Association Between ZIC2, RASGRF1, and SHISA6 Genes and High Myopia in Japanese Subjects

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PURPOSE. We investigated the association of genetic variations, which were identified recently in a large-scale genome-wide association study (GWAS) to confer risk of refractive error and common myopia in Japanese subjects.

METHODS. The 5 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) from the 5 genes TOX, RDHS, ZIC2, RASGRF1, and SHISA6, were genotyped in 1339 unrelated highly myopic Japanese patients and 3248 healthy Japanese participants in the Nagahama Study. In addition, genotypes were compared among high myopia patients without choroidal neovascularization (CNV) and patients with CNV.

RESULTS. Significant associations between rs8000973 near ZIC2 (P = 7.16 × 10^-7), rs4778879 in RASGRF1 (P = 3.40 × 10^-7), and rs2969180 in SHISA6 (P = 0.033) and high myopia were observed. Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) were 1.35 (1.19–1.49), 0.78 (0.71–0.86), and 1.11 (1.01–1.22) for the rs8000973 C allele, rs4778879 A allele, and rs2969180 G allele, respectively. The effect of the rs2969180 allele G contrasted with that observed in the original report, whereas the effect of the other 2 SNPs agreed. Further analysis using controls with −1.0 diopter (D) ≤ spherical equivalent ≤ +1.0 D showed a significant association between ZIC2 and RASGRF1, but not SHISA6. Among the patients with high myopia, 516 had myopic CNV in either eye, while 823 patients did not have myopic CNV in eyes. No evaluated genes showed a significant association with the development of myopic CNV.

CONCLUSIONS. ZIC2 and RASGRF1 are susceptibility genes, not only for common myopia, but also for high myopia.

Keywords: high myopia, ZIC2, RASGRF1, SHISA6, CNV

Myopia, or nearsightedness, is the most common ocular disorder worldwide. Recent studies reported that the prevalence of myopia is approximately 20% to 42% in the Caucasian population, and much higher (40%–70%) in East Asian populations.1–4 High myopia is distinguished from common myopia by an excessive increase in the axial length of the eye5,6 and is considered important because of its association with various ocular complications that lead to blindness.7–10 For example, choroidal neovascularization (CNV) beneath the fovea is one of the most vision-threatening complications of high myopia.11,12

Previous studies have indicated the involvement of genetic and environmental factors in the progression of myopia.13–16 Family-based linkage analyses and twin studies have identified MYP1-19 loci and several candidate genes,17,18 but genetic screening studies have achieved limited success. Since 2009, several genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have reported candidate genes for myopia,19–26 but none of the reported genes or loci, except for the 15q14 locus, showed a consistent association with either common or high myopia in later studies.27–30 Moreover, although some loci were reported to be associated with common and high myopia,25,27,31 it is still not clear whether common myopia and high myopia share the same genetic background.

Recently, Verhoeven et al.32 and Kiefer et al.33 conducted a large-scale GWAS independently, and reported multiple new susceptibility loci for refractive error and common myopia. To investigate whether these loci cause high myopia in Japanese subjects, we performed a large-scale, case-control study on high myopia.

METHODS

All procedures used in this study adhered to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki. The institutional review boards and the ethics committees of each institution involved approved the protocols of this study. All patients were fully informed of the purpose and procedures of this study, and written consent was obtained from each patient.
Patients and Controls

A total of 1339 unrelated highly myopic Japanese patients was recruited from Kyorin University Hospital, Tokyo Medical and Dental University Hospital, Fukushima Medical University Hospital, Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital, Ozaki Eye Hospital, and Otsu Red-Cross Hospital. All patients underwent comprehensive ophthalmic examinations, including dilated indirect and contact lens slit-lamp biomicroscopy, automatic objective refraction, and measurements of the axial length by phakic eyes, D‡

| Patients, n | 1539 | 3248 |
| Control, † | 1339 | 3248 |

‡ For calculations of refraction, eyes that had undergone cataract surgery or corneal refractive surgery were excluded.

† Healthy individuals recruited from Nagahama cohort study.

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SNP Selection

Verhoeven et al.32 reported 26 loci (29 potential candidate genes) associated with refractive error and common myopia in a large-scale multi-ethnic GWAS. Of these loci, 8 also were reported to be associated with myopia and replicated in another recent large-scale GWAS including Caucasian participants.33 For our analysis, we selected 8 SNPs in these 8 loci that were evaluated in the original report. Among these 8 SNPs, 3 showed extremely low minor allele frequency (MAF) in the Japanese population according to the HapMap data (rs12205563 in ZIC2, rs1656404 near PRSS56, and rs1900445 near BMP3; MAF 0.00, 0.01, and 0.02, respectively).

In addition to these 3 SNPs, rs524952 in GJD2 also was excluded as we had confirmed its association previously with high myopia.27 Selected SNPs included rs7857791 near TOX, rs138144 in RH5, rs8000973 near ZIC2, and rs2969180 in SHISA6. Although negated by Kiefer et al.32 at the replication stage (P = 0.08), rs4778879 in RASGRF1 was included because its association with myopia still is disputed despite numerous replication studies.

