Research Paper

Identification of five genetic variants as novel determinants of type 2 diabetes mellitus in Japanese by exome-wide association studies

Yoshiji Yamada^{1,2}, Jun Sakuma^{2,3,4}, Ichiro Takeuchi^{2,4,5}, Yoshiki Yasukochi^{1,2}, Kimihiko Kato^{1,6}, Mitsutoshi Oguri^{1,7}, Tetsuo Fujimaki⁸, Hideki Horibe⁹, Masaaki Muramatsu¹⁰, Motoji Sawabe¹¹, Yoshinori Fujiwara¹², Yu Taniguchi¹², Shuichi Obuchi¹³, Hisashi Kawai¹³, Shoji Shinkai¹⁴, Seijiro Mori¹⁵, Tomio Arai¹⁶ and Masashi Tanaka¹⁷

¹Department of Human Functional Genomics, Advanced Science Research Promotion Center, Mie University, Tsu, Japan

²CREST, Japan Science and Technology Agency, Kawaguchi, Japan

³Computer Science Department, College of Information Science, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan

⁴RIKEN Center for Advanced Intelligence Project, Tokyo, Japan

⁵Department of Computer Science, Nagoya Institute of Technology, Nagoya, Japan

⁶Department of Internal Medicine, Meitoh Hospital, Nagoya, Japan

⁷Department of Cardiology, Kasugai Municipal Hospital, Kasugai, Japan

⁸Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, Inabe General Hospital, Inabe, Japan

⁹Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, Gifu Prefectural Tajimi Hospital, Tajimi, Japan

¹⁰Department of Molecular Epidemiology, Medical Research Institute, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Tokyo, Japan

¹¹Section of Molecular Pathology, Graduate School of Health Care Sciences, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Tokyo, Japan

¹²Research Team for Social Participation and Community Health, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Tokyo, Japan

¹³Research Team for Promoting Support System for Home Care, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Tokyo, Japan

¹⁴Research Team for Social Participation and Health Promotion, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Tokyo, Japan

¹⁵Center for Promotion of Clinical Investigation, Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

¹⁶Department of Pathology, Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

¹⁷Department of Clinical Laboratory, Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

Correspondence to: Yoshiji Yamada, email: yamada@gene.mie-u.ac.jp

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ABSTRACT

We performed exome-wide association studies to identify single nucleotide polymorphisms that either influence fasting plasma glucose level or blood hemoglobin A_{1c} content or confer susceptibility to type 2 diabetes mellitus in Japanese. Exomewide association studies were performed with the use of Illumina Human Exome-12 DNA Analysis or Infinium Exome-24 BeadChip arrays and with 11,729 or 8635 subjects for fasting plasma glucose level or blood hemoglobin A_{1c} content, respectively, or with 14,023 subjects for type 2 diabetes mellitus (3573 cases, 10,450 controls). The relation of genotypes of 41,265 polymorphisms to fasting plasma glucose level or blood hemoglobin A_{1c} content was examined by linear regression analysis. After Bonferroni's correction, 41 and 17 polymorphisms were significantly ($P < 1.21 \times 10^{-6}$) associated with fasting plasma glucose level or blood hemoglobin A_{1c} content,

respectively, with two polymorphisms (rs139421991, rs189305583) being associated with both. Examination of the relation of allele frequencies to type 2 diabetes mellitus with Fisher's exact test revealed that 87 polymorphisms were significantly ($P < 1.21 \times 10^{-6}$) associated with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Subsequent multivariable logistic regression analysis with adjustment for age and sex showed that four polymorphisms (rs138313632, rs76974938, rs139012426, rs147317864) were significantly ($P < 1.44 \times 10^{-4}$) associated with type 2 diabetes mellitus, with rs138313632 and rs139012426 also being associated with fasting plasma glucose and rs76974938 with blood hemoglobin A_{1c}. Five polymorphisms—rs139421991 of *CAT*, rs189305583 of *PDCL2*, rs138313632 of *RUFY1*, rs139012426 of *LOC100505549*, and rs76974938 of *C210rf59*—may be novel determinants of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

INTRODUCTION

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) is a major cause of nephropathy, retinopathy, and neuropathy as well as cardiovascular disease and stroke [1, 2]. The heritability of type 2 DM has been estimated to be 50% to 60% [3]. Genome-wide association studies (GWASs) and metaanalyses thereof have identified >80 susceptibility loci for type 2 DM in individuals of European [4-9] or African [10] ancestry, in East Asians [11], or in multiple ethnic groups [12]. Genetic variants identified in these previous studies typically have a minor allele frequency (MAF) of \geq 5% and a small individual effect size. Given that these common variants explain only a fraction of the heritability of type 2 DM, low-frequency $(0.5\% \le MAF < 5\%)$ or rare (MAF < 0.5%) variants with larger effect sizes are also thought to contribute to the genetic architecture of this condition [13]. Among Japanese, GWASs have identified KCNQ1 [14, 15], UBE2E2, C2CD4A-B [16], ANK1 [17], MIR129-LEP, GPSM1, and SLC16A13 [18] as susceptibility genes for type 2 DM, and a recent metaanalysis identified an additional seven susceptibility loci [19]. Genetic variants, including low-frequency and rare variants, that influence fasting plasma glucose (FPG) levels and blood glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA_{1c}) content or which contribute to predisposition to type 2 DM in Japanese remain to be identified definitively, however.

We have now performed exome-wide association studies (EWASs) with the use of exome array-based genotyping methods to identify single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs)—especially low-frequency or rare coding variants with moderate to large effect sizes—that influence FPG levels and blood HbA_{1c} content or which confer susceptibility to type 2 DM in Japanese. We used Illumina arrays that provide coverage of functional SNPs in entire exons including low-frequency and rare variants.

