Serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) in normal human trabecular meshwork

Yutao Liu,1 Drew Munro,2 David Layfield,1 Andrew Dellinger,1 Jeffrey Walter,1 Katherine Peterson,4 Catherine Bowes Rickman,2,3 R. Rand Allingham,2 Michael A. Hauser1,2

1Center for Human Genetics, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; 2Department of Ophthalmology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; 3Department of Cell Biology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; 4Section on Molecular Structure and Functional Genomics, National Eye Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

Purpose: To identify the genes expressed in normal human trabecular meshwork tissue, a tissue critical to the pathogenesis of glaucoma.

Methods: Total RNA was extracted from human trabecular meshwork (HTM) harvested from 3 different donors. Extracted RNA was used to synthesize individual SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) libraries using the I-SAGE Long kit from Invitrogen. Libraries were analyzed using SAGE 2000 software to extract the 17 base pair sequence tags. The extracted sequence tags were mapped to the genome using SAGE Genie map.

Results: A total of 298,834 SAGE tags were identified from all HTM libraries (96,842, 88,126, and 113,866 tags, respectively). Collectively, there were 107,325 unique tags. There were 10,329 unique tags with a minimum of 2 counts from a single library. These tags were mapped to known unique Unigene clusters. Approximately 29% of the tags (orphan tags) did not map to a known Unigene cluster. Thirteen percent of the tags mapped to at least 2 Unigene clusters. Sequence tags from many glaucoma-related genes, including myocilin, optineurin, and WD repeat domain 36, were identified.

Conclusions: This is the first time SAGE analysis has been used to characterize the gene expression profile in normal HTM. SAGE analysis provides an unbiased sampling of gene expression of the target tissue. These data will provide new and valuable information to improve understanding of the biology of human aqueous outflow.

Primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG, OMIM 137760) is the most common form of glaucoma, which is the leading cause of irreversible vision loss worldwide [1]. POAG is characterized by progressive loss of retinal ganglion cells and visual field in the absence of a known secondary cause. Well recognized risk factors for the development of POAG are elevated intraocular pressure (IOP), positive family history of glaucoma, refractive error, and African ancestry [2,3]. As a complex genetic disorder, there is a strong hereditary component to POAG; first-degree relatives of affected individuals have a 7–10 fold higher risk of developing POAG than the general population [4-6]. Several regions in the human genome have been linked to POAG [2]. To date, several genes including myocilin (MYOC), optineurin (OPTN), WD repeat domain 36 (WDR36), and cytochrome P450, family 1, subfamily B, polypeptide 1 (CYP1B1) have been implicated in POAG, but mutations in these genes account for less than 10% of POAG cases [7-10].

Linkage analyses are useful in determining regions of interest for complex diseases. However, linkage regions often contain dozens or even hundreds of genes. Although it is possible to sequence all genes within a linked locus using high-throughput second-generation sequencing, it is important to prioritize any identified sequence changes for further follow-up. Prioritizing genes for further analysis requires the use of other methods to provide complementary information, in an approach which we have termed genomic convergence [11]. This approach combines multiple forms of genome-wide data such as linkage, gene expression analysis and association studies to identify and prioritize candidate susceptibility genes for complex disorders [11,12]. Genome-wide association studies have been widely used to identify the risk factors for POAG and exfoliation glaucoma [13-15] but generate a very large number of candidate susceptibility genes. Gene expression data from ocular tissues will help in the interpretation and prioritization of this large number of candidate genes.

Expression profiling is commonly performed by either microarray or serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) [16,17]. SAGE involves direct measurement of mRNA transcripts and generates a non-biased gene expression profile without regard to selection of a reference sample [16,18]. Advantages of SAGE include the power to identify fine variations in expression levels and the ability to detect novel transcripts without prior knowledge of gene sequence. It thus provides unique advantages over the traditional microarray-based approach for expression studies. In contrast, microarray
gene expression profiling is based on the use of pre-designed probes for selected genes, or genome annotation [19]. Microarray analysis then measures the level of gene expression relative to a reference sample (e.g., tissue of a different type, or from a different individual) [17,19,20].

