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Citation for published version (APA):

Decoster, J., De Hert, M., Viechtbauer, W., Nagels, G., Myin-Germeys, I., Peuskens, J., van Os, J., & van Winkel, R. (2012). Genetic association study of the P300 endophenotype in schizophrenia. *Schizophrenia Research*, 141(1), 54-59. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.schres.2012.07.018>

Document status and date:

Published: 01/10/2012

DOI:

[10.1016/j.schres.2012.07.018](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.schres.2012.07.018)

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Document license:

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Genetic association study of the P300 endophenotype in schizophrenia

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 29 February 2012

Received in revised form 4 July 2012

Accepted 16 July 2012

Available online 19 August 2012

Keywords:

Schizophrenia

P300

Event-related potential (ERP)

ABCB1-gene

P-glycoprotein

Intermediate phenotype

ABSTRACT

Objective: Although reduced amplitude of the P300 event-related potential is a well-documented intermediate phenotype of schizophrenia, little is known about its genetic underpinnings in patients with schizophrenia. This study aims to examine associations between P300 and a range of candidate genetic variants, selected from either candidate gene studies or genome-wide association studies, in a large sample of patients with schizophrenia.

Methods: P300 amplitude at the midline parietal electrode and 193 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in 67 genes were assessed in 336 patients with schizophrenia. The association between each SNP and P300 amplitude, controlled for illness duration and gender, was evaluated. Associations at $p < .01$ were considered of potential relevance, while Bonferroni correction was applied to determine formal statistical significance (Bonferroni-corrected threshold of significance $p = .0003$).

Results: Of the 193 selected SNPs, 4 SNPs showed potentially relevant association with P300 amplitude at a significance level of $p < .01$. One of these SNPs, rs1045642 in ABCB1, was most convincingly associated with P300 amplitude, reaching formal (Bonferroni-corrected) significance, while there was evidence for possible association with rs1572899 in DISC-1, rs6265 in BDNF and rs1625579 in MIR137.

Conclusion: Genetic variation in ABCB1 may be associated with P300 amplitude in patients with schizophrenia. This result may encourage further efforts to elucidate the genetic underpinnings of P300 generation.

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1. Introduction

The auditory P300 is an event-related potential (ERP) that is typically elicited by an auditory target stimulus serving as the signal for the participant to execute a predefined task, such as pushing a button or counting. It is named after its typical peak 300 ms after the target stimulus. The P300 is believed to reflect a summation of simultaneous brain processes, including directed attention and contextual updating of working memory (Turetsky et al., 2007; van der Stelt and Belger, 2007). It is described by its amplitude and latency. Two subcomponents can be distinguished: the P3a subcomponent with a predominantly frontal distribution, which reflects the unexpectedness of the stimulus and the P3b subcomponent with a predominantly parietal distribution, reflecting cognitive processing of task-relevant or contextually salient stimuli (Turetsky et al., 2007).

Reduced amplitude of the auditory P300, especially the P3b subcomponent, has been consistently reported in patients with schizophrenia (Turetsky et al., 2007; van der Stelt and Belger, 2007). Although reduced P300 amplitude is not specific to schizophrenia, the observed deficits are distinguishable in several aspects from the P300-deficits in

Alzheimer disease (marked latency prolongation), alcoholism (more visual than auditory abnormalities) and depression (state-dependent abnormalities), suggesting different underlying neural mechanisms (Souza et al., 1995; Salisbury et al., 1999; Turetsky et al., 2007). However, since P300 amplitudes at centro-parietal sites in patients with bipolar disorder manifesting psychotic symptoms were not distinguishable from those of patients with schizophrenia, it was suggested that decreased P300 amplitude at these sites may mark functional psychosis in general (Bestelmeyer et al., 2009).

The heritability of the P300 was established by several twin studies (O'Connor et al., 1994; Bestelmeyer et al., 2009; Hall et al., 2009). Moreover, part of the genetic contribution to the P300 waveform is shared with the genetic contribution to schizophrenia (Hall et al., 2007) and family members of patients with schizophrenia also show significantly reduced P300 amplitudes compared to the general population, although to a lesser degree than their ill relatives (Bramon et al., 2005).