RESULTS

Characteristics of subjects

The characteristics of subjects are shown in Table 1. Age, the frequency of men, body mass index, and the

prevalence of hypertension, dyslipidemia, chronic kidney disease, and hyperuricemia as well as systolic and diastolic blood pressure, serum concentrations of triglycerides, creatinine, and uric acid, FPG level, and blood HbA_{1c} content were greater, whereas estimated glomerular filtration rate and the serum concentration of high density lipoprotein (HDL)–cholesterol were lower, in subjects with type 2 DM than in controls.

EWAS for FPG concentration

We examined the relation of genotypes of 41,265 SNPs that passed quality control to FPG levels in 11,729 subjects by linear regression analysis. A Manhattan plot for the EWAS is shown in Supplementary Figure 1A. After Bonferroni's correction, 41 SNPs were significantly $[P < 1.21 \times 10^{-6} (0.05/41,265)]$ associated with FPG concentration (Table 2).

EWAS for blood HbA_{1c} content

We examined the relation of genotypes of 41,265 SNPs to blood HbA_{1c} content in 8635 subjects by linear regression analysis. A Manhattan plot for the EWAS is shown in Supplementary Figure 1B. After Bonferroni's correction, 17 SNPs were significantly ($P < 1.21 \times 10^{-6}$) associated with blood HbA_{1c} content (Table 3). SNPs rs139421991 [G/A (R320Q)] of *CAT* and rs189305583 [C/T (V69I)] of *PDCL2* were significantly associated with both FPG level and blood HbA_{1c} content.

EWAS for type 2 DM

The EWAS for type 2 DM was performed with 14,023 subjects (3573 individuals with type 2 DM, 10,450 controls). We examined the relation of allele frequencies of 41,265 SNPs to type 2 DM with Fisher's exact test. A Manhattan plot for the EWAS is shown in Supplementary Figure 1C. After Bonferroni's correction, 87 SNPs were significantly ($P < 1.21 \times 10^{-6}$) associated with type 2 DM (Supplementary Table 1). The genotype distributions of these SNPs were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (P > 0.001) among controls (Supplementary Table 2).

Characteristic	Type 2 DM	Controls	Р
No. of subjects	3573	10,450	
Age (years)	66.2 ± 11.5	59.5 ± 13.8	< 0.0001
Sex (male/female, %)	66.8/33.2	52.7/47.3	< 0.0001
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	24.2 ± 3.8	23.0 ± 3.3	< 0.0001
Current or former smoker (%)	38.5	35.8	0.0067
Hypertension (%)	76.9	45.6	< 0.0001
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	141 ± 26	128 ± 22	< 0.0001
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	78 ± 15	76 ± 13	< 0.0001
Dyslipidemia (%)	75.4	56.7	< 0.0001
Serum triglycerides (mmol/L)	1.68 ± 1.25	1.38 ± 0.92	< 0.0001
Serum HDL-cholesterol (mmol/L)	1.31 ± 0.41	1.57 ± 0.46	< 0.0001
Serum LDL-cholesterol (mmol/L)	3.08 ± 0.97	3.13 ± 0.81	0.0159
Chronic kidney disease (%)	34.5	20.4	< 0.0001
Serum creatinine (µmol/L)	94.9 ± 123.5	73.1 ± 64.4	< 0.0001
Estimated GFR (mL min ⁻¹ 1.73 m ⁻²)	68.8 ± 24.1	73.4 ± 19.1	< 0.0001
Hyperuricemia (%)	22.4	15.8	< 0.0001
Serum uric acid (µmol/L)	336 ± 101	325 ± 92	< 0.0001
Fasting plasma glucose (mmol/L)	8.81 ± 3.66	5.38 ± 0.77	< 0.0001
Blood HbA _{1c} (%)	7.15 ± 1.73	5.48 ± 0.39	< 0.0001

 Table 1: Characteristics of the 14,023 study subjects

Quantitative data are means \pm SD and were compared between subjects with type 2 DM and controls with the unpaired Student's *t* test. Categorical data were compared between the two groups with Fisher's exact test. Based on Bonferroni's correction, a *P* value of <0.0028 (0.05/18) was considered statistically significant. Hypertension: systolic blood pressure of \geq 140 mmHg, diastolic blood pressure of \geq 90 mmHg, or taking of anti-hypertensive medication. Dyslipidemia: serum triglyceride concentration of \geq 1.65 mmol/L, serum high density lipoprotein (HDL)–cholesterol concentration of <1.04 mmol/L, serum low density lipoprotein (LDL)–cholesterol concentration of \geq 3.64 mmol/L, or taking of anti-dyslipidemic medication. Chronic kidney disease: estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) of <60 mL min⁻¹ 1.73 m⁻², where eGFR (mL min⁻¹ 1.73 m⁻²) = 194 × (age in years)^{-0.287} × (serum creatinine in mg/dL)^{-1.094} (× 0.739 if female). Hyperuricemia: serum concentration of uric acid of >416 µmol/L.

The relation of these 87 SNPs to type 2 DM was examined further by multivariable logistic regression analysis with adjustment for age and sex (Supplementary Table 3). Four SNPs—rs138313632 [T/G (S705A)] of *RUFY1*, rs76974938 [C/T (D67N)] of *C210rf59*, rs139012426 [G/C (S1242T)] of *LOC100505549*, and rs147317864 [C/T (A262T)] of *TRABD2B*—were significantly [$P < 1.44 \times 10^{-4}$ (0.05/348)] associated with type 2 DM (Table 4). The minor *G*, *T*, and *C* alleles of rs138313632, rs76974938, and rs139012426, respectively, were protective against type 2 DM, whereas the minor *T* allele of rs147317864 was a risk factor for this condition. SNPs rs138313632 of *RUFY1* and rs139012426 of *LOC1005055549* were significantly associated with both FPG level and type 2 DM, whereas rs76974938 of *C21orf59* was significantly associated with blood HbA_{1c} content and type 2 DM.

