Association of a Schizophrenia-Risk Nonsynonymous Variant With Putamen Volume in Adolescents
A Voxelwise and Genome-Wide Association Study

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IMPORTANCE Deviation from normal adolescent brain development precedes manifestations of many major psychiatric symptoms. Such altered developmental trajectories in adolescents may be linked to genetic risk for psychopathology.

OBJECTIVE To identify genetic variants associated with adolescent brain structure and explore psychopathologic relevance of such associations.

DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS Voxelwise genome-wide association study in a cohort of healthy adolescents aged 14 years and validation of the findings using 4 independent samples across the life span with allele-specific expression analysis of top hits. Group comparison of the identified gene-brain association among patients with schizophrenia, unaffected siblings, and healthy control individuals. This was a population-based, multicenter study combined with a clinical sample that included participants from the IMAGEN cohort, Saguenay Youth Study, Three-City Study, and Lieber Institute for Brain Development sample cohorts and UK biobank who were assessed for both brain imaging and genetic sequencing. Clinical samples included patients with schizophrenia and unaffected siblings of patients from the Lieber Institute for Brain Development study. Data were analyzed between October 2015 and April 2018.

MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES Gray matter volume was assessed by neuroimaging and genetic variants were genotyped by Illumina BeadChip.

RESULTS The discovery sample included 1721 adolescents (873 girls [50.7%]), with a mean (SD) age of 14.44 (0.41) years. The replication samples consisted of 8690 healthy adults (4497 women [51.8%]) from 4 independent studies across the life span. A nonsynonymous genetic variant (minor T allele of rs13107325 in SLC39A8, a gene implicated in schizophrenia) was associated with greater gray matter volume of the putamen (variance explained of 4.21% in the left hemisphere; 8.66; 95% CI, 6.59-10.81; P = 5.35 × 10^-18; and 4.44% in the right hemisphere; t = 8.90; 95% CI, 6.75-11.19; P = 6.80 × 10^-19) and also with a lower gene expression of SLC39A8 specifically in the putamen (t 127 = −3.87; P = 1.70 × 10^-4). The identified association was validated in samples across the life span but was significantly weakened in both patients with schizophrenia (z = −3.05; P = .002; n = 157) and unaffected siblings (z = −2.08; P = .04; n = 149).

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE Our results show that a missense mutation in gene SLC39A8 is associated with larger gray matter volume in the putamen and that this association is significantly weakened in schizophrenia. These results may suggest a role for aberrant ion transport in the etiology of psychosis and provide a target for preemptive developmental interventions aimed at restoring the functional effect of this mutation.

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he adolescent brain undergoes substantial structural change, and deviations from the normal trajectory of brain development are thought to underlie many psychiatric symptoms.\(^1\) Growth patterns of adolescent brain development have been identified using longitudinal neuroimaging studies: decrease (eg, cortical regions, caudate, and putamen), increase (eg, hippocampus), and inverted U-shaped (eg, amygdala and thalamus).\(^2\)\(^-\)\(^5\) Twin studies have demonstrated regionally specific changes in heritability during different phases of brain development,\(^6\) and significant age-by-heritability interactions have been reported for gray matter volumes (GMV) in cortical and subcortical structures.\(^7\) Common genetic associations with both adolescent brain structures and risks for psychiatric disorders remain to be uncovered.

Large-scale meta-analysis of genome-wide association study (GWAS) is the state-of-the-art approach to detect novel genetic variants associated with brain structure. However, often these studies are carried out in samples from heterogeneous age groups to maximize the overall sample size,\(^8\) and large-scale GWAS on adolescent brain is not available yet. Thus, much less is known about genetic factors to provide us with information about normal trajectories of brain development, and deviations from normal trajectories have been implicated in the pathophysiology of mental disorders.\(^9\)\(^-\)\(^11\) To increase the statistical power to detect genetic associations in the developing adolescent brain, it is important to investigate a sample with a narrow age range.\(^10\) This has already been demonstrated in a 2014 twin study,\(^12\) in which the heritability estimated from 89 twin pairs at the same age resembled estimates given by large meta-analysis, with more than 1250 twin pairs from different age groups.\(^13\) Additional limitations in detecting genetic associations might have been caused by using atlas-based brain segmentation because brain regions such defined can be genetically heterogeneous,\(^14\) thus potentially resulting in false-negative observations. To address these limitations, we investigated a cohort of more than 2000 healthy adolescents aged 14 years (IMAGEN\(^15\)) and combined voxelwise brain imaging with genome-wide association study (vGWAS\(^16\)).

