






# ABCA7 Gene Expression and Genetic Association Study in Schizophrenia

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Kiyohiro Yamazaki<sup>1</sup>  
Yuta Yoshino<sup>1</sup>  
Kentaro Kawabe<sup>1</sup>   
Tomomasa Ibuki<sup>1</sup>  
Shinichiro Ochi<sup>1</sup>   
Yoko Mori<sup>1</sup>  
Yuki Ozaki<sup>1</sup>  
Shusuke Numata<sup>2</sup>  
Jun-ichi Iga<sup>1</sup>   
Tetsuro Ohmori<sup>1</sup>   
Shu-ichi Ueno<sup>1</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Department of Neuropsychiatry, Molecules and Function, Ehime University Graduate School of Medicine, Toon, Ehime 791-0295, Japan; <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Course of Integrated Brain Sciences, Medical Informatics, Institute of Health Biosciences, the University of Tokushima Graduate School, Tokushima 770-8503, Japan

**Introduction:** Although ATP-binding cassette sub-family A member 7 gene (*ABCA7*) is known to be associated with Alzheimer's disease, the relationship between *ABCA7* and schizophrenia has been unknown.

**Methods:** Schizophrenia patients (n = 50; 24 males, 62.1 ± 0.50 years old) and age- and sex-matched healthy controls (n = 50) were recruited for the mRNA analysis. Additionally, a case-control study for the rs3764650 genotypes was performed with 1308 samples (control subjects; n = 527, schizophrenia patients; n = 781). All participants were Japanese, unrelated to each other, and living in the same area.

**Results:** The distributions of the rs3764650 genotypes in schizophrenia patients were not different from that of controls. However, the *ABCA7* mRNA expression levels in schizophrenia patients were significantly higher than those in controls by a logistic regression analysis. Additionally, the *ABCA7* mRNA expression levels in schizophrenia patients were correlated with the rs3764650 genotypes in a dose-dependent manner.

**Discussion:** The *ABCA7* mRNA expression levels in peripheral blood with the rs3764650 genotypes may be related to pathological mechanisms in schizophrenia and may be a biological marker for schizophrenia.

**Keywords:** schizophrenia, ATP-binding cassette sub-family A member 7 gene, single nucleotide polymorphism, rs3764650, mRNA expression

## Introduction

The exact cause of schizophrenia remains unknown although that had been tried to explain by dopamine hypothesis. Schizophrenia was thought to be one of endogenous mental illnesses, and brain changes in schizophrenia patients were difficult to be detected. However, in the recent studies, the pathophysiology of schizophrenia was often examined by imaging or genetic approaches. Several studies using MRI scanning reported that the grey-matter abnormalities were associated with psychotic symptoms,<sup>1</sup> and the cortical volume loss in the right prefrontal region was associated with the onset of psychosis.<sup>2</sup> The morphological and functional changes in the brain of schizophrenia are being revealed by these studies. In the genetic studies of schizophrenia the risk genes had been shown. The recent study reported that the RNA-sequencing data of prefrontal cortex in combination with the genotypes were analyzed and identified cis-acting splicing quantitative trait loci throughout the genome.<sup>3</sup> This study observed significant enrichment of splicing quantitative trait loci among disease-associated loci by GWAS especially in schizophrenia. The finding can facilitate understanding of the genetic architecture of complex brain disorders such as schizophrenia.

Correspondence: Jun-ichi Iga  
Department of Neuropsychiatry,  
Molecules and Function, Ehime University  
Graduate School of Medicine, Shitsukawa,  
Toon, Ehime 791-0295, Japan  
Tel +81-89-960-5315  
Fax +81-89-960-5317  
Email iga.junichi.it@ehime-u.ac.jp

