

## Repositório ISCTE-IUL

---

Deposited in *Repositório ISCTE-IUL*:

2019-05-24

Deposited version:

Post-print

Peer-review status of attached file:

Peer-reviewed

Citation for published item:

Dahoun, T., Pardiñas, A. F., Veronese, M., Bloomfield, M. A. P., Jauhar, S., Bonoldi, I....Howes, O. D. (2018). The effect of the DISC1 Ser704Cys polymorphism on striatal dopamine synthesis capacity: an [18F]-DOPA PET study. *Human Molecular Genetics*. 27 (20), 3498-3506

Further information on publisher's website:

[10.1093/hmg/ddy242](https://doi.org/10.1093/hmg/ddy242)

Publisher's copyright statement:

This is the peer reviewed version of the following article: Dahoun, T., Pardiñas, A. F., Veronese, M., Bloomfield, M. A. P., Jauhar, S., Bonoldi, I....Howes, O. D. (2018). The effect of the DISC1 Ser704Cys polymorphism on striatal dopamine synthesis capacity: an [18F]-DOPA PET study. *Human Molecular Genetics*. 27 (20), 3498-3506, which has been published in final form at <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/hmg/ddy242>. This article may be used for non-commercial purposes in accordance with the Publisher's Terms and Conditions for self-archiving.

---

### Use policy

Creative Commons CC BY 4.0

The full-text may be used and/or reproduced, and given to third parties in any format or medium, without prior permission or charge, for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes provided that:

- a full bibliographic reference is made to the original source
- a link is made to the metadata record in the Repository
- the full-text is not changed in any way

The full-text must not be sold in any format or medium without the formal permission of the copyright holders.

---

Published in final edited form as:

*Hum Mol Genet.* 2018 October 15; 27(20): 3498–3506. doi:10.1093/hmg/ddy242.

## The effect of the DISC1 Ser704Cys polymorphism on striatal dopamine synthesis capacity: an [<sup>18</sup>F]-DOPA PET study

Tarik Dahoun<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Antonio F. Pardiñas<sup>4</sup>, Mattia Veronese<sup>5</sup>, Michael A. P. Bloomfield<sup>1,2,6,7,8</sup>, Sameer Jauhar<sup>1,2,6</sup>, Ilaria Bonoldi<sup>1,2,6</sup>, Sean Froudish-Walsh<sup>9</sup>, Chiara Nosarti<sup>6,17</sup>, Carsten Korth<sup>10</sup>, William Hennah<sup>11,12,13</sup>, James Walters<sup>4</sup>, Diana Prata<sup>14,15,16</sup>, and Oliver D. Howes<sup>1,2,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Psychiatric Imaging Group, Robert Steiner MRI Unit, MRC London Institute of Medical Sciences, Hammersmith Hospital, London, W12 0NN, UK <sup>2</sup>Institute of Clinical Sciences (ICS), Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, Hammersmith Hospital, London, W12 0NN, UK <sup>3</sup>Department of Psychiatry, University of Oxford, Warneford Hospital, Oxford, OX37 JX, UK <sup>4</sup>MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Division of Psychological Medicine and Clinical Neurosciences, School of Medicine, Cardiff University, Cardiff, CF24 4HQ, UK <sup>5</sup>Centre for Neuroimaging Sciences, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience (IoPPN), King's College London, London, SE5 8AF, UK <sup>6</sup>Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience (IoPPN), King's College London, London, SE5 8AF, UK <sup>7</sup>Division of Psychiatry, University College London, 6th Floor, Maple House, 149 Tottenham Court Road, London, WC1T 7NF, UK <sup>8</sup>Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, Research Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London, 1-19 Torrington Place, London WC1E 6BT, UK <sup>9</sup>Center for Neural Science, New York University, New York, NY, 10003, USA <sup>10</sup>Department Neuropathology, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, 40225 Düsseldorf, Germany <sup>11</sup>Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland FIMM, University of Helsinki, 00014 Helsinki, Finland <sup>12</sup>Mental Health Unit, Department of Health, National Institute for Health and Welfare, 00271 Helsinki, Finland <sup>13</sup>Medicum, University of Helsinki, 00014 Helsinki, Finland <sup>14</sup>Instituto de Biofísica e Engenharia Biomédica, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal <sup>15</sup>Department of Neuroimaging, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King's College London, London, SE5 8AF UK <sup>16</sup>Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), Cis-IUL, Lisbon, Portugal <sup>17</sup>Centre for the Developing Brain, Division of Imaging Sciences & Biomedical Engineering, King's College London, London, UK

### Abstract

---

Corresponding author: oliver.howes@kcl.ac.uk, Psychiatric Imaging Group, MRC Clinical Sciences Centre, Imperial College-Hammersmith Hospital Campus, London, W12 0NN, UK, Phone +44 (0) 20 8383 3446, Fax +44 (0) 20 8383 1783.  
[Joined last-authorship](#)

#### Conflicts of interest

D.P. is a co-founder of the neuroimaging services company NeuroPsyAI, Ltd. O.D.H. has received investigator-initiated research funding from and/or participated in advisory/speaker meetings organised by Angellini, Astra-Zeneca, Autifony, Biogen, BMS, Eli Lilly, Heptares, Janssen, Lundbeck, Lyden-Delta, Otsuka, Servier, Sunovion, Rand and Roche. Neither Dr Howes or his family have been employed by or have holdings / a financial stake in any biomedical company. The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR or the Department of Health. All other authors do not declare any conflict of interest.

Whilst the role of the Disrupted-in-Schizophrenia 1 (*DISC1*) gene in the aetiology of major mental illnesses is debated, the characterisation of its function lends it credibility as a candidate. A key aspect of this functional characterisation is the determination of the role of common non-synonymous polymorphisms on normal variation within these functions. The common allele (A) of the *DISC1* SNP rs821616 encodes a serine at the Ser704Cys polymorphism, and has been shown to increase the phosphorylation of extracellular signal-regulated protein Kinases 1 and 2 (ERK1/2) which stimulate the phosphorylation of tyrosine hydroxylase, the rate-limiting enzyme for dopamine biosynthesis. We therefore set out to test the hypothesis that human serine (A) homozygotes would show elevated dopamine synthesis capacity compared to cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes (TT and AT) for rs821616. [<sup>18</sup>F]-DOPA PET was used to index striatal dopamine synthesis capacity as the influx rate constant  $K_f^{cer}$  in healthy volunteers *DISC1* rs821616 serine homozygotes (N=46) and healthy volunteers *DISC1* rs821616 cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes (N=56), matched for age, gender, ethnicity and using three scanners. We found *DISC1* rs821616 serine homozygotes exhibited a significantly higher striatal  $K_f^{cer}$  compared to cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes ( $p=0.012$ ) explaining 6.4% of the variance (partial eta squared=0.064). Our finding is consistent with its previous association with heightened activation of ERK1/2, which stimulates tyrosine hydroxylase activity for dopamine synthesis. This could be a potential mechanism mediating risk for psychosis, lending further credibility to the fact that *DISC1* is of functional interest in the aetiology of major mental illness.

## Introduction

The dopamine hypothesis has been a leading theory underlying the neurobiology of schizophrenia for the last four decades (1, 2). The hypothesis was initially based on evidence showing that antipsychotic medications block dopamine receptors (3–5) and that drugs increasing dopamine levels elicit psychotic symptoms in healthy people (6–8) and people with schizophrenia (9, 10). Using [<sup>18</sup>F] fluoro-3,4-dihydroxyphenyl-L-alanine (F-DOPA) Positron Emission Tomography (PET), increased presynaptic dopamine synthesis capacity has been found in schizophrenia (11), people with prodromal psychotic symptoms (12, 13) and those with clinical progression to psychosis (14). Whilst a substantial body of evidence supports the role of increased presynaptic dopamine synthesis capacity in the pathoetiology of psychosis, little is known about how genetic factors affect the implicated dopamine system(s) (15).

