Association study of IGF1 polymorphisms with susceptibility to high myopia in a Japanese population

Masao Yoshida1,*, Akira Meguro2,*, Atsushi Yoshino3, Naoko Nomura2, Eiichi Okada3, Nobuhisa Mizuki2

1 Department of Public Health, Kyorin University School of Medicine, Mitaka, Tokyo, Japan; 2 Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Science, Yokohama City University Graduate School of Medicine, Yokohama, Kanagawa, Japan; 3 Okada Eye Clinic, Yokohama, Kanagawa, Japan

* These authors contributed equally to this work

Purpose: Polymorphisms in the insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1) gene were previously associated with high or extreme myopia in Caucasian and Chinese populations. In the present study, we investigated whether IGF1 polymorphisms are associated with high myopia in a Japanese population.

Methods: A total of 446 Japanese patients with high myopia (≥–9.00 diopters) and 481 Japanese healthy controls (+1.50 dipters to –1.50 dipters) were recruited. We genotyped seven tagging single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in IGF1 and assessed allelic and haplotypic diversity in cases and controls.

Results: There were no statistically significant differences in the allele frequencies of IGF1 SNPs and genotypes between cases and controls (P>0.05). However, the A allele of rs5742629 and the G allele of rs12423791 were associated with a moderately increased risk of high myopia (odds ratio [OR] =1.20 and OR =1.21, respectively) with borderline statistical significance (P=0.0502, corrected P (Pc) =0.21 and P=0.064, Pc=0.29, respectively). The haplotype consisting of the A allele of rs5742629 and the G allele of rs12423791 was marginally associated with the risk of high myopia (P=0.041; OR =1.21); this association was not significant after correction (Pc=0.19).

Conclusion: We found that the IGF1 SNPs are not significantly associated with high myopia in our Japanese population. Our results are in contrast to a previous study in which extreme myopia cases had significantly higher frequencies of the G allele of rs5742629 and the C allele of rs12423791 than controls. Therefore, the IGF1 SNPs may not be important factors for susceptibility to high myopia in all populations. Further genetic studies are needed to elucidate the possible contributions of the IGF1 region to the development of high myopia.

Keywords: high myopia, IGF1, association study, polymorphism

Introduction

Myopia is a very common refractive error that significantly impacts public health and economics around the world. High myopia is generally defined by an axial length greater than 26 mm or a spherical refractive error less than or equal to –6 diopters (D) that can cause blindness associated with an increased risk of various ocular and systemic diseases, including retinal detachment, submacular hemorrhage, glaucoma, and macular degeneration.1,2 High myopia imposes enormous economic and social burdens due to its higher prevalence in the populations of the People’s Republic of China, Singapore, Japan, and other countries when compared to the global average.3–6 Therefore, it is very important to identify the risk factors associated with high myopia and to establish preventive strategies for high myopia.
Although the cause of myopia is unclear, family-based studies and twin studies have shown that genetic factors are involved in the development and progression of myopia.\textsuperscript{7–14} Familial linkage studies have attempted to identify candidate genes for myopia, and significant linkages have been reported at 18 loci (MYP1 to MYP18).\textsuperscript{15} Many genome-wide association studies for myopia or high myopia have recently been performed, and many candidate genes and loci for myopia or high myopia have been identified.\textsuperscript{16–26}

The gene encoding insulin-like growth factor 1 (\textit{IGF1}) is highly conserved between species, and it encodes a polypeptide that plays an important role in regulating cell proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis.\textsuperscript{27–29} Previous animal studies demonstrated that IGF1 also contributes to eye growth and myopia development in several species.\textsuperscript{30–32} In addition, recent genetic studies indicated that single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in \textit{IGF1} were significantly associated with high or extreme myopia in Caucasian and Chinese populations,\textsuperscript{33–35} suggesting that \textit{IGF1} may play an important role in the development of high myopia through genetic polymorphisms. However, replication studies by Rydzanicz et al\textsuperscript{16} with a Polish family cohort and by Miyake et al\textsuperscript{17} with a Japanese population reported a lack of association of \textit{IGF1} SNPs with high or extreme myopia. Therefore, further genetic studies are needed to clarify the contribution of \textit{IGF1} SNPs to the development of myopia.

The aim of this study was to investigate whether genetic variants in \textit{IGF1} are associated with the risk of developing high myopia in our Japanese population.

