NFE2L2 polymorphisms, mortality, and metabolism in the general population

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NFE2L2 polymorphisms, mortality, and metabolism in the general population. Physiol Genomics 46: 411–417, 2014. First published May 1, 2014; doi:10.1152/physiolgenomics.00178.2013. —The nuclear factor (erythroid-derived 2)-like 2 (NFE2L2 or NRF2) gene regulates transcription of enzymes involved in cellular detoxification and lipids homeostasis. NFE2L2 is associated with pathophysiology of atherosclerosis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Therefore we studied the relation between NFE2L2 and all-cause, cardiovascular, and COPD mortality and its associations with triglyceride and cholesterol levels. We genotyped five tagging single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) (rs4243387, rs2364723, rs13001694, rs18066649, and rs6726395) in NFE2L2 in 1,390 subjects from the Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen cohort. Participants were examined in 1989/1990 and followed up till the vital status evaluation on December 31st, 2008. Associations between SNPs and mortality were estimated by Cox proportional hazards regression, and associations between SNPs and triglyceride and cholesterol levels were tested with linear regression. After 18 yr, 284 (20.4%) subjects had died, 107 from cardiovascular disease and 20 from COPD. Minor allele carriers of rs13001694 had a significantly reduced risk of all-cause mortality compared with wild types: hazard ratio (HR) 0.8 [95% confidence interval (CI): 0.6 to 1.0]. Minor allele carriers of rs2364723 had a markedly reduced COPD mortality. Rs2364723 was associated with lower triglyceride levels. None of the polymorphisms (SNPs) (rs4243387, rs2364723, rs13001694, rs18066649, and rs6726395) in NFE2L2 in 1,390 subjects from the Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen cohort. Participants were examined in 1989/1990 (those with DNA samples contained 1,500 ng isolated DNA). There were no differences in characteristics between the selected (n = 1,390) and nonselected group (25). The Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen cohort was set up to study respiratory health in the general population. During survey 2 and 3 (in 1970/72 and 1973/75) an add-on study was performed by cardiologists. At that time the prevalence of cardiovascular problems was much higher in males than in females, and therefore only males were included in this cardiovascular add-on study. In the surveys of 1970/72 and 1973/75, fasting serum triglyceride and total cholesterol levels were measured in 493 males out of the 1,390 genotyped subjects. The vital status of all participants in the Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen study was assessed on December 31, 2008. We evaluated three mortality outcomes, i.e., all-cause mortality (excluding external causes of death) and cardiovascular and COPD mortality (either as

NEARLY 30% OF THE INDIVIDUAL variance in life expectancy is genetically determined (6); however, the specific genetic determinants of the human lifespan still remain largely unknown. A candidate gene for predicting variation in human lifespan is the nuclear factor (erythroid-derived 2)-like 2 (NFE2L2 or NRF2) gene. NFE2L2 is a master regulator of antioxidant-related genes and genes that control immune and inflammatory responses and those involved in tissue remodeling (9) and thus has an important role in cytoprotection in the whole organism.

NFE2L2 is a basic leucine zipper transcription factor and regulates expression of genes, via direct binding to the antioxidant responsive element in the target gene. The targets include genes encoding glutathione S-transferases, γ-glutamylcysteine ligases, heme oxygenase 1, and NADPH quinone oxidoreductase (4, 14). NFE2L2 is expressed in all tissues, with highest

