Candidate Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms From a Genomewide Association Study of Alzheimer Disease

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Objective: To identify single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with risk and age at onset of Alzheimer disease (AD) in a genomewide association study of 469,438 SNPs.

Design: Case-control study with replication.

Setting: Memory referral clinics in Canada and the United Kingdom.

Participants: The hypothesis-generating data set consisted of 753 individuals with AD by National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Diseases and Stroke/Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders Association criteria recruited from 9 memory referral clinics in Canada and 736 ethnically matched control subjects; control subjects were recruited from nonbiological relatives, friends, or spouses of the patients and did not exhibit cognitive impairment by history or cognitive testing. The follow-up data set consisted of 418 AD cases and 249 nondemented control cases from the United Kingdom Medical Research Council Genetic Resource for Late-Onset AD recruited from clinics at Cardiff University, Cardiff, Wales, and King’s College London, London, England.

Main Outcome Measures: Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for association of SNPs with AD by logistic regression adjusted for age, sex, education, study site, and French Canadian ancestry (for the Canadian data set). Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals from Cox proportional hazards regression for age at onset with similar covariate adjustments.

Results: Unadjusted, SNP RS4420638 within APOC1 was strongly associated with AD due entirely to linkage disequilibrium with APOE. In the multivariable adjusted analyses, 3 SNPs within the top 120 by P value in the logistic analysis and 1 in the Cox analysis of the Canadian data set provided additional evidence for association at P < .05 within the United Kingdom Medical Research Council data set: RS7019241 (GOLPH2), RS10868366 (GOLPH2), RS9886784 (chromosome 9), and RS10519262 (intergenic between ATP8B4 and SLC27A2).

Conclusions: Our genomewide association analysis again identified the APOE linkage disequilibrium region as the strongest genetic risk factor for AD. This could be a consequence of the coevolution of more than 1 susceptibility allele, such as APOC1, in this region. We also provide new evidence for additional candidate genetic risk factors for AD that can be tested in further studies.

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first was to obtain a ranking of single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) based on strength of statistical association with AD diagnosis or age at onset for novel target-specific drug development and validation and to prioritize SNPs for pharmacogenetics studies. Second, we used this as a hypothesis-generating data set, 120 SNPs with the numerically lowest multivariable \( P \) values for genetic association with AD were evaluated in a second data set to assess generalizability and to reduce false-positive associations. Finally, we hereby release on the GlaxoSmithKline Clinical Trials Registry (http://www.GSK.com) the \( P \) values and allele and genotype frequencies from all of the SNPs to serve as a publicly available resource for further studies.

**METHODS**

**SUBJECTS**

The study protocol was reviewed and approved by the appropriate ethics committee or investigational review board for each study site before patients were recruited. Informed consent was obtained from study participants in accordance with all applicable investigational review board, ethics committee, and regulatory requirements.

The primary Canadian data set was drawn from 875 patients with AD and 850 nondemented control subjects recruited from 9 memory referral clinics in Canada between June 4, 2002, and March 30, 2005. Seven hundred fifty-three AD cases and 736 control subjects were included in the Canadian data set. In the UK MRC data set, 848 patients with AD and 818 control subjects were recruited from 6 UK clinics between July 5, 2002, and February 28, 2005.

