

Genetic mechanisms of critical illness in COVID-19

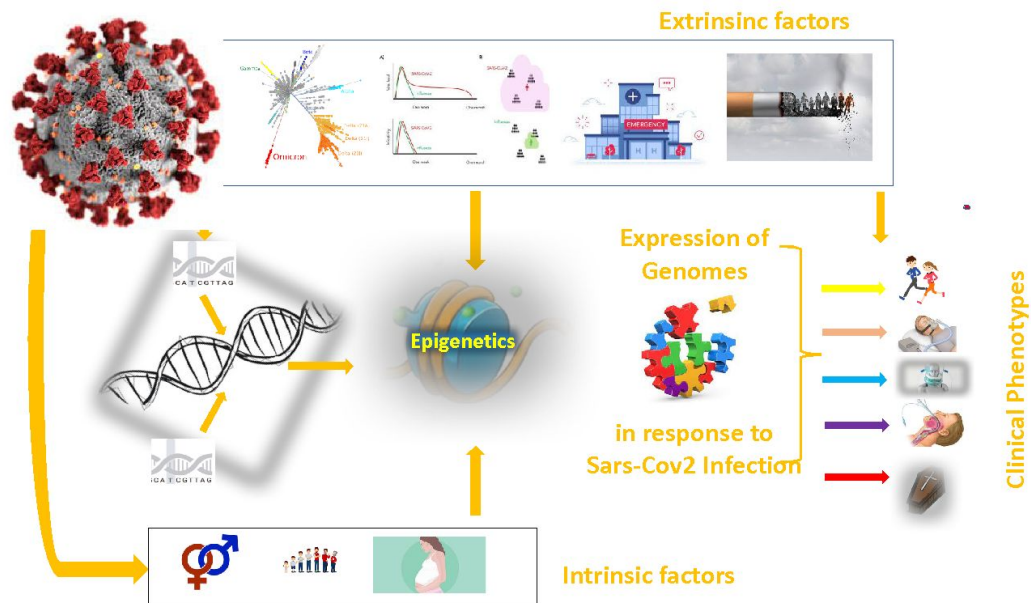
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Genesi del progetto

Marzo 2020

- Epidemiologia dei primi mesi di pandemia
 - Ampia variabilità di impatto clinico dell'infezione
 - Distribuzioni diverse nelle diverse etnie
 - Confounding con altri fattori, non genetici
- Raccolta dati molto frammentaria
- Varianti a geni candidati
 - ACE1/ACE2 Genes
 - ACE2 rs2285666 polymorphism
 - Effetti sull'ipertensione
 - X chromosome
- Coordinamento ospedali lombardi non IRCCS



Project Gen-Covid

Coordinator: Università degli Studi di Siena (Prof. Alessandra Renieri:

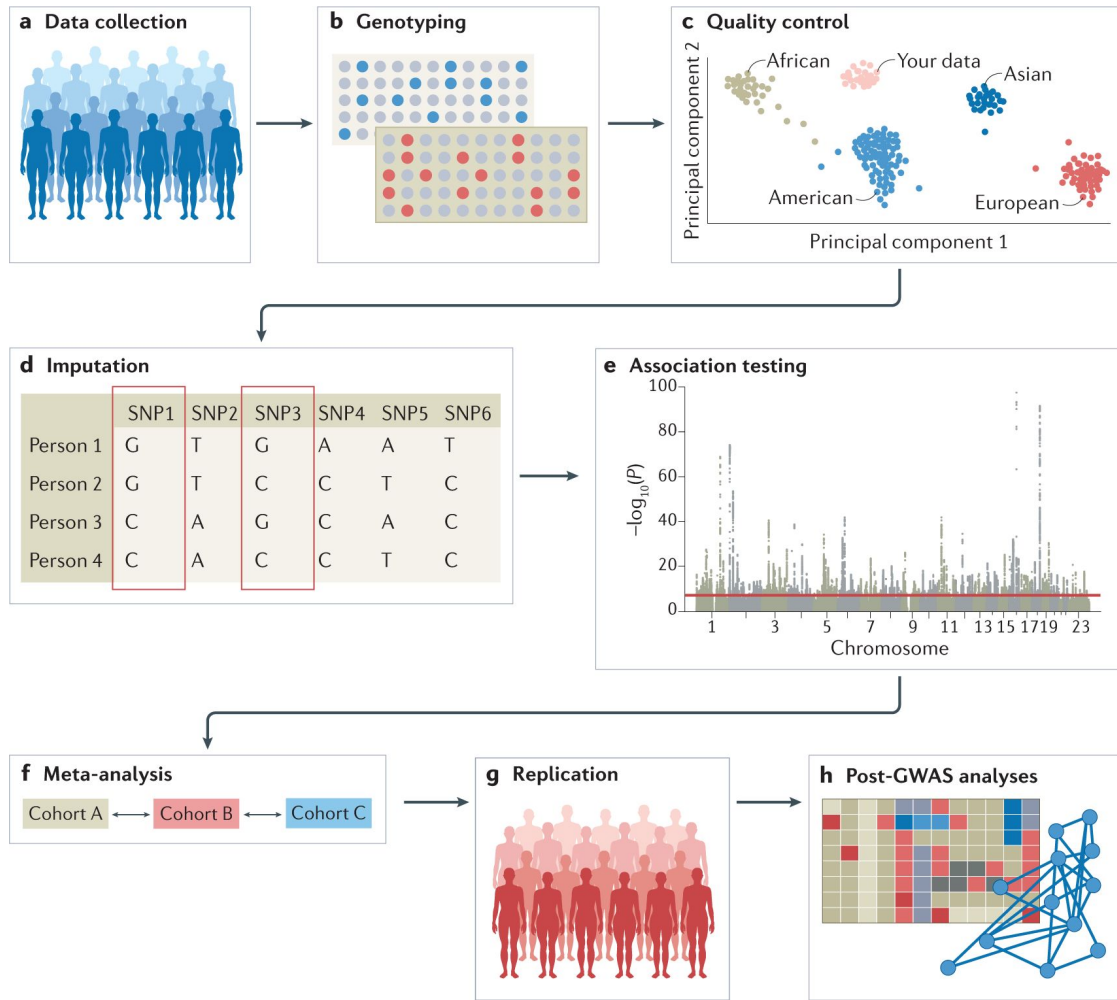
<https://sites.google.com/dbm.unisi.it/gen-covid>)

Linked to the “Host Genetics Initiative” (HGI,

<https://www.covid19hg.org>)

GWAS

- Complessità genetica del carattere
- Effetti allelici
- Linkage disequilibrium
- Fenotipo



GEN-COVID **biobank**

- **Biological samples**
(blood, leukocytes, DNA
etc.) → GC-B
- **Clinical data** → GC-PR
(patient registry)
- **Exome-sequencing, SNP
genotyping** → GC-GDR
(genetic data registry)

European Journal of Human Genetics
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41431-020-00793-7>

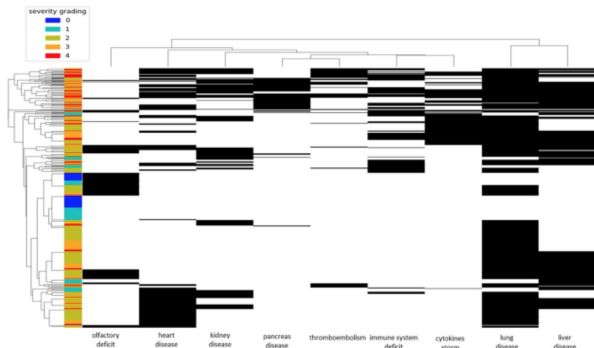


ARTICLE



Employing a systematic approach to biobanking and analyzing clinical and genetic data for advancing COVID-19 research

