

ARTICLE

Received 14 Aug 2016 | Accepted 23 Mar 2017 | Published 18 May 2017

DOI: 10.1038/ncomms15353

OPEN

Genetic architecture of epigenetic and neuronal ageing rates in human brain regions

Ake T. Lu¹, Eilis Hannon², Morgan E. Levine^{1,3}, Eileen M. Crimmins⁴, Katie Lunnon², Jonathan Mill^{2,5}, Daniel H. Geschwind^{1,6,7} & Steve Horvath^{1,8}

Identifying genes regulating the pace of epigenetic ageing represents a new frontier in genome-wide association studies (GWASs). Here using 1,796 brain samples from 1,163 individuals, we carry out a GWAS of two DNA methylation-based biomarkers of brain age: the epigenetic ageing rate and estimated proportion of neurons. Locus 17q11.2 is significantly associated ($P = 4.5 \times 10^{-9}$) with the ageing rate across five brain regions and harbours a *cis*-expression quantitative trait locus for *EFCAB5* ($P = 3.4 \times 10^{-20}$). Locus 1p36.12 is significantly associated ($P = 2.2 \times 10^{-8}$) with epigenetic ageing of the prefrontal cortex, independent of the proportion of neurons. Our GWAS of the proportion of neurons identified two genome-wide significant loci (10q26 and 12p13.31) and resulted in a gene set that overlaps significantly with sets found by GWAS of age-related macular degeneration ($P = 1.4 \times 10^{-12}$), ulcerative colitis ($P < 1.0 \times 10^{-20}$), type 2 diabetes ($P = 2.8 \times 10^{-13}$), hip/waist circumference in men ($P = 1.1 \times 10^{-9}$), schizophrenia ($P = 1.6 \times 10^{-9}$), cognitive decline ($P = 5.3 \times 10^{-4}$) and Parkinson's disease ($P = 8.6 \times 10^{-3}$).

¹Department of Human Genetics, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90095, USA. ²University of Exeter Medical School, University of Exeter, RILD Building, Barrack Road, Exeter EX2 5DW, UK. ³Center for Neurobehavioral Genetics, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90095, USA. ⁴Davis School of Gerontology, University of Southern California, Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center, 3715 McClintock Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90089-0191, USA. ⁵Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London SE5 8AF, UK. ⁶Neurogenetics Program, Department of Neurology, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90095, USA. ⁷Center for Autism Research and Treatment, Semel Institute, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90095, USA. ⁸Department of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90095, USA. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to S.H. (email: shorvath@mednet.ucla.edu).

It is projected that over the next 45 years, the number of older adults (ages 65 and older) in the United States will more than double—increasing from ~46 million to over 98 million¹. After age 65, the risk of developing a form of dementia increases exponentially², highlighting the immediate need for therapeutics based on an improved understanding of the aetiology of normal cognitive ageing and neurodegenerative disease.

GWASs of dementias and cognitive functioning traits have had considerable success: 19 genetic loci have been found for Alzheimer's disease³, 24 loci for Parkinson's disease⁴ and 3 loci for general cognitive functioning⁵ at a genome-wide significance level ($P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$). By contrast, relatively little is known about the genetic contributors to the underlying biological ageing processes in the brain. Although age is the major risk factor for neurodegenerative conditions, whether ageing and these disorders of ageing are part of a continuum or discrete entities remains a subject of substantial debate. One obstacle in answering this question is the lack of consensus regarding how to measure biological ageing. We recently developed a biomarker of ageing known as the epigenetic clock, which allows one to estimate the age (DNA methylation age (DNAm age)) of any human tissue or cell type (with the exception of sperm)^{6–10}. DNAm age is calculated using the weighted average of DNA methylation levels at 353 CpG sites⁶. From this, one can define a measure of epigenetic age acceleration, by contrasting DNAm age with chronological age, such that a positive value implies the sample is biologically older than expected, whereas a negative value implies the sample is younger than expected. Epigenetic age acceleration in blood is predictive of mortality/longevity^{11–15} and has been linked to cognitive functioning¹⁶, Parkinson's disease¹⁷, Down syndrome⁹ and menopause¹⁸. In brain tissues, epigenetic age acceleration has been linked to Down syndrome, Huntington's disease (HD) and Alzheimer's disease^{9,19,20}.

Epigenetic age acceleration differs across ethnic groups²¹ and is highly heritable ($h^2 \sim 0.4$)^{6,11,20}. However, to date, only two genome-wide significant loci have been found to relate to epigenetic age acceleration: loci near genes *MLST8* and *DHX57* relate to age acceleration in the cerebellum (CRBLM)²². It is not yet known whether these or other genetic loci relate to the epigenetic age acceleration in other brain regions. Further, it is not known whether individuals who display signs of accelerated epigenetic ageing in CRBLM also exhibit accelerated epigenetic ageing in the prefrontal cortex (PFCTX) or other brain regions.

To address these questions, we study two distinct measures of brain ageing based on DNA methylation data: epigenetic age acceleration and the estimated proportion of neurons. We find genetic variants that accelerate brain ageing by ~1 year. We use transcriptomic studies to prioritize genes that are located near genome-wide significant loci. The biological relevance of these findings is supported by our finding that both biomarkers of brain ageing relate to a host of age-related phenotypes according to GWAS results. Overall, this study elucidates the genetic architecture of epigenetic and neuronal ageing rates in human brain regions.

Results

Study overview. Our meta-analysis involved DNA methylation data and corresponding single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) data from seven different studies, totalling $n = 1,796$ postmortem brain samples from 1,163 individuals of European ancestry (Table 1). Samples came from the PFCTX region (36.6%), including dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFX), CRBLM (31%), frontal cortex (FCTX, 18.6%), pons (PONS, 7%) and temporal cortex (TCTX, 7%). For five studies, we also had access to complementary transcriptional data collected from the same

individuals (Table 1; Supplementary Tables 1 and 2a,b). The chronological age at death ranged from 1 to 108 years, with mean ages of death for the seven studies ranging from 44.3 years (study 3) to 89.3 years (study 7). About half (54%) of the individuals were female. Studies 2 and 4 involved neurologically normal individuals, whereas the remaining studies included individuals suffering from Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia or other disorders (Supplementary Note 1). The individual studies differed greatly in terms of sample size ranging from $n = 36$ (study 4) to $n = 302$ (study 6).

A graphical overview of our study samples and statistical procedures is presented in Fig. 1. Our GWAS aimed to elucidate the genetic determinants of two distinct biomarkers of brain ageing: (i) DNAm age based on 353 CpGs from the epigenetic clock method, and (ii) the proportion of neurons estimated using the CETS algorithm²³. Each epigenetic biomarker was adjusted for chronological age and other potential confounders. The age-adjusted biomarkers were used as quantitative traits in a GWAS. GWAS results from different brain regions and studies were combined using meta-analysis. Transcriptomic data were used to prioritize candidate genes next to GWAS hits. Our overlap analysis investigates whether SNPs that relate to brain ageing exhibit a pleiotropic effect on other complex traits including neurodegenerative disease, body fat distribution, metabolic phenotypes, inflammatory disease, longevity and neuropsychiatric disorders.

Epigenetic clock analysis. Across all seven studies, DNAm age was highly correlated with chronological age ($0.61 \leq r \leq 0.99$, Supplementary Fig. 1), which validated the high accuracy of the epigenetic clock. As expected, the largest age correlations ($0.87 \leq r \leq 0.99$) could be observed for the studies with the broadest age range (studies 2–5, Table 1). We defined a measure of epigenetic age acceleration as the residual resulting from regressing DNAm age on chronological age. Thus, a positive (negative) value of epigenetic age acceleration indicates that the brain region is older (younger) than expected based on chronological age.

Age acceleration negatively correlated with neurons. Previous work has suggested that the proportion of neurons (relative to glial cells) increases with age in many brain regions, at least in older individuals²³. We confirmed this finding in our study, showing that the proportion of neurons, as estimated on the basis of DNA methylation data using the CETS algorithm²³, tends to exhibit a positive correlation with chronological age in the CRBLM, FCTX and PFCTX (Supplementary Fig. 2). On the basis of this, we also examined whether the proportion of neurons varies as a function of age acceleration. Strikingly, we found a highly significant negative correlation between epigenetic age acceleration and the proportion of neurons in the PFCTX (for example, $r = -0.33$, $P = 4.0 \times 10^{-9}$ in study 6 and $r = -0.37$, $P = 6.4 \times 10^{-10}$ in study 7, Supplementary Fig. 3). Interestingly, Alzheimer's disease status was significantly associated with epigenetic age acceleration in PFCTX, but only after adjusting for the proportion of neurons ($P = 5.7 \times 10^{-3}$, Supplementary Table 3). To remove the effect of potential confounders on our measure of age acceleration, we defined an intrinsic measure of age acceleration by regressing the unadjusted measure on the proportion of neurons, disease status and sex (Supplementary Table 4). By definition, the intrinsic measure of age acceleration in the brain is not correlated ($r = 0$) with chronological age, the proportion of neurons, sex or disease status. A positive/negative value age acceleration indicates that the brain sample is older/younger than expected.

Table 1 | Overview of study data sets.

Data	Age	Male (%)	Brain region	N	N _{GWAS}	N _{cis-eQTL}	Population	Citation	Availability
Study 1	86 ± 8.0 (55, 105)	38	CRBLM PFCTX	63	59 57	NA NA	60% ALZ	Lunnon ⁶⁷	GSE59685
Study 2	48.0 ± 23.2 (16, 96)	70	CRBLM FCTX PONS TCTX	142	112 133 125 125	134 134 143 145	100% normal*	Gibbs ⁵⁵	GSE15745, GSE36192
Study 3	44.3 ± 9.6 (19, 68)	63	CRBLM	147	147	130	80% PSY disorder	Zhang ⁶⁸	GSE35978, GSE38873
Study 4	64.4 ± 17.4 (25, 96)	61	CRBLM PFCTX	37	36 36	NA NA	48% SCZ	Pidsley ⁶⁹	GSE61431
Study 5	52.3 ± 29.8 (1, 102)	66	CRBLM FCTX	209	201 201	219 218	100% normal*	Hernandez ⁷⁰	GSE36192, GSE31694
Study 6	87.9 ± 7.3 (66, 108)	32	DLPFX	302	302	294	47% ALZ [†]	Shulman ⁵³	http_ROSMAP (ref. 54)
Study 7	89.3 ± 5.8 (66, 107)	23	DLPFX	262	262	288	43% ALZ [†]	Shulman ⁵³	http_ROSMAP (ref. 54)

ALZ, Alzheimer's disease; cis-eQTL, cis-expression quantitative trait locus; CRBLM, cerebellum; DLPFX, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex; FCTX, frontal cortex; GWAS, genome-wide association study; mRNA; messenger RNA; NA, not available; PFCTX, prefrontal cortex; PONS, pons; PSY, psychiatric; SCZ, Schizophrenia, SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism; TCTX, temporal cortex. http_ROSMAP, <https://www.synapse.org/#!Synapse:syn3168763> and <https://www.synapse.org/#!Synapse:syn3388564>.

The table lists seven studies that involved a total of $N = 1,796$ brain tissues from 1,163 individuals who participated in our GWAS of epigenetic age acceleration in the brain. Studies 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 are involved gene expression data including the individuals available for gene expression and SNP array data but not necessary for DNA methylation data. N = number of individuals passing QC (for SNP and DNA methylation array data) available for GWAS in at least one brain region; N_{GWAS} = number of individuals passing QC available for GWAS analysis in the corresponding brain region; $N_{cis-eQTL}$ = number of individuals passing QC (for SNP and mRNA array data) available for cis-eQTL analysis in the corresponding brain region.

*Indicating neurologically normal.
†Including other dementia.

Age acceleration is only weakly preserved across regions.

