**PROX1** gene CC genotype as a major determinant of early onset of type 2 diabetes in slavic study participants from Action in Diabetes and Vascular Disease: Preterax and Diamicron MR Controlled Evaluation study

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**Background:** The prevalence of diabetic nephropathy varies according to ethnicity. Environmental as well as genetic factors contribute to the heterogeneity in the presentation of diabetic nephropathy. Our objective was to evaluate this heterogeneity within the Caucasian population.

**Methods:** The geo-ethnic origin of the 3409 genotyped Caucasian type 2 diabetes (T2D) patients of Action in Diabetes and Vascular Disease: Preterax and Diamicron MR Controlled Evaluation was determined using principal component analysis. Genome-wide association studies analyses of age of onset of T2D were performed for geo-ethnic groups separately and combined.

**Results:** The first principal component separated the Caucasian study participants into Slavic and Celtic ethnic origins. Age of onset of diabetes was significantly lower in Slavic patients \((P = 7.3 \times 10^{-20})\), whereas the prevalence of hypertension \((P = 4.9 \times 10^{-31})\) and albuminuria \((5.1 \times 10^{-8})\) were significantly higher. Age of onset of T2D and albuminuria appear to have an important genetic component as the values of these traits were also different between Slavic and Celtic individuals living in the same countries. Common and geo-ethnic-specific loci were found to be associated to age of onset of diabetes. Among the latter, the **PROX1/PROX1-AS1** gene \((rs340841)\) had the highest impact. Single-nucleotide polymorphism \(rs340841\) CC genotype was associated with a 4.4 year earlier onset of T2D in Slavic patients living or not in countries with predominant Slavic populations.

**Conclusion:** These results reveal the presence of distinct genetic architectures between Caucasian ethnic groups that likely have clinical relevance, among them **PROX1** gene is a strong candidate of early onset of diabetes with variations depending on ethnicity.

**Keywords:** albuminuria, diabetic kidney disease, environment, ethnic groups, genetics

**Abbreviations:** ADVANCE, Action in Diabetes and Vascular Disease Preterax and Diamicron MR Controlled Evaluation; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CKD-EPI, Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; GWAS, genome-wide association studies; MAF, minor allele frequency; PCA, principal component analysis; SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism; T2D, type 2 diabetes; UACR, urinary albumin–creatinine ratio

**INTRODUCTION**

The incidence of type 2 diabetes (T2D) is increasing even in younger study participants in both industrialized and economic transition countries totaling 415 million study participants worldwide in 2015 [1]. The major increased risk of mortality associated with both type 1
diabetes and T2D arises from diabetic nephropathy [2–4], which is estimated to affect about one-third of individuals with diabetes.

Different genetic architectures, such as variations in allele frequencies and linkage disequilibrium structure have long been noted between populations of different racial origins and the ability of this hidden population structure to confound genome-wide association studies (GWAS) findings has been well documented [5–8]. Moreover, it is known that GWAS using populations of differing racial backgrounds may help identify different sets of associated genes for complex diseases and drug responses [9–11]. Differences in genetic risks have been shown among Caucasians, Africans, and Asians for T2D [12–16] and for chronic kidney disease (CKD) [17–19]. Evidence exists for population substructure within Caucasian samples as well [20,21].

It is also well established that both environmental and genetic factors contribute to the occurrence of hypertension, diabetes, and CKD [22–25]. To distinguish the effects of environmental and lifestyle factors from genetic effects in explaining phenotypic differences in the development of renal complications of T2D, we studied T2D study participants of Caucasian origin and European descent from the Action in Diabetes and Vascular Disease: Preterax and Diamicron MR Controlled Evaluation trial (ADVANCE) [26]. Study participants were recruited from a range of European countries as well as from countries of European descent within the study center, and all participants provided written informed consent for the study conduct and a specific, separate consent for genetic substudy. Genotyping was performed only in patients who consented to the genetic substudy.

