

Farmacogenetica – analysetechnieken

PUOZ labdag 22-11-2016

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Sectiehoofd Laboratorium
Klinische Farmacie & Toxicologie
Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum



LIFE | HEALTH | HEALTH JOURNAL

Is Your Medicine Right for Your Metabolism?

More genetic tests aim to help predict how people might respond to many common medications

By MELINDA BECK

Updated March 14, 2016 3:05 p.m. ET

People can respond to drugs very differently. A medication that brings relief for some patients might show no benefit at all in others, or even cause harmful side effects.

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'Geef elke Nederlander een medisch dna-paspoort'

Dna-paspoort kan ernstige bijwerkingen voorkomen

Geef elke Nederlander een medisch dna-paspoort. Dat kan veel ernstige bijwerkingen tijdens behandelingen en zelfs sterfgevallen voorkomen. Dat is farmacogenetica Ron van Schaik, in het Erasmus MC in -Jan Guchelaar in het Leidse LUMC.

DR. J.J. SWEN, ZIEKENHUISAPOTHEKER

1 minuut en 33 seconden

Hart van Nederland.nl

Gezondheid van Nederland

'DNA-paspoort voor alle Nederlanders'

Gepubliceerd: 30 april 09:04
Update: 30 april 21:28

Alle Nederlanders moeten een DNA-paspoort krijgen. Daarin staan de genen die bepalen of iemand afwijkend op een medicijn of behandeling reageert. Verschillende artsen en hoogleraren van het Erasmus MC en het LUMC pleiten daarvoor.

OUTLINE PERSONALIZED MEDICINE



The right drug for you

Personalized prescribing is gaining momentum, but is there enough evidence for it to become standard clinical practice?

BY LORR BEEB

For ten-year-old Isabella's pediatric doctor, the usual chemotherapy was not going to work. When the standard drug treatment failed, the doctor considered the drug most commonly used to treat acute lymphoblastic leukemia, rather than having two high-copy copies of the TPMT gene that produces the enzyme responsible for metabolizing these drugs. Even for one child, Isabella's doctor was using a drug that was not standard. The results were clear: Isabella's leukemia went into remission.

of chemotherapy in early phases, and it is also associated with using diagnostic tests to tailor other conditions, such as inflammatory bowel disease and rheumatoid arthritis. There are currently no tests that can predict a drug's effect on a patient's health. The same procedure is used to predict which drug is best for a patient. The results were clear: Isabella's leukemia went into remission. The same procedure is used to predict which drug is best for a patient. The results were clear: Isabella's leukemia went into remission.

Getting Pharmacogenomics Into the Clinic

Journalist: Abbott

What if there were a way to know if a depressed patient would respond to an antidepressant before it was prescribed? Or to predict a bleeding event from an anticoagulant drug? In recent years, advances in genetic testing have made such things seem possible. Genetic tests can predict how patients will respond to certain drugs. But physician adoption is moving slowly, and experts in the growing field of pharmacogenomics.

Genetic variability affects essentially every single gene in the human genome and sometimes it's going to affect these tests and interpret and act on the results. It's bringing them into better outcomes for their patients.

How Does Pharmacogenomics Work?

Genetic variability affects essentially every single gene in the human genome and sometimes it's going to affect these tests and interpret and act on the results. It's bringing them into better outcomes for their patients.



Personalised = trendy



'Most drugs don't work'

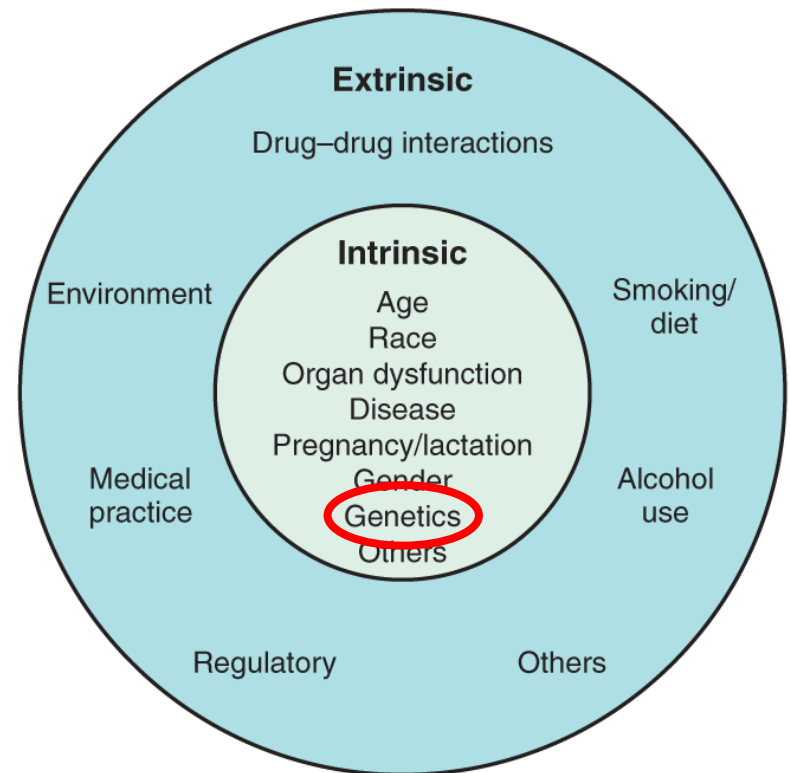
Effective (%).

- Alzheimer 30
- Depression (SSRI) 62
- Asthma 60
- Diabetes mellitus 57
- Migraine (acute) 52
- Migraine (profyl.) 50
- Cradiac dysrhythmia 60
- Tumors 25
- Schizophrenia 60
- Reumatoid arthritis 50
- Reumat. art. (Cox-2) 80
- Hepatitis C 47



How is this possible?

- Non-adherence
 - Wrong drug-use
 - Interacting co-medication
 - Organ dysfunction
 - Different stage of the disease
 - Environmental factors
 - food, alcohol
-



Heritable (genetic) differences in drug sensitivity

Farmacogenetica



DNA Test



100% dosis

Geneesmiddel A



50% dosis

Geneesmiddel A

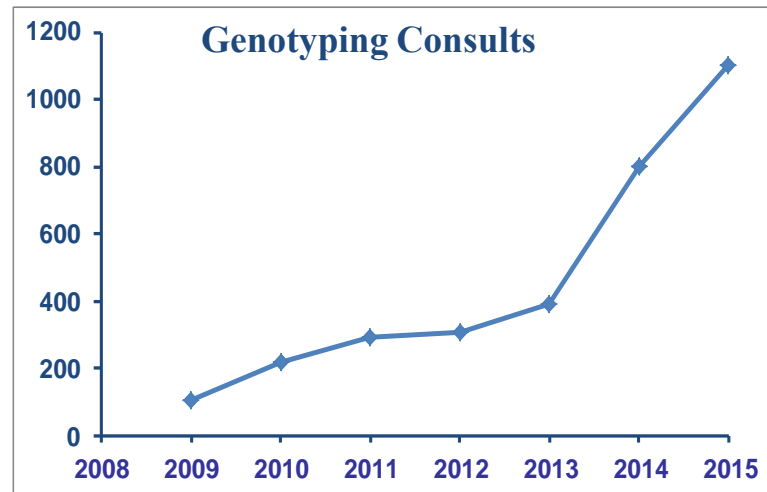


Geneesmiddel B

Pharmacogenetics @ LUMC

Prospective test:

- Oncology: patients receiving CAP or 5-FU tested for *DPYD* (rs3918290, rs55886062, rs67376798, rs56038477)
- Nephrology: kidney transplant patients tested for *CYP3A5* (rs776746, rs10264272).
- Psychiatry: patients with a therapy resistant depression, referred to LUMC for ECT, tested for *CYP2D6*, and *CYP2C19*.
- PGx consultation service for outpatients



On request: VKORC1, CYP2C9, SLCO1B1, UGT1A1, THYMS, ABCB1, NAT1, NAT2, CYP3A4, CYP2B6 other....

Workflow example: Individualization of fluoropyrimidine therapy



Van monster naar DNA

Monstername

DNA isolatie

“QC”

