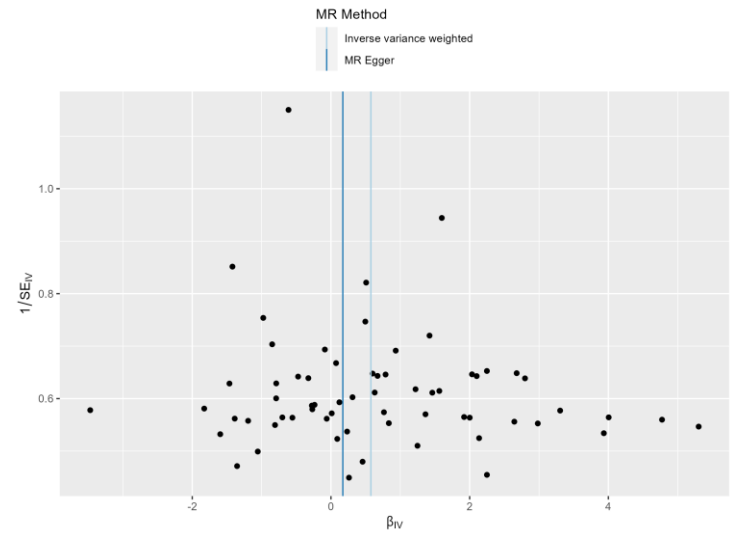
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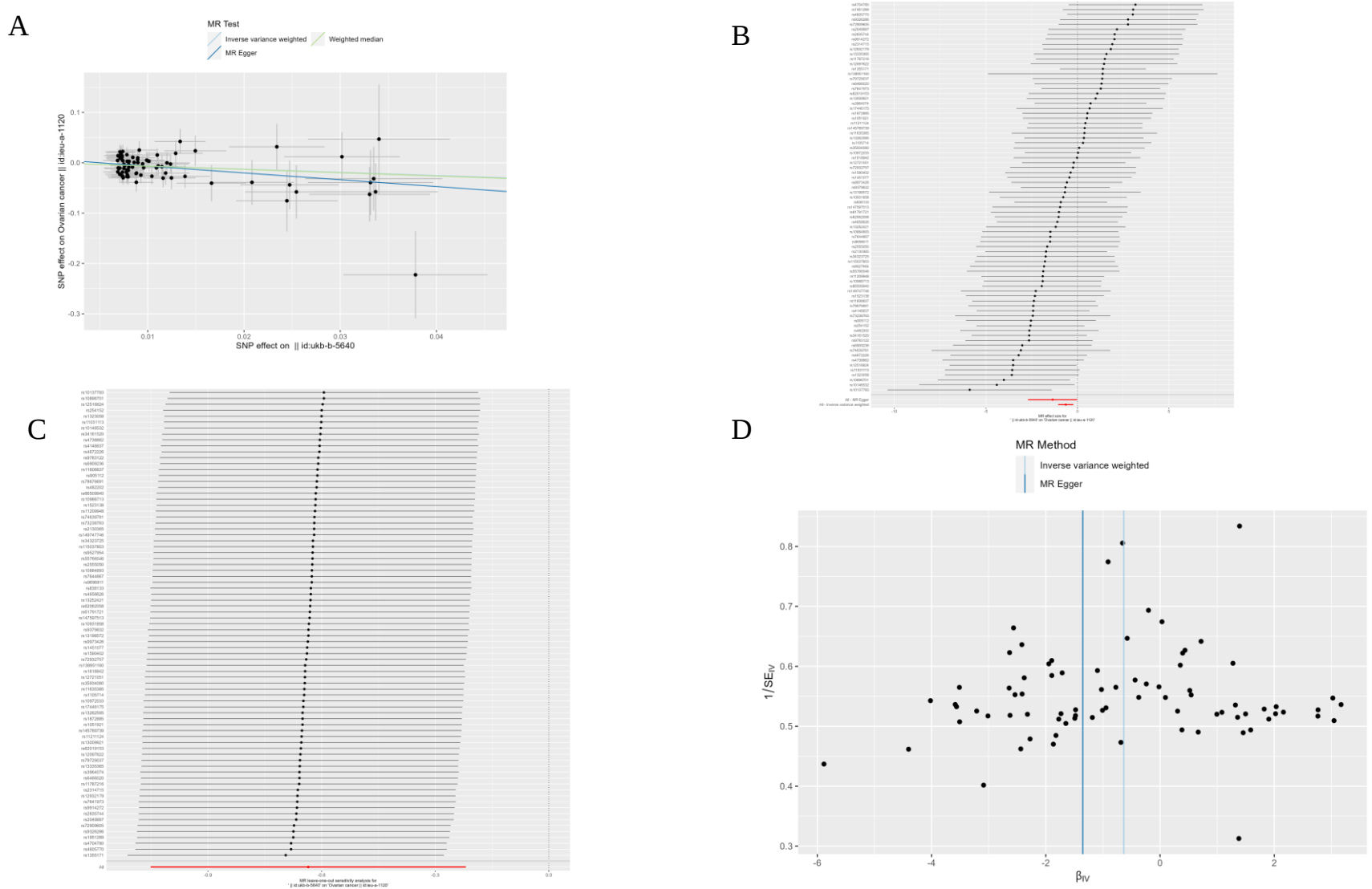
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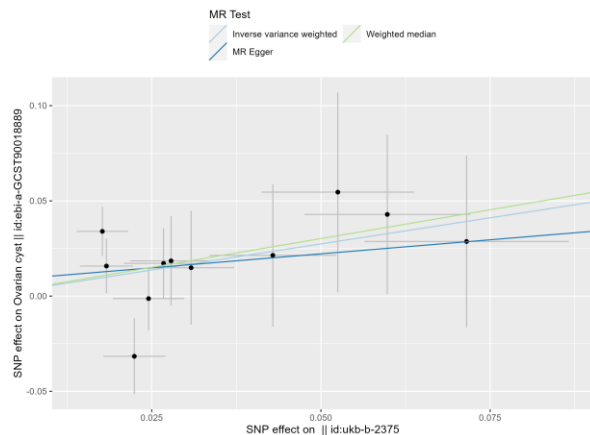


Supplementary Figure S10 Causal relationship between “Non-oily fish intake” and OC. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Non-oily fish intake” and OC. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Non-oily fish intake” on OC. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Non-oily fish intake” and OC. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (OC, Ovarian cancer)

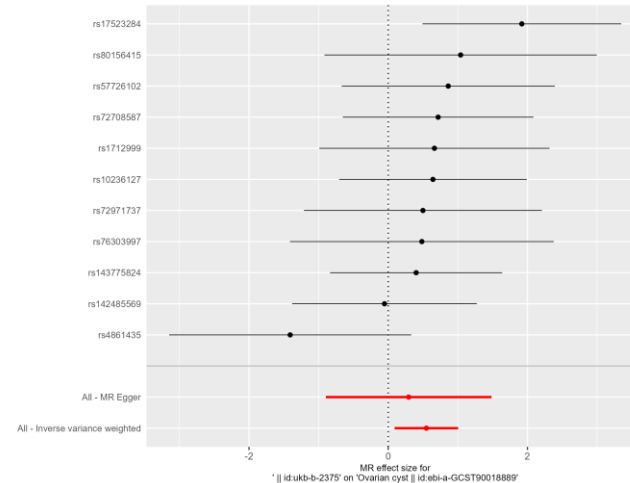


Supplementary Figure S11 Causal relationship between “Pork intake” and OC. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Pork intake” and OC. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Pork intake” on OC. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Pork intake” and OC. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (**OC, Ovarian cancer**)

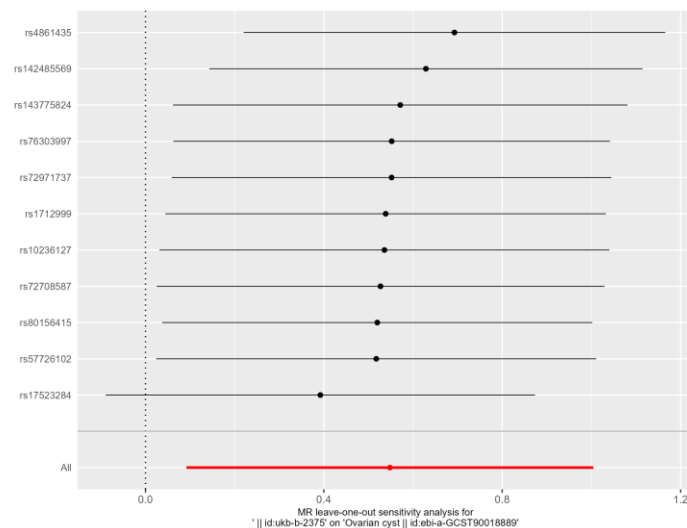
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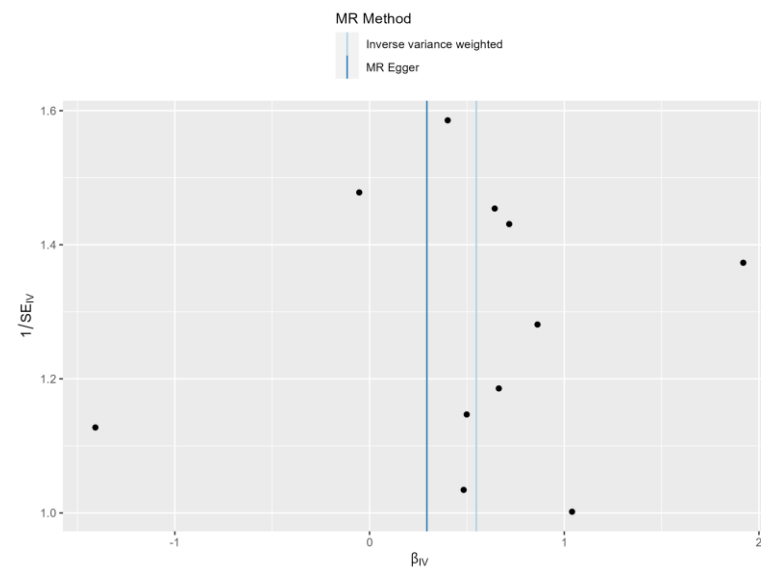
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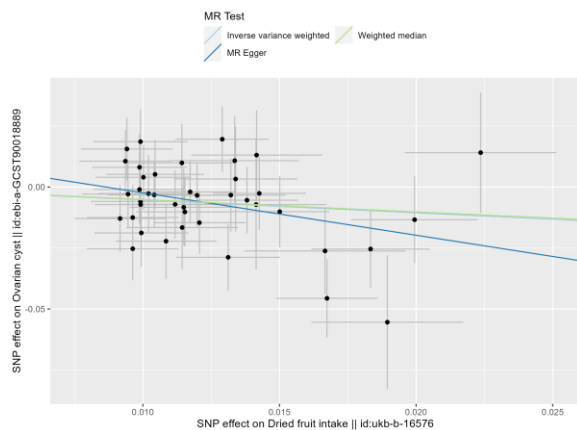


D



Supplementary Figure S12 Causal relationship between “Whole-wheat cereal intake” and OCS. A) Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Whole-wheat cereal intake” and OCS. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Whole-wheat cereal intake” on OCS. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Whole-wheat cereal intake” and OCS. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. **(OCS, Ovarian cysts)**

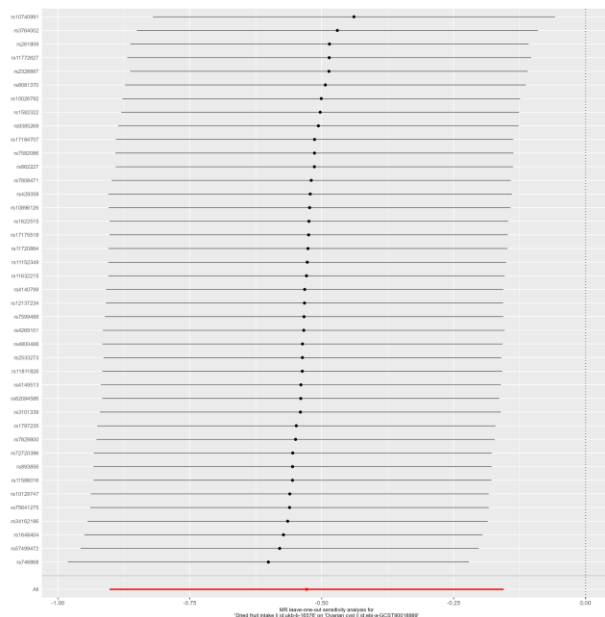
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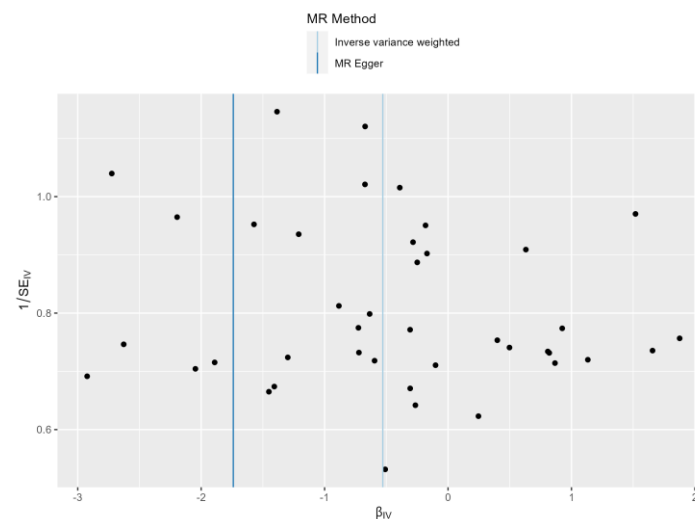
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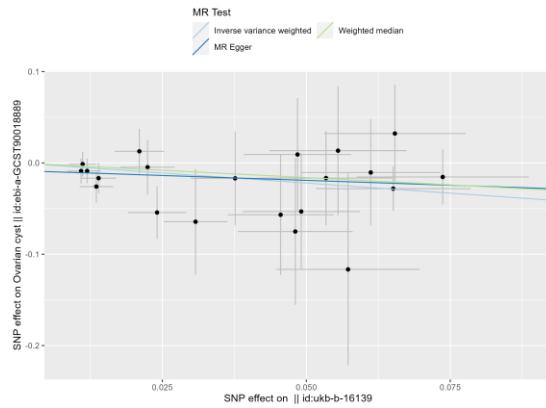


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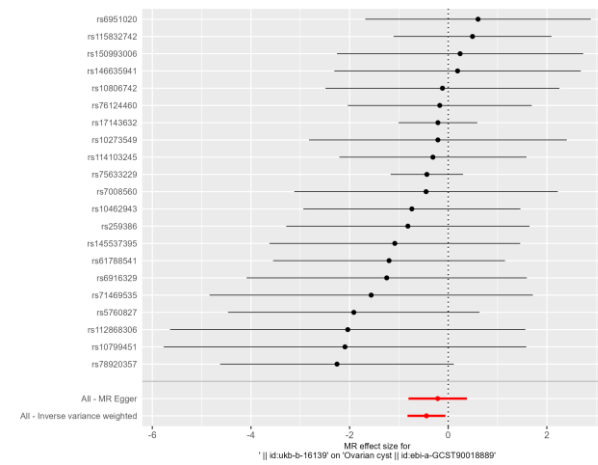


Supplementary Figure S13 Causal relationship between “Dried fruit intake” and OCS. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Dried fruit intake” and OCS. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Dried fruit intake” on OCS. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Dried fruit intake” and OCS. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. **(OCS, Ovarian cysts)**

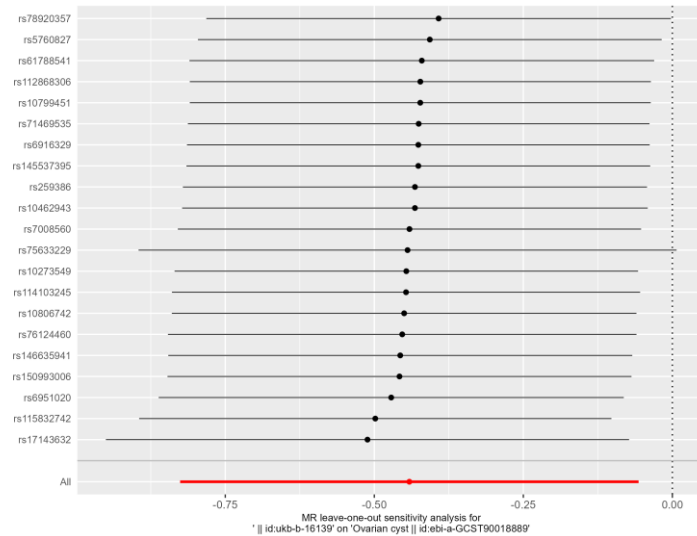
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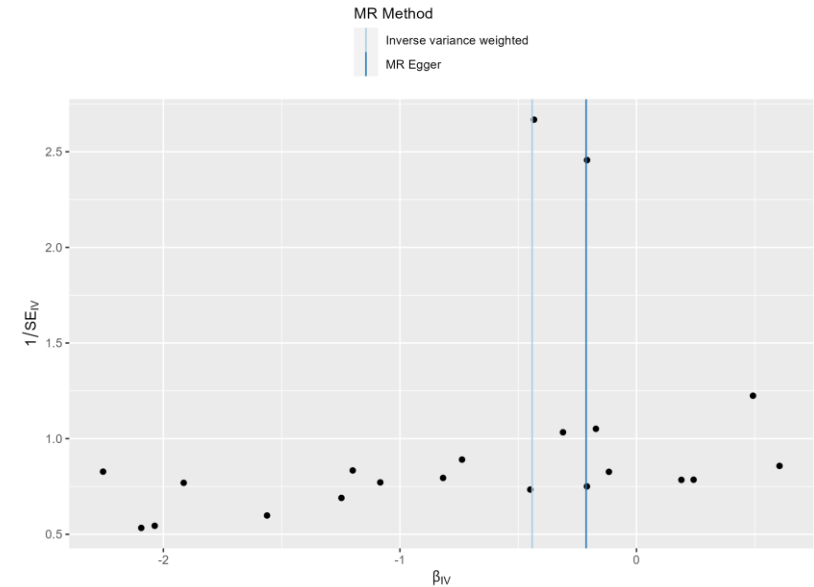
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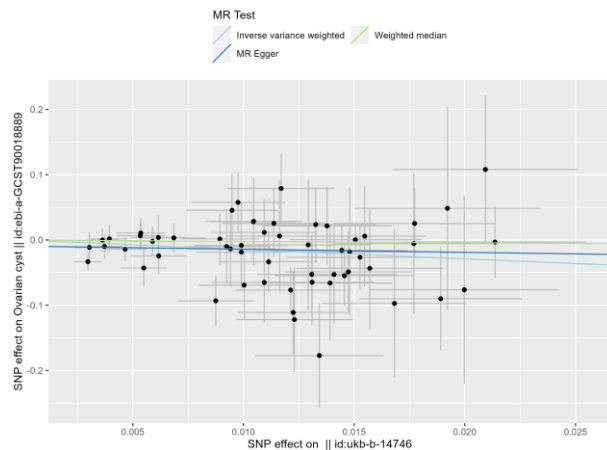


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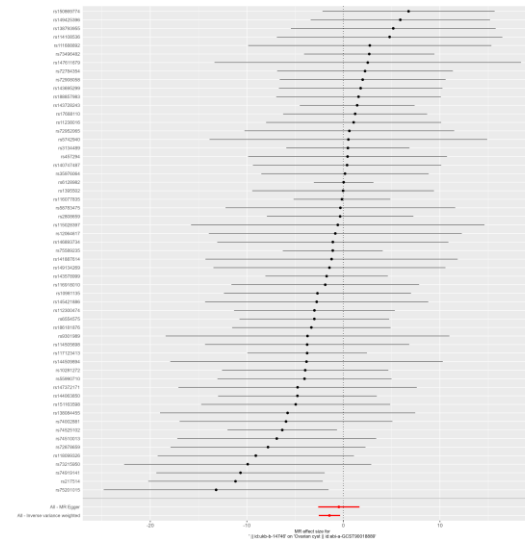


Supplementary Figure S14 Causal relationship between “Dark chocolate intake” and OCS. A) Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Dark chocolate intake” and OCS. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. B) Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Dark chocolate intake” on OCS. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. C) Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Dark chocolate intake” and OCS. D) Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (OCS, Ovarian cysts)

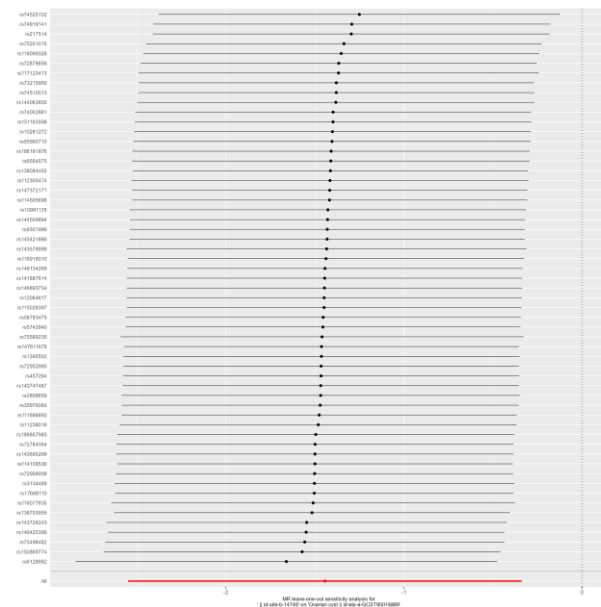
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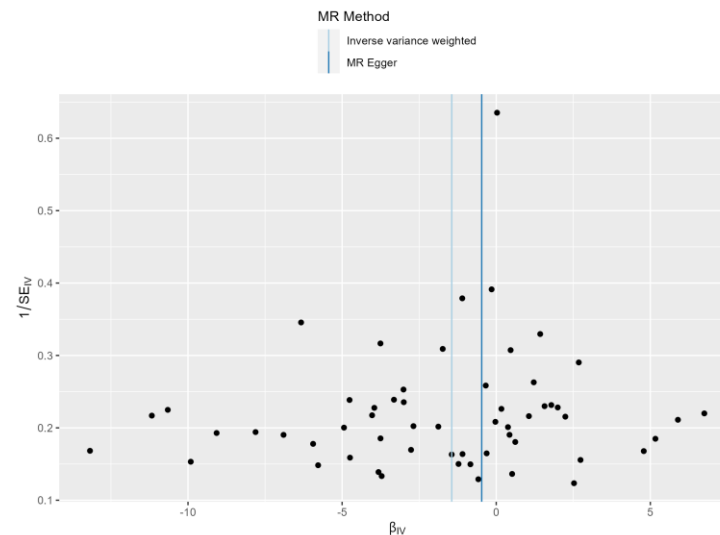
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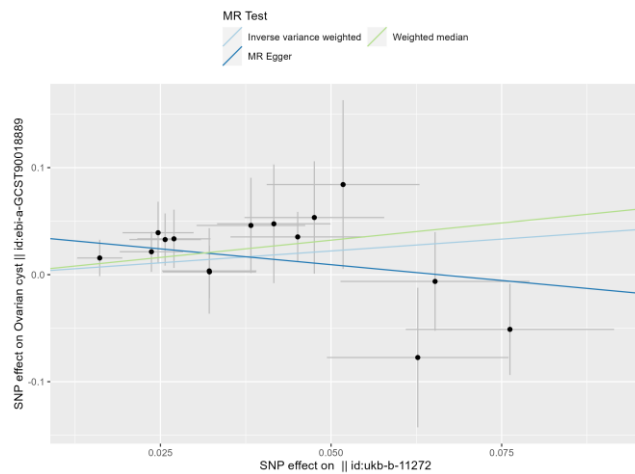


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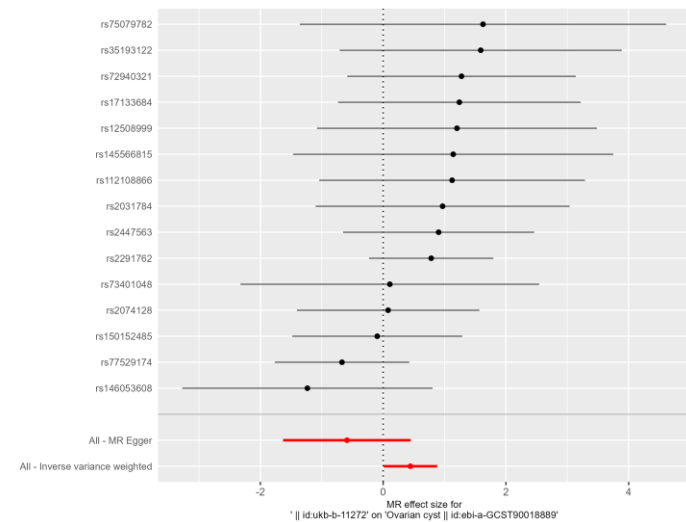


Supplementary Figure S15 Causal relationship between “Lobster/crab intake” and OCS. A) Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Lobster/crab intake” and OCS. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Lobster/crab intake” on OCS. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Lobster/crab intake” and OCS. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. **(OCS, Ovarian cysts)**

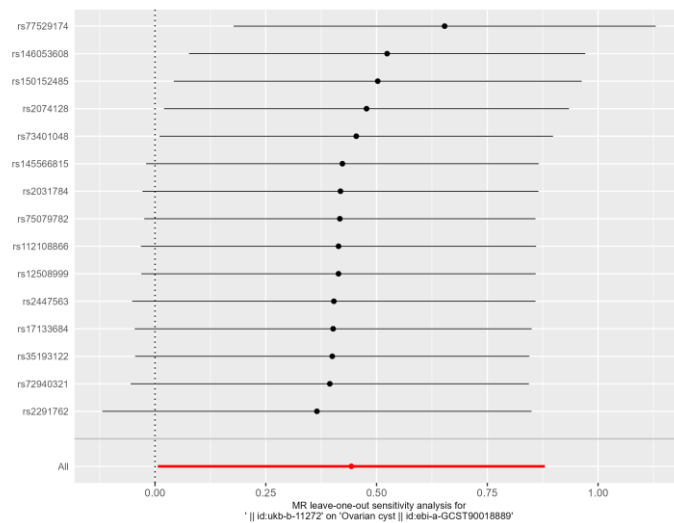
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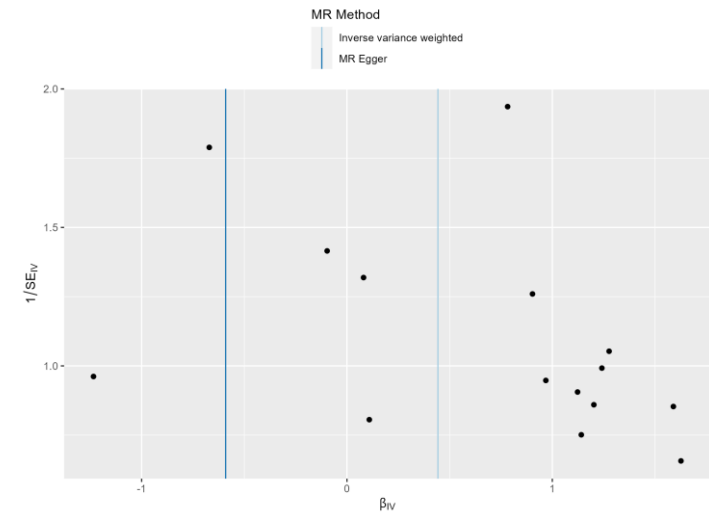
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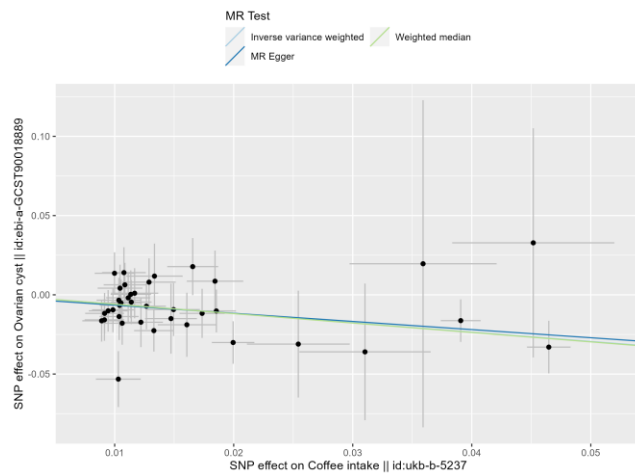


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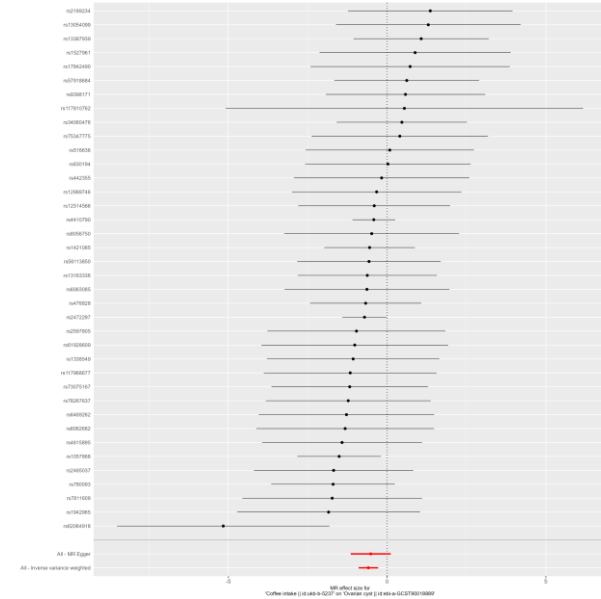


Supplementary Figure S16 Causal relationship between “Omelette intake” and OCS. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Omelette intake” and OCS. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Omelette intake” on OCS. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Omelette intake” and OCS. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. **(OCS, Ovarian cysts)**

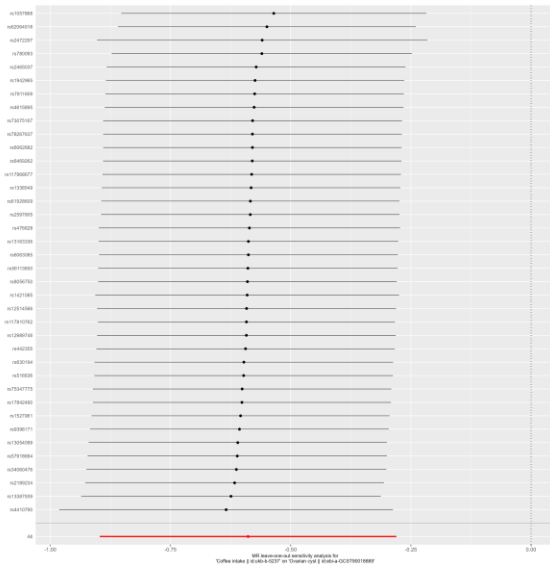
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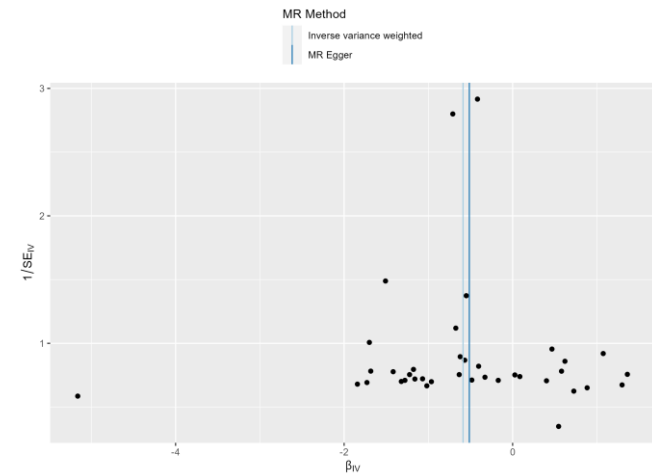
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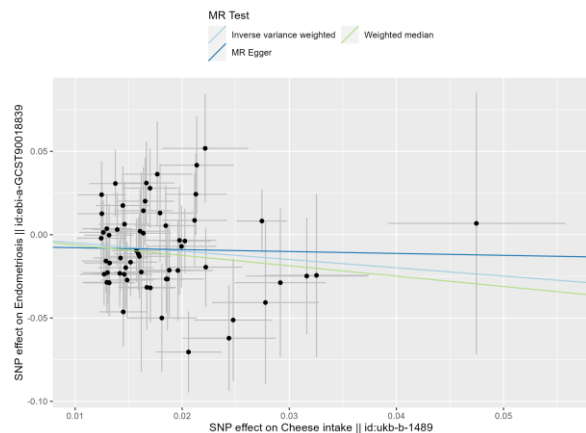


D



Supplementary Figure S17 Causal relationship between “Coffee intake” and OCS. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Coffee intake” and OCS. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Coffee intake” on OCS. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Coffee intake” and OCS. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. **(OCS, Ovarian cysts)**