To study whether epigenetic age acceleration in one brain region correlates with that of another brain region, we focused on individuals for whom multiple brain regions were available. Higher correlations were found between epigenetic age acceleration measures of various cortical regions, whereas lower correlations were observed between cortical regions and the CRBLM (median correlation = 0.39, ranging from -0.04 to 0.52 , Supplementary Fig. 4). The relatively low correlation between region-specific measures of age acceleration suggests that SNPs that relate to the epigenetic age acceleration of the PFCTX might be different from SNPs that relate to the epigenetic age acceleration of the CRBLM and vice versa. However, differences in sample size contributed to differences in statistical power when it came to detecting significant correlations between two brain regions. For example, our study had only a power of 38% (at a significance level of 0.01) to detect a moderate correlation ($r = 0.3$) between the CRBLM and the PFCTX ($N = 57$ pairs). However, we had a statistical power of 96% to detect a significant correlation of $r = 0.3$ between the CRBLM and FCTX ($N = 201$), and a power of 75% for other pairs of brain regions ($N = 112$).

17q11 locus found by multi-brain region meta-analysis.

We performed GWAS for each brain region in each study, resulting in 13 separate GWAS results (Supplementary Table 2). The individual GWAS results were combined using two distinct meta-analyses: the first 'multi-brain region' meta-analysis combined the GWAS across all brain regions and studies, the second 'PFCTX' meta-analysis only combined GWAS results from the PFCTX (Methods). A Manhattan plot for the meta-analysis GWAS of intrinsic epigenetic age acceleration in the brain (Fig. 2a) reveals that the most significant locus occurs in 17q11.2. None of the significant GWAS results for age acceleration co-locate (within 1 Mb) with any of the 353 CpGs that make up the epigenetic clock. In particular, the most significant 'leading' SNP in 17q11.2 (rs4054847 at 28,532,013 bp) is 1.16 Mb away from the closest clock CpG cg06144905 (at 27,369,780 bp). Our multi-region meta-analysis revealed that seven SNPs in the 17q11.2 locus are associated with epigenetic age acceleration in the brain

at a genome-wide significance level ($P < 5.0 \times 10^{-8}$, Table 2). The leading SNP rs2054847 ($P = 4.5 \times 10^{-9}$) is located in the serotonin transporter gene *SLC6A4* (Fig. 3a) but our cis-expression quantitative trait locus (cis-eQTL) studies (described below) provide no evidence that the SNP modulates the expression levels of this gene. The minor allele of the leading SNP is strongly associated with decreased (negative) epigenetic age acceleration across the five brain regions (Fig. 3b): each copy of the minor allele decreases the epigenetic age by 1.4 years in FCTX, ~ 1 year across PONS and TCTX and 0.8 years across PFCTX and CRBLM. The association result for rs2054847 was highly conserved across individual GWASs, as reflected by a vanishing meta-analysis heterogeneity measure ($I^2 = 0\%$). The strong association signal in 17q11.2 is also supported by an additional 210 neighbouring SNPs that meet a suggestive significance level of $P < 5 \times 10^{-7}$ in the linkage disequilibrium (LD; $r^2 > 0.6$) region spanning 490 kb around rs2054847 (Fig. 3a). Although the genomic region surrounding rs2054847 contains many suggestive SNPs and genes, it harbours only one causal locus for epigenetic age acceleration according to the GCTA conditional analysis²⁴ (Supplementary Fig. 6; Methods).

Our chromatin state analysis based on data from the Roadmap Epigenomics Consortium^{25,26} demonstrated that a SNP in the 17q11.2 locus (rs1128156, GWAS $P = 9.0 \times 10^{-8}$ for age acceleration) is in an actively transcribed region in 126 out of 127 cell lines (Supplementary Fig. 7a). By contrast, the leading SNP, rs2054847, which is in high LD $r^2 = 0.89$ with rs1128156, is located in an actively transcribed region for only a few cell lines (Supplementary Fig. 7b).

1p36 locus found by PFCTX meta-analysis.

We also carried out a second meta-analysis using only PFCTX GWAS results from studies 1, 4, 6 and 7. The resulting Manhattan plot can be found in Fig. 2b. This PFCTX meta-analysis GWAS of age acceleration identified an INDEL (deletion variant) marker, rs11296960, in 1p36.12 ($P = 2.2 \times 10^{-8}$, Table 2; Supplementary Fig. 8). Each copy of the minor allele of rs11296960 increases the epigenetic age of the PFCTX by 1.07 years (resulting in a correlation of $r = 0.21$ between the minor allele count and epigenetic age acceleration). The INDEL marker, rs11296960, is located within

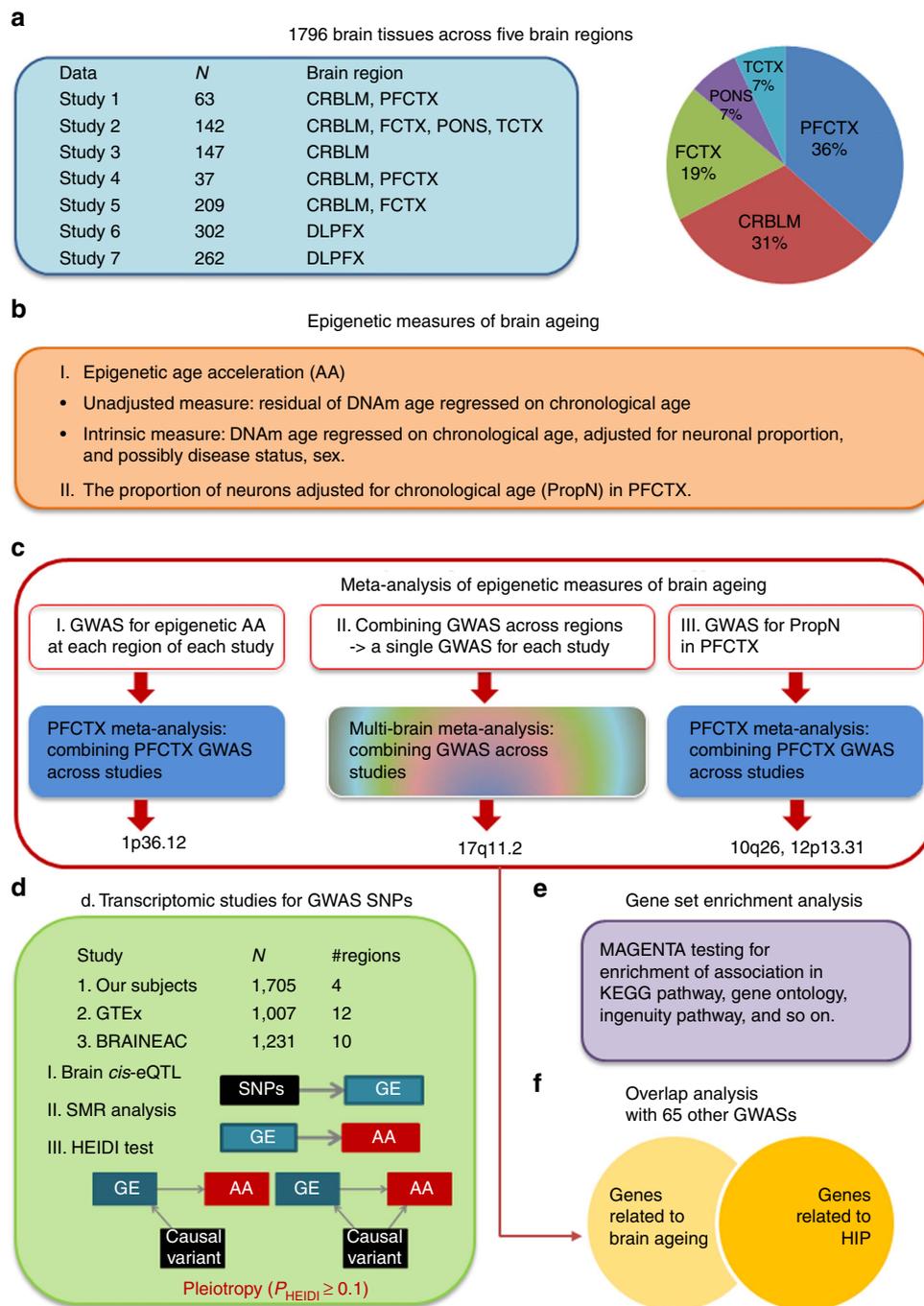


Figure 1 | Overview of the analysis that characterized genetic factors underlying epigenetic measures of brain ageing. (a) The study involved SNP data and DNA methylation data from 1,796 brain tissue samples across multiple brain regions: cerebellum (CRBLM), frontal cortex (FCTX), pons (PONS), (dorsal lateral) prefrontal cortex (DLPFx/PFCTX) and temporal cortex (TCTX). (b) Our GWASs involved two DNA methylation-based traits of brain ageing: epigenetic age acceleration (based on the epigenetic clock) and the proportion of neurons (estimated using the CETS algorithm). The (cell-)intrinsic measure of epigenetic age acceleration in brain tissue is defined to be independent of the proportion of neurons. (c) To combine the GWAS results of individual brain regions across seven different studies, we used meta-analysis. (d) To prioritize genes near genome-wide significant loci, we used *cis*-eQTL studies and Mendelian randomization analyses based on summary test statistics. (e) To identify biological pathways underlying epigenetic measures of brain ageing, we used gene set enrichment analysis. (f) To demonstrate that SNPs associated with brain ageing are often associated with other complex phenotypes, we used a gene overlap analysis with published GWAS results. AA, age acceleration; GE, gene expression; HIP, hip circumference; SMR, summary data-based Mendelian randomization.

the endothelin-converting enzyme 1 gene (*ECE1*), previously implicated in Alzheimer's disease due to its perceived effect on amyloid-beta peptides levels^{27,28}. The association signal of rs11296960 is supported by six neighbouring SNPs (located in the *ECE1* gene), which have a suggestive association

with epigenetic age acceleration ($4.4 \times 10^{-7} < P < 9.8 \times 10^{-5}$, Supplementary Fig. 8a). However, the 1p36.12 locus exhibits significant heterogeneity across studies ($I^2 = 85\%$, $P = 0.002$), which resulted from a high correlation coefficient from the smallest study ($n = 36$ in study 4, Supplementary Fig. 8b). As part

