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Genetic Architecture of Vitamin B12 and Folate Levels Uncovered Applying Deeply Sequenced Large Datasets

Niels Grarup1, Patrick Sulem2, Camilla H. Sandholt1,2, Gudmar Thorleifsson2, Tanunveer S. Aaluwallia1, Valgerdur Steinhorsdottir1, Helgi Bjarnason2, Daniel F. Gudbjartsson2, Olafur T. Magnusson2, Thomas Sparse3, Anders Albrechtsen3, Augustine Kong2, Gisli Masson2, Geng Tian4, Hongzhi Cao4, Chao Nie5, Karsten Kristiansen3, Lise Lotte Husemoen6, Betina Thuesen6, Yingrui Li4, Rasmus Nielsen3,7,8, Allan Linneberg6, Isleifur Olafsson9, Gudmundur I. Eyjolfsson10, Torben Jørgensen6,11,12, Jun Wang1,4,5, Torben Hansen1,13, Unnur Thorsteinsdottir1,14, Kari Stefánsson2,14, Oluf Pedersen1,15,16,17*

1 The Novo Nordisk Foundation Center for Basic Metabolic Research, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2 deCODE Genetics, Reykjavik, Iceland, 3 Centre of Bioinformatics, Faculty of Science, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark, 4 BGI-Shenzhen, Shenzhen, China, 5 Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark, 6 Research Centre for Prevention and Health, Glostrup University Hospital, Glostrup, Denmark, 7 Department of Integrative Biology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, California, United States of America, 8 Department of Statistics, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, California, United States of America, 9 Landspitali, The National University Hospital of Iceland, Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Reykjavik, Iceland, 10 Icelandic Medical Center (Laeknasetrid) Laboratory in Mjodd (RAM), Reykjavik, Iceland, 11 Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark, 12 Faculty of Medicine, University of Aalborg, Aalborg, Denmark, 13 Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark, 14 University of Iceland Faculty of Medicine, Reykjavik, Iceland, 15 Faculty of Health Sciences, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark, 16 Hagedorn Research Institute, Gentofte, Denmark, 17 Institute of Biomedical Science, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Abstract

Genome-wide association studies have mainly relied on common HapMap sequence variations. Recently, sequencing approaches have allowed analysis of low frequency and rare variants in conjunction with common variants, thereby improving the search for functional variants and thus the understanding of the underlying biology of human traits and diseases. Here, we used a large Icelandic whole genome sequence dataset combined with Danish exome sequence data to gain insight into the genetic architecture of serum levels of vitamin B12 (B12) and folate. Up to 22.9 million sequence variants were analyzed in combined samples of 45,576 and 37,341 individuals with serum B12 and folate measurements, respectively. We found six novel loci associating with serum B12 (CD320, TCN2, ABCD4, MMAA, MMACHC) or folate levels (FOLR3) and confirmed seven loci for these traits (TCN1, FUT6, FUT2, CUBN, CLYBL, MUT, MTHFR). Conditional analyses established that four loci contain additional independent signals. Interestingly, 13 of the 18 identified variants were coding and 11 of the 13 target genes have known functions related to B12 and folate pathways. Contrary to epidemiological studies we did not find consistent association of the variants with cardiovascular diseases, cancers or Alzheimer’s disease although some variants demonstrated pleiotropic effects. Although to some degree impeded by low statistical power for some of these conditions, these data suggest that sequence variants that contribute to the population diversity in serum B12 or folate levels do not modify the risk of developing these conditions. Yet, the study demonstrates the value of combining whole genome and exome sequencing approaches to ascertain the genetic and molecular architectures underlying quantitative trait associations.


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Competing Interests: I have read the journal’s policy and declare that the authors from deCODE Genetics (P. Sulem, G. Thorleifsson, V. Steinhorsdottir, H. Bjarnason, D. F. Gudbjartsson, O. Magnusson, A. Kong, G. Masson, U. Thorsteinsdottir, and K. Stefánsson) are employees of deCODE Genetics or own stock options in deCODE Genetics. The remaining authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

* E-mail: kstefan@decode.is (K. Stefánsson); oluf@sund.ku.dk (O. Pedersen)

† These authors contributed equally to this work.
Author Summary

Genome-wide association studies have in recent years revealed a wealth of common variants associated with common diseases and phenotypes. We took advantage of the advances in sequencing technologies to study the association of low frequency and rare variants in conjunction with common variants with serum levels of vitamin B12 (B12) and folate in Icelanders and Danes. We found 18 independent signals in 13 loci associated with serum B12 or folate levels. Interestingly, 13 of the 18 identified variants are coding and 11 of the 13 target genes have known functions related to B12 and folate pathways. These data indicate that the target genes at all of the loci have been identified. Epidemiological studies have shown a relationship between serum B12 and folate levels and the risk of cardiovascular diseases, cancers, and Alzheimer’s disease. We investigated association between the identified variants and these diseases but did not find consistent association.

Introduction

One-carbon metabolism (OCM) is a process whereby folate transfers one-carbon groups in a range of biological processes including DNA synthesis, methylation and homocysteine metabolism [1,2]. The water-soluble B vitamins, vitamin B12 (B12) and folate play key roles as enzyme cofactors or substrates in OCM. Individuals with deficiencies in these vitamins can develop anemia [3]. In adults, epidemiological studies have also suggested that neurodegenerative disease such as Alzheimer’s disease [7]. Serum risk of cardiovascular disease [3,4], different cancers [5,6] and oligonucleotide preparations for two loci (GWAS) have yielded some sequence variants influencing B12 (B12) and folate in Icelanders and Danes. We found 18 independent signals in 13 loci associated with serum B12 or folate levels. Interestingly, 13 of the 18 identified variants are coding and 11 of the 13 target genes have known functions related to B12 and folate pathways. These data indicate that the target genes at all of the loci have been identified. Epidemiological studies have shown a relationship between serum B12 and folate levels and the risk of cardiovascular diseases, cancers, and Alzheimer’s disease.

We investigated association between the identified variants and these diseases but did not find consistent association.

