

Genetic Determinants of Antiplatelet Therapy

Paul A. Gurbel, M.D.

Sinai Center for Thrombosis Research

Sinai Hospital of Baltimore

Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

Disclosures

Research Grants/Support

Pozen

AstraZeneca

Nanosphere

Accumetrics

Helena

Multiplate

Portola

Daiichi

Honoraria/Consulting

Pozen

Novartis

Bayer

AstraZeneca

Eli Lilly

Accumetrics

Nanosphere

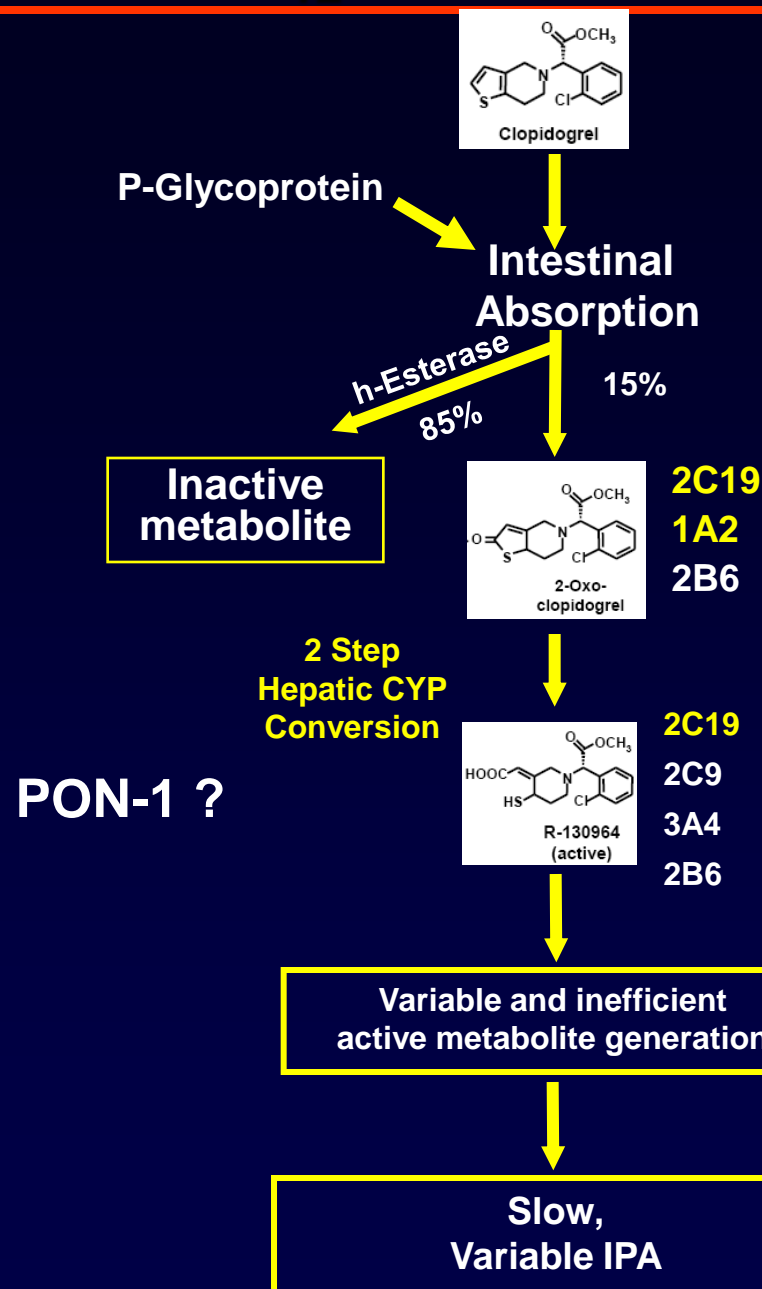
Sanofi Aventis

Boehringer

Merck

Medtronic

Metabolism of P2Y₁₂ Receptor Blockers: Clopidogrel



Pharmacogenomics-CYP2C19 Common SNP's

***17 = Gain-of- Function SNP**

(~34% Caucasians, 30% African Americans, 4% Asians)

***2,*3 = Loss-of- Function SNP**

(~25% Caucasians, ~33% African Americans, ~55% Asians)

***1 = Wild type**

Common CYP2C19 Genotypes

***17/*17** ***17/*1**

Phenotypes

Extensive Metabolizer (EM)

34% Caucasians, 30 % African Americans, 4% Asians

***1/*1** ***17/*2**

Normal Metabolizer (NM)

***1/*2**

Intermediate Metabolizer (IM)

24% Caucasians, 30% African Americans, 46% Asians,

***2/*2**

Poor Metabolizer (PM)

2% Caucasians, 3.5% African Americans, 10% Asians

Influence of Genetics



U.S. Department of Health & Human Services



U.S. Food and Drug Administration

FDA Drug Safety Communication: Reduced effectiveness of Plavix (clopidogrel) in patients who are poor metabolizers of the drug

PLAVIX (clopidogrel bisulfate) tablets
Initial U.S. Approval: 1997

WARNING: DIMINISHED EFFECTIVENESS IN POOR METABOLIZERS

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

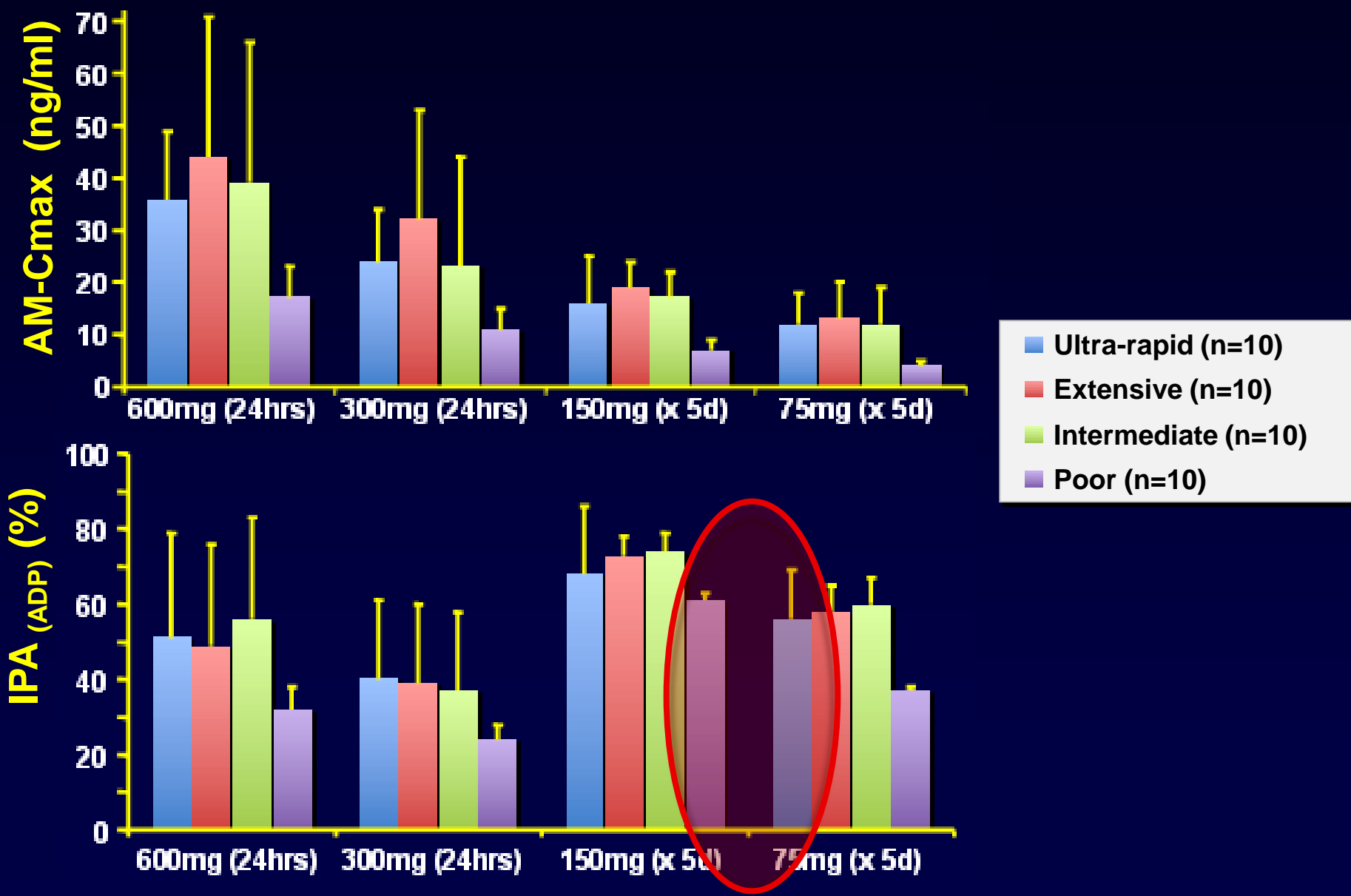
- Effectiveness of Plavix depends on activation to an active metabolite by the cytochrome P450 (CYP) system, principally CYP2C19. (5.1)
- Poor metabolizers treated with Plavix at recommended doses exhibit higher cardiovascular event rates following acute coronary syndrome (ACS) or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) than patients with normal CYP2C19 function. (12.5)
- Tests are available to identify a patient's CYP2C19 genotype and can be used as an aid in determining therapeutic strategy. (12.5)
- Consider alternative treatment or treatment strategies in patients identified as CYP2C19 poor metabolizers. (2.3, 5.1)

-----RECENT MAJOR CHANGES-----

Boxed Warning	03/2010
Dosage and Administration (2.3)	03/2010
Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2, 5.3)	03/2010

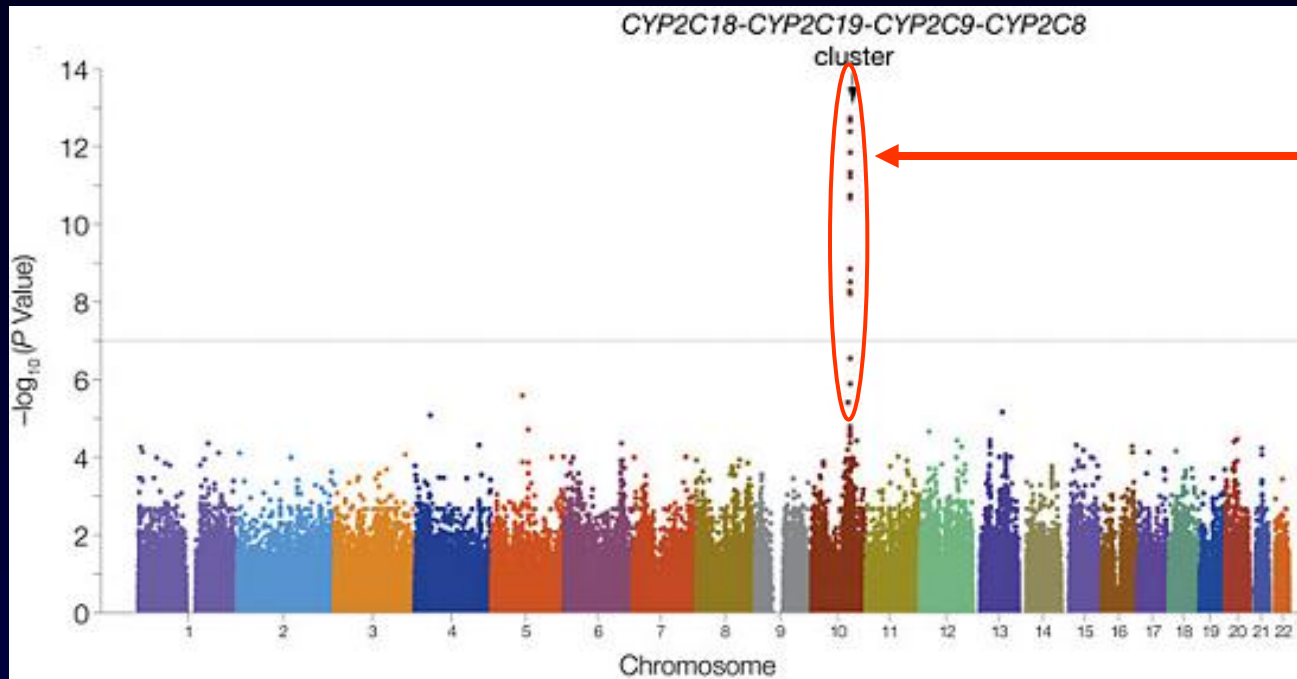
CYP2C19 Metabolizer Status & Clopidogrel PK/PD

Healthy Volunteers Study



A genetic locus unequivocally associated with clopidogrel response variability has been identified: *we have come a long way from thinking that response variability is “normal”*

Genome Wide Association Study ~ 500,000 SNP's



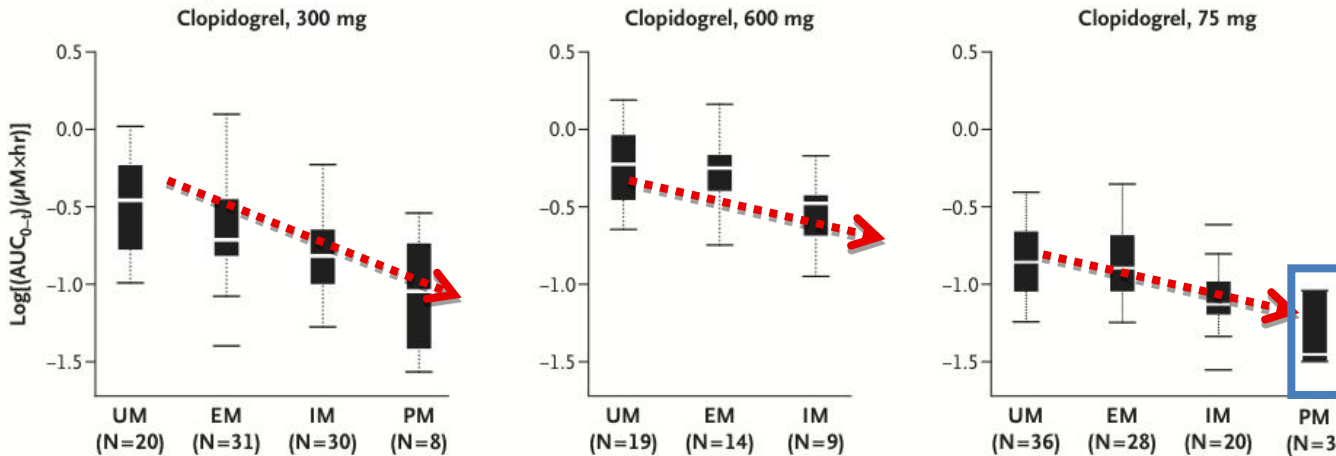
**13 SNP's cluster
(1.5 mb on 10q24)**

- Healthy Amish subjects (n=429) with extensive family relationships treated with 75mg x7d clopidogrel
- Contribution of genetic component to clopidogrel response variability **~70%**
- Contribution of *CYP2C19* locus to clopidogrel response variability is **only ~12%**
- **Majority of clopidogrel response variability remains unexplained**
(rare/other genetic variants that escaped detection with GWAS)

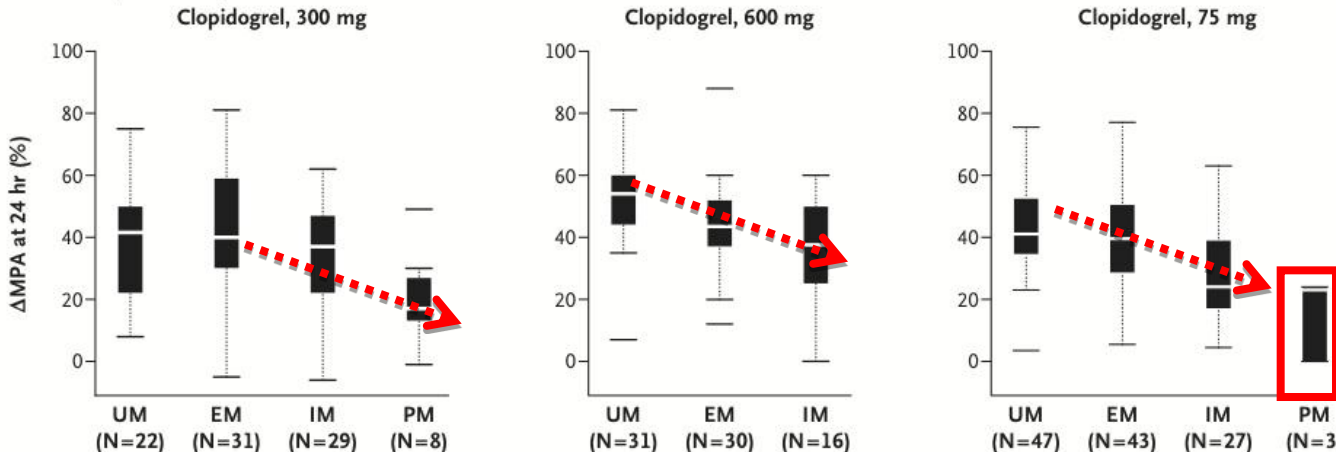
Relation of Metabolizer Status to PK/PD Response: Pooled Healthy Volunteers +/- Aspirin (n=162)

- 20 μ m ADP-induced MPA
- Δ MPA at 24 hours

Pharmacokinetic Response



Pharmacodynamic Response

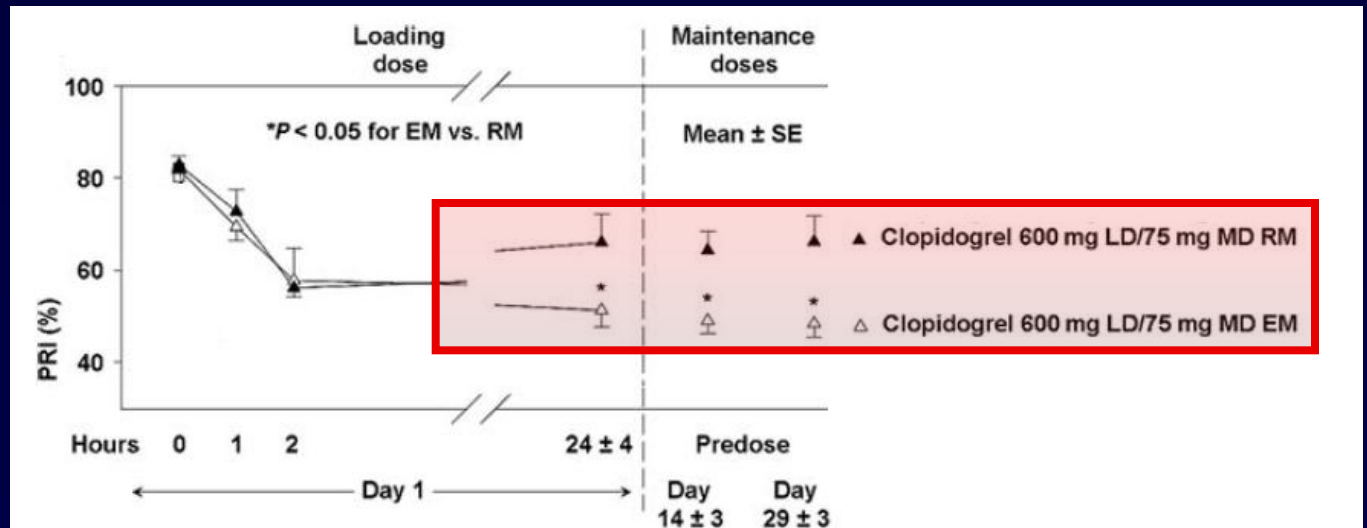
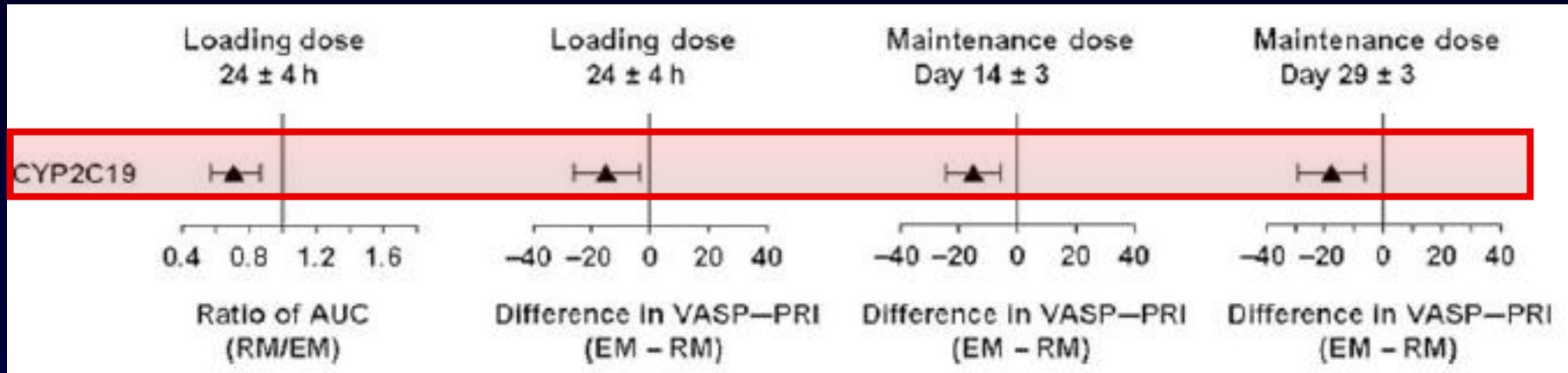


**Carriers - 32% relative reduction in plasma exposure to AM
25% relative reduction in Δ MPA**

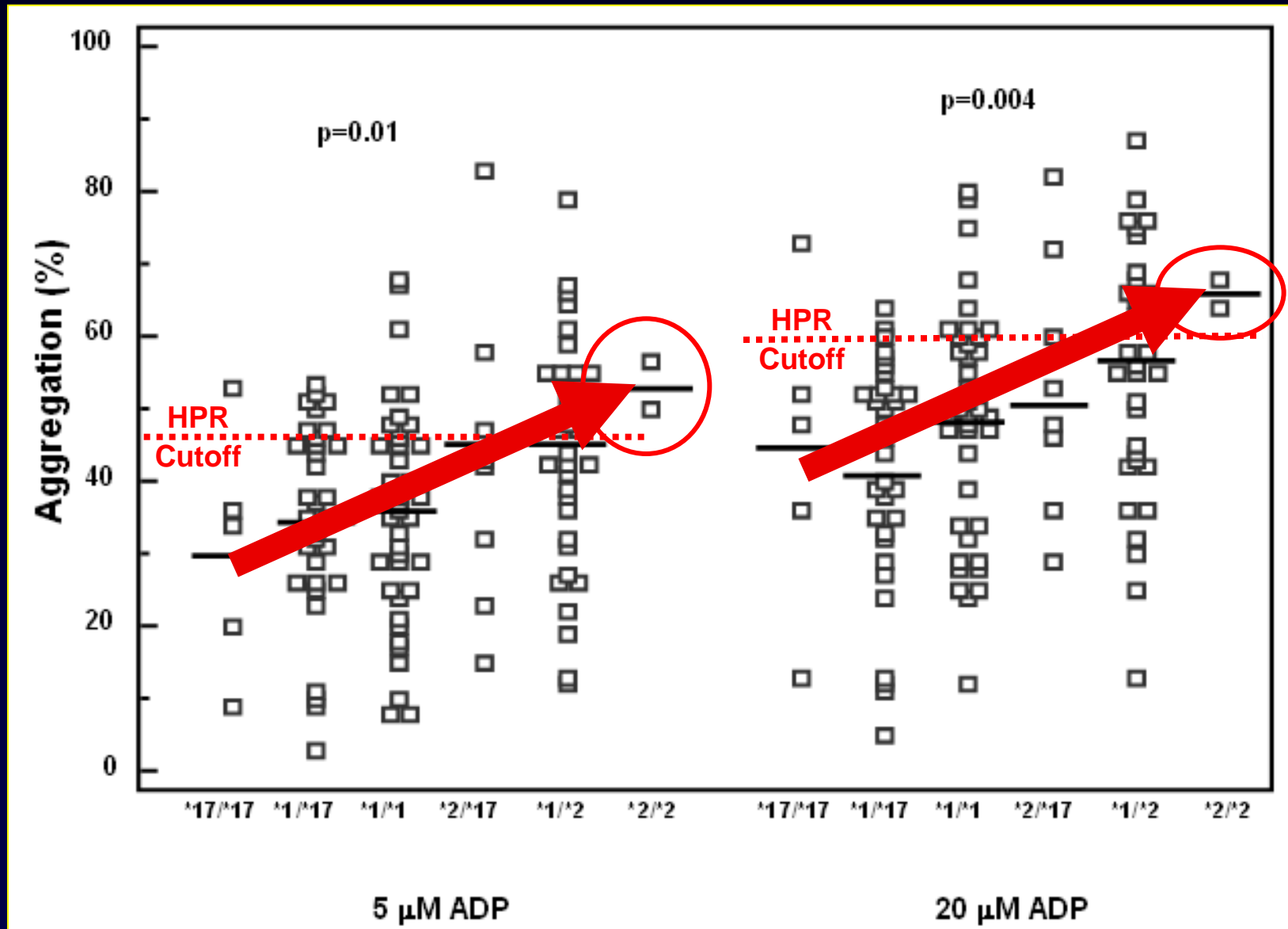
Relation of Metabolizer Status to Clopidogrel PK/PD Response: CAD Patients + Aspirin (n=47)

EM = extensive metabolizer : *17/*17, *17/*1, *1/*1

RM = reduced metabolizer : *1/*2, *2/*2, *1/*8



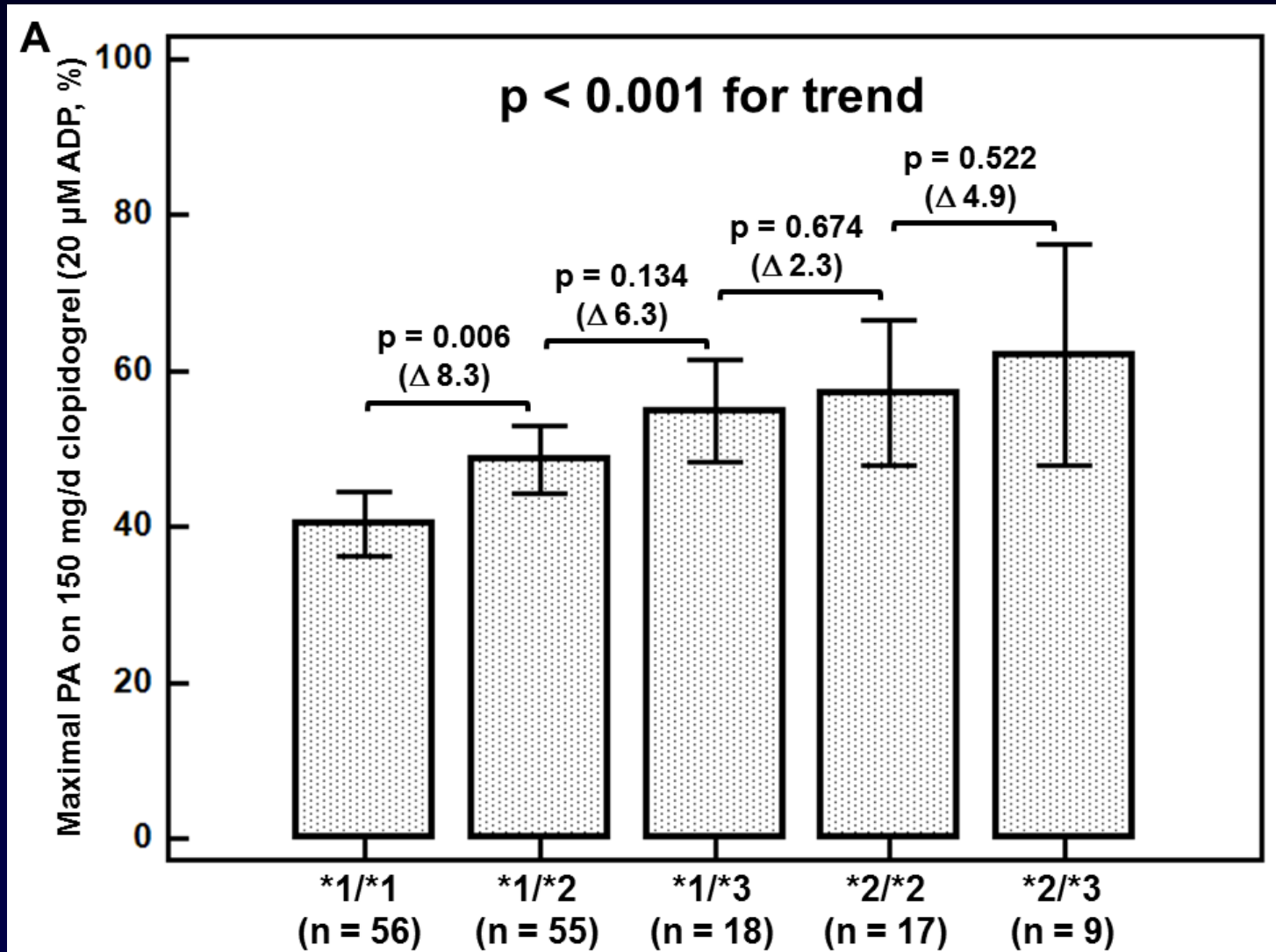
Relation of Genotype to PD Response: Stented Patients + Aspirin (n=118)



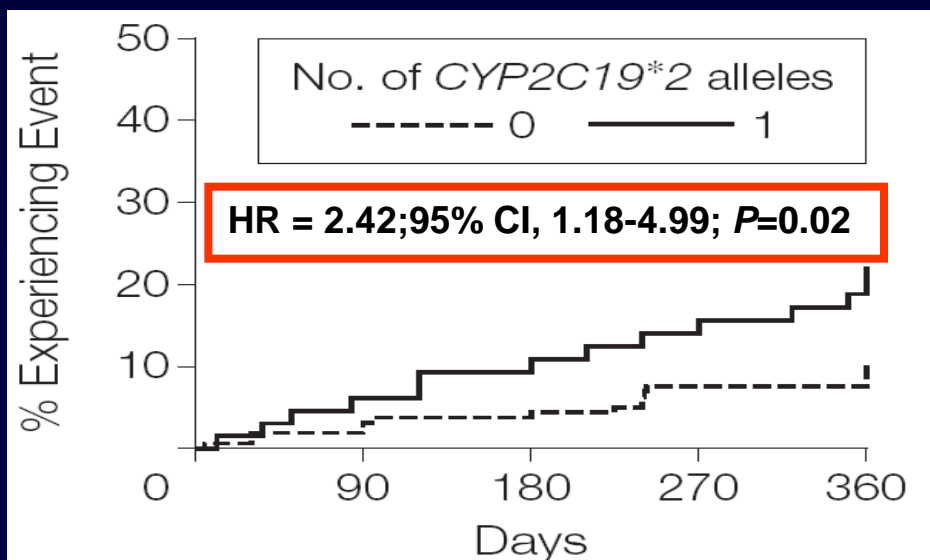
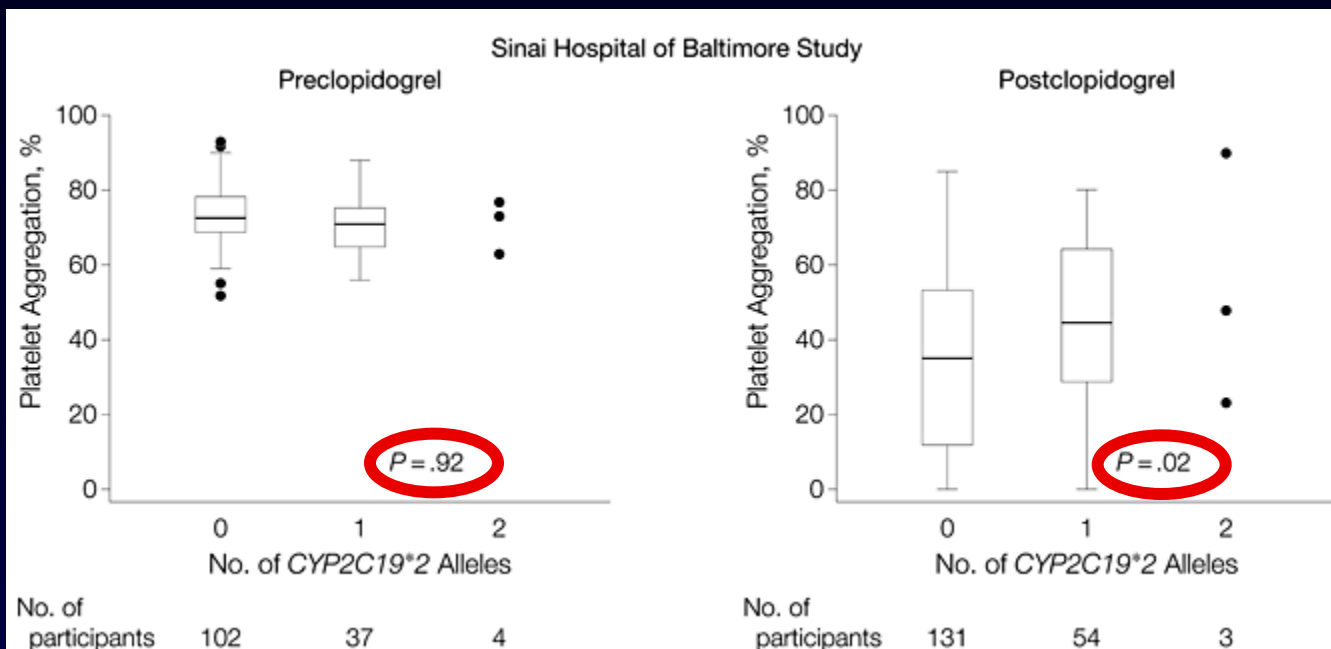
Influence of *CYP2C19* *2 and *3 on Clopidogrel Response

155 East Asians Undergoing Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

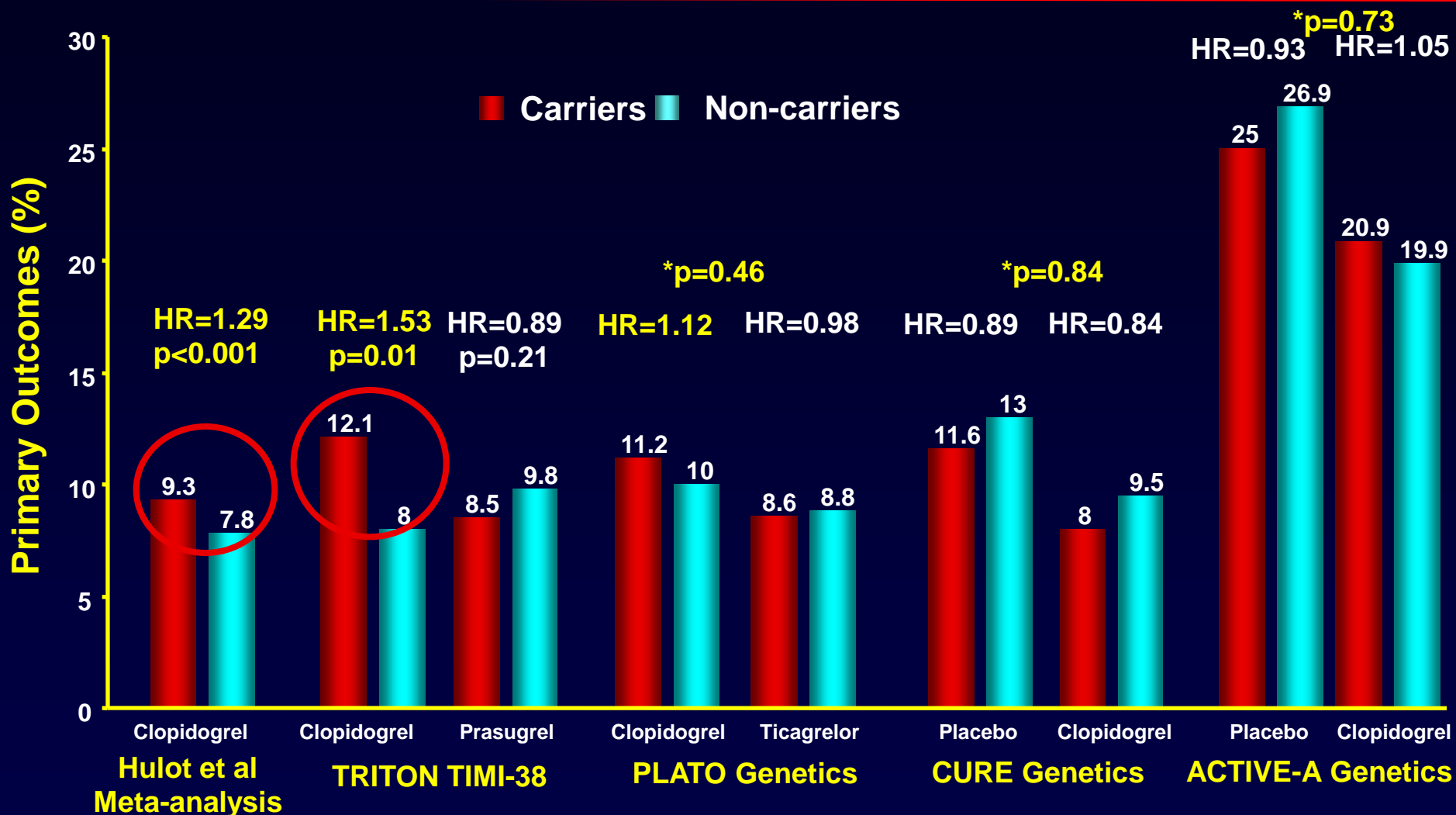
High maintenance-dose (150 mg/d) clopidogrel for ≥ 30 days



Relation of *CYP2C19**2 Allele to PD Response and Clinical Outcome



CYP2C19 LOF Carrier Status Has Only Been Linked to Risk: in the PCI Population



J Am Coll Cardiol.
2010;56:134-43

N Engl J Med. 2009;360:354-62
Circulation. 2009;119:2553-60

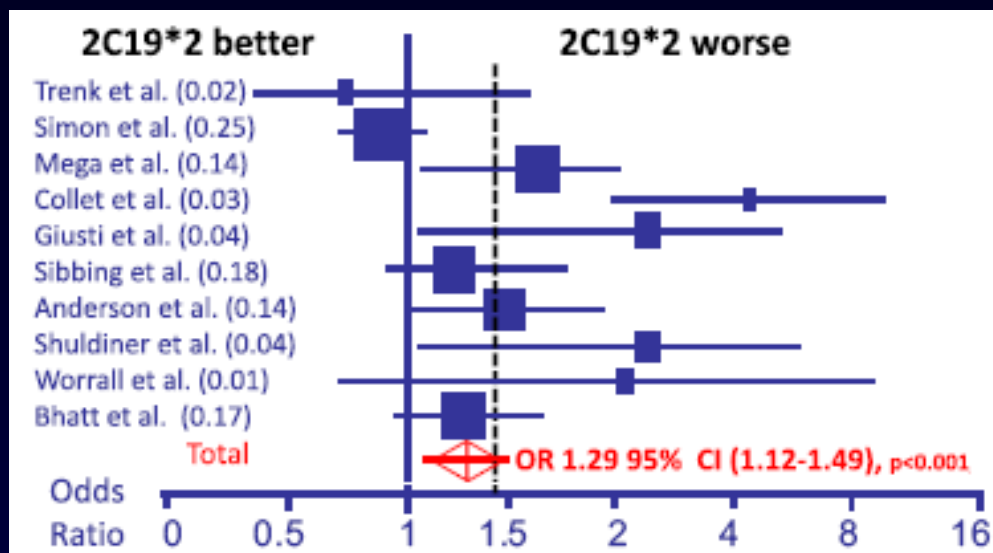
Lancet 2010;376:1320-28

N Engl J Med 2010;363:1704-14

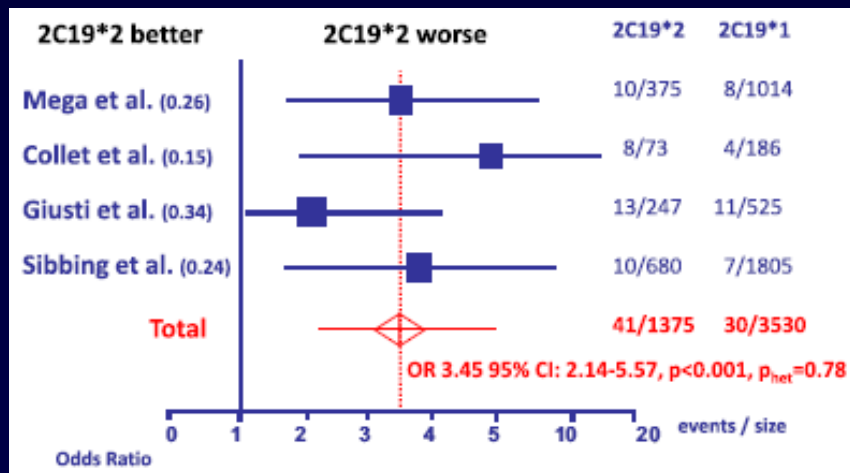
* p value of interaction indicates significance of effects of genotype groups on the results of comparisons between treatment groups.

Reduced Function *CYP2C19* SNP is a Risk Factor in Patients Treated with Clopidogrel Undergoing PCI: Collaborative Meta-analysis

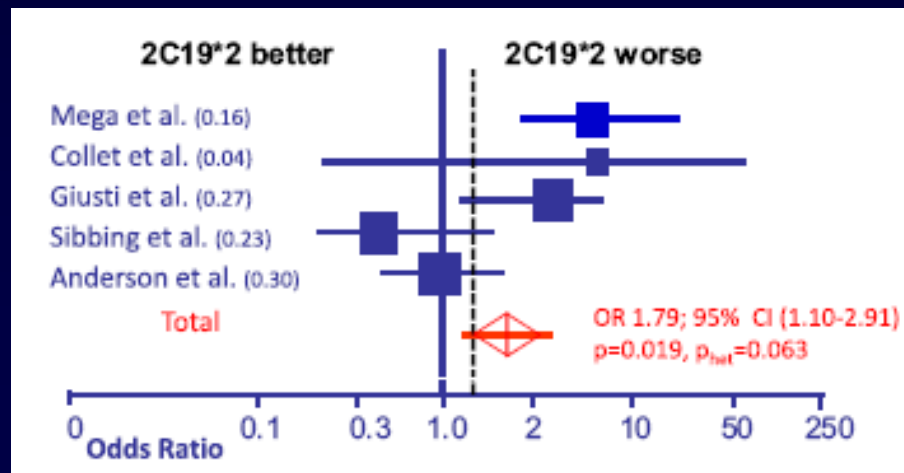
MACE



Stent Thrombosis



Death



Conflicting Data on Clinical Significance of CYP2C19 GOF Carrier Status

Study	Treatment	CV Events Carrier vs. Non-Carrier	Bleeding Events Carrier vs. Non-Carrier
CHARISMA Genetics	Placebo Clopidogrel	1.49; (1.00-2.21); <u>p=0.052</u> No signal	No signal No signal
PLATO Genetics	Clopidogrel <u>Ticagrelor</u>	Not reported	GOF vs. non-GOF or LOF, p= 0.02
CURE Genetics	Placebo Clopidogrel	No signal 7.7% vs. 10.0%; HR=0.77	No signal
ACTIVE A	Placebo Clopidogrel	No signal	No signal
Sibbing et al.	Clopidogrel	No signal	OR= 1.8; 1.03-3.14; p=0.01

Bhatt DL et al. Presented at TCT 2009;
Pare G et al. *N Engl J Med* 2010;363:1704-14;

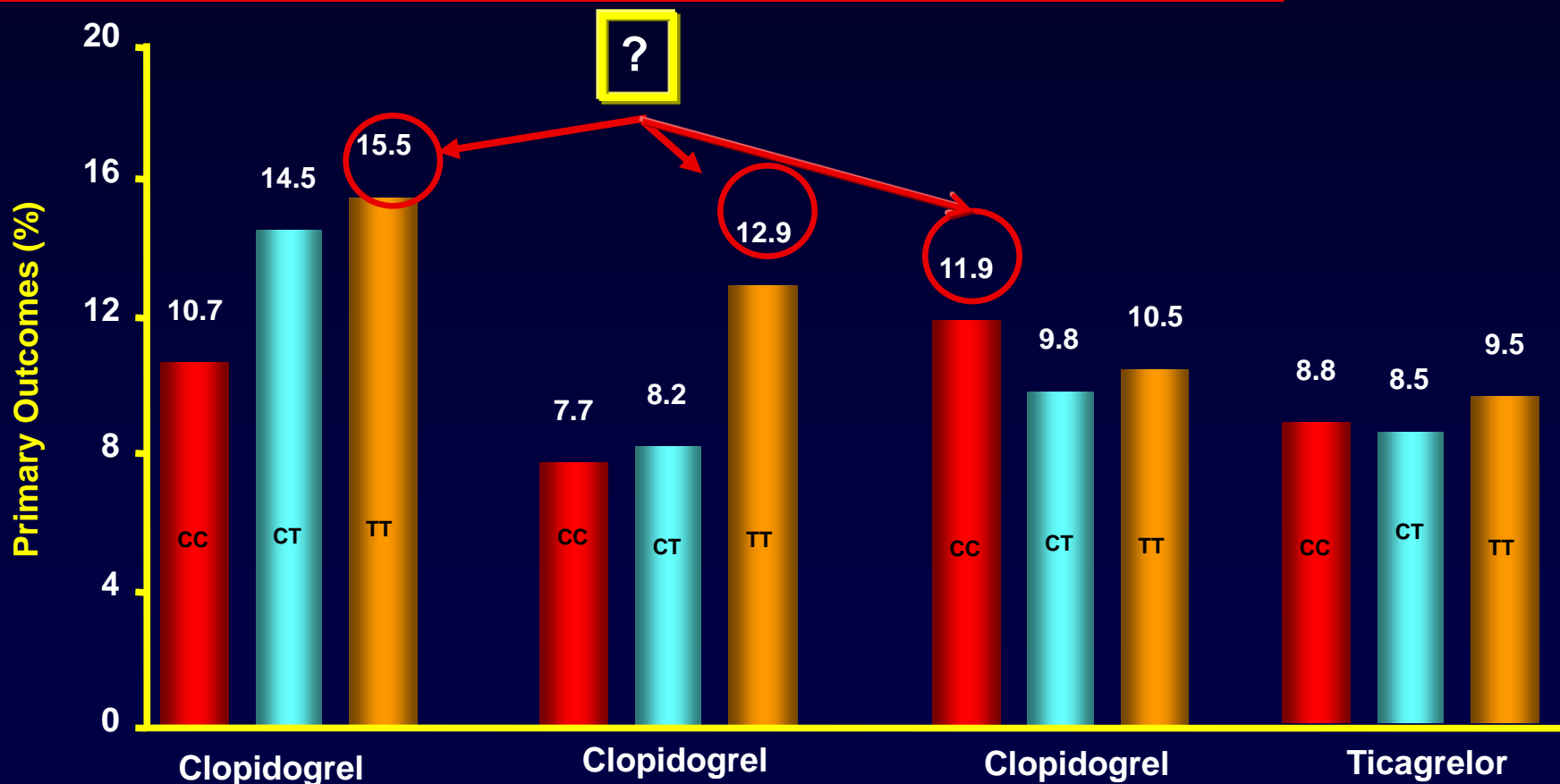
Wallentin L et al. *Lancet* 2010;376:1320-28
Sibbing D et al. *Circulation* 2010;121:512-8

Conflicting Data on Clinical Significance of ABCB1 Carrier Status

ABCB1 Gene Frequency

	Japanese	Caucasians	African Americans
High Expression - CC	5-8	25	44
Intermediate Expression - CT	14-17	50	13
Low Expression - TT	15-17	25	0