**Methods**

**Subjects**

We recruited 446 unrelated Japanese individuals with high myopia (refractive error $\leq -9.00$ D in at least one eye) and 481 unrelated (not related to each other or to the patients) healthy Japanese controls ($+1.50$ D to $-1.50$ D in both eyes) at Yokohama City University and Okada Eye Clinic in Japan. The controls were sex-matched (47.7% male) to the patients, with an age range of 24 years to 75 years (mean: 39.3 ± 11.0 years) (Table 1). All participants had similar social backgrounds and resided in the same urban area. All participants were diagnosed by comprehensive ophthalmologic tests, including axial length, fundus examination, spherical power, and corneal curvature (autorefractors: NIDEK ARK-730A, ARK-700A TOPCON KP-8100P, and Biometer/Pachymeter AL-2000; Tomey Corporation, Nagoya, Japan). The individuals with high myopia had no known genetic diseases associated with myopia and/or high myopia, including glaucoma, keratoconus, and Marfan syndrome. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. The study methodology adhered to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the relevant ethics committees in each participating institute.

Patients’ ages ranged from 12 years to 76 years (mean: 37.9 ± 11.9 years), and 44.6% of the patients were male. The average spherical refractive errors were $-11.7$ ± 2.24 D (range: $-6.75$ D to $-22.75$ D) in the right eye and $-11.7$ ± 2.27 D (range: $-8.50$ D to $-22.5$ D) in the left eye. The average axial length was 28.0 ± 1.16 mm (range: 26.0–33.1 mm) for the right eye and 28.0 ± 1.22 mm (range: 26.0–34.7 mm) for the left eye. The average corneal refraction was 43.8 ± 1.45 D (range: 39.5–47.8 D) for the right eye and 43.8 ± 1.49 D (range: 39.8–53.0 D) for the left eye (Table 1).

**DNA extraction and IGF1 genotyping**

The QIAamp DNA Blood Maxi Kit (Qiagen GmbH, Hilden, Germany) was used to collect peripheral blood lymphocytes and to extract genomic deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) from peripheral blood cells. Procedures were performed under standardized conditions to prevent variation in DNA quality.

We evaluated seven tagging SNPs covering \textit{IGF1} and its flanking regions (3 kb upstream and 3 kb downstream): rs6214; rs11111262; rs972936; rs5742629; rs12423791; rs2162679; and rs5742612 (Table 2). These SNPs were selected from HapMap Japanese data (minor allele frequency $\geq 10\%$; pairwise $r^2 \geq 0.8$) to capture 100% of common \textit{IGF1} variants in HapMap. Of these SNPs, rs6214 and rs12423791 were associated with high myopia in previous studies.\textsuperscript{33–35} Genotyping was performed

**Table 1 Characteristics of the study participants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>Controls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals, number</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male, %</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>47.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, years (mean ± SD)</td>
<td>$37.9 \pm 11.9$</td>
<td>$39.3 \pm 11.0$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spherical refractive errors\textsuperscript{a}, diopters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right eye (mean ± SD)</td>
<td>$-11.7 \pm 2.24$</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left eye (mean ± SD)</td>
<td>$-11.7 \pm 2.27$</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axial length, mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right eye (mean ± SD)</td>
<td>$28.0 \pm 1.16$</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left eye (mean ± SD)</td>
<td>$28.0 \pm 1.22$</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corneal refraction, mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right eye (mean ± SD)</td>
<td>$43.8 \pm 1.45$</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left eye (mean ± SD)</td>
<td>$43.8 \pm 1.49$</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: *Patients, spherical refractive errors $\leq -9.00$ diopters in at least one eye; controls, spherical refractive errors within $\pm 1.50$ diopters in both eyes.*

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; NA, not applicable.
using the TaqMan 5′ exonuclease assay with validated TaqMan primer-probe sets supplied by Applied Biosystems, Inc. (Foster City, CA, USA). Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed using a reaction mixture with a total volume of 10 μL containing 1X TaqMan Universal PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), 24 nM of each primer–probe set, and 3 ng of genomic DNA. The PCR conditions were as follows: 95°C for 10 minutes, followed by 40 cycles of denaturation at 92°C for 15 seconds, and annealing/extension at 60°C for 1 minute. The probe’s fluorescence signal was detected using the StepOnePlus Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems, Inc.).

Statistical analysis

The Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium, allele frequencies, haplotype frequencies, and linkage disequilibrium were assessed using Haploview 4.1 (Broad Institute, Cambridge, MA, USA).28 Differences in allele and haplotype frequencies between cases and controls were assessed with the χ2 test. The obtained P-values were corrected (Pc) for multiple hypothesis testing using a permutation test (10,000 iterations) in Haploview.