![Figure 1. Subject quality control. AD indicates Alzheimer disease; UK, United Kingdom; MRC, Medical Research Council; and SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism.](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Canadian Data Set</th>
<th>UK MRC Data Set</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, mean (SD), y</td>
<td>73.4 (7.9)</td>
<td>77.8 (8.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at onset, mean (SD), y</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>76.5 (6.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex, No. (%)</td>
<td>Male 262 (35.6)</td>
<td>Female 474 (64.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, No. (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Female 474 (64.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity, No. (%)</td>
<td>Northern European 575 (78.1)</td>
<td>French Canadian 161 (21.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of AD, mean (SD), y</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMSE score, mean (SD)</td>
<td>29.2 (1.1)</td>
<td>17.8 (8.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDS score, No. (%)</td>
<td>2 29.0 (0.8)</td>
<td>2 12.2 (8.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of APOE ε4 alleles, No. (%)</td>
<td>0 6 (1.4)</td>
<td>0 6 (1.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 70 (16.8)</td>
<td>1 70 (16.8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 69 (16.5)</td>
<td>2 69 (16.5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 36 (8.6)</td>
<td>3 36 (8.6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 178 (23.7)</td>
<td>4 178 (23.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 91 (12.1)</td>
<td>5 91 (12.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 101 (24.2)</td>
<td>6 101 (24.2)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7 68 (9.0)</td>
<td>7 68 (9.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: AD, Alzheimer disease; GDS, Global Deterioration Scale; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; MRC, Medical Research Council; NA, not applicable; UK, United Kingdom.
Systematic misclassification, involving both missed cases and false positives, could also bias results. The study was limited to white persons of northern European ancestry. Patients with AD satisfied NINCDS-ADRDA criteria for Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association criteria for probable AD, with a Global Deterioration Scale score of 3 to 7 (ranging from mild to severe cognitive decline). Ethnically matched control subjects were recruited from nonbiological relatives, friends, or spouses of the cases. Control subjects had no history of symptoms of memory impairment. They had a Mini-Mental State Examination score higher than the appropriate cutoff for dementia taking into account age and education level, a Mattis Dementia Rating Scale score of 136 or higher, and had no evidence of dementia (by a Mini-Mental State Examination score). Patients with AD satisfied NINCDS-ADRDA criteria for Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association criteria for probable AD, with a Global Deterioration Scale score of 3 to 7 (ranging from mild to severe cognitive decline). Ethnically matched control subjects were recruited from nonbiological relatives, friends, or spouses of the cases. Control subjects had no history of symptoms of memory impairment. They had a Mini-Mental State Examination score higher than the appropriate cutoff for dementia taking into account age and education level, a Mattis Dementia Rating Scale score of 136 or higher, and had no evidence of dementia (by a Mini-Mental State Examination score). Patients with AD satisfied NINCDS-ADRDA criteria for Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association criteria for probable AD, with a Global Deterioration Scale score of 3 to 7 (ranging from mild to severe cognitive decline). Ethnically matched control subjects were recruited from nonbiological relatives, friends, or spouses of the cases. Control subjects had no history of symptoms of memory impairment. They had a Mini-Mental State Examination score higher than the appropriate cutoff for dementia taking into account age and education level, a Mattis Dementia Rating Scale score of 136 or higher, and had no evidence of dementia (by a Mini-Mental State Examination score).

The 120 SNPs with the numerically lowest multivariable P values for statistical association with case-control status and with age at onset were examined in a second data set drawn from 453 AD cases and 472 nondemented control cases recruited from July 1, 2001, to June 10, 2004, at Cardiff University, Cardiff, Wales, and King's College London, London, England, sites of the United Kingdom (UK) Medical Research Council (MRC) Genetic Resource for Late-Onset AD. Four hundred eighteen AD cases and 249 control cases satisfied subject quality control (Figure 1) and constitute the UK MRC data set (Table 1). All of the individuals were of Caucasian origin. Patients with AD had a minimum age at onset of 60 years and a diagnosis of probable AD (by NINCDS-ADRDA criteria), whereas control subjects were ascertained at the age of 65 years or older and had no evidence of dementia (by a Mini-Mental State Examination score ≥ 28, Clinical Dementia Rating score of 0, and full neurological examination).

**GENOTYPING METHODS**

Genotypes from the 500 566 SNPs in the GeneChip Human Mapping 500K Array Set (Sty and Nsp chips) (Affymetrix, Santa Clara, California) were obtained according to the Affymetrix published protocol using the Bayesian robust linear model with Mahalanobis distance algorithm (Affymetrix Power Tools version 1.4.0). In the Canadian data set, a total of 469 438 SNPs (459 975 autosomal and 9463 X-linked) passed the prespecified genotype quality control process, which excluded SNPs that were monomorphic (23 379 SNPs), had low genotype efficiency (148 SNPs with genotypes in <70% of individuals), deviated from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium at P < 10−7 (4824 SNPs), or had mapping issues (3863 SNPs). All of the SNP mapping was carried out prior to March 15, 2007.