The *Disrupted-in-Schizophrenia 1* (*DISC1*) gene was originally discovered at the breakpoint of a balanced t(1;11) (q42;q14.3) translocation in a Scottish family with a high-prevalence of psychiatric disorders including schizophrenia (16–18). Further evidence for a link between *DISC1* and psychotic and affective disorders emerged from the follow-up of families displaying rare *DISC1* mutations (19, 20) and large family-based studies in the population isolate of Finland (21–23) although a large meta-analysis of families did not observe linkage at this region (24). Furthermore, evidence from individual population-based cohorts has been inconsistent (25, 26) leading to ongoing debate on its involvement in schizophrenia (27, 28). Whilst this controversy remains unresolved, there is value in seeking convergent evidence via studies elucidating the functional impact of the gene and its variations (29–32). *DISC1* is a scaffold protein involved in a wide range of neuronal functions including neuro-signalling

(30, 33). Preclinical studies show that *DISC1* variant models exhibit increased amphetamine-induced dopamine release in the ventral striatum (see (34–37) reviewed in (38), indicating that *DISC1* variations might affect presynaptic dopamine synthesis capacity.

One of the most studied *DISC1* single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) is rs821616 which is a non-synonymous mutation leading to the translation of a serine (A allele) or a cysteine (T allele) at codon 704 in exon 11 (39). Importantly, this polymorphism represents therefore not only a variation at the genetic sequence level but also at the protein sequence level of *DISC1*. At a molecular level, Hashimoto et al. (2006) found that overexpression of the serine variant of codon 704 by viral transduction resulted in a significant increase in phosphorylated ERK1/2, the more biologically active form (40). ERK1/2 in turn regulates the state of phosphorylation of tyrosine hydroxylase, the rate-limiting enzyme for dopamine biosynthesis, to increase its activity and subsequent dopamine synthesis by up to two-fold (41–44). Dopamine is synthesized by converting first tyrosine into dihydroxyphenyl-L-alanine (L-DOPA) by tyrosine hydroxylase, and second dihydroxyphenyl-L-alanine (L-DOPA) into dopamine by aromatic acid decarboxylase (45). [<sup>18</sup>F]-DOPA PET signal reflects aromatic acid decarboxylase function and dopamine storage capacity (45), but not directly tyrosine hydroxylase function. However, it should be noted that 1) tyrosine hydroxylase is the rate limiting step for dopamine synthesis capacity (43) and 2) the topological distribution of the [<sup>18</sup>F]-DOPA signal correlates highly with tyrosine hydroxylase immunostaining in unilaterally 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA)-lesioned rats, thus indicating that the [<sup>18</sup>F]-DOPA signal is strongly influenced by endogenous dopamine formed by tyrosine hydroxylase (46).

In summary, preclinical findings suggest that the Ser704Cys variation affects dopamine synthesis by regulating ERK1/2 and its control over tyrosine hydroxylase activity. However, it remains unknown whether the Ser704Cys variation is associated with altered dopamine synthesis in humans. The aim of this study was therefore to test the hypothesis that serine homozygotes would exhibit increased striatal dopamine synthesis capacity relative to cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes.

## Results

Demographics, scan parameters including the injected dose and substance use characteristics are shown in table 1. A total of 46 serine homozygotes and 56 cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes (which encompass 45 heterozygotes and 11 cysteine homozygotes) were included in the study. The genotype frequencies (shown in table 1) did not significantly deviate from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium ( $\chi^2 = 1.422$  with  $p = 0.233$ ), with a Minor Allele Frequency (T allele) of 0.335. Age (year) and  $K_i^{cer}$  (1/min) in the striatum were normally distributed across the two groups whereas injected dose (MBq) was not. There was no significant difference in age between groups  $t(100) = 1.588$ ,  $p = 0.115$  (independent t test) and no significant difference in injected dose  $p = 0.408$  (Mann Whitney test). Levene's test indicated no difference between the variances in the two groups,  $F = 0.398$ ,  $p = 0.529$ . The univariate ANCOVA showed that the main effect of the *DISC1* SNP rs821616 on the dopamine synthesis capacity in the striatum was significant,  $F(1,96) = 6.555$ ,  $p = 0.012$ , partial eta squared = 0.064. The effects of the covariates were: for scanner,  $F(1,96) = 16.573$ ,

$p < 0.01$ , age,  $F(1,96) = 1.056$ ,  $p = 0.307$ , gender,  $F(1,96) = 0.114$ ,  $p = 0.736$  and ethnicity,  $F(1,96) = 0.061$ ,  $p = 0.805$ .

## Discussion

In line with our hypothesis, we found that participants serine homozygotes (AA genotype) for the Ser704Cys functional DISC1 polymorphism exhibited a significantly greater  $K_f^{cer}$  value in the striatum, indicating greater dopamine synthesis capacity compared to cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes (AT or TT genotype). This result is in accordance with preclinical evidence showing that the serine 704 DISC1 variant increases the activity of ERK1/2, which in turn enhances the phosphorylation of tyrosine hydroxylase, the rate limiting step in dopamine synthesis (41, 47).

## Limitations

The main limitation of this study was that we used data from three different PET scanners, which could add error variance. However, scanner was included as a covariate to adjust for this. Furthermore, the effect of the Ser704Cys polymorphism remained significant when we only included subjects from PET scanner 2 ( $F(1,28) = 5.273$ ,  $p = 0.029$  (N=16 cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes, N=17 serine homozygotes)), but not PET scanner 1 only ( $F(1,30) = 0.766$ ,  $p = 0.388$ , (N=19 cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes, N=16 serine homozygotes)) and PET scanner 3 only ( $F(1,29) = 0.426$ ,  $p = 0.519$ , (N=21 cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes, N=13 serine homozygotes)). It is important to recognise that we measured the final step in the synthesis of dopamine, the conversion of L-DOPA into dopamine via aromatic acid decarboxylase (AADC). However, the parameter measured could be affected by other variables including the uptake of L-DOPA into the brain, although this should be controlled for by the reference region and there is no *a priori* reason to consider that this should be affected by the DISC1 protein. Importantly, this polymorphism was chosen based on a specific prior hypothesis. Although there was evidence to reject the null hypothesis, the p-value would not survive genome-wide correction and therefore the result requires replication.

## Implications for mental disorders

The Ser704Cys polymorphism has been associated with schizophrenia with an odds ratio in the range of 1.3 – 4.18 in various populations including European (48), mixed European/African-American (49), and Chinese Han (50–52). Inconsistencies have been found, with some studies indicating increased risk associated with the serine (A) allele (48, 51), whilst others the cysteine (T) (allele) (50, 52) and no association found (25) mainly in the Japanese population (53–55). A recent meta-analysis has also reported association of the serine allele with schizophrenia in Chinese (OR=1.338) and Japanese populations (OR=1.524), as well as in the overall mixed race sample (56). The inconsistencies in these results might be due to different ethnic populations. It should be noted that ever expanding studies of European ancestry population level genetic variants in schizophrenia continually demonstrate no significant associations at the entire *DISC1* locus (57, 58), although there is evidence implicating the DISC1 interactor phosphodiesterase 4B (PDE4B) as a genome-wide significant single gene locus in a recent large schizophrenia genome-wide association study

(GWAS) (58). Whilst GWAS have made crucial advances in the understanding of the genetic of schizophrenia, the biological mechanisms directly underlying the disorder remain yet poorly elucidated (59–61). In this context, the *DISC1* protein has been suggested as a biological candidate of interest for investigating molecular mechanisms of mental illnesses at the protein levels (33, 62). Beyond studies of dichotomous diagnoses, the serine allele has also been associated with increased risk for poor concentration among Korean patients with schizophrenia (63), increased severity of positive symptoms and hallucinations in European patients with First-Episode Psychosis (64) and increased lifetime severity of delusions in European patients with schizophrenia (65). A potential mechanism for the increased risk could be by dysregulating the control of dopamine to lead to increased dopamine synthesis. Findings in prodromal populations show that increased dopamine synthesis is associated with increased risk for psychosis (12, 13). The difference in dopamine synthesis capacity we observe here between serine homozygotes and carriers of the alternative allele is much smaller than the differences seen in at risk subjects (14, 66). It is therefore likely that the Ser704Cys variant interacts with other genetic changes to mediate risk, potentially by affecting dopamine synthesis.