Genetic associations on brain structures can emerge in a particular developmental period or can present across the life span.\(^6\)\(^-\)\(^7\) Thus, genetic factors might cause pervasive neuroanatomical aberrations that are linked to psychopathology during a defined developmental period or across the life span.\(^9\)\(^-\)\(^11\) To validate our findings and extend them to a wider age range, we used 4 additional cohorts of healthy participants to characterize patterns of the identified associations across the life span including the Saguenay Youth Study (SYS\(^17\)), Lieber Institute for Brain Development sample (LIBD\(^18\)), UK Biobank (UKB\(^19\)), and Three-City Study (3C\(^20\)). For the identified genetic variants, we tested their cisregulation on the expressions of nearby genes in brain tissues. To test whether genetic associations of adolescent brain are disrupted by psychopathology, we compared the identified associations among patients with psychiatric disorder, unaffected siblings, and healthy control individuals in clinical sample.
Measures

Genome-Wide Genotype Data
The IMAGEN blood samples were genotyped using either Illumina Human610-Quad Beadchip or Illumina Human660-Quad Beadchip. After quality control, 466,114 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) entered the following analysis. Details of the genotyping and quality control are available in a publication and in eMethods 1 in the Supplement.

Structural Image Data
Structural magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was performed on 3-T scanners from 3 manufacturers (Siemens: 5 sites; Philips: 2 sites; and General Electric: 2 sites) following the Alzheimer’s Disease Neuroimaging Initiative protocol modified for the IMAGEN study. All data were preprocessed in Statistical Parametric Mapping, version 8 using the Voxel-Based Morphometry, version 8 toolbox, including segmentation, normalization, modulation, and smoothing (eMethods 2 in the Supplement).

Brain Expression Quantitative Trait Loci Database
In the UK Brain Expression Consortium (UKBEC) database, gene expression data are available for 10 brain regions from 134 neuropathologically free participants. For any vGWAS-identified mutation on a gene, we first tested whether this SNP was associated with expression of this gene. Second, we went on to test whether such an association was tissue specific and whether this SNP also had cisregulations on expressions of nearby (±1 Mb) genes. For this extended exploration, we corrected for multiple comparisons between the number of nearby genes and the number of brain areas (eMethods 7 in the Supplement).

Statistical Analysis
Voxelwise and Genome-Wide Association Study
On the discovery sample, we performed a GWAS on GMV of each voxel in the brain (ie, 438,145 voxels labeled as per the Automatically Anatomical Labeling template). A significant association was identified if a cluster had more than 217 (approximately 4/3 × π × [3.3970 × 1.645]3/1.53 voxels falling into the 90% confidence interval of the smoothing kernel) voxels with 2-sided P values surviving a Bonferroni correction (P < 2.4483 × 10−13, calculated by 0.05/438,145/466,114; eMethods 8 in the Supplement). Regions of interest were then established from the identified clusters, and GMV of each region of interest was calculated by adding the volumes of all voxels within this region. Replications were mainly conducted for the significant clusters using each replication sample (eMethods 9 in the Supplement for meta-analysis). We established the 95% confidence interval of the statistics by 3000 bootstraps.

Summary-Database Mendelian Randomization
For the identified brain structure, we conducted summary-database Mendelian randomization (SMR) analysis by a web-based application (MR-Base; eMethods 10 in the Supplement). Using Psychiatric Genomics Consortium 2014 GWAS results for schizophrenia as the outcome, we tested whether the association between the identified brain structure and schizophrenia was significant and free of nongenetic confounders. A significant SMR result may suggest an association between the exposure (brain volume) and the outcome (schizophrenia) using the exposure-associated genetic variant as an instrument because the random nature of genetic variation mimics the design of randomized clinical trials. Although significant SMR results require further biological validation, nonsignificant results at least indicate a lack of association.

