The Research Grants Council of Hong Kong NSFC/RGC Joint Research Scheme <u>Joint Completion Report</u>

(Please attach a copy of the completion report submitted to the NSFC by the Mainland researcher)

Part A: The Project and Investigator(s)

1. Project Title

Schizophrenia-related de novo and compound heterozygous mutations

2. Investigator(s) and Academic Department/Units Involved

	Hong Kong Team	Mainland Team
Name of Principal	Prof. Pak Chung SHAM	Prof. Tao Li
Investigator (with title)		
Post	Chair Professor	Director
Unit / Department /	Faculty of Medicine	West China Hospital
Institution	The University of Hong Kong	Sichuan University
Contact Information	pcsham@hku.hk	Xuntao26@hotmail.com
Co-investigator(s)	Prof. EYH Chen, HKU	Dr. Z Yang, Sichuan U
(with title and	Dr. WC Chang, HKU	Dr. Q Wang, Sichuan U
institution)	Dr. KW Chan, HKU	Dr. B Xiang, Sichuan U
	Dr. HME Lee, HKU	Dr. W Deng, Sichuan U
	Dr. SS Cherny, Tel Aviv U	Dr. M Li, Sichuan U
	Prof. M Li, Sun Yat-Sen U	

3. **Project Duration**

	Original	Revised	Date of RGC/ Institution Approval (must be quoted)
Project Start date	01/01/2015		
Project Completion date	31/12/2018		
Duration (in month)	48		
Deadline for Submission of Completion Report	31/12/2019		

Part B: The Completion Report

5. Project Objectives

5.1 Objectives as per original application

1. To identify de novo mutations associated with schizophrenia in the Chinese population

2. To identify compound heterozygous mutations associated with schizophrenia in the Chinese population

3. ...

5.2 Revised Objectives

Date of approval from the RGC:

Reasons for the change: _____

1. 2. 3.

6. Research Outcome

Major findings and research outcome *(maximum 1 page; please make reference to Part C where necessary)*

- 1. Schizophrenia-related de novo variants are enriched in genes involved in prenatal brain development, the frontal, temporal and parietal cortical regions (Wang et al, 2015).
- 2. Schizophrenia patients have an excess of rare damaging variants in DNA repair and cell cycle pathways; patients with these variants show decreased resting state connectivity between left hippocampus and the cerebellum, and increased resting

state connectivity between left hippocampus and left inferior parietal cortex (Yang et al, 2017)

3. Schizophrenia patients with rare damaging variants in gene sets related to glutamate neurotransmission (NMDA-mediated synaptic currents) are more frequent in non-responders to antipsychotic drugs than in responders (Wang et al, 2018)

Potential for further development of the research and the proposed course of action *(maximum half a page)*

The finding that rare damaging variants in genes related to glutamate neurotransmission are associated with poor response to antipsychotic treatment has the potential to contribute to the development of precision psychiatry. Patients identified to be likely poor responders may require treatments that have alternative targets to current antipsychotic drugs (which are almost exclusively dopamine D2 antagonists.

7. The Layman's Summary

(describe <u>in layman's language</u> the nature, significance and value of the research project, in no more than 200 words)

Schizophrenia is a serious mental disorder characterized by abnormal beliefs and sensory experiences, disordered thinking, and impaired cognitive function. The disorder typically starts in late adolescence or early adulthood, and causes significant decline in educational and occupational performance. Current treatment of schizophrenia is almost exclusive based on drugs that block dopamine D2 receptors, and is effectively in only about 2/3 of patients. The search for effective treatments for treatment-resistant patients is hampered by the difficulties in accessing patients' brains for detailed studies. Genetics offers an alternative approach to finding disease mechanisms. Our project uses modern DNA sequencing technologies to identify genes related to schizophrenia, including those that contribute to the development of the disorders, and those that affect response to current drugs. Our results suggests that genes involved in early brain development may contribute to schizophrenia, and that patients with genetic changes affecting glutamate neurotransmission are more likely to respond poorly to current drugs which act primarily on dopamine. These results suggest new drug targets and indicate that genomic information may help guide treatment for schizophrenia patients.

Part C: Research Output

8. Peer-reviewed journal publication(s) arising <u>directly</u> from this research project (Please attach a copy of each publication and/or the letter of acceptance if not yet submitted in the previous progress report(s). All listed publications must acknowledge RGC's funding support by quoting the specific grant reference.)

