

# Genetics and the Development of Pulmonary Fibrosis

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Project ECHO  
Boston, MA  
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# Disclosures

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- **Relevant financial relationships with a commercial interest:**

I have performed consulting work for Boehringer-Ingelheim and the Gerson Lehrman Group.

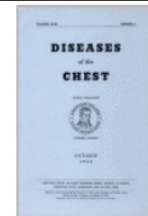
# Pulmonary Fibrosis in Families

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Diseases of the Chest

Volume 18, Issue 4, October 1950, Pages 330-344



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## Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis; Its Occurrence in Identical Twin Sisters

J. WINTHROP PEABODY M.D., F.C.C.P.<sup>a</sup>, J. WINTHROP PEABODY JR. M.D.<sup>a</sup>,  
E.W. HAYES M.D., F.C.C.P.<sup>b</sup>, E.W. HAYES JR. M.D.<sup>b</sup>

# IPF is a heritable disease

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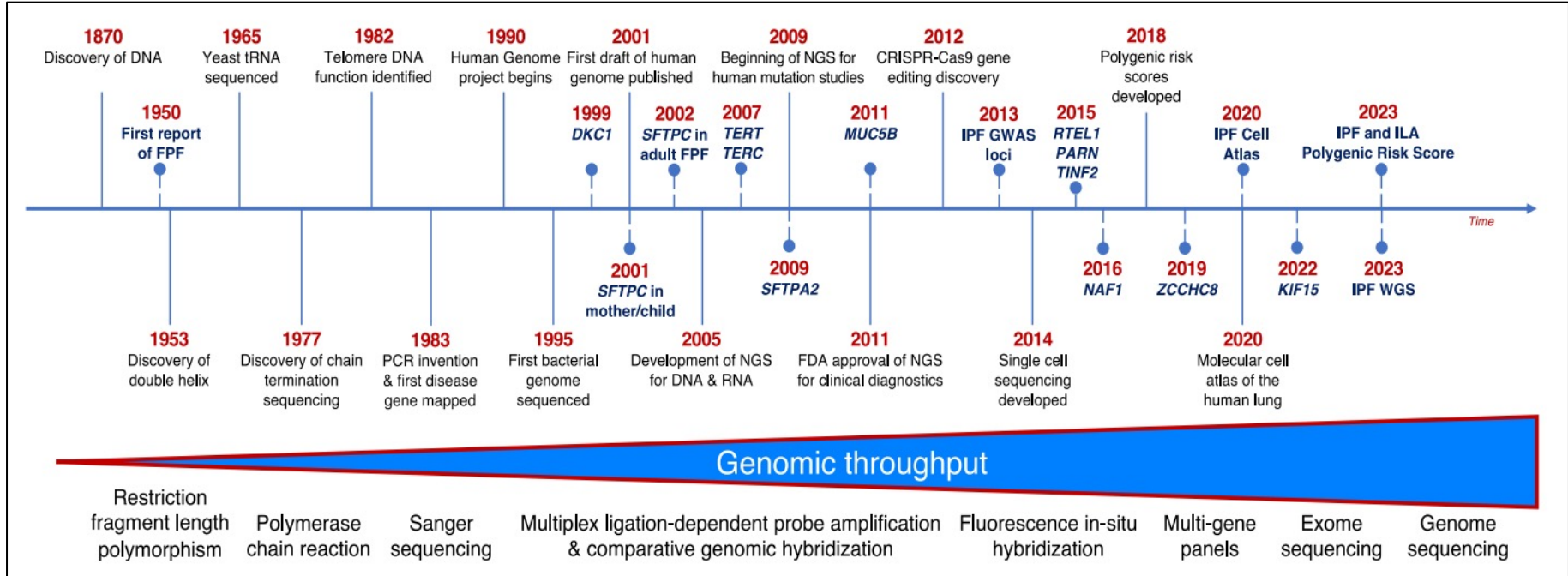
- Genetic heritability of IPF – estimated 32%  
(based on common and rare variants)

# Familial Pulmonary Fibrosis

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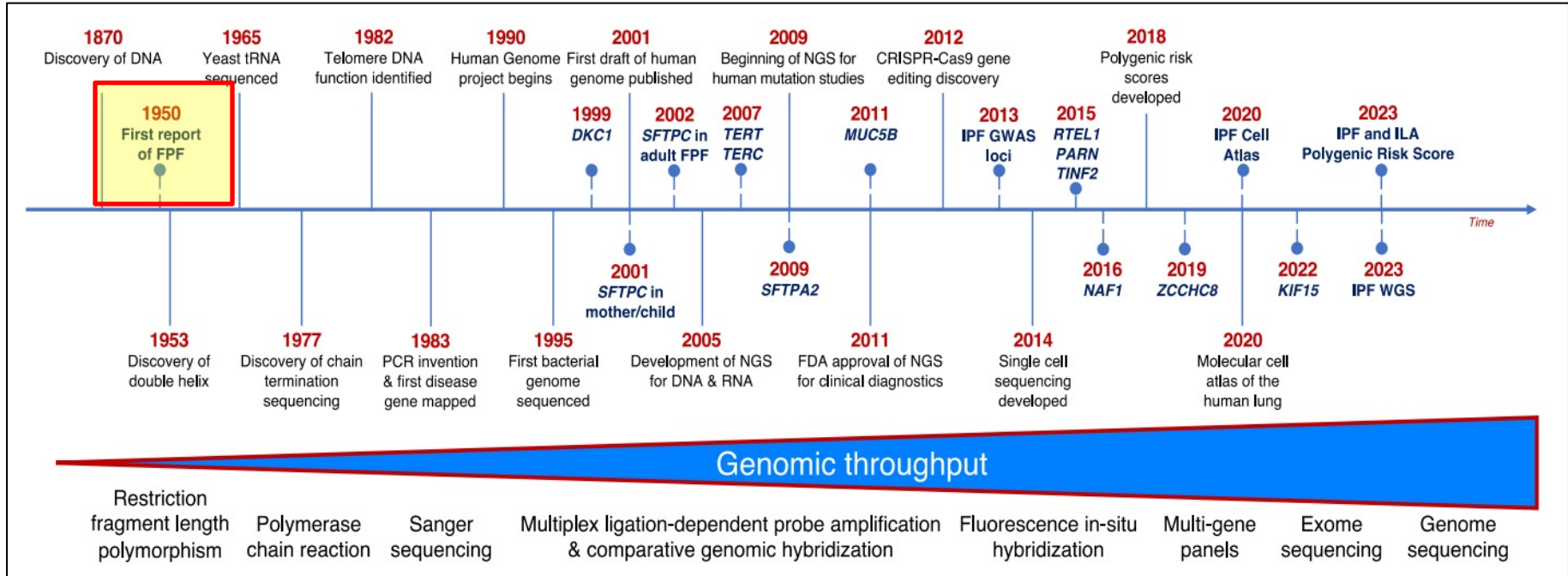
- Estimates of genetic risk in families
  - Estimated that ~20% of PF is familial
  - Rare variants explain ~15-23% of risk
  - Estimates from whole genome sequencing in 569 FPF kindreds