Comparison Among Patients, Unaffected Siblings, and Healthy Control Individuals
We first conducted power analysis to test whether we had enough sample size to detect the previously identified genetic associations in our clinical sample (eMethods 11 in the Supplement). To compare the identified association in patients with schizophrenia or unaffected siblings with that in healthy control individuals, we estimated its effect size using correlation coefficient. Partial correlations between GMV of the regions of interest and SNPs were estimated controlling for age, age × age, sex, IQ, total intracranial volume, and ratio of gray and white matter volume over total intracranial volume. Between independent samples, we compared effects sizes (ie, partial correlation coefficient) after transforming them into z statistics. The 95% 1-sided upper bound was established by 3000 bootstraps for the difference between 2 partial correlations in patients and their paired unaffected siblings, respectively.

Results

Demographics
In the discovery sample of 1721 healthy adolescents (of whom 873 were girls [50.7%]), the participants were a mean (SD) age of 14.44 (0.41) years, while the replication samples of 8690 healthy participants (of whom 4497 were girls [51.8%]) had a larger age range between 12 and 92 years. The clinical sample used in this study had 157 patients with schizophrenia (of whom 35 were female [22.2%], with a mean [SD] age of 34.82 [9.91] years) and 149 unaffected siblings of patients (of whom 85 were female [57.1%], with a mean [SD] age of 36.60 [9.44] years). Further demographics and clinical features are listed in eTable 1 in the Supplement.

Association of Schizophrenia Risk SNP rs13107325 With Putamen Volume
Applying voxelwise and GWAS (vGWAS) to the discovery sample, we found that the minor T allele (a missense mutation in gene SLC39A8) of SNP rs13107325 was associated with larger volumes in bilateral putamen (left hemisphere: t1705 = 8.66; P = 5.35 × 10−18; variance explained [VE] = 4.21%; right hemisphere: t1705 = 8.90; P = 6.80 × 10−19; VE = 4.44% right hemisphere), and these clusters were asymmetric between left and right hemispheres (Figure 1A–C). In addition, we found an association of the minor G allele of SNP rs7182018 (an intron variant on lncRNA RP11-624L4.1) with greater GMV of 2 clusters in bilateral central sulcus (left hemisphere:
rs13107325 has been associated with schizophrenia in a 2014 Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (phase 2) GWAS. The SMR using Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (phase 2) results as outcome identified the associations between putamen clusters and schizophrenia (left putamen cluster: $b = 0.9388$; SE = 0.1329; $P = 1.61 \times 10^{-12}$; right putamen cluster: $b = 3.444$; SE = 0.4875; $P = 1.607 \times 10^{-12}$; eFigure 3 in the Supplement). Considering that the SMR analysis identified no association between the central sulcus and schizophrenia using any SNP within the neighboring region (±1 Mb) of rs7182018 as an instrumental variable (eFigure 4 in the Supplement), we concluded that rs7182018 is not associated with schizophrenia. Analyses on rs7182018 are found in eTables 2-12 and eFigures 5-13 in the Supplement.

Independent Replications Across the Life Span

In the SYS sample of 971 healthy adolescents with a mean (SD) age of 15.03 (1.84) years, we replicated the positive association of SNP rs13107325 in the left putamen ($t_{964} = 3.70$; $P = 1.16 \times 10^{-4}$) but found no such association in the right putamen ($t_{964} = −1.73$; $P = .08$). The right putamen cluster was affected by a greater variation of the insula in the SYS sample because a part of the insula was mapped into this cluster (eFigure 14 in the Supplement).

Using the UKB sample (mean [SD] age, 62.64 [7.41] years; n = 6932), we replicated the positive associations of rs13107325 with GMV of the putamen clusters (left hemisphere: $t_{6885} = 4.80$; $P = 8.16 \times 10^{-7}$; VE = 0.33%; right hemisphere: $t_{6885} = 4.80$; $P = 8.16 \times 10^{-7}$; VE = 0.60%). Given the large sample size of this cohort, we further confirmed the significance of the identified clusters using a SNP to whole-brain approach with 10 000 permutations at a cluster level (eTable 11 in the Supplement). In another 2 independent samples with mean (SD) ages of 31.92 (9.50) years (LIBD sample,
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P<.0004), MANBA in the frontal cortex (t(125) = −3.73; 95% CI, −5.93 to −1.84; P <.0003), and higher expression of CENPE in the occipital cortex (t(127) = 3.69; 95% CI 1.72 to 6.10; P <.0003).