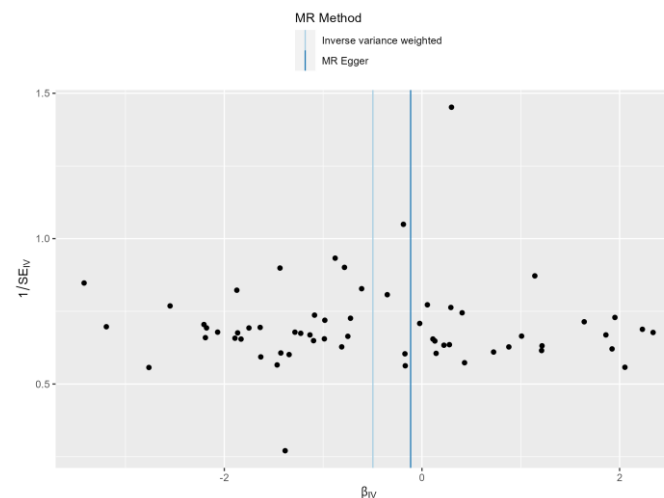
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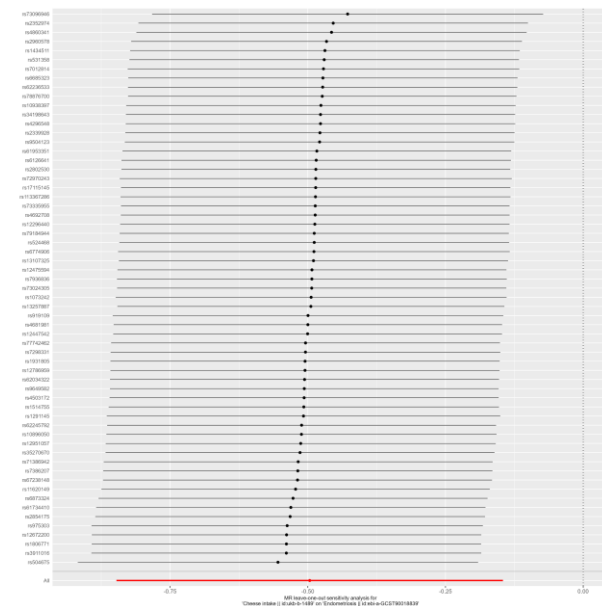
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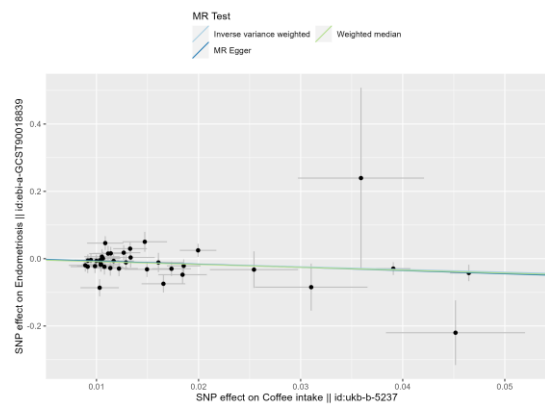


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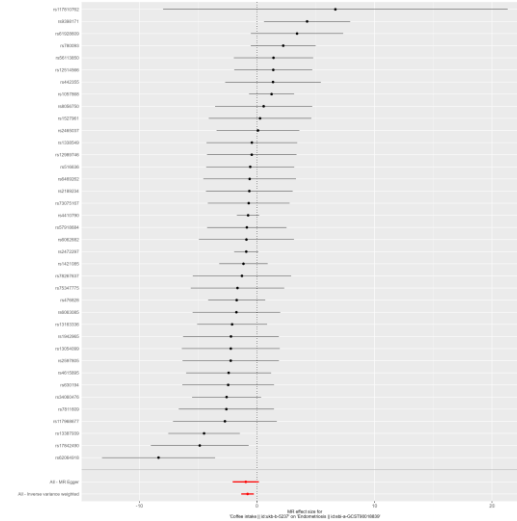


Supplementary Figure S18 Causal relationship between “Cheese intake” and ES. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Cheese intake” and ES. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Cheese intake” on ES. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Cheese intake” and ES. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. **(ES, Endometriosis)**

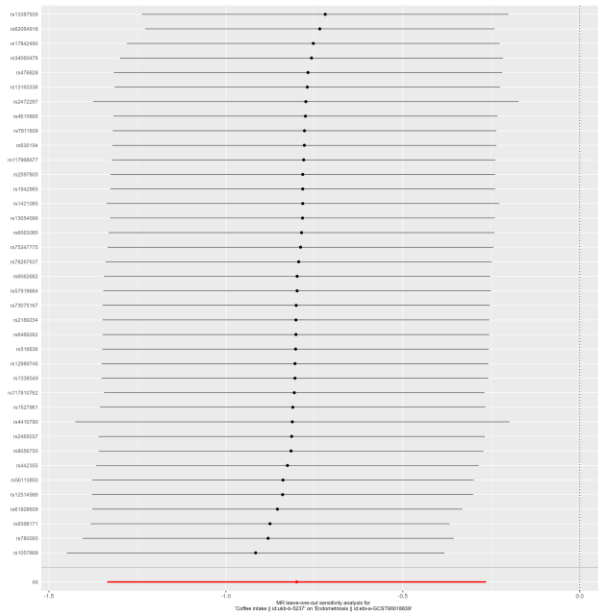
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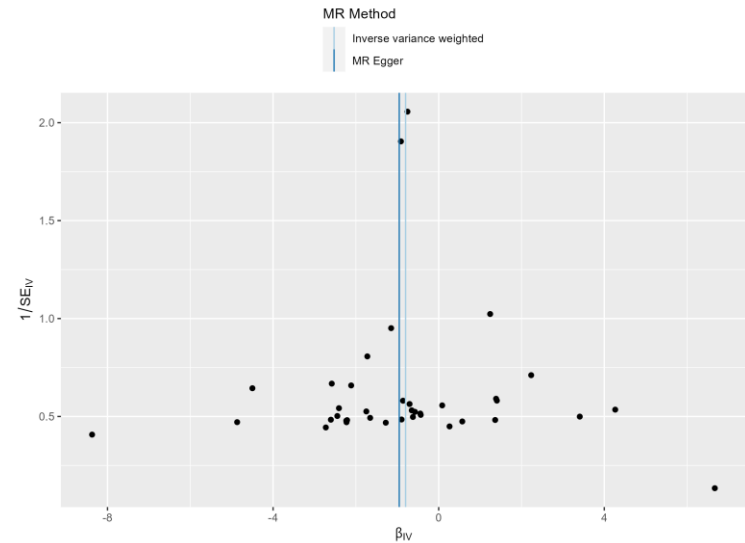
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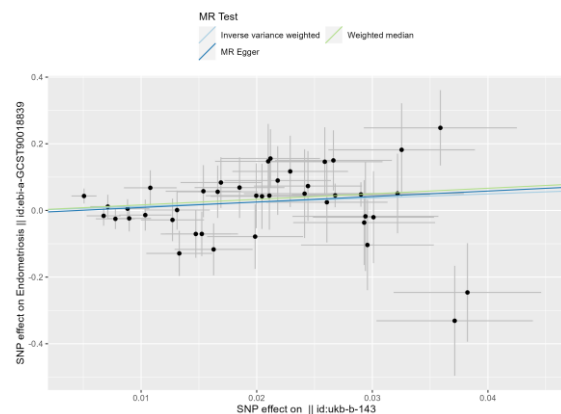


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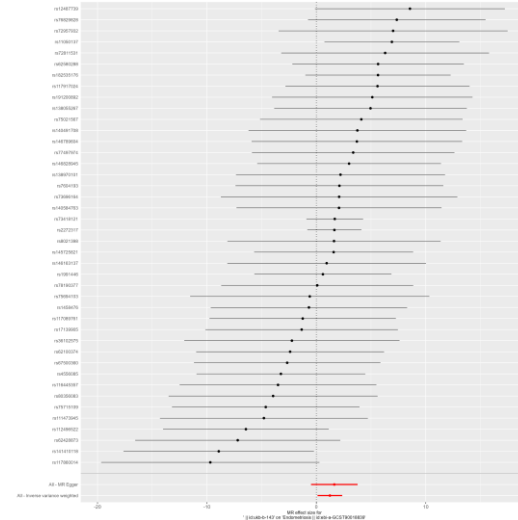


Supplementary Figure S19 Causal relationship between “Coffee intake” and ES. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Coffee intake” and ES. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Coffee intake” on ES. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Coffee intake” and ES. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (**ES, Endometriosis**)

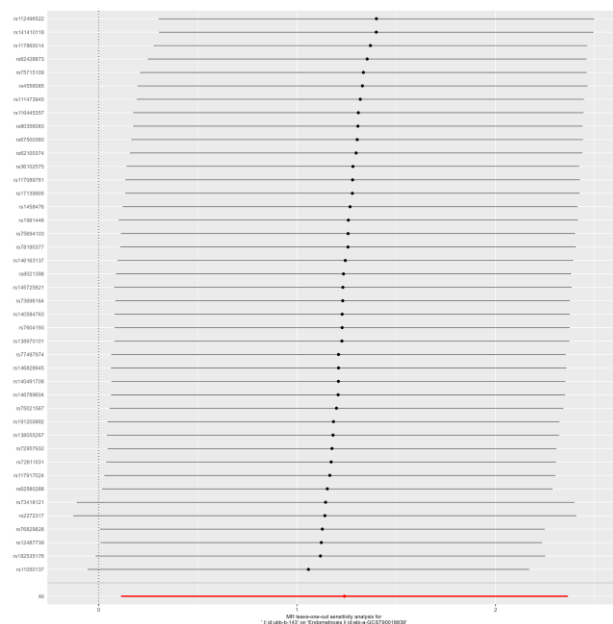
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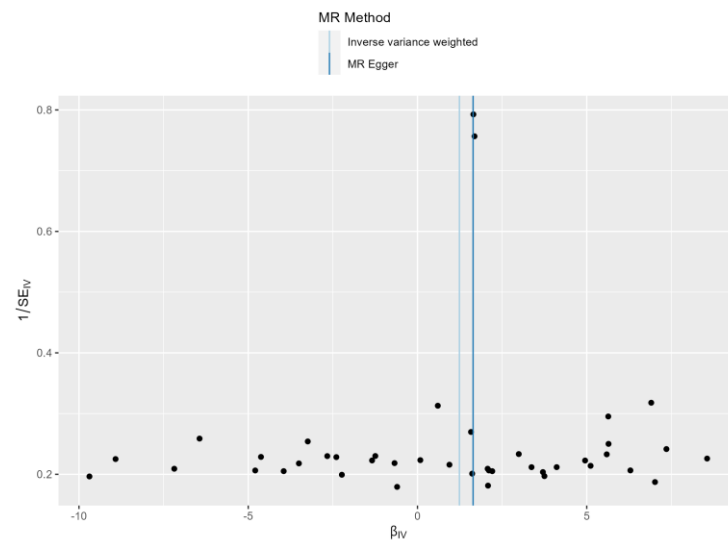
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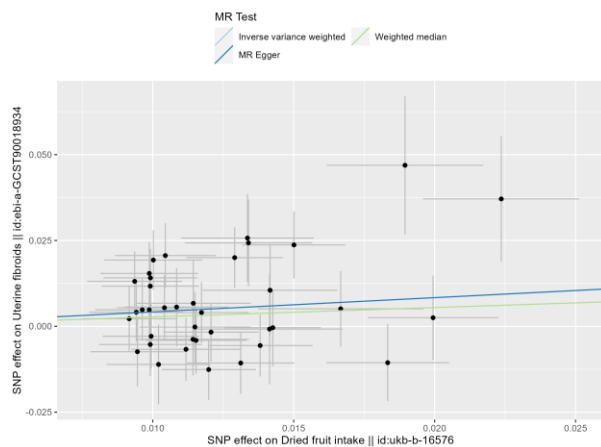


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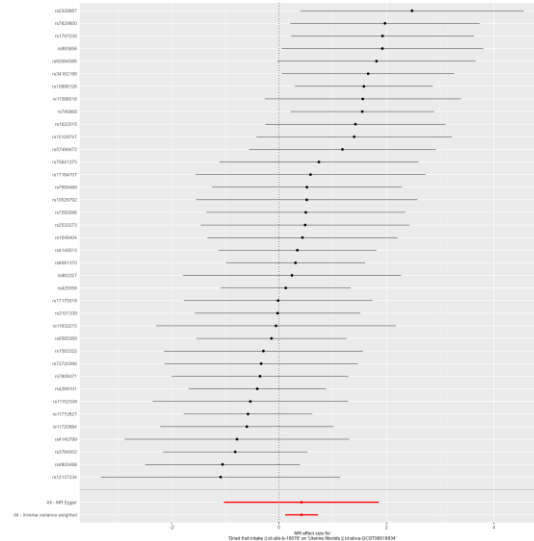


Supplementary Figure S20 Causal relationship between “Shellfish intake intake” and ES. A) Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Shellfish intake intake” and ES. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. B) Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Shellfish intake intake” on ES. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. C) Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Shellfish intake intake” and ES. D) Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (ES, Endometriosis)

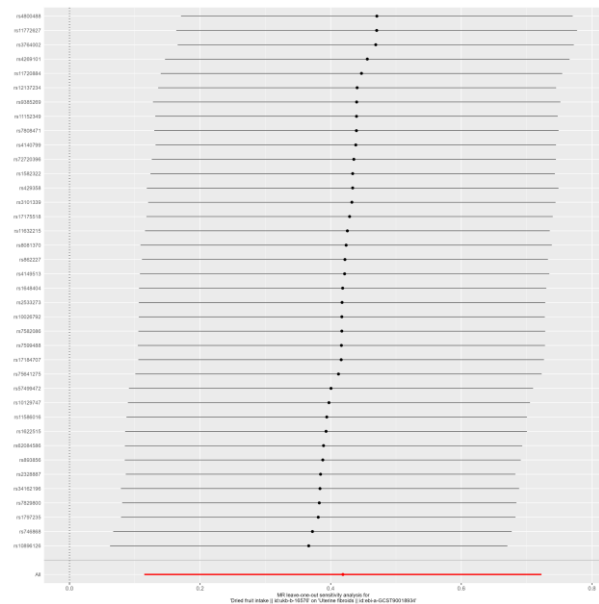
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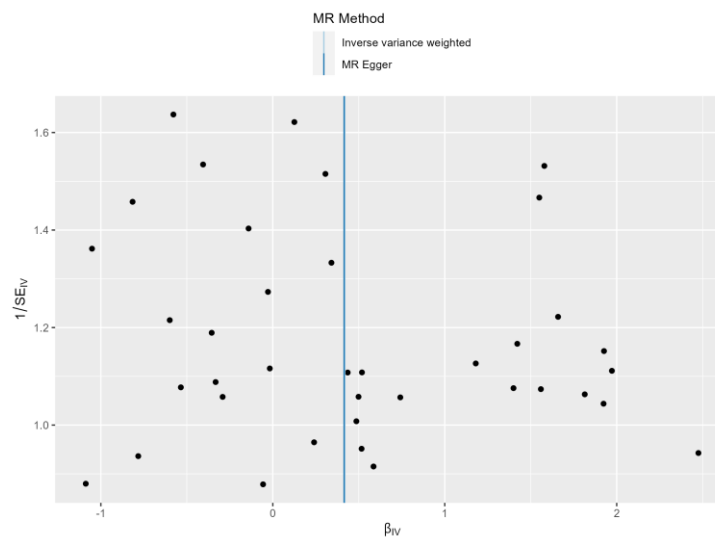
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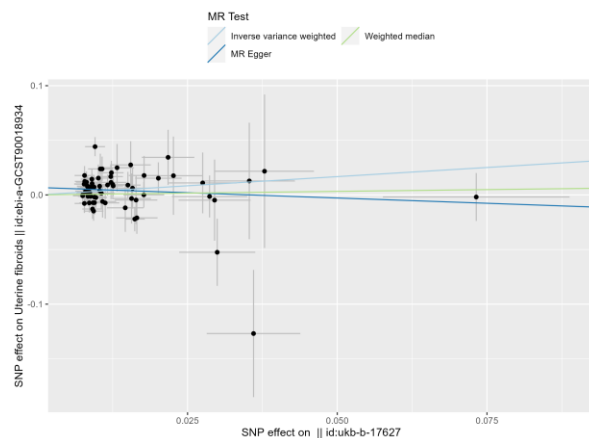


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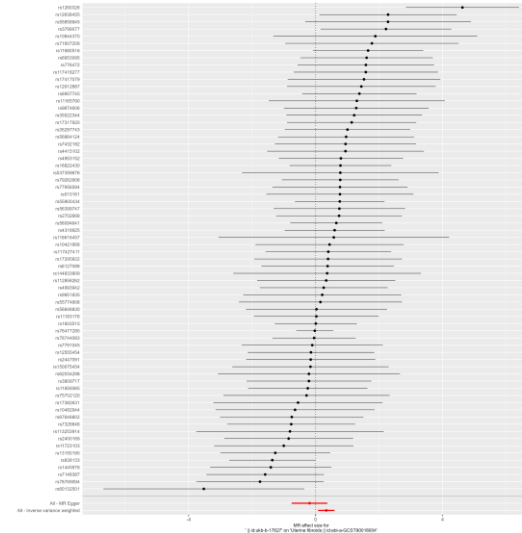


Supplementary Figure S21 Causal relationship between “dried fruit intake” and UF. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “dried fruit intake” and UF. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “dried fruit intake” on UF. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “dried fruit intake” and UF. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (UF, Uterine fibroid)

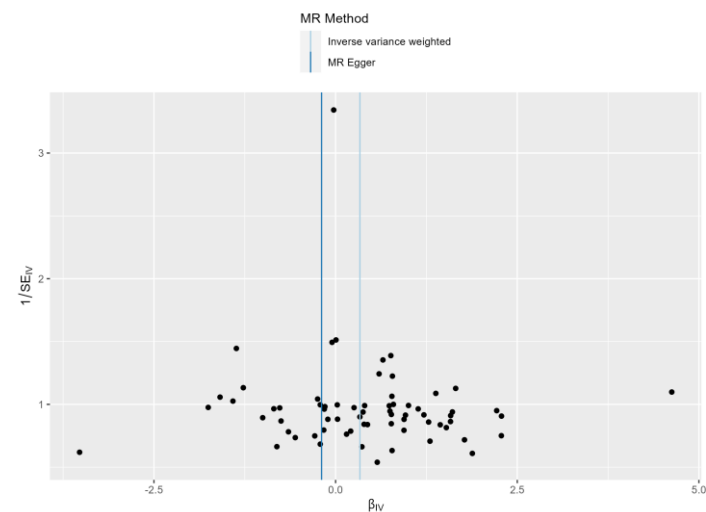
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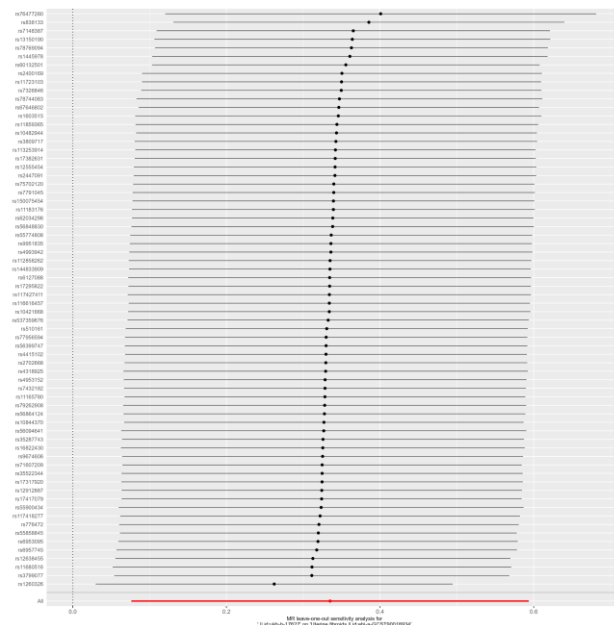
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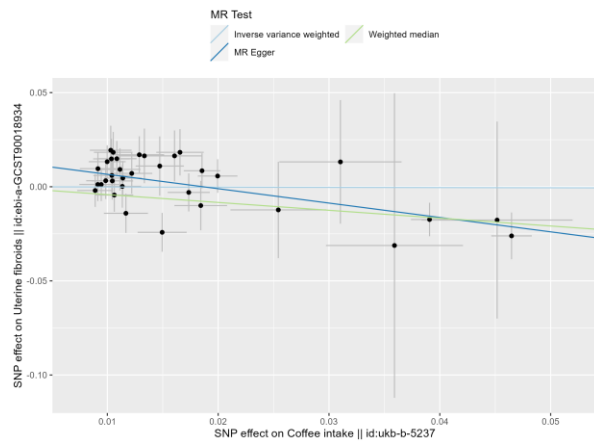


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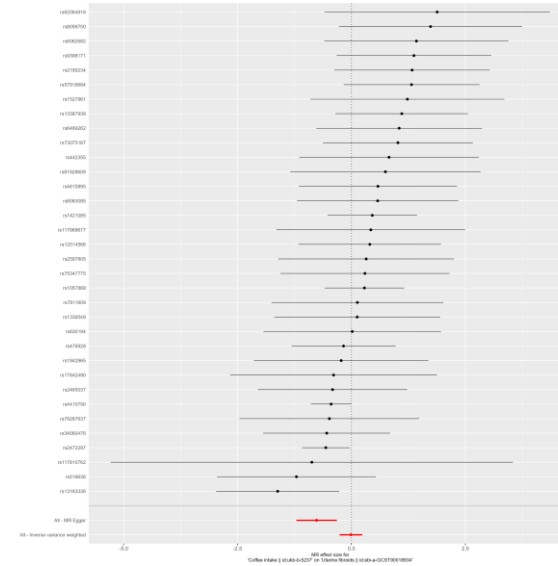


Supplementary Figure S22 Causal relationship between “Non-oily fish intake” and UF. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Non-oily fish intake” and UF. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Non-oily fish intake” on UF. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Non-oily fish intake” and UF. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (UF, Uterine fibroid)

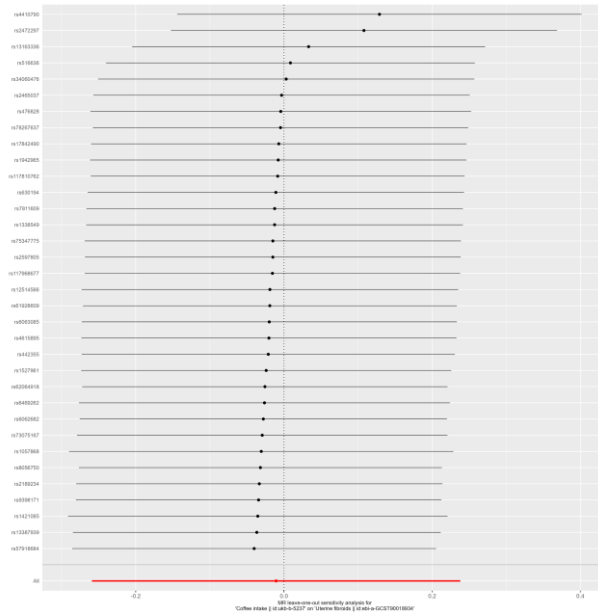
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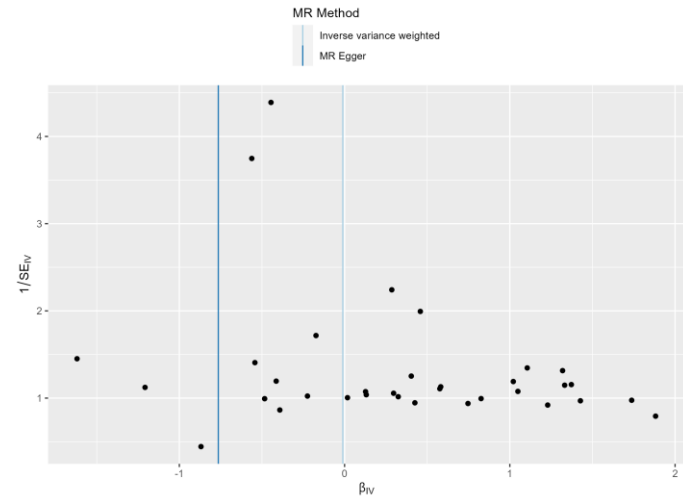
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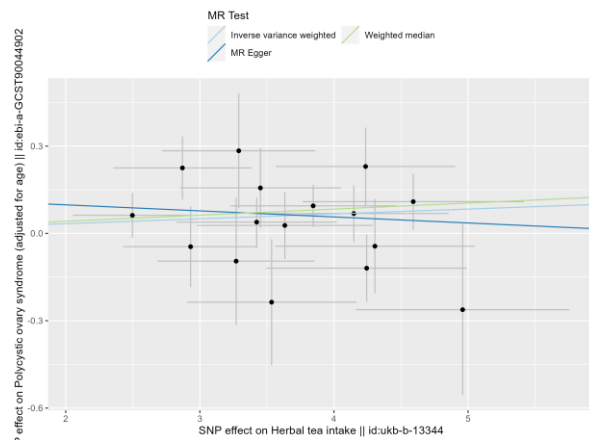


