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Exceptionally low likelihood of Alzheimer's dementia in APOE2 homozygotes from a 5,000-person neuropathological study

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Each additional copy of the apolipoprotein E4 (APOE4) allele is associated with a higher risk of Alzheimer's dementia, while the APOE2 allele is associated with a lower risk of Alzheimer's dementia, it is not yet known whether APOE2 homozygotes have a particularly low risk. We generated Alzheimer's dementia odds ratios and other findings in more than 5,000 clinically characterized and neuropathologically characterized Alzheimer's dementia cases and controls. APOE2/2 was associated with a low Alzheimer's dementia odds ratios compared to APOE2/3 and 3/3, and an exceptionally low odds ratio compared to APOE4/4, and the impact of APOE2 and APOE4 gene dose was significantly greater in the neuropathologically confirmed group than in more than 24,000 neuropathologically unconfirmed cases and controls. Finding and targeting the factors by which APOE and its variants influence Alzheimer's disease could have a major impact on the understanding, treatment and prevention of the disease.

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Apolipoprotein E (*APOE*), the major susceptibility gene for late-onset Alzheimer's disease (AD), has three common alleles (*APOE*2, 3, and 4), giving rise to six genotypes (*APOE*2/2, 2/3, 3/3, 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4). Compared to the most common *APOE*3/3 genotype, each additional copy of the *APOE*4 allele is associated with a higher risk of Alzheimer's dementia and a younger mean age at dementia onset, such that *APOE*4 homozygotes are at the highest risk, while the presence of one or two copies of the *APOE*2 allele is associated with a lower risk of Alzheimer's dementia and an older mean age at dementia onset^{1–4}. It remains to be clarified whether *APOE*2 homozygotes have a lower odd than persons with the *APOE*2/3 genotype—a question we sought to address in an unusually large number of clinically and neuropathologically classified Alzheimer's dementia cases and controls.

We recently discovered two copies of the rare *APOE*3 Christchurch (*APOE*3ch [Arg136→Ser]) mutation, located in the ApoE protein's low-density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) binding region, in an amyloid- β_{42} ($A\beta_{42}$)-overproducing presenilin 1 (PSEN1) E280A mutation carrier from the world's largest autosomal dominant AD (ADAD) kindred who did not develop mild cognitive impairment (MCI) until her 70s, nearly three decades after her kindred's mean age at MCI onset⁵. Using positron-emission tomography (PET) to compare her to other PSEN1 E280A mutation carriers with MCI, she had the greatest fibrillar amyloid- β ($A\beta$) burden (the major constituent of neuritic plaques), limited paired helical filament (PHF) tau (neurofibrillary tangle) burden, and minimal glucose hypometabolism in brain regions preferentially affected by AD. Like 5–10% of *APOE*2 homozygotes, she also had hyperlipoproteinemia Type III, reflecting reduced binding of the ApoE to LDLR^{5,6}. Like the ApoE2 protein, the ApoEch protein was associated with less $A\beta_{42}$ aggregation than the ApoE3 protein in vitro^{5,7}. Since an *APOE*2 homozygote with an ADAD mutation did not have a significantly delayed clinical onset of AD, we postulated that homozygosity for *APOE*ch may be more protective than homozygosity for *APOE*2, but that *APOE*2 homozygotes might still have an exceptionally low risk of late-onset Alzheimer's dementia. We also postulated that *APOE*2 and *APOE*4 allelic dose would have a more profound impact on Alzheimer's dementia odds ratios (ORs) in neuropathologically confirmed than in unconfirmed cases and controls due to the exclusion of clinically diagnosed cases who did not meet the neuropathological criteria for AD and unimpaired controls who met the criteria for AD, since misclassified cases and controls could dilute and/or bias OR estimates in the unconfirmed group.

This possibility has remained unaddressed, because case-control studies without neuropathological or biomarker assessments of AD may have underestimated the impact of *APOE* genotypes on Alzheimer's dementia ORs due to the confounding effects of *APOE* genotypes on the percentages of neuropathologically misclassified cases and controls^{8–10}. In fact, *APOE*4 non-carriers tend to be misclassified more frequently, such that 13% of *APOE*4 carriers versus 37% of non-carriers with the clinical diagnosis of mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's dementia do not meet neuropathological criteria for AD⁸. Also, previous studies of clinically and neuropathologically characterized cases and controls may have been too small to demonstrate that *APOE*2 homozygotes have an even lower OR than the relatively low-risk *APOE*2/3 group due to the paucity of *APOE*2 homozygotes, who comprise <1% of the general population^{1,4}.

This study sought to establish that *APOE*2 homozygotes have an exceptionally low likelihood of Alzheimer's dementia, demonstrate the value of AD risk assessments in clinically and neuropathologically characterized cases and controls, and

underscore the impact of different *APOE* genotypes on Alzheimer's dementia ORs relative to the lowest risk *APOE*2/2 and highest risk *APOE*4/4 genotypes. More generally, it sought to highlight the impact of discovering and targeting the mechanism by which *APOE* variants account for differential risk could have on the understanding, treatment, and prevention of AD, including those interventions that might prevent both the initial development of AD pathology and the subsequent development of dementia.

