

The Heritability of Abstract Reasoning in Caribbean Latinos with Familial Alzheimer Disease

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Key Words

Heritability · Abstract reasoning · Alzheimer disease · Cognitive reserve · Neuropsychology · APOE

Abstract

Background: Alzheimer disease (AD) is under substantial genetic influence. To better understand the genetic influence on component phenotypes of AD, we estimated the heritability (h^2) of abstract reasoning and examined its relation with apolipoprotein $\epsilon 4$ (APOE- $\epsilon 4$). **Methods:** We studied abstract reasoning in 1,116 individuals from 210 Caribbean Hispanic families with late onset AD, using the similarities subtest scores from the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale. We computed h^2 , then performed analysis of variance to examine the effect of APOE- $\epsilon 4$. **Results:** Abstract reasoning was highly heritable ($h^2_{\text{unadjusted}} = 79.9\%$). After adjusting for covariates, the h^2 was reduced to 32.6%, with education accounting for 40.8% of the variance. The APOE- $\epsilon 4$ allele had no effect. **Conclusion:** Abstract reasoning was strongly influenced by genetic factors and education. Genes other than APOE contribute to the inheritance of abstract reasoning ability.

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Introduction

Alzheimer disease (AD) is a complex neurological disease that has a significant genetic influence, with a heritability estimate of ~50% [1]. To date, only 4 genes for AD have been identified and confirmed. It is clear that identification of additional genetic and environmental risk factors will elucidate the understanding of disease pathogenesis of AD as well as investigation of treatment and prevention. However, the difficulties of identifying susceptibility genes for common diseases such as AD are well known [2, 3]. These diseases are likely to be influenced by multiple genes with small effect that are difficult to detect, when clinical phenotypes are analyzed. To identify additional genetic or environmental risk factors for AD, it can be highly informative to study endophenotypes – biologically associated risk factors – that are more directly influenced by the actions of the genes compared with the clinical phenotype (i.e., AD). Consequently, use of these endophenotypes (e.g., amyloid β , memory performance, visuospatial abilities) can simplify the causal pathway, can allow us to identify genetic variants and eventually help us understand the underlying mechanisms of AD.

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Decline in abstract reasoning is a valuable endophenotype for AD. According to the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders IV*, AD is characterized by memory impairment with one of the following cognitive disturbances: aphasia, apraxia, agnosia or disturbance of executive functioning [4]. Executive functioning encompasses abstracting, planning, organizing and sequencing [5]. Thus, decline in abstract reasoning is a part of the diagnostic criteria for AD, and loss of abstract reasoning ability is one of the earliest features of AD. Several studies support that abstract reasoning is an important endophenotype for AD [6–9]. For example, Jacobs et al. [8] showed that poor word finding, abstract reasoning and memory in the preclinical phase of AD preceded the diagnosis by 2–3 years. The Framingham study [7] reported that lower abstract reasoning and retention scores as early as 10 years prior to onset of AD predicted the subsequent diagnosis of AD. In the Berlin Aging Study [9], tests of attention and executive function such as abstract reasoning discriminated those who developed AD from those who did not. Similarly, the Paquid study [6] showed that abstract reasoning along with global cognitive functioning and visuospatial memory predicted their subsequent risk of AD. Yet, heritability of abstract reasoning has not been as extensively studied as that for memory and visuospatial abilities [10–12]. Thus, a study of the genetic influences on abstract reasoning can enhance our understanding of the genetic influences on AD [13, 14].

We investigated the underlying genetic and environmental influences on abstract reasoning in Caribbean Latino families with familial AD. These families are an ideal population in which to define and to study further the heritability of abstract reasoning due to the high incidence of AD in Caribbean Latinos. We hypothesized that scores for abstract reasoning would decline with age, increase with educational levels but not be influenced by sex. Because intelligence has been found to be heritable, we expected abstract reasoning, measured as part of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, to be heritable [15, 16]. To determine the heritability of abstract reasoning, we studied unaffected family members, since the heritability estimate based on both affected and unaffected members would be biased, largely reflecting the genetic influence on AD. We then examined whether the apolipoprotein $\epsilon 4$ (*APOE- $\epsilon 4$*) allele explained some of the genetic variance in abstract reasoning, since *APOE- $\epsilon 4$* affects susceptibility to AD and abstract reasoning is a component phenotype of AD.

