**TABLE S2** - Number of markers selected for GWAS depending on filtering criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filtering</th>
<th>Number of selected markers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>29313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMV ≤ 0.9 by panel</td>
<td>18818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMV ≤ 0.9 by panel + Non-constant and non-collinear</td>
<td>6138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMV ≤ 0.8</td>
<td>3419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMV ≤ 0.7</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMV ≤ 0.6</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMV ≤ 0.5</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMV ≤ 0.2</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Underlined is the number of markers considered for GWAS in the study. That number is almost twice as high as the number of markers selected from a threshold of PMV ≤ 0.8, which is still a very lenient filtering criterion. “Non-constant and non-collinear” refers to the filtering step recommended by van Buuren & Groothuis-Oudshoorn (2011) in which collinear and constant marker variables are discarded (see section Material & methods).