Gene-Brain Association Weakened by Genetic Risk for Schizophrenia

Despite inconsistent structural neuroimaging results of the putamen in schizophrenia (no difference, reduction, or enlargement of structure have been reported), this structure has long been associated with both elevated dopamine synthesis capacity and frontostriatal dysconnectivity in schizophrenia and is key to the effects of antipsychotic treatment by various methodologic approaches. To reduce the confounding effects, we used unaffected siblings (carrying a higher genetic risk for schizophrenia but free of the clinical phenotype and treatment effects of patients with schizophrenia) to further validate the involvement of the rs13107325-putamen association in schizophrenia. We hypothesized that the rs13107325-putamen association was significantly weakened in both patients and unaffected siblings compared with healthy control individuals. Given a large effect size (r = 0.31; n = 272) in the healthy control individuals, power analysis (Methods II in the Supplement) estimated a sample size of 102 for 95% power assuming a 5% significance level and a 1-sided test. Therefore, we had enough patients (n = 157) and unaffected siblings (n = 149) in the LIBD study to detect such an association. We found that the rs13107325-putamen association in the right hemisphere became insignificant in both patients and unaffected siblings (Table). This disrupting effect might be specific because the rs7182018-CEN association remained significant in all 3 groups (eTable 5 in the Supplement). Compared with healthy control individuals, patients had a significantly weakened rs13107325-putamen association (z = −3.05; P <.002). Next, we confirmed that such association was weaker in the unaffected siblings compared with the healthy control individuals (z = −2.08; P <.04). In patient-sibling pairs (n = 49), we found that the SNP-volume association was weaker in patients compared with unaffected siblings (r(patient−sibling) = −0.25; 95% upper 1-sided bound; −0.0143; P <.04).

Table. Associations of a Schizophrenia-Risk SNP rs13107325 With the Gray Matter Volumes of 2 Putamen Clusters in Multiple Cohorts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample and Cluster</th>
<th>Volume, mean (SD), mL</th>
<th>t (95% CI)</th>
<th>P Value</th>
<th>Variance Explained, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMAGEN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left PUT</td>
<td>1.93 (0.35)</td>
<td>8.66 (6.59 to 10.81)</td>
<td>5.35 × 10⁻¹⁸</td>
<td>4.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right PUT</td>
<td>0.75 (0.09)</td>
<td>8.90 (6.75 to 11.19)</td>
<td>6.80 × 10⁻¹⁵</td>
<td>4.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SYSC</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left PUT</td>
<td>1.60 (0.22)</td>
<td>3.70 (1.85 to 5.60)</td>
<td>1.16 × 10⁻⁴</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right PUT</td>
<td>0.81 (0.11)</td>
<td>−1.73 (−3.54 to −0.04)</td>
<td>.08⁴</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIBD HC</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left PUT</td>
<td>1.59 (0.22)</td>
<td>4.93 (2.86 to 7.11)</td>
<td>7.22 × 10⁻⁷</td>
<td>8.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right PUT</td>
<td>0.65 (0.06)</td>
<td>5.33 (3.29 to 7.48)</td>
<td>1.05 × 10⁻⁷</td>
<td>9.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UKBF</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left PUT</td>
<td>1.37 (0.28)</td>
<td>4.80 (2.97 to 6.72)</td>
<td>8.16 × 10⁻⁷</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right PUT</td>
<td>0.53 (0.09)</td>
<td>6.46 (4.48 to 8.41)</td>
<td>5.44 × 10⁻¹¹</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3C</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Left PUT</td>
<td>1.11 (0.14)</td>
<td>2.34 (0.62 to 4.45)</td>
<td>.01</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right PUT</td>
<td>0.48 (0.06)</td>
<td>2.28 (0.45 to 4.31)</td>
<td>.01</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIBD SZ</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left PUT</td>
<td>1.57 (0.28)</td>
<td>2.01 (0.60 to 3.55)</td>
<td>.02</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right PUT</td>
<td>0.65 (0.09)</td>
<td>0.17 (−1.46 to 1.78)</td>
<td>.43</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIBD SB</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left PUT</td>
<td>1.53 (0.21)</td>
<td>2.27 (0.23 to 4.09)</td>
<td>.01</td>
<td>3.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right PUT</td>
<td>0.63 (0.06)</td>
<td>1.30 (−0.93 to 3.11)</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: 3C, Three-City Study; HC, healthy control individuals; LIBD; Lieber Institute for Brain Development; PUT, putamen; SYS, Saguenay Youth Study; SZ, patients with schizophrenia; SB, unaffected siblings of patients; SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism; UKB, UK biobank.