An additional genotype quality control step for SNPs significant in both data sets involved visual assessment of genotype clusters from the 2-dimensional plots of the mean adjusted intensity for each allele probe. Plots without distinct separation of genotypes suggest a low-quality marker and possible genotypic misclassification.

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

**Fisher Exact Test for Genotypic Test of Association**

The Fisher exact test was used to assess genotypic associations between AD and each of the SNPs without covariate adjustment (SAS statistical software version 8.2; SAS Institute, Inc, Cary, North Carolina). The test was applied to the 2 × 3 table of case-control status by SNP genotype.

**Logistic Regression for Genotypic Test of Association**

In the Canadian data set, logistic regression was used to examine the effect of each SNP on the logarithmic odds of AD status adjusted for sex, education (ordinal categories of <5, 5-10, 11-15, and >15 years), age, number of APOE ε4 alleles, study site, and ancestry (French Canadian vs not) (SAS statistical software version 8.2). The SNPs with minor allele homozygote counts of 14 or more were tested as dominant, additive, and recessive coding in separate logistic regression models; the optimal genetic model for each SNP was selected by Schwarz-Bayesian information criterion (BIC) with the respective minimum Wald test P value. The minimum Wald P value for each SNP was multiplied by 3 as a Bonferroni adjustment for the 3 genetic models tested, yielding the adjusted minimum P value. For SNPs with minor allele homozygote counts less than 14 and the counts of minor allele homozygotes and heterozygotes that were more than 14, only the dominant genetic model could be tested with adequate cell counts with no further adjustment of the P value. The significance of an SNP × APOE interaction was also tested for each SNP in the optimal genetic model.

For nonautosomal SNPs, the analysis was performed stratified by sex. In women, dominant, additive, and recessive models were tested for SNPs with appropriate genotype frequencies. In men, only the dominant model (equal to the allelic model) was evaluated.

The top 120 SNPs by adjusted minimum P values were examined in the UK MRC data set under the same genetic model that was optimal for that SNP in the Canadian data set. For a dominant risk model, the UK MRC data set had an optimal power of approximately 80% to detect a genotypic odds ratio of 1.6 at P < .05 for a risk SNP with a minor allele frequency of 0.25 assuming disease prevalence of 5%. Given the smaller sample size from the UK MRC collection, we report those SNPs among the Canadian top 120 that were nominally significant at P < .05 in the UK MRC data set.

**Cox Proportional Hazards for Age at Onset**

In the Canadian data set, Cox proportional hazards regression assessed the effect of each SNP genotype on age at onset of AD (SAS statistical software version 8.2). Controls were censored at the age individuals entered the study. Covariates were sex, ethnicity, number of APOE ε4 alleles, and study site. Education did not satisfy the proportional hazards assumption (by interaction terms with age), therefore, the analysis was stratified for education (collapsed into 3 categories: ≤10, 11-13, and >13 years). Genetic models were compared by BIC, and adjusted minimum P values were reported as for the logistic regression model. The top 120 SNPs by adjusted minimum P values were examined in the UK MRC data set under the same genetic model that was optimal for that SNP in the Canadian data set. The SNP × APOE interaction was not tested in the Cox model.

