

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

The association of the *Clock* 3111 T/C SNP with lipids and lipoproteins including small dense low-density lipoprotein: results from the Mima study

Kokoro Tsuzaki¹, Kazuhiko Kotani¹, Yoshiko Sano¹, Shinji Fujiwara², Kaoru Takahashi¹, Naoki Sakane^{1*}

Abstract

Background: The clock molecule plays major roles in circadian rhythmicity and regulating lipid and glucose metabolism in peripheral organs. Disruption of the circadian rhythm can lead to cardiometabolic disorders. The existence of small dense low-density lipoprotein (sdLDL) in the circulation, an abnormality of lipid metabolism, in part associated with lifestyle, is also one of risk parameters for cardiometabolic disorders. The 3111 T/C single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of the *Clock* gene has been reported to be associated with lifestyle including morning/evening preference. We investigated whether the *Clock* 3111 T/C SNP may affect lipids and lipoproteins including sdLDL.

Methods: In 365 community-dwelling subjects (170 men and 195 women, mean age 63 ± 14 years), the 3111 T/C SNP was genotyped using a fluorescent allele-specific DNA primer assay system. The levels of sdLDL were measured with the electrophoretic separation of lipoproteins employing the Lipoprint system.

Results: The frequency of the *Clock* 3111 C allele was 0.14. The area of sdLDL did not differ between the subjects with obesity and those without. In carriers of T/T homozygotes, the area of sdLDL was significantly higher compared with carriers of the C allele (T/C or C/C) (1.7 ± 3.4 vs. $0.8 \pm 1.9\%$; $p < 0.05$). A multiple regression analysis showed that the area of sdLDL was significantly and negatively correlated with the *Clock* 3111 T/C SNP ($\beta = -0.114$, $p < 0.05$), independently of age, sex, body mass index, and exercise habits.

Conclusion: Our findings indicated that the *Clock* 3111 T/C SNP might be associated with the existence of sdLDL.

Background

Sleep can be interrelated with various lifestyle and genetic factors. The sleep-wake cycle is generated through circadian rhythmicity and homeostasis [1,2]. In mammals, physiological processes show approximate 24-hour rhythms [3] derived by the clock molecules controlled not only by the master circadian clock in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) [4-6] but also by peripheral clocks in the liver, muscle, and adipose tissue [7-9]. The clock molecule groups, such as brain and muscle Arnt-like protein-1 (BMAL1) and circadian locomotor

output cycles protein kaput (CLOCK), also play major roles in circadian rhythmicity and regulating lipid and glucose metabolism in peripheral organs [10]. The human *Clock* gene located on chromosome 4q12 has a basic helix-loop-helix domains (for binding DNA). Mutant mice homozygous for *Clock* exhibit an altered diurnal feeding rhythm, developing metabolic syndrome with hyperlipidemia [11], and a reduced amount of time spent asleep both in entrained and free-running conditions [12]. So, disruption of the circadian rhythm leads to metabolic and sleep disorders. A single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), 3111 T/C, located in the 3'-flanking region of the *Clock* gene was reported to be a predictor of diurnal preference in humans [13], although another study reported that the *Clock* 3111 C allele is

* Correspondence: nsakane@kyotolan.hosp.go.jp

¹Division of Preventive Medicine and Diabetes Education, Clinical Research Institute for Endocrine and Metabolic Disease, National Hospital Organization Kyoto Medical Center, Kyoto, Japan

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

not associated with eveningness [14]. The 3111 T/C SNP influenced sleep and the activity patterns in people affected by bipolar depression, through a possible effect on the stability of mRNA of the *Clock* gene and the level of Clock protein [15].

