


NC STATE
Stern
Lab

Cardiac Genetics Part II

Influence on Cardiac Disease Phenotype
and Pharmacologic Therapies
Conti Symposium 2025

Joshua Stern, DVM, PhD, DACVIM (Cardiology)
Associate Dean for Research & Graduate Studies



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Disclosures

- NC State Operates a Cardiac Genetic Testing Service
- Scientific Advisory Board Member – TriviumVet
- Consultant & Collaborator Myokardia Inc. / Bristol Myers Squibb
- Relevant Sponsored Research Projects
 - Cytokinetics, Inc.
 - TriviumVet
 - Edgewise Therapeutics

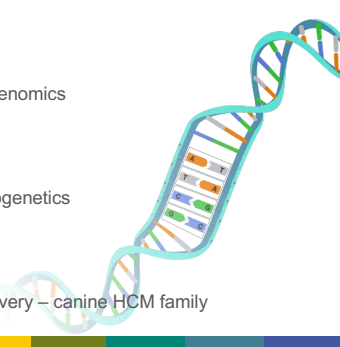


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Outline

- Basis of pharmacogenetics/genomics
- Utility in human cardiology
- Companion animal pharmacogenetics
- Case Discussions
- Phenotype to genotype discovery – canine HCM family



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Individualized Medicine and Pharmacogenetics

Age Genetics
Gender General Health
Other Medications Lifestyle

<https://precisionmedicine.ohsu.edu/what-is-pharmacogenetics/>

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The Pathway

Basic Science & Discovery Preclinical Studies Clinical Trials Clinical Practice

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Pharmacogenomics - The Human Experience

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CYP2C19 – Normal vs. Intermediate vs. Poor Metabolizers

CPIC UPDATE

Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium Guideline for CYP2C19 Genotype and Clopidogrel Therapy: 2022 Update

Craig R. Lee¹, Jasmine A. Laxum², Karim Sanghvi³, Roseann S. Gammal^{4,5}, Marc S. Sabatine⁶, Charles Michael Stein⁷, David F. Kriebel⁸, Nina A. Lind⁹, Yu-Ming Luo¹⁰, Isaac A. Sove^{11,12}, Jean-Sebastien Hahn¹³, Dan M. Roden¹⁴, Andrea Gasciug¹⁵, Kelly E. Coadle¹⁶, Teri E. Klein¹⁷, Julie A. Johnson¹⁸ and Alan R. Shuldiner¹⁹

CYP2C19 catalyzes the bioactivation of the antiplatelet prodrug clopidogrel, and CYP2C19 genotype impacts clopidogrel active metabolite formation. CYP2C19 intermediate and poor metabolizers who receive clopidogrel experience reduced platelet inhibition and increased risk for major adverse cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events. This guideline is an update to the 2012 Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC) guideline for the use of clopidogrel based on CYP2C19 genotype and includes expanded indications for CYP2C19 genotype-guided antiplatelet therapy, increased strength of recommendation for CYP2C19 intermediate metabolizers, updated CYP2C19 genotype to phenotype translation, and evidence from an expanded literature review (updates at www.cpic.org).

CYP2C19 – Deranged Metabolism = Altered Drug Effects

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Table 1. Assignment of predicted CYP2C19 phenotype based on genotype

Predicted phenotype	Genotype	Examples of CYP2C19 diplotypes ^a
CYP2C19 ultrarapid metabolizer	An individual carrying two increased function alleles	*17/*17
CYP2C19 rapid metabolizer	An individual carrying one normal function allele and one increased function allele	*1/*17
CYP2C19 normal metabolizer	An individual carrying two normal function alleles	*1/*1
CYP2C19 likely intermediate metabolizer ^b	An individual carrying one normal function allele and one decreased function allele or one increased function allele and one decreased function allele or two decreased function alleles	*1/*9, *9/*17, *9/*9
CYP2C19 intermediate metabolizer	An individual carrying one normal function allele and one no function allele or one increased function allele and one no function allele	*1/*2, *1/*3, *2/*17, *3/*17
CYP2C19 likely poor metabolizer ^b	An individual carrying one decreased function allele and one no function allele	*2/*9, *3/*9
CYP2C19 poor metabolizer	An individual carrying two no function alleles	*2/*2, *3/*3, *2/*3
Indeterminate metabolizer	An individual carrying one or two uncertain function alleles	*1/*12, *2/*12, *12/*14

