

Genome-wide significant association between a 'negative mood delusions' dimension in bipolar disorder and genetic variation on chromosome 3q26.1

S Meier¹, M Mattheisen^{2,3,4}, E Vassos⁵, J Strohmaier¹, J Treutlein¹, F Josef¹, R Breuer¹, F Degenhardt^{2,6}, TW Mühleisen^{2,6}, B Müller-Myhsok⁷, M Steffens⁸, C Schmael¹, FJ McMahon⁹, Bipolar Disorder Genome Study (BiGS) Consortium¹³, MM Nöthen^{2,6,10}, S Cichon^{2,6,11}, TG Schulze^{12,14} and M Rietschel^{1,14}

Research suggests that clinical symptom dimensions may be more useful in delineating the genetics of bipolar disorder (BD) than standard diagnostic models. To date, no study has applied this concept to data from genome-wide association studies (GWAS). We performed a GWAS of factor dimensions in 927 clinically well-characterized BD patients of German ancestry. Rs9875793, which is located in an intergenic region of 3q26.1 and in the vicinity of the solute carrier family 2 (facilitated glucose transporter), member 2 gene (*SLC2A2*), was significantly associated with the factor analysis-derived dimension 'negative mood delusions' ($n = 927$; $P = 4.65 \times 10^{-8}$, odds ratio (OR) = 2.66). This dimension was comprised of the symptoms delusions of poverty, delusions of guilt and nihilistic delusions. In case-control analyses, significant association with the G allele of rs9875793 was only observed in the subgroup of BD patients who displayed symptoms of 'negative mood delusions' (allelic χ^2 model: $P_G = 0.0001$, OR = 1.92; item present, $n = 89$). Further support for the hypothesis that rs9875793 is associated with BD in patients displaying 'negative mood delusions' symptom, such as delusions of guilt, was obtained from an European American sample (GAIN/TGEN), which included 1247 BD patients and 1434 controls ($P_{EA} = 0.028$, OR = 1.27).

Translational Psychiatry (2012) 2, e165; doi:10.1038/tp.2012.81; published online 25 September 2012

Introduction

Bipolar disorder (BD) is a severe psychiatric condition that is characterized by fundamental and distinctive distortions of emotion regulation and perception. BD has an equal sex incidence, affects all age groups and has a worldwide lifetime prevalence of approximately 1%. Family and twin studies of BD have provided unequivocal evidence that inherited genetic variation contributes substantially to disease risk,^{1–3} and genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have identified several risk variants.^{4–8} Further analyses of these data have suggested that the risk of BD has a substantial polygenic component, involving a large number of common risk alleles of small effect.⁹

Previous studies of genetic risk for BD have been based on a categorical diagnosis. However, genes that act through specific biological mechanisms are unlikely to have a similar influence on all BD symptoms, and thus association signals

for more specific BD subtypes may have been missed. This hypothesis is supported by findings from previous BD studies. In linkage studies, subphenotyping BD patients according to relevant selected features led to the identification of potential susceptibility loci specific to psychotic BD,^{10–13} BD with comorbid anxiety¹⁰ and BD with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms.¹⁴ In candidate gene studies, *NRG1*,¹⁵ *5-HTTLPR*¹⁶ and *COMT*¹⁷ have been implicated in BD with psychotic symptoms, whereas *DAOA* has been implicated in BD with persecutory delusions.¹⁸

The aim of the present study was to test the hypotheses that symptom dimensions derived through a factor analysis approach that takes into account variations in core, and associated symptoms would enable the formation of genetically more homogenous BD subgroups, and that analysis of these subgroups would identify associations missed in GWAS of the broad BD phenotype, despite a reduction in sample size. The GWAS step was performed in BD patients of

¹Department of Genetic Epidemiology in Psychiatry, Central Institute of Mental Health, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany; ²Department of Genomics, Life and Brain Center, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany; ³Institute for Genomic Mathematics, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany; ⁴Department of Biostatistics, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA; ⁵Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, UK; ⁶Institute of Human Genetics, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany; ⁷Department of Statistical Genetics, Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany; ⁸Institute for Medical Biometry, Informatics and Epidemiology, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany; ⁹Human Genetics Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, US Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD, USA; ¹⁰German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE), Bonn, Germany; ¹¹Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine (INM-1), Research Center Juelich, Juelich, Germany and ¹²Section on Psychiatric Genetics, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center, Georg-August University, Göttingen, Germany

Correspondence: Professor TG Schulze, Section on Psychiatric Genetics, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center, Georg-August University, Von-Siebold-Street 5, D-37075 Göttingen, Germany, E-mail: thomas.schulze@med.uni-goettingen.de or Professor M Rietschel, Department of Genetic Epidemiology in Psychiatry, Central Institute of Mental Health, University of Heidelberg, J5, D-68159 Mannheim, Germany, E-mail: marcella.rietschel@zi-mannheim.de

¹⁴These authors contributed equally to this work.