The fact that the common serine allele has been described as the risk allele is compatible with schizophrenia GWAS, in which approximately 50% of the implicated index SNPs are the more common alleles (67). At the population level, the genetic susceptibility to schizophrenia is caused by a few rare variants of high penetrance (mainly copy number variants and translocations) and many common variants of small penetrance (SNPs and variable number of tandem repeats) (68). As each SNP very minimally impacts schizophrenia risk and is compatible with modern models of natural selection (67), it is expected that other genetic factors are needed, in the same individual, to increase the liability to a point of schizophrenia onset. For example, the Ser704Cys site affects interaction with nuclear distribution element-like 1 (*NDEL1*) and its homolog Nuclear Distribution Element 1 (*NDE1*, also known as *NudE*) (69, 70), and there is evidence for an interaction between *NDEL1* rs1391768 and the Ser704 allele and the *NDE1* rs3784859 and the Cys704 allele on the risk for schizophrenia in European participants (71). Ser704Cys is also the binding site for proteins such as kendrin (also known as pericentrin *PCNT*) and Pericentriolar material 1 (*PCM1*) (72), which have been both described as risk factor genes for schizophrenia (73). Furthermore, environmental factors such as exposure to psychosocial stress may also interact with the Ser704Cys polymorphism to affect dopamine function and mediate risk for schizophrenia (15). Interestingly, using a transgenic expression of truncated human *Disc1* protein with dominant-negative effect, Niwa et al. have shown that an interaction between *DISC1* and stress exposure, as a 3 week social isolation paradigm, increased dopamine release after amphetamine challenge (34) and induced alterations in DNA methylation of the tyrosine hydroxylase gene (74).

Evidence also suggests that the Ser704Cys polymorphism is a risk factor for affective disorders. The cysteine allele has been associated with major depression in Japanese population (47), and shown to form a protective haplotype for bipolar spectrum disorder with two others *DISC1* SNPs (rs1411771 and rs980989) in Finnish population (75), whereas a higher serine allele rate has been found in South Indian population with bipolar disorder (76). Interestingly, increased dopamine synthesis capacity is seen in both mania (77) and



bipolar psychosis (78), whilst major depression with affective flattening is characterized by a decreased synthesis capacity (79, 80).

The Ser704Cys SNP has also been shown to have a functional impact at the brain level (39). Compared to healthy cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes, serine homozygotes display increased (for the same level of performance, thus putatively inefficient) prefrontal cortex activation in the left middle and left superior frontal gyri and in the homologous right superior frontal gyrus, the left inferior frontal and cingulate cortex, the thalamus and the caudate nucleus in a verbal fluency task (81), as well as an effect on thalamic-prefrontal connectivity (82). Ser704Cys SNP has also been shown to affect activation during declarative memory task with inconsistent findings. Callicott et al (48) found decreased activation bilaterally in the hippocampal formation during a declarative memory task and increased activation bilaterally in the hippocampal formation in an N-back task in Ser704 homozygotes controls compared to cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes, whereas Di Giorgio et al (83) found increased hippocampal formation/dorsolateral prefrontal cortex coupling during memory encoding in a declarative memory task in serine homozygotes compared to healthy cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes.

In summary, our results provide unprecedented preliminary evidence that DISC1 Ser704Cys has an impact on the dopamine synthesis capacity, in a large sample of 102 healthy volunteers. Further studies should aim at 1) replicating this result in different cohorts; 2) investigating potential epistatic interactions with *DISC1* and other risk genes. Genetic studies based on molecular evidence could help identify the molecular mechanism that underlies the pathoetiology of dopamine-related disorders such as psychotic disorders, and help identify novel potential treatment targets (15).

## Conclusion

We found that the serine allele of DISC1 Ser704Cys (rs821616) was associated with significantly higher striatal dopamine synthesis capacity, consistently with its previous association with heightened activation of ERK1/2 which stimulates tyrosine hydroxylase activity for dopamine synthesis. This implicates the DISC1 polymorphism in altering a psychosis relevant mechanism in the brain i.e. the facilitation of greater dopamine synthesis capacity. Although, this effect of rs821616 may be of too small effect to be identified in population-based studies of end state diagnoses at their current large size, it continues to implicate the functional role of DISC1. Firstly by highlighting the role of this polymorphism at this gene in creating variation within the normal functioning of the brain, but also by indicating this function as a potential mechanism through which other rare or familial mutations for major mental illnesses could disrupt functioning and increase risk to these devastating disorders.

## Material and Methods

### Overview

All participants gave informed written consent to take part after full description of the study. All studies were approved by the institutional review board and the local research ethics committee.

### Participants

Participants were recruited via advertisement in local media based in London. One hundred and twenty-three participants underwent a [<sup>18</sup>F]-DOPA PET scan. For all participants the inclusion criteria were 1) age above 18 years; 2) capacity to give written informed consent. The exclusion criteria were 1) any current medical conditions or history of medical condition (past minor self-limiting conditions were permitted); 2) history of a psychiatric disorder as determined by the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis 1 Disorders, Clinician Version (SCID-CV) (84); 3) history of substance abuse/dependence as determined by the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis 1 Disorders, Clinician Version (SCID-CV) (84); 4) history of head injury with a loss of consciousness; 5) a family history of any psychotic disorder in first- or second-degree relatives; 6) contraindications to positron emission tomography (PET) scanning (significant prior exposure to radiation, pregnancy or breast feeding). All participants provided urine samples prior to the scan to screen for drug use and pregnancy test in women. Six participants were excluded due to positive urine THC screening, 12 participants were excluded to contamination of samples and 3 participants were excluded due to current psychotropic medication use. This resulted in the final inclusion of 102 participants (46 females/56 males, age: 30.2±9.3 years (mean±Standard Deviation)). Both scanning and imaging analysis were done blind to the genotype status.

### [<sup>18</sup>F]-FDOPA PET

PET data were acquired using three different PET scanners. PET scanner 1 was an ECAT HR+ 962 PET scanner (CTI/Siemens, Knoxville, Tennessee). The dynamic images were acquired in 3D mode with an axial field of view of 15.5 cm and reconstructed using filterback projection. PET scanners 2 and 3 were two Siemens Biograph HiRez XVI PET-CT scanner (Siemens Healthcare, Erlangen, Germany) at Imanova, Centre for Imaging Sciences. PET scanner 1 and PET scanner 2-3 were identical with the only exception of the axial field of view: 16.2 cm vs 21.6 cm respectively. The dynamic images were also reconstructed using a 3D filtered back-projection algorithm (discrete inverse Fourier transform, DIFT) with a 128 matrix, a zoom of 2.6 and a 5mm isotropic Gaussian smoothing. Participants were scanned at various times of the day. Some of the imaging data has been included in prior reports but not for genetic analysis (85–88). For attenuation and model-based scatter correction, a 10 min transmission scan was performed using a 150-MBq cesium-137 rotating point source for the ECAT HR+ 962 PET scanner and a computed tomography scan (effective dose=0.36 mSv) for the Siemens Biograph HiRez XVI PET-CT scanners were acquired prior to each PET scan. Experimental protocol was consistent for all the participants (85). Participants were asked to fast and abstain from smoking from midnight on the day of the scan as tobacco use has been associated with increased striatal dopamine synthesis capacity (89) although this has not been replicated (85). Oral doses of



carbidopa (150mg) and entacapone (400mg) were administered 1 hour before scanning. While the first reduces the peripheral metabolism of the tracer (90), the latter minimizes the formation of radiolabeled [ $^{18}\text{F}$ ]-FDOPA metabolites, which can cross the blood-brain barrier (91). Head movement was monitored and minimized with a light head strap. If participants moved extensively during the acquisition or got out of the scanner a second attenuation correction image was acquired at the end of the acquisition. PET data were acquired dynamically during 95 minutes after bolus injection of the radioactive tracer [ $^{18}\text{F}$ ]-DOPA through a cannula inserted into a vein. Dynamic data were binned into 26 frames (PET scanner 1) and 32 frames (PET scanner 2 and 3).