Reduced P300 amplitude was found in first-episode patients, recent-onset, chronic patients and even people at ultra-high risk for psychosis (van Beijsterveldt et al., 2001; Umbricht et al., 2006; Turetsky et al., 2007; van der Stelt and Belger, 2007; van Tricht et al., 2011). Given these findings, a decrease in the amplitude of the P300 is commonly accepted as an intermediate phenotype for schizophrenia (Turetsky et al., 2007; van der Stelt and Belger, 2007).

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Although a body of evidence supports reduced P300 amplitude as an intermediate phenotype for schizophrenia, there is limited knowledge of the actual genetic underpinnings of P300 generation in general, and P300 disruption in schizophrenia specifically (Turetsky et al., 2007; van der Stelt and Belger, 2007). Blackwood et al. (2001) reported a reduction of P300 amplitude in a large Scottish family multiply affected with schizophrenia. In this family, a balanced translocation of chromosome 1 and 11, disrupting the DISC1 gene, was strongly associated with both the diagnosis of schizophrenia and reduced P300 amplitude (Blackwood et al., 2001). In addition, reduced P300 amplitude was also observed in unaffected carriers of the translocation (Blackwood et al., 2001). Further studies used a candidate gene approach to examine the association with P300 amplitude in healthy controls (Tsai et al., 2003a; Tsai et al., 2003b; Mulert et al., 2006; Vogel et al., 2006; Gallinat et al., 2007; Schofield et al., 2009; Shaikh et al., 2011), patients with a diagnosis of depression (Chen et al., 2002) or addiction (Johnson et al., 1997; Hill et al., 1998; Berman et al., 2006; Antolin et al., 2009), as well as patients with schizophrenia (Gallinat et al., 2003; Bramon et al., 2006; Golimbet et al., 2006; Bramon et al., 2008; Wang et al., 2009; Shaikh et al., 2011). These studies commonly focused on a single gene, often even limited to a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP). This is potentially problematic since there are increasing concerns about the candidate gene approach, as the high prevalence of false-positive findings in genetic research may not always be adequately taken into account, especially in the context of undisclosed multiple statistical comparisons (Sullivan, 2007). On the other hand, sample sizes are often too small to allow for the use of genome-wide chips, suggesting that a candidate gene approach with a larger number of SNPs and adequate control for multiple testing may be the most viable option for the research of candidate endophenotypes (Greenwood et al., 2011). Therefore, the current study examined a range of candidate SNPs, selected from either candidate gene studies or genome-wide association studies, in a sample of 336 patients with a schizophrenia spectrum disorder.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Subjects

The sample of this study was recruited between October 1999 and November 2006. Psychiatric diagnoses according to DSM-IV criteria were established by experienced psychiatrists affiliated with the University Centre at Louvain, Belgium, and responsible for the patient's treatment. In the University Centre, P300 analysis forms part of a comprehensive neurological and neurophysiological assessment conducted in inpatients, after clinical stabilization. Conform to international guidelines (De Hert et al., 2009), patients receive an elaborate physical health screening including assessment of fasting glucose, lipids and other parameters as described previously (van Winkel et al., 2006; De Hert et al., 2010). On this occasion, they were asked for permission to store a blood sample for genetic analyses and for the anonymous analysis of clinical data recorded during their treatment. The study was approved by the standing ethics committee.

2.2. P300-recording

P300 data were recorded using a Neurofax Portable Electroencephalograph EEG-7414 (Nihon Kohden Corporation, Tokyo). During the recording patients were seated in a slightly reclined chair and were asked to fix their gaze at a mark approximately 1 meter in front of them. Evoked responses were recorded with 3 mid-line electrodes (Fz, Cz and Pz), positioned according to the international 10/20 system and online referenced to left and right ear-electrodes (A1 and A2). Electro-oculogram (EOG) was recorded in order to reject P300-epochs distorted by eye-movement artefacts. All electrodes were attached with a skin-electrode impedance of less than 5 kOhm.

