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Impact of natriuretic peptide polymorphisms on diastolic and metabolic function in a populational cohort: insights from the STANISLAS cohort

Constance Xhaard¹ , Raphaël Rouget², Nicolas Vodovar³, Edith Le Floch⁴, Claire Dandine-Roulland⁴, Sandra Wagner¹, Delphine Bacq-Daian⁴, Quentin Thuillier², Jean-Marc Boivin², Christiane Branlant², Jean-François Deleuze⁴, Isabelle Behm-Ansmant², Faiez Zannad¹, Patrick Rossignol¹ and Nicolas Girerd^{1*}

¹Université de Lorraine, INSERM, Centre d'Investigations Cliniques Plurithématique 1433, INSERM 1116, CHRU de Nancy, FCRIN INI-CRCT, Nancy, France; ²Université de Lorraine, CNRS, UMR 7365, IMoPA, Nancy, France; ³Inserm UMR-S 942, Université de Paris, Paris, France; and ⁴Centre National de Recherche en Génomique Humaine, Institut François Jacob, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, Evry, France

Abstract

Aims Elevated brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) and the N-terminal fragment of its pro-hormone (NT-proBNP) have become established biomarkers for heart failure and are associated with cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Investigating sources of inter-individual heterogeneity, particularly genetic factors, could help better identify patients at risk of future cardiovascular disease. The aim of this study was to estimate the heritability of circulating NT-proBNP levels, to perform a genome-wide association study (GWAS) and gene-candidate analysis focused on *NPPB–NPPA* genes on these levels, and to examine their association with cardiovascular or metabolic outcomes.

Methods and results A total of 1555 individuals from the STANISLAS study were included. The heritability of circulating NT-proBNP levels was estimated at 15%, with seven single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) reaching the significant threshold in the GWAS. All above SNPs were located on the same gene cluster constituted of *MTHFR*, *CLCN6*, *NPPA*, *NPPB*, and *C1orf167*. *NPPA* gene expression was also associated with NT-proBNP levels. Moreover, six other SNPs from *NPPA–NPPB* genes were associated with diastolic function (lateral *e'* on echocardiography) and metabolic features (glycated haemoglobin).

Conclusions The heritability of natriuretic peptides appears relatively low (15%) and mainly based on the same gene cluster constituted of *MTHFR*, *CLCN6*, *NPPA*, *NPPB*, and *C1orf167*. Natriuretic peptide polymorphisms are associated with natriuretic peptide levels and diastolic function. These results suggest that natriuretic peptide polymorphisms may have an impact in the early stages of cardiovascular and metabolic disease.

Keywords NT-proBNP; *NPPB*; *NPPA*; Genome-wide association study; Polymorphism; Cardiovascular diseases

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*Correspondence to: Nicolas Girerd, CICP 1433 CHRU Nancy - Hopitaux de Brabois, Institut Lorrain du Cœur et des vaisseaux Louis Mathieu, 4 rue du Morvan, 54500 Vandoeuvre les Nancy, France. Email: n.girerd@chru-nancy.fr

Introduction

Natriuretic peptides are cardiac hormones produced primarily by the atria and ventricles and are deeply involved in the pathophysiology of heart failure (HF). These peptides play a critical role in the regulation of circulatory volume status, plasma renin-aldosterone concentrations, natriuresis, and the maintenance of blood pressure levels.¹ Plasma levels of

brain natriuretic peptides (BNPs) and the N-terminal fragment of its pro-hormone (NT-proBNP) have become established biomarkers to facilitate the diagnosis and risk stratification of HF and are associated with cardiovascular (CV) morbidity and mortality in the general population.^{1–3} Therefore, most guidelines for the management of HF recommend their use to assist in the diagnosis of HF.^{4–6} In addition, natriuretic peptides are important prognostic markers in the

setting of primary prevention as they are associated with clinical outcome in patients with hypertension and/or chronic kidney disease.

Natriuretic peptides variability has been perceived until now as the result of a pathophysiological process. Yet, inter-individual heterogeneity is a known limitation of natriuretic peptides variability, the source of which has yet to be extensively studied. While some studies have focused on genetic factors involved in natriuretic peptides variability in subjects without HF,^{7–10} their role in CV function has never been assessed. A better understanding of genetic risk factors involved in natriuretic peptides variability could help better identify patients at risk of future CV disease.

The present study focused on the genetic bases of NT-proBNP plasma levels in a population-based family cohort. The aims of the study were to (i) estimate the heritability of plasma NT-proBNP levels; (ii) perform a genome-wide association study (GWAS) analysis of these levels; (iii) examine potential associations between CV and metabolic phenotypes and top single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) from the GWAS on NT-proBNP levels; (iv) run a more specific gene-candidate analyses for SNPs located within the *NPPB* and *NPPA* genes (the coding gene of NT-proBNP and BNP) and cardiometabolic phenotypes; and (v) assess the association between the involved gene expressions and NT-proBNP levels and polymorphisms highlighted in both the GWAS analysis and *NPPB* gene-candidate analysis.