Small dense low-density lipoprotein (sdLDL) is produced by abnormal lipid metabolism which leads to increased triglycerides (TG) levels and a difference in clearance between normal and abnormal TG-rich lipoproteins [16]. The existence of sdLDL in the circulation is associated with diabetes mellitus [17,18], diabetic nephropathy [19-21], metabolic syndrome [22], and coronary artery disease (CAD) [23,24]. SdLDL emerges, in part, through lifestyle and genetic factors [25-28]. In this study, we investigate whether the 3111 T/C SNP of the *Clock* gene may affect lipids and lipoproteins including sdLDL.

Methods

Study subjects

All participants were recruited through an annual health check up in the Mima city, Tokushima prefecture in Japan. A total of 365 Japanese community-dwelling subjects, 170 men and 195 women; aged 24 to 88 years, were enrolled in this study. We included subjects who were asymptomatic without any known medical history of coronary heart disease and psychic disease. The study protocol was approved by the Ethics committee of National Hospital Organization Kyoto Medical Center. All the subjects signed an informed consent form after being fully informed about all aspects of the study before enrolling. After an overnight fast, body weight and height were measured using a body fat analyzer (OMRON. Co. Ltd., Osaka, Japan). The body mass index (BMI) was calculated as weight divided by squared height (kg/m^2). The blood pressure was measured three-times at 10-minute intervals using a mercury sphygmomanometer. Venous blood samples were then drawn for blood tests. Blood glucose was measured by the hexokinase method (SHINO-TEST Corporation, Tokyo, Japan), and serum insulin was assayed by chemiluminescent immunoassay (Bayermedical.Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). Serum total cholesterol (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan), high density lipoprotein (HDL)-cholesterol, and triglyceride (DAIICHI PURE CHEMICALS Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) were determined by the enzymatic methods. Homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) was calculated according to a previous study [29]. Medical histories and lifestyle factors (exercise habits [none or done], sleeping time, skipping breakfast and smoking habits) were confirmed by a self-reported questionnaire and medical professionals' interview.

Measurement of the area of sdLDL

The area of sdLDL was measured with the Lipoprint™ system (Quantimetrix Inc., Redondo Beach, CA) [30]. Briefly, 25 μL of serum sample and 200 μL of loading gel were applied to a 3.3% polyacrylamide gel tube and mixed well several times. Next, these samples were photopolymerized at room temperature for 30 min and then electrophoresed for 65 min (3 mA/gel tube). After the electrophoresis, a densitometric scanning was done with a ScanMaker i900 (MICROTEK Co., Carson, CA) and the lipoprotein subfractions were calculated with an iMac personal computer (Apple Computer Inc., Cupertino, CA). All the LDL subfractions were calculated based on a relative flotation rate (Rf) between the very LDL fraction as Rf = 0.0 and the HDL fraction as Rf = 1.0. LDL-1 and LDL-2 are defined as large LDL, and LDL-3 to LDL-7 are defined as sdLDL. The area of sdLDL is expressed as a percentage relative to total lipoproteins.

Genetic analysis

A noninvasive method was implemented for collecting buccal mucosa cells using cytobrushes. After the phenol-extraction procedure, 0.2 to 2 μg of DNA was obtained. Genotypes were determined with an intercalater-mediated fluorescent allele-specific DNA primary assay (TOYOB0 Co. Ltd., Tsuruga, Japan). The 3111C/T polymorphic region of *Clock* (rs1801260) was amplified using the polymerase chain reaction with sense (5'-AAT ACC AGC CAG CAG GAG GTG ATC-3') and anti-sense (5'-CAA AAA ATA TCC AGG CAC CTA AAA CAC TG-3') primers, and labeled at the 5' end with Texas red (5'-ATA GGG GCA CAG CCA GTT C-3'). PCR amplifications were performed under the conditions recommended by the enzyme supplier. In brief, a 25- μL aliquot containing 20 ng of genomic DNA, the reaction buffer supplied, 3.0 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 mM dNTP, and 1.25 U of rTaq containing anti-Taq high (TOYOB0 Co. Ltd., Tsuruga, Japan). Cycling parameters were an initial denaturation at 95°C for 5 minutes, then denaturation at 95°C for 30 seconds, annealing at 65°C for 30 seconds, and primer extension at 72°C for 30 seconds for 40 cycles, and post extension at 72°C for 2 minutes in a thermal cycler (ABI9700). Two microliters of reaction mixture containing 10 pmol of probe and SYBR Green (final concentration \times 10000) was added to the PCR products. The mixture was placed in the ABI PRIZM 7700 and the melting temperature was measured. The program for analytical melting was 95°C for 30 seconds, then 40°C for 1 minute, increasing to 80°C by 10 minutes. The fluorescence signals were detected at excitation and emission wavelengths of 485 nm and 612 nm. In this study, all

samples have been checked by two independent investigators. No samples are observed different results.

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed with the Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS for Windows, version 11.0; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Data were expressed as means \pm SD. The present study was designed to detect a difference in means equivalent to 1% of sdLDL with a SD of 3%. Thus, the sample size required was 286 with an error of 5%, with 80% power (beta = 20%) at the two-tailed 5% significance level. The differences in values between groups were estimated by using the Student's unpaired *t*-test and χ^2 -test. A stepwise multiple regression analysis controlled for measured parameters including the *Clock 3111 T/C SNP* was performed to explore the correlated factors with the area of sdLDL. P < 0.05 was accepted as statistically significant.

Results

Table 1 shows the distribution of the *3111 T/C SNP*. The sex difference in the frequency was not observed

Table 2 A stepwise multiple regression analysis for small dense low-density lipoprotein

Independent variables	Regression coefficient (95% CI *)	P value
Fasting plasma glucose (mg/dL)	0.013 (from [0.003] to [0.024])	0.015
Sex	0.774 (from [0.118] to [1.431])	0.021
<i>Clock 3111 T/C SNP</i> ^a	-0.838 (from [-1.598] to [-0.077])	0.031

* CI indicates coefficient interval.

^a *Clock 3111 SNP* was scored as follows: *T/T* type = 0, *C/T* or *C/C* type = 1.

(data not shown). The frequency of the *C* allele was 0.14, with 277 (75.9%) of subjects *T/T* homozygotes, 77 (21.1%) *T/C* heterozygotes, and 11 (3.0%) *C/C* homozygotes. No significant deviation from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium was observed.

The physical characteristics and blood test results of the subjects are listed in Table 2. There were no significant differences between carriers of the *C* allele (*T/C* or *C/C*) and *T/T* homozygotes in gender distribution, age, BMI, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, fasting plasma glucose, fasting serum insulin, HOMA-IR, TG, or total cholesterol and HDL-cholesterol levels. Moreover,

Table 1 Clinical and biological characteristics of subjects according to SNP of the Clock gene

