Genome-Wide Association Study in BRCA1 Mutation Carriers Identifies Novel Loci Associated with Breast and Ovarian Cancer Risk

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Published in:
PLoS Genetics

DOI:
10.1371/journal.pgen.1003212

2013

Link to publication

Citation for published version (APA):
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Abstract

BRCA1-associated breast and ovarian cancer risks can be modified by common genetic variants. To identify further cancer risk-modifying loci, we performed a multi-stage GWAS of 11,705 BRCA1 carriers (of whom 5,920 were diagnosed with breast and 1,839 were diagnosed with ovarian cancer), with a further replication in an additional sample of 2,646 BRCA1 carriers. We identified a novel breast cancer risk modifier locus at 1q32 for BRCA1 carriers \( (rs2290854, P = 2.7 \times 10^{-6}, HR = 1.14, 95\% CI: 1.09-1.20) \). In addition, we identified two novel ovarian cancer risk modifier loci: 17q21.31 \( (rs17631303, P = 1.4 \times 10^{-6}, HR = 1.27, 95\% CI: 1.17-1.38) \) and 4q32.3 \( (rs4691139, P = 3.4 \times 10^{-6}, HR = 1.20, 95\% CI: 1.17-1.38) \). The 4q32.3 locus was not associated with ovarian cancer risk in the general population or BRCA2 carriers, suggesting a BRCA1-specific association. The 17q21.31 locus was also associated with ovarian cancer risk in 8,211 BRCA2 carriers \( (P = 2.3 \times 10^{-6}) \). These loci may lead to an improved understanding of the biology of breast and ovarian cancer risk in BRCA1 carriers. Based on the joint contribution of the known BRCA1 breast cancer risk-modifying loci, we estimated that the breast cancer lifetime risks for the 5% of BRCA1 carriers at lowest risk are 28%–50% compared to 81%–100% for the 5% at highest risk. Similarly, based on the known ovarian cancer risk-modifying loci, the 5% of BRCA1 carriers at lowest risk have an estimated lifetime risk of developing ovarian cancer of 28% or lower, whereas the 5% at highest risk will have a risk of 63% or higher. Such differences in risk may have important implications for risk prediction and clinical management for BRCA1 carriers.


Editor: Kent W. Hunter, National Cancer Institute, United States of America

Received September 7, 2012; Accepted November 14, 2012; Published March 27, 2013

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Funding: The study was supported by NIH grant CA128978, an NCI Specialized Program of Research Excellence (SPORE) in Breast Cancer (CA116201), a U.S. Department of Defense Ovarian Cancer Idea award (W81XWH-10-1-0341), grants from the Breast Cancer Research Foundation and the Komen Foundation for the Cure; Cancer Research UK grants C12292/A11174 and C1287/A10118; the European Commission’s Seventh Framework Programme grant agreement 223175 (HEALTH-F2-2009-223175). The Breast Cancer Family Registry Studies (BCFR): supported by the National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health under RFA # CA-06-503 and through cooperative agreements with members of the Breast Cancer Family Registry (BCFR) and Principal Investigators, including Cancer Care Ontario (U01 CA69467), Cancer Prevention Institute of California (U01 CA63917), Columbia University (U01 CA63938), Fox Chase Cancer Center (U10 CA69361), Huntsman Cancer Institute (U01 CA69446), and University of Melbourne (U01 CA69368). The Australian BCFR was also supported by the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia, the New South Wales Cancer Council, the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation (Australia), and the Victorian Breast Cancer Research Consortium. Melissa C. Soutey is a NHRMC Senior Research Fellow and a Victorian Breast Cancer Research Consortium Group Leader. Carriers at FCCC were also identified with support from National Institutes of Health grants P01 CA16094 and R01 CA22435. The New York BCFR was also supported by National Institutes of Health grants P01 CA13696 and P00 ES00908. The Utah BCFR was also supported by the National Center for Research Resources and the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, NIH grant UL RR025764, and by Award Number P01 CA40214 from the National Cancer Institute. Baltic Familial Breast Ovarian Cancer Consortium (BFBOCC): BFBOCC is partly supported by Lithuania (BFBOCC-LT), Research Council of Lithuania grant LIG-19-2010, and Hereditary Cancer Association (Pavelidimo vėžio asociacija), Latvia (BFBOCC-LV) is partly supported by LSC grant 10.0010.08 and in part by a grant from the ESF Nr.2009/0220/DP/1.1.1.2.0/09/APIA/001. BRCA1 -gene mutations and breast cancer in South African women (BMBSA): BMBSA was supported by the Cancer Association of South Africa (Cansa) to Elizabeth J. van Rensburg. Beckman Research Institute of the City of Hope (BRI/COH); Susan L. Neuhausen was partially supported by the Morris and Horowitz Families Endowed Professorship. BRI/COH was supported by NIH R01CA74415 and NIH P30 CA033752. Copenhagen Breast Cancer Study (CBS): The CBS study was supported by the NEYE Foundation. Spanish National Cancer Centre (CNIO); This work was partially supported by Spanish Association against Cancer (AECC08), RTICC 06/0020/1060, FIS/P08/1120, Mutua Madrileña Foundation (FMM) and SAF2010-20493. City of Hope Cancer Center (COH): The City of Hope Clinical Cancer Genetics Community Research Network is supported by Award Number RC4A153828 (PI: Jeffrey N. Weitzel) from the National Cancer Institute and the Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health. CONsorzio Studi Italiani sui Tumori Ereditari Alla Mammella (CONSI TEAM): CONSI TEAM was funded by grants from Fondazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro (Special Project “Hereditary tumors”), Italian Association for Cancer Research (AIRC, IG 8713), Italian Ministry of Health (Extraordinary National Cancer Program 2006, “Allaenza contro il Cancro” and “Progetto Tumori Femminili”), Italian Ministry of Education, University and Research (Prin 2008) Centro di Ricerca per le Malattie dell’Oncologia e del Seno (CAOS) association and by funds from Italian citizens who allocated the 5 x 1000 share of their tax payment in support of the Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori, according to Italian laws (INT-Institutional strategic projects ’5 x 1000’). German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ): The DKFZ study was supported by the DKFZ. The Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Research Group Netherlands (HEBON): HEBON is supported by the Dutch Cancer Society grants NKI1998-1854, NKI2004-3088, NKI2007-3756, the NWO grant 91109024, the Pink Ribbon grant 110005, and the BBMRI grant CA-P/ 2008. Epidemiological study of BRCA1 & BRCA2 mutation carriers (EMBRACE): EMBRACE is led by Cancer Research UK grants C1287/A10118 and C1287/ A11990. D. Gareth Evans and Fiona Lalupo are supported by an NIH grant to the Biomedical Research Centre, Manchester. The investigators at The Institute of Cancer Research and The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust are supported by an NIHR grant to the Biomedical Research Centre at The Institute of Cancer Research and The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust. Rosalind A. Eeles and Elizabeth Bancroft are supported by Cancer Research UK Grant CA159078. Fox Chase Cancer Center (FCCC): The authors acknowledge support from the University of Kansas Cancer Center and the Kansas Bioscience Authority Emeritus Scholar Program. Andrew K. Godwin was funded by SU01CA131916, R01CA143023, and by the Champions Distinguished Chair in Biomedical Sciences
Introduction

Breast and ovarian cancer risk estimates for BRCA1 mutation carriers vary by the degree of family history of the disease, suggesting that other genetic factors modify cancer risks for this population [1–4]. Studies by the Consortium of Investigators of Modifiers of BRCA1/2 (CIMBA) have shown that a subset of common alleles influencing breast and ovarian cancer risk in the general population are also associated with risk in BRCA1 mutation carriers [5–11]. In particular, the breast cancer associations were limited to loci associated with estrogen receptor (ER)-negative breast cancer in the general population ([6q25.1, 12p11 and TOX3] [8–11].