Methods

Study population

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. The design of the STANISLAS (Suivi Temporaire Annuel Non-Invasif de la Santé des Lorrains Assurés Sociaux) cohort has been previously described.¹¹ In brief, the STANISLAS cohort is a family-based longitudinal cohort, initially including 4598 healthy individuals of French origin from 1006 families living in the Lorraine region (North-East of France). Participants were examined every 5 to 10 years, during 20 years. A total of 1705 participants returned for the fourth visit (V4), held between 2011 and 2016, consisting of an interview by trained nurses using a structured questionnaire, including items pertaining to socio-demographic characteristics, medical and family history, smoking status, lifestyle, diet, and anthropometric data. Beyond the detailed clinical and laboratory assessment, CV echography and routine laboratory measurements include a spot urine and blood samples. Measurement reproducibility was assessed from a duplicate reading by experienced echocardiographers blinded to each other and to demographic parameters. These results have

been previously published^{12,13} and suggest a good reproducibility of all considered echo variables.

The study protocols for all examinations were reviewed and approved by the local ethics committee of CPP Est 3, France. All participants provided written informed consent to participate in the study.

Biomarker measurements

All blood draws were taken in the morning on fasting subjects. The samples were then centrifuged at 1500 *g* for 15 min at room temperature and frozen in the 4 h following the blood draw at -196°C . Circulating levels of multiple proteins (including NT-proBNP) were assessed both at baseline (Visit 1) and at V4, using the Olink method with PEA as described in Ferreira *et al.*¹⁴ NT-proBNP levels are expressed in arbitrary unit because they were measured with the Olink® technology standardized log₂ NPX values. A subset of 428 subjects has also been measured for NT-proBNP levels using Elisa methods in order to test for comparability between methods, the two measured are highly correlated (coef cor = 0.89, $P < 0.001$, Supporting Information, *Figure S1*).

Genotyping

Genotyping of the STANISLAS V4 participants was conducted at the Centre National de Recherche en Génomique Humaine (Evry, France) using two chips: the Illumina Global Screening Array, which is composed of 687 572 intronic and exonic markers, and the Illumina Exome Array, which is composed of 244 330 SNPs, mostly exonic. After QC steps on raw genotyped data [exclusion of extremely rare markers with a minor allele frequency (maf) < 0.005 , call rate for markers and individuals set up at 95%, and Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium with P value $< 10^{-8}$], 1576 individuals and 520 773 polymorphic autosomal markers were included in the GWAS.

Selection of single nucleotide polymorphisms from the *NPPB*–*NPPA* genes for gene-candidate analysis

In addition to GWAS analysis, a gene-candidate approach focused on *NPPB* and *NPPA* genes has been run. Firstly, intervals encompassing the boundaries (± 20 kb) of the two genes (*NPPA* and *NPPB*) were defined, based on the reference genome built 37 from the Ensembl database. *NPPB* and *NPPA* genes were both located on chromosome 1; boundaries were respectively chr1: 11917521–11918988 and chr1: 11905766–11908402 (<http://grch37.ensembl.org>). All SNPs comprised between these boundaries in the two chips were subsequently selected, including 21 SNPs from

the GSA chip and 8 from the Exome chip. However, five markers were duplicated between the two chips, resulting in one of each being excluded. Hence, 24 SNPs were ultimately selected (Supporting Information, *Table S1*).

Gene expression analysis

Whole blood RNAs were automatically extracted from PAXgene Blood RNA Tubes (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) using MagMAX for Stabilized Blood Tubes RNA Isolation Kit (Life Technologies, Villebon-sur-Yvette, France) on a KingFisher Duo Prime automated purification system (ThermoFisher Scientific, Dardilly, France). Extracted RNAs were quantified using a Nanodrop spectrophotometer, and their quality was assessed using the RNA ScreenTape system (Agilent, les Ulis, France). Transcriptome analysis was conducted at the *Ingénierie Moléculaire et Physiopathologie Articulaire* (IMoPA) (Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, France) using Clariom D[®] assays (Affymetrix, ThermoFisher Scientific, Dardilly, France) following the manufacturer's recommendations. Gene expression intensities were normalized with 'Limma' (Version 3.44.3)¹⁵ implemented in the Transcription Analysis Console Software 4.0.2 by SST-RMA and then extracted as normalized intensity values (in log₂) obtained from Clariom D[®] microarrays for each individual. Gene expressions were assessed on a subgroup of 553 individuals having available transcriptomic data.

Statistical analyses

For heritability estimation, a genetic relationship matrix was used in a linear mixed model to estimate the variance captured by additive genetic effects via average information restricted maximum likelihood analysis.¹⁶ An additional random effect was defined in order to take into account the common household effect resulting from nuclear families (i.e. parental couple and children aged less than 20 years old). In addition to usual covariates (sex and age), estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), heart rate, systolic blood pressure, urinary sodium, and body mass index (BMI) were also tested for their association with plasma NT-proBNP levels using a multivariate linear model. GWAS were run using a linear mixed under an additive model in order to take into account pedigree data, with age and sex used as covariates. Ethnicity was not included in covariates, but all subjects were found to be genetically homogenous in QC steps.

