

Alzheimer's Disease Genetics Consortium (ADGC)

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1. Identify genes responsible for AD susceptibility

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2. Identify AD sub-phenotype genes
 - rate-of-progression
 - plaque/tangle load/distribution
 - biomarker variability

Alzheimer's Disease Genetics Consortium (ADGC)

1. Identify genes responsible for AD susceptibility
2. Identify AD sub-phenotype genes
 - rate-of-progression
 - plaque/tangle load/distribution
 - biomarker variability
3. Generate a genetic data resource for the AD research community

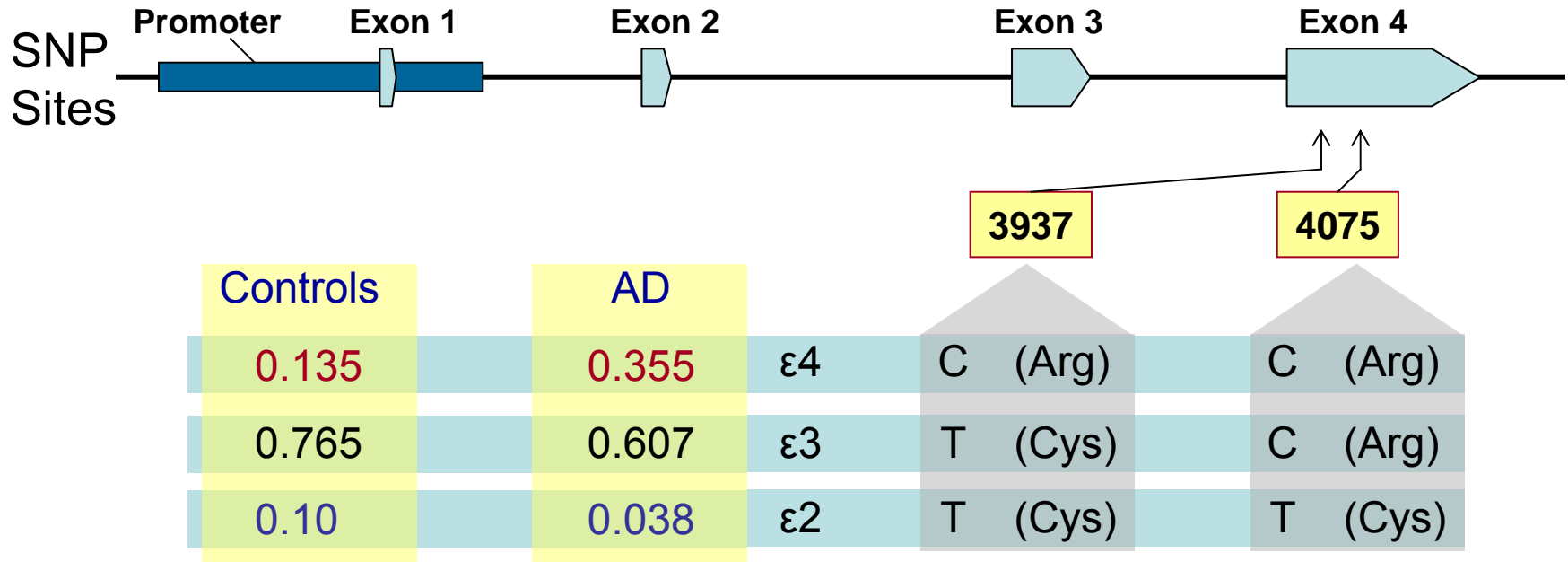
To achieve these goals –

Use the combined resources and
expertise of the AD research
community in a collaborative manner

