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GBA p.T369M SUBSTITUTION IN PARKINSON DISEASE: POLYMORPHISM OR ASSOCIATION? A META-ANALYSIS

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The lysosomal enzyme glucocerebrosidase (GCase), encoded by *GBA*, has an important role in Parkinson disease (PD). *GBA* mutation carriers have an increased risk for PD, earlier age at onset, faster progression, and various nonmotor symptoms including cognitive decline, REM sleep behavior disorder, hyposmia, and autonomic dysfunction.¹ Furthermore, GCase enzymatic activity is reduced in the peripheral blood² and brain³ of noncarrier, sporadic PD patients. Biallelic *GBA* mutations, which have been classified as “severe” or “mild,” may cause Gaucher disease (GD), a lysosomal storage disorder. Mild mutations may lead to GD type 1, and 2 severe mutations result in neuronopathic GD (type 2 and type 3).⁴ There are 2 *GBA* variants, p.E326K and p.T369M, which do not cause GD in homozygous carriers, but may modify GCase activity and GD phenotype. It is now clear that p.E326K is a risk factor for PD,⁵ but whether p.T369M is associated with PD is still controversial. In some studies, the p.T369M substitution was associated with PD,⁶ while in others it had similar or increased frequency in controls. Of interest, it was recently demonstrated that the *GBA* p.T369M substitution was associated with reduced enzymatic activity in patients with PD and controls compared with that in noncarriers (7.64 vs 11.93 $\mu\text{mol/L/h}$, $p < 0.001$).² Of interest, it was even lower than the average enzymatic activity of the p.E326K substitution, which was 9.81 $\mu\text{mol/L/h}$. Because clinical trials on *GBA*-associated PD are ongoing, and because treatment specifically targeting *GBA* is likely to be available in the future, it is important to determine whether the *GBA* p.T369M substitution is associated with PD.

Herein, we performed a meta-analysis of all studies that reported this variant in case-control cohorts. PubMed was searched in May 2016 for all articles that include the words “Parkinson” or “Parkinson’s” and either “*GBA*” or “glucocerebrosidase,” and 391 articles were identified. These articles were screened to identify all case-control studies that included data on *GBA* p.T369M (flowchart in figure e-1 at Neurology.org/ng). Initially, 12 independent studies were identified, and data from 2 additional cohorts that were not independently published were retrieved

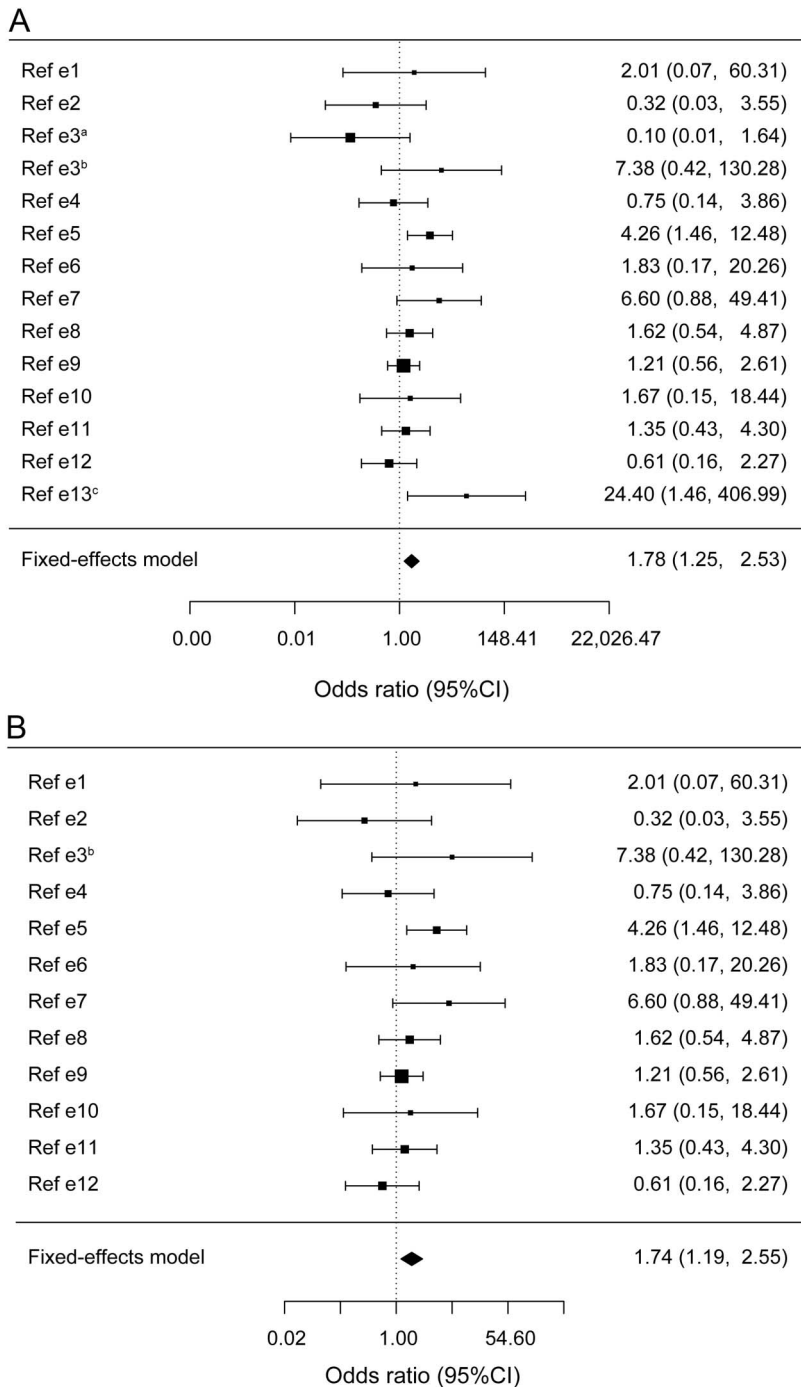
from a previous meta-analysis of the association of all *GBA* mutations in PD.⁷ A total of 4,920 patients with PD and 3,500 controls were analyzed (table e-1, prior to exclusion of outlier studies). The “Metafor” R package was used, with a fixed-effect model and continuity correction of 0.5 for studies that had zero *GBA* p.T369M carriers in either the PD patient group or controls. The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test was used for pooling the allele frequencies and calculating the odds ratios (ORs), and the Tarone test was used to examine heterogeneity.⁴