^aPlease refer to the CYP2C19 Diploidy Phenotype Table online for a complete list. For allele functions and population-specific allele and phenotype frequencies, please refer to the CYP2C19 Allele Functionality Table and the CYP2C19 Allele Frequency Table online.^{8,9}

^bThere are limited data to characterize the function of decreased function alleles.

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CYP2C19 – Recs for CV Disease – Normal - Rapid Metabolizer

Table 2. Antiplatelet therapy recommendations based on CYP2C19 phenotype when considering clopidogrel for cardiovascular indications

CYP2C19 phenotype ^a	Implications for phenotypic measures	Therapeutic recommendation	Classification of recommendation ^b , ACS and/or PCI ^c	Classification of recommendation ^b , non-ACS, non-PCI cardiovascular indications ^d
CYP2C19 ultrarapid metabolizer	Increased clopidogrel active metabolite formation; lower on-treatment platelet reactivity; no association with higher bleeding risk	If considering clopidogrel, use at standard dose (75 mg/day)	Strong	No recommendation
CYP2C19 rapid metabolizer	Normal or increased clopidogrel active metabolite formation; normal or lower on-treatment platelet reactivity; no association with higher bleeding risk	If considering clopidogrel, use at standard dose (75 mg/day)	Strong	No recommendation
CYP2C19 normal metabolizer	Normal clopidogrel active metabolite formation; normal on-treatment platelet reactivity	If considering clopidogrel, use at standard dose (75 mg/day)	Strong	Strong

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CYP2C19 – Recs for CV Disease – Intermediate Metabolizer

CYP2C19 likely intermediate metabolizer	Reduced clopidogrel active metabolite formation; increased on-treatment platelet reactivity; increased risk for adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events	Avoid standard dose clopidogrel (75 mg) if possible. Use prasugrel or ticagrelor at standard dose if no contraindication	Strong*	No recommendation*
CYP2C19 intermediate metabolizer	Reduced clopidogrel active metabolite formation; increased on-treatment platelet reactivity; increased risk for adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events	Avoid standard dose (75 mg) clopidogrel if possible. Use prasugrel or ticagrelor at standard dose if no contraindication	Strong	No recommendation

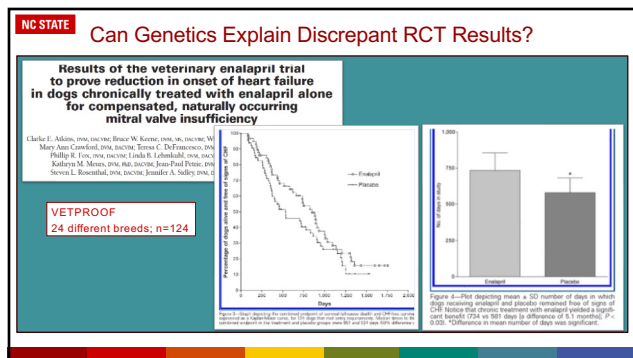
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CYP2C19 – Recs for CV Disease – Poor Metabolizer

CYP2C19 likely poor metabolizer	Significantly reduced clopidogrel active metabolite formation; increased on-treatment platelet reactivity; increased risk for adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events	Avoid clopidogrel if possible. Use prasugrel or ticagrelor at standard dose if no contraindication	Strong*	Moderate*
CYP2C19 poor metabolizer	Significantly reduced clopidogrel active metabolite formation; increased on-treatment platelet reactivity; increased risk for adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events	Avoid clopidogrel if possible. Use prasugrel or ticagrelor at standard dose if no contraindication	Strong	Moderate

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NC STATE Can Genetics Explain Discrepant RCT Results?