Results

Neuropathologically confirmed and unconfirmed groups. Supplementary Table 1 shows the number of Alzheimer's dementia cases and cognitively unimpaired controls for each *APOE* genotype in (a) the Alzheimer's Disease Genetics Consortium (ADGC's) clinically characterized and neuropathologically confirmed autopsy group, (b) its clinically characterized but neuropathologically unconfirmed clinical group, and (c) the combined neuropathological and clinical group. The 5007 participants in the neuropathologically confirmed cohort included 4018 AD dementia cases and 989 cognitively unimpaired and neuropathologically unaffected controls. The 23,857 participants in the clinically classified but neuropathologically unconfirmed cohort included 10,430 probable AD dementia cases and 13,426 cognitively unimpaired controls. The 28,864 participants in the combined group included 14,448 cases and 14,416 controls. Supplementary Table 2 summarizes ages at dementia onset in the cases, ages at last clinical exam in the cases, and ages at death in the neuropathologically confirmed autopsy cohort.

Alzheimer's dementia ORs. Table 1 and Supplementary Table 3 show Alzheimer's dementia ORs for each *APOE* genotype and allelic doses (i.e., the number of *APOE*2 alleles in *APOE*4 non-carriers and the number of *APOE*4 alleles in *APOE*2 non-carriers) before and after adjustment for age and sex in the neuropathologically confirmed and unconfirmed groups before and after adjustment for age and sex, compared to the common *APOE*3/3 genotype. ORs associated with *APOE*2 allelic dose in *APOE*4 non-carriers (*APOE*2/2 < 2/3 < 3/3) and *APOE*4 allelic dose in *APOE*2 non-carriers (*APOE*4/4 > 3/4 > 3/3) were generated using allelic association tests in an additive genetic model. As discussed below, *APOE*2/2, *APOE*2/3, and *APOE*2 allelic dose ORs were significantly lower, and *APOE*3/4, *APOE*4/4, and *APOE*4 allelic dose ORs were significantly higher, in the neuropathologically confirmed group than in the unconfirmed group. While ORs for the other *APOE* genotypes were similar to those that we had reported in a small number of cases and controls, the number of *APOE*2 homozygotes in the earlier study was too small to provide an accurate OR estimate^{1,11}. Table 2 shows Alzheimer's dementia ORs for each *APOE* genotype compared to the relatively low-risk *APOE*2/3 and highest risk *APOE*4 genotypes in the neuropathologically confirmed cohort. As discussed below, these ORs permitted us to confirm our primary hypothesis that *APOE*2/2 is associated with a significantly lower OR compared to *APOE*3/3 and to demonstrate an exceptionally low OR compared to *APOE*4/4. Supplementary Table 4 shows Alzheimer's dementia ORs for each *APOE* genotype in the combined group, compared to *APOE*3/3, and for *APOE*2 and *APOE*4 allelic dose before and after adjustment for age, sex, and autopsy/non-autopsy group.

As shown in Tables 1 and 2, *APOE*2 homozygotes in the neuropathologically confirmed group had a significantly lower 0.34 OR (95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.12–0.95) compared to the relatively low-risk *APOE*2/3 genotype, an extremely low 0.13 OR (95% CI = 0.05–0.36) compared to the most common *APOE*3/3 genotype; and an exceptionally low 0.004

Table 1 Association of APOE genotypes and allelic doses compared to the APOE3/3 genotype.

APOE	Neuropathologically confirmed group			Neuropathologically unconfirmed group		
	OR	95% CI	P	OR	95% CI	P
Genotype						
2/2	0.13	0.05–0.36	6.3×10^{-5}	0.52	0.30–0.90	0.02
2/3	0.39	0.30–0.50	1.6×10^{-12}	0.63	0.53–0.75	2.2×10^{-7}
2/4	2.68	1.65–4.36	7.5×10^{-5}	2.47	2.02–3.01	5.7×10^{-19}
3/4	6.13	5.08–7.41	2.2×10^{-75}	3.55	3.17–3.98	2.3×10^{-105}
4/4	31.22	16.59–58.75	4.9×10^{-26}	10.70	9.12–12.56	7.5×10^{-186}
Allelic dose						
2	0.38	0.30–0.48	1.1×10^{-15}	0.64	0.58–0.72	2.2×10^{-16}
4	6.00	5.06–7.12	3.4×10^{-90}	3.43	3.26–3.60	$<10^{-300}$

For genotypic association tests, odds ratio (OR), 95% confidence interval (CI), and P value (P) for each APOE genotype compared to the APOE3/3 genotype were calculated under a logistic regression model.
 For allelic association tests, OR, CI, and P associated with APOE2 allelic dose in APOE4 non-carriers (APOE2/2 < 2/3 < 3/3) and APOE4 allelic dose in APOE2 non-carriers (APOE4/4 > 3/4 > 3/3) in an additive genetic model were generated under a logistic regression model.

Table 2 Association of each APOE genotype in the neuropathologically confirmed group.

APOE	Compared to APOE2/3			Compared to APOE4/4		
	OR	95% CI	P	OR	95% CI	P
2/2	0.34	0.12–0.95	0.04	0.004	0.001–0.014	6.0×10^{-19}
2/3	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	0.012	0.006–0.024	1.2×10^{-34}
3/3	2.60	2.00–3.38	1.6×10^{-12}	0.032	0.017–0.060	4.9×10^{-26}
2/4	6.96	4.06–11.92	7.5×10^{-12}	0.086	0.039–0.189	1.6×10^{-9}
3/4	15.92	11.85–21.38	1.4×10^{-70}	0.196	0.103–0.375	8.4×10^{-7}
4/4	81.05	41.39–158.68	1.2×10^{-34}	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.

Alzheimer’s dementia odds ratios (ORs), 95% confidence intervals (CIs), and P value (P) for each APOE genotype compared to the APOE2/3 or 4/4 genotype as a reference (Ref.) in the neuropathologically confirmed group were calculated under a logistic regression model.

OR (95% CI = 0.001–0.014) compared to the highest risk APOE4/4 genotype. As shown in Supplementary Tables 3 and 4, APOE2 homozygotes had more modest, but significantly lower ORs compared to APOE3/3 in both the clinical group (0.52 OR; 95% CI = 0.30–0.90) and the combined group (0.43 OR; 95% CI = 0.26–0.70), while ORs in the neuropathologically confirmed, unconfirmed, or combined group were not significantly affected after adjustment for age and sex.

As shown in Table 1, APOE2 allelic dose in APOE4 non-carriers was associated with significantly lower ORs in both the neuropathologically confirmed and unconfirmed groups, and with significantly lower ORs in the confirmed group than in the unconfirmed group (Table 1). As shown in Supplementary Tables 3 and 4, ORs in the neuropathologically confirmed (0.38 OR; 95% CI = 0.30–0.48; $P = 1 \times 10^{-15}$), unconfirmed (0.64 OR; 95% CI = 0.58–0.72; $P = 2 \times 10^{-16}$), and combined groups (0.59 OR; 95% CI = 0.53–0.65; $P = 9 \times 10^{-27}$) were similar to the corresponding APOE2/3 ORs relative to APOE3/3. These findings were not significantly affected after adjustment for age, sex, and neuropathologically confirmed autopsy/unconfirmed non-autopsy group.

APOE2/4, APOE3/4, and APOE4/4 genotypes compared to the most common APOE3/3 genotype in the neuropathologically confirmed autopsy group were associated with 2.68, 6.13, and 31.22 ORs, respectively. These APOE4 carrying genotypes compared to the lowest risk APOE2/2 genotype increased ORs with 20.33, 46.51, and 236.74, respectively, while, compared to the highest odds APOE4/4 genotype decreased ORs with 0.09, 0.20, and 1.00, respectively. These results underscore the impact of APOE and its common APOE genotypes on the differential associations of Alzheimer’s dementia, the progressively harmful or protective molecular mechanisms that may account for these

differences, and the importance of discovering interventions to safely and sufficiently target those factors to the treatment and prevention of AD. As we predicted from the likely inclusion of neuropathologically misclassified cases and controls in the clinical group, APOE3/4 and 4/4 ORs were significantly lower than those in the neuropathologically confirmed autopsy group and roughly comparable to those from numerous case–control studies in which neuropathological (or biomarker) measurements were not required to confirm the presence or absence of AD¹. APOE2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 Alzheimer’s dementia ORs relative to APOE3/3 were 2.47, 3.55, and 10.70, in the neuropathologically unconfirmed group (Table 1), and 2.47, 3.78, and 12.02 in the combined group (Supplementary Table 4), respectively.

As shown in Table 1 and Supplementary Tables 3 and 4, APOE4 allelic dose in APOE2 non-carriers was associated with significantly greater ORs in the neuropathologically confirmed autopsy, neuropathologically unconfirmed clinical, and combined groups. Using an additive genetic model, ORs in the neuropathologically confirmed (6.00 OR; 95% CI = 5.06–7.12; $P = 3 \times 10^{-90}$), unconfirmed (3.43 OR; 95% CI = 3.26–3.60; $P < 1 \times 10^{-300}$), and combined group (3.61 OR; 95% CI = 3.37–3.87; $P = 2 \times 10^{-290}$) were similar to corresponding APOE3/4 OR relative to APOE3/3. As shown in Supplementary Tables 3 and 4, findings were not significantly different after adjustment for age or sex in the neuropathologically confirmed or unconfirmed group or after adjustment for age, sex, or neuropathologically confirmed autopsy/unconfirmed non-autopsy group.

The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves in Supplementary Fig. 1 show the impact of APOE2 and APOE4 allelic doses on the classification of cases and controls in the neuropathologically confirmed autopsy and unconfirmed non-autopsy groups. APOE2 and APOE4 allelic doses were each

associated with significantly greater areas under the curve (AUC), an indicator of classification accuracy, in the neuropathologically confirmed and unconfirmed groups, and APOE4 allelic dose had a greater impact than APOE2 allelic dose on AUCs in both groups. While APOE2 allelic dose was associated with a significantly greater AUC in the neuropathologically confirmed autopsy than in the unconfirmed non-autopsy group (AUC 0.68 [95% CI: 0.65–70] versus 0.58 [95% CI: 0.50–0.65]), corresponding to variance importance scores of 24.0 versus 9.0, respectively, AUCs for APOE4 allelic dose were not significantly different in the neuropathologically confirmed autopsy and non-autopsy groups, as reflected by AUC 0.77 (95% CI: 0.75–79) versus 0.75 (95% CI: 0.74–0.77) and corresponding variance importance scores of 43.9 and 32.3.