To systematically search for loci associated with breast or ovarian cancer risk for BRCA1 carriers we previously conducted a two-stage genome-wide association study (GWAS) [12]. The initial stage involved analysis of 555,616 SNPs in 2383 BRCA1 mutation carriers, 1,193 unaffected and 1,190 affected. After replication testing of 89 SNPs showing the strongest association, with 5,986 BRCA1 mutation carriers, a locus on 19p13 was shown to be associated with breast cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers. The same locus was also associated with the risk of estrogen-receptor (ER) negative and triple negative (ER, Progesterone and HER2 negative) breast cancer in the general population [12,13].

The Collaborative Oncologic Gene-environment study (COGS) consortium recently developed a 211,155 SNP custom genotyping array (iCOGS) in order to provide cost-effective genotyping of common and rare genetic variants to identify novel loci that explain the residual genetic variance of breast, ovarian

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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Author Summary

BRCA1 mutation carriers have increased and variable risks of breast and ovarian cancer. To identify modifiers of breast and ovarian cancer risk in this population, a multi-stage GWAS of 14,351 BRCA1 mutation carriers was performed. Loci 1q32 and TCF7L2 at 10q25.3 were associated with breast cancer risk, and two loci at 4q32.2 and 17q21.31 were associated with ovarian cancer risk. The 4q32.3 ovarian cancer locus was not associated with ovarian cancer risk in the general population or in BRCA2 carriers and is the first indication of a BRCA1-specific risk locus for either breast or ovarian cancer. Furthermore, modeling the influence of these modifiers on cumulative risk of breast and ovarian cancer in BRCA1 mutation carriers for the first time showed that a wide range of individual absolute risks of each cancer can be estimated. These differences suggest that genetic risk modifiers may be incorporated into the clinical management of BRCA1 mutation carriers.

and prostate cancers and fine-map known susceptibility loci. A total of 32,557 SNPs on the iCOGS array were selected on the basis of the BRCA1 GWAS for the purpose of identifying breast and ovarian cancer risk modifiers for BRCA1 mutation carriers. Genotype data from the iCOGS array were obtained for 11,705 samples from BRCA1 carriers and the 17 most promising SNPs were then genotyped in an additional 2,646 BRCA1 carriers. In this manuscript we report on the novel risk modifier loci identified by this multi-stage GWAS. No study has previously shown how the absolute risks of breast and ovarian cancer for BRCA1 mutation carriers vary by the combined effects of risk modifying loci. Here we use the results from this study, in combination with previously identified modifiers, to obtain absolute risks of developing breast and ovarian cancer for BRCA1 mutation carriers based on the joint distribution of all known genetic risk modifiers.

Materials and Methods

Ethics statement

All carriers participated in clinical or research studies at the host institutions, approved by local ethics committees.

Study subjects

BRCA1 mutation carriers were recruited by 45 study centers in 25 countries through CIMBA. The majority were recruited through cancer genetics clinics, and enrolled into national or regional studies. The remainder were identified by population-based sampling or community recruitment. Eligibility for CIMBA association studies was restricted to female carriers of pathogenic BRCA1 mutations age 18 years or older at recruitment. Information collected included year of birth, mutation description, self-reported ethnic ancestry, age at last follow-up, ages at breast or ovarian cancer diagnoses, and age at bilateral prophylactic mastectomy and oophorectomy. Information on tumour characteristics, including ER-status of the breast cancers, was also collected. Related individuals were identified through a unique family identifier. Women were included in the analysis if they carried mutations that were pathogenic according to generally recognized criteria.

GWAS stage 1 samples. A total of 2,727 BRCA1 mutation carriers were genotyped on the Illumina Infinium 610K array (Figure 1). Of these 1,426 diagnosed with a first breast cancer under age 40 were considered “affected” in the breast cancer association analysis and 683 diagnosed with an ovarian cancer at any time were considered as “affected” in the ovarian cancer analysis. “Unaffected” in both analyses were over age 35 (Table S1) [12].

Replication study samples. All eligible BRCA1 carriers from CIMBA with sufficient DNA were genotyped, including those used in Stage 1. In total, 13,310 samples from 45 centers in 25 countries were genotyped using the iCOGS array (Table S2). Among the 13,310 samples, those that were genotyped in the GWAS stage 1 SNP selection stage are referred to as “stage 1” samples, and the remainder are “stage 2” samples. An additional 2,646 BRCA1 samples “stage 3” were genotyped on an iPLEX Mass Array of 17 SNPs from 12 loci selected after an interim analysis of iCOGS array data and were available for analysis after quality control (QC) (Figure 1). Carriers of pathogenic mutations in BRCA2 were drawn from a parallel GWAS of genetic modifiers for BRCA2 mutation carriers. BRCA2 mutation carriers were recruited from CIMBA through 47 studies which were largely the same as the studies that contributed to the BRCA1 GWAS with similar eligibility criteria. Samples from BRCA2 mutation carriers were also genotyped using the iCOGS array. Details of this experiment are described elsewhere [14]. A total of 8,211 samples were available for analysis after QC.

iCOGS SNP array

The iCOGS array was designed in a collaboration among the Breast Cancer Association Consortium (BCAC), Ovarian Cancer Association Consortium (OCAC), the Prostate Cancer Association Group to Investigate Cancer Associated Alterations in the Genome (PRACTICAL) and CIMBA. The general aims for designing the iCOGS array were to replicate findings from GWAS for identifying variants associated with breast, ovarian or prostate cancer (including subtypes and SNPs potentially associated with disease outcome), to facilitate fine-mapping of regions of interest, and to genotype “candidate” SNPs of interest within the consortia, including rarer variants. Each consortium was given a share of the array: nominally 25% of the SNPs each for BCAC, PRACTICAL and OCAC; 17.5% for CIMBA; and 7.5% for SNPs of common interest between the consortia. The final design comprised 220,123 SNPs, of which 211,155 were successfully manufactured. A total of 32,557 SNPs on the iCOGS array were selected based on 8 separate analyses of stage 1 of the CIMBA BRCA1 GWAS that included 2,727 BRCA1 mutation carriers [12]. After imputation for all SNPs in HapMap Phase II (CEU) a total of 2,568,349 (imputation $r^2>0.30$) were available for analysis.
SNP Selection for iCOGS

BRCA1 GWAS
BRCA1 samples (N) = 2,727
SNPs (N) = 2,568,349

SNPs associated with breast or ovarian cancer risk, Selected SNPs (N) = 32,557

iCOGS Stage
Total SNPs (N) = 201,242
BRCA1 GWAS SNPs (N) = 31,812
BRCA1 samples (N) = 11,705

Stage 1 Samples
N=2,387

Stage 2 Samples
N=9,318

17 most significant SNPs

iPlex Stage – Stage 3
BRCA1 samples (N) =2,646
SNPs (N) = 17

Figure 1. Study design for selection of the SNPs and genotyping of BRCA1 samples. GWAS data from 2,727 BRCA1 mutation carriers were analysed for associations with breast and ovarian cancer risk and 32,557 SNPs were selected for inclusion on the iCOGS array. A total of 11,705 BRCA1 samples (after quality control (QC) checks) were genotyped on the 31,812 BRCA1-GWAS SNPs from the iCOGS array that passed QC. Of these samples, 2,387 had been genotyped at the SNP selection stage and are referred to as “stage 1” samples, whereas 9,318 samples were unique to the iCOGS study (“Stage 2” samples). Next, 17 SNPs that exhibited the most significant associations with breast and ovarian cancer were selected for genotyping in a third stage involving an additional 2,646 BRCA1 samples (after QC).

doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1003212.g001

Genotyping and quality control

iCOGS genotyping. Genotyping was performed at Mayo Clinic. Genotypes for samples genotyped on the iCOGS array were called using Illumina’s GenCall algorithm (Text S1). A total of 13,510 samples were genotyped for 211,155 SNPs. The sample and SNP QC process is summarised in Table S3. Of the 13,510 samples, 578 did not fulfill eligibility criteria based on phenotypic
data and were excluded. A step-wise QC process was applied to the remaining samples and SNPs. Samples were excluded due to inferred gender errors, low call rates (<95%), low or high heterozygosity and sample duplications (cryptic and intended). Of the 211,155 markers genotyped, 9,913 were excluded due to Y-chromosome origin, low call rates (<95%), monomorphic SNPs, or SNPs with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) $P<10^{-7}$ under a country-stratified test statistic [15] (Table S3). SNPs that gave discordant genotypes among known sample duplicates were also excluded. Multi-dimensional scaling was used to exclude individuals of non-European ancestry. We selected 37,149 weakly correlated autosomal SNPs (pairwise $r^2<0.10$) to compute the genomic kinship between all pairs of BRCA1 carriers, along with 197 HapMap samples (CHB, JPT, YRI and CEU). These were converted to distances and subjected to multidimensional scaling (Figure S1). Using the first two components, we calculated the proportion of European ancestry for each individual [12] and excluded samples with >22% non-European ancestry (Figure S1).

A total of 11,705 samples and 201,242 SNPs were available for analysis, including 31,812 SNPs selected by the BRCA1 GWAS. The genotyping cluster plots for all SNPs that demonstrated genome-wide significance level of association or are presented below, were checked manually for quality (Figure S2).

**iPLEX analysis.** The most significant SNPs from 4 loci associated with ovarian cancer and 8 loci associated with breast cancer were selected (17 SNPs in total) for stage 3 genotyping. Genotyping using the iPLEX Mass Array platform was performed at Mayo Clinic. CIMBA QC procedures were applied. Samples that failed for ≥20% of the SNPs were excluded from the analysis. No SNPs failed HWE ($P<0.01$). The concordance among duplicates was ≥98%. Mutation carriers of self-reported non-European ancestry were excluded. A total of 2,646 BRCA1 samples were eligible for analysis after QC.

**Statistical methods.** The main analyses were focused on the evaluation of associations between each genotype and breast cancer or ovarian cancer risk separately. Analyses were carried out within a survival analysis framework. In the breast cancer analysis, the phenotype of each individual was defined by age at breast cancer diagnosis or age at last follow-up. Individuals were followed until the age of the first breast cancer diagnosis, ovarian cancer diagnosis, or bilateral prophylactic mastectomy, whichever occurred first; or last observation age. Mutation carriers censored at ovarian cancer diagnosis were considered unaffected. For the ovarian cancer analysis, the primary endpoint was the age at ovarian cancer diagnosis. Mutation carriers were followed until the age of ovarian cancer diagnosis, or risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy (RRSO) or age at last observation. In order to maximize the number of ovarian cancer cases, breast cancer was not considered as a censoring event in this analysis, and mutation carriers who developed ovarian cancer after a breast cancer diagnosis were considered as affected in the ovarian cancer analysis.

**Association analysis.** The majority of mutation carriers were sampled through families seen in genetic clinics. The first tested individual in a family is usually someone diagnosed with cancer at a relatively young age. Such study designs tend to lead to an over-sampling of affected individuals, and standard analytical methods like Cox regression may lead to biased estimates of the risk ratios [16,17]. To adjust for this potential bias the data were analyzed within a survival analysis framework, by modeling the retrospective likelihood of the observed genotypes conditional on the disease phenotypes. A detailed description of the retrospective likelihood approach has been published [17,18]. The associations between genotype and breast cancer risk at both stages were assessed using the 1 d.f. score test statistic based on this retrospective likelihood [17,18]. To allow for the non-independence among related individuals, we accounted for the correlation between the genotypes by estimating the kinship coefficient for each pair of individuals using the available genomic data [16,19,20] and by robust variance estimation based on reported family membership [21]. We chose to present $P$-values based on the kinship adjusted score test as it utilises the degree of relationship between individuals. A genome-wide level of significance of $5 \times 10^{-8}$ was used [22]. These analyses were performed in R using the GenABEL [23] libraries and custom-written functions in FORTRAN and Python.

To estimate the magnitude of the associations (HRs), the effect of each SNP was modeled either as a per-allele HR (multiplicative model) or as genotype-specific HRs, and were estimated on the log-scale by maximizing the retrospective likelihood. The retrospective likelihood was fitted using the pedigree-analysis software MENDEL [17,24]. As sample sizes varied substantially between contributing centers heterogeneity was examined at the country level. All analyses were stratified by country of residence and used calendar-year and cohort-specific breast cancer incidence rates for BRCA1 [25]. Countries with small number of mutation carriers were combined with neighbouring countries to ensure sufficiently large numbers within each stratum (Table S2). USA and Canada were further stratified by reported Ashkenazi Jewish (AJ) ancestry due to large numbers of AJ carriers. In stage 3 analysis involving several countries with small numbers of mutation carriers, we assumed only 3 large strata (Europe, Australia, USA/Canada). The combined iCOGS stage and stage 3 analysis was also stratified by stage of the experiment. The analysis of associations by breast cancer ER-status was carried out by an extension of the retrospective likelihood approach to model the simultaneous effect of each SNP on more than one tumor subtype [26] (Text S1).

**Competing risk analysis.** The associations with breast and ovarian cancer risk simultaneously were assessed within a competing risk analysis framework [17] by estimating HRs simultaneously for breast and ovarian cancer risk. This analysis provides unbiased estimates of association with both diseases and more powerful tests of association in cases where an association exists between a variant and at least one of the diseases [17]. Each individual was assumed to be at risk of developing either breast or ovarian cancer, and the probabilities of developing each disease were assumed to be independent conditional on the underlying genotype. A different censoring process was used, whereby individuals were followed up to the age of the first breast or ovarian cancer diagnosis and were considered to have developed the corresponding disease. No follow-up was considered after the first cancer diagnosis. Individuals censored for breast cancer at the age of bilateral prophylactic mastectomy and for ovarian cancer at the age of RRSO were assumed to be unaffected for the corresponding disease. The remaining individuals were censored at the last observation age and were assumed to be unaffected for both diseases.

**Imputation.** For the SNP selection process, the MACH software was used to impute non-genotyped SNPs based on the phased haplotypes from HapMap Phase II (CEU, release 22). The IMPUTE2 software [27] was used to impute non-genotyped SNPs for samples genotyped on the iCOGS array (stage 1 and 2 only), based on the 1,000 Genomes haplotypes (January 2012 version). Associations between each marker and cancer risk were assessed using a similar score test to that used for the observed SNPs, but based on the posterior genotype probabilities at each imputed marker for each individual. In all analyses, we considered only SNPs with imputation information/accuracy $r^2>0.30$. 