J Vet Intern Med 2003;16:80-88

Efficacy of Enalapril for Prevention of Congestive Heart Failure in Dogs with Myxomatous Valve Disease and Asymptomatic Mitral Regurgitation

Clarence Kvatt, Jens Haggstrom, Henrik Dueland Pedersen, Kerstin H. Anna-Karin Jansson, Anna Tethelin, Kristin Bjorkqvist, Erik Ahlgren, Mikael E. Ellen Bjerkås, Susanne Gussler, Peter Lund, Gudrun Wegeland, Eva Ad...

SVEP
100% CKCS; n=229 dogs

Dogs remaining in study (%)

Time (days)

— Enalapril
— Placebo

P=0.85

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NC STATE Can Genetics Explain Discrepant RCT Results?

Angiotensin-converting enzyme activity in Cavalier King Charles Spaniels with an ACE gene polymorphism and myxomatous mitral valve disease

Kathryn M. Meurs^a, Lisbeth H. Olsen^a, Maria J. Reimann^a, Bruce W. Keene^a, Clarke E. Atkins^a, Darcy Adin^a, Brent Aona^a, Julia Condit^a, Teresa DeFrancesco^a, Yamir Reina-Doreste^a, Joshua A. Stern^{a,b}, Sandra Tou^a, Jessica Ward^{a,c} and Kathleen Woodruff^a

N=73 CKCS – 66% Mutant!

43 of 73 (59%) = Homozygous Mutant
5 of 73 (7%) = Heterozygous Mutant
25 of 73 (34%) = Wildtype

ACE activity (nmol/min/ml)

Wildtype ACE-Mutant

Median baseline ACE activity was significantly lower for ACE-Mutant dogs compared to the ACE-Wildtype (P=0.004). Median range (IQR) was 10.0 (6.0-14.0) nmol/min/ml for ACE-Wildtype and 6.0 (4.0-10.0) nmol/min/ml for ACE-Mutant dogs. The error bars indicate the quartile range of the median ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme.

Pharmacogenetics and Genomics 2018, Vol 28 No 2

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The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

SLCO1B1 Variants and Statin-Associated Myopathy: A Genomewide Search

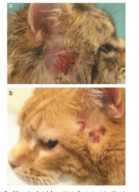
ADRIAN C. ZILBERMAN, M.D., M.Sc., et al.

Subgroup	TT/CT/CC	C Allele Frequency	Odds Ratio (95% CI) per C Allele	Odds Ratio (95% CI) for CC vs. TT
Type of myopathy				
Definite	12/15/14	20/17/0	0.52	0.13 (0.01-2.0)
Incipient	17/20/7	20/17/0	0.39	0.11 (0.02-0.41)
Age				
<65 yr	9/13/7	29/4/1	0.47	0.06 (0.01-0.4)
≥65 yr	20/22/14	41/13/0	0.45	0.15 (0.03-0.69)
Sex				
Male	19/25/17	32/13/0	0.48	0.13 (0.03-0.5)
Female	10/10/4	18/4/0	0.38	0.11 (0.02-0.5)
Glomerular filtration rate				
<60 mL/min (1.73 m ²)	20/26/17	33/13/0	0.48	0.11 (0.02-0.6)
≥60 mL/min (1.73 m ²)	3/16	3/16/0	0.39	0.12 (0.02-0.6)
Use of atorvastatin				
No	24/23/19	38/16/0	0.47	0.14 (0.03-0.5)
Yes	5/10	3/10/0	0.35	0.04 (0.005-0.4)
All	29/35/31	20/17/0	0.45	0.11 (0.02-0.4)

Drug (Statin) Side Effects Tied to Genetic Variants

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NC STATE Can Genetics Explain AEs in Companion Animals?