# Genetics of Pulmonary Fibrosis

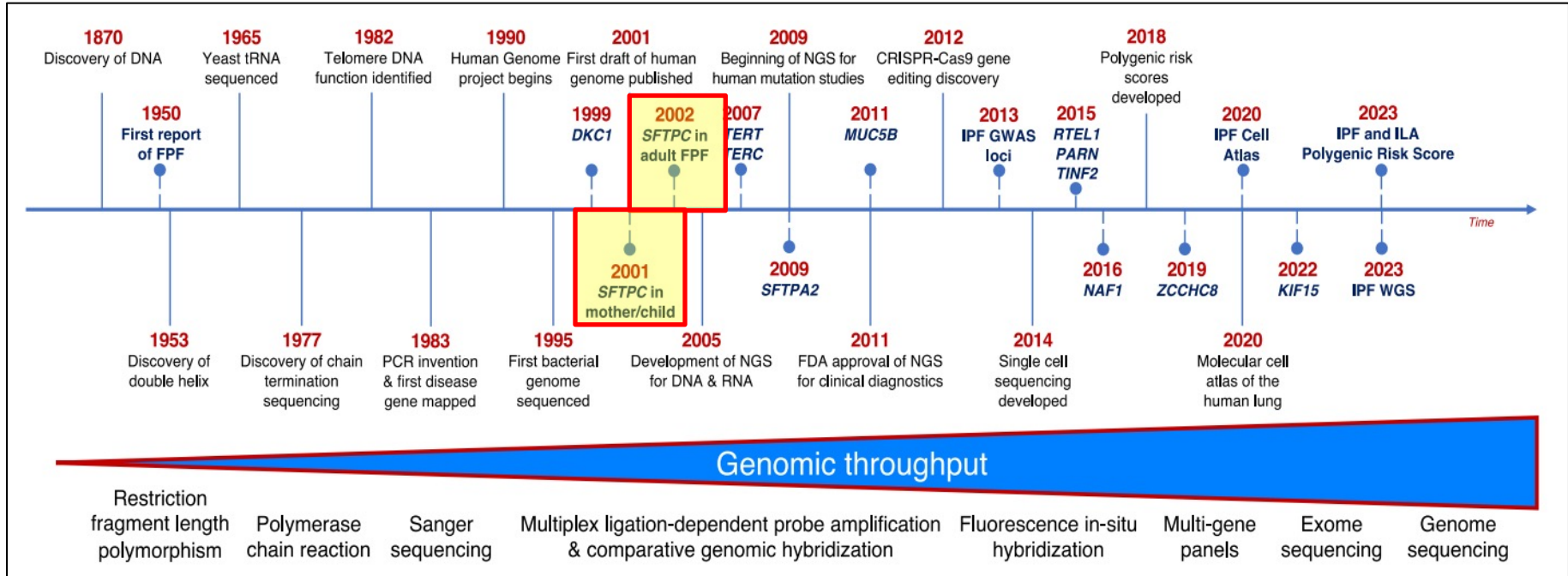




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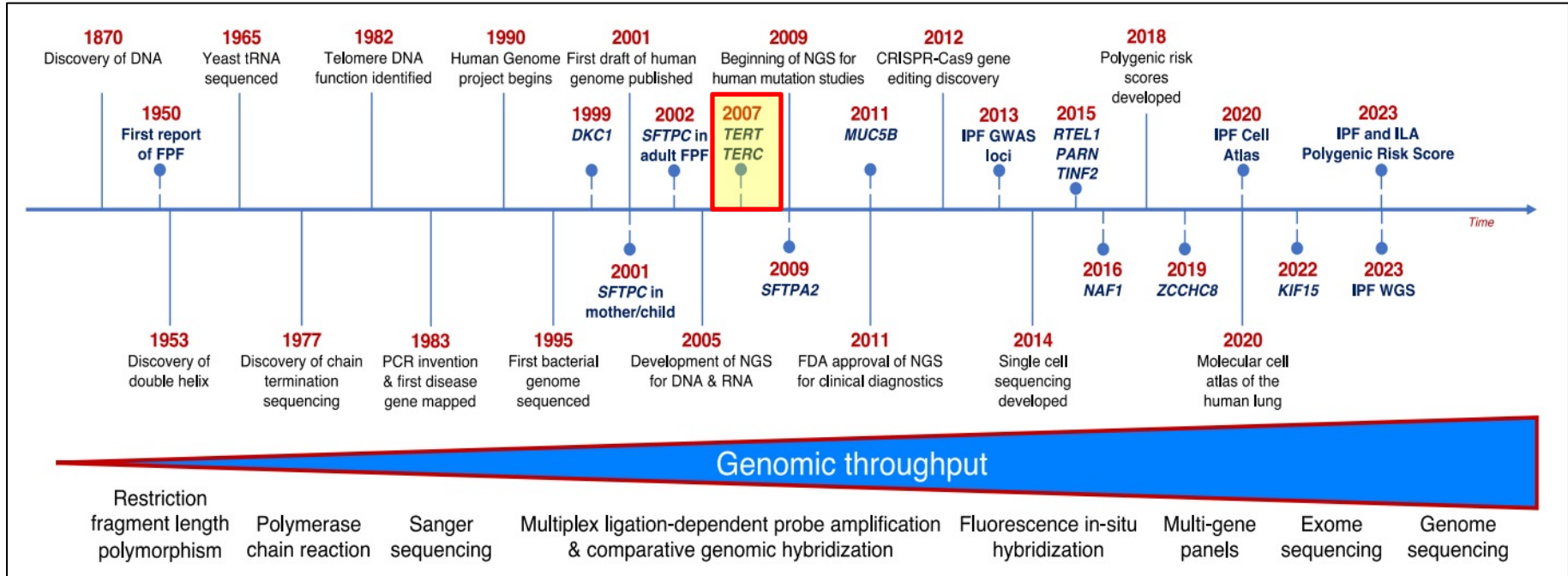


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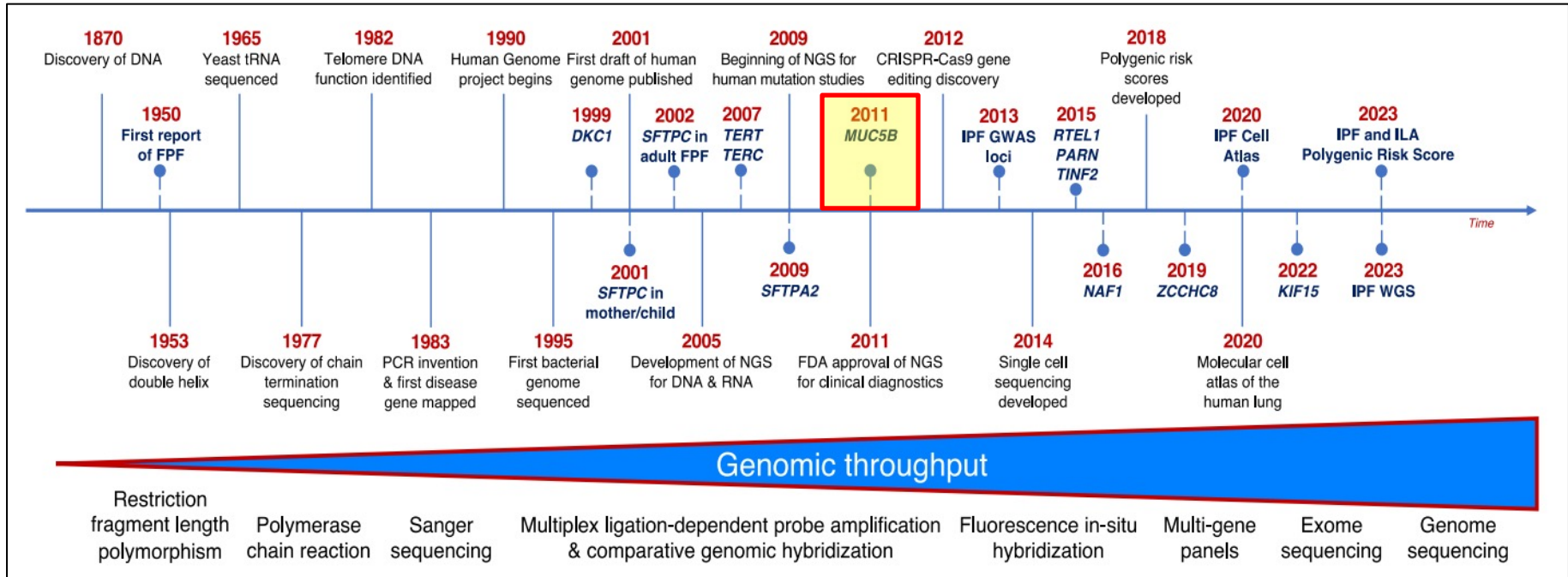