Genotyping

Genomic DNAs were prepared from peripheral blood by using a DNA extraction kit (QuickGene-610L; Fujifilm, Minato, Tokyo, Japan). Genotyping of samples from 1339 high myopic patients was performed using a commercially available assay (TaqMan SNP assay with the ABI PRISM 7700 system; Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). For the control group, 5712 individuals from the Nagahama study were genotyped using HumanHap610K Quad Arrays, HumanOmni1.5M Arrays, and/or HumanExome Arrays (Illumina, Inc., San Diego, CA). To ensure high-quality genotype data, a series of quality control (QC) filters were applied to the data from each platform, including MAF cutoffs (MAF > 0.01), Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE; P > 1 × 10−5), genotypic success rate (>95%), individual call rate (>99%), and estimated relatedness (PHAT < 0.35). The QCs were performed using PLINK (ver.1.07; available in the public domain at http://pngu.mgh.harvard.edu/purcell/plink/). The fixed dataset consisted of 3248 individuals. Genotype data directly assessed by arrays was used for analyses. Because directly genotyped data of SNP rs4778879 in RASGRF1 in controls was not available, we analyzed genotype counts of SNP rs6495367 whose linkage disequilibrium value (r²) is 1.0 compared to rs4778879 (HapMap phase II + III ref 28 JPT).

Statistical Analyses

Data are presented as the mean ± SD. Deviations in the genotype distribution from the HWE were assessed for each group by using the HWE exact test. The χ² test for the trend or its exact counterpart was used to compare the genotype distribution of 2 groups. To adjust for age and sex, we performed multiple regression and logistic regression analyses. Two subjects in the control group were excluded from multiple regression and logistic regression analyses because of lack of information regarding age or sex. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software (version 21.0; SPSS Science, Chicago, IL). A P value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. To analyze CNV, a P value of <0.05 (1 = 0.05/S) was considered statistically significant after Bonferroni correction. Power calculations were performed using R software, package “pwr” (v 3.0.0; R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria; available in the public domain at http://www.r-project.org/).

Results

Basic information of the study population is shown in Table 1. The mean age of the 1339 high myopia cases was 57.13 ± 14.90 years and the male-to-female ratio was 33.0%:67.0%. The average axial length of cases was 29.12 ± 1.39 mm. Among the 2678 eyes included in the study, 1920 (71.7%) were phakic, and the mean refraction of the phakic eyes was −12.68 ± 4.54 D. The mean age of the 3248 control subjects was 52.20 ± 14.12 years, and the male-to-female ratio was 33.6%:66.4%. The average axial length of controls was 24.09 ± 2.80 mm. The mean refraction of the 5572 (85.8%) phakic eyes was 12.39 ± 1.64 D.
Among the control group, 999 subjects had a spherical equivalent between $-1.0$ and $+1.0$ D in both eyes, and these subjects were used as control 2. Their average axial length was $23.38 \pm 0.79$ mm, and the mean refraction of the 1998 (100%) phakic eyes was $0.11 \pm 0.53$ D.

Genotype counts, associations examined using the $\chi^2$ test for trend analysis, odds ratios for the 5 SNPs between high myopia cases and controls, number of control subjects who were genotyped directly, and the results of the HWE exact test in controls are shown in Table 2. The SNPs rs8000973 near ZIC2, rs4778879 in RASGRF1, and rs2969180 in SHISA6 showed significant association with high myopia ($P = 7.16 \times 10^{-7}$, $3.40 \times 10^{-7}$, and $0.033$, respectively). The odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) were 1.33 (1.19–1.49) for the rs8000973 C allele, 0.78 (0.71–0.86) for the rs4778879 A allele, and 1.11 (1.01–1.22) for the rs2969180 G allele. The effect of the rs2969180 allele G was contrasting to that obtained in the previous study, whereas the other 2 SNPs showed the same trend as that observed in the original report. The distributions of the genotypes for all the five SNPs were in HWE.

When control group 2 was evaluated, the SNPs rs8000973 and rs4778879 showed significant association with high myopia.
The association between the 15q25 locus/RASGRF1 region and myopia still is controversial; however, our findings strongly suggested the contribution of the 15q25 locus/RASGRF1 region to high myopia. The 15q25 locus/RASGRF1 region was reported initially by Hysi et al.21 to be associated with refractive error and common myopia in a large-scale GWAS by using Caucasian cohorts. However, later studies could not replicate its association with common myopia,28–30 and its association with high myopia remains controversial. We showed that this locus had a weak association (P = 0.031 for rs8027411 and P = 0.047 for rs17175798) with high myopia in Japanese subjects,27 but a Chinese study showed no association of 15q25 with moderate or high myopia. In contrast with these 2 reports on high myopia, our study used a larger number of cases and a larger control group, which differed from that used in our previous study, and the examined SNP also was different from those in previous reports. Because rs4778879 showed weak linkage disequilibrium with previously investigated SNPs, the number of samples would lead to the contradictory results obtained for high myopia between the present and previous studies. Further study on common myopia by using a relatively larger number of samples may confirm the association between the 15q25 locus/RASGRF1 region and common myopia.

