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### Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/78k910zq>

### Journal

Pediatric Research, 85(5)

### ISSN

0031-3998

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### Publication Date

2019-04-01

### DOI

10.1038/s41390-018-0235-1

Peer reviewed



Published in final edited form as:

*Pediatr Res.* 2019 April ; 85(5): 625–633. doi:10.1038/s41390-018-0235-1.

## Genetic Variation in *CRHR1* is Associated with Short-Term Respiratory Response to Corticosteroids in Preterm Infants at risk for Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia

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### Abstract

**Background**—Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia (BPD) is an orphan disease and advances in prevention and treatment are lacking. Clinical efficacy of systemic corticosteroid therapy to reduce the severity of lung disease and BPD is highly variable. Our objective was to assess whether candidate SNPs in corticosteroid metabolism and response genes are associated with short-term phenotypic response to systemic corticosteroids in infants at high risk for BPD.

**Methods**—Pharmacogenetic analysis of data from a large randomized controlled trial (TOLSURF) in infants treated with dexamethasone or hydrocortisone using multivariate linear regression. The primary outcome was change in Respiratory Severity Score (RSS, mean airway pressure × FiO<sub>2</sub>) at day 7 of corticosteroid treatment.

**Results**—rs7225082 in the intron of *CRHR1* is significantly associated with the magnitude of decrease in RSS 7 days after starting treatment with systemic corticosteroid (meta-analysis  $p=2.8 \times 10^{-4}$ ). Each T allele at rs7225082 is associated with a smaller absolute change in RSS at day 7, i.e. less response to systemic corticosteroids.

**Conclusion**—Genetic variability is associated with corticosteroid responsiveness with regard to respiratory status in preterm infants. Identification of genetic markers of corticosteroid

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**Disclosures:** The authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

responsiveness may allow for therapeutic individualization, with the goal of optimizing the risk to benefit ratio for an individual child.

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## Introduction

Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) is the most frequent complication of extreme prematurity. With increasing survival of the most immature infants, rates of BPD are increasing. Among a large cohort of infants less than 1500 grams at birth, the incidence of BPD increased between 2009 and 2012, up to 55% in infants born at 26 weeks and 40% in infants born at 27 weeks(1). Preventive therapies for BPD are limited, but postnatal treatment with systemic corticosteroids is a common practice grounded in studies that show improved pulmonary outcomes (2, 3). Corticosteroid treatment is highly variable among centers(4), in part due to concern regarding historic associations of high dose dexamethasone with central nervous system injury(5-7). In order for corticosteroid use to be optimized, the risk to benefit ratio must be improved such that a given infant is more likely to be benefited than harmed. Precision therapeutics is a burgeoning field that utilizes genetic information to individualize therapy, and this approach can be used to investigate target populations for optimal corticosteroid benefit. A long-term goal of pharmacogenetic studies in BPD is to preemptively delineate likely responders and non-responders and treat accordingly, and to delineate the biology of differential drug response.

In the original Trial of Surfactant Treatment (TOLSURF) study, many infants received systemic corticosteroids to decrease severity of lung disease and facilitate weaning from mechanical ventilation. In both dexamethasone- and hydrocortisone-treated infants, there is a known large range in phenotypic response to corticosteroid treatment. Many factors can contribute to this variability, including severity of lung disease, variation among centers in management of respiratory support and individual patient co-morbidities such as infections, etc. Genetic variation may also be an important and understudied contributor to differential corticosteroid response.

Genetic variation contributes to the risk of BPD (8, 9). Although yet unstudied in the BPD population, there is a high probability that genetic variability also contributes to variability in drug response. Variant alleles can influence drug metabolism, disposition and drug target sensitivity, and explain some of the heterogeneity in efficacy and toxicity that is observed within a patient population. A recent study (10) links neonatal genetic variation to respiratory phenotype at birth after maternal treatment with antenatal corticosteroids. In asthma, multiple single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in corticosteroid metabolism and response genes modify clinical response to inhaled corticosteroids(11-17). Though asthma and BPD are separate clinical entities, significant overlap occurs in their pathophysiology (inflammation, pulmonary architecture remodeling, bronchospasm, air trapping). Genes which are implicated in prenatal corticosteroid response and asthma corticosteroid response are potentially relevant to clinical corticosteroid response for BPD.

Given this background, our objective was to identify pharmacogenetic variants from pediatric asthma and perinatal corticosteroid treatment literature, and test these genes and variants for an association with clinical response to systemic corticosteroids in infants at

high risk for BPD. Our hypothesis states that variants associated with corticosteroid metabolism and response will correlate with short-term improvement in respiratory phenotype among a clinically homogenous cohort of preterm infants.

## Methods

Our investigation was a secondary analysis of existing data collected during a large multi-center, randomized, controlled trial of late surfactant therapy (TOLSURF study)(18, 19). The parent clinical trial was IRB-approved and parental consent was obtained, including collection and study of biospecimens (tracheal aspirate, urine and DNA). The Children's Mercy Hospital IRB deferred review of this secondary study as non-human subjects research (use of de-identified historical data). The source population from the TOLSURF study included preterm infants receiving inhaled nitric oxide, birth weight  $701\pm 164$  g, and gestational age  $25.2\pm 1.2$  weeks. There was no differences found in the primary outcome of survival without BPD at 36 weeks between surfactant-treated and placebo groups. Thus, the groups were combined for secondary analyses.