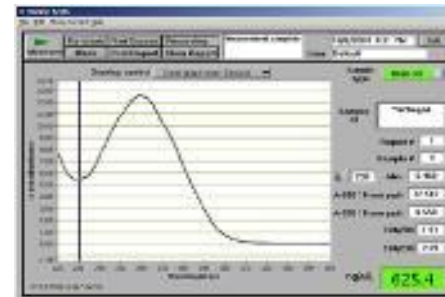
DNA voor analyse



2 ml speeksel



4 ml EDTA bloed

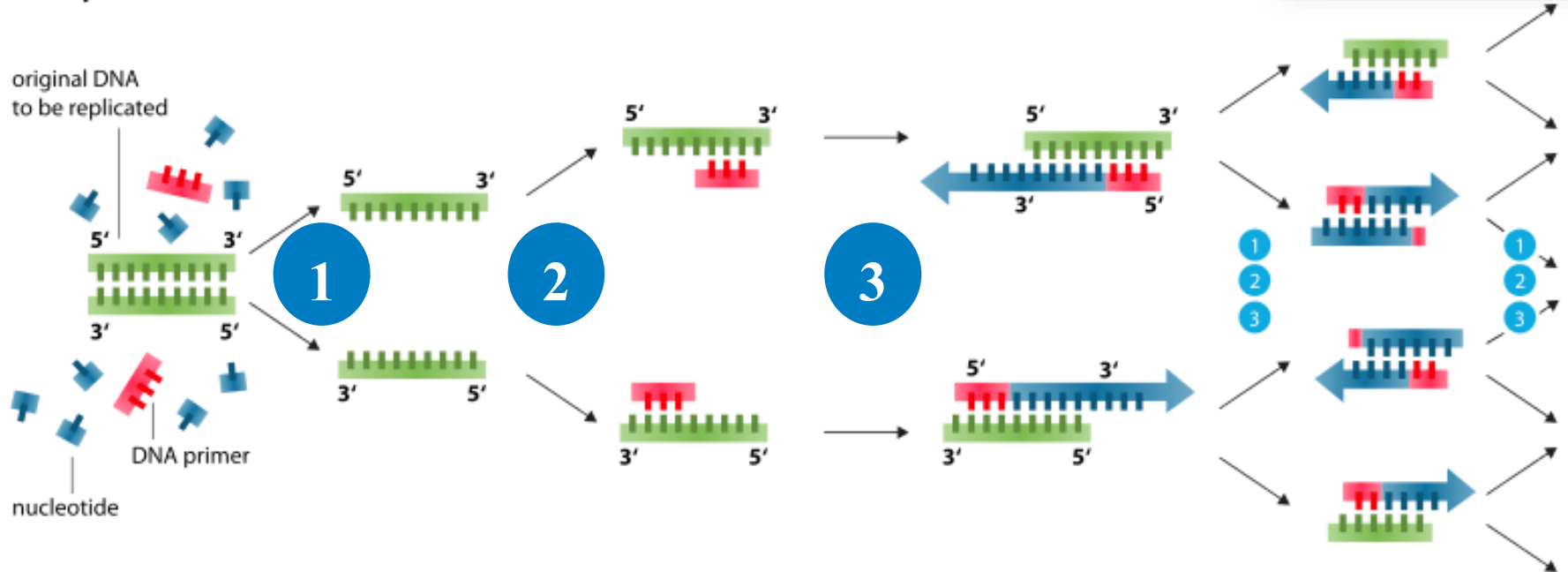
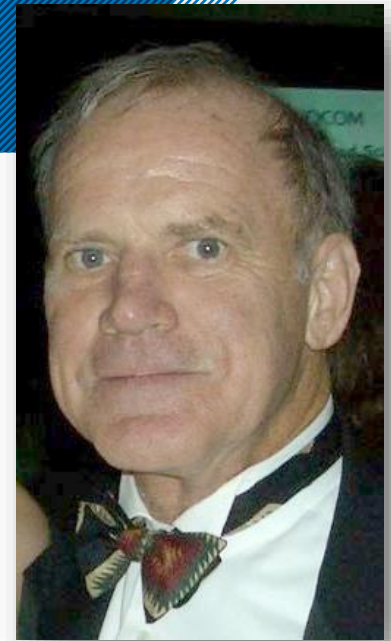


260/280 ratio → 1,5 - 2

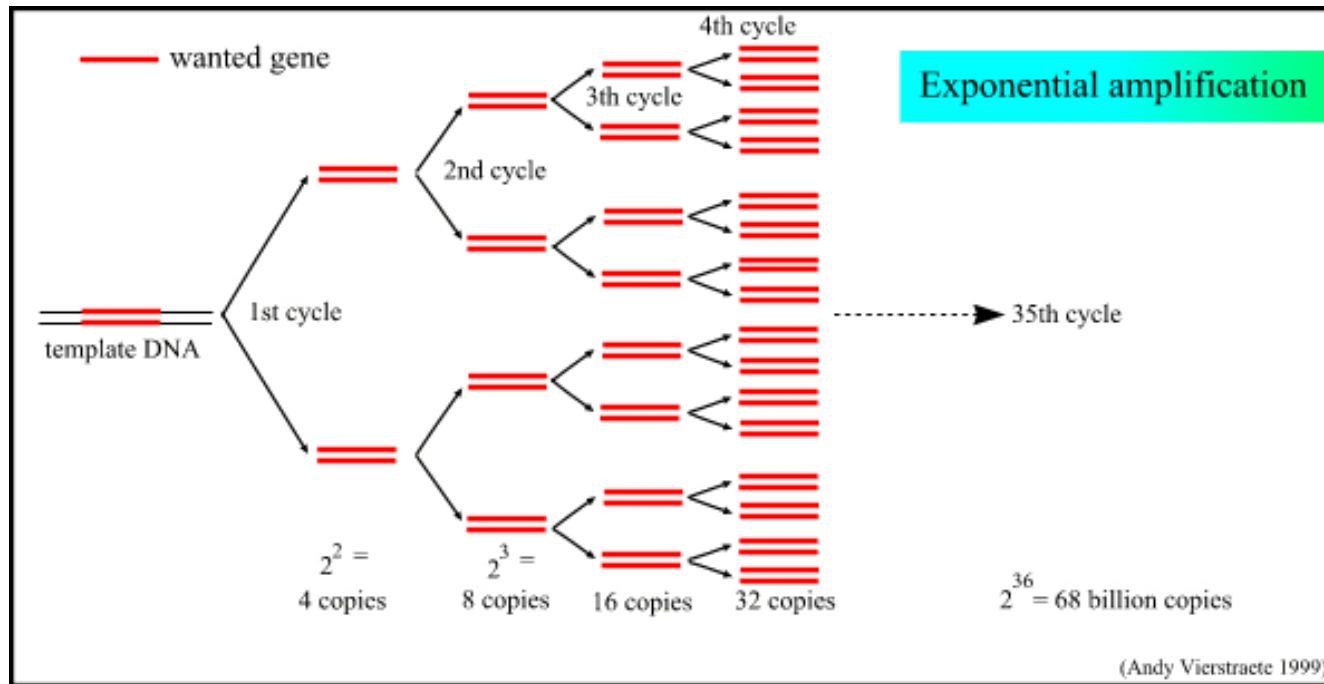
Polymerase Chain Reaction

Invented in 1983 by Kary Mullis, Nobelprice in 1993

1. Denaturation (90 - 96°C)
2. Annealing of primers (45 - 65°C)
3. Elongation by thermostable polymerase (72°C)



Polymerase Chain Reaction



1983



1993



2003



Beschikbare methoden

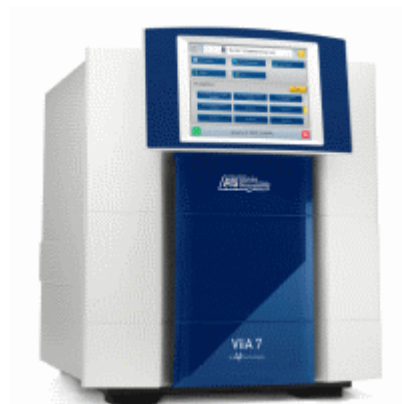
- PCR gel electroforese
- Real-time PCR genotyping assays
- Pyrosequencing
- Genotyping SNP Array
- High Resolution Melting
- Sanger sequencing
- Next Generation Sequencing

Techniek 1 Real-time PCR: TaqMan

PacMan



- Real-time PCR
- Addition of labeled probes
- Easy to perform; pre-designed assays
- Fluorescence

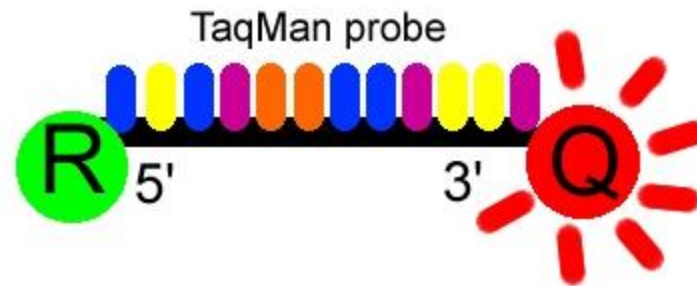


LightCycler® 480 System

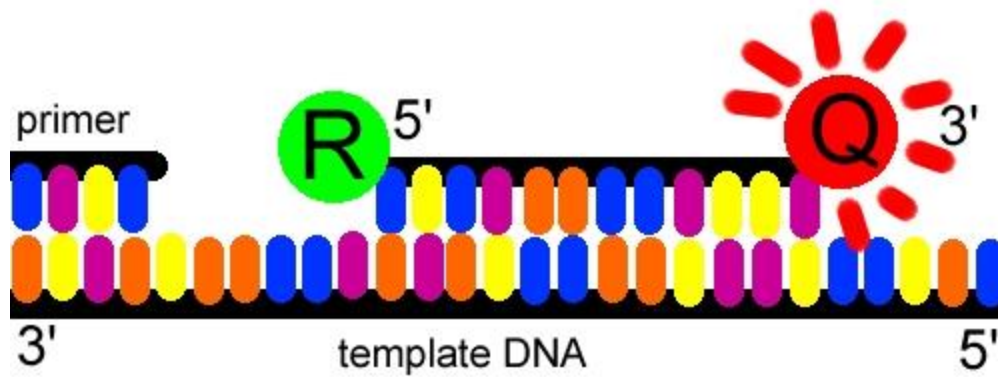
ViiA™ 7 Real-Time PCR System

QuantStudio 12K Flex RT PCR System

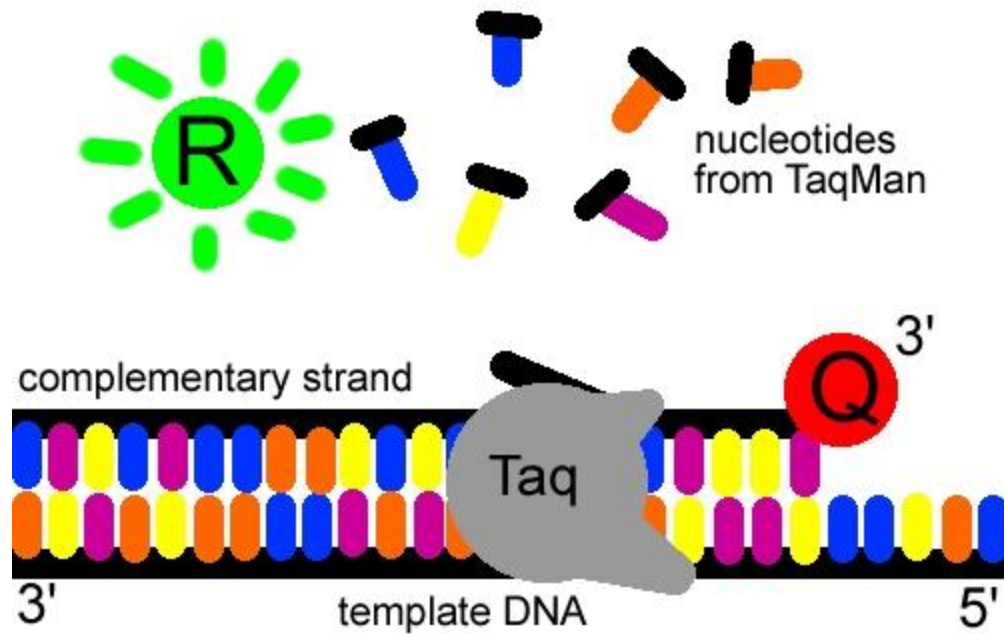
Principle: probe based SNP detection



Annealing



Cleavage

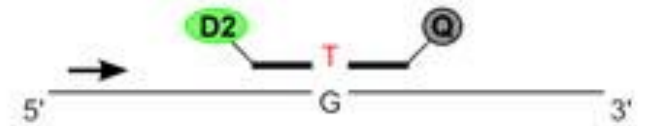
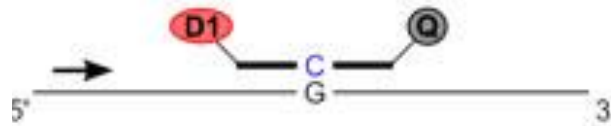


SNP detectie; verschillende probes

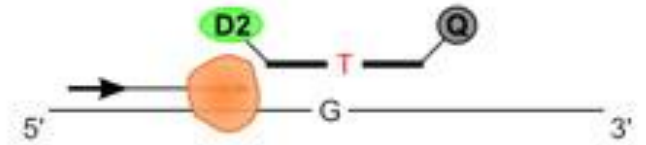
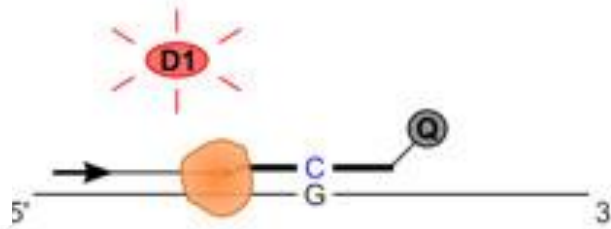
Perfect match TaqMan® probe

Single mismatch TaqMan® probe

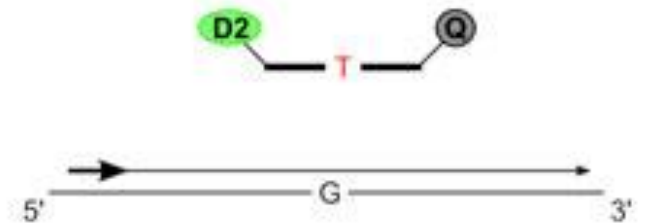
Hybridization



Extension



Completed




Probe cleavage: signal

Probe displacement: no signal

D1 : Dye 1

D2 : Dye 2

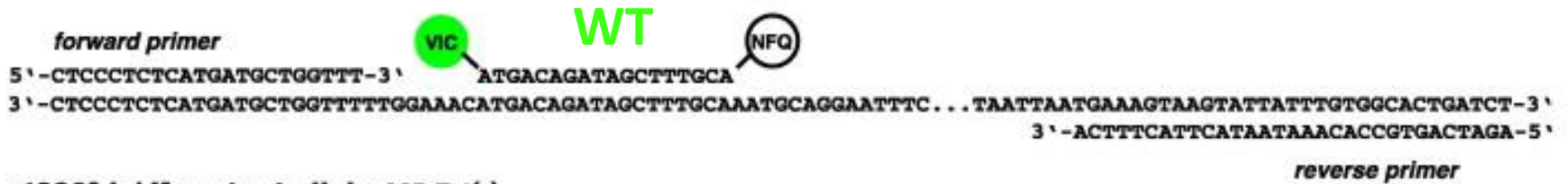
Q : Quencher

 : DNA polymerase

 : Forward primer

Hoe ziet dat er in de praktijk uit?

a normal allele *MDR1*(+)



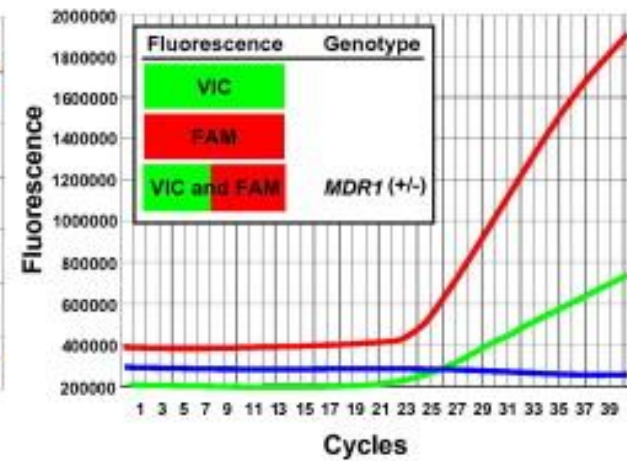
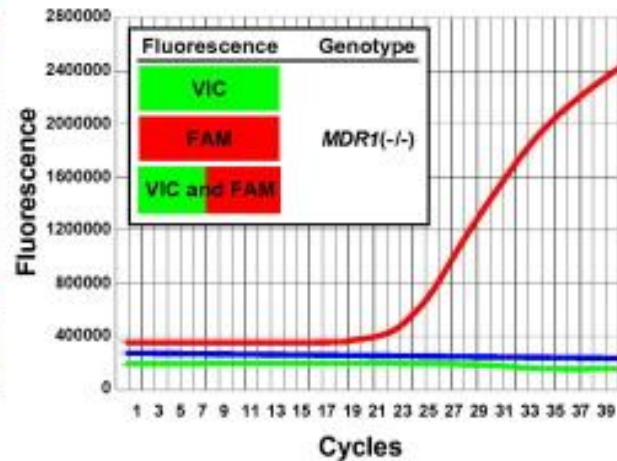
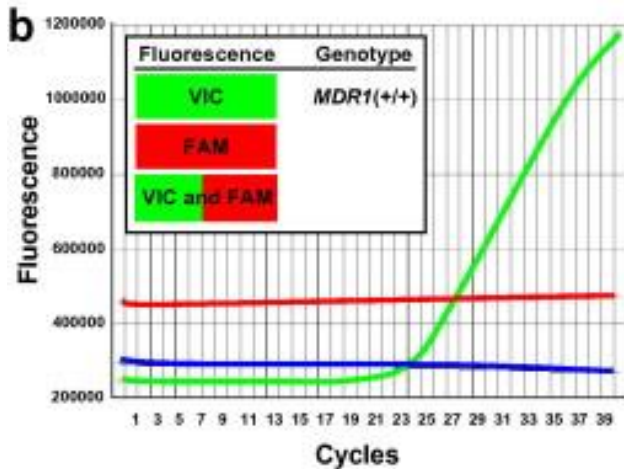
nt230[del4] mutant allele *MDR1*(-)



