COGNITIVE ENDOPHENOTYPES OF MODERN AND EXTINCT HOMININS ASSOCIATED WITH *NTNG* GENE PARALOGS

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ABSTRACT

A pair of vertebrate-specific and brain-expressed pre-synaptic genes, *NTNG1* and *NTNG2*, contributes to the Intellectual Quotient (IQ) test scores in a complementary manner. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of *NTNG1* are associated with attenuated verbal comprehension (VC) or processing speed (PS) while *NTNG2* SNPs affect working memory (WM) and perceptual organization (PO), forming cognitive endophenotypes in healthy and schizophrenia (SCZ)-affected human subjects. Regions of interest (ROIs), defined as 21 nucleotide (nu) long *NTNG* gene loci symmetrically embedding the IQ-affecting mutation alleles (VC/PS and WM/PO), underwent dramatic evolutionary changes from mice through primates to hominins, at the accelerated rates. Mutation alleles associated with the higher VC and WM IQ scores are found in the genomes of extinct hominins of Neolithic times, however, lower WM scores associated allele is also detectable in Mesolithic hunters genomes. Protein sequence of *NTNG1* is 100% conserved among the primates, archaic and modern extinct hominins while *NTNG2* underwent a recent selection sweep encoding a primate-specific S371A/V (~50,000 yrs BC), and a modern human (5,300 yrs BC) T346A substitutions. We show that a 500 mln yrs old genomic duplication of a synapse primordial gene provided a substrate for further synapse elaborations and its ultimate capacitive expansion of what evolved into a vertebrate cognitive superior complexity – intelligence.

INTRODUCTION

In 1970 S.Ohno ingeniously proposed that new gene function can result from a gene duplication and following it gene paralogs SF (**Ohno, 1970**). Two gene paralogs, *NTNG1* and *NTNG2*, expressed predominantly in the brain (**Nakashiba et al., 2002**), and encoding Netrin-G1 and Netrin-G2 proteins, respectively, are expressed pre-synaptically and segregate in a non-overlapping manner into distinct neuronal circuits (**Nishimura-Akiyoshi et al., 2007; Matsukawa et al., 2014**). They are related to the netrin family of axonal guidance cues (**Sun et al., 2011**) but differ in that they attach to the axonal membrane via a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) link (**Yu et al., 2013**; **Sevcsik et al., 2015**), a known lipid raft-associated membrane signaling cascade organiser (**Klotzsch and Schutz, 2013; Yu et al., 2013**). The first evolutionary precursor of *NTNG* as a single gene copy can be located in the genome of a primitive vertebrate tunicate/urochordate *Ciona intestinalis* (sea squirt, ENSCING00000024925), reported to be the first organism with the neural crest primordials (**Abitua et al., 2012**), multipotent brain progenitor cells (**Stolfi et al., 2015**), and neurogenic placodes, facilitating the transition from pelagic invertebrate life style to a predatory vertebrate (**Abitua et al., 2015**). The dramatic expansion of human cerebral cortex over the course of evolution (**Wise, 2008**; **Preuss, 2012**; **Geschwind and Rakic, 2013**; **Belmonte et al., 2015**) had provided new niches for accommodating either *de novo* or advancing pre-existed cognitive features and culminating in the positively selected human cognitive functions (**Joshi et al., 2015**).

IQ tests are a surrogate measure of general human cognitive ability characterising intelligence. They are often administered as WAIS-III/IV (**Wechsler, 1958**) and represent a cumulative score of 4 cognitive indices: VC, WM, PO and PS frequently referred as "cognitive domains" (**Deary et al., 2006**). IQ has been validated by factor analyses (**Glascher et al., 2009**), and a common factor (correlate) influencing each of them frequently

70 referred as *g*, or "general intelligence", proposed by Spearman in 1904 (**Spearman, 1904**),
71 and recently challenged as the only existing correlate (**Hampshire et al., 2012**). IQ is
72 affected by several mental disorders including schizophrenia (SCZ) characterised by severe
73 cognitive deficits in WM (**Glahn et al., 2014)** and behavioral flexibility and resulting in low
74 performance in cognitive tests (**Forbes et al., 2009; Leeson et al., 2009**; **Barnett et al.,**
75 **2010**). Since both *NTNG* paralogs have been reported associated with SCZ (**Fukasawa et al.,**
76 **2004**; **Aoki-Suzuki et al., 2005**; **JSSLG et al., 2005**; **Eastwood and Harrison, 2008**;
77 **Ohtsuki et al., 2008**; **Zakharyan et al., 2011**; **Zhu et al., 2011**; **Ayalew et al., 2012**; **Wilcox**
78 **and Quadri, 2014**) we investigated whether these gene paralogs contribute to human
79 intelligence by assessing the IQ of human carriers for the *NTNG1* and *NTNG2* SNP alleles
80 against non-carriers with and without SCZ.
81

81 RESULTS

82 Several *NTNG1* and *NTNG2* SNPs have been previously reported to be associated with SCZ
83 (e.g. **Aoki-Suzuki et al., 2005**; **Ohtsuki et al., 2008**}. We have found that out of 11 SNPs
84 tested, five affect the IQ scores and composite domains in human subjects (**Figure 1**,
85 **Supplementary Table 1** (**ST1**)). SCZ patients carrying rs2218404 T allele (**Figure 1A-1**) of
86 *NTNG1* (T/G and T/T genotypes, N = 25 patients) compared with G/G genotype (N = 36
87 patients) demonstrated attenuated full-scale IQ (FIQ, ANCOVA $p = 0.0057$ (F = 7.80)), and
88 VIQ ($p = 0.0033$ (F = 8.87)). VC domain score was the main contributor to the VIQ decline
89 ($p = 0.0050$ (F = 8.08), **Figure 1B-1**), with low scores across all parameters except
90 comprehension (CH): vocabulary (Vc, $p = 0.020$ (F = 5.49)), similarities (SiM, $p = 0.041$ (F
91 = 4.23)), and information (IF, $p = 0.0067$ (F = 7.50), **Figure 1B-1** lower panel). Thus, a point
92 mutation in *NTNG1*, rs2218404, is associated with low VC affecting the VIQ via the
93 attenuated Vc, SiM and IF subscores. The next *NTNG1* SNP found to affect IQ was rs96501,
94 with attenuated PS in healthy human subjects C allele carriers (N = 45) vs T/T genotypes (N
95 = 98, $p = 0.028$ (F = 4.89), **Figure 1B-1**) with no effect on SCZ patients. The contributing
96 affecting score was symbol search (SS, $p = 0.053$ (F = 3.79), **Figure 1B-1**, lower panel) with
97 digit symbol coding (DSC) being also attenuated but non-significantly ($p = 0.12$ (F = 2.40)).
98 Three other SNPs mapped to *NTNG2* (**Figure 1A-2**) have been also shown to affect IQ.
99 Healthy carriers of the *NTNG2* SNP rs1105684 A allele (N = 49) showed a lower FIQ ($p =$
100 0.018 (F = 5.70)), VIQ ($p = 0.029$ (F = 4.90)), and PIQ ($p = 0.048$ (F = 3.99)) when
101 compared with the T/T genotypes (N = 96, **Figure 1B-2**). To check for a potential dosage-
102 dependent effect of a mutation allele on IQ score, *NTNG2* SNP rs2149171 SCZ and healthy
103 human subject cohorts were each split on 3 genotypes, respectively: C/C (N = 14 and 39),
104 C/T (N = 29 and 73), and T/T (N = 15 and 30). The presence of the C allele as a single copy
105 (C/T genotype) was strongly associated with a prominent attenuation in the IQ scores of SCZ

