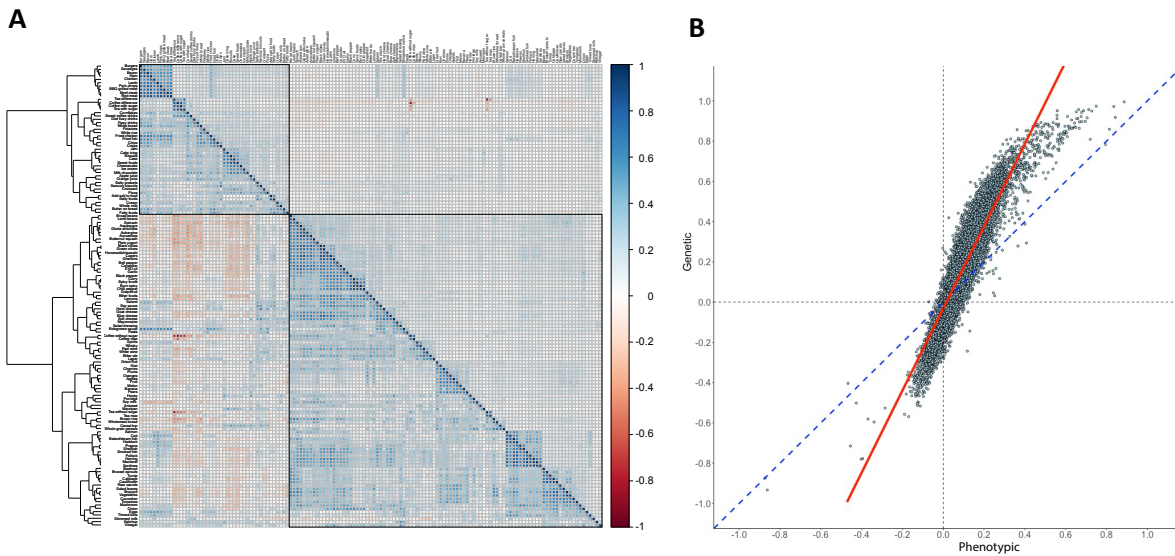


1 **Supplementary Figures**

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3 Fig. S1 Comparison of genetic and phenotypic correlation between the food
4 liking traits. Panel A shows the correlation plot for all the pairwise
5 correlation between the food traits used in the analysis. Two main groups
6 of foods are visible and have been highlighted with the black boxes. Panel
7 B Scatterplot of all pairwise genetic and phenotypic correlations. The red
8 line represents the regression line. Although the genetic and phenotypic
9 correlations resemble each other very closely ($r > 0.9$) genetic correlations
10 are $\sim 2x$ as big reflecting the large amount of noise present in the
11 questionnaire data.

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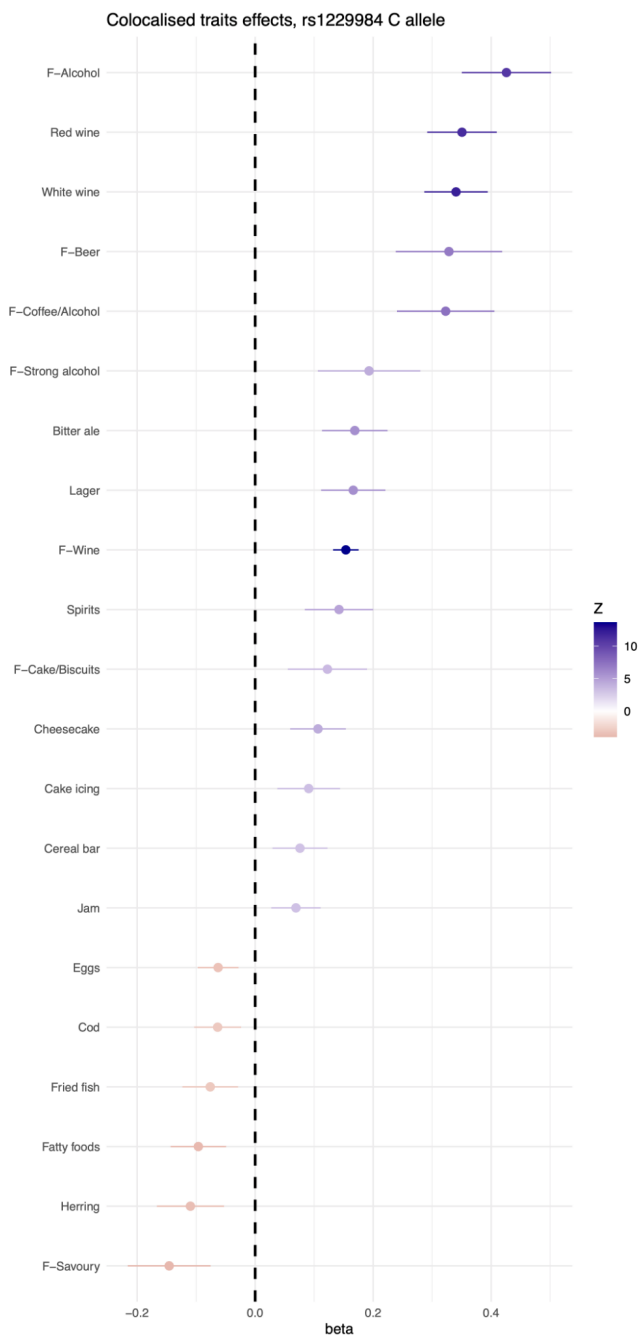
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35 Fig S3. Effect of rs1229984 in *ADH1B* on food-liking traits. Forest plot of
36 the effect of the C allele of rs1229984 on food liking. The point represents
37 the point estimate while the bar represents the 95% CI. Only traits which
38 colocalise and for which rs1229984 is the most likely causal SNP have
39 been reported.

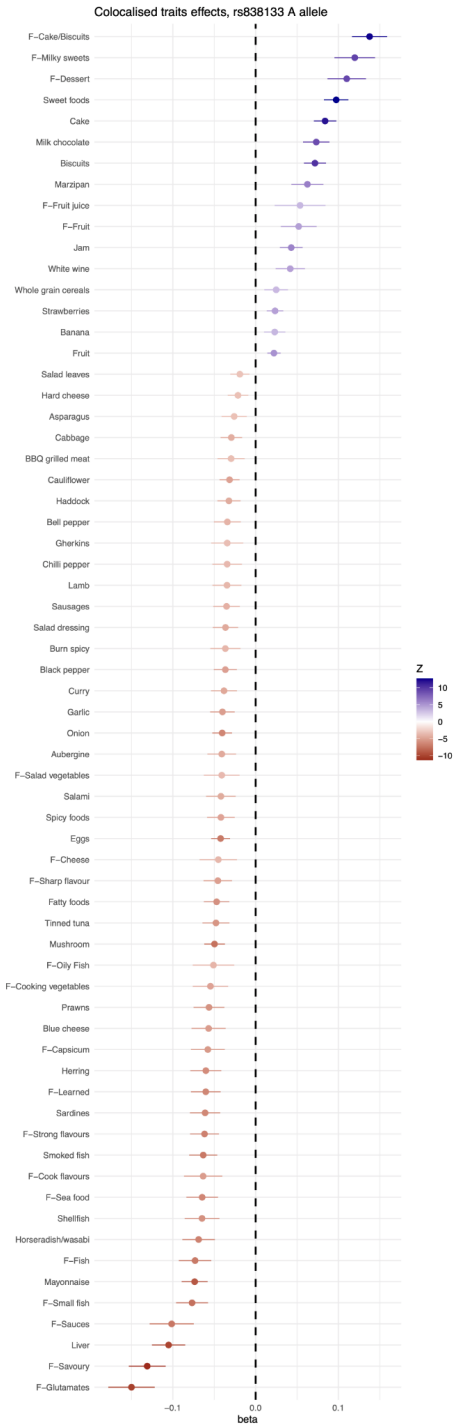
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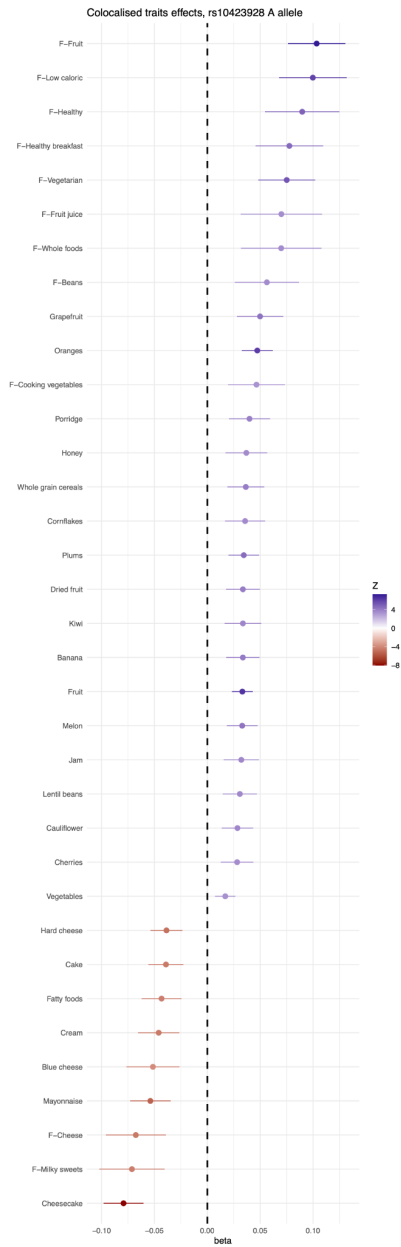
43 Fig S4. Effect of rs838133 in *FGF21* on food-liking traits. Forest plot of the
 44 effect of the A allele of rs838133 on food liking. The point represents the
 45 point estimate while the bar represents the 95% CI. Only traits which
 46 colocalise and for which rs838133 is the most likely causal SNP have been
 47 reported.



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50 Fig S5. Effect of rs10423928 in *GIPR* on food-liking traits. Forest plot of the
 51 effect of the A allele of rs10423928 on food liking. The point represents the
 52 point estimate while the bar represents the 95% CI. Only traits which
 53 colocalise and for which rs10423928 is the most likely causal SNP have
 54 been reported.



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