**Covariate-Adjusted Gene-Based Permutation Test**

To determine the statistical evidence for association of selected genes in the literature reported to be associated with AD and to exploit linkage disequilibrium (LD), we performed a gene-based permutation test incorporating covariate strata for SNPs within these genes. The permutation test determined the significance of the BIC test statistic for the most significant SNP in a gene. Adjusted for the number of SNPs analyzed, the number of tests conducted, and the correlation between SNPs within each gene. Gene-based SNPs were defined by those within the most 5′ and 3′ exons of the longest gene transcripts.
For each permutation, disease status was shuffled among the AD cases and control cases within covariate strata, maintaining the overall number of AD cases and number of control cases in the observed data. The genetic data and covariates for each subject were not altered. For each permutation, all of the SNPs within a gene were analyzed using the same analytical tests applied to the true observed data. The minimum ΔBIC (among all of the tests for each gene) for the best-fit test was captured for each permutation. The permutations were repeated up to 2000 times such that up to 2000 minimum ΔBICs were captured. Once the permutations were completed, the minimum observed ΔBIC for the most significant SNP in the gene was compared against the permutation distribution of minimum ΔBIC. The proportion of minimum ΔBICs that were less than the minimum observed ΔBICs yielded the empirical permutation P value for that gene.

Table 2. Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms Among the Top 120 in the Canadian Data Set With Further Support in the United Kingdom Medical Research Council Data Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNP</th>
<th>Chromosome Position</th>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Control Genotypes, % (No.)</th>
<th>AD Genotypes, % (No.)</th>
<th>Genotype Model</th>
<th>Adjusted Minimum P Value</th>
<th>OR or HR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Control Genotypes, % (No.)</th>
<th>AD Genotypes, % (No.)</th>
<th>P Value</th>
<th>OR or HR (95% CI)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS10868366</td>
<td>9:087898880</td>
<td>GOLPH2</td>
<td>G, G:</td>
<td>G, G:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.779 (536)</td>
<td>0.827 (572)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.55 (0.40-0.75)</td>
<td>G, G:</td>
<td>G, G:</td>
<td>1.22 × 10^−5</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>(0.29-0.74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS7019241</td>
<td>9:087883280</td>
<td>GOLPH2</td>
<td>G, T:</td>
<td>G, T:</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.43 × 10^−6</td>
<td>G, T:</td>
<td>G, T:</td>
<td>0.238 (56)</td>
<td>0.167</td>
<td>(0.06-0.85)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>0.214 (147)</td>
<td>0.163 (113)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.38 (0.21-0.61)</td>
<td>G, T:</td>
<td>G, T:</td>
<td>0.306 (124)</td>
<td>0.178</td>
<td>(0.05-0.55)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>T, T: 0.007 (5)</td>
<td>T, T: 0.010 (7)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.54 (0.38-0.75)</td>
<td>T, T:</td>
<td>T, T:</td>
<td>0.238 (56)</td>
<td>0.167</td>
<td>(0.06-0.85)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0.235 (15)</td>
<td>0.200 (19)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.23 (0.13-0.42)</td>
<td>A, A:</td>
<td>A, A:</td>
<td>0.059 (24)</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>(0.00-0.11)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C, C:</td>
<td>C, C:</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.61 (0.39-0.93)</td>
<td>C, C:</td>
<td>C, C:</td>
<td>0.016 (24)</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>(0.00-0.11)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.059 (24)</td>
<td>0.016 (24)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.61 (0.39-0.93)</td>
<td>C, C:</td>
<td>C, C:</td>
<td>0.016 (24)</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>(0.00-0.11)</td>
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<td>0.061 (24)</td>
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<td>0.61 (0.39-0.93)</td>
<td>C, C:</td>
<td>C, C:</td>
<td>0.016 (24)</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>(0.00-0.11)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: AD, Alzheimer disease; CI, confidence interval; D, dominant; HR, hazard ratio; MRC, Medical Research Council; OR, odds ratio; R, recessive; SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism; UK, United Kingdom.