a Validations of positive associations in different age groups. P values were given by 1-tailed test. The associations were estimated for the volumes of the significant clusters identified by our voxelwise genome-wide association study. The volume of a cluster was calculated by adding up the volume of each voxel within that cluster.

b n = 1721; Mean age, 14 years.

⁴ n = 971; Mean age, 15 years.

⁵ Two-tailed P value test because the association went to an opposite direction compared with the hypothesis.

© n = 272; Mean age, 32 years.

© n = 6932; Mean age, 62 years.

© n = 515; Mean age, 77 years.

© n = 157; Mean age, 35 years.

© n = 149; Mean age, 37 years.
In this vGWAS, we discovered an rs13107325-putamen association in adolescent brains and confirmed this association across the lifespan. Mendelian randomization analysis demonstrated a significant association between putamen volume and schizophrenia free of nongenetic confounders. Unaffected siblings of patients showed a significant weakening of the rs13107325-putamen association that may be owing to the genetic risk for schizophrenia. Together, these findings provide a new and testable hypothesis of an interaction between the pathology of schizophrenia and the mechanism determining the putamen volume.

Single-nucleotide polymorphism rs13107325 (located in an exon of SLC39A8, chromosome 4) encodes a solute carrier transporter ZIP8 expressed in the plasma membrane and mitochondria. SLC39A8 has been associated with schizophrenia by both large-scale GWAS\(^ {47,48}\) and genetic genome-wide DNA methylation analysis (brain tissues collected from 24...
patients along with 24 healthy control individuals. The possible involvement of this gene in the psychopathology of schizophrenia has been discussed since 2012 and has been shown to involve immunologic processes, glutamatergic neurotransmission, and homeostasis of essential metals in the brain. In the literature, it has been hypothesized that the association between SLC39A8 and schizophrenia may be associated with its involvement in proinflammatory immune response during brain development. Our findings highlight a negative regulation of SLC39A8 on the nuclear factor-κ B (NFκB) pathway as a putative causal mechanism. The NFκB pathway induces the expression of proinflammatory genes (eg, cytokines), which have been associated with schizophrenic symptoms. In healthy populations, the strong association between SLC39A8 and putamen volume may be associated with the regulatory role of NFκB in the growth and morphology of neurons during brain development. Patients with schizophrenia, the weakened association may be owing to dysregulation of NFκB in terms of gene and protein levels, and nuclear activation in brain tissues of patients. rs13107325 is a missense mutation substituting alanine (apo) with thyrinone (pol) (Ala391Thy), resulting in ZIP8-Thy391 transporting significantly less metal ion into the cell. Therefore, after the discovery of SNP rs13107325 associated with schizophrenia risk by large-scale GWAS, our findings indicate that molecular pathologies of schizophrenia may disrupt neuronal ion-mediated regulations in the development of putamen volume.

The IMAGEN sample of 1721 homogenous 14-year-old healthy adolescents gave us an effect size (r = 0.21 between rs13107325 and the left putamen clusters; r = 0.21 between rs13107325 and the right putamen clusters) 3 times larger than that of the UKB sample of 6932 adults heterogeneously aged between 46 and 79 years (r = 0.06 for the left putamen clusters; r = 0.07 for the right putamen clusters). The genetic factors could explain up to 80% of the heritability of brain anatomy (ie, GMV), of which up to 54% could be captured by a large number of SNPs. However, percentage of variance explained by a single genetic variant was only 0.52% according to literature. In this study, the identified genetic variant explained more than 4% of variance in the observed volumes. Such a large univariate genetic influence on the adolescent brain may be owing to less cumulative environmental impact (eg, exercises, stresses, and illnesses) at a younger age. Perhaps the analysis of adolescents could also help explain why this novel association failed to be identified by previous large-scale meta-analyses with heterogeneous age groups.