¹³A full list of authors is provided in the Appendix.

Keywords: bipolar disorder; delusions; factor dimensions; genome-wide; *SLC2A2*; subphenotype

Received 11 July 2012; accepted 13 July 2012

German ancestry, and the top findings were followed-up in an European American BD sample.

Materials and methods

Sample ascertainment and genotyping. All participants provided written informed consent. The study protocols were approved by the respective institutional review boards or ethics committees.

German sample. The German sample was used in a previous GWAS,⁸ and in a study exploring copy number variation of a categorical diagnosis of BD.¹⁹ These references provide a detailed description of the sampling and genotyping procedures. In brief, the present study included 927 in-patients with a DSM-IV diagnosis of BD and 2168 control subjects, all of German ancestry (for sample description see Table 1). The BD diagnoses were assigned on the basis of multiple sources of information, including the German version of the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV axis I disorders (SCID-I),²⁰ the Operational Criteria Checklist for Psychotic Illness (OPCRIT v3.32),²¹ medical records and family history. All study participants were individually genotyped using Illumina HumanHap550v3 BeadChips, Illumina Human610-Quad Beadchips or Illumina Human660Quad BeadChips (Illumina, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). Following stringent quality control, the final GWAS data set was comprised of 378570 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) with a minor allele frequency of at least 10%.

European American sample. A detailed description of the sample and the genotyping procedure is provided elsewhere.²² The GAIN/TGEN sample included 1247 patients with a best estimate DSM IV diagnosis of either bipolar I disorder or schizoaffective disorder bipolar subtype based on the Diagnostic Interview for Genetic Studies (DIGS 4.0)²³ and 1434 controls. All the study participants were of European American ancestry and were genotyped using the Affymetrix Genome-Wide Human SNP Array 6.0 (Santa Clara, CA, USA) (Figure 1).

Factor analysis and the use of factors as binary traits for the association study. To refine the phenotypic characterization of the German BD sample ($n=970$), we performed a principal component analysis of 48 clinical OPCRIT items (Supplementary Table 1). From this analysis, we derived 12 factor dimensions. In contrast to other rating scales, the OPCRIT has neither a positive nor a negative symptom subscale, either of which might bias symptom rating. Factors derived from OPCRIT ratings are therefore less likely to be statistical artifacts of scale development. Genotypic data were available for 927 of these patients, and these patients were therefore included in the present study. The OPCRIT items referred to appearance and behavior, speech, form of thought, affect, and abnormal beliefs. Missing data varied from approximately 0.8 (excessive activity, suicidal ideation) to 9% (increased sociability). Missing values were replaced by the median for the specific item, taking into account the ordinal characteristic of the OPCRIT data.

Table 1 Descriptive data for the German bipolar disorder patients

	German sample
Investigated individuals	927
Males	428
Males (%)	(46.2%)
Mean age at recruitment in years (s.d.)	44.0 (13.59)
Mean age of onset in years (s.d.)	27.7 (11.27)

Abbreviation: s.d., standard deviation.