Parameters	T/T	T/C	C/C	T/T + T/C	T/C + C/C	P value
Number	277	77	11	354	88	
Age (years)	64 \pm 14	65 \pm 13	61 \pm 17	64 \pm 14	65 \pm 14	0.559
Sex (men/women)	132/145	31/46	7/4	163/191	38/50	0.464
Skipping breakfast (%)	5	9	0	6	8	0.390
Smoking (current, %)	14	25	27	26	16	0.249
Exercise habit (none/done, %)	72/18	70/30	54/46	71/29	68/32	0.061
Sleeping time (%) ^a						
< 6 hours	21.2	19.5	27.3	20.9	20.4	
6 hours	20.9	10.4	0	18.6	9.1	
7 hours	25.3	31.1	27.3	26.6	30.7	0.090
8 hours	24.2	33.8	27.3	26.3	33.0	
\geq 9 hours	8.4	5.2	18.1	7.7	6.8	
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	24.0 \pm 3.0	23.6 \pm 3.3	25.8 \pm 4.4	23.9 \pm 3.1	23.9 \pm 3.5	0.061
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	137 \pm 19	134 \pm 20	134 \pm 21	136 \pm 19	134 \pm 20	0.228
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	76 \pm 12	76 \pm 11	73 \pm 15	76 \pm 12	76 \pm 11	0.735
Fasting plasma glucose (mmol/L)	5.7 \pm 1.7	5.5 \pm 1.9	5.9 \pm 1.7	5.7 \pm 1.7	5.6 \pm 1.9	0.578
Fasting serum insulin (pmol/L)	47 \pm 51	40 \pm 29	35 \pm 16	46 \pm 47	40 \pm 27	0.193
HOMA-IR	2.1 \pm 2.9	1.8 \pm 2.6	1.5 \pm 0.7	2.1 \pm 2.9	1.8 \pm 2.5	0.331
Triglycerides (mmol/L)	1.13 \pm 0.58	1.10 \pm 0.51	1.00 \pm 0.25	1.12 \pm 0.57	1.09 \pm 0.49	0.580
Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	4.84 \pm 0.93	4.78 \pm 0.88	4.29 \pm 0.83	4.84 \pm 0.91	4.73 \pm 0.88	0.335
HDL-cholesterol (mmol/L)	1.42 \pm 0.41	1.40 \pm 0.36	1.40 \pm 0.39	1.42 \pm 0.39	1.42 \pm 0.36	0.875
Small dense LDL (%)	1.7 \pm 3.4	0.9 \pm 2.0	0.3 \pm 0.7	1.6 \pm 3.2	0.8 \pm 1.9	0.020

Data are means \pm SD.

HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein.

P values in a comparison between subjects with *T/T* genotype and those with *T/C* or *C/C* (by using Student's unpaired *t*-test and χ^2 -test).

In another model (*T/T* + *T/C* vs. *C/C*), there were no significant differences in various traits (by using Student's unpaired *t*-test and χ^2 -test).

^a Four subjects with *T/T* genotype had no answer.

the area of sdLDL was significantly higher in the *T/T* homozygotes (1.7 ± 3.4 vs. $0.8 \pm 1.9\%$). There was no difference in the area of sdLDL between subjects with and without obesity (as BMI of more than 25 kg/m^2).

In the questionnaire on lifestyle, there was no significant difference in sleeping time between carriers and non-carriers of the C allele (Table 2). Moreover, a step-wise multiple regression analysis for the area of sdLDL revealed a significant, negative, and independent association of the *Clock 3111 T/C* SNP ($\beta = -0.114$, $p = 0.031$) (Table 3).

Discussion

The present study is the first to demonstrate an association between the *Clock 3111 T/C* SNP and sdLDL in the circulation among community-dwelling people. The most important finding is that the *Clock 3111 T/T* homozygous form might increase the area of sdLDL, independently of potential confounding factors. The mechanism by which the clock molecule and the variation in its gene could be associated with sdLDL remain to be elucidated. The *Clock* mutant mouse has altered feeding patterns accompanied by the development of obesity and elevated TG, glucose and leptin levels [11], and mutations in *Clock* and *Bmal* influence the diurnal variation in TG and glucose concentrations [31]. The *Clock* mutant mice is also both hyperphagetic and obese, and exhibits abnormalities in circulating levels of glucose, lipids, and hormones/adipokines, consistent with a cardiometabolic syndrome phenotype [32]. It was reported, however, that the *3111 T/C* SNP does not alter the amino acid sequence of the clock protein because *3111 T/C* SNP locates in the 3'-flanking region of the *Clock* gene. Therefore, we speculate that the *3111 T/C* SNP may affect *Clock* mRNA level, helping to alter clock protein levels and thereby disturbing other clock molecules' network and circadian rhythmicity. The *3111 T/C* SNP has been associated with sleep disruptuin in humans in many studies [13,16,33-38] but not all [39]. Further examination is needed to clarify the mechanism underlying the association between the *3111 T/C* SNP and sdLDL.