Ozawa S et al
Drug Metab Pharmacokin
2004;19:83-95



Simon et al

N Engl J Med. 2009;360:363-75

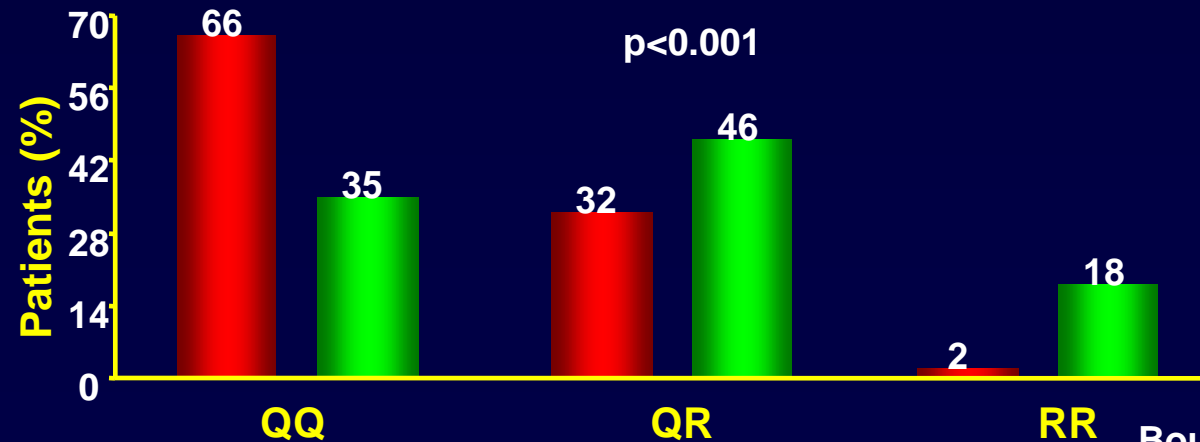
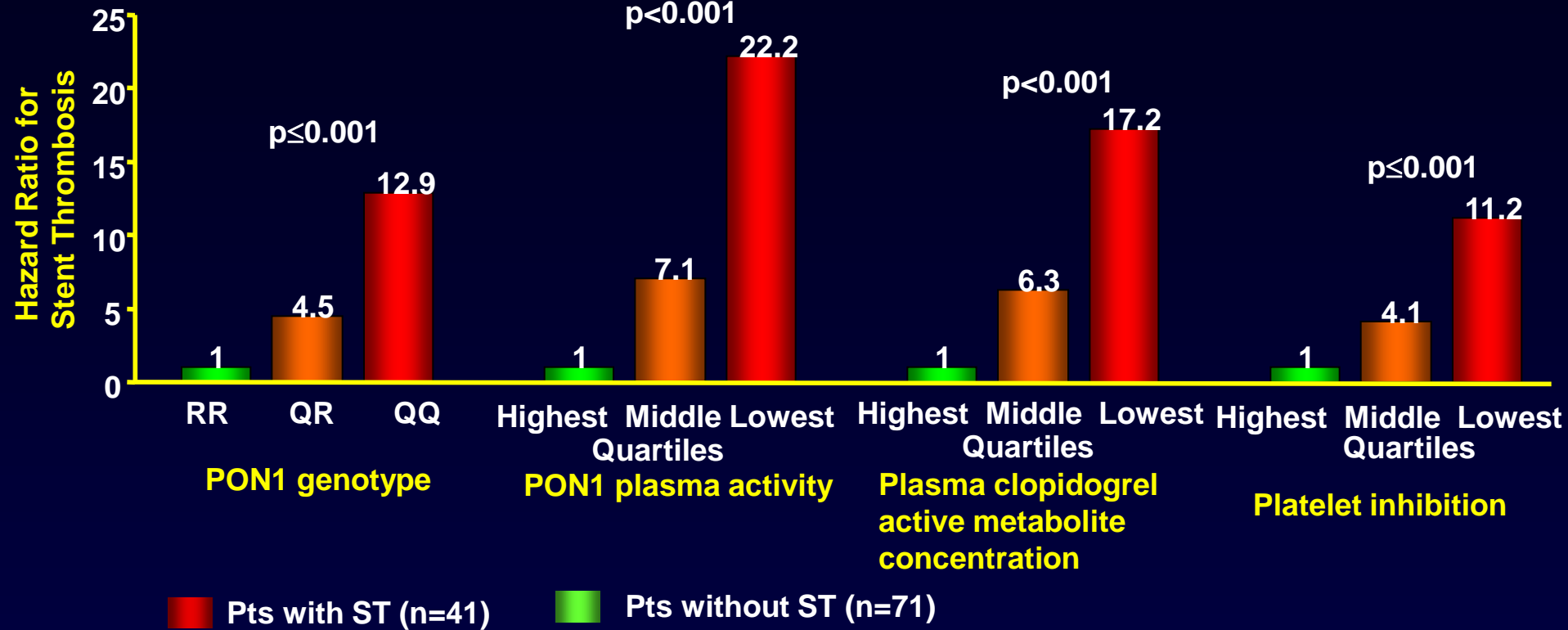
Triton TIMI-38

Mega J et al. *Lancet.* 2010;376:1312-9

PLATO Genetics

Wallentin L et al. *Lancet.* 2010;376:1320-28.

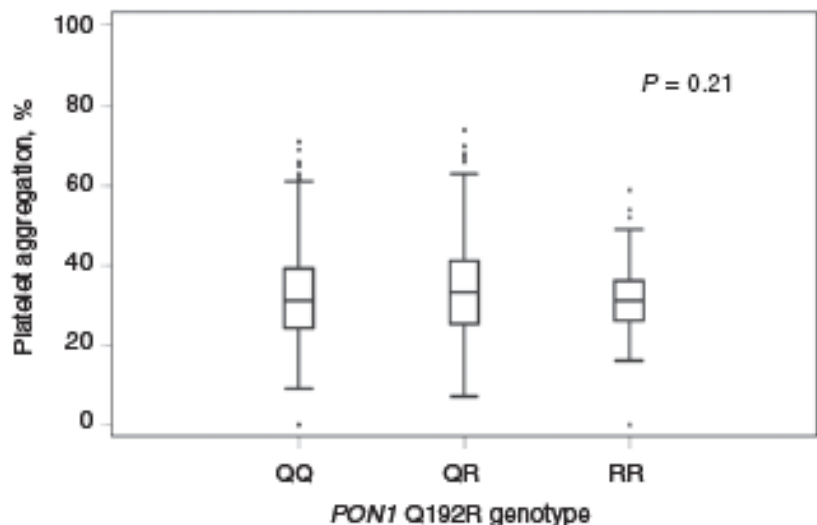
Influence of PON1 (Hepatic Esterase) on Clopidogrel Response and Clinical Outcome (n=112)



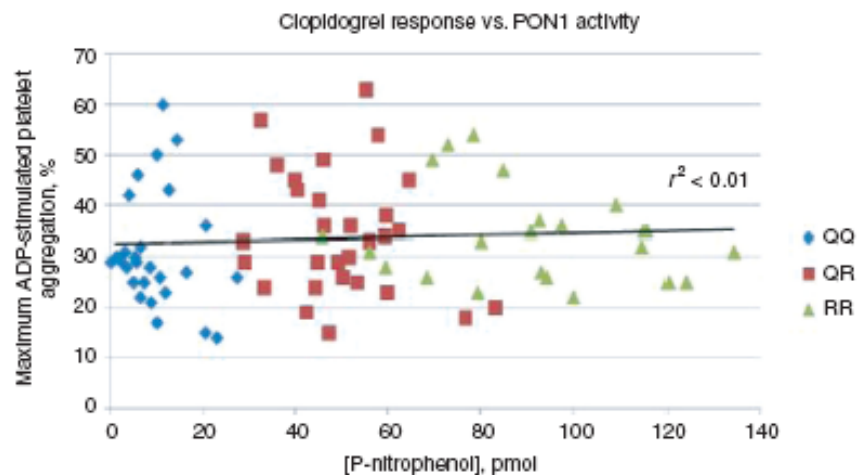
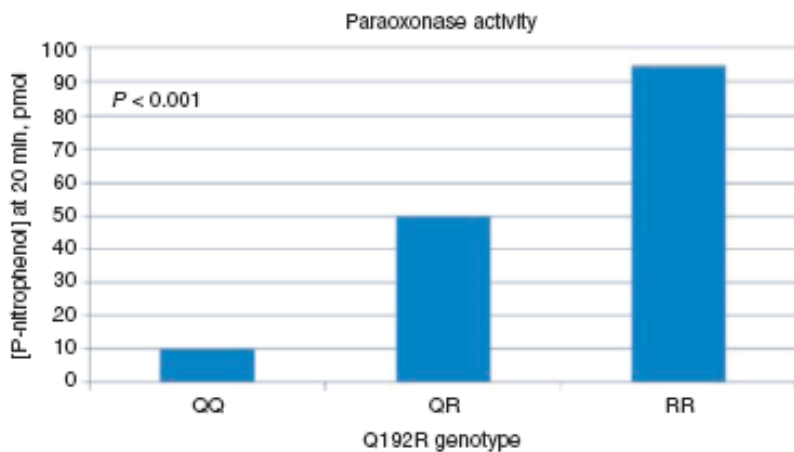
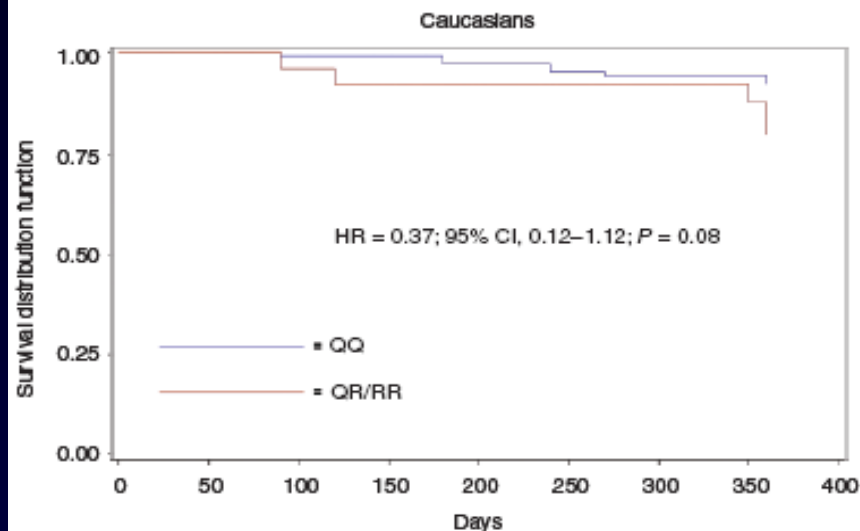
* No effect of *CYP2C9*, *2C19*, *3A4*, *3A5*, *ABCB1* genotypes

Lack of Influence of PON1 on Clopidogrel Response and Clinical Outcome

566 Amish Subjects:
300mg LD + 75mg/day for 7 days

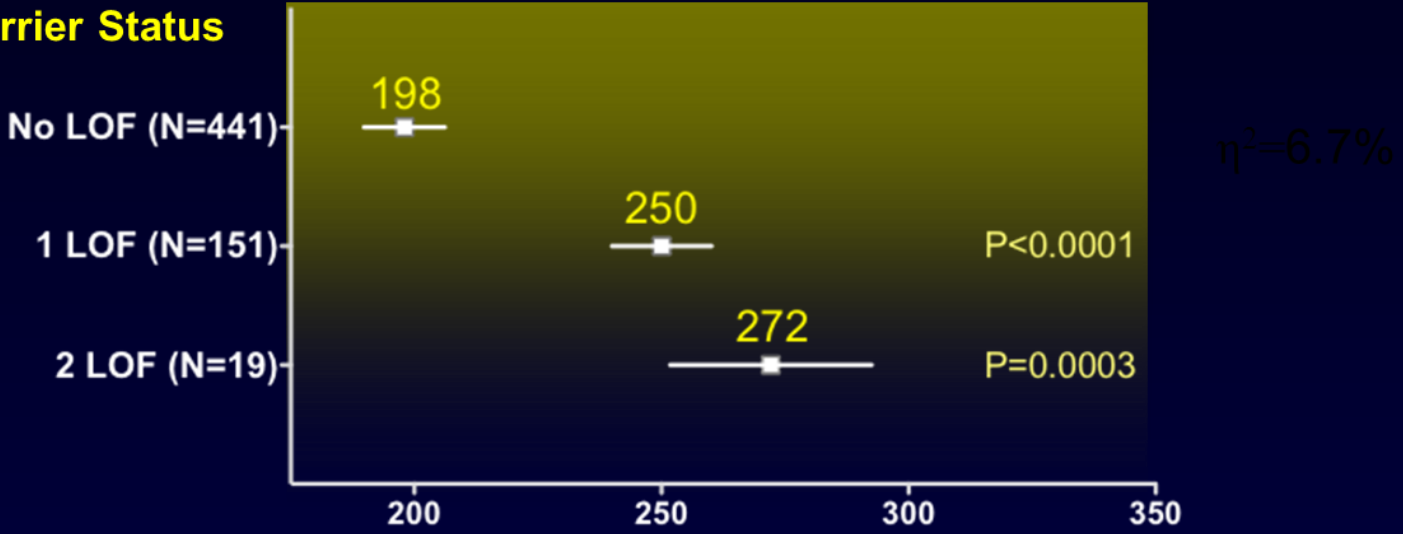


227 Nonemergent PCI Patients
600/300mg LD + 75mg/d for 1 year

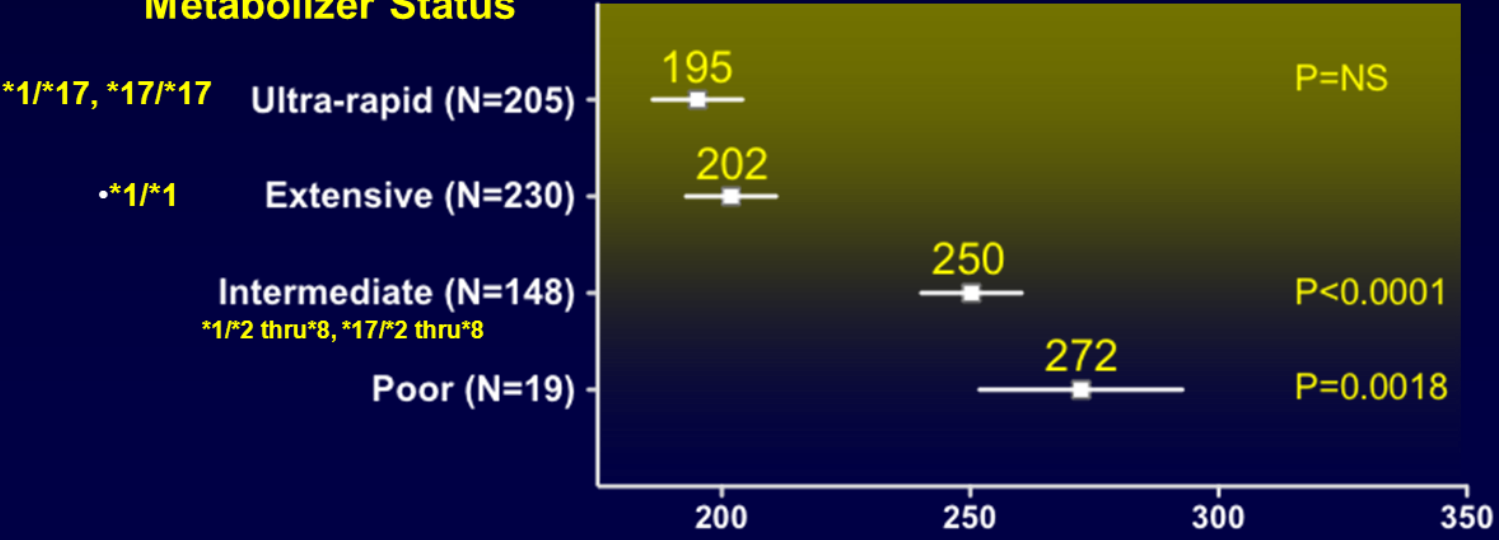


Relation of *LOF* Carrier and Metabolizer Status to Phenotype: *GIFT Study*: Post-PCI Clopidogrel-Treated Patients

