Genome-wide association study of kidney function decline in individuals of European descent

Mathias Gorski^{1,2,82}, Adrienne Tin^{3,82}, Maija Garnaas^{4,82}, Gearoid M. McMahon^{5,6}, Audrey Y. Chu⁷, Bamidele O. Tayo⁸, Cristian Pattaro⁹, Alexander Teumer¹⁰, Daniel I. Chasman⁷, John Chalmers¹¹, Pavel Hamet¹², Johanne Tremblay¹³, Marc Woodward¹¹, Thor Aspelund^{14,15}, Gudny Eiriksdottir¹⁴, Vilmundur Gudnason^{14,15}, Tamara B. Harris¹⁶, Lenore J. Launer¹⁶, Albert V. Smith^{14,15}, Braxton D. Mitchell^{17,18}, Jeffrey R. O'Connell¹⁷, Alan R. Shuldiner^{17,18}, Josef Coresh^{3,19}, Man Li³, Paul Freudenberger²⁰, Edith Hofer²¹, Helena Schmidt²⁰, Reinhold Schmidt²², Elizabeth G. Holliday²³, Paul Mitchell²⁴, Jie Jin Wang²⁴, Ian H. de Boer²⁵, Guo Li²⁶, David S. Siscovick^{26,27}, Zoltan Kutalik^{28,29}, Tanguy Corre²⁸, Peter Vollenweider³⁰, Gérard Waeber³⁰, Jayanta Gupta³¹, Peter A. Kanetsky³¹, Shih-Jen Hwang⁶, Matthias Olden^{1,6}, Qiong Yang^{6,32}, Mariza de Andrade³³, Elizabeth J. Atkinson³³, Sharon L.R. Kardia³⁴, Stephen T. Turner³³, Jeanette M. Stafford³⁵, Jingzhong Ding³⁶, Yongmei Liu³⁷, Cristina Barlassina³⁸, Daniele Cusi^{38,39}, Erika Salvi³⁸, Jan A. Staessen^{40,41}, Paul M. Ridker⁷, Harald Grallert^{42,43,44}, Christa Meisinger⁴², Martina Müller-Nurasyid^{45,46,47,48}, Bernhard K. Krämer⁴⁹, Holly Kramer⁸, Sylvia E. Rosas⁵⁰, Ilja M. Nolte^{51,52}, Brenda W. Penninx^{53,54}, Harold Snieder^{51,52}, M. Fabiola Del Greco⁵⁵, Andre Franke⁵⁶, Ute Nöthlings^{57,58}, Wolfgang Lieb⁵⁹, Stephan J.L. Bakker⁶⁰, Ron T. Gansevoort⁶⁰, Pim van der Harst⁶¹, Abbas Dehghan⁶², Oscar H. Franco⁶², Albert Hofman⁶², Fernando Rivadeneira⁶², Sanaz Sedaghat⁶², André G Uitterlinden⁶², Stefan Coassin⁶³, Margot Haun⁶³, Barbara Kollerits⁶³, Florian Kronenberg⁶³, Bernhard Paulweber⁶⁴, Nicole Aumann⁶⁵, Karlhans Endlich⁶⁶, Mike Pietzner⁶⁷, Uwe Völker¹⁰, Rainer Rettig⁶⁸, Vincent Chouraki⁶⁹, Catherine Helmer⁷⁰, Jean-Charles Lambert⁷¹, Marie Metzger⁷², Benedicte Stengel⁷², Terho Lehtimäki⁷³, Leo-Pekka Lyytikäinen⁷