There are several limitations to our study. First, no assessment of sleep patterns (sleep onset time, wake time, and daytime sleepiness) was performed, although there was no significant difference in the prevalence of skipping breakfast and sleeping time. Second, only one SNP was examined. It has been reported that the haplotypes of rs1554483G and rs4864548A are associated with a 1.8-fold increase in the risk of overweightness or obesity [40]. So, we would need to consider more studies on the association between *3111 T/C* tag and other variants. Third, considering the small sample size in our study, we need to investigate the replication in

independent cohorts to confirm our observed association. In the light of our findings, it will be important to further establish the effects of the *3111T/C* SNP on gene regulation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, our findings indicate the *3111T/C* SNP of the *Clock* gene might modify the existence of sdLDL in the circulation. Understanding the mechanisms underpinning the relationship between the environment, our circadian rhythms, and dyslipidemia in the development of cardiovascular disease will provide important pathways for both prevention and management of these conditions.

List of abbreviations

LDL: low-density lipoprotein; sdLDL: small dense LDL; TG: triglycerides; HDL: high-density lipoprotein; SNP: single nucleotide polymorphism; Clock: circadian locomotor output cycles protein kaput; BMAL1: brain and muscle Arnt-like protein 1; BMI: body mass index; CAD: coronary artery disease; HOMA-IR: homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by a Grant-in-Aid for the Ministry of Health, Welfare, and Labour of Japan, by the foundation for Development of the Community in Japan, and in part, by a grant for Kao Research Council for the Study of Health Science.

Author details

¹Division of Preventive Medicine and Diabetes Education, Clinical Research Institute for Endocrine and Metabolic Disease, National Hospital Organization Kyoto Medical Center, Kyoto, Japan. ²Mima City National Health Insurance Koyadaira Clinic, Tokushima, Japan.

Authors' contributions

SF has been the project's reader; KT, KK, YS, SF, and NS have participated in critical revision of this manuscript; KT has performed in the statistical analysis; All authors have read and approved the final version of this manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Received: 1 June 2010 Accepted: 21 October 2010

Published: 21 October 2010

References

1. Borbely AA: A two process model of sleep regulation. *Hum Neurobiol* 1982, 1:195-204.
2. Daan S, Beersma DG, Borbely AA: Timing of human sleep: recovery process gated by circadian pacemaker. *Am J Physiol* 1984, 246:R161-183.
3. Gachon F, Nagoshi E, Brown SA, Ripperger J: The mammalian circadian timing system: from gene expression to physiology. *Chromosoma* 2004, 113:103-112.
4. King DP, Takahashi JS: Molecular genetics of circadian rhythms in mammals. *Annu Rev Neurosci* 2000, 23:713-742.
5. Wager-Smith K, Kay SA: Circadian rhythm genetics: from flies to mice to humans. *Nat Genet* 2000, 26:23-27.
6. Schibler U, Sassone-Corsi P: A web of circadian pacemakers. *Cell* 2002, 111:919-922.