For each permutation, disease status was shuffled among the AD cases and control cases within covariate strata, maintaining the overall number of AD cases and number of control cases in the observed data. The genetic data and covariates for each subject were not altered. For each permutation, all of the SNPs within a gene were analyzed using the same analytical tests applied to the true observed data. The minimum ΔBIC (among all of the tests for each gene) for the best-fit test was captured for each permutation. The permutations were repeated up to 2000 times such that up to 2000 minimum ΔBICs were captured. Once the permutations were completed, the minimum observed ΔBIC for the most significant SNP in the gene was compared against the permutation distribution of minimum ΔBIC. The proportion of minimum ΔBICs that were less than the minimum observed ΔBICs yielded the empirical permutation P value for that gene.

COVARIATES

Within the Canadian data set, age (P < .001), sex (P = .005), education (P < .001), and number of APOE ε4 alleles (P < .001; odds ratio, 4.9 per additional ε4 allele) were independently associated with case-control status by logistic regression; site (P < .001) and APOE ε4 (P < .001; hazard ratio, 2.6) were independently associated with age at onset by Cox proportional hazards regression. French Canadian ethnicity was not significantly associated with age at onset or diagnosis. In the UK MRC data set, age (P < .001), education (P < .001), and APOE ε4 (P < .001; odds ratio, 4.6) were independently associated with case-control status, and APOE ε4 (P < .001; hazard ratio, 2.0) was associated with age at onset.

FISHER EXACT TEST

One SNP was associated with AD by genotypic Fisher exact test after genomewide Bonferroni adjustment: RS4420638 with nominal P = 2.3 × 10^−8 within the APOC1 gene (NM_001645), which was in strong LD with APOE on chromosome 19. This SNP was no longer significant after adjustment for the number of APOE ε4 alleles in the logistic and Cox regression analyses (adjusted minimum P > .32).

RESULTS

The genomic control variance inflation factor λ between AD and control cases by allelic and genotypic Fisher exact tests of 2889 uncorrelated markers were between 1.00 and 1.06 within each data set. This suggests minimal confounding by population stratification.
LOGISTIC REGRESSION

The 120 most significant SNPs by adjusted minimum \( P \) value in the Canadian data set were evaluated in the UK MRC data set. In the UK MRC data set, 3 of these SNPs had the following: (1) allele frequencies sufficient to allow multivariable analysis; (2) nominal significance at \( P < .05 \); (3) a risk genotype consistent with the Canadian data set; and (4) reliable genotyping by intensity plots: RS7019241 and RS10868366 (both within the same LD block in GOLPH2 [NM_016548] on chromosome 9), and RS9886784 (within a copy number deletion polymorphism on chromosome 9). Results and genomic contexts for these SNPs are in Table 2 and Figure 2A and B.

SNP × APOE INTERACTION

We examined whether the number of APOE ε4 alleles significantly and reproducibly modified the association of SNPs with AD. No top 25 SNPs by SNP × APOE interaction \( P \) value had significant interaction \( P \) values in the UK MRC data set, although power for the interaction test was low.

COX PROPORTIONAL HAZARDS REGRESSION

The 120 most significant SNPs by adjusted minimum \( P \) value in the Canadian data set were evaluated in the UK MRC data set. One SNP was further supported in the UK MRC data set (according to the same conditions listed in the logistic regression results stated earlier): RS10519262 (intergenic on chromosome 15 between ATP8B4 [NM_024837] and SLC27A2 [NM_003645]). Results, genomic context, and Kaplan-Meier curves for RS10519262 in the Canadian and UK MRC data sets are shown in Table 2, Figure 2C, and Figure 3.

GENE-BASED PERMUTATION TEST

We examined SNPs within 26 genes with reported associations to AD by meta-analysis in the literature (Table 3). Six genes contained SNPs with an adjusted minimum \( P < .05 \) by logistic regression, of which only PRNP (NM_000311) (RS6017516, permutation \( P = .02 \)) remained significant after the gene-based permutation test. Six genes contained SNPs with adjusted minimum \( P < .05 \) by Cox proportional hazards regression, of which only PSEN1 (NM_000021) (RS3025787, permutation \( P = .03 \)) and SORCS1 (NM_001013031) (RS601883, permutation \( P = .02 \)) remained significant after gene-based permutation (Table 3).

