

# From: Association of African Ancestry–Specific APOE Missense Variant R145C With Risk of Alzheimer Disease

JAMA. 2023;329(7):551-560. doi:10.1001/jama.2023.0268

Table 3. R145C Association With Alzheimer Disease Risk and Age at Onset<sup>a</sup>

Study stage	Regression analysis				Age at onset			
	No. of individuals	Minor allele count	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P value	No. of individuals	Minor allele count	$\beta$ (95% CI) <sup>b</sup>	P value
<b>APOE <math>\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3</math> genotype</b>								
Discovery (stage 1) <sup>c</sup>	934	23	0.73 (0.26–2.04)	.55	232	4	–6.96 (–15.56 to 1.64)	.11
Replication (stage 2) <sup>c</sup>	453	12	0.78 (0.11–5.35)	.80	53	1	–18.42 (–39.23 to 2.38)	.08
Meta-analysis (stages 1 and 2)	1387	34	0.74 (0.3–1.84)	.52	275	5	–8.63 (–16.58 to –0.69)	.03
<b>APOE <math>\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3</math> genotype</b>								
Discovery (stage 1) <sup>c</sup>	3767	196	1.06 (0.78–1.46)	.71	1108	58	–1.68 (–3.87 to 0.5)	.13
Replication (stage 2) <sup>c</sup>	1748	100	0.85 (0.48–1.53)	.60	347	8	–1.36 (–8.29 to 5.58)	.70
Meta-analysis (stages 1 and 2)	5515	296	1.01 (0.77–1.34)	.94	1455	66	–1.65 (–3.74 to 0.43)	.12
<b>APOE <math>\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4</math> genotype</b>								
Discovery (stage 1) <sup>c</sup>	2381	71	3.01 (1.87–4.85)	$6.0 \times 10^{-6}$	1063	51	–5.87 (–8.35 to –3.4)	$3.4 \times 10^{-6}$
Replication (stage 2) <sup>c</sup>	1277	44	2.20 (1.04–4.65)	.04	421	21	–5.23 (–9.58 to –0.87)	.02
Meta-analysis (stages 1 and 2)	3658	115	2.75 (1.84–4.31)	$8.3 \times 10^{-7}$	1484	72	–5.72 (–7.87 to –3.56)	$2.0 \times 10^{-7}$
MVP replication (stage 3) <sup>c</sup>	5703	150	1.90 (0.99–3.64)	.051	289	11	–10.15 (–15.66 to –4.64)	$4.0 \times 10^{-4}$

<sup>a</sup> Because R145C is in phase with APOE  $\epsilon 3$ , stratified analyses were limited to  $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ ,  $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ , and  $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$  genotypes. The discovery sample is composed of next-generation sequencing data, while the replication sample included imputed microarray data. Individuals with  $\epsilon 3$ [R145C]/ $\epsilon 4$  have significantly higher Alzheimer disease risk, younger onset, and higher risk of conversion from healthy aging to Alzheimer disease than individuals with  $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ .

<sup>b</sup> The  $\beta$  is the parameter estimate in the regression.

<sup>c</sup> Adjusted for sex and 3 genetic principal components.

<sup>d</sup> Stage 1 and stage 2 analyses were additionally covaried by a sparse genetic relationship matrix.

<sup>e</sup> Stage 3 case-control primary analysis was additionally covaried by age at last visit in the electronic health record of the Million Veteran Program.

Table Title:

R145C Association With Alzheimer Disease Risk and Age at Onset<sup>aa</sup> Because R145C is in phase with APOE  $\epsilon 3$ , stratified analyses were limited to  $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ ,  $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ , and  $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$  genotypes. The discovery sample is composed of next-generation sequencing data, while the replication sample included imputed microarray data. Individuals with  $\epsilon 3$ [R145C]/ $\epsilon 4$  have significantly higher Alzheimer disease risk, younger onset, and higher risk of conversion from healthy aging to Alzheimer disease than individuals with  $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ .

<sup>b</sup> The  $\beta$  is the parameter estimate in the regression.

<sup>c</sup> Adjusted for sex and 3 genetic principal components.

<sup>d</sup> Stage 1 and stage 2 analyses were additionally covaried by a sparse genetic relationship matrix.