METHODS

Study population. We studied subjects of the Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen cohort, a general population-based cohort of exclusively Caucasian individuals of Dutch descent, recruited from Vlagtwedde, a rural area, and Vlaardingen, an urban area in the Netherlands (25). This cohort started in 1965, and participants had medical exams every 3 yr until the last survey in 1989/1990. In each survey the Dutch version of the British Medical Council standardized questionnaire was filled in, and spirometry was performed. In this study we included 1,390 subjects (16.4% of the original cohort) out of 2,467 subjects of whom DNA was collected in the final survey in 1989/1990 (those with DNA samples contained >1,500 ng isolated DNA). There were no differences in characteristics between the selected (n = 1,390) and nonselected group (25). The Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen cohort was set up to study respiratory health in the general population. During survey 2 and 3 (in 1970/72 and 1973/75) an add-on study was performed by cardiologists. At that time the prevalence of cardiovascular problems was much higher in males than in females, and therefore only males were included in this cardiovascular add-on study. In the surveys of 1970/72 and 1973/75, fasting serum triglyceride and total cholesterol levels were measured in 493 males out of the 1,390 genotyped subjects. The vital status of all participants in the Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen study was assessed on December 31, 2008. We evaluated three mortality outcomes, i.e., all-cause mortality (excluding external causes of death) and cardiovascular and COPD mortality (either as

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primary or secondary cause of death). The causes of death were coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9 and ICD-10, Table 1). Analyses on cause-specific mortality were performed at Statistics Netherlands (The Hague). The study protocol was approved by the local university medical hospital ethics committee, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, The Netherlands, and all participants gave their written informed consent.

Sample collection, DNA extraction, and genotyping. In 1989–1990, neutrophil depts from peripheral blood samples were collected and stored at −20°C. In 2003–2004 DNA was extracted from these samples with a QIAGen DNA blood mini kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) and checked for purity and concentration with a NanoDrop ND-1000 UV-Vis spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies, Wilmington, DE) (25). We pairwise tagged NFE2L2 with five single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) according to the HapMap CEU genotype data (release 23a) with r² threshold of 0.8 and minor allele frequency >5%. SNPs were genotyped at K-Bioscience (UK) using their patent-protected competitive allele-specific PCR system (KASPar) (16). Figure 1 shows the position of genotyped SNPs in the NFE2L2 gene and linkage disequilibrium (LD) between genotyped SNPs in the Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen cohort. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium was tested by the χ²-test (cut-off value P < 0.05).

Statistical analysis. First, descriptive analyses were performed. Differences in genotype distribution between deceased and living subjects at baseline (survey in 1989/90) stratified by genotype were seen. No differences between the genotypes were seen. Analyses according to sex and smoking habits were performed. All tested SNPs were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. A comparison of the characteristics of the genotyped participants were lost to follow-up. Among all 284 deaths, 107 (37.7%) occurred from cardiovascular disease (CVD), and 20 (14.2%) from COPD. The 14 (4.9%) deaths due to external causes were excluded from the analyses. All tested SNPs were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. Analysis of the characteristics of the genotyped subjects at baseline (survey in 1989/90) stratified by genotype for each SNP (data not shown) shows that, except for a slightly higher FEV₁% predicted in subjects homozygous for the minor allele of rs1806649, no differences between the genotypes were seen.

All-cause, cardiovascular, and COPD mortality. Table 3 shows the genotype distributions and the hazard ratios (HR) of living

Table 1. ICD-9 and ICD-10 Codes for the Investigated Causes of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>ICD-9</th>
<th>ICD-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External causes*</td>
<td>≥ 800</td>
<td>S, T, V, W, X, Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>490–492, 494, 496</td>
<td>J40–J44, J47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Suicides, homicides, traffic accidents, etc. ICD, International Classification of Diseases; CVD cardiovascular disease; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Differences in genotype distribution between deceased and living subjects were tested by χ²-tests. Cox proportional hazards regression was used to evaluate the association between SNPs and all-cause, cardiovascular, and COPD mortality. Time was defined from the examination in 1989/1990 until death, end of follow-up in 2008, or last registration if subjects were lost to follow-up. Survival curves were depicted based on these Cox models. In addition, stratified analyses according to sex and smoking habits were performed. Linear regression adjusted for age at the measurement was used to evaluate the associations between lipid profile i.e., triglyceride and total cholesterol levels and SNPs. The triglyceride and cholesterol levels were logarithmically transformed to obtain a normal distribution. P values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant (tested 2-sided). All statistical analyses were performed with IBM SPSS 20 software.

RESULTS

Table 2 shows the population characteristics at the survey in 1989/1990, according to vital status on December 31st, 2008. After 18 yr of follow-up, 78.2% (n = 1,087) of the cohort was still alive. We had an almost perfect follow-up, since only 19 (1.4%) of the genotyped participants were lost to follow-up. All-cause, cardiovascular, and COPD mortality.

Table 3 shows the genotype distributions and the hazard ratios (HR) of living

Fig. 1. Position of genotyped single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the nuclear factor (erythroid-derived 2)-like 2 (NFE2L2) gene and linkage disequilibrium plot (100 r²) in the Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen cohort. The black boxes represent exons.
subjects and those who had died during 18 yr of follow-up. Among subjects who died, the carriers of the minor allele of SNP rs13001694 were significantly less common (58%) than in living subjects (66%). Furthermore, individuals carrying the minor allele of rs13001694 had a significantly reduced HR for all-cause mortality compared with wild types [HR 0.77; 95% confidence interval (CI), 0.59 to 1.00; \( P = 0.049 \)] (Table 3). Stratified analysis according to sex showed no significant HR in females and males [0.83 (0.54–1.28) and 0.77 (0.55–1.07), respectively] (Table 4). The stratified analysis according to smoking habits showed that the protective effect of rs13001694 was observed in ever smokers only: \( HR = 0.71 \) [95% CI (0.53–0.95), \( P = 0.023 \)] (Table 5). Carriers of the minor allele of rs2364723 had a significantly reduced risk of cardiovascular mortality: \( HR = 0.49 \), [0.33–0.74]. In stratified analyses the risk of cardiovascular mortality associated with SNP rs2364723 was shown to be robust: females 0.35 (0.17–0.70), males 0.56 (0.33–0.93), never smokers 0.46 (0.20–1.07), ever smokers 0.50 (0.31–0.79), [Tables 4 and 5]. Carriers of the minor allele of rs1806649 had a reduced risk of COPD mortality: \( HR = 0.26 \) (0.08–0.89). Survival curves according to genotypes of rs13001694, rs2364723, and rs1806649 clearly show the differences in mortality risk (Figs. 2, 3, and 4, respectively). Dominant genetic models (homozygous wild-type individuals vs. heterozygous/homozygous minor allele individuals) were used for all analyses, since the number of individuals homozygous for the minor allele was low, especially within subjects who died from CVD or COPD. Results of codominant models (data not shown) indicate that, in general, the HRs for heterozygotes and homozygotes for the minor allele are similar.

