

## Genetics of INSPPIRE

Mark Lowe MD, PhD

Harvey R. Colten Professor of Pediatric Science Vice Chair of Pediatrics

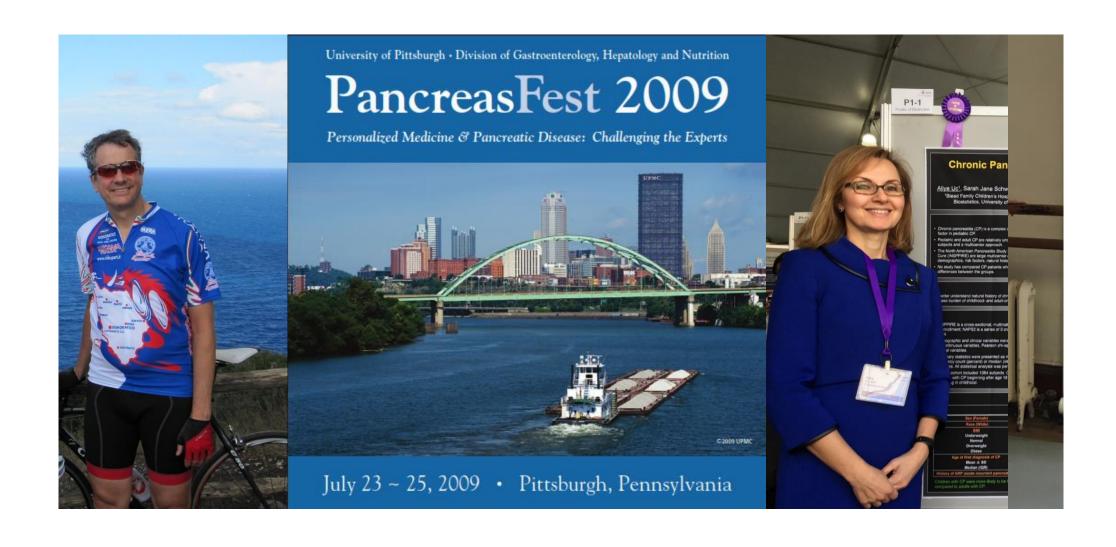




## Author Disclosures

I have nothing to disclose that would create a conflict of interest.

## The Start



## INSPPIRE Goals



- To collect longitudinal data from carefully phenotyped children with ARP and CP.
- To create a network of pediatric centers to perform prospective clinical studies.
- To define risk factors that predispose children to ARP and complications: CP, exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI), and early-onset diabetes.
  - Focus on genetic risk factors
- · To develop diagnostic or therapeutic guidelines for pediatric ARP and CP.

# INSPPIRE Centers to study ARP and CP



- USA
  - U of Iowa (main site)
  - U of Pittsburgh
  - UT SouthwesternDallas
  - Baylor TexasChildren's
  - Nationwide Children's
  - Medical College of Wisconsin
  - U of Minnesota
  - UCSF
  - University of Utah

- Seattle Children's
- o Cincinnati Children's
- Children's Los Angeles
- MGH Children's
- o CHOP
- University of Indiana
- Stanford
- o Cedars-Sinai LA
- Washington U of St. Louis

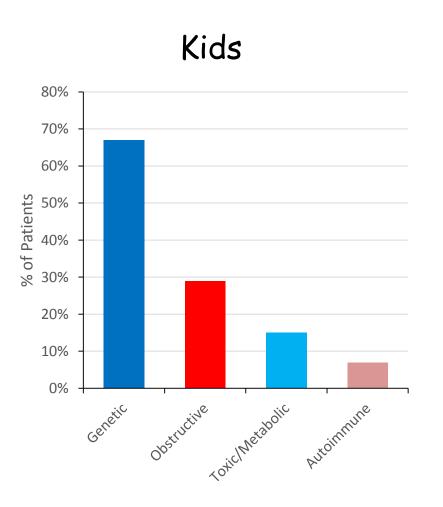
#### Canada

- Toronto Hospital for Sick Children
- Montreal Children's
- Israel
  - Hadassah Medical
     Organization, Jerusalem
- Australia
  - UNSW, Sydney

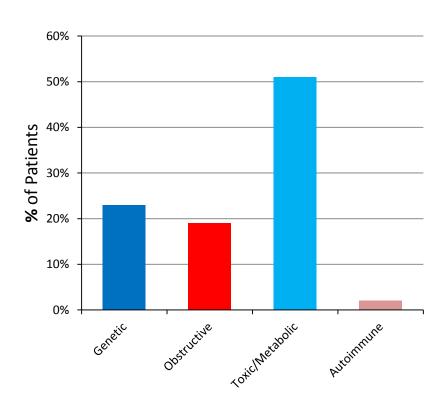
Total 22 sites

- Funded by NIH/NIDDK R21
- Assembled a cohort of 565 well phenotyped children with ARP and CP
- Built DNA repository with 300 DNA samples