120 sinus tones of 800 Hz (standard) and 30 sinusoidal tones of 1470 Hz (deviant), both with a duration of 40 ms and an intensity of 70 dB sound pressure level, were presented binaurally through earphones. Each inter-stimulus interval (ISI) was 1 s. Standard and deviant tones were mixed randomly. Patients were asked to push a button as quickly as possible when hearing a deviant tone. Data were collected with a sampling rate of 1024 Hz and with a high cut-off at 70 Hz. The event-related potentials (ERP) elicited by correctly processed standard (without push on button) and deviant tones (push on button) were averaged separately for each subject, using the EEG epochs from 100 ms pre-stimulus to 600 ms post-stimulus. The obtained curves (Fz, Cz, Pz and EOG) were displayed on a LCD-screen and for each electrode the N100 and P300 peaks after the deviant tone were manually indicated. The most negative deflection between 50 ms and 150 ms post-stimulus was considered as the N100, the most positive deflection between 250 ms and 400 ms as the P300. The obtained curves and the indicated peak values were printed and the paper report was stored in the patient's file. For 336 patients both DNA and P300 data were available. Because a reduction of P300 amplitude over the midline parietal electrode Pz was described as a very robust finding in patients with schizophrenia (Turetsky et al., 2007; van der Stelt and Belger, 2007), P300 amplitude at Pz was *a priori* used for all analyses. During the retrieval of the P300-data, the printed curves were visually inspected. The amplitude of the averaged EOG-curves exceeded the amplitude of the P300-waves in 145 patients. Although EOG-artefacts are not expected to affect measurements at Pz, analysis of the entire sample of 336 patients was complemented with a sensitivity analysis in the sample of 191 patients for whom the averaged EOG curves did not exceed the P300 amplitude.

2.3. Genetic variation

A previous study of our group, which examined molecular-genetic interactions with cannabis, selected a total of 179 SNPs, 152 of which passed quality control and were subsequently analyzed (van Winkel and GROUP Investigators, 2011). Gene selection in this study was based on previous evidence of association with schizophrenia, involvement in dopamine or endocannabinoid signaling or an involvement in the regulation of environmental influences including epigenetic mechanisms. Since this selection included the most studied candidate genes for schizophrenia prior to the genome-wide studies, this set was used as the starting point for our SNP selection. This set was updated with 24 SNPs either showing association with schizophrenia at grade 'A' or 'B' level in the SzGene database (Allen et al., 2008) (update 26 February 2010) or identified by genome-wide association studies (situated in PGBD1, NRG1, NOTCH4, PDE4B, TCF4, TPH1, HTR2A, RELN, MDGA1, CCKAR, DRD4, APOE, GWAS 11p14.1, PLXNA2, GABRB2, SRR, ANK3, CACNA1C, ZNF804A, MHC, MIR137). Finally, a set of 10 SNPs was selected for intended pharmacogenetic studies (in ABCB1, ADH1C, AS3MT, CYP17A1, CYP1A2, CYP2D6, FOXA2, GSTP1, SOD2). It was decided to also analyze these SNPs in the context of this study, since for one of these SNPs, rs1045642 in ABCB1, an association with P300-amplitude was found in a sample of healthy controls using a data-driven analysis with 384 SNPs in 222 genes, which survived stringent correction for multiple testing (Liu et al., 2009).

The sample used in this article is completely independent of the GROUP sample that was used to examine the molecular-genetic interactions with cannabis (van Winkel and GROUP Investigators, 2011). The sample analyzed here is part of a larger sample (UPC-CUL sample) previously described in the context of metabolic syndrome (van Winkel et al., 2010), which now has been genotyped for the same markers as the GROUP sample with the intention of replication of the molecular-genetic cannabis findings. From the UPC-CUL sample, only the patients for whom a P300 measurement was available ($n = 336$) were included in this current study.

The selected SNPs were determined by Sequenom (Hamburg, Germany) using the MassARRAY iPLEX platform at the facilities of

the manufacturer; SNPs, therefore, were not selected from a larger set of genomewide markers.