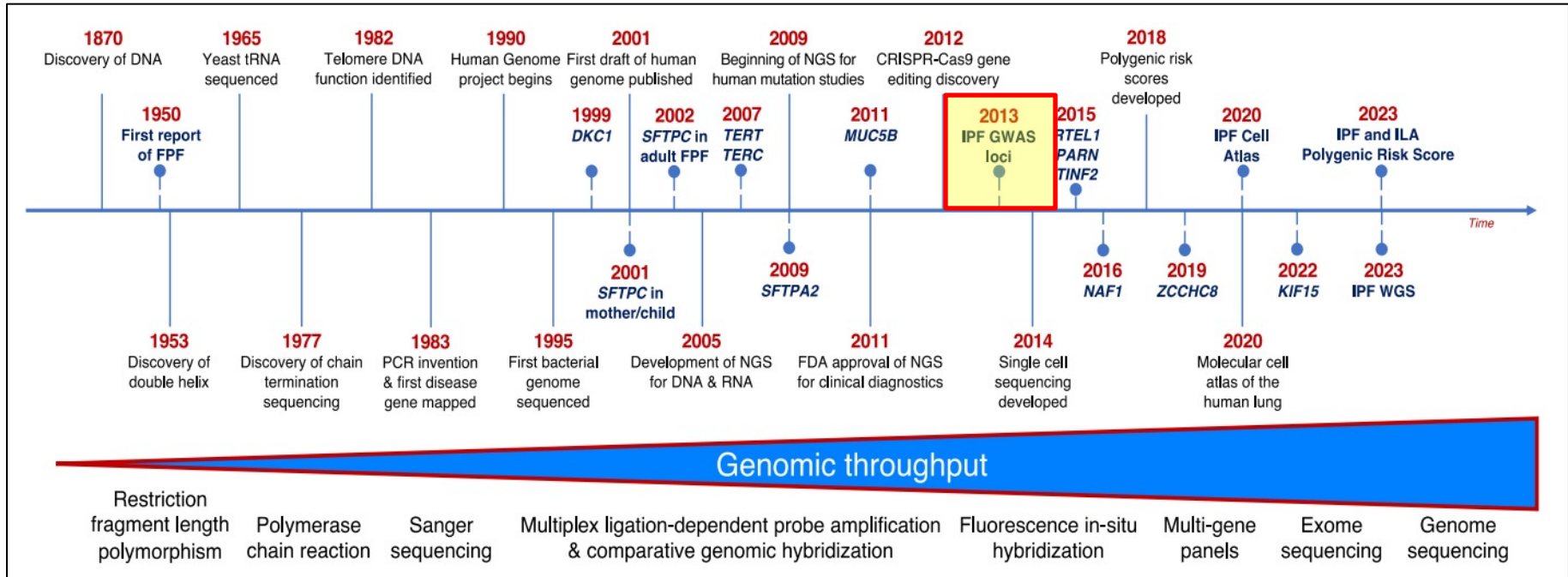
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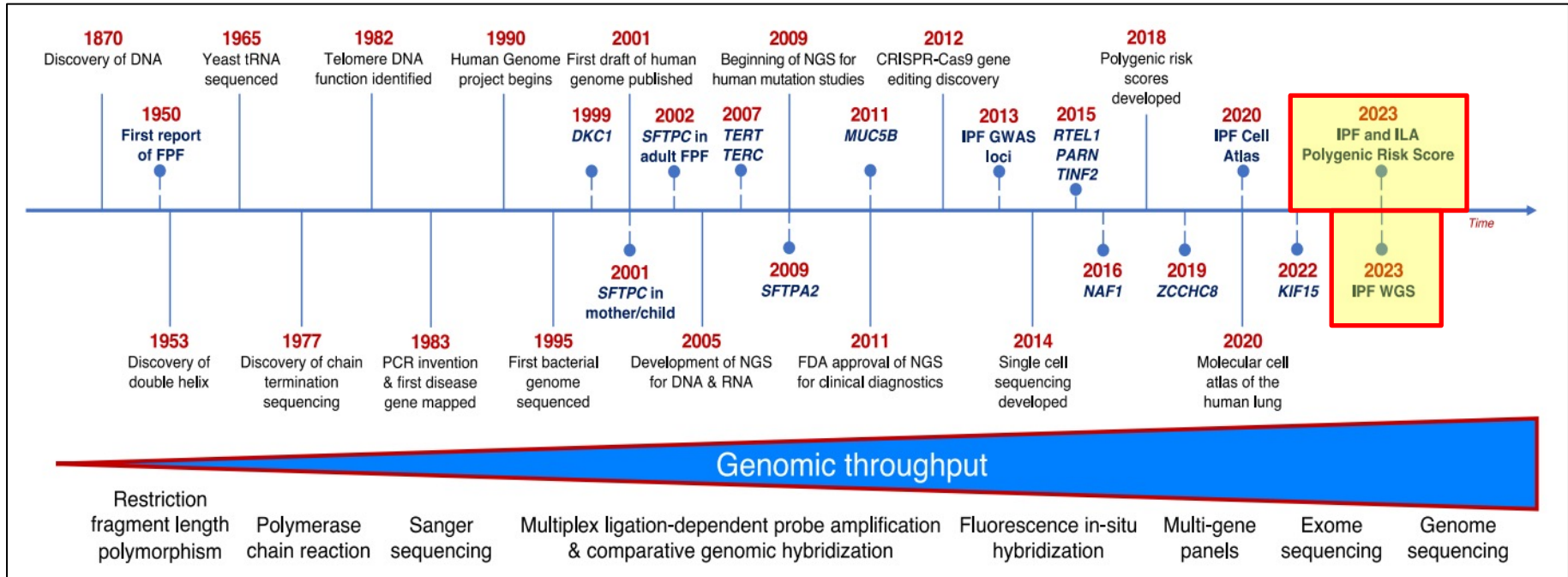
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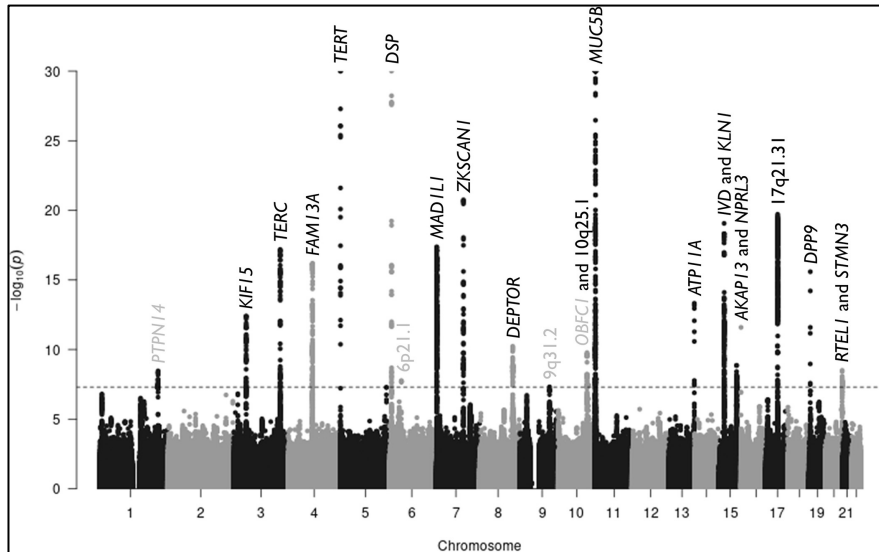


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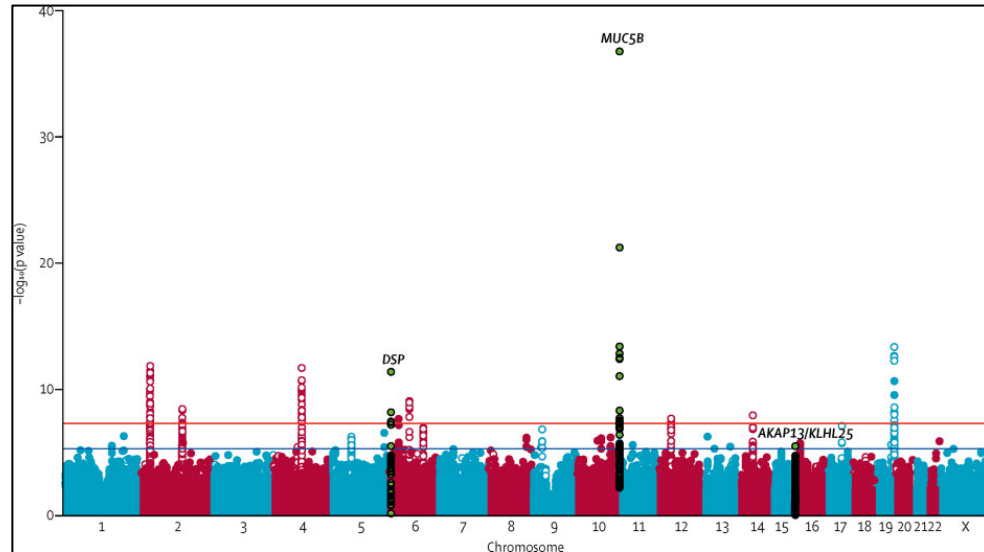
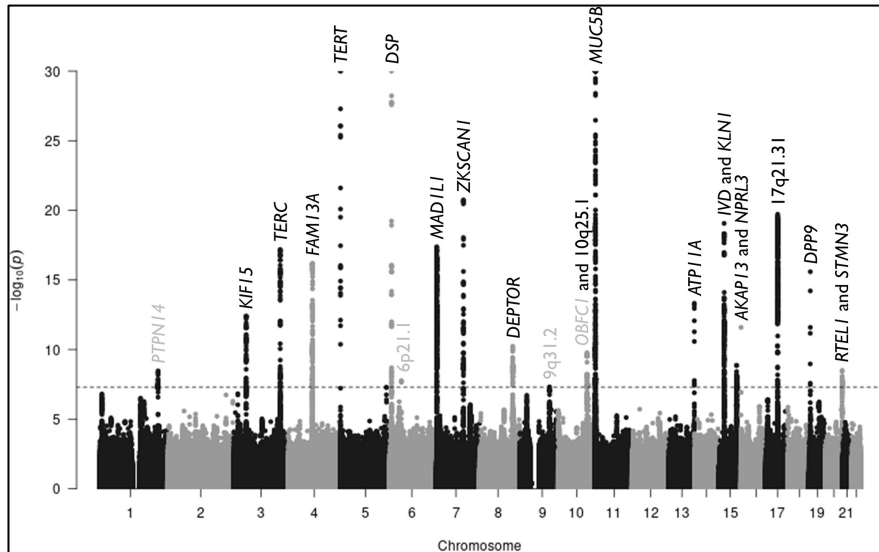
# Genetics of IPF

- Common genetic variation explains a substantial portion of the disease
  - ~23-27 common variants/genetic loci associated with IPF
  - Some debate (estimates from 15-32% in the general population)



# Genetics of IPF

- Common genetic variation explains a substantial portion of the disease
  - ~23-27 common variants/genetic loci associated with IPF
  - Some debate (estimates from 8-18% in the general population)





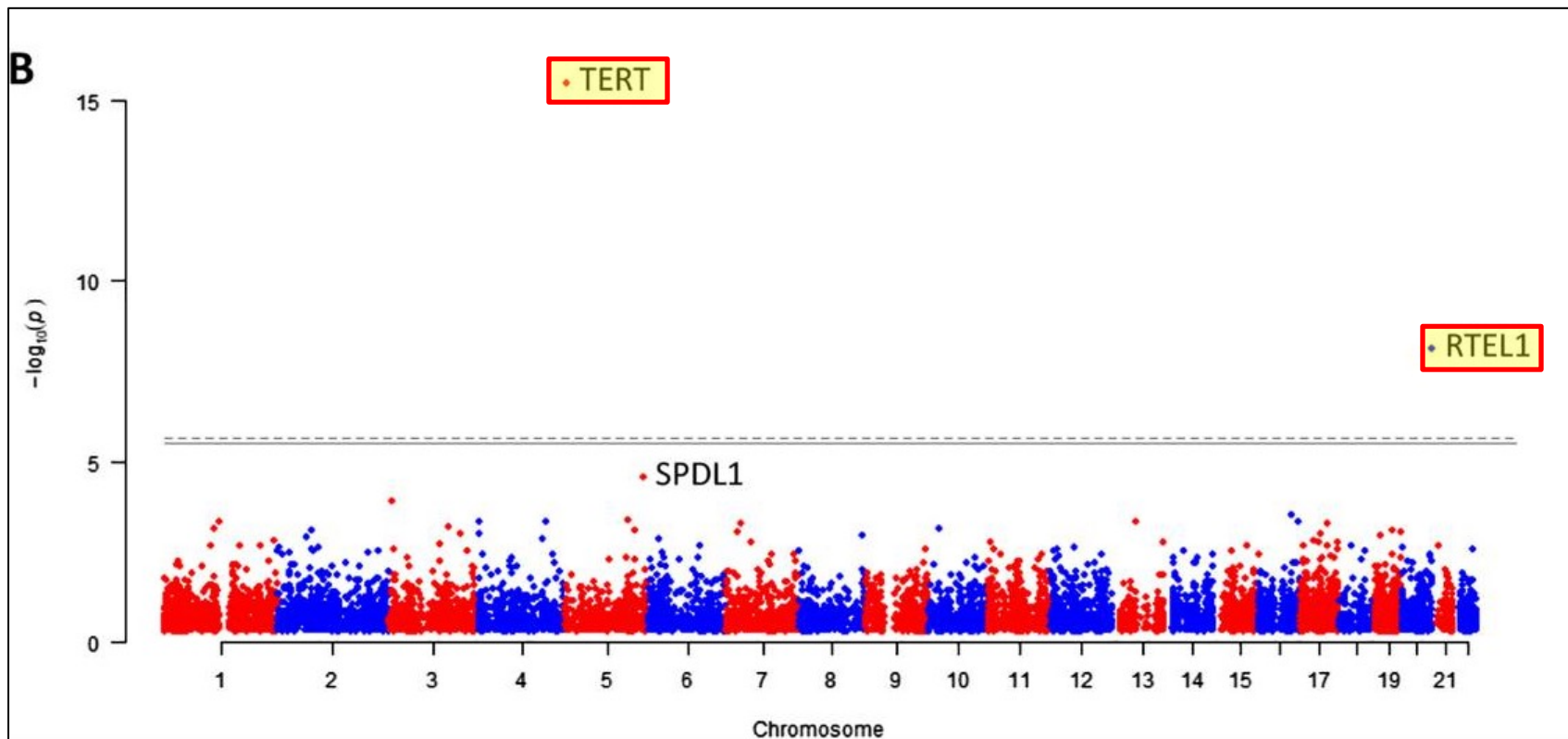
# Genetics of IPF

Common variants associated with IPF	Gene Function	Gene	Risk Allele(s)
	Airway mucin production	<i>MUC5B</i>	rs35705950
		<i>MUC2</i>	rs7934606
	Cell-cell adhesion	<i>DSP</i>	rs2076295
		<i>DPP9</i>	rs12610495
	Toll-like receptor signaling	<i>TOLLIP</i>	rs111521887, rs5743894 rs2743890
		<i>TLR3</i>	rs3775291 (L412F)
		<i>ATP11A</i>	rs1278769
	Cytokine/growth factor signaling	<i>IL1RN</i>	VNTR*2 haplotype block
		<i>IL8</i>	rs4073, rs2227307
		<i>IL4</i>	rs2243250
		<i>TGFBI</i>	rs1800470
	Telomere maintenance	<i>TERT</i>	rs2736100
		<i>OBFC1</i>	rs11191865
	Cell cycle regulation	<i>KIF15</i>	rs78238620
		<i>MAD1L1</i>	rs12699415
		<i>CDKN1A</i>	rs2395655
		<i>TP53</i>	rs12951053, rs12602273