Genetics of B12 and Folate Mapped by Sequencing

The classic GWAS applied commercial chip-based genotyping and imputation of HapMap variants of which a majority were coding and 11 of the 13 target genes have known functions related to B12 and folate pathways. These data indicate that the target genes at all of the loci have been identified. Epidemiological studies have shown a relationship between serum B12 and folate levels and the risk of cardiovascular diseases, cancers, and Alzheimer’s disease. We investigated association between the identified variants and these diseases but did not find consistent association.

Results

Heritability of serum B12 and folate levels

We estimated the heritability of B12 and folate levels based on 38,229 and 21,708 Icelandic sibling pairs, respectively. Our analysis revealed estimates of 27% for B12 and 17% for folate which are lower than previously reported [8].

Experimental design

To search for sequence variants affecting serum B12 and folate levels we compiled data from two sequencing initiatives in Iceland and Denmark. In Iceland, a large population-based resource has been generated applying WGS and highly accurate imputation of the sequence information into a large fraction of the population [20,21]. Utilizing this resource many low frequency and rare causative sequence variants have recently been discovered that affect the risk of common diseases [22–26]. In the Danish samples, WES was used to search for low frequency variation associated with complex traits [27,28]. The outline of the present study is depicted in Figure 1. In the Icelandic study sample, 1,176 individuals were whole genome sequenced to an average depth of 10× and 22.9 million SNVs were identified. These variants were then imputed into 25,960 and 20,717 chip-genotyped Icelanders with serum B12 and folate measurement, respectively, using highly accurate long-range phasing based imputation [20]. The Icelandic genealogical database allowed for further propagation of the sequence information, applying genealogy based imputation, into 11,323 and 8,196 relatives of the chip-genotyped individuals, for a total sample size of 37,283 and 29,913, respectively, for the two phenotypes [25] (Text S1 and Table S1). In the Danish part of the study whole exomes of 2,000 Danes were sequenced to an average sequencing depth of 8× [28]. From that effort, 16,192 coding SNVs with allelic frequency above 1% were selected for Illumina iSelect genotyping in two Danish population-based cohorts of 8,293 individuals with measurements of serum B12 and 4,428 individuals with measurement of serum folate (Table S2). Of the 16,192 SNVs, 15,994 overlapped with the Icelandic variants.

A generalized form of linear regression was used to test for association of serum levels of B12 or folate with SNVs, taking into account relatedness and population stratification within each sample set, applying the method of genomic control (GC). Analyses were performed in three steps; sequence variants were analyzed in the Icelandic and Danish samples separately, then by combining in a meta-analysis the overlapping sequence variants identified in both study samples. Loci that associated significantly with B12 or folate levels from these studies were fine mapped using the Icelandic WGS data imputed into chip genotyped individuals and the same data set was used to identify additional signals at (WES) [18] or specific targets [19], all contributing to a better understanding of the spectrum of allelic variations in the human genome. We expect that attempts to directly cover low frequency and rare sequence variants through next generation sequencing, in addition to the common variants, will improve the search for functional variants and thus the understanding of the underlying biology of human traits and diseases.

Here we aimed to identify and characterize associations of SNVs across the allele frequency spectrum with serum levels of B12 and folate by compiling data in up to 45,576 individuals based on sequencing initiatives in Iceland and Denmark. For the first time, we apply next generation sequence data to identify sequence variants affecting serum levels of B12 and folate and the present datasets are the largest utilized to date for the analysis of these traits.
each of these loci through conditional analysis. Finally, the full Icelandic data of 22.9 million SNVs were used in GWAS to identify additional loci represented by non-coding variants or rare coding signals not genotyped in the Danish design. Genome-wide significance (GWS) level in the study was set at $P_{2.2 \times 10^{-9}}$, based on Bonferroni correction for the 22.9 million SNVs (Figure 1).

**Discovery analyses for serum B12 and folate**

In the separate and combined analyses of SNVs with serum B12 and serum folate levels in the Icelandic and Danish data, a total of 13 genetic loci were found to associate at GWS, $P_{2.2 \times 10^{-9}}$ (Table 1 and 2, Figure S1 and S2). Of the 11 loci associated with serum B12, five ($CD320$, $TCN2$, $ABCD4$, $MMAA$ and $MMACHC$) were novel and six were previously reported either in populations of European or East-Asian ancestry [9–12] (Table 1). Association analyses with serum folate yielded one novel locus ($FOLR3$) and confirmed the reported $MTHFR$ locus (Table 2).

Since only coding variants were in the combined analysis we used the Icelandic WGS-based data to screen for stronger non-coding signals at the loci identified in meta-analysis of coding variants. Interestingly, the strongest signal at 10 of the 11 B12-associated loci in the Icelandic data corresponded to missense ($n=9$) or nonsense ($n=1$) mutations with only the $FUT6$ locus having a stronger non-coding signal (rs708686) than the missense P124S mutation (Table S3). As only SNVs had been called from the WGS data and imputed into the Icelandic samples we reassessed each of the 13 B12 and folate loci with INDEL data called using the GATK algorithm (http://www.broadinstitute.org/gatk/). None of the INDELs detected at the 11 B12 loci associated more strongly than the lead SNVs. However, when reassessing each of the two folate-associated loci we detected a two nucleotide insertion (rs139130389, NM_000804:exon3:c.318_319insTA) encoding a common (MAF 10.0%) frameshift mutation in exon 3 of $FOLR3$, that associated more strongly with folate levels than the intronic SNV rs652197 identified in the initial scan (rs139130389: $P=2.45 \times 10^{-12}$; effect = 0.087 SD, Table 2). The insertion and rs652197 are in linkage disequilibrium (LD) in the Icelandic sequencing data ($r^2=0.51$). Upon further inspection, we found that the ancestral sequence contained the insertion indicating the occurrence of a two base deletion in humans. The deletion with an allelic frequency of 90% in Iceland creates a premature stop codon at amino acid position 107 compared to the full-length protein consisting of 245 amino acids. Coding variants are thus lead signal of both folate loci ($FOLR3$ and $MTHFR$).