¹Department of Genetic Epidemiology, Institute of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany; ²Department of Nephrology, University Hospital Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany; ³Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, USA; ⁴Division of Genetics, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA; ⁵Division of Nephrology, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA; ⁶NHLBI's Framingham Heart Study, National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, Framingham, Massachusetts, USA; ⁷Division of Preventive Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA; ⁸Department of Public Health Services, Loyola Medical Center, Loyola University Chicago, Maywood, Illinois, USA; ⁹Center for Biomedicine, European Academy of Bozen/Bolzano (EURAC), affiliated to the University of Lübeck, Bolzano, Italy; ¹⁰Department of Functional Genomics, Interfaculty Institute for Genetics and Functional Genomics, University of Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany; ¹¹George Institute for Global Health, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; ¹²Centre de recherche du Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal, University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; ¹³CHUM Research Center-Technopôle Angus, Montreal, Québec, Canada; ¹⁴Icelandic Heart Association, Research Institute, Kopavogur, Iceland; ¹⁵University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland; ¹⁶Intramural Research Program, Laboratory of Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry, National Institute on Aging, Bethesda, Maryland, USA; ¹⁷Department of Medicine and Program for Personalized and Genomic Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, USA; ¹⁸Geriatric Research and Education Clinical Center, Veterans Administration Medical Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, USA; ¹⁹Welch Center for Prevention, Epidemiology and Clinical Research, Baltimore, Maryland, USA; ²⁰Institute of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, Medical University Graz, Graz, Austria; ²¹Department of Neurology, Institute for Medical Informatics, Statistics and Documentation, Medical University Graz, Graz, Austria; ²²Department of Neurology, Medical University Graz, Graz, Austria; ²³Centre for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Newcastle, CReDITSS, HMRI, Callaghan, New South Wales, Australia; ²⁴Centre for Vision Research, Westmead Millennium Institute, University of Sydney, Westmead Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; ²⁵University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA; ²⁶Cardiovascular Health Research Unit, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA; ²⁷New York Academy of Medicine, New York, New York, USA; ²⁸Department of Medical Genetics, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland; ²⁹Department of Medical Genetics, Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Lausanne, Switzerland; ³⁰Internal Medicine Department, Lausanne University Hospital,