### Table 3. Distribution of genotypes and HR for all-cause, CVD, and COPD mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNP</th>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>Alive</th>
<th>Deceased</th>
<th>CVD Deceased</th>
<th>COPD Deceased</th>
<th>All-cause Mortality HR (95% CI)</th>
<th>CVD Mortality HR (95% CI)</th>
<th>COPD Mortality HR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rs4243387</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>467 (86.5)</td>
<td>93 (88.6)</td>
<td>33 (82.5)</td>
<td>0.96 (0.51-1.81)</td>
<td>1.71 (0.73-3.91)</td>
<td>1.23 (0.42-3.72)</td>
<td>0.73 (0.42-1.27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GC</td>
<td>257 (47.9)</td>
<td>44 (41.9)</td>
<td>26 (65.0)</td>
<td>0.91 (0.59-1.39)</td>
<td>0.35 (0.17-0.70)</td>
<td>0.47 (0.24-0.93)</td>
<td>0.48 (0.24-0.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs2364723</td>
<td>GC</td>
<td>279 (52.1)</td>
<td>61 (58.1)</td>
<td>14 (35.0)*</td>
<td>0.91 (0.59-1.39)</td>
<td>0.35 (0.17-0.70)</td>
<td>0.47 (0.24-0.93)</td>
<td>0.48 (0.24-0.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs13001694</td>
<td>TC</td>
<td>307 (13.5)</td>
<td>12 (11.4)</td>
<td>7 (17.5)</td>
<td>0.96 (0.51-1.81)</td>
<td>1.71 (0.73-3.91)</td>
<td>1.23 (0.42-3.72)</td>
<td>0.73 (0.42-1.27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>257 (47.9)</td>
<td>44 (41.9)</td>
<td>26 (65.0)</td>
<td>0.91 (0.59-1.39)</td>
<td>0.35 (0.17-0.70)</td>
<td>0.47 (0.24-0.93)</td>
<td>0.48 (0.24-0.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>180 (33.1)</td>
<td>40 (39.2)</td>
<td>12 (31.6)</td>
<td>0.91 (0.59-1.39)</td>
<td>0.35 (0.17-0.70)</td>
<td>0.47 (0.24-0.93)</td>
<td>0.48 (0.24-0.93)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4. Distribution of genotypes and HR for all-cause and cardiovascular mortality stratified according to sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNP</th>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>All-cause Mortality HR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rs4243387</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>0.96 (0.67-1.37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GC</td>
<td>0.96 (0.74-1.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs2364723</td>
<td>GC</td>
<td>0.99 (0.83-1.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs13001694</td>
<td>GC</td>
<td>0.96 (0.74-1.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs1806649</td>
<td>GC</td>
<td>0.90 (0.73-1.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs6726395</td>
<td>GC</td>
<td>0.89 (0.67-1.17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Triglycerides and cholesterol level. Heterozygotes and homozygotes for the minor allele of rs2364723 had 0.084 lower ln(triglyceride levels) compared with the wild types, whereas heterozygotes and homozygotes for the minor allele of rs13001694, rs1806649, and rs6726395 had respectively 0.110, 0.113, and 0.107 higher ln(triglyceride levels) compared with their wild types.

None of the SNPs was significantly associated with cholesterol levels (Table 6). Results of codominant models (data not shown) indicate that, in general, the effect estimates for heterozygotes and homozygotes for the minor allele are comparable.

Cigarette smoking has an adverse effect on blood lipids, and, indeed in the Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen cohort, smoking (pack-years) was associated with triglyceride and cholesterol levels. However, smoking does not seem to be a confounder of the associations between lipids and SNPs, since in the analysis additionally adjusted for smoking (pack-years) the effects of the SNPs on triglycerides and cholesterol levels remained similar (data not shown).

### DISCUSSION

We found a 20% reduced mortality risk among minor allele carriers of SNP rs13001694 in NFE2L2 during the 18 yr of follow-up in the general population. Recently, a study that compared expression of oxidoreduction genes in the naked mole rat, the longest-living rodent known, to expression in mice, has shown that NFE2L2 was sixfold higher expressed in the rats (26). Here we show evidence to support the hypothesis...
that \textit{NFE2L2} may be one of the genes contributing to individual differences in human lifespan. In further analysis of survival in the Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen cohort, we showed that the effect is independent of sex, since the effect was similar in females and males. In stratification according to smoking habits we found the significant protective effect of rs13001694 in ever smokers only, so it seems that the effect of the A/G substitution in rs13001694 may be exerted only under oxidative stress conditions. Indeed, a previous study showed that cigarette smoke exposure, a potent source of oxidative stress in the human lungs (3), may influence \textit{NFE2L2} activity in alveolar macrophages by inducing \textit{NFE2L2} nuclear accumulation and upregulation of \textit{NFE2L2} target genes (19). Furthermore, SNP rs10183914, which is highly correlated with rs13001694 (\(r^2 = 0.97\), 1000 Genomes project), showed a protective effect on lung function decline in smokers in the Lung Health Study (LHS) (15). However, this result was not replicated when rs13001694 was tested in smokers from the Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen cohort (15). Sandford et al. (15) explain that the lack of replication may be due to differences in recruitment between the two studies, as the LHS selected mild to moderate COPD patients and the Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen cohort was from the general population, and the genetic factors associated with lung function decline in COPD patients and in the general population could be different. In our study, we adjusted the analysis for FEV1\% predicted, thus the association of rs13001694 with better survival is independent of lung function level.