*PLOS Genetics* | www.plosgenetics.org | March 2013 | Volume 9 | Issue 3 | e1003212
Absolute breast and ovarian cancer risks by combined SNP profile. We estimated the absolute risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer based on the joint distribution of all SNPs that were significantly associated with risk for \( BRCA1 \) mutation carriers based on methods previously applied to \( BRCA2 \) carriers [28]. We assumed that the average, age-specific breast and ovarian cancer incidences for \( BRCA1 \) mutation carriers, over all modifying loci, agreed with published penetrance estimates for \( BRCA1 \) [25]. The model assumed independence among the modifying loci and we used only the SNP with the strongest evidence of association from each region. We used only loci identified through the \( BRCA1 \) GWAS that exhibited associations at a genome-wide significance level, and loci that were identified through population-based GWAS of breast or ovarian cancer risk, but were also associated with those risks for \( BRCA1 \) mutation carriers. For each SNP, we used the per-allele HR and minor allele frequencies estimated from the present study. Genotype frequencies were obtained under the assumption of HWE.

Results

Samples from 11,705 \( BRCA1 \) carriers from 45 centers in 25 countries yielded high-quality data for 201,242 SNPs on the iCOGS array. The array included 31,812 \( BRCA1 \) GWAS SNPs, which were analyzed here for their associations with breast and ovarian cancer risk for \( BRCA1 \) mutation carriers (Table S2). Of the 11,705 \( BRCA1 \) mutation carriers, 2,307 samples had also been genotyped for stage 1 of the GWAS and 9,318 were unique to the stage 2 iCOGS study.

Breast cancer associations

When restricting analysis to stage 2 samples (4,681 unaffected, 4,637 affected), there was little evidence of inflation in the association test-statistic (\( \lambda = 1.038 \); Figure S3). Combined analysis of stage 1 and 2 samples (5,784 unaffected, 5,920 affected) revealed 66 SNPs in 28 regions with \( P < 10^{-4} \) (Figure S4). These included variants from three loci (19p13, 6q25.1, 12p11) previously associated with breast cancer risk for \( BRCA1 \) mutation carriers (Table 1). Further evaluation of 18 loci associated with breast cancer susceptibility in the general population found that only the \( TOX3 \), \( LSP1 \), 2q35 and \( RAD51LI \) loci were significantly associated with breast cancer for \( BRCA1 \) carriers (Table 1, Table S4).

After excluding SNPs from the known loci, there were 39 SNPs in 25 regions with \( P = 1.2 \times 10^{-6} – 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \). Twelve of these SNPs were genotyped by iPLEX in an additional 2,646 \( BRCA1 \) carriers (1,252 unaffected, 1,394 affected, “stage 3” samples, Table S5). There was additional evidence of association with breast cancer risk for four SNPs at two loci (\( P < 0.01 \), Table 2). When all stages were combined, SNPs rs2290854 and rs6682208 (\( r^2 = 0.84 \)) at 1q32, near \( MDM4 \), had combined \( P \)-values of association with breast cancer risk of 1.4 \( \times 10^{-7} \) and 4 \( \times 10^{-7} \), respectively, SNPs rs11196174 and rs11196173 (\( r^2 = 0.96 \)) at 10q25.3 (in \( TCF7L2 \)) had combined \( P \)-values of 7.5 \( \times 10^{-7} \) and 1.2 \( \times 10^{-6} \). Analysis within a competing risks framework, where associations with breast and ovarian cancer risks framework, where associations with breast and ovarian cancer risk was again stronger under the competing risks analysis (\( HR = 1.18, 95\% CI: 1.08–1.20 \), \( P = 6.1 \times 10^{-5} \)). Backward multiple regression analysis, considering only the genotyped SNPs (\( P < 0.01 \)), revealed that the most parsimonious model included only rs4951407. SNPs from the 1000 Genomes Project, were imputed for the stage 1 and stage 2 samples (Figure S6). Only imputed SNP rs12404974, located between \( PHESCB \) and \( MDM4 \) (\( r^2 = 0.77 \) with rs4951407), was more significantly associated with breast cancer (\( P = 2.7 \times 10^{-6} \)) than any of the genotyped SNPs. None of the genotyped or imputed SNPs from 10q25.3 provided \( P \)-values smaller than those for rs11196174 and rs11196175 (Figure S7).

Ovarian cancer associations

Analyses of associations with ovarian cancer risk using the stage 2 samples (8,054 unaffected, 1,264 affected) revealed no evidence of inflation in the association test-statistic (\( \lambda = 1.039 \), Figure S3). In the combined analysis of stage 1 and 2 samples (9,866 unaffected, 1,839 affected), 62 SNPs in 17 regions were associated with ovarian cancer risk for \( BRCA1 \) carriers at \( P < 10^{-4} \) (Figure S3). These included SNPs in the 9p22 and 3q25 loci previously associated with ovarian cancer risk in both the general population and \( BRCA1 \) carriers [6,7] (Table 1). Associations (\( P < 0.01 \)) with ovarian cancer risk were also observed for SNPs in three other known ovarian cancer susceptibility loci (8q24, 17q21, 19p13), but not 2q35 (Table 1). For all loci except 9p22, SNPs were identified that displayed smaller \( P \)-values of association than previously published results [5–7].

After excluding SNPs from known ovarian cancer susceptibility regions, there were 48 SNPs in 15 regions with \( P = 5 \times 10^{-7} \) to \( 10^{-4} \). Five SNPs from four of these loci were genotyped in the stage 3 samples (2,204 unaffected, 442 with ovarian cancer). Three SNPs showed additional evidence of association with ovarian cancer risk (\( P < 0.02 \), Table 2; Table S5). In the combined stage 1–3 analyses, SNPs rs17631303 and rs183211 (\( r^2 = 0.68 \)) on chromosome 17q21.31 had \( P \)-values for association of 1 \( \times 10^{-7} \) and 3 \( \times 10^{-8} \) respectively, and rs4691139 at 4q32.3 had a \( P \)-value of 3.4 \( \times 10^{-6} \) (Table 2).

