

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 6: Association with Crohn disease subphenotypes

	Subphenotype P-values							
	Pure Ileal	Pure Colonic	Perianal Involvement	Inflammatory Behaviour	Stenosing Behaviour	Penetrating Behaviour	Smoking Status	Age at Onset
rs11805303	0.970	0.457	0.071	0.079	0.147	0.586	0.240	0.626
rs12035082	0.363	0.175	0.400	0.121	0.087	0.498	0.911	0.555
rs10801047	0.719	0.158	0.125	0.247	0.929	0.204	0.194	0.642
rs10210302	0.458	0.024	0.667	0.0003	0.005	0.125	0.374	0.019
rs17234657	0.104	0.058	0.863	0.077	0.882	0.092	0.768	0.904
rs9292777	0.049	0.143	0.252	0.370	0.026	0.175	0.580	0.794
rs10077785	0.108	0.990	0.230	0.698	0.634	0.606	0.683	0.770
rs13361189	0.876	0.448	0.436	0.512	0.847	0.260	0.505	0.952
rs4958847	0.466	0.162	0.200	0.416	0.994	0.116	0.561	0.570
rs6887695	0.463	0.425	0.326	0.468	0.277	0.024	0.656	0.504
rs2542151	0.329	0.290	0.763	0.050	0.080	0.307	0.277	0.387
rs2836754	0.961	0.810	0.946	0.285	0.765	0.093	0.187	0.059

Within-cases test of association for 6 CD sub-phenotypes and 2 modifiers (smoking status and age at onset). The behavioural phenotypes (inflammatory, stenosing and penetrating) were mutually exclusive. Smoking status was defined as ever smoked or never smoked. Only one association remained significant following Bonferroni correction (shown in bold). Tests of association calculated using the Cochran-Armitage trend test.