Relation of SNPs to FPG level or blood $\mathbf{HbA}_{\mathrm{1c}}$ content

We examined the relation of genotypes of identified SNPs to the FPG level or blood HbA_{1c} content by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The 41 SNPs identified in the EWAS for FPG level, including the two SNPs (rs138313632, rs139012426) also found to be associated with type 2 DM, were all significantly [P < 0.0012 (0.05/43)] associated with FPG level. The remaining two SNPs associated with type 2 DM (rs76974938, rs147317864) were not significantly related to the FPG level (Table 5).

Gene	dbSNP	Nucleotide (amino acid) substitution ^a	Chromosome: position	MAF (%)	P (genotype)
OR4F6	rs141569282	G/A (A117T)	15: 101806068	1.7	$1.07 imes 10^{-12}$
SLC35F3	rs140011243	T/G (C144G)	1: 234231563	0.5	$1.56 imes 10^{-11}$
RUFY1	rs138313632	T/G (S705A)	5: 179609505	0.5	9.91×10^{11}
KARS	rs201151665	A/T (M29L)	16: 75647967	0.4	$3.98\times10^{\scriptscriptstyle-10}$
IFITM5	rs146230729	G/T (P31T)	11: 299400	0.5	6.30×10^{10}
CADM1	rs561567580	G/C (R7P)	11: 115504375	0.4	$6.76 imes 10^{-10}$
PPP1R9B	rs113281588	G/C (G311A)	17: 50149582	0.5	$1.57 imes 10^{-9}$
MUC17	rs78010183	A/T (T1305S)	7: 101035329	1.8	1.63×10^{-9}
CCDC166	rs75368383	T/C (K187R)	8: 143707454	0.5	$1.70 imes 10^{-9}$
SCAMP4	rs150715312	A/G (K69E)	19: 1912252	0.6	$1.74 imes 10^{-9}$
PLEC	rs201654895	A/G (M3874V)	8: 143918282	0.4	2.21×10^{-9}
LGR5	rs117324318	G/A	12: 71440257	0.4	$2.68 imes 10^{-9}$
CCDC114	rs140189114	C/T (G632R)	19: 48297095	0.4	3.82×10^{-9}
NLRC3	rs116433328	G/C (M286I)	16: 3564079	0.4	6.74×10^{-9}
CECR2	rs201989565	G/A	22: 17548704	0.4	$1.12 imes 10^{-8}$
DUS2	rs202069030	G/C (R51S)	16: 68023050	0.4	$1.14 imes 10^{-8}$
SIGLEC1	rs201950990	A/C (V69G)	20: 3706550	0.5	2.11×10^{-8}
ALKBH1	rs200168197	A/C (V329G)	14: 77673996	0.4	$2.72 imes 10^{-8}$
INFRSF4	rs150516264	A/G (L98P)	1: 1213069	0.4	$2.95 imes 10^{-8}$
LOC100505549	rs139012426	G/C (S1242T)	18: 57648519	0.4	3.64×10^{-8}
ADAD2	rs149894736	C/T (P107L)	16: 84191550	0.7	$3.70 imes 10^{-8}$
YBEY	rs200145138	C/G (L148V)	21: 46297572	0.4	$3.84 imes 10^{-8}$
PRKCDBP	rs11544766	C/G (T68S)	11: 6320274	0.4	$5.38 imes 10^{-8}$
MYLIP	rs201021082	T/C (V17A)	6: 16129372	0.4	$5.47 imes 10^{-8}$
MGAT3	rs201417286	T/G (V200G)	22: 39487946	0.3	$6.54 imes 10^{-8}$
B3GNT6	rs559157215	A/G (H301R)	11: 77040453	0.3	$7.38 imes 10^{-8}$
KNDC1	rs146093427	A/G (N546D)	10: 133195723	0.4	$8.57 imes 10^{-8}$
TNXB	rs141190850	T/C (D677G)	6: 32095823	0.3	$8.62 imes 10^{-8}$
PCDHAC1	rs185216314	A/G (Q479R)	5: 140968202	0.1	$1.40 imes 10^{-7}$
CSPG4	rs137981794	T/C (D1936G)	15: 75676712	0.4	$1.50 imes 10^{-7}$
DNAJB2	rs148615702	C/G (Q235E)	2: 219284715	0.3	1.63×10^{-7}
FGD3	rs116496123	G/T	9: 93034624	0.7	1.71×10^{-7}
4K8	rs150636539	G/A (P328S)	9: 132792773	0.3	$2.04 imes 10^{-7}$
LAMB3	rs202068754	A/C (V753G)	1: 209623605	0.4	2.06×10^{-7}
GDPD3	rs200801803	G/A	16: 30112132	0.3	2.95×10^{-7}
CAT	rs139421991	G/A (R320Q)	11: 34456720	0.3	3.01×10^{-7}
OAS3	rs62623451	G/A (A49T)	12: 112938675	0.3	$3.13 imes 10^{-7}$
NOTCH1	rs201053795	T/C (T970A)	9: 136509794	0.6	3.43×10^{-7}
PDCL2	rs189305583	C/T (V69I)	4: 55580834	0.1	4.24×10^{-7}
SYNM	rs200549249	G/A (G235E)	15: 99105903	0.2	7.54×10^{-7}
SNTB1	rs145615160	A/G (Y57H)	8: 120811675	0.5	1.09×10^{-6}

Table 2: The 41 SNPs significantly ($P < 1.21 \times 10^{-6}$) associated with FPG level in the EWAS

The relation of genotypes of SNPs to FPG level was examined by linear regression analysis. *Major allele/minor allele.