Both models were performed using R (Version 3.4.1.) and were implemented in the 'gaston' R package (Version 1.5.6).¹⁷ For the GWAS, the statistical threshold was set at 10⁻⁷. For the top SNP association tests, multivariate linear models, with age and sex as covariates, were used and the statistical significance level was fixed at an FDR_q < 0.05, after

applying a Benjamini–Hochberg correction for multiple testing [i.e. false discovery rate (FDR) set at 5%].

Results

Characteristics of study participants

A total of 1555 individuals were included in the present study; their characteristics are displayed in *Table 1*. A total of 150 individuals were not included because 26 had no NT-proBNP measurements and 124 were unsuccessfully genotyped (the characteristics of these 150 subjects are not sizeably different from the ones of the subjects considered in our subsequent analyses; Supporting Information, *Table S2*). The participants belonged to 664 families, comprised from 1 to 6 individuals [173 individuals (11.1%) were sole member of their family in this fourth visit]. A subgroup of 553 participants had available gene expression data. They were slightly younger (mean age 44.43 years, range 18–74;

Table 1 Characteristics of the study subjects (n = 1555)

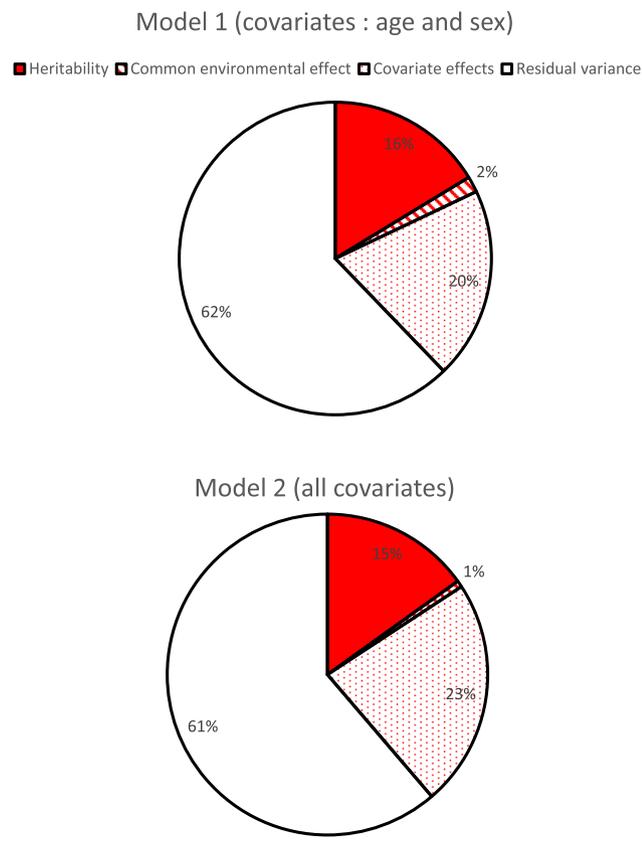
Characteristics	Mean ± SD/n (%)
Age (years)	48.81 ± 14.11
Sex female	800 (51.45%)
Current smoker	328 (21.15%)
BMI (kg/m ²)	25.89 ± 4.78
Diabetes	72 (4.63%)
Fasting glycaemia (g/L)	0.91 ± 0.16
Glycated haemoglobin (%)	5.64 ± 0.56
eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	96.42 ± 15.47
Urinary sodium (mmol/L)	115.47 ± 47.20
Heart rate (b.p.m.)	62.49 ± 9.77
SBP (mmHg)	120.12 ± 10.22
DBP (mmHg)	74.25 ± 7.21
Hypertension	487 (31.68%)
Any CV conditions ^a	70 (4.50%)
Heart failure	13 (0.84%)
Myocardial infarction	12 (0.77%)
Stroke	21 (1.35%)
Valvular disease	41 (2.64%)
Septal e' (cm/s)	9.92 ± 2.95
Lateral e' (cm/s)	12.88 ± 4.11
e/a	1.19 ± 0.42
e/e'	6.47 ± 1.87
LAVI (mL)	22.73 ± 7.31
Deceleration time	211.00 ± 53.22
NT-proBNP levels according to category of subjects (arbitrary PEA units)	
All study subjects	3.58 ± 1.01
Healthy (n = 1042)	3.45 ± 0.94
Hypertension (n = 443)	3.74 ± 1.04
Any CV conditions ^a (n = 70)	4.51 ± 1.24
NPPA expression (arbitrary unit) (n = 501)	3.88 ± 0.32
NPPB expression (arbitrary unit) (n = 501)	3.73 ± 0.22

BMI, body mass index; CV, cardiovascular; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; LAVI, left atrial volume index; NT-proBNP, N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SD, standard deviation.

^aAny CV condition category includes heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, and valvular disease.

t-test P value < 0.001), but the sex ratio was statistically not different (281 women, 50.8%). NT-proBNP levels are lower in healthy subjects than in hypertensive or in subjects with any CV conditions (Table 1—all P value < 0.001). In subsequent analysis, we classified subjects according to healthy vs. unhealthy status (combination of hypertensive and any CV conditions) to perform stratified analyses.

Figure 1 Variance decomposition of circulating N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide with age, sex, estimated glomerular filtration rate, and heart rate as covariates (Model 1: age and sex as covariates; Model 2: age, sex, estimated glomerular filtration rate, heart rate, and urinary sodium as covariates).



