No association of lipase C polymorphisms with Alzheimer's disease.

Abstract:
Hepatic lipase, also known as hepatic triglyceride lipase (LIPC), much like the major genetic risk factor for Alzheimer's disease (AD), apolipoprotein E (APOE), is associated with altered lipid metabolism. As such this link makes LIPC a potential functional candidate for AD risk. Previously, three single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) have been investigated in AD with a lack of association reported. To rule out a possible contribution of other variants in LIPC, located at 15q21-q23, we used a detailed fine mapping approach in a German case-control sample. Genotyping of 25 single nucleotide polymorphisms covering the complete LIPC gene and haplotypic analysis revealed no association with AD. Thus, we conclude that LIPC can be excluded as a major functional candidate gene conferring risk to AD.