Gene	dbSNP	Nucleotide (amino acid) substitution ^a	Chromosome: position	MAF (%)	P (genotype)
PTCHD3	rs77473776	T/G (Q186K)	10: 27413695	30.6	$3.59\times10^{\text{-38}}$
C21orf59	rs76974938	C/T (D67N)	21: 32609946	2.4	1.68×10^{-27}
TNC	rs138406927	C/T (A1096T)	9: 115064848	2.1	4.60×10^{-27}
KRR1	rs17115182	G/A (P43S)	12: 75508405	7	5.17×10^{-22}
ZNF43	rs149604219	G/A (A93V)	19: 21809741	3	$7.87 imes 10^{-17}$
PRCP	rs2229437	T/G (E133D)	11: 82853252	6.4	9.82×10^{-12}
CYP4F12	rs609636	G/A (D76N)	19: 15678288	2.3	4.74×10^{-11}
	rs1917321	A/C	11: 49356208	35.5	$3.33\times10^{\scriptscriptstyle -10}$
LGALS14	rs72480733	G/A (R27H)	19: 39705987	36.7	2.19×10^{-8}
ANKRD26	rs12572862	C/G (L1219V)	10: 27033374	21.7	1.35×10^{-7}
CAT	rs139421991	G/A (R320Q)	11: 34456720	0.3	1.69×10^{-7}
ZKSCAN3	rs13201752	A/G (K200E)	6: 28363350	36.5	$2.60 imes 10^{-7}$
	rs10451497	C/T	19: 15093055	31.2	5.29×10^{-7}
OR8H3	rs61751933	C/T (T16M)	11: 56122419	18.3	$7.54 imes 10^{-7}$
PDCL2	rs189305583	C/T (V69I)	4: 55580834	0.1	8.56×10^{-7}
HIVEP1	rs200286173	A/G (Y374C)	6: 12120916	0.2	9.93×10^{-7}
RSL24D1	rs200023487	A/G (V28A)	15: 55192832	0.1	$1.20 imes 10^{-6}$

Table 3: The 17 SNPs significantly ($P < 1.21 \times 10^{-6}$) associated with blood HbA_{1c} content in the EWAS

The relation of genotypes of SNPs to blood HbA_{1c} content was examined by linear regression analysis. ^aMajor allele/minor allele.

Table 4: Relation of SNPs to type 2 DM as det	termined by multivariable	e logistic regression	analysis

			Dominant		R	Recessive Additi		ive 1 Additive 2		
Gene	SNP		Р	OR (95% CI)	Р	OR (95% CI)	Р	OR (95% CI)	Р	OR (95% CI)
RUFY1	rs138313632	T/G (S705A)	4.20 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.20 (0.09–0.39)	ND		4.20 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.20 (0.09–0.39)	ND	
C21orf59	rs76974938	C/T (D67N)	1.00 × 10 ⁻²³	0.33 (0.26–0.41)	ND		1.00 × 10 ⁻²³	0.33 (0.26–0.41)	ND	
LOC100505549	rs139012426	G/C (S1242T)	2.28 × 10 ⁻⁶	0.22 (0.09–0.44)	ND		2.28 × 10 ⁻⁶	0.22 (0.09–0.44)	ND	
TRABD2B	rs147317864	C/T (A262T)	2.25 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.21 × 10 ⁸ (ND)	ND		2.25 × 10 ^{−5}	1.21 × 10 ⁸ (ND)	ND	

Multivariable logistic regression analysis was performed with adjustment for age and sex. Based on Bonferroni's correction, P values of <1.44 × 10⁻⁴ (0.05/348) were considered statistically significant and are shown in bold. OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; ND, not determined.

SNP		FPG (n	Р	
Associated with FPG	level and type 2 DM			
rs138313632	T/G (S705A)	TT	TG	
		6.25 ± 2.45	4.92 ± 1.66	9.91×10^{-11}
rs139012426	G/C (S1242T)	GG	GC	
		6.24 ± 2.44	4.96 ± 1.83	3.64×10^{-8}
Associated with FPG	level			
rs141569282	G/A (A117T)	GG	GA	
		6.38 ± 2.65	5.50 ± 0.90	$1.07 imes 10^{-12}$
rs140011243	T/G (C144G)	TT	TG	
		6.24 ± 2.44	4.87 ± 1.63	1.56×10^{-11}
rs201151665	A/T (M29L)	AA	AT	
		6.24 ± 2.44	4.81 ± 1.14	3.98×10^{-10}
rs146230729	G/T (P31T)	GG	GT	
		6.24 ± 2.44	4.98 ± 1.72	6.30×10^{-10}
rs561567580	G/C (R7P)	GG	GC	
		6.24 ± 2.44	4.96 ± 1.74	6.76×10^{-10}
rs113281588	G/C (G311A)	GG	GC	
		6.22 ± 2.44	5.00 ± 1.73	1.57×10^{-9}
rs78010183	A/T (T1305S)	AA	AT	
		6.25 ± 2.47	5.63 ± 1.39	1.63 × 10 ⁻⁹
rs75368383	T/C (K187R)	TT	TC	
		6.25 ± 2.44	5.02 ± 1.69	1.70×10^{-9}
rs150715312	A/G (K69E)	AA	AG	
		6.25 ± 2.45	5.15 ± 1.70	1.74×10^{-9}
rs201654895	A/G (M3874V)	AA	AG	
		6.24 ± 2.44	4.96 ± 1.19	2.21×10^{-9}
rs117324318	G/A	GG	GA	
		6.24 ± 2.44	5.01 ± 1.73	2.68×10^{-9}
rs140189114	C/T (G632R)	CC	CT	
		6.24 ± 2.44	4.96 ± 1.75	3.82×10^{-9}
rs116433328	G/C (M286I)	GG	GC	
		6.24 ± 2.44	4.93 ± 1.77	6.74 × 10 ⁻⁹
rs201989565	G/A	GG	GA	
		6.24 ± 2.44	5.00 ± 1.76	1.12×10^{-8}
rs202069030	G/C (R51S)	GG	GC	
				1.14×10^{-8}