## Image Analysis

Head movement was corrected using a frame-by-frame realignment and denoising algorithm (92) with a level 2 order 64 Battle-Lemarie wavelet filter applied on the non-attenuation-corrected dynamic images. These images were used because they include a significant scalp signal compared to attenuation-corrected images (93). Frames were realigned to a reference frame corresponding to the frame with the highest number of counts, i.e. obtained 7 minutes (for the ECAT HR+ 962 PET scanner-CTI/Siemens, Knoxville, Tennessee) and 17 minutes (for the Siemens Biograph HiRez XVI PET-CT scanners-Siemens Healthcare, Erlangen, Germany) after the radiotracer injection using a mutual information algorithm (94). The transformation parameters were then applied to the corresponding attenuation-corrected dynamic images. These realigned frames were summated, creating a movement-corrected dynamic image from which to extract the Time Activity Curves (TAC) for graphical analysis quantification. Standardized regions in Montreal Neurologic Institute (MNI) space were defined in the striatum delineated as previously described to create a Region of Interest (ROI) map (95) and in the cerebellum using the probabilistic Martinez atlas (95, 96). The cerebellum was used as a reference region as it is largely devoid of dopaminergic neurons or projections (45). A nonlinear transformation procedure on SPM8 (<http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm>) was used to normalize the ROI map together with the [ $^{18}\text{F}$ ]-DOPA template to each individual PET summation image, in order to place the ROI automatically on individual [ $^{18}\text{F}$ ]-DOPA PET dynamic images. Influx constant  $K_i^{cer}$  value, ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ ) for the striatum was calculated relative to uptake in the reference region using a graphical approach (97), a method which has been shown to have good reliability (95).

## Genetic analysis

DNA was extracted from blood or cheek swabs using standard methods (98). Genotyping of the rs821616 A>T SNP, was performed by KBioscience (Herts, UK, <http://www.kbioscience.co.uk>) using a competitive allele specific Polymerase Chain Reaction system (CASP). Quality control procedures included negative control (water) wells and duplicate wells.

## Statistical analysis

The normality of the distribution for all variables was examined using the Shapiro Wilk test, inspection of Q-Q plots and skewness and kurtosis values within range of  $\pm 2$ . Homogeneity of variance was assessed with Levene's Test for Equality of Variances. An alpha threshold was set at 0.05 (two-tailed) for significance for all statistical comparisons. Statistical

Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24 was used for all statistical analysis (IBM, Armonk, N.Y.). All data are shown as mean±SD. An univariate analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was performed on 102 healthy controls, with the DISC1 SNP Ser704Cys variation (serine homozygotes versus cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes) as the independent variable,  $K_I^{cer}$  in the striatum as the dependent variable and age, gender, ethnicity (table 1) and the three PET scanners separately as covariates as these variables have been previously found to influence dopamine synthesis capacity (99, 100). Effect sizes are reported as partial eta squared. Independent t test and Mann-Whitney test were used to compare age and injected dose.

## Acknowledgements

We thank participants, all the staff at GE Imanet and Imanova for their assistance with this study and Lucinda Hopkins for assistance with genotyping. This work was supported by a EU-FP7 MC-ITN IN-SENS grant (grant number 607616) to T.D., O.D.H., C.K., W.H. T.D. was supported by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) at Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust. A.F.P. and J.W. in Cardiff University were supported by funding from the Medical Research Council (MRC) Centre (MR/L010305/1), Program Grant (G0800509) and Project Grant (MR/L011794/1). M.V. was supported by the NIHR Biomedical Research Centre at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King's College London. C.K. was supported by a grant from the Research Commission of the Medical Faculty of the Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf (#9772651). C.N. was supported by March of Dimes Foundation (MC-A656-5DD30) and Medical Research Council (MR/K004867/1). M.A.P.B. was supported by the NIHR, British Medical Association (BMA) and the UCL Hospitals Neurosciences Biomedical Research Centre. W.H. was supported by an Academy of Finland grant (no 259589). D.P. was supported by a UK National Institute for Health Research fellowship (NIHR, PDF-2010-03-047), a Marie Curie Career Integration grant (FP7-PEOPLE-2013-CIG-631952) and a Fundação para Ciência e Tecnologia (FCT) Investigator grant (IF/00787/2014). O.D.H. was supported by Medical Research Council-UK (no. MC-A656-5QD30), Maudsley Charity (no. 666), Brain and Behavior Research Foundation, and Wellcome Trust (no. 094849/Z/10/Z) grants and the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Biomedical Research Centre at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King's College London.

## Abbreviations

<b>ANCOVA</b>	Analysis of covariance
<b>CASP</b>	Competitive allele specific Polymerase Chain Reaction system
<b>cys</b>	Cysteine
<b>DISC1</b>	Disrupted-in-Schizophrenia 1
<b>ERK1/2</b>	Extracellular signal-regulated protein Kinases 1 and 2
<b>GWAS</b>	Genome-wide association study
<b>MNI</b>	Montreal Neurologic Institute
<b>NDEL1</b>	Nuclear distribution element-like 1
<b>NDE1</b>	Nuclear Distribution Element 1
<b>PCNT</b>	Pericentrin
<b>PCM1</b>	Pericentriolar material 1
<b>PDE4B</b>	Phosphodiesterase 4B

<b>PET</b>	Positron Emission Tomography
<b>ser</b>	Serine
<b>SNP</b>	Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
<b>SCID-CV</b>	Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis 1 Disorders, Clinician Version
<b>TAC</b>	Time Activity Curves
<b>F-DOPA</b>	[ <sup>18</sup> F] fluoro-3,4-dihydroxyphenyl-L-alanine

## References

1. Meltzer HY, Stahl SM. The dopamine hypothesis of schizophrenia: a review. *Schizophrenia bulletin*. 1976; 2:19–76. [PubMed: 779020]
2. Howes OD, McCutcheon R, Stone J. Glutamate and dopamine in schizophrenia: an update for the 21st century. *Journal of psychopharmacology*. 2015; 29:97–115. [PubMed: 25586400]
3. Seeman P, Lee T, Chau-Wong M, Wong K. Antipsychotic drug doses and neuroleptic/dopamine receptors. *Nature*. 1976; 261:717–719. [PubMed: 945467]
4. Creese I, Burt DR, Snyder SH. Dopamine receptors and average clinical doses. *Science*. 1976; 194:546. [PubMed: 17783671]
5. van Rossum JM. The significance of dopamine-receptor blockade for the mechanism of action of neuroleptic drugs. *Archives internationales de pharmacodynamie et de therapie*. 1966; 160:492–494. [PubMed: 5954044]
6. Berman SM, Kuczenski R, McCracken JT, London ED. Potential adverse effects of amphetamine treatment on brain and behavior: a review. *Molecular psychiatry*. 2009; 14:123–142. [PubMed: 18698321]
7. Grant KM, LeVan TD, Wells SM, Li M, Stoltenberg SF, Gendelman HE, Carlo G, Bevins RA. Methamphetamine-associated psychosis. *Journal of neuroimmune pharmacology : the official journal of the Society on NeuroImmune Pharmacology*. 2012; 7:113–139. [PubMed: 21728034]
8. Connell PH. Amphetamine Psychosis. *Br Med J*. 1957; 1:582.
9. Curran C, Byrappa N, McBride A. Stimulant psychosis: systematic review. *The British journal of psychiatry : the journal of mental science*. 2004; 185:196–204. [PubMed: 15339823]
10. Lieberman JA, Kane JM, Alvir J. Provocative tests with psychostimulant drugs in schizophrenia. *Psychopharmacology*. 1987; 91:415–433. [PubMed: 2884687]
11. Howes OD, Kambaitz J, Kim E, Stahl D, Slifstein M, Abi-Dargham A, Kapur S. The nature of dopamine dysfunction in schizophrenia and what this means for treatment. *Archives of general psychiatry*. 2012; 69:776–786. [PubMed: 22474070]
12. Howes OD, Montgomery AJ, Asselin MC, Murray RM, Valli I, Tabraham P, Bramon-Bosch E, Valmaggia L, Johns L, Broome M, et al. Elevated striatal dopamine function linked to prodromal signs of schizophrenia. *Archives of general psychiatry*. 2009; 66:13–20. [PubMed: 19124684]
13. Egerton A, Chaddock CA, Winton-Brown TT, Bloomfield MA, Bhattacharyya S, Allen P, McGuire PK, Howes OD. Presynaptic striatal dopamine dysfunction in people at ultra-high risk for psychosis: findings in a second cohort. *Biological psychiatry*. 2013; 74:106–112. [PubMed: 23312565]
14. Howes OD, Bose S, Turkheimer F, Valli I, Egerton A, Stahl D, Valmaggia L, Allen P, Murray R, McGuire P. Progressive increase in striatal dopamine synthesis capacity as patients develop psychosis: a PET study. *Molecular psychiatry*. 2011; 16:885–886. [PubMed: 21358709]
15. Howes OD, McCutcheon R, Owen MJ, Murray RM. The Role of Genes, Stress, and Dopamine in the Development of Schizophrenia. *Biological psychiatry*. 2017; 81:9–20. [PubMed: 27720198]