COMMENT

The availability of microarray platforms for genotyping thousands of SNPs across the genome provides an unprecedented opportunity to understand the genetic contributions to complex diseases. At least 2 high-density genomewide association studies are published in AD. The association of RS4420638 within APOC1 with AD was also identified by Coon et al. The SNP is in strong LD with APOE, and its effects are eliminated by adjusting for the number of APOE ε4 alleles in the logistic and Cox regression analyses.

While there has been a tacit assumption that the association of APOE with AD is entirely explained by APOE
Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier curves of Alzheimer disease (AD) onset by age and single-nucleotide polymorphism genotype for RS10519262 in the Canadian (A) and United Kingdom Medical Research Council (B) data sets. CI indicates confidence interval.

RS10519262 is intergenic on chromosome 15 between ATP8B4 and SLC27A2. One polymorphism (RS7176805) in strong LD with this SNP extends into the ATP8B4 distal promoter region, potentially altering a CCAAT box transcription factor binding site (Figure 2C). ATP8B4 is an adenosine triphosphatase involved in phospholipid transport within the cell membrane, with low levels of expression in hippocampus, caudate, substantia nigra, and cerebellum.35

Controlling type I error (false positives) while preserving sufficient power to detect true associations in genomewide association analyses is challenging. Genomewide Bonferroni correction tends to be overly conservative.34,35 Instead, we used a 2-stage procedure to identify promising SNPs. Other analytic approaches may offer additional power (eg, joint analysis36); however, large-scale replication is ultimately required to identify and confirm the modest effect sizes of genetic polymorphisms on common diseases.35 Additional exploratory analyses (eg, based on haplotypes or pathway analyses) may generate further genetic hypotheses for testing.37

Thus, apart from variations within the APOE LD regions, genetic associations with sporadic AD appear weak. One hypothesis is that AD is the common clinical and neuropathological response to a broad range of etiological genetic and environmental factors; many genes (potentially including those suggested by meta-analysis and supported by our data) and alleles (as reported for SORL138,39) would then be expected to differentially influence disease across diverse populations. It is also possible that the elusive other genetic effects may be located in the TOMM40-APOE-APOC1 LD region, perhaps with specific TOMM40 polymorphisms being important contributors to the overall genetic effect ascribed to APOE e4. The peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ response element within this LD region may further influence pathogenesis or response to drugs. To date, the magnitude of the association of this LD block with AD is
Table 3. Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms Within Candidate Genes Associated With Alzheimer Disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Most Significant SNP</th>
<th>Chromosome Position</th>
<th>Control Genotypes, % (No.)</th>
<th>AD Genotypes, % (No.)</th>
<th>Logistic Genetic Model</th>
<th>Logistic Adjusted Minimum P Value</th>
<th>Logistic Permutation P &lt; .05</th>
<th>Logistic OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Cox Genetic Model</th>
<th>Cox Adjusted Minimum P Value</th>
<th>Cox Permutation P &lt; .05</th>
<th>Cox HR (95% CI)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACE</td>
<td>RS4351</td>
<td>17:058923464</td>
<td>A: A. 0.196 (129); G: A. 0.194 (129); G: G. 0.542 (360); G: G. 0.126 (157)</td>
<td>D: 0.0479</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>1.01-1.89</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DAPK1</td>
<td>RS12378187</td>
<td>9:089334935</td>
<td>A: A. 0.273 (194); G: A. 0.294 (201); G: G. 0.501 (343); G: G. 0.218 (145)</td>
<td>A: 0.29</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.72-1.03</td>
<td>0.026</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESR1</td>
<td>RS3844508</td>
<td>6:15218735</td>
<td>C: C. 0.008 (5); C: C. 0.009 (6); T: T. 0.229 (150); T: T. 0.815 (542)</td>
<td>D: 0.049</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.52-0.98</td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td>0.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAPT</td>
<td>RS1864325</td>
<td>17:04133623</td>
<td>C: C. 0.659 (411); C: C. 0.335 (238); T: T. 0.039 (26)</td>
<td>A: 0.22</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.65-1.02</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.81</td>
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<td>POMT1</td>
<td>RS7965761</td>
<td>9:133738267</td>
<td>A: A. 0.915 (621); G: A. 0.885 (610); G: G. 0.115 (76)</td>
<td>D: 0.049</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>1.01-2.33</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>1.03</td>
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<td>PON1</td>
<td>RS22990261</td>
<td>7:09478759</td>
<td>A: A. 0.390 (270); G: A. 0.436 (239); G: G. 0.124 (66)</td>
<td>A: 0.009</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.59-0.95</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.68</td>
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<td>PRNP</td>
<td>RS1057158</td>
<td>20:094926029</td>
<td>A: A. 0.006 (46); G: A. 0.030 (24); G: G. 0.545 (372); G: G. 0.630 (421)</td>
<td>A: 0.009</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.59-0.95</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>0.71</td>
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<td>PSEN1</td>
<td>RS3025787</td>
<td>14:07249865</td>
<td>C: C. 0.827 (551); C: C. 0.162 (110); G: G. 0.008 (6)</td>
<td>D: 0.049</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.49-0.99</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>SORCS1</td>
<td>RS601883</td>
<td>10:108904435</td>
<td>C: C. 0.012 (6); C: C. 0.010 (11); G: G. 0.230 (157); G: G. 0.705 (517)</td>
<td>R: 0.07</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>.001-19.3</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<td>SORCS1</td>
<td>RS7907690</td>
<td>10:10882117</td>
<td>A: A. 0.179 (124); A: A. 0.240 (167); A: G. 0.530 (366); A: G. 0.291 (201)</td>
<td>R: 0.0498</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.07-1.98</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>1.11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: AD, Alzheimer disease; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; OR, odds ratio; SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism.