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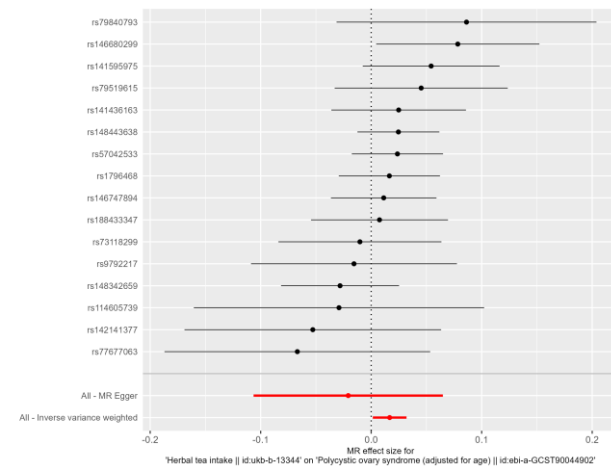


Supplementary Figure S23 Causal relationship between “Coffee intake” and UF. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Coffee intake” and UF. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Coffee intake” on UF. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Coffee intake” and UF. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (UF, Uterine fibroid)

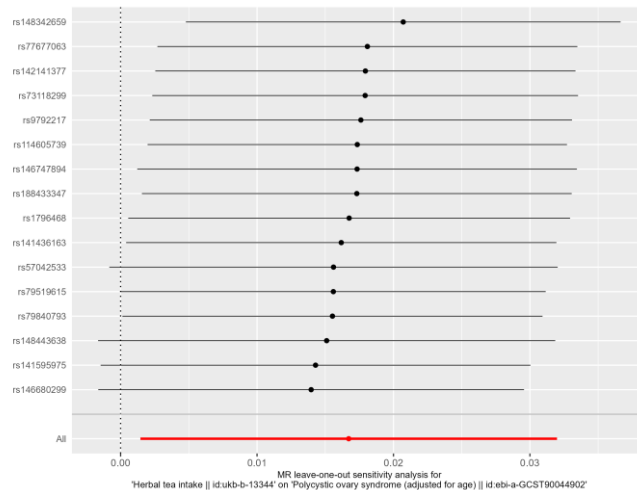
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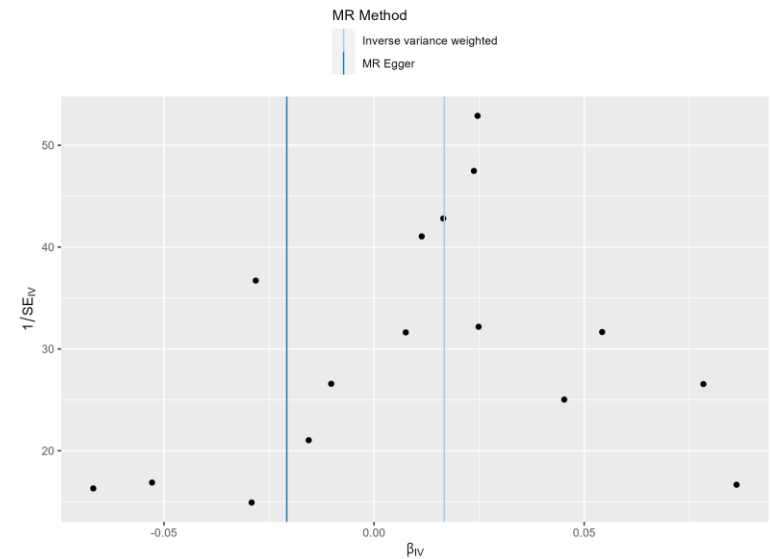
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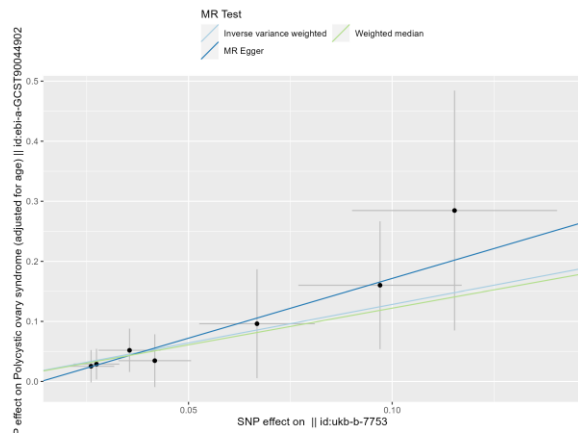


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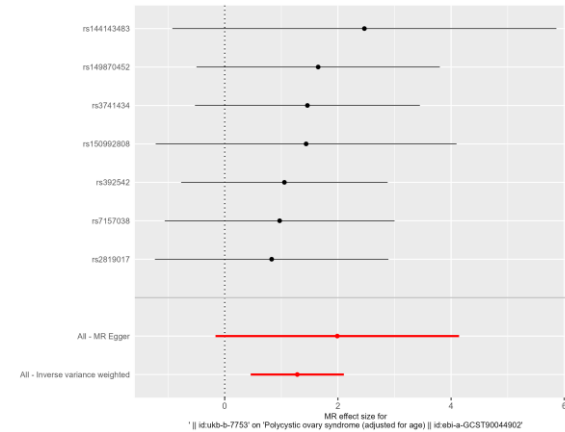


Supplementary Figure S24 Causal relationship between “Herbal tea intake” and PCOS. A) Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Herbal tea intake” and PCOS. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. B) Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Herbal tea intake” on PCOS. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. C) Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Herbal tea intake” and PCOS. D) Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (PCOS, Polycystic ovary syndrome)

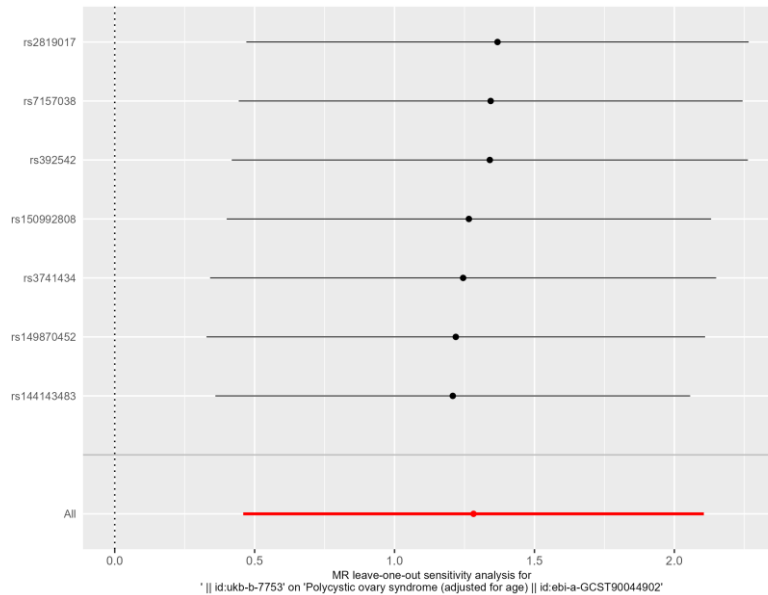
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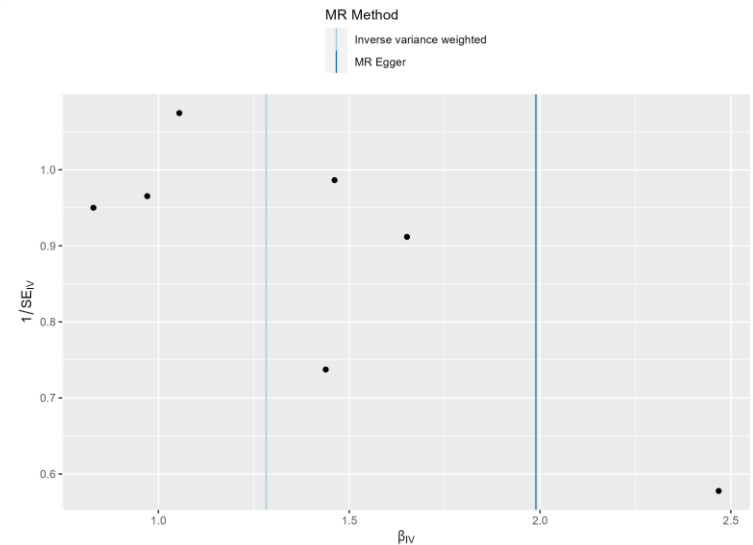
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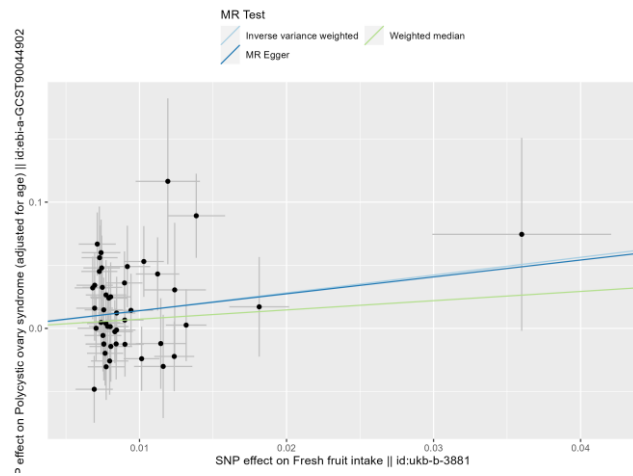


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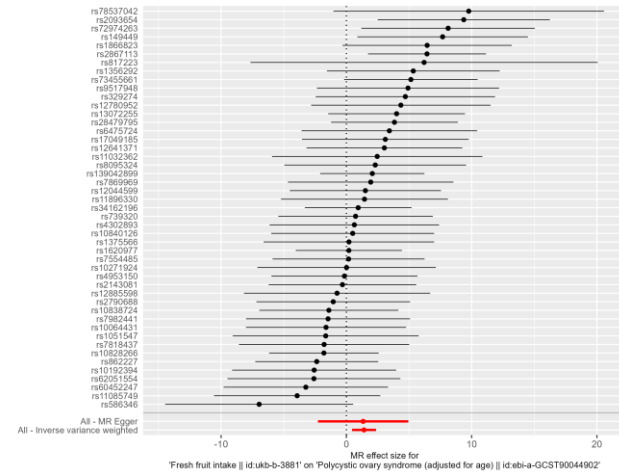