Heritability estimation

Among potentially associated variables, spot urinary sodium, heart rate, and eGFR were significantly associated with plasma NT-proBNP levels (Supporting Information, Table S3) and were included in the heritability estimations as covariates, along with sex and age. When all covariates were included in the model, the heritability of circulating plasma NT-proBNP was estimated at 15.1% (Figure 1); common environmental effects due to nuclear family accounted for less than 1%, effects due to covariates accounted for 23%, while 61.3% of the variance remained unexplained. When only age and sex were considered as covariates, the heritability estimate was similar, whereas the effect of common environment accounted for 1.6% while covariates accounted for 19.8% (Figure 1 and Supporting Information, Table S4). Using plasma levels of NT-proBNP at baseline (V1), heritability estimations are similar with those at V4 (data not shown). Sensitivity analysis that includes only healthy subjects (i.e. participants without hypertension, HF, stroke, myocardial infarction, or valvular disease) gave similar results for NT-proBNP heritability (Supporting Information, Table S5).

Genome-wide association study for circulating N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide levels

Seven SNPs reached the GWAS significant threshold with a P value $< 10^{-7}$ (Table 2, Figure 2). All were located on chromosome 1: the top SNP, rs198389, was located on the *NPPB* gene, rs4845881 and rs4845877 were located on *C1orf167*, rs1801131 and rs1476413 were located on the *MTHFR* gene, rs1023252 was located on *CLCN6*, and rs6676300 was located on the intergenic region upstream of *NPPB* (Figure 3). Minor alleles were associated with a higher level of circulating NT-proBNP for all seven SNPs.

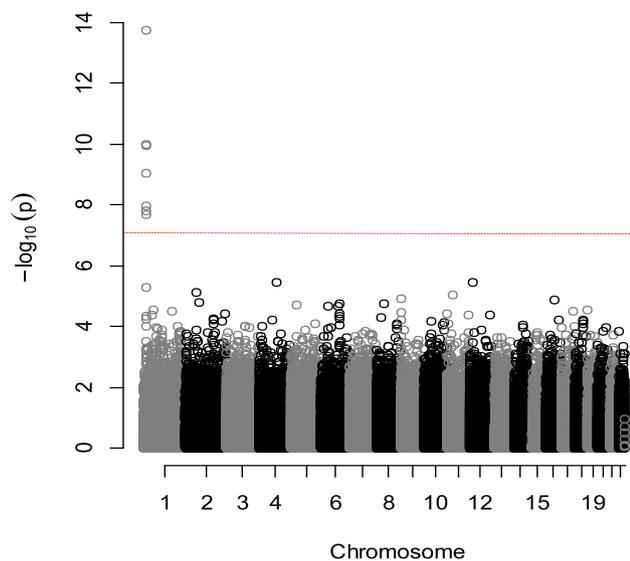
When analysis was performed accordingly to health status of subjects, only rs198389 reached the 10^{-7} threshold in both categories. Moreover, similar results are obtained where GWAS was run using NT-proBNP levels measured at

Table 2 Characteristics of the seven single nucleotide polymorphisms significantly associated with N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (P value $< 10^{-7}$) in the genome-wide association study analysis

Chr	pos	Rs name	A1	A2	Freq A2	Beta	SD	P value	Gene location
1	11919271	rs198389	G	A	0.563	-0.257	0.034	1.76e-14	NPPB
1	11828319	rs4845881	G	A	0.674	-0.230	0.036	1.02e-10	C1orf167
1	11854476	rs1801131	G	T	0.692	-0.230	0.036	1.18e-10	MTHFR
1	11925300	rs6676300	G	A	0.621	-0.212	0.035	9.59e-10	None
1	11852300	rs1476413	T	C	0.732	-0.213	0.037	1.09e-08	MTHFR
1	11899033	rs1023252	T	G	0.728	-0.209	0.037	1.65e-08	CLCN6
1	11824303	rs4845877	T	C	0.664	-0.194	0.035	2.17e-08	C1orf167

A1, allele 1; A2, allele 2; beta, effect per A2 under the additive model; Chr, chromosome; Freq, allele 2 frequency; pos, position; SD, standard deviation.

Figure 2 Manhattan plot of the genome-wide association study analysis of circulating plasma N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide levels (the horizontal red line indicates the statistically significant threshold at P value = 10^{-7}). Sex and age were used as covariates.



baseline for all subjects, with the same top SNP rs198389 ($P = 3.4 \cdot 10^{-16}$).

Associations with infraclinical cardiovascular outcomes

Cardiac function outcomes

The following infraclinical CV outcomes have been tested: diastolic function, septal e' , lateral e' , e/a , e/e' , and left atrial volume index (LAVI). Only one of the seven SNPs reaching the significant GWAS threshold showed a borderline association with one of these outcomes (minor allele of rs4845877 with lower deceleration time, $P = 0.01$, FDR = 0.07). Among the SNPs located within the *NPPB–NPPA* gene cluster from the gene-candidate analysis, rare alleles of rs72864766 and rs11804222 alleles were significantly associated with higher lateral e' ($P = 0.0002$, FDR = 0.004 and $P = 0.002$, FDR = 0.02, respectively) (Table 3, Figure 3). In stratified analyses, these associations remained significant only in the healthy group of subjects.