The *ABCA7* (ATP-binding cassette subfamily A member 7 gene) was identified as candidate genes for Alzheimer's disease (AD) with large-scale genome-wide association studies.<sup>4–8</sup> The *ABCA7* encodes a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette transporters expressed on both microglia and neurons in the human brain. The *ABCA7* is involved in the transport of phospholipids and enhances phagocytosis by macrophages.<sup>9–13</sup> Moreover, the *ABCA7* expression is increased in the brain of AD, although a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the *ABCA7* the most frequently studied, rs3764650 major allele T that decreases the risk of AD is associated with increased the *ABCA7* expression.<sup>14</sup> We reported that the *ABCA7* mRNA expression level in peripheral blood of patients with AD was higher than that of normal subjects and was significantly correlated with cognitions by Mini Mental State Examination recall, the Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale total score, and the Clinical Dementia Rating score regardless of rs3764650 and the methylation rate of its promoter.<sup>15</sup> It is suggested that the *ABCA7* expression may be a marker for the early stages of AD and disease progression.

Although there were dysfunctions of autoimmune system and elevated inflammatory cytokines in schizophrenia,<sup>16–18</sup> there was only one study suggesting the defects in the phagocytotic pathway through *ABCA7* may be a contributing factor for aberrant autoimmune system and elevated inflammatory cytokines in schizophrenia.<sup>19</sup> This study reported the results of typing 11 and 5 SNPs for the *ABCA1* and *ABCA7* genes, and rs4149324 in *ABCA1* was nominally associated with the disease in the Irish case-control study of schizophrenia sample and rs2242436 in *ABCA7* was significantly associated with the disease in the Irish study of high-density schizophrenia families sample.<sup>19</sup> These results suggested that the phagocytotic pathway including *ABCA7* was involved in the development of schizophrenia.

However, this study has not reported the association among the *ABCA7* expression, rs3764650 in the *ABCA7* and the schizophrenia yet. Thus, the aim of this study was to examine the *ABCA7* expression of peripheral blood and rs3764650 in the *ABCA7* as a biological marker of schizophrenia.

## Methods

### Subjects

Demographic data and clinical characteristics of control subjects and schizophrenia patients are shown in Table 1. We enrolled 50 schizophrenia patients [24 males and 26 females,

**Table 1** Demographic Data and Clinical Characteristics of 50 Control Subjects and 50 Schizophrenia Patients

	Control (n = 50)	Sch (n = 50)	p-value
Sex, male (%)	25 (50.0)	24 (48.0)	0.841
Age (years)	61.8 ± 0.51	62.1 ± 0.50	0.975
Age of onset (years)		30.5 ± 13.0	
Duration of illness (years)		31.6 ± 13.4	
Medication (chlorpromazine equivalent dose)		543.6 ± 364.9	
BPRS (total score)		31.1 ± 10.4	
DIEPSS (total score)		4.57 ± 3.57	

**Notes:** There were no significant differences in sex or age between 50 control subjects and 50 schizophrenia patients. Sex:  $\chi^2$  test, Age: Mann-Whitney U-test. Data are the mean ± SD.

**Abbreviations:** BPRS, Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale, DIEPSS, Drug-Induced Extrapyramidal Symptoms Scale.

mean age ± standard deviation (SD) = 62.1 ± 0.50 years] who visited Ehime University Hospital and related community hospitals, Ehime, Japan, and control subjects [25 males and 25 females, mean age ± standard deviation (SD) = 61.8 ± 0.51 years] who were recruited from volunteers, staffs in the hospitals and company employees for the mRNA analysis. Schizophrenia patients were diagnosed according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) – 5 criteria by at least two expert psychiatrists based on extensive clinical interviews and a review of medical records. Control subjects were documented to be free from psychiatric symptoms, and past histories of mental illness, and psychotropic medications. Schizophrenia patients were evaluated with the 18-item Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) and the Drug-Induced Extrapyramidal Symptoms Scale (DIEPSS). The medications of the schizophrenia patients were examined by the chlorpromazine equivalent dose.

Additionally, we enrolled 781 schizophrenia patients [451 males and 330 females, mean age ± standard deviation (SD) = 53.7 ± 14.5 years] and 527 control subjects [281 males and 246 females, mean age ± standard deviation (SD) = 37.2 ± 15.8 years] including 731 schizophrenia patients and 477 control subjects from Ehime or Tokushima University Hospital for a case-control genetic association study. Schizophrenia patients were diagnosed according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) – 4 criteria by at least two expert psychiatrists based on extensive clinical interviews and a review of medical records. Control subjects were healthy volunteers without psychiatric signs, psychiatric family history, or history of mental disorders.