Of the 205 SNPs originally included, (see Supplementary Table S1), 8 SNPs were excluded because they had more than 10% genotyping failure (rs165599 in COMT, rs1800955 in DRD4, rs2032582 in ABCB1, rs265981 in DRD1, rs3892097 in CYP2D6, rs403636 in SLC6A3, rs6465084 in GRM3 and rs9296158 in FKBP5). 3 SNPs were excluded because of Hardy–Weinberg disequilibrium ($p < .001$) (rs2023239 in CNR1, rs28362317 in SLC6A3 and rs743572 in CYP17A1) and no variation was found for 1 SNP (rs1799961 in DRD1). Thus, a final set of 193 SNPs in 67 genes was suitable for further analysis.

2.4. Statistical analyses

All analyses were conducted using STATA/SE 10.1 for Windows (StataCorp, 2007), regressing continuous P300 amplitude, as dependent variable, on each SNP. Genotypes were coded '0', '1' or '2' according to the number of minor alleles and modeled as a linear effect, since this method can deal with different genotype distributions, including distributions with a low minor allele frequency, as it avoids stratification into small subgroups (Cordell and Clayton, 2005). Given the amount of multiple testing involved, associations at $p < .01$ were arbitrarily considered of potential relevance, while Bonferroni correction was applied to determine formal statistical significance (Bonferroni-corrected threshold of significance $p = .0003$). Thus, SNPs that reached $p < .01$ significance in the main analysis were also analyzed in the sample of 191 patients with a P300 measurement surpassing the most stringent quality control as a sensitivity analysis to maximize the signal to noise ratio, however at the cost of reduced statistical power. All P300 values differing more than 3 standard deviations from the mean were considered as outliers and excluded from the regression analyses ($n = 4$ in the main analysis, $n = 1$ in the sensitivity analysis), as recommended by Osborne and Overbay (2004). Analyses were controlled for the *a priori* defined confounders illness duration and gender.

A statistical power calculation was performed for the total sample as well as for the sensitivity analysis. In the total sample, this study has a power of 100% to detect a SNP that explains 10% of the variation in P300 amplitude according to the used regression model (with $\alpha = .01$), 95% to detect a SNP accounting for 5% and 53% to detect a SNP accounting for 2% of the P300 variation. In the sensitivity analyses, the power decreases to 98%, 74% and 29%, respectively.

3. Results

3.1. Sample

The sample consisted of 336 individuals with a psychotic disorder who were on average 32.6 years old (SD 11.0, range 14.4–64.2) and of whom 68.5% were male. The average illness duration was 8.5 year (SD 9.6, range 0–42). Patients had clinical diagnoses of schizophrenia (64.3%), schizophreniform disorder (12.2%) or schizoaffective disorder (23.5%). For the sensitivity analysis, 191 individuals were included with an average age of 31.3 years (SD 10.2, range 14.4–57.1), 74.4% were male. The average illness duration was 7.6 year (SD 8.8, range 0–34), also with clinical diagnoses of schizophrenia (67.0%), schizophreniform disorder (8.4%) or schizoaffective disorder (24.6%) (see Table 1 for more details). Because of the significant differences in diagnosis, Clinical Global Impression (CGI) scale and Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) score, those three variables were added as possible confounders in the regression model of the sensitivity analysis.

3.2. P300

The overall mean P300 amplitude at Pz was 13.2 μV (SD 6.4; range -4 to 48.8). Four outliers were excluded from the analyses, resulting in a corrected average of 12.9 μV (SD 5.6; range -4 to

Table 1

Epidemiological and clinical information of the total sample and the sensitivity analysis subsample.