Supplementary Figure S25 Causal relationship between “Yogurt intake” and PCOS. A) Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Yogurt intake” and PCOS. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. B) Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Yogurt intake” on PCOS. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. C) Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Yogurt intake” and PCOS. D) Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (PCOS, Polycystic ovary syndrome)

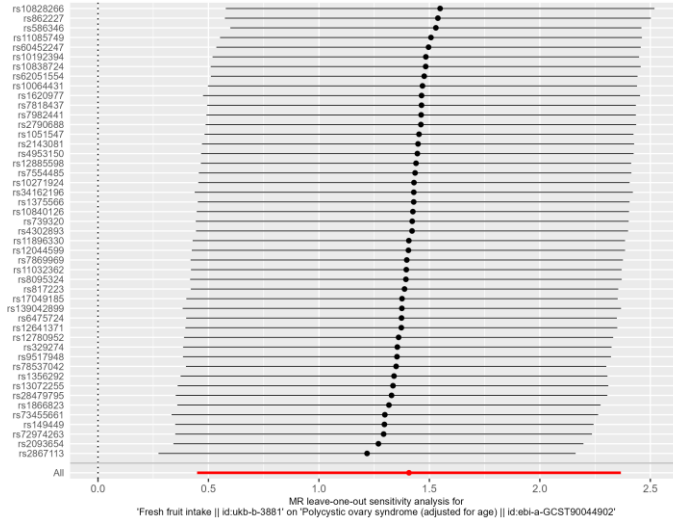
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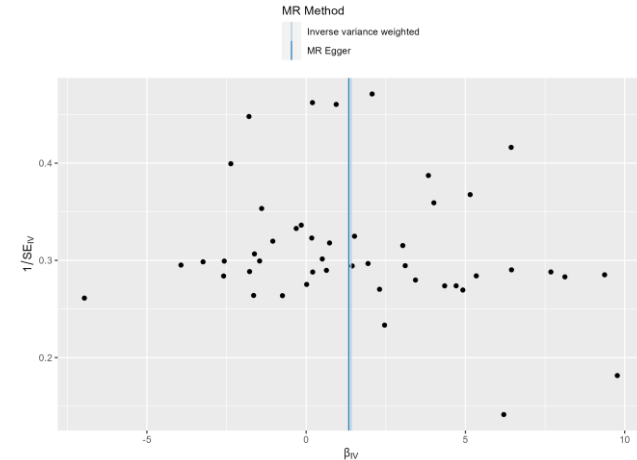
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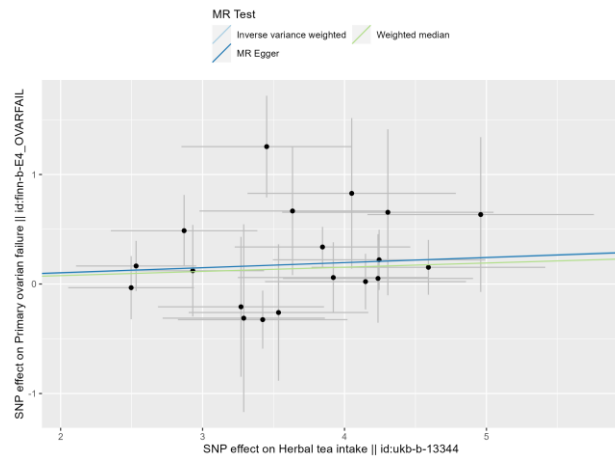


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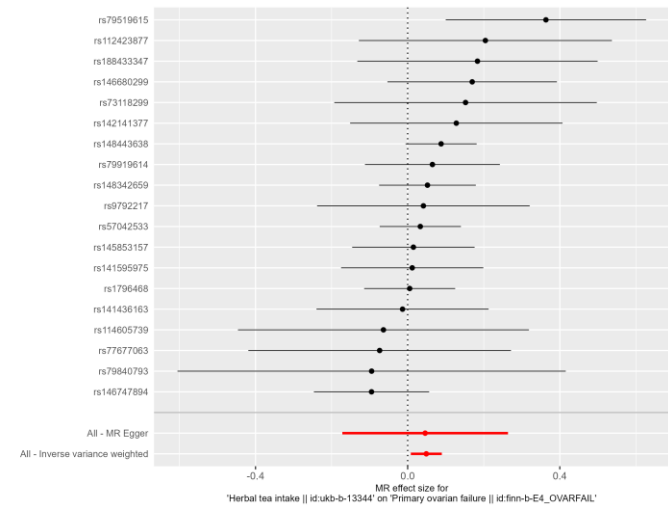


Supplementary Figure S26 Causal relationship between “Fresh fruit intake” and PCOS. A) Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Fresh fruit intake” and PCOS. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. B) Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Fresh fruit intake” on PCOS. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. C) Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Fresh fruit intake” and PCOS. D) Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (PCOS, Polycystic ovary syndrome)

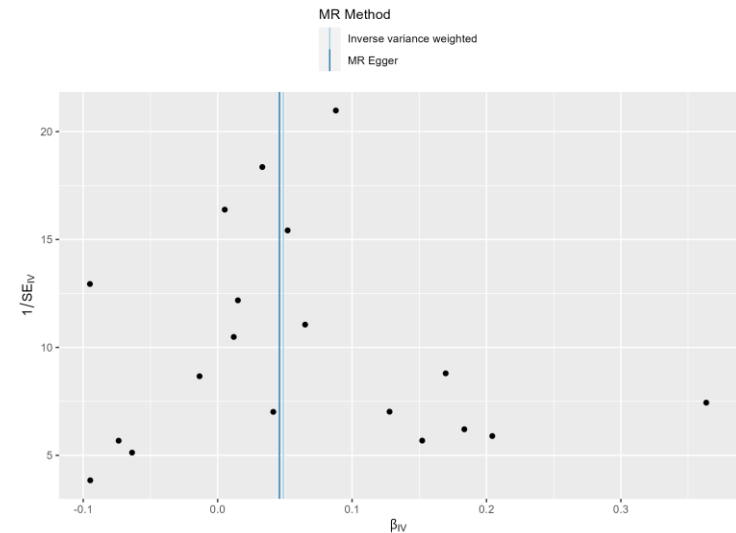
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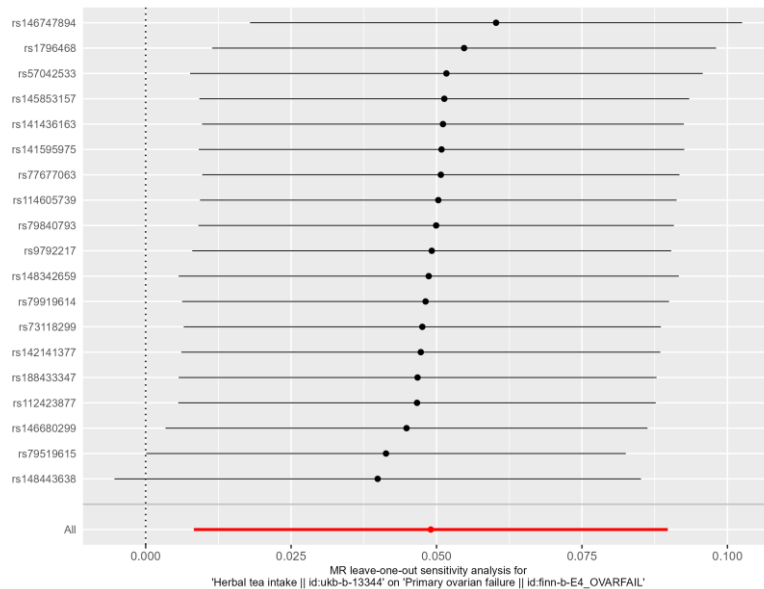
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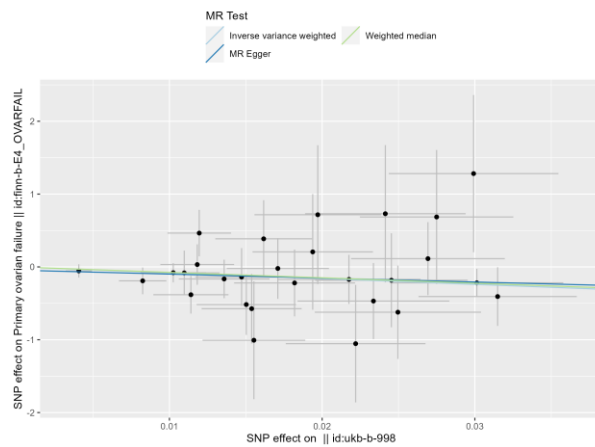


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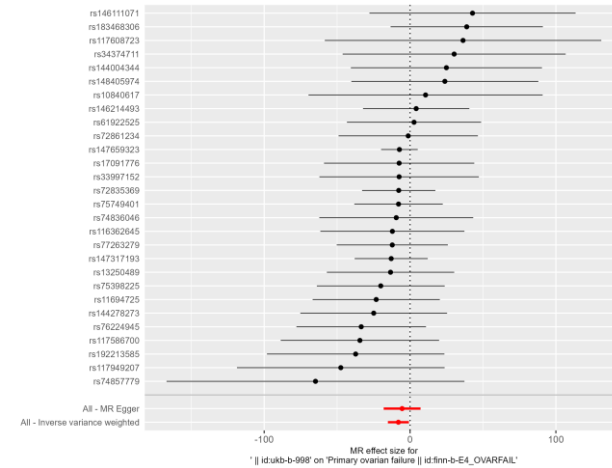


Supplementary Figure S27 Causal relationship between “Herbal tea intake” and POF. **A)** Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Herbal tea intake” and POF. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Herbal tea intake” on POF. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Herbal tea intake” and POF. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. **(POF, Premature ovarian failure)**