Metabolic outcomes

None of the seven SNPs from the GWAS were significantly associated with any of the metabolic outcomes (i.e. diabetes occurrence, glycated haemoglobin, and plasma glucose) tested after correction for multiple tests. Among the SNPs from the *NPPB–NPPA* candidate analysis, rs198415 and rs5065 were significantly associated with lower glycated haemoglobin levels ($P = 0.0005$, FDR = 0.01 and $P = 0.001$, FDR = 0.02,

respectively). Lastly, rs61764042 was associated with diabetes occurrence ($P = 9 \cdot 10^{-5}$, FDR = 0.002) (Table 3, Figure 3). In stratified analyses according to health status, SNPs association with glycated haemoglobin remained statistically significant in the unhealthy group whereas SNPs association with diabetes occurrence was present in both groups.

Gene expression analysis

The expression of the *NPPB*, *MTHFR*, *CLCN6*, and *C1orf167* genes containing the seven SNPs highlighted from the GWAS and the *NPPA* gene, also members of the same gene cluster, was analysed. The gene expressions were not correlated with each other (except for *C1orf167* and *NPPA*) (Supporting Information, Table S6).

The association between the five gene expressions and the seven GWAS SNPs is described in Table 4, with rs4845877 and rs4845881 associated with *NPPA* expression, and rs1023252, rs1476413, and rs1801131 associated with *CLCN6* expression.

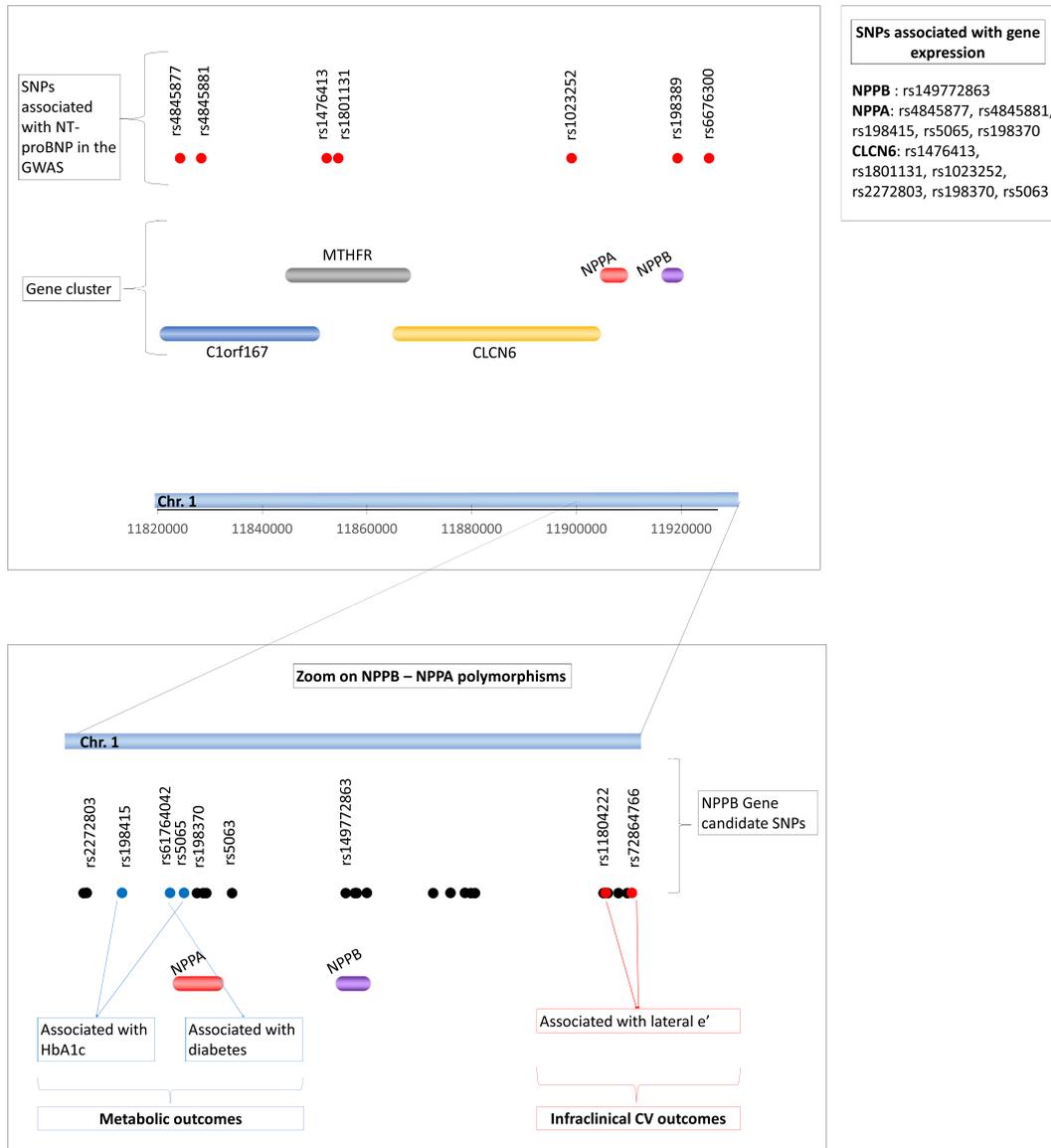
Among the SNPs from the *NPPB–NPPA* candidate analysis, *NPPA* gene expression was associated with rs5065 and rs198415, which were both associated with glycated haemoglobin as well as with rs198370. rs198370 was also associated with *CLCN6* gene expression as well as rs2272803 and rs5063. Only rs149772863 was found to be significantly associated with *NPPB* gene expression (Table 4). A statistically significant association was found between expression of the *NPPA* gene and NT-proBNP levels (beta = 0.24 ± 0.12 , $P = 0.04$). Associations between *NPPA* or *NPPB* expressions and clinical traits were almost all not significant except for *NPPB* expression and diabetes occurrence ($P = 0.04$).