16. St Clair D, Blackwood D, Muir W, Carothers A, Walker M, Spowart G, Gosden C, Evans HJ. Association within a family of a balanced autosomal translocation with major mental illness. *Lancet*. 1990; 336:13–16. [PubMed: 1973210]
17. Jacobs P, Brunton M, Frackiewicz A, Newton M, Cook P, Robson E. Studies on a family with three cytogenetic markers. *Annals of Human Genetics (Lond)*. 1970; 33:325–336.
18. Millar JK, Wilson-Annan JC, Anderson S, Christie S, Taylor MS, Semple CA, Devon RS, St Clair DM, Muir WJ, Blackwood DH, et al. Disruption of two novel genes by a translocation cosegregating with schizophrenia. *Hum Mol Genet*. 2000; 9:1415–1423. [PubMed: 10814723]
19. Blackwood DH, Fordyce A, Walker MT, St Clair DM, Porteous DJ, Muir WJ. Schizophrenia and affective disorders--cosegregation with a translocation at chromosome 1q42 that directly disrupts brain-expressed genes: clinical and P300 findings in a family. *American journal of human genetics*. 2001; 69:428–433. [PubMed: 11443544]
20. Sachs NA, Sawa A, Holmes SE, Ross CA, DeLisi LE, Margolis RL. A frameshift mutation in *DISC1* disrupted in Schizophrenia 1 in an American family with schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder. *Molecular psychiatry*. 2005; 10:758–764. [PubMed: 15940305]
21. Ekelund J, Hennah W, Hiekkalinna T, Parker A, Meyer J, Lonnqvist J, Peltonen L. Replication of 1q42 linkage in Finnish schizophrenia pedigrees. *Molecular psychiatry*. 2004; 9:1037–1041. [PubMed: 15197400]
22. Ekelund J, Hovatta I, Parker A, Paunio T, Varilo T, Martin R, Suhonen J, Ellonen P, Chan G, Sinsheimer JS, et al. Chromosome 1 loci in Finnish schizophrenia families. *Hum Mol Genet*. 2001; 10:1611–1617. [PubMed: 11468279]
23. Hennah W, Varilo T, Kestila M, Paunio T, Arajärvi R, Haukka J, Parker A, Martin R, Levitzky S, Partonen T, et al. Haplotype transmission analysis provides evidence of association for *DISC1* to schizophrenia and suggests sex-dependent effects. *Hum Mol Genet*. 2003; 12:3151–3159. [PubMed: 14532331]
24. Lewis CM, Levinson DF, Wise LH, DeLisi LE, Straub RE, Hovatta I, Williams NM, Schwab SG, Pulver AE, Faraone SV, et al. Genome scan meta-analysis of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, part II: Schizophrenia. *American journal of human genetics*. 2003; 73:34–48. [PubMed: 12802786]
25. Mathieson I, Munafo MR, Flint J. Meta-analysis indicates that common variants at the *DISC1* locus are not associated with schizophrenia. *Molecular psychiatry*. 2012; 17:634–641. [PubMed: 21483435]
26. Farrell MS, Werge T, Sklar P, Owen MJ, Ophoff RA, O'Donovan MC, Corvin A, Cichon S, Sullivan PF. Evaluating historical candidate genes for schizophrenia. *Molecular psychiatry*. 2015; 20:555–562. [PubMed: 25754081]
27. Sullivan PF. Questions about *DISC1* as a genetic risk factor for schizophrenia. *Molecular psychiatry*. 2013; 18:1050–1052. [PubMed: 24056909]
28. Porteous DJ, Thomson PA, Millar JK, Evans KL, Hennah W, Soares DC, McCarthy S, McCombie WR, Clapcote SJ, Korth C, et al. *DISC1* as a genetic risk factor for schizophrenia and related major mental illness: response to Sullivan. *Molecular psychiatry*. 2014; 19:141–143. [PubMed: 24457522]
29. Brandon NJ, Millar JK, Korth C, Sive H, Singh KK, Sawa A. Understanding the role of *DISC1* in psychiatric disease and during normal development. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2009; 29:12768–12775. [PubMed: 19828788]
30. Porteous DJ, Millar JK, Brandon NJ, Sawa A. *DISC1* at 10: connecting psychiatric genetics and neuroscience. *Trends in molecular medicine*. 2011; 17:699–706. [PubMed: 22015021]
31. Hennah W, Thomson P, McQuillin A, Bass N, Loukola A, Anjorin A, Blackwood D, Curtis D, Deary IJ, Harris SE, et al. *DISC1* association, heterogeneity and interplay in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. *Molecular psychiatry*. 2009; 14:865–873. [PubMed: 18317464]
32. Tomppo L, Hennah W, Miettunen J, Jarvelin MR, Veijola J, Ripatti S, Lahermo P, Lichtermann D, Peltonen L, Ekelund J. Association of variants in *DISC1* with psychosis-related traits in a large population cohort. *Archives of general psychiatry*. 2009; 66:134–141. [PubMed: 19188535]
33. Brandon NJ, Sawa A. Linking neurodevelopmental and synaptic theories of mental illness through *DISC1*. *Nature reviews. Neuroscience*. 2011; 12:707–722. [PubMed: 22095064]