The lead SNVs included both rare, low frequency and common variants with MAFs ranging from 0.2% to 48% (Table 1 and 2). Of the six novel loci, four contained a lead variant with MAF below 6% with the rare missense rs12272669 variant (MAF 0.22%) in $MMACHC$ that associates with B12 found in the Icelandic data being at the extreme (Table 1). This variant has been observed in other populations than the Icelandic, albeit at much lower frequency (MAF 0.02%) (Exome Variant Server, http://evs.gs.washington.edu/EVS/). For $TCN1$ and $FUT6$ previously reported to associate with serum B12 levels we confirmed the association, yet with different SNVs than reported. At the $TCN1$ locus the strongest associated SNV in the Icelandic data was rs34324219 (Table 1) encoding a D301Y missense mutation, whereas the reported [10,11] and correlated ($r^2 = 0.28$) non-coding rs526934 was more weakly associated (Table S4). At the $FUT6$ locus, the P124S missense mutation (rs778805) identified in the combined analysis of Icelandic and Danish data associated more strongly (Table 1) than the previously reported promoter rs3760776 variant (Table S4). For the remaining four reported B12-associated loci, $MUT$, $FUT2$, $CUBN$ and $CLYBL$, we
Table 1. Novel and previously reported genomic loci that associate with serum B12 levels at \( P < 2.2 \times 10^{-9} \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNV name</th>
<th>Locus</th>
<th>Chr.</th>
<th>Position (build 36/hg18)</th>
<th>Annotation (^1)</th>
<th>Alleles (^2) (effect/other)</th>
<th>EAF</th>
<th>Icelandic Effect</th>
<th>( P )</th>
<th>Danish – Inter99 Effect</th>
<th>( P )</th>
<th>Danish – Health2006 Effect</th>
<th>( P )</th>
<th>Combined N</th>
<th>Combined ( P )</th>
<th>( I^2 (% \text{ HET}) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Novel loci</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs2336573</td>
<td>CD20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8,273,709</td>
<td>G220R</td>
<td>T/C</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>1.1 \times 10^{-51}</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.0057</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>1.7 \times 10^{-8}</td>
<td>45,575</td>
<td>8.4 \times 10^{-9}</td>
<td>41 (0.033)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs1131603</td>
<td>TCN2</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29,348,975</td>
<td>L376S</td>
<td>C/T</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>4.3 \times 10^{-26}</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>1.8 \times 10^{-9}</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>5.3 \times 10^{-17}</td>
<td>45,575</td>
<td>4.9 \times 10^{-4}</td>
<td>62 (0.0050)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs3742801</td>
<td>ABCD1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>73,828,759</td>
<td>E368K</td>
<td>T/C</td>
<td>0.294</td>
<td>0.045</td>
<td>5.3 \times 10^{-6}</td>
<td>0.093</td>
<td>7.6 \times 10^{-4}</td>
<td>0.083</td>
<td>4.5 \times 10^{-5}</td>
<td>45,571</td>
<td>1.7 \times 10^{-13}</td>
<td>0 (0.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs2270655</td>
<td>MMAA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>146,795,868</td>
<td>Q363H</td>
<td>C/T</td>
<td>0.052</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>3.5 \times 10^{-5}</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>2.8 \times 10^{-7}</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>5.8 \times 10^{-8}</td>
<td>45,576</td>
<td>2.2 \times 10^{-13}</td>
<td>79 (7.1 \times 10^{-7})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs12272669</td>
<td>MMACHC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>45,747,242</td>
<td>R206Q</td>
<td>A/G</td>
<td>0.0022</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>3.0 \times 10^{-9}</td>
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<tr>
<td>Novel SNV associations in reported loci</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs34324219</td>
<td>TCN1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>59,379,954</td>
<td>D301Y</td>
<td>C/A</td>
<td>0.881</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>8.8 \times 10^{-71}</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>3.2 \times 10^{-23}</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>3.5 \times 10^{-24}</td>
<td>45,576</td>
<td>1.1 \times 10^{-11}</td>
<td>70 (0.001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs7780533(^3)</td>
<td>FUT6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5,783,209</td>
<td>P124S</td>
<td>A/G</td>
<td>0.254</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>2.1 \times 10^{-7}</td>
<td>0.050</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>0.00072</td>
<td>45,575</td>
<td>1.7 \times 10^{-10}</td>
<td>0 (0.64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported associated SNVs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs602662</td>
<td>FUT2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>53,898,797</td>
<td>G258S</td>
<td>A/G</td>
<td>0.596</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>4.1 \times 10^{-26}</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>3.5 \times 10^{-13}</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>1.9 \times 10^{-24}</td>
<td>45,568</td>
<td>2.4 \times 10^{-139}</td>
<td>0 (0.14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs1801222</td>
<td>CUBN</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17,196,157</td>
<td>F253S</td>
<td>G/A</td>
<td>0.583</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>1.1 \times 10^{-32}</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>7.6 \times 10^{-8}</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>2.9 \times 10^{-18}</td>
<td>45,576</td>
<td>3.3 \times 10^{-75}</td>
<td>0 (0.48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs4128112</td>
<td>CLYBL</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>99,316,635</td>
<td>R259X</td>
<td>C/T</td>
<td>0.948</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>9.6 \times 10^{-27}</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.0013</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>2.5 \times 10^{-7}</td>
<td>45,576</td>
<td>8.9 \times 10^{-35}</td>
<td>0 (0.90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs11413214</td>
<td>MUT</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>49,520,392</td>
<td>R32H</td>
<td>C/T</td>
<td>0.627</td>
<td>0.061</td>
<td>1.4 \times 10^{-16}</td>
<td>0.123</td>
<td>1.4 \times 10^{-5}</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>1.4 \times 10^{-7}</td>
<td>45,574</td>
<td>3.6 \times 10^{-26}</td>
<td>0 (0.24)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Association results for serum B12 in Icelandic and Danish study samples separately and combined. The effect allele is the allele associated with increased serum B12 levels. The effect is on a quantile normalized scale. Data were combined in fixed effect meta-analyses based on \( P \)-value and direction of effect adjusted for the number of individuals in each sample. Values of \( I^2 \) are percentages.