Discussion

The main findings of our study are summarized in the integrative illustration in Figure 3. In brief, our results show that (i) plasma NT-proBNP levels have a genetic basis with approximately 15% heritability; (ii) SNPs associated with NT-proBNP levels are mainly located on chromosome 1, specifically on the gene cluster composed of the *MTHFR*, *CLCN6*, *NPPA*, *NPPB*, and *C1orf167* genes; (iii) *NPPA* gene expression is associated with NT-proBNP levels, along with two SNPs from the seven GWAS SNPs; in addition, two other SNPs from the *NPPB–NPPA* gene-candidate analysis are associated with *CLCN6* gene expression; and (iv) certain SNPs from *NPPB–NPPA* genes are associated with diastolic or metabolic functions.

In view of the above, we thus report for the first time an association between natriuretic peptide polymorphisms and diastolic and metabolic function as assessed by echocardiography.

Figure 3 Illustration of the study's main findings. The upper part of the figure shows the localization of the seven GWAS SNPs (red points) and the genes along chromosome 1. The lower part of the figure shows a zoom on SNPs from the *NPPB*–*NPPA* genes. SNPs indicated with blue points are associated with metabolic outcomes, SNPs indicated with red points are associated with infraclinical CV outcomes, and the other SNPs are represented with black points. The SNPs, from either the GWAS study or the gene-specific analysis, which associate with gene expression, are listed close to the name of the gene they are associated with. CV, cardiovascular; GWAS, genome-wide association study; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin; NT-proBNP, N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; SNPs, single nucleotide polymorphisms.



Insights from the heritability estimation

Estimation of the heritability of plasma NT-proBNP levels using covariate-adjusted analysis suggests that over 15% of the NT-proBNP variance can be attributed to additive genetic factors and seem to be consistent through lifetime and through lifetime and health status of subjects. Our results are slightly lower than in the previous published GWAS from Salo *et al.*,¹⁰ where they estimated that 23% of the variance of NT-proBNP was explained by all SNPs in a population-

based (not family-based) study. However, to our knowledge, no other family-based study has focused on the heritability of NT-proBNP using this type of dedicated model.

Common environmental factors do not appear to confer any substantial contribution to this variance in the present study (less than 1%) when taking into account the majority of known and measurable confounding factors (i.e. heart rate, urinary sodium, BMI, eGFR, and blood pressure) in the analysis. In addition to age and sex, these confounding factors account for approximately 20% of the variance. Despite

Table 3 Statistically significant association of single nucleotide polymorphisms from the *NPPB-NPPA* cluster gene with cardiac or metabolic functions

Tested outcome	Rs name	All subjects (n = 1555)				Healthy subjects (n = 1042)				HTN or any CV condition (n = 513)				P interaction
		Beta	SD	P val	FDR	Beta	SD	P val	FDR	Beta	SD	P val	FDR	
Lateral <i>ev</i>	rs72864766	0.96	0.26	<0.001	0.004	1.46	0.33	<0.001	<0.001	0.35	0.41	0.39	0.82	<0.001
	rs11804222	0.58	0.18	0.002	0.020	0.88	0.23	<0.001	<0.001	0.16	0.28	0.57	0.85	<0.001
Deceleration Time	rs4845877	-4.96	1.98	0.012	0.070	-5.76	2.19	0.009	0.05	-5.69	3.74	0.12	0.19	0.88
Glycated haemoglobin	rs198415	-0.10	0.03	<0.001	0.012	-0.01	0.03	0.64	0.74	-0.26	0.06	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
	rs5065	-0.09	0.03	<0.001	0.016	-0.01	0.03	0.74	0.74	-0.25	0.06	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Diabetes	rs61764042			<0.001	0.002			0.002	0.01			0.009	0.06	<0.001

CV, cardiovascular; FDR, false discovery rate; HTN, hypertension; SD, standard deviation.

Sex and age were used as covariates. Diabetes occurrence was defined as a fasting plasma glucose ≥ 126 mg/dL or a glycosylated haemoglobin $\geq 6.5\%$ or a random plasma glucose ≥ 200 mg/dL.