| | Total sample ($n = 332$) | Sensitivity analysis ($n = 190$) | p^a |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Male (%) | 230 (68.5%) | 142 (74.4%) | .010 |
| Mean age (SD) | 32.4 (11.0) | 31.3 (10.2) | .030 |
| Age range | 14.4–64.2 | 14.4–57.1 | |
| DSM-IV diagnosis | | | .039 |
| Schizophrenia | 216 (64.3%) | 128 (67.0%) | |
| Schizophreniform disorder | 41 (12.2%) | 16 (8.4%) | |
| Schizo-affective disorder | 79 (23.5%) | 47 (24.6%) | |
| Illness duration in years (SD) | 8.5 (9.6) | 7.6 (8.8) | .092 |
| Antipsychotic medication ^b | | | |
| Fenothiazines | 22 (8.8%) | 11 (8.1%) | .776 |
| Thioxanthenes | 46 (18.47%) | 24 (17.7%) | .633 |
| Butyrophenones | 28 (11.2%) | 21 (15.4%) | .026 |
| Diphenylbutylpiperidine | 2 (0.8%) | 1 (0.7%) | .879 |
| Amisulpride | 22 (8.8%) | 14 (10.3%) | .411 |
| Aripiprazole | 5 (2.0%) | 1 (0.7%) | .219 |
| Clozapine | 25 (10.0%) | 13 (9.6%) | .724 |
| olanzapine | 76 (30.5%) | 43 (31.6%) | .888 |
| Quetiapine | 27 (10.8%) | 13 (9.6%) | .724 |
| Risperidone | 88 (36.1%) | 49 (36.0%) | .933 |
| Cannabis use | | | .489 |
| Non-user | 196 (59.2%) | 110 (57.9%) | |
| User, outside heaviest period | 115 (34.7%) | 66 (34.7%) | |
| User, during heaviest period | 20 (6.0%) | 14 (7.3%) | |
| CGI (SD) | 4.3 (0.8) | 4.1 (0.7) | <.001 |
| GAF (SD) | 57.6 (11.1) | 60.0 (9.0) | <.001 |

Chi-squared test for categorical variables, double-sided paired *t*-test for continuous variables.

SD = standard deviation/CGI = clinical global impression (scale form 1–7)/GAF = global assessment of functioning.

^a *p*-Values of statistical comparison between patients in sensitivity analyses and those who were dropped on the basis of EOG artefacts.

^b Data available for 249 patients (74.1%) of the total sample, of whom 136 (71.2%) in the sensitivity analysis.

32.4). P300 amplitude was significantly associated with illness duration (Coef = -0.107 ; 95%-CI: -0.170 to -0.044 ; $p = .001$), but not with gender (Coef = -0.478 ; 95%-CI: -1.794 to 0.837 ; $p = .475$). Four SNPs showed an association with P300 amplitude at $p < .01$; situated in ABCB1, MIR137, BDNF and DISC-1 (Table 2). The sensitivity analysis supported an association with P300 amplitude for rs1045642 in ABCB1 (reaching Bonferroni-corrected statistical significance), and to a lesser degree for rs1572899 in DISC-1 and for rs6265 in BDNF, but not for rs1625579 in MIR137 (Table 2). Patients homozygous for the C-allele of rs1045642 ($n = 76$) had an average P300 amplitude of 11.4 μV (SD 5.1 μV) versus 12.8 μV (SD 5.8 μV) in heterozygous patients ($n = 167$) and 14.4 μV (SD 5.6 μV) in patients with the T/T genotype ($n = 89$) (Fig. 1). A QQ-plot of the residuals of the regression model indicated no departure from normality.

3.3. Follow-up analyses of the ABCB1 finding

The ABCB1-gene, formerly called Multi Drug Resistance 1 (MDR1) gene, encodes for the P-glycoprotein that has a known function in ATP-driven cellular excretion of a wide range of exogenous and endogenous substrates, like drugs, hormones (Moons et al., 2011) and tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) (Bonhomme-Faivre et al., 2008). Therefore, *post-hoc* analyses examined possible confounding of the association between P300 and ABCB1 by antipsychotic medication and cannabis use.

None of the different classes of antipsychotics was significantly associated with P300 amplitude (Table 3). Moreover, when covarying for type of antipsychotic, the association between rs1045642 in ABCB1 and P300 amplitude remained significant (Coef = -1.822 ; 95%-CI: -2.826 to -0.818 ; $p = .00042$).

