Databases and ontologies

**PhenoScanner: a database of human genotype-phenotype associations**

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**Abstract**

Summary: PhenoScanner is a curated database of publicly available results from large-scale genetic association studies. This tool aims to facilitate "phenome scans", the cross-referencing of genetic variants with many phenotypes, to help aid understanding of disease pathways and biology. The database currently contains over 350 million association results and over 10 million unique genetic variants, mostly single nucleotide polymorphisms. It is accompanied by a web-based tool that queries the database for associations with user-specified variants, providing results according to the same effect and non-effect alleles for each input variant. The tool provides the option of searching for trait associations with proxies of the input variants, calculated using the European samples from 1000 Genomes and Hapmap.

**Availability and implementation:** PhenoScanner is available at www.phenoscanner.medschl.cam.ac.uk

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**Supplementary information:** Supplementary data are available at Bioinformatics online.

1 Introduction

Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have discovered thousands of associations between genetic variants and a wide range of human phenotypes, yielding novel insights into disease aetiology. However, a key challenge for the human genomics community is to develop methods that enable efficient cross-referencing of a genetic variant with a wide range of phenotypes, such as disease states, physiological parameters, cellular traits, and other characteristics. Such "phenome scans" could help inform a range of analyses, such as Mendelian randomisation analyses, in which genetic variants are used as proxies for modifiable risk factors to attempt to infer causality between traits and diseases (Burgess and Thompson, 2015). Identifying the broad phenotypic consequences of perturbing a particular pathway (indexed by a genetic variant) could also enhance biological understanding and provide insights relevant to the identification and prioritization of potential therapeutic targets, such as the re-purposing of existing therapies to new disease indications and the anticipation of safety and efficacy signals in clinical trials. One notable example has been our demonstration, following a phenome scan across a wide range of traits and diseases, that genetic variants that upregulate the interleukin-1 receptor antagonist are associated with a higher risk of coronary artery disease, partly mediated through elevation of pro-atherogenic lipids (Interleukin 1 Genetics Consortium et al., 2015). So far, however, it has been difficult to generalise this approach, partly because the collation of associations with many phenotypes can be time-consuming, especially if information is sought about multiple variants.

Catalogues of GWAS results already exist, such as the NHGRI-EBI GWAS catalog (Welter et al., 2014), as well as data repositories, for example dbGaP (Mailman et al., 2007). However, these either focus on variants robustly associated with a particular trait (and hence do not take advantage of the wide range of publicly available full GWAS results), do not contain estimates or directions of effect, and/or are difficult to search in a...
2 Methods
PhenoScanner consists of a Perl interface (with R command line tool) that connects to a MySQL database. To develop the initial database, we collated 137 genotype-phenotype association datasets, including results for anthropometric traits, blood pressure, lipid, cardiometabolic diseases, renal function measures, glycemic traits, inflammatory diseases, psychiatric diseases and smoking phenotypes (Supplementary Table). We also included 2014 genotype-phenotype association datasets, including results for anth-

2 Results
To illustrate the use of PhenoScanner, we ran the program with rs10840293 (an intronic variant in SWAP70) using proxies from 1000 Genomes and a r2 cut-off of 0.8. The program found and aligned over 1,000 associations with either rs10840293 or a proxy of rs10840293 (r2 ≥ 0.8) in < 10 seconds (Fig. 1 and Supplementary data). Hence, even though associations between rs10840293 and phenotypes are mostly unavailable, we were able to obtain a range of related associations using proxies (e.g. rs931318 in Fig. 1).

3 Conclusion
In summary, PhenoScanner is a large curated database of publicly available summary results from genetic association studies. This database extends current catalogues of genetic data by including all available results as opposed to filtering on strength of association. Moreover, PhenoScanner aligns genotype-phenotype associations across traits and proxies, providing the user with an easily interpretable formatted output file. We anticipate that this tool will make cross-referencing genetic variants with many phenotypes faster and more efficient.

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References