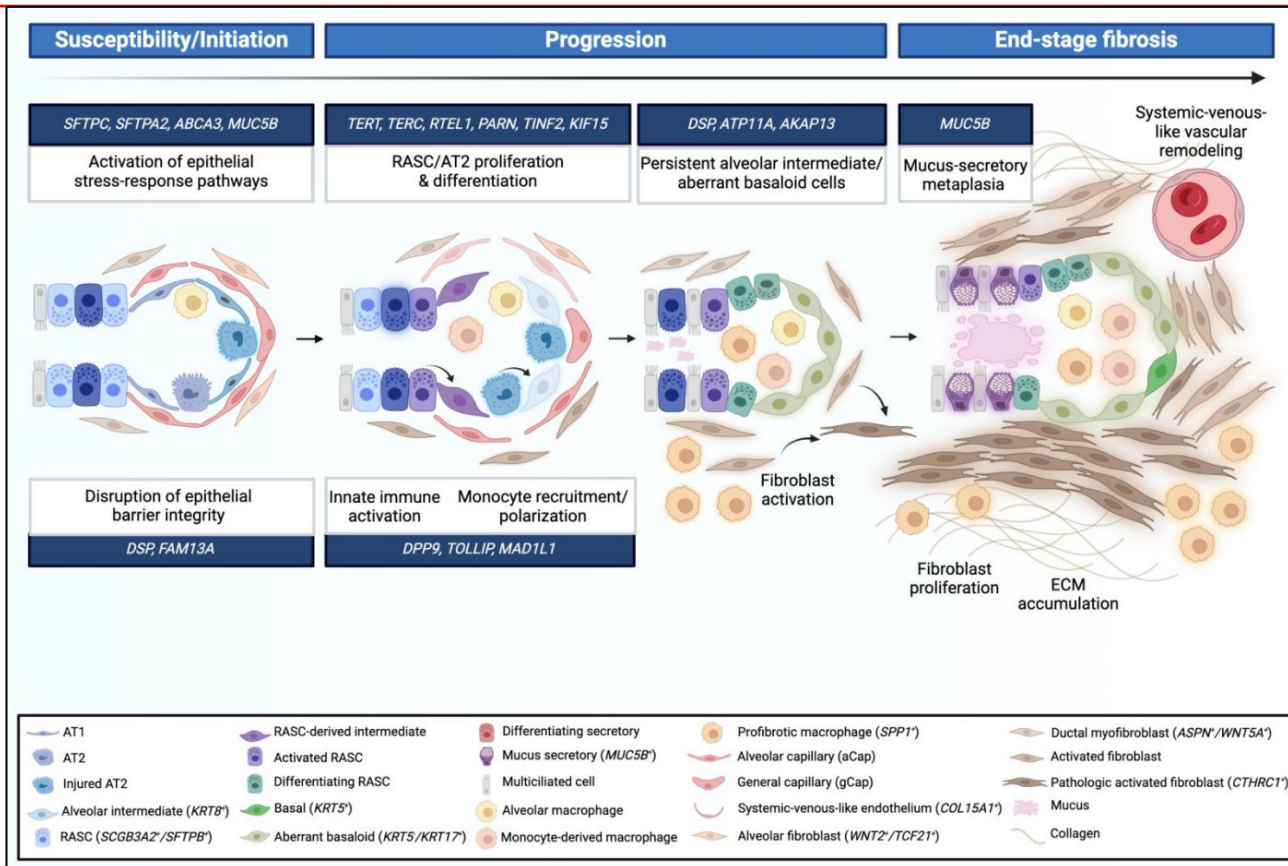
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Rare variants associated with IPF	Gene Function	Gene	Mutation(s)
	Surfactant production/secretion	<i>SFTPA1</i>	T622C, W211R
		<i>SFTPA2</i>	G231V, F198S
		<i>SFTPC</i>	I73T, M71V, multiple others
		<i>ABCA3</i>	S1261G, R288K
	Telomere maintenance	<i>TERT</i>	L55Q, R901W, T1110M, multiple others
		<i>TERC</i>	98G>A, 37A>G, multiple others
		<i>TINF2</i>	K280E, R282H, R282S
		<i>DKC1</i>	T405A, multiple others
		<i>RTEL1</i>	R213W, T49M, F964L
		<i>PARN</i>	A383V, multiple others