Lifetime cannabis use was assessed using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI)-lifetime section on substance

Table 2

Regression model of P300 amplitude, controlled for illness duration and sex in the main analysis, with 3 additional confounders in the sensitivity analysis; diagnosis, CGI and GAF-score. A positive coefficient (coef) reflects an association of higher P300 peak amplitude with the minor allele, a negative coefficient reflects an association with the major allele. Results of SNPs with p -value < .01 in the main analysis are displayed, as well as the coefficient and p -value in the sensitivity analysis. The percentage of P300 variation explained (EV) by adding the SNP in the significant models, is also reported.

| SNP | gene | coef main analysis | 95%-confidence interval | p-value main analysis | EV, % | coef sensitivity analysis | p-value sensitivity analysis | EV, % |
|-----------|--------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| rs1045642 | ABCB1 | -1.37 | -2.15 to -0.59 | 0.0021 | 2.9 | -2.01 | 0.00017 | 7.0 |
| rs1625579 | MIR137 | 1.70 | .52-2.88 | 0.0048 | 2.0 | .91 | 0.2215 | |
| rs6265 | BDNF | -1.47 | -2.53 to -0.41 | 0.0068 | 2.6 | -1.61 | 0.0265 | 2.5 |
| rs1572899 | DISC-1 | -1.26 | -2.19 to -0.34 | 0.0076 | 2.2 | -1.56 | 0.0242 | 2.7 |

abuse. Patients were thus identified as non-users ($n = 196$), users with P300-measurement outside the period of heaviest use ($n = 116$) and users with P300-measurement during the period of heaviest use ($n = 20$). There was no significant association between cannabis use and P300 (Coef = .712; 95%-CI: -.290 to 1.714; $p = .163$) and controlling for lifetime cannabis use did not reduce the association between rs1045642 in ABCB1 and P300 amplitude (Coef = -1.469; 95%-CI: -2.322 to -.616; $p = .00079$).

4. Discussion

Previous research, as reviewed by Turetsky (Turetsky et al., 2007) and van der Stelt (van der Stelt and Belger, 2007), supports the reliability of reduced P300 amplitude as intermediate phenotype for schizophrenia. Nevertheless, the knowledge of the genetic underpinnings of P300 generation in schizophrenia is limited. This study examined a range of 193 candidate SNPs for their association with P300 amplitude in 336 patients with schizophrenia.

Of the 193 selected SNPs, 4 SNPs showed potentially relevant association with P300 amplitude at a significance level of $p < .01$, situated in ABCB1, DISC-1, BDNF and MIR137. One of these SNPs, rs1045642 in ABCB1, was most convincingly associated with P300 amplitude, while there was modest evidence for rs1572899 in DISC-1 and rs6265 in BDNF. The association between P300 amplitude and the novel genome-wide supported risk variant rs1625579 in MIR137 was not supported in the sensitivity analysis.

The ABCB1 finding is in line with the results of Liu and colleagues (Liu et al., 2009), who used a parallel independent component analysis of electrophysiological and genetic data (384 SNPs) in order to

investigate the genetic underpinnings of auditory ERP components in a sample of healthy individuals. They found the exact same SNP in ABCB1 (rs1045642), which encodes for P-glycoprotein, to be associated with P300 amplitude. The fact that two studies in different samples, one in healthy volunteers and one in patients with schizophrenia, identify the same SNP from a set of hundreds of markers at the Bonferroni-corrected threshold of significance, makes it unlikely that this is a chance finding.

P-glycoprotein has a known function in ATP-driven cellular excretion of, among others, drugs (Moons et al., 2011) and THC (Bonhomme-Faivre et al., 2008). Although rs1045642 is a synonymous polymorphism, it changes the substrate specificity of the translated protein (Kimchi-Sarfaty et al., 2007) and can thus be considered functional. Little is known about the specific influence of the polymorphism on the cellular excretion of different substrates, like antipsychotic drugs and THC. However, *post-hoc* analyses in the present study, controlling for type of used antipsychotic drug, could not explain the association between rs1045642 and P300 amplitude. This is in line with expectations, since Liu et al. (2009) found the same genotype-phenotype association in healthy individuals, free of antipsychotic drugs. Similarly, controlling for cannabis did not reduce the association between rs1045642 in ABCB1 and P300 amplitude, indicating that the association is unlikely to be mediated by genetically determined differences in P-glycoprotein excretion of THC. The underlying biology of the strong genotype-phenotype association between rs1045642 and P300 amplitude, as well as the specific significance for schizophrenia, remains to be elucidated.