Non-SAGE expression analyses have been reported with human trabecular meshwork (HTM) and/or cultured HTM cells. The first analysis of gene expression in the trabecular meshwork was performed in 1990: Tripathi and coworkers examined levels of HLA expression in HTM [21]. Gonzales and coworkers [22] performed the first genome-wide expression analysis a decade later. They constructed a PCR-amplified cDNA library containing 1,060 clones from a non-glaucomatous HTM. Several genome-wide analyses have subsequently expanded our knowledge of gene expression in HTM [23-32]. To date, most studies have used a microarray-based approach with primary or cultured HTM cells. We report here the analysis of HTM obtained from three individuals using Long SAGE (using 17 base pair sequence tags) [33]. The present work aims to further our understanding of gene expression in the HTM, in support of an eventual understanding of the pathophysiology underlying determinants of ocular outflow facility.

METHODS

Procurement of tissue and RNA extraction: Donor human eyes were obtained from the North Carolina Eye Bank (NCEB, Winston-Salem, NC). Immediately after enucleation, donated eyes were incised through the pars plana, the globe was immersed in RNALater (Ambion, Austin, TX), and was placed in storage at 4 °C. Within 24 h of death the trabecular meshwork (TM) was dissected using an operating microscope and stored at −80 °C until RNA isolation. De-identified clinical information and medical records were reviewed. There was no history of glaucoma, steroid use, or ocular trauma. Details regarding the donors and donor eyes are listed in Table 1. Medical record review and dissection of the TM was performed by a glaucoma trained subspecialist (R.R.A.).

Total RNA was extracted from the TM of one eye per donor using TRIzol (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) followed by isopropanol precipitation. RNA quality was assessed by visualization in denaturing agarose gel electrophoresis and the 260 nm/280 nm ratio of absorbance. RNA concentration was calculated according to the absorbance measurement at 260 nm.

Synthesis and analysis of SAGE libraries: Individual SAGE libraries from the 3 HTM samples were constructed with 5 µg RNA using the I-SAGE Long kit from Invitrogen. NlaIII was used as the anchoring enzyme. Standard methodologies were used according to the manufacturer’s recommendations [34]. SAGE libraries were sequenced at Agencourt Bioscience (Beverly, MA).

The SAGE 2000 software version 4.5 was used to extract and tabulate SAGE tags (17 base pairs in length) for each library. SAGE tags that matched to multiple genomic locations were removed. To minimize the background noise and false-positive results, only unique tags with a minimum

---

**Table 1. Human Donor Eyes used for SAGE Libraries.**

| Sample ID | Age | Race | Gender | PMI (h) | Ocular history | PCD | Notes |
|-----------|-----|------|--------|---------|----------------|-----|-------|
| 201       | 25  | Eur  | F      | 1.08    | No             | Anoxic brain injury | Anorexia, bulimia, depression, heart murmur |
| 625       | 42  | Eur  | F      | 7.98    | Yes            | Pneumonia | Proli... |
| 784       | 68  | Eur  | M      | 2.92    | No             | Lung cancer | Prostatectomy, COPD, HTN, OA |

Eur: European descent; F: female; M: male; PMI: post mortem interval; PCD: Primary cause of death; DR: diabetic retinopathy; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; HTN: hypertension; OA: osteoarthritis.

**Table 2. Summary of the three HTM SAGE Libraries.**

| Donor | Total tags | Unique tags | Unique tag counts 1 | Unique tag counts ≥2 | Unique Unigene clusters | Redundant Unigene clusters | Orphan tags§ |
|-------|------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 201   | 96842      | 37212       | 27350               | 9862                 | 6830 (69%)              | 949 (10%)                 | 2083 (21%)    |
| 625   | 88126      | 36092       | 27106               | 8986                 | 6214 (69%)              | 911 (10%)                 | 1861 (21%)    |
| 784   | 113866     | 58216       | 48660               | 9556                 | 5200 (54%)              | 1895 (20%)                | 2461 (26%)    |
| Total | 298834     | 107325†     | 92702†              | 17993†               | 10329 (58%)†           | 2371 (13%)†               | 5293 (29%)†   |