ORs for four other neuropathological diseases. Other neuropathological diseases are relatively common in older adults with and without Alzheimer’s dementia. Supplementary Table 5 shows the number of persons in the neuropathologically confirmed case–control group with and without four commonly assessed neuropathological diagnoses, including congophilic amyloid angiopathy (CAA), Lewy body disease (LBD), vascular brain injury (VBI), and hippocampal sclerosis (HS). (Since TDP-43 pathology and microinfarcts were not characterized in many of the participants, they were not included in our analysis.) CAA, LBD, VBI, and HS were present in 94%, 88%, 78%, and 83% of the Alzheimer’s dementia cases and 70%, 22%, 12%, and 14% of the unimpaired non-AD controls. Supplementary Tables 6 and 7 show CAA, LBD, VBI, and HS ORs for each APOE genotype, compared to APOE3/3, and for allelic dose, before and after adjustment for age, sex, and the neuropathological diagnosis of AD. APOE2 allelic dose was not associated with a significantly lower OR for any of these diseases, before or after adjustment for the presence or absence of AD. While APOE4 allelic dose was not significantly associated with significantly higher VBI and HS ORs, it was associated with significantly higher CAA and LBD ORs, before and after adjustment for age, sex, and presence or absence of AD.

Ages at dementia onset. The estimated mean ages at Alzheimer’s dementia onset for each genotype shown in Supplementary Table 2 are consistent with previously reported findings. In neuropathologically confirmed Alzheimer’s dementia cases with available onset ages, APOE4/4, 3/4, 2/4, 3/3, and combined 2/3 and 2/2 genotypes were associated with progressively older ages at Alzheimer’s dementia onset, ranging from 69.9 ± 6.1 years in the APOE4/4 genotype to 79.3 ± 9.0 years in the combined APOE2/3 and 2/2 group. In the neuropathologically unconfirmed and combined cases, APOE4/4, 3/4, 2/4, 3/3, and combined 2/3 and 2/2 genotypes were also associated with progressively older ages at Alzheimer’s dementia onset, ranging from 69.5 ± 5.9 years in the combined APOE4/4 homozygote group to 77.7 ± 8.5 years in the combined APOE2/3 and 2/2 group. We used age at death as a proxy age when age at onset in cases were not available. The Kaplan–Meier curves in Fig. 1 show the percentage of persons in the neuropathologically confirmed case–control group with each APOE genotype, including APOE2/2, who remained free from Alzheimer’s dementia at different ages. While there was some overlap between the 95% CIs in the APOE2/2 and 2/3 plots due to the small size of and relatively large CI for the APOE2/2 group, the Kaplan–Meier plots in Fig. 1 confirmed a relationship between APOE2 allelic dose and freedom from Alzheimer’s dementia survival at older ages.

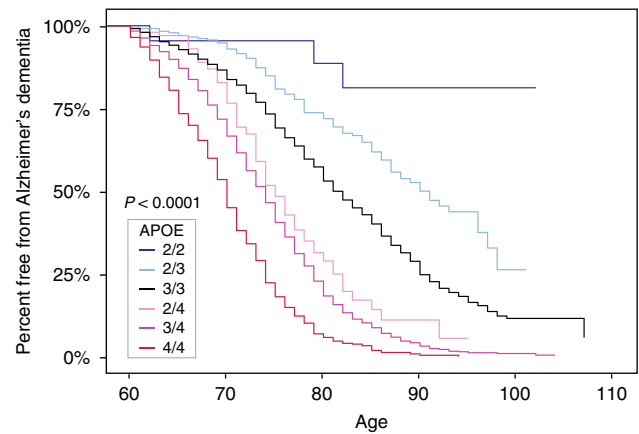


Fig. 1 Percent free from Alzheimer’s dementia. Kaplan–Meier curves were generated from Alzheimer’s dementia cases and cognitively unimpaired non-AD controls in the neuropathologically confirmed group. Y-axis represents the percentage of persons with each APOE genotype in the neuropathologically confirmed group who remained free from Alzheimer’s dementia. X-axis denotes age at death for controls and age at onset of cases, while replacing with age at death when age at onset was unavailable.

Neuritic plaque and neurofibrillary tangle severity. Supplementary Table 8 and Supplementary Fig. 2 provide information about Consortium to Establish a Registry (CERAD) (neuritic A β plaque) scores and Braak (tau tangle) stage in the neuropathologically verified case–control group, which contained only neuropathologically confirmed AD cases and pathology-free controls. APOE genotype (APOE2/2 < 2/3 < 3/3 < 2/4 < 3/4 < 4/4) (and consequently allelic dose) were associated with greater A β plaque and tau tangle severity, before and after adjustment for age at death and sex. Our findings could be attributable to the proportion of cases to controls in each genetic group, their direct or indirect impact on these neuropathological features, potentially confounding differential effects of AD onset and duration on Braak stage, or a combination of these and other factors. While the difference between CERAD scores in the small APOE2/2 and 2/3 groups were not significant (1.05 ± 1.10 versus 1.33 ± 1.31 , $P = 0.35$), APOE2 homozygotes were distinguished from the APOE2/3 group by a significantly lower Braak stage (2.26 ± 1.63 versus 3.16 ± 1.69 , $P < 0.05$), before and after adjustment for age and sex. Compared to the APOE3/3 group, the APOE2/2 and APOE2/3 groups had significantly lower CERAD scores and Braak stages, and the APOE2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 genotypes had significantly higher CERAD scores and Braak stages, before and after adjustment for age at death and sex.

Residual effects of each APOE genotype on Braak stage, relative to APOE2/2, 3/3, and 4/4, after controlling CERAD scores are depicted in terms of β (linear regression) coefficients in Table 3. Relatively protective or harmful effects are reflected by negative or positive β coefficients, respectively. Compared to APOE2/3 or APOE3/3, only the APOE3/4 and 4/4 genotypes demonstrated progressively harmful residual effects on Braak stage. Compared to APOE4/4, the APOE2/2, 2/3, 3/3, 2/4, and 3/4 genotypes had significant and progressively protective residual effects on Braak stage with β coefficients of -1.32 , -0.43 , -0.25 , -0.26 , and -0.10 , respectively ($P < 0.05$), such that the protective effect was more than three times greater in the APOE2/2 group than in the APOE2/3 group. This finding supports the possibility that APOE variants have differential effects on tau tangle severity, even after controlling for neuritic A β plaque severity.