Genetic variability and AD

1. Linkage analysis
2. Genome-wide Association Studies
(GWAS)

ApoE association with AD



In GWAS, all (most) genes tested simultaneously

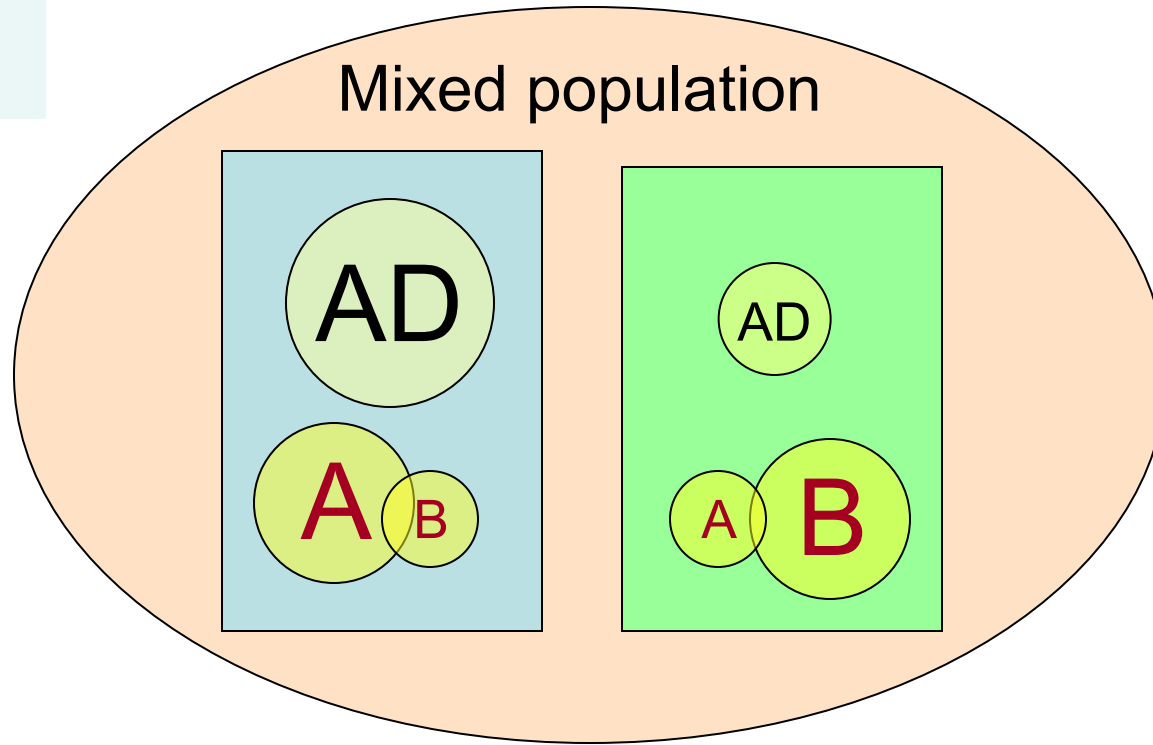
Genome-wide Association Studies

1. Inexpensive high-density genotyping