Table 5: Relation of SNPs to FPG level

(*Contined*)

	SNP	FPG (n	nmol/L)	Р
rs201950990	A/C (V69G)	AA	AC	
		6.24 ± 2.44	5.08 ± 1.79	2.11×10^{-8}
rs200168197	A/C (V329G)	AA	AC	
		6.24 ± 2.44	4.97 ± 1.84	2.72×10^{-8}
rs150516264	A/G (L98P)	AA	AG	
		6.24 ± 2.44	5.03 ± 1.81	2.95×10^{-8}
rs149894736	C/T (P107L)	CC	CT	
		6.24 ± 2.44	5.25 ± 1.57	3.70×10^{-8}
rs200145138	C/G (L148V)	CC	CG	
		6.24 ± 2.44	4.98 ± 1.92	3.84×10^{-8}
rs11544766	C/G (T68S)	CC	CG	
		6.24 ± 2.44	5.01 ± 1.77	5.38 × 10 ⁻⁸
rs201021082	T/C (V17A)	TT	TC	
		6.24 ± 2.43	4.98 ± 1.89	5.47×10^{-8}
rs201417286	T/G (V200G)	TT	TG	
		6.24 ± 2.44	4.98 ± 1.85	6.54×10^{-8}
rs559157215	A/G (H301R)	AA	AG	
		6.24 ± 2.43	4.90 ± 1.87	7.38×10^{-8}
rs146093427	A/G (N546D)	AA	AG	
		6.24 ± 2.44	5.09 ± 1.80	8.57×10^{-8}
rs141190850	T/C (D677G)	TT	TC	
		6.24 ± 2.43	4.91 ± 1.92	8.62×10^{-8}
rs185216314	A/G (Q479R)	AA	AG	
		6.21 ± 2.41	8.38 ± 6.21	1.40×10^{-7}
rs137981794	T/C (D1936G)	TT	TC	
		6.24 ± 2.44	5.06 ± 1.88	1.50×10^{-7}
rs148615702	C/G (Q235E)	CC	CG	
		6.24 ± 2.44	4.86 ± 2.00	1.63×10^{-7}
rs116496123	G/T	GG	GT	
		6.24 ± 2.46	5.36 ± 1.87	1.71×10^{-7}
rs150636539	G/A (P328S)	GG	GA	
		6.24 ± 2.44	4.93 ± 1.88	2.04×10^{-7}
rs202068754	A/C (V753G)	AA	AC	
		6.24 ± 2.44	5.10 ± 1.86	2.06×10^{-7}
rs200801803	G/A	GG	GA	
		6.24 ± 2.44	4.88 ± 1.98	2.95×10^{-7}
rs139421991	G/A (R320Q)	GG	GA	
		6.17 ± 2.35	7.43 ± 3.08	3.01×10^{-7}
				(Contine

SNP		FPG (n	nmol/L)	Р
rs62623451	G/A (A49T)	GG	GA	
		6.24 ± 2.44	5.03 ± 1.85	3.13×10^{-7}
rs201053795	T/C (T970A)	TT	TC	
		6.24 ± 2.45	5.27 ± 1.87	3.43×10^{-7}
rs189305583	C/T (V69I)	CC	CT	
		6.21 ± 2.41	8.26 ± 5.49	4.24×10^{-7}
rs200549249	G/A (G235E)	GG	GA	
		6.23 ± 2.44	4.76 ± 1.12	7.54×10^{-7}
rs145615160	A/G (Y57H)	AA	AG	
		6.24 ± 2.44	5.26 ± 2.15	1.09 × 10 ⁻⁶
Associated with type	2 DM			
rs76974938	C/T (D67N)	CC	CT	
		6.21 ± 2.46	6.46 ± 2.27	0.0758
rs147317864	C/T (A262T)	CC		
		6.21 ± 2.46		ND

Data were compared among genotypes by one-way ANOVA. Based on Bonferroni's correction, P values of <0.0012 (0.05/43) were considered statistically significant and are shown in bold. ND, not determined.

The 17 SNPs identified in the EWAS for blood HbA_{1c} content, including the one SNP (rs76974938) also found to be associated with type 2 DM, were all significantly [P < 0.0025 (0.05/20)] associated with blood HbA_{1c} content by one-way ANOVA. The remaining three SNPs associated with type 2 DM (rs138313632, rs139012426, rs147317864) were not significantly related to blood HbA_{1c} content (Table 6).

Relation of identified SNPs to phenotypes examined in previous GWASs

We examined the genes, chromosomal loci, and SNPs identified in the present study to DM-related phenotypes examined in previous GWASs deposited in a public database [GWAS Catalog (http://www.ebi.ac.uk/gwas)]. *LGR5* has been previously shown to be related to type 2 DM, whereas *TNXB* has been previously associated with type 1 DM and *PTCHD3* with fasting insulin-related traits (Supplementary Table 4). The remaining 54 SNPs identified in the present study have not been previously found to be related to DM-related phenotypes.

