Is *PLXNA2* a candidate gene for childhood and adult anxiety and depression?



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Background Reduction in adult neurogenesis has been proposed as a mechanism for the onset of depression. Plexins participate in many cellular events that include axonal repulsion, axonal attraction, cell migration, axon pruning, and synaptic plasticity. *PLXNA2* has been implicated in psychiatric disorders. A recent study in Australian sib pairs reported that *PLXNA2* is a candidate for causal variation in anxiety and in other psychiatric disorders through its comorbidity with anxiety (*Wray et al. Arch Gen Psychiatry, 2007, 318-26*). We investigated the association between PLXNA2 and anxiety and depression in adults and children.

Methods Adult subjects participated in longitudinal survey studies on neuroticism, anxiety and depression with selfreport questionnaires up to five time points. Anxious depression was measured in young Dutch twins (ages 3-12 years) through maternal and paternal ratings. In total, 1809 adults and 838 young DZ twins were genotyped for six SNPs in *PLXNA2* (Figure 1). Using qTDT, the association between PLXNA2 and the mean scores across the five occasions (adults) and the average maternal and paternal reports at each age was analyzed in the adults and the children.

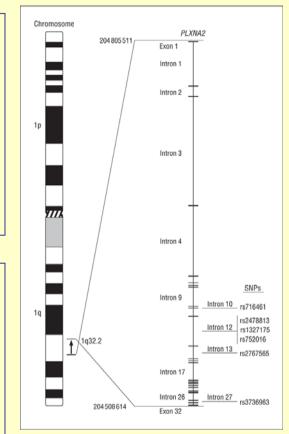


Figure 1 (copied of Wray et al. (2007). Location and gene structure of the gene encoding PLXNA2 and position of genotyped SNP's.

Results In the adult sample, rs2478813 showed a dominant effect for neuroticism (p<0.05), but not for anxiety or depression (Table 1). In the children, rs2478813, showed a significant additive effect at age 10, but in the opposite direction. Rs752016 and rs2767565 showed a significant effect and a trend towards significance at age 10 and 12 respectively.

Table 1: Anxiety, depression and neuroticism scores per genotype for rs2478533 in children and adults

	11	12	22
Anx /depression Age 10	1.4	2.4	2.8
Anx /depression Age 12	1.8	2.1	2.3
Neuroticism, adults	20.1	18.4	18.6

Conclusions We replicated the finding of Wray et al that PLXNA2 is associated with anxiety related phenotypes. This association is not found before the age of 10. As this gene is involved in brain development, it might be of importance during adolescence, a period of large changes in the brain.