a Genes and SNPs evaluated were as follows: ACE (9 SNPs), APOE (1 SNP), CFTR (1 SNP), CHRNA2 (2 SNPs), CLN6 (14 SNPs), COPA (3 SNPs), DAPK1 (94 SNPs), DNB31 (29 SNPs), ESR1 (47 SNPs), GAPDH (SNPs), IDH (9 SNPs), IL1B (1 SNP), LPL (4 SNPs), LTA (1 SNP), MAPT (40 SNPs), MTHFR (3 SNPs), NCSTN (4 SNPs), POMT1 (2 SNPs), PRNP (3 SNPs), SORCS1 (8 SNPs), SOAT1 (8 SNPs), SORCS1 (140 SNPs), SORL1 (46 SNPs), TF (23 SNPs), and TPM1 (4 SNPs).

b Chromosome position is expressed as base pairs based on the NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) 36 map starting from the P arm telomere (http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgGateway).

c The logistic genetic models were additive (A), dominant (D), or recessive (R).

d Regarding the adjusted minimum P values for SNPs with minor allele homozygous counts of 14 or more, dominant, additive, and recessive models were tested; the minimum P value from the optimal model was multiplied by 3.

e Regarding permutation P values, the P value was for the covariate-adjusted gene-based permutation test.

f For the dominant model, OR and HR compare minor allele heterozygous + homozygous genotypes with major allele homozygous genotypes; for the additive model, the OR and HR are for each additional copy of the minor allele; and for the recessive model, OR and HR compare major allele homozygous genotypes with other genotypes.

g Most significant SNP within the gene by logistic adjusted minimum P < .05.

h Most significant SNP within the gene by Cox adjusted minimum P < .05.
Williams); and Medical Research Council Centre for Neurodegeneration Research, King’s College London, Institute of Psychiatry (Dr Lovestone) and GlaxoSmithKline Research and Development, Clinical Imaging Centre, and Department of Clinical Neurosciences, Imperial College, Hammersmith Hospital (Dr Matthews), London, England.

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