J. Vet. Intern. Med. 2016;31:155-161

Effect of Spironolactone on Diastolic Function and Left Ventricular Mass in Maine Coon Cats with Familial Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

K.A. MacDonald, M.D. Kittleson, and P.H. Kass



4 of 13 cats from a closed breeding colony experienced severe facial dermatitis

Fig 5. Ulcerative facial dermatitis in 2 cats treated with spironolactone. (a) The cat had severe facial dermatitis before the spironolactone treatment. (b) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 14 days of spironolactone treatment. (c) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 28 days of spironolactone treatment. (d) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 42 days of spironolactone treatment. (e) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 56 days of spironolactone treatment. (f) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 70 days of spironolactone treatment. (g) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 84 days of spironolactone treatment. (h) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 98 days of spironolactone treatment. (i) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 112 days of spironolactone treatment. (j) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 126 days of spironolactone treatment. (k) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 140 days of spironolactone treatment. (l) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 154 days of spironolactone treatment. (m) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 168 days of spironolactone treatment. (n) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 182 days of spironolactone treatment. (o) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 196 days of spironolactone treatment. (p) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 210 days of spironolactone treatment. (q) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 224 days of spironolactone treatment. (r) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 238 days of spironolactone treatment. (s) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 252 days of spironolactone treatment. (t) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 266 days of spironolactone treatment. (u) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 280 days of spironolactone treatment. (v) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 294 days of spironolactone treatment. (w) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 308 days of spironolactone treatment. (x) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 322 days of spironolactone treatment. (y) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 336 days of spironolactone treatment. (z) The cat had mild facial dermatitis after 350 days of spironolactone treatment.

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NC STATE Can Genetics Explain AEs in Companion Animals?

Journal of Veterinary Cardiology (2017) 20, 1–12

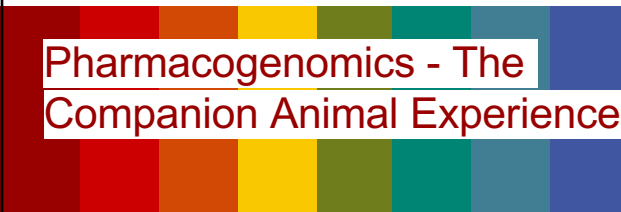
The SEISICAT study: a pilot study assessing efficacy and safety of spironolactone in cats with congestive heart failure secondary to cardiomyopathy*

No cat experienced facial excoriations over 15 months of study (0 of 9)

Rachel James, VetMB¹, Emilie Guillot, DVM², Catherine Garelli-Paar, Pharm D³, Jacqueline Huxley, BVSc⁴, Vanessa Grassi, MSc⁵, Malcolm Cobb, PhD^{1,6*}

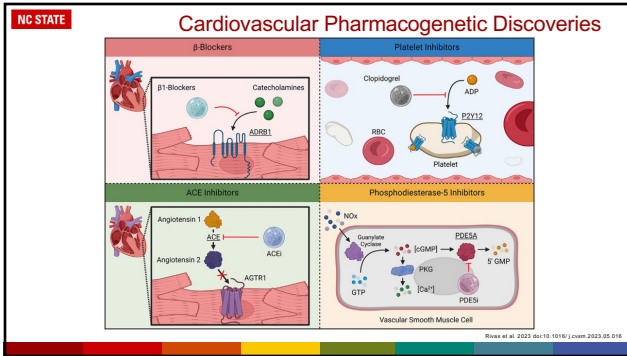
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Pharmacogenomics - The Companion Animal Experience

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NC STATE **CASE - FRANKIE**

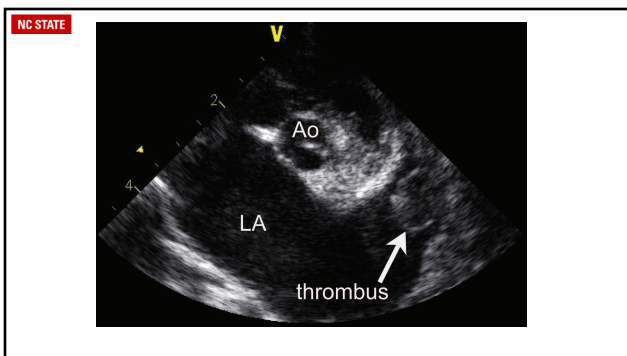
- 4yr MC DSH
- rDVM ausculted gallop and HCM B2 was diagnosed
- Clopidogrel 18.75mg PO q24 prescribed

• 1 month later

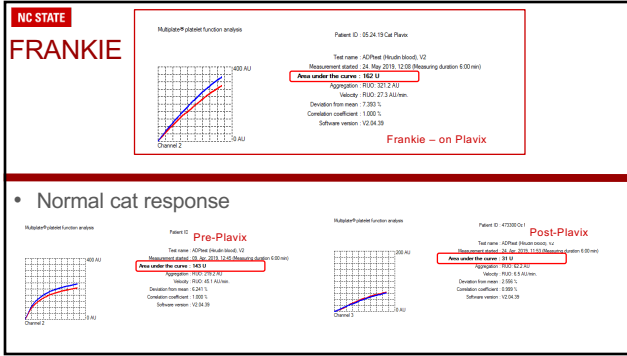
- Acute decompensation – R thoracic limb paralysis & respiratory distress



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Could understanding Frankie's genetics at HCM diagnosis have altered therapy?

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CLOPIDOGREL RESISTANCE?

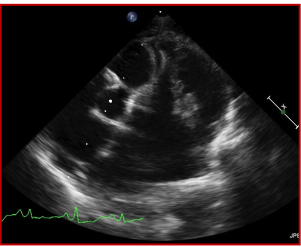


- Did patient receive recommended dose?
 - Compliance is a big issue
 - Taste aversion - always give in gel capsules
 - Compounded
- Clopidogrel resistance associated with on-treatment CV events in humans

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NC STATE Clopidogrel Resistance Discovery

- 18-30% of cat population across studies has less robust or no measurable response to clopidogrel on advanced platelet testing
- Aspirin resistance 20-100%



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NC STATE SNPs in *P2RY1*, *P2RY12*, and *CYP2C19* for Clopidogrel Resistance in Cats

Nonsynonymous single nucleotide polymorphisms in candidate genes *P2RY1*, *P2RY12* and *CYP2C19* for clopidogrel efficacy in cats

Yu Ueda, Ronald Hak Long Li, Fern Tablin, Eric S. Ontiveros, Joshua A. Stern

Table 1 *P2RY1*, *P2RY12*, and *CYP2C19* polymorphisms.

Genes	Mutation	Location	Polymorphisms	Distribution n (%)
<i>P2RY1</i>	p.Ala236Gly	D2.110685285	C/C (wildtype)	14/34 (41.2)
			C/G	15/34 (44.1)
			G/G	5/34 (14.7)
<i>P2RY12</i>	p.Val34Ile	D2.112204070	G/G (wildtype)	12/34 (35.3)
			G/A	16/34 (47.1)
			A/A	6/34 (17.6)
<i>CYP2C19</i>	p.Pro479Leu	D3.56761958	C/C (wildtype)	13/34 (38.2)
			C/T	16/34 (47.1)
			T/T	5/34 (14.7)

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NC STATE SNPs in *P2RY1*, *P2RY12*, and *CYP2C19* for Clopidogrel Resistance in Cats

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			G/A	16/34 (47.1)
			A/A	6/34 (17.6)
<i>CYP2C19</i>	p.Pro479Leu	D3.56761958	C/C (wildtype)	13/34 (38.2)
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			T/T	5/34 (14.7)

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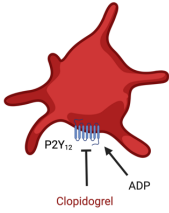
NC STATE Clopidogrel Resistance – Clinical Trial

scientific reports

OPEN A genetic polymorphism in *P2RY₁* impacts response to clopidogrel in cats with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Yu Ueda¹, Ronald H. L. Li¹, Nghi Nguyen¹, Eric S. Ontiveros¹, Samantha L. Kovacs¹, Maureen S. Oldach¹, Karen M. Vernau¹, Michael H. Court¹ & Joshua A. Stern^{1,2}

- n = 49 HCM cats
- A236G variant in the *P2RY₁* gene
- Reduced response to clopidogrel
- High prevalence in HCM-affected cats (51% heterozygous, 16.3% homozygous)

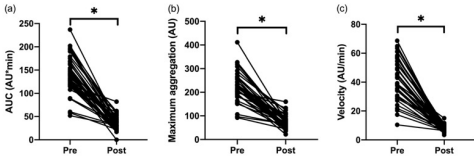


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NC STATE P2Y1-Mediated Clopidogrel Resistance

A genetic polymorphism in *P2RY₁* impacts response to clopidogrel in cats with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Yu Ueda, Ronald H. L. Li, Nghi Nguyen, Eric S. Ontiveros, Samantha L. Kovacs, Maureen S. Oldach, Karen M. Vernau, Michael H. Court & Joshua A. Stern

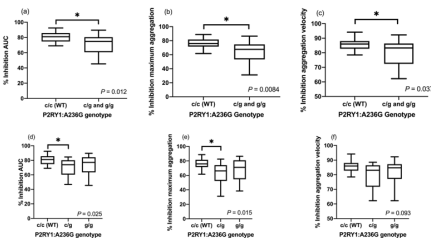


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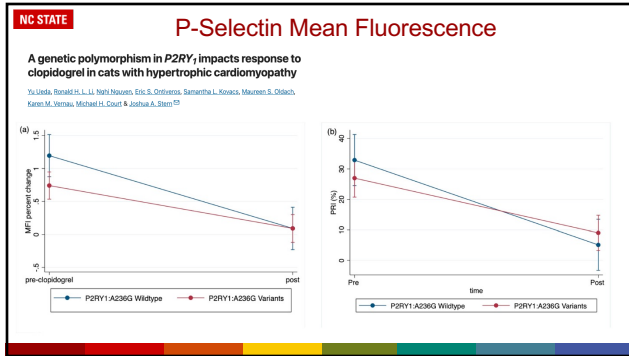
NC STATE Genotype-Dependent Percent Platelet Inhibition

A genetic polymorphism in *P2RY₁* impacts response to clopidogrel in cats with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

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Could understanding Frankie's genetics at HCM diagnosis have altered therapy?

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NC State College of Veterinary Medicine
Veterinary Cardiac Genetics Laboratory

1060 William Moore Dr., RB 326
 Raleigh, NC 27607

 cvm-cardiacgenetics@ncsu.edu
 (919) 919-3277

P2RY1 Mutation Genetic Testing Results

Clopidogrel is a drug frequently used to prevent blood clot formation in cats with heart disease. A portion of cats are resistant to this medication or have less than expected response to treatment. A mutation in the *P2RY1* gene is associated with reduced response to this medication and cats harboring this mutation may benefit from altered drug dosing, selection of a different anti-thrombotic drug, or combined anti-thrombotic therapies under the consultation of a veterinarian.

Owner Last Name: _____ Result: **Positive Homozygous**
 Animal Name: Frankie ID: **494958**

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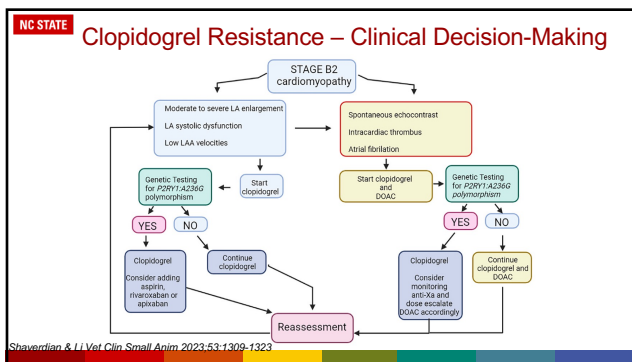
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Ongoing Observational Clinical Research

7 cases with atrial thrombus, ATE or stroke despite consistent clopidogrel therapy