34. Niwa M, Jaaro-Peled H, Tankou S, Seshadri S, Hikida T, Matsumoto Y, Cascella NG, Kano S, Ozaki N, Nabeshima T, et al. Adolescent stress-induced epigenetic control of dopaminergic neurons via glucocorticoids. *Science*. 2013; 339:335–339. [PubMed: 23329051]
35. Jaaro-Peled H, Niwa M, Foss CA, Murai R, de Los Reyes S, Kamiya A, Mateo Y, O'Donnell P, Cascella NG, Nabeshima T, et al. Subcortical dopaminergic deficits in a DISC1 mutant model: a study in direct reference to human molecular brain imaging. *Hum Mol Genet*. 2013; 22:1574–1580. [PubMed: 23314019]
36. Niwa M, Kamiya A, Murai R, Kubo K, Gruber AJ, Tomita K, Lu L, Tomisato S, Jaaro-Peled H, Seshadri S, et al. Knockdown of DISC1 by in utero gene transfer disturbs postnatal dopaminergic maturation in the frontal cortex and leads to adult behavioral deficits. *Neuron*. 2010; 65:480–489. [PubMed: 20188653]
37. Nakai T, Nagai T, Wang R, Yamada S, Kuroda K, Kaibuchi K, Yamada K. Alterations of GABAergic and dopaminergic systems in mutant mice with disruption of exons 2 and 3 of the Disc1 gene. *Neurochemistry international*. 2014; 74:74–83. [PubMed: 24973713]
38. Dahoun T, Trossbach SV, Brandon NJ, Korth C, Howes OD. The impact of Disrupted-in-Schizophrenia 1 (DISC1) on the dopaminergic system: a systematic review. *Translational psychiatry*. 2017; 7:e1015. [PubMed: 28140405]
39. Duff BJ, Macritchie KA, Moorhead TW, Lawrie SM, Blackwood DH. Human brain imaging studies of DISC1 in schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and depression: a systematic review. *Schizophr Res*. 2013; 147:1–13. [PubMed: 23602339]
40. Roskoski R Jr. ERK1/2 MAP kinases: structure, function, and regulation. *Pharmacol Res*. 2012; 66:105–143. [PubMed: 22569528]
41. Lindgren N, Goiny M, Herrera-Marschitz M, Haycock JW, Hokfelt T, Fisone G. Activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinases 1 and 2 by depolarization stimulates tyrosine hydroxylase phosphorylation and dopamine synthesis in rat brain. *The European journal of neuroscience*. 2002; 15:769–773. [PubMed: 11886455]
42. Guo Z, Du X, Iacovitti L. Regulation of tyrosine hydroxylase gene expression during transdifferentiation of striatal neurons: changes in transcription factors binding the AP-1 site. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 1998; 18:8163–8174. [PubMed: 9763463]
43. Daubner SC, Le T, Wang S. Tyrosine hydroxylase and regulation of dopamine synthesis. *Archives of biochemistry and biophysics*. 2011; 508:1–12. [PubMed: 21176768]
44. Haycock JW. Peptide substrates for ERK1/2: structure-function studies of serine 31 in tyrosine hydroxylase. *Journal of neuroscience methods*. 2002; 116:29–34. [PubMed: 12007981]
45. Kumakura Y, Cumming P. PET studies of cerebral levodopa metabolism: a review of clinical findings and modeling approaches. *The Neuroscientist : a review journal bringing neurobiology, neurology and psychiatry*. 2009; 15:635–650.
46. Kyono K, Takashima T, Katayama Y, Kawasaki T, Zochi R, Gouda M, Kuwahara Y, Takahashi K, Wada Y, Onoe H, et al. Use of [18F]FDOPA-PET for in vivo evaluation of dopaminergic dysfunction in unilaterally 6-OHDA-lesioned rats. *EJNMMI Res*. 2011; 1:25. [PubMed: 22214344]
47. Hashimoto R, Numakawa T, Ohnishi T, Kumamaru E, Yagasaki Y, Ishimoto T, Mori T, Nemoto K, Adachi N, Izumi A, et al. Impact of the DISC1 Ser704Cys polymorphism on risk for major depression, brain morphology and ERK signaling. *Hum Mol Genet*. 2006; 15:3024–3033. [PubMed: 16959794]
48. Callicott JH, Straub RE, Pezawas L, Egan MF, Mattay VS, Hariri AR, Verchinski BA, Meyer-Lindenberg A, Balkissoon R, Kolachana B, et al. Variation in DISC1 affects hippocampal structure and function and increases risk for schizophrenia. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2005; 102:8627–8632. [PubMed: 15939883]
49. Song W, Li W, Feng J, Heston LL, Scaringe WA, Sommer SS. Identification of high risk DISC1 structural variants with a 2% attributable risk for schizophrenia. *Biochemical and biophysical research communications*. 2008; 367:700–706. [PubMed: 18164685]
50. Qu M, Tang F, Yue W, Ruan Y, Lu T, Liu Z, Zhang H, Han Y, Zhang D, Wang F, et al. Positive association of the Disrupted-in-Schizophrenia-1 gene (DISC1) with schizophrenia in the Chinese



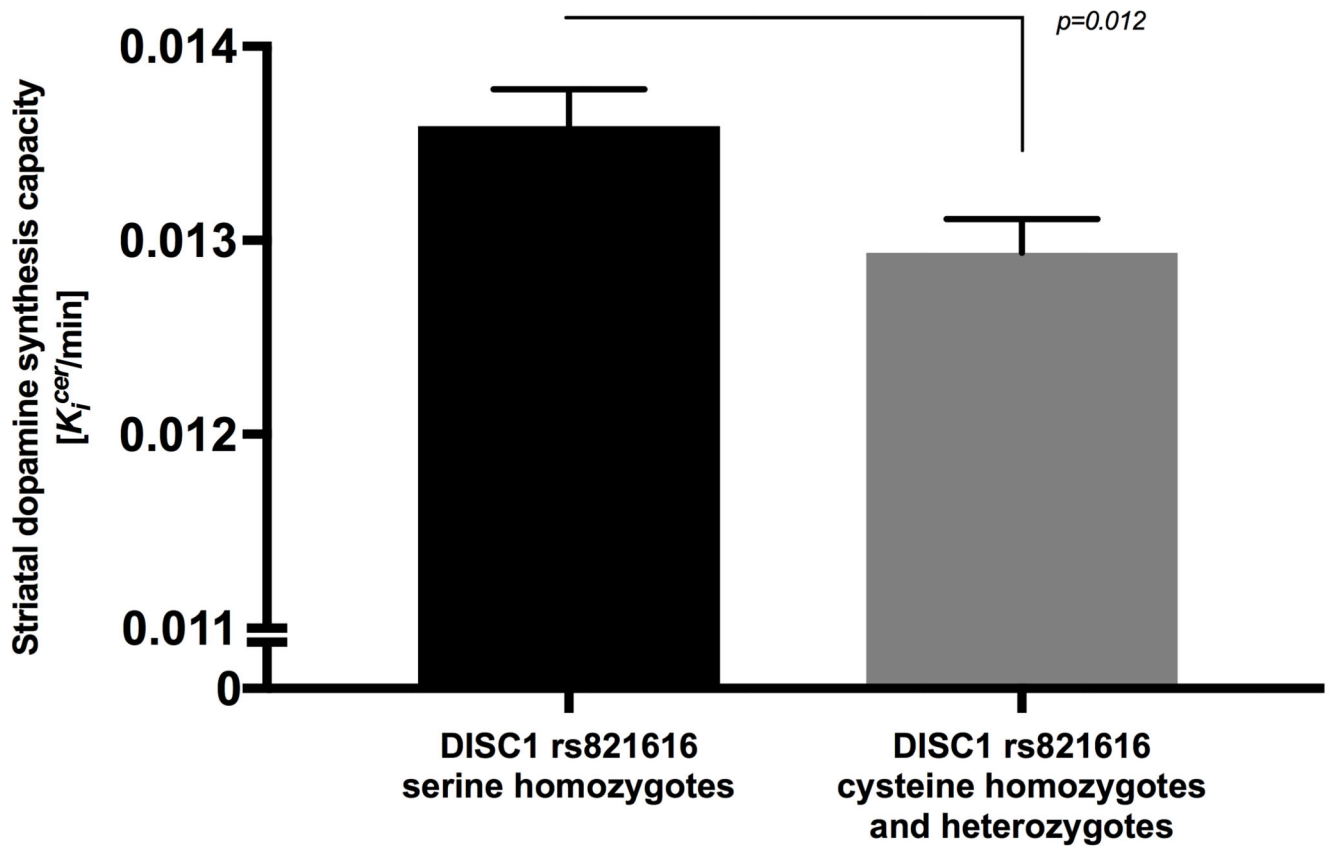
- Han population. *American journal of medical genetics. Part B, Neuropsychiatric genetics : the official publication of the International Society of Psychiatric Genetics.* 2007; 144B:266–270.
51. Luo X, Jin C, Zhou Z, Liu X, Zhang F, Zhang F, Zhu J, Wang Y, Cheng Z, Shugart YY. New findings support the association of DISC1 genetic variants with susceptibility to schizophrenia in the Han Chinese population. *Psychiatry research.* 2015; 228:966–968. [PubMed: 26162659]
  52. He BS, Zhang LY, Pan YQ, Lin K, Zhang LL, Sun HL, Gao TY, Su TQ, Wang SK, Zhu CB. Association of the DISC1 and NRG1 genetic polymorphisms with schizophrenia in a Chinese population. *Gene.* 2016; 590:293–297. [PubMed: 27236031]
  53. Schumacher J, Laje G, Abou Jamra R, Becker T, Muhleisen TW, Vasilescu C, Mattheisen M, Herms S, Hoffmann P, Hillmer AM, et al. The DISC locus and schizophrenia: evidence from an association study in a central European sample and from a meta-analysis across different European populations. *Hum Mol Genet.* 2009; 18:2719–2727. [PubMed: 19414483]
  54. Kinoshita M, Numata S, Tajima A, Ohi K, Hashimoto R, Shimodera S, Imoto I, Itakura M, Takeda M, Ohmori T. Meta-analysis of association studies between DISC1 missense variants and schizophrenia in the Japanese population. *Schizophr Res.* 2012; 141:271–273. [PubMed: 22901592]
  55. Ratta-Apha W, Hishimoto A, Mouri K, Shirowa K, Sasada T, Yoshida M, Supriyanto I, Ueno Y, Asano M, Shirakawa O, et al. Association analysis of the DISC1 gene with schizophrenia in the Japanese population and DISC1 immunoreactivity in the postmortem brain. *Neuroscience research.* 2013; 77:222–227. [PubMed: 24013095]
  56. Wang HY, Liu Y, Yan JW, Hu XL, Zhu DM, Xu XT, Li XS. Gene polymorphisms of DISC1 is associated with schizophrenia: Evidence from a meta-analysis. *Progress in neuro-psychopharmacology & biological psychiatry.* 2017; 81:64–73. [PubMed: 29031911]
  57. Schizophrenia Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics, C. Biological insights from 108 schizophrenia-associated genetic loci. *Nature.* 2014; 511:421–427. [PubMed: 25056061]
  58. Pardiñas AF, Holmans P, Pocklington AJ, Escott-Price V, Ripke S, Carrera N, Legge SE, Bishop S, Cameron D, Hamshere ML, et al. Common schizophrenia alleles are enriched in mutation-intolerant genes and maintained by background selection. *bioRxiv.* 2016 in press.
  59. Harrison PJ. Recent genetic findings in schizophrenia and their therapeutic relevance. *Journal of psychopharmacology.* 2014 in press.
  60. Corvin A, Sullivan PF. What Next in Schizophrenia Genetics for the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium? *Schizophrenia bulletin.* 2016; 42:538–541. [PubMed: 26994396]
  61. McClellan J, King MC. Genomic analysis of mental illness: a changing landscape. *Jama.* 2010; 303:2523–2524. [PubMed: 20571020]
  62. Niwa M, Cash-Padgett T, Kubo KI, Saito A, Ishii K, Sumitomo A, Taniguchi Y, Ishizuka K, Jaaro-Peled H, Tomoda T, et al. DISC1 a key molecular lead in psychiatry and neurodevelopment: No-More Disrupted-in-Schizophrenia 1. *Molecular psychiatry.* 2016; 21:1488–1489. [PubMed: 27595595]
  63. Kim HJ, Park HJ, Jung KH, Ban JY, Ra J, Kim JW, Park JK, Choe BK, Yim SV, Kwon YK, et al. Association study of polymorphisms between DISC1 and schizophrenia in a Korean population. *Neuroscience letters.* 2008; 430:60–63. [PubMed: 17997036]
  64. Vazquez-Bourgon J, Mata I, Roiz-Santianez R, Ayesa-Arriola R, Suarez Pinilla P, Tordesillas-Gutierrez D, Vazquez-Barquero JL, Crespo-Facorro B. A Disrupted-in-Schizophrenia 1 Gene Variant is Associated with Clinical Symptomatology in Patients with First-Episode Psychosis. *Psychiatry investigation.* 2014; 11:186–191. [PubMed: 24843375]
  65. DeRosse P, Hodgkinson CA, Lencz T, Burdick KE, Kane JM, Goldman D, Malhotra AK. Disrupted in schizophrenia 1 genotype and positive symptoms in schizophrenia. *Biological psychiatry.* 2007; 61:1208–1210. [PubMed: 17054920]
  66. Howes OD, Bose SK, Turkheimer F, Valli I, Egerton A, Valmaggia LR, Murray RM, McGuire P. Dopamine synthesis capacity before onset of psychosis: a prospective [18F]-DOPA PET imaging study. *The American journal of psychiatry.* 2011; 168:1311–1317. [PubMed: 21768612]
  67. Pardiñas AF, Holmans P, Pocklington AJ, Escott-Price V, Ripke S, Carrera N, Legge SE, Bishop S, Cameron D, Hamshere ML, et al. Common schizophrenia alleles are enriched in mutation-