Chr., chromosome; EAF, effect allele frequency; HET, heterogeneity; SNV, single nucleotide variant.

1The annotation is based on the RefSeq hg18.
2The reference alleles based on Build 36/hg18 are shown in bold.
3In the Icelandic data the strongest signal at the FUT6 locus is for rs7780533 located 5' to the FUT6 gene (see Table S3).
4Danish data are given for the perfect proxy rs4267943 (1000 Genomes data: \( r^2 = 1.0 \)).

doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1003530.t001
Table 2. Novel and previously reported genomic loci that associate with serum folate levels at $P<2.2×10^{-9}$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SW Name</th>
<th>Locus</th>
<th>Chr.</th>
<th>Annotation $^1$</th>
<th>Allele$^2$ (ref/alt)</th>
<th>Position (Build 36)</th>
<th>Effect $^3$</th>
<th>Combined $^4$</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>P (Ref)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Novel loci</td>
<td>H652197</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>71,522,389 Intron</td>
<td>C/T</td>
<td>0.0179</td>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>2.5×10$^{-10}$</td>
<td>0.866</td>
<td>0.0043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novel loci</td>
<td>e1801133</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11,778,965 A222V</td>
<td>G/A</td>
<td>0.068</td>
<td>0.096</td>
<td>1.0×10$^{-10}$</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>1.1×10$^{-10}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported loci</td>
<td>FOLR3</td>
<td>FUT6</td>
<td>MTHFR</td>
<td>11,778,965 A222V</td>
<td>0.0179</td>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>2.5×10$^{-10}$</td>
<td>0.866</td>
<td>0.0043</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Association results for serum folate in Icelandic and Danish study samples separately and combined. The effect allele is the allele associated with increased serum folate levels. The effect is on a quantile normalized scale. Data were combined in leave-effect meta-analyses based on a value-and-direction effect-adjusted for the number of individuals in each sample. Values of P are percentages. Association between serum folate levels and the indicated SNVs was confirmed in the Danish data. The reference allele based on Build 36 is shown in bold.

The annotation is based on the RefSeq hg18.

$^1$The annotation is based on the RefSeq hg18.

$^2$The reference allele based on Build 36 is shown in bold.

$^3$In the Icelandic data a 2 bp INDEL in exon 3 of $FOLR3$ was strongly associated with serum folate levels (Table S3) and was confirmed in the Danish data.

$^4$The association was based on the RefSeq hg18.

Analyses conditional on the identified associated sequence variants

For the 13 loci associated with serum $B_12$ or folate levels we performed stepwise conditional analyses to search for secondary signals applying Icelandic WGS data imputed into the 25,960 and 20,717 chip-genotyped Icelanders with serum $B_12$ and folate information. We detected additional signals at five loci, $CUBN$, $TCN1$, $TCN2$, $FUT6$ and $MTHFR$ (Figure 2). For the serum $B_12$-associated loci, secondary independent association signals at $P<5×10^{-8}$ were detected at three, $CUBN$, $TCN1$ and $TCN2$ (Figure 2, Table 3). In the folate-associated loci, a secondary independent signal at $P<5×10^{-8}$ for serum $B_12$ were found including a missense variant (rs56077122) in $FOLR3$ located in an intron of the neighboring $CUBN$ (Figure 2). In $TCN1$ two additional independent signals at $P<5×10^{-8}$ for serum $B_12$ were found including a missense variant (rs5753231) in the $TCN1$ locus, represented by rs56077122 located in an intron of the neighboring $TRDMT1$ (Figure 2). In $TCN2$ one additional independent signal at $P<5×10^{-8}$ for serum $B_12$ was found including a missense variant (rs3760776) in $CUBN$. The secondary signal at the $CUBN$ locus was not found in a group of correlated markers represented by rs56077122 (located in an intron of the neighboring $TRDMT1$) (Figure 2). In $TCN2$ one additional independent signal at $P<5×10^{-8}$ for serum $B_12$ was found including a missense variant (rs5753231) in the $TCN2$ locus, represented by rs17421511 located in intron 4 of the $MTHFR$ gene (Figure 2). In contrast to the lead SNVs a large fraction of the secondary $B_12$ or folate signals were non-coding.

Of the identified variants (lead and secondary) the fraction of variance in serum $B_12$ or folate levels explained is estimated to be 6.3% for $B_12$ and 1.0% for folate (Text S1).

Mapping effects of associated sequence variants on gene expression

To determine whether any of the lead or secondary association signals at the $B_12$ or folate loci affect the expression of the target gene we analyzed genome-wide expression QTL (eQTL) data from white blood cells ($n=1,001$) and adipose tissue ($n=673$) from Icelanders with information on 22.9 million SNVs [29]. Of the lead and secondary $B_12$ or folate signals that are coding (Tables 1–3) two showed strong association with the expression of the target gene; the $R352H$ missense variant in $MUT$ ($P=9.1×10^{-59}$ in white blood cells and $P=2.5×10^{-16}$ in adipose tissue) and the frameshift INDEL in $FOLR3$ ($P=7.1×10^{-12}$ in white blood cells and $P=2.5×10^{-16}$ in adipose tissue; Table S9). Of all the $cis$ variants at the $MUT$ locus the $R352H$ missense mutation had by far the strongest effect on $MUT$ expression indicating that this effect is not mediated by a non-coding regulatory variant in LD with the $R352H$ mutation. The large effect of the frameshift mutation on $FOLR3$ expression is likely caused by nonsense-
mediated decay of transcripts containing the premature termination mutation [30]. A similar effect was not seen for the nonsense mutation in the \textit{CLYBL} gene which can likely be explained by the closeness of the mutation to the N-terminal of the CLYBL protein (amino acid 259 of 340) (Table S9). Of the non-coding lead or secondary B12 or folate signals a statistically significant effect on

