

# Genome-Wide Association Study of Quantitative Biomarkers Identifies a Novel Locus for Alzheimer's Disease at 12p12.1

Brian Lee<sup>1</sup>, Xiaohui Yao<sup>1</sup>, Li Shen<sup>1,\*</sup>, and for the ADNI

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biostatistics, Epidemiology and Informatics, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA  
\*Please address correspondence to Li Shen, PhD (Li.Shen@penmedicine.upenn.edu)



## 1. INTRODUCTION

Identifying genetic basis of quantitative biomarkers in Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a promising method to help deconvolute mechanistic complexity of AD and may lead to a better understanding of disease subtypes. Quantitative Templates for the Progression of Alzheimer's disease (QT-PAD, see [1]) provides a single, common and shared data freeze from Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI), including 16 imaging, cognitive and fluid AD biomarkers. To reveal novel AD genetic factors, we perform a genome-wide association study (GWAS) of QT-PAD biomarkers.

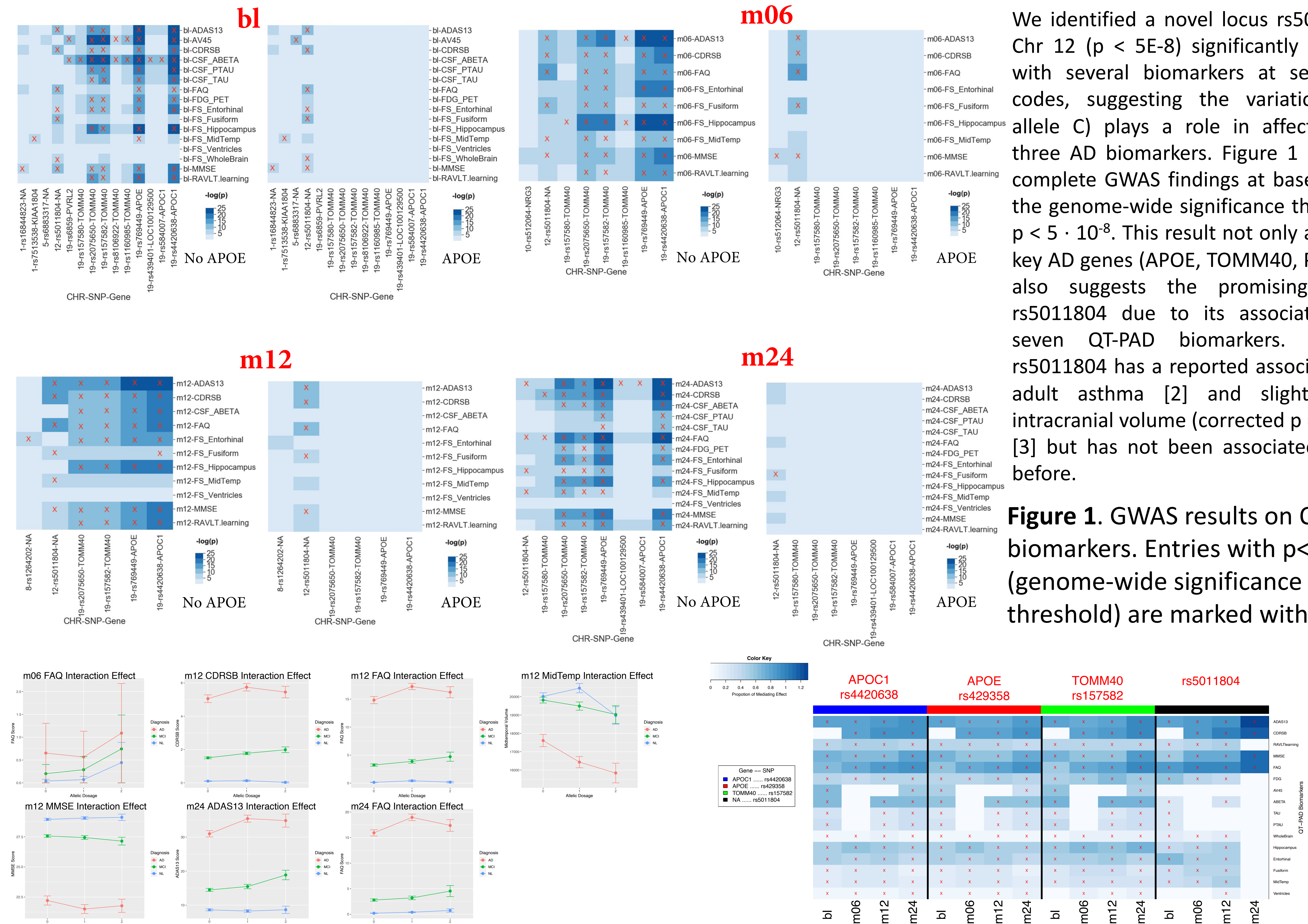
## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Participants included 1,576 subjects from the ADNI QT-PAD cohort with both biomarker concentration and genotyping data available. GWAS was performed to examine genetic associations between 565,373 SNPs (after going through a standard QC procedure) and concentrations of 16 key QT-PAD biomarkers (see Figure 1, right), with age, gender, and education as covariates. GWAS was performed for the baseline, m06, m12, and m24 QT-PAD data.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Portland Institute for Computational Science, Alzheimer's Disease Modelling Challenge. URL <http://www.pi4cs.org/qt-pad-challenge>
- [2] J. M. Vonk, S. Scholtens, et al. Adult onset asthma and interaction between genes and active tobacco smoking: The GABRIEL consortium. PLoS ONE, 12 (3) (Mar 2017). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0172716.
- [3] D. P. Hibar, J. L. Stein, et al. Common genetic variants influence human subcortical brain structures. Nature 520 (7546) (2015) 224–229. doi:10.1038/nature14101.

## 3. RESULTS



We identified a novel locus rs5011804 on Chr 12 ( $p < 5E-8$ ) significantly associated with several biomarkers at several visit codes, suggesting the variation (minor allele C) plays a role in affecting these three AD biomarkers. Figure 1 shows the complete GWAS findings at baseline using the genome-wide significance threshold of  $p < 5 \cdot 10^{-8}$ . This result not only affirms the key AD genes (APOE, TOMM40, PVRL2) but also suggests the promising role of rs5011804 due to its associations with seven QT-PAD biomarkers. The SNP rs5011804 has a reported association with adult asthma [2] and slightly affects intracranial volume (corrected  $p = 0.05934$ ) [3] but has not been associated with AD before.

**Figure 1.** GWAS results on QT-PAD biomarkers. Entries with  $p < 5e-8$  (genome-wide significance threshold) are marked with X.

**Figure 2.** SNP-by-diagnosis interaction analysis results on QT-PAD biomarkers emphasize the association between the SNP rs5011804 and AD diagnosis.

**Figure 3.** Mediation analysis results on QT-PAD biomarkers show how the effect of the SNP rs5011804 on AD diagnosis is 'through' cognitive and imaging biomarkers (significant mediating relationships represented with X).

## 4. CONCLUSIONS

QT-PAD provides a standardized method for measuring the AD progression and allows for new quantitative genetics research. Genetic analysis of QT-PAD biomarkers identified a novel locus in Chr12 (rs5011804) associated with multiple QT-PAD biomarkers. The identified locus warrants further investigation in independent cohorts as a potential AD risk factor.