Table 4 Association between gene-cluster expressions, the seven genome-wide association study single nucleotide polymorphisms, and single nucleotide polymorphisms from the *NPPB-NPPA* analysis

SNPs from the GWAS	Rs name	NPPB				NPPA				CLCN6				MTHFR				C1orf167			
		Beta	SD	FDR	SD	Beta	SD	FDR	SD	Beta	SD	FDR	SD	Beta	SD	FDR	SD	Beta	SD	FDR	SD
	rs1023252	-0.029	0.016	0.224	0.019	0.023	0.647	0.034	0.009	-0.102	0.034	0.009	0.034	0.009	-0.026	0.023	0.504	-0.003	0.013	0.968	0.013
	rs4845877	-0.013	0.015	0.439	-0.056	0.022	0.033	0.016	0.033	0.016	0.033	0.722	0.016	0.033	-0.016	0.022	0.578	-0.012	0.013	0.917	0.013
	rs4845881	-0.021	0.016	0.439	-0.074	0.023	0.008	0.051	0.034	0.051	0.034	0.239	0.016	0.023	-0.016	0.023	0.578	-0.009	0.013	0.917	0.013
	rs1476413	-0.033	0.016	0.224	0.017	0.023	0.647	0.089	0.034	0.020	0.036	0.023	0.415	0.006	-0.036	0.023	0.415	0.006	0.013	0.942	0.013
	rs1801131	-0.015	0.016	0.439	0.003	0.022	0.911	-0.107	0.033	0.009	-0.050	0.022	0.168	0.001	-0.050	0.022	0.168	0.001	0.013	0.968	0.013
	rs198389	-0.011	0.015	0.459	-0.016	0.021	0.647	-0.007	0.032	0.818	-0.010	0.021	0.621	-0.010	-0.010	0.021	0.621	-0.010	0.012	0.917	0.012
	rs6676300	-0.016	0.015	0.439	-0.005	0.021	0.911	-0.042	0.032	0.254	-0.022	0.021	0.504	-0.022	-0.022	0.021	0.504	-0.022	0.012	0.578	0.012
	rs2272803	-0.041	0.040	0.567	-0.001	0.058	0.985	-0.277	0.085	0.024	-0.076	0.058	0.543	-0.076	0.058	0.543	0.002	0.034	0.985	0.034	
	rs198415	0.042	0.022	0.263	-0.119	0.032	0.010	0.097	0.047	0.224	-0.005	0.032	0.957	-0.005	-0.005	0.032	0.957	-0.013	0.019	0.750	0.019
	rs5065	0.042	0.022	0.254	-0.098	0.031	0.030	0.096	0.046	0.224	-0.020	0.031	0.802	-0.020	-0.020	0.031	0.802	-0.022	0.018	0.567	0.018
	rs198370	0.036	0.026	0.518	-0.133	0.038	0.010	0.181	0.056	0.024	0.006	0.038	0.957	0.006	0.038	0.957	-0.013	0.022	0.804	0.022	
	rs5063	-0.04	0.039	0.567	-0.002	0.056	0.985	-0.261	0.081	0.024	-0.095	0.056	0.341	-0.095	-0.095	0.056	0.341	-0.002	0.032	0.985	0.032
	rs149772863	0.406	0.130	0.030	0.106	0.190	0.804	0.020	0.301	0.985	-0.396	0.187	0.221	0.123	0.111	0.567	0.123	0.111	0.567	0.111	

Beta, effect per allele 2 under the additive model; FDR, false discovery rate; GWAS, genome-wide association study; SD, standard deviation; SNPs, single nucleotide polymorphisms. Bold indicates the significant associations.

^aAmong the 24 SNPs, only those with at least one significant association are reported sex and age were used as covariates.

the latter, nearly 60% of the variance in plasma NT-proBNP remains unexplained. This can be attributed to unmeasured genetic effects such as dominance or epigenetic factors, other unmeasured environmental effects, or underlying interactions between genetic and environmental effects.¹⁸

Genome-wide association study of plasma N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide levels

Results from our GWAS analysis of plasma NT-proBNP levels are similar to previously published GWAS data. The most associated SNP, rs198389, is a functional variant located in the *NPPB* promoter region, with the rare allele often found to be associated with a higher NT-proBNP level or even with higher BNP level in healthy subjects from other previous GWAS.^{1,4,7–9} The six other SNPs that reached the significance threshold in our study were all located within the same cluster of five genes (*MTHFR–CLCN6–NPPA–NPPB–C1orf167*), which has also been previously identified for its association with NT-proBNP levels,^{7,8} in particular rs667300 and rs1023252 (*CLCN6*) highlighted by Del Greco *et al.*⁷ Of note, most of the SNPs associated with higher NT-proBNP levels were not associated with *NPPB* expression levels. Multiple hypothesis can account for such discrepancy such as (i) the fact that white blood cells may not account for cardiac *NPPB* expression and (ii) plasma NT-proBNP is not a perfect surrogate for proBNP production.^{19,20}

Polymorphisms associated with cardiac function

The SNP rs198389 has been associated in previous population studies with reduced systolic and diastolic blood pressure and hypertension¹ as well as with diabetes occurrence.²¹ However, we did not identify any significant association between this SNP and neither blood pressure nor other infraclinical CV outcomes (diastolic function, septal *e'*, lateral *e'*, *e'/a*, *e'/e'*, and LAVI) in the present study. However, taking advantage of the detailed echocardiography exam performed within the STANISLAS cohort, we found two SNPs (rs72864766 and rs11804222) associated with reduced lateral *e'* and one SNP (rs4845877) associated with reduced deceleration time. These results suggest, for the first time, an association between natriuretic peptide polymorphisms and diastolic function.