106 patients and was essentially identical to that produced by the C/C genotype when both are
107 compared to the T allele carriers (FIQ: $p = 0.014$ (F = 4.35); VIQ: $p = 0.029$ (F = 3.60); PIQ:
108 $p = 0.035$ (F = 3.42), **Figure 1B-2**). If in case of *NTNG1* located SNP rs2218404 the lower
109 VIQ score was contributed mainly by the decreased VC domain scores for Vc, SiM, and IF
110 (**Figure 1B-1**), in the case of *NTNG2* located rs2149171 the CH and WM domain scores
111 were responsible for the VIQ decline in C allele carriers ($p = 0.012$ (F = 4.54) for CH and $p =$
112 0.040 (F = 3.27) for WM (N = 12 (C/C); N = 25 (C/T) and N = 14 (T/T)). Similarly to VIQ,
113 where CH of rs2149171 complements the cognitive endophenotype produced by the T-allele
114 of rs2218404, the PIQ attenuated score in the case of rs2149171 was due to lower PO score
115 ($p = 0.050$ (F = 3.04), **Figure 1B-2**) in the C allele carriers. The third *NTNG2* located SNP
116 found to affect the human IQ was rs2274855 (**Figure 1A-2**) with a cognitive endophenotype
117 associated with the A-allele presence in SCZ patients (N = 33) vs G/G genotypes (N = 26)
118 and resembling that of the described above C-allele of rs2149171. Accordingly, the
119 attenuated scores were: FIQ ($p = 0.012$ (F = 6.44)), VIQ ($p = 0.018$ (F = 5.70)), and PIQ ($p =$
120 0.036 (F = 4.46), **Figure 1B-2**). Similarly to rs2149171 the lower VIQ score was due to
121 declined CH ($p = 0.035$ (F = 4.49)) but unaffected VC that is contrary (complementary) to the
122 rs2218404 endophenotype (**Figure 1B-1**). WM was robustly affected by the A-allele
123 presence (N = 29; $p = 0.023$ (F = 5.28)) contributed by the low DS score ($p = 0.026$ (F =
124 5.04)) with LNS and AM being unaffected (**Figure 1B-2**, lower panel). The observed PO
125 score was comprised by the declined matrix reasoning (MR, $p = 0.038$ (F = 4.34)), block
126 design (BD, $p = 0.041$ (F = 4.23)) with picture completion being unchanged (**Figure 1B-2**,
127 lower panel). Thus, all three aforementioned *NTNG2* SNPs affect the VIQ and PIQ in human
128 subjects with the first one contributed by the CH subscore and WM and the latter by the PO
129 score (**Figure 1C**). Contrary to this, the *NTNG1* located SNP (rs2218404) affects the VIQ
130 through the lower Vc, SiM and IF scores and affecting the VC domain scores. Another SNP,

131 rs96501, affects PS domain, though in healthy subjects only. It can be concluded that both
132 genes (as paralogs) contribute to the cognitive scoring produced upon the implemented IQ
133 testing but in a cognitive domain-complementary manner, *NTNG1* is responsible for the VC
134 and PS in human while *NTNG2* for the WM and PO domain scores (**Figure 1C**).

135 The robust link observed between a single SNP and affected cognitive domain IQ
136 score (**Figure 1**) can be explained by some global dramatic perturbations caused by the
137 presence of a mutated allele and/or a functinal importance of its context-dependent
138 positioning on the gene (**Figure 2A** and **3A**). To determine a potential significance of the
139 SNP alleles' epistatic environment we compared the nucleotide (nu) sequence within the
140 immediate vicinity of a SNP allele positioning (50 nu upstream and downstream) in mice,
141 primates and modern human. We compared all 11 SNPs used for the IQ screening and plotted
142 the identity percent as a function of distance from the mutated allele position (**Figure 2B** and
143 **3B**, see **Supplementary Materials** = **SM**). We found that the identity percent distribution
144 over the analysed areas of ±50 nu is not uniform and displays a SNP allele position-centred
145 dramatic evolutionary changes pointing towards a potential functional significance of the
146 immediate vicinity of a SNP as short as ±10 nu and not further, referred from here and
147 beyond as a Region Of Interest (ROI) for each specific SNP allele. We calculated the rates of
148 evolutionary changes for each ROI as a percent identity change over the lapsed mln yrs of
149 evolution (**Figure 2C and 3C**). Among the 6 *NTNG1*-located SNP ROIs three of them
150 display accelerated rates of evolution from marmoset to chimpanzee (rs2218404, rs628117,
151 rs96501) when compared to the mouse-marmoset rates, and rs2218404 (affecting VC in
152 human subjects) additionally demonstrates an accelerated rate of evolution on the
153 chimpanzee to human path (**Figure 2C**). As for the *NTNG2* located ROIs (**Figure 3-B**),
154 rs1105684 is remarkably consistent at displaying high evolutionary rates around 0.8 and,
155 together with rs2274855, both have identical rates at the mouse-marmoset and chimpanzee-

156 human paths, but differ dramatically at the marmoset-chimpanzee point (0.8 vs 0,
157 respectively). rs2274855 is the only *NTNG2*-nested SNP ROI which underwent an AE from
158 chimpanzee to human. Next we compared the DNA sequences of all 11 ROIs across mice,
159 primates and extinct hominins *NTNG* gene paralogs (see **ST2** for the datasets sources used
160 for the genes reconstruction). T-allele of rs2218404 is detectable in marmoset and in mouse
161 its position corresponds to adenosine (**Figure 2D**). G-alelle (associated with a higher VC
162 score comparing to the human T-allele carriers) is found in Mesolithic hunter Loschbour
163 (8,000 BC) but not in another ancient hunter Motala12 and is also present in other two
164 hominins belonging to the Neolithic period, Iceman and Eskimos (5,300 and 4,000 yrs BC,
165 respectively). rs628117 is the only *NTNG1*-related mutation near vicinity of which (±50 nu)
166 is located an intra-hominins (Es, Ice, Lo) mutation (**Figure 2B**, low left). The next, PS-
167 affecting, ROI of rs96501 displays an intricate path of T-allele evolution (associated with a
168 higher PS score) being anciently conserved from mice to primates but later substituted on the
169 less efficient (in terms of the generated IQ scores) C allele in Neanderthals, later again
170 replaced by the T allele in Mesolithic hunters and coming back during the Neolithic times
171 (**Figure 2D**). The first *NTNG2* SNP rs1105684 is located at the beginning of the gene and
172 affects WM in healthy human subjects (**Figure 3A**). The origin of the T-allele is evolutionary
173 bound to marmoset since its position in mice is occupied by another pyrimidine base C
174 (**Figure 3D**). Next on the gene are two SNP alleles for rs7851893 and rs3824574 which do
175 not affect IQ and similarly to rs1105684 are surrounded by highly conserved ROIs not only
176 in hominins and chimpansee (100% identity) but also in marmoset (except 1 mutation for
177 rs7851893). rs2149171 ROI (affecting the WM and PO scores) similarly to rs3824574 is
178 100% conserved across the all species (including the mouse) except the allele itself. The
179 attenuating IQ C-allele position is occupied in mice genome by T but present in Iceman and
180 Eskimos genes. A distinct evolutionary path is taken by another cognitive endophenotype-

181 associated and affecting WM and PO scores A-allele of rs2274855 and its ROI (**Figure 3D**).
182 Its position in mice is likely to be occupied by the C pyrimidine base (the software places a
183 blank instead of it) which is gradually substituted on purine G in chimpanzee and misplaced
184 by the lower IQ score-associated A-allele in Mesolithic hominins. And 20 nu downstream of
185 the centre of ROI is located a modern human-specific point mutation translated into the
186 T346A protein substitution (as described below).

187 The distinct picture of evolutionary changes among the *NTNG1* and *NTNG2* nested
188 SNPs has prompted us to compare evolutionary rates for the full-length proteins encoded by
189 these gene paralogs, Netrin-G1 and Netrin-G2, respectively (**Nakashiba et al., 2000 and**
190 **2002**). Netrin-G1 undergoes only few changes in its amino acid (aa) composition with the
191 maximum calculated rate of evolution reaching 0.05 when mice and marmoset proteins are
192 compared, 0.01 among the primates, and 0.03 between chimpanzee and human due to a
193 single point mutation A81S (**Figure 2E** and **SM:** Netrin-G1), absent in other primates.
194 Netrin-G2 evolves 2.8 times faster between mouse and marmoset than its paralog Netrin-G1
195 and continues evolving with a steady rate of 0.05 from primates to human (**Figure 3E** and
196 **SM:** Netrin-G2). We have also reconstructed both proteins from ancient (Neanderthals,
197 Paleolithic time) and extinct hominins (Mesolithic and Neolithic times) and compared them
198 with primates' and mice' Netrin-G orthologs (**Figure 2F** and **3F)**. Netrin-G1 is a highly
199 conserved protein among the primates and hominins (**Figure 3F**). As for Netrin-G2, a
200 mutation shared among the Neanderthals' and Mesolithic genomes, primates and mice
201 (T346A) is absent in the Neolithic Iceman and modern human (the signal for Motala3,
202 Motala1 and MezmayskayaNea is not clear due to low sequence coverage). Primates
203 (marmoset and chimpanzee) share another mutation (S371A/V) preserved in mouse and
204 absent in hominins (further details can be found in the **SM:** Results).
205

205 DISCUSSION

206 ***NTNG* paralog SNPs and associated cognitive endophenotypes of human subjects.**
207 Shortcomings of cognitive and information processing are key features of SCZ diagnosis
208 (**APA, 2013**). They are frequently manifested as impairments in PO, WM, VC and PS (see
209 **Yoon et al., 2014** for references) and reported as attenuated scores upon IQ tests
210 implementation. SCZ patients carrying a mutation allele for one of *NTNG* gene paralog SNPs
211 form cognitive endophenotypes affecting the IQ scores (**Figure 1C**). The term
212 "endophenotype" was coined by **John and Lewis (1966)** and later advanced through the field
213 of psychiatry by Gottesman and Shields (reviewed in **Gottesman and McGue, 2015**) as a
214 biomarker associated with a phenotypic trait (**Glahn et al., 2014**). The formed SCZ
215 endophenotypic groups comprise from subjects with either affected VIQ (via attenuated VC
216 by *NTNG1* rs2218404 or WM by *NTNG2* rs2149171 and rs2274855) or affected PIQ (via
217 attenuated PO by *NTNG2* rs2149171 and rs2274855). In two extra cases PS is affected by
218 rs96501 of *NTNG1* and WM by rs1105684 of *NTNG2* (**Figure 1B-1** and **B-2**, respectively)
219 but in healthy human subjects. Such intriguing non-overlapping effect on the IQ domains
220 prompts us to conclude that *NTNG* paralogs complement each other function and represent an
221 example of how a synapse-expressed genes affect the human cognitive abilities, perhaps
222 through the precision of neuronal connectivity perturbations and concomitant miswirings.
223 The observed phenomena of the affected WM is the most striking due to its multifaceted
224 constructive nature (**Frydecka et al., 2014**) underlying many, if not all, cognitive tasks such
225 as comprehension, reasoning and learning (**Baddeley, 1992**) and historically introduced by
226 Baddeley as the reading span test (**Mackintosh, 2011**). Lack of the localization effect of
227 *NTNG2* SNP mutation alleles, all three are located in different parts of the gene (**Figure 1A-**
228 **2**) but associated with identical endophenotype (**Figure 1B-2**), points to a uniform nature of
229 the *NTNG2* function distribution over the entire gene. An obviously non-coding nature of all

230 five IQ-affecting alleles (rs2149171 despite being exon 4-located encodes a silent F246F
231 mutation) corroborates an idea that anthropoid trait-associated loci lie outside coding protein
232 areas (**del Rosario et al., 2014; Kellis et al., 2014**) and hints towards a potential of these
233 alleles to perturb genes regulatory functions, e.g. mRNA splicing, affecting downstream
234 located pivotally functional *NTNG* elements such as Ukd-domain encoding exons 6 and 7 or
235 a unique Netrin-Gs trait – GPI-link. Alternatively, or simultaneously, the *NTNG* SNP alleles
236 may be embedded into an epistatic network of other genes influencing human cognitive traits
237 (**Hemani et al., 2014**). However since it is usual for a SNP effect to be estimated using an
238 additive model (assuming either independent and cumulative single contribution) to the mean
239 of a trait with the small effect size the power to detect the epistatic environment drastically
240 declines. Contrary to the genetic associations with gene expression having large effect sizes
241 (**Hemani et al., 2014**), cognitive trait-associated effect sizes are reportedly small (**Plomin**
242 **and Deary, 2015**), e.g. the largest effect sizes of the variance of intelligence scores
243 accounted for only 0.2% (**Benyamin et al., 2014**), 0.5% on GWA studies of 1,583
244 adolescence (**Desrivieres et al., 2015**) or was predicted to be ~1% on 3,511 adults (**Davies et**
245 **al., 2011**). Another GWAS of educational attainment (sharing a moderate correlate with
246 intelligence), which included 126,559 individuals, reports on just 1% of the variance but only
247 0.02% in a replication sample (**Rietveld et al., 2013**). Our data support the preexisted
248 conclusion that human cognitive traits modalities are not described by statistically large
249 effect sizes.

250 **Evolutionary elaborations of the embedding IQ-affecting mutations loci.** Eleven
251 previously published SCZ-associated SNPs were tested for their effect on IQ performance of
252 human subjects and 5 of them were found to be associated with attenuated IQ cognitive
253 endophenotypes (**Figure 1B-1** and **B-2**). ROIs of 3 of them (rs2218404, rs1373336 and
254 rs2274855) underwent an AE from chimpanzee to human when compared to New World

255 monkeys to apes (marmoset-chimpanzee) path (**Figure 2C** and 3**C**). Two of them affect IQ in
256 humans (rs2218404 – VC and rs2274855 – WM, **Figure 1B-1** and **B-2**) while being located
257 within the vicinity of exon 5 (2,275 nu downstream and 15 nu upstream, respectively) – a
258 part of the lowest percent identity coding DNA among the *NTNG* gene paralogs (**Prosselkov**
259 **et al., 2015**). Presence of the evolutionary accelerated regions within the *NTNG* genes non-
260 coding areas underscores them as contributors to the human-specific traits along with other
261 genes (**Prabhakar et al., 2006**). However, not only ROIs of the IQ-affecting alleles but the
262 alleles themselves demonstrate several unique evolutionary features (see **SM:** Discussion).
263 To understand evolutionary forces driving the emergence of cognitive endophenotype-
264 associated alleles we have deduced a set of rules outlined as follows. 1. An alternative
265 (mutated) allele evolutionary appearance coincides with the lack of any other mutations
266 within ROI (a conserved island rule); 2. positioning of the future mutation often represents a
267 turning point of dramatic changes of an allele ROI (e.g. as seen in marmoset: rs2218404 (50-
268 90%), rs628117 (30-80%), rs96501 (100-40%)); 3. an AE of ROI often precedes the
269 emergence of a mutation allele (e.g. rs2218404: chimpanzee to human (k = 1.59), appearance
270 of "G" in Loschbour; rs628117: marmoset to chimpanzee (k = 1.10), appearance of "T" in
271 AltaiNea; rs96501: marmoset to chimpanzee (k = 0.83), appearance of "C" in AltaiNea;
272 rs2274855: chimpanzee to human (k = 0.79), appearance of "A" in Motala12; 4. low identity
273 percent (equivalent to subsequent substantial evolutionary changes) among the evolutionary
274 species within the allele surrounding proximity of as long as $\pm$50 nu is not sufficient for the
275 future mutated allele significance as a cognitive endophenotype determinant (as deduced by
276 the IQ score) as seen for the rs1373336, rs1444042, rs4915045 and rs7851893 (none of them
277 are IQ-affecting, though associated with SCZ, despite showing (very) low identity in mice).
278 Rather some dramatic changes within the allele's immediate proximity of $\pm$10 nu (defined as
279 a ROI) preceded or followed by more stringently conserved DNA are necessary (the

280 conserved island perturbation rule). Currently we are unable to state that the IQ-associated
281 alleles ROIs are regulatory loci and an important source of evolutionary innovation
282 (**Rubinstein and de Souza, 2013**) but they may be the smallest functional blocks of a strong
283 positive selection exerts its action upon similarly to the 20–30 nu clusters of strongly
284 conserved non-coding elements (CNEs), transcription factor binding sites (TFBS), RNA
285 splicing and editing motifs (**Harmston et al., 2013**).

286 **Extinct hominins and IQ-associated mutation alleles.** Availability of archaic genomes
287 allows excavation for the advantageous alleles that modern humans acquired from archaic
288 extinct hominins such as Neandertals and Denisovans who used to live 230,000-30,000 years
289 ago (Middle/Upper Paleolithic, Old Stone Age) defined by distinct morphological features
290 (**Meyer et al., 2012**), and from modern extinct humans (hunters, farmers) from Mesolithic
291 (Middle Stone Age, ~10,000 yrs BC, **Lazaridis et al., 2014**) and Neolithic (New Stone Age,
292 ~5,000 BC, **Keller et al., 2012**; **Rasmussen et al., 2010**) periods. Though exhibiting several
293 anatomical features, making archaic hominins different from the modern human, there are
294 studies challenging the idea that reserve symbolism and abstract thinking was an exclusive
295 prerogative of modern human (**Appenzeller, 2013**; **Wong, 2015**). The time Neanderthals
296 used to live in is thought to be associated with the onset of cognitive fluidity involving the
297 capacity to draw analogies (early paintings), to combine concepts (making tools) and to adapt
298 ideas for new contexts (**Gabora and Russon, 2011**). Wynn and Coolidge believe that
299 evolution of WM was central to the evolution of human cognitive traits consisted from few
300 genetic mutations that led to "enhanced WM" 200,000-40,000 BC (**Balter, 2010**). Our work
301 partially supports this idea showing the perseverance of higher WM score-associated alleles
302 across the hominins such as T of rs1105684 and G of rs2274855 (**Figure 3D**) but a Neolithic
303 appearance of rs2149171 T in Iceman previously found only in mice genome supporting the
304 conclusion made by **Crabtree (2013**) that modern humans as species "are surprisingly

305 intellectually fragile and perhaps reached a peak 2,000–6,000 years ago". Mesolithic period
306 has been always considered as a key gate for the evolution of human languages (**Haak et al.,**
307 **2015**) with our data showing that rs2218404 G-allele associated with a higher VC score
308 (**Figure 1B-1**) emerges for the first time in the Loschbour hunter *NTNG1* gene (**Figure 3D**).
309 VC as a part of abstract symbol usage is associated with the global network efficiency (as a
310 part of fronto-parietal network in **Song et al., 2008**; **Glascher et al., 2009**), and global
311 communication and intellectual performance (**Pamplona et al., 2015**). From this point of
312 view it is not surprising that appearance of the G allele in Loschbour and Iceman genomes
313 coincides with the presence of PS enhancing rs96501 T allele (**Figure 3D**). A wealth of data
314 has been collected characterising possible look and health status of archaic hominins and
315 modern but extinct humans (for ref. see **Sarkissian et al., 2015** and **SM:** Discussion). Based
316 on our own data we may also speculate that the extinct hominins may have had a lower VC
317 comparing to us, and consequently, Neanderthals were unlikely able for a semantic
318 communication due to a global network inefficiency VC is associated with; they have had
319 similar to us PS (if they had lived beyond the Mesolithic period), and were likely to have had
320 identical to modern human WM, corroborating the advanced evolutionary nature of this
321 important human cognitive domain of a limited capacity and associated with intelligence.
322
323 CONCLUSION
324 Evolution of a novel function relies on enhanced genetic robustness via functional
325 redundancy potentially provided by a gene duplication event. Further evolutionary outcome
326 depends on the substrate availability (undergoing its own evolution) upon which the novel
327 function(s) exerts its action. Nature does not create but tinkers to perfection provided to it
328 material exploring available evolutionary tools. Half a billion years ago a gene duplication
329 event had provided a plethora of such substrate thus converting the evolution itself into a

330 “Creator” of new functions. Here we have described how a pair of twin genes got themselves
331 involved into the human cognitive functioning believed to be emerged in a primordial state in
332 primitive vertebrates prior to the first recorded gene duplication. Subsequent process of the
333 function specialisation made *NTNG* paralogs to subfunctionalise into distinct cognitive
334 domains in a complementary manner (**Prosselkov et al., 2015**).
335

335 MATERIALS AND METHODS

336 **Ethics statement.** This study was performed in accordance with the World Medical
337 Association's Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the Osaka University Research Ethics
338 Committee. A written informed consent was obtained from all subjects after the procedures
339 had been fully explained.

340 **Subjects.** The procedures were performed as per established protocols at Osaka University as
341 described previously (**Ohi et al., 2012**). The subjects consisted from 339 patients with SCZ
342 and 716 healthy controls. The sex ratio did not differ significantly between the groups, but
343 the mean age was significantly different. The subjects were all biologically unrelated
344 Japanese and recruited from both outpatient and inpatient units at Osaka University Hospital
345 and other psychiatric hospitals. Each patient with SCZ had been diagnosed by at least two
346 trained psychiatrists based on unstructured clinical interviews, according to the criteria of the
347 DSM-IV (**APA, 2013**). In case if the diagnosis of the two trained psychiatrists was discordant,
348 it was resolved through the further negotiations on both specialist opinions. In case of
349 unresolved diagnostic disputes, the patient was omitted from the study. Psychiatrically
350 healthy controls were recruited through local advertisements and were evaluated by means of
351 unstructured interviews to exclude individuals with current or past contact with psychiatric
352 services, those who experienced psychiatric medications, or who were not Japanese. Controls
353 for family history of a CD, such as SCZ, BD, or major depressive disorder were not included.
354 Ethnicity was determined by self-report and was not confirmed by genetic analyses.
355 Additionally, subjects were excluded from this study if they had neurologic or medical
356 conditions that could have potentially affect their central nervous system, such as atypical
357 headaches, head trauma with loss of consciousness, chronic lung disease, kidney disease,
358 chronic hepatic disease, thyroid disease, active cancer, cerebrovascular disease, epilepsy,
359 seizures, substance abuse related disorders, or mental retardation.

360 **SNPs selection, genotyping, and genomic sequencing.** This study was designed to examine
361 the association of SCZ patients cognitive performance (through WAIS-III implementation,
362 **Wechsler, 1958**) with *NTNG* genes. Venous blood was collected from the subjects. Genomic
363 DNA was extracted from the whole blood using standard procedures. The SNPs (**Fukasawa**
364 **et al., 2004**; **Aoki-Suzuki et al., 2005**; **JSSLG et al., 2005**; **Eastwood and Harrison, 2008**;
365 **Ohtsuki et al., 2008**; **Zakharyan et al., 2011**; **Zhu et al., 2011**; **Ayalew et al., 2012**; **Wilcox**
366 **and Quadri, 2014**) were genotyped using the TaqMan allelic discrimination assay (Applied
367 Biosystems, Foster City, CA). No deviations from the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium in the
368 examined SNPs were detected ($p > 0.05$).
369 **Statistical analysis.** The effects of the diagnosis, genotype and their interaction on cognitive
370 performances in the WAIS were analyzed by two-way analyses of covariance (ANCOVA).
371 Diagnosis and genotype statuses were included in the model as independent variables (**ST1**).
372 FIQ and each WAIS subscale score (VIQ, PIQ, VC, PO, WM, PS, Vc, SiM, IF, CH, AM, DS,
373 LNS, PC, BD, and MR) were included as dependent variables. Sex, age and years of
374 education were treated as covariates, as they were possible confounding factors. All p values
375 are two tailed, and statistical significance was defined as $*p < 0.05$ and $**p < 0.01$.
376 **Identity percent calculations and the definition of ROIs.** The complete procedure is
377 described in the **Figure 4** legend. Stretcher (**McWilliam et al., 2013**) was used for the
378 alignments (the default values were: gap penalty – 16 (DNA) and 12 (protein), and the extend
379 penalty – 4 (DNA) and 2 (protein)), for the percent identity calculations and evolutionary
380 rates. A ROI was selected as a minimal area surrounding a SNP mutation allele incorporating
381 the outmost evolutionary dramatic changes.
382 **Mice, primates and hominins *NTNG* paralogs DNA and encoded aa sequences**
383 **reconstruction.** Genomes for mouse (GRC38.p3) and marmoset (C_jacchus3.2.1) were from
384 Ensemble. Since chimpanzee's genome is based only on a single individual (CHIMP2.1.4,

Clint) and contains several questionable information we have reconstructed a consensus genome sequence for both *NTNG* genes based on 25 primate sequences of *Pan troglodytes* (**Prado-Martinez et al., 2013**). All datasets used for the *NTNG* paralogs DNA and encoded by them proteins reconstruction are listed in **ST2**. For details refer to **SM**.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS (**SM**)

Contain additional Results and Discussion, Supplementary Methods (ancient and primate genomes reconstructions), and Supplementary Tables (**ST1** and **ST2**) as a single compiled pdf file. Also included are human Netrin-G1 and Netrin-G2 alignments, as well as 101 nu alignments for all 11 ROIs across the all analysed species.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors would like to express a lack of any competing interests associated with the work.

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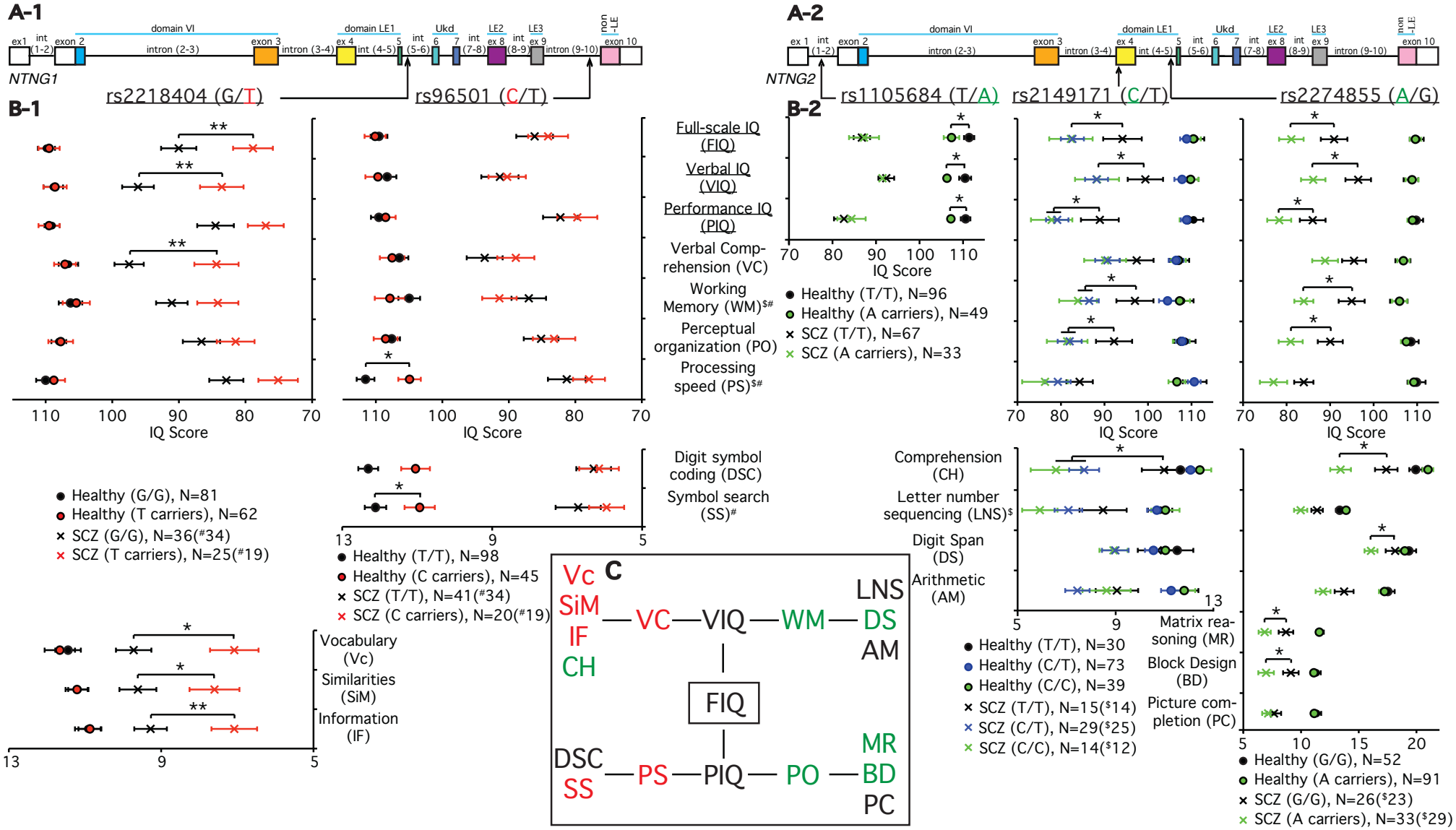

Figure 1. Complementary effect of *NTNG* paralog SNPs on IQ cognitive domains of human subjects as measured by WAIS-III. (**A-1, A-2**) *NTNG1* and *NTNG2* gene structures with the SNPs location indicated. (**B-1, B-2, C**) Affected cognitive domains and scores. Red highlights *NTNG1* and green (or blue, in case of heterozygosity) – *NTNG2* located alleles associated with the attenuated IQ scores. The data are presented as a mean±SEM. *$p<0.05$,**$p<0.01$ (two ways ANCOVA (sex, education, and age as co-variates)). The number of human subjects is indicated as N. For statistical and diagnosis details refer to **ST1.**