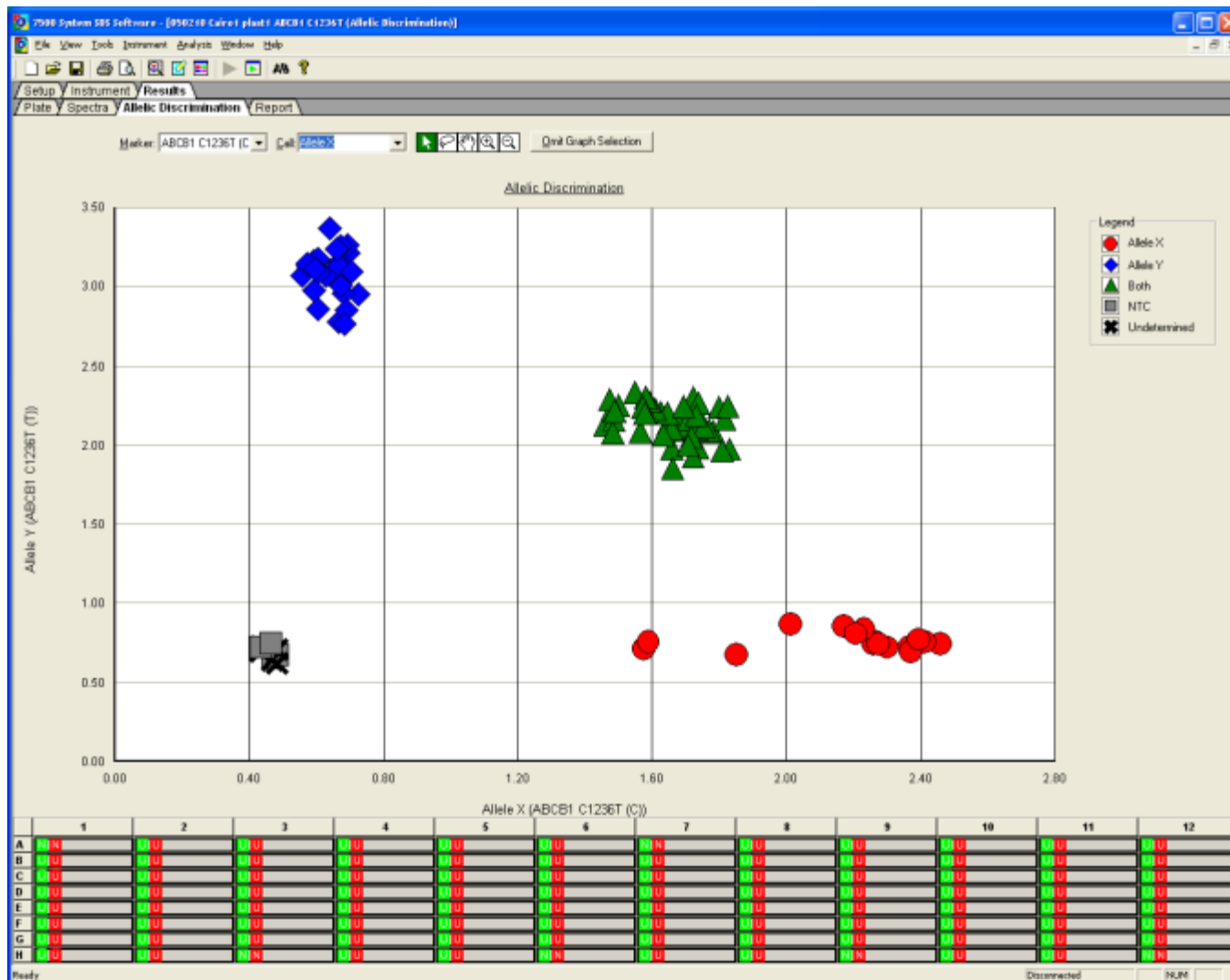
WT/WT

MUT/MUT

WT/MUT



Een typisch resultaat

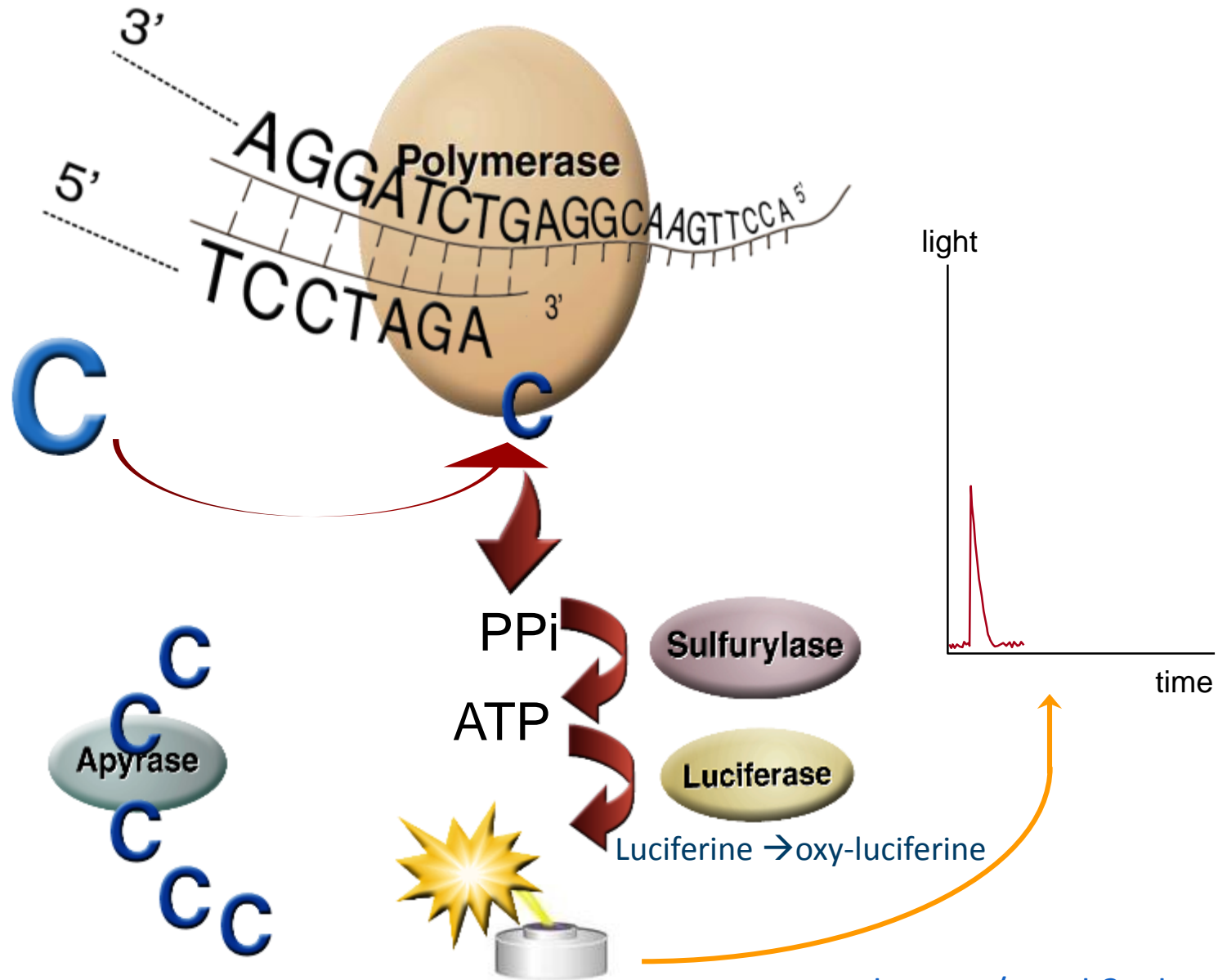


Techniek 2: Pyrosequencing



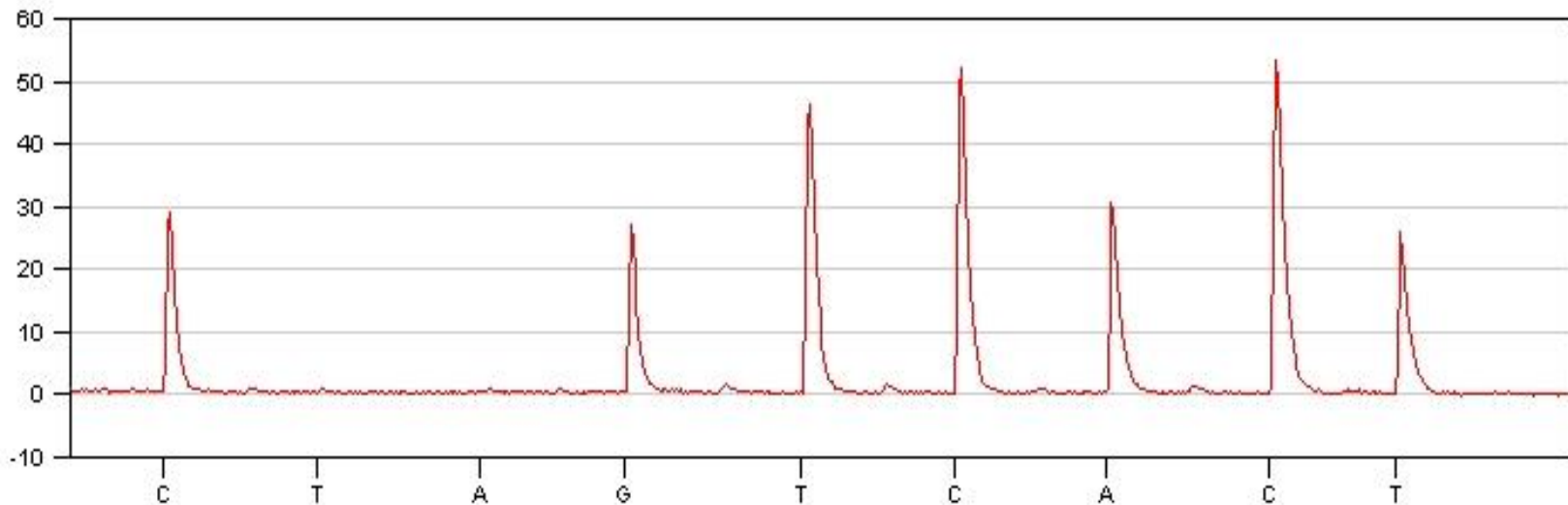
- “Sequencing by synthesis” principle
- Ontwikkeld in 1996
- 4 enzymen
- Chemiluminescentie,
- Reads van ~300-500 nucleotiden

Principle



- Each peak represents the incorporation of 1 nucleotide.
- 1 nucleotide is added at a time.

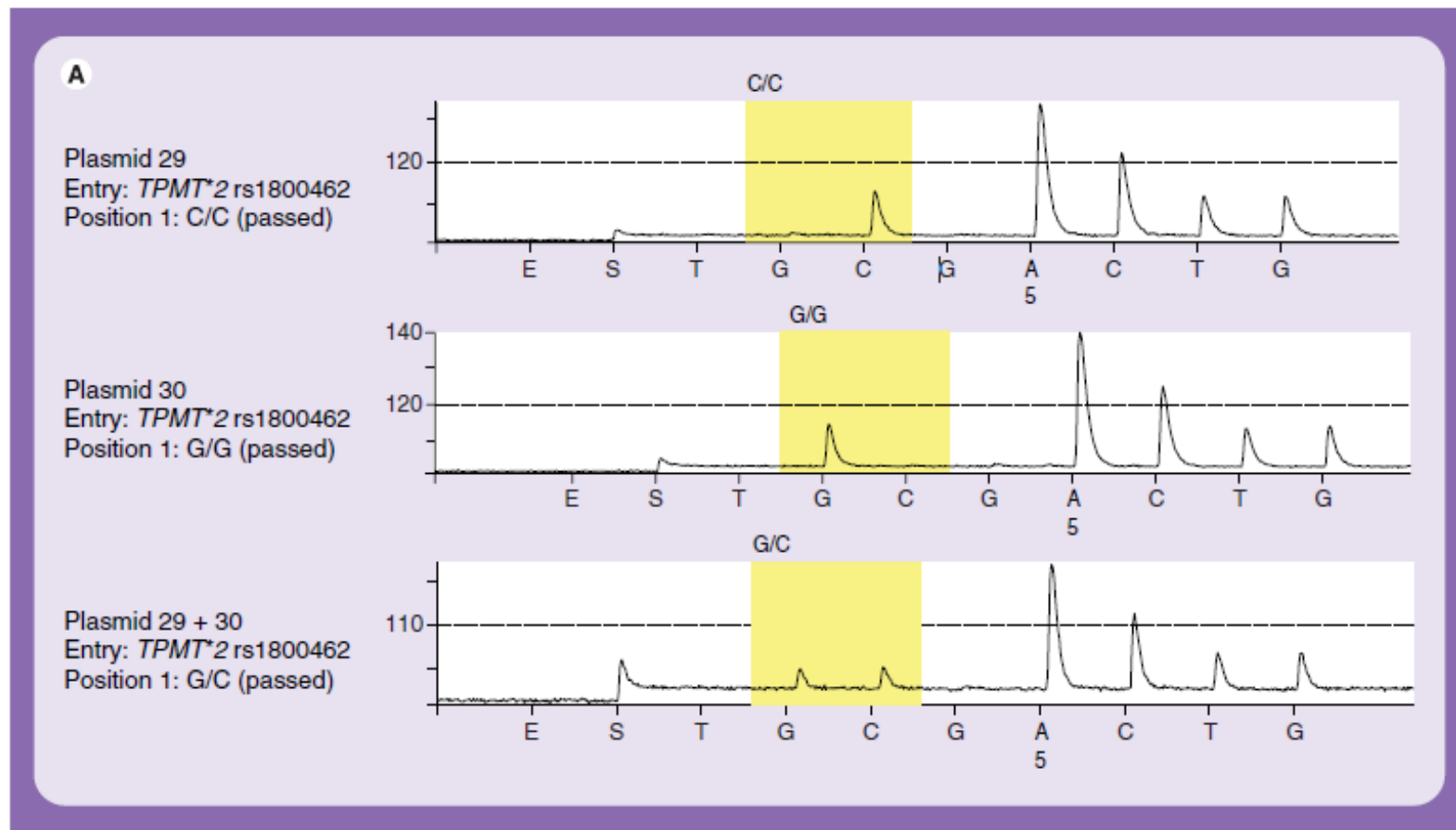
3'-----GCAAGGTGGA-----5'



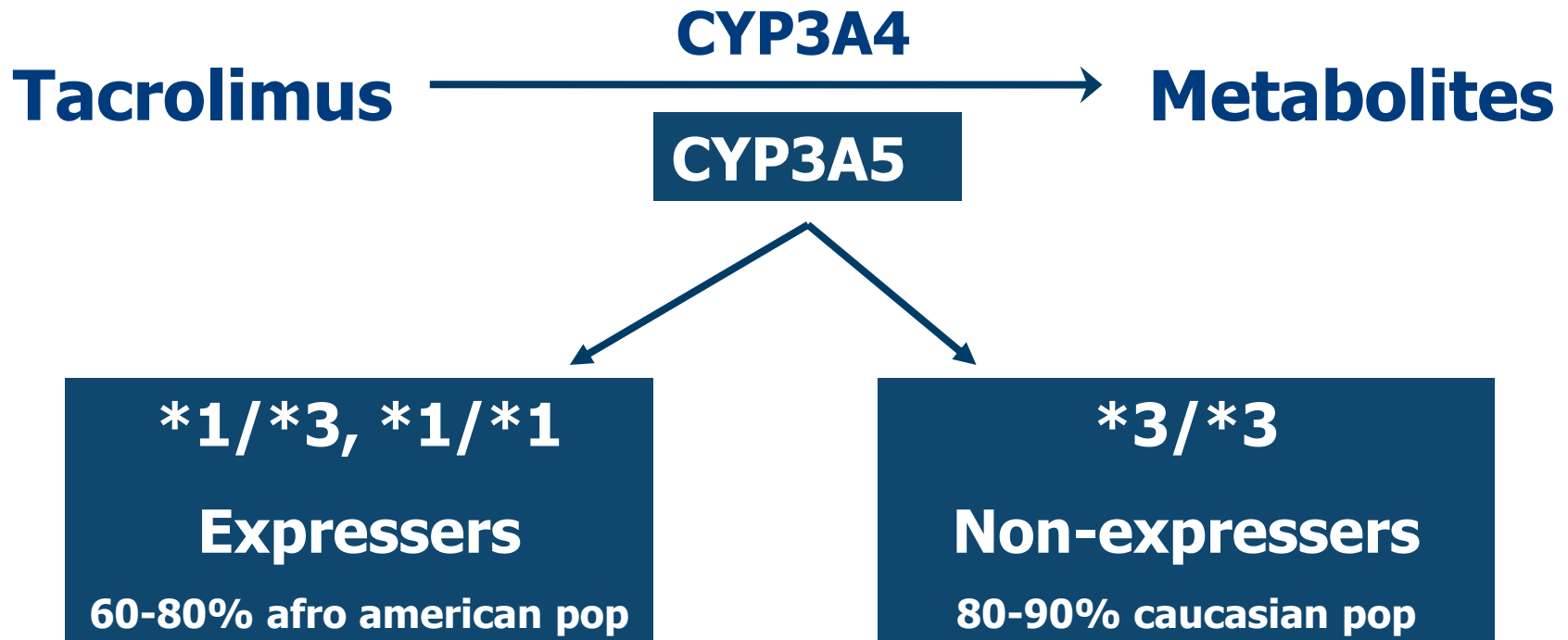
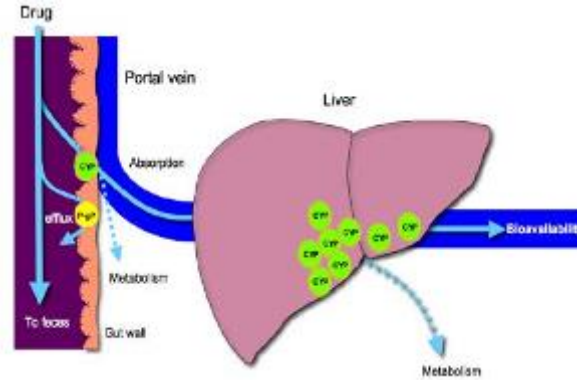
Quality Control– plasmide controles



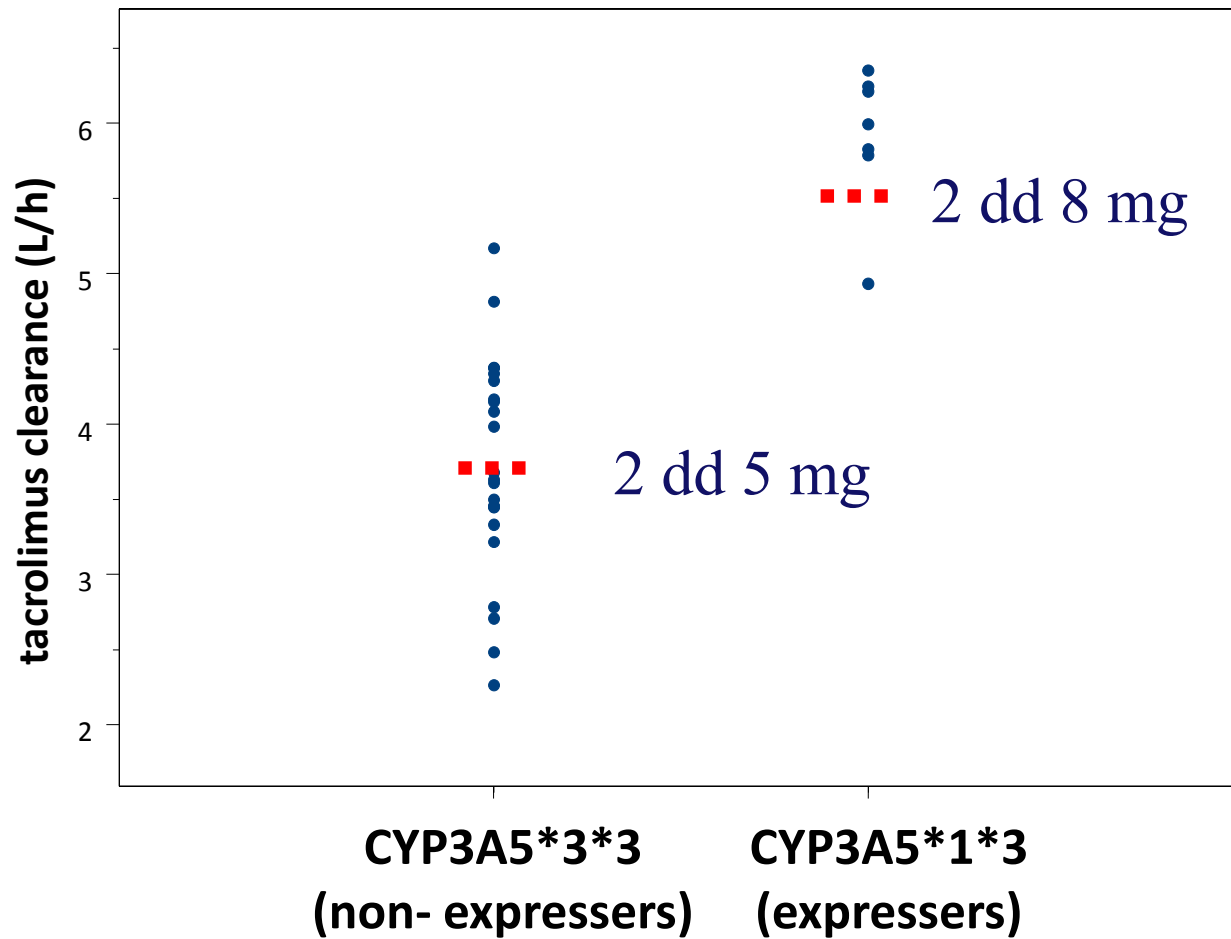
Figure 1. Example of validation report of *TPMT*2*.