Complication phenotypes
Several phenotypes associated with diabetes and its complications were determined at baseline in each study participants by the ADVANCE study team. These included age at baseline BMI, glucose, glycated hemoglobin, treatment for hypertension, heart rate, and SBP and DBP. Renal phenotypes included estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), in ml/min per 1.73 m², estimated from serum creatinine levels using the CKD-Epidemiology Collaboration formula [27] and albuminuria, expressed as a ratio of urinary albumin and creatinine in μg/ml [urinary albumin–creatinine ratio (UACR)].

Genotyping
In this study, we have genotyped 3629 Caucasian study participants using the Affymetrix Genome-Wide Human SNP Arrays 5.0 or 6.0 (Affymetrix, Santa Clara, California, USA) following standard protocols recommended by the manufacturer. A quality control filtering step was applied to the genotype calls. The microarray data was analyzed using the Affymetrix power tools and independent with a quality control call rate lower than 86% were filtered out. Additional quality control steps included coarse-grain stratification to ensure a Caucasian population ratio more than 0.8 (STRUCTURE software [28]), a genetic relatedness check to ensure independent samples (PLINK) and a sex check to ensure genetic accuracy and database integrity [29]. Quality control was also performed on the final genotypes to remove any single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNPs) with more than 4% of missing values across the entire cohort and any sample with more than 2% of missing SNP genotypes. A more stringent threshold was used for any SNPs with between 1 and 5% minor allele frequencies (MAF). Any of these low MAF SNPs with more than 1% of missing values was removed prior to the imputation; nonetheless, only SNPs with MAF higher than 5% were retained after imputation for use in the GWAS. After completion of the quality control process, a total of 3409 genotyped individuals remained available for analysis.

Principal component analysis
A subset of 139 186 independent SNPs was selected from the set of common genotyped SNPs from 5.0 and 6.0 arrays using the linkage disequilibrium pruning application subroutine from PLINK. This set of SNPs was used to perform a PCA for the ADVANCE study participants of Caucasian origin using the EIGENSOFT 3.0 package [7]. The first principal component (PC1) was used to characterize the ethnic profiles of individuals from this Caucasian population that was sampled in European countries ranging east to west from Russia to Ireland and also from countries with populations of European descent, including Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.
TABLE 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics at baseline of Caucasian ADVANCE genotyped study participants stratified by ethnic origin

| Trait                        | All (n = 3409) | Celtic (n = 2307) | Slavic (n = 1102) | P Value |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Age (years)                  | 67.3 (6.6)    | 68.0 (6.6)        | 65.9 (6.6)        | 1.9 x 10^-16 |
| Men (sex)                    | 64.7          | 69.8              | 54.0              | 5.8 x 10^-19 |
| Age at diagnosis of diabetes (years) | 60.1 (8.5) | 61.0 (6.1)        | 58.2 (6.1)        | 7.3 x 10^-6   |
| Diabetes duration (years)    | 6.7 (6.1)     | 6.4 (6.1)         | 7.4 (6.1)         | 2.9 x 10^-2   |
| BMI                          | 30.1 (5.1)    | 30.1 (5.0)        | 30.0 (5.0)        | 7.6 x 10^-1   |
| Blood glucose assessment     |               |                   |                   |          |
| HbA1c (%)                    | 13.4 (2.7)    | 13.4 (2.8)        | 13.4 (2.8)        | 7.5 x 10^-1   |
| Glucose (mmol/l)             | 18.8 (4.6)    | 18.8 (4.6)        | 18.8 (4.7)        | 7.2 x 10^-1   |
| Blood pressure assessment    |               |                   |                   |          |
| SBP (mmHg)                   | 185.5 (30.3)  | 182.0 (30.0)      | 192.8 (30.2)      | 4.5 x 10^-22  |
| DBP (mmHg)                   | 103.6 (16.7)  | 101.4 (16.5)      | 108.3 (16.7)      | 5.3 x 10^-29  |
| Heart rate (beats/min)       | 94 (16)       | 92 (16)           | 98 (16)           | 3.0 x 10^-3   |
| Currently treated hypertension^c | 60.0     | 53.0              | 74.6              | 4.9 x 10^-11  |
| Renal function assessment    |               |                   |                   |          |
| eGFR_{CKD-EPI} (ml/min per 1.73 m^2) | 69.6 (17.9) | 70.9 (15.8)       | 66.8 (15.9)       | 1.2 x 10^-11  |
| UACR (µg/mg)                 | 78.1 (155)    | 63.5 (152)        | 96.7 (153)        | 5.1 x 10^-8   |
| Microalbuminuria^a            | 25.4          | 23.7              | 28.9              | 1.7 x 10^-3   |
| Macroalbuminuria^b            | 5.4           | 4.0               | 7.6               | 3.6 x 10^-1   |