6 of 7- mutant

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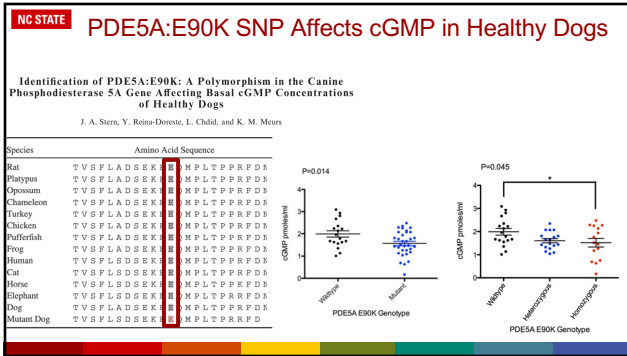


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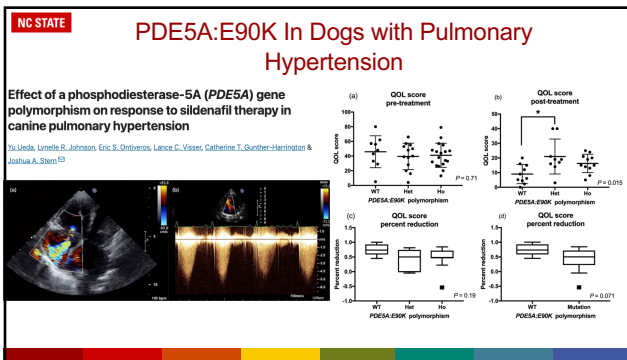
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Pulmonary Hypertension & Variable Response to Sildenafil

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Consider dose escalation or multimodal therapy in PDE5A mutants. Can we genotype fast enough to aid clinical decision-making

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What's yet to be discovered?

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MMVD Dog – PDE5i Super Responders?




- August 2016
 - B2; LA:Ao 2.1
 - No obvious c.t. rupture
 - Pimobendan initiated
- February 2017
 - LA:Ao 1.5
- September 2020
 - LA:Ao 1.7
 - Non-cardiac COD 16.5yrs

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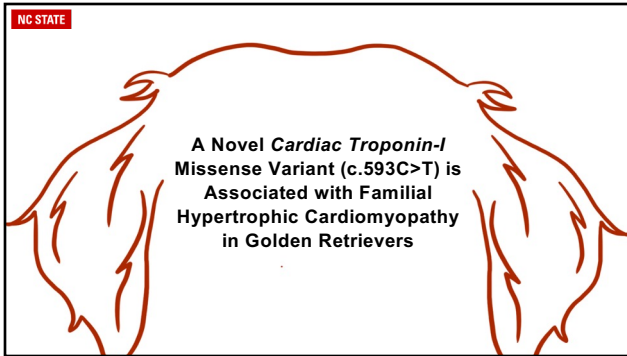
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Phenotype to Genotype Discovery



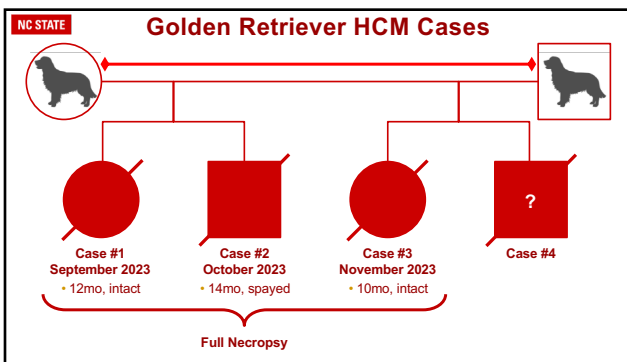
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A Novel *Cardiac Troponin-I* Missense Variant (c.593C>T) is Associated with Familial Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy in Golden Retrievers

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Hypothesis

HCM in this Golden Retriever family is caused by a genetic variant(s) harbored in sarcomere-related gene(s)

Aim

Identify the first-ever reported genetic etiology of canine HCM via a Whole-Genome Association Study (WGAS)

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Methods

gDNA

n=3

n=11

~30X Coverage

WGAS Analysis

Autosomal Recessive ($P_{Allelic}$)

Variant	HCM-Affected	Control
Wildtype	6	1
	0	10

$P_{Allelic}=0.0237$

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Results: Necropsy

Presumed cause of death: Sudden cardiac death following arrhythmogenic event

Gross Pathologic

- Biventricular hypertrophy
- Evidence of L-CHF

Histopathologic

- Cardiomyocyte hypertrophy
- ↑ interstitial fibrosis
- Myofiber disarray
- Myocytolysis