Lausanne, Switzerland; ³¹Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Center for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics; ³²Department of Biostatistics, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts, USA; ³³Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, USA; ³⁴University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA; ³⁵Department of Biostatistical Sciences, Division of Public Health Sciences, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, USA; ³⁶Department of Internal Medicine, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, USA; ³⁷Department of Epidemiology and Prevention, Division of Public Health Sciences, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, USA; ³⁸Department of Health Science, University of Milano, Milano, Italy; ³⁹Division of Nephrology, San Paolo Hospital, Milano, Italy; ⁴⁰Department of Epidemiology, Maastricht University, Maastricht, The Netherlands; ⁴¹Studies Coordinating Centre, Division of Hypertension and Cardiovascular Rehabilitation, Department of Cardiovascular Sciences, University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; ⁴²Institute of Epidemiology II, Helmholtz Zentrum München—German Research Center for Environmental Health, Neuherberg, Germany; ⁴³Research Unit of Molecular Epidemiology, Helmholtz Zentrum München—German Research Center for Environmental Health, Neuherberg, Germany; ⁴⁴German Center for Diabetes Research, Neuherberg, Germany; ⁴⁵DZHK (German Centre for Cardiovascular Research), partner site Munich Heart Alliance, Munich, Germany; ⁴⁶Institute of Genetic Epidemiology, Helmholtz Zentrum München—German Research Center for Environmental Health, Neuherberg, Germany; ⁴⁷Institute of Medical Informatics, Biometry, and Epidemiology, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich, Germany; ⁴⁸Department of Medicine I, University Hospital Grosshadern, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich, Germany; ⁴⁹University Medical Centre Mannheim, 5th Department of Medicine, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany; ⁵⁰Joslin Diabetes Center and Beth Israel Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA; ⁵¹Department of Epidemiology, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands; ⁵²Unit of Genetic Epidemiology and Bioinformatics, Department of Epidemiology (FA40), University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands; ⁵³Department of Psychiatry/EMGO Institute/ Neuroscience Campus, VU University Medical Centre, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ⁵⁴EMGO Institute Vumc, NESDA, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ⁵⁵Center for Biomedicine, European Academy of Bozen/Bolzano (EURAC), affiliated to the University of Lübeck, Bolzano, Italy; ⁵⁶Institute of Clinical Molecular Biology, Kiel, Germany; ⁵⁷Popgen Biobank, University Hospital Schleswig-Holstein, Kiel, Germany; ⁵⁸Section for Epidemiology, Institute for Experimental Medicine, Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany; ⁵⁹Institute of Epidemiology and Biobank popgen, Christian-Albrechts University, Kiel, Germany; ⁶⁰University Medical Center Groningen, Department of Nephrology, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands; ⁶¹University Medical Center Groningen, Department of Cardiology, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands; ⁶²Department of Epidemiology, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, The Netherlands; ⁶³Division of Genetic Epidemiology, Innsbruck Medical University, Innsbruck, Austria; ⁶⁴First Department of Internal Medicine, Paracelsus Private Medical University Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria; 65 Department SHIP/KEF, Institute for Community Medicine, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany; ⁶⁶Institute of Anatomy and Cell Biology, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany; ⁶⁷Institute for Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany; ⁶⁸Institute of Physiology, University of Greifswald, Greifswald-Karlsburg, Germany; ⁶⁹Inserm, U744, Institut Pasteur de Lille, Université Lille-Nord de France, CHR&U de Lille, Service d'épidémiologie régional, CHRU, Lille, France; ⁷⁰Inserm, U897, Université Bordeaux 2, ISPED, ISPED, Université Bordeaux 2, Bordeaux, France; ⁷¹Inserm, U744, Institut Pasteur de Lille, Université Lille-Nord de France, Institut Pasteur, Lille, France; ⁷²Inserm, U1018, University Paris-Sud, CESP Team 10, Villejuif, France; ⁷³Department of Clinical Chemistry, Fimlab Laboratories, Tampere, Finland; ⁷⁴Department of Clinical Physiology, Turku University Hospital, Turku, Finland; ⁷⁵Research Centre of Applied and Preventive Cardiovascular Medicine, University of Turku, Turku, Finland; ⁷⁶NHLBI Cardiovascular Epidemiology and Human Genomics Branch, Framingham Heart Study, National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, Framingham, Massachusetts, USA; ⁷⁷Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine (IUMSP), Lausanne University Hospital, Epalinges, Switzerland; ⁷⁸Divisions of Genetics and Gastroenterology, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, and Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA: ⁷⁹Harvard Stem Cell Institute, Harvard University and Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard. Cambridae, Massachusetts, USA; ⁸⁰Renal Division, Freiburg University Clinic, Germany, Freiburg, Germany and ⁸¹Department of Endocrinology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

Genome-wide association studies (GWASs) have identified multiple loci associated with cross-sectional eGFR, but a systematic genetic analysis of kidney function decline over time is missing. Here we conducted a GWAS meta-analysis among 63,558 participants of European descent, initially from 16 cohorts with serial kidney function measurements within the CKDGen Consortium, followed by independent replication among additional participants from 13 cohorts. In stage 1 GWAS meta-analysis, single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) at *MEOX2*, *GALNT11*, *IL1RAP*, *NPPA*, *HPCAL1*, and *CDH23* showed the strongest associations for at least one trait, in addition to the known *UMOD* locus, which showed genome-wide significance with an annual change in eGFR. In stage 2 meta-analysis, the significant association at *UMOD* was replicated. Associations at *GALNT11* with Rapid Decline (annual eGFR decline of 3 ml/min per 1.73 m² or

Correspondence: Carsten A. Böger, Department of Nephrology, University Hospital Regensburg, Franz-Josef-Strauß-Allee 11, Regensburg, 93042, Germany. E-mail: carsten.boeger@klinik.uni-regensburg.de

⁸²These authors contributed equally to this work.

⁸³Deceased.

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