Age and age at diagnosis of diabetes are adjusted for sex; diabetes duration, BMI, currently treated hypertension and micro and macroalbuminuria are adjusted for age and sex; all other traits are adjusted for age, sex, and respective treatments.
eGFR_{CKD-EPI}, estimated glomerular filtration rate calculated using Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration equation; HbA1c, serum glycated hemoglobin; UACR, urinary albumin–creatinine ratio.
^aUrinary albumin–creatinine ratio between 30 and 300 µg/mg.
^bUrinary albumin–creatinine ratio >300 µg/mg.
^cBlood pressure >140/90 mmHg or receiving antihypertensive treatment.
Two sets of imputation were performed separately for the individuals genotyped on Affymetrix arrays 5.0 and 6.0 using SHAPEIT [30] and IMPUTE2 software [31] and the 1000 genome project [32] phased 3 data set as reference. Only those SNPs with a MAF greater than or equal to 5% and with an imputation quality score greater than or equal to 0.80 were kept as has been proposed in previous studies [33].

Statistical analysis
Analyses of the differences in phenotype values (mean values for quantitative traits and numbers of individuals affected for qualitative traits) between groups (between individuals with Celtic and Slavic genetic profiles; between individuals with Slavic profiles living in predominantly Germano–Celtic European or European descent countries (Celtic region) and individuals with Slavic profiles living in predominantly Slavic European countries (Slavic region); and between individuals with Slavic genetic profiles living in predominantly Germano–Celtic European countries and individuals with Celtic profiles living in those countries were performed using general linear models included in the R statistical package [34].

Differences in age of onset of diabetes and duration of diabetes were tested using sex as a covariate. All other phenotype differences were tested using age and sex as covariates so that the significance of these differences are age and sex adjusted. Mean phenotype values were also adjusted for sex and age where appropriate using the epicalc library [35] of the R statistical package [34]. When appropriate, adjustment for treatment for such traits as SBP, UACR, and eGFR were done using nonparametric adjustment as described [36].

Genome-wide association studies
GWAS were performed for age of onset of T2D separately for individuals with a Celtic or Slavic genetic profile as determined by their value for PC1 and for the combined Celtic and Slavic sample using linear regression with an additive genetic model and sex as well as the two respective first principal components of population stratification as covariates.

Association analyses were performed separately on the two imputed datasets for individuals that were genotyped on the different arrays (5,986,672 SNPs for 1015 individuals genotyped on chip 5.0 and 6,442,695 SNPs for 2394 individuals genotyped on chip 6.0) and results were merged using a fixed effects meta-analysis routine in the PLINK software [29] to avoid the possibility of any bias that might have arisen from uneven phenotype distributions across different genotyping chip technologies. The combined meta-analysis data set contained a total of 5,045,527 SNPs that passed all previous quality control steps in both data sets and also passed a combined test for Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium using a critical P value of $1 \times 10^{-5}$ ($P < 10^{-5}$).