Table 3. Novel secondary association signals at the serum B$_{12}$ or serum folate loci that associate at $P<5\times10^{-8}$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNV #</th>
<th>SNV name</th>
<th>Chr.</th>
<th>Position (build 36)</th>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Annotation</th>
<th>Alleles (effect/other)</th>
<th>EAF</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>$P$</th>
<th>LD with SNV #1 ($r^2$)</th>
<th>LD with SNV #2 ($r^2$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CUBN region (B$_{12}$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>rs1801222</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17,196,157</td>
<td>CUBN</td>
<td>F2535</td>
<td>G/A</td>
<td>0.593</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>$2.3\times10^{-42}$</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>rs56077122</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17,247,021</td>
<td>TRDMT1 intronic</td>
<td>A/C</td>
<td>0.335</td>
<td>0.087</td>
<td>$4.8\times10^{-21}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>TCN1 region (B$_{12}$)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>59,379,954</td>
<td>TCN1</td>
<td>D301Y</td>
<td>C/A</td>
<td>0.889</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>$9.8\times10^{-52}$</td>
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<tr>
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<td>rs34528912</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>59,388,111</td>
<td>TCN1</td>
<td>R35H</td>
<td>T/C</td>
<td>0.0361</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>$2.1\times10^{-15}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>rs117456053</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>59,373,407</td>
<td>Near TCN1 Intergenic</td>
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<td>0.976</td>
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<td>29,348,975</td>
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<td>L376S</td>
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<td>29,333,069</td>
<td>TCN2</td>
<td>5’</td>
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<td>0.064</td>
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<td>MTHFR region (folate)</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>11,778,965</td>
<td>MTHFR</td>
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<td>G/A</td>
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<td>MTHFR</td>
<td>Intron</td>
<td>G/A</td>
<td>0.827</td>
<td>0.098</td>
<td>$1.8\times10^{-15}$</td>
<td>0.11</td>
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</table>

Conditional analyses were performed using imputed sequence data from chip-genotyped Icelanders with information on serum B$_{12}$ or folate levels. Results for SNV #1 (lead SNVs) at each loci are unconditional on other SNVs. Analysis of SNV #2 is conditional on SNV #1 and SNV #3 is conditional on SNV #1 and #2. The LD between the SNVs at each locus was estimated from the sequence information of the 1,179 whole genome sequenced Icelanders.

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Figure 2. Regional plots illustrating conditional analyses of loci with more than one independent association signal for serum B$_{12}$ (CUBN, TCN1 and TCN2) or serum folate (MTHFR). Genotyped and imputed SNVs passing quality control measures in the Icelandic data are plotted with their $P$-values (as $-\log_{10}$ values) as a function of genomic position (NCBI Build 36). Only SNVs with $P<10^{-5}$ in at least one of the models are shown. The analyses were performed in 25,960 and 20,717 chip-genotyped Icelanders for B$_{12}$ and folate, respectively. Data points illustrated by open circles represent unconditional analyses (M0); blue dots are results of analyses conditional on the most significant SNV in M0 (M1) and orange dots are results of analyses conditional on most significant SNVs in M0 and M1. Estimated recombination rates (HapMap CEU) are plotted to reflect the local LD structure. Gene annotations were obtained from RefGene.
doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1003530.g002
expression was only seen for the TCN2 promoter variant, however, other markers in the region, that had no effect on serum B12 levels associated more strongly with TCN2 expression. Although lack of appropriate tissue to evaluate the effect of the B12- and folate mutations on expression cannot be excluded, these data suggest that except for the MUT gene the effects of both the coding and non-coding mutations are unlikely to be through expression.

Association of identified sequence variants with other traits linked to B12 and folate levels

Rare mutations in some of the B12 genes described here i.e. MMAH, MTR, MUT, CUBN, TCN2 and CUBV have been described in connection with rare conditions of methylmalonic aciduria and megaloblastic anemia that all relate to defects in B12 metabolism (OMIM database, http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/). In addition, epidemiological studies have suggested a link between reduced B12 and folate levels and the risk of common conditions such as cardiovascular diseases [3,4], cancers [5,6] and neurodegenerative disorders [7]. To evaluate the effect of the B12 or folate variants on these conditions we analyzed the association with coronary artery disease (CAD), stroke, colon cancer, prostate cancer and Alzheimer’s disease in data obtained from deCODE’s phenotype database. As outlined in Table S10, variants associated with serum B12 or folate levels did not consistently affect the risk of the diseases tested; the B12 or folate increasing allele for some variants was weakly protective and for others weakly at risk, and only two loci (CUBV associated with CAD and MTHFR with stroke) were statistically significant (P < 0.0018) but with opposite effects on these diseases. B12 or folate deficiencies can lead to increased serum homocysteine [2], yet of all the B12 or folate loci we tested only two associated significantly with homocysteine levels, with the B12- or folate increasing allele decreasing the homocysteine levels as expected (Table S10). These loci were the folate-associated MTHFR variant previously reported to associate with homocysteine [10,31,32] and the B12-associated variant at the MUT locus. Neither of these loci associated with cardiovascular disease or Alzheimer’s disease, despite increased homocysteine having been suggested to increase the risk of these diseases. Deficiency of B12 or folate is associated with megaloblastic anemia characterized by the presence of abnormally large red blood cells, increased mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and increased mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH). None of the identified variants associated significantly with MCV and MCH (Table S10). We also tested the recessive model for the B12 or folate variants in relation to these conditions, but did not detect any new associations. Inconsistency in the direction of the effect of each of the variants on these conditions (increased or decreased risk) (Table S10) indicates that for a given condition the combined effect of all the variants would be consistent with lack of association. The absence of observed directional consistent effects of the B12 and folate variants on the phenotypes tested suggest that sequence variants that contribute to the population diversity in serum B12 or folate levels do not modify the risk of developing these conditions, likely reflecting that B12 and folate levels have weak effects on these conditions. However, we recognize that for some of the conditions analyzed sample sizes are too small to detect weak effects, calling for cautious interpretation.