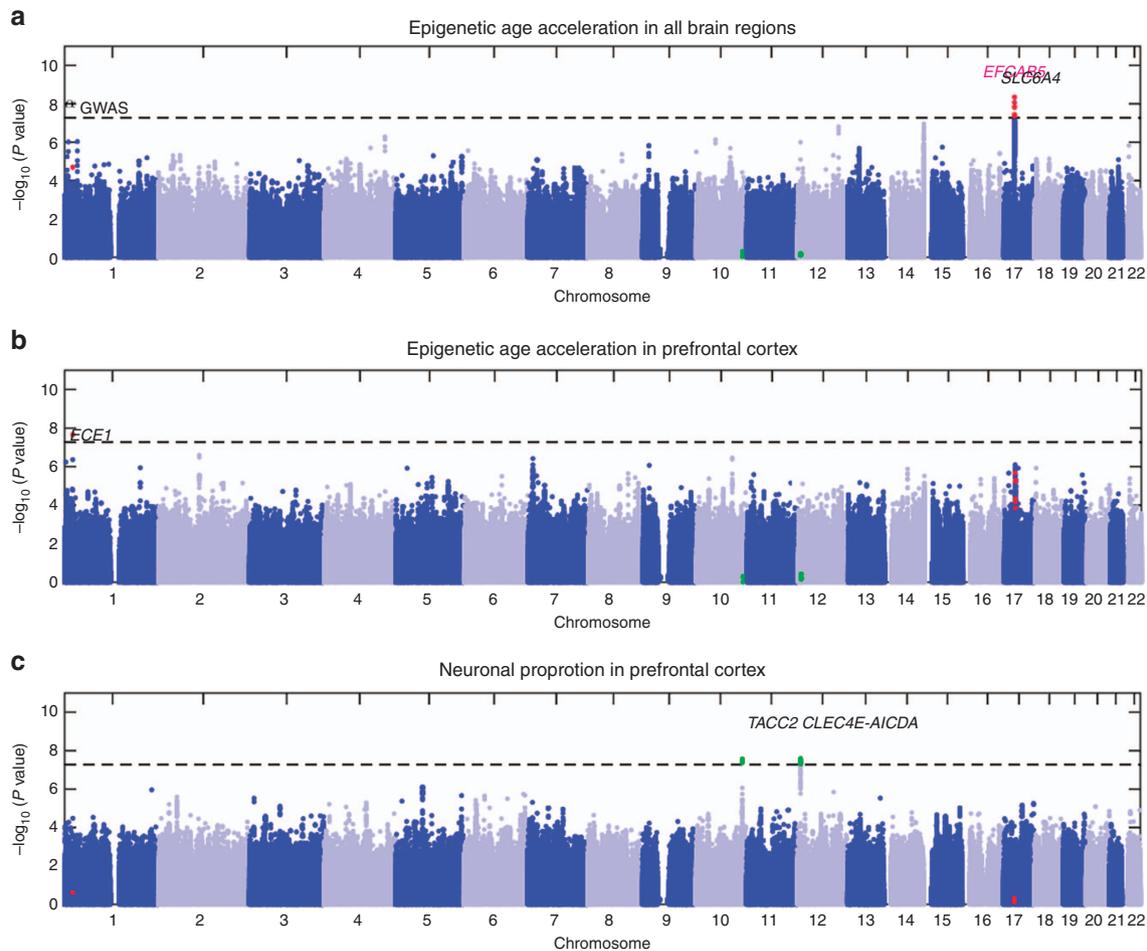


Figure 2 | Manhattan plots of genome-wide meta-analysis. Manhattan plot for the meta-analysis GWAS *P* values of (a) epigenetic age acceleration across multiple brain regions (cerebellum, frontal cortex, pons and prefrontal cortex), (b) epigenetic age acceleration in the prefrontal cortex (PFCTX) and (c) an age-adjusted measure of the proportion of neurons. Each panel depicts eight SNPs (coloured in red) that are significantly ($P < 5.0 \times 10^{-8}$) associated with epigenetic age acceleration in either (a) all five brain regions or in (b) PFCTX. Further, each panel highlights 13 SNPs (coloured in green), which are significantly associated with the proportion of neurons ($P < 5.0 \times 10^{-8}$) in PFCTX (c).

Table 2 | SNPs associated with intrinsic epigenetic age acceleration of the brain.

Meta-analysis	Band	No. of significant SNPs	Leading SNP	Nearby gene	Position (bp)	Minor/major alleles	MAF	EUR MAF	β (s.e.)	Corr. (s.e.)	Meta <i>P</i> value	I_2 (%) (P value)
ALL	17q11.2	7	rs2054847	SLC6A4	28532013	A/G	0.42	0.41	-1.01 (0.20)	-0.15 (0.03)	4.5×10^{-9}	0 (0.8)
PFCTX	1p36.12	1	rs11296960	ECE1	21590155	CT/C	0.47	0.47	1.07 (0.20)	0.21 (0.04)	2.2×10^{-8}	85 (0.002)

Corr., correlation with respect to minor allele; EUR MAF, minor allele frequency calculated using 1000 genome individuals with ancestry of European (released in December 2013); MAF, mean of minor allele frequency estimates across studies weighted by study sample sizes; PFCTX, prefrontal cortex; SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism.

Position bp based on Hg19 assembly. No. of significant SNPs = number of markers with association $P < 5.0 \times 10^{-8}$. β is approximated by $\text{Corr.}(\frac{SD_y}{SD_x})$, where SD_y is the pooled s.d. of age acceleration and SD_x is the s.d. of SNP covariate (coded by allele counts); $SD_y = 4.69$ for ALL and 3.60 for PFCTX. We present the loci with SNP associations at 5.0×10^{-8} and display the most significant SNP within each locus. Fixed-effects meta-analysis was used to estimate the correlation coefficient and s.e. ('Corr. (s.e.)') between the minor allele and epigenetic age acceleration across studies. The corresponding meta-analysis *P* values can be found in the column 'Meta *P*'. The prefrontal cortex (PFCTX) includes the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex.

of a sensitivity analysis of study 4, we also conducted a robust correlation test (biweight midcorrelation²⁹) that corroborated our original results (Supplementary Fig. 9).

A chromatin state analysis found that INDEL rs11296960 is located in a region that either actively involves or enhances gene regulation in 124 out of 127 cell lines, including 8 brain cell lines (Supplementary Fig. 7c).

Different from its effect in the PFCTX, INDEL rs11296960 is not associated with epigenetic age acceleration in the CRBLM (Supplementary Fig. 4a,h). Similarly, the two SNPs identified in our previous GWAS of epigenetic age acceleration in CRBLM²²

are not associated with epigenetic age acceleration in PFCTX (Supplementary Table 5). However, these SNPs exhibit a suggestive association with age acceleration in the PONS, which is a related subcortical brain stem region highly interconnected with the CRBLM ($0.026 \leq P \leq 0.09$ in study 2).

cis-eQTL studies of significant loci. We performed a *cis*-eQTL analysis to identify the functional consequences and regulatory targets of our GWAS hits within an interval of ± 1 Mb (Fig. 1d; Methods). We analysed brain expression data ($n = 3,943$ brain samples from 19 brain regions) by leveraging the following

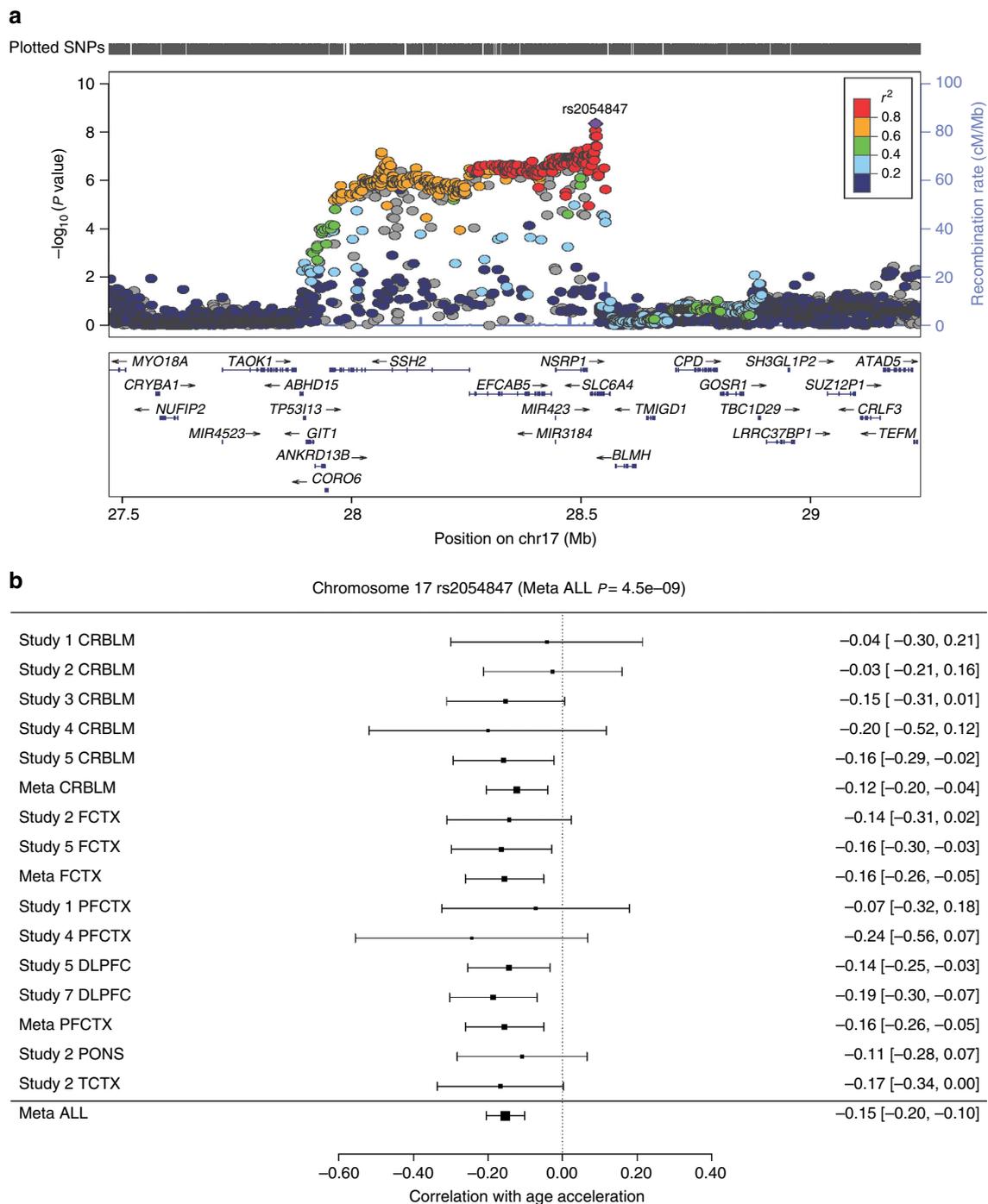


Figure 3 | Detailed analysis of locus 17q11.2. (a) Regional association plot of locus 17q11.2 associated with epigenetic age acceleration. The y axis depicts log-transformed meta-analysis P values across studies 1–7. The colours visualize linkage disequilibrium (LD) r^2 between rs2054847 (coloured in purple) and neighbouring SNPs. (b) The meta-analysis ‘forest’ plot displays the GWAS results across all brain regions of GWASs 1–7. We display study index, brain region, width of 95% confidence interval (CI) for correlation coefficient estimate and correlation [95% CI], with respect to the minor allele A. The results from cerebellum (CRBLM), frontal cortex (FCTX) and prefrontal cortex (PFCTX) were combined into single estimates, referred to as Meta CRBLM, Meta FCTX and Meta PFCTX, respectively. The estimate Meta ALL combined each single estimate of each GWAS (1–7, total $N = 1,796$) via fix-effect models weighted by inverse variance. It indicates that rs2054847 is associated with epigenetic age acceleration across five brain regions at a genome-wide significant $P = 4.5 \times 10^{-9}$.

three large data sets: (1) transcriptomic data on the individuals from our GWAS ($n = 1,705$ samples from 4 brain regions), (2) Genotype-Tissue Expression project (GTEx, see URL)³⁰ ($n = 1,007$ samples, across 12 brain regions, from 449 individuals, most of whom were neurologically normal and of European Ancestry, Supplementary Table 6) and (3) the Brain

eQTL Almanac (BRAINEAC, see URL)³¹ ($n = 1,231$ samples from 10 brain regions of 134 neurologically normal individuals of European ancestry). We combined the eQTL P values across the three studies using Stouffer’s meta-analysis method. The 1p36.12 locus, which was implicated in our PFCTX meta-analysis, did not exhibit any *cis*-eQTL after correcting for multiple comparisons.

However, locus 17q11.2, which was identified by our multi-region meta-analysis, implicated four gene transcripts that are significantly correlated with the leading SNP, rs2054847 (Fig. 4; Supplementary Fig. 10; Supplementary Table 7). The minor allele of rs2054847, which is associated with decreased epigenetic age acceleration in brain, is positively correlated with the expression levels of *EFCAB5* (EF-hand calcium-binding domain 5) in 12 different brain regions (Meta $P = 3.4 \times 10^{-20}$, Fig. 4) and even in non-neural tissues, such as colon, nerve, skin and thyroid (Supplementary Table 8). A less significant *cis*-effect of SNP rs2054847 can be observed for the expression levels of three other neighbouring genes: *GOSRI* ($P = 5.5 \times 10^{-12}$, Supplementary Fig. 10a), *CRLF3* ($P = 2.1 \times 10^{-6}$), and *BLMH* ($P = 6.3 \times 10^{-6}$, Supplementary Fig. 10b,c). Each of the four putative *cis*-acting genes has at least a marginally significant correlation with chronological age (meta-analysis $P < 0.05$), but the most significant age correlations can be observed for *CRLF3* (meta-analysis $P = 1.7 \times 10^{-5}$, Supplementary Figs 11 and 12).