Effect size
The relative effect sizes ($\gamma$) for each SNP, weighted by the size of the $\beta$ coefficient of regression ($\beta$), the standard error
TABLE 2. Summary statistics for association of age of onset of T2D for 25 independent single-nucleotide polymorphisms in Caucasians study participants from ADVANCE. Genome-wide association studies were done for all study participants (n = 3409 combined group) and separately for Celtic (n = 2307) and Slavic (n = 1102) individuals stratified by ethnic origin, which is determined by principal component analysis. Selected single-nucleotide polymorphisms for all groups are associated to age at diagnosis of diabetes with P value less than 1 × 10^-8.

| SNP ID     | Chr | Position (bp, hg19) RA | Locusa | Celtic    | Slavic    | Combinedb |
|-----------|-----|------------------------|--------|----------|----------|-----------|
|           |     | RA F | Effect size | P value | RAF%    | Effect size | P value | RAF%    | Effect size |
| rs3442383 | 3   | 52894142   | A       | TMEM110, MROR04, SFMBT1 | 3.3 × 10^-4 | 19.1 | -2.00 | 8.9 × 10^-3 | 18.4 | -1.43 | 8.1 × 10^-4 | 18.9 | -2.47 |
| rs17447640| 4   | 42555811   | G       | ATP8A1, SH5A3, GRXCR1 | 1.1 × 10^-5 | 13.9 | -2.15 | 5.6 × 10^-3 | 15.7 | -0.98 | 1.5 × 10^-4 | 14.5 | -2.39 |
| rs1128745 | 7   | 18548252   | Del     | HDAC9, MR1302-6, TWIST1 | 2.3 × 10^-3 | 90.5 | -1.26 | 4.6 × 10^-5 | 90.0 | -1.73 | 1.6 × 10^-4 | 90.3 | -2.01 |
| rs36280786| 8   | 103452308  | A       | IBR5, ODF11 | 1.6 × 10^-4 | 88.4 | -1.71 | 1.7 × 10^-3 | 84.4 | -1.61 | 1.6 × 10^-4 | 87.1 | -2.27 |
| rs76703216| 10  | 9510262    | G       | LOC101928272 | 3.8 × 10^-5 | 94.1 | -1.37 | 3.5 × 10^-2 | 96.2 | -0.57 | 3.6 × 10^-4 | 94.7 | -1.46 |
| rs3572009 | 14  | 38782341   | Del     | CLEC14A1, LINC00639 | 1.1 × 10^-2 | 42.5 | -1.78 | 9.0 × 10^-6 | 39.5 | -3.07 | 3.3 × 10^-4 | 41.6 | -3.24 |
| rs148077466| 16  | 77310608   | Del     | SYCE1L, ADAMTS18 | 1.6 × 10^-4 | 28.7 | -2.42 | 5.0 × 10^-3 | 31.9 | -1.85 | 5.7 × 10^-4 | 29.7 | -2.93 |

**Notes:**
- RA, risk allele; RAF, risk allele frequency; SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism.
- **b**The association is considered replicated in two independent samples when P value for each of Celtic and Slavic samples and are more significant for combined sample.

RA, risk allele; RAF, risk allele frequency; SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism.

**Footnotes:**
- **b**The effect size (ES) is determined by the MAF, and standard error using the equation described in literature [37].
of $\beta_i$ (Se$\beta_i$), and the MAF of the SNP (MAF) were estimated by the following equation [37]:

$$\gamma_i = \text{SQRT}[2\text{MAF}_i - (1-\text{MAF}_i)](\beta_i/\text{Se}\beta_i)$$

RESULTS

PCA of 3,409 genotyped ADVANCE study participants using EIGENSOFT 3.0 package identified two major principal components. The first PC1 divided the individuals of Europe along an east–west region, whereas principal component 2 separated individuals of Europe into a north–south gradient (Fig. 1a). PC1 clearly separated countries with populations of predominantly Germano–Celtic ethnic background (‘Celtic’, PC1 < 0) from those with a Balto-Slavic ethnicity (‘Slavic’, PC1 > 0) with Germany aligned in the center of the distribution (Fig. 1b and c). When recruitment centers of the ADVANCE trial were ordered by values of PC1, we noted a pivot point between PC1 threshold values of 0.0 and 0.01 that separated Germany into Celtic (Munich) and Slavic (Dresden) origins (Fig. 1d).