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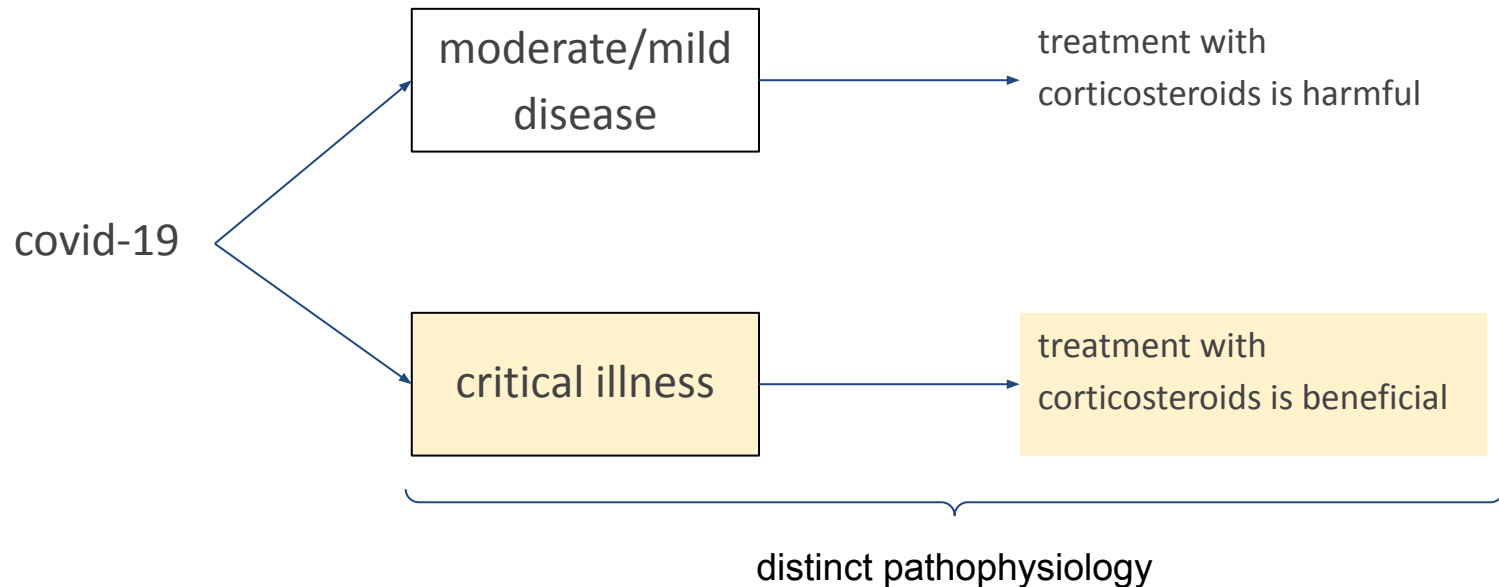
Does COVID-19 severity have a **genetic component**?

Covid-19 mortality risk:

- **susceptibility** to viral infection
- propensity to develop harmful **inflammation**

Susceptibility to infections and immune-mediated diseases are both known to be heritable → **host genetic variants** (e.g. influenza, RSV, coronaviruses)

Covid-19 **critical illness**



GWAS for covid-19 critical illness

Critically-ill patients

~ 2,500
(UK ICU)