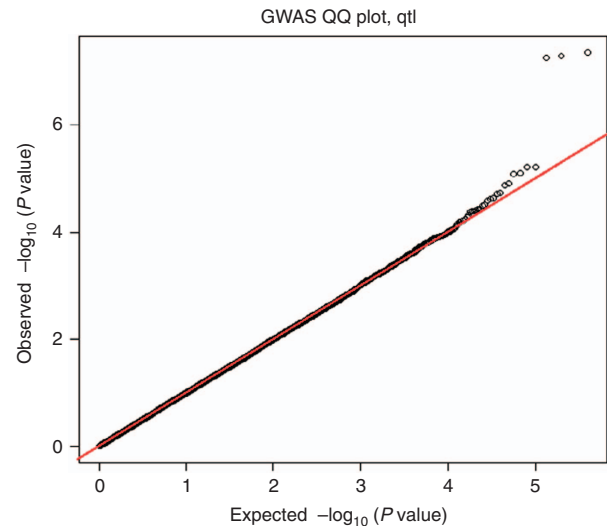


Figure 1 Quantile–quantile (QQ) plot of the genome-wide association data. QQ plot of allelic χ^2 test P values from autosomal SNPs following the application of all quality control filters. Good adherence of data points to the line of expectation was observed. This implies that spurious associations, characterized by an increase in the number of potential highly significant P values, had been systematically removed. All remaining slight deviations from the line of expectation in the extreme tail are presumed to reflect true-positive genetic effects.

We inspected our data to determine whether it would be reasonable to conduct an orthogonal principal component analysis. The Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin (KMO) criterion measures the covariance of variables.²⁴ Values above 0.6 indicate variables that are suitable for factor analysis. In our BD data, the KMO sampling adequacy was 0.855. Factor dimensions were extracted according to the commonly used Kaiser–Guttman criterion,²⁵ resulting in a 12-factor solution. Fulfillment of the Kaiser–Guttman criterion indicates that a factor analysis-derived dimension explains more of the variance in clinical symptoms than any single clinical symptom alone. This 12-factor solution explained 54.2% of the total variance in the BD sample. For each patient, a personal regression factor score was calculated for each dimension. The 12-factor dimensions derived in the BD sample were termed: ‘depression’, ‘mania’, ‘delusions’, ‘grandiose delusions’, ‘depersonalization’, ‘voices’, ‘agitation’, ‘disorganization’, ‘other hallucinations’, ‘negative mood delusions’, ‘catatonia’ and ‘negative symptoms’ (see Supplementary Tables 2 and 3).

As the factor dimensions failed to display a normal distribution, the factor scores were transformed to binary

format. Factor scores of ≥ 1.0 were rated as 'high scores', and factor scores of ≤ 1.0 as 'low scores'. A low score indicates that almost none of the items loading on that particular factor were observed in the patient. Each factor dimension was present in around 15% of the BD patients. As all SNPs with a minor allele frequency of ≥ 0.1 were included, only factor dimensions present in at least 25 patients from the German sample were analyzed, as expected cell frequencies of < 5 would violate one of the premises of the χ^2 test. Eleven factor dimensions fulfilled this criterion ('mania', 'delusions', 'grandiose delusions', 'depersonalization', 'voices', 'agitation', 'disorganization', 'other hallucinations', 'negative mood delusions', 'catatonia' and 'negative symptoms'), and were therefore included in the dimensional GWAS.

Statistical analyses for the GWAS and follow-up study. All association analyses were performed using PLINK²⁶ (v1.07). In the single-marker analysis, all of the autosomal SNPs that passed quality control checks were tested for association with the 11 binary factor dimensions using the allelic χ^2 model and the Armitage trend test. The *P* values were corrected using the genomic inflation factor. A *P*-value of $< 5 \times 10^{-8}$ per trait was selected as the threshold for genome-wide significance,^{27,28} under the assumption of the presence of one million non-correlated common SNPs in the genome. Adjustment for the number of traits tested appeared too conservative, as factor dimensions were intercorrelated (Supplementary Table 4).

We then explored whether genome-wide significant variants were associated with the categorical diagnosis of BD *per se* or primarily with a specific BD subphenotype. For this purpose, we tested for association in the entire sample, in subgroups of patients with and without symptoms from the 'negative mood delusions' dimension and in a control cohort. In addition, these findings were followed up in an independent European American sample of BD patients. Given that a different diagnostic instrument had been employed in the European American sample, we attempted to find support for our findings on the basis of symptoms rather than factor dimensions. Symptoms with a factor loading of 0.32 (that is, 10% of shared variance between variable and factor) were considered to contribute to the specific factor dimension.²⁹

The *P* values of the follow-up sample were corrected using the genomic inflation factor.

Results

Factor analysis resulted in a 12-factor solution. Eleven factor dimensions fulfilled the statistical premises for inclusion in the GWAS ('mania', 'delusions', 'grandiose delusions', 'depersonalization', 'voices', 'agitation', 'disorganization', 'other hallucinations', 'negative mood delusions', 'catatonia' and 'negative symptoms'; see Supplementary Tables 2 and 3).