Example 1: tacrolimus



Adult kidney transplant patients



Case: Mind the Mix

20 yr old female, referred for PGx test prior to kidney transplantation

PGx tests : *CYP3A5**3 (rs776746)
 *CYP3A5**6 (rs10264272)

Conflicting genotype results.....

nature publishing group

PERSPECTIVES

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pharmacogenetics in Transplant Patients: Mind the Mix

MH ten Brink¹,
T van der Straaten¹,
H Bouwsma², R Baak-Pablo¹,
HJ Guchelaar¹ and JJ Swen¹

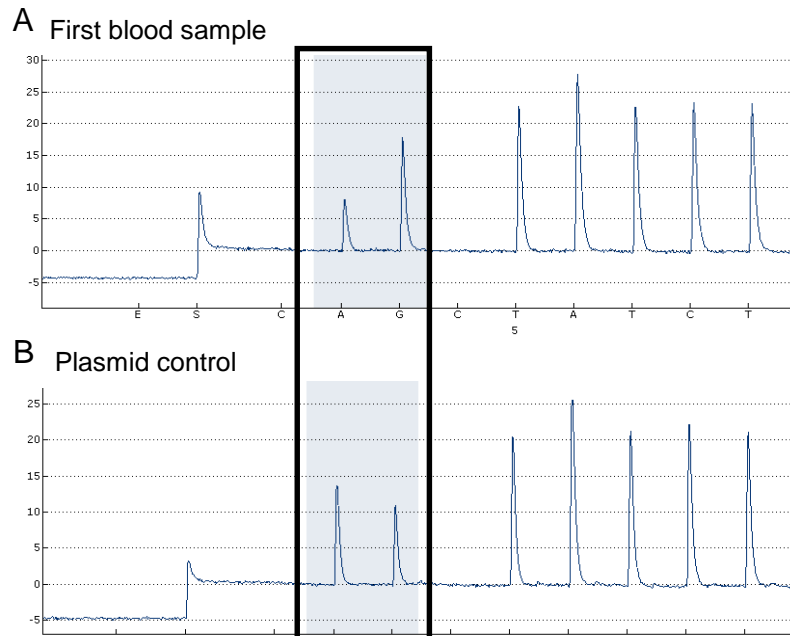
To the Editor: Several consortia have published guidelines to aid clinicians with the interpretation of pharmacogenetic test results,^{1,2} and an increasing number of medical centers are implementing prospective genotyping.³ Among these, there are many highly specialized care centers with complex patient populations. These patients may present unexpected

challenges, as demonstrated by this case.

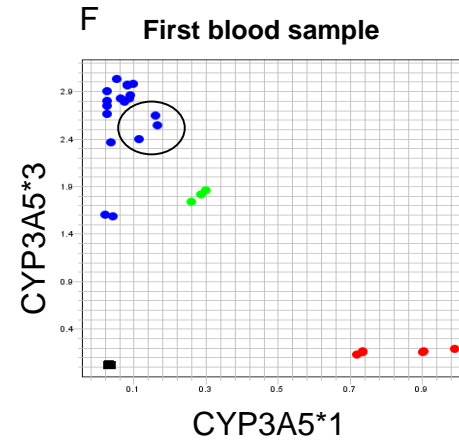
A 20-year-old woman was admitted for a living-related kidney transplant. A standard quadruple immunosuppressive regimen was prescribed (basiliximab induction, tacrolimus, mycophenolate, and prednisolone). Tacrolimus is metabolized by cytochrome P450 (CYP)3A4 and

First blood sample: conflicting results

PSQ



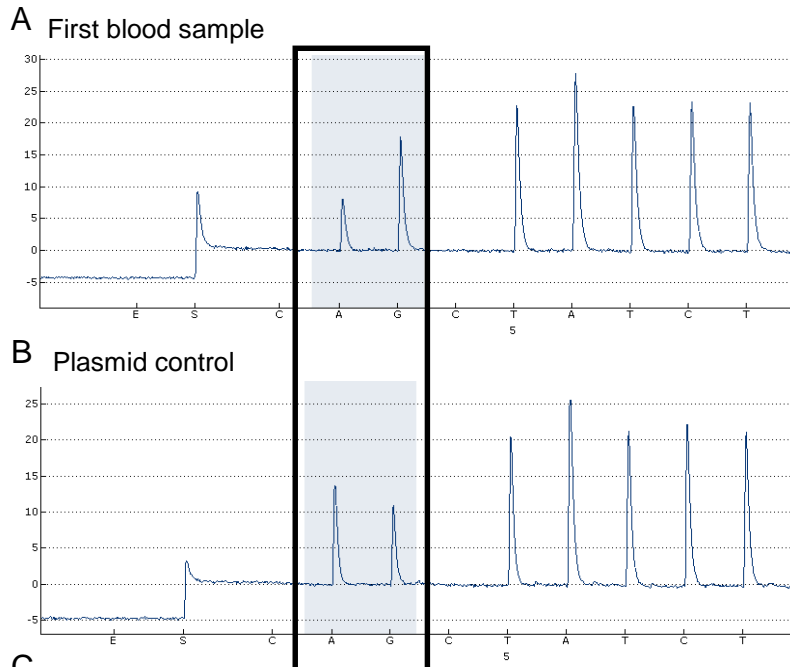
CYP3A5*1/*3
→ 1.5x normal dose



TaqMan

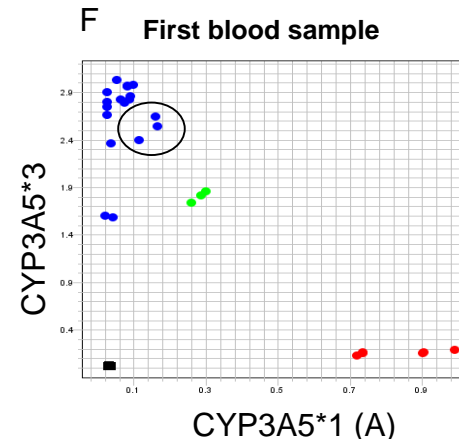
CYP3A5*3/*3
→ normal dose

Second blood sample

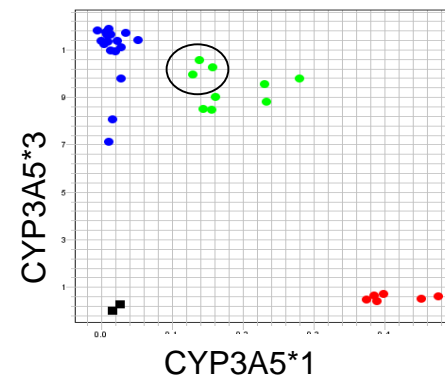


CYP3A5*1/*3

→ 1.5x normal dose



G Second blood sample



CYP3A5*1/*3

→ 1.5x normal dose

Consulted attending nephrologist:

- Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation
- Mixed hematopoietic chimerism
- 28% autologous, 72% donor