7. Lowrey PL, Takahashi JS: Mammalian circadian biology: elucidating genome-wide levels of temporal organization. *Annu Rev Genomics Hum Genet* 2004, 5:407-441.
8. Balsalobre A: Clock genes in mammalian peripheral tissues. *Cell Tissue Res* 2002, 309:193-199.
9. Lamia KA, Storch KF, Weitz CJ: Physiological significance of a peripheral tissue circadian clock. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 2008, 105:15172-15177.
10. Yang X, Downes M, Yu RT, et al: Nuclear receptor expression links the circadian clock to metabolism. *Cell* 2006, 126:801-810.
11. Turek FW, Joshi C, Kohsaka A, et al: Obesity and metabolic syndrome in circadian Clock mutant mice. *Science* 2005, 308:1043-1045.
12. Viterna MH, King DP, Chang AM, Kornhauser JM, Lowrey PL, McDonald JD, Dove WF, Pinto LH, Turkey FW: Mutagenesis and mapping of a mouse gene, clock, essential for circadian behavior. *Science* 1994, 264:6386-6391.
13. Katzenberg D, Young T, Finn L, Lin L, King DP, Takahashi JS, Mignot E: A CLOCK polymorphism associated with human diurnal preference. *Sleep* 1998, 21:569-576.
14. Robilliard DL, Archer SN, Arendt J, Lockley SW, Hack LM, English J, Leger D, Smits MG, Williams A, Skene DJ, Von Schantz M: The 3111 Clock gene polymorphism is not associated with sleep and circadian rhythmicity in phenotypically characterized human subjects. *J Sleep Res* 2002, 11:305-312.
15. Iwase T, Kajimura N, Uchiyama M, Ebisawa T, Yoshimura K, Kamai Y, et al: Mutation screening of the human Clock gene in circadian rhythm sleep disorders. *Psychiatry Res* 2002, 15:121-128.
16. Griffin B, et al: Metabolism of VLDL and LDL subclasses. *Curr Opin Lipidol* 1994, 5:200-206.
17. Haffner SM, Mykkonen L, Stern MP, Paidi M, Howard BV: Greater effect of diabetes on LDL size in women than in men. *Diabetes Care* 1994, 10:1164-1171.
18. Singh AT, Rainwater DL, Haffner SM, VandeBerg JL, Shelledy WR, Moore PH Jr, Dyer TD: Effect of diabetes on lipoprotein size. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol* 1995, 15:1805-1811.
19. Yoshino G, Hirano T, Kazumi T: Atherogenic lipoproteins and diabetes mellitus. *J Diabetes Complications* 2002, 16:29-34.
20. Matsui J, Tamasawa N, Tanabe J, Kasai N, Murakami H, Yamato K, Guan J, Suda T: LDL particle size and lipid composition are risk factors for microalbuminuria in normotensive and normocholesterolemic patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract* 2004, 66:229-236.
21. Jenkins AJ, Rowley KG, Lyons TJ, Best JD, Hill MA, Klein RL: Lipoproteins and diabetic microvascular complications. *Curr Pharm Des* 2004, 10:395-418, Review.
22. Gentile M, Panico S, Jossa F, Mattiello A, Ubaldi S, Marotta G, Pauciullo P, Rubba P: Postprandial lipaemia, metabolic syndrome and LDL particle size in urbanized South African blacks with and without coronary artery disease. *QJM* 2008, 101:111-119.
23. Crouse JR, Parks JS, Schey HM, Kahl FR: Studies of low density lipoprotein molecular weight in human beings with coronary artery disease. *J Lipid Res* 1985, 26:566-574.
24. Austin MA, Breslow JL, Hennekens CH, Buring JE, Willett WC, Krauss RM: Low-density lipoprotein subclass patterns and risk of myocardial infarction. *JAMA* 1988, 260:1917-1920.
25. Griffin MD, Sanders TA, Davies IG, Morgan LM, Millward DJ, Lewis F, Slaughter S, Cooper JA, Miller GJ, Griffin BA: Effects of altering the ratio of dietary n-6 to n-3 fatty acids on insulin sensitivity, lipoprotein size, and postprandial lipemia in men and postmenopausal women aged 45-70 y: the OPTILIP Study. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2006, 84:1290-1298.
26. Kawano M, Shono N, Yoshimura T, Yamaguchi M, Hirano T, Hisatomi A: Improved cardio-respiratory fitness correlates with changes in the number and size of small dense LDL: randomized controlled trial with exercise training and dietary instruction. *Intern Med* 2009, 48:25-32.
27. Tsuzaki K, Kotani K, Fujiwara S, Sano Y, Matsuoka Y, Domichi M, Hamada T, Shimatsu A, Sakane N: The Trp64Arg polymorphism of beta3-adrenergic receptor gene is associated with increased small dense low-density lipoprotein in a rural Japanese population: the Mima study. *Metabolism* 2007, 56:1689-1693.
28. Hamada T, Kotani K, Fujiwara S, Sano Y, Domichi M, Tsuzaki K, Sakane N: The common -55 C/T polymorphism in the promoter region of the uncoupling protein 3 gene reduces prevalence of obesity and elevates serum high-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels in the general Japanese population. *Metabolism* 2008, 57:410-415.
29. Matthews DR, Hosker JP, Rudenski AS, Naylor BA, Treacher DF, Turner RC: Homeostasis model assessment: insulin resistance and beta-cell function from fasting plasma glucose and insulin concentrations in man. *Diabetologia* 1985, 28:412-419.
30. Son JE, Lee W, Min WK, Chun S, Lee YW, Park H: Distribution of low-density lipoprotein particle size in healthy Korean adult males. *Clin Chem Lab Med* 2004, 42:235-237.
31. Rubic RD, McNamara P, Curtis AM, Boston RC, Panda S, Hogenesch JB, Fitzgerald GA: BMAL1 and CLOCK, two essential components of the circadian clock, are involved in glucose homeostasis. *PLoS Biol* 2004, 2: e377.
32. Turek FW, Joshi C, Kohsaka A, Lin E, Ivanova G, McDrmon E, Laposky A, Losee-Olson S, Easton A, Jensen DR, Eckel RH, Takahashi JS, Bass J: Obesity and metabolic syndrome in circadian Clock mutant mice. *Science* 2005, 308:1043-1045.
33. Benedetti F, Dalla-Pozza S, Fulgosi MC, Lorenzi C, Serretti A, Barbini B, Colombo C, Smeraldi E: Actimetric evidence that CLOCK 3111 T/C SNP influences sleep and activity patterns in patients affected by bipolar depression. *Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet* 2007, 144B:631-635.
34. Benedetti F, Serretti A, Colombo C, Barbini B, Lorenzi C, Campori E, Smeraldi E: Influence of CLOCK gene polymorphism on circadian mood fluctuation and illness recurrence in bipolar depression. *Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet* 2003, 123B:23-26.
35. Serretti A, Cusin C, Benedetti F, Mandelli L, Pirovano A, Zanardi R, Colombo C, Smeraldi E: Insomnia improvement during antidepressant treatment and CLOCK gene polymorphism. *Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet* 2005, 137B:36-39.
36. Serretti A, Benedetti F, Mandelli L, Lorenzi C, Pirovano A, Colombo C, Smeraldi E: Genetic dissection of psychopathological symptoms: insomnia in mood disorders and CLOCK gene polymorphism. *Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet* 2003, 121B:35-38.
37. Mishima K, Tozawa T, Satoh K, Saito H, Mishima Y: The 3111 T/C polymorphism of hClock is associated with evening preference and delayed sleep timing in a Japanese sample. *Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet* 2005, 133B:101-104.
38. Pirovano A, Lorenzi C, Serretti A, Plodio C, Landoni S, Catalano M, Smeraldi E: Two new rare variants in the circadian "clock" gene may influence sleep pattern. *Genet Med* 2005, 7:455-457.
39. Pedrazzoli M, Louzada FM, Pereira DS, Benedito-Silva AA, Lopez AR, Martynhak BJ, Korczak AL, Koike Bedel V, Barbosa AA, D'Almeida V, Tufik S: Clock polymorphisms and circadian rhythms phenotypes in a sample of the Brazilian population. *Chronobiol Int* 2007, 24:1-8.
40. Sookoian S, Gemma C, Gianotti TF, Burgueño A, Castaño G, Pirola CJ: Genetic variants of Clock transcription factor are associated with individual susceptibility to obesity. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2008, 87:1606-15.

Pre-publication history

The pre-publication history for this paper can be accessed here:
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2350/11/150/prepub>

doi:10.1186/1471-2350-11-150

Cite this article as: Tsuzaki et al.: The association of the Clock 3111 T/C SNP with lipids and lipoproteins including small dense low-density lipoprotein: results from the Mima study. *BMC Medical Genetics* 2010 11:150.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