## Study Cohort

511 infants enrolled in the TOLSURF study were screened for eligibility. 126 infants met the following criteria: received systemic dexamethasone (DEX) or hydrocortisone (HC) at greater than 14 days of life for a minimum of seven days of treatment and on invasive ventilation at corticosteroids start. These criteria were selected to exclude corticosteroid exposure for blood pressure support and brief courses to treat airway edema for extubation. Of these 126, 39 were excluded due to (1) no DNA collected/isolated or failed early sample quality control during genome-wide SNP genotyping ( $n=26$ ), (2) genotype call rates  $< 95\%$  ( $n=3$ ), (3) sibling from a multiple gestation ( $n=10$ , only one sibling was included to account for genetic relatedness). Ten were excluded for no primary outcome data; these infants were extubated to low flow NC and mean airway pressure (MAP) was not measureable.

Use of systemic corticosteroids was not prescribed by the study protocol but guidelines for their use were established by trial investigators. Approximately 75% of the source population were treated with postnatal corticosteroids, for various indications, one being BPD. For corticosteroid treatment for BPD, guidelines for use included withholding treatment until at least 2 weeks of age and only for infants with respiratory severity scores (RSS,  $FiO_2 \times$  mean airway pressure) of  $\geq 7$ . Biologically equivalent doses of either hydrocortisone (15 mg/kg over 9 days) or dexamethasone (0.89 mg/kg over 10 days), based on doses and durations used in prior clinical trials, were recommended per TOLSURF study guidelines (20). BPD at 36 and 40 weeks was defined in the original study with the following criteria: Infants discharged in room air before 36 weeks were designated "No BPD." Infants requiring ventilatory support and any level of supplemental oxygen, or with an effective  $FiO_2 > 30\%$  by nasal cannula, were diagnosed with BPD ("severe" BPD by the NIH workshop definition (21)). Infants receiving mechanical ventilation, NCPAP, or  $> 4$  L of nasal cannula flow in room air were designated "Yes BPD." Infants at 36 weeks receiving 0.3 effective  $FiO_2$  at  $< 2$  L flow or on nasal flow  $< 4$  L with room air were evaluated for

their requirement for respiratory support, determined by an oxygen/flow reduction (room air) challenge test(22).

### Corticosteroid Response Phenotyping

In order to measure short-term phenotypic response to systemic corticosteroids, the change in RSS was used as a phenotypic marker. In order to evaluate response to corticosteroids, we went back to original TOLSURF data and obtained Mean Airway Pressure (MAP) and FiO<sub>2</sub> to calculate RSS at each time point. Then, RSS values for the day were averaged for a 24 hour period and recorded on day 0 (day before treatment), day 4 of treatment and day 7 of corticosteroid treatment. Mode of ventilation was not taken into account in the RSS calculation, but MAP is reliably recorded from conventional ventilators, high frequency ventilators and BiPAP/SiPAP and CPAP modes. Only one infant in the analysis cohort was weaned to HFNC and his average RSS corresponded to a MAP of 2 cm H<sub>2</sub>O. Absolute change in RSS at day 7 is the primary outcome because this is a clinically meaningful time point and allows time for genetic effects to be assessed with respect to drug response.

### Genotyping and Imputation Methods

DNA was isolated from cells in tracheal aspirates using an AutoGeneprep 965 instrument (Autogen, Holliston, MA) as per the manufacturer's recommended protocols. When protein contamination was evident, DNA was re-precipitated using 3 volumes of 100% ethanol and 3M ammonium acetate at a 3:1 ratio after incubation at -80°C overnight. DNA was quantified by Nanodrop (ThermoFisher Scientific, Inc., Waltman MA) and quality was assessed using the Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent, Santa Clara, CA). Genotyping was performed on the Affymetrix Axiom LAT1 array (WorldArray 4, >800,000 SNPs). SNPs were filtered based on call rates < 95%, and Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium p-values < 10<sup>-6</sup> using PLINK(23). Subjects were evaluated for call rates, consistency between genetic and reported sex, autosomal heterozygosity, and cryptic relatedness/genetic identity using IBD/IBS estimates in PLINK(23). In the case of multiples, one individual was selected at random to be included in the study.

Using the complete set of ~800,000 markers, genomic levels of African and European ancestry were evaluated using ADMIXTURE(24) assuming three ancestral populations (K=3). Individuals from the HapMap CEU and YRI were genotyped on the same array and included as reference populations for European and African ancestry, respectively. Windows were offset by a factor of 0.2, the cutoff for linkage was set to 0.1, and a constant recombination rate was set to 10<sup>-8</sup> (bp)<sup>-1</sup>. Genome-wide SNP genotypes were further used to impute candidate variants in the phase 3 1000 Genomes populations using the Michigan Imputation Server (<https://imputationserver.sph.umich.edu/index.html>). Variants were then filtered for imputation quality scores > 0.3.

### Candidate SNP Identification

Multiple PubMed queries using search terms “steroid, corticosteroid, pharmacogenetics, asthma, response” were performed. Of the papers that discussed pharmacogenetics of corticosteroids, we chose to only include statistically significant SNPs from papers with an objective and measurable phenotype (e.g. FEV1). Manuscripts reporting genetic associations

of prenatal corticosteroid response and neonatal respiratory outcomes were included. The references of pertinent review articles were also reviewed for candidate results.