***EFCAB5* is the most striking gene in 17q11.** If the expression level of a gene is influenced by a genetic variant, also known as an expression QTL, then there will be differences in gene expression

levels among individuals carrying different genotypes of the genetic variant. Then, if the expression level of the gene has an effect on epigenetic age acceleration, the genetic variant will also show an effect on epigenetic age acceleration. This approach is very similar to the concept of a Mendelian randomization (MR) analysis, where a genetic variant (for example, a SNP) is used to test for the causative effect of an exposure (for example, gene expression) on an outcome (for example, epigenetic age acceleration), yielding a measure of the causative effect, irrespective of potential confounders. Therefore, one can, in principle, use MR analysis to search for the most functionally relevant genes at the loci identified in a GWAS for a complex trait³². However, MR analysis based on a single genetic variant is unable to distinguish the causal model (SNP → expression → age acceleration) from the alternative causal scenario of pleiotropy (expression ← SNP → age acceleration, Supplementary Fig. 13a,b)³². To err on the side of caution, we refer to a significant MR test between the expression trait and epigenetic age acceleration as ‘pleiotropic association’ even though it could indicate a causal effect of gene expression on age acceleration.

To detect the effect of a gene expression on epigenetic age acceleration using a two-stage least-squares MR approach

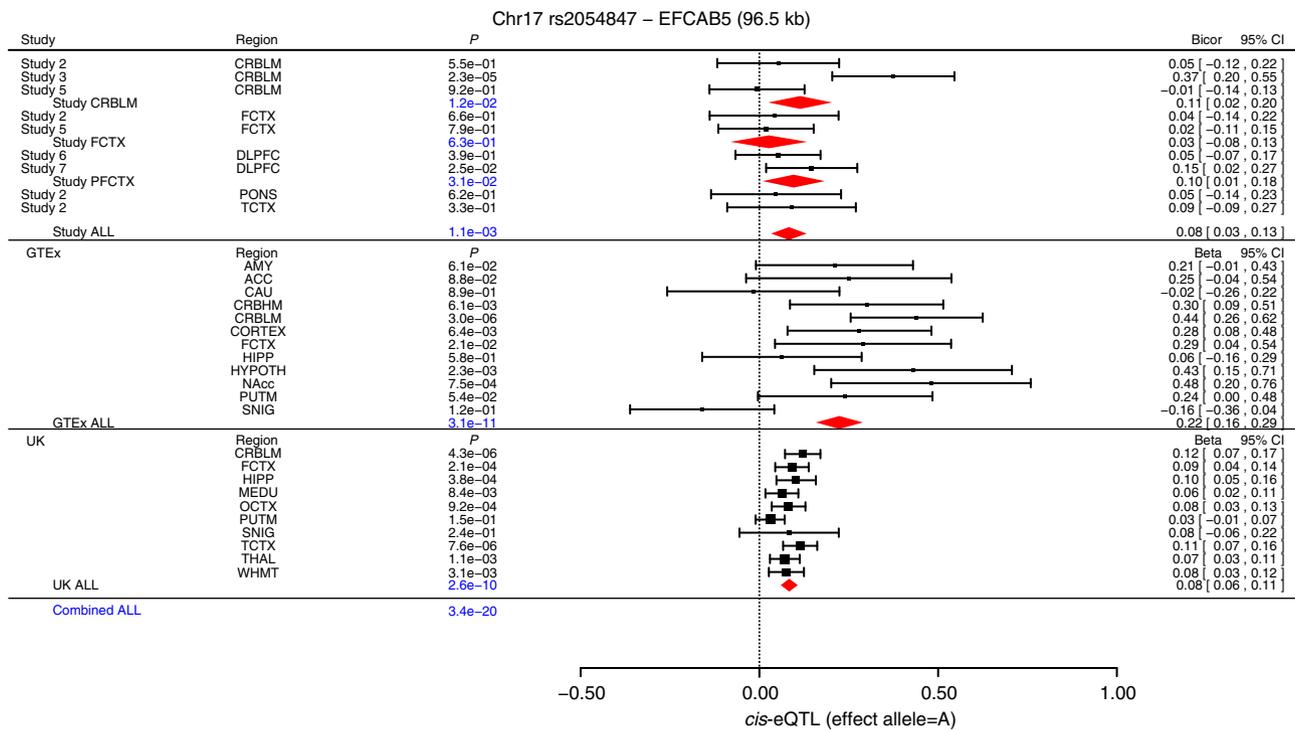


Figure 4 | cis-eQTL study across 19 brain regions for the leading SNP in 17q11. The meta-analysis forest plot displays the significant *cis*-eQTL results for the leading SNP rs2054847 and expression levels of gene *EFCAB5*, by combining three panels of study results ($N = 3,943$ brain tissues across 19 regions). We display study name, brain region and test statistics including P value, 95% confidence interval (CI) and effect size [95% CI]. The top panel reports a robust correlation coefficient (biweight midcorrelation, bicor). The remaining panels report the beta coefficient value (slopes) of linear regression models between a test allele and gene expression levels. The effect sizes are with respect to minor allele counts. The top panel reports *cis*-eQTL findings for 1,705 brain tissues across five brain regions from the individuals of our GWAS. Meta-analysis was used to combine individual results from CRBLM into a single estimate, Meta CRBLM. Similarly, we defined meta-analysis results for the frontal cortex (Meta FCTX) and prefrontal cortex (Meta PFCTX). Fixed-effects meta-analysis was used to combine Meta CRBLM, Meta FCTX and Meta PFCTX P values into the meta-analysis P value (Study ALL). The middle panel reports the results from the 1,007 brain tissues across 12 regions from the GTEx project. The fixed-effect model was used to combine GTEx P values into an overall P value denoted GTEx ALL. The lower panel reports the *cis*-eQTL results evaluated in up to 1,231 brain tissue samples across 10 regions, from the BRAINEAC database. The average across all available regions in the BRAINEAC data based is presented in (UK ALL). The Combined ALL P value was calculated by combining the Study ALL, GTEx ALL and UK ALL values using Stouffer’s Z score approach. All the *cis*-eQTL models assumed used an additive allele coding of the SNP. ACC, anterior cingulate cortex; AMY, amygdala; CAU, caudate basal ganglia; CORTEX, cortex; CRBHM, cerebellar hemisphere; CRBLM, cerebellum; DLPFC, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex; FCTX, frontal cortex; HIPP, hippocampus; HYPOTH, hypothalamus; MEDU, medulla; NAcc, nucleus accumbens; OCTX, occipital cortex; PONS, pons; PUTM, putamen; SNIG, substantia nigra; TCTX, temporal cortex; THAL, thalamus; WHMT, intralobular white matter.

probably requires a large sample size (possibly thousands of individuals), whereas we only had access to a moderate sample size of individual-level data (that is, individuals for whom DNA methylation, SNP and gene expression data were measured at the same time). Nevertheless, we were able to leverage summary-level data (test statistics) from large-scale GWAS and eQTL studies in the public domain, and apply the summary data-based Mendelian randomization (SMR) method to identify genes whose expression levels are associated with epigenetic age acceleration³². The SMR analysis combined our GWAS results of epigenetic age acceleration with *cis*-eQTL GWAS results from (1) our study data, (2) GTEx and (3) BRAINEAC. The SMR analysis of the 17q11.2 region suggests a pleiotropic association between epigenetic age acceleration and the expression levels of four genes: *EFCAB5*, *GOSR1*, *CRLF3* and *BLMH*³² (Fig. 1d). The EF-hand gene *EFCAB5* has the strongest pleiotropic association with epigenetic age acceleration (Table 3; Supplementary Table 9). The pleiotropic association between *EFCAB5* and epigenetic age acceleration is due to a single causal variant in 17q11.2 according to the insignificant HEIDI test (Table 3; Supplementary Fig. 13). The minor allele 'A' of the leading SNP rs2054847 is associated with higher expression levels of *EFCAB5* in multiple brain regions, which suggests that elevated expression levels are associated with delayed brain ageing. Using individual-level data, we find a striking negative correlation between *EFCAB5* expression levels and epigenetic age acceleration in the CRBLM (Meta $P = 1.7 \times 10^{-10}$, Table 3), FCTX (Meta $P = 7.8 \times 10^{-6}$), PFCTX ($P = 9.2 \times 10^{-3}$) and TCTX ($P = 2.9 \times 10^{-4}$). Overall, we find a highly significant association between *EFCAB5* expression and epigenetic age acceleration in brain across all studies ($P = 1.2 \times 10^{-16}$, Table 3).

We cannot rule out that the genome-wide significant SNPs directly affect epigenetic ageing rates, which subsequently alter gene transcript levels. An SMR analysis that reverses the roles of gene transcripts and epigenetic ageing rates indicates that the rates might have a direct causal effect on *EFCAB5* expression levels in the CRBLM (SMR $Z = -3.66$ and $P = 2.5 \times 10^{-4}$) and in the PFCTX (SMR $Z = -2.03$ and $P = 4.3 \times 10^{-2}$).

Only suggestive enrichment for pathways. To learn more about the biological processes that may underlie epigenetic age acceleration in the brain, we performed pathway analysis using MAGENTA³³ for two sets of SNPs—those resulting from our meta-analysis of all regions and those from our meta-analysis of PFCTX (Methods; Fig. 1e). While the P values are not significant

after adjusting for multiple comparisons, we find suggestive evidence that genes that relate to epigenetic age acceleration of the PFCTX play a role in DNA damage, GTPase inhibitor activity and neuroactive ligand receptor interactions (Supplementary Table 10; Supplementary Data 1). Similarly, genes that relate to epigenetic age acceleration across multiple brain regions are enriched with genes that play a role in mitogen-activated protein kinase signalling (Supplementary Table 10; Supplementary Data 1).

Significant overlap with GWAS results of other phenotypes. To rank genes (as opposed to individual SNPs) based on our GWAS of age acceleration, we used the MAGENTA software to assign an overall P value per gene based on multiple underlying SNPs. Towards this end, MAGENTA assigns a P value to each gene by adjusting the most significant SNP association P value (within the gene boundary ± 50 kb) for gene size, number of SNPs in LD per gene and other potential confounders³³.

Similarly, we ranked the results from 65 GWAS of a broad spectrum of phenotypes such as neurodegenerative diseases^{3,34–36}, neuropsychiatric disorders³⁷, body fat distribution³⁸, metabolic phenotypes³⁹, inflammatory disease⁴⁰ and longevity (Fig. 1f; Methods; Supplementary Note 2). We then examined the overlap between the top 2.5% most significant genes (roughly 500 genes ranked by the MAGENTA P value) for epigenetic age acceleration and an analogous set of genes found by GWAS of other phenotypes. According to the overlap analysis (Table 4), genes associated with intrinsic epigenetic age acceleration in the PFCTX have been implicated in cognitive decline ($P = 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$), dementia ($P = 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$), Alzheimer's disease ($P = 4.9 \times 10^{-3}$) and hip/waist circumference (adjusted for body mass index (BMI)) in a sex-specific manner: the most significant overlap can be observed for males. When studying the overlap between sets of genes based on a MAGENTA threshold of 15% (roughly 2,800 significant genes), we found that genes related to epigenetic age acceleration in all brain regions ($P = 7.4 \times 10^{-5}$) and in PFCTX ($P = 3 \times 10^{-3}$) overlap with genes that are known to modify the age of onset of HD according to a recent large-scale GWAS³⁵. The latter results are consistent with our recent finding that HD is associated with epigenetic age acceleration in human brain tissue¹⁹.

Individual genes that relate both to brain epigenetic age acceleration and to at least one test trait according to our overlap analysis can be found in Supplementary Data 2 and 3.

GWAS of the proportion of neurons in PFCTX. In the following, we describe the results for our second measure of brain

Table 3 | Summary data-based Mendelian randomization analysis of *EFCAB5* expression versus age acceleration.