Materials and Methods

Subjects

A detailed description of the recruitment and evaluation for the study was previously published [17]. Briefly, recruitment for the Caribbean Latino familial AD study began in 1998 in the New York City area, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico. There were multiple recruitment modalities, including a random sample of Medicare recipients in Washington Heights-Inwood in New York City, and advertisement in local Latino newspapers, radio stations and postings throughout community centers. Parallel recruitment activities were also initiated in the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Following the identification of an AD proband, structured family interviews were carried out with family members to determine if other living relatives also had AD. To be included in the study, families had to have at least 2 living relatives affected with AD based on the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke in Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association criteria. If a sibling was diagnosed as having AD, all other available relatives were evaluated with the same neuropsychological, medical and neurological test battery to determine the absence or presence of AD [17, 18]. Blood was collected from all participants, and *APOE* genotyping was performed for all subjects.

Neuropsychological Testing

The neuropsychological battery used was developed specifically for the Spanish-speaking community. Normative data were previously collected in English and Spanish among individuals with varying educational experience as part of an epidemiologic study of dementia in Northern Manhattan [19]. This test battery was validated within this community and assessed orientation, verbal reasoning, nonverbal reasoning, naming, letter fluency, category fluency, repetition, auditory comprehension, word listing and memory, visuo-perceptual skills, nonverbal memory, visuo-constructional skills and attention. Because of high prevalence of individuals with limited education in the study, we stratified subjects into 2 education groups when comparing test scores [20].

Abstract Reasoning Tests

Two tests of abstract reasoning from this battery were considered for the study: the similarities subtest of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale [21] and the identities and oddities subtest of the Mattis Dementia Rating Scale [22]. The similarities test is a verbal subtest of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale and asks patients to explain what a pair of words has in common, for example 'orange' and 'banana'. The identities and oddities test assesses nonverbal cognitive abilities by asking participants to determine which 2 of 3 objects are 'identical' and which is 'different'. The similarities subtest provides a spectrum of combined raw scores from 0 to 28, while the total identities and oddities combined scores range from 0 to 16, and a low score (<12 combined) serves as a cutoff for dementia. To examine the relation between abstract reasoning ability and the more extensively studied verbal and visuospatial memory, we compared the scores for the abstract reasoning tests with the scores for 2 memory tests, including the total recall score of the Selective Reminding Test [23] and the Benton Visual Retention Test (BVRT) [24].

Descriptive Analysis of Abstract Reasoning Scores

Descriptive statistics were carried out using SPSS version 13 [25]. We examined possible confounders, including sex, age and education levels among affected and unaffected individuals, as these were the most extensively studied confounders in evaluating the validity of these tests [20]. For continuous covariates, we used a t-test or analysis of variance to compare the 2 groups. Multiple regression analysis was used to estimate the effect of age, education and sex on abstract reasoning.

Relation between Abstract Reasoning and Verbal and Visuospatial Memory Scores

To examine the strength of relations among abstract reasoning and verbal and visuospatial memory scores in unaffected individuals, we computed Pearson's correlation coefficients [25].

Heritability Analysis of Abstract Reasoning

For the heritability analysis, we used the square root of the raw score from the similarities test. Age, sex and education were adjusted in our multivariate model. However, the distribution of the scores for the identities and oddities test was highly bimodal, with affected individuals scoring extremely low and unaffected individuals scoring extremely high. Thus, we chose not to perform heritability analysis for identities and oddities because heritability analysis is sensitive to a deviation from multivariate normality to some extent.