Table 3 Residual effects of Braak stage after adjustment for plaque core.

APOE	Compared to APOE2/3			Compared to APOE3/3			Compared to APOE4/4		
	BETA	SE	P	BETA	SE	P	BETA	SE	P
2/2	-0.44	0.31	0.15	-0.50	0.28	0.07	-1.32	0.27	1.6×10^{-6}
2/3	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	-0.07	0.09	0.44	-0.43	0.11	1.2×10^{-4}
3/3	0.07	0.09	0.39	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	-0.25	0.06	4.3×10^{-5}
2/4	0.13	0.16	0.40	0.03	0.12	0.80	-0.26	0.11	0.02
3/4	0.29	0.08	6.1×10^{-4}	0.15	0.04	1.9×10^{-4}	-0.10	0.05	0.05
4/4	0.42	0.10	7.5×10^{-5}	0.25	0.06	4.3×10^{-5}	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.

β estimate (BETA), standard error (SE), and P (P value) for each APOE genotype compared to the APOE2/3, 3/3, and 4/4 genotype as a reference (Ref.) were calculated under a linear regression model; NA: not applicable. β estimates reflect the impact of each APOE genotype on Braak (tau tangle) stage after adjustment for CERAD (neuritic A β plaque) score.

Discussion

This study demonstrates an exceptionally low likelihood of Alzheimer's dementia in APOE2 homozygotes in a large group of clinically and neuropathologically characterized cases and controls. The large number of cases and controls in the neuropathologically unconfirmed and combined groups enabled us to demonstrate a significantly greater impact of APOE2/2, 2/3, 3/3, 3/4, and 4/4 genotypes on Alzheimer's dementia ORs in the neuropathologically confirmed group—and to suggest that the greater impact may be attributable to the exclusion of cases without significant AD neuropathology, as well as the exclusion of controls with preclinical AD neuropathology¹². This study provides updated ORs for Alzheimer's dementia for each of the six common APOE genotypes, APOE2 allelic dose, and APOE4 allelic dose on, on the differential risk of Alzheimer's dementia, free from the confounding effects of clinically misdiagnosed cases and controls, and it demonstrates an additional impact of APOE4, but not APOE2 allelic dose on two other neuropathological disease (CAA and DLB) ORs. The study supports known effects of APOE genotypes on standard measures of neuritic A β plaque and tau tangle severity¹³ and suggests progressively protective residual effects on Braak stage in APOE3/4, 2/4, 3/3, 2/3, and 2/2 groups compared to APOE4/4 homozygotes.

The APOE2/2 genotype was associated with a significantly lower 0.34 Alzheimer's dementia OR compared to the relatively low odds APOE2/3 genotype (95% CI: 0.12–0.95), an extremely low 0.13 OR compared to the most common APOE3/3 genotype (95% CI: 0.05–0.36), and an exceptionally low 0.004 OR compared to the highest odds APOE4/4 genotype (95% CI: 0.001–0.014) in those neuropathologically confirmed subjects. In other words, persons with the APOE2/2 genotype had a 66% lower OR than those with the APOE2/3 genotype, 87% lower than those with the APOE3/3 genotype, and 99.6% (95% CI: 98.6–99.9%) lower than those with APOE4/4 group. These findings highlight the impact of APOE and its variants on the risk of AD and the potential impact of APOE-modifying interventions on its treatment and prevention.

The APOE2/2 genotype has recently been suggested to be associated with more severe pathology in primary tauopathies, including progressive supranuclear palsy, corticobasal degeneration, and a mouse model of human tau over-expression¹⁴. On the other hand, APOE2/2 and APOE3/3ch genotypes could be associated with less severe tau pathology in AD (a secondary tauopathy) due to a direct or indirect (e.g., amyloid and neuroinflammation-mediated) effects, as noted above. While the current study did not assess the impact of APOE2 allelic dose on ORs for these primary tauopathies, it found no association between APOE2 allele dose and ORs for four other disease (CAA, DLB, VBI, and HS). In contrast, APOE4 allelic dose was associated with significantly higher ORs for CAA and DLB, before and after adjustment for the presence or absence of AD, and not

with VBI or HS¹¹. These findings are similar to those described in a study involving many of these cases and controls, even though we did not include persons with the APOE3/4 genotype in our assessment of APOE2 and APOE4 allelic doses.

As previously noted, we and our colleagues recently found an association between two copies of the rare APOE3ch mutation and resistance to the clinical onset of AD in an A β ₄₂-over-producing PSEN1 E280A mutation carrier from the world's largest ADAD kindred⁵. Interestingly, this individual had unusually high PET measurements of A β plaque burden, relatively limited PET measurements of PHF tau (neurofibrillary tangle) burden, minimal cerebral glucose hypometabolism in AD-affected brain regions, and like some APOE2 homozygotes, Type III hyperlipoproteinemia^{5,6}. Associations between APOE variants and AD (APOE4 > 3 > 2 and APOE3ch) and other findings led us to postulate that the contributions of APOE and its variants to the differential risk of Alzheimer's dementia are not solely attributable to their impact on the density of A β plaques but also to their direct or indirect impact on downstream pathogenic events. In experimental studies, we found that the ApoEch protein was associated with reduced A β ₄₂ burden and a differential impact of ApoE isoforms (ApoE4 > 3 > 2 >> 3ch) on heparin binding, and demonstrated the ability of a targeted antibody to lower wild-type ApoE3 binding¹⁵. Based on studies implicating heparin sulfate polyglycan (HSPG) on A β aggregation, A β -mediated microglial response, and the neuronal uptake and propagation of tau, and neurodegeneration, we postulated that the ApoE binding to HSPG could have potential roles in the pathogenesis, treatment, and prevention of AD¹⁶.