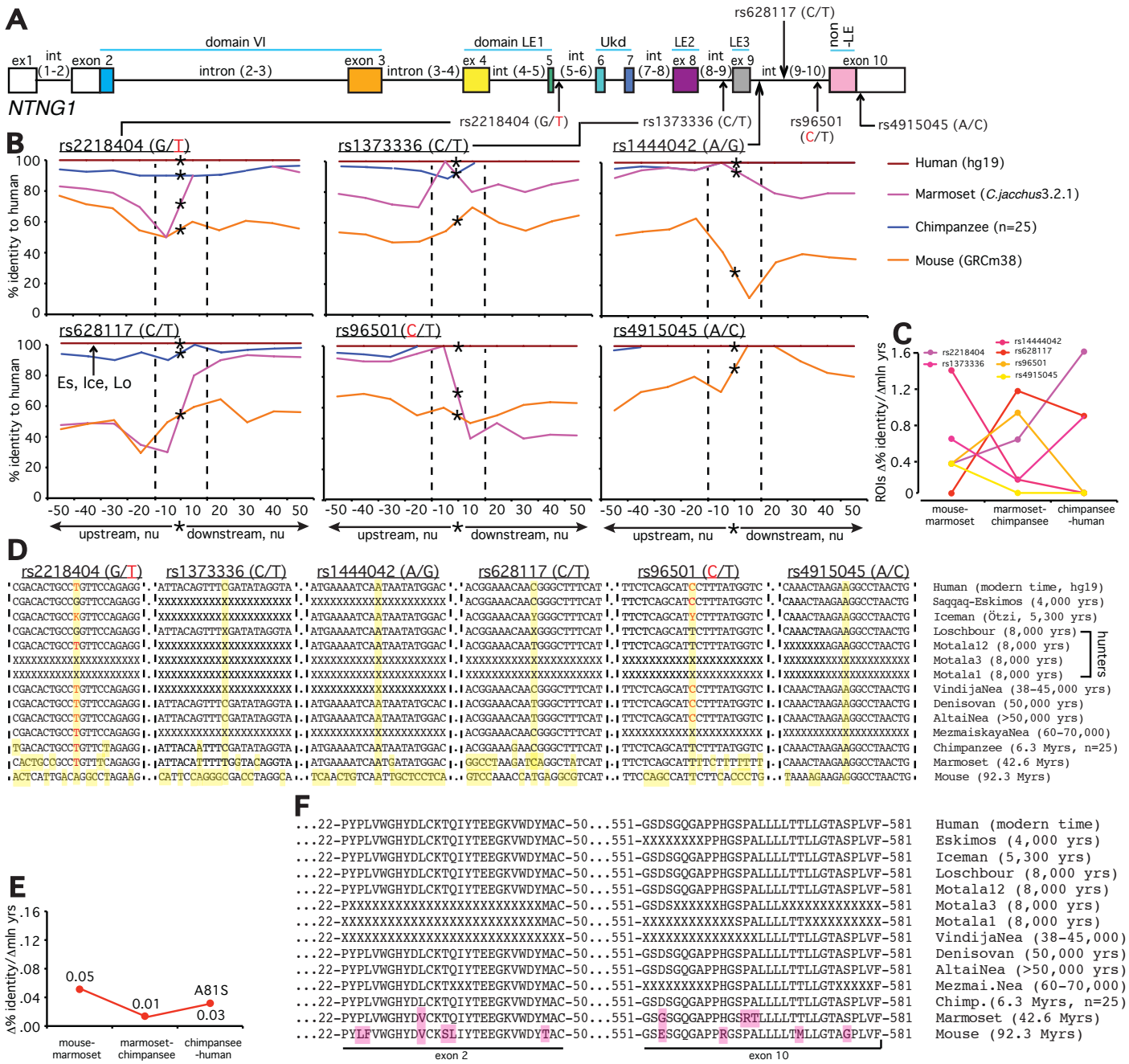
A
NTNG1
ex1
int (1-2)
exon 2
domain VI
intron (2-3)
exon 3
intron (3-4)
domain LE1
ex 4
int (4-5)
5
int (5-6)
Ukd
6
7
int (7-8)
LE2
ex 8
int (8-9)
LE3
ex 9
int (9-10)
non -LE
exon 10
rs628117 (C/T)
rs2218404 (G/T)
rs1373336 (C/T)
rs96501 (C/T)
rs4915045 (A/C)
B
rs2218404 (G/T)
rs1373336 (C/T)
rs1444042 (A/G)
rs628117 (C/T)
rs96501(C/T)
rs4915045 (A/C)
% identity to human
Es, Ice, Lo
Human (hg19)
Marmoset (C.jacchus3.2.1)
Chimpanzee (n=25)
Mouse (GRCm38)
upstream, nu
downstream, nu
C
ROIs Δ% identity/Δmln yrs
rs2218404
rs1373336
rs14444042
rs628117
rs96501
rs4915045
mouse-marmoset
marmoset-chimpansee
chimpansee-human
D
rs2218404 (G/T)
rs1373336 (C/T)
rs1444042 (A/G)
rs628117 (C/T)
rs96501 (C/T)
rs4915045 (A/C)
Human (modern time, hg19)
Saqqaq-Eskimos (4,000 yrs)
Iceman (Ötzi, 5,300 yrs)
Loschbour (8,000 yrs)
Motala12 (8,000 yrs)
Motala3 (8,000 yrs)
Motala1 (8,000 yrs)
hunters
VindijaNea (38-45,000 yrs)
Denisovan (50,000 yrs)
AltaiNea (>50,000 yrs)
MezmaiskayaNea (60-70,000)
Chimpanzee (6.3 Myrs, n=25)
Marmoset (42.6 Myrs)
Mouse (92.3 Myrs)
E
Δ% identity/Δmln yrs
0.05
0.01
A81S
0.03
mouse-marmoset
marmoset-chimpansee
chimpansee-human
F
...22-PYPLVWGHYDLCKTQIYTEEGKVWDYMAC-50...551-GSDSGQGAPPHGSPALLLLTTLLGTASPLVF-581 Human (modern time)
...22-PYPLVWGHYDLCKTQIYTEEGKVWDYMAC-50...551-XXXXXXXXPPHGSPALLLLTTLLGTASPLVF-581 Eskimos (4,000 yrs)
...22-PYPLVWGHYDLCKTQIYTEEGKVWDYMAC-50...551-GSDSGQGAPPHGSPALLLLTTLLGTASPLVF-581 Iceman (5,300 yrs)
...22-PYPLVWGHYDLCKTQIYTEEGKVWDYMAC-50...551-GSDSGQGAPPHGSPALLLLTTLLGTASPLVF-581 Loschbour (8,000 yrs)
...22-PYPLVWGHYDLCKTQIYTEEGKVWDYMAC-50...551-GSDSGQGAPPHGSPALLLLTTLLGTASPLVF-581 Motala12 (8,000 yrs)
...22-PXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXMAC-50...551-GSDSXXXXXXHGSPALLLXXXXXXXXXXXXX-581 Motala3 (8,000 yrs)
...22-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXMAC-50...551-XXXXXXXXXXXXXSPALLLLTTXXXXXXXXXX-581 Motala1 (8,000 yrs)
...22-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-50...551-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXLLLLTTLLGTASPLVF-581 VindijaNea (38-45,000)
...22-PYPLVWGHYDLCKTQIYTEEGKVWDYMAC-50...551-GSDSGQGAPPHGSPALLLLTTLLGTASPLVF-581 Denisovan (50,000 yrs)
...22-PYPLVWGHYDLCKTQIYTEEGKVWDYMAC-50...551-GSDSGQGAPPHGSPALLLLTTLLGTASPLVF-581 AltaiNea (>50,000 yrs)
...22-PYPLVWGHYDLCKTXXXTEEGKVWDYMAC-50...551-XXXXXXXXXPPHGSPALLLLTTLLGTXXXXXF-581 Mezmai.Nea (60-70,000)
...22-PYPLVWGHYDLCKTQIYTEEGKVWDYMAC-50...551-GSDSGQGAPPHGSPALLLLTTLLGTASPLVF-581 Chimp.(6.3 Myrs, n=25)
...22-PYPLVWGHYDVCKTQIYTEEGKVWDYMAC-50...551-GSGSGQGAPPHGSRTLLLLTTLLGTASPLVF-581 Marmoset (42.6 Myrs)
...22-PYLFVWGHYDVCKSLIYTEEGKVWDYTAC-50...551-GSESGQGAPPRGSPALLLLTMLLGTAGPLVF-581 Mouse (92.3 Myrs)
exon 2
exon 10

Figure 2.