LOF Carrier Status



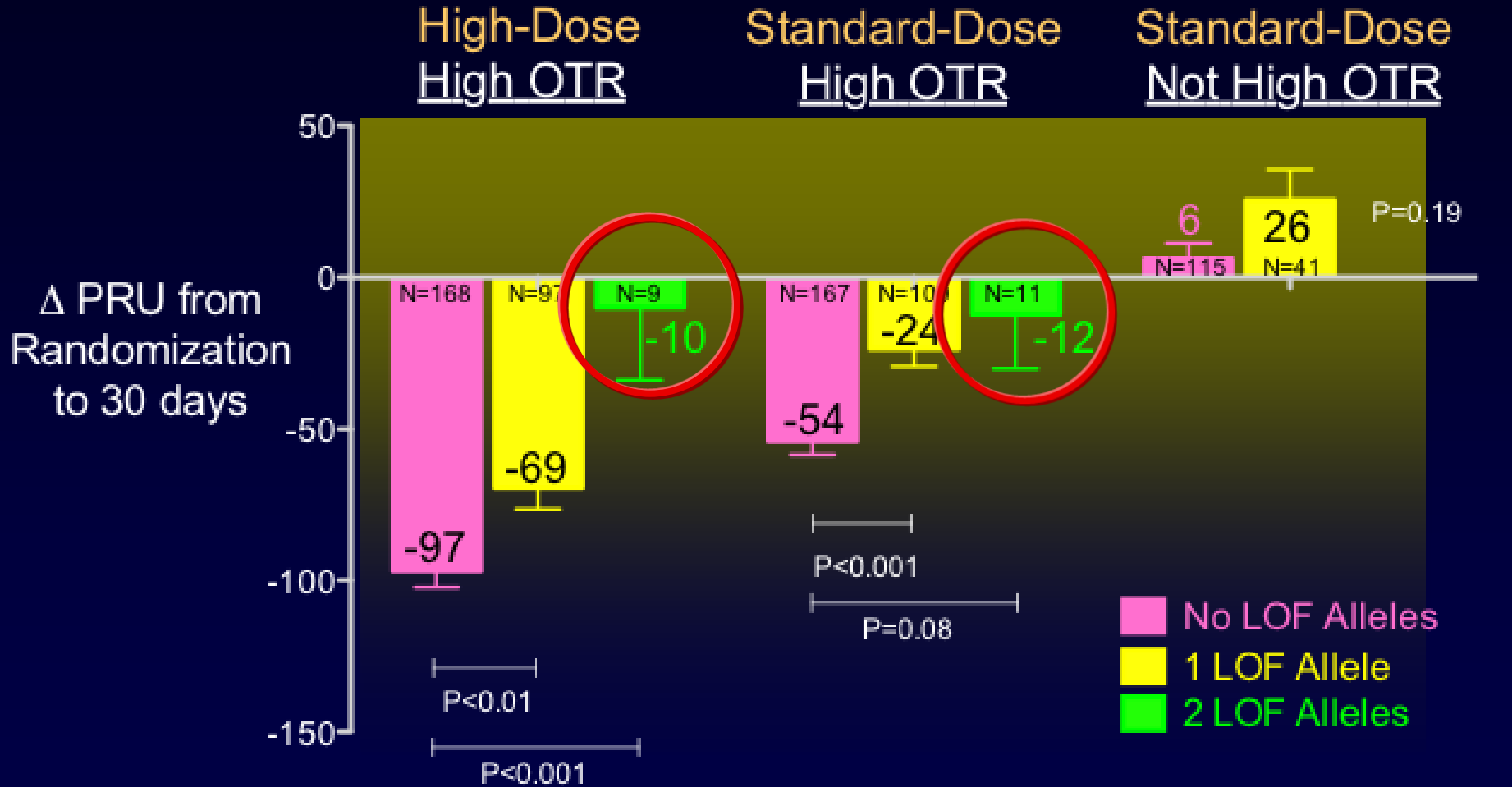
Metabolizer Status



P2Y12 Reaction Units (PRU)

Least squared means.
 P values compared to No LOF/Extensive.

CYP2C19 Genotype is Associated With the PD Effect of Clopidogrel at 30 Days In Patients with High OTR Regardless of Dosing Strategy



High-dose: clopidogrel 600 re-load then 150 mg/day; Standard-dose: clopidogrel 75 mg/day.
 High OTR: ≥ 230 PRU at enrollment (12-24 hrs post-PCI)
 P values adjusted for multiple comparisons

Study Design

Investigator-Initiated Study
IND #: 107635

335 Patients Enrolled
Stable CAD Pts on Clopidogrel 75 mg daily
(>4 Weeks and <6 Months Post-MI or PCI)

2 Not Genotyped

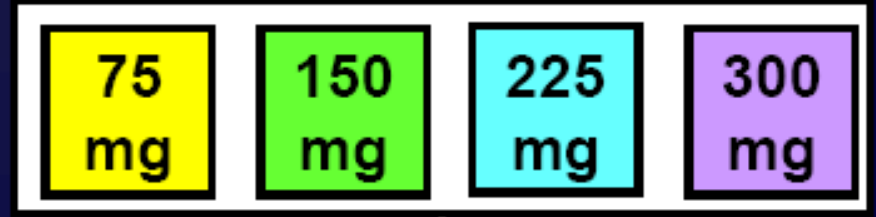
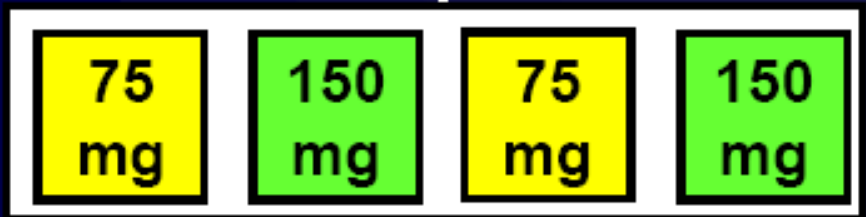
333 Blinded Genotyping

247 CYP2C19*2 Non-Carriers

86 CYP2C19*2 Carriers
(80 Heterozygotes; 6 Homozygotes)

Randomized to various blinded sequences
of daily doses of clopidogrel

Randomized to various blinded sequences
of daily doses of clopidogrel



Each dose given for ~14 days followed by platelet function testing
(VASP and VerifyNow P2Y₁₂ assays) and assessment for events

ELEVATE - PCI

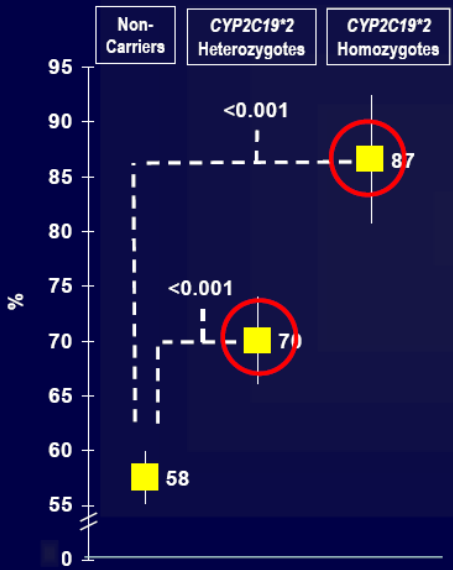


75 mg Clopidogrel Daily

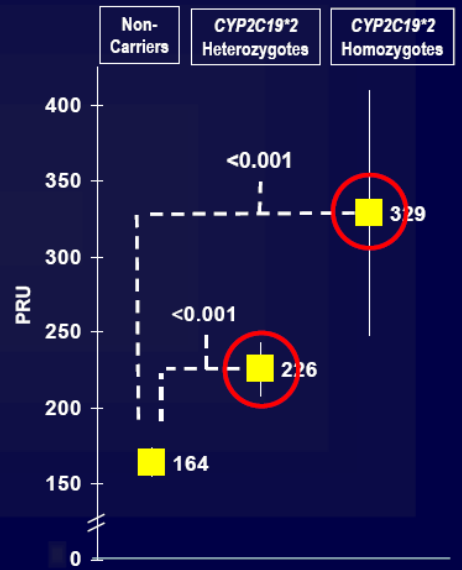


CYP2C19*2 Heterozygotes

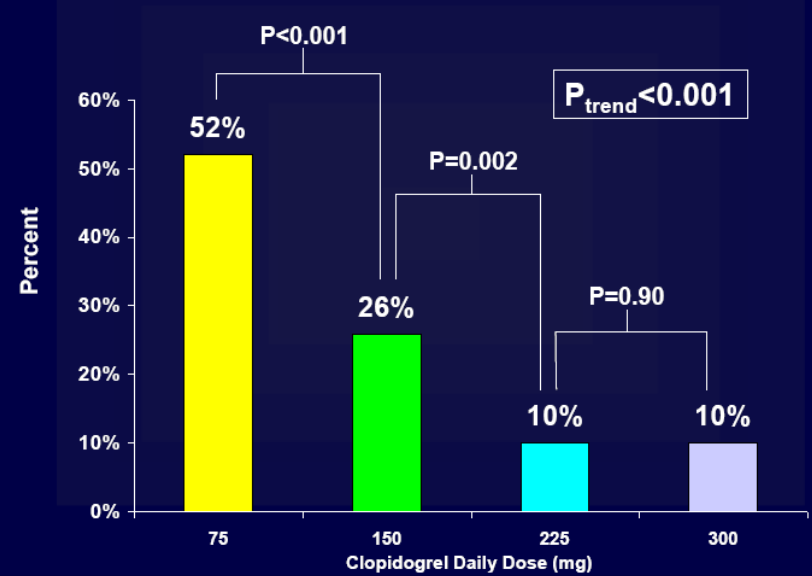
VASP PRI



VerifyNow PRU



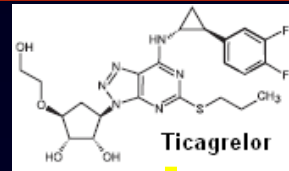
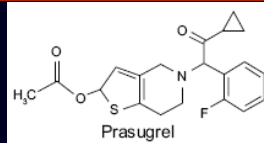
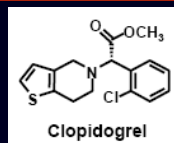
Non-Responders (PRU ≥ 230)



Squares represent the means and vertical lines the 95% confidence intervals.

New P2Y₁₂ Inhibitors

Metabolism of P2Y₁₂ Receptor Blockers:



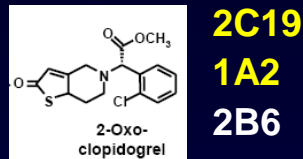
P-Glycoprotein

Intestinal Absorption

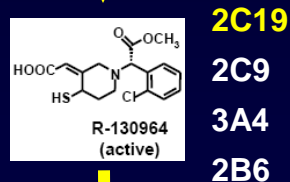
h-Esterase
85%

15%

Inactive metabolite



2 Step
Hepatic CYP
Conversion



Variable and inefficient
active metabolite generation

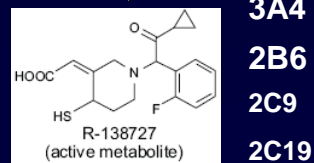
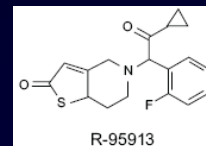
Slow,
Variable IPA

