ARIC Manuscript Proposal # 1408

PC Reviewed: 07/30/08	**Status: A**	**Priority: 2**
SC Reviewed: _____	**Status: _____**	**Priority: ____**

1.a. Full Title: CHARGE GWAS for BP (SBP and DBP) at first visit

b. Abbreviated Title (Length 26 characters): BP_firstVisit GWAS

2. Writing Group: CHARGE-BP working group

ARIC writing group members: Georg Ehret, Eric Boerwinkle, Alanna Morrison, Anna Kottgen, Josef Coresh, Sharon Kardia, C. Charles Gu, Yan Sun, Aravinda Chakravarti. Other authors from additional CHARGE cohorts. The plan is to maintain symmetry across cohorts.

Also invited to join the author group: Gerardo Heiss, Santhi Ganesh, Dan Arking, Richard Olshen, DC Rao

I, the first author, confirm that all the coauthors have given their approval for this manuscript proposal: GBE

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ARIC author to be contacted if there are questions about the manuscript and the first author does not respond or cannot be located (this must be an ARIC investigator).

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3. Timeline: summer 2008

4. Rationale: Persistent elevated blood pressure (BP), diagnosed as hypertension (HTN), is quantitatively the major cardiovascular risk factor with a population prevalence of ~30%. Pathogenic pathways that lead to HTN remain poorly understood. A distinct fraction of the hypertension risk is genetic and this opens the possibility for genetic investigations to contribute to a better understanding of this trait and possible identification of new molecular targets for drug therapy. Until now only one very large genome-wide association study (GWAS) on hypertension has been published (WTCCC

trial) and although some suggestive variants were identified, none proved to be genome-wide significant. We set out here to study genetic association with the first visit BP (systolic BP and diastolic BP, average of the measurements available after discarding the first (sbpa21 and sbpa22)) in ARIC in a GWAS study.

CHARGE (ARIC, CHS, Rotterdam, Framingham, and selected other cohorts) perform a meta-analysis of GWAS findings related to a cross-sectional BP assessment (n=8,047 in ARIC). The analysis is focusing on a) SBP, b) DBP at the first ARIC visit.

5. Main Hypothesis/Study Questions:

Gene variants can be identified that associate with SBP and DBP at the first ARIC visit.

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).

Design: Fixed effects meta-analysis of GWAS studies

Participating groups:
Framingham Study
Rotterdam Study
CHS
AGES

Phenotypes: SBP and DBP at first visit

1. Model: Linear regression for cross-sectional analysis

Main analysis will include only self-reported whites (no self-reported African Americans included)

Genetic model: additive.

2. Transform: no transform, no scaling.

3. Covariates: age, age^2, sex, bmi, study-center

4. Exclusions: outliers of the SBP/DBP distribution (>/< +/- 4SD)

5. Control for multiple comparisons: Bonferroni adjustment

6. Imputation
Imputation to Hapmap 2.5 M using MACHv1.0.16.

7. Meta-analysis:
Meta-analysis based on 2.5 M observed and imputed SNPs

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

b. If Yes, is the author aware that the file ICTDER03 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?
NA
(This file ICTDER03 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

8.b. If yes, is the author aware that either DNA data distributed by the Coordinating Center must be used, or the file ICTDER03 must be used to exclude those with value RES_DNA = "No use/storage DNA"?
Yes

8.c. If yes, is the author aware that the participants with RES_DNA = 'not for profit' restriction must be excluded if the data are used by a for profit group?
Yes

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.cscc.unc.edu/ARIC/search.php
Yes (based on list circulated in July 2008)

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

11.b. If yes, is the proposal
___ A. primarily the result of an ancillary study (list number* _____)
_x__ B. primarily based on ARIC data with ancillary data playing a minor role (usually control variables; list number(s)* 2006.03

*ancillary studies are listed by number at http://www.cscc.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.