# CP Etiology: Kids versus Adults

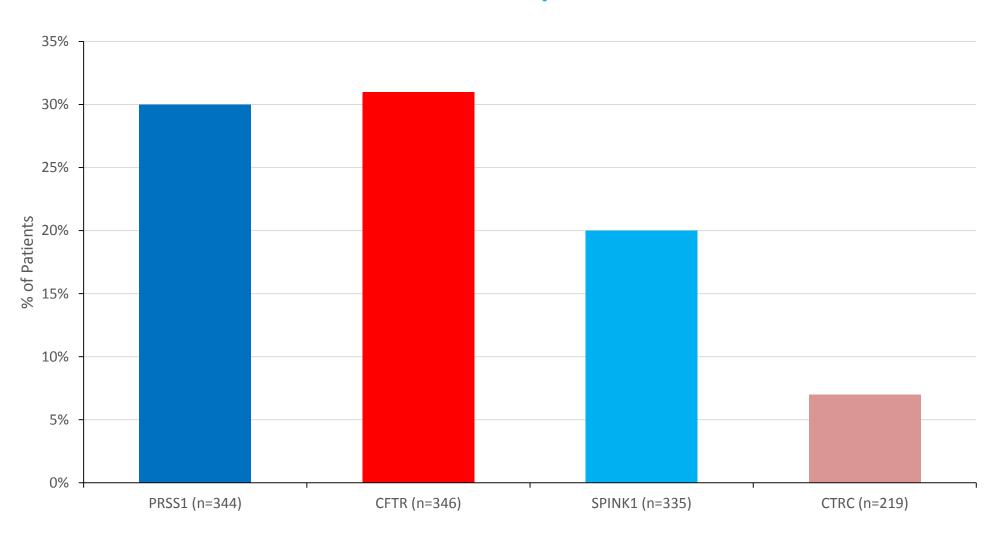


#### Adults (NAPS2)



# Genetic Associations ARP and CP (n=# tested)

## Clinical Samples



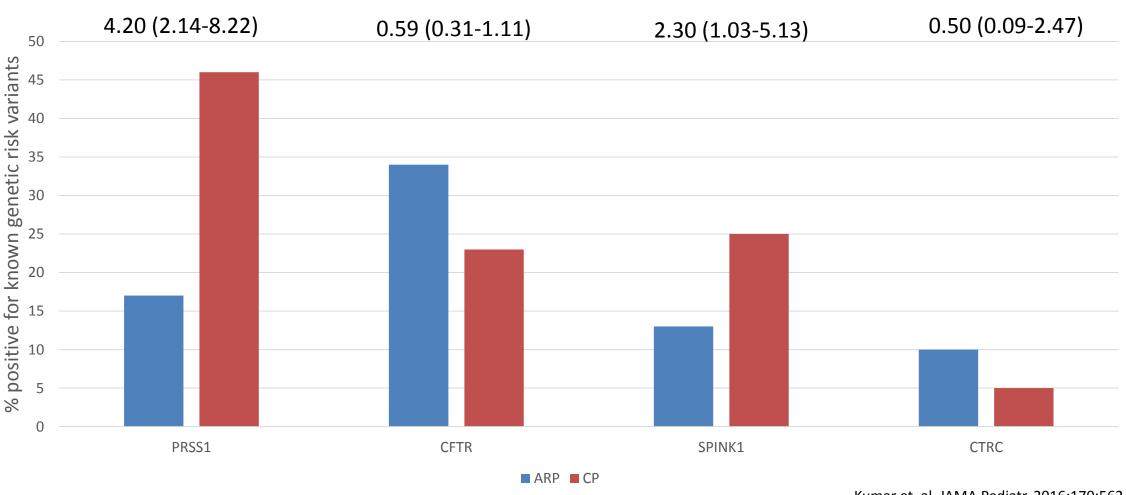
# Multiple Genetic Risk Variants

- · Of patients who had 3 or more genes tested
  - 10% with ARP had 2 or more risk variants
  - 15% with CP had 2 or more risk variants

