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## **Reporting Summary**

Nature Research wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Research policies, see Authors & Referees and the Editorial Policy Checklist.

### Statistical parameters

When statistical analyses are reported, confirm that the following items are present in the relevant location (e.g. figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section).

n/a	Cor	nfirmed
	$\boxtimes$	The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement
	$\boxtimes$	An indication of whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly
	$\boxtimes$	The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.
	$\boxtimes$	A description of all covariates tested
	$\boxtimes$	A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons
	$\boxtimes$	A full description of the statistics including <u>central tendency</u> (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND <u>variation</u> (e.g. standard deviation) or associated <u>estimates of uncertainty</u> (e.g. confidence intervals)
		For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i> ) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted <i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>
	$\boxtimes$	For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings
$\boxtimes$		For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes
	$\boxtimes$	Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's d, Pearson's r), indicating how they were calculated
	$\boxtimes$	Clearly defined error bars State explicitly what error bars represent (e.g. SD, SE, CI)

Our web collection on statistics for biologists may be useful.

#### Software and code

Policy information about availability of computer code

Data collection

No software was used.

Data analysis

Open source and freely available software used: Docker community edition 18.03.1 for Mac; Miniconda version 4.4.10; R versions 3.4.3 and 3.4.4; Python 3.6.4; hdf5 tools 1.0.0; SoS ("Script of Scripts") version 0.9.14.1; numpy version 1.14.3; pandas version 0.23.0; pytables 3.4.3; SFA version 1.0; GNU Scientific Library version 2.3; MOSEK version 8.1.0.49 (freely available for academic use); rhdf5 R package version 2.22.0; rmeta R package version 2.16; lattice R package version 0.20-35; colorRamps R package version 2.3; ExtremeDeconvolution R package version 1.3; SQUAREM R package version 2017.10-1; workflowr R package version 1.0.1.9000. Please see "code availability" statement for information on how to access source code implementing custom statistical methods and other algorithms.

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors/reviewers upon request. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.

#### Data

Policy information about availability of data

All manuscripts must include a data availability statement. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A list of figures that have associated raw data
- A description of any restrictions on data availability

The GTEx study data are available through dbGap under access phs000424.v6.p1. The GTEx summary statistics used in the mash analysis have been deposited on Zenodo (doi:10.5281/zenodo.1296399).

Field-specific reporting					
Please select the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.					
Life sciences For a reference copy of th	Behavioural & social sciences Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences he document with all sections, see <a href="mailto:nature.com/authors/policies/ReportingSummary-flat.pdf">nature.com/authors/policies/ReportingSummary-flat.pdf</a>				
Life scien	ices study design				
All studies must disc	close on these points even when the disclosure is negative.				
Sample size	Not applicable—data used in manuscript are from a previously published study (GTEx Consortium. The Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) pilot analysis: multitissue gene regulation in humans. Science 348, 648–660, 2015).				
Data exclusions	Not applicable—data used in manuscript are from a previously published study (GTEx Consortium. The Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) pilot analysis: multitissue gene regulation in humans. Science 348, 648–660, 2015).				
Replication	Not applicable—data used in manuscript are from a previously published study (GTEx Consortium. The Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) pilot analysis: multitissue gene regulation in humans. Science 348, 648–660, 2015).				
Randomization	Not applicable—data used in manuscript are from a previously published study (GTEx Consortium. The Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) pilot analysis: multitissue gene regulation in humans. Science 348, 648–660, 2015).				
Blinding	Not applicable—data used in manuscript are from a previously published study (GTEx Consortium. The Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) pilot analysis: multitissue gene regulation in humans. Science 348, 648–660, 2015).				

# Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods

Materials & experimental systems		Methods	
n/a	Involved in the study	n/a Involved in the study	
$\times$	Unique biological materials	ChIP-seq	
$\boxtimes$	Antibodies	Flow cytometry	
$\boxtimes$	Eukaryotic cell lines	MRI-based neuroimaging	
$\boxtimes$	Palaeontology	·	
$\boxtimes$	Animals and other organisms		
$\times$	Human research participants		