In the meta-analysis, the *GBA* p.T369M allele was associated with an increased risk for PD (OR = 1.78, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.25–2.53, $p = 0.002$, figure 1A); however, the heterogeneity was statistically significant (Tarone $p = 0.01$). The heterogeneity was mainly introduced by 2 cohorts with the highest and lowest extreme values; one had 10 *GBA* p.T369M carriers in the controls (allele frequency of 0.021) and none in patients, and the second had 17 carriers among the patients with PD (allele frequency of 0.018) but none in controls (additional details in table e-1).⁷ After removing these outliers, a total of 4,320 patients and 2,925 controls remained, and the heterogeneity was eliminated (Tarone $p = 0.28$). The p.T369M allele frequency was 0.011 in patients and 0.0066 in controls, with an OR of 1.74 (95% CI = 1.19–2.55, $p = 0.0059$, figure 1B). The allele frequency of p.T369M among controls in the current meta-analysis (0.0066) is similar to the allele frequencies in the 1000 Genomes Project (0.005) and Exome Aggregation Consortium (0.0065). Although fixed-effect model is probably a better estimate of the risk in this case, random-effect model was also performed, demonstrating only a trend (OR = 1.55, 95% CI = 0.96–2.50, $p = 0.07$ for all 14 studies, and OR = 1.54, 95% CI = 0.99–2.40, $p = 0.056$ after removing the 2 outliers).

These results suggest that the *GBA* p.T369M substitution may be a risk factor for PD, with a minor effect, similar to that of common genetic variants identified in genome-wide association studies. Therefore, the risk for PD among *GBA* p.T369M substitution carriers is only slightly elevated as compared to the general population, and the vast majority of carriers will not develop PD. Furthermore, additional studies that include the *GBA* p.T369M substitution are necessary to reach a better

Supplemental data
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Figure 1 Meta-analysis of the *GBA* p.T369M substitution in Parkinson disease



(A) Forest plot of meta-analysis of 14 case-control cohorts including 4,920 patients with Parkinson disease and 3,500 controls with data on the *GBA* p.T369M substitution (references and details on the cohorts are in the supplemental data). The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test was performed, and the pooled odds ratio (OR) was 1.78 (95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.25–2.53, Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel = 9.63, $df = 1$, $p = 0.002$). Heterogeneity is statistically significant (Tarone test, $\chi^2 = 26.84$, $df = 12$, $p = 0.01$). (B) Forest plot of meta-analysis of 12 case-control cohorts including a total of 4,320 patients and 2,925 controls with data on the *GBA* p.T369M substitution, after excluding the 2 outliers cohorts that introduced the heterogeneity (see supplemental data for details). The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test OR was 1.74 (95% CI = 1.19–2.55, Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel = 7.58, $df = 1$, $p = 0.0059$), and the heterogeneity was not statistically significant (Tarone test, $\chi^2 = 13.88$, $df = 11$, $p = 0.28$).

estimation of its risk. This observation may have some important implications, especially once *GBA*-specific treatment will become available. Based on the current results and the reported reduced GCase activity in carriers of *GBA* p.T369M, patients with PD with this substitution may be considered for clinical trials of *GBA*-associated treatments.

The observation that variants not known to cause GD are associated with PD may imply that the mechanisms underlying the 2 conditions are different. However, it is also possible that the same mechanism is involved, yet the effect of this variant is too mild to cause GD, but together with other genetic and/or environmental factors, it enhances the risk for PD. Further studies aimed at understanding the mechanisms underlying *GBA*-associated PD may elucidate the role of this alteration in PD pathogenesis.

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