The minor alleles of rs17631303 (\( HR = 1.27, 95\% CI: 1.17–1.38 \)) and rs183211 (\( HR = 1.25, 95\% CI: 1.16–1.35 \)) at 17q21.31 were associated with increased ovarian cancer risk (Table 2). Analysis of
Table 1. Associations with breast or ovarian cancer risk for loci previously reported to be associated with cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locus</th>
<th>Previously published association in BRCA1</th>
<th>Strongest association in current set of 31,812 BRCA1 GWAS SNPs</th>
<th>Association for published SNP in set of all iCOGS SNPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNP</td>
<td>all1/all2 (freq)</td>
<td>HR (95%CI)</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19p13</td>
<td>rs8170 G/A (0.17)</td>
<td>1.26 (1.17–1.35)</td>
<td>3.2×10⁻⁹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6q25.1</td>
<td>rs2046210 C/T (0.35)</td>
<td>1.17 (1.11–1.23)</td>
<td>5.6×10⁻⁹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12p11</td>
<td>rs10771399 A/G (0.11)</td>
<td>0.87 (0.81–0.94)</td>
<td>3.2×10⁻⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7q32</td>
<td>rs3803662 C/T (0.29)</td>
<td>1.09 (1.03–1.16)</td>
<td>0.0049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2q35</td>
<td>rs3387042 G/A (0.52)</td>
<td>1.02 (0.96–1.07)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Known ovarian cancer susceptibility loci</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9p22</td>
<td>rs3814113 T/C (0.34)</td>
<td>0.78 (0.72–0.85)</td>
<td>4.8×10⁻⁹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2q31</td>
<td>rs2072590 T/C (0.31)</td>
<td>1.06 (0.98–1.14)</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8q24</td>
<td>rs10088218 T/C (0.13)</td>
<td>0.89 (0.81–0.99)</td>
<td>0.029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3q25</td>
<td>rs2665390 T/C (0.075)</td>
<td>1.25 (1.10–1.42)</td>
<td>2.7×10⁻⁷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17q21</td>
<td>rs3035442 T/C (0.26)</td>
<td>1.08 (1.00–1.17)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19p13</td>
<td>rs67397200 C/G (0.28)</td>
<td>1.16 (1.05–1.29)</td>
<td>3.8×10⁻⁴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Freq = frequency of allele 2 in unaffected BRCA1 carriers.
HR = Per allele Hazard Ratio associated with allele 2, under a single disease risk model, unless specified.
r²: correlation between the SNP in the present study and the published SNP.
*SNP not in BRCA1 GWAS SNP allocation on iCOGS chip.
rs13387042 was previously found to be associated only under the 2-df model.
rs13387042 was previously found to be associated only under the competing risks model.
doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1003212.t001
the associations within a competing risks framework, revealed no association with breast cancer risk (Table 3). The ovarian cancer effect size was maintained in the competing risk analysis but the significance of the association was slightly weaker ($P = 2 \times 10^{-5}$). This is expected because 663 ovarian cancer cases occurring after a primary breast cancer diagnosis were excluded for this analysis. The evidence of association was somewhat stronger under the genotype-specific model (2-df $P = 1.6 \times 10^{-3}$).
Table 3. Analysis of associations with breast and ovarian cancer risk simultaneously (competing risks analysis) for SNPs found to be associated with breast or ovarian cancer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNP, Chr, Position, Allele1/Allele2 (Freq)</th>
<th>Breast Cancer Unaffected (Allele2 Freq)</th>
<th>Ovarian Cancer Unaffected (Allele2 Freq)</th>
<th>Breast Cancer Breast Cancer (Allele2 Freq)</th>
<th>Ovarian Cancer Breast Cancer (Allele2 Freq)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rs2290854, 1q32, 202782648, G/A</td>
<td>5473 (0.31)</td>
<td>1618 (0.31)</td>
<td>7259 (0.33)</td>
<td>1.08 (1.00–1.18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs6682208, 1q32, 202832806, G/A</td>
<td>5471 (0.32)</td>
<td>1618 (0.33)</td>
<td>7260 (0.34)</td>
<td>1.07 (1.00–1.18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs11196174, 10q25.3, 114724086, A/G</td>
<td>5471 (0.28)</td>
<td>1618 (0.29)</td>
<td>7257 (0.31)</td>
<td>1.07 (1.00–1.18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs17631303, 17q21, 40872185, A/G</td>
<td>5445 (0.19)</td>
<td>1610 (0.22)</td>
<td>7215 (0.19)</td>
<td>1.25 (1.14–1.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs183211, 17q21, 42143493, G/A</td>
<td>5473 (0.23)</td>
<td>1618 (0.20)</td>
<td>7200 (0.23)</td>
<td>1.21 (1.12–1.31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs4691139, 4q32.3, 166128171, A/G</td>
<td>5473 (0.31)</td>
<td>1618 (0.30)</td>
<td>7209 (0.30)</td>
<td>1.28 (1.09–1.49)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and P = 2.6 × 10⁻⁹ for rs17631303 and rs183211 respectively in all samples combined with larger HR estimates for the rare homozygote genotypes than those expected under a multiplicative model (Table 2).

Previous studies of the known common ovarian cancer susceptibility alleles found significant associations with ovarian cancer for both BRCA1 and BRCA2 carriers [6,7]. Thus, we evaluated the associations between the 17q21.31 SNPs and ovarian cancer risk for BRCA2 carriers using iCOGS genotype data (7380 unaffected and 631 affected). Both rs17631303 and rs183211 were associated with ovarian cancer risk for BRCA2 carriers (P = 1.98 × 10⁻⁴ and 9.26 × 10⁻⁵, with similar magnitude and direction of association as for BRCA1 carriers. Combined analysis of BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation carriers provided strong evidence of association (P = 2.90 × 10⁻¹⁰ and 2.01 × 10⁻⁹, Table 4).

The combined analysis of stage 1 and 2 samples, and BRCA2 carriers, identified seven SNPs on the iCOGS array (pairwise r² range: 0.68–1.00) from a 1.3 Mb (40.8–42.1 Mb, build 36.3) region of 17q21.31 that were strongly associated (P < 1.27 × 10⁻⁵) with ovarian cancer risk (Table 4, Figure 2). Stepwise-regression analysis based on observed genotype data retained only one of the seven SNPs in the model, but it was not possible to distinguish between the SNPs. Imputation through the 1000 Genomes Project, revealed several SNPs in 17q21.31 with stronger associations (Figure 2, Table S8) than the most significant genotyped SNP in the combined BRCA1/2 analysis (rs169201, P = 6.24 × 10⁻¹¹). The most significant SNP (rs140338099 (17-44033430), P = 3 × 10⁻¹²), located in MAPT, was highly correlated (r² = 0.78) with rs169201 in NSG (Figure 2). This locus appears to be distinct from a previously identified ovarian cancer susceptibility locus located >1 Mb distal on 17q21 (spanning 43.3–44.3 Mb, build 36.3) [30]. None of the SNPs in the novel region were strongly correlated with any of the SNPs in the 43.3–44.3 Mb region (maximum r² = 0.07, Figure S8).

The most significantly associated SNP from the BRCA1 GWAS from the 43.3–44.3 Mb locus was rs11651753 (r² = 0.07, Figure S8). The current analyses suggest that 10 loci are now known to be associated with breast or ovarian cancer risk for BRCA1 carriers.

The minor allele of rs4691139 at the novel 4q32.3 region was associated with ovarian cancer for BRCA1 carriers (per-allele HR = 1.20, 95% CI: 1.17–1.38, Table 2), but was not associated with breast cancer risk (Table 3). No other SNPs from the 4q32.3 region on the iCOGS array were more significantly associated with ovarian cancer for BRCA1 carriers. Analysis of associations with variants identified through 1000 Genomes Project-based imputation of the Stage 1 and 2 samples, revealed 19 SNPs with stronger evidence of association (P < 0.023 with the seven most significant SNPs in the novel 17q21.31 region). An analysis of the joint associations of rs11651753 and rs17631303 from the two 17q21 loci with ovarian cancer risk for BRCA1 carriers (Stage 1 and 2 samples) revealed that both SNPs remained significant in the model (P-for inclusion = 0.001 for rs1651753, 1.2 × 10⁻¹⁰ for rs17631303), further suggesting that the two regions are independently associated with ovarian cancer for BRCA1 carriers.

Absolute risks of developing breast and ovarian cancer

The current analyses suggest that 10 loci are now known to be associated with breast cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers: 1q32, 10q25.3, 19p13, 6q25.1, 12p11, TOX3, 2q35, LSP1 and RAD51L1 all reported here and TERT [31]. Similarly, seven loci are associated with ovarian cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation

Novel Modifiers of BRCA1 Cancer Risk
Associations with SNPs at the novel 17q21 region with ovarian cancer risk for BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation carriers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNP</th>
<th>Allele1/Allele2</th>
<th>Unaffected (Stage 1 &amp; 2 samples)</th>
<th>BRCA2 (Stage 1 &amp; 2 samples)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rs17631303</td>
<td>A/G</td>
<td>9793 (0.19)</td>
<td>9532 (0.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs2077606</td>
<td>G/A</td>
<td>9736 (0.19)</td>
<td>9511 (0.21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs2532348</td>
<td>A/G</td>
<td>9511 (0.21)</td>
<td>9865 (0.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs183211</td>
<td>G/A</td>
<td>9865 (0.20)</td>
<td>9865 (0.20)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNP</th>
<th>Allele1/Allele2</th>
<th>Unaffected (All2 freq)</th>
<th>BRCA2 (All2 freq)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rs17631303</td>
<td>A/G</td>
<td>9793 (0.19)</td>
<td>9532 (0.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs2077606</td>
<td>G/A</td>
<td>9736 (0.19)</td>
<td>9511 (0.21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs2532348</td>
<td>A/G</td>
<td>9511 (0.21)</td>
<td>9865 (0.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs183211</td>
<td>G/A</td>
<td>9865 (0.20)</td>
<td>9865 (0.20)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discussion**

