A Hybird Approach: Genome Wide Association and Candidate Gene Study for Nicotine Addiction

Laura Jean Bierut, MD and the NICSNP Consortium



Nicotine Dependence -A many step process

Initiation



Nicotine Dependence -A many step process

Initiation

Smoking



Nicotine Dependence -A many step process

Initiation

Smoking

Nicotine Dependence



NICSNP Project - A Hybrid Project

- Genome Wide Association Study
- Candidate Gene Study



Nicotine Studies

- Collaborative Study of the Genetics of Nicotine Dependence
 Principal Investigator: Laura Jean Bierut (P01 CA 089392)
- The Genetics of Vulnerability to Nicotine Addiction Principal Investigator: Pamela Madden (R01 DA 012854)
- Genes for Smoking in Related and Unrelated Individuals
 Principal Investigator: Ovide Pomerleau (R01 DA 017640)
- Pharmacokinetics of Nicotine in Twins
 Principal Investigator: Gary Swan (R01 DA 011170)

NIDA Phenotypic Repository: John Rice

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Phenotype Definition

- Case: Nicotine dependent defined by a Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND) ≥ 4
- Control: Individual who has smoked 100 or more cigarettes and never had any symptoms of nicotine dependence (Lifetime FTND = 0).



Subjects

■ Sample: 1050 cases and 879 controls

■ Case FTND: Mean 6.3 (range 4-10)

■ Control FTND: 0



Subjects

■ Cases: 52% women and 48% men

■ Controls: 66% women and 34% men

■ Age: Mean 37 years

All subjects are of European descent



Overview -Genome Wide Association Study

- Genotyping of 2.4 million SNPs in pooled case (N=500) and control (N=500) samples.
- An evaluation of differences in allele frequencies between pools.
- Individual genotyping of the selected 40,000 SNPs in the case (N=1,000) and control (N=900) samples to further examine genetic association.



Overview Candidate Gene Study

- Selection and ranking of candidate genes
- Examination of SNP coverage
- 4,000 SNPs allocated to candidate genes



CHRNA3	Cholinergic Receptor, Neuronal Nicotinic, Alpha Polypeptide 3	15q24	CHRNA3 is an essential component of the nicotinic receptors mediating normal function of the autonomic nervous system.
CHRNA4	Cholinergic Receptor, Neuronal Nicotinic, Alpha Polypeptide 4	20q13.2-q13.3	Univariate family-based association tests demonstrated that variant alleles of the CHRNA4 gene were significantly associated with a protective effect against nicotine addiction.
CHRNA7	Cholinergic Receptor, Neuronal Nicotinic, Alpha Polypeptide 7	15q14	Defect at CHRNA7 associated with attentional disturbances in schizophrenia; heavy use of nicotine and nicotine dependency may represent self-treatment for the defect at CRHNA7.



Candidate Genes

- Rank A: These genes will be followed with individual genotyping regardless of the pooled results.
 - Nicotinic Receptors
- Rank B: All the rest



Data Analysis

- Pooled genotyping (N=500 cases and 500 controls) was used to identify SNPs most likely associated with nicotine dependence in the genome wide association study.
- Individual genotyping is then examined in the entire sample (N=1000 cases and 900 controls).



Different Prior Probability

- The Genome Wide Association Study and the Candidate Gene Study have different prior probabilities.
- Correction for multiple testing varies between these two components of the study.



Data Analysis

- There will be many significant differences between cases and controls.
- What findings will be "true" differences between cases and controls?
- More complicated analyses incorporating covariates.

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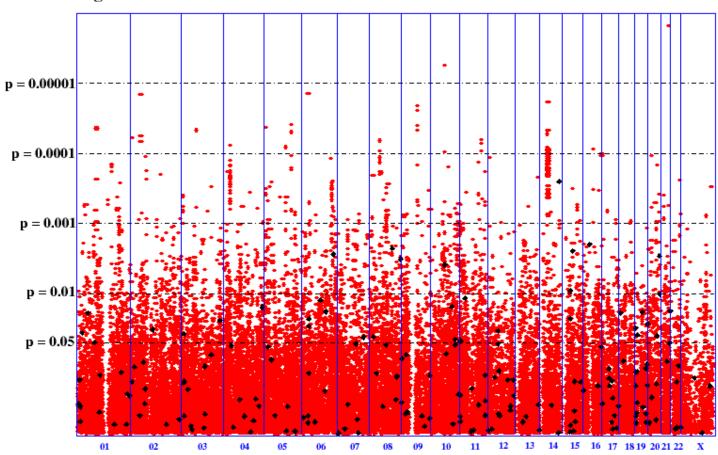
Analytic Model

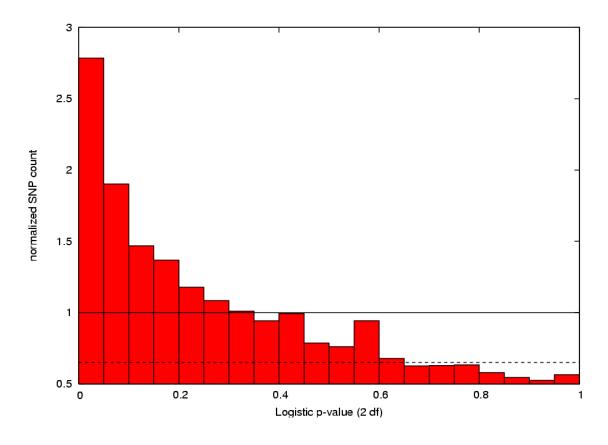
Logistic Regression Model

Gender + Site + Genotype+Gender*Genotype

■ Gender + Site

Figure 1







Evidence of True Findings

- Enrichment of small p-values
- Sign agreement between pooled samples and additional samples (30 out of 35 SNPs) p-value < 10⁻⁴
- Convergence of results



Summary

- Genome Wide Association Study -Nominates novel genes involved in nicotine dependence and a known candidate gene
- Candidate Gene Study Numerous variants across several genes are associated with nicotine dependence



Data Sharing

- Share with all in the NIDA Genetics Consortium.
- Website has been developed as a source of information.
- Share with the scientific community after 1 year.



Future Directions

- Other replication samples will be key, including the study of parent offspring trios.
- Examine findings in different ethnic groups, such as the African American population.
- Move forward with laboratory studies.



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