Network analysis of the genes identified in the present study

We performed network analysis of the top ten (high scores) genes that have been shown to be associated with type 2 DM selected from DisGeNET database (http://

www.disgenet.org/web/DisGeNET) and four genes (*CAT*, *PDCL2*, *RUFY1*, and *C21orf59*) identified in the present study by the use of Cytoscape version 3.4.0 software (http://www.cytoscape.org/). Given that *LOC100505549* protein has not been characterized, it could not be examined. The network analysis showed that *CAT*, *PDCL2*, *RUFY1*, and *C21orf59* have potential indirect interactions with several genes previously shown to be associated with type 2 DM (Supplementary Figure 2).

DISCUSSION

We have now shown that two SNPs—rs139421991 [G/A (R320Q)] of *CAT* and rs189305583 [C/T (V69I)] of *PDCL2*—were significantly associated with both FPG levels and blood HbA_{1c} content; two SNPs—rs138313632 [T/G (S705A)] of *RUFY1* and rs139012426 [G/C (S1242T)] of *LOC100505549*—were significantly associated with both FPG levels and type 2 DM; and one SNP, rs76974938 [C/T (D67N)] of *C210rf59*, was significantly associated with both blood HbA_{1c} content and type 2 DM. These five SNPs may thus be novel determinants of type 2 DM. Given that FPG levels are affected by meals of the day before examination, we selected the SNPs and genes that were associated with both FPG levels and blood HbA_{1c} or type 2 DM.

The catalase gene (*CAT*) is located at chromosomal region 11p13 (NCBI Gene, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih. gov/gene) and is expressed in various tissues and organs

	SNP		Blood HbA _{1c} (%)	Р	
Associated with b	lood HbA _{1c} content and	type 2 DM	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		
rs76974938	C/T (D67N)	CC	CT		
		6.04 ± 1.25	5.47 ± 0.68		<1.0 × 10 ⁻²³
Associated with b	lood HbA _{1c} content				
rs77473776	T/G (Q186K)	TT	TG	GG	
		6.03 ± 1.28	5.85 ± 1.12	5.47 ± 0.63	<1.0 × 10 ⁻²³
rs138406927	C/T (A1096T)	CC	CT		
		6.04 ± 1.25	5.44 ± 0.61		$< 1.0 \times 10^{-23}$
rs17115182	G/A (P43S)	GG	GA		
		6.04 ± 1.25	5.48 ± 0.57		5.20×10^{-22}
rs149604219	G/A (A93V)	GG	GA		
		5.95 ± 1.21	5.44 ± 0.51		$7.87 imes 10^{-17}$
rs2229437	T/G (E133D)	TT	TG	GG	
		5.89 ± 1.14	6.15 ± 1.44	6.26 ± 1.32	6.94 × 10 ⁻¹¹
rs609636	G/A (D76N)	GG	GA		
		6.01 ± 1.24	5.31 ± 0.50		4.74×10^{-11}
rs1917321	A/C	AA	AC	CC	
		5.87 ± 1.09	6.02 ± 1.26	6.10 ± 1.37	1.11 × 10 ⁻⁹
rs72480733	G/A (R27H)	GG	GA	AA	
		5.85 ± 1.10	5.94 ± 1.23	6.09 ± 1.30	9.51 × 10 ⁻⁸
rs12572862	C/G (L1219V)	CC	CG	GG	
		5.92 ± 1.21	6.06 ± 1.33	6.18 ± 1.34	8.99 × 10 ⁻⁷
rs139421991	G/A (R320Q)	GG	GA		
		5.89 ± 1.14	6.64 ± 1.50		1.69×10^{-7}
rs13201752	A/G (K200E)	AA	AG	GG	
		6.05 ± 1.24	5.90 ± 1.20	5.87 ± 1.09	3.47×10^{-7}
rs10451497	C/T	CC	CT	TT	
		6.02 ± 1.21	5.93 ± 1.27	5.78 ± 0.92	2.03×10^{-6}
rs61751933	C/T (T16M)	CC	CT	TT	
		6.04 ± 1.26	5.88 ± 1.16	5.91 ± 1.04	8.58×10^{-7}
rs189305583	C/T (V69I)	CC	CT		
		5.90 ± 1.17	7.00 ± 2.87		8.56×10^{-7}
rs200286173	A/G (Y374C)	AA	AG		
		5.90 ± 1.17	6.99 ± 2.46		9.93 × 10 ⁻⁷
rs200023487	A/G (V28A)	AA	AG		
		5.90 ± 1.17	7.04 ± 2.55		1.20×10^{-6}

Table 6: Relation of SNPs to blood HbA_{1c} content

(*Contined*)

SNP			Blood HbA _{1c} (%)	Р
Associated with ty	rpe 2 DM			
rs138313632	T/G (S705A)	TT		
		5.90 ± 1.18		ND
rs139012426	G/C (S1242T)	GG	GC	
		5.90 ± 1.18	8.2	0.0504
rs147317864	C/T (A262T)	CC		
		6.02 ± 1.24		ND

Data were compared among genotypes by one-way ANOVA. Based on Bonferroni's correction, P values of <0.0025 (0.05/20) were considered statistically significant and are shown in bold. ND, not determined.

including the pancreas (The Human Protein Atlas, http:// www.proteinatlas.org). Catalase catalyzes the breakdown of hydrogen peroxide into oxygen and water. Inherited catalase deficiency has been associated with an increased prevalence of type 2 DM in Hungarians [20-22]. The frequency of various CAT mutations has been found to be increased in individuals with DM, especially in females with type 2 DM, and such inherited catalase deficiency is associated with an early onset of type 2 DM [20]. We have now shown that rs139421991 [G/A (R320Q)] of CAT was significantly associated with both FPG levels and blood HbA_{1c} content, with the minor A allele being related to an increase in these parameters. This association of CAT with type 2 DM may be attributable to the role of the encoded protein in the metabolism of hydrogen peroxide and oxidative stress, although the underlying molecular mechanism remains to be determined.