**Limitations**

A limitation of this study is that we adopted a conservative strategy in terms of Bonferroni correction for the discovery of significant vGWAS signal. We acknowledge that this conservative procedure may give false-negative findings owing to the sample size of the discovery study. However, if we used the meta-analysis for the discovery by combining both the IMAGEN sample with the replication samples, we might have missed those associations that were significant in adolescents only. Given that the IMAGEN participants were of similar age, future imaging genetic cohorts of healthy adolescents may help us to identify more gene-brain associations with smaller effect sizes. Second, the identified brain associations of the other SNP rs7182018 were more stable across the life span, but there is no evidence to our knowledge to date that it is involved in the pathology of schizophrenia. Third, the identified gene-level eQTL result did not reach a genome-wide significance level in the UKBEC database, and rs13107325 was not associated with expression of SLC39A8 in the GTEx database. This may be partially owing to differences in the sex ratio and racial/ethnic composition between these 2 databases. Furthermore, other levels (expression of exon, junction, and transcripts) of eQTL analyses should also be conducted in the future. Animal studies to test these possible molecular mechanisms are also warranted.

**Conclusions**

In summary, using an innovative method, we identified a gene that points to a potential new mechanism associated with both ion transporter and immune response for development of psychopathology, in particular associated with schizophrenia. Given that the major function of the SLC39A8 gene is accessible to pharmacologic manipulation, we believe that these results are crucial for discovering novel treatment for schizophrenia.
Author Contributions: Drs Luo and Feng had full access to all the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. Drs Schuman and Feng contributed equally to the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest Disclosures: Dr Banaschewski has served as an advisor or consultant to Bristol-Myers Squibb, Desitin Arzneimittel, Eli Lilly, Medice, Novartis, Pfizer, Shire, UCB, and Vifor Pharma; has received conference attendance support, conference support, or speaking fees from Eli Lilly, Janssen McNeil, Medice, Novartis, Shire, and UCB; and is involved in clinical trials conducted by Eli Lilly, Novartis, and Shire and the present work is unrelated to these relationships. Dr Walter received a speaker honorarium from Servier (2014). Dr Mickael Guedj and Wenjia Wang are employees of Pfizer. Drs Kherif and Cui were supported by the HBP Senior Scientist Program for Research and Innovation under the Specific Grant Agreement 720270 (Human Brain Project SGA3). This work was supported by the following sources: the European Union–funded FP6 Integrated Project IMAGEN (reinforcement-related behavior in normal brain function and psychopathology, grant LSHM-CT-2007-37286), the Horizon 2020–funded European Research Council Advanced Grant ‘Brain Connectivity and Adaptive Brain Circuits for Behavior: Bridging Neurobiology and Mathematics’ (grant 714801), the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (grant 1R01NS083657), and the John A. Hartford Foundation (grant 20142JRA0006). The authors report no other conflicts of interest.

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Original Investigation Research

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Additional Information: IMAGEN data are available by application to consortium coordinator Dr Schumann (http://imagen-europe.com) after evaluation according to an established procedure. Lieber Institute for Brain Development data (http://www.libd.org/) are available by application after evaluation according to the established procedure. Saguenay Youth Study data (http://www.saguenay-youth-study.org) are available on request addressed to Dr Pausova (zenzka.pausova@sickkids.ca) and Dr Paus (tpaus@research.baycrest.org). This study used data from the Three-City (http://www.three-city-study.com), which is conducted under an agreement between Institute National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale and the Université Victor Segalen-Bordeaux2. BRAINEAC data are free to access through a website http://www.braineac.org/. UK Biobank is an open resource and is available to researchers by registering and applying to access the Resource via the Resource Access Management System (http://resource.biobank.ac.uk/). This research has been conducted using the UK Biobank Resource under application 19542.