All participants were unrelated, of Japanese origin, and provided written informed consent forms that were approved by the institutional ethics committees of Ehime University and Tokushima University. This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

## Blood Sample Collections, Extraction of the Genomic DNA (gDNA), and Synthesis of the Complementary DNA (cDNA)

The gDNA was obtained from whole peripheral blood samples collected in potassium EDTA tubes and extracted using the QIAamp DNA Blood Mini Kit (Qiagen, Tokyo, Japan) according to the standard protocol. The total RNA was isolated from whole peripheral blood samples using PaxGene Blood RNA Systems tubes (BD, Tokyo, Japan) according to the standard protocol. The RNA concentration and purity were measured with a NanoDrop-1000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Yokohama, Japan), and the 260/280 ratio was between 1.8 and 2.0. RNA (1.0 µg) in a 40-µL total reaction volume per sample was used to synthesize the cDNA by using the High-Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA).

## Genotyping Analysis

The SNP analysis of rs3764650 was performed with real-time quantitative PCR. A specific TaqMan probe for the SNP analysis was selected for NM\_019112.3; assay ID: C\_27478162\_10 (TaqMan Assays, Applied Biosystems). The minor allele frequency of rs3764650 was based on the current International HapMap project database (<http://hapmap.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/index.html.en>). PCR was performed with 1 × TaqMan PCR Master Mix, 1 × TaqMan SNP genotyping assay, 10 ng gDNA, and ultrapure water in a final reaction volume of 6 µL in each well of an optical plate. Allelic discrimination was determined using the StepOnePlus Real-Time PCR System and analyzed using StepOnePlus software.

## Expression Analysis

The mRNA expression analysis was performed by the quantitative reverse transcription-PCR using the StepOnePlus Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems). The specific TaqMan probes were Hs01105117\_m1 for *ABCA7* and Hs99999905\_m1 for *GAPDH*. We used *GAPDH* as a housekeeping gene because previous studies including ours consistently identified *GAPDH* as a suitable housekeeping

gene for the peripheral blood gene expression analysis using the Paxgene blood RNA system.<sup>20–23</sup> The final volume of the reaction was 10 µL including the TaqMan Universal Master Mix (Applied Biosystems). The expression levels were determined in triplicate. The  $\Delta\Delta C_t$  method was used to determine the relative expression levels using StepOne software (Applied Biosystems).<sup>24</sup> To correct for observational errors, the PCR was performed in all plates with gDNA from the same control subjects in this study.

## Statistical Analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS Statistics version 22.0 (IBM Corp., Tokyo, Japan) and EZR.<sup>25</sup> The difference in sex or age between control subjects and schizophrenia patients was analyzed by  $\chi^2$  test or Mann–Whitney *U*-test, respectively. For analysis of the effects of SNPs, all participants were divided into groups according to the presence or absence of the G allele of the rs3764650 as a previous study.<sup>14</sup> Additionally, all participants were divided into three groups according to the number of the G allele of the rs3764650 for examining “dose-dependent” manner; T/T (dose = 0), G/T (dose = 1), and G/G (dose = 2). The ratios for each allele of the rs3764650 between control subjects and schizophrenia patients divided into the groups were compared by  $\chi^2$  test in two sets that were 527 control subjects versus 781 schizophrenia patients. A logistic regression analysis was performed with the age, the sex, the rs3764650 genotypes, the expression levels between 50 schizophrenia patients and 50 control subjects. A linear regression analysis was performed among the expression and the sex, the age, the duration of illness, the dose of antipsychotics, the total score of the BPRS, that of the DIEPSS, the counts of the G allele of the rs3764650 in 50 schizophrenia patients. Although we have genomic DNA samples of 781 schizophrenia patients and 527 control subjects, we have only a small number (N=100) of samples with both mRNA and gDNA. The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

## Results

### Participant Characteristics

Demographic data and clinical characteristics of 50 control subjects and 50 schizophrenia patients are shown in Table 1. There were no differences of sex or age between 50 control subjects and 50 schizophrenia patients analyzed by  $\chi^2$  test or Mann–Whitney *U*-test, respectively.