Evaluation of pleiotropic effects of the identified variants

One of the B12-associated loci, FUT2, has previously been associated with reduction in liver enzymes including alkaline phosphatase (ALP) [33] and cholesterol levels [34], increased risk of Crohn’s disease [35,36], psoriasis [37], retinal vascular caliber [38] and type 1 diabetes [39] and protection against Norovirus infection [40]. These associations can be explained by the function of FUT2 in cell surface glycochemistry as determinant of the Lewis antigen blood group. To evaluate pleiotropic effects of the identified B12 and folate variants, we screened the deCODE phenotype database, which contains information on the majority of common diseases and their associated risk factors (n = 400), applying both multiplicative and recessive genetic models (P = 3.5 × 10^-6 after Bonferroni correction). We found that the FUT2 variant associated strongly with serum levels of ALP (P = 1.1 × 10^-23) and also with psoriasis (P = 4.3 × 10^-8) as previously reported. We also detected a strong association with serum levels of cancer antigen 19-9 (P = 1.1 × 10^-166), lipase (P = 2.2 × 10^-24) and suggestive association with bone mineral density (BMD) (P = 1.3 × 10^-9) with the B12-increasing allele decreasing ALP levels, increasing the serum levels of the cancer antigen 19-9 and lipase and increasing the risk of developing low BMD (osteoporosis) (Table S11). An increase in serum lipase is associated with Crohn’s disease [41], but the causal link is unclear. The increased risk for low BMD observed for the FUT2 variant may be secondary to reduced ALP activity that might be a reflection of reduced bone remodeling. When applying the recessive model to the B12 and folate variants we found suggestive associations of the FUT6 variant with abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) and of the folate-associated variant in MTHFR with thoracic aortic aneurysm (TA). In both cases the effect of the B12- or folate-increasing allele was protective (Table S11). These associations could be mediated through the effect of these variants on B12 and folate levels as reduced levels of B12 and folate have been linked to the development of aortic aneurysm [42].

Discussion

Here we performed association analyses of up to 22.9 million SNVs, identified through WGS and WES, in up to 45,576 individuals to identify and characterize genetic variation influencing population diversity in serum levels of B12 and folate. We discovered five novel loci that associate with serum B12 levels and one novel locus for folate levels and replicated the six reported B12 loci and one folate locus. In addition, we identified five novel secondary independent signals at both the new and previously reported loci. The fraction of variance in serum B12 or folate levels explained by the identified variants is estimated to be 6.3% for B12 and 1.0% for folate (Text S1). Of the identified SNVs, both common and rare, we find that a large fraction (13 of 18) is represented by coding variants which is an unusually high fraction of coding variants compared to previous GWAS for other traits. Furthermore, of the 13 loci that associate with serum B12 and folate levels the genes at 11 of them can be directly linked to the current understanding of B12 and folate metabolism such as absorption, transport or enzymatic processes and one (FUT6) has potential links with these processes (Figure 3). Only CLIBL has a function that cannot be directly related to these pathways. Specifically, eight loci are involved in transporting B12 and folate between different tissues, four of them TCN1, FUT2, FUT6 and TCN2 as co-factors or regulators of co-factors necessary for the transport and the other four, CUBN, CD320, ABCD1 [43] and FOLR3 as membrane transporters actively facilitating membrane crossing. MUT and MTHFR catalyze enzymatic reactions in the OCM where MMAH and MMAA are involved in co-enzymatic processes (Figure 3). Moreover, we note that of the 13 genes, two (TCN2 and CD320) are known and two (MUT and MMAA) are suggested to interact in vivo [44] (Figure 3). Together with the high fraction of coding mutations these data indicate that the target genes at all of the loci have been identified.
By screening the deCODE database for pleiotropic effects of the B12 and folate variants we replicated some of the previous associations of the 

By screening the deCODE database for pleiotropic effects of the B12 and folate variants we replicated some of the previous associations of the FUT2 gene and detected novel suggestive association with increased risk of osteoporosis (low BMD) potentially mediated through diminished bone remodeling as a consequence of reduced ALP activity. We also detected suggestive associations of the FUT6 and the MTHFR variants with AAA and TA, respectively. However, we did not demonstrate association of any of the variants with the cardiovascular diseases, CAD and stroke, colorectal cancer, prostate cancer or Alzheimer’s disease and only two of the variants associated with homocysteine levels. Although to some degree impeded by low statistical power for some of these conditions, these data suggest that sequence variants that contribute to the population diversity in serum B12 or folate levels do not modify the risk of developing these conditions.

Figure 3. Genes that associate with serum B12 and folate levels are in pathways affecting their metabolism. Genes previously identified to harbor variants regulating serum levels of B12 are shown in green. In blue are novel genes identified in the present study. In red, genes containing variants previously suggested to associate with serum folate and in purple are novel genes for serum folate. B12: vitamin B12; HC: Heptocorrin (TCN1); IF: Intrinsic factor; R-A-P: Receptor-Associated-Protein; CUBN: cubilin (intrinsinc factor-cobalamin receptor); TC1: Transcobalamin II (TCN2); TC1-R: Transcobalamin II receptor (CD320); MMACHC: methylmalonic aciduria (cobalamin deficiency) cbIC type, with homocystinuria; MMAA: methylmalonic aciduria (cobalamin deficiency) cbIA type; ABDC4: ATP-binding cassette, sub-family D (ALD), member 4; LMBD1: LMBR1 domain containing 1; FOUR1–3: folate receptors 1–3; Ado-B12: Adenosyl-cobalamin; Me-B12: Methyl-cobalamin; Me-mal-CoA: Methyl-malonyl-CoenzymeA; Succ-CoA: Succinyl-CoenzymeA; Mut: methylmalonyl-CoA mutase; H. pylori: Helicobacter pylori; DHFR: Dihydrofolate reductase; MS: methionin synthase; THF: Tetrahydrofolate; 5,10-MTHF: 5,10-Methyl-tetrahydrofolate; Hcy: Homocysteine MTHFR: 5-methyl-tetrahydrofolate reductase.

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Materials and Methods

Ethics statement
All participants gave written informed consent. The studies were conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki II and were approved by the local Ethical Committees (approval numbers Denmark: H-3-2012-155, KA 98155 and KA-20060011, DeCode 08-105-V3-S1 (issued 30.08.2011) ref. VSNb2008060006/03.1).