	Latest Status	of Publica		Author(s)	Title and Journal/	Submitted			Accessible
Year of	Year of	Under	Under	(bold the	Book	to RGC		ged the	from the
publication	Acceptance	Review	Preparation	authors	(with the volume,	(indicate		support of	institutional
	(For paper		(optional)	belonging to the project	pages and other necessary	the year ending of	1	this Joint Research	repository (Yes or No)
	accepted but not yet		(opiionai)	teams and	publishing details	the		Scheme	(<i>Tes or No</i>)
	published)			denote the	specified)	relevant		(Yes or	
	puononen			corresponding	~p = = 9 = = = 9	progress		No)	
				author with an		report)		,	
				asterisk*)					
2015				Wang Q,	Increased	2016	Yes	Yes	No
				Li M,	co-expression of				
				Yang Z,	genes harboring				
				Hu X, Wu	damaging				
				HM, Ni P,	mutations in				
				Ren H,	Chinese				
					schizophrenic				
				M, Ma X,	patients during				
				Guo W,	prenatal				
				Zhao L,	development.				
				Wang Y,	Scientific				
				Xiang B,	Reports DOI				
				Lei W,	10.1038/srep182				
				Sham PC,	95				
				Li T*	55				
2016				Wang Q,	The CHRM3	2016	Yes	Yes	No
				Cheng W,	gene is				
					implicated in				
				H, Hu X,	abnormal				
				Deng W,	thalamo-orbital				
					frontal cortex				
				L, Wang Y,					
				Xiang B,	connectivity in				
				Wu HM,	first-episode				
				Sham PC,	treatment-naive				
				Feng J, Li	patients with				
				Т*	schizophrenia.				
				-	Psychol Med.				
					46(7):1523-34.				
2017				Vona 7 I		No	Yes	Yes	No
2017				0 /	Rare damaging	NO	r es	Y es	No
				M , Hu X,	variants in DNA				
				Xiang B,	repair and cell				
				Deng W,	cycle pathways				
				Wang Q,	are associated				
				Wang Y,	with				
					hippocampal				
				X, Sham,	and cognitive				
				PC,	dysfunction: a				
				Northoff G,					
				Li T*	genetic imaging				
					study in				
					first-episode				
					treatment-naive				
					patients with				
					schizophrenia.				
					Translational				
		1		1	Psychiatry 7,	1	1	1	1
					e1028				

2010			NT.	37	3.7	NT
2018	Wang Q,	Effect of	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Wu HM,	Damaging Rare				
	Yue W,	Mutations in				
	Yan H,	Synapse-related				
	Zhang Y,	Gene-sets on				
	Tan L,	Response to				
	Deng W,	Short-term				
		Antipsychotic				
	Yang G, Lu	Medication in				
	T, Wang L,	Chinese Patients				
	Zhang F,	with				
	Yang J, Li	Schizophrenia.				
	K, Lv L,	JAMA				
	Tan Q,	Psychiatry, 75,				
	Zhang H,	1261-1269				
	Ma X,					
	Yang F, Li					
	L, Wang C,					
	Ma X, Zhao					
	L, Ren H,					
	Yu H,					
	Wang Y,					
	Hu X,					
	Zhang D,					
	Sham PC*,					
	Li T*					
2019	Zhang Y,	A joint study of	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Li M,	whole exome				
	Wang Q,	sequencing and				
	Hsu JS,	structural MRI				
	Deng W,	analysis in				
	Ma X, Ni P,					
	Zhao L,	depressive				
	Tian Y,	disorder.				
		Psychological				
	Li T*	Medicine DOI:				
		10.1017/S00332				
		91719000072				
2017	Li MX*, Li	Robust and	No	Yes	Yes	No
	J , Li MĹJ,	rapid algorithms				
	Pan ZC,	facilitate				
	Hsu JCJ,	large-scale				
	Liu DJJ,	whole genome				
	Zhan XW,	sequencing				
	Wang JW,	downstream				
	Song YQ,	analysis in an				
	Sham PC*					
		framework.				
		Nucleic Acids				
		Research 45,				
1		e75				

2018	Li MX*, Li	A powerful	No	Yes	Yes	No
	J, Mak	conditional				
	TSH, Kwan	gene-based				
	JSH, Xue	association				
	C, Chen	approach				
	PK, Leung	implicated				
	HCM, Cui	functionally				
	LQ, Li T,	important genes				
	Sham PC*	for				
		schizophrenia.				
		Bioinformatics				
		35, 628-635				

Recognized international conference(s) in which paper(s) related to this research

project was/were delivered (*Please attach a copy of each delivered paper. All listed papers must acknowledge RGC's funding support by quoting the specific grant reference.*)

Month/Year/ Place	Title		to this report (Yes or No)	Research	

9. Student(s) trained (Please attach a copy of the title page of the thesis.)

Name	Degree registered for		Date of thesis submission/ graduation
Hei Man WU	PhD	2012	2016

10. Other impact (e.g. award of patents or prizes, collaboration with other research *institutions, technology transfer, etc.*)

N.A.