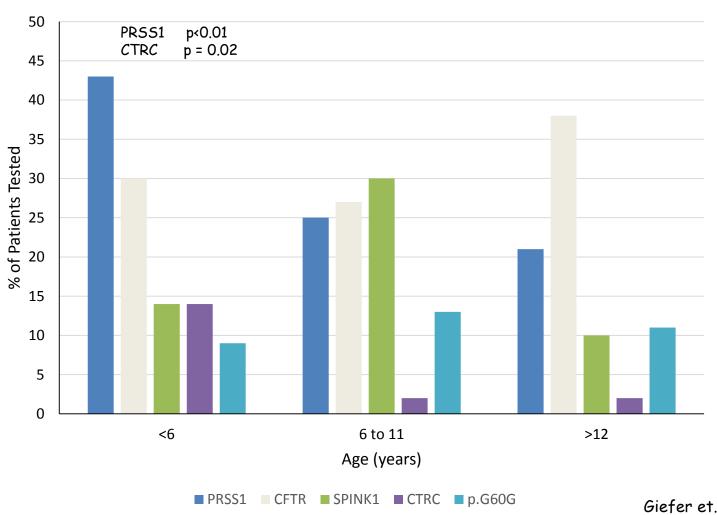
- A combination of CFTR with SPINK1 most common
  - -6% with ARP
  - -8% with CP