Saliva results of patient and donor

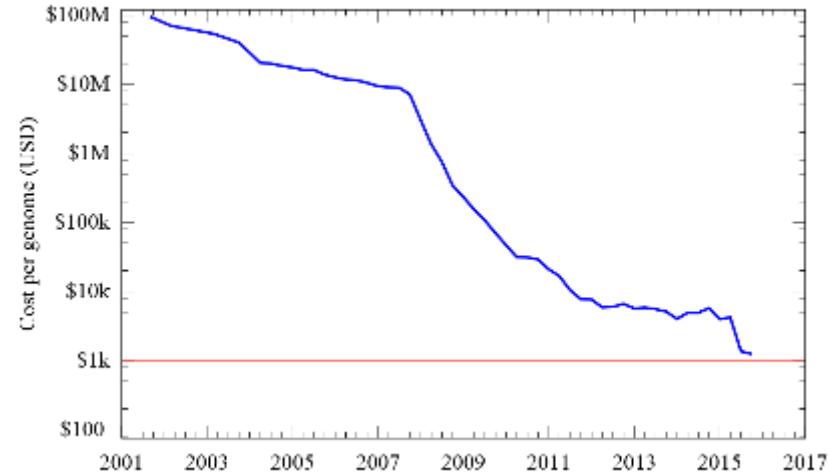
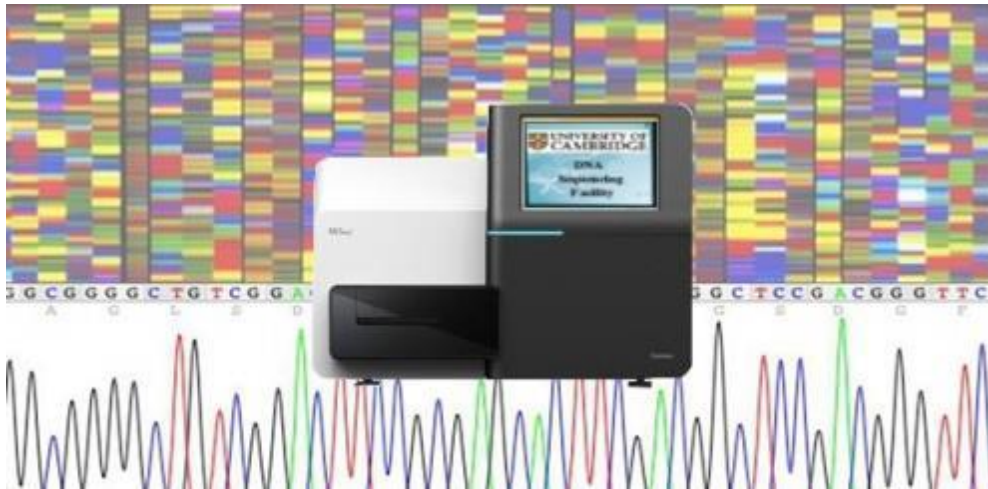
- Patient: *CYP3A5*1/*3*
- Donor: *CYP3A5*3/*3*

Patient tacrolimus trough level: 5.5 µg/L,
AUC: 110 µg/hr**l* → 2dd 8 mg of tacrolimus

WAAR GAAT HET VELD NAAR TOE?



Cost to sequence a human genome



For \$999, Veritas Genetics Will Put Your Genome on a Smartphone App

Getting your entire genome decoded is now more affordable than ever. Will consumers buy it?

by Antonio Regalado March 4, 2016

MIT Technology Review

Price of sequencing your genome falls to \$999

By Gary Robbins | 2:17 p.m. March 4, 2016

Announced at Future of Genomic Medicine Conference
4 March 2016

VeritasGenetics

U-T San Diego

Common Medical Test/Scan/Med	Cost*
Head CT scan	\$1,200
Abdominal CT scan	\$1,420
MRI scan	\$2,611
Echocardiogram	\$1,300
10 "Most Important" Lab Tests*	\$ 319
Crestor 1 year supply from Costco	\$3,222
Xarelto 1 year supply from Costco	\$4,444
3 Pharmacogenetic tests Quest^	\$ 975
Whole Genome Sequence	\$ 999

* A "package" significantly discounted via DirectLabs.com
 + vary widely, these are average US charges from centers w/ data available on the web
 ^ 3 SNPs which account for 0.0000000001% of the genome

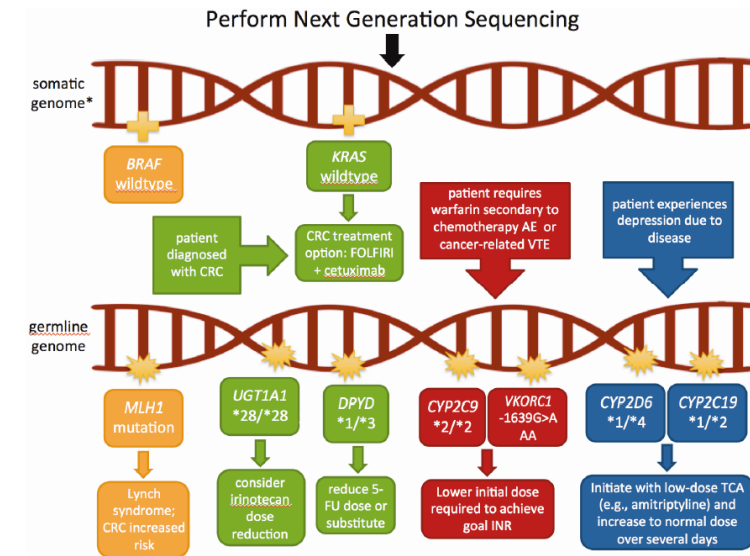
Complimentary pharmacogenetic information

- WES, WGS data in clinical genetics
- WGS data in oncology



Tumor Genome

Germline Genome



Dutch PGx Working Group (DPWG) guidelines (N=84)

CYP2D6

- Amitriptyline
- Aripiprazol
- Atomoxetine
- Carvedilol
- Citalopram
- Clomipramine
- Clozapine
- Codeine
- Doxepine
- Flecainide
- Flupentixol
- Haloperidol
- Imipramine
- Metoprolol
- Mirtazapine
- Nortriptyline
- Olanzapine
- Oxycodine
- Paroxetine
- Propafenon
- Risperidone
- Tamoxifen
- Tramadol
- Venlafaxine
- Zuclopenthixol

DPYD

- Capecitabine / 5-FU

CYP2C9

- Acenocoumarol
- Phenprocoumon
- Phenytoin
- Glibenclamide
- Glicazide
- Glimepride
- Tolbutamide
- Irinotecan
- Acenocoumarol
- Phenprocoumon
- Tacrolimus

UGT1A1

VKORC1

CYP3A5

CYP2C19

- Citalopram
- Clopidogrel
- Imipramine
- Lansoprazol
- Moclobemide
- (es)Omeprazol
- Pantoprazol
- Rabeprazol
- Sertraline
- Voriconazol
- Azathioprine
- Mercaptopurine
- Thioguanine

TPMT

Patient is linked to CYP2D6 status in health record

CYP2D6 PM

Clomipramine is in drug database linked to CYP2D6PM and advice

clomipramine

Physician prescribes clomipramine

advice

Physician gets advice on his screen



Swen et al, Clin Pharmacol Ther 2008;83(5):781

Swen et al, Clin Pharmacol Ther 2011;89(5):662-73

Pon
 Patiëntnummer 3760 63j
 alle klinische medicatie
 Poliklinische medicatie Klinische medicatie
 Regulere medicatie
 Status: Actief

	Geneesmiddel	Toes
+	PANTOPRAZOL TABLET MSR 40MG	ORA
+	PARACETAMOL TABLET 500MG	ORA

Pon
 Patiëntnummer 3760 63j
NORTRIPTYLINE TABLET 25MG (ORAAL), 1 x per dag 100 n
 Let op: er zijn afgeleide contra-indicaties. [details](#)

Medicatie opdracht

Geneesmiddel: **NORTRIPTYLINE TABLET 25MG**
 Toedieningsweg: ORAAL
 Geneesmiddel yrijetelst:
 Periode: 04-05-2011 13:15 tot
 Aantal: 0 STUK Chronisch

Doseerschema

Doseing	Eenheid	Duur	Interv	Makke
td100	MG			

Geneesmiddel waarschuwingen alleen relevante alle waarschuwingen
 Contra-indicatie: NORTRIPTYLINE TABLET 25MG - CYP2D6 PO
Teksten
 Kan het reactievermogen verminderen
 Pas op met alcohol
 Bewaar als VMO TNQ gestopt Eigen beheer
 Zoeken Herstel Detail

T-Mobile NL 16:45

Middel Dosering

dag, tot een onderhoudsdosering van 75 mg per dag gedurende 6–12 weken. Daarna stoppen, uitsluipen is niet noodzakelijk. Adolescenten en ouderen: begin dosering: 10 mg éénmaal per dag; vervolgens elke drie dagen verhogen met 10 mg per dag, tot een onderhoudsdosering van 30–40 mg per dag gedurende 6–12 weken. Daarna stoppen. De behandeling starten terwijl de patiënt nog rookt en een datum vaststellen om te stoppen met roken na 7–8 dagen behandelen.

Pas bij CYP2D6-polymorfisme zonodig de dosering of het middel aan in overleg met de apotheker.

Zoeken Info

Geboren 02-09-1947 M
 Afdeling HUR/150/1
 Opnameperiode: <geen opname filter>

	Stopdatum	5...	Motivatie	Motivatie in VCMO	VC...
3:15	--	:			-
3:14	--	:			-

controle op contra-indicatie aard [00006564...]
 6564/00226157/CYP2D6 POOR. MET.
 Teksten
 fisme leidt tot een verlaagde metabole capaciteit van plasmaconcentratie van nortriptyline. Vraag de dosering tot 40% van de normale dosering en concentratie van nortriptyline voor onderhoudsdosering.
 Sluiten

B

Enquête arts en apotheker

Heeft u in de afgelopen 6 maanden een farmacogenetische test aangevraagd of aanbevolen?