Previous research on a balanced translocation implicated DISC1 in P300 generation in schizophrenia (Blackwood et al., 2001), supported by a recent study of common genetic variation in this gene (Shaikh et

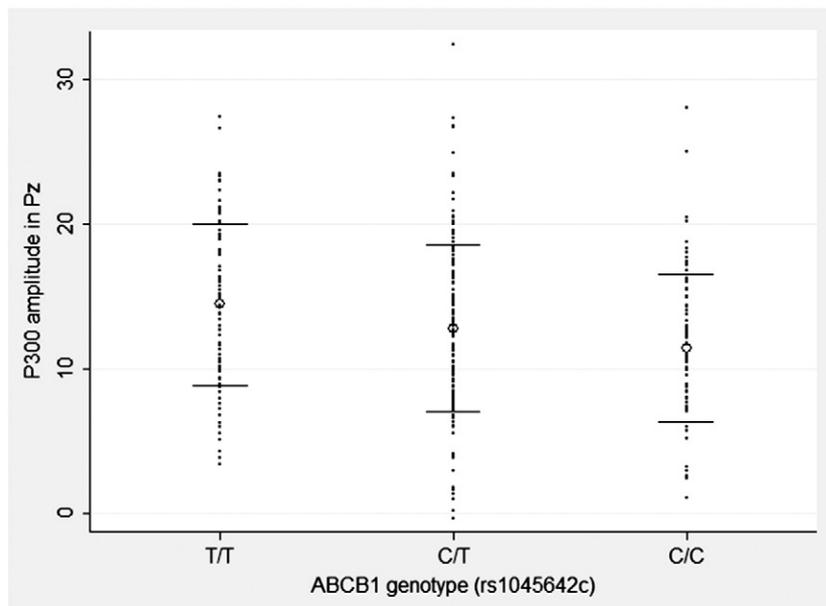


Fig. 1. Scatterplot of P300 amplitude over ABCB1-genotype. ° indicates average. Whiskers indicate interval of 1 standard deviation under and above mean.

Table 3

Outcome parameters (regression coefficient (coef), standard-error (SE), *p*-value (*p*) and 95%-confidence interval (95%-CI)) of a multiple regression model with P300 amplitude as dependent variable and dummy variables for each class of anti-psychotic medication as independent variables. Number of patients taking each class of anti-psychotics is indicated in the second column (*n*).

| Class of anti-psychotic | <i>n</i> | coef | SE | <i>p</i> | 95%-CI |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|-------|----------|-----------------|
| Fenothiazines | 21 | −2.111 | 1.310 | 0.108 | −4.691 to 0.470 |
| Thioxanthenes | 46 | −1.577 | 0.969 | 0.105 | −3.488 to 0.333 |
| Butyrophenones | 28 | 0.833 | 1.223 | 0.496 | −1.576 to 3.242 |
| Diphenylbutylpiperidine | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Amisulpride | 22 | 1.995 | 1.507 | 0.187 | −0.975 to 4.964 |
| Aripiprazole | 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Clozapine | 25 | 0.246 | 1.433 | 0.864 | −2.576 to 3.069 |
| Olanzapine | 76 | −1.214 | 1.249 | 0.332 | −3.675 to 1.247 |
| Quetiapine | 25 | −1.139 | 1.540 | 0.460 | −4.173 to 1.895 |
| Risperidone | 88 | −.639 | 1.196 | 0.593 | −2.996 to 1.717 |

al., 2011). The present study may add further weight to this hypothesis, although it should be noted that the associated SNP in this study (rs1572899) did not survive Bonferroni correction for multiple testing, and is not in linkage disequilibrium with rs821597, which was found to be associated with P300 amplitude in the study of Shaikh et al. (2011).