Intestinal
Esterases
85%

Intestinal Absorption

1 Step
Intestinal/hepatic
CYP-Conversion

55%



Efficient
active metabolite generation

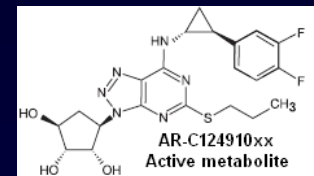
Rapid
Consistent /Greater IPA

P-Glycoprotein

Intestinal Absorption

Hepatic
CYP3A4

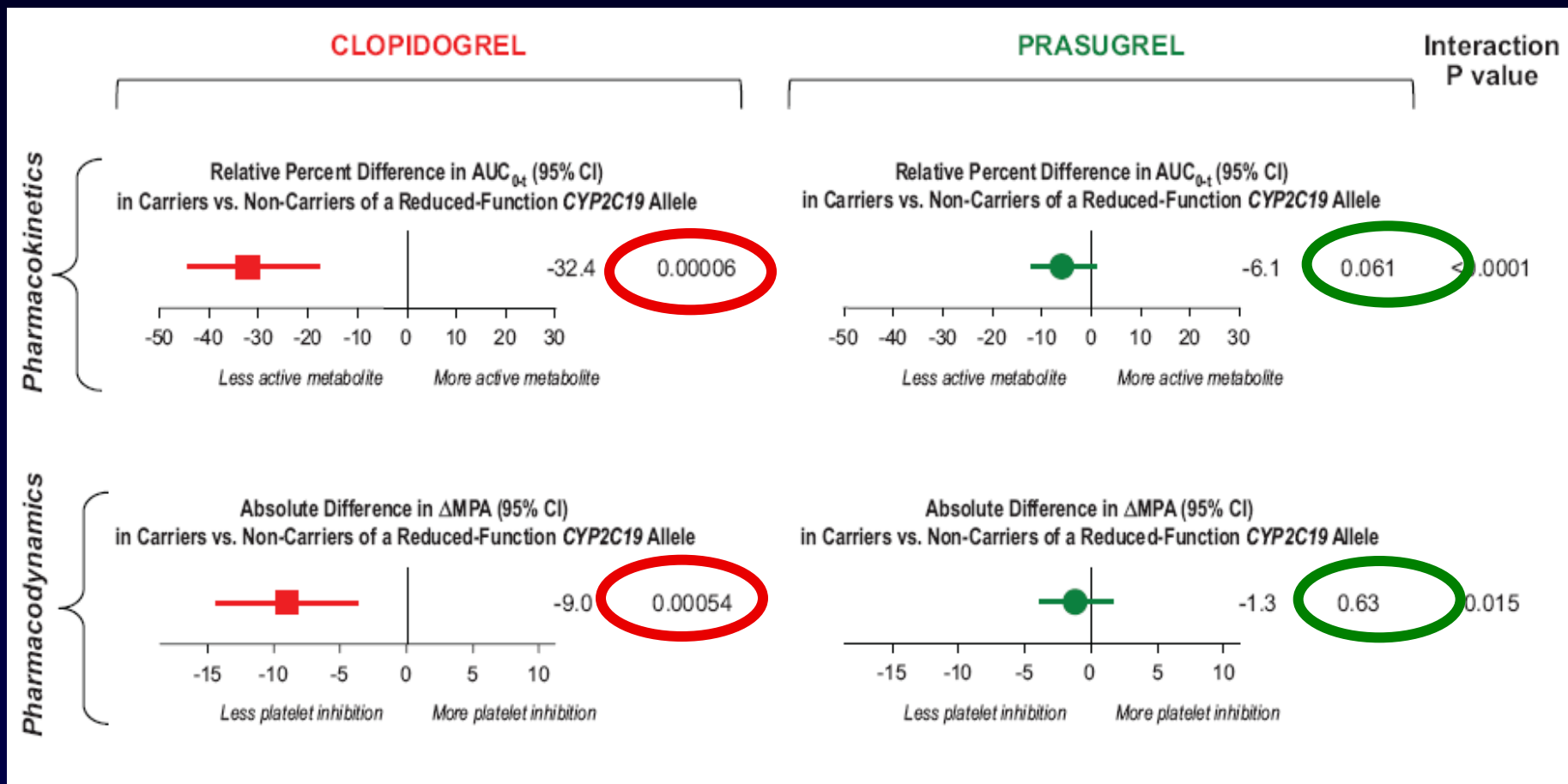
30%



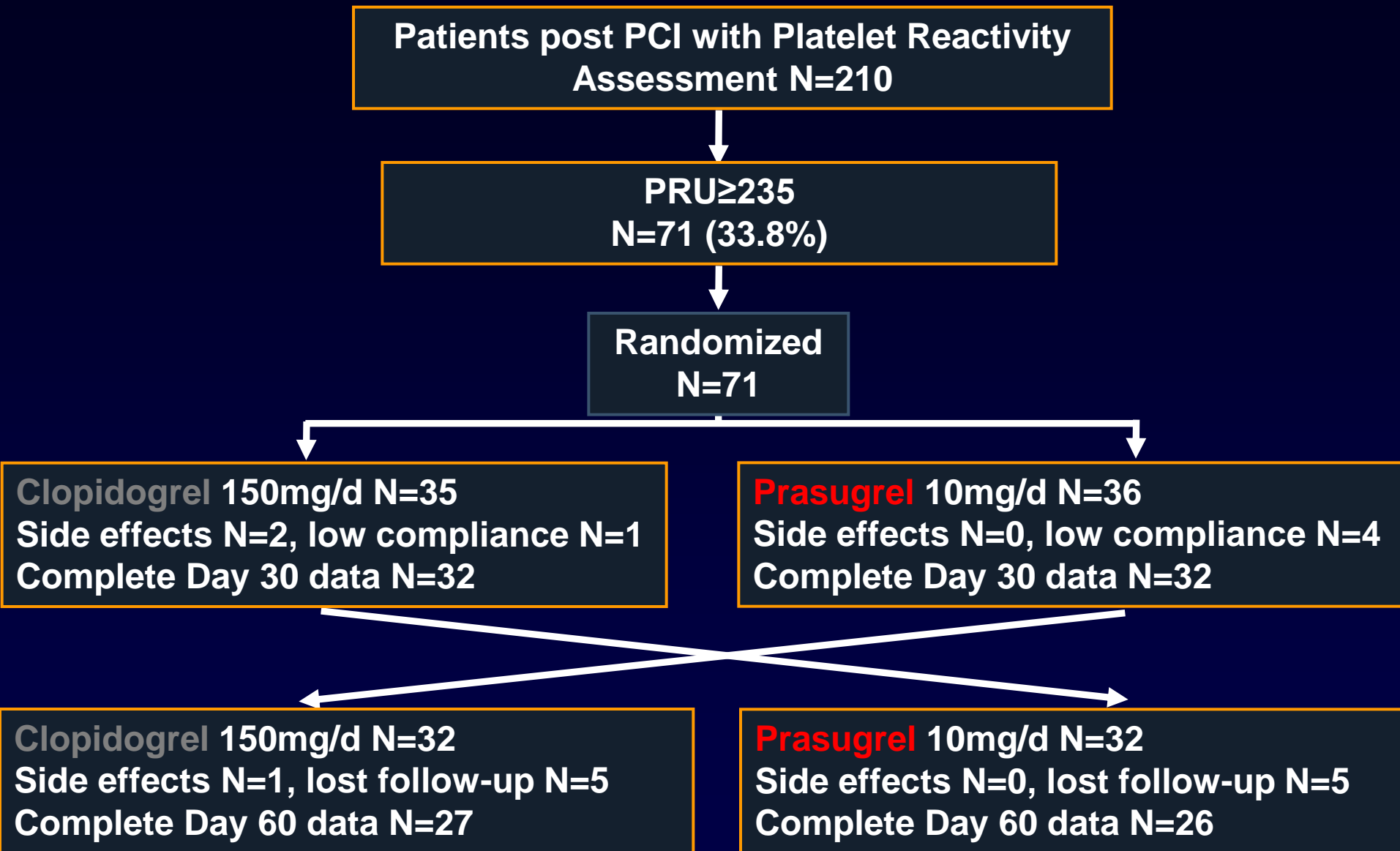
Rapid
Consistent /Greater IPA

PG vs. PK and PD: Clopidogrel and Prasugrel

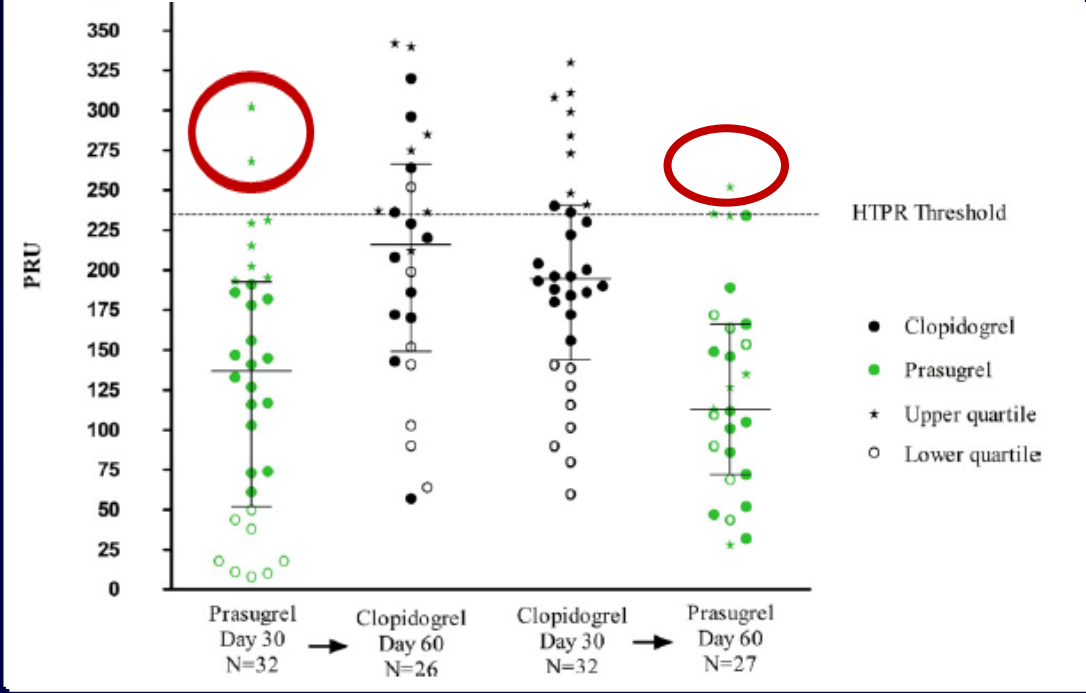
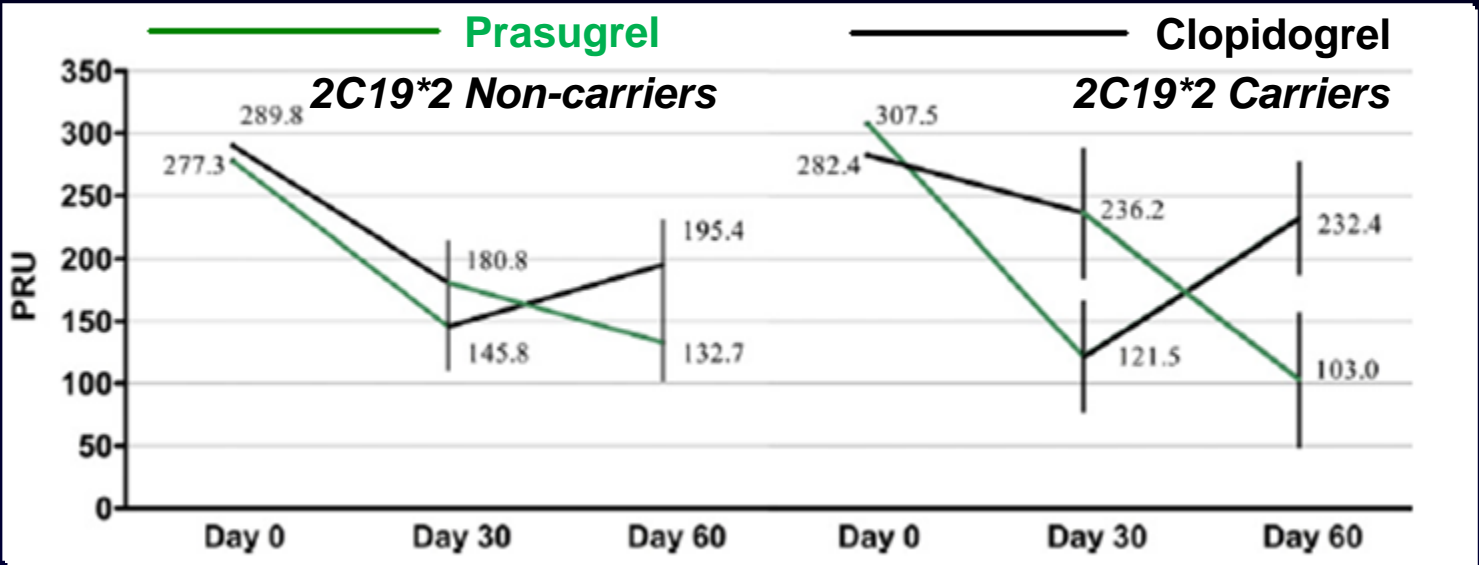
Healthy Subjects +/- Aspirin



PRO-GR: Study Design



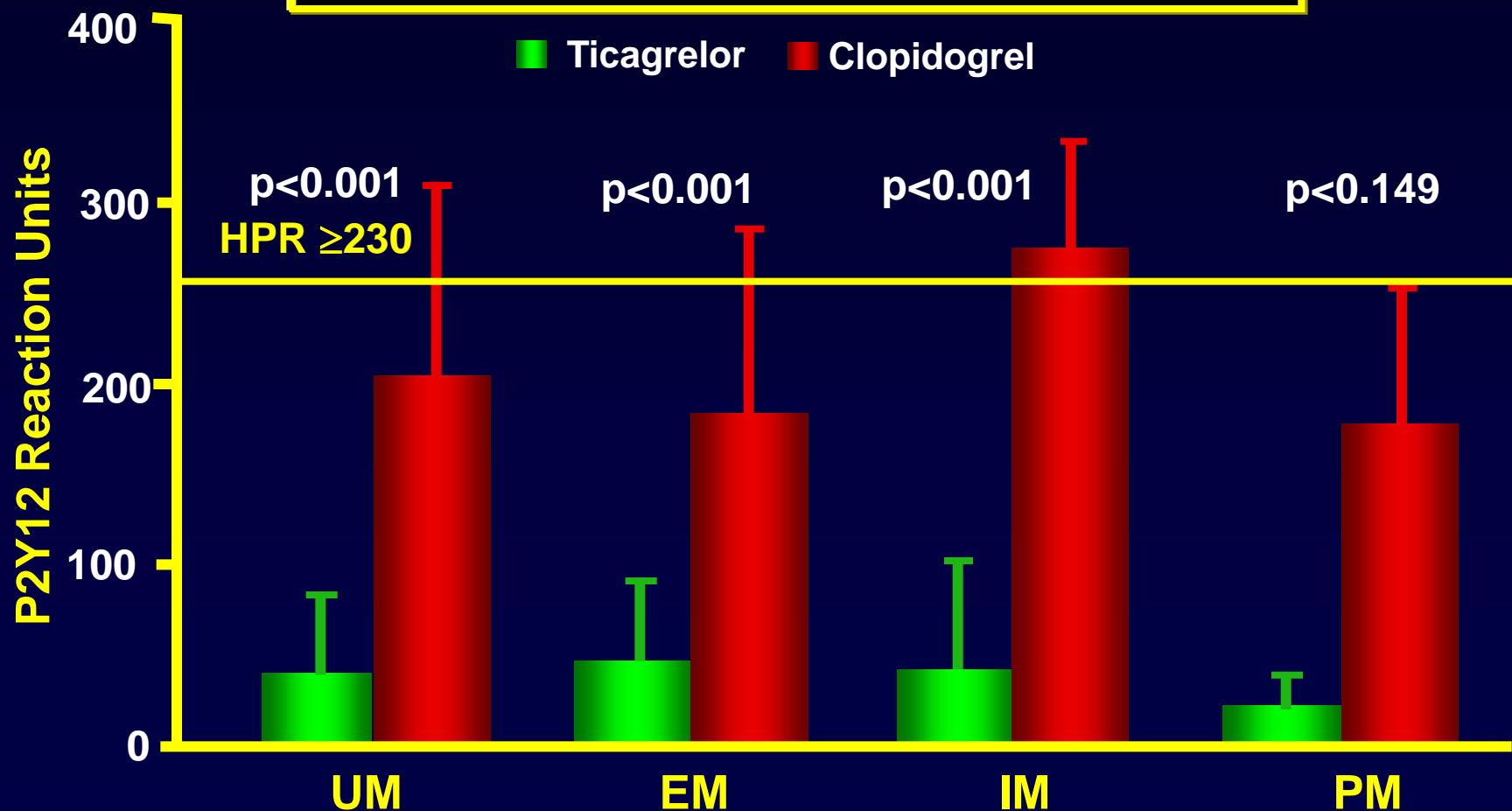
Platelet Reactivity in Patients CYP2C19*2 Carriers and Non-carriers



Relation of Metabolizer Status to Pharmacodynamics: Clopidogrel vs. Ticagrelor

Ticagrelor Eliminates the Worrisome Phenotype (HPR) in All Genotypes

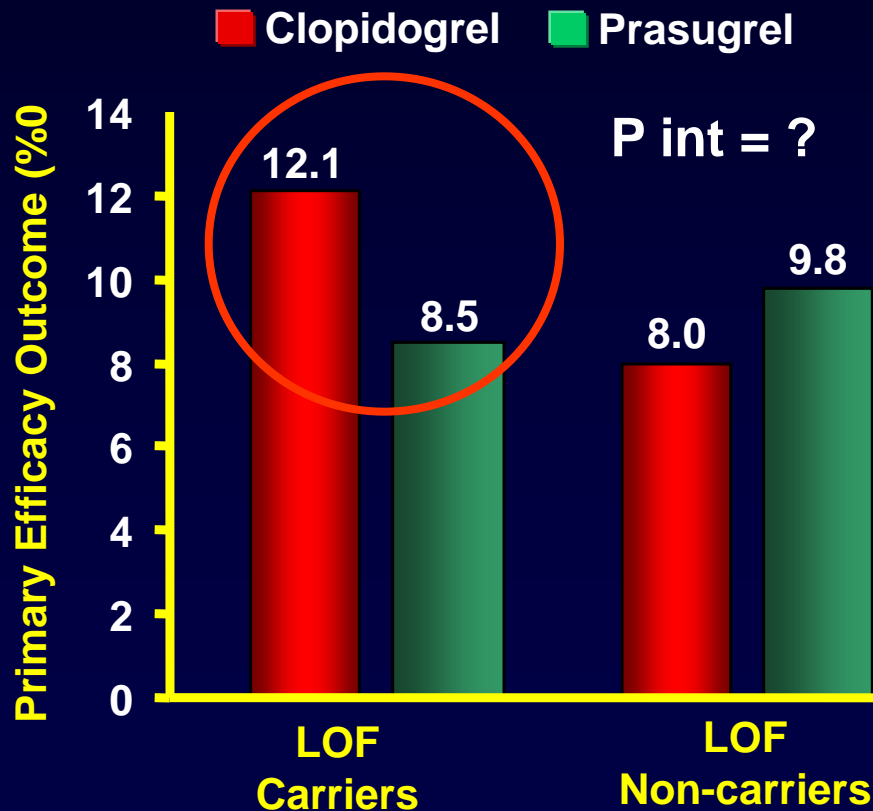
p for trend; Ticagrelor = 0.523 and Clopidogrel = 0.019



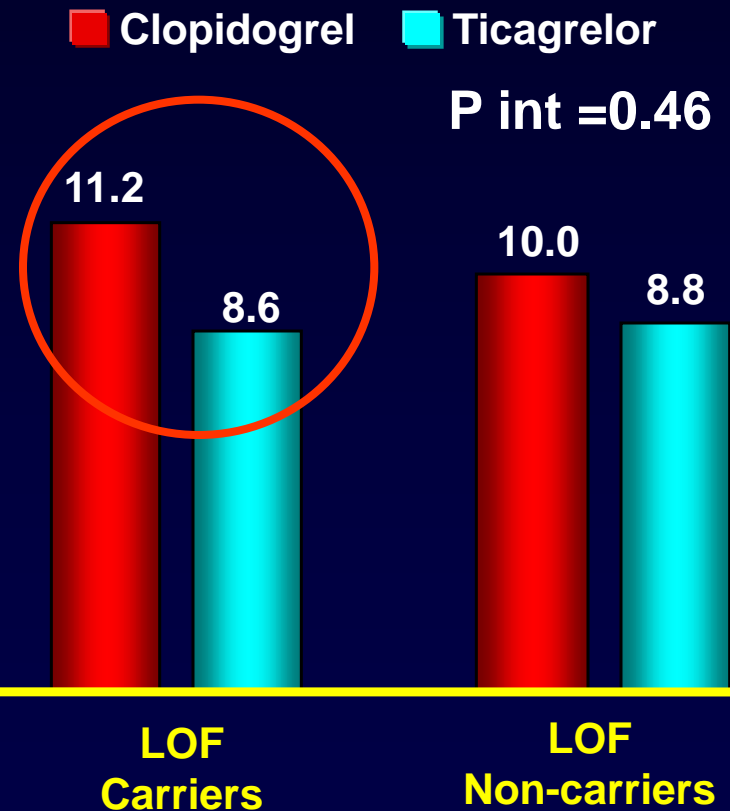
Alternative antiplatelet therapy (prasugrel or ticagrelor) may reduce the risk associated with LOF carriage.