Results

The genotype frequencies of all seven tagging SNPs were in Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium in controls. Figure 1 shows the overall linkage disequilibrium patterns for the seven SNPs in 927 individuals. The seven SNPs showed a similar pattern of linkage disequilibrium between cases and controls (data not shown). Strong linkage disequilibrium was observed throughout the IGF1 region, and three haplotype blocks were suggested by our analysis; rs6214 and rs11111262 were located in block 1 (D²=1.00; r²=0.44), rs5742629 and rs12423791 were in block 2 (D²=0.99; r²=0.54), and rs2162679 and rs5742612 were in block 3 (D²=1.00; r²=0.94).

Allele frequencies of seven SNPs were determined in cases and controls (Table 2). No statistically significant association was detected for any of the SNPs between cases and controls (P>0.05). However, the A allele of rs5742629 and the G allele of rs12423791 were associated with a moderately increased risk of high myopia (odds ratio [OR]=1.20; 95% confidence interval [CI]=1.00–1.45 and OR=1.21, 95% CI=0.99–1.48, respectively) with borderline statistical significance (P=0.0502, Pc=0.21 and P=0.064, Pc=0.29, respectively).

Table 3 contains the haplotype analysis of rs5742629 and rs12423791 in block 2. The haplotype, AG, created by the risk alleles was marginally associated with the risk of

Table 2 Allele frequencies of seven SNPs in IGF1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNPs</th>
<th>Chr</th>
<th>Position (build 37.1)</th>
<th>Gene location</th>
<th>Alleles (1&gt;2)</th>
<th>Risk allele</th>
<th>Risk allele frequency, %</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Pc</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cases (n=446) Controls (n=481)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs6214</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>102,793,569</td>
<td>3′-UTR</td>
<td>A&gt;G A&gt;G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>1.10 (0.91–1.33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs11111262</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>102,798,177</td>
<td>Intron 3</td>
<td>G&gt;A G&gt;A</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>1.02 (0.81–1.28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs972936</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>102,824,921</td>
<td>Intron 2</td>
<td>A&gt;G A&gt;G</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>1.16 (0.97–1.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs5742629</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>102,857,263</td>
<td>Intron 2</td>
<td>A&gt;G A&gt;G</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>1.20 (0.99–1.45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs12423791</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>102,858,828</td>
<td>Intron 2</td>
<td>G&gt;C G&gt;C</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>0.064</td>
<td>1.21 (0.99–1.48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs2162679</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>102,871,259</td>
<td>Intron 1</td>
<td>A&gt;G A&gt;G</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>1.10 (0.90–1.33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs5742612</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>102,874,864</td>
<td>5′-UTR</td>
<td>T&gt;C T&gt;C</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>1.11 (0.91–1.35)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: P-values less than 0.1 were corrected for multiple hypothesis testing (Pc) by Haploview using 10,000 permutations.

Abbreviations: SNPs, single-nucleotide polymorphisms; IGF1, insulin-like growth factor 1 gene; Chr, chromosome; n, number; Pc, corrected P-value; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; UTR, untranslated region.

Figure 1 Linkage disequilibrium plot of seven SNPs in IGF1.

Notes: The D2 value and r2 value (in parentheses) corresponding to each SNP pair are expressed as a percentage and are shown within the respective square. Higher D2 values are indicated by a brighter red.

Abbreviations: SNPs, single-nucleotide polymorphisms; IGF1, insulin-like growth factor 1 gene.
Table 3 Haplotype frequencies of rs5742629 and rs12423791

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haplotypes</th>
<th>Frequency, %</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Pc</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rs5742629-rs12423791</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AG</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>0.041</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>0.079</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GG</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: P-values less than 0.1 were corrected for multiple hypothesis testing (Pc) by Haploview using 10,000 permutations.
Abbreviations: n, number; Pc, corrected P-value; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Discussion

The aim of the present study was to assess whether polymorphisms in the IGF1 region affect the development of high myopia in our Japanese population. To this end, we genotyped seven tagging SNPs in IGF1. Here, we report a lack of associations between IGF1 SNPs and high myopia in our Japanese patients.