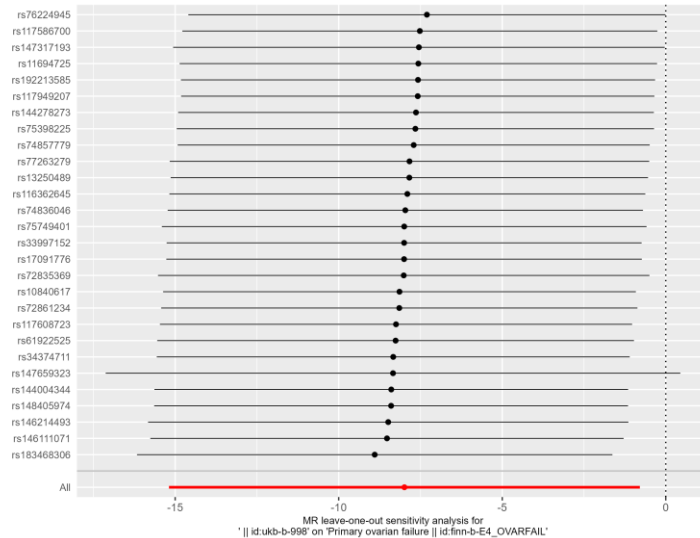
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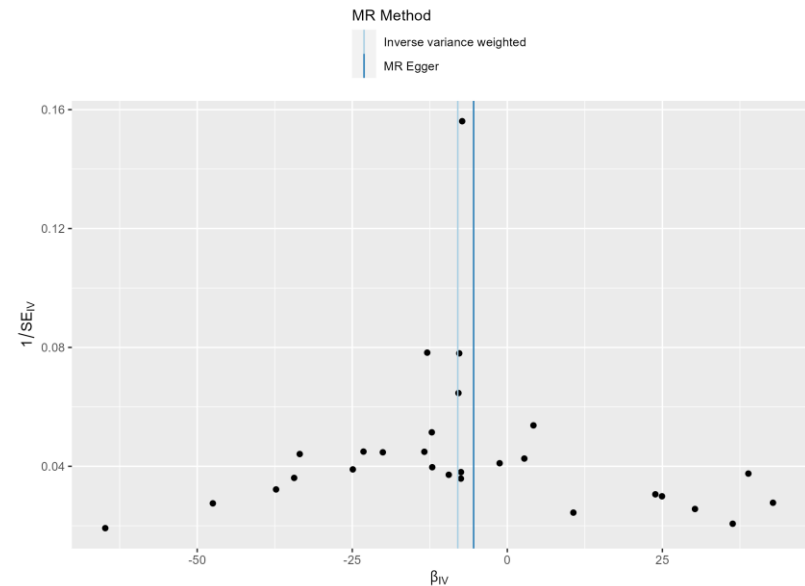
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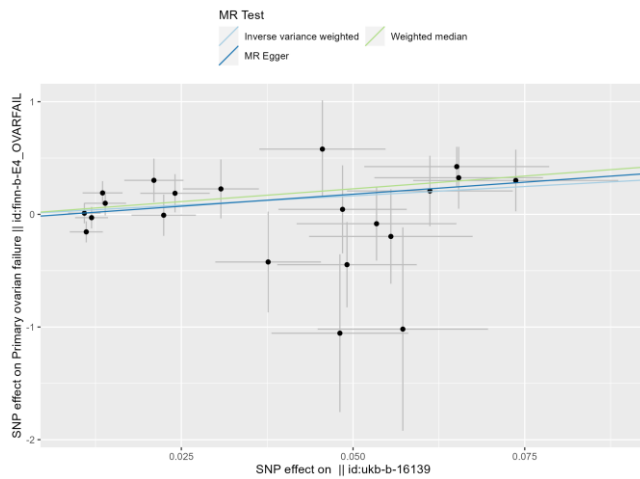


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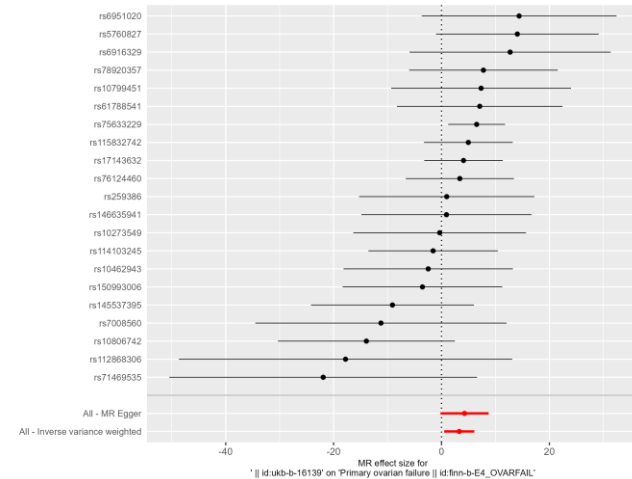


Supplementary Figure S28 Causal relationship between “Soya dessert intake” and POF. A) Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Soya dessert intake” and POF. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. B) Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Soya dessert intake” on POF. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. C) Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Soya dessert intake” and POF. D) Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. (POF, Premature ovarian failure)

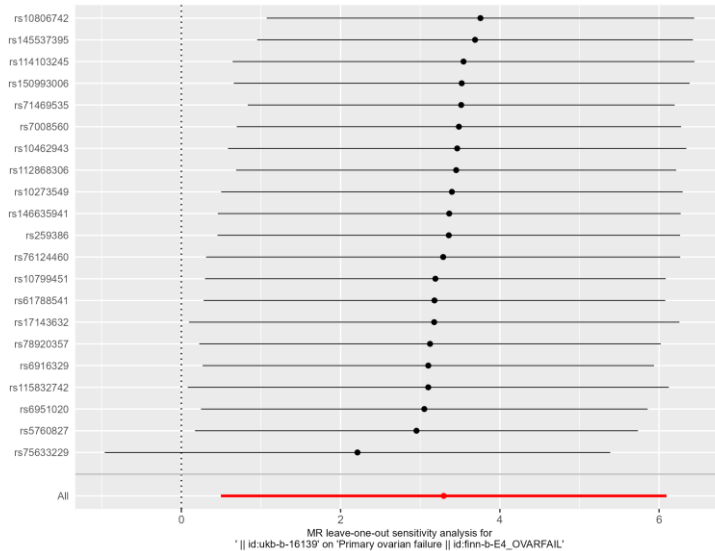
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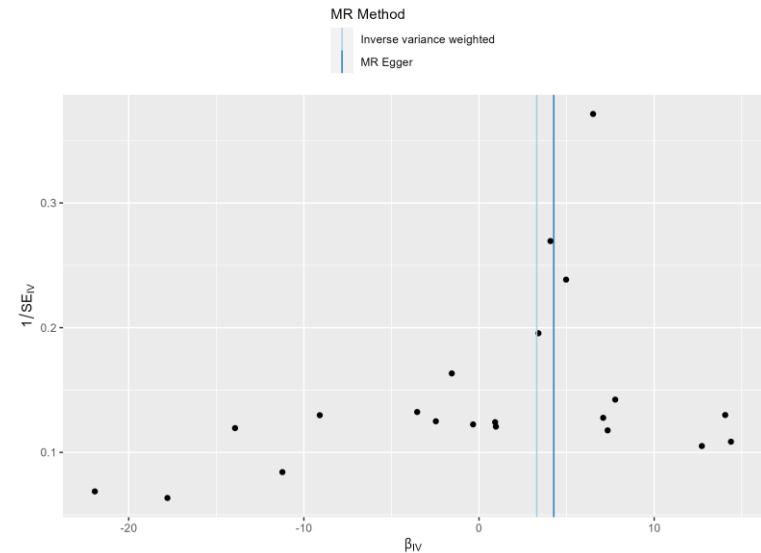
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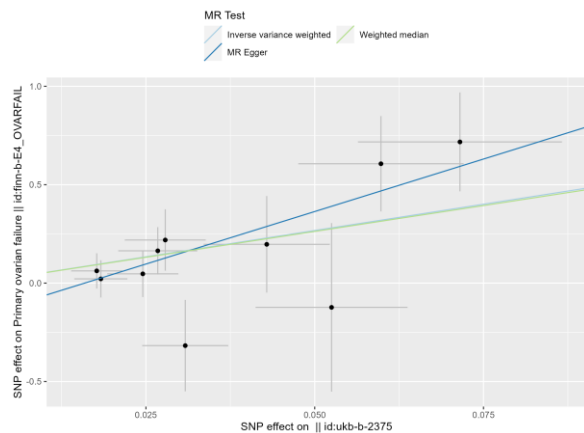


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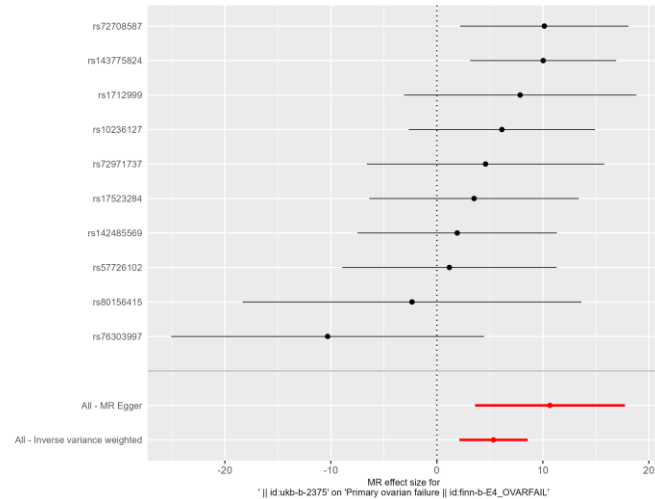


Supplementary Figure S29 Causal relationship between “Dark chocolate intake” and POF. A) Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Dark chocolate intake” and POF. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Dark chocolate intake” on POF. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Dark chocolate intake” and POF. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. **(POF, Premature ovarian failure)**

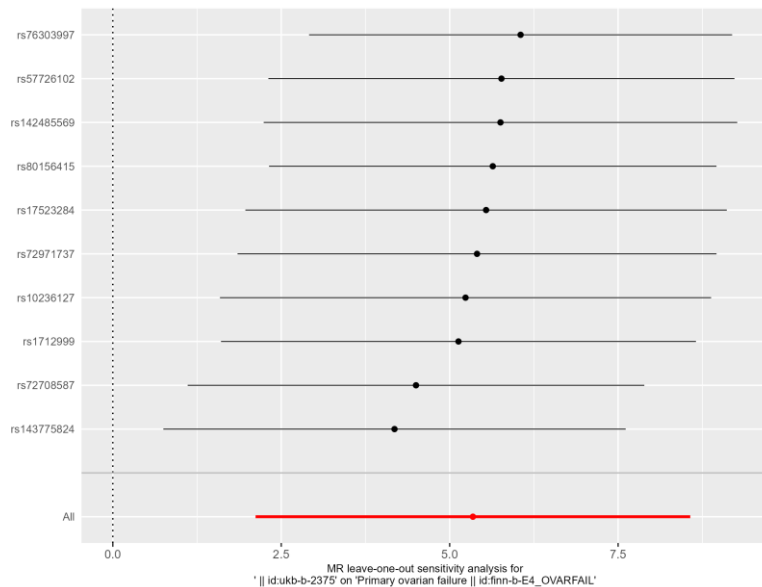
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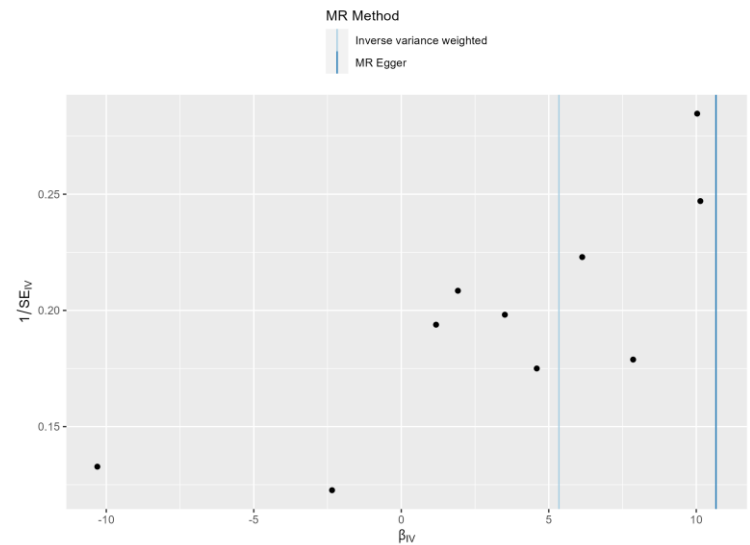
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Supplementary Figure S30 Causal relationship between “Whole-wheat cereal intake” and POF. A) Scatter plot of the causal relationship between “Whole-wheat cereal intake” and POF. The slope of each line represents the causal relationship of each method. **B)** Forest plot of the causal effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with “Whole-wheat cereal intake” on POF. The significance of red lines are MR results of MR-Egger test and IVW method. **C)** Leave-one-out plot of the causal relationship between “Whole-wheat cereal intake” and POF. **D)** Funnel plot to assess heterogeneity. The blue line represents the inverse-variance weighted estimate, and the dark blue line represents the Mendelian randomization-Egger estimate. **(POF, Premature ovarian failure)**