LETTER TO JMG

A case control and family based association study of the neuregulin1 gene and schizophrenia

X Zhao, Y Shi, J Tang, R Tang, L Yu, N Gu, G Feng, S Zhu, H Liu, Y Xing, S Zhao, H Sang, Y Guan, D St Clair, L He

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the case control investigation, 369 unrelated persons with schizophrenia (178 were male and 191 were female, with a mean age of 41.56 years, SD = 14.35) and 299 control individuals (148 were male and 151 were female, with a mean age of 31.26 years, SD = 9.07) were recruited. The cases included 177 patients from Shanghai and 192 patients from JiLin; the controls comprised 109 people from Shanghai and 190 people from JiLin.

For the TDT study, 352 unrelated schizophrenia probands (187 were male and 165 were female, with a mean age of 23.86 years, SD = 6.60) and their biological parents were recruited. All subjects were Han Chinese in origin. Those with schizophrenia were diagnosed strictly according to the criteria of DSM-III-R (American Psychiatric Association, 1987). Written informed consent was obtained from either the participants or the participants’ relatives, after the procedure had been fully explained.

High molecular weight genomic DNA was prepared from venous blood using the standard phenol chloroform extraction. SNPs were genotyped through TaqMan® technology on an ABI7900 system and probes and primers were designed by the Assay-by-Design® service of Applied Biosystems (San Jose, CA, USA). The standard PCR reactions of 5 μl were carried out using TaqMan® Universal PCR Master Mix reagent kits as in the guidelines. During assay development, microsatellite 478B14-848 was amplified with upper primer 5′-aga cat cct gta tga cca aa-3′ and lower primer 5′-tgc tttctg ata ttt cag aat ttc-3′ and lower primer 5′-agg aca gaa tga aca gga c-3′. Each upper primer was fluorescently labelled. PCR products were electrophoresed on MegaBACE 1000 instruments (Amersham Biosciences, Amersham, UK). In order to compare the results, we aligned our allele histograms with allele histograms for a Chinese population genotyped by deCODE.

Key points

- In a sample of 1724 Han Chinese individuals, 3 ummSNPs (single nucleotide polymorphisms) and 2 microsattellites were genotyped. Case control and TDT analyses were performed to investigate whether the 5′ end of neuregulin 1 (NRG1) was associated with schizophrenia.

- Owing to the low frequency found of the reported at risk haplotype (<1%), no association could be detected with schizophrenia. However, another haplotype was found to be significantly associated with schizophrenia in both case control (p = 0.0057) and TDT analyses (p = 0.0043).

- The results support the view that NRG1 may be an important factor in the aetiology of schizophrenia.
For case control analysis, the statistical significance of differences in the allele and haplotype frequency distributions between patients and controls was estimated using the program Clump 2.2.16 The software was also used to compare genotype frequencies between Shanghai samples and Jilin samples. Because no differences were found, samples from the different regions were grouped together in later analyses. Each computation was performed with at least 100 000 simulations. The multiple markers' haplotype frequencies were estimated using the program EHPLUS.9,10

For TDT analysis, ETDT13 was used to perform the transmission disequilibrium test for single markers. Haplotype analysis was carried out by TRAMSMIT,14 version 2.5.4.

The standardised measure of LD for each pair of markers, denoted as D’, was estimated with software 2LD15 for both case control and TDT analysis. All tests were two tailed and significance was accepted at p = 0.020.

RESULTS
All the markers showed obvious differences in allele frequencies in our Chinese population, compared with Stefansson’s results.4,5 Allele frequencies and single marker analyses are shown in table 1. None of the five markers revealed significant allelic association in case control samples nor transmission distortion in trios.

We calculated linkage disequilibrium (LD) for all marker pairs (expressed in D’). Strong LD was observed in all SNP pairs and microsatellite pairs (D’ > 0.6), whereas LD between SNPs and microsatellites was much weaker (D’ < 0.4). The results were consistent in both case control samples and family trios. They also accorded with the results of Tang et al, who suggested that there may be a recombination breakpoint between the two microsatellites 478B14-848, 420M9-1395 (upstream of 478B14-848).9

Results of haplotype analysis are shown in tables 2 and 3: 15 common haplotypes with probability > 1% were present in 86% of cases, 87% of controls, and 83% of trios. Global $\chi^2$ test of haplotypes in case control samples showed significant association with schizophrenia ($\chi^2 = 34.36; 15$df; $p = 0.0035$). In TDT analysis, we obtained similar results, although the association was weaker ($\chi^2 = 28.17; 15$df; $p = 0.020$).

The frequency of the risk haplotype identified by Stefansson was less than 1% in the Chinese population. Another haplotype, C/G/T/4/-2, showed an excess in the case control study (37.1%; 27.5%; $p = 0.0057$; OR = 1.56). This haplotype was also over transmitted in trios ($p = 0.0046$).

We analysed the SNPs and the microsatellites as two blocks, to compare our results with previous studies. No significant results were obtained in the analysis of the three SNP haplotypes. However, the haplotypes that consisted of the two microsatellites showed an association with schizophrenia in case controls ($p = 0.0018$) and in TDT analysis of trios ($p = 0.038$); the haplotype 4/-2 contributed most to the association ($p = 0.0044$ for case control samples and $p = 0.018$ for trios). Our data on the haplotypes consisting of two microsatellites confirmed the association of a block of microsatellites (487-2, 478B14-848, 420M9-1395, D8S1810, 420M9-3663) reported by Tang et al. In their study, the haplotype specified as 20/4/-2/18/0 (487-2, 478B14-848, 420M9-1395, D8S1810, 420M9-3663) generated the positive association, and in our study the corresponding haplotype with alleles 4/-2 (478B14-848, 420M9-1395) played the same role. The relation between the current and previous studies is shown in table 4.