(550,000 genotypes/subject, ~\$400 - \$650)

Genome-wide Association Studies

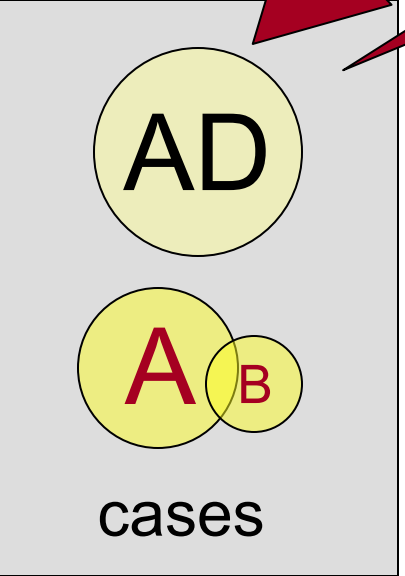
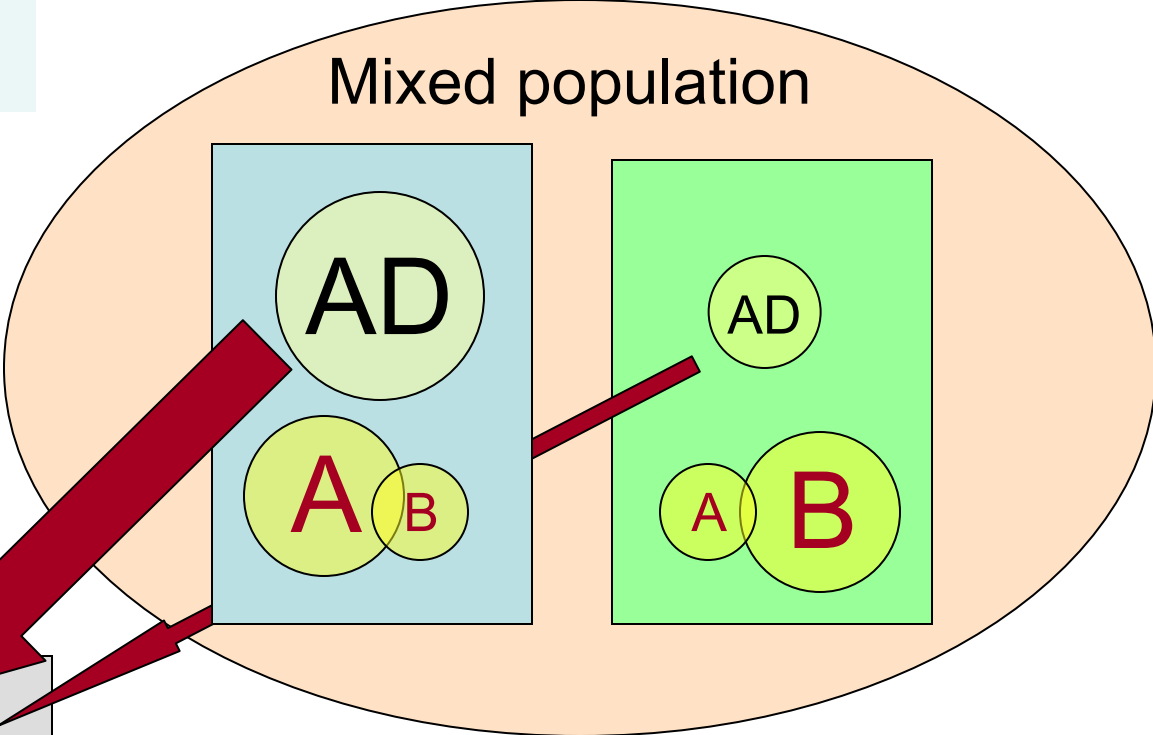
1. Inexpensive high-density genotyping
(550,000 genotypes/subject, ~\$400 - \$650)
2. Statistical methods for dealing with
population admixture