In this study we analyzed data from 11,705 BRCA1 mutation carriers from CIMBA who were genotyped using the iCOGS high-density custom array, which included 31,812 SNPs selected on the basis of a BRCA1 GWAS. This study forms the large-scale replication stage of the first GWAS of breast and ovarian cancer risk modifiers for BRCA1 mutation carriers. We have identified a novel locus at 1q32, containing the MDM4 oncogene, that is associated with breast cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers (P < 5 × 10⁻⁹). A separate locus at 10q23.5, containing the TCF7L2 gene, provided strong evidence of association with breast cancer risk for BRCA1 carriers but did not reach a GWAS level of significance. We have also identified two novel loci associated with ovarian cancer for BRCA1 mutation carriers at 17q21.31 and 4q32.2 (P < 5 × 10⁻⁷). We further confirmed associations with loci previously shown to be associated with breast or ovarian cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers. In most cases stronger associations were detected with either the same SNP reported previously (due to increased sample size) or other SNPs in the regions. Future fine mapping studies of these loci will aim to identify potentially causal variants for the observed associations.

Although the 17q21.31 locus did not reach the strict GWAS level of significance for association with breast cancer risk, the association was observed at all three independent stages of the experiment. Additional evidence for the involvement of this locus in breast cancer susceptibility comes from parallel studies of the Breast Cancer Association Consortium (BCAC). SNPs at 10q23.5 had also been independently selected for inclusion on the iCOGS array through population based GWAS of breast cancer. Analyses of those SNPs in BCAC iCOGS studies also found that SNPs at 10q25.3 were associated with breast cancer risk in the general population. Thus, 10q25.3 is likely a breast cancer risk-modifying locus for BRCA1 mutation carriers. The most significant SNPs at 10q25.3 were located in TCF7L2, a transcription factor that plays a key role in the Wnt signaling pathway and in glucose homeostasis, and is expressed in normal and malignant breast tissue (The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA)). Variation in the TCF7L2 locus has previously been associated with Type 2 diabetes in a number of GWAS. The most significantly associated SNPs with Type 2 diabetes (rs7903146 and rs506565) [22,33] were also associated with breast cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers in stage 1 and 2 analyses (p = 3.7 × 10⁻⁴ and p = 2.5 × 10⁻⁴ respectively); these SNPs were correlated with the most significant hit (rs11196174) for BRCA1 breast cancer (r² = 0.40 and 0.37 based on the single SNP HR and minor allele estimates from Table 1, Table 2, and Table S4 and for TERT from Bojesen et al [31] and assuming that all SNPs interact multiplicatively. Relative to BRCA1 mutation carriers at lowest risk, the median, 5th and 95th percentile breast cancer HRs were 3.40, 2.27, and 5.35 respectively. These translate to absolute risks of developing breast cancer by age 80 of 65%, 51% and 81% for those at median, 5th and 95th percentiles of the combined genotype distribution (Figure 3). Similarly, the median, 5th and 95th percentile combined HRs for ovarian cancer were 6.53, 3.75 and 11.12 respectively, relative to those at lowest ovarian cancer risk (Figure S10). These HRs translate to absolute risks of developing ovarian cancer of 44%, 28% and 63% by age 80 for the median, 5th and 95th percentile of the combined genotype distribution (Figure 3).
Figure 2. Mapping of the 17q21 locus. Top 3 panels: P-values of association (−log_{10} scale) with ovarian cancer risk for genotyped and imputed SNPs (1000 Genomes Project CEU), by chromosome position (b37) at the 17q21 region, for BRCA1, BRCA2 mutation carriers and combined. Results based on the kinship-adjusted score test statistic (1 d.f.). Fourth panel: Genes in the region spanning (43.4–44.9 Mb, b37) and the location of the most significant genotyped SNPs (in red font) and imputed SNPs (in black font). Bottom panel: Pairwise r² values for genotyped SNPs on iCOG array in the 17q21 region covering positions (43.4–44.9 Mb, b37).

doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1003212.g002
This raises the possibility that variants in this locus influence breast cancer indirectly through effects on cellular metabolism.

We found that SNPs at 1q32 were primarily associated with ER-negative breast cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers. There was also evidence of association with ER-negative breast cancer for BRCA2 mutation carriers. SNPs at the 1q32 region were independently selected for inclusion on iCOGS through GWAS of breast cancer in the general population by BCAC. In parallel analyses of iCOGS data by BCAC, 1q32 was found to be associated with ER-negative breast cancer [34] but not overall breast cancer risk [32]. Taken together, these results are in agreement with our findings and in line with the observation that the majority of BRCA1 breast cancers are ER-negative. However, they are not in agreement with a previous smaller candidate-gene study that found an association between a correlated SNP in MDM4 (r² = 0.85) and overall breast cancer risk [35]. The 1q32 locus includes the MDM4 oncogene which plays a role in regulation of p53 and MDM2 and the apoptotic response to cell stress. MDM4 is expressed in breast tissue and is amplified and overexpressed along with LRRN2 and PIK3C2B in breast and other tumor types (TCGA) [36–38]. Although fine mapping will be necessary to identify the functionally relevant SNPs in this locus, we found evidence of cis-regulatory variation impacting MDM4 expression [39–41] (Text S1, Table S9, Figure S11), suggesting that common variation in the 1q32 locus may influence the risk of breast cancer through direct effects on MDM4 expression.

Several correlated SNPs at 17q21.31 from the iCOGS array provided strong evidence of association with ovarian cancer risk in both BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation carriers. A subsequent analysis of these SNPs, which were selected through the BRCA1 GWAS, in case-control samples from the Ovarian Cancer Association Consortium (OCAC), revealed that the 17q21.31 locus is associated with ovarian cancer risk in the general population [Wey et al, personal communication]. Thus, 17q21.31 is likely a novel susceptibility locus for ovarian cancer in BRCA1 mutation carriers. The most significant associations at 17q21.31 were clustered in a large region of strong linkage disequilibrium which has previously been identified as a “17q21.31 inversion” (~900 kb long) consisting of two haplotypes (termed H1 and H2) [42]. The minor allele of rs2532348 (MAF = 0.21), which tags H2, was associated with increased ovarian cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers (Table 4). The 1.3 Mb 17q21.31 locus contains 13 genes and several predicted pseudogenes (Figure 2), several of which are

Figure 3. Predicted breast and ovarian cancer absolute risks for BRCA1 mutation carriers at the 5th, 10th, 90th, and 95th percentiles of the combined SNP profile distributions. The minimum, maximum and average risks are also shown. Predicted cancer risks are based on the associations of known breast or ovarian cancer susceptibility loci (identified through GWAS) with cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers and loci identified through the present study. Breast cancer risks based on the associations with: 1q32, 10q25.3, 19p13, 6q25.1, 12p11, TOX3, 2q35, LSP1, RAD51L1 (based on HR and minor allele frequency estimates from Table 1, Table 2, and Table S4) and TERT [31]. Ovarian cancer risks based on the associations with: 9p22, 8q24, 3q25, 17q21, 19p13 (Table 1) and 17q21.31, 4q32.3 (Table 2). Only the top SNP from each region was chosen. Average breast and ovarian cancer risks were obtained from published data [25]. The methods for calculating the predicted risks have been described previously [28].

doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1003212.g003
expressed in normal ovarian surface epithelium and ovarian adenocarcinoma [43]. Variation in this region has been associated with Parkinson’s disease (MAPT, PLEKH1, NSE, c17orf69), progressive supranuclear palsy (MAPT), cerebellar disease (WNT3), bone mineral density (CRHR1) (NHGRI GWAS catalog) and intracranial volume [44]. Of the top hits for these phenotypes, SNP rs199553 in NSE, previously associated with Parkinson’s disease [45] and rs9115347 associated with intracranial volume [44] were strongly associated with ovarian cancer (P<10\(^{-8}\) in BRCA1/2 combined). Whether these phenotypes have shared causal variants in this locus remains to be elucidated. Further exploration of the functional relevance of the strongest hits in the 17q21.31 locus (Pexploration of the functional relevance of the strongest hits in the combined). Whether these phenotypes have shared BRCA1/2 genes at 17q21, including PLEKHM1 evidence that cis-regulatory variation alters expression of several and risk, the first of its kind. The 4q32.2 region contains several may represent a cases and 26,134 controls (odds ratio = 1.00, 95%CI:0.97–1.04, population based on data by OCAC data derived from 18,174 array. Likewise, no evidence of association was found between atation for these SNPs with ovarian cancer risk for BRCA2 mutation carriers. We have also identified 2 novel loci associated with breast cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers but not for BRCA2 carriers or in the general population. Additional functional characterisation of the loci will further improve our understanding of the biology of breast and ovarian cancer development in BRCA1 carriers. Taken together with other identified genetic modifiers, 10 loci are now known to be expressed in normal ovarian epithelium and/or ovarian tumors (TCGA).

In summary, we have identified a novel locus at 1q32 associated with breast cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers, which was also associated with ER-negative breast cancer for BRCA2 carriers and in the general population. A separate locus at 10q23.5 provided strong evidence of association with breast cancer risk for BRCA1 carriers. We have also identified 2 novel loci associated with ovarian cancer for BRCA1 mutation carriers. Of these, the 4q32.2 locus was associated with ovarian cancer risk for BRCA1 carriers but not for BRCA2 carriers or in the general population. Additional functional characterisation of the loci will further improve our understanding of the biology of breast and ovarian cancer development in BRCA1 carriers. Taken together with other identified genetic modifiers, 10 loci are now known to be associated with breast cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers (1q32, 10g25.3, 19p13, 6q25.1, 12p11, TOX3, 2q35, LSP1, RAD51L1 and TERT and seven loci are known to be associated with ovarian cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers (9p22, 8q24, 3q25, 17q21, 19p13 and 17q21.31, 4q32.3).

As BRCA1 mutations confer high breast and ovarian cancer risks, the results from the present study, taken together with other identified genetic modifiers, demonstrate for the first time that they can result in large differences in the absolute risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer for BRCA1 between genotypes. For example, the breast cancer lifetime risks for the 5% of BRCA1 carriers at lowest risk are predicted to be 28–50% compared to 81–100% for the 5% at highest risk (Figure 3). Based on the distribution of ovarian cancer risk modifiers, the 5% of BRCA1 mutation carriers at lowest risk will have a lifetime risk of developing ovarian cancer of 28% or lower whereas the 5% at highest risk will have a lifetime risk of 63% or higher. Similarly, the breast cancer risk by age 40 is predicted to be 4–9% for the 5% of BRCA1 carriers at lowest risk compared to 20–49% for the 5% at highest risk, whereas the ovarian cancer risk at age 50 ranges from 3–7% for the 5% at lowest risk and from 18–47% for the 5% at highest risk. The risks at all ages for the 10% at highest or lowest risk of breast and ovarian cancer are predicted to be similar to those for the highest and lowest 5%. Thus, at least 20% of BRCA1 mutation carriers are predicted to have absolute risks of disease that are different from the average BRCA1 carriers. These large differences in cancer risks may have practical implications for the clinical management of BRCA1 mutation carriers, for example in deciding the timing of interventions. Such risks, in combination with other lifestyle and hormonal risk factors could be incorpo-rated into cancer risk prediction algorithms for use by clinical genetics centers. These algorithms could then be used to inform the development of effective and consistent clinical recommendations for the clinical management of BRCA1 mutation carriers.
het = 0.12, df = 18), or when restricting analyses to Stage 1 and 2 samples only (P-het = 0.09, df = 19). There was no evidence of heterogeneity for correlated SNP rs183211 (P-het = 0.10). There was no evidence of heretogeneity in the country-specific HRs for any of the other SNPs (P>0.68).

Figure S6  MDM4 regional association plot using BRCA1 stage 1 and stage 2 samples. P-values for association (−log10 scale) with breast cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers for genotyped SNPs (diamond symbols ◦) and SNPs imputed from the 1000 genomes project data (square symbols □), by position (hg18) on chromosome 1. Red gradient represents r2 value with the most significant genotyped SNP rs4951407. The blue peaks represent recombination rate in the region.

(PDF)

Figure S7  TCF7L2 regional association plot using BRCA1 stage 1 and stage 2 samples. P-values for association (−log10 scale) with breast cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers for genotyped SNPs (diamond symbols ◦) and SNPs imputed from the 1000 genomes project data (square symbols □), by position (hg18) on chromosome 1. Missing genotypes were replaced by imputed results. Red gradient represents r2 value with the most significant genotyped SNP rs11196174. The blue peaks represent recombination rate in the region.

(PDF)

Figure S8  Linkage disequilibrium patterns between the SNPs in the novel (17q21.31) and previously identified regions on 17q21. SNPs in the novel region are uncorrelated with SNPs in the 43.3–44.3 Mb region (positions according to hg build 36.3).

(PDF)

Figure S9  4q32.3 regional association plot using BRCA1 stage 1 and stage 2 samples. P-values for association (−log10 scale) with ovarian cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers for genotyped SNPs (diamond symbols ◦) and imputed SNPs from the 1000 genomes project data (square symbols □), by position (hg18) on chromosome 1. Red gradient represents r2 value with the most significant genotyped SNP rs4691139. Blue peaks represent recombination rate in the region.

(PDF)

Figure S10  Combined Hazard Ratios (HR) for breast and ovarian cancer for BRCA1 mutation carriers. (A) HR for Breast Cancer based on 10 loci associated with breast cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers. (B) Ovarian Cancer based on 7 loci associated with ovarian cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers. All HRs computed relative to the lowest risk category. The Y-axes translate the combined HRs into absolute risks of developing breast or ovarian cancer by age 80. The absolute risks and HRs at different percentiles of the combined genotype distribution are also marked. The combined HRs were obtained under the assumption that the loci interact multiplicatively.

(PDF)

Figure S11  Cis-eQTL and allelic expression (AE) analyses at MDM4 locus. A) Cis-eQTLs for SNPs at MDM4 locus using expression data from primary human osteoblasts (HOb). B) AE mapping for cis-regulatory variation in MDM4 locus using primary skin fibroblasts. Coordinates (hg18) for locus shown on top; blue tracks indicate the −log10(P value) of the association across all SNPs tested. The location of transcripts in this region is shown below.