DISCUSSION
In the current study, we replicate the association between the 5’ end of NRG1 and schizophrenia in a Chinese population. Although the risk haplotype differs from that of Stefansson et al, which was virtually absent in the Chinese population, our results provide important evidence to support the existence of one or more functional variants within this region in both populations. As the given region covers the first promoter of NRG1 and the first exon of GGF2, the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker*</th>
<th>Allele</th>
<th>Case control study</th>
<th>TDT study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Praband†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNP8NRG221533</td>
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<td>396(0.54)</td>
<td>263(0.52)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNP8NRG241930</td>
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<td>681(0.93)</td>
<td>560(0.95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNP8NRG243177</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>396(0.57)</td>
<td>722(0.58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>478B14-848</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>427(0.58)</td>
<td>296(0.54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420M9-1395</td>
<td>–2</td>
<td>498(0.68)</td>
<td>402(0.67)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Marker names used by Stefansson et al. 2002. †Allele frequencies are shown in parentheses. ‡Global p values of the $\chi^2$ statistics.

p, p value; T, transmissions from heterozygous parent to affected offspring; NT, non-transmissions.

For the transmission disequilibrium test for single markers, linkage disequilibrium (LD) was calculated using the program EHPLUS.9,10

The standardised measure of LD for each pair of markers, denoted as D’, was estimated with software 2LD15 for both case control and TDT analysis. All tests were two tailed and significance was accepted at p<0.05. To allow comparisons with previous studies, significance levels were not adjusted for multiple testing.

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variant may affect the expression or splicing of the GGF2 isoform.6

These differences in allele frequencies, LD, and haplotype indicate that there may be more than one functional variant in the region, spanning several hundred kilobases. Alternatively, the same functional variant, which has not been identified, may be carried on a different haplotype in the Chinese population v Caucasians.

The results of TDT in trios, when compared with the case control study, show a much weaker association. There are two main explanations that could account for our results. First, case control study has more statistical power than TDT to detect associations, because only parents who are heterozygous in given loci provide effective information in TDT.4 In the present study, heterozygosity of the micro-satellites was limited, and the two haplotypes with the highest estimated power accounted for more than 70% of the total; thus the results of case control differed considerably from those of TDT. Secondly, it is possible that part of positive association is contributed by stratification, and TDT may avoid this problem effectively.7 However, the association detected by our case control study should not be considered a false positive, seeing that significant association was detected by our case control study.

The p values of risk haplotypes are also distorted by these factors. However, in our case control study, p values were assessed using the Monte Carlo approach instead of χ² distribution, so that the p values have been corrected.8 Corrected and uncorrected p values are shown in table 2; the p values of TDT are not corrected.

In conclusion, our results confirm some previous studies and provide further support for the importance of NRG1 in predisposition to schizophrenia. However, the functional variant harbouring in this region is still unknown, and further detailed LD mapping in different populations is essential.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was supported by grants from the National 863 and 973 Projects, the National Natural Science Foundation of China, the Shanghai Municipal Commission for Science and Technology, and the Qiu Shi Science & Technologies Foundation.

Table 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker Interval(kbs)</th>
<th>Stefansson **</th>
<th>Tang†</th>
<th>Our study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNP8NBRG221132</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNP8NBRG221533</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>478B14–642</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNP8NBRG241930</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
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<td>SNP8NBRG243177</td>
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<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBRG24331006</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>487–2</td>
<td>78.0</td>
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<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>478B14–848</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420M9–1395</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBS1810</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420M9–3663</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Risk haplotype</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>G/C/G/T/G/0/0</td>
<td>20/4/-2/18/0 C/G/T/4/-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Markers used to constitute risk haplotypes. † Alleles shown in bold are constant between current and previous studies.

REFERENCES

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www.jmedgenet.com
Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma is the second most common primary hepatic malignant neoplasm, after hepatocellular carcinoma. Retrovirus-associated DNA sequences (RAS), controlled by RAS oncogenes, works at least in part through the mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK) signal transduction cascade. Signalling through this cascade leads to activation of RAF kinase. Mammalian cells contain three RAF isoforms, A-RAF, B-RAF, and C-RAF. Mutations of BRAF have been found in around 15% of all human cancers, especially in malignant melanomas. Now researchers in Leipzig have studied the role of BRAF in liver tumours.

They looked for BRAF and KRAS mutations in 25 hepatocellular carcinomas and 69 cholangiocarcinomas by direct DNA sequencing after microdissection. MAPK pathway active intermediates were detected using immunohistochemistry. Activating BRAF missense mutations were found in 15 cholangiocarcinomas (22%) and in none of the hepatocellular carcinomas. The mutations were not found in non-neoplastic liver tissue. All BRAF mutations were within exons 11 and 15 and 11 of 15 mutations were in nucleotide 1796 leading to substitution of valine by glutamic acid at position 599.

KRAS mutations were found in 31 cholangiocarcinomas (45%) and none of the hepatocellular carcinomas. Twenty four mutations were of codon 12 and seven of codon 11. Ten were G→A transitions. Two KRAS mutations were found in non-neoplastic tissue. No correlations were observed between BRAF or KRAS mutations and histological or clinical features. Disruption of the Raf/MEK/ERK (MAPK) kinase pathway by either KRAS or BRAF mutation was detected in approximately 62% of all cholangiocarcinomas.

BRAF and KRAS mutations were common in cholangiocarcinoma but were not found in hepatocellular carcinoma.

BRAF mutations in cholangiocarcinoma

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