Table 1 shows the main demographic and clinical characteristics of the two geo-ethnic groups at the entry of ADVANCE trial. The most striking difference between the two ethnic groups was the mean age of onset of diabetes. Individuals with Slavic profiles had T2D at a younger age ($P = 7.3 \times 10^{-20}$), had higher SBP and DBP ($P = 4.5 \times 10^{-22}$ and $P = 5.3 \times 10^{-29}$, respectively) despite the fact that a larger number of them were treated for hypertension and that they had a higher UACR at baseline ($P = 5.1 \times 10^{-39}$) even after adjusting for age, sex, and medication.

We then determined the effect of ethnic origin (Celtic vs. Slavic) and environment (Celtic region vs. Slavic region) on the most divergent phenotypes between Slavic and Celtic patients namely age of onset of T2D, BP, and renal function.

As age of onset of T2D showed strong genetic differences between Slavic and Celtic geo-ethnic groups, we performed GWAS of this phenotype in Slavic, Celtic, and the two combined populations. All SNPs with association of nominal significance of $P$ values below $10^{-5}$ from GWAS analysis are presented in Table 2. Associations that are nominally significant in each of the two independent Celtic and Slavic GWAS and that increase in significance in the combined Celtic and Slavic GWAS are considered to be replicated in two independent subcohorts, that is, Celtic and Slavic genetic profile populations. These SNPs are indicated in boldtype for combined sample in Table 2. Seven independent SNPs (not in linkage disequilibrium with each other) were found to be associated with age of onset of diabetes at $P < 10^{-5}$ having the most significant $P$ value for the combined Celtic and Slavic cohorts, and thus considered replicated by the above criteria. Other SNPs were associated specifically to one or the other ethnic group. Nine independent SNPs were significant only for the Celtic group and a different set of nine independent SNPs were significant only for the Slavic group. Two SNPs within the same locus were associated with age of onset of diabetes in the two different groups. SNP, rs35372009, near the PROX1/AS1 gene was the most significantly associated for the combined Celtic and Slavic cohort ($P = 3.3 \times 10^{-10}$; Fig. 3a) and SNP, rs17546480, was the most significantly associated for the Slavic only group ($P = 8.3 \times 10^{-10}$). The SNPs are 65,662 bp apart on chromosome 14q21.1 and are in high linkage disequilibrium. These two SNPs, which lie within a region that is $5'$ of the PROX1/AS1 gene, are representing the same association (Fig. 3a and b).

The most interesting association is within the PROX1/AS1 locus rs340841 that is characterized by one of the highest effect sizes for age of onset of T2D. The homozygous CC genotype for rs340841 is associated with 4.4 years earlier onset of T2D in Slavic patients living either in Slavic countries or in Celtic countries (Fig. 4). Furthermore, the C allele is the major allele in Slavic individuals (Table 2). This locus is also associated with eGFR decline in Slavics, with macroalbuminuria and hypertension in all ADVANCE study participants of Caucasian origin and with IL-6 levels at baseline (data not shown). A literature search indicated that the PROX1 gene has been associated with abnormalities of glucose metabolism and risk of diabetes with ethnically specific individual polymorphisms [38–41].

DISCUSSION

The global burden of cardio-metabolic risk factors adjusted for age and sex has been shown to be greater in Eastern than in Western European countries [42]. We have recently reviewed the importance of lifestyle behavior in gene–environment interactions analysis [24]. The current study is adding the notion that analysis of migration of a population within a distinct population even before its admixture may help dissect environmental from genetic contributions.