We computed heritability (h^2) of abstract reasoning using SOLAR [26]. Heritability represents a proportion of additive genetic variance over the total phenotypic variance and ranges from 0 to 100%, where 0 indicates no genetic influence and 100% indicates total genetic influence. We restricted the heritability analysis to unaffected individuals because the scores in the demented would primarily reflect the effect of AD. We conducted unadjusted analysis, followed by a multivariate polygenic model, adjusting for age, education and sex. APOE- $\epsilon 4$ was added as a covariate to determine its contribution to the heritability of abstract reasoning ability. We also compared the effect of APOE- $\epsilon 4$ on the similarities scores with analysis of variance and used a Bonferroni correction to adjust for multiple testing. This analysis was repeated using generalized estimating equations [27] with each family treated as a cluster.

Results

Demographic and Neuropsychological Data

Data from the 1,116 individuals from the 210 families are presented in table 1. Approximately 57% of the participants were affected with AD. Overall, the proportion of women was higher than that of men (65.9%), and the mean age of the subjects was 70.6 years (SD = 13.1). The frequency of the $\epsilon 4$ allele was higher for the affected individuals when compared with the unaffected individuals (32.1 vs. 29%, respectively). In this cohort, the mean level of education was 6.6 years (SD = 5.7), with a range of 0 to 26 years. The mean level of education for men was slightly lower than that for women (6.1 years for men vs.

Table 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of participating subjects

Families	210	
Subjects evaluated	1,116	
Men:women, %	34.1:65.9	
Mean age \pm SD, years	70.6 \pm 13.1	
Mean education \pm SD, years	6.6 \pm 5.7	
Demented, %	56.7	
APOE allele frequency, %	Unaffected	Affected
ϵ -2	4.8	4.5
ϵ -3	66.2	63.4
ϵ -4	29.0	32.1

Table 2. Pairwise correlation coefficients of abstract reasoning and memory test scores among unaffected individuals

	Similarities	Identities and oddities	BVRT	Total recall
Similarities	–	0.27	0.52	0.36
Identities and oddities	463	–	0.27	0.35
BVRT	461	464	–	0.43
Total recall	463	465	465	–

All correlations are significant at $p < 0.0001$ (2-tailed); numbers above the diagonal represent pairwise correlation coefficients, and numbers below the diagonal represent the number of subjects. Square-root transformed similarities scores were used.

6.9 years for women, $p = 0.036$). Although the direction of educational differences by sex may appear unexpected, the reason is because a greater proportion of women were under 60 years of age, and the younger individuals were better educated than the older individuals. As a result, the mean age of the women was slightly lower than that of the men in this group (70.1 vs. 71.8 years, respectively).

We then studied the relation between abstract reasoning and potential confounders, namely age, sex and education. Using the square root of the similarities score, we conducted multiple regression analysis to estimate the β -coefficients for the nongenetic factors of age, sex and education among *unaffected* only (table 2). Sex did not have a significant effect on similarities scores (mean for males vs. females = 2.91:2.83; $p = 0.497$). With each year of education, the similarities score increased by 0.41 points ($p < 0.0001$). However, we observed no effect of age on similarities scores. In addition, the similarities score and

Table 3. Mean scores on neuropsychiatric tests

	Subjects	Abstract reasoning		Memory	
		similarities	identities and oddities	total recall	BVRT
<i>Unaffected individuals</i>	476	9.71 ± 6.61	14.07 ± 2.22	37.61 ± 10.61	6.11 ± 2.50
Level of education					
Above median	297	12.4 ± 6.33	14.39 ± 2.08	39.98 ± 10.80	7.03 ± 2.11
Below median	177	5.13 ± 4.11	13.54 ± 2.35	33.66 ± 9.01	4.53 ± 2.34
<i>Affected individuals</i>	633	1.53 ± 3.09	6.04 ± 6.17	9.80 ± 11.12	1.52 ± 2.23
Level of education					
Above median	168	2.67 ± 4.50	6.87 ± 6.41	10.53 ± 11.47	2.14 ± 2.72
Below median	450	1.14 ± 2.29	5.66 ± 6.07	9.28 ± 10.84	1.27 ± 1.96

All scores are significantly different between affected and unaffected with $p < 0.0001$, except for the difference in total recall in the affected between those with high and low education with $p = 0.216$. Raw test scores were used.

the identities and oddities subtest correlated positively with the scores of verbal memory (Selective Reminding Test) and visuospatial memory (BVRT).