Polymorphisms associated with metabolic function

In the present study, three SNPs (rs5065, rs198415, and rs61764042) were found associated with metabolic variables linked to diabetes (diabetes occurrence and glycated

haemoglobin, but not with blood glucose). Only rs5065, located on the *NPPA* gene, associated with glycated haemoglobin in our results, has already been previously reported for its association with several CV outcomes, in particular hypertension.⁴ While we did not find any association between rs5065 and infraclinical CV outcomes, these results nonetheless emphasize the importance of the crosstalk between the natriuretic peptide system and metabolic pathways. Metabolic abnormalities such as diabetes, which have been shown to be associated with certain natriuretic peptide polymorphisms, could be further related to the development of subsequent CV diseases (see, e.g. Kishimoto *et al.*²² in which glycated haemoglobin levels were found to predict HF hospitalization).

Importantly, our analyses stratified on health status suggest that *NPPB–NPPA* genes cluster are preferentially associated with cardiac function (lateral *e'* and DT) in healthy subjects whereas they are preferentially associated with glycated haemoglobin in participants with hypertension and/or any CV condition. The variations in cardiac phenotypes for subjects with hypertension or CV disease may be primarily related to other factors than genetics, conversely to subjects from the healthy group. In addition, the level of variability of glycated haemoglobin might be too low in healthy subjects for genetics to be associated with it. These factors might explain the differential association identified in healthy subjects versus subjects with CV conditions in our study.

Limitations

Given that the STANISLAS cohort is composed of initially healthy subjects and in relatively good health at V4, it may be difficult to highlight certain associations of cardiometabolic conditions with genetic factors. Even if only 1705 subjects have return at V4, their characteristics have been reported to be overall similar to subjects lost to follow-up or deceased²³; hence, these missing subjects are unlikely to have modify substantially our results.

Furthermore, NT-proBNP measurement is known to be impacted by glycosylation,^{20,24} and the estimation of heritability of natriuretic peptides in our study could consequently partly be related to glycosylation genetic variance. However, measurement of NT-proBNP after deglycosylation of the samples (as described in references^{20,24}) will hamper the specificity of NT-proBNP quantification because proBNP will also be detected.²⁵ Furthermore, none of the SNP tested affect any of the glycosylated sites described in proBNP.²⁶ Therefore, the association we observed between the SNPs tested and NT-proBNP in heritability is unlikely to be related to NT-proBNP glycosylation.

Moreover, our findings regarding SNPs associated with cardiac or metabolic functions should be taken with caution as they have not been replicated herein in another cohort.

Yet, the seven SNPs associated with circulating NT-proBNP levels, especially rs198389, have already been reported to be associated with natriuretic peptides,^{1,4,7–9} which strengthen the external validity of our findings.

Lastly, NT-proBNP levels were measured with PEA technology, providing unitless standardized normalized expression; hence, no direct conversion to standard 'classical/mass' values is possible at this stage.

Clinical considerations

Our study identified a significant association between natriuretic peptide polymorphisms and diastolic function (as measured by lateral *e'* using echocardiography). This finding is of significant interest given the major involvement of the natriuretic peptides system in HF, including heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF), due to diastolic abnormalities. Natriuretic peptides would appear to be related to diastolic function upstream of the aging process and environmental impacts. In addition, because diastolic function is associated with the incidence of HFpEF, this could imply that natriuretic peptide polymorphism may potentially represent a risk factor for HFpEF at later stages, even more so because they are associated with metabolic disturbances that in turn are linked to the risk for HFpEF. Our results suggest that the plasma variation in natriuretic peptides is not only the consequence of pathophysiological processes occurring because of environmental factors but could also conversely be causally (directly or indirectly) related to certain metabolic function and/or cardiac abnormalities, upstream of CV disease occurrence. These findings should modify our perspective regarding natriuretic peptides, which appear to be more than simple passive bystanders in the early stages of CV disease.

Conclusions

The heritability of natriuretic peptides appears relatively low (15%) and mainly based on the same gene cluster constituted of *MTHFR*, *CLCN6*, *NPPA*, *NPPB*, and *C1orf167*. Given the association of natriuretic peptide polymorphisms with natriuretic peptide levels and diastolic and metabolic function, the present results suggest that natriuretic peptide polymorphisms could potentially have an impact in the early stages of CV disease.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare not having conflicts of interest with regard to the content of this manuscript.

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Supporting information

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the article.

Table S1. list of the 24 SNPs included in the *NPPB* – *NPPA* gene candidate analysis.

Table S2. Characteristics of the subjects not included in the study (*n* = 150).

Table S3. Covariate effects in the linear model for plasma NT-proBNP levels.

Table S4. Variance decomposition for plasma NT-proBNP levels for all included subjects.

Table S5. Variance decomposition for plasma NT-proBNP levels among healthy subjects.

Table S6. Correlations between the gene expressions of the gene cluster.

Figure S1. Comparison between measured by clinical routine assays and the PEA technology.

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