The risk allele in rs8000973 near ZIC2 and rs4778879 in RASGRF1 was the same as that observed in the previous study, but the effect of rs2969180 in SHISA6 differed from that observed in the previous study. Of the SNPs examined in this study, the MAFs in the control group and those obtained from the HapMap data were fairly consistent. The significance of the association of SHISA6 was weaker than that of ZIC2 and RASGRF1 when compared with the population controls (control 1), and it was marginal when compared with the subjects with emmetropic refractive error (−1.0 to +1.0 D) in eyes (control 2). In control 1, the average axial length and mean refraction of the phakic eyes were slightly shifted to a myopic range (24.09 ± 1.39 mm, and −1.68 ± 2.82 D, respectively) as a logical outcome of the high prevalence of myopia (40%–70%) in the Japanese population. Because control 1 included high myopia participants, as the Japanese general population includes 1% to 5% high myopia, analysis of control 1 may have less power to detect the genetic association with high myopia. Although using emmetropic subjects as

### Table 5. Genotype Frequency, Associations, and ORs in the High Myopia Patients With CNV and With No CNV

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<th>Genotypic Frequency</th>
<th>CNV, %</th>
<th>No CNV, %</th>
<th>Nominal P</th>
<th>Adjusted P†</th>
<th>Adjusted OR‡</th>
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* Differences in the observed genotypic distribution were examined by χ² test for trend.
† Age and sex adjustment was performed based on a logistic regression model.
controls by excluding high myopia will improve the power for detecting a genetic association with high myopia, analysis with control 2 further decreased the significance of the association, partly because of the cohort size. Taken together with its contrasting results relative to those from the original report, we must interpret the association of SNP rs2969180 in the present study with caution.

Genetic factors influencing the risk of developing CNV in myopic eyes have been evaluated in many studies because myopic CNV is the most prominent complication leading to severe visual function loss. Genetic variants strongly related to age-related macular degeneration (AMD), another degenerative retinal disease characterized by neovascularization in the macula, have been examined to explain the development of CNV in highly myopic eyes. However, several studies showed that susceptibility genes for AMD did not affect the occurrence of myopic CNV. In addition, axial elongation of highly myopic eyes results in the thinning of the retina and choroid, patchy chorietinal atrophy, and lacquer cracks, all of which are important predisposing conditions for the development of CNV. Therefore, as another approach, we hypothesized that CNV could occur when the eye is affected strongly by susceptibility genes for myopia. We evaluated the genetic difference between high myopia patients with CNV and those without CNV; however, we found that genotype distribution of the SNPs evaluated did not differ significantly. Among the 5 SNPs, rs2969180 in the SHISA6 gene showed a P value of 0.040, but it was not statistically significant after Bonferroni correction. Because the genetic variants contributing to high myopia and to CNV in high myopic eyes may differ, further analyses are required to assess myopic CNV independent of the susceptibility genes for myopia.

In the current study, we used genotype data in controls that were directly genotyped by arrays to eliminate a possibility of imputation error, which may affect the results. Because two SNPs, rs3138144 in RDH5 and rs8000973 near ZIC2, were not genotyped directly by HumanHap610K Quad Arrays, the number of directly-genotyped control subjects in these two SNPs was smaller than that in the other 3 SNPs.

One of the possible limitations is that the current study may be that it was underpowered for detecting associations with SNPs in RDH5 (rs3138144) and near TOX (rs7837791). A power calculation indicated that to obtain 80% power, we would require odds ratios of >1.22 for SNP rs3138144 and odds ratios of >1.20 for SNP rs7837791 by using the sample size used in the present study. Although we cannot estimate the odds ratios in the case-control study for high myopia, the original report showed that SNPs rs3138144 and rs7837791 had a larger effect on common myopia compared to the other 3 SNPs examined in this study, thereby suggesting that these 2 SNPs required a smaller sample size for their association study. The nonsignificant associations in this study may be caused by other factors, such as heterogeneity across the populations or the discrepancy of responsible genes between common myopia and high myopia. Because the associations between these 2 SNPs and common myopia were replicated successfully in the East Asian population in the original study, these 2 SNPs may explain the difference between the mechanisms involved in the development of common myopia and high myopia. In addition, we examined only the top SNP in each susceptibility locus; therefore, our results do not necessarily negate the associations of the RDH5 and TOX locus to high myopia. To investigate the contribution of these loci to myopia, more detailed, confirmatory studies with larger sample sizes are required.

In conclusion, we showed that genetic variants of SNP rs8000973 near the ZIC2 gene and rs4778879 in the RASGRF1 gene are associated with high myopia in Japanese subjects. This result, together with previous GWAS, implied that these SNPs may be the susceptibility loci for myopia and high myopia. However, we were not able to identify genetic factors influencing CNV risk in high myopic patients among these 5 SNPs.

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