Whole Genome Sequencing of Bronchodilator Response in Minority Children with Asthma

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UCCE

A T G C

What is asthma?

- Tightening of Airways
- Airway Remodeling
- Thick Mucous Production
- Acute and Chronic Phases
 - Wheezing
 - Coughing
 - Shortness of Breath







4

Most Disparate Common Disease

Coronary heart disease



Type 2 diabetes

Adult obesity

80

COPD

20

Asthma Health Disparty in the U.S.



NHLBI Study of Latinos (SOL) Barr et. ai., *AJRCCM* 2016 Akinbami L. CDC/NCHS





Admixture, Ancestry and Health Disparities

Admixture in the U.S.



Caucasian

Mexican American African American

Puerto Rican

Global Ancestry



Albuterol





Flow (L/s)

Flashback !!



NHLBI Study of Latinos (SOL) Barr et. ai., *AJRCCM* 2016 Akinbami L. CDC/NCHS

Variation in Drug Response may contribute to disparities



Naqvi et al. (2007) J. of Asthma



National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

Whole genome sequencing

1,500 minority children

Albuterol response

Study Populations:GALA & SAGE1998 - present



Recruited > 10,000 Minority Children

Detailed Phenotype & Geocoded Data

Genomic

Clinical

Questionnaire

Socio-demographic

Built environment



DNA (targeted, GWAS), RNA, methylation

Drug response; neuroendocrine biomarkers; inflammatory cytokines; IgE; cotinine; medical history

Exposures; behaviors; diet

Perceived discrimination socioeconomic status; adverse childhood experiences

Exposures linked to geocoded residential history (e.g., air pollution; neighborhood violence, Census tract characteristics); neighborhood deprivation; walkability



4.1 – 5.3 million variants per sample



66 million loci jointly called in 1484 samples (PASS FILTER)

Identifying BDR-associated loci

Common variantCommon and rare variantLogistic regressionSKAT-O, 1kb, 500bp incrementPRPRMXMXAAAAMeta-analysisCombined*

BDR = Genotype + Age + Sex + BMI category + 10 PCs (+ Local ancestries*)

Top 10 loci from trans-ethnic meta-analysis



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Rare Variant Analyses

Method : SKAT-O

- Data Collapsing Method
- Computationally feasible for WGS data
- Optimized for variants with differing effect sizes and directions



Population-specific BDR association



Adjusted genome-wide significance

1kb window, 500bp increment

BDR association shared across populations



BDR ~ GT + age + sex + BMI.cat + 10PC + local.AFR + local.NAM

1kb window, 500bp increment

Adjusted genome-wide significance



Replication of 27 associated common variants

GALA I (108 PR, 202 MX), SAGE I (141 AA), HPR (414 PR), SAPPHIRE (1,022 AA), CHOP (281 AA) Perform ChIP-seq to identify H3K27ac peaks in bronchial smooth muscle cells

Prioritize associated loci for further analyses

DiCE Priority Score

Diverse Convergent Evidence for variant prioritization



NFKB1 low BDR allele tracks with African

ancestry

rs28450894 T/C



The minor allele is the low BDR allele

Potential enhancer activity





RNA-seq

 Do BDR-associated SNPs in NFKB1 region (rs28450894) regulate gene expression of NFKB1 or neighboring genes?

RNA-seq samples

- 39 African American samples
- Whole blood
- Genes within 1Mb of rs28450894 (13 genes)

BDR	No. of copies of low BDR- associated allele at rs28450894	No. of samples
High	0	8
	1	8
	2	1
Low	0	10
	1	9
	2	3
Total		39

150 bp paired-end, HiSeq4000, 4 lanes

eQTL for SLC39A8



Gene expression = Genotypes + Age + Sex + Batch + GC + Genotype * Sex

SLC39A8 Expression

Gene Information

SLC39A8

- Transmembrane Zinc and Manganese transporter
- Mutations cause CDG2N (congenital disorder)
- SLC39A8 is also a regulator of IFN-y

Potential Impact

- IFN-y is a biomarker of severe asthma and is associated with asthma exacerbations
- SLC39A8 may play a critical role in regulating intracellular zinc during inflammatory stress

BDR association summary



Summary

- Identified population-specific and shared BDR association
- Common variant analysis
 - Functionally validated *NFKB1* locus despite lack of statistical replication
 - Discovered potential impact of *SLC39A8* expression
- Common and rare variant analysis
 - Lack of WGS data for replication

Challenges and opportunities

- Sample size and power
- Understudied population
- Tools development
 - WGS analysis
 - Rare variant analysis
 - Admixed population

Future work

- Manuscript in revision
- Gene / Pathway-based analyses
- Ancestry-specific gene expression using RNAseq data

INCREASED SAMPLE SIZE and INCREASED REPLICATION RESOURCES

• NHLBI X01 Mechanism

Next Frontier in Asthma Genetics



Team Science





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