Region	Combined studies		Our study		GTEx			UK		
	P_{SMR}	β	P_{SMR}	P_{HEIDI}	β	P_{SMR}	P_{HEIDI}	β	P_{SMR}	P_{HEIDI}
CRBLM	1.7×10^{-10}	-6.20^*	3.4×10^{-4}	0.9	-1.73	7.1×10^{-5}	0.85	-5.71	1.2×10^{-4}	0.15
FCTX	7.8×10^{-6}	—	—	—	-1.75	3.0×10^{-3}	0.09	-7.88	3.9×10^{-4}	0.03
PFCTX	9.2×10^{-3}	-14.0^\dagger	9.2×10^{-3}	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
TCTX	2.9×10^{-4}	—	—	—	—	—	—	-6.93	2.9×10^{-4}	0.15
ALL [‡]	1.8×10^{-5}	—	—	—	—	—	—	-9.57	1.8×10^{-5}	0.54
Combined regions	1.2×10^{-16}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

cis-eQTL, *cis*-expression quantitative trait locus; CRBLM, cerebellum; FCTX, frontal cortex; PFCTX, prefrontal cortex; TCTX, temporal cortex.

— denotes 'not available' or 'not tested'.

Results from summary data-based Mendelian randomization analysis (SMR) in conjunction with heterogeneity in dependent instruments (HEIDI) analysis. SMR and HEIDI were performed using our GWAS results surrounding the gene *EFCAB5* and the *cis*-eQTL results from (1) our individual-level study, (2) GTEx and (3) BRAINEAC (denoted by UK), respectively. The SMR test yields a slope estimate β for the change in epigenetic age acceleration per unit *EFCAB5* expression and the associated P value (P_{SMR}). The HEIDI test yields a P value (P_{HEIDI}) for interpreting the association between *EFCAB5* and age acceleration, where nonsignificant P_{HEIDI} (≥ 0.01) suggests *EFCAB5* expression and age acceleration are affected by the same causal variants. The column 'Combined studies' presents the SMR P value P_{SMR} of each test region, combined across the three study sets using Stouffer's Z score approach. The 'Combined studies' P_{SMR} values of CRBLM, FCTX, PFCTX and TCTX were combined across regions by Stouffer's approach as well, yielding an overall assessment for the association between *EFCAB5* and epigenetic age acceleration in brain with $P_{SMR} = 1.2 \times 10^{-16}$ (see row 'Combined regions').

*The analysis result from our study was performed on study 3.

†The analysis result from our study was performed on a combined sample of studies 6 and 7.

‡The expression averaged across the ten brain regions from the UK database.

Table 4 | GWAS-based overlap analysis between traits.

GWAS	POP	Sex	Hypergeometric P		
			AgeAccel in ALL	AgeAccel in PFCTX	propN in PFCTX
<i>Part I: age-related neurogenetic traits</i>					
Neurodegenerative and neuropsychiatric disorders					
AMD	EUR + ASN	M, F	0.9	>0.9	3.8×10^{-6}
AMD geographic atrophy	EUR + ASN	M, F	0.7	0.9	1.5×10^{-7}
AMD neovascular	EUR + ASN	M, F	>0.9	>0.9	1.4×10^{-12}
ALZ*	EUR	M, F	0.8	4.9×10^{-3}	>0.9
Parkinson's disease	EUR	M, F	0.8	>0.9	8.6×10^{-3}
Schizophrenia	EUR + ASN	M, F	>0.9	>0.9	1.6×10^{-9}
Cognitive functioning from HRS					
Cognitive decline (slope)	Admixed	M, F	0.2	1.2×10^{-3}	0.2
Dementia	Admixed	M, F	0.6	>0.9	5.3×10^{-4}
	EUR	M, F	2.0×10^{-2}	1.2×10^{-3}	3.6×10^{-2}
	AFR	M, F	5.4×10^{-4}	2.6×10^{-3}	0.2
<i>Part II Body fat distribution, inflammatory outcomes and other age-related traits</i>					
GIANT body fat distribution [†]					
Hip	Admixed	M	0.8	0.3	5.2×10^{-7}
	EUR	M	>0.9	0.1	1.6×10^{-7}
Hip adj. BMI	Admixed	M, F	0.8	3.3×10^{-3}	1.1×10^{-4}
	EUR	M, F	>0.9	2.6×10^{-2}	1.5×10^{-3}
WC adj. BMI	Admixed	M	>0.9	1.4×10^{-3}	4.1×10^{-9}
	EUR	M	>0.9	6.4×10^{-3}	1.1×10^{-9}
WHR	EUR	M, F	>0.9	8.1×10^{-2}	3.3×10^{-3}
	Admixed	M	0.8	6.0×10^{-4}	6.0×10^{-4}
WHR adj. BMI	EUR	M	0.9	2.5×10^{-4}	9.9×10^{-5}
	Admixed	M	0.1	>0.9	1.4×10^{-3}
WHR adj. BMI	EUR	M	0.2	>0.9	6.5×10^{-3}
	Admixed	M, F	>0.9	>0.9	1.1×10^{-4}
WHR adj. BMI	EUR	M, F	>0.9	>0.9	4.0×10^{-5}
	Admixed	M	>0.9	0.9	4.8×10^{-6}
EUR	M	>0.9	>0.9	4.6×10^{-6}	
Inflammatory bowel disorder					
IBD	EUR	M, F	0.8	>0.9	9.2×10^{-12}
IBD Crohn's disease	EUR	M, F	0.6	>0.9	6.0×10^{-9}
IBD ulcerative colitis	EUR	M, F	>0.9	>0.9	$<1.0 \times 10^{-20}$
Metabolic outcomes and diseases [†]					
T2D stage 1	EUR	M, F	0.2	0.9	2.8×10^{-13}
T2D combined	EUR + SAS	M, F	0.7	0.4	1.4×10^{-4}

Adj., adjusted; AFR, Africans; ALZ, Alzheimer's disease; AMD, age-related macular degeneration; AMR, Americas; ASN, Asians; EUR, Europeans; F, females; FDR, false discovery rate; GIANT, genetic investigation of anthropometric traits (see URL); Hip adj. BMI, hip-adjusted body mass index; HRS, Health Retirement Study (see URL); IBD, inflammatory bowel disorder; M, males; SAS, southern Asians; T2D, type 2 diabetes; WC, waist circumference; WHR, waist-to-hip ratio.

The table presents a total of 30 overlap results with hypergeometric $P < 0.01$ using the genes related to epigenetic age acceleration (AgeAccel) in (1) all brain regions (ALL) or (2) in the prefrontal cortex (PFCTX), or (3) the genes related to the proportion of neurons (propN) in the prefrontal cortex. The gene sets were thresholded at the top 2.5%. There are 506 (455) genes listed in the top 2.5% across $n = 20,273$ (18,218) autosomal genes that have a suggestive relationship with brain age acceleration of all brain regions (ALL), age acceleration of the PFCTX or the proportion of neurons in the prefrontal cortex, based on hg19 (hg18) assembly. FDR $q \leq 0.05$ marked in bold, evaluated based on Benjamin Hochberg method, as listed in Supplementary Table 11 for numerical results in ALL and PFCTX, and in Supplementary Table 13 for numerical results in NP.

*The GWAS results from stage 1 analysis.

Calculations based on Hg19 assembly, unless marked in † otherwise.

ageing: an age-adjusted measure of the proportion of neurons, which was estimated using DNA methylation data (Methods).

Our meta-analysis involving 600 PFCTX tissues (from studies 4, 6 and 7, Fig. 1c; Methods) identified two significant loci (Fig. 2c): 10q26 (3 SNPs within gene *TACC2*) and 12p13.31 (10 SNPs near genes *CLE4E-AICDA*, Supplementary Table 12; Supplementary Fig. 14). As described above, we used MAGENTA to define sets of genes that relate to the proportion of neurons according to our GWAS analysis. According to our GWAS-based overlap analysis, the age-adjusted proportion of neurons relates significantly to 21 traits (Table 4; Supplementary Table 13; Supplementary Data 4) including age-related macular degeneration ($P = 1.4 \times 10^{-12}$), schizophrenia ($P = 1.6 \times 10^{-9}$), cognitive decline (5.3×10^{-4}), Parkinson's disease ($P = 8.6 \times 10^{-3}$) and all three subtypes of inflammatory bowel disease ($P \leq 6.0 \times 10^{-9}$ including ulcerative colitis $P < 1.0 \times 10^{-20}$), type 2 diabetes ($P = 2.8 \times 10^{-13}$ in individuals of European

ancestry), and various measures of body fat distribution, with stronger effects found for males (such as hip and waist circumference adjusted for BMI in males of European ancestry $P = 1.1 \times 10^{-9}$, Table 4).

Unclear causal relationship between adiposity and brain age.

It is striking that, according to our overlap analysis, both of our DNA methylation-based biomarkers of brain ageing (epigenetic age acceleration and the proportion of neurons) relate to measures of adiposity (hip and waist circumference adjusted for BMI) in a sex-specific manner. To assess whether epigenetic brain ageing is a downstream causal consequence of adiposity, or whether pleiotropy links adiposity with brain ageing, we used a powerful variant of MR analysis (MR-Egger regression⁴¹) that effectively combines the information of multiple SNPs (Methods). Towards this end, we used multiple genome-wide significant

SNPs for body fat distribution traits that were found in a GWAS of 93,965 males of European ancestry from the GIANT consortium³⁸ (Methods). We considered several measures of adiposity including waist and hip circumference (both adjusted and unadjusted for BMI). However, MR-Egger regression analysis did not reveal significant evidence for a causal effect of adiposity on our biomarkers of brain ageing or vice versa (Supplementary Table 14).

As a secondary analysis, we also carried out a polygenic risk score analysis for the measures of adiposity (waist and hip circumference adjusted for BMI), which were constructed using the data from 93,965 males of European ancestry in the GIANT consortium (Supplementary Tables 15 and 16). The polygenic risk scores applied to our individual-level data resulted in genetic estimates of waist/hip circumference, which exhibited insignificant correlations with our epigenetic biomarkers (Supplementary Table 15).

Discussion

Our study elucidates the genetic underpinnings of two DNA methylation-based biomarkers of brain ageing: the first, epigenetic age acceleration based on the epigenetic clock, is associated with two loci (17q11.2 and 1p36.12); the second, proportion of neurons based on the CETS algorithm, is associated with two other loci (10q26 and 12p13.31). Our transcriptomic studies allowed us to prioritize genes that are located near these genome-wide significant loci. Interestingly, Alzheimer's disease is associated with an increased epigenetic age acceleration of the PFCTX after adjusting for the proportion of neurons. This is consistent with our previous work showing that epigenetic age acceleration in PFCTX both relates to and shares a genetic correlation with Alzheimer's disease-related neuropathology²⁰. By definition, our intrinsic measure of age acceleration is not confounded by the proportion of neurons, chronological age, sex or disease status.

Both biomarkers of brain ageing are associated with a host of complex phenotypes according to our GWAS-based overlap analysis. The genetic overlap between neurodegeneration and epigenetic age acceleration is evidenced by our results, showing that gene sets identified by our GWAS of epigenetic ageing in the PFCTX were significantly enriched with genes associated with cognitive decline, dementia, Alzheimer's disease and age of HD onset.

Locus 17q11.2 is particularly interesting since it is associated with epigenetic age acceleration across multiple brain regions. To study the biological mechanism of the leading GWAS SNP, rs2054847, we carried out *cis*-eQTL studies and MR studies. Our *cis*-eQTL study based on individual-level data shows that rs2054847 is associated with the expression levels of multiple genes (*EFCAB5*, *GOSR1*, *CRLF3* and *BLMH*) in multiple brain regions except for PONS. But differences in sample sizes per brain region contribute to differences in statistical power when it came to detecting SNPs for age acceleration and corresponding expression QTLs. We had a relatively low power of 64% (at a significance level of 0.05) to detect a weak correlation of 0.2 between a SNP and a neighbouring gene transcript in the PONS ($N = 134$) compared to a high power of 93% in PFCTX ($N \geq 288$ in two studies). To overcome our limited sample size in individual-level data, we used summary-level data from published eQTL studies to show that *EFCAB5* correlates with rs2054847 in 12 brain regions and in non-neural tissues such as colon, nerve, skin and thyroid. Using individual-level data, we found that *EFCAB5* expression levels correlate positively with chronological age but negatively with epigenetic age acceleration in several brain regions. *EFCAB5* is an intriguing gene in the context of brain ageing because it is known to play a role in brain-related

processes such as Ca^{2+} signalling, synaptogenesis, dendritic arborization and cell survival⁴².

We demonstrate that SNPs associated with epigenetic brain ageing in one brain region are typically different from those affecting ageing in another brain region. In particular, the CRBLM is distinct from other regions—an observation that is not surprising given its relative protection from most disorders associated with ageing and its slow epigenetic ageing rate⁸. This probably explains why the two SNPs identified in our previous GWAS of epigenetic age acceleration in CRBLM²² are not associated with epigenetic age acceleration in PFCTX.

We identified an INDEL variant rs11296960 near *ECE1* in 1p36.12, which relates to epigenetic age acceleration in PFCTX, but not in CRBLM. The INDEL variant is located in an active chromosomal region for gene regulation in brain and other cell lines. It has been suggested that *ECE1* acts as an A β -degrading enzyme in the brain, and that decreased presence of *ECE1* is associated with reduced A β clearance and increased plaque deposition^{27,28}.

Although neuronal loss has been observed with ageing and dementia, we found that the actual proportion of neurons, relative to glia, is positively correlated with chronological age in several brain regions. Epigenetic age acceleration has a strong negative correlation with the proportion of neurons (on average $r = -0.35$), but these biomarkers only exhibited a vanishing genetic correlation ($r_{\text{GE}} = 0.005$ according to the GCTA software^{43,44}) with each other, which probably reflects the low heritability of the proportion of neurons ($h^2 = 7.2\%$) or the relatively low sample size ($n < 1,000$). At least 5,900 samples are needed to reach a statistical power of 80% for detecting a heritability of 10% at a 0.05 significance level according to a GCTA-GREML power analysis⁴⁴.

Our overlap analysis further suggests that gene sets identified in the GWAS for epigenetic ageing in PFCTX and those identified in the GWAS for proportion of neurons relate to fat distribution traits especially in males. We also find significant genetic overlap between the proportion of neurons and type II diabetes. This is particularly intriguing given the rich literature linking obesity and metabolic outcomes to cognitive functioning. For instance, obesity is associated with earlier onset of Alzheimer's disease⁴⁵ and has been linked to cognitive decline and dementia^{46–49}. However, our MR analysis (MR-Egger regression) did not reveal significant evidence for a causal effect of adiposity on our brain ageing measures. While these results point towards biological pleiotropy between age acceleration and measures of adiposity, additional studies will be needed to arrive at definitive results regarding the causal relationships between these complex traits.

Methods

Data sets. An overview of our data sets is presented in Table 1. Additional details can be found in Supplementary Tables 1 and 2, and Supplementary Note 1. All studies involved DNA methylation and SNP data measured from the same individuals. Furthermore, gene expression data (microarray or RNA sequencing) were available for all studies except studies 1 and 4. Our meta-analysis was approved by the ethics review board at UCLA (IRB#15-001479 and IRB#14-000061).

Code availability. The measures of DNAm age are implemented in our freely available software (<https://dnamage.genetics.ucla.edu>).

Estimation of neuronal proportions in brain tissues. The CETS R package²³ was used to estimate the proportion of neurons based on DNA methylation data. We independently confirmed the high accuracy of the CETS algorithm by applying it on sorted neurons, which led to estimates of the proportion of neurons in excess of 0.99.

Heritability estimation based on GCTA. The REML and bi-REML procedures of the GCTA software^{44,50} were used to estimate the heritability of and genetic

correlations between epigenetic age acceleration and proportion of neurons, respectively. Towards this end, we applied the GCTA analysis to a large Alzheimer's disease data set^{51–54} (studies 6 and 7, Supplementary Information). The analysis was performed on 8,185,912 genotyped or imputed markers that satisfied the following criteria: marker info measure < 0.6 and minor allele frequency (MAF) \geq 0.02. Both REML and bi-REML models were adjusted for sex, study set, disease status and ten principal components estimated from identity-by-state relationships.

Conditional analysis. To test whether multiple independent causal variants are located in 17q11.2, we used the GCTA conditional analysis based on GWAS summary statistics²⁴. The association analysis conditioned on the leading (most significant) SNP, rs2054847. The reference panel for inferring the LD pattern was based on the 1000 genome individuals (released in December 2013) with European ancestry ($N = 379$).

GWAS analysis for epigenetic age acceleration. SNP quality was assessed by estimating MAF, Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium and missingness rates across individuals (Supplementary Table 2). European ancestry of the individuals from study 2 was validated by the authors⁵⁵, which led to the removal of two inconsistent individuals. The reported genetic ancestry of other study individuals was confirmed using principal component analysis plots or multidimensional scaling plots in conjunction with principal component analysis in PLINK⁵⁶ and EIGENSTRAT⁵⁷.

Imputation. We used IMPUTE2 (refs 58,59) with haplotypes phased by SHAPEIT⁶⁰ to impute variants such as SNP and INDEL markers based on the latest 1000 Genome phase 3 haplotypes from 2,504 individuals (released in October 2014) with the exception of study 1 that was based on the haplotypes from 1,092 individuals (released in December 2013). The quality of imputed markers was assessed by the info measure > 0.4 (in IMPUTE2). For association analysis, we regressed the age acceleration trait values on (1) estimated genotype dosage (counts of test alleles) or (2) expected genotype dosage, possibly adjusted for the first two principal components derived from identity-by-state relationships in case of admixed populations (Supplementary Table 2).

Genome-wide meta-analysis of epigenetic age acceleration. Our meta-analysis was based on correlation coefficients or partial correlation coefficients (in case of principal component adjustment). Our multi-brain region GWAS used the UV-MA (meta-analysis of univariate results) approach⁶¹, which proceeded along the following steps. First, we performed GWAS for each brain region in each study, resulting in 13 separate GWAS results. Second, the GWAS results from multiple brain regions of the same study (that is, based on the same individuals) were combined using fixed-effects meta-analysis weighted by inverse variance. This study-specific meta-analysis resulted in a single meta-analysis GWAS for studies 1, 2, 4 and 5, respectively. However, the intra-individual correlations resulted in inflated meta-analysis P values for each study, which were corrected in the next step. Third, we applied genomic control corrections to the meta-analysis P value from each of the four studies. Fourth, we again used a fixed-effects meta-analysis to combine the seven GWAS results (from seven studies that involve independent individuals) into a final meta-analysis GWAS.

Our meta-analysis GWAS of the PFCTX combined the results from this brain region across studies 1, 4, 6 and 7 using a fixed-effects meta-analysis weighted by inverse variance. Our fixed-effects meta-analysis models were carried out with the software Metal⁶².

Pre-processing steps of GWAS. Our GWAS focused on common SNP markers (MAF > 5%). Further, we removed SNPs that exhibited substantial heterogeneity across studies according (Cochran Q I^2 P value \leq 0.001). We used 6,935,762 (genotyped or imputed) SNPs present in at least four study sets for our multi-region GWAS and 6,853,936 SNPs present in at least three study sets for our PFCTX GWAS. In a *post hoc* analysis, we evaluated the SNPs that were removed in our pre-processing/pre-filtering analysis. None of the removed SNPs exhibited genome-wide significant ($P < 5.0 \times 10^{-8}$) associations with measures of epigenetic age acceleration or with disease status (for example, Alzheimer's disease) in the respective studies. Significant heterogeneity (Cochran Q) test results were largely due to study 4, which was a small ($N = 37$) case–control study of schizophrenia. The small sample size of study 4 increased the heterogeneity of the meta-analysis results and prompted us to carry out a sensitivity analysis based on a robust correlation test (biweight midcorrelation²⁹).

GWAS analysis for the proportion of neurons in PFCTX. Our GWAS of the (age adjusted) proportion of neurons in PFCTX was based on a meta-analysis across studies 4, 6 and 7. Our phenotype (age-adjusted proportion of neurons) was defined as raw residual resulting from a linear regression model of the proportion of neurons (dependent variable) on chronological age at time of death (covariate). Our approaches for the GWAS of the proportion of neurons were identical to those

for our GWAS of epigenetic age acceleration. The genomic inflation estimates were 1.08, 0.98 and 1.03 for GWAS studies 4, 6 and 7, respectively. Results were combined using fixed-effects meta-analysis whose genomic inflation factor was 1.03.

LD analysis. Regional SNP association results were visualized with the software LocusZoom⁶³. All LD estimates presented in this article were calculated using individuals of European ancestry from the 1000 genome reference panel (released November 2014).

Chromatin state analysis of leading SNPs. For each genome-wide significant locus, we carried out a chromatin state analysis of the leading SNP using the UCSC genome browser. The $n = 127$ diverse cell/tissue lines were profiled by the NIH RoadMap Epigenomics²⁶ ($n = 111$) and ENCODE projects⁶⁴ ($n = 16$). We used the 15-state chromatin model from ChromHMM, which is based on five histone modification marks²⁶.

cis-eQTL across brain regions. Our cis-eQTL study leveraged gene expression data from 3,943 brain samples, collected from 19 brain regions. The expression data came from three data sources. The first source involved our study individuals consisting of 1,705 brain tissue samples from four brain regions (Table 1; Supplementary Table 1). We arrived at this set of samples after excluding a couple of potential outliers, which were identified by an unsupervised hierarchical clustering analysis as detailed in Supplementary Figs 15–19. Studies 5 and 6 involved RNA sequencing array data sets in which we used the expression at gene levels for analysis. To protect against potential outliers, we 'winsorized' the gene expression levels at a 5% threshold. The second source of expression data involved the latest eQTL results (V6) released from the GTEx project (see URL). We used the brain eQTL results evaluated in up to 1,007 brain samples from 12 brain regions collected from 449 individuals of mostly (>80%) European ancestry (Supplementary Table 6). The third source involved the cis-eQTL results evaluated in up to 1,231 brain samples across 10 brain regions from 134 neurologically normal individuals of European ancestry. We downloaded the gene expression of the study genes and their cis-SNPs from BRAINEAC (see URL).

In our study sets, we evaluated the correlation between SNPs and gene expression levels using a robust correlation estimate known as biweight midcorrelation, which is implemented in the 'bicolor' R function of the WGCNA R package²⁹. To account for possible confounders, gene expression levels were adjusted for sex, batch effects and possibly the proportion of neurons (estimated using CETS). Our cis-eQTL involved all genes located within 1 Mb of the test SNP and proceeded along the following three steps. In step (1), we identified (*cis*-acting) SNP–gene pairs by using gene expression data from our individual-level data, that is, nine gene expression data sets from five studies and four brain regions (Table 1). Genes that were significant at a Bonferroni corrected P value in any of the nine expression data sets were evaluated in subsequent assessments in the other two independent large-scale gene expression data sets (GTEx and the UK database), as described in Supplementary Table 7. We combined the multiple results for the CRBLM (studies 2, 3 and 5) into a single estimate using fixed-effects meta-analysis weighted by inverse variance (implemented in the 'metafor' R package). The results can be found in Fig. 4 (Study CRBLM). Similarly, results of FCTX (PFCTX) from studies 2 and 5 (studies 6 and 7) were combined into a single estimate by fixed-effects meta-analysis in Fig. 4 (Study FCTX, PFCTX). All results were combined into a single estimate by the fixed-effect model, referred as to Study ALL in Fig. 4. In step (2), we reported the GTEx eQTL-related results including effect sizes (regression coefficients and s.e.'s) and associated P values, across a total of 12 brain regions: amygdala, anterior cingulate cortex, caudate basal ganglia, cerebellar hemisphere, CRBLM, cortex, FCTX, hippocampus, hypothalamus, nucleus accumbens, putamen and substantia nigra. We performed the same fixed-effects meta-analysis to combine the results across brain regions into a single estimate, referred as to GTEx ALL in Fig. 4. In step (3), we performed *cis*-eQTL analysis in ten brain regions including CRBLM, FCTX, hippocampus, medulla, occipital cortex, putamen, substantia nigra, TCTX, thalamus and intralobular white matter. We also performed the *cis*-eQTL analysis on the average across all available regions (downloaded from the database), yielding a single estimate for eQTL listed as UK ALL in Fig. 4. To summarize the eQTL results from the three sources of data by a single Z statistic, we applied Stouffer's meta-analysis Z statistic approach. This allowed us to combine three P values from Study ALL, GTEx ALL and UK ALL into a single P value referred as to Combined ALL in Fig. 4. The resulting Combined ALL P value should be considered as descriptive (as opposed to an inferential measure) since it ignores the dependence resulting from intra-individual correlations (due to multiple brain regions from the same individual in our study sets or in GTEx).

SMR and HEIDI analysis. The summary data-based Mendelian randomization (SMR) analysis³² uses SNPs as instrumental variables to test for a direct association between gene expression levels and epigenetic age acceleration irrespective of potential confounders. The SMR approach is similar to the two sample MR approach by Burgess *et al.*⁶⁵ Both approaches are attractive because (a) they allow the user to use summary-level GWAS data as opposed to individual-level data,

(b) they can use GWAS data from different studies that greatly expands the precision of the estimates. The two sample method by Burgess is particularly attractive when it comes to carrying out a MR analysis based on multiple SNPs. In our study, we chose the SMR approach for three reasons. First, the SMR approach focuses on the identification of gene transcripts that might explain a significant GWAS finding. Towards this end, it identifies the most suitable *cis*-acting SNP for a given gene transcript. Second, the SMR approach implements a heterogeneity test ('HEIDI' test) that allows one to distinguish linkage (where multiple causal variants underlie the association between a gene expression trait and epigenetic age acceleration) from the more interesting finding of pleiotropy (where only a single causal variant explains the association between the two traits). Third, the SMR method has been implemented in a user-friendly computer software tool that is designed specifically to deal with GWAS data and eQTL summary data.

A significant SMR test *P* value does not necessarily mean that gene expression and the trait are affected by the same underlying causal variant, as the association could possibly be due to the top associated *cis*-eQTL being in LD with two distinct causal variants. Zhu *et al.*³² define the scenario of several causal variants, which is of less biological interest than pleiotropy, as 'linkage' and proposed a statistical test 'HEIDI' for distinguishing it from pleiotropy (Supplementary Fig. 13). The null hypothesis of the HEIDI test corresponds to one of two desirable causal scenarios (causal model 1: SNP → expression → age acceleration or the pleiotropic model 2: expression ← SNP → age acceleration). Thus, a nonsignificant *P* value (defined here as $P \geq 0.01$) of the HEIDI test is a desirable finding. Conversely, a significant HEIDI test *P* value indicates that at least two linked causal variants affect both gene expression and epigenetic age acceleration. We performed SMR in conjunction with HEIDI on the four *cis* genes in 17q11.2: *BLMH*, *CRLF3*, *EFCAB5* and *GOSR1*. As input, we used both our meta-analysis GWAS results (of epigenetic age acceleration) and *cis*-eQTL results from (1) our study, (2) GTEx and (3) BRAINEAC. The SMR analysis requires significant *cis*-eQTL relationships. For our gene expression data (1), we only analysed the subset of studies and brain regions that exhibited at least a nominally significant *cis*-eQTL ($P < 0.05$) with respect to the test gene (*ECABA5* in Fig. 4 and the three remaining genes in Supplementary Fig. 10). In the SMR analysis, we used the 1000 genome individuals with European ancestry ($N = 379$) as reference panel. We included the *cis*-SNPs (with $MAF \geq 0.05$) within a test gene (± 1 Mb) and imposed an LD threshold of 0.9 for SNP pruning. For GTEx, we only used the *cis* genes listed in the significant eQTL (v6 version) results, stringently assessed by permutation-based thresholds at the gene level and corrected for multiple comparisons across genes and tissue types. After observing significant SMR results for *EFCAB5* in several brain regions, we conducted an *ad hoc* analysis that thresholded the FCTX *cis*-eQTL results at GTEx $P < 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$, yielding 33 SNPs available for the SMR analysis. In (1) and (3), we set up the threshold for eQTL *P* value at 1.57×10^{-3} (equivalent to a chi-square value (χ^2) of 10) for selecting *cis*-SNPs for analysis. All SNPs selected in the SMR analysis were used in the HEIDI analysis.

GWAS-based enrichment analysis with MAGENTA. We used the MAGENTA software³³ to assess whether our meta-analysis GWAS results of epigenetic age acceleration are enriched with various gene sets, for example, KEGG pathways, gene ontology terms such as biological processes or molecular functions. To assign genes to SNPs, we extended gene boundaries to ± 50 kb. For computational reasons, we removed categories that did not contain any genes related to age acceleration at a level of 1.0×10^{-3} or that contained fewer than 10 genes. The cutoffs of gene set enrichment analysis in the MAGENTA algorithm were set at 95th and 75th percentiles, which are the default parameter values for a general phenotype and for a highly polygenic trait, respectively³³. Initially, empirical *P* values were estimated based on 10,000 permutations. For significant gene sets (empirical $P < 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$), we estimated the final empirical *P* value using 1 million permutations. We only report gene sets whose false discovery rate (calculated by MAGENTA) was < 0.25 .

GWAS-based overlap analysis of age acceleration. Our GWAS-based overlap analysis related gene sets found by our GWAS of epigenetic age acceleration with analogous gene sets found by published GWAS of various phenotypes. A description of each published GWAS study can be found in Supplementary Note 2.

The following is a brief description of the 65 published GWAS studies. Most GWAS results came from the GIANT consortium on body fat distribution³⁸ such as hip and waist circumference, hip-to-waist ratio, BMI, height. Each of the 12 main GIANT GWAS results were stratified by gender (males, females and both), cross genetic ancestry (European or admixed), and adjusted for BMI. Further, we used published GWAS results from inflammatory bowel disorder⁴⁰ and its two subtypes: Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, metabolic outcomes and diseases: insulin and glucose from⁶⁶, type 2 diabetes³⁹ (stage 1 and combined results), age-related macular degeneration³⁴ (neovascular and geographic atrophy), Alzheimer's disease³ (stage 1 and combined stages 1 and 2 results), modifiers of HD motor onset³⁵, Parkinson's disease³⁶, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, schizophrenia³⁷ and longevity.

Our GWAS results of cognitive functioning traits was based on data from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS), which is a nationally representative, longitudinal study of older adults in the United States ($n = 12,452$, Supplementary

Table 17 (ref. 22). We either restricted the GWAS analysis to a specific ethnic group (European, African American and Amerindian ancestry) or used all individuals (denoted 'admixed') in multivariate regression models who adjusted for principal components calculated from identity-by-state relationships (Supplementary Table 18; Supplementary Figs 20–21). We focused on two clinical traits: a longitudinal measure of age-related cognitive decline (defined in ref. 22)) and a binary variable of dementia status (defined by combining dementia assessments from the last two consecutive waves, Supplementary Information).

MR-Egger regression. MR analyses using multiple genetic variants can be viewed as a meta-analysis of the causal estimates from each variant⁴¹. If the genetic variants have pleiotropic effects on the outcome, these causal estimates will be biased. MR-Egger regression offers a simple way to detect directional pleiotropy; that is, whether causal estimates from weaker variants tend to be skewed in one direction. Under a weaker set of assumptions than typically used in MR, an adaptation of Egger regression (MR-Egger) can be used to detect and correct for the bias due to directional pleiotropy⁴¹. While the standard method of MR estimation, two-stage least squares, may be biased when pleiotropy is present, MR-Egger regression can provide a consistent estimate of the causal effect of an exposure (for example, body weight) on a trait (for example, epigenetic age acceleration). MR-Egger regression analysis requires summary-level data of SNP-exposure association and SNP-outcome association from uncorrelated SNPs. In the parlance of MR analysis, we considered two 'exposure' variables on brain ageing: (i) hip circumference adjusted for BMI and (ii) waist circumference adjusted for BMI. While related, these two exposure variables led to two separate sets of SNPs: the first was comprised of 39 hip-associated SNPs identified from a GWAS for hip-adjusted BMI using 93,965 males of European ancestry in the GIANT consortium³⁸. The second SNP set involved 29 SNPs identified from the GWAS of waist circumference using the same 93,965 males. Two meta-analysis results corresponding to the GWAS of age acceleration in PFCTX and the GWAS of neuronal proportions in PFCTX (as depicted in Fig. 1c, parts I and III) were used for SNP-outcome associations.

URLs. 1000 Genome project, <http://www.1000genomes.org/>
 BRAINEAC, <http://www.braineac.org/>
 DNAm age, <http://labs.genetics.ucla.edu/horvath/hdtdocs/dnamage/>
 EIGENSTRAT, <http://genepath.med.harvard.edu/~reich/Software.htm>
 GTEx, <http://www.gtexportal.org/home/documentationPage#AboutGTEx>
 GIANT, https://www.broadinstitute.org/collaboration/giant/index.php/Main_Page
 HRS, <http://hrsonline.isr.umich.edu/>
 IMPUTE2, https://mathgen.stats.ox.ac.uk/impute/impute_v2.html
 METAL, <http://csg.sph.umich.edu/abecasis/Metal/>
 Locuszoom, <http://csg.sph.umich.edu/locuszoom/>
 MAGENTA, <https://www.broadinstitute.org/mpg/magenta/>
 PLINK, <http://pngu.mgh.harvard.edu/~purcell/plink/>
 R metafor, <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/metafor/>
 R WGCNA, <http://labs.genetics.ucla.edu/horvath/CoexpressionNetwork/>
 SHAPEIT, https://mathgen.stats.ox.ac.uk/genetics_software/shapeit/shapeit.html

Data availability. All of our data are publicly available as detailed in Table 1 and Supplementary Note 1 (dbGAP accession numbers for SNP array). DNA methylation data can be downloaded from Gene Expression Omnibus GSE59685, GSE15745, GSE36192, GSE35978, GSE38873, GSE61431, GSE36192 and GSE31694. All other data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

References

- Mather, M., Jacobsen, L. A. & Pollard, K. M. Aging in the United States. *Population Bull* **70**, 2 (2015).
- Corrada, M. M., Brookmeyer, R., Paganini-Hill, A., Berlau, D. & Kawas, C. H. Dementia incidence continues to increase with age in the oldest old: the 90+ study. *Ann. Neurol.* **67**, 114–121 (2010).
- Lambert, J. C. *et al.* Meta-analysis of 74,046 individuals identifies 11 new susceptibility loci for Alzheimer's disease. *Nat. Genet.* **45**, 1452–1458 (2013).
- Nalls, M. A. *et al.* Large-scale meta-analysis of genome-wide association data identifies six new risk loci for Parkinson's disease. *Nat. Genet.* **46**, 989–993 (2014).
- Davies, G. *et al.* Genetic contributions to variation in general cognitive function: a meta-analysis of genome-wide association studies in the CHARGE consortium ($N = 53,949$). *Mol. Psychiatry* **20**, 183–192 (2015).
- Horvath, S. DNA methylation age of human tissues and cell types. *Genome Biol.* **14**, R115 (2013).
- Horvath, S. *et al.* Obesity accelerates epigenetic aging of human liver. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA* **111**, 15538–15543 (2014).
- Horvath, S. *et al.* The cerebellum ages slowly according to the epigenetic clock. *Aging* **7**, 294–306 (2015).