Metcalf et al. reported that rs6214 in IGF1 exhibited a significant association with several types of myopia, including high myopia (≥ –5.00 D in at least one eye) in Caucasians. On the other hand, Rydzanicz et al. did not find any significant association between IGF1 SNPs, including rs6214 and high myopia (≥ –6.00 D in at least one eye and ≤ –5.00 D in the second eye) in a Polish family cohort. Zhuang et al. demonstrated that IGF1 rs12423791, but not rs6214, was significantly associated with extreme myopia (axial length ≥ 26.00 mm and < –10.00 D in both eyes) in a Chinese population. In addition, a haplotype consisting of rs12423791 and rs5742629 was also associated with extreme myopia. Mak et al. reported that a haplotype including rs12423791 was associated with high myopia (≤ –8.00 D in both eyes) in another Chinese population. However, the replication study by Miyake et al. indicated that none of the major tagging SNPs in IGF1 were associated with high (axial length ≥ 26.00 mm in both eyes) or extreme (≥ 28.00 mm in both eyes) myopia in a Japanese population.

In the present study of another Japanese population, we found the lack of an association between rs6214 and high myopia (P=0.041; OR=1.21; 95% CI=1.01–1.46), but the association was not significant after multiple-testing correction (Pc=0.19). In block 1 and block 3, there were no differences in the frequencies between cases and controls for any of the haplotypes examined in this study (data not shown).

High myopia (≥ –9.00 D in at least one eye), which is in agreement with previous replication studies. On the other hand, two SNPs (rs5742629 and rs12423791) and one haplotype (rs5742629-rs12423791) showed a borderline but not significant association, and patients harboring the A allele of rs5742629 and the G allele of rs12423791 showed a moderately increased risk of high myopia. Our results are in contrast to those of a previous study, in which extreme myopia cases had significantly higher frequencies of the G allele of rs5742629 and the C allele of rs12423791 than controls; these alleles constituted a risk factor for extreme myopia cases in this previous study. This disparity suggests that the alleles of rs5742629 and rs12423791 are not a risk factor for susceptibility to high/extreme myopia.

At least three possible explanations exist for the differing results observed among these association studies. First, differences in the sample sizes of high or extreme myopia cases (628 from Caucasians, 127 from Poland, 302 from the People’s Republic of China, another 300 from the People’s Republic of China, 1,339 from Japan, and another 446 from Japan in this study) may be important, because limited sample sizes can sometimes lead to false-positive or negative results in genetic studies. For example, the powers to detect the SNPs with an OR = 1.3–1.5 and a minor allele frequency of 40% in the Polish and two Chinese studies are 15%–34% and 32%–73%, respectively. With less frequent SNPs with a minor allele frequency of 20%, the Polish and two Chinese studies showed lower power (11%–25% and 23%–59%, respectively) at the same significance level. Second, the differences in the recruitment criteria employed for high/extreme cases may lead to different results among association studies. However, we did not find any relationship between recruitment criteria and association levels. To assess this hypothesis in detail, it will be necessary to perform a meta-analysis of the present and previous studies. Finally, it is possible that environmental factor(s) are required for the association of IGF1 SNPs with high/extreme myopia. In addition to genetic factors, environmental factors such as near work (reading, studying, and computer use) and a lack of outdoor activity are clearly involved in myopia development, and it has been suggested that genetic and environmental interactions are important in establishing one’s predisposition to myopia. IGF1 SNPs may not be able to contribute to myopia development alone; an interaction between IGF1 SNPs and particular environmental factor(s) may be important for this development. Since the present and previous studies did not assess joint contributions to disease risk from IGF1 SNPs and environmental factors,
it remains to be seen whether the association of IGF1 SNPs with high/extreme myopia depends on particular environmental factor(s).

The present and previous studies used common IGF1 SNPs. Since common variants have only a limited capacity to tag rare variants, these studies have low power to detect associations with rare variants. Both common and rare variants are believed to contribute to the genetic susceptibility to complex diseases. Although previous studies that demonstrated positive results have shown significant associations of SNPs with minor allele frequencies of at least 20% with high myopia, there is a possibility that rare IGF1 variants can be causal variants of high myopia, suggesting the need to assess the role of rare IGF1 variants in high myopia.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, we found that the IGF1 SNPs are not significantly associated with high myopia in our Japanese population. Our results do not support the positive findings of previous studies, suggesting that the IGF1 SNPs are not important risk factors for susceptibility to high myopia in all populations. However, as IGF1 variants may still affect the risk of high/extreme myopia, further genetic studies with larger sample sizes, other ethnic populations, rare variants, and consideration of gene–environment interactions are needed to clarify the contribution of IGF1 variants to disease development.

**Acknowledgments**

This study was supported by JSPS KAKENHI grant number 23590382. We sincerely thank all of the participants for their participation in this study, as well as all of the medical staff involved in sample collection and diagnosis.

**Disclosure**

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

**References**