Together, our APOE2/2 and APOE3ch/3ch studies underscore the need to clarify and target the factors by which APOE and its variants account for this differential risk, treatment, and prevention of AD. It remains to be shown whether the differential effects of APOE variants on the risk of Alzheimer's dementia are related to their recognized effects on A β oligomerization⁵⁻⁷, morphology, or clearance, their suggested effects on TREM2-mediated microglial response, tau pathology, LDLR binding, HSPG binding, mitochondrial function, neurodegeneration, a non-additive protective effect of APOE2 in reducing the expression of a microglial aging signature (HuMi Aged geneset)¹⁷, or a combination of these and other effects^{5,7,18-23}. It also remains to be shown whether it would help to increase or, as some of us suggest, decrease ApoE expression in the brain, and whether ApoEch and ApoE2 isoforms might be associated with a relative loss in one or more functions that are critically involved in the development of AD. If so, APOE and its variants could differ in the extent of their pathogenic functions (APOE4/4 > 3/4 > 2/4 > 3/3 > 2/3 > 2/2 > APOEch/ch > no APOE)⁵. We postulate that genetic, drug, or immune treatments that safely and sufficiently inhibit the expression of APOE or its relevant functions in brain might have a significant impact on the treatment and prevention

of AD. Evidence from a person without *APOE* function due to homozygosity for an ablative *APOE* frameshift mutation²⁴ and the availability of dyslipidemia treatments support the potential tolerability of this approach. Additional research is needed to clarify the mechanisms by which homozygosity for *APOE2* and *APOE ϵ* h are associated with an exceptionally low risk of AD dementia. Gene editing, protein-reducing, protein-modifying, or other treatments that safely and sufficiently replicate protective effects of the *APOE2/2* genotypes could help to prevent the clinical onset of AD.

The study has several limitations. First, while the unusually large number of participants in the overall study, there was a relatively small number of *APOE2* homozygotes. Despite the resulting limitation in statistical power, it did not prevent us from demonstrating significant effects in association with the *APOE2/2* genotype and *APOE2* allelic dose. Second, as previously noted, since we do not have information from most of the participating brain banks' neuropathologically misclassified cases and controls, we are not able to clarify with the more profound impact of different *APOE* genotypes and allelic doses on Alzheimer's dementia ORs is solely attributable to the exclusion of neuropathologically misclassified cases and controls or also to any ascertain biases related to participation in a brain donation program. However, we were able to quantify and distinguish the impact of *APOE2* versus *APOE4* allelic doses on the classification of cases and controls in both the neuropathologically confirmed and unconfirmed groups. Third, we cannot exclude an impact of differential disease onset, duration, or survival on Alzheimer's dementia ORs and measures of AD pathology. Fourth, findings from our non-Hispanic White groups cannot yet be extended to other ethnic and racial groups⁴.

Prospective cohort studies that include persons irrespective of their cognitive stage or neuropathological diagnosis are needed to clarify the absolute lifetime risk of neuropathologically confirmed Alzheimer's dementia for each *APOE* genotype. Similarly, neuropathological studies that include brain donors irrespective of their cognitive stage or neuropathological diagnosis are needed to further clarify the impact of *APOE2* gene dose on tau pathology and neurodegeneration, including the extent to which this impact is or is not mediated through its effect on $A\beta$ pathology^{8,25}. Since the reported prevalence and impact of different *APOE* genotypes on Alzheimer's dementia risk depends in part on age, race, ethnicity, geographic location, education, and dementia severity, these estimates are likely to vary in different populations. Based on our selection criteria, this study does not provide information about the percentage of *APOE* genotypes in cognitively unimpaired persons with neuropathological or biomarker evidence of preclinical AD, the percentage of persons who met criteria for AD with or without neuropathological or biomarker evidence of AD, or the percentage of persons with a primary diagnosis of other neurodegenerative disorders. The impact of different *APOE* genotypes on estimated ages at Alzheimer's dementia onset may have been greater if standardized prospective assessments had been used to estimate onset ages at every site, if the study included more research participants who developed Alzheimer's dementia at younger ages (e.g., preferentially reducing onset ages in the *APOE4* carrier groups), and if it included more participants who developed Alzheimer's dementia at the oldest ages, for example, preferentially increasing onset ages in the *APOE4* non-carrier groups.