Late-onset AD

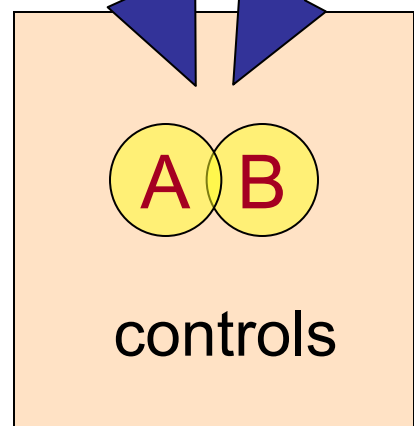
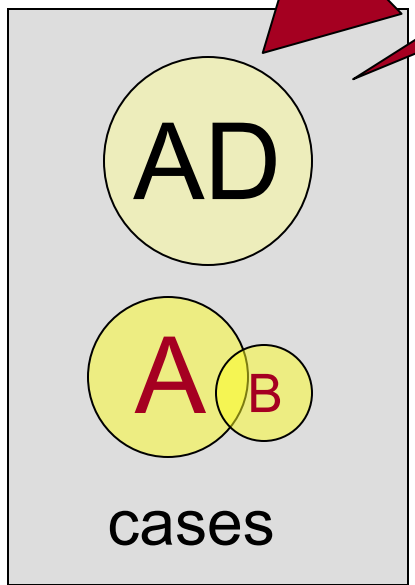
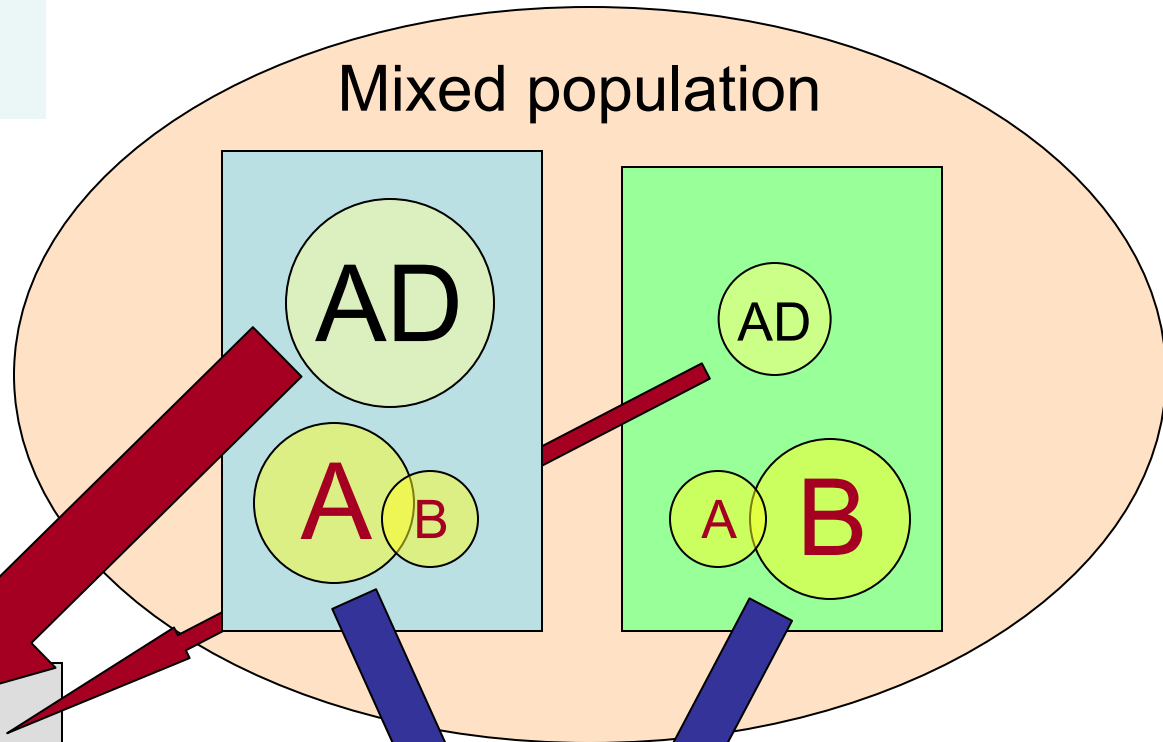