Another important finding in our study is that SNP rs2364723 is associated with a reduced risk of cardiovascular mortality. Even more interesting, the protective effect of this SNP was consistent within groups that have different mortality risks, i.e., females and males and never and ever smokers. This finding is of high importance since CVD is a main cause of morbidity and a leading cause of death in the elderly. A previous study in the Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen cohort on the \textit{NFE2L2} gene investigated its relationship to lung function level and decline (16). Interestingly, SNP rs2364723 was associated with a lower FEV1 level, and the same direction of
One of these studies indicated that activation of microvascular density in aging (24). Several studies suggest the mechanism underlying impaired angiogenesis and decreased angiogenic processes, and its dysfunction may be a potential dysfunction may lead to functional impairment of arteries, increasing susceptibility of blood vessels to injury in metabolic diseases (23). NFE2L2 is essential for normal endothelial function of vasculature (24). Furthermore, NFE2L2 dysfunction can affect angiogenic processes, and its dysfunction may be a potential mechanism underlying impaired angiogenesis and decreased microvascular density in aging (24). Several studies suggest that NFE2L2 alters susceptibility to atherosclerosis (1, 5, 18, 27). One of these studies indicated that activation of NFE2L2 may exert antiatherogenic effects in vascular endothelium by suppressing inflammation (27), whereas another showed NFE2L2 expression unexpectedly promotes atherosclerotic lesion formation (1). NFE2L2 may affect atherosclerosis development since it regulates hepatic lipid homeostasis via activation of lipogenic genes expression (1, 8, 21). We found that rs2364723 was associated with lower triglyceride levels in male subjects. Triglyceride level is highly related to cardiovascular mortality; therefore, it is plausible that rs2364723 contributes to the observed, reduced cardiovascular mortality via its favorable effect on triglyceride levels. The publicly available data of the British 1958 Birth Cohort (7) showed that rs2364723 is also associated with lower cholesterol levels, and it gives us another intermediate phenotype by which rs2364723 exerts its overall protective effect on cardiovascular mortality. This SNP is in LD ($r^2 = 0.99$) with promoter polymorphism rs35652124 (−653A/G) in the Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen cohort (16). Marzec et al. (13) have reported that rs35652124 impedes the transcriptional activity of NFE2L2 in vitro. Hence, it is possible that rs2364723 is not the causative variant, but that its association with cardiovascular mortality, due to almost complete LD, represents the effect of rs35652124. NFE2L2 knockout mice exhibit $\sim 50\%$ reduction in the degree of aortic atherosclerosis compared with the wild-type littermates (1); thus in this light a SNP that attenuates NFE2L2 expression or activity is indeed likely to have the protective potential for cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in humans. Furthermore, it is known that decreased expression of NFE2L2 in vitro is associated with acute lung injury, characterized by pulmonary edema and inflammation (13). Therefore, it seems that NFE2L2 may have different local vascular and pulmonary effects, which could explain the opposite effects of rs2364723 on cardiovascular mortality and triglyceride levels on the one hand and on lung function level (FEV1) on the other hand.

The other investigated SNPs (rs13001694, rs1806649, and rs6726395) were associated with increased triglyceride levels, and interestingly these SNPs were also associated with increased cholesterol levels in the British 1958 Birth Cohort (7), which confirms that these SNPs indeed affect metabolism of lipoproteins in humans.