### Statistical Analysis

Continuous variables are presented as means (SDs). Genetic association testing was performed at individual candidate SNPs, and at a collection of pooled SNPs within 50 Kb of candidate genes. Infants of maternal self-reported African-American (AA) and Non-Hispanic White (NHW) race/ethnicity were analyzed separately, then combined in a meta-analysis using Fisher's method. Genetic associations with respiratory phenotypic response were tested at candidate SNPs within each racial/ethnic group using linear regression in PLINK (23), adjusting for gestational age, sex, birth weight, multiple gestation, baseline RSS and African genetic ancestry (for infants of maternal AA race). Gene-based association testing was performed using VEGAS2 v.02 by combining p-values across genotyped variants within each candidate gene, and including those within 50 Kb of the transcription start/stop site. Demographic difference between ethnic groups were assessed using Fisher's exact t-tests. Associations between change in RSS at day 7 and long-term diagnosis of BPD at 36 and 40 weeks were tested with univariate binomial logistic regression. Two post-hoc exploratory analyses were performed, one including infants with missing data at day 7 of treatment (those weaned to low flow nasal cannula), and one with a small for gestational age (SGA) variable instead of birthweight, as birthweight and gestational age are highly correlated. P-values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant for these comparisons.

### Results

Figure 1 depicts the selection of the final pharmacogenetic cohort. The final analysis cohort consisted of 34 AA and 36 NHW infants (Table 1), and the seven Hispanic White infants were excluded from the initial analysis due to lack of sufficient sample size and power for genetic conclusions in this ethnic sub-group. There was a wide phenotypic range in response to systemic corticosteroids (Figure 2). Because the hydrocortisone- and dexamethasone-treated groups were similar in clinical characteristics and clinical response variability, they were combined. Of all Table 1 variables tested for an association with the primary outcome, only baseline RSS (day 0 before steroid treatment) was significant, so this was adjusted for in all subsequent analyses. Day 7 change in RSS was not predictive of BPD status at 36 or 40 weeks gestational age (p-value 0.614 and 0.831 respectively), suggesting that the final diagnosis of BPD is multi-factorial and short-term response to steroids is one of many important contributors.

The list of candidate SNPs tested for an association with phenotypic response are provided in Supplemental Table S1. We examined 21 SNPs in the proximity of 10 genes for associations with the primary outcome. Analyses were run within a racial/ethnic group then combined in a meta-analysis to avoid confounding due to population structure, differences in the distribution of steroid response, and differences in environmental exposures. Because of the small number of Hispanic infants, we limited our primary analysis to the AA and NHW infants. For the primary outcome of absolute change in RSS at day 7, the entire cohort had

an average change of  $-3.07$  with standard deviation of  $2.76$ . Genetic associations between candidate SNPs and absolute change in RSS at Day 7 are listed in Table 2.

We identified a significant association between rs7225082 in the intron of *CRHR1* and absolute change in RSS at Day 7 following Bonferroni correction for 36 tests (meta-analysis  $p=2.8\times 10^{-4}$ ). In both AA and NHW infants, the T allele at rs7225082 was associated with a smaller absolute change in RSS at day 7, i.e. lower response to systemic corticosteroids (AA: average decrease in absolute change in RSS= $1.2$ ,  $p=0.017$ ; NHW: average decrease in absolute change in RSS= $1.74$ ,  $p=0.016$ ; meta  $p$ -value= $2.8\times 10^{-4}$ ) (Table 2, Figure 3a,b). Rs7225082 was also significantly associated with % change at Day 7 (meta  $p$ -value= $1.8\times 10^{-4}$ ), as displayed in Figure 4. Compared to the average change in RSS of  $-3.07$  for the entire cohort, the difference in absolute change in RSS between genetic groups of  $-1.2$  and  $-1.74$  are relatively large. The T allele was at a frequency of 36% in AA infants, and 64% in NHW infants, consistent with observations from African and European continental frequencies from the 1000 Genomes Project (Figure 3c). Results were similar when all infants were pooled, including the 10 Hispanic white infants (total  $N=87$ ), and adjusted by genomic ancestry (Table 2).

In an exploratory analysis, we included the ten children who were originally excluded because they missed outcome data at day 7 of treatment (Figure 1). We presume that these children were all weaned to low flow NC because they had no Mean Airway Pressure recorded in the TOLSURF dataset. In order to analyze these children, we set the RSS at day 7 to 0.5 for all ten infants, and repeated the regression analysis. The direction of effect of the T allele at rs7225082 was the same ( $p$ -values: AA 0.04; NHW 0.006). Since the T allele maintained its association with less corticosteroid response in a larger cohort including ten more extremely good responders, it adds further support that rs7225082 has some influence on variability in corticosteroid response. In the second exploratory analysis, we included a binary SGA variable instead of birthweight. The direction of effect for the T allele at rs7225082 was the same ( $p$ -values: AA 0.03; NHW 0.02).

Four infants displayed continued worsening of their lung disease despite systemic corticosteroids, and all were TT homozygotes at rs7225082. When these four outliers whose lung disease continued to worsen despite treatment with corticosteroids (increase in RSS  $> 1$ ) were excluded, the association with rs7225082 is in the same direction, but does not reach statistical significance. This suggests that the underlying trend is the same direction within infants showing either no change in RSS, or an improvement in RSS over time. The loss of significance could be from smaller sample size or a “pushing over” effect of these four infants, but our goal in this study was to assess the complete range of clinical response to corticosteroids, and this includes those infants who continue to get worse despite therapy. None of the other candidate SNP association tests met Bonferroni corrected significance levels.

A gene based analysis was performed for two sets of candidate genes, those associated with corticosteroid response in asthma (eight genes) and those associated with perinatal corticosteroid response (three genes) (Supplemental Table S1). Within each racial/ethnic group, none of the candidate genes were significantly associated with phenotypic response

to corticosteroids following Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons (Table 3). However, genetic variation in *T* showed an association at  $p=0.02$  in infants of maternal AA race/ethnicity, and variation in *SERPINA6* showed an association at  $p=0.03$  in infants of maternal self-reported NHW race/ethnicity.