## Genetic Variants ARP & CP

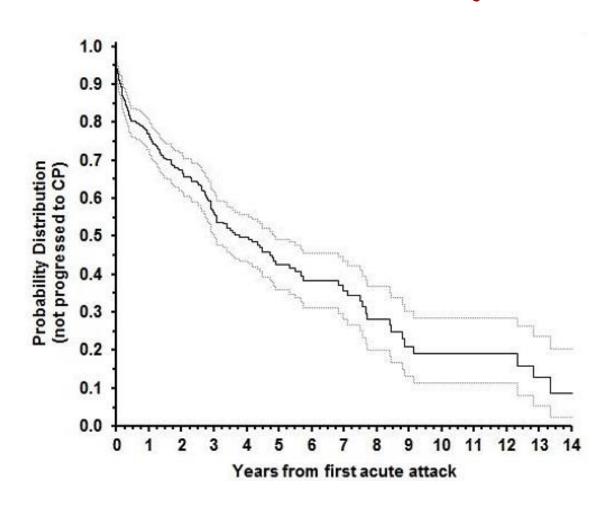
OR (95% CI) of CP



# Gene Interactions with Age



# Time from first AP episode to CP (n=442)

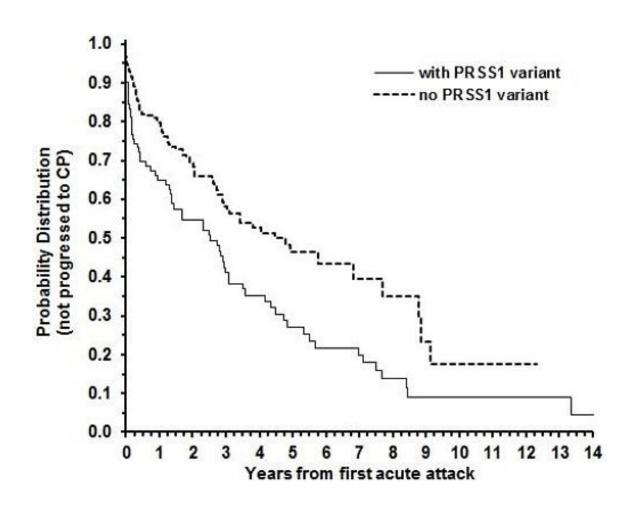


96% of children with CP have prior episodes of acute pancreatitis

Median time to progression from ARP to CP

**3.79 years** (IQR: 1.11 - 8.46)

## Patients with PRSS1 Genetic Variants



Median time to progression from ARP to CP

4.48 years PRSS1 (IQR: 1.25 – 8.87) variant NEGATIVE

2.52 years PRSS1 risk (IQR: 0.25 - 5.50) variant POSITIVE

p-value: 0.001

## Pancreas Divisum & Genes

#### ARP and CP

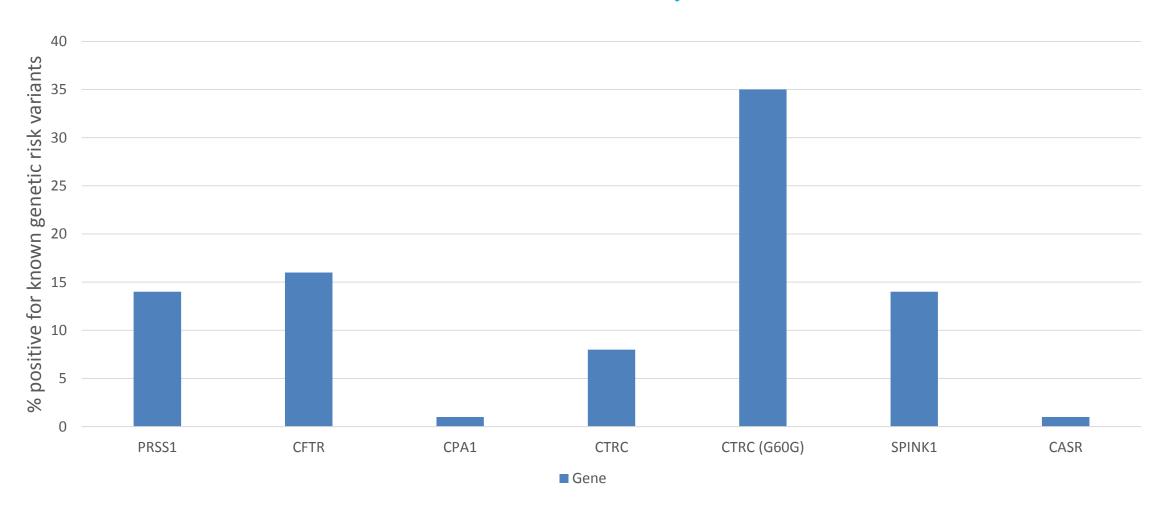
Gene	PD = Yes (N=52)	PD = No (N = 307)	P
PRSS1	4/42 (10%)	79/235 (31%)	< 0.01
SPINK1	12/40 (30%)	44/217 (20%)	0.17
CFTR	15/41 (37%)	66/223 (28%)	0.28
CTRC	3/27 (11%)	9/148 (6%)	0.40

#### Likelihood of CP

	Genetic Variant	No Genetic Variant	P value
PD	17/22 (77%)	7/21 (33%)	<0.01
No PD	110/161 (68%)	36/99 (36%)	<0.0001
P value	0.541	0.919	

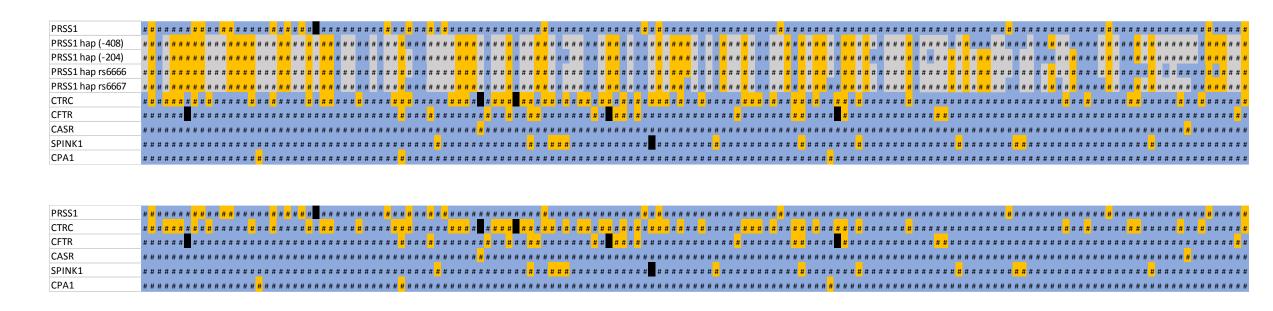
# Genetic Variants (155 subjects)

Research Samples



# Heatmap of Genetic Variants

### Research Samples



Blue = No variants

Gold = Known risk variant or high risk haplotype

Black = Two or more known risk variants

Grey = Heterozygous for high risk haplotype

- 24 (15%) have 2 or more risk variants
- 11 (7%) have no known risk alleles or haplotypes

## INSPPIRE 2 (2015-20)



cancer in newly diagnosed diabetic patients.

Cpdpc.mdanderson.org

#### Focus

Research results are shared freely within Consortium to develop trans-Consortium collaborative projects that make use of the combined expertise and technological capabilities present in all of the Clinical Centers.

