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### Author Correction

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# Author Correction: GWAS of thyroid stimulating hormone highlights the pleiotropic effects and inverse association with thyroid cancer

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Correction to: *Nature Communications* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-17718-z>, published online 07 August 2020.

The original version of this article contained an error in the results, in the second paragraph of the subsection entitled “Fine-mapping for potentially causal variants among TSH loci”, in which effect sizes for two variants were incorrectly reported.

The original version incorrectly read ‘In the HUNT study, the missense variant *TG* p.G67S (rs116340633, MAF = 1.8%, effect size = 0.77 SD, 95% CI = 0.73–0.82 SD,  $P$ -value =  $1.07 \times 10^{-21}$ ) is in strong LD ( $r^2 = 0.99$ ) with the most strongly associated variant rs117074997 (intronic). At the other association signal, missense variant *TG* p.P118L (rs114322847, MAF = 2.4%, effect size = 0.84 SD, 95% CI = 0.82–0.87 SD,  $P$ -value =  $1.87 \times 10^{-26}$ ) is in strong LD ( $r^2 = 0.92$ ) with the most strongly associated variant rs118039499 (intronic) (Supplementary Table 2 and Supplementary Fig. 4)’.

The correct version replaces this sentence with ‘In the HUNT study, the missense variant *TG* p.G67S (rs116340633, MAF = 1.8%, effect size =  $-0.26$  SD, 95% CI =  $-0.31$  to  $-0.20$  SD,  $P$ -value =  $1.07 \times 10^{-21}$ ) is in strong LD ( $r^2 = 0.99$ ) with the most strongly associated variant rs117074997 (intronic). At the other association signal, missense variant *TG* p.P118L (rs114322847, MAF = 2.4%, effect size =  $-0.17$  SD, 95% CI =  $-0.20$  to  $-0.14$  SD,  $P$ -value =  $1.87 \times 10^{-26}$ ) is in strong LD ( $r^2 = 0.92$ ) with the most strongly associated variant rs118039499 (intronic) (Supplementary Table 2, Supplementary Figure 4)’.

This has been corrected in both the PDF and HTML versions of the Article.

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