## Genotyping and a Case–Control Study for the rs3764650

Distribution of genotypes and allele frequencies of the rs3764650 in 527 control subjects and 781 schizophrenia patients was shown in Table 2. There were no significant differences in genotypes and allele frequencies according to the  $\chi^2$  test.

### ABCA7 mRNA Expression Levels

The result of the logistic regression analysis between 50 schizophrenia patients and 50 control subjects revealed that significant change was only observed in expression levels and without the age, the sex, the rs3764650 genotypes [1.618 (95% CI: 1.763–14.415),  $p = 0.03$ ]. The expression levels are shown in Figure 1.

### Relationships Among the ABCA7 mRNA Expression Levels, the rs3764650 Genotypes, and Each Parameter in Schizophrenia Patients

The multiple regression analysis including age, sex and genotype revealed a significant regression only between the ABCA7 mRNA expression level and the number of the G allele of the rs3764650 (Beta = 0.365,  $p = 0.01$ ) [The regression equation: The ABCA7 mRNA expression level =  $0.863 + 0.365 \times \text{number of G allele (0, 1, 2)}$ ].

## Discussion

This study revealed three main findings.

First, the higher expression levels of the ABCA7 in schizophrenia patients compared to control subjects in the logistic regression analysis. This finding is consistent with the result of previous studies in the peripheral blood or the brain of the AD.<sup>14,15</sup> The dysfunction of the ABCA7 could cause an abnormal autoimmune system and elevated inflammatory cytokines by the phagocytotic pathway. Several studies indicate the relationships between the schizophrenia and the peripheral inflammation markers. It was reported that in acute psychosis, the peripheral inflammation marker

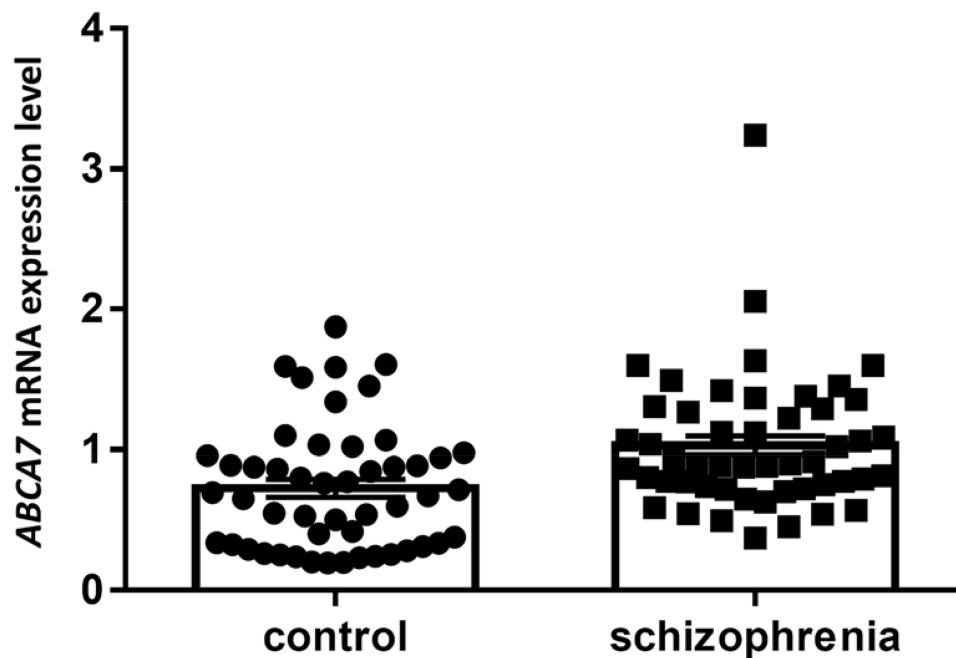
C-reactive protein (CRP) and neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio were significantly elevated relative to a normal cutoff, and CRP was significantly elevated in 43% of chronically ill patients with schizophrenia compared to 20% in controls.<sup>26</sup> Additionally, schizophrenia patients had significantly higher interleukin-10 plasma levels compared to the controls in the recent study.<sup>27</sup> Therefore, the higher expression levels of the ABCA7 in the peripheral blood may reflect immunological changes in schizophrenia as well as the AD. However, the expression levels of the ABCA7 in schizophrenia were not associated with the duration of illness in contrast to that of the AD.<sup>15</sup> This finding could result from a difference in the pathological process in the two diseases. That means the difference between the gradual progression in the older age in AD and the relatively acute onset in the younger age in schizophrenia. Additionally, the schizophrenia patients in this study were in the chronic stage. The brain atrophy or neurodegenerative process in the imaging tests of schizophrenia is much milder than that of AD. Therefore, it is possible that the changes of the ABCA7 mRNA expression levels in the progression of schizophrenia could be smaller than that of AD. In the future, the prospective study for subjects in various ages is needed to verify this suggestion.