Ja



4%



15%



~400 huisartsen



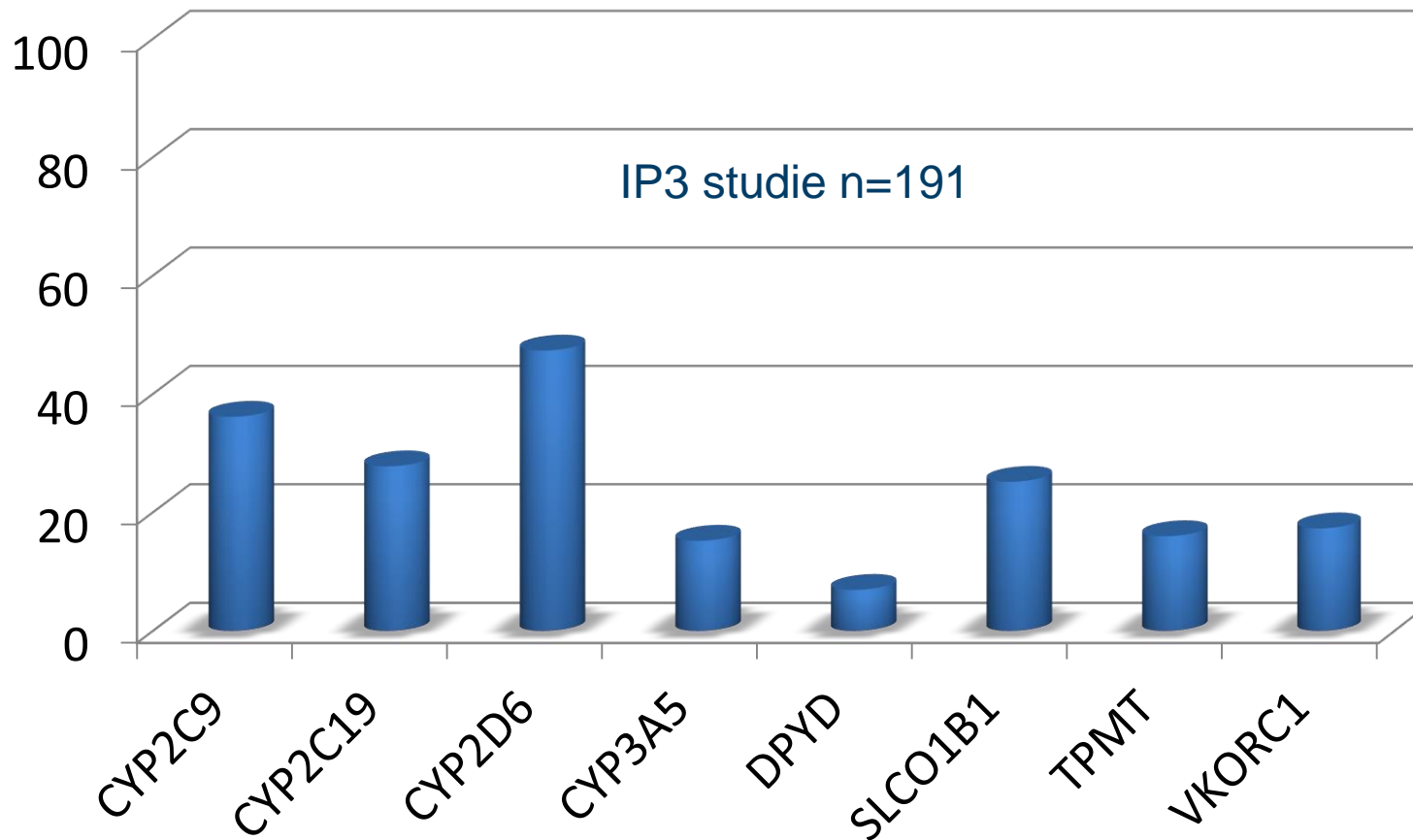
~667 apothekers

Implementing PGx in Primary Care Project (IP³)

- 200 patients
 - Primary care, vicinity Leiden
 - Apply PGx in own practice
- Focus on primary care drug with recommendation *CYP2D6*: TCAs, atomoxetine, venlafaxine
 - *CYP2C9*: acenocoumarol, fenprocoumon
 - *CYP2C19*: (es)citalopram, imipramine,
 - *SLCO1B1*: simvastatine, atorvastatine
- Genotyping
 - Panel of 8 genes: *CYP2C9*, *CYP2C19*, *CYP2D6*, *CYP3A5*, *DPYD*, *SLCO1B1*, *TPMT*, *VKORC1*



Hoe vaak komt farmacogenetische variatie voor?



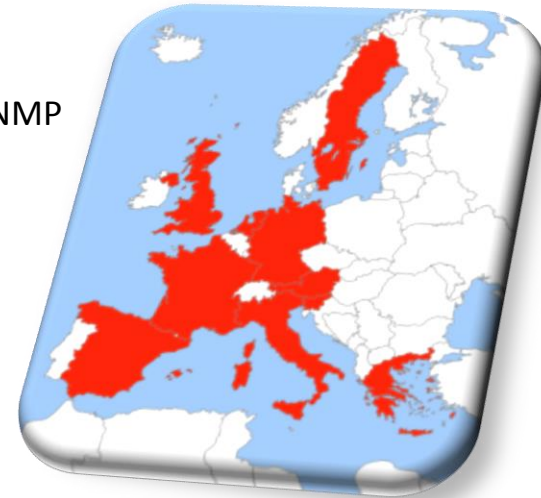
→ ~95% van de patiënten heeft ten minste 1 **actionable** genotype, 10% heeft er ≥ 4



- €15 million, HORIZON2020, 10 EU countries
- Implement pre-emptive PGx testing in a real world clinical setting across 7 EU sites
- Evaluate **patient outcome** and **cost effectiveness** using solid **scientific methodology**
- Start 1-1-2016, 5 yr, n=8,000
- Consortium members:
 - H-J Guchelaar (Coordinator), JJ Swen, M Kriek, LUMC
 - M Pirmohamed, R Turner, UOL
 - J Stingl, FDMD
 - M Ingelman-Sundberg, KI
 - M Karlsson, S Jönsson, PBUU
 - M Schwab, E Schaeffeler, IKP
 - VHM Deneer STZHM
 - M Samwald, G Sunder-Plassmann, MUWV
 - M van Rhenen, KC Cheung, KNMP
 - C Mitropoulou, GHXF
 - D Steinberger, BIOL
 - CL Davila Fajardo, SAS
 - G Patrinos, UPAT
 - V Dolžan, ULMF
 - A Cambon-Thomsen, UPS
 - G Toffoli, E Cecchin, CROA



WWW.UPGX.EU



Boodschap:

- Geneesmiddelrespons is erfelijk.
- Real-time PCR meest gebruikte techniek.
- Technologie en bewijs ontwikkelen zich razendsnel; het aantal mensen met een bekend genotype neemt toe.
- Farmacogenetica is:
 - niet 'iets zeldzaams'
 - niet 'iets academisch', 'voor de toekomst' etc.
- Arts en apotheker kunnen komende week nog een patiënt tegenkomen waarvoor een farmacogenetische test nuttig zou zijn.

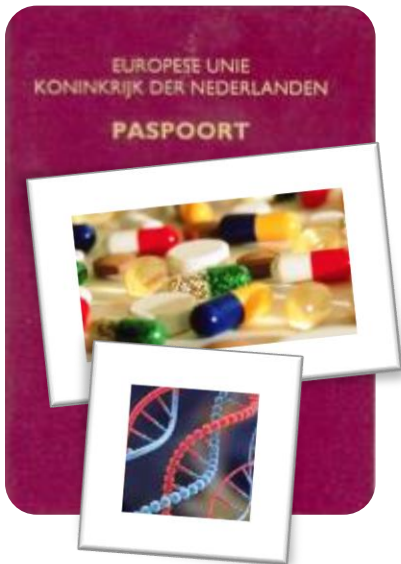


Dank voor uw aandacht!



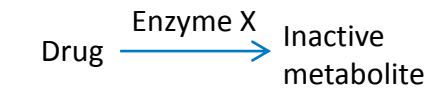
Email: J.J.Swen@lumc.nl

Wat betekent dit voor mij?



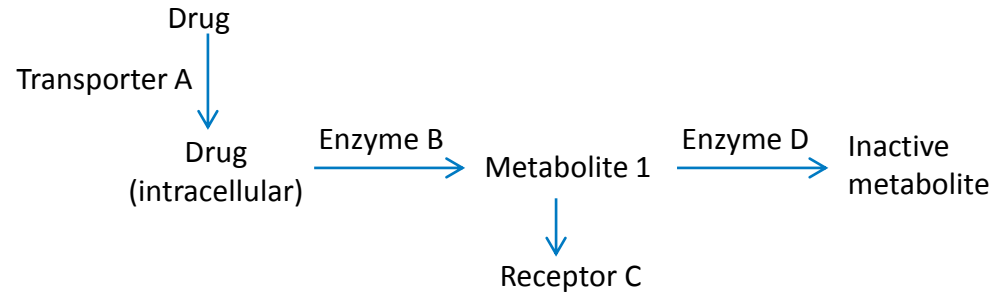
Genotype	Fenotype	Geneesmiddel	Actie
CYP2D6*2/*5	IM	Codeïne Metoprolol Nortriptyline	Alternatief 50% dosis 60% dosis
CYP2C9*1/*1	EM	Acenocoumarol	Normale dosis
CYP2C19*1/*2	IM	Citalopram Clopidogrel	Max 20 mg Alternatief
SLCO1B1TT	Norm act	Simvastatine	Normale dosis
TPMT*1/*1	EM	Azathioprine	Normale dosis

Ontwikkelingen in onderzoek



Gene encoding X

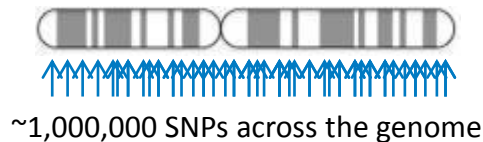
Candidate gene



Genes encoding A,B,C,D.....

Pathway approach

Hypothesis free approaches



GWAS



WES

WGS