Earlier research has also examined the role of rs6265, better known as BDNF Val66Met, in P300 generation in the general population; Schofield reported a slowed P300 response in Met-homozygotes (Schofield et al., 2009), whereas Hansell failed to find an association between rs6265 and P300 amplitude (Hansell et al., 2007). In this study in schizophrenia patients, the Met-allele was associated with a lower P300 amplitude, although not at the Bonferroni corrected threshold of significance.

Rs1625579 is situated in an intron of a putative primary transcript for microRNA 137 (MIR137), a regulator of neuronal maturation and function. The recent GWAS of Ripke et al. suggested that MIR137 forms part of a newly detected etiological mechanism in schizophrenia (Ripke et al., 2011). Unlike the three other SNPs with a *p*-value <.01 in the main analysis, the association between P300 amplitude and rs1625579 was not confirmed in the sensitivity analysis.

Some limitations of this study are worth noting. Although considerable in the light of previous studies, the sample size of 336 patients with a psychotic disorder may have been underpowered to detect more subtle genetic determinants of P300 generation. With the additional sensitivity analysis in 191 patients, lower statistical power was partially compensated by a gain of signal-to-noise ratio. Secondly, the lack of a healthy control sample makes it impossible to draw inferences about the specificity of the findings. However, since P300 is an important intermediate phenotype of schizophrenia, every component explaining some of the individual differences in P300 amplitude may be of significance, as for example, P300 amplitude may help to predict transition in subjects at high risk for developing psychosis (van Tricht et al., 2011). Lastly, since the molecular pathway underlying P300 generation is not fully known, the *a priori* SNP selection can be questioned. Therefore, future work could use a genome-wide or candidate gene tag-SNP approach to unravel the genetic underpinnings of the P300 generation, but the sample of 336 patients was insufficiently powered to allow for this strategy. Nevertheless, we would argue that the selection in this study harbors most of the relevant SNPs based on the available information and includes SNPs from the classical candidate genes as well as those from genome-wide studies.

Since P300 is one of the most established intermediate phenotypes of schizophrenia, improving the efforts to unravel its genetic underpinnings could be an interesting complementary strategy to increase our understanding of the genetic and biological mechanisms of this disorder.

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.schres.2012.07.018>.

Role of funding source

The SNP-analyses reported in this study were supported by an unrestricted research grant from AstraZeneca.

Contributors

The study was designed by J Decoster, G Nagels, M De Hert and R van Winkel. W Viechtbauer assisted with the statistical analyses. J Peuskens and G Nagels contributed to the neurophysiological analyses. J Decoster and R van Winkel wrote the first draft of the paper. M De Hert, I Myin-Germeys, J Peuskens and J van Os commented and contributed to the subsequent revisions.

Conflict of interest statement

None of the authors reported potential conflicts of interest with regard to this manuscript.

Professor De Hert has been a consultant for, received grant/research support and honoraria from, and been on the speakers/advisory boards of Astra Zeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly, Janssen-Cilag, Lundbeck, Pfizer and Sanofi-Aventis. Professor Myin-Germeys has received financial compensation as an independent symposium speaker from BMS and Janssen-Cilag. Professor Peuskens has been a consultant for and co-operated in clinical trials with AstraZeneca, Bristol Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly, Janssen-Cilag, Lundbeck, Pfizer, Sanofi Aventis. He has also received research grants from Astra Zeneca, Janssen-Cilag, Eli Lilly, Lundbeck and Sanofi-Aventis. Professor van Os is/has been an unrestricted research grant holder with, or has received financial compensation as an independent symposium speaker from Eli Lilly, BMS, Lundbeck, Organon, Janssen-Cilag, GSK, AstraZeneca, Pfizer, and Servier. Dr van Winkel has been an unrestricted grant holder with AstraZeneca and Eli Lilly.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank the electroencephalography technicians of the Neurophysiology Unit of the UPC KULeuven, campus Kortenberg for their assistance in the event-related potentials recordings.

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