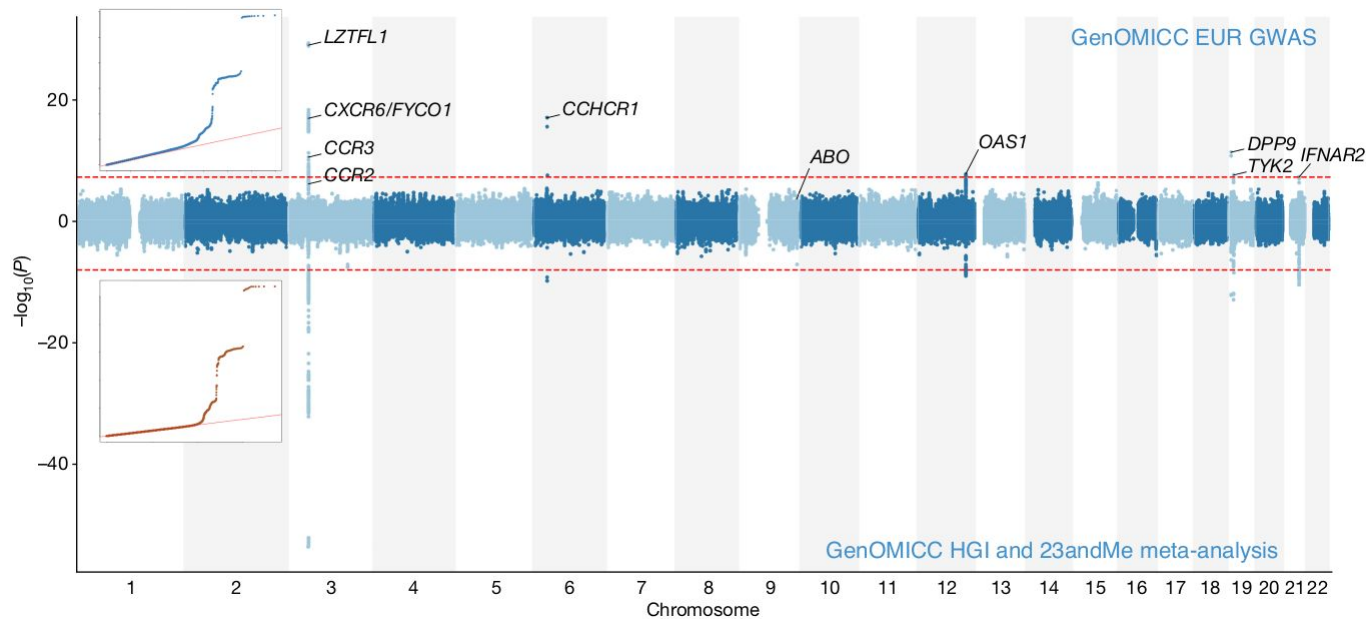
vs

Healthy controls

~ 500k
(UK Biobank, 100k
genomes project)
(no positive
Sars-cov2 test)

- ~ **4.5 million SNP** variants
- **logistic regression model** (case/control) accounting for age, sex, deprivation decile, first 10 principal components

GWAS for covid-19 critical illness



- (top): GWAS results
- (bottom): meta-analysis (replication)

- Chr3: *LZTFL1*
- Chr6: *HLA-G*,
CCHCR1
- Chr12: *OAS1-OAS3*
- Chr19: *DPP9*, *TYK2*
- Chr21: *IFNAR2*

- $h^2 = 0.065$

GWAS for covid-19 critical illness

- *IFNAR2*, *OAS1-3* → **innate antiviral defenses**
 - (interferon alpha and beta receptor subunit-2)
 - (2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthetases) → antiviral restriction enzyme activators
- *DPP9*, *TYK2* → **host-driven inflammation** (lung injury)
 - (dipeptidyl peptidase 9) → variants associated with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
 - (tyrosine-protein kinase)

TYK2 is a gene target for JAK inhibitors, e.g. baricitinib:

(Janus kinase inhibitors → inflammatory disease, like rheumatoid arthritis)

Next steps

Ongoing activities:

- GWAS for clinical severity and for mortality/survival in cohorts of cases only (no healthy controls)
- Predictive models for:
 - Diagnosis of cases
 - Prognosis of clinical severity

Take-home **messages**

- Severe covid-19 \neq mild/moderate covid-19
- There is a **heritable component** to susceptibility to Sars-Cov2 infection and to development of harmful inflammatory response \rightarrow **host genetic variants matter!**
- Genomics can help to:
 - Make diagnosis
 - Predict prognosis
 - Understand the pathophysiology of the disease