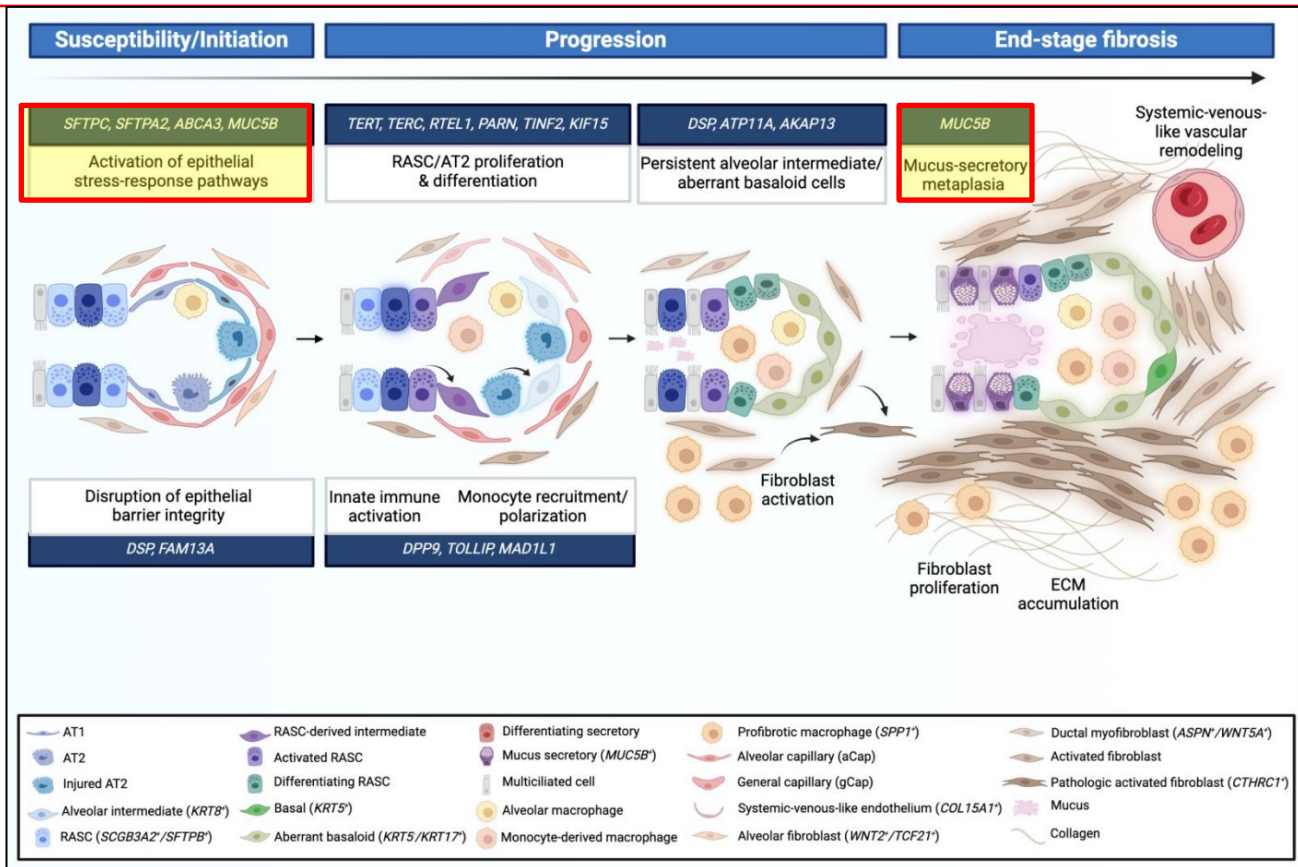
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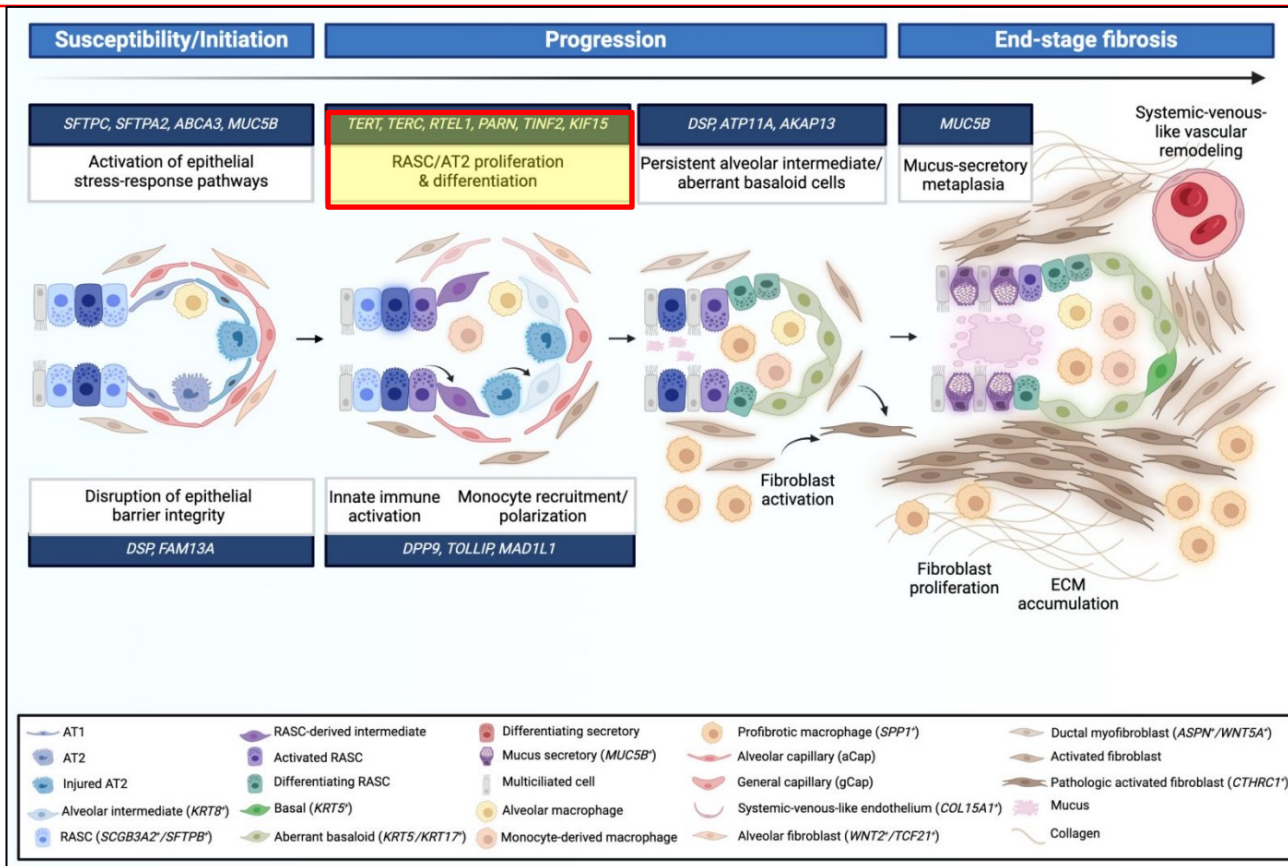
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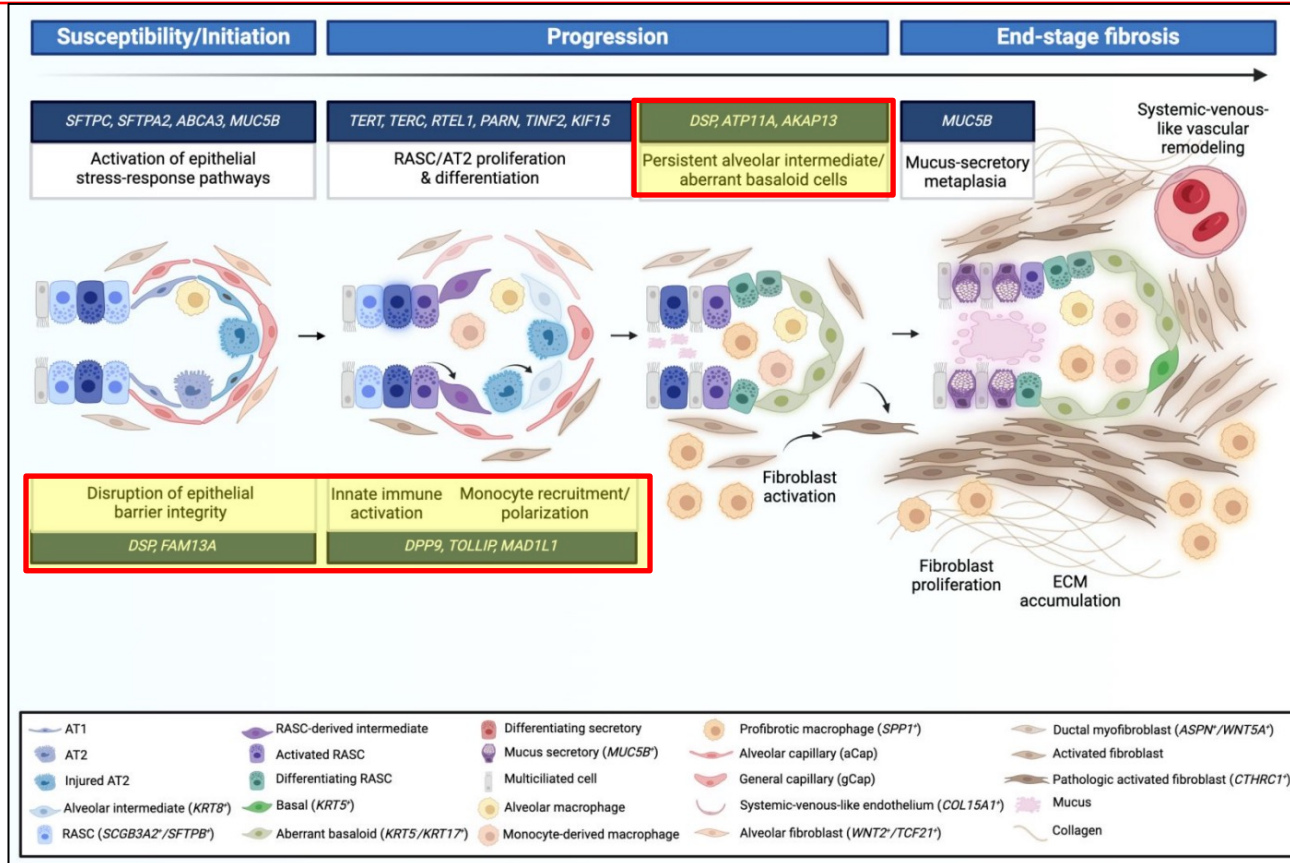


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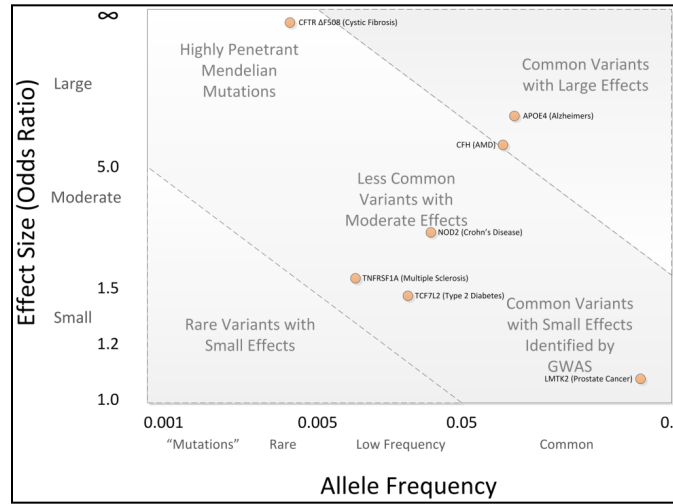