The phosducin like 2 gene (PDCL2) is located at chromosome 4q12 (NCBI Gene) and is expressed at a high level in testis (The Human Protein Atlas). The PDCL2 protein belongs to the phosducin family [23]. PDCL1 has been shown to be essential for G protein signaling as a result of its role in folding and assembly of the $G\beta\gamma$ dimer. PDCL2 and PDCL3 likely assist in the folding of actin, tubulin, and proteins that activate cell cycle progression [24]. We have now shown that rs189305583 [C/T (V69I)] of PDCL2 was significantly associated with both the FPG concentration and blood HbA_{1c} content, with the minor T allele being related to increases in these parameters. Given that G protein-coupled receptor signaling promotes insulin secretion and the proliferation of pancreatic β cells [25], the association PDCL2 with FPG levels and blood HbA₁ content may be attributable to an effect of PDCL2 on such signaling, although the molecular mechanism remains unclear.

The RUN and FYVE domain containing 1 gene (*RUFY1*) is located at chromosomal region 5q35.3 (NCBI Gene) and is expressed in various tissues and organs including the pancreas (The Human Protein Atlas). The

RUFY1 protein binds to phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate and promotes early endosomal trafficking including the tethering and fusion of vesicles through interactions with small GTPases such as Rab4, Rab5, and Rab14 [26]. We have now shown that rs138313632 [T/G (S705A)] of *RUFY1* was significantly associated with both FPG concentration and type 2 DM, with the minor *G* allele being related to a decreased FPG level and a reduced risk for type 2 DM. Given that small GTPases enhances insulin granule exocytosis [27], the association of *RUFY1* with both FPG levels and type 2 DM may be attributable to an effect of the encoded protein on insulin secretion.

The uncharacterized LOC100505549 gene is located at chromosome 18q21.31 (NCBI Gene). The function of LOC100505549 remains unknown. We have now shown that rs139012426 [G/C (S1242T)] of LOC100505549was significantly associated with both FPG levels and type 2 DM, with the minor C allele being related to a decreased FPG concentration and a reduced risk of type 2 DM, although the functional relevance of this association remains unknown.

The chromosome 21 open reading frame 59 gene (C21orf59) is located at chromosome 21q22.11 (NCBI Gene) and is expressed in various tissues and organs including the pancreas (The Human Protein Atlas). The C21orf59 protein promotes dynein arm assembly in motile cilia, and mutations in C21orf59 cause ciliary dyskinesia [28]. Ciliopathies are associated with pancreatic defects that manifest mostly as cysts originating from ductal cells. Ciliary proteins have been suggested to influence insulin secretion and energy regulation [29, 30]. We have now shown that rs76974938 [C/T (D67N)] of C21orf59 was significantly associated with both blood HbA₁, content and type 2 DM, with the minor T allele being related to a decreased blood HbA_{1c} content and a reduced risk for type 2 DM. Given that C21orf59 may activate ciliary function and that cilia influence insulin secretion [29, 30], the association of C21orf59 with blood HbA1c content and type 2 DM might reflect an effect of this gene on insulin secretion, although the underlying molecular mechanism remains unclear.

In previous GWASs of type 2 DM in the Japanese population [14–19], the MAF of identified SNPs ranged from 2% to 48% and the odds ratio (OR) from 0.38 to 1.70. In a meta-analysis of GWASs for type 2 DM in East Asian populations [11] and in a trans-ancestry metaanalysis of GWASs for type 2 DM [12], the OR ranged from 1.06 to 1.10 or from 1.08 to 1.13, respectively. In our study, we identified four SNPs associated with type 2 DM, with the MAF and OR in a dominant model of logistic regression analysis for rs138313632, rs76974938, rs139012426, and rs147317864 being 0.5% and 0.20, 2.4% and 0.33, 0.4% and 0.22, and 0.2% and 1.21×10^8 , respectively. Both rs138313632 and rs76974938 were thus low-frequency variants with a moderate effect size, whereas rs139012426 and rs147317864 were rare variants with a moderate to large effect size.

Two SNPs (MAF and differences in FPG level or blood HbA_{1c} content between genotypes, respectively, shown in parentheses) associated with both FPG concentration and blood HbA_{1c} content—rs139421991 of CAT (0.3%, 17.0%, 11.3%) and rs189305583 of PDCL2 (0.1%, 24.8%, 15.7%)—were rare variants with a large effect size; two SNPs associated with both FPG levels and type 2 DM—rs138313632 of RUFY1 (0.5%, 21.3%, 22.4%) and rs139012426 of LOC100505549 (0.4%, 20.5%, 28.0%)—were rare or low-frequency variants with a large effect size; and one SNP associated with both blood HbA_{1c} content and type 2 DM, rs76974938 of C21orf59 (2.4%, 4.3%, 9.4%), was a low-frequency variant with a moderate effect size. Among the remaining 37 SNPs associated with FPG levels, 25 SNPs were rare variants with a large effect size and 12 SNPs were low-frequency variants with a moderate to large effect size. Among the remaining 14 SNPs associated with blood HbA₁₀ content, two SNPs were rare variants with a large effect size, three SNPs were low-frequency variants with a moderate to large effect size, and nine SNPs were common variants with a small to moderate effect size (Supplementary Table 5).