Second, there were no differences in genotype and allele frequencies between 527 control subjects and 781 schizophrenia patients. Our result was consistent with the recent study of the largest study to date of East Asian participants (22,778 schizophrenia cases and 35,362 controls).<sup>28</sup> In this study, the rs3764650 was not associated with the development of schizophrenia in the same East Asian population.

Third, the ABCA7 mRNA expression levels were significantly associated with the number of the G allele of the rs3764650 in the multiple regression analysis. This result was not found in the study of AD.<sup>15</sup> Although this finding supported relationships between the rs3764650 and gene expression, it is not consistent with this case–control study in 527 control subjects and 781 schizophrenia patients. Therefore, the rs3764650 may be related to the risk of schizophrenia through the ABCA7 mRNA expression levels,

**Table 2** Genotype Distributions and Allele Frequencies of the Rs3764650

	Genotypes, n (%)			P	Allele Frequencies, n (%)		
	T/T	T/G	G/G		T	G	P
Schizophrenia	299 (38.3)	346 (44.3)	136 (17.4)	0.49	944 (60.4)	618 (39.6)	0.85
Controls	191 (36.2)	251 (47.6)	85 (16.2)		633 (60.1)	421 (39.9)	



**Figure 1** The *ABCA7* mRNA expression levels of 50 schizophrenia patients and 50 control subjects.

although the rs3764650 is not an independent risk factor of schizophrenia.

From these results, rs3764650 was related to the *ABCA7* expression levels of schizophrenia, not the onset of schizophrenia. However, we considered that the *ABCA7* played similar roles in schizophrenia and AD, because the *ABCA7* expression levels of schizophrenia were higher than control subjects as well as AD.<sup>15</sup> Therefore, we consider that the pathological conditions of schizophrenia are related to the dysfunctions of autoimmune system and elevated inflammations, and the higher *ABCA7* expression levels of schizophrenia are compensatory mechanisms of these dysfunctions and inflammations. Because the higher *ABCA7* expression levels of schizophrenia in the chronic stage were related to the risk alleles G of rs3764650, these compensatory mechanisms may work stronger in schizophrenia with the G alleles of rs3764650. However, this consideration should be confirmed by each stage of schizophrenia including the prodrome and early stages.

It should be noted that this study was cross-sectional. Because this notion was the limitation of this study and there were few reports for relationships between the *ABCA7* and schizophrenia, we should recruit schizophrenia patients in various stages, the chronic and the acute stage of schizophrenia. Because this study included relatively old subjects, the possibility that the aging process has some effects on mRNA expression level could not be

ruled out. Moreover, it should be concerned with the small sample sizes, especially the mRNA analysis. Due to the limited power, the negative findings in this study cannot be interpreted as no associations.

We concluded that the *ABCA7* mRNA expression levels in peripheral blood associated with the rs3764650 genotypes may be related to pathological mechanisms in schizophrenia and may be a marker for schizophrenia.

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