## Discussion

To our knowledge, this is the first study to assess pharmacogenetic influences on drug response in premature infants at high risk for BPD. We capitalized on published literature to formulate a list of candidate genes and SNPs, and used an existing dataset containing both phenotypic data and genetic data for this proof of principle analysis. Our study is an important first step in bringing concepts of precision therapeutics to a very heterogeneous and difficult to treat population of preterm infants with respiratory failure. It is of paramount importance to develop predictive biomarkers of drug response in order to spare predicted “non-responders” the unwarranted risk of systemic corticosteroid therapy. This is especially important for a medication such as dexamethasone which has the potential to significantly help a sub-set of infants with developing BPD. The risk to benefit ratio of systemic steroids varies with your risk of developing BPD (25), as both “exposures” can lead to brain injury. And while a calculator that estimates BPD risk (26) may be useful in determining which infants to treat, genetic markers of likely responders could strengthen patient selection for steroid treatment.

We identified SNP rs7225082 in *CRHR1* as associated with corticosteroid responsiveness and we also present gene and SNP results that do not meet Bonferroni adjustment for significance. We present all of the results because we also hope that this paper is hypothesis generating, and that these genetic variations may become significant in larger prospective cohorts. Although the effect size of SNP rs7225082 is small, the genetic variation in *CRHR1* may be important because of the prevalence of this variant. All ethnic populations have a relatively large proportion of individuals carrying the T allele at rs7225082 (Figure 3c), potentially contributing to partial or non-response to systemic corticosteroid treatment.

The most significant genetic association was between rs7225082 in the intron of *CRHR1* and absolute change in RSS at day 7, whereby individuals that carried the T allele had a smaller improvement in RSS scores. This was true for infants of both maternal Black/AA and NHW race, and given our study design we indeed had the most power to identify genetic associations that are shared among the two racial/ethnic groups. Interestingly, while the variant is common in both African and European populations, the allele associated with greater improvements in RSS scores is at higher frequency in populations with African ancestry. Genotypes were imputed at this variant and passed quality thresholds ( $R^2=0.89$ ). However, another variant in *CRHR1* that was directly genotyped and in linkage disequilibrium with the imputed variant at  $R^2=0.70$  showed a similar trend (rs242941,  $p=5.9\times 10^{-3}$ ). This suggests our results are not driven by errors in genotype imputation, and strengthens our findings that genetic variation in *CRHR1* contributes to drug response.



The difference in absolute change of RSS between the genetic groups must be interpreted within a clinical context. Absolute change in RSS is not a variable commonly used in clinical practice, so ventilator settings which correspond to this genetic difference are provided as an example of the clinical significance. If an infant starts on a MAP of 11 and FiO<sub>2</sub> of 0.5, the baseline RSS is 5.5. An infant with the GG genotype at rs7225082 would have on average a decrease in RSS of 3.1 in response to systemic steroids, corresponding to, for example, a decrease in MAP to 8 and FiO<sub>2</sub> to 0.3, a clinically significant improvement in respiratory status. For each copy of the T allele, the change in RSS would likely be less. So a GT genotype infant might have a corresponding decrease in MAP to 10 and FiO<sub>2</sub> to 0.4, an RSS of 4 and absolute change of 1.5, a less robust response. A TT genotype infant would respond even less. Depending on the size of the infant, this difference in steroid response may mean ability to wean from High Frequency Ventilation to conventional ventilation, or the decrease in overall toxic oxygen exposure to the developing lung. The variability in response to steroids is multi-factorial, and this SNP in *CRHR1* explains a portion of this variability.

Corticotrophin releasing hormone receptor 1 (*CRHR1*) modulates inflammation through control of ACTH-induced cortisol production. SNPs in this gene may affect baseline endogenous corticosteroid levels and baseline airway inflammation, leading to variation in response to exogenous administration of systemic corticosteroids. The importance of genetic variation in *CRHR1* to corticosteroid response has been described in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)(27) asthma(12) and persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn(28). Genetic variation in the ligand for *CRHR1*, corticotropin releasing hormone (CRH), is associated with neonatal respiratory response to maternal prenatal corticosteroid therapy (10). Fetuses who carry the risk allele at rs7225082 are more likely to require CPAP/ventilator postnatally (poor response to maternal corticosteroids) and correspondingly in our study, preterm infants who carry the risk allele have a poorer response to postnatal corticosteroids. Given the importance of this gene in other patient populations, the biologic plausibility, and the same directionality of effect in two patient populations, we feel confident that genetic variation in *CRHR1* is important for corticosteroid response in premature infants.

In the gene based analysis, we identified two genes associated with absolute change in RSS at day 7 at  $p < 0.05$  that warrant additional investigation – *SERPINA6* that was previously implicated in perinatal corticosteroid response, and the *T* gene that was previously implicated in corticosteroid response in asthma. *SERPINA6* encodes an alpha-globulin protein with corticosteroid-binding properties. This is the major transport protein for endogenous glucocorticoids and progestins in the blood of most vertebrates. *SERPINA6* transcript number and protein function could regulate systemic bioavailability of endogenous glucocorticoids, as the protein sequesters up to 80% of circulating cortisol in an inactive complex (29). Increased levels of *SERPINA6*, genetically determined, could reduce unbound and biologically active levels of cortisol and influence tissue response to treatment. It is biologically plausible that alterations in *SERPINA6* expression could modulate response to corticosteroid therapy in BPD.

The T gene encodes a mesodermal developmental transcription factor and contributes to regulation in lung development. Alterations in the T gene could alter the temporal pattern of lung development, and thus affect lung maturity and responsiveness to corticosteroids. The T gene is expressed in adult lung(30), but the abundance in neonatal lung is not known. The importance of the T gene in corticosteroid response among patients with asthma was first reported in a large GWAS study in which the significant two SNPs were found in a transcription factor located 50 kb downstream of the gene(11). The SNP rs6456042 (intronic) is in tight linkage disequilibrium with three other SNPs with known functional implications: rs3099266 (promoter region), rs1134481 (3' UTR) and rs2305089 (nonsynonymous within coding region). Thus, although the top SNP in AA infants in our study is not in a coding region, it is likely a marker of carriage of other tightly linked functionally significant genetic changes.

Use of respiratory severity score (RSS) as the phenotypic biomarker provided an objective measure of pulmonary dysfunction at baseline and served as an index of improvement. The RSS allows latitude among individual treating physician philosophy in choosing the perceived least harmful combination of oxygen and positive airway pressure to achieve the patient's ventilation goals. The RSS has been validated as a close correlate of oxygenation index(31). In addition, RSS is used extensively in studies of preterm infants beyond the first week of life when paO<sub>2</sub> is unavailable (32-35). RSS at day of life thirty is predictive of clinically important outcomes of preterm infants needing protracted ventilation (36). While the change in RSS may be exaggerated when an infant weans from High Frequency Ventilation to conventional ventilation because often this includes a drop in the mean airway pressure, we believe that this improved RSS represents a change in lung pathology which is still valid to measure using this phenotypic marker. Our cohort did not have sufficient size to analyze genetic associations among infants only treated with one modality of invasive ventilation.

Many placebo-controlled studies have documented a short term pulmonary response to corticosteroids using endpoints such as the respiratory acuity score (37) peak inspiratory pressure (PIP) and oxygen need (38-40). More recently, McEvoy et al (41) compared short term effects of lower dose dexamethasone and demonstrated improved lung mechanics at 3 and 5 days. Our study adds to the published literature by assessing contributors to variability in clinical response to steroids, moving the field from a population-based approach towards a more personalized medicine approach.

Our study has some weaknesses including small sample size, and no PCR validation of the significant SNP in *CRHRI*. These are common weaknesses among secondary analysis studies which use data collected for alternative scientific purposes. We believe that the question of steroid pharmacogenetics in BPD is important enough that working within these initial limitations is worthwhile. Additionally, we lack a validation cohort for the pharmacogenetic finding. Because of the challenges in making and reproducing gene-disease (or gene-drug response) conclusions in complex disease based on small sample sizes(42), the research team is collaborating in a multi-site consortium and prospectively enrolling preterm infants at risk for BPD who are being treated clinically with systemic

corticosteroids in order to recruit a larger patient cohort and further study steroid pharmacogenetics.

Overall our results implicate genetic variation in *CRHR1* in modifying the acute respiratory response to systemic corticosteroids in preterm infants treated for prevention of BPD. Although the identified significant SNP is likely not directly causal, these results add to the body of knowledge that endogenous steroid homeostasis may contribute to variability in response to treatment with exogenous corticosteroids. Additional studies are required to validate these associations and to identify the mechanistic effects of SNPs in *CRHR1* on corticosteroid response.

## Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

## Acknowledgments

Statement of Financial Support

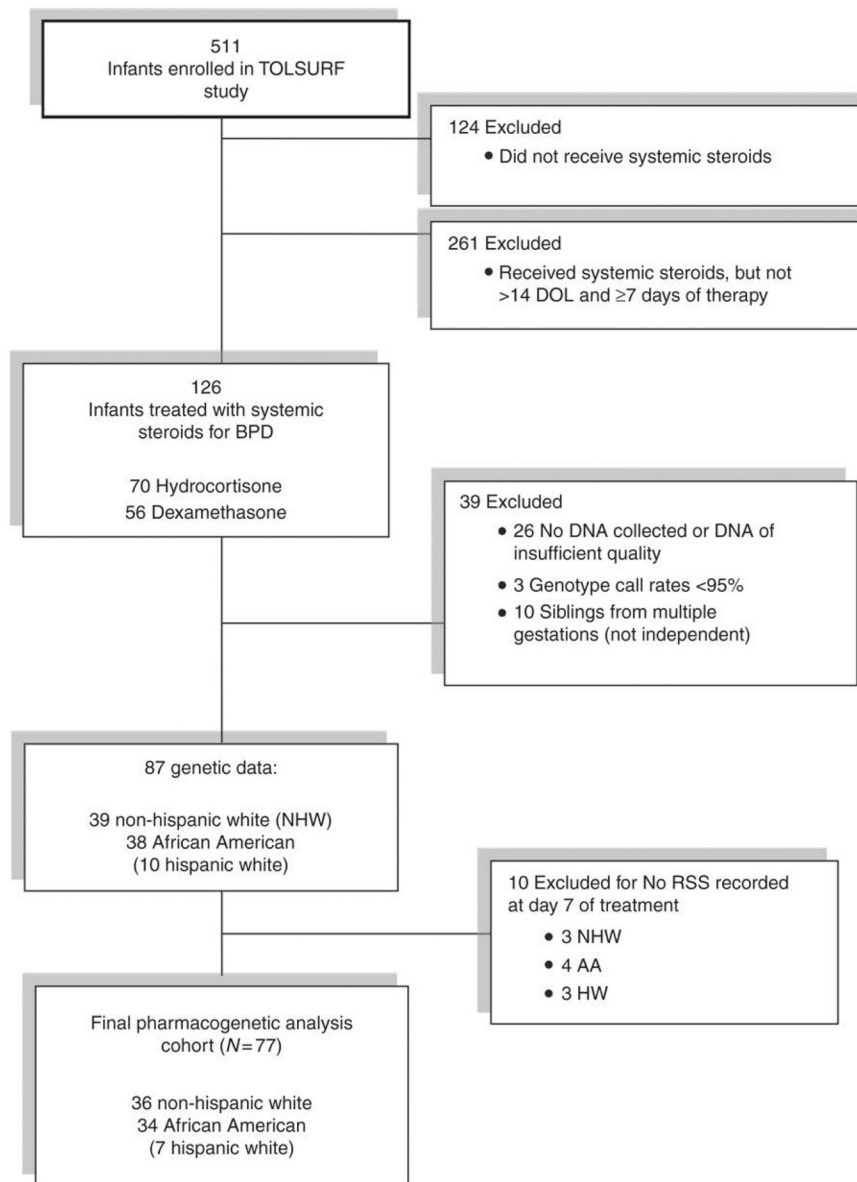
The TOLSURF study was funded by grants from the National Health, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI, 5U01HL094338M), and an Edward A. Dickson Emeritus Professorship Award (PLB). Ikaria Inc./ Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals funded the genetic analyses, including support for supplies, technical effort and statistical analyses. Neither company had input into study design, data analysis, data interpretation or manuscript preparation.