Study participants in Iceland
For the Icelandic samples, serum B12 and folate levels were assessed in blood samples from Icelanders at the Landspitali University Hospital Laboratory or at the Icelandic Medical Center (Laeknasetrid) Laboratory in Mjodd (RAM), between the years 1990 and 2011. B12 and folate levels were normalized to a standard normal distribution using quantile normalization and then adjusted for sex, year of birth and age at measurement. For individuals for which more than one measurement was available we used the average of the normalized value.

Study participants in Denmark
The Danish data were generated in two population-based study samples recruited in Copenhagen. The Inter99 cohort is a randomized, non-pharmacological intervention study for the prevention of ischaemic heart disease, conducted on 6,784 randomly ascertained participants aged 30 to 60 years at the Research Centre for Prevention and Health in Glostrup, Denmark [45] (ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT00289237). Detailed characteristics of Inter99 have been published previously [45–47]. The Inter99 cohort included 5,481 and 5,624 individuals with genotypes and measurement of serum B12 and folate, respectively. Health2006 is a population-based epidemiological study of general health, diabetes and cardiovascular disease of 3,471 individuals aged 18–74 years [48]. Health2006 was also conducted at the Research Centre for Prevention and Health in Glostrup, Denmark. The Health2006 cohort included 2,812 and 2,804 individuals with valid genotypes and measurement of serum B12 and folate, respectively. In Inter99 serum B12 and folate were measured by a competitive chemiluminescent enzyme immunoassay (Dimension Vista platform, Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics GmbH, Eschborn, Germany).

Genotype data generation
In the Icelandic part, SNVs were identified through the Icelandic genealogical database and quantitative trait association testing. A generalized form of linear regression was used to test for association of serum B12 and folate with SNVs. Let y be the vector of quantitative measurements, and let g be the vector of expected allele counts for the SNV being tested. We assume the quantitative measurements follow a normal distribution with a mean that depends linearly on the expected allele at the SNV and a variance covariance matrix proportional to the kinship matrix:

\[ y \sim N(x + \beta g, 2\sigma^2 \Phi) \]

where

\[ \Phi_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & i = j \\ \frac{1}{2} p(k_{ij}) & i \neq j \end{cases} \]

is based on the kinship between individuals as estimated from the Icelandic genealogical database \((k_{ij})\) and estimate of the heritability of the trait \((\rho)\). It is not computationally feasible to use this full model and we therefore split the individuals with in silico genotypes and serum B12 and folate measurements into smaller clusters. Here we chose to restrict the cluster size to at most 300 individuals.

The maximum likelihood estimates for the parameters \(x\), \(\beta\), and \(\sigma^2\) involve inverting the kinship matrix. If there are \(n\) individuals in the cluster, then this inversion requires \(O(n^3)\) calculations, but since these calculations only need to be performed once the computational cost of doing a GWAS will only be \(O(n^2)\) calculations; the cost of calculating the maximum likelihood estimates if the kinship matrix has already been inverted.

Genetics of B12 and Folate Mapped by Sequencing

In the Danish part of the study 16,192 SNVs for genotyping were selected from a WES study of 2,000 individuals [28]. In brief, exon capture and Illumina sequencing to a depth of \(8\times\) were performed in 2,000 Danes by methods previously described [27]. The exome was captured by a NimbleGen 2.1M HD array with a target region of 34.1 Mb including 18,954 genes defined by CCDS (Consensus Coding Sequence database). The average number of reads sequenced for each individual was 22.3 million with most reads being 30 to 80 bases long. After alignment to the human reference genome (assembly hg18, NCBI build 36.3) and stringent quality assurance, including uniqueness of genomic mapping and Q-score >20, the median coverage per individual was 91% of the target region and had an average depth of \(8\times\) (96% coverage and 11× depth before filtering). After applying quality criteria 70,182 SNVs with an estimated MAF above 1% based on the reads using maximum likelihood were identified [49]. The details of the WES have been described previously [28]; 20,065 SNVs were, as part of a published study, selected from the exome sequencing for genotyping in 16,880 samples by a custom-designed Illumina iSelect array. First, 18,358 SNVs annotated to the most likely deleterious categories (179 nonsense, 15,789 nonsynonymous, 219 located in splice sites and 2,171 in untranslated regions) were prioritized. Second, 1,048 SNVs nominally associated with type 2 diabetes (\(P<0.05\)) in a sequencing-based association study were selected. Finally, we selected 599 synonymous variants in 192 loci previously associated with common metabolic traits at GWAS. Genotype data was obtained for 18,744 SNVs. Quality control of samples included removing closely related individuals, individuals with an extreme inbreeding coefficient, individuals with a low call rate, individuals with a mislabeled sex and individuals with a high discordance rate to previously genotyped SNVs. 15,989 individuals passed all quality control criteria. The SNVs were filtered based on their MAF (>0.5%), genotype call rate (>95%), Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (\(P>10^{-5}\)) or cross-hybridization with the X-chromosome. 16,192 SNVs passed all filters [28]. Genotyping of FOLR3 rs652197 in Danish samples was done by KASPar SNP Genotyping System (KBioscience, Hoddesdon, UK).

Statistical analyses

Icelandic analyses and quantitative trait association testing. A generalized form of linear regression was used to test for association of serum B12 and folate with SNVs. Let y be the vector of quantitative measurements, and let g be the vector of expected allele counts for the SNV being tested. We assume the quantitative measurements follow a normal distribution with a mean that depends linearly on the expected allele at the SNV and a variance covariance matrix proportional to the kinship matrix:

\[ y \sim N(x + \beta g, 2\sigma^2 \Phi) \]

where

\[ \Phi_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & i = j \\ \frac{1}{2} p(k_{ij}) & i \neq j \end{cases} \]

is based on the kinship between individuals as estimated from the Icelandic genealogical database \((k_{ij})\) and estimate of the heritability of the trait \((\rho)\). It is not computationally feasible to use this full model and we therefore split the individuals with in silico genotypes and serum B12 and folate measurements into smaller clusters. Here we chose to restrict the cluster size to at most 300 individuals.