The association between the rs9875793 G allele and the factor dimension 'negative mood delusions' (delusions of poverty, delusions of guilt and nihilistic delusions, see Supplementary Table 5) surpassed the threshold for genome-wide significance of $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ under the assumption of an allelic χ^2 model ($P_G = 4.65 \times 10^{-8}$, odds ratio (OR) = 2.66; factor present, $n = 88$). One additional SNP—rs1499821—showed a trend towards genome-wide significance ($P_G = 5.8 \times 10^{-8}$, OR = 2.65; factor present, $n = 88$). Rs9875793 is located in the vicinity of the solute carrier family 2 (facilitated glucose transporter), member 2 gene *SLC2A2*. Rs1499821, which is in complete linkage disequilibrium ($D' = 1.0$, $r^2 = 0.925$) with rs9875793, is located within this gene. Analysis of the seven intragenic *SLC2A2* SNPs represented on the array revealed that four (rs5398, rs1499821, rs8192675, rs11924032) were significantly associated with the factor dimension 'negative mood delusions' ($P < 0.05$, with Bonferroni correction for seven SNPs) in the combined sample (see Table 2, Figure 2). Association with rs9875793 was only found for 'negative mood delusions'. No nominally significant association was found with any other factor dimension.

Exploration of the association in the entire sample and in subgroups of patients with and without symptoms from the 'negative mood delusions' dimension in comparison to a control cohort ($n = 2168$) revealed that a significant association with the G allele of rs9875793 was only present in the subgroup of patients with 'negative mood delusions' symptom ($n = 89$) (allelic χ^2 model: $P_G = 0.0001$, OR = 1.92).

The only 'negative mood delusions' symptom rated in the European American follow-up sample (GAIN/TGEN) was

Table 2 Associations between the factor dimension 'negative mood delusions' and rs9875793 and the seven *SLC2A2* SNPs in the German GWAS sample (see Figure 2)

SNP data				Association data			
Marker	Chromosome	Alleles	Factor dimension	German sample			
				Allelic χ^2 model		MAF	
				P_G	OR	High scores	Low scores
rs9875793	3	A/G	Negative mood delusions	4.65×10^{-8}	2.66	0.27	0.12
rs10513684	3	T/C	Negative mood delusions	NS	1.06	0.04	0.04
rs10513685	3	A/G	Negative mood delusions	NS	0.71	0.10	0.14
rs1499821	3	A/G	Negative mood delusions	5.80×10^{-8}	2.65	0.27	0.12
rs8192675	3	G/A	Negative mood delusions	0.0017	1.68	0.37	0.26
rs5400	3	T/C	Negative mood delusions	NS	0.71	0.10	0.14
rs11924032	3	A/G	Negative mood delusions	0.00017	1.87	0.34	0.22

Abbreviations: MAF, minor allele frequency; NS, non significant; OR, odds ratio referring to minor allele; SNPs, single-nucleotide polymorphisms. Alleles, minor/major allele. Minor allele refers to dbSNP build129, and was determined in each analysis in patients with and patients without the trait.