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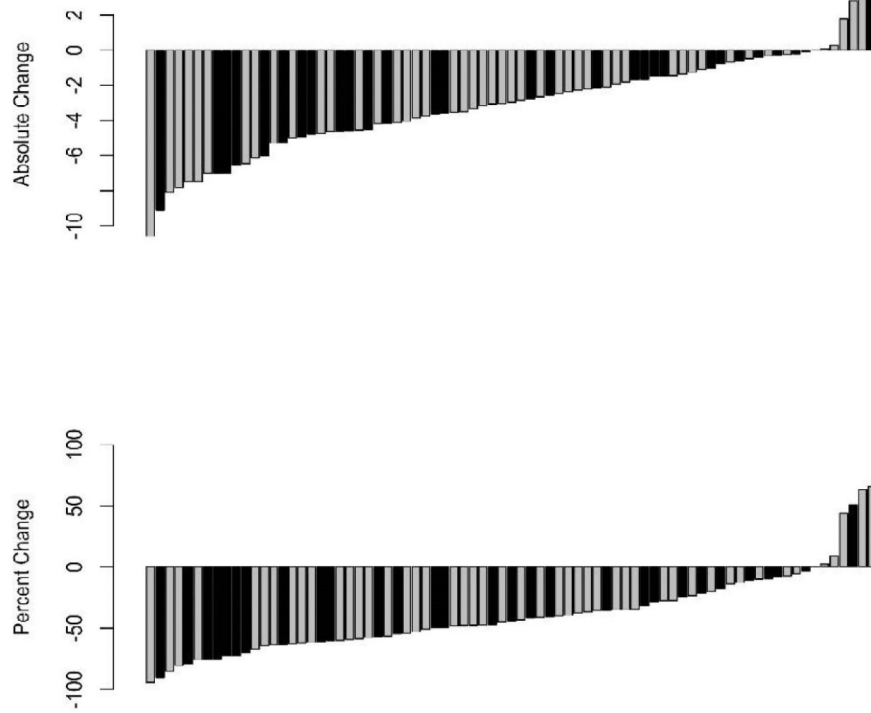
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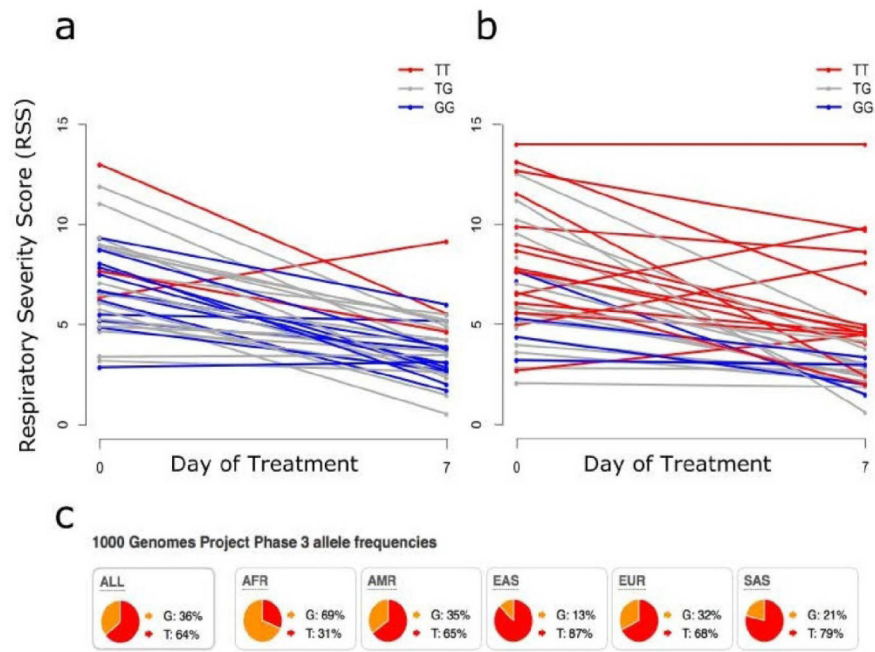


