

# *Clinical Chemistry*

Trainee Council

## PEARLS OF LABORATORY MEDICINE

### *Introduction to Pharmacogenetics*

DOI: 10.15428/CCTC.2013.208892

*Ping Wang, Ph.D, DABCC, FACB  
The Methodist Hospital, Houston, TX;  
Weill Cornell Medical College*

[www.traineecouncil.org](http://www.traineecouncil.org)

© *Clinical Chemistry*

AACC



# Outline

---

---

- The concept of Pharmacogenetics
  - Prevalence of adverse drug reactions
  - Limited drug efficacy
  - Benefits of pharmacogenetics-based dosing
- Influence of genetics on drug metabolism and action
  - Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics (PK/PD)
  - Common PK/PD genes implicated in pharmacogenetics
- Pharmacogenetics in drug labels
- Testing methodologies in Pharmacogenetics
- Pharmacogenetics Resources

# Adverse Drug Reactions

---

---

- 3-11% hospital admissions are attributed to Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR)
- 2 Million ADRs/year
- 110,000 fatal ADRs/year
- 4-6<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in the U.S.

# Adverse Drug Reactions

---

---

- Examples of drugs that were withdrawn due to ADR (incomplete list)
  - Thalidomide
  - Phenformin, buformin
  - Fen-phen
  - Troglitazone
  - Cerivastatin
  - Rofecoxib
  - Propoxyphene
- Targeted drug administration/dosing based on individual genetics would help avoid these withdrawals?

# Limited Drug Efficacy

---

---

- Response rates of patients to various drugs
  - Cancer drugs 25%
  - Depression drugs (SSRIs) 62%
  - Asthma drugs 60%
  - Diabetes drugs 57%
  - Migraine drugs 50-52%

# Pharmacogenetics/Pharmacogenomics

---

---

- Pharmacogenetics/Pharmacogenomics
  - examines variations in genes that dictate drug response
  - explores the ways these variations can be used to predict whether an individual patient will have a good, or a bad response to a drug, or no response at all
  - Help determine what dosage should be given
  - Right patient, right drug, right time, right dose
  - Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs), insertions, deletions, duplications and translocations

# Genotype and Haplotype

---

---

- Genotype: the specific allele inherited at a locus
  - eg. *CYP2C9* (cytochrome P450 2C9) *c.430C>T* or *c.430C* and *c.430T*
- Haplotype: the collective genotype of a number of closely linked loci on a chromosome
  - eg. *VKORC1* (Vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit 1) *c.381C*, *c.861C*, *c.2653G*, *c.3673A*, *c.5808T*, *c.6009C*, *c.6484T*, *c.6853C*, *c.7566T*, *c.9041G*; or *H1*

# Benefits of Pharmacogenetics-based Dosing

---

---

- Achieve optimal dose more quickly, avoid trial and error
- Avoid drugs that patients would suffer severe side effects from or would not benefit from
- Stratify patients for clinical trial, only include patients who are likely to respond
- Improve patient adherence to drug regimen



# Companion Diagnostics

---

---

Companion Diagnostic Target	Drug
<i>HER-2/NEU</i>	Trastuzumab, pertuzumab
<i>EGFR</i>	Cetuximab, panitumumab
<i>c-Kit</i>	imatinib mesylate
<i>ALK</i>	crizotinib
<i>BRAF V600</i>	vemurafenib
<i>KRAS</i>	cetuximab

Complete list available at FDA website:

<http://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/ProductsandMedicalProcedures/InVitroDiagnostics/ucm301431.htm>

# Pharmacokinetics/Pharmacodynamics

---

---

- Pharmacokinetics (PK): what the body does to the drug
  - Absorption
  - Distribution
  - Metabolism
  - Excretion
  - Drug transporters, metabolizing enzymes
- Pharmacodynamics (PD): what the drug does to the body
  - Drug targets, downstream molecules involved in mechanism of action

# Common PK/PD Genes Implicated in PGX

---

---

## ➤ Phase I metabolizing enzyme genes:

- Introduce or expose reactive or polar groups
- Oxidation, reduction and hydrolysis enzymes
- CYP450s: superfamily of monooxygenases
- Esterases, hydrolases
- May convert inactive prodrugs (e.g., *CYP2C19* for clopidogrel) to active metabolites
- May convert active drugs (e.g., *CYP2C9* for warfarin) to inactive metabolites

# Common PK/PD Genes Implicated in PGX

---

---

- Phase II metabolizing enzyme genes:
  - Encoding Conjugation enzymes
  - Glucuronic acid, sulfate, glutathione, methyl etc.
  - *UGT1A1* for irinotecan and *TPMT* for azathioprine and 6-mercaptopurine
- Transporter genes: *ABCB1* (*MDR1*, encoding P-gp)
- Other enzyme genes: *G6PD*, *AChE*
- Receptors/target genes: *VKORC1* for warfarin

# Pharmacogenetics in Drug Labels (incomplete list)

Drug	Indication	PGx genes
imatinib	C-Kit+ gastrointestinal stromal tumor	<i>C-Kit+</i>
tositumomab	CD20+ non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	<i>CD20 antigen</i>
lenalidomide	Transfusion-dependent anemia in myelodysplastic syndrome	<i>Deletion of ch5q</i>
Cetuximab, panitumumab	Colorectal cancer	<i>EGFR, KRAS</i>
fulvestrant	Metastatic breast cancer	<i>Estrogen receptor</i>
Trastuzumab, lapatinib	Breast cancer	<i>HER2</i>
dasatinib	Acute lymphoblastic leukemia	<i>Philadelphia chromosome</i>
tretinoin	Acute promyelocytic leukemia	<i>PML/RAR<math>\alpha</math></i>

➤ Pharmacogenomic Biomarkers in Drug Labels (complete list):

<http://www.fda.gov/drugs/scienceresearch/researchareas/pharmacogenetics/ucm083378.htm>

# Pharmacogenetics in Drug Labels (incomplete list)

Drug	Adverse effect	PGx genes
clopidogrel	thrombotic events	<i>CYP2C19</i>
warfarin	bleeding	<i>CYP2C9, VKORC1</i>
atomoxetine	toxicity	<i>CYP2D6</i>
capecitabine	toxicity	<i>DPD</i>
carbamazepine	Severe dermatologic reactions	<i>HLA-B*1502</i>
Abacavir	Hypersensitivity reactions	<i>HLA-B*5701</i>
Mercaptopurine, azathioprine, thioguanine	Myelotoxicity	<i>TPMT</i>
Irinotecan	Neutropenia	<i>UGT1A1</i>

➤ Pharmacogenomic Biomarkers in Drug Labels (complete list):

<http://www.fda.gov/drugs/scienceresearch/researchareas/pharmacogenetics/ucm083378.htm>

# Testing methodologies in Pharmacogenetics

---

---

- By phenotyping: metabolic probe drug , western blot or immunohistochemistry
- FISH
- PCR, mutation-specific endonuclease and electrophoresis
- PCR and allele-specific hybridization (microarray chip or bead)
- Taqman probe screening (FRET)
- Relief of quenching/FRET without PCR
- Relief of quenching/FRET in the process of PCR (allele-specific ligation, RT-PCR)
- Direct sequencing (classical Sanger's method), pyrosequencing or next-gen sequencing
- Mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF) after PCR

# Pharmacogenetics Resources

---

---

- A Science Primer--National Center for Biotechnology Information <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/About/primer/pharm.html>
- PharmGKB: The Pharmacogenetics and the Pharmacogenomics Knowledge Base <http://www.pharmgkb.org>
- NIH NIGMS Pharmacogenomics Research Network <http://snp.cshl.org>
- The SNP consortium <http://snp.cshl.org>
  - dbSNP database-- National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp>
- CYP allele nomenclature database <http://www.cypalleles.ki.se>



# References

---

---

- Lazarou J, Pomeranz BH, Corey PN. Incidence of adverse drug reactions in hospitalized patients: a meta-analysis of prospective studies. *JAMA*. 1998;279:1200-5.
- Spear BB, Heath-Chiozzi M, Huff J. Clinical Application of Pharmacogenetics. *Trends Mol Med* 2001;7:201-4.
- Patterson SD, Cohen N, Karnoub M, Truter SL, Emison E, Khambata-Ford S, et al. Prospective-retrospective biomarker analysis for regulatory consideration: white paper from the industry pharmacogenomics working group. *Pharmacogenomics* 2011;12:939-51.
- Evans WE and Relling MV. Pharmacogenomics: translating functional genomics into rational therapeutics. *Science* 1999;286:487-91.

# Disclosures/Potential Conflicts of Interest

*Upon Pearl submission, the presenter completed the Clinical Chemistry disclosure form. Disclosures and/or potential conflicts of interest:*

- **Employment or Leadership:** None declared
- **Consultant or Advisory Role:** None declared
- **Stock Ownership:** None declared
- **Honoraria:** None declared
- **Research Funding:** None declared
- **Expert Testimony:** None declared
- **Patents:** None declared

Thank you for participating in this  
*Clinical Chemistry* Trainee Council  
Pearl of Laboratory Medicine.

Find our upcoming Pearls and other  
Trainee Council information at  
[www.traineecouncil.org](http://www.traineecouncil.org)

Download the free *Clinical Chemistry* app  
on iTunes today for additional content!

Follow us:

