

Figure legend

Supplementary figure 1. Effect of single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs)-determined

serum 25(OH)D on the risk of lung cancer overall and histologic types in two-sample MR.

The $\ln(\text{hazard ratio})$ for risk of outcome of each SNP (Y-axis) was plotted against each SNP's

effect on 10% increase of serum 25(OH)D (X-axis). Each trend line, derived from the

inverse-variance weighted method and set through the origin of the axes arbitrarily,

represents $\ln(\text{HR})$ for the risk of lung cancer or histologic type per 10% increase of

genetically determined serum 25(OH)D. Vertical and horizontal lines around points show 95%

confidence intervals for each SNP. Outcomes: A) Lung cancer overall; B) Small cell lung

cancer; C) Adenocarcinoma; D) Squamous cell carcinoma; E) Other/unknown subtypes.