- intolerant genes and in regions under strong background selection. *Nature genetics*. 2018; 50:381–389. [PubMed: 29483656]
68. Owen MJ, Sawa A, Mortensen PB. Schizophrenia. *Lancet*. 2016; 388:86–97. [PubMed: 26777917]
  69. Leliveld SR, Hendriks P, Michel M, Sajani G, Bader V, Trossbach S, Prikulis I, Hartmann R, Jonas E, Willbold D, et al. Oligomer assembly of the C-terminal DISC1 domain (640-854) is controlled by self-association motifs and disease-associated polymorphism S704C. *Biochemistry*. 2009; 48:7746–7755. [PubMed: 19583211]
  70. Kamiya A, Tomoda T, Chang J, Takaki M, Zhan C, Morita M, Cascio MB, Elashvili S, Koizumi H, Takanezawa Y, et al. DISC1-NDEL1/NUDEL protein interaction, an essential component for neurite outgrowth, is modulated by genetic variations of DISC1. *Hum Mol Genet*. 2006; 15:3313–3323. [PubMed: 17035248]
  71. Burdick KE, Kamiya A, Hodgkinson CA, Lencz T, DeRosse P, Ishizuka K, Elashvili S, Arai H, Goldman D, Sawa A, et al. Elucidating the relationship between DISC1, NDEL1 and NDE1 and the risk for schizophrenia: evidence of epistasis and competitive binding. *Hum Mol Genet*. 2008; 17:2462–2473. [PubMed: 18469341]
  72. Soares DC, Carlyle BC, Bradshaw NJ, Porteous DJ. DISC1: Structure, Function, and Therapeutic Potential for Major Mental Illness. *ACS chemical neuroscience*. 2011; 2:609–632. [PubMed: 22116789]
  73. Bradshaw NJ, Porteous DJ. DISC1-binding proteins in neural development, signalling and schizophrenia. *Neuropharmacology*. 2012; 62:1230–1241. [PubMed: 21195721]
  74. Niwa M, Lee RS, Tanaka T, Okada K, Kano S, Sawa A. A critical period of vulnerability to adolescent stress: epigenetic mediators in mesocortical dopaminergic neurons. *Hum Mol Genet*. 2016; 25:1370–1381. [PubMed: 26908623]
  75. Palo OM, Antila M, Silander K, Hennah W, Kilpinen H, Soronen P, Tuulio-Henriksson A, Kiesseppa T, Partonen T, Lonnqvist J, et al. Association of distinct allelic haplotypes of DISC1 with psychotic and bipolar spectrum disorders and with underlying cognitive impairments. *Hum Mol Genet*. 2007; 16:2517–2528. [PubMed: 17673452]
  76. Ram Murthy A, Purushottam M, Kiran Kumar HB, ValliKiran M, Krishna N, Jayramu Sriharsha K, Janardhan Reddy YC, Ghosh S, Jain S. Gender-specific association of TSNAX/DISC1 locus for schizophrenia and bipolar affective disorder in South Indian population. *J Hum Genet*. 2012; 57:523–530. [PubMed: 22673686]
  77. Ashok AH, Marques TR, Jauhar S, Nour MM, Goodwin GM, Young AH, Howes OD. The dopamine hypothesis of bipolar affective disorder: the state of the art and implications for treatment. *Molecular psychiatry*. 2017; 22:666–679. [PubMed: 28289283]
  78. Jauhar S, Nour MM, Veronese M, Rogdaki M, Bonoldi I, Azis M, Turkheimer F, McGuire P, Young AH, Howes OD. A Test of the Transdiagnostic Dopamine Hypothesis of Psychosis Using Positron Emission Tomographic Imaging in Bipolar Affective Disorder and Schizophrenia. *JAMA psychiatry*. 2017; 74:1206–1213. [PubMed: 29049482]
  79. Bragulat V, Paillere-Martinot ML, Artiges E, Frouin V, Poline JB, Martinot JL. Dopaminergic function in depressed patients with affective flattening or with impulsivity: [18F]fluoro-L-dopa positron emission tomography study with voxel-based analysis. *Psychiatry research*. 2007; 154:115–124. [PubMed: 17306513]
  80. Martinot M, Bragulat V, Artiges E, Dolle F, Hinnen F, Jouvent R, Martinot J. Decreased presynaptic dopamine function in the left caudate of depressed patients with affective flattening and psychomotor retardation. *The American journal of psychiatry*. 2001; 158:314–316. [PubMed: 11156819]
  81. Prata DP, Mechelli A, Fu CH, Picchioni M, Kane F, Kalidindi S, McDonald C, Kravariti E, Touloupoulou T, Miorelli A, et al. Effect of disrupted-in-schizophrenia-1 on pre-frontal cortical function. *Molecular psychiatry*. 2008; 13:915–917. 909. [PubMed: 18800054]
  82. Liu B, Fan L, Cui Y, Zhang X, Hou B, Li Y, Qin W, Wang D, Yu C, Jiang T. DISC1 Ser704Cys impacts thalamic-prefrontal connectivity. *Brain structure & function*. 2015; 220:91–100. [PubMed: 24146131]
  83. Di Giorgio A, Blasi G, Sambataro F, Rampino A, Papazacharias A, Gambi F, Romano R, Caforio G, Rizzo M, Latorre V, et al. Association of the SerCys DISC1 polymorphism with human