Blanket Use of the New P2Y₁₂ Inhibitors as Proposed by Some May Not Be a Cost-Effective Strategy:

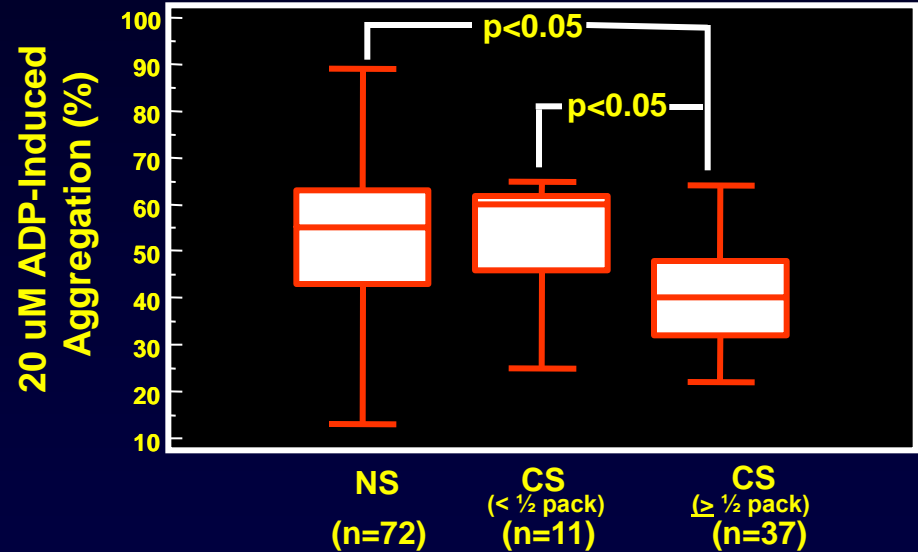
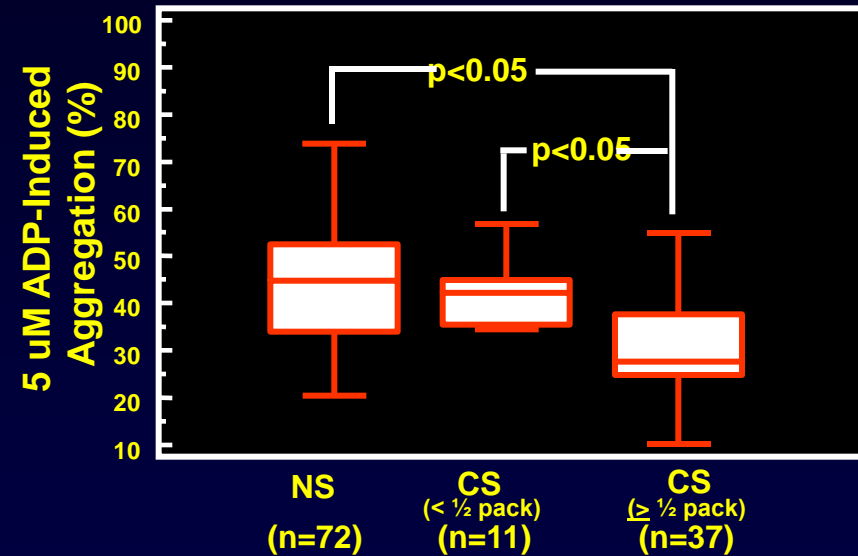
TRITON TIMI-38



PLATO

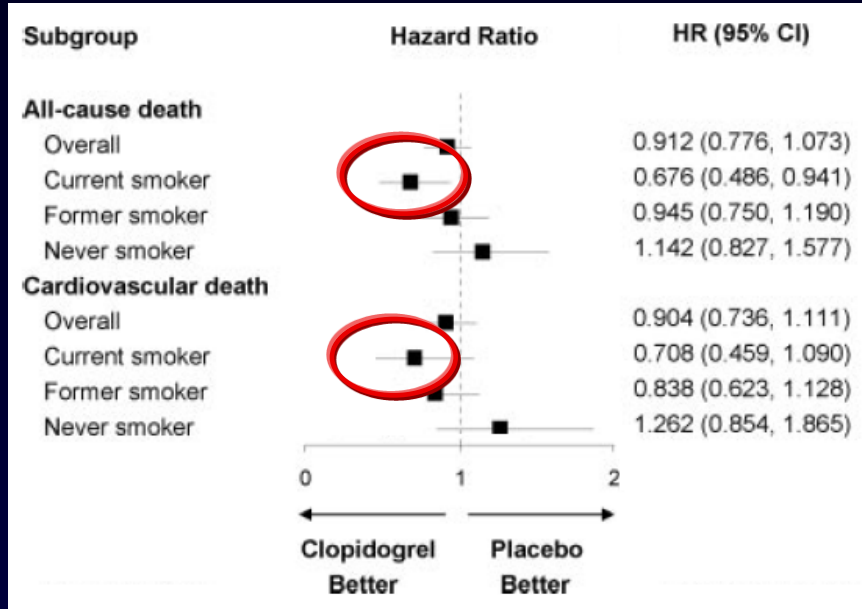


CYP1A2: Clopidogrel-Smoking Interaction

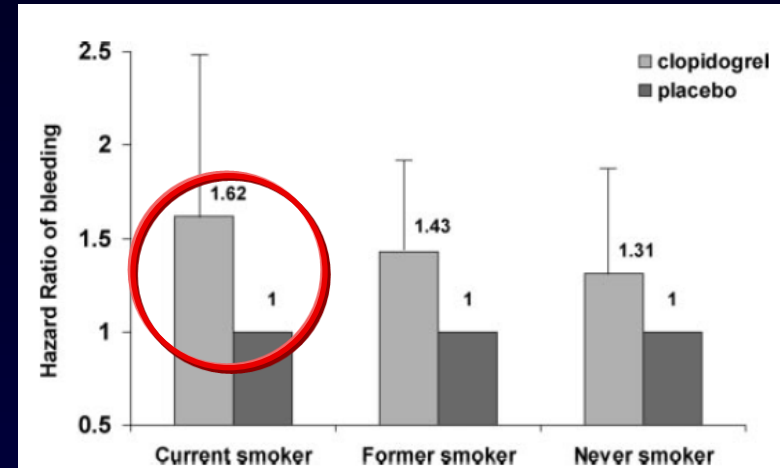


CYP1A2: Smoking - Clopidogrel Interaction

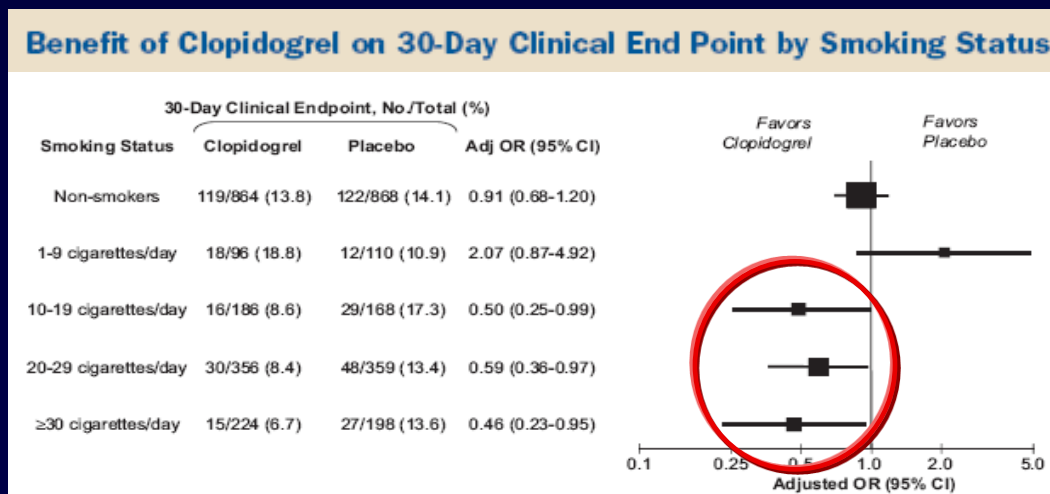
CHARISMA Trial: Berger J et al. *Circulation*. 2009;120:2337-2344 All Cause and CV Death



Bleeding



CLARITY-TIMI 28 STUDY: Desai NR et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2009;53:1273-8



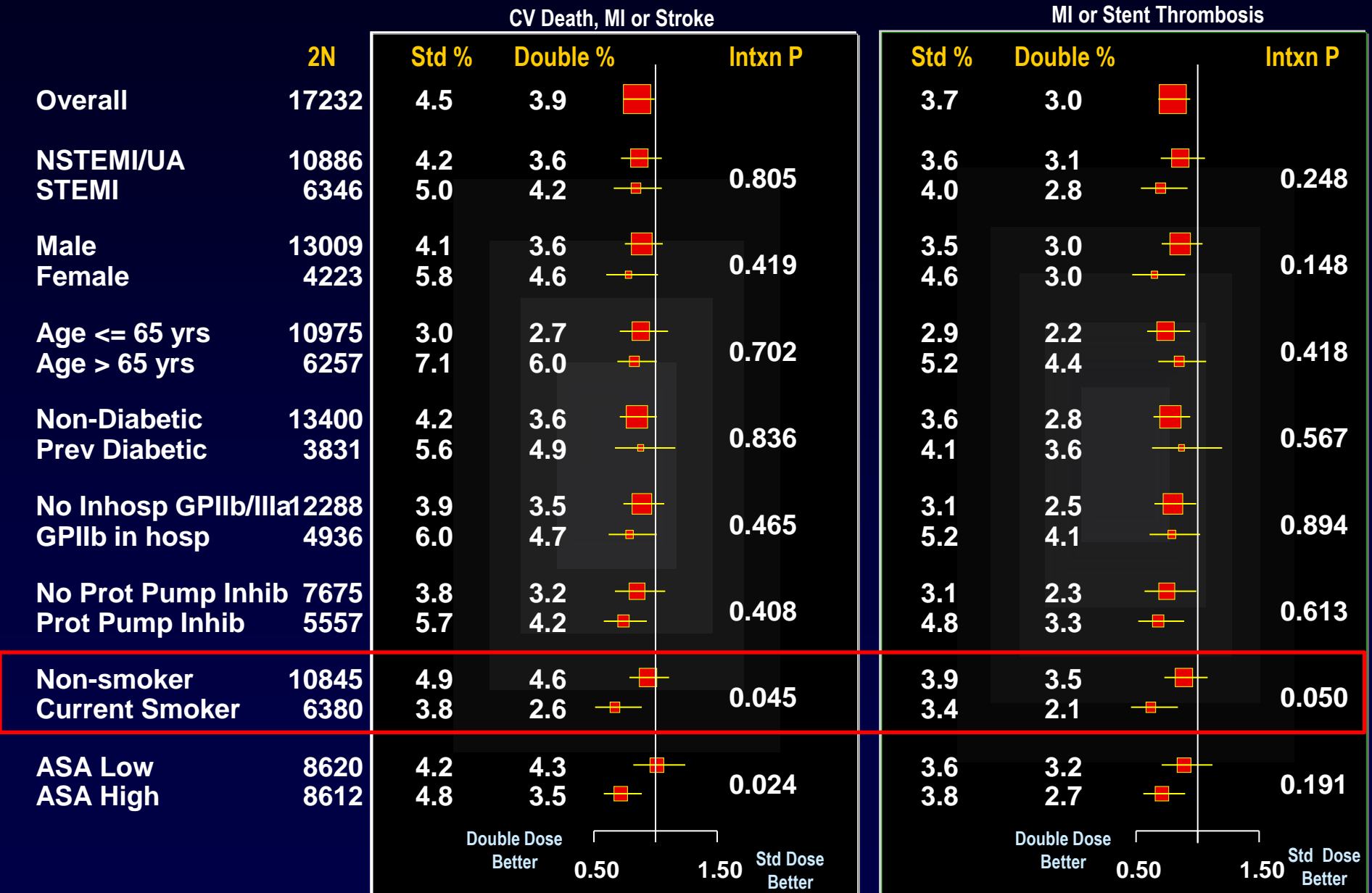
CURE: Incidence of CV Death, MI and Stroke by Subgroup

Smoking Status	Clopidogrel/ASA (N=6259)	Placebo/ASA (N=6303)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
Current (N=2893)	89 (6.1%)	135 (9.4%)	0.63 (0.48, 0.83)
Former (N=4738)	240 (10.3%)	316 (13.1%)	0.77 (0.65, 0.91)
Never (N=4928)	252 (10.2%)	268 (10.9%)	0.93 (0.79, 1.11)

CREDO: Smoking Influences the Effectiveness of Dual Antiplatelet Therapy on Long-Term Outcomes Following PCI

Smoking Status	Smokers (n=647)		Nonsmokers (n=1433)	
	ASA only (n=312)	ASA + Clop (n=335)	ASA only (n=737)	ASA + Clop (n=696)
Treatment				
28 Day Outcome ¹	10.58%* (33/312)	5.37%* (18/335)	6.78% (50/737)	6.75% (47/696)
1 Year Outcome ²	13.78%† (43/312)	6.27%† (21/335)	10.72% (79/737)	9.77% (68/696)

CURRENT: Double vs Standard Dose Clopidogrel PCI Cohort Subgroups



5 Major Clinical Trials Suggest :

Non-Smokers Don't Benefit From Clopidogrel Therapy !

SNP's of CYP1A2 and Risk for HPR

Patients Undergoing Angjography (n=1123)

CYP1A2*1A = wild type, 15 SNPs (*1B to *16)

Important : CYP1A2*1C (-3860G>A, decreased activity;Asians <24%, Caucasians <8%)

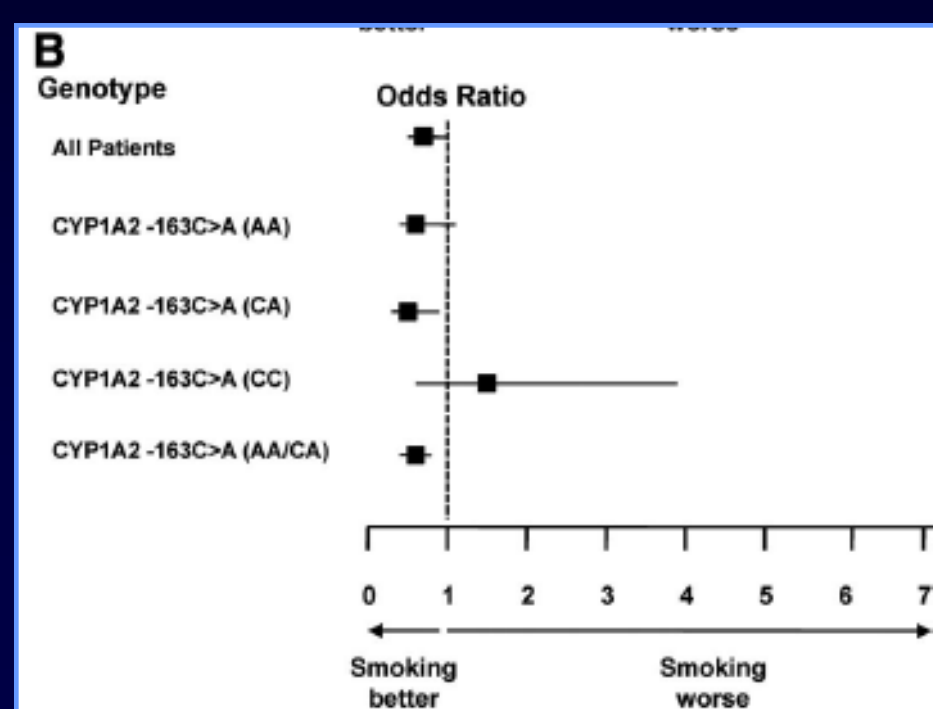
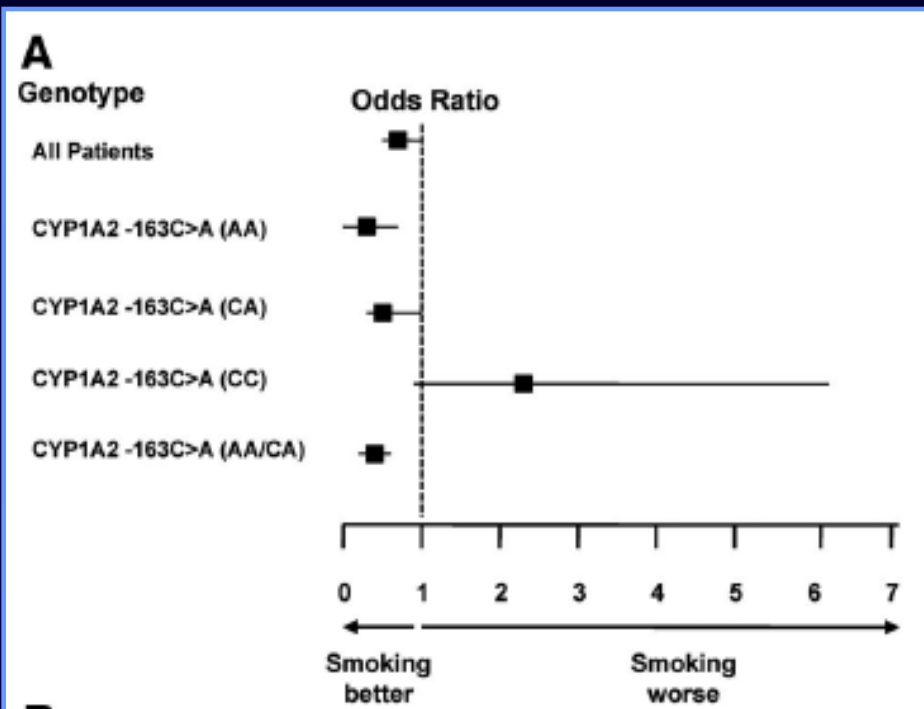
CYP1A2*1F (-163C>A, inducibility, all ethnicities 60%-80%)

Zhou SF et al. *Drug Metab Rev.* 2010;42:268-354

CYP1A2*1F (163C>A)

HPR>275PRU

HPR>235PRU



The Future is Now for Genotyping: Verigene System

Bench top instrumentation



Single-use disposable cartridges



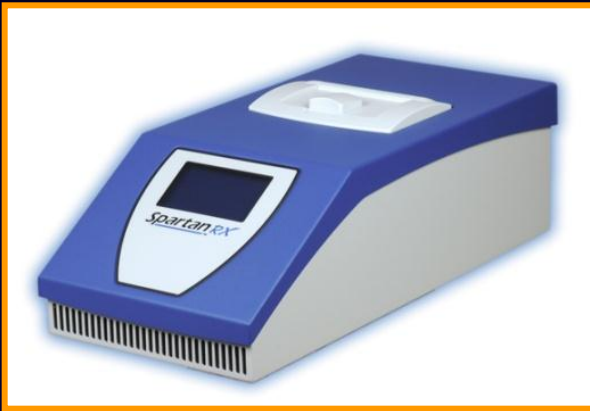
Results available in 3 hours

Verigene® CYP2C19 Test Performance

Blinded Methods Comparison Study		Bi-Directional DNA Sequencing							
		*1/*1	*2/*1	*2/*2	*8/*1	*9/*1	*10/*1	*17/*1	*17/*1 7
Verigene® Test	*1/*1	38							
	*2/*1		26						
(*2-*10, *13, *17 alleles)	*2/*2			2					
	*8/*1				1				
	*9/*1					1			
	*10/*1						1		
	*17/*1							29	
	*17/*17								2

100% concordance, 100% sensitivity, 100% specificity

The RAPID Program: Spartan RX CYP2C19 System



- Buccal Swab/Real Time PCR
- ½ hour course on machine
- 1 step insertion into machine
- 60 minutes to identify:
 - *CYP2C19**2 carrier status
 - Heterozygous vs. Homozygous

	Rapid Genotyping (N=91)	Standard Therapy (N=96)
Carriers of <i>CYP2C19</i> *2 allele no.(%)	23(25.3)	23(24.0)
Heterozygous <i>CYP2C19</i> *2 no.(%)	19(20.9)	20(20.8)
Homozygous <i>CYP2C19</i> *2 no.(%)	4(4.4)	3(3.1)

Performance Characteristics of rapid Testing vs. Direct DNA Sequencing

- Sensitivity – 100%
- Specificity – 99.4%
- Conclusive Rate – 93.6%

Patient Enrollment

Patients undergoing PCI for non ST-ACS or stable CAD
N=200

Excluded patients
After Procedure:
• 2 did not undergo PCI
• 2 withdrawn from study by treating physician
• 1 had coronary dissection and underwent urgent CABG

Rapid Genotyping
N=102

Standard Therapy
N=98

CYP2C19*2 Carriers
N=23

Non-Carriers
N=74

Prasugrel 10 mg OD

Clopidogrel 75 mg OD

Clopidogrel 75 mg OD

Excluded patients
• 1 refused to return for Day 7 blood work
• 1 loss to follow-up

Platelet Function Testing at 1 week

Excluded patients
• 4 refused to return for Day 7 blood work
• 2 inconclusive readings on platelet function measurements

CYP2C19*2 Carriers
N=23

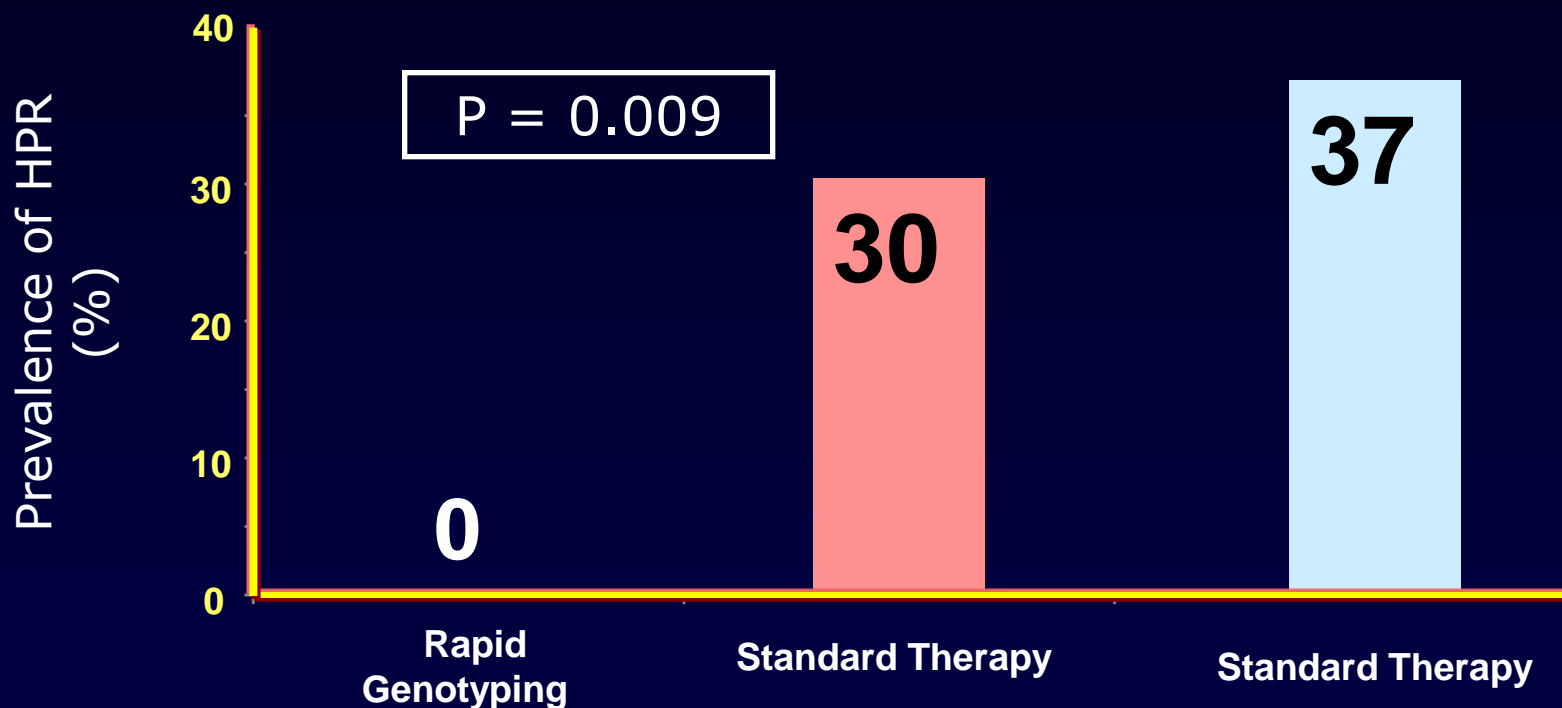
Non-Carriers
N=68

Point-of-Care Genotyping

CYP2C19*2 Carriers
N=23

Non-Carriers
N=73

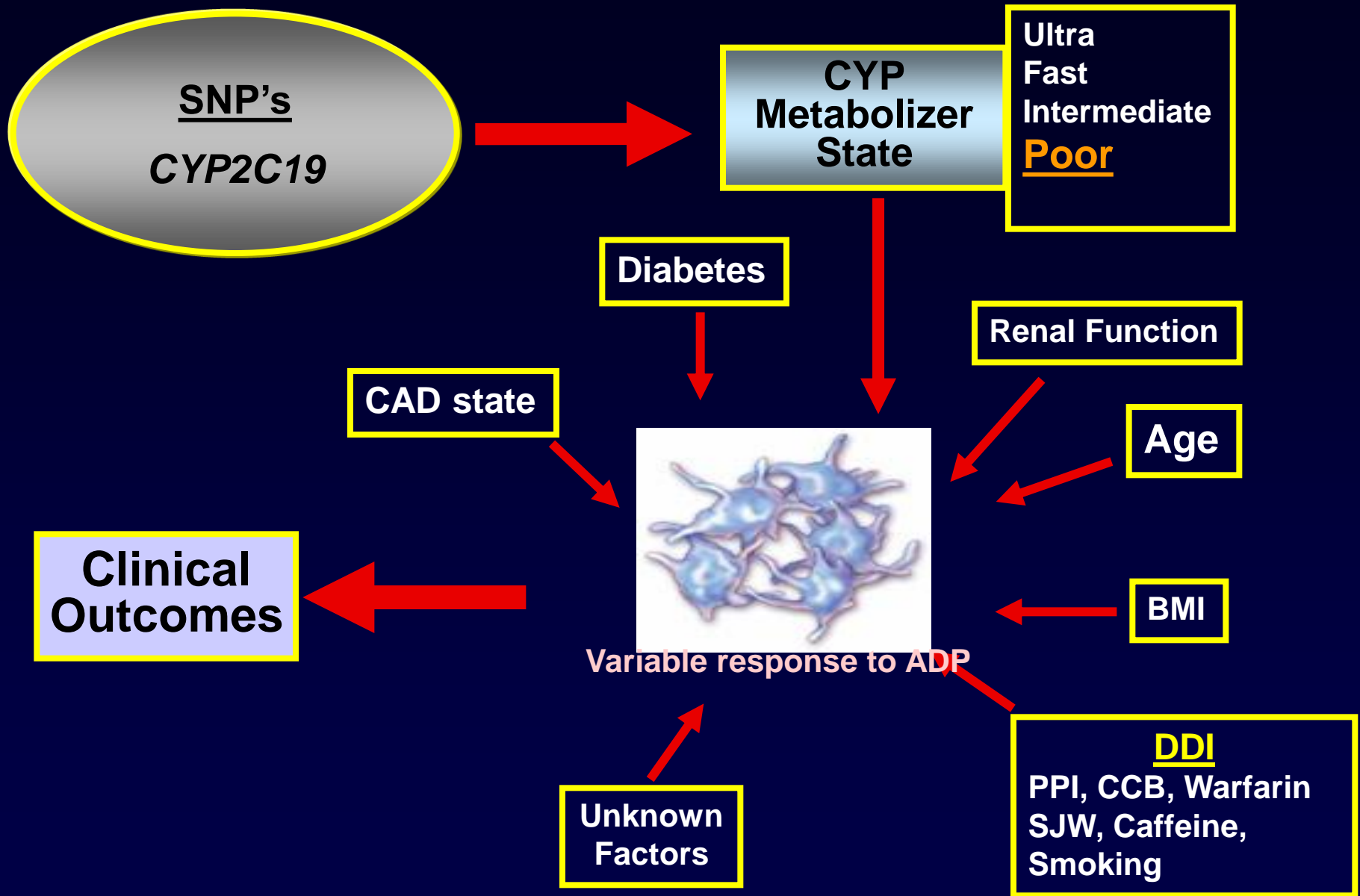
Primary Endpoint: Proportion of CYP2C19*2 Carriers with High On-treatment Platelet Reactivity (PRU>234)



So D , On behalf of the RAPID GENE Investigators, Presented at TCT 2011

Gurbel PA et al. *Am Heart J.* 2011;161:598-604

Clopidogrel Metabolism Through the Eyes of a Geneticist



Consensus/Guidelines/Alerts/FDA Statements Addressing Platelet Function/Genetic Testing

CLINICAL ALERT

ACCF/AHA Clopidogrel Clinical Alert: Approaches to the FDA “Boxed Warning”

A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Task Force on Clinical Expert Consensus Documents and the American Heart Association

Endorsed by the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions and the Society of Thoracic Surgeons

Writing Committee Members

David R. Holmes, Jr, MD, FACC, FSCAI, *Cbair**
Gregory J. Dehmer, MD, FACC, FAHA,
FSCAI, FACP*
Sanjay Kaul, MBBS, FACC, FAHA*
Dana Leifer, MD, FAHA†

Patrick T. O’Gara, MD, FACC, FAHA†
C. Michael Stein, MD†

*American College of Cardiology Foundation Representative;
†American Heart Association Representative

ACCF/AHA FOCUSED UPDATE

2011 ACCF/AHA Focused Update of the Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Unstable Angina/ Non–ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (Updating the 2007 Guideline)

European Heart Journal Advance Access published August 26, 2011

ESC Guidelines for the management of acute coronary syndromes in patients presenting without persistent ST-segment elevation

PRACTICE GUIDELINE

2011 ACCF/AHA/SCAI Guideline for Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

**III-No Benefit:
Routine Analysis**

IIb

Conclusions

In the PCI/ACS pts. (most prothrombotic state) treated with clopidogrel:

1) The rationale for genotyping is to Identify the High Risk Phenotype

2) A link exists between clinical risk and:

a) high platelet reactivity (PD) b) LOF carrier state (PG)

3) HOWEVER, a link between:

PG → PD → clinical outcomes not yet confirmed in a single study.

4) PK and PD are highly variable in any PG (except poor metabolizers):

genotyping ≠ phenotyping

5) Only one genotype (*2/*2) correlates well with the worrisome phenotype

Otherwise, genotyping poorly identifies the individual patient with HPR

6) The influence of *ABCB1*, *CYP 2C19*17* and *PON1* are inconclusive

7) The new P2Y₁₂ blockers are effective in overcoming the PG limitations of clopidogrel.

No prospective study demonstrated the utility of genotype in improving clinical outcome

Pharmacogenomics of Anti-platelet Intervention-2 (PAPI-2) Study

A Prospective,
Multicenter, Randomized Trial of
Genotype-directed (G-D) versus
Standard of Care (SOC)
Anti-platelet Therapy