*Unique tags: Number of different tag sequences occurring in each library; † Redundant Unigene clusters: unique tags with at least 2 counts in one library that map to more than 2 loci in human genome (NCBI build 37); §Orphan tags: unique tags with at least 2 counts in one library that do not map to any known Unigene cluster; ‡ The total number here is for all unique tags in all three libraries instead of the sum-up. The percentage was calculated based on the sum of unique tags with at least 2 counts.
of 2 counts in at least one of the three libraries were used for a gene match. The best gene match for each reliable tag was assigned using resources available at the Cancer Genome Anatomy Project (CGAP) SAGE Genie website [35] with the recent version of SAGE Genie library file (released November, 2009). Specifically, SAGE Genie’s “Best gene for the tag” table was used to match each long tag to its best Unigene cluster match. In most cases, a non-redundant assignment was made. Unigene clusters were mapped to the human genome assembly. Tag sequences, tag counts, and gene associations were stored in a relational database for subsequent analysis using Microsoft Access software (Redmond, WA). All SAGE data collected through this project has been has been deposited in NEIBank [36]. This expression data is freely available to researchers.

RESULTS

SAGE libraries: Three SAGE libraries were produced, one from each donor, according to the standard protocol. Donor eyes were obtained within 1, 3, or 8 h postmortem from Caucasian donors of European descent that ranged in age from 25 to 68 years (Table 1). One individual (sample 625) had a history of proliferative diabetic retinopathy. None had any history of glaucoma, steroid use, or elevated intraocular pressure.

A total of 298,834 total tags were extracted from the SAGE libraries. Characteristics of the tags found in the three SAGE libraries are shown in Table 2. There were 107,325 unique tags collectively in the three separate libraries. Each library contained approximately 6,000 mapped unique Unigene clusters. Altogether, 10,329 unique Unigene clusters were mapped. After excluding singleton tags, the proportion of unmapped (orphan) tags ranged from 21% to 26%, which is comparable to the 20%–30% reported from other SAGE libraries [12,37,38]. Unique tags mapping to more than 2 Unigene clusters were removed from further analysis. Library 784 was sequenced to a greater depth than the other libraries, and thus contained the largest number of unique tags.

The 650 genes that each comprise more than 0.01% of the total transcriptome (30 total tags or greater) were categorized by gene function using the PANTHER classification system (Protein ANalysis THrough Evolutionary Relationships) [39], as shown in Figure 1. The main functional categories included cell adhesion, cell structure and mobility, apoptosis, signal transduction, transport, and protein metabolism.

We next examined genes that were expressed in multiple libraries: 56% were expressed in at least two libraries, while 48% were expressed in all three libraries (Figure 2). Expressed genes were mapped to known glaucoma loci, including GLC1B through GLC1D, GLC1F, and GLC1H through GLC1N. Appendix 1 lists only those genes that were found in all three libraries, while Appendix 2 lists those that were expressed in any single library.

The most abundantly expressed tags were those associated with components of ribosomal proteins. Because
these house-keeping genes are commonly observed in SAGE libraries from various tissue types, they were removed from further analysis. The 40 remaining most highly expressed tags, with tag counts ranging from 200 to 3,511, are shown in Table 3. The most highly expressed non-ribosomal tag is an unnamed transcribed locus (UniGene Hs.703108). Two proteins considered to be HTM markers were represented by more than 120 tags in each library: MGP (matrix GLA protein) and CHI3L1 (Chitinase 3-like 1) [40]. Three of the four genes reported to cause POAG, MYOC, OPTN and CYP1B1, were expressed in all three libraries, while WDR36 was expressed in only one. Flotillin and gamma-synuclein, proteins which interact with myocilin, were expressed in all samples [41,42]. Rab8 (ras-related protein Rab-8A) and TBK1 (TANK-binding kinase 1), which interact with OPTN, were also expressed in all three libraries [2,43,44]. Sequence tags from 2 recently identified glaucoma-related genes, lysyl oxidase 1 (LOXL1; associated with exfoliation glaucoma), and caveolin 1 and caveolin 2 (associated with POAG) were expressed in at least two libraries [13,15]. The complete expression profiles can be found at Eyebrowse.

**DISCUSSION**

This is the first detailed SAGE gene expression profile reported for human TM tissue. Expression patterns in this study are consistent with the current understanding of normal trabecular meshwork physiology. Many expressed genes in the TM are related to extracellular matrix function, cell metabolism/defense/transport, cell signaling, and cell structure/adhesion [45]. As expected, genes involved in typical TM maintenance functions (including collagens, matrix metalloproteinases [MMPs], and tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases [TIMPs]) are highly expressed, while those genes associated with stress or pathology are not highly expressed.