Comparison of Cognitive Scores in Affected versus Unaffected Individuals

As expected, the scores of the affected individuals were significantly lower than those for unaffected individuals on both the similarities subtest and the identities and oddities test, even after adjusting for education level (table 3, $p < 0.0001$). Among unaffected individuals, the scores for similarities and BVRT were significantly lower for those with low education, compared with those with high education. However, among affected individuals, no such relationship with education existed for total recall, similarities or the BVRT.

Heritability Analysis of Abstract Reasoning

The unadjusted estimate of the heritability of abstract reasoning among unaffected family members was 79.9%. However, the heritability estimate was reduced to 32.6% when age, sex and education were included in the model (fig. 1). A substantial proportion of the phenotypic variance (40.8%) was explained by education. Age and sex did not have a significant effect. When *APOE-ε4* was included as a covariate in our multivariate polygenic model along with age, sex and education, the heritability estimate did not change ($h^2 = 32.6\%$).

The Effect of APOE-ε4 on Abstract Reasoning Scores

One can reason that since the *APOE-ε4* allele increases the risk of AD, it may influence abstract reasoning – an

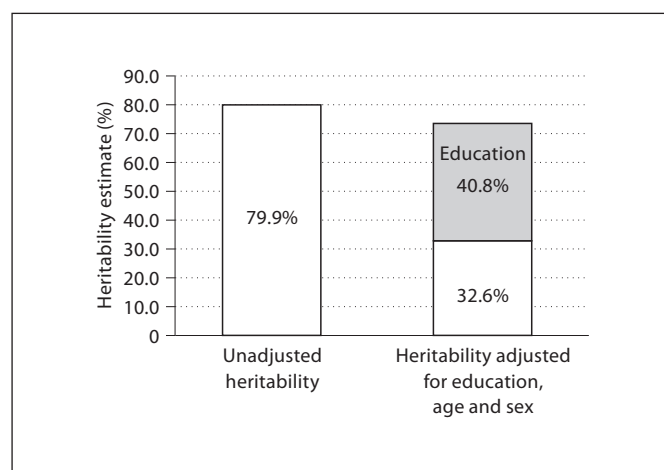


Fig. 1. Heritability of abstract reasoning. Square-root transformed similarities scores were used.

endophenotype of AD. If true, the *APOE-ε4* allele may influence heritability of abstract reasoning. However, we observed no difference in scores between the *APOE-ε4* allele carriers vs. noncarriers in the unaffected group (table 4). Among the affected individuals, similarities scores were significantly lower ($p < 0.001$) in those who had at least 1 copy of an *APOE-ε4* allele compared with those without an *APOE-ε4* allele (table 4). Because this difference in affected individuals could be explained by difference in disease severity, we compared the scores among subjects within the same clinical dementia rating (CDR) scores. When stratified by their CDR scores, the *APOE-ε4* effect was no longer significant. We repeated the anal-

Table 4. Comparison of mean similarities scores by APOE- ϵ 4 status

	APOE- ϵ 4 status	Similarities mean score	p value
Unaffected	ϵ -4 negative	7.90	0.6
	ϵ -4 positive	7.95	
Affected	ϵ -4 negative	0.66	<0.001
	ϵ -4 positive	0.34	

Significance level after the Bonferroni correction; adjusted for age and education. Square-root transformed similarities scores were used.

ysis using generalized estimating equations clustering on family and including age, years of education, CDR score and APOE- ϵ 4 allele, and found that APOE- ϵ 4 had no effect on abstract reasoning ability among affected individuals.

Discussion

We report that one third of the phenotypic variance in abstract reasoning was genetically influenced, while education was equally important in explaining the variation in abstract reasoning. Moreover, the APOE- ϵ 4 allele had no effect on abstract reasoning, suggesting that there are likely to be other genes that contribute to its heritability.

This study suggests that abstract reasoning is most influenced by a combination of both heredity and educational experience. In these Caribbean Latino families, the genetic influence explained nearly one third of the variance in abstract reasoning as measured by the similarities subtest, and this estimate is comparable to the heritability estimates for general intelligence obtained from twin studies [11, 12, 28]. Moreover, education accounted for even more of the variance (40.8%). One of the reasons for this strong influence may be due to the fact that this group of elderly individuals had low levels of education in general; thus, the impact of education may be more pronounced than in the Western populations. Age and sex had little or no effect on abstract reasoning. As expected, performance on tests of abstract reasoning and verbal and visuospatial memory scores were correlated with each other as these component phenotypes were correlated with AD.

A further examination of the effect of APOE- ϵ 4 on abstract reasoning revealed that this variant had no effect

on abstract reasoning. It was posited that APOE- ϵ 4 may explain a portion of the heritability of abstract reasoning because this variant has a profound impact on AD risk, and at the same time, abstract reasoning with a modest heritability is a component phenotype of AD. As shown in table 4, APOE- ϵ 4 had a significant influence on abstract reasoning scores in the affected individuals but not in unaffected individuals. However, when we performed further analysis adjusting for disease severity using CDR status, we observed no effect of APOE- ϵ 4. Thus, a natural extension of this study would be to localize chromosomal regions that may harbor genes that influence abstract reasoning.

One of the motivating factors for studying abstract reasoning as an endophenotype arose from the difficulties in identifying genetic factors that influence AD. Because AD is a complex late onset disease, there are likely to be multiple genetic and environmental factors that contribute to AD, and each factor is likely to have only a limited influence on the clinical phenotype. Further, these factors are likely to interact with each other, thereby making identification of these factors difficult. As a means to simplify this complexity, we chose to study abstract reasoning, which is one main component phenotype of AD. Several studies suggest that this approach can be powerful. For example, Ertekin-Taner et al. [29] localized a susceptibility gene for AD to a location on the long arm of chromosome 10q using amyloid β protein level as the phenotype, and this finding was confirmed in 2 independent studies [30, 31] that used AD as the phenotype. Using memory scores as the phenotypes, Lee et al. [32, 33] showed that 2 candidate genes, namely non-SMC condensin I complex, subunit D2 and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, were significantly associated with memory scores. These studies along with the present one show that endophenotypes can be used to disentangle the relation between AD and genetic factors.

This genetic study of abstract reasoning reveals additional insight into the role of environmental as well as genetic factors as explained by the theory of cognitive reserve. Previously, researchers have reported the disagreement between the severity of neuropathological manifestations of AD and the severity of AD [34–36]. These authors argued that individuals develop cognitive reserve in the presence of favorable environments such as high educational level, by genetic predisposition that provides protective effects against AD, or both. Thus individuals with a greater brain reserve capacity have a higher threshold for brain insult before clinical deficit appears. The current study is consistent with the possibility that ab-

stract reasoning is part of cognitive reserve, which may partly explain the variability in AD risk.

There are several limitations in this study. First, our findings may have limited generalizability, since this study utilized Caribbean Latino families with high prevalence of AD, and the family members had low levels of education in general. Second, it is difficult to know whether the effects on abstract reasoning in late life simply reflect a lifelong pattern that may be related to overall intelligence [37]. Third, the low overall education level may skew results by truncating the range of scores. However, this would reduce the overall variability in abstract reasoning and would underrate the estimate of heritability. Fourth, the current family study is a cross-sectional study. Longitudinal follow-up, now in progress, will help to determine whether low similarities scores predict a greater likelihood of developing AD in other family members. Such observations can provide insight into the mechanism of how these cognitive functions contribute to the AD phenotype. Lastly, we examined abstract rea-

soning with 2 neuropsychological tests: similarities, and identities and oddities. Though the results of 2 tests were available for study, only similarities could be used for the regression and heritability analyses; thus, we may not have evaluated abstract reasoning comprehensively.

The current study shows that abstract reasoning is influenced by genetic factors as well as education. Because abstract reasoning is one of the first cognitive abilities to deteriorate in AD and it has significant genetic influence, a further study is needed to identify genetic loci that may harbor susceptibility genes for abstract reasoning.

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