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Results: WGAS

- Total Freebayes-called variants: **13,186,318**
- Total $P_{Allelic}<0.024$: **98,268**
- 'MODERATE' $P_{Allelic}<0.024$: **225**
- 'HIGH' $P_{Allelic}<0.024$: **33**
- Segregating 'MODERATE' $P_{Allelic}<0.024$ called: **8**
- Segregating 'HIGH' $P_{Allelic}<0.024$ called: **2**

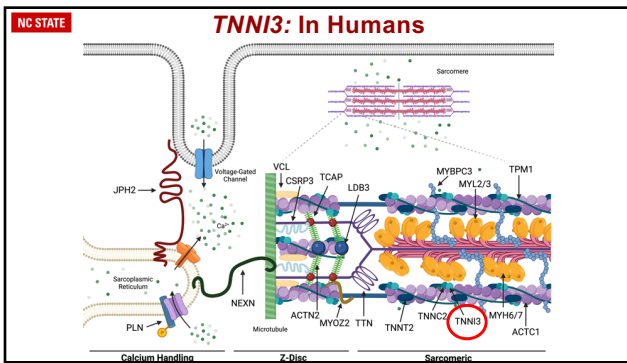
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NC STATE **Results: Unique Variants**

- Validation cohort**
 - 2,771 unphenotyped dogs (>400 breeds)
 - Including 52 GRs
 - Additional 42 GRs
 - Total of 94 GRs
- Cardiac Troponin-I (TNNI3)**
 - 'MODERATE' missense variant
 - Chr1:103244333 (canFam4)
 - c.593C>T; p.Ala198Val
 - Perfect segregation



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NC STATE **TNNI3: In Humans**

RESEARCH ARTICLE | Originally Published 4 September 2020

Founder Mutation in N Terminus of Cardiac Troponin I Causes Malignant Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

Mutations in the cardiac troponin I gene associated with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Alison Kimura¹, Haruhito Harada^{1,2}, Jong-Eui Park³, Hirofumi Nishi^{4,5}, Manabu Saitoh⁶, Megumi Takahashi⁷, Shiroshi Hara⁸, Toshi Sasaki⁹, Nobuhisa Ohnohara¹⁰, Taketoshi Nakamura¹¹, Takeshi Koyanagi¹², Tae-Hong Heung¹³, Jin-A Choo¹⁴, Kyu-Sung Chang¹⁵, Akira Hasegawa¹⁶, Ryosuke Niigaki¹⁷, Osamu Okazaki¹⁸, Hiroshi Nakamura¹⁹, Masumori Matsuzaki²⁰, Tsuguru Sakamoto²¹, Hiroonori Tachibana²², Yoshinori Koga²³, Tetsuomi Imazumi²⁴ & Takahito Sasagaki²⁵

10.1093/eurheartj/ehaa124

SPECIAL ARTICLE

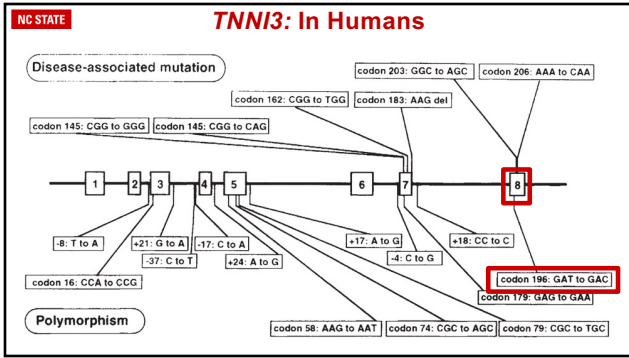
Recurrent and founder mutations in the Netherlands: cardiac Troponin I (TNNI3) gene mutations as a cause of severe forms of hypertrophic and restrictive cardiomyopathy

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Functional Consequences of the Mutations in Human Cardiac Troponin I Gene Found in Familial Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

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Questions?

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