

## ARIC Manuscript Proposal # 1223

PC Reviewed: 2 / 13/06

Status: A

Priority: 2

SC Reviewed: \_\_\_\_\_

Status: \_\_\_\_\_

Priority: \_\_\_\_\_

**1.a. Full Title:** Large-scale genomic association study identifies region of human chromosome 9 influencing risk of CHD (Note to PC: ARIC is one of several participating studies in ancillary study 2006.03)

**b. Abbreviated Title (Length 26 characters):** GWA of CHD identifies chr 9

**2. Writing Group:** Ruth McPherson, Alex Pertsemlidis, Karis Hughes, David Cox, David Hinds, Eric Topol, Anne Tybjaerg-Hansen, Eric Boerwinkle, Jonathan Cohen

I, the first author, confirm that all the senior have given their approval for this manuscript proposal. JC [please confirm with your initials electronically or in writing]

**Senior author:** Jonathan Cohen

Eugene McDermott Center for Human Growth and Development  
University of Texas Southwestern  
5323 Harry Hines Blvd  
Dallas, TX 75390  
Phone: 214-648-4774 Fax: 214-648-4837  
E-mail: jonathan.cohen@utsouthwestern.edu

**Corresponding author (if different from first author correspondence will be sent to both the first author & the corresponding author):**

Eric Boerwinkle  
Human Genetics Center  
University of Texas Health Sciences Center at Houston  
1200 Herman Pressler, Suite E-447  
Houston, TX 77030  
Phone: 713-500-9816 Fax: 713-500-0900  
E-mail: eric.boerwinkle@uth.tmc.edu

**3. Timeline:** Imminent. Genotyping of the two polymorphisms is complete for the entire ARIC cohort. Draft manuscript should be ready for ARIC review by February 12.

**4. Rationale:** Genetic factors contribute importantly to the development of coronary atherosclerosis, a major cause of morbidity and mortality in Western countries. The goal of ancillary study 2006.03 is to identify genomic regions associated with coronary heart disease using genome-wide association methods. As an early effort in this area and with the collaborators of ancillary study 2006.03, we have performed a large-scale genomic association study using 75,000 SNPs in over 300 subjects with premature, documented coronary atherosclerosis and in 312 asymptomatic elderly controls, both ascertained from Ottawa, Canada. A total of 2,135 SNPs were associated with atherosclerosis at a nominal significance

threshold of 0.025, which significantly exceeded the number expected under the null hypothesis ( $n=1,615$ ). To determine which of these 2,135 SNPs were systematically associated with atherosclerosis, a second association study was performed with these SNPs in an independent sample, again from Ottawa, Canada. A total of 50 SNPs met the significance threshold ( $<0.025$ ) and were in the same direction in both studies. The number of significant SNPs observed ( $n=50$ ) significantly exceeded the number expected by chance and could not be explained by random fluctuations in allele frequency, systematic errors or population substructure. The two SNPs with the smallest p-values in the two samples were validated by further replications in an independent sample of cases ( $n=183$ ) and controls ( $n=556$ ) from the Dallas Heart Study. These two SNPs, which are near one another on human chromosome 9 and have common allele frequencies, identify a novel gene region associated with coronary atherosclerosis.

We propose to extend our findings for these two SNPs in the large prospective ARIC cohort and the Copenhagen City Heart Study. Obviously, this manuscript proposal is for ARIC, and a similar manuscript proposal is under consideration by the Copenhagen City Heart Study. Specifically for this manuscript proposal, we will evaluate whether these SNPs are associated with incident CHD in the ARIC study.

**Note to PC:** The identity of the two SNPs and a detailed map of the region will be part of the draft manuscript. However, the identities are kept confidential at these early stages.

## **5. Main Hypothesis/Study Questions:**

1. Estimate the frequency distribution of the two SNPs in a population-based sample of whites and African-Americans.
2. In a race-specific manner, utilize Cox regression to evaluate the ability of the two SNPs to independently predict incident CHD. Analyses will be carried out taking into account age, gender, field center, BMI, HDL and total cholesterol, smoking, diabetes and hypertension status.

## **6. Design and analysis (study design, inclusion/exclusion, outcome and other variables of interest with specific reference to the time of their collection, summary of data analysis, and any anticipated methodologic limitations or challenges if present).**

All antecedent analyses have been completed in case-control studies as presented above. The two SNPs of interest have been typed on the entire ARIC cohort and will be evaluated for associations with incident CHD. Goodness of fit to Hardy-Weinberg expectations will be carried out using a chi-square test.

The usual DNA restriction, ethnic group and missing data exclusion criteria will be used. Exclusions will include the following: 1) positive or unknown history of prevalent CHD or stroke or history of TIA/stroke, 2) prohibited use of DNA, 3) ethnic background other than white or African American, as well as African Americans not from Jackson or Forsyth. Cox proportional hazards regression models will be the primary analysis tool. For incident CHD analyses, we will use the variable IN\_03SP. Covariates to be included in the analyses include age, gender, race, field center, HDL and total cholesterol, BMI, smoking, diabetes and hypertension status. All analyses will be carried out in a race-specific manner.

**7.a. Will the data be used for non-CVD analysis in this manuscript?**    ☐ Yes    ☒ No

- b. If Yes, is the author aware that the file ICTDER02 must be used to exclude persons with a value RES\_OTH = “CVD Research” for non-DNA analysis, and for DNA analysis RES\_DNA = “CVD Research” would be used?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

(This file ICTDER02 has been distributed to ARIC PIs, and contains the responses to consent updates related to stored sample use for research.)

- 8.a. Will the DNA data be used in this manuscript?** ☒ Yes ☐ No

- 8.b. If yes, is the author aware that either DNA data distributed by the Coordinating Center must be used, or the file ICTDER02 must be used to exclude those with value RES\_DNA = “No use/storage DNA”?** ☒ Yes ☐ No

**9. The lead author of this manuscript proposal has reviewed the list of existing ARIC Study manuscript proposals and has found no overlap between this proposal and previously approved manuscript proposals either published or still in active status. ARIC Investigators have access to the publications lists under the Study Members Area of the web site at:**

<http://www.csc.unc.edu/ARIC/search.php>

☒ Yes ☐ No

- 10. What are the most related manuscript proposals in ARIC (authors are encouraged to contact lead authors of these proposals for comments on the new proposal or collaboration)?** None

- 11. a. Is this manuscript proposal associated with any ARIC ancillary studies or use any ancillary study data?** ☐ Yes ☒ No

- 11.b. If yes, is the proposal**

☒ **A. primarily the result of an ancillary study (list number\* \_2006.03\_)**

☐ **B. primarily based on ARIC data with ancillary data playing a minor role (usually control variables; list number(s)\* \_\_\_\_\_)**

\*ancillary studies are listed by number at <http://www.csc.unc.edu/aric/forms/>

- 12. Manuscript preparation is expected to be completed in one to three years. If a manuscript is not submitted for ARIC review at the end of the 3-years from the date of the approval, the manuscript proposal will expire. Agreed**