Apolipoprotein E Gene and Age-Related Maculopathy in Older Individuals

Objective: To examine the association between the apolipoprotein E (APOE) gene and age-related maculopathy (ARM) in an older population.

Methods: Two thousand one hundred seventy persons 65 years and older sampled from 4 US communities had ARM signs assessed from retinal photographs using a modified Wisconsin Age-Related Maculopathy Grading System. DNA extracted from blood samples was analyzed for common APOE alleles.

Results: After controlling for age, sex, cigarette smoking, and other factors, white participants carrying the ε2 allele had an increased risk of late ARM (odds ratio, 2.53 [95% confidence interval, 1.08-5.90]) while carriers of the ε4 allele had a lower risk of late ARM (odds ratio, 0.69 [95% confidence interval, 0.19-2.50]). There were too few late ARM cases in African American individuals for analysis.

Conclusion: APOE polymorphism is associated with late ARM in older white persons 65 years and older. Consistent with previous studies, the APOE ε2 allele is associated with a significant increased risk of late ARM development, whereas the ε4 allele may confer some protection.

Arch Ophthalmol. 2007;125:68-73

Objective: To examine the association between the apolipoprotein E (APOE) gene and age-related maculopathy (ARM) in an older population.

Methods: Two thousand one hundred seventy persons 65 years and older sampled from 4 US communities had ARM signs assessed from retinal photographs using a modified Wisconsin Age-Related Maculopathy Grading System. DNA extracted from blood samples was analyzed for common APOE alleles.

Results: After controlling for age, sex, cigarette smoking, and other factors, white participants carrying the ε2 allele had an increased risk of late ARM (odds ratio, 2.53 [95% confidence interval, 1.08-5.90]) while carriers of the ε4 allele had a lower risk of late ARM (odds ratio, 0.69 [95% confidence interval, 0.19-2.50]). There were too few late ARM cases in African American individuals for analysis.

Conclusion: APOE polymorphism is associated with late ARM in older white persons 65 years and older. Consistent with previous studies, the APOE ε2 allele is associated with a significant increased risk of late ARM development, whereas the ε4 allele may confer some protection.

Arch Ophthalmol. 2007;125:68-73

Apolipoprotein E Gene and Age-Related Maculopathy in Older Individuals

The Cardiovascular Health Study

Gabriella Tikellis, PhD; Cong Sun, MD, MPH; Michael B. Gorin, MD, PhD; Ronald Klein, MD, MPH; Barbara E. K. Klein, MD, MPH; Emily K. Marino Larsen, MS; David S. Siscovick, MD, MPH; Larry D. Hubbard, MAT; Tien Y. Wong, MD, PhD

Author Affiliations: Centre for Eye Research Australia, University of Melbourne, Victoria (Drs Tikellis, Sun, and Wong); Department of Ophthalmology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa (Dr Gorin and Mr Hubbard); Department of Ophthalmology, University of Wisconsin, Madison (Drs R. Klein and B. E. K. Klein); Departments of Biostatistics (Ms Larsen) and Medicine and Epidemiology (Dr Siscovick), University of Washington, Seattle; Singapore Eye Research Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore (Dr Wong).

Apolipoprotein E Gene and Age-Related Maculopathy in Older Individuals

The Cardiovascular Health Study

Gabriella Tikellis, PhD; Cong Sun, MD, MPH; Michael B. Gorin, MD, PhD; Ronald Klein, MD, MPH; Barbara E. K. Klein, MD, MPH; Emily K. Marino Larsen, MS; David S. Siscovick, MD, MPH; Larry D. Hubbard, MAT; Tien Y. Wong, MD, PhD

Author Affiliations: Centre for Eye Research Australia, University of Melbourne, Victoria (Drs Tikellis, Sun, and Wong); Department of Ophthalmology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa (Dr Gorin and Mr Hubbard); Department of Ophthalmology, University of Wisconsin, Madison (Drs R. Klein and B. E. K. Klein); Departments of Biostatistics (Ms Larsen) and Medicine and Epidemiology (Dr Siscovick), University of Washington, Seattle; Singapore Eye Research Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore (Dr Wong).

Apolipoprotein E Gene and Age-Related Maculopathy in Older Individuals

The Cardiovascular Health Study

Gabriella Tikellis, PhD; Cong Sun, MD, MPH; Michael B. Gorin, MD, PhD; Ronald Klein, MD, MPH; Barbara E. K. Klein, MD, MPH; Emily K. Marino Larsen, MS; David S. Siscovick, MD, MPH; Larry D. Hubbard, MAT; Tien Y. Wong, MD, PhD

Author Affiliations: Centre for Eye Research Australia, University of Melbourne, Victoria (Drs Tikellis, Sun, and Wong); Department of Ophthalmology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa (Dr Gorin and Mr Hubbard); Department of Ophthalmology, University of Wisconsin, Madison (Drs R. Klein and B. E. K. Klein); Departments of Biostatistics (Ms Larsen) and Medicine and Epidemiology (Dr Siscovick), University of Washington, Seattle; Singapore Eye Research Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore (Dr Wong).

Apolipoprotein E Gene and Age-Related Maculopathy in Older Individuals

The Cardiovascular Health Study

Gabriella Tikellis, PhD; Cong Sun, MD, MPH; Michael B. Gorin, MD, PhD; Ronald Klein, MD, MPH; Barbara E. K. Klein, MD, MPH; Emily K. Marino Larsen, MS; David S. Siscovick, MD, MPH; Larry D. Hubbard, MAT; Tien Y. Wong, MD, PhD

Author Affiliations: Centre for Eye Research Australia, University of Melbourne, Victoria (Drs Tikellis, Sun, and Wong); Department of Ophthalmology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa (Dr Gorin and Mr Hubbard); Department of Ophthalmology, University of Wisconsin, Madison (Drs R. Klein and B. E. K. Klein); Departments of Biostatistics (Ms Larsen) and Medicine and Epidemiology (Dr Siscovick), University of Washington, Seattle; Singapore Eye Research Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore (Dr Wong).
SACRAMENTO COUNTY, and PITTSBURGH in 1992-1993.21 This report used data from the 1997-1998 examination, when retinal photography was first performed.20 Of the 4,249 participants (95.6% of survivors) who were contacted for this examination, we excluded 29 participants whose race was neither white nor African American, 491 without APOE data, and 1,559 who were not examined in the clinic and did not have retinal photography or who had ungradable photographs, leaving 2,170 who provided data for the current analysis. Differences between persons with and without gradable retinal photographs have been previously reported.26 In general, persons who did not have retinal photography or had ungradable photographs were older and, while controlling for age, were more likely to be African American and female; to have diabetes mellitus and hypertension; and to be current cigarette smokers. There were no significant age-adjusted differences between those included and excluded with regard to body mass index, hypertension status, systolic blood pressure, plasma total cholesterol level, high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol level, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol level, and common carotid intima media thickness.20

ARM Grading and Definitions

The retinal photography procedure and retinal grading have been previously reported.20,22 Briefly, a 45° nonmydriatic retinal photograph of 1 randomly selected eye of each participant was taken at the follow-up examination following 5 minutes of dark adaptation. The photograph was centered on the region of the optic disc and the macula. The photographs were sent to the University of Wisconsin Fundus Reading Center, Madison, for assessment and grading of ARM. Trained graders masked to the subject identity evaluated the photographs using a modification of the Wisconsin Age-Related Maculopathy Grading System.23

For grading, a grid consisting of 2 circles concentric with the center of the macula and 4 radial lines was superimposed over the photograph. The presence of soft drusen, retinal pigment epithelial depigmentation, increased retinal pigment, pure geographic atrophy, and signs of exudative macular degeneration (subretinal hemorrhage, subretinal fibrous scar, retinal pigment epithelial detachment, and/or serous detachment of the sensory retina) were determined in the macular area circumscribed by the outermost circle of the grading grid. The circle had a radius that corresponded to 3450 µm in the fundus of an average eye. Soft drusen were defined as those having a diameter larger than 63 µm. Retinal pigment epithelial depigmentation, increased retinal pigment associated with ARM (the presence of granules or clumps of gray or black pigment in or beneath the retina), and pigmentary abnormalities were defined as present or absent/questionable. Early ARM was defined as the presence of either soft drusen alone, retinal pigment epithelial depigmentation alone, or a combination of soft drusen with increased retinal pigment and/or depigmentation in the absence of late ARM.20,21 Late ARM was defined as the presence of signs of exudative ARM degeneration or pure geographic atrophy.20,21

APOE Genotyping

Genotyping of APOE in the CHS has been previously described.23,25 Only participants who gave consent for DNA use for noncardiovascular outcomes were included in this analysis. We analyzed separately the 3 common carriers of APOE (ε2, ε3, and ε4) and its 6 common genotypes. The 3 major allelic forms of the APOE gene were determined in the Core Molecular Genetics facility at the University of Vermont College of Medicine by the method of Hixson and Vernier.28 The 2 primers used for polymerase chain reaction amplification, done in 96-well microtiter plates, were 5′GGCACGGCTGTCCAAAGGA3′ and 5′ACAGAATTTCGCCCGCTGTGTAAC3′. AmpliTag T4 DNA polymerase was obtained from Perkin-Elmer (Wellesley, Mass); the restriction enzyme Hhal was obtained from New England Biolabs (Ipswich, Mass). DNA samples known to be ε4/ε2 and ε2/ε3 were analyzed with each batch as positive controls. The restriction patterns were determined with the use of agarose electrophoresis.20

Definition of Other Variables

Participants underwent clinical and laboratory assessment of cardiovascular diseases and its risk factors during the course of the study.27,28 Relevant portions are highlighted herein. Blood pressures were taken according to a standardized protocol.27 Hypertension was defined as systolic blood pressure of 140 mm Hg or higher, diastolic blood pressure of 90 mm Hg or higher, or the combination of self-reported high blood pressure diagnosis and use of antihypertensive medications. Medical history, medication use, cigarette smoking, and alcohol consumption status were ascertained from questionnaires. Technicians assessed body mass index (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared) and the waist-hip ratio. Blood collection, processing, and definitions for fasting glucose level; total, low-density lipoprotein, and HDL cholesterol levels; and triglyceride level are described elsewhere.19 All variables defined were based on the 1997-1998 clinic examination, concurrent with retinal photography, except data on most blood chemistry results and body measurements, which were taken from the 1992-1993 examination.

Statistical Analysis

We examined whether the distribution of APOE carriers (any ε2, ε3, and ε4) and specific genotypes by presence or absence of ARM was in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium using the χ2 test. Where the reliability of P values based on χ2 approximations was questionable, we report P values for Fisher exact test. We calculated odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for ARM by APOE genotype frequency using the ancestral ε3/ε3 as the reference group in logistic regression models. In the multivariate analysis, we adjusted for age, sex, race, cigarette smoking, hypertension, and glucose and total triglyceride levels for models of early ARM and age, sex, race, cigarette smoking, hypertension, and HDL cholesterol level for late ARM. Because genotype frequency differed by race, analyses were also performed separately in white individuals and African American individuals.

Finally, APOE variation was also modeled in a risk score model, because risk scores have been demonstrated to increase power in modeling genetic exposures.30 Because previous studies suggested ε4 conferred protection while ε2 increased risk, a genotypic risk scoring system was devised to test this hypothesis, which respectively assigned +1, 0, or −1 risk units for each ε2, ε3, or ε4 carrier of an individual with genotypes (scores of) ε2/ε2 (+2), ε2/ε3 (+1), ε2/ε4 (+0), ε3/ε3 (+0), ε3/ε4 (−1), and ε4/ε4 (−2). All P values are 2-sided and STATA 8.2 (StataCorp, College Station, Tex) was used for all analyses.

Characteristics between persons with early ARM (n = 336) or late ARM (n = 28) compared with those with no ARM
Table 1. Participant Characteristics by Presence of Early and Late ARM*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No ARM (n = 1806)</th>
<th>Early ARM (n = 336)</th>
<th>Late ARM (n = 28)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, y, mean</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>79.9†</td>
<td>82.2†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men, %</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American, %</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>8.6†</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate, %</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>60.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI, mean</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension, %</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg, mean</td>
<td>131.4</td>
<td>131.1</td>
<td>133.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diastolic blood pressure, mm Hg, mean</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>65.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus, %</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glucose level, mg/dL, mean</td>
<td>101.9</td>
<td>103.6†</td>
<td>96.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total plasma cholesterol level, mg/dL, mean</td>
<td>263.1</td>
<td>200.3</td>
<td>192.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDL cholesterol level, mg/dL, mean</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>57.7†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total triglyceride level, mg/dL, mean</td>
<td>144.6</td>
<td>134.6†</td>
<td>124.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette smoking, current, %</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use, units/wk</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: ARM, age-related maculopathy; BMI, body mass index (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared); HDL, high-density lipoprotein.

SI conversion factors: To convert glucose to micromoles per liter, multiply by 0.0555; plasma total cholesterol and HDL cholesterol to micromoles per liter, multiply by 0.0259; triglycerides to micromoles per liter, multiply by 0.0555; plasma total cholesterol and HDL cholesterol to micromoles per liter, multiply by 0.0113.

*Adjusted for age, sex, and race (except for rows “Age,” “Men,” and “African American,” which are not adjusted for age, sex, and race, respectively).

†P value < .05, comparing difference in adjusted means or proportions between early or late ARM with no ARM.

(n = 1806) are presented in Table 1. In general, persons with early ARM were significantly older, less likely to be African American, and had a higher plasma glucose level than persons without ARM, while persons with late ARM were significantly older and had a significantly higher plasma HDL cholesterol level compared with those with no ARM. All other characteristics were not associated with any ARM status.

Table 2 shows the prevalence of no ARM, early and late ARM, and specific early ARM signs by APOE allele carrier and genotype status. The APOE carrier and genotype distribution did not differ significantly between subjects with early ARM or early ARM signs compared with those with no ARM.

The prevalence of early and late ARM as compared with no ARM by APOE allele carrier and genotype status in white and African American individuals is presented in Table 3. Overall, ε3/ε3 was the dominant genotype and ε3, the dominant allele carrier in both white and African American individuals. White individuals with late ARM were more likely to have the ε2 allele (18.3%) and less likely to have the ε4 allele (7.4%) as compared with white individuals with no ARM (8.7% and 12.6%; P < .05 for both comparisons). African American individuals with early ARM were more likely to carry the ε2 allele (24.1%) as compared with those with no ARM (13.4%; P < .05).

Mounting evidence from molecular investigations, animal models, and epidemiologic studies indicates that APOE is associated with ARM development. Previous studies that have examined a possible relationship between APOE and ARM have suggested a lower risk of ARM in carriers of the ε4 allele while, less consistently, the ε2 carrier appears to confer an increased risk of ARM. Our results concur with these findings in that the frequency of carrying the ε4 allele was significantly lower and the frequency of carrying the ε2 allele was significantly higher in white individuals with late ARM as compared with white individuals with no ARM. After adjusting for age, sex, cigarette smoking, total triglyceride level, and hypertension, we observed a 2.5-fold increased risk in all persons and white individuals with late ARM if they were carriers of the ε2 allele and a nonsignificant 31% decrease in risk for white individuals of having late ARM if they were ε4 carriers.

Because 1 study reported a significant protective association of the ε4 carrier and ARM only among participants younger than 70 years, it has been suggested that genetic factors may play a more important role in the etiology of ARM in younger people. Our current study, however, shows that APOE polymorphism may still have a significant role in late ARM development in older persons (mean age of 78 years in the current study).

With regard to early ARM, we did not find a consistent pattern of association with APOE. In particular, we found no evidence that the ε4 carrier was associated with a lower risk or that the ε2 carrier was associated with a higher risk of early ARM. It is possible that the lack of a consistent association of APOE and early ARM in our study reflects the more prominent role of APOE on the development of late ARM signs only. This was also observed by Baird and colleagues, in which significant associations of APOE ε2 and ε4 with ARM were confined to late disease.
One of the purposes of this study was to investigate possible racial variation in the association of APOE and ARM. In contrast to white populations, the association between APOE and ARM has been inconsistent in studies of other ethnic groups such as Chinese and Italian populations. In our study, there was a significant difference in the distribution of the APOE genotype in African American individuals with early ARM as compared with those with no ARM. In fact, African American subjects with the ε2/ε4 genotype had an almost 7-fold higher risk of early ARM compared with those who had the ε3/ε3 genotype (multivariate adjusted OR, 6.42 [95% CI, 1.47-28.12], data not shown). This association was not seen in white individuals, where ARM was more prevalent.

In a recent report by Schmidt et al, the possible association between exudative ARM and APOE ε2 carriers was suggested to be stronger in cigarette smokers compared with people who had never smoked, although the finding was not significant. In our cohort, we also examined the association of APOE and early ARM in per-
Table 4. Association of APOE Carrier and Genotype With Early or Late ARM in All Persons, White Individuals, and African American Individuals*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARM</th>
<th>APOE</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>African American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early ARM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e2 carrier†</td>
<td>1.04 (0.76-1.44)</td>
<td>0.96 (0.67-1.36)</td>
<td>1.65 (0.67-4.07)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e4 carrier†</td>
<td>0.99 (0.73-1.34)</td>
<td>0.97 (0.71-1.34)</td>
<td>1.27 (0.47-3.40)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APOE risk score</td>
<td>1.08 (0.90-1.31)</td>
<td>1.03 (0.84-1.27)</td>
<td>1.39 (0.83-2.34)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late ARM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e2 carrier†</td>
<td>2.53 (1.08-5.90)</td>
<td>2.53 (1.08-5.90)</td>
<td>§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e4 carrier†</td>
<td>0.89 (0.28-2.79)</td>
<td>0.69 (0.19-2.50)</td>
<td>§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APOE risk score</td>
<td>1.68 (0.93-3.07)</td>
<td>1.87 (1.01-3.47)</td>
<td>§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e2/e2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e2/e3</td>
<td>2.74 (1.14-6.58)</td>
<td>2.78 (1.16-6.67)</td>
<td>§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e2/e4</td>
<td>2.18 (0.27-17.40)</td>
<td>2.15 (0.27-17.27)</td>
<td>§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e3/e3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e3/e4</td>
<td>0.51 (0.11-2.28)</td>
<td>0.26 (0.03-2.02)</td>
<td>§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e4/e4</td>
<td>3.50 (0.41-30.16)</td>
<td>3.79 (0.43-33.32)</td>
<td>§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: APOE, apolipoprotein E; ARM, age-related maculopathy; CI, confidence interval; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; NA, not applicable; OR, odds ratio.

*There were no early ARM cases in persons with the e4/e4 genotype and no late ARM cases in persons with the e2/e2 genotype.
†Odds ratio (95% CIs) of early or late ARM in association with APOE allele, APOE risk score, or APOE genotype, adjusted for age; sex; cigarette smoking; glucose and total triglyceride levels; and hypertension (and race for all persons) for early ARM and adjusted for age, sex, cigarette smoking, HDL cholesterol level, and hypertension (and race for all persons) for late ARM.
‡Odds ratio (95% CIs) of early or late ARM comparing e2 or e4 APOE allele carrier vs e3/e3 APOE genotype as reference.
§There were too few late ARM cases in African American individuals for analysis.

Copyright 2007 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

©2007 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

Downloaded From: by a Non-Human Traffic (NHT) User on 11/09/2018
Submitted for Publication: October 27, 2005; final revision received February 15, 2006; accepted February 22, 2006.

Correspondence: Tien Y. Wong, MD, PhD, Retinal Vascular Imaging Centre, Centre for Eye Research Australia, University of Melbourne, 32 Gisborne St, East Melbourne 3002, Australia (twong@unimelb.edu.au).

Financial Disclosure: None reported.

Funding/Support: This work was supported by Cardiovascular Health Study contract NHLBI HC-97-06 from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI), National Institutes of Health (NIH), Bethesda, Md. Additional support was provided by grant R21-HL077166 from NHLBI, NIH and the Sylvia and Charles Viertel Clinical Investigator Award (Dr. Wong).

REFERENCES