There is some debate as to the original homeland of the Balto-Slavic. One hypothesis holds that modern Baltic and
Slavic populations descend from a proto-Slavonic parental group most likely located in a homeland roughly corresponding to the modern western Ukraine and then expanded by the sixth and seventh centuries A.D. as the Prague–Penkov–Kolochin complex of cultures to an area defined by the Baltic Sea in the north, approximately the area of modern western Ukraine and the Danube basin in the south [43]. The area of north eastern Germany between the Oder and Elbe rivers was occupied by the Polabian Slavic ethnic group by the sixth century. By the ninth century conflicts between Christian Germanic people and these western pagan Slavs began. The conflicts eventually resulted in the incorporation of the area into the Holy Roman Empire by the thirteenth century and the linguistic germanification by the thirteenth century and the linguistic germanification of the populations [44]. Therefore, it is reasonable to hypothesize the surviving presence of genetic evidence for an ethnic divide between a Germano–Celtic group (here referred to as simply ‘Celtic’) and a Balto-Slavic group (here referred to simply as ‘Slavic’) centered roughly along the Elbe river and the border of Czech republic in northern Europe. We have demonstrated that evidence of this ancestral Celtic–Slavic genetic divide still exists in the modern European population and that it is reflected in differences in genetic–phenotype correlations.

Noticeably, the Caucasian populations of the non-European countries involved in ADVANCE have founding populations that are principally of Germano–Celtic origin as a result of British Empire expansion. Slavic migration is more recent in these countries and therefore represents a minor ethnic component.

The principal difference between the Celtic and Slavic ethnic groups is age of onset of T2D, which is also correlated with other phenotypes such as albuminuria. We have previously introduced the concept of accelerated aging as being a primary cause of many complex genetic diseases [45]. It is a strong possibility that individuals with a Slavic genetic profile, despite their environment, are genetically more susceptible to accelerated aging resulting in earlier onset of T2D and associated albuminuria. In addition, our results from ADVANCE demonstrated that in contrast to macrovascular complications of diabetes that are strongly age dependent with an added risk conferred by duration of diabetes, the adverse effects of duration of diabetes on microvascular events were observed in the youngest age group [46], which is also compatible with observations of the Treatment Options for type 2 Diabetes in Adolescents and Youth trial [47]. Although the ADVANCE trial amply demonstrated, the decrease of renal events and total mortality by intensification of BP as well as of blood glucose control [48], a finding that is confirmed for glycemic control in the Veteran’s Affairs Diabetes Trial and Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes trials [49], the current study suggests that further specific functional benefits on eGFR and UACR should be analyzed with respect to geo-ethnicity.

PROXI encodes the prospero homeobox 1 protein, a human homologue of the Drosophila prospero gene. This protein is a homeobox transcription factor involved in developmental processes such as cell fate determination, gene transcriptional regulation, and progenitor cell regulation in a number of organs. It plays a critical role in embryonic development. PROXI has been shown to be associated with diabetes and its complications in a number of studies [38–41,50–52]. Here, we present evidence that the genetic influence of PROXI on age of onset of diabetes is different within Caucasian ethnic groups. It is of interest that several polymorphisms at this locus are associated with insulin levels and its control in adolescence, selected for a lesser impact of environmental determinants at this age by Lecompte et al. [40]. As we have mentioned, the ADVANCE trial demonstrated that earlier onset of diabetes has more impact on micro than macrovascular complications [46]. We propose that earlier onset of T2D in context of genetic × environmental influences and ethnicity deserves further attention as a potential new target for early detection and intervention in T2D.

In conclusion, genetic analyses have to consider geo-ethnic characteristics even within Caucasians, demonstrated here for cardinal features of T2D. Our data suggest that understanding of distinct genomic architectures is important to ascertain clinical utility.
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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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