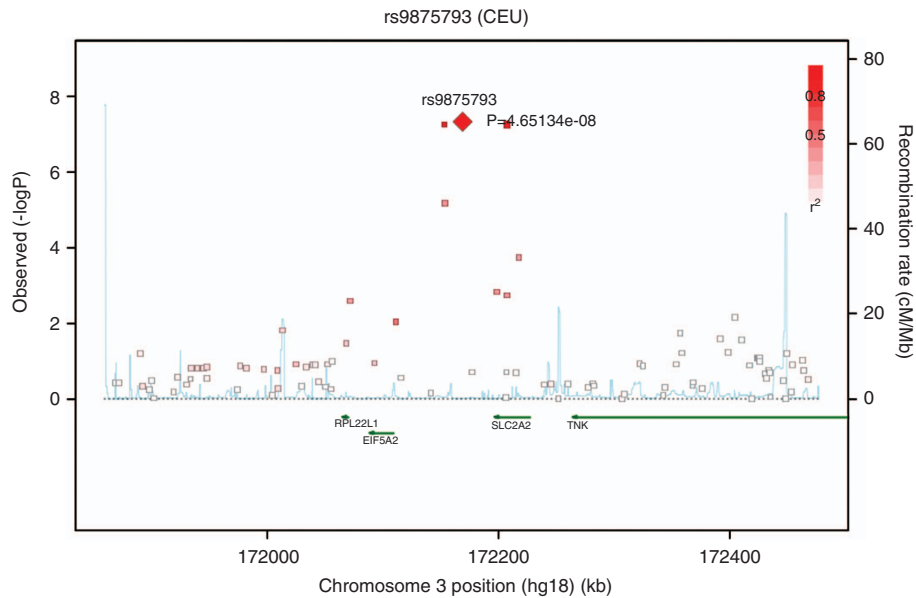


Figure 2 Regional-association plots displaying rs9875793 and the *SLC2A2* SNPs. Allelic χ^2 test P values from SNPs are plotted against positions from the March 2006 human reference sequence, annotated by RefSeq genes. The most highly associated marker from the combined analysis (P) is indicated by an enlarged red diamond, which is in the center of a genomic window of around 300 Mb. The strength of linkage disequilibrium (in r^2) between the top SNP and its adjacent markers is demonstrated by the red (high) to white (low) color bar (top right corner).

delusions of guilt or sin. This corresponds to delusions of guilt in the German sample (item present, $n = 83$; mapping 93% of the patients with the ‘negative mood delusions’ symptom). This symptom also showed significant association with the G allele in a separate single item analysis (allelic χ^2 model: $P_G = 0.0008$, OR = 1.87; see Supplementary Table 6). This association in the European American sample was in the same direction as that identified in the German sample (allelic χ^2 model: $P_{EA} = 0.028$, OR = 1.27). In the European American BD sample, no such association was observed in either the total sample or in patients without this symptom, in comparison to controls (see Supplementary Table 7).

Discussion

To our knowledge, the present GWAS of BD is the first to be based on factor analysis-derived symptom dimensions. We hypothesized that subsampling of patients according to selected clinical features would enable identification of novel genetic associations that would be missed in analyses of a broad BD phenotype. Using this new approach, we were able to identify a genome-wide significant association between the factor dimension ‘negative mood delusions’ (delusions of poverty, delusions of guilt and nihilistic delusions) and the chromosome 3 variant rs9875793 ($P_G = 4.65 \times 10^{-8}$, OR = 2.66).

Rs9875793 is located in an intergenic region on chromosome 3, approximately 28 kb downstream of the glucose transporter gene *SLC2A2*. The cortically expressed *SLC2A2* gene³⁰ is a promising candidate gene for BD, as it is involved in the lithium-sensitive phosphatidylinositol pathway,³¹ and its expression is modulated by psychological stress.³² Additionally, our top SNP rs9875793 was recently reported to be associated with differing activity of the right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex during a working memory paradigm in

patients with schizophrenia in comparison to healthy controls.³³ The dorsolateral prefrontal cortex is a critical interface between emotion regulation and cognition, and is particularly involved in the processing of negative emotions.^{34,35} Structural and functional abnormalities in this region have been reported in patients with BD, schizophrenia and major depression.^{33,36,37}

Case-control analyses revealed a unique association between the G allele of rs9875793 and BD patients with ‘negative mood delusions’ compared with controls, and this association was also observed in an independent European American BD sample. The fact that not even a trend toward association with the G allele of rs9875793 was observed for the categorical diagnosis of BD may suggest that patients with ‘negative mood delusions’ symptom constitute a biologically more homogenous BD subgroup.

The present results indicate that BD patients characterized by the factor dimension ‘negative mood delusions’ may represent a genetically more homogenous subgroup. A limitation of the present study is that no stringent adjustment was made for the number of factor dimensions included. However, as our finding gained further support in the follow-up study, we consider our finding to be robust. The present study also underlines the feasibility of the factor dimensional approach, as it allows subphenotyping in clinical practice. Screening for the presence of particular symptoms might allow the identification of genetically more homogenous BD subgroups, which may in turn facilitate the development of individual treatment strategies.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements. We are grateful to all of the patients who participated in this study. We also thank the probands from the community-based cohorts of PopGen, KORA and the Heinz Nixdorf Recall (HNR) study. This study was supported by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) within the context of the National Genome Research Network plus (NGFNplus) and the MoodS-Net (Grant 01GS08144 to SC and MMN; Grant 01GS08147 to MR). MR was also supported by the seventh framework program of the European Union (ADAMS project, HEALTH-F4-2009-242257). MMN also received support from the Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach-Stiftung. The KORA research platform was initiated and financed by the Helmholtz Center Munich, the German Research Center for Environmental Health, which is funded by the BMBF and by the State of Bavaria. The KORA research was supported by the Munich Center of Health Sciences (MC Health) as part of LMUinnovativ. The Heinz Nixdorf Recall cohort was established with the support of the Heinz Nixdorf Foundation.