Through the acquisition of a cohort of well-characterized patients and associated biospecimens (blood, pancreatic and duodenal juice, stools and when feasible pancreatic

# Consortium for the Study of Chronic Pancreatitis, Diabetes, and Pancreatic Cancer (CPDPC) - INSPPIRE 2

- MD Anderson is the coordinating and data management center
- 9 adult centers

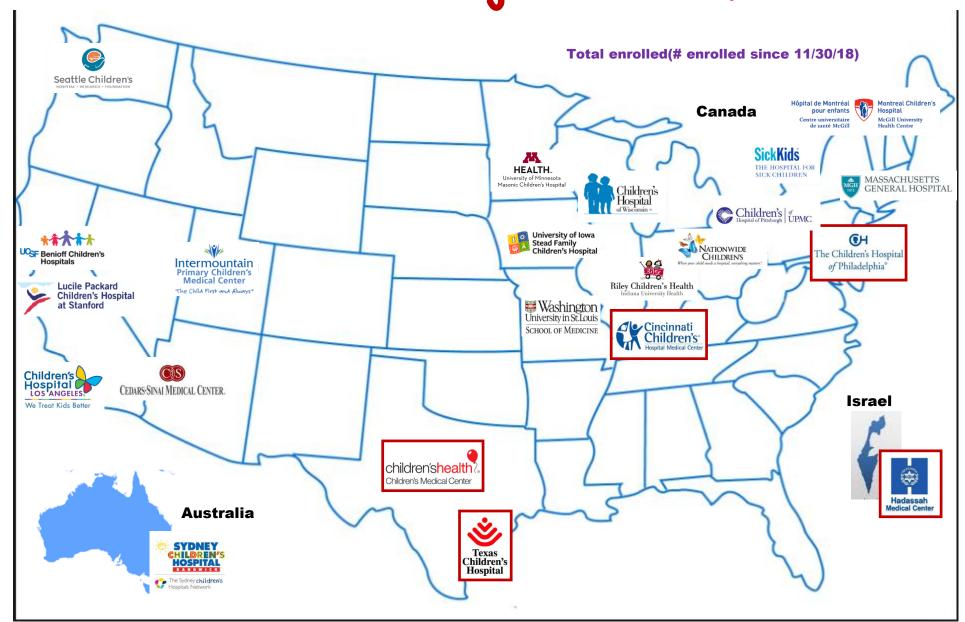
Reference and Publications

Frequently Asked Questions

Contact Us

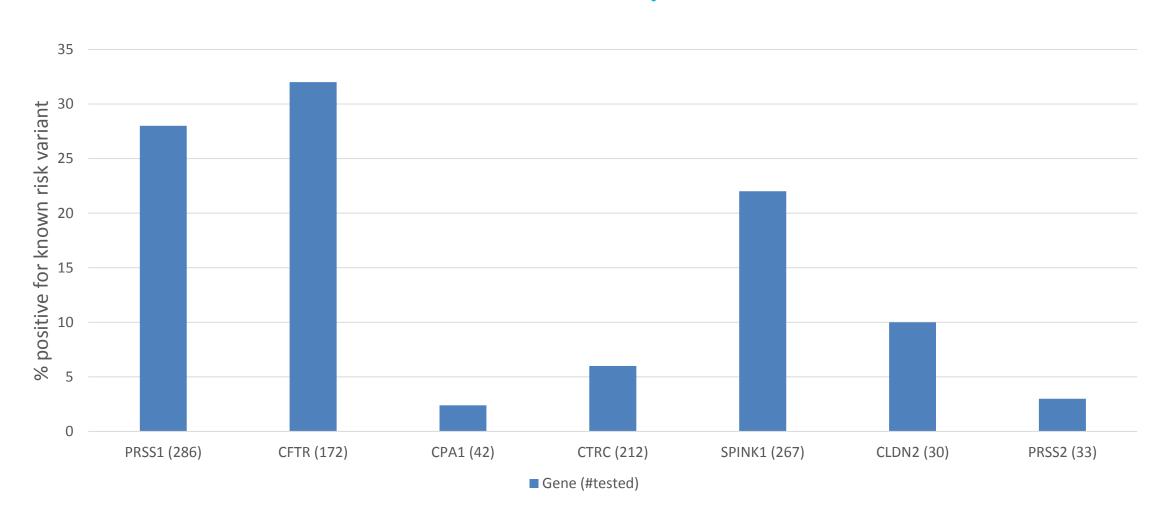
 1 Pediatric center (**Iowa-the lead site**) with 21 pediatric INSPPIRE satellites (4 international)

# INSPPIRE-2: 411 Subjects as of 06/09/19



# Genetics in INSPPIRE 2 (389 subjects)

## Clinical Samples



## Conclusions and the Future

- Children with ARP and CP are likely to have one or more genetic risk variants
- Patients with PRSS1 risk variants present at a younger age and progress to CP faster than patients with other variants
- Need to obtain more samples for DNA analysis
- Need to genotype more alleles in all samples
- Begin analysis of genotypes for co-occurrence and impact on clinical course



# Thanks to INSPPIRE Members

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