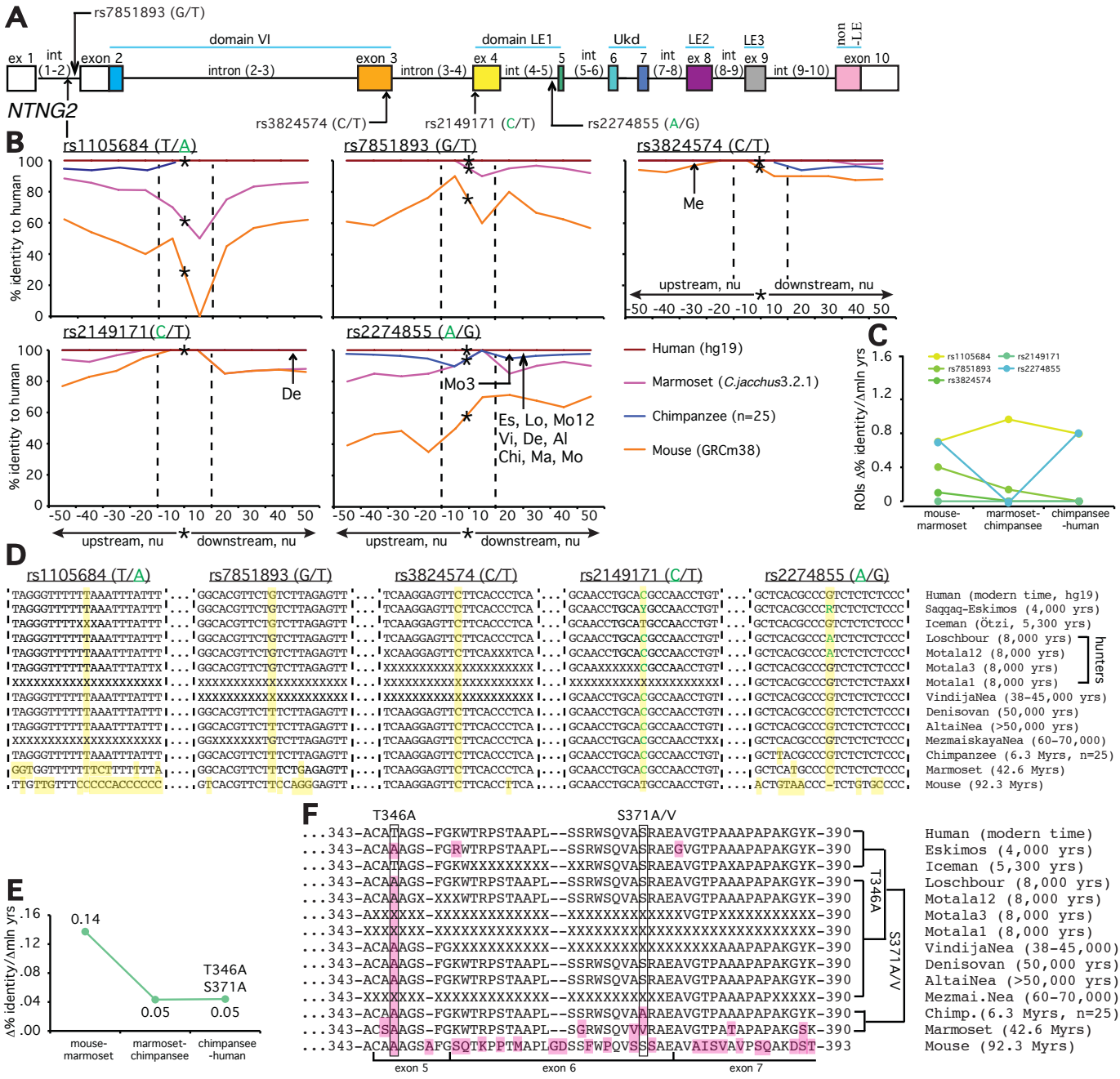
A
rs7851893 (G/T)
domain VI
domain LE1
Ukd
LE2
LE3
non -LE
ex 1
int (1-2)
exon 2
intron (2-3)
exon 3
intron (3-4)
ex 4
int (4-5)
5
int (5-6)
6
7
int (7-8)
ex 8
int (8-9)
ex 9
int (9-10)
exon 10
NTNG2
rs3824574 (C/T)
rs2149171 (C/T)
rs2274855 (A/G)
B
rs1105684 (T/A)
rs7851893 (G/T)
rs3824574 (C/T)
% identity to human
Me
upstream, nu
downstream, nu
rs2149171(C/T)
rs2274855 (A/G)
De
Mo3
Es, Lo, Mo12
Vi, De, Al
Chi, Ma, Mo
Human (hg19)
Marmoset (C.jacchus3.2.1)
Chimpanzee (n=25)
Mouse (GRCm38)
C
ROIs Δ% identity/Δmln yrs
rs1105684
rs7851893
rs3824574
rs2149171
rs2274855
mouse-marmoset
marmoset-chimpansee
chimpansee-human
D
rs1105684 (T/A)
rs7851893 (G/T)
rs3824574 (C/T)
rs2149171 (C/T)
rs2274855 (A/G)
Human (modern time, hg19)
Saqqaq-Eskimos (4,000 yrs)
Iceman (Ötzi, 5,300 yrs)
Loschbour (8,000 yrs)
Motala12 (8,000 yrs)
Motala3 (8,000 yrs)
Motala1 (8,000 yrs)
hunters
VindijaNea (38-45,000 yrs)
Denisovan (50,000 yrs)
AltaiNea (>50,000 yrs)
MezmaiskayaNea (60-70,000)
Chimpanzee (6.3 Myrs, n=25)
Marmoset (42.6 Myrs)
Mouse (92.3 Myrs)
E
Δ% identity/Δmln yrs
0.14
0.05
0.05
T346A
S371A
mouse-marmoset
marmoset-chimpansee
chimpansee-human
F
T346A
S371A/V
Human (modern time)
Eskimos (4,000 yrs)
Iceman (5,300 yrs)
Loschbour (8,000 yrs)
Motala12 (8,000 yrs)
Motala3 (8,000 yrs)
Motala1 (8,000 yrs)
VindijaNea (38-45,000)
Denisovan (50,000 yrs)
AltaiNea (>50,000 yrs)
Mezmai.Nea (60-70,000)
Chimp.(6.3 Myrs, n=25)
Marmoset (42.6 Myrs)
Mouse (92.3 Myrs)
exon 5
exon 6
exon 7

Figure 3.