(PDF)

Figure S12  Cis-eQTL and allelic expression (AE) analyses at chr17q21.31 locus. (Upper panel) Cis-eQTLs for SNPs at c17orf69 locus using expression data from primary human osteoblasts. Allelic expression mapping for cis-regulatory variation in KCNS1 (middle panel) and WNT3 loci (lower panel) using a CEL population panel of lymphoblastoid cells. Coordinates (hg18) for loci are shown on top; blue tracks indicate the −log10(P value) of the association across all SNPs tested. The location of transcripts in these regions are shown.

(PDF)

Table S1  Affected and unaffected BRCA1 mutation carriers by study country in the breast and ovarian cancer analysis used in SNP selection for the iCOGS array.

(DOCX)

Table S2  Origin of BRCA1 samples by Country and Stage used in the current analysis.

(DOCX)

Table S3  Sample and SNP quality control summary.

(DOCX)

Table S4  Associations with breast cancer risk for BRCA1 mutation carriers, for known breast cancer susceptibility variants.

(DOCX)

Table S5  Associations with BRCA1 breast or ovarian cancer risk for SNPs genotyped at stages 1, 2, and 3.

(DOCX)

Table S6  Analysis of breast cancer associations by BRCA1 mutation class.

(DOCX)

Table S7  Associations with Breast Cancer ER status in BRCA1 carriers for SNPs genotyped in stages 1–3.

(DOCX)

Table S8  Imputed SNPs at the novel 17q21 region with P-values less than the most significant genotyped SNP rs169201.

(DOCX)

Table S9  SNPs associated (P<1×10−5) with local expression and Allelic Imbalance.

(DOCX)

Text S1  Supplementary Methods.

(DOCX)

Acknowledgments

Antonis C. Antoniou is a Cancer Research–UK Senior Cancer Research Fellow. Douglas F. Easton is a Cancer Research UK Principal Research Fellow. Georgia Chenevix-Trench is an NHMRC Senior Principal Research Fellow. The Breast Cancer Family Registry for their contributions to the study. The ABCFS would like to also thank Maggie Angeletakos, Judi Maskell, and Gillian Dite. The content of this manuscript does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the National Cancer Institute or any of the collaborating centers in the BCFR, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the US Government or the BCFR.

BRCA-gene mutations and breast cancer in South African women (BMBSA): BMBSA thanks the families who contributed to the BMBSA study.

Beckman Research Institute of the City of Hope (BRICOH): BRICOH thanks Greg Wilhoite and Marie Pinto for their work in participant enrollment and biospecimen and data management.

Copenhagen Breast Cancer Study (CBCS): CBCS thanks the Danish Breast Cancer Cooperative Group (DBCG) for clinical data.

Spanish National Cancer Centre (CNIO): CNIO thanks Alicia Barroso, Rosario Alonso and Guillermo Pita for their assistance.

CONSorzi Studi Italiani sui Tumori Ereditari Alla mamma (CONSORT-EAM): CONSORT-EAM acknowledges Dario Zaffaroni of the Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori (INT), Milan, Monica Barile of Istituto Europeo di Oncologia (IEO), Milan, Riccardo Dolletti of the Centro di Riferimento Oncologico (CRO) IRCCS, Aviano (PN), Maurizio Genuardi of University of Florence, Florence, Giuseppe Giannini of “La Sapienza” University, Rome, Adele Patrini of the Ospedale di Circolo-Università dell’Insubria, Varese, Antonella Saracese and Aline Martayain of the Istituto Nazionale Tumori Research Institute, Rome and Stefania Tommasi of the Istituto Nazionale Tumori “Giovanni Paolo II”, Barì and the personnel of the CGT-lab at IFOM-IEO Campus, Milan, Italy.

Dana-Farber Cancer Institute (DFCI): DFCI thanks the staff and participants.


Epidemiological study of BRCA1 & BRCA2 mutation carriers (EMBRACE): Douglas F. Easton is the PI of the study. EMBRACE acknowledges the Coordinating Centre, Cambridge: Susan Postel-Vinay, Susan Conneely, Kris Shafer, Center Frankfurt, for providing DNA samples and Juliane Kohler for excellent technical assistance.

European Breast Cancer Study Group (EBCS): EBCS acknowledges Ilse Coene, Budapest, for her technical support.

FCCC thanks Dr. Betsy Bove for her technical support.

German Consortium of Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer (GC-HBOC): GC-HBOC thanks all family members who participated in this study, Wolfram Heinrich, Center Leipzig, and Dieter Schäfer, Center Frankfurt, for providing DNA samples and Juliane Kohler for excellent technical assistance.


Epidemiological study of BRCA1 & BRCA2 mutation carriers (EMBRACE): Douglas F. Easton is the PI of the study. EMBRACE acknowledges the Coordinating Centre, Cambridge: Susan Postel-Vinay, Susan Conneely, Kris Shafer, Center Frankfurt, for providing DNA samples and Juliane Kohler for excellent technical assistance.
**Arvai, Judit Franko, Maria Balogh, Gabriella Varga, Judit Ferenczi, Department of Molecular Genetics, National Institute of Oncology, Budapest, Hungary** and the clinicians and patients for their contributions to this study.

**Interdisciplinary Health Research Internal Team Breast Cancer Susceptibility (INHERIT):** INHERIT thanks Dr. Martine Dumont, Martine Tranchant for sample management and skilled technical assistance. J.S. is Chairholder of the Canada Research Chair in Oncogenetics.

**Kathleen Cunningham Consortium for Research into Familial Breast Cancer (kConFab):** kConFab thanks Heather Thorne, Eveline Niedermayer, all the kConFab research nurses and staff, the heads and staff of the Family Cancer Clinics, and the Clinical Follow Up Study for their contributions to this resource, and the many families who contribute to kConFab.

**Modifier Study of Quantitative Effects on Disease (MOD-SQUAD):** MOD-SQUAD acknowledges ModSQUAD members Csilla Szabo and Zohra Ali-Kahn Catts (University of Delaware, Newark, USA); Lenka For佐eta and Eva Machackova (Department of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, Masaryk Memorial Cancer Institute, Brno, Czech Republic); and Michal Zikan, Petr Pohlreich and Zdenek Kleibl (Oncogynecologic Center and Department of Biochemistry and Experimental Oncology, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic).

**National Israeli Cancer Control Center (NICCC):** NICCC thanks the NICCC National Familial Cancer Consultation Service team led by Dr. Mila Pinchev.

**Oncogenetics.** thanks the NICCC National Familial Cancer Consultation Service team led by Dr. Mila Pinchev.

**Ontario Cancer Genetics Network (OGCN):** OCGN thanks the study staff and participants.

**The Ohio State University Comprehensive Cancer Center (OSUCCC):** OSU CCG thanks Kevin Sweet, Caroline Craven and Michelle O’Connor who were instrumental in accrual of study participants, ascertainment of medical records and database management. Samples were processed by the OSU Human Genes Sample Bank.

**South East Asian Breast Cancer Association Study (SEABASS):** SEABASS thanks Yip Cheng Har, Nur Aishah Mohd Taib, Fahmi Sze Yee, Norhashimah Hassan and all the research nurses, research assistants and doctors involved in the MyBRaCa Study for assistance in patient recruitment, data collection and sample preparation. In addition, we thank Philip Iau, Sng Jen-Hwei and Sharifah Nor Akmal for contributing samples from the Singapore Breast Cancer Study and the HUKM-HKI Study respectively.

**Shiba Medical Centre (SMC):** SMC acknowledges the assistance of the Shiba Comprehensive breast cancer center team at the Shiba Medical Centre for assistance in this study.


**Victorian Familial Cancer Trials Group (VFTCG):** VFTCG thanks Sarah Sawyer and Rebecca Driessen for assembling this data and Ella Thompson for performing all DNA amplification.

**Author Contributions**