**Figure 1:**  
Pharmacogenetic Analysis Cohort Identification



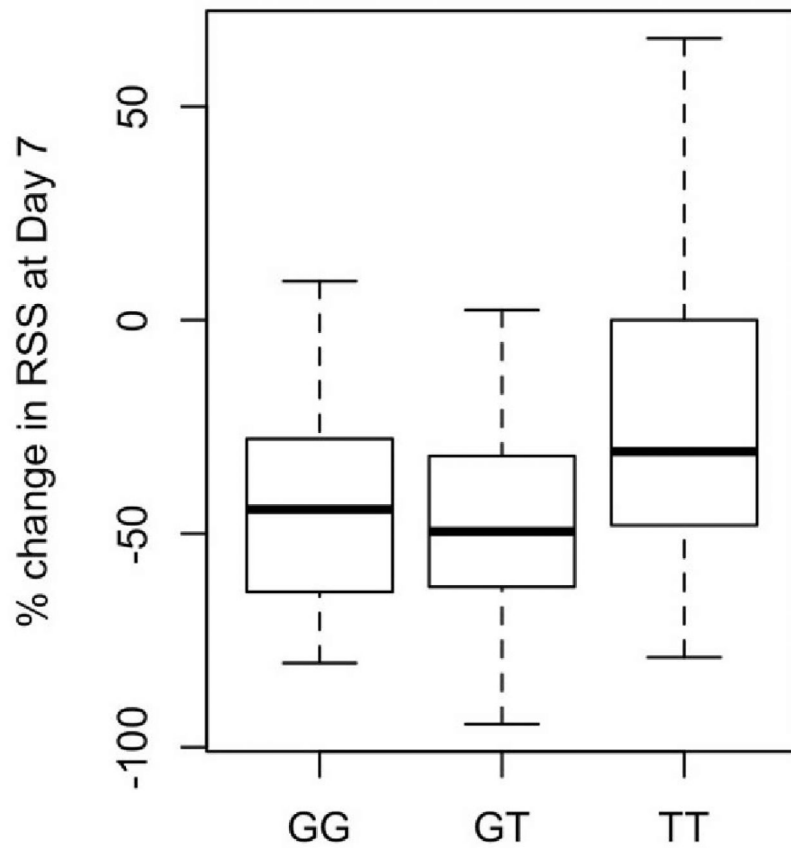
**Figure 2: Distribution of short-term phenotypic steroid response at Day 7.**

Each bar represents an infant treated with systemic dexamethasone (black bars) or hydrocortisone (grey bars). Negative values indicate a decrease in the respiratory severity score (a more positive response to steroids). (a) absolute change in RSS at day 7 of treatment. (b) percent change in RSS at day 7.



**Figure 3: Change in Respiratory Severity Score.** Each line represents the change in RSS between the day before treatment and 7 days of treatment. (a) African American (b) Non-Hispanic White. (c) Frequency of alleles in continental populations from the 1000 Genomes Project.





**Figure 4:** Boxplot of % change in respiratory severity score at day 7, stratified by genotype at rs7225082 (Number of individuals: 19 GG, 38 GT, and 18 GT).

Clinical characteristics of TOLSURF participants included in genetic studies of corticosteroid response by maternal self-reported race/ethnicity

**Table 1**

	African-American (N=34)	Non-Hispanic White (n=36)
<b>Demographics</b>		
Gestational age (weeks)	24.7 ± 1.0	25.6 ± 1.3
Birth weight (g)	667 ± 119	742 ± 169
Birth weight centile	42 ± 25	43 ± 31
Antenatal corticosteroid exposure	30 (78.9)	34 (87.2)
Cesarean delivery	23 (60.5)	29 (74.4)
Male sex	19 (50.0)	27 (69.2)
Product of multiple gestation	8 (21.1)	10 (25.6)
<b>RSS and STEROID Variables</b>		
Postnatal age at start of steroid treatment (days)	29.2 ± 15.8	22.8 ± 9.09
Dexamethasone (N, %)	18 (47)	13 (33)
RSS at TOLSURF Study Entry	4.54 ± 2.52	4.66 ± 2.36
RSS at Day 0	6.85 ± 2.51	7.08 ± 3.12
RSS at Day 4	4.45 ± 2.74	4.97 ± 2.73
RSS at Day 7	3.69 ± 1.62	4.14 ± 2.80
BPD Diagnosis at 36 weeks* N (%)	26 (76.5)	32 (82.1)
BPD Diagnosis at 40 weeks* N (%)	16 (47.1)	23 (58.9)

RSS: Respiratory Severity Score, BPD: Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia

\* Among living infants, 4 of 38 AAs died before 36 weeks with no further deaths before 40 weeks. There were no deaths among the 39 NHW infants.

**Table 2**  
**Candidate SNP Association Testing for absolute change in Respiratory Severity Score (RSS) at Day 7**

Linear regression was used to test for an association between copies of the A1 allele and respiratory outcome. Imputed genetic variants have a corresponding quality score (Rsq), otherwise “NA” if the variant was genotyped directly.