Admixture and false-positive
results in case-control studies

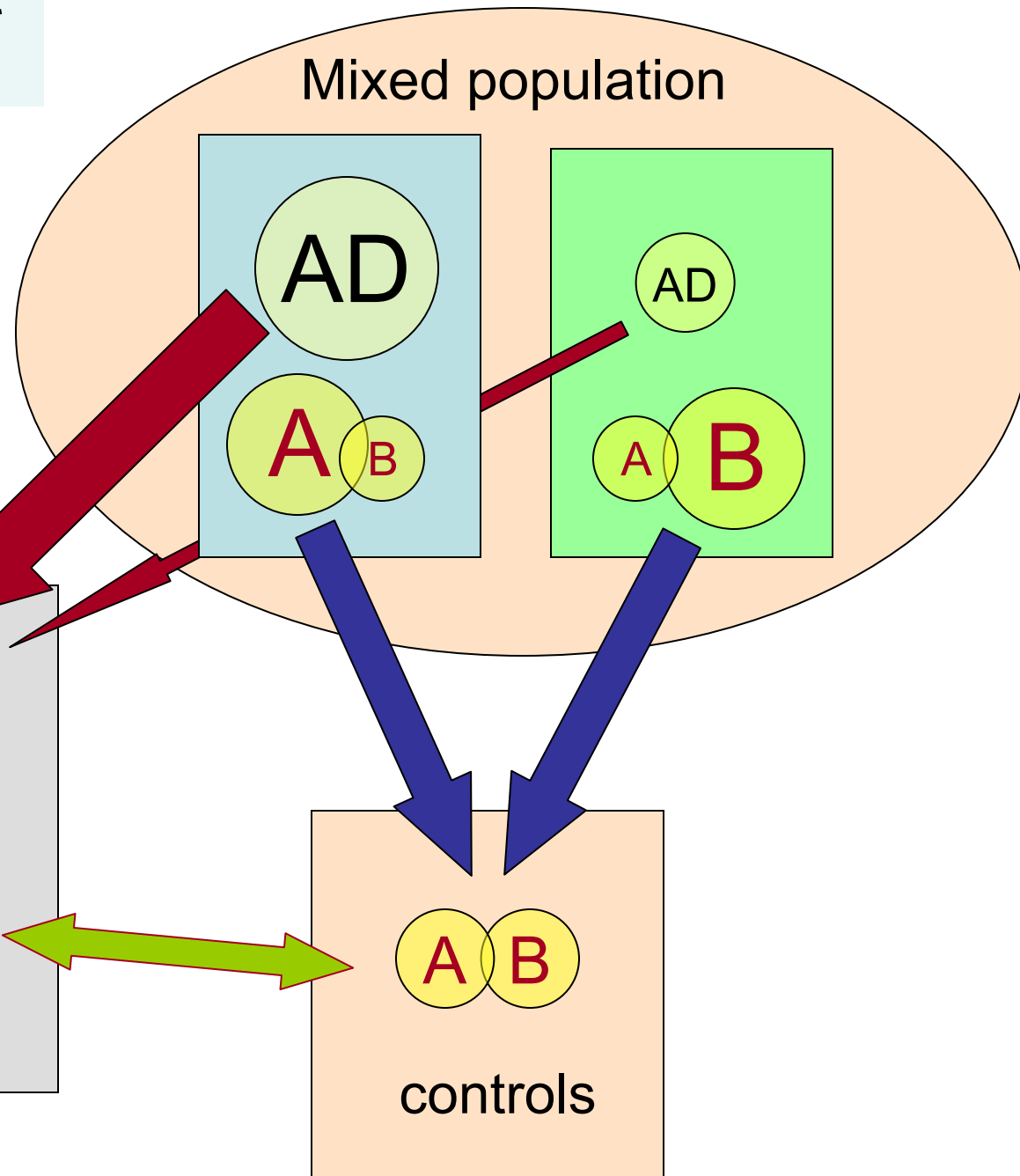
Late-onset
AD



Late-onset AD



Late-onset AD



Genome-wide Association Studies

1. Inexpensive high-density genotyping
(550,000 genotypes/subject, ~\$400 - \$650)
2. Statistical methods for dealing with
population admixture
3. Large well-characterized sample

discovery dataset

Stage 1

1,000 cases
1,000 controls



genotype 550,000
SNPs/subject



compute p values
select top 1-5%
follow-up genotyping
(5,000 – 10,000 SNPs)

Many false-positives



Stage 2

replication dataset

> 5,000 cases
> 5,000 controls

discovery dataset

Stage 1

1,000 cases
1,000 controls



genotype 550,000
SNPs/subject

compute p values
select top 1-5%
follow-up genotyping
(5,000 – 10,000 SNPs)



replication dataset

Stage 2

> 5,000 cases
> 5,000 controls

A Genome-Wide Association Study of Type 2 Diabetes in Finns Detects Multiple Susceptibility Variants