This study supports the complementary value of risk factor assessments in large neuropathologically confirmed autopsy and even larger neuropathologically unconfirmed clinical groups. In a previous autopsy study, we found that 25% of persons with the clinical diagnosis of mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's dementia lacked at least moderately frequent neuritic plaques, one of the

cardinal features of AD, including 37% of *APOE4* non-carriers and 13% of carriers, findings that are consistent with those in living patients^{9,10}. In a meta-analysis of brain imaging studies, about 25% of cognitively unimpaired older adults have brain imaging evidence consistent with at least moderately frequent plaques. By investigating clinically characterized cases who are confirmed to have AD to unimpaired controls who are confirmed to be free of AD, it may be possible to address potentially confounding effects of the risk factor on the presence or absence of AD and underscore the potential impact of an intervention to prevent both AD and its clinical consequences. By investigating an even larger number of cases and controls without biological confirmation, it may be possible to clarify risk factors without potentially confounding effects on the underlying disease with improved statistical power and greater generalizability to understudied populations. Brain imaging and fluid biomarkers have the potential increase the size and generalizability of findings in case-control studies of AD.

Additional research is needed to clarify the mechanism by which *APOE* and its variants contribute to the pathogenesis and potential treatment and prevention of AD. There is a critical need to discover treatments that account for impact of genotypes on the differential risk of Alzheimer's dementia, including those that may account for a profound resistance to Alzheimer's dementia in *APOE2* and *APOE ϵ* h homozygotes, and to establish their value in the treatment and prevention of AD.

In conclusion, homozygosity for the *APOE2* allele appears to be associated with an exceptionally low likelihood of AD dementia, *APOE* genotypes have an important impact on Alzheimer's dementia ORs, and treatments that target *APOE* and its variants could have an important impact on the treatment and prevention of the disease.

Methods

Subjects. Our primary analysis capitalized on data from 5007 brain donors in the ADGC's neuropathologically confirmed autopsy group (confirmed group), including 4018 cases who met the clinical and neuropathological criteria for Alzheimer's dementia and 989 cognitively unimpaired controls who did not meet the neuropathological criteria for AD were described in prior reports; 5 of the cases and 19 of the controls had the *APOE2/2* genotype. There were 283 brain donors in the ADGC's "neuropathologically misclassified autopsy group," including 123 cases who met the clinical criteria for probable Alzheimer's dementia, but did not meet the neuropathological criteria for AD, and 160 unimpaired controls who met the neuropathological criteria for AD. The entire autopsy group consisted of unrelated cases and controls. The ADGC's neuropathologically unconfirmed clinical group (unconfirmed group) contained 23,857 living research participants, including 10,430 cases who met the clinical criteria for probable Alzheimer's dementia and 13,427 cognitively unimpaired controls, and the combined (neuropathologically confirmed and unconfirmed) group contained 28,864 research participants, including 14,448 cases and 14,416 controls. Data from the neuropathologically confirmed autopsy group were used in our primary analyses; data from the other groups were in post hoc comparisons with that in the autopsy group. Due to the prioritized ascertainment of those cases who met the clinical and neuropathological criteria for Alzheimer's dementia and those unimpaired controls without AD, the number of misclassified cases and controls available through the AD Genetics Consortium¹² is much smaller than our estimated number of neuropathologically misclassified cases and controls^{8–11}, limiting our ability to clarify the impact of brain donation on *APOE* ORs in our post hoc analyses. The number of cases and controls for each *APOE* genotype in the ADGC's neuropathologically confirmed autopsy group, neuropathologically unconfirmed clinical group, and combined confirmed and unconfirmed group is shown in Supplementary Table 1.

Phenotypic evaluation. Brain samples, extracted DNA, and demographic, clinical, and neuropathological data from clinically and neuropathologically characterized brain donors were assembled by the ADGC in conjunction with past and present National Institute on Aging (NIA)-sponsored AD Centers, Banner Sun Health Research Institute and the Translational Genomics Research Institute (TGen), the Adult Changes in Thought Study (ACT), the University of Miami's Brain Endowment Bank and Hussman Institute for Human Genomics, the Late-onset Alzheimer's Disease Family Study, the Religious Orders Study and Memory Aging Project (ROS-MAP), the Vanderbilt University Center for Human Genetics Research, and the National Alzheimer's Coordinating Center; *APOE* genotypes

were characterized at the National Cellular Repository for AD or TGen. Neuritic plaque burden was scored using the CERAD 0–3 point (none, sparse, moderate, or frequent plaque) rating system, the spatial extent of neurofibrillary tangle (PHF tau) burden was scored using the Braak 0–VI staging system, and neuropathological data were reviewed and harmonized by a single neuropathologist (Thomas Montine)^{11,13}. Neuropathological data in the autopsy group was collected at each site according to consensus guidelines at the time of brain autopsy. Cases with neuropathologic evidence of disease other than AD neuropathologic change, with or without common co-morbid lesions, were excluded. CERAD score, which provide an indicator of neuritic (A β) plaque severity, and Braak stage, which provides an indicator of neurofibrillary (tau) tangle spatial extent and severity, were available in every participant in the ADGC's neuropathologically confirmed case-control autopsy group. Data regarding the presence or absence of four other neuropathological diagnoses commonly found in persons with AD, including CAA, LBD, VBI, and HS, was most of the participants. Since TDP-43 proteinopathy and microinfarcts were not available in most of the brain donors (many of whom came to autopsy prior to development of TDP-43 proteinopathy), these neuropathological diseases were not included in our analysis. CAA, LBD, VBI, and HS were present in 84%, 43%, 38%, and 21% of the Alzheimer's dementia cases and unimpaired non-AD controls.