- hippocampal formation gray matter and function during memory encoding. *The European journal of neuroscience*. 2008; 28:2129–2136. [PubMed: 19046394]
84. First Michael B, Spitzer Robert L, Gibbon MiriamWilliams JBW. American Psychiatric Press, Inc; 1996. Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders. in press
  85. Bloomfield MA, Pepper F, Egerton A, Demjaha A, Tomasi G, Mouchlianitis E, Maximen L, Veronese M, Turkheimer F, Selvaraj S, et al. Dopamine function in cigarette smokers: an [(1)(8)F]-DOPA PET study. *Neuropsychopharmacology : official publication of the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology*. 2014; 39:2397–2404. [PubMed: 24718373]
  86. Bloomfield MA, Morgan CJ, Egerton A, Kapur S, Curran HV, Howes OD. Dopaminergic function in cannabis users and its relationship to cannabis-induced psychotic symptoms. *Biological psychiatry*. 2014; 75:470–478. [PubMed: 23820822]
  87. Jauhar S, Veronese M, Rogdaki M, Bloomfield M, Natesan S, Turkheimer F, Kapur S, Howes OD. Regulation of dopaminergic function: an [18F]-DOPA PET apomorphine challenge study in humans. *Translational psychiatry*. 2017; 7:e1027. [PubMed: 28170002]
  88. Froudust-Walsh S, Bloomfield MA, Veronese M, Kroll J, Karolis VR, Jauhar S, Bonoldi I, McGuire PK, Kapur S, Murray RM, et al. The effect of perinatal brain injury on dopaminergic function and hippocampal volume in adult life. *eLife*. 2017; 6
  89. Salokangas RK, Vilkmann H, Ilonen T, Taiminen T, Bergman J, Haaparanta M, Solin O, Alanen A, Syvalahti E, Hietala J. High levels of dopamine activity in the basal ganglia of cigarette smokers. *The American journal of psychiatry*. 2000; 157:632–634. [PubMed: 10739427]
  90. Garnett ES, Firnau G, Nahmias C. Dopamine visualized in the basal ganglia of living man. *Nature*. 1983; 305:137–138. [PubMed: 6604227]
  91. Sawle GV, Burn DJ, Morrish PK, Lammertsma AA, Snow BJ, Luthra S, Osman S, Brooks DJ. The effect of entacapone (OR-611) on brain [18F]-6-L-fluorodopa metabolism: implications for levodopa therapy of Parkinson's disease. *Neurology*. 1994; 44:1292–1297. [PubMed: 8035933]
  92. Turkheimer FE, Brett M, Visvikis D, Cunningham VJ. Multiresolution analysis of emission tomography images in the wavelet domain. *Journal of cerebral blood flow and metabolism : official journal of the International Society of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism*. 1999; 19:1189–1208.
  93. Bose SK, Turkheimer FE, Howes OD, Mehta MA, Cunliffe R, Stokes PR, Grasby PM. Classification of schizophrenic patients and healthy controls using [18F] fluorodopa PET imaging. *Schizophr Res*. 2008; 106:148–155. [PubMed: 18849151]
  94. Studholme C, Hill DL, Hawkes DJ. Automated three-dimensional registration of magnetic resonance and positron emission tomography brain images by multiresolution optimization of voxel similarity measures. *Medical physics*. 1997; 24:25–35. [PubMed: 9029539]
  95. Egerton A, Demjaha A, McGuire P, Mehta MA, Howes OD. The test-retest reliability of 18F-DOPA PET in assessing striatal and extrastriatal presynaptic dopaminergic function. *NeuroImage*. 2010; 50:524–531. [PubMed: 20034580]
  96. Martinez D, Slifstein M, Broft A, Mawlawi O, Hwang DR, Huang Y, Cooper T, Kegeles L, Zarahn E, Abi-Dargham A, et al. Imaging human mesolimbic dopamine transmission with positron emission tomography. Part II: amphetamine-induced dopamine release in the functional subdivisions of the striatum. *Journal of cerebral blood flow and metabolism : official journal of the International Society of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism*. 2003; 23:285–300.
  97. Patlak CS, Blasberg RG. Graphical evaluation of blood-to-brain transfer constants from multiple-time uptake data. Generalizations. *Journal of cerebral blood flow and metabolism : official journal of the International Society of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism*. 1985; 5:584–590.
  98. Freeman B, Smith N, Curtis C, Huckett L, Mill J, Craig IW. DNA from buccal swabs recruited by mail: evaluation of storage effects on long-term stability and suitability for multiplex polymerase chain reaction genotyping. *Behavior genetics*. 2003; 33:67–72. [PubMed: 12645823]
  99. Kumakura Y, Vernaleken I, Buchholz HG, Borghammer P, Danielsen E, Grunder G, Heinz A, Bartenstein P, Cumming P. Age-dependent decline of steady state dopamine storage capacity of human brain: an FDOPA PET study. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2010; 31:447–463. [PubMed: 18541344]

100. Egerton A, Howes OD, Houle S, McKenzie K, Valmaggia LR, Bagby MR, Tseng HH, Bloomfield MA, Kenk M, Bhattacharyya S, et al. Elevated Striatal Dopamine Function in Immigrants and Their Children: A Risk Mechanism for Psychosis. *Schizophrenia bulletin*. 2017; 43:293–301. [PubMed: 28057720]



**Figure 1.** Mean (SEM) striatal dopamine synthesis capacity ( $K_f^{cer}$  value,  $\text{min}^{-1}$ ) in *DISC1* rs821616 cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes (TT and TA, N=56) and *DISC1* rs821616 serine homozygotes (AA, N=46). Dopamine synthesis capacity was significantly increased in serine homozygotes compared with cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes ( $F(1,96)=6.555$ ,  $p=0.012$ ).

Table

Table 1	DISC1 SNP rs821616			P value
	Total	cysteine homozygotes and heterozygotes	serine homozygotes	
<b>Total genotype counts</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>45 (AT) and 11 (TT)</b>	<b>46 (AA)</b>	
<b>Females</b>	46	21	25	
<b>PET scanner 1</b>	35	19	16	0.549 <sup>iii</sup>
<b>PET scanner 2</b>	33	16	17	
<b>PET scanner 3</b>	34	21	13	
<b>Age</b>	30.2 (9.3)	31.5 (9.9)	28.6 (8.4)	0.115 <sup>i</sup>
<b>Tobacco smoking status (nonsmoker)</b>	75	43	32	0.411 <sup>ii</sup>
<b>Tobacco smoking status (smoker)</b>	27	13	14	
<b>Radioactivity injected (MBq)</b>	157.7 (16.2)	156.6 (16.2)	159.2 (16.4)	0.529 <sup>ii</sup>
<b>White European</b>	70	35	35	0.503 <sup>iii</sup>
<b>Black British/other</b>	22	15	7	
<b>Asian British/other</b>	5	3	2	
<b>Mixed ethnicity</b>	5	3	2	

All data  $\pm$  SD.

<sup>i</sup>Independent t test

<sup>ii</sup>Mann-Whitney U test

<sup>iii</sup>Pearson Chi-Square