9. Horvath, S. *et al.* Accelerated epigenetic aging in down syndrome. *Aging Cell* **14**, 491–495 (2015).
10. Horvath, S. & Levine, A. J. HIV-1 infection accelerates age according to the epigenetic clock. *J. Infect. Dis.* **212**, 1563–1573 (2015).
11. Marioni, R. *et al.* DNA methylation age of blood predicts all-cause mortality in later life. *Genome Biol.* **16**, 25 (2015).
12. Christiansen, L. *et al.* DNA methylation age is associated with mortality in a longitudinal Danish twin study. *Aging Cell* **15**, 149–154 (2015).
13. Perna, L. *et al.* Epigenetic age acceleration predicts cancer, cardiovascular, and all-cause mortality in a German case cohort. *Clin. Epigenetics* **8**, 1–7 (2016).
14. Walker, R. F. *et al.* Epigenetic age analysis of children who seem to evade aging. *Aging* **7**, 334–339 (2015).
15. Chen, B. H. *et al.* DNA methylation-based measures of biological age: meta-analysis predicting time to death. *Aging* **8**, 1844–1865 (2016).
16. Marioni, R. E. *et al.* The epigenetic clock is correlated with physical and cognitive fitness in the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936. *Int. J. Epidemiol.* **44**, 1388–1396 (2015).
17. Horvath, S. & Ritz, B. R. Increased epigenetic age and granulocyte counts in the blood of Parkinson's disease patients. *Aging* **7**, 1130–1142 (2015).
18. Levine, M. E. *et al.* Menopause accelerates biological aging. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA* **113**, 9327–9332 (2016).
19. Horvath, S. *et al.* Huntington's disease accelerates epigenetic aging of human brain and disrupts DNA methylation levels. *Aging* **8**, 1485–1512 (2016).
20. Levine, M. E., Lu, A. T., Bennett, D. A. & Horvath, S. Epigenetic age of the prefrontal cortex is associated with neuritic plaques, amyloid load, and Alzheimer's disease related cognitive functioning. *Aging* **7**, 1198–1211 (2015).
21. Horvath, S. *et al.* An epigenetic clock analysis of race/ethnicity, sex, and coronary heart disease. *Genome Biol.* **17**, 171 (2016).
22. Lu, A. T. *et al.* Genetic variants near MLST8 and DHX57 affect the epigenetic age of the cerebellum. *Nat. Commun.* **7**, 10561 (2016).
23. Guintivano, J., Aryee, M. J. & Kaminsky, Z. A. A cell epigenotype specific model for the correction of brain cellular heterogeneity bias and its application to age, brain region and major depression. *Epigenetics* **8**, 290–302 (2013).
24. Yang, J., Lee, S. H., Goddard, M. E. & Visscher, P. M. GCTA: a tool for genome-wide complex trait analysis. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **88**, 76–82 (2011).
25. Ernst, J. & Kellis, M. Large-scale imputation of epigenomic datasets for systematic annotation of diverse human tissues. *Nat. Biotechnol.* **33**, 364–376 (2015).
26. Roadmap Epigenomics, C. *et al.* Integrative analysis of 111 reference human epigenomes. *Nature* **518**, 317–330 (2015).
27. Funalot, B. *et al.* Endothelin-converting enzyme-1 is expressed in human cerebral cortex and protects against Alzheimer's disease. *Mol. Psychiatry* **9**, 1122–1128 (2004).
28. Palmer, J. C., Tayler, H. M. & Love, S. Endothelin-converting enzyme-1 activity, endothelin-1 production, and free radical-dependent vasoconstriction in Alzheimer's disease. *J. Alzheimers Dis.* **36**, 577–587 (2013).
29. Langfelder, P. & Horvath, S. WGCNA: an R package for weighted correlation network analysis. *BMC Bioinformatics* **9**, 559 (2008).
30. GTEx Consortium. Human genomics. The Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) pilot analysis: multitissue gene regulation in humans. *Science* **348**, 648–660 (2015).
31. Ramasamy, A. *et al.* Genetic variability in the regulation of gene expression in ten regions of the human brain. *Nat. Neurosci.* **17**, 1418–1428 (2014).
32. Zhu, Z. *et al.* Integration of summary data from GWAS and eQTL studies predicts complex trait gene targets. *Nat. Genet.* **48**, 481–487 (2016).
33. Segre, A. V., Groop, L., Mootha, V. K., Daly, M. J. & Altshuler, D. Common inherited variation in mitochondrial genes is not enriched for associations with type 2 diabetes or related glycemic traits. *PLoS Genet.* **6**, e1001058 (2010).
34. Fritsche, L. G. *et al.* Seven new loci associated with age-related macular degeneration. *Nat. Genet.* **45**, 433–439 e1–2 (2013).
35. Genetic Modifiers of Huntington's Disease (GeM-HD) Consortium. Identification of genetic factors that modify clinical onset of Huntington's disease. *Cell* **162**, 516–526 (2015).
36. Simon-Sanchez, J. *et al.* Genome-wide association study reveals genetic risk underlying Parkinson's disease. *Nat. Genet.* **41**, 1308–1312 (2009).
37. Schizophrenia Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium. Biological insights from 108 schizophrenia-associated genetic loci. *Nature* **511**, 421–427 (2014).
38. Shungin, D. *et al.* New genetic loci link adipose and insulin biology to body fat distribution. *Nature* **518**, 187–196 (2015).
39. Morris, A. P. *et al.* Large-scale association analysis provides insights into the genetic architecture and pathophysiology of type 2 diabetes. *Nat. Genet.* **44**, 981–990 (2012).
40. Liu, J. Z. *et al.* Association analyses identify 38 susceptibility loci for inflammatory bowel disease and highlight shared genetic risk across populations. *Nat. Genet.* **47**, 979–986 (2015).
41. Bowden, J., Davey Smith, G. & Burgess, S. Mendelian randomization with invalid instruments: effect estimation and bias detection through Egger regression. *Int. J. Epidemiol.* **44**, 512–525 (2015).
42. Krey, J. F. & Dolmetsch, R. E. Molecular mechanisms of autism: a possible role for Ca²⁺ signaling. *Curr. Opin. Neurobiol.* **17**, 112–119 (2007).
43. Yang, J., Lee, S. H., Goddard, M. E. & Visscher, P. M. GCTA: a tool for genome-wide complex trait analysis. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **88**, 76–82 (2011).
44. Visscher, P. M. *et al.* Statistical power to detect genetic (co)variance of complex traits using SNP data in unrelated samples. *PLoS Genet.* **10**, e1004269 (2014).
45. Chuang, Y. F. *et al.* Midlife adiposity predicts earlier onset of Alzheimer's dementia, neuropathology and presymptomatic cerebral amyloid accumulation. *Mol Psychiatry* **21**, 910–915 (2016).
46. Profenno, L. A., Porsteinsson, A. P. & Faraone, S. V. Meta-analysis of Alzheimer's disease risk with obesity, diabetes, and related disorders. *Biol. Psychiatry* **67**, 505–512 (2010).
47. Craft, S. Insulin resistance syndrome and Alzheimer's disease: Age- and obesity-related effects on memory, amyloid, and inflammation. *Neurobiol. Aging* **26**, 65–69 (2005).
48. Naderali, E. K., Ratcliffe, S. H. & Dale, M. C. Obesity and Alzheimer's disease: a link between body weight and cognitive function in old age. *Am. J. Alzheimers Dis. Other Dement.* **24**, 445–449 (2009).
49. Fitzpatrick, A. L. *et al.* Midlife and late-life obesity and the risk of dementia: cardiovascular health study. *Arch. Neurol.* **66**, 336–342 (2009).
50. Lee, S. H., Wray, N. R., Goddard, M. E. & Visscher, P. M. Estimating missing heritability for disease from genome-wide association studies. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **88**, 294–305 (2011).
51. Bennett, D. A., Schneider, J. A., Arvanitakis, Z. & Wilson, R. S. Overview and findings from the Religious Orders study. *Curr. Alzheimer Res.* **9**, 628–645 (2012).
52. Bennett, D. A. *et al.* Overview and findings from the rush memory and aging project. *Curr. Alzheimer Res.* **9**, 646–663 (2012).
53. Shulman, J. M. *et al.* Genetic susceptibility for Alzheimer disease neuritic plaque pathology. *JAMA Neurol.* **70**, 1150–1157 (2013).
54. De Jager, P. L. *et al.* Alzheimer's disease: early alterations in brain DNA methylation at ANK1, BIN1, RHBDF2 and other loci. *Nat. Neurosci.* **17**, 1156–1163 (2014).
55. Gibbs, J. R. *et al.* Abundant quantitative trait loci exist for DNA methylation and gene expression in human brain. *PLoS Genet.* **6**, e1000952 (2010).
56. Purcell, S. *et al.* PLINK: a tool set for whole-genome association and population-based linkage analyses. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **81**, 559–575 (2007).
57. Price, A. L. *et al.* Principal components analysis corrects for stratification in genome-wide association studies. *Nat. Genet.* **38**, 904–909 (2006).
58. Howie, B., Fuchsberger, C., Stephens, M., Marchini, J. & Abecasis, G. R. Fast and accurate genotype imputation in genome-wide association studies through pre-phasing. *Nat. Genet.* **44**, 955–959 (2012).
59. Howie, B. N., Donnelly, P. & Marchini, J. A flexible and accurate genotype imputation method for the next generation of genome-wide association studies. *PLoS Genet.* **5**, e1000529 (2009).
60. O'Connell, J. *et al.* A general approach for haplotype phasing across the full spectrum of relatedness. *PLoS Genet.* **10**, e1004234 (2014).
61. Galesloot, T. E., van Steen, K., Kiemeneij, L. A., Janss, L. L. & Vermeulen, S. H. A comparison of multivariate genome-wide association methods. *PLoS ONE* **9**, e95923 (2014).
62. Willer, C. J., Li, Y. & Abecasis, G. R. METAL: fast and efficient meta-analysis of genomewide association scans. *Bioinformatics* **26**, 2190–2191 (2010).
63. Pruim, R. J. *et al.* LocusZoom: regional visualization of genome-wide association scan results. *Bioinformatics* **26**, 2336–2337 (2010).
64. Encode Project Consortium. An integrated encyclopedia of DNA elements in the human genome. *Nature* **489**, 57–74 (2012).
65. Burgess, S. *et al.* Using published data in Mendelian randomization: a blueprint for efficient identification of causal risk factors. *Eur. J. Epidemiol.* **30**, 543–552 (2015).
66. Segre, A. V. *et al.* Common inherited variation in mitochondrial genes is not enriched for associations with type 2 diabetes or related glycemic traits. *PLoS Genet.* **6**, e1001058 (2010).
67. Lunnon, K. *et al.* Methyloomic profiling implicates cortical deregulation of ANK1 in Alzheimer's disease. *Nat. Neurosci.* **17**, 1164–1170 (2014).
68. Zhang, D. *et al.* Genetic control of individual differences in gene-specific methylation in human brain. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **86**, 411–419 (2010).
69. Pidsley, R. *et al.* Methyloomic profiling of human brain tissue supports a neurodevelopmental origin for schizophrenia. *Genome Biol.* **15**, 483 (2014).
70. Hernandez, D. *et al.* Distinct DNA methylation changes highly correlated with chronological age in the human brain. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* **20**, 1164–1172 (2011).

Acknowledgements

The study was supported by the Paul G. Allen Family Foundation and by the National Institutes of Health (NIA/NIH 5R01AG042511-02). The Religious Order Study (GWAS data sets 6 and 7) was supported by National Institutes of Health (NIAGADS P30AG10161, R01AG15819, AG/NIA NIH R01AG17917 and AG/NIA NIH HHS R01AG36042).

Author contributions

A.T.L. carried out most of the statistical analyses and wrote the first draft of the article. E.H. and M.E.L. helped with the statistical analysis. E.M.C. and M.E.L. guided the analysis of the HRS data. K.L. and J.M. contributed the data. All authors participated in the interpretation of the study and helped revise the article. S.H. conceived the study and developed the epigenetic measures of age acceleration.

Additional information

Supplementary Information accompanies this paper at <http://www.nature.com/naturecommunications>

Competing interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

Reprints and permission information is available online at <http://npg.nature.com/reprintsandpermissions/>

How to cite this article: Lu, A. T. *et al.* Genetic architecture of epigenetic and neuronal ageing rates in human brain regions. *Nat. Commun.* **8**, 15353 doi:10.1038/ncomms15353 (2017).

Publisher's note: Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in the credit line; if the material is not included under the Creative Commons license, users will need to obtain permission from the license holder to reproduce the material. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

© The Author(s) 2017