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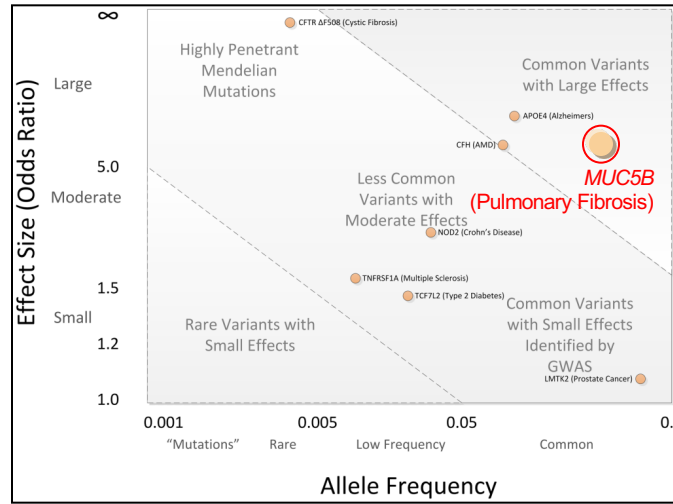
# Genetics of IPF

- Common genetic variation may explain a substantial portion of the disease
  - *MUC5B* promoter variant (rs35705950)
  - The minor allele of rs35705950 is present in ~20% of European CEPH [Centre d'étude du polymorphisme humain] trios in HapMap.
  - resulted in a substantial increase in the odds for disease (the minor allele of rs35705950 confirmed a >6-fold increase in the odds for sporadic IPF).



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# Genetics of Pulmonary Fibrosis

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- Substantial overlap in the genetic variants predicting both sporadic and familial pulmonary fibrosis (including the *MUC5B* risk allele).
- Substantial overlap in the genetic variants predicting IPF and fibrotic hypersensitivity pneumonitis (including the *MUC5B* risk allele).
- The *MUC5B* risk allele is associated with rheumatoid arthritis associated interstitial lung disease.



# What are interstitial lung abnormalities (ILA)?

- Sets of chest CT imaging features suggestive of an underlying interstitial lung disease in a person without a clinical diagnosis.



## Interstitial lung abnormalities detected incidentally on CT: a Position Paper from the Fleischner Society

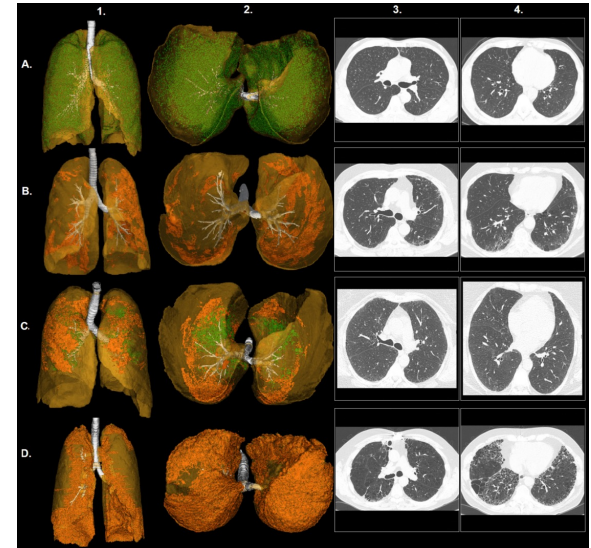
Hiroto Hatabu\*, Gary M Hunninghake, Luca Richeldi, Kevin K Brown, Athol U Wells, Martine Remy-Jardin, Johnny Verschakelen, Andrew G Nicholson, Mary B Beasley, David C Christiani, Raúl San José Estépar, Joon Beom Seo, Takeshi Johkoh, Nicola Sverzellati, Christopher J Ryerson, R Graham Barr, Jin Mo Goo, John H M Austin, Charles A Powell, Kyung Soo Lee, Yoshikazu Inoue, David A Lynch†

Lancet Respir Med 2020;  
8: 726–37

\*Chair and †co-chair of the  
Fleischner Society Writing  
Committee for Position Paper on  
interstitial lung abnormalities

Department of Radiology  
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R San José Estépar PhD), and  
Department of Pulmonary and  
Critical Care Medicine  
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Unità Operativa Complessa di

The term interstitial lung abnormalities refers to specific CT findings that are potentially compatible with interstitial lung disease in patients without clinical suspicion of the disease. Interstitial lung abnormalities are increasingly recognised as a common feature on CT of the lung in older individuals, occurring in 4–9% of smokers and 2–7% of non-smokers. Identification of interstitial lung abnormalities will increase with implementation of lung cancer screening, along with increased use of CT for other diagnostic purposes. These abnormalities are associated with radiological progression, increased mortality, and the risk of complications from medical interventions, such as chemotherapy and surgery. Management requires distinguishing interstitial lung abnormalities that represent clinically significant interstitial lung disease from those that are subclinical. In particular, it is important to identify the subpleural fibrotic subtype, which is more likely to progress and to be associated with mortality. This multidisciplinary Position Paper by the Fleischner Society addresses important issues regarding interstitial lung abnormalities, including standardisation of the definition and terminology; predisposing risk factors; clinical outcomes; options for initial evaluation, monitoring, and management; the role of quantitative evaluation; and future research needs.



Lancet Respir Med 2020; 8(7): 726-37.  
N Engl J Med. 2011; 364(10): 897-906.

# Genetics of ILA

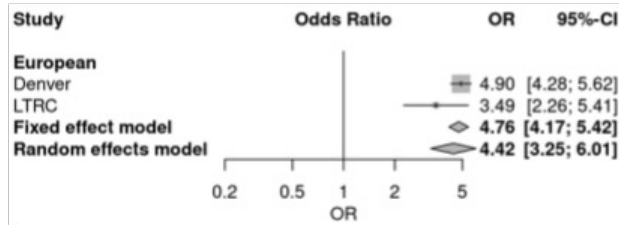
Research participants with ILA in the general population are more likely to have >1 copy of the minor allele of *MUC5B* promoter genotype (rs35705950)

	Number of Participants	Logistic Regression			
		Baseline		Adjusted	
ILA Definition		Odds Ratio, 95% CI	P - value	Odds Ratio, 95% CI	P - value
ILA	(177 cases vs. 1370 controls)	2.3 (1.6-3.1)	<0.001	2.8 (2.0-3.9)	<0.001
Definite Fibrosis	(47 cases vs. 1370 controls)	3.0 (1.8-5.0)	<0.001	6.3 (3.1-12.7)	<0.001

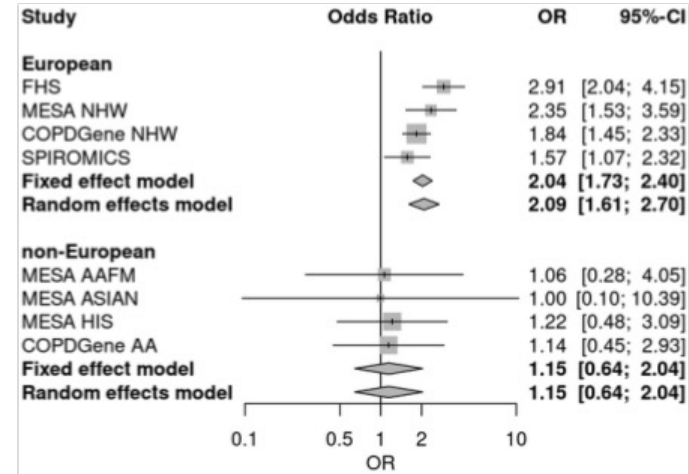
N Engl J Med. 2013; 368(23):2192-200.