The Alzheimer's dementia cases met the DSM-IV or NINCDS/ADRDA criteria for dementia²⁶ and, when available, had Clinical Diagnostic Ratings (CDRs) greater than zero before they died²⁷; they either met the NIA/Reagan neuropathological criteria for intermediate-to-high likelihood AD or had both moderate-to-frequent neuritic plaque scores (i.e., CERAD score 2–3) and spatially extensive neurofibrillary tangle burden (i.e., Braak stage III–VI)^{28–30}. The controls did not meet the clinical criteria for dementia or MCI and, when available, had a CDR of zero, within 2 years before they died; they met the neuropathological criteria for low-likelihood AD, had sparse neuritic plaques (CERAD score 1) and spatially limited tangle burden (Braak stages 0–II), or had no neuritic plaques (CERAD score 0) and no more than moderately extensive tangle burden (Braak stages 0–IV).

For comparative purposes, we subsequently analyzed *APOE* and other relevant data in clinically diagnosed but neuropathologically unexamined participants assembled by the ADGC from non-Hispanic whites. Ages at clinical onset (when available), last clinical examination, and age at death of the ADGC sample³¹ are shown for each *APOE* genotype in Supplementary Tables 2 and 3.

Statistical analysis. For the assessment of Alzheimer's dementia ORs associated with each *APOE* genotype, we coded the *APOE* genotype of interest as 1, coded the reference genotype as 0 (*APOE*2/2, *APOE*3/3, or *APOE*4/4), and treated other genotypes as missing. We used clinical diagnosis as a binary outcome (AD) for the neuropathologically confirmed, clinical, and combined group. ORs and 95% CIs for each *APOE* genotype were computed compared to a reference *APOE* genotype. We conducted genotypic association tests for each *APOE* genotype compared to a reference genotype used for AD, CAA, LBD, VBI, and HS with and without covariate adjustment for age and sex. For the neuropathologically confirmed group, we computed ORs under a logistic regression using a generalized linear model (GLM). For clinical and combined groups, we further accounted for family structure due to containing families from the Multi-Institutional Research on Alzheimer's Genetic Epidemiology and NIA Late-onset AD (NIA-LOAD) study³² under a logistic regression using generalized estimating equations. For the assessment of *APOE*2 allelic dose treating *APOE*2 or *APOE*4 allele as a bi-allelic genetic variant, we coded *APOE*3/3, *APOE*2/3, and *APOE*2/2 as 0, 1, 2, respectively, in the *APOE*4 non-carriers; and for the assessment of *APOE*4 allelic dose, we coded *APOE*3/3, *APOE*3/4, and *APOE*4/4 as 0, 1, 2, respectively, in the *APOE*2 non-carriers. We conducted allelic association tests for the *APOE*2 and *APOE*4 under a logistic regression using a GLM for AD, CAA, LBD, VBI, and HS with and without covariate adjustment for age and sex. We further adjusted for AD in four other neuropathological diagnoses, CAA, LBD, VBI, and HS. We used a sensitivity analysis, ROC curves, and AUCs to characterize and compare the contribution of *APOE*2 and *APOE*4 allelic doses on the classification of cases and controls in the neuropathologically confirmed and unconfirmed groups. To rank predictors based on their contributions to the logistic regression model, we calculated variance importance score using the *varImp* option in R, which the importance score is ranged from 0 to 100%.

Data from the neuropathologically confirmed group were used to generate the Kaplan–Meier curves for each *APOE* genotype that are shown in Fig. 1. The curves indicate the percentage of neuropathologically confirmed cases and controls who remained free from Alzheimer's dementia as a function of age. When estimated ages at dementia onset were not available, ages at death were used as a proxy.

CERAD scores and Braak stages were quantified for each *APOE* genotype in the aggregate group of neuropathologically confirmed cases and controls. Linear regression using the GLM model was used to assess the effect of each *APOE* genotype comparing to the reference genotype for CERAD and Braak measurements as quantitative outcomes with or without age at death and sex as covariates, repeated using CERAD scores as a covariate to assess residual effects of Braak stage.

Reporting summary. Further information on research design is available in the Nature Research Reporting Summary linked to this article.

Data availability

APOE genotype and clinical/neuropathological phenotype data from ACT, ANDI, and ROS-MAP studies are accessible by directly applying to their study websites. *APOE* genotype and clinical/neuropathological phenotype data from other studies can be accessed by applying directly to The National Institute on Aging Genetics of Alzheimer's Disease Data Storage Site (NIAGADS)—an NIA/NIH-sanctioned qualified-access data repository, under accession NG00075. The data that support the findings of this study are available from the NIAGAD website (<https://www.niagads.org/>).

Code availability

The custom codes in R that generated the findings of this study are available by authors upon request.

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Author contributions

E.M.R. and G.R.J. conceived study design and drafted the manuscript. E.M.R., G.R.J., K.L.L., and L.A.F. designed the statistical analyses. G.R.J. conducted statistical analysis. J.F.A.-V. and Y.T.Q. contributed study design and the manuscript. M.J.H., T.G.B., R.J.C., Y.C., Y.S., A.J.M., J.H., J.P.V., S.G.Y., D.A.B., P.L.D.J., E.B.L., P.K.C., C.D.K., M.I.K., J.K.K., L.D., J.R.G., H.E.G., J.D.B., D.W.D., M.P.F., B.F.G., B.T.H., J.A.S., and J.Q.T. established cohorts. W.A.K., G.W.B., and T.J.M. established neuropathological phenotypes. L.-S.W., T.F., J.L.H., R.P.M., M.A.P.-V., and G.D.S. contributed to sample and data acquisition and management of ADGC datasets; and all of the authors reviewed the manuscript and provided their input.

Competing interests

E.B.L. receives royalties from UpToDate, and the other authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

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