We found a reduced risk of COPD mortality in carriers of the T allele of rs1806649, and we thus confirm the relevance of this SNP in COPD. Canova et al. (2) have already introduced the wild-type allele (C) of rs1806649 as a factor increasing the risk of air pollution-induced asthma/COPD hospital admissions. In this light, indeed, the T allele of rs1806649 may have protective potential compared with the C allele. It would be interesting to investigate further whether this effect differs depending on smoking habits, but during 18 yr of follow-up mortality according to SNP rs1806649.

### Table 6. Estimated effects of the NFE2L2 genetic variation on Ln-transformed triglyceride and cholesterol levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNP</th>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>Triglyceride Levels</th>
<th>Cholesterol Levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rs4243387</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TC+CC</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs2364723</td>
<td>GG</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GC+CC</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs13001694</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AG+GG</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs1806649</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CT+TT</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs6726395</td>
<td>GG</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GA+AA</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Regression coefficient (B), its standard error (SE), and $P$ value obtained with linear regression analysis adjusted for age at the measurement.

Fig. 4. Survival curves for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) mortality according to SNP rs1806649.
only 20 deaths due to COPD occurred, and stratification according to smoking habits was not feasible because of a lack of study power. However, all the subjects who died of COPD were ever smokers, and we showed that the protective effect is observed in this group.

The functionally important SNP rs6721961 (−617C/A) located in the NFE2L2 promoter region significantly impedes NFE2L2 function and is associated with increased risk of lung cancer (20) and acute lung injury (15). In our study we tested rs4243387, which is in perfect LD ($r^2 = 1.0$) with rs6721961, but we did not observe an association with mortality risk. With regard to the longevity phenotype, according to the GWAS Central database (http://www.gwascentral.org) none of the previous genome-wide association studies reported any SNP in NFE2L2 to be associated with longevity in humans.

Polymorphisms in NFE2L2 may alter expression of NFE2L2 or its ability to translocate from cytoplasm to the nuclear binding sites (13). Based on the data presented by Marzec et al. (13) two functional SNPs (rs6721961 and rs6706649) impede the activity of the promoter region by >50% (indicated by lower luciferase activity in vitro) and one (rs35652124) by ~50%. Thus in humans, we would not expect changes close to sixfold higher expression or activity, as it was shown in the naked mole rat (26). However, it is hard to predict to what extent the expression of NFE2L2 might be altered by SNPs. It may also differ between different organs, such as lungs, liver, brain, or heart and their exposure to oxidative stress.

Strengths and Limitations

The major strength of the current study is the longitudinal design. The follow-up period of 18 yr provided a wide time window for evaluating survival of subjects, who were sampled from the general population. Also the high follow-up rate should be mentioned, since 98.6% of the included subjects could be traced back.

We could evaluate the associations between triglyceride and cholesterol levels in males only, since these measurements were not performed in females in the Vlagtwedde-Vlaardingen cohort. Nonetheless, in the previous studies, most of the effects of NFE2L2 on lipids levels were observed in male mice (1), and we were able to investigate the relationship, previously shown in mice, in humans.

The small number of deaths due to COPD (i.e., 20) could be considered a limitation of our study. However, SNP rs1806649, which showed association with reduced COPD mortality, was previously associated with asthma/COPD hospital admissions in the same direction (2), making our finding consistent with the results of previous studies.

In summary, this is the first study showing that NFE2L2 plays an important role in human survival, as shown by its associations with reduced all-cause, cardiovascular, and COPD mortality in the general population.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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GRANTS

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DISCLOSURES

No conflicts of interest, financial or otherwise, are declared by the author(s).

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Author contributions: S.M.F., J.M.V., and H.M.B. conception and design of research; S.M.F. performed experiments; S.M.F. analyzed data; S.M.F., J.M.V., and H.M.B. interpreted results of experiments; S.M.F. prepared figures; S.M.F. drafted manuscript; S.M.F., J.M.V., and H.M.B. edited and revised manuscript; S.M.F., J.M.V., and H.M.B. approved final version of manuscript.

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