# Polygenic Risk of IPF and ILA

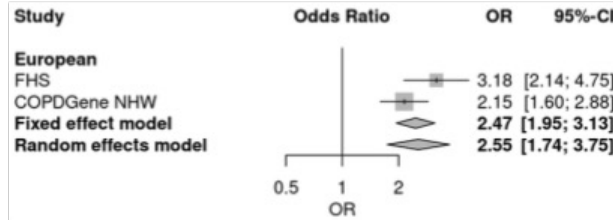
A) Outcome: IPF; rs35705950-T



B) Outcome: ILA; rs35705950-T



C) Outcome: ILA Progression; rs35705950-T



Matt Moll



Anna Peljto



John Kim

Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2023; 208(7): 791-801.

# Polygenic Risk of IPF and ILA

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- Created PRS excluding the *MUC5B* genomic region (using a stacked clumping and thresholding method – LASSO)
- This no-*MUC5B* PRS included >60K variants



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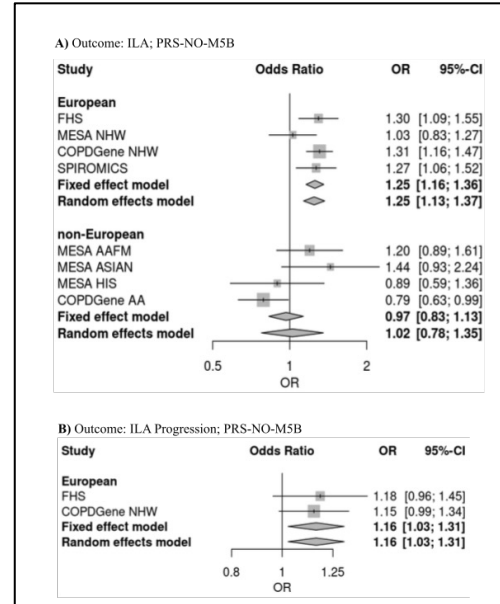
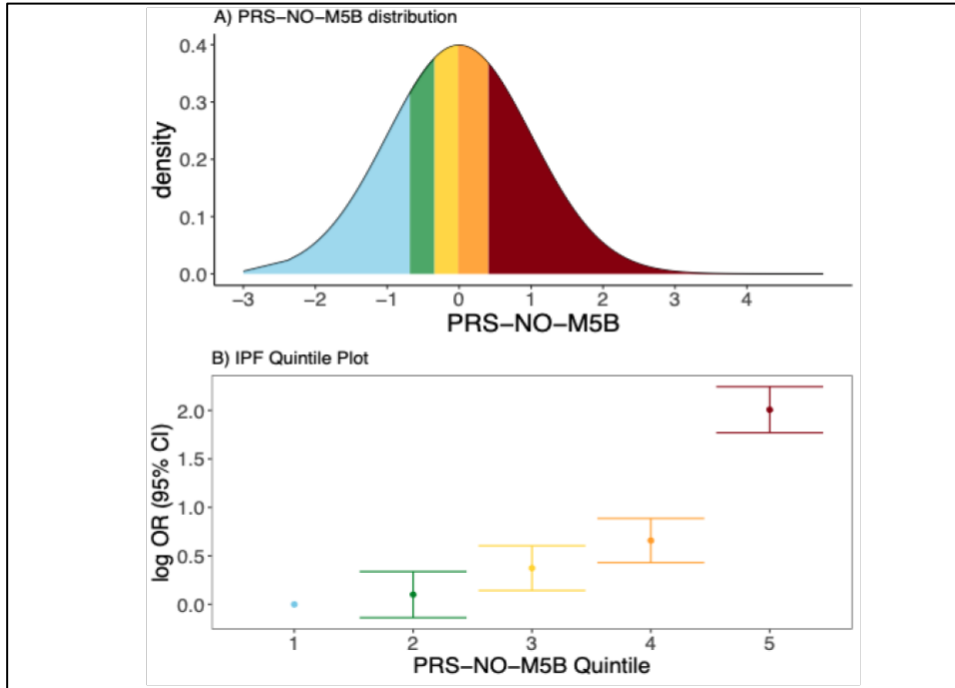
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# Polygenic Risk of IPF and ILA



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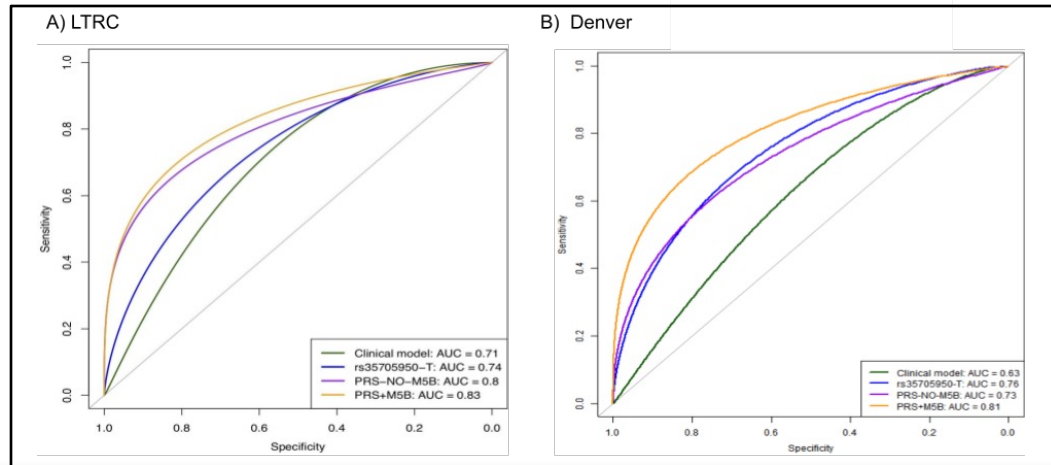


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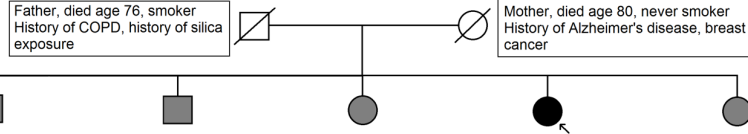
# Polygenic Risk of IPF and ILA

- There is a substantial portion of the genetic risk to develop IPF that is explained by common genetic variants outside of the *MUC5B*.
- Combined with *MUC5B* the no-*MUC5B* PRS is associated with an increased ability to predict the risk for IPF (AUC 0.81-0.82).
- Both *MUC5B* and the no-*MUC5B* PRS are associated with ILA and ILA progression.
- These perform less well in other racial/ethnic groups





# Clinical Genetics and Screening for Pulmonary Fibrosis



Age	Age = 60	Age = 64	Age = 67	Age = 70	Age = 74
History of Smoking	Never Smoker	Former Smoker	Never Smoker	Never Smoker	Never Smoker
Diagnosis	ILD	ILD	ILA	IPF	ILD
Pulmonary Function Tests	FVC = 4.98L 109% TLC = 6.52L 96% DLCO = 25.57 90%	FVC = 4.10L 83% TLC = 5.70L 77% DLCO = 18.65 62%	FVC = 3.18L 121% TLC = 4.68L 101% DLCO = 18.49 92%	FVC = 1.82L 70% TLC = 3.07L 66% DLCO = 12.00 61%	FVC = 2.75L 95% TLC = 4.21L 80% DLCO = 12.52 59%
Chest CT image					
Lymphocyte Telomere Lengths					
MUC5B promoter genotype					



Ivan Rosas.



Benji Raby.



Mary Rice



Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2020; 201(10): 1240-8.

(R01: HL130974): now active and renewed through 2026

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Victor Ortega  
John Newell  
Wanda O' Neal

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Jennifer Nguyen  
Jerome Rotter  
Stephen Rich  
Christine Garcia

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Maria Perez

## BIDMC

Mary Rice  
Andrew Synn