There are several limitations to the present study. (i) Given that our results were not replicated, they will require validation in other subject panels or in other ethnic groups. (ii) There is a possibility that some control individuals are prediabetic. (iii) It is possible that SNPs identified in the present study are in linkage disequilibrium with other polymorphisms in other nearby genes that are actually determinants of FPG levels, blood HbA_{1c} content, or the development of type 2 DM. (iv) One SNP associated with type 2 DM was not significantly related to FPG level or blood HbA_{1c} content, a discrepancy that may be attributable to the effects of medical treatment. (v) The biological or functional evidence of the association of the identified SNPs with FPG level, blood HbA_{1c} content, or type 2 DM remains to be determined. Because of lack of experiments for functional analyses, the association of the SNPs identified in the present study with type 2 DM, FPG levels, or blood HbA_{1c} content should be interpreted carefully.

In conclusion, we have identified five SNPs rs139421991 [G/A (R320Q)] of *CAT*, rs189305583 [C/T (V69I)] of *PDCL2*, rs138313632 [T/G (S705A)] of *RUFY1*, rs139012426 [G/C (S1242T)] of LOC100505549, and rs76974938 [C/T (D67N)] of *C210rf59*—as novel determinants of type 2 DM. We also identified 37, 14, or one SNPs as candidate determinants of FPG levels, blood HbA_{1c} content, and type 2 DM, respectively. Determination of genotypes for these SNPs may prove informative for assessment of the genetic risk for type 2 DM in Japanese.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study subjects

A total of 14,023 individuals was examined. The subjects were recruited as described previously [31].

Type 2 DM was defined according to the criteria of the World Health Organization as described previously [32-34]. Subjects with type 2 DM had an FPG level of \geq 6.93 mmol/L (126 mg/dL) or a blood HbA_{1c} content of \geq 6.5% or were taking antidiabetes medication. We thus examined 3573 subjects with type 2 DM and 10,450 controls. Individuals with type 1 DM, maturity-onset diabetes of the young, DM associated with mitochondrial diseases or single-gene disorders, pancreatic diseases, or other metabolic or endocrinologic diseases were excluded from the study. Those taking medications that may cause secondary DM were also excluded. The control subjects had an FPG level of <6.05 mmol/L (110 mg/dL), a blood HbA_{1c} content of <6.2%, and no history of DM or of having taken antidiabetes medication. Autopsy cases were excluded from controls.

The study protocol complied with the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Committees on the Ethics of Human Research of Mie University Graduate School of Medicine, Hirosaki University Graduate School of Medicine, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, and participating hospitals. Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects or families of the deceased subjects.

EWASs

Methods for sample collection and extraction of genomic DNA have been described previously [31]. EWASs for FPG concentration and blood HbA_{1c} content included 11,729 and 8635 subjects, respectively, whereas that for type 2 DM included 14,023 individuals (3573 subjects with type 2 DM, 10,450 controls). Data for FPG levels were obtained from subjects who had

fasted overnight. Data for blood HbA_{1c} content were obtained from subjects with type 2 DM or impaired glucose tolerance or from those who had annual health checkup. The EWASs were performed with the use of a HumanExome-12 v1.1 or v1.2 DNA Analysis BeadChip or Infinium Exome-24 v1.0 BeadChip (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA). Detailed information of the exome arrays and methods of quality control have been described previously [31]. Genotype data were examined for population stratification by principal components analysis [35] (Supplementary Figure 3). A total of 41,265 SNPs passed quality control and was subjected to analysis.

Statistical analysis

The relation of genotypes of SNPs to FPG level or blood HbA_{1c} content in the EWASs was examined by linear regression analysis. For analysis of characteristics of the study subjects, quantitative and categorical data were compared between individuals with type 2 DM and controls with the unpaired Student's t test or Fisher's exact test, respectively. Allele frequencies were estimated by the gene counting method, and Fisher's exact test was used to identify departure from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. The relation of allele frequencies of SNPs to type 2 DM in the EWAS was examined with Fisher's exact test. To compensate for multiple comparisons of genotypes with FPG level or blood HbA_{1c} content or of allele frequencies with type 2 DM, we applied Bonferroni's correction for statistical significance of association. Given that 41,265 SNPs were analyzed, the significance level was set at P $< 1.21 \times 10^{-6}$ (0.05/41,265) for the EWASs. Quantilequantile plots for P values of genotypes in the EWASs for FPG level or blood HbA_{1c} content or for those of allele frequencies in the EWAS for type 2 DM are shown in Supplementary Figure 4. The inflation factor (λ) was 1.02 for FPG level, 1.03 for blood HbA_{1c} content, and 1.26 for type 2 DM. Multivariable logistic regression analysis was performed with type 2 DM as a dependent variable and independent variables including age, sex (0, woman; 1, man), and genotype of each SNP. A detailed method of analysis has been described previously [31]. The relation of genotypes of identified SNPs to FPG level or blood HbA_{1c} content was examined by one-way ANOVA. Bonferroni's correction was also applied to other statistical analysis as indicated to compensate for multiple comparisons. Statistical tests were performed with JMP Genomics version 6.0 software (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA).

Author contributions

Y. Yamada contributed to conception and design of the study; to acquisition, analysis, and interpretation of the data; and to drafting of the manuscript. J. Sakuma, I. Takeuchi, and Y. Yasukochi contributed to analysis and interpretation of the data as well as to revision of the manuscript. K. Kato, M. Oguri, T. Fujimaki, H. Horibe, M. Muramatsu, M. Sawabe, Y. Fujiwara, Y. Taniguchi, S. Obuchi, H. Kawai, S. Shinkai, S. Mori, and T. Arai contributed to acquisition of the data and to revision of the manuscript. M. Tanaka contributed to acquisition, analysis, and interpretation of the data as well as to revision of the manuscript. All authors approved submission of the final version of the article for publication.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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