The maximum likelihood estimates for the parameters \(x\), \(\beta\), and \(\sigma^2\) involve inverting the kinship matrix. If there are \(n\) individuals in the cluster, then this inversion requires \(O(n^3)\) calculations, but since these calculations only need to be performed once the computational cost of doing a GWAS will only be \(O(n^2)\) calculations; the cost of calculating the maximum likelihood estimates if the kinship matrix has already been inverted.
Multivariate regression and conditional analyses. For the multivariate regression analysis we only used Icelandic individuals which have been genotyped using the Illumina chip-genotyping platform. The multivariate linear regression analysis was performed conditioning for a given marker by adjusting for the estimated allele count based on imputation of this marker. The GC correction factor was the same as used for the unadjusted association analysis. A forward selection multiple logistic regression model was used to further define the extent of the genetic association. Briefly, all imputed SNVs located within an interval around the lead SNVs were tested for possible incorporation into a multiple regression model. In a stepwise fashion, a SNV was added to the model if it had the smallest \( P \)-value among all SNVs not yet included in the model and if it had a \( P < 5 \times 10^{-6} \). In the last step none of the SNVs remained significant at this threshold.

Association analyses of serum \( B_{12} \) and folate in Danish samples. Association analysis of each SNV in the Danish data was performed using linear regression assuming an additive model. Principal component analysis was performed using the covariance matrix and the first principal component and sex were included in the model as covariates. All quantitative traits were quantile normalized to a normal distribution prior to analysis. Association analyses were done using PLINK software (version 1.07, http://pngu.mgh.harvard.edu/~purcell/plink/). All \( P \)-values were corrected by GC. Inflation factors (\( \lambda \)) were at acceptable levels: \( B_{12} \): Inter99: 1.027, Health2006: 1.014 and folate: Inter99: 1.024, Health2006: 1.010.

Meta-analyses. For all SNVs with data from more than one study sample (Icelandic, Inter99 and/or Health2006) we performed meta-analyses of summary association data where we estimated the combined effect in a fixed-effects meta-analysis using the METAL software (http://www.sph.umich.edu/csg/abecasis/Metal/) [50]. An overall z-statistic relative to each reference allele was estimated based on \( P \)-value and direction of effect adjusted for the number of individuals in each sample.

Supporting Information

Figure S1 Regional plots of the 11 loci associated with serum \( B_{12} \). Genotyped and imputed SNVs passing quality control measures are plotted with their meta-analysis \( P \)-values (as \(-\log_{10} \) values) as a function of genomic position (NCBI Build 36). Only SNVs with \( P < 0.01 \) are plotted. The lead SNV with the lowest combined \( P \)-value is indicated by the rs-number. Estimated recombination rates (HapMap CEU) are plotted to reflect the local LD structure. Gene annotations were obtained from RefGene.

Figure S2 Regional plots of the two loci associated with serum folate. Genotyped and imputed SNVs passing quality control measures are plotted with their meta-analysis \( P \)-values (as \(-\log_{10} \) values) as a function of genomic position (NCBI Build 36). Only SNVs with \( P < 0.01 \) are plotted. The lead SNV with the lowest combined \( P \)-value is indicated by the rs-number. Estimated recombination rates (HapMap CEU) are plotted to reflect the local LD structure. Gene annotations were obtained from RefGene.

Table S2 Clinical characteristics of the Danish samples. Data are mean ± standard deviation or median (interquartile range). For individuals for which more than one measurement was available we used the average of the normalized value.


Table S6 Suggestive loci in the Icelandic or the Danish data associated with serum \( B_{12} \) levels \((2.2 \times 10^{-5} > P < 10^{-6})\).

Table S7 Results in the Icelandic data for loci with suggestive association with serum folate levels \((2.2 \times 10^{-5} > P < 10^{-6})\).

Table S8 Results from stepwise conditional analyses using the Icelandic data at loci associated with serum \( B_{12} \) or folate levels for signals with \( P < 5 \times 10^{-10} \). Conditional analyses were performed using imputed sequence data from chip-genotyped Icelanders with information on serum \( B_{12} \) or folate levels. Results for SNP \# 1 (lead SNVs) at each loci are unconditional on other SNVs. Analysis of SNP \# 2 is conditional on SNP \# 1 and SNP \# 3 is conditional on SNP \# 1 and \# 2. The LD between the SNVs at each locus was estimated from the sequence information of the 1,179 whole genome sequenced Icelanders.

Table S9 \( C_{is} \)-effect of the \( B_{12} \) and folate SNVs on the expression of the target gene in white blood cells and adipose tissue. Correlation between SNVs that associate with increased \( B_{12} \) or folate and mRNA expression in blood and adipose tissue from 1,001 and 673 individuals, respectively. The correlations are tested...
by regression analysis adjusted, for age, sex and differential cell counts (blood only), and inverse normal transformed relative expression values on the estimated genotype dosage. No other SNV shows significantly higher correlation with the expression in adipose or blood of MUT than rs1141521. The INDEL chr1:71527811 is the most significant cis variant for FOLR3. For TCN2 there are cis variants both in blood and adipose tissue that have stronger correlation than rs5753231 with its expression, while having little effect on B12 levels.

### Table S10
Association results for the B12 and folate associated markers with potential co-morbid conditions in Icelanders. Effect size and effect allele frequency from the Icelandic population. Associations at $P<0.001$ are shown in bold. EAF, effect allele frequency; MCV, mean corpuscular volume; MCH, mean corpuscular hemoglobin.

### Table S11
Association results for the B12 and folate variants with diseases and traits in deCODE database. Shown are the strongest association results for the folate and B12 variants, genome-wide significant or suggestive, with diseases and traits in deCODE’s database. EAF, effect allele frequency; BMD, bone mineral density; AAA, abdominal aortic aneurysm; TA, thoracic aneurysm. The annotation is based on the RefSeq hg18. The reference alleles based on Build 36 hg18 are shown in bold. The low BMD phenotypes are defined as those BMD values that are below $−1$ standard deviation (SD) from the mean.

### Text S1
Supplementary Text S1 contains additional description of Methods.

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### Author Contributions

### References