Author contributions

SC, MMN, TGS and MR initiated the study; SC, SM, MMN, TGS and MR contributed to the study design; MR, TGS, JS, BMM and BiGS recruited the patients and assigned the diagnoses; RB, SM and FJM compiled the clinical data; TWM, BMM and FD prepared the DNA and performed the genotyping; SM, MS, JF, RB and MM performed the statistical analyses; EV, SC, JT, SM, MMN, TGS and MR analyzed and interpreted the data; SC, SM, MMN, TGS and MR coordinated the work. CS, SC, SM, MMN, TGS and MR prepared the manuscript, with feedback from the other authors. All authors discussed the results and approved the final version of the manuscript.

1. Lichtenstein P, Yip BH, Bjork C, Pawitan Y, Cannon TD, Sullivan PF *et al*. Common genetic determinants of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder in Swedish families: a population-based study. *Lancet* 2009; **373**: 234–239.
2. Kieseppä T, Partonen T, Haukka J, Kaprio J, Lonnqvist J. High concordance of bipolar I disorder in a nationwide sample of twins. *Am J Psychiatry* 2004; **161**: 1814–1821.
3. McGuffin P, Rijsdijk F, Andrew M, Sham P, Katz R, Cardno A. The heritability of bipolar affective disorder and the genetic relationship to unipolar depression. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 2003; **60**: 497–502.
4. Chen DT, Jiang X, Akula N, Shugart YY, Wendland JR, Steele CJ *et al*. Genome-wide association study meta-analysis of European and Asian-ancestry samples identifies three novel loci associated with bipolar disorder. *Mol Psychiatry* advance online publication, 20 December 2011; doi:10.1038/mp.2011.157.
5. Sklar P, Ripke S, Scott LJ, Andreassen OA, Cichon S, Craddock N *et al*. Large-scale genome-wide association analysis of bipolar disorder identifies a new susceptibility locus near ODZ4. *Nat Genet* 2011; **43**: 977–983.
6. Baum AE, Hamsheere M, Green E, Cichon S, Rietschel M, Nothen MM *et al*. Meta-analysis of two genome-wide association studies of bipolar disorder reveals important points of agreement. *Mol Psychiatry* 2008; **13**: 466–467.
7. Ferreira MA, O'Donovan MC, Meng YA, Jones IR, Ruderfer DM, Jones L *et al*. Collaborative genome-wide association analysis supports a role for ANK3 and CACNA1C in bipolar disorder. *Nat Genet* 2008; **40**: 1056–1058.
8. Cichon S, Mühleisen TW, Degenhardt FA, Mattheisen M, Miro X, Strohmaier J *et al*. Genome-wide association study identifies genetic variation in neurocan as a susceptibility factor for bipolar disorder. *Am J Hum Genet* 2011; **88**: 372–381.
9. Purcell SM, Wray NR, Stone JL, Visscher PM, O'Donovan MC, Sullivan PF *et al*. Common polygenic variation contributes to risk of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. *Nature* 2009; **460**: 748–752.
10. Zandi PP, Badner JA, Steele J, Willour VL, Miao K, MacKinnon DF *et al*. Genome-wide linkage scan of 98 bipolar pedigrees and analysis of clinical covariates. *Mol Psychiatry* 2007; **12**: 630–639.
11. Park N, Joo SH, Cheng R, Liu J, Loth JE, Lilliston B *et al*. Linkage analysis of psychosis in bipolar pedigrees suggests novel putative loci for bipolar disorder and shared susceptibility with schizophrenia. *Mol Psychiatry* 2004; **9**: 1091–1099.
12. Potash JB, Zandi PP, Willour VL, Lan TH, Huo Y, Avramopoulos D *et al*. Suggestive linkage to chromosomal regions 13q31 and 22q12 in families with psychotic bipolar disorder. *Am J Psychiatry* 2003; **160**: 680–686.
13. Kerner B, Brugman DL, Freimer NB. Evidence of linkage to psychosis on chromosome 5q33–34 in pedigrees ascertained for bipolar disorder. *Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet* 2007; **144**: 74–78.
14. Joo EJ, Greenwood TA, Schork N, McKinney RA, Sadovnick AD, Remick RA *et al*. Suggestive evidence for linkage of ADHD features in bipolar disorder to chromosome 10p14. *Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet* 2010; **153**: 260–268.

15. Green EK, Raybould R, Macgregor S, Gordon-Smith K, Heron J, Hyde S *et al*. Operation of the schizophrenia susceptibility gene, neuregulin 1, across traditional diagnostic boundaries to increase risk for bipolar disorder. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 2005; **62**: 642–648.
16. De Pradier M, Gorwood P, Beauflis B, Ades J, Dubertret C. Influence of the serotonin transporter gene polymorphism, cannabis and childhood sexual abuse on phenotype of bipolar disorder: a preliminary study. *Eur Psychiatry* 2010; **25**: 323–327.
17. Benedetti F, Dallasepia S, Colombo C, Lorenzi C, Pirovano A, Smeraldi E. Association between catechol-O-methyltransferase Val(108/158)Met polymorphism and psychotic features of bipolar disorder. *J Affect Disord* 2010; **125**: 341–344.
18. Schulze TG, Ohlraun S, Czerski PM, Schumacher J, Kassem L, Deschner M *et al*. Genotype-phenotype studies in bipolar disorder showing association between the DAOA/G30 locus and persecutory delusions: a first step toward a molecular genetic classification of psychiatric phenotypes. *Am J Psychiatry* 2005; **162**: 2101–2108.
19. Priebe L, Degenhardt FA, Herms S, Haenisch B, Mattheisen M, Nieratschker V *et al*. Genome-wide survey implicates the influence of copy number variants (CNVs) in the development of early-onset bipolar disorder. *Mol Psychiatry* 2012; **17**: 421–432.
20. First MB, Spitzer RL, Gibbon M, JBW Williams. *Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Disorders*. American Psychiatric Publishing: Arlington, USA, 1998.
21. McGuffin P, Farmer A, Harvey I. A polydiagnostic application of operational criteria in studies of psychotic illness. Development and reliability of the OPCRIT system. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 1991; **48**: 764–770.
22. Smith EN, Bloss CS, Badner JA, Barrett T, Belmonte PL, Berrettini W *et al*. Genome-wide association study of bipolar disorder in European American and African American individuals. *Mol Psychiatry* 2009; **14**: 755–763.
23. Numberger JI Jr, Blehar MC, Kaufmann CA, York-Cooler C, Simpson SG, Harkavy-Friedman J *et al*. Diagnostic interview for genetic studies. Rationale, unique features, and training. NIMH Genetics Initiative. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 1994; **51**: 849–859.
24. Dziuban CD, Shirkey EC. When is a correlation matrix appropriate for factor analysis? Some decision rules. *Psychol Bull* 1974; **81**: 358–361.
25. Yeomans KA, Golder PA. The Guttman-Kaiser criterion as a predictor of the number of common factors. *J R Stat Soc Ser D* 1982; **31**: 221–229.
26. Purcell S, Neale B, Todd-Brown K, Thomas L, Ferreira MA, Bender D *et al*. PLINK: a tool set for whole-genome association and population-based linkage analyses. *Am J Hum Genet* 2007; **81**: 559–575.
27. Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium. Genome-wide association study of 14 000 cases of seven common diseases and 3000 shared controls. *Nature* 2007; **447**: 661–678.
28. International HapMap Consortium. A haplotype map of the human genome. *Nature* 2005; **438**: 71299–71320.
29. Tabachnick B, Fidell L. *Using Multivariate Statistics*. HarperCollins College Publishers: New York, USA, 1996.
30. Roncero I, Alvarez E, Chowen JA, Sanz C, Rabano A, Vazquez P *et al*. Expression of glucose transporter isoform GLUT-2 and glucokinase genes in human brain. *J Neurochem* 2004; **88**: 1203–1210.
31. Brandish PE, Su M, Holder DJ, Hodor P, Szumiloski J, Kleinhanz RR *et al*. Regulation of gene expression by lithium and depletion of inositol in slices of adult rat cortex. *Neuron* 2005; **45**: 861–872.
32. Boudry G, Cheeseman CI, Perdue MH. Psychological stress impairs Na⁺-dependent glucose absorption and increases GLUT2 expression in the rat jejunal brush-border membrane. *Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol* 2007; **292**: 862–867.
33. Potkin SG, Turner JA, Guffanti G, Lakatos A, Fallon JH, Nguyen DD *et al*. A genome-wide association study of schizophrenia using brain activation as a quantitative phenotype. *Schizophr Bull* 2009; **35**: 96–108.
34. Davidson RJ, Irwin W. The functional neuroanatomy of emotion and affective style. *Trends Cogn Sci* 1999; **3**: 11–21.
35. Ritzche M, Dolcos F, Eddington KM, Strauman TJ, Cabeza R. Neural correlates of emotional processing in depression: Changes with cognitive behavioral therapy and predictors of treatment response. *J Psychiatr Res* 2011; **45**: 577–587.
36. Hamilton JP, Etkin A, Furman DJ, Lemus MG, Johnson RF, Gotlib IH. Functional neuroimaging of major depressive disorder: a meta-analysis and new integration of baseline activation and neural response data. *Am J Psychiatry* 2012; doi:10.1176/appi.ajp.2012.11071105.
37. Hulvershorn LA, Karne H, Gunn AD, Hartwick SL, Wang Y, Hummer TA *et al*. Neural activation during facial emotion processing in unmedicated bipolar depression, euthymia, and mania. *Biol Psychiatry* 2012; **71**: 603–610.



Translational Psychiatry is an open-access journal published by Nature Publishing Group. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivative Works 3.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>

Supplementary Information accompanies the paper on the Translational Psychiatry website (<http://www.nature.com/tp>)

Appendix

Members of the Bipolar Disorder Genome Study (BiGS) Consortium

John R Kelsoe^{1,2}, Tiffany A Greenwood¹, Caroline M Nievergelt¹, Thomas B Barrett¹, Rebecca McKinney¹, Paul D Shilling¹, Nicholas J Schork^{3,5}, Erin N Smith^{3,4}, Cinnamon S Bloss^{3,5}, John Numberger⁶, Howard J Edenberg^{7,8}, Tatiana Foroud⁸, Daniel L Koller⁶, Elliot S Gershon⁹, Chun-Yu Liu⁹, Judith A Badner⁹, William Scheftner¹⁰, William B Lawson¹¹, Evaristus A Nwulia¹¹, Maria Hipolito¹¹, William Coryell¹², John Rice¹³, William Byerley¹⁴, Francis McMahon¹⁵, David TW Chen¹⁵, Thomas G Schulze^{15,16}, Wade Berrettini¹⁷, James B Potash^{18,19}, Peter P Zandi¹⁸, Pamela B Mahon¹⁸, Melvin McInnis²⁰, David Craig²¹, Szabolcs Szeglinger²¹

¹Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego; ²Department of Psychiatry, VA San Diego Healthcare System, La Jolla, CA, USA; ³Scripps Genomic Medicine, Scripps Translational Science Institute, and ⁴Department of Molecular and Experimental Medicine, The Scripps Research Institute, and ⁵Scripps Health, La Jolla, CA, USA; ⁶Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, and ⁷Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Indiana

University School of Medicine, and ⁸Department of Medical and Molecular Genetics, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA; ⁹Department of Psychiatry, University of Chicago, and ¹⁰Department of Psychiatry, Rush University, Chicago, IL, USA; ¹¹Department of Psychiatry, Howard University, Washington, DC, USA; ¹²Department of Psychiatry, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, USA; ¹³Division of Biostatistics, Washington University, St Louis, MO, USA; ¹⁴Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA; ¹⁵Human Genetics Branch, National Institute of Mental Health Intramural Research Program, National Institutes of Health, US Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD, USA; ¹⁶Section on Psychiatric Genetics, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Georg-August-University, Göttingen, Germany; ¹⁷Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA; ¹⁸Department of Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA; ¹⁹Department of Psychiatry, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IO, USA; ²⁰Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA; ²¹Neurogenomics Division, The Translational Genomics Research Institute, Phoenix, AZ, USA.