Gene	SNP	A1/A2	African-Americans (N=34)				Non-Hispanic Whites (N=36)				All, n=87		
			FreqA1	FreqA1	SE	P	FreqA1	FreqA1	SE	P			
			Difference in absolute change in RSS with 1 variant allele				Difference in absolute change in RSS with 1 variant allele				Merged-P		
Perinatal Steroids and Respiratory Outcomes – Candidate Genes and SNPs													
CRH	rs4613981	A/G	0.27	0.15	0.56	0.79	0.85	1.01	0.83	0.23	0.18	0.091	0.98
CRH	rs2446432	C/A	0.33	0.55	0.45	0.23	0.53	0.97	0.80	0.23	0.055	0.027	NA
SERPINA6	rs3748320	A/G	0.06	0.26	1.01	0.80	0.28	1.40	0.74	0.068	0.054	0.041	0.99
<b>CRHR1</b>	<b>rs7225082</b>	<b>T/G</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.017</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>2.8×10<sup>-4</sup></b>	<b>1.5×10<sup>-3</sup></b>	<b>0.89</b>
CRHR1	rs173365	G/A	0.33	0.15	0.46	0.74	0.50	0.48	0.54	0.38	0.28	0.32	0.95
Steroid Treatment of Asthma – Candidate Genes and SNPs													
ALLC	rs11123610	A/G	0.53	0.54	0.42	0.21	0.63	0.35	0.58	0.55	0.12	0.19	0.88
T	rs6456042	A/C	0.44	0.32	0.39	0.42	0.46	0.28	0.63	0.66	0.27	0.35	0.97
T	rs3127412	C/T	0.44	0.32	0.39	0.42	0.46	0.28	0.63	0.66	0.27	0.35	0.98
GLCC2	rs37972	T/C	0.17	0.52	0.58	0.38	0.38	-0.06	0.59	0.92	0.35	0.60	0.91
CYP3A4	rs35599367	A/G	0.02	0.30	1.97	0.88	0.03	-0.12	2.00	0.95	0.84	0.93	0.84
STIP1	rs4980524	C/A	0.31	-0.50	0.60	0.41	0.43	0.12	0.60	0.84	0.34	0.91	0.99
STIP1	rs6591838	G/A	0.22	-0.65	0.68	0.35	0.25	1.15	0.62	0.08	0.026	0.24	0.98
STIP1	rs2236647	C/T	0.38	0.41	0.47	0.39	0.56	-0.07	0.58	0.91	0.36	0.92	0.98
CRHR1	rs242941	C/A	0.30	0.73	0.47	0.14	0.63	1.24	0.59	0.04	5.9×10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.010	NA
CRHR1	rs1876828	T/C	0.08	0.50	0.90	0.58	0.24	0.34	0.69	0.62	0.36	0.48	0.99
TBX21	rs4794067	C/T	0.17	0.92	0.53	0.09	0.32	0.67	0.70	0.35	0.033	0.068	NA
TBX21	rs11650451	A/G	0.05	2.81	0.92	5.5×10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.17	0.54	0.85	0.53	2.9×10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.16	NA
TBX21	rs2240017	G/C	0.00	NA	NA	NA	0.01	-3.08	2.69	0.26	NA	0.14	0.57
TBX21	rs1134481	T/G	0.27	-0.12	0.62	0.85	0.47	0.22	0.64	0.74	0.63	0.62	0.96
TBX21	rs2305089	T/C	0.27	0.53	0.49	0.29	0.43	0.51	0.66	0.45	0.13	0.42	0.94

Gene	SNP	African-Americans (N=34)			Non-Hispanic Whites (N=36)			All, n=87					
		A1/A2	FreqA1	Difference in absolute change in RSS with 1 variant allele	SE	P	FreqA1	Difference in absolute change in RSS with 1 variant allele	SE	P	Meta-P	Merged-I-P	Rsq
TBX21	rs3099266	T/C	0.23	0.37	0.53	0.50	0.47	0.11	0.70	0.88	0.43	0.46	0.95

FreqA1 = frequency of the A1 allele; SE = standard error; P=p-value; Rsq = imputation quality score

**Table 3**  
**Gene-Based Association Testing for absolute change in Respiratory Severity Score (RSS) at Day 7.**

P-values were combined across all genotyped SNPs within 50 kb of candidate genes using VEGAS2. No individual gene surpassed Bonferroni adjustment for 18 comparisons (9 genes × 2 populations, 0.05/18=0.0028), and no individual SNP within a gene surpassed Bonferroni adjustment for the total number of SNPs within each gene (N SNPs).

Gene	African-Americans (N=34)			Non-Hispanic Whites (N=36)						
	N SNPs	Test statistic	p-value	Top SNP	Top SNP p-value	Test statistic	p-value	Top SNP	Top SNP p-value	
<b>Perinatal Steroids and Respiratory Outcomes</b>										
CRH	33	30.8	0.457	rs7841890	0.028	28	36.65	0.21	rs7835948	0.082
CRHR1	15	13.3	0.495	rs114764500	0.067	10	10.69	0.36	rs242941	0.060
SERPINA6	56	46.5	0.616	rs56170999	0.002	44	87.70	0.03	rs3827896	0.0012
<b>Steroid Treatment of Asthma – Candidate Genes</b>										
ALLC	47	46.4	0.435	rs1367275	0.003	53	74.48	0.13	rs1367276	0.008
CYP3A4	28	34.0	0.297	rs76994069	0.025	8	2.85	0.77	rs78676479	0.277
GLCCII	58	69.8	0.220	rs17143586	0.002	76	45.47	0.95	rs10268598	0.088
SERPINE1	46	52.5	0.288	rs73712100	0.032	35	38.12	0.34	rs10953321	0.013
STIP1	16	10.7	0.699	rs2701527	0.113	14	16.47	0.30	rs118154228	0.085
T	31	63.5	0.020	rs6456056	0.009	35	30.80	0.53	rs10428822	0.024