Laura J. Scott,¹ Karen L. Mohlke,² Lori L. Bonnycastle,³ Cristen J. Willer,¹ Yun Li,¹ William L. Duren,¹ Michael R. Erdos,³ Heather M. Stringham,¹ Peter S. Chines,³ Anne U. Jackson,¹ Ludmila Prokunina-Olsson,³ Chia-Jen Ding,¹ Amy J. Swift,³ Narisu Narisu,³ Tianle Hu,¹ Randall Pruim,⁴ Rui Xiao,¹ Xiao-Yi Li,¹ Karen N. Conneely,¹ Nancy L. Riebow,³ Andrew G. Sprau,³ Maurine Tong,³ Peggy P. White,¹ Kurt N. Hetrick,⁵ Michael W. Barnhart,⁵ Craig W. Bark,⁵ Janet L. Goldstein,⁵ Lee Watkins,⁵ Fang Xiang,¹ Jouko Saramies,⁶ Thomas A. Buchanan,⁷ Richard M. Watanabe,^{8,9} Timo T. Valle,¹⁰ Leena Kinnunen,^{10,11} Gonçalo R. Abecasis,¹ Elizabeth W. Pugh,⁵ Kimberly F. Doheny,⁵ Richard N. Bergman,⁹ Jaakko Tuomilehto,^{10,11,12} Francis S. Collins,^{3*} Michael Boehnke^{1*}

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Genome-Wide Association Analysis Identifies Loci for Type 2 Diabetes and Triglyceride Levels

Diabetes Genetics Initiative of Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT, Lund University, and Novartis Institutes for BioMedical Research*†

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Replication of Genome-Wide Association Signals in UK Samples Reveals Risk Loci for Type 2 Diabetes

Eleftheria Zeggini,^{1,2*} Michael N. Weedon,^{3,4*} Cecilia M. Lindgren,^{1,2*} Timothy M. Frayling,^{3,4*} Katherine S. Elliott,² Hana Lango,^{3,4} Nicholas J. Timpson,^{2,5} John R. B. Perry,^{3,4} Nigel W. Rayner,^{1,2} Rachel M. Freathy,^{3,4} Jeffrey C. Barrett,² Beverley Shields,⁴ Andrew P. Morris,² Sian Ellard,^{4,6} Christopher J. Groves,¹ Lorna W. Harries,⁴ Jonathan L. Marchini,⁷ Katharine R. Owen,¹ Beatrice Knight,⁴ Lon R. Cardon,² Mark Walker,⁸ Graham A. Hitman,⁹ Andrew D. Morris,¹⁰ Alex S. F. Doney,¹⁰ The Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium (WTCCT),† Mark I. McCarthy,^{1,2,†§} Andrew T. Hattersley^{3,4,†}

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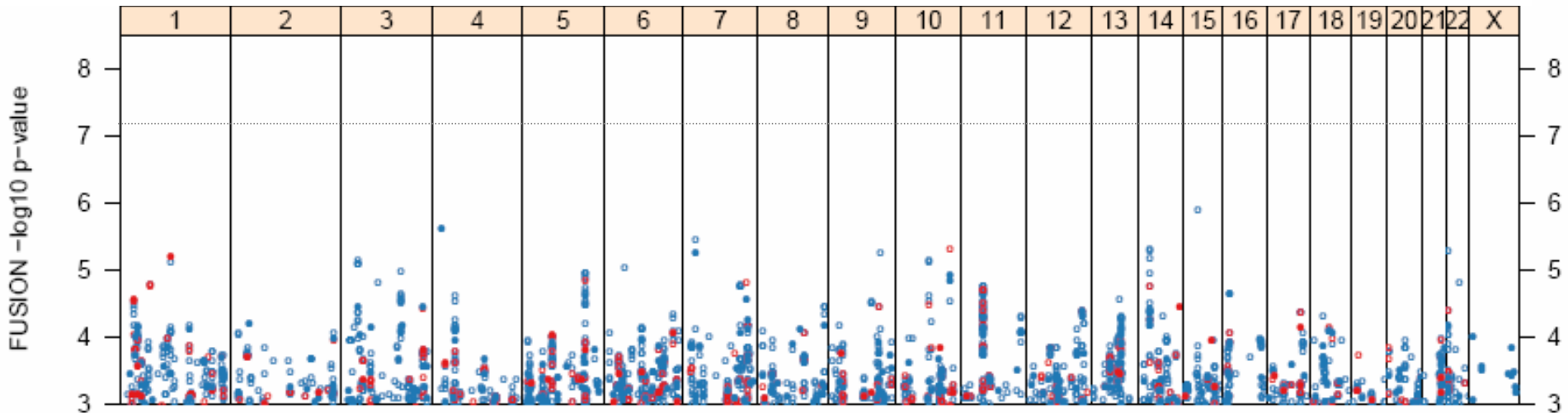
Type 2 Diabetes

discovery datasets

Stage 1

1,161 cases
1,174 controls

FUSION



Type 2 Diabetes

discovery datasets

Stage 1

1,161 cases
1,174 controls

1,464 cases
1,467 controls

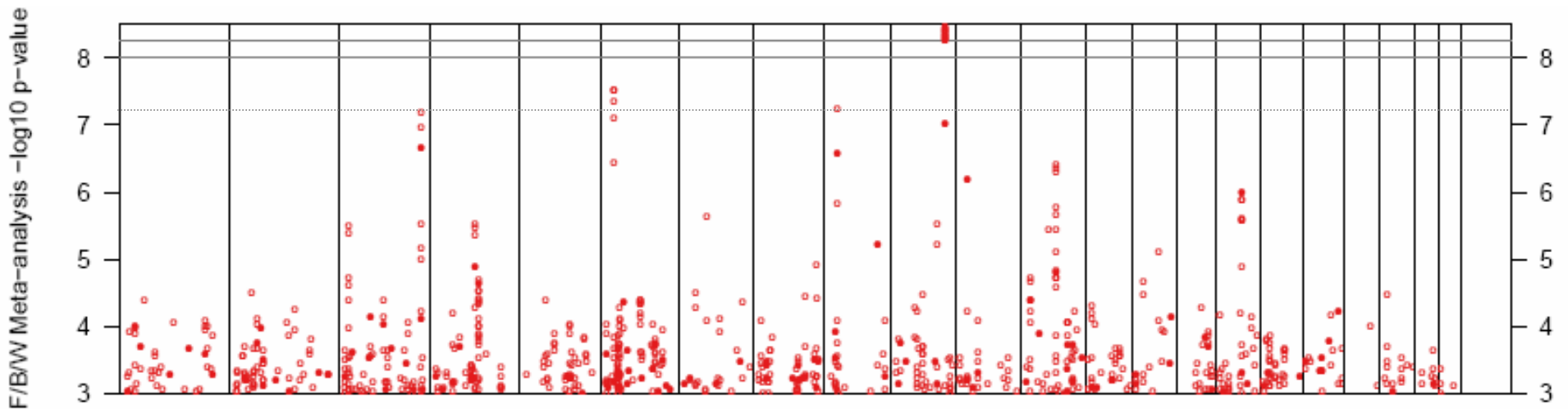
1,924 cases
2,938 controls

FUSION

DGI

WTCCC/UKT2D

Totals
4,549 cases
5,579 controls



Type 2 Diabetes

discovery datasets

Stage 1

1,161 cases
1,174 controls

1,464 cases
1,467 controls

1,924 cases
2,938 controls

FUSION

DGI

WTCCC/UKT2D

replication dataset

Stage 2

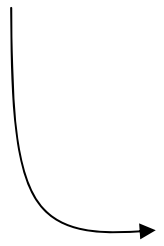
1,215 cases
1,258 controls

5,065 cases
5,785 controls

3,757 cases
5,346 controls

Totals
10,053 cases
12,389 controls

Stage 1 + Stage 2
n = 32,554



Gene	odds ratio	p value
TCF7L2	1.37	1.0×10^{-48}
IGF2BP2	1.14	8.9×10^{-16}
CDKN2A/B	1.20	7.8×10^{-15}
FTO	1.17	1.3×10^{-12}
CDKAL1	1.12	4.1×10^{-11}
KCNJ11	1.14	6.7×10^{-11}
HHEX	1.13	5.7×10^{-10}
SLC30A8	1.12	5.3×10^{-8}
Chr 11	1.23	4.3×10^{-7}
PPARG	1.14	1.7×10^{-6}

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Risk Alleles for Multiple Sclerosis Identified by a Genomewide Study

The International Multiple Sclerosis Genetics Consortium*

RISK ALLELES FOR MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS IN A GENOMEWIDE STUDY

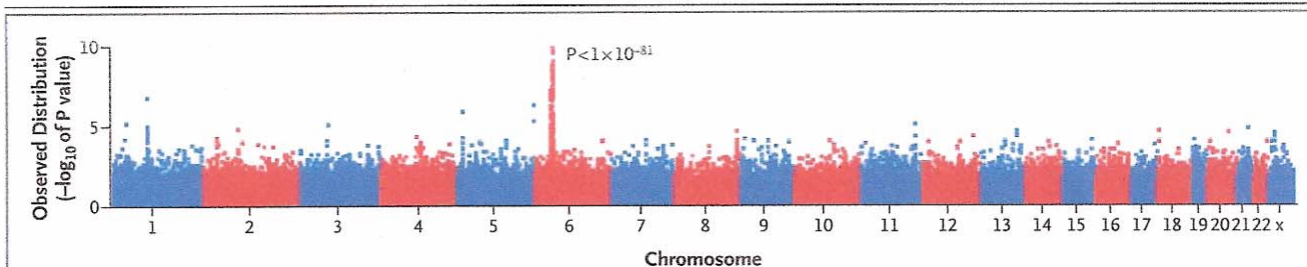


Figure 2. Overview of the Primary Genomewide Association Scan Involving 931 Family Trios.

P values (shown as $-\log_{10}$ values) for results of transmission disequilibrium testing are plotted across the genome. The classic HLA-DR risk locus on chromosome 6p21 stands out with strong statistical significance ($P < 1 \times 10^{-81}$).

Initial Goals for AD

1. Large discovery dataset ~5,000 cases
~5,000 controls
2. Large replication dataset ~10,000 cases
~10,000 controls

- Susceptibility genes
- Sub-phenotypes (endophenotypes)

biomarkers (CSF, others)

MRI features

clinical phenotypes

rate of-progression

co-morbid conditions

psychosis

neuropathologic features

environmental factors

Discovery dataset

Replication
dataset

Work Groups

Analytic group

Peggy Pericak-Vance/Lindsey Farrer

Neuropathologic sample

Eric Reiman/Julie Schneider

Family-based studies

Richard Mayeux

Biomarker group

Alison Goate/Andy Saykin

Clinical sample

Gerard Schellenberg

Epidemiologic group

David Bennett

Work Groups

Analytic group

1. Merge GWAS datasets
2. Work with dbGAP – imput GWAS to generate common marker set across genome for different platforms.
3. Select SNPs for follow-up analysis
4. Coordinate final analysis (Phase 1 and 2)

Work Groups

Neuropathologic sample

1. Assemble a cohort of autopsy-documented AD cases
2. Assemble a cohort of autopsy-documented controls

Rationale: diagnostic certainty
 human subjects issues
 potential source of neuropath-based endophenotypes

Purpose: discovery dataset
 replication dataset

Work Groups

Clinical samples

Cases/controls: ADC UDS samples

Rationale: extensive phenotype data
careful diagnosis

Purpose: discovery dataset for phenotypic variables
replication (stage 2) sample

Sample: 3,136 probable AD (primary diagnosis)
1,921 with DNA
1,083 without DNA – follow-up scheduled

Work Groups

Family-based studies

LOAD sample ← CIDR genotyping

NCRAD families ←

NIMH families

Miami families (Pericak-Vance)

St Louis families (Alison Goate)

Seattle families (Tom Bird)

Different genetic architecture

Different methods

Work Groups

Epidemiologic group

Cohort studies with prospective risk factor data

Purpose: gene/environment interactions

Over multiple studies: 2,000 incident cases by 2010

Advantages: representative of AD

prospective data

some linked to medical/pharmacy records

Seattle Group Health cohort is now funded to explore linking data from electronic medical records with high-density genotype data

Work Groups

Biomarker group

CSF samples

ADNI

St Louis

Seattle

others

MRI features

Controls

- database controls: cognitive function unknown
young/middle aged
- cognitively normal/autopsy controls
- elderly controls – cognitively normal

Goals for AD

1. Large discovery dataset ~5,000 cases
~5,000 controls
2. Large replication dataset ~10,000 cases
~10,000 controls

Authorship

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