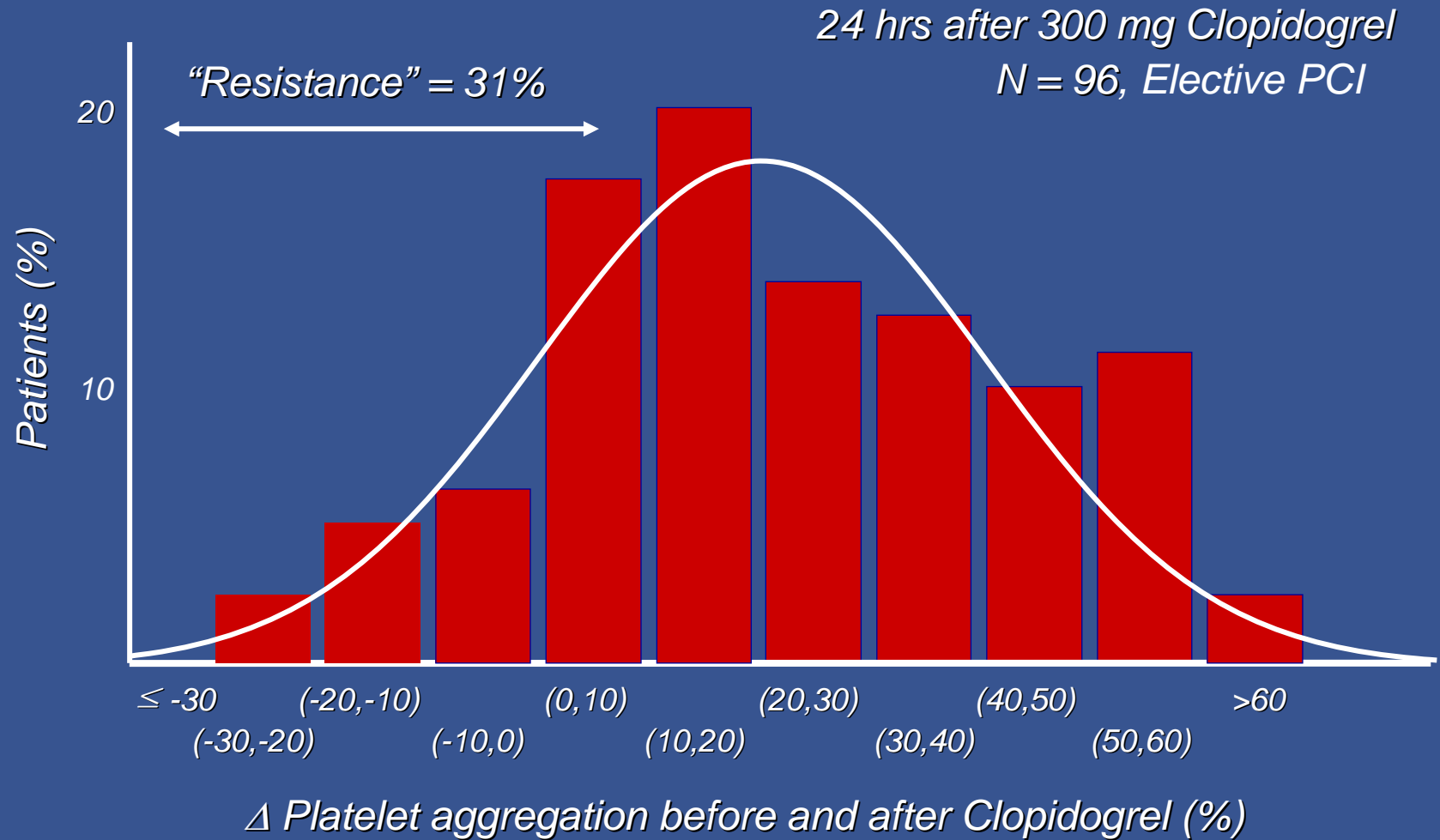




Is It Real? CYP450 Genetic Polymorphisms, Varying Response to Clopidogrel, and Link to Clinical Outcomes: Global Perspective

Alan C. Yeung, MD
Li Ka Shing Professor of Medicine
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Stanford University School of Medicine

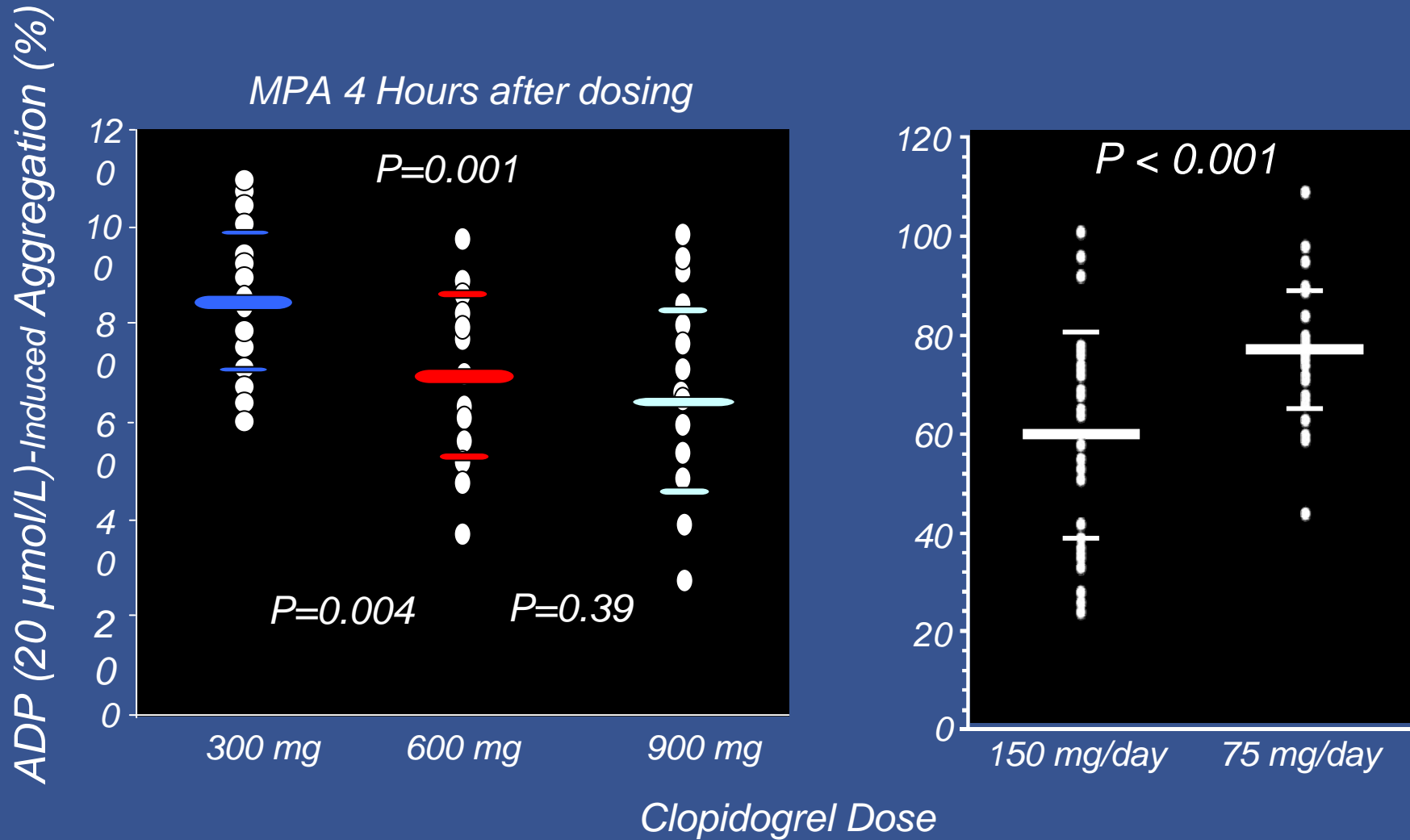
Variable Response to Clopidogrel



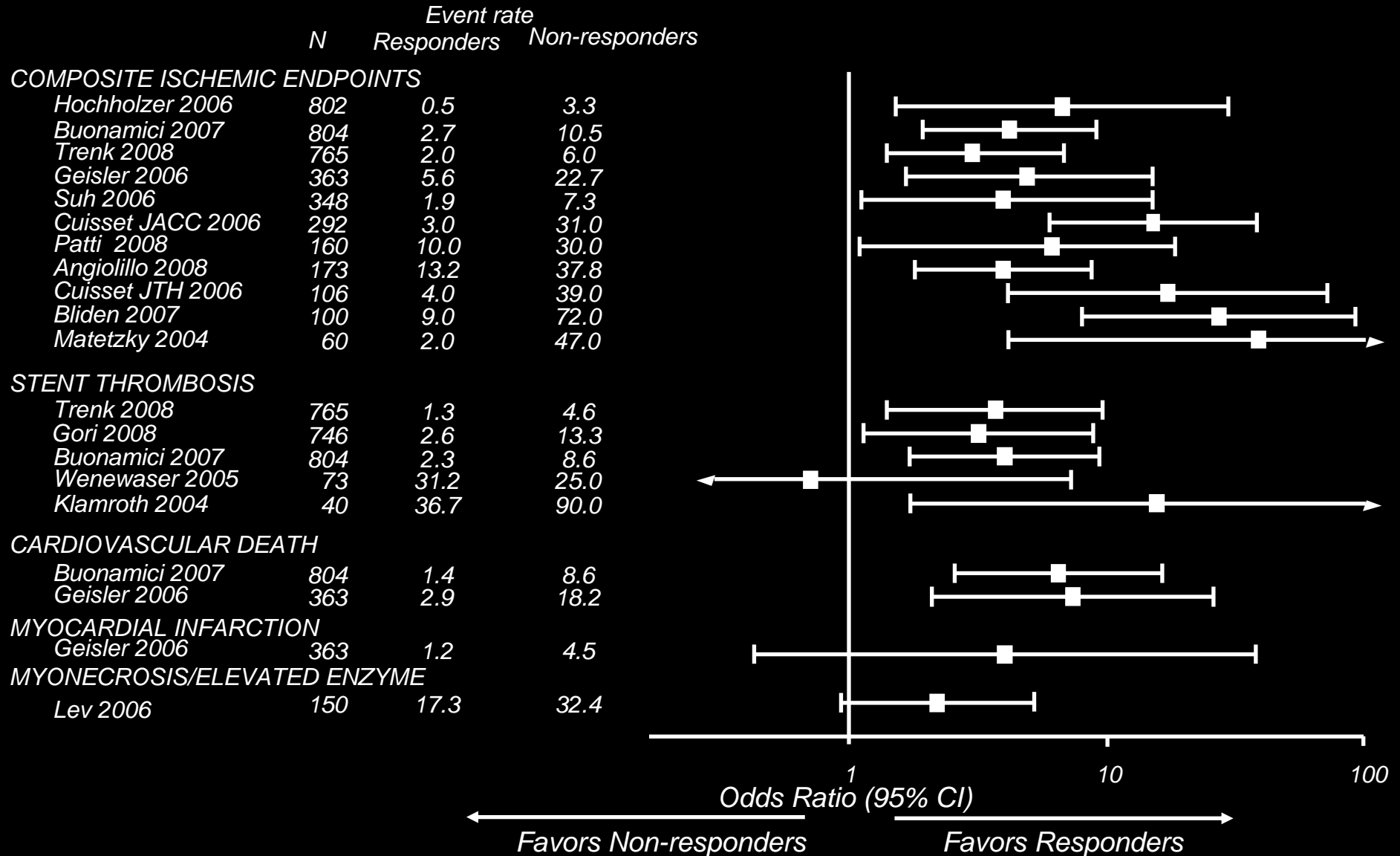
"Resistance" = $\leq 10\%$ Δ platelet aggregation

Gurbel PA et al. *Circulation* 2003; 107: 2908-2913

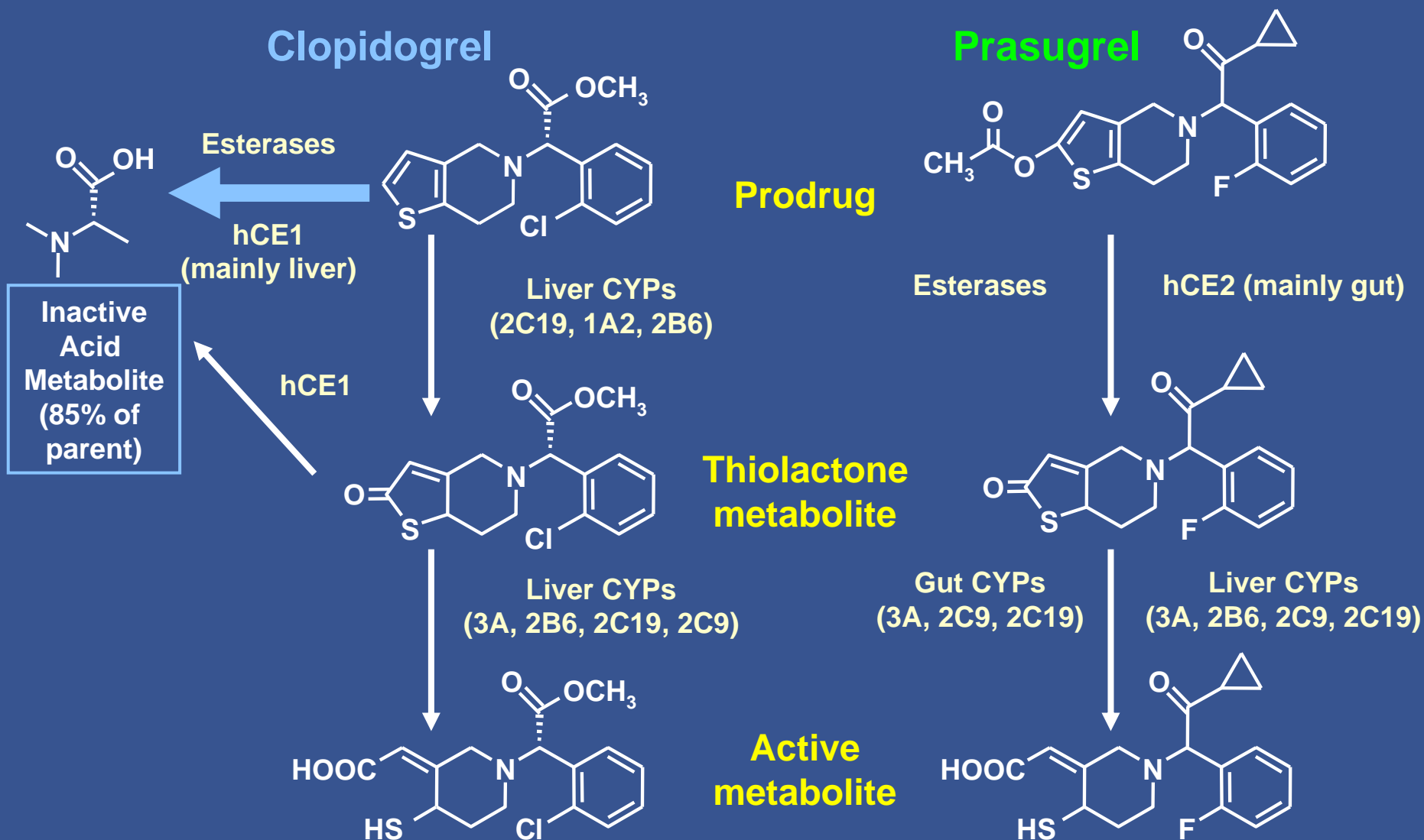
Persistent Variability in Platelet Inhibition (MPA) With High Dose Clopidogrel



Pharmacodynamic Non-response to Clopidogrel is Associated With an Increase in Ischemic Events



Active Metabolite Formation



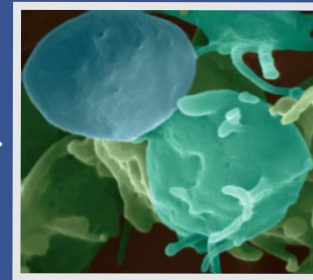
Genetic Hypothesis



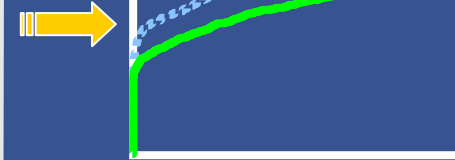
Prodrug



*Conversion
to active
metabolite
(PK)*



*Platelet
response
(PD)*

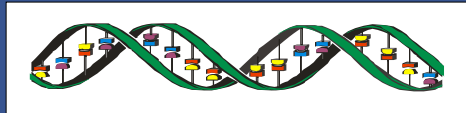


*Clinical
response*

**CYP
Genotype**

- Does CYP variation effect generation of ^SAM? PD?
- If so, does this affect clinical outcome rates?
 - Efficacy: increased cardiovascular event rate in those unable to effectively generate active metabolite.
 - Bleeding: decreased bleeding in those unable to generate AM.

Investigating Variation in CYP450 Enzymes



5 Genes: CYP 3A5, 2B6, 2C19, 2C9, 1A2
Genetic Variation: SNPs, in/del, STR



48 DNA Variants



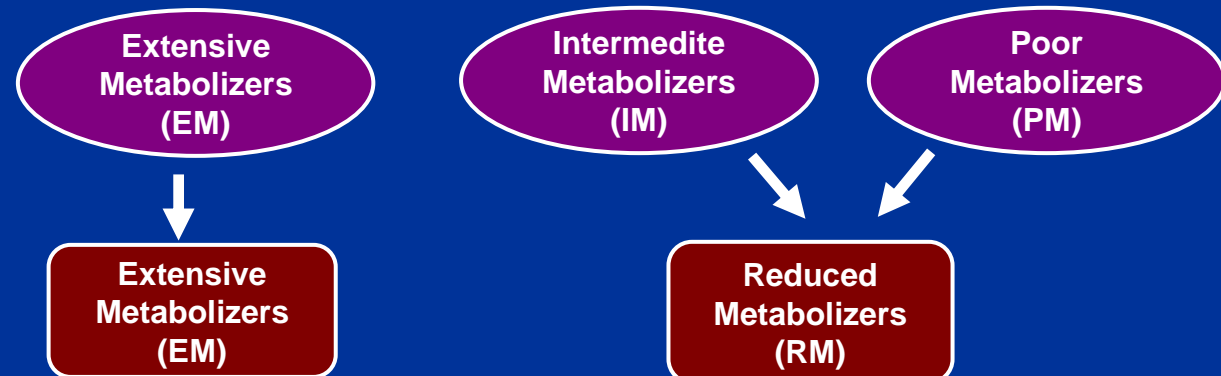
Translation into Star Allele Nomenclature
eg. CYP2C19 *2

54 Different Allele ("normal" by default)



Predicted Genetic Functional Group

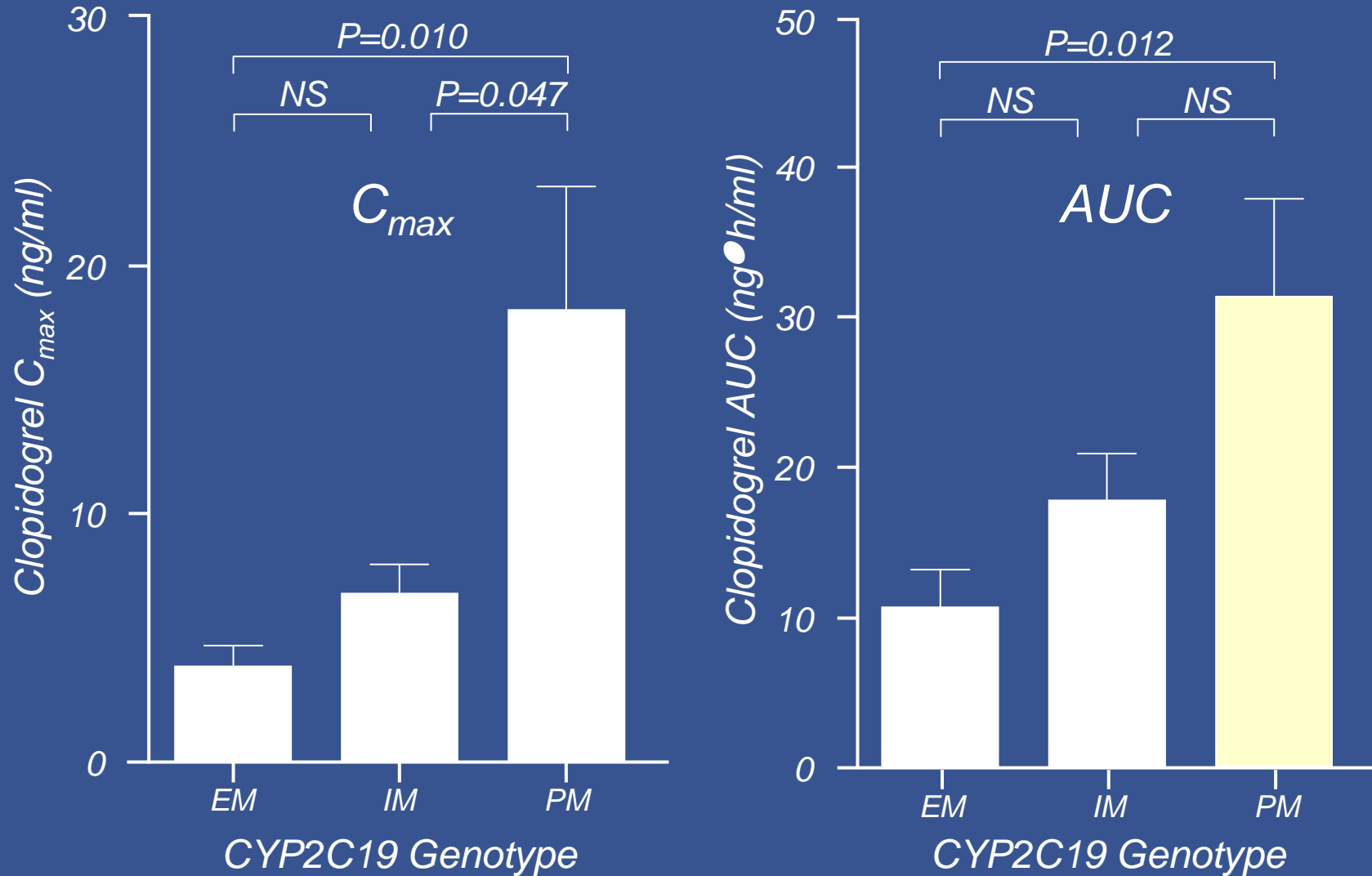
*Comparison by
predicted
metabolic function*



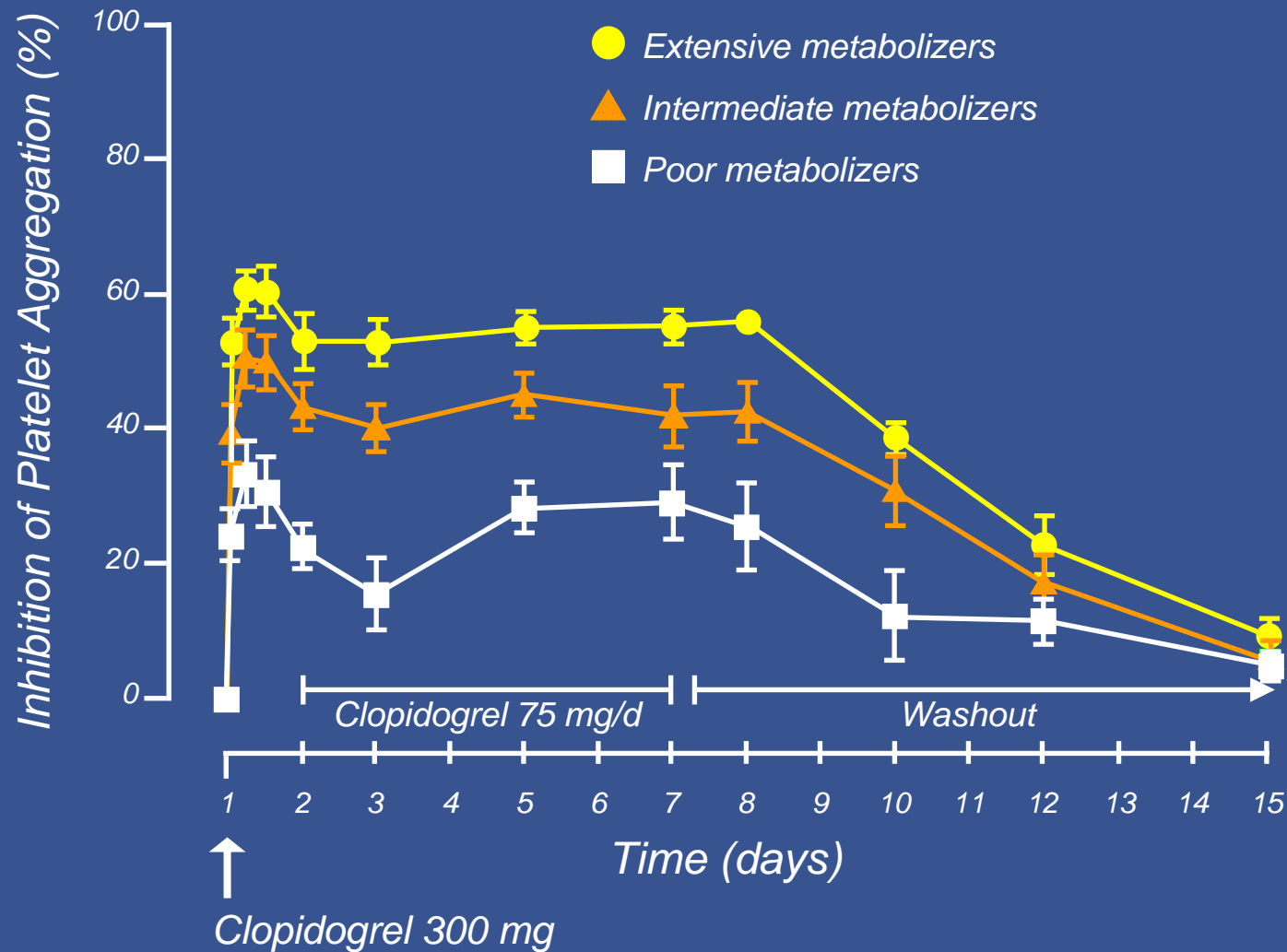
For 3A5 EM = EM + IM and RM = PM

For 2C19 the *17 necessitated a UM group for *1/*17. EM = UM + EM

Pharmacokinetics of the Parent Compound by *CYP2C19* Genotype for Clopidogrel

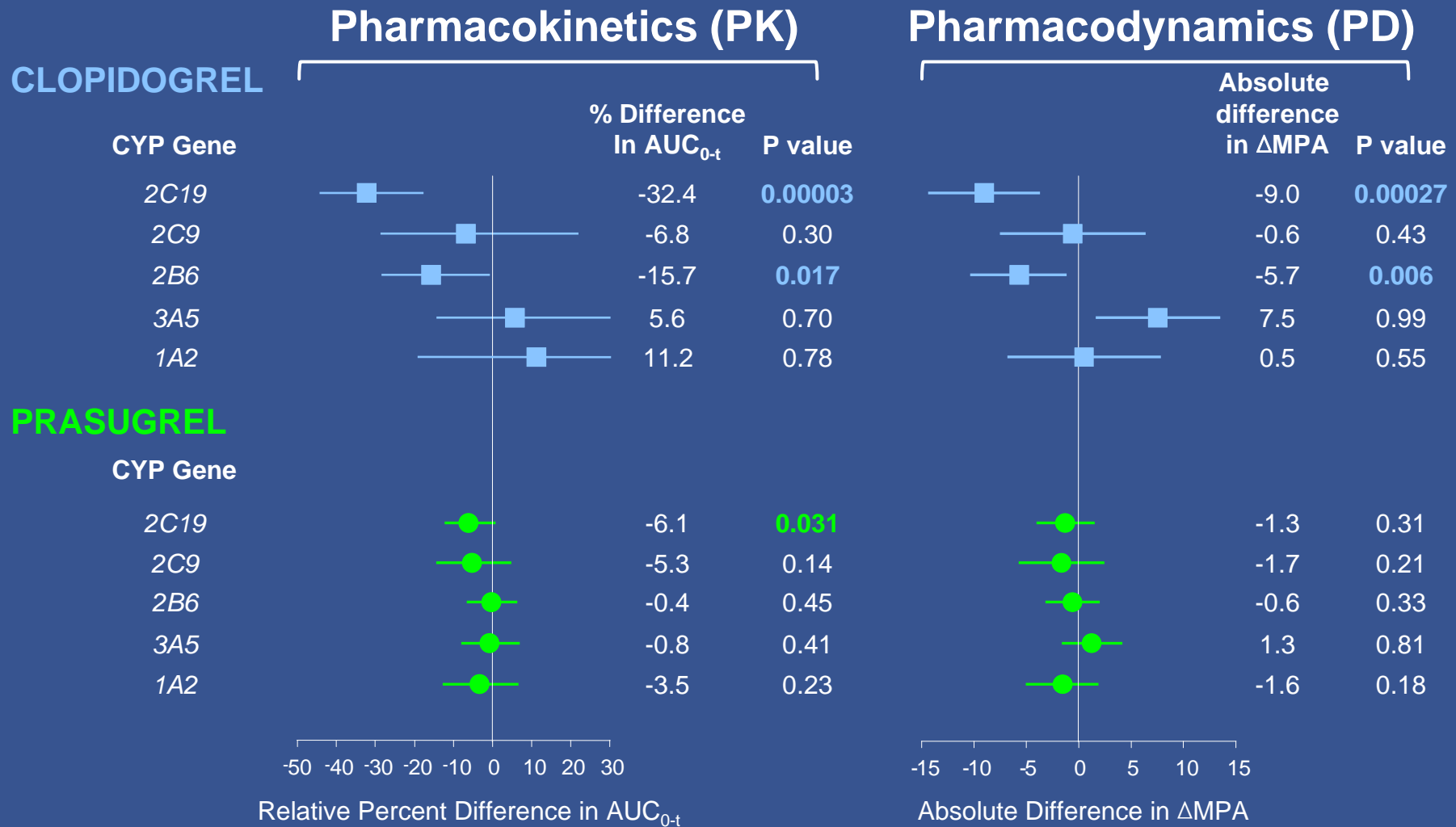


Mean IPA in Relation to *CYP2C19* Genotype for Clopidogrel



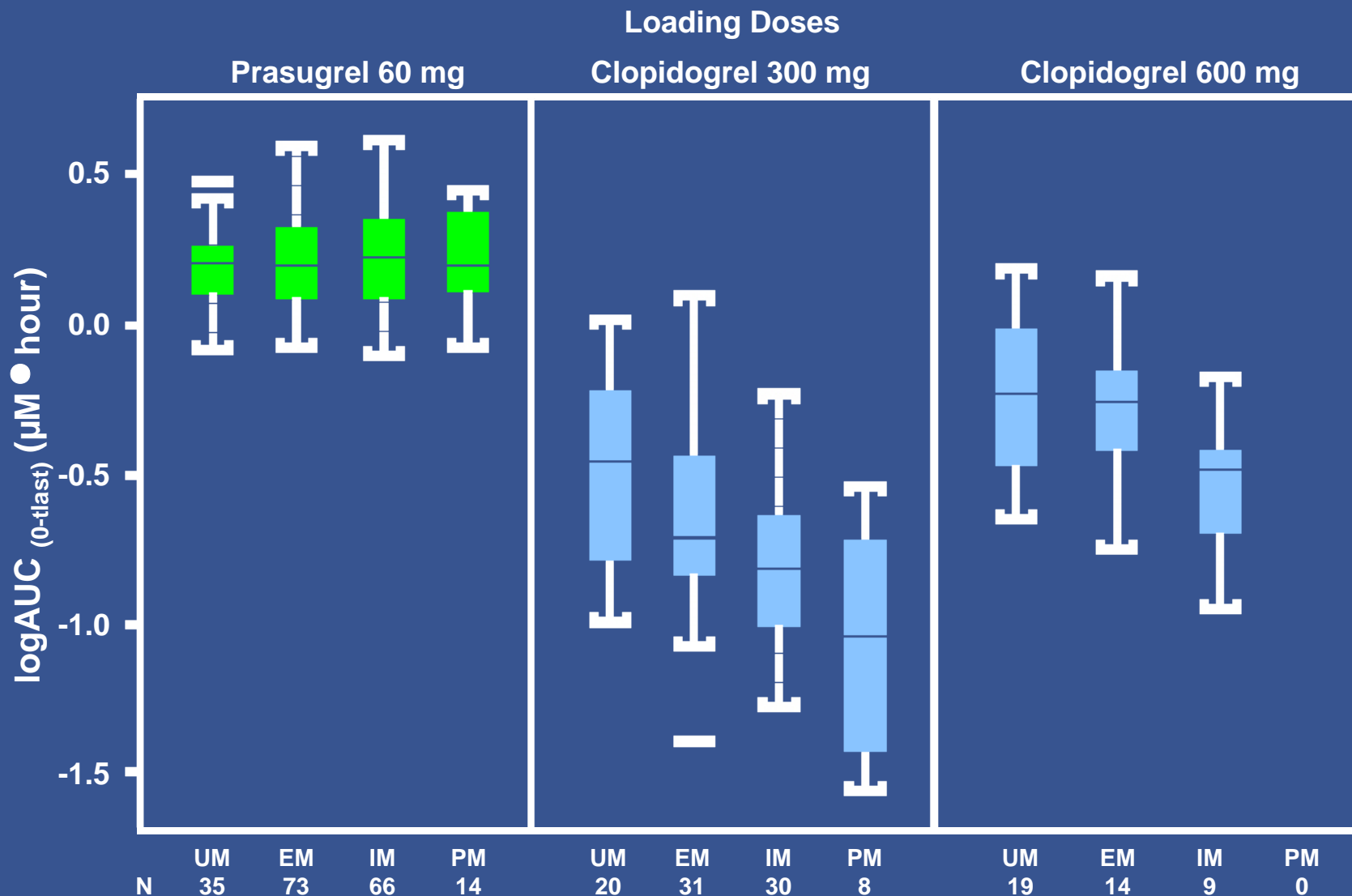
Investigation in Healthy Subjects

Genetic Effects on Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Parameters



• Model-based mean estimates and 95% confidence intervals for genetic effects in carriers vs. non-carriers of reduced function alleles in 346 healthy subjects (includes LD and MD data) [Mega JL et al. Circulation 2008;118\(18\)\(S2\):S325-S326](#); [Mega JL et al. N Engl J Med 2009;360\(4\):354-362](#)

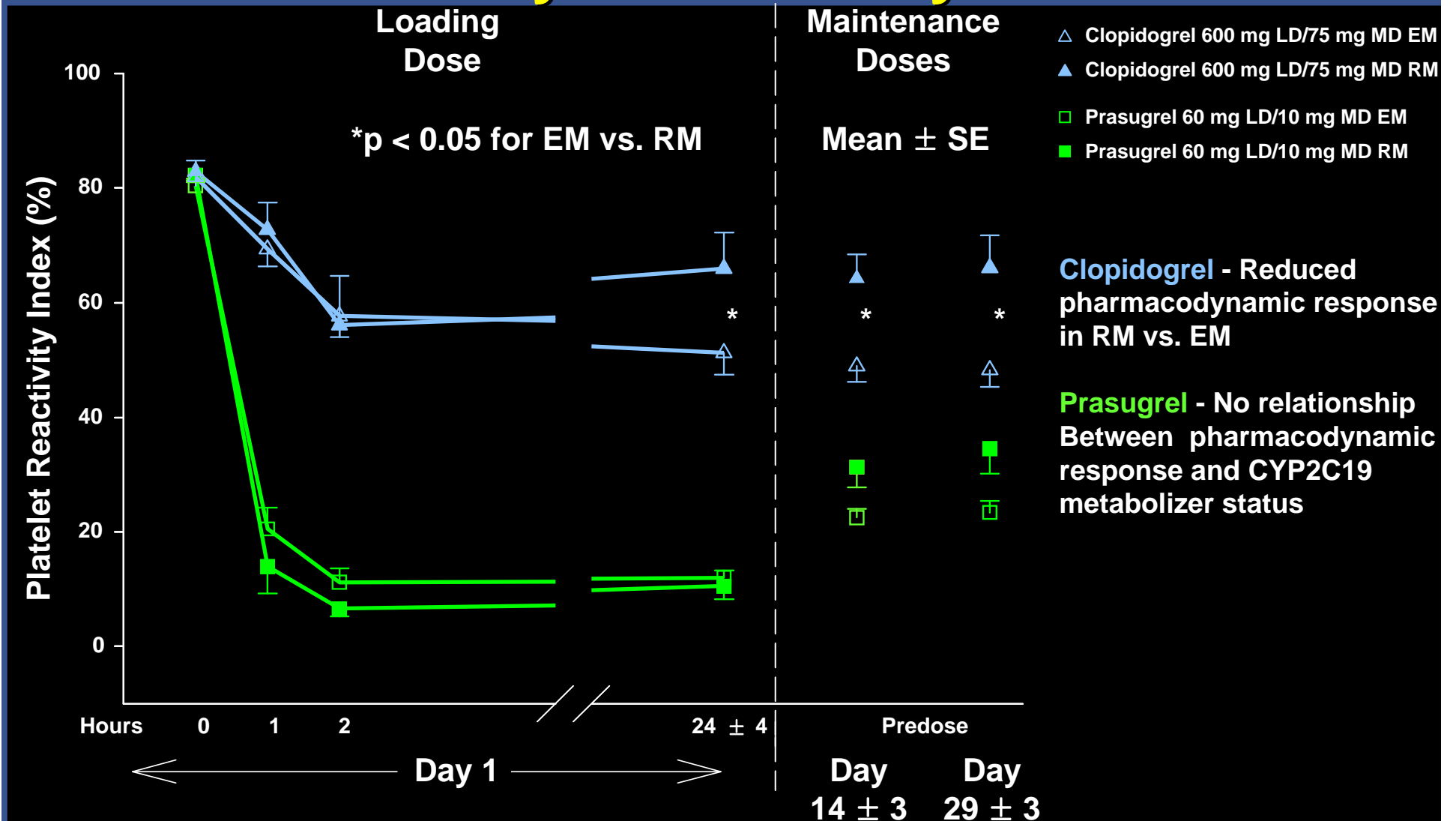
Relationship Between CYP2C19 and Exposure to Active Metabolite



Box represents median, 25th, and 75th percentiles; whiskers represent the most extreme values within 1.5 times inter-quartile range of the box and individual lines represent outlying values

Investigations in Patients

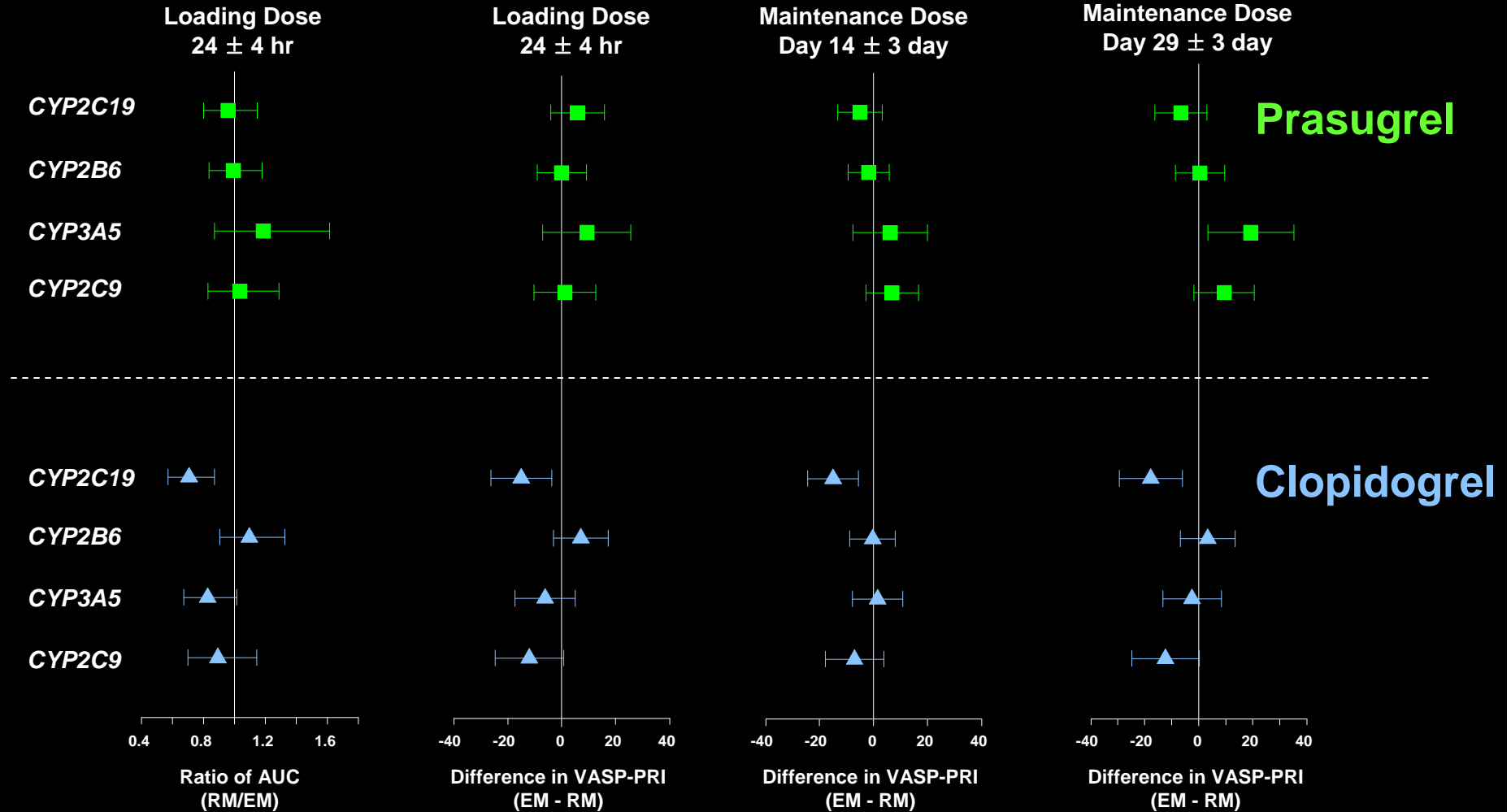
Platelet Inhibition by CYP2C19 Function as Measured by VASP Assay



EM=extensive metabolizer; RM=reduced metabolizer;
 PRI=platelet reactivity index; VASP=vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein

Varenhorst C et al. *Eur Heart J* 2009;30(14):1744-1752

Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Responses for Other Cytochrome P450 Genes



AUC=area under the concentration-time curve
 EM=extensive metabolizer; RM=reduced metabolizer
 PRI=platelet reactivity index; VASP=vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Cytochrome P-450 Polymorphisms and Response to Clopidogrel

Jessica L. Mega, M.D., M.P.H., Sandra L. Close, Ph.D., Stephen D. Wiviott, M.D., Lei Shen, Ph.D., Richard D. Hockett, M.D., John T. Brandt, M.D., Joseph R. Walker, Pharm.D., Elliott M. Antman, M.D., William Macias, M.D., Ph.D., Eugene Braunwald, M.D., and Marc S. Sabatine, M.D., M.P.H.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Clopidogrel requires transformation into an active metabolite by cytochrome P-450 (CYP) enzymes for its antiplatelet effect. The genes encoding CYP enzymes are polymorphic, with common alleles conferring reduced function.

METHODS

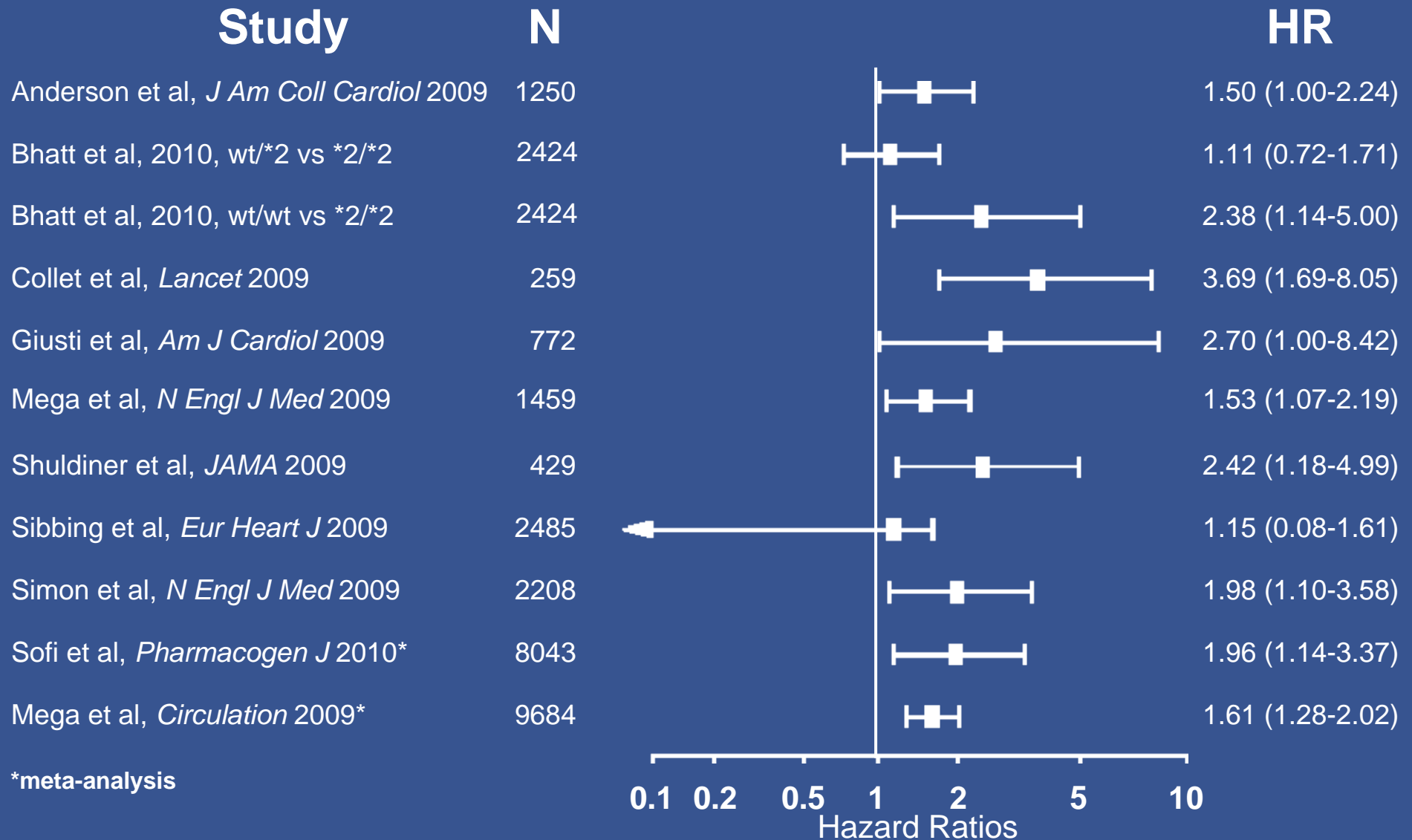
We tested the association between functional genetic variants in CYP genes, concentrations of active drug metabolite, and platelet inhibition in response to clopidogrel in 162 healthy subjects. We then examined the association between genetic variants and cardiovascular outcomes in a separate cohort of patients with acute coronary syndromes who were treated with clopidogrel. Improvement in Therapeutic Outcomes by Optimizing Platelet Inhibition with Prasugrel—Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TRITON)

RESULTS

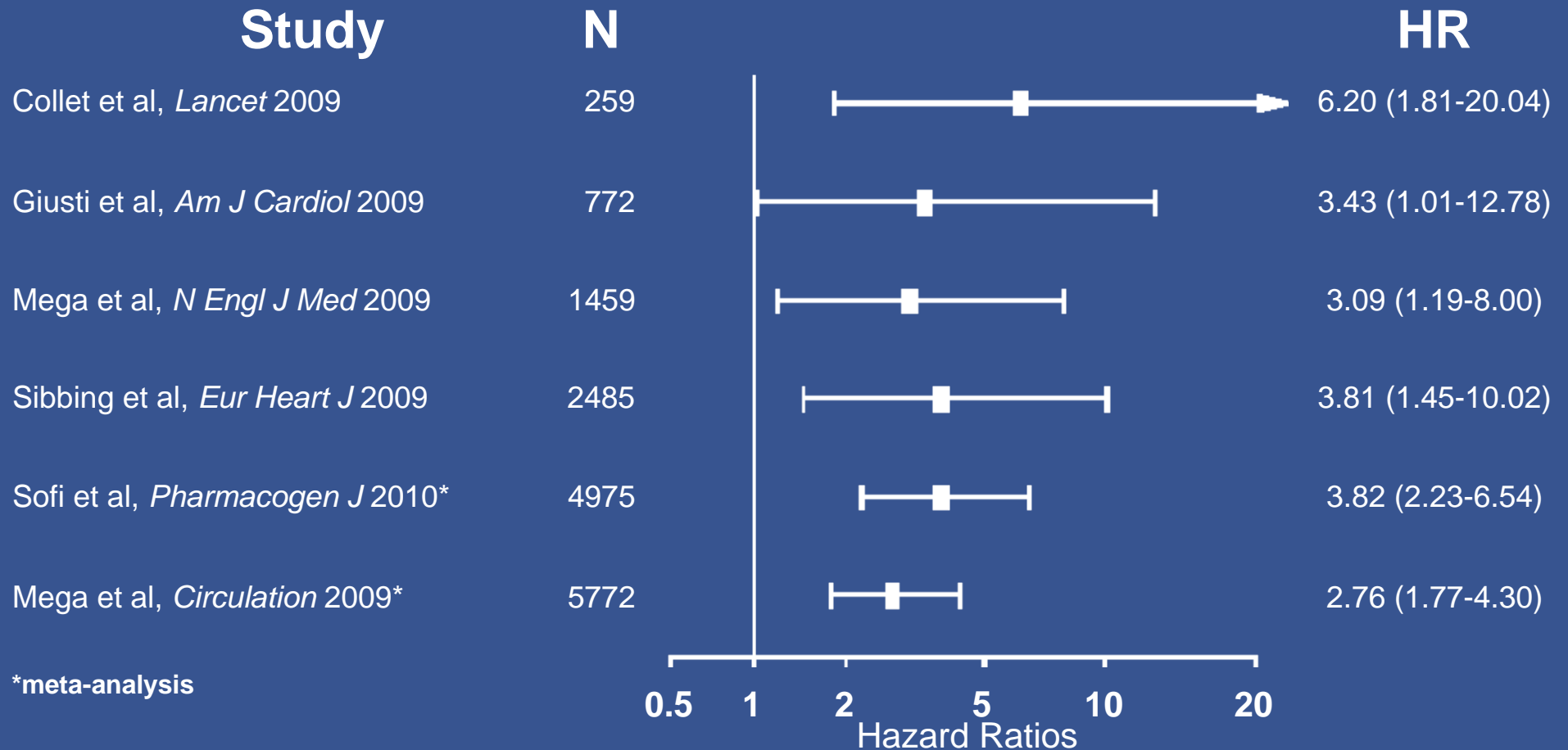
In healthy subjects who were treated with clopidogrel, carriers of a CYP2C19 reduced-function allele (approximately 30% of subjects) had a 32.4% reduction in plasma concentrations of the active metabolite compared with noncarriers. In patients with acute coronary syndromes, carriers of a CYP2C19 reduced-function allele had a 10% reduction in maximal platelet inhibition compared with noncarriers.

Papers published in *New England Journal of Medicine*, *Lancet*, and *European Heart Journal* show similar PGx associations (Collet 2009, Simon 2009, Guisti 2009)

Genetics and Cardiovascular Event Rates

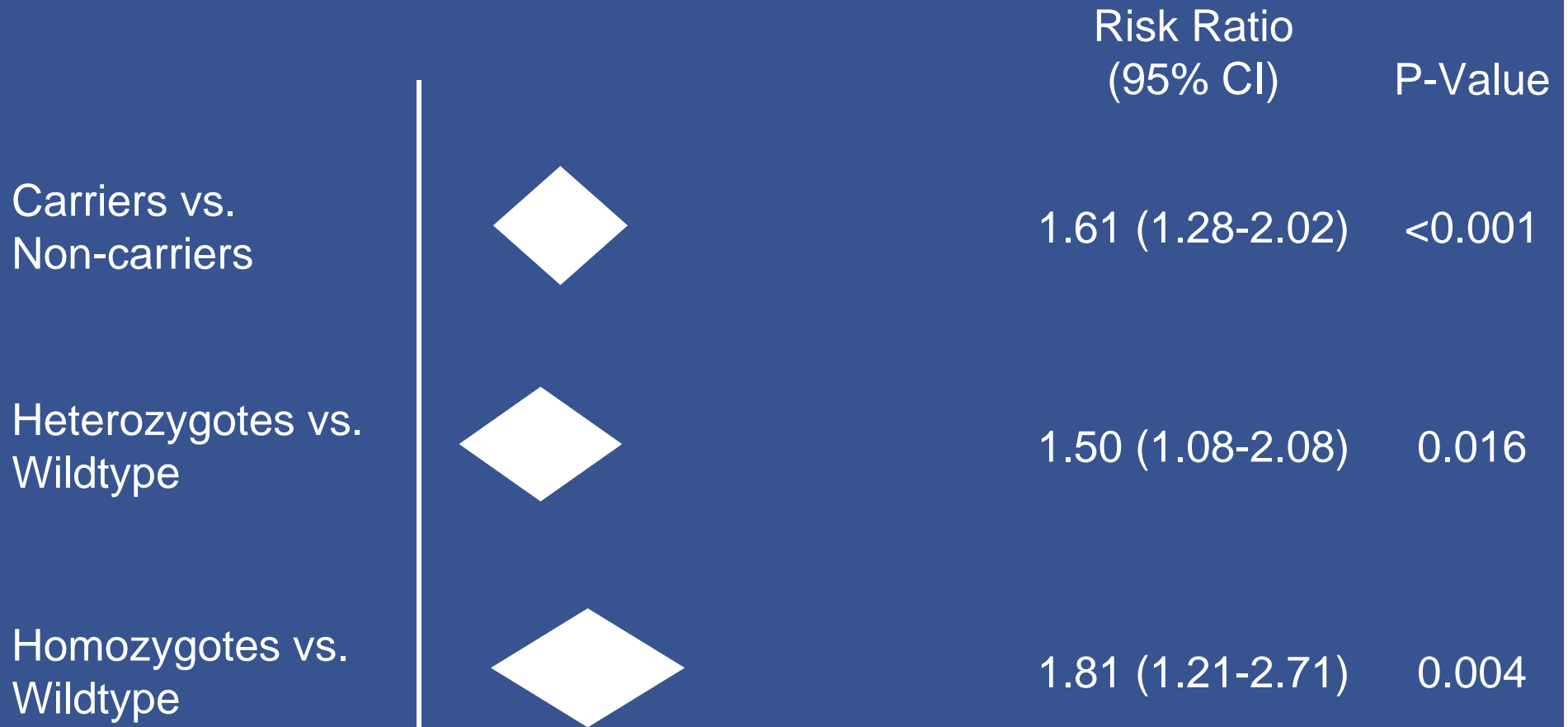


Genetics and Stent Thrombosis Rates



Is it one allele or two that drives the genetic effect?

Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events