SAGE expression profiling of glaucomatous human TM would be a valuable complement to this study and could assist the exploration of disease-specific effects on tissue expression. TM tissue is available from POAG patients undergoing trabeculectomy surgery; however, surgical samples are small and yield insufficient RNA for SAGE analysis. Prospective enrollment of well documented glaucoma patients will be required to obtain tissue for such studies. Most patients with glaucoma have a history of medical or surgical treatment, which complicates interpretation of gene expression patterns.

Identifying candidate genes for POAG is a multifactorial and multistep process. Family-based linkage analysis has implicated more than fourteen loci, but only a few susceptibility genes have been identified [2]. The TM-specific
| Tag                  | Tag count (%†) | # of libraries | Gene symbol | Gene description | Location |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| TTCATACACCTATCCCC   | 351 (1.17)     | 3              | LOC100133315 | Transcribed locus | Hs.701108 |
| CCCTACCCTGTTACCTT   | 1594 (0.53)    | 3              | Hs.522555   | APOD Apolipoprotein D | 3q26.2-qter |
| CACCTAATTGGAAGCGC   | 1254 (0.42)    | 3              | Hs.150324   | LOC100133315 Similar to hCG1640299 | 11q13.4 |
| TGATTTCACTTCCACTC   | 1143 (0.38)    | 3              | Hs.634715   | Transcribed locus | 1p36.33 |
| GCCCCTGCTGACACGAG   | 1090 (0.36)    | 3              | Hs.431865   | KRT5 Keratin 5 | 12p13 |
| CAACTAATTCAATAAAA   | 990 (0.33)     | 3              | Hs.436657   | CLU Clusterin | 12p13 |
| TACCTGCAGAATAATAA   | 977 (0.33)     | 3              | Hs.416073   | S100A8 S100 calcium binding protein A8 | 1q21 |
| GTGGCCACGGCCACAGC   | 721 (0.24)     | 3              | Hs.112405   | S100A9 Transcribed locus | 4p16.2 |
| GGAGTGTGCTCAGGAGT   | 717 (0.24)     | 3              | Hs.544577   | GADPH Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate | 4q12 |
| ACTTTTTCAAAAAAAAA   | 648 (0.22)     | 3              | Hs.349570   | NCRNA00182 Non-protein coding RNA | 1q31 |
| CACTACTCACCAGACGC   | 612 (0.20)     | 3              | Hs.631491   | LOC100131754 Similar to NADH dehydrogenase | 4q12 |
| GTAGGGGTAAAAGGAGG   | 451 (0.15)     | 3              | Hs.631492   | Transcribed locus | 4q12 |
| TGCCTGCACCAGGAGAC   | 422 (0.14)     | 3              | Hs.634682   | CSF7 Cystatin C | 3p13.1 |
| TAATAAAGAATTACTTT   | 407 (0.14)     | 3              | Hs.654570   | MYL9 Myosin, light chain 9, regulatory | 1q21 |
| GAAATACAGTTGTTGGC   | 388 (0.13)     | 3              | Hs.654447   | CTSD Cathepsin D | 1q21 |
| CAAGCATCCCCGTTCCA   | 375 (0.13)     | 3              | Hs.408410   | Transcribed locus | 1p36.33 |
| TACAGTATGTTCAAAGT   | 370 (0.12)     | 3              | Hs.518525   | GLUL Glutamate-ammonia ligase (glutamine synthetase) | 1q21 |
| CATATCATTAAACAAAT   | 360 (0.12)     | 3              | Hs.479808   | INHBB Inhibin, beta-B | 1q21 |
| ACACAGCAAGAGCGG     | 354 (0.11)     | 3              | Hs.446429   | PTCDS Prostaglandin D2 synthase | 1q21 |
| GTGGTGAATGGCTGAGG   | 323 (0.11)     | 3              | Hs.632717   | MYL6 Myosin, light chain 6, alkali, smooth muscle and non-muscle | 1q21 |
| CAGGTTTCATATTCTTT   | 296 (0.10)     | 3              | Hs.703130   | Transcribed locus | 1q21 |
| ACGAAGCACGCGAGA     | 290 (0.10)     | 3              | Hs.654444   | CXCL14 Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 14 | 3p13.1 |
| TACATATCATTAATCTCA  | 296 (0.10)     | 3              | Hs.446429   | PTCDS Prostaglandin D2 synthase | 1q21 |

* † Tag counts are calculated after the removal of ribosomal proteins.
| Tag                | Tag counts (%) | # of libraries | Unigene ID | Gene symbol | Gene description                        | Location               |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| GATGCCGGCACAAAAC   | 223 (0.07)     | 3              | Hs.146559  | ANGPTL7     | Angiopoietin-like 7                     | 1p36.3-p36.2           |
| CCCCCCTGGATCAGGCA  | 223 (0.07)     | 3              | Hs.275243  | S100A6      | S100 calcium binding protein A6         | 1q21                   |
| GATGTCACGATGGCAA   | 219 (0.07)     | 3              | Hs.654380  | KRT14       | Keratin 14                             | 17q12-q21              |
| TAAGTAGCAGAGGGC    | 214 (0.07)     | 3              | Hs.643683  | ITM2B       | Integral membrane protein 2B            | 13q14.3                |
| TCGAAGCCCCCATCGCT  | 211 (0.07)     | 3              | Hs.631498  | LOC100293090 | Similar to DC24                      |                       |
| GTGACCTCCTGAGGTT   | 210 (0.07)     | 3              | Hs.433901  | COX8A       | Cytochrome c oxidase subunit 8A         | 11q12-q13              |
|                    |                |                |            |             | (ubiquitous)                           |                       |
| CTAGCTCAGAAACTG    | 205 (0.07)     | 3              | Hs.514581  | ACTG1       | Actin, gamma 1                         | 17q25                  |
| CCCTGCGTCTGCCC     | 205 (0.07)     | 3              | Hs.433670  | FTL         | Ferritin, light polypeptide             | 19q13.33               |
| GACCAGTCGGCAAGAC   | 201 (0.07)     | 3              | Hs.642660  | C10orf116   | Chromosome 10 open reading frame 116    | 10q23.2                |
| GTTACACAACAGCAAA   | 200 (0.07)     | 3              | Hs.436037  | MYOC        | Myocilin, trabecular meshwork           | 1q23-q24               |
|                    |                |                |            |             | inducible glucocorticoid response       |                       |

*The percentage was based on the total number of tags in all three libraries (298834). * This 17 bp tag was not expressed in the library #625.
gene expression data reported here contributes to the understanding of normal TM function, and constitutes a valuable resource to help prioritize and identify genes involved in the etiology of POAG.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the study participants that make this work possible. We thank Dr. Graeme Wistow for displaying our SAGE data through the NEIBank genome browser. This research was supported by NIH grants R01EY013315 (M.A.H.), R01EY019126 (M.A.H.), R01EY015543 (R.R.A.), R01 EY019038 (C.B.R.), P30 EY005722 (Duke Eye Center), the Ruth and Milton Steinbach Fund (C.B.R.), and the Macular Vision Research Foundation (C.B.R.). This research was also supported in part by Duke University’s CTSA grant 1 UL1 RR024128–01 from NCRR/NIH, as well as the research infrastructure of the Duke Center for Human Genetics.

REFERENCES

1. Quigley HA, Broman AT. The number of people with glaucoma worldwide in 2010 and 2020. Br J Ophthalmol 2006; 90:262-7. [PMID: 16488940]

2. Allingham RR, Liu Y, Rhee DJ. The genetics of primary open-angle glaucoma: a review. Exp Eye Res 2009; 88:837-44. [PMID: 19061886]

3. Kwon YH, Fingert JH, Kuehn MH, Alward WL. Primary open-angle glaucoma. N Engl J Med 2009; 360:1113-24. [PMID: 19279343]

4. Wolfs RC, Klaver CC, Ramrattan RS, van Duijn CM, Hofman A, de Jong PT. Genetic risk of primary open-angle glaucoma. Population-based familial aggregation study. Arch Ophthalmol 1998; 116:1640-5. [PMID: 9869795]

5. Kwon YH, Fingert JH, Kuehn MH, Alward WL. Primary open-angle glaucoma. N Engl J Med 2009; 360:1113-24. [PMID: 19279343]

6. Libby RT, Gould DB, Anderson MG, John SW. Complex genetics of glaucoma susceptibility. Annu Rev Genomics Hum Genet 2005; 6:15-44. [PMID: 16124852]

7. Monemi S, Spaeth G, Ramtrattan RS, van Duijn CM, Hofman A, de Jong PT. Genetic risk of primary open-angle glaucoma. Population-based familial aggregation study. Arch Ophthalmol 1998; 116:1640-5. [PMID: 9869795]

8. Fan BJ, Wang DY, Lam DS, Pang CP. Gene mapping for glaucoma: molecular genetics and clinical applications. Clin Biochem 2006; 39:249-58. [PMID: 16332362]

9. Libby RT, Gould DB, Anderson MG, John SW. Complex genetics of glaucoma susceptibility. Annu Rev Genomics Hum Genet 2005; 6:15-44. [PMID: 16124852]

10. DeWan A, Sigurdsson A, Jonasdottir A, Gudjonsson SA, Magnussson KP, Stefansson H, Masson W, Gudmundsdottir GJ, Southgate L, Burdon KP, Gottfredsdottir GJ, Westerman O, Wadelius C, Stefansson K. Common variants near CAV1 and CAV2 are associated with primary open-angle glaucoma. Nat Genet 2010; 42:906-9. [PMID: 20835238]

11. Hauser MA, Li YJ, Takeuchi S, Walters R, Noureddine M, Maready M, Darden T, Hulette C, Martin E, Hauser E, Xu H, Schmechel D, Stenger JE, Dietrich F, Vance J. Genomic convergence: identifying candidate genes for Parkinson’s disease by combining serial analysis of gene expression and genetic linkage. Hum Mol Genet 2003; 12:671-7. [PMID: 12620972]

12. Noureddine MA, Li YJ, van der Walt JM, Walters R, Jewett RM, Xu H, Wang T, Walter JW, Scott BL, Hulette C, Schmechel D, Stenger JE, Dietrich F, Vance JM, Hauser MA. Genomic convergence to identify candidate genes for Parkinson disease: SAGE analysis of the substantia nigra. Mov Disord 2005; 20:1299-309. [PMID: 15966006]

13. Thorleifsson G, Walters GB, Hewitt AW, Masson G, Helgason A, DeWan A, Sigurdsson A, Jonasdottir A, Gudjonsson SA, Magnussson KP, Stefansson H, Lam DS, Tan PO, Gudmundsdottir GJ, Southgate L, Burdon KP, Gudmundsdottir MS, Aldred MA, Mitchell P, St Clair D, Collier DA, Tang N, Macgregor S, Martin NG, Cree AJ, Gibson J, Macleod A, Jacob A, Ennis S, Young TL, Chan JC, Karwatowski WS, Hammond CJ, Thorisdottor K, Zhang M, Wadelius C, Lotey AJ, Trembach RC, Pang CP, Hoh J, Craig JE, Kong A, Mackey DA, Jonsson F, Thorsteinsdottir U, Stefansson K. Common variants near CAV1 and CAV2 are associated with primary open-angle glaucoma. Nat Genet 2010; 42:906-9. [PMID: 20835238]

14. Kwon YH, Fingert JH, Kuehn MH, Alward WL. Primary open-angle glaucoma. N Engl J Med 2009; 360:1113-24. [PMID: 19279343]

15. Libby RT, Gould DB, Anderson MG, John SW. Complex genetics of glaucoma susceptibility. Annu Rev Genomics Hum Genet 2005; 6:15-44. [PMID: 16124852]

16. Monemi S, Spaeth G, Ramtrattan RS, van Duijn CM, Hofman A, de Jong PT. Genetic risk of primary open-angle glaucoma. Population-based familial aggregation study. Arch Ophthalmol 1998; 116:1640-5. [PMID: 9869795]

17. Fan BJ, Wang DY, Lam DS, Pang CP. Gene mapping for primary open angle glaucoma. Clin Biochem 2006; 39:249-58. [PMID: 16332362]

18. Libby RT, Gould DB, Anderson MG, John SW. Complex genetics of glaucoma susceptibility. Annu Rev Genomics Hum Genet 2005; 6:15-44. [PMID: 16124852]

19. Monemi S, Spaeth G, Ramtrattan RS, van Duijn CM, Hofman A, de Jong PT. Genetic risk of primary open-angle glaucoma. Population-based familial aggregation study. Arch Ophthalmol 1998; 116:1640-5. [PMID: 9869795]

20. Rezaie T, Child A, Hitchings R, Brice G, Miller L, Coca-Prados M, Heon E, Krupin T, Ritch R, Kreutzer D, Crick RP, Sarfarazi M. Adult-onset primary open-angle glaucoma caused by mutations in cytochrome P4501B1 as the principal cause of primary congenital glaucoma. BMJ 2002; 325:7. [PMID: 11834836]

21. Stoilov I, Akarsu AN, Sarfarazi M. Identification of three different truncating mutations in cytochrome P4501B1 (CYP1B1) as the principal cause of congenital glaucoma (Buphthalmos) in families linked to the GLC3A locus on chromosome 2p21. Hum Mol Genet 1997; 6:641-7. [PMID: 9007971]

22. Stone EM, Fingert JH, Alward WL, Nguyen TD, Polansky JR, Sunden SL, Nishimura D, Clark AF, Nystuen A, Nichols BE, Mackey DA, Ritch R, Kalenak JW, Craven ER, Sheffield VC. Identification of a gene that causes primary open angle glaucoma. Science 1997; 275:668-70. [PMID: 9005853]
21. Tripathi BJ, Tripathi RC, Wong P, Raja S. Expression of HLA by the human trabecular meshwork and corneal endothelium. Exp Eye Res 1990; 51:269-76. [PMID: 2205510]

22. Gonzalez P, Epstein DL, Borras T. Characterization of gene expression in human trabecular meshwork using single-pass sequencing of 1060 clones. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2000; 41:3678-93. [PMID: 11053263]

23. Liton PB, Luna C, Challa P, Epstein DL, Gonzalez P. Genome-wide expression profile of human trabecular meshwork cultured cells, nonglaucomatous and primary open angle glaucoma tissue. Mol Vis 2006; 12:774-90. [PMID: 16862071]

24. Diskin S, Kumar J, Cao Z, Schuman JS, Head SR, Panjwani N. Detection of differentially expressed glycogens in trabecular meshwork of eyes with primary open-angle glaucoma. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2006; 47:1491-9. [PMID: 16565384]

25. Rozsa FW, Reed DM, Scott KM, Pawar H, Samples JR, Wirtz MK, Richards JE. Gene expression profile of human trabecular meshwork cells in response to long-term dexamethasone exposure. Mol Vis 2006; 12:125-41. [PMID: 16541013]

26. Fan BJ, Wang DY, Tham CC, Lam DS, Pang CP. Gene expression profiles of human trabecular meshwork cells induced by triamcinolone and dexamethasone. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2008; 49:1886-97. [PMID: 18436822]

27. Rozsa FW, Scott KM, Pawar H, Samples JR, Wirtz MK, Richards JE. Differential expression profile prioritization of positional candidate glaucoma genes: the GLC1C locus. Arch Ophthalmol 2007; 125:117-27. [PMID: 17210862]

28. Liton PB, Liu X, Stamer WD, Challa P, Epstein DL, Gonzalez P. Specific targeting of gene expression to a subset of human trabecular meshwork cells using the chitinase 3-like 1 promoter. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2005; 46:183-90. [PMID: 15622737]

29. Artes PH, Henson DB, Harper R, McLeod D. Multisampling supratherreshold perimeter: a comparison with conventional suprathereshold and full-threshold strategies by computer simulation. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2003; 44:2582-7. [PMID: 12766060]

30. Lo WR, Rowlett LE, Caballero M, Yang P, Hernandez MR, Borras T. Tissue differential microarray analysis of dexamethasone induction reveals potential mechanisms of steroid glaucoma. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2003; 44:473-85. [PMID: 12556371]

31. Wirtz MK, Samples JR, Xu H, Severson T, Acott TS. Expression profile and genome location of cDNA clones from an infant human trabecular meshwork cell library. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2002; 43:3698-704. [PMID: 12454039]

32. Ishibashi T, Takagi Y, Mori K, Naruse S, Nishino H, Yue BY, Kinoshita S. cDNA microarray analysis of gene expression changes induced by dexamethasone in cultured human trabecular meshwork cells. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2002; 43:3691-7. [PMID: 12454038]

33. Saha S, Sparks AB, Rago C, Akmaev V, Wang CJ, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Velculescu VE. Using the transcriptome to annotate the genome. Nat Biotechnol 2002; 20:508-12. [PMID: 11981567]

34. Bowes Rickman C, Ebright JN, Zavadni ZJ, Yu L, Wang T, Daiger SP, Wistow G, Boon K, Hauser MA. Defining the human macula transcriptome and candidate retinal disease genes using EyeSAGE. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2006; 47:2305-16. [PMID: 16723438]

35. Boon K, Osorio EC, Greenhut SF, Schaefer CF, Shoemaker J, Polyk K, Morin PJ, Buetow KH, Strausberg RL, De Souza SJ, Riggins GJ. An anatomy of normal and malignant gene expression. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2002; 99:11287-92. [PMID: 12194110]

36. Wistow G, Peterson K, Gao J, Buchhoff P, Jaworski C, Bowes-Rickman C, Ebright JN, Hauser MA, Hoover D. NEIBank: genomics and bioinformatics resources for vision research. Mol Vis 2008; 14:1327-37. [PMID: 18648525]

37. Siddiqui AS, Khattria J, Delaney AD, Zhao Y, Astell C, Asano J, Babakaiif R, Barber S, Beland J, Bhoacee S, Brown-John M, Chand S, Charest D, Charters AM, Cullum R, Dhalla N, Featherstone R, Gerhard DS, Hoffman B, Holt RA, Hou J, Kuo BY, Lee LL, Lee S, Leung D, Ma K, Matsuo C, Mayo M, McDonald H, Prabhu AL, Pujadh P, Riggins GJ, de Alagaram TR, Rupert JL, Smailius D, Stott J, Tsai M, Varhol R, Vrljicak P, Wong D, Wu MK, Xie YY, Yang G, Zhang J, Hirst M, Jones SJ, Helgason CD, Simpson EM, Hoodless PA, Marra MA. A mouse atlas of gene expression: large-scale digital gene-expression profiles from precisely defined developing C57BL/6J mouse tissues and cells. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2005; 102:18485-90. [PMID: 16352711]

38. Lu J, Lal A, Merriman B, Nelson S, Riggins G. A comparison of gene expression profiles produced by SAGE, long SAGE, and oligonucleotide chips. Genomics 2004; 84:631-6. [PMID: 15475240]

39. Thomas PD, Kejarival A, Campbell MJ, Mi H, Diemer K, Guo N, Ladunga I, Ulitsky-Lazareva B, Muruganuaj R, Rabbin S, Vandergriff JA, Doremieux O. PANTHER: a browsable database of gene products organized by biological function, using curated protein family and subfamily classification. Nucleic Acids Res 2003; 31:334-41. [PMID: 12520017]

40. Borrás T, Comes N. Evidence for a calcification process in the trabecular meshwork. Exp Eye Res 2009; 88:738-46. [PMID: 19084518]

41. Joe MK, Sohn S, Choi YR, Park H, Kee C. Identification of flotillin-1 as a protein interacting with myocilin: implications for the pathogenesis of primary open-angle glaucoma. Biochem Biophys Res Commun 2005; 336:1201-6. [PMID: 16198165]

42. Surgucheva I, Park BC, Yue BY, Tomarev S, Surguchov A. Interaction of myocilin with gamma-synuclein affects its secretion and aggregation. Cell Mol Neurobiol 2005; 25:1009-33. [PMID: 16392033]

43. Resch ZT, Fautsch MP. Glaucoma-associated myocilin: a better understanding but much more to learn. Exp Eye Res 2009; 88:704-12. [PMID: 18760600]

44. Morton S, Hesson L, Peggie M, Cohen P. Enhanced binding of TBK1 by an optineurin mutant that causes a familial form of primary open-angle glaucoma. FEBS Lett 2008; 582:997-1002. [PMID: 18307994]

45. Borrás T. Gene expression in the trabecular meshwork and the influence of intraocular pressure. Prog Retin Eye Res 2003; 22:435-63. [PMID: 12742391]
Appendix 1.

List of genes within known GLC1 loci that are expressed in all three HTM libraries. To access the data, click or select the words “Appendix 1.” This will initiate the download of a compressed (pdf) archive that contains the file.

Appendix 2.

List of genes within known GLC1 loci that are expressed in at least one donor HTM library. To access the data, click or select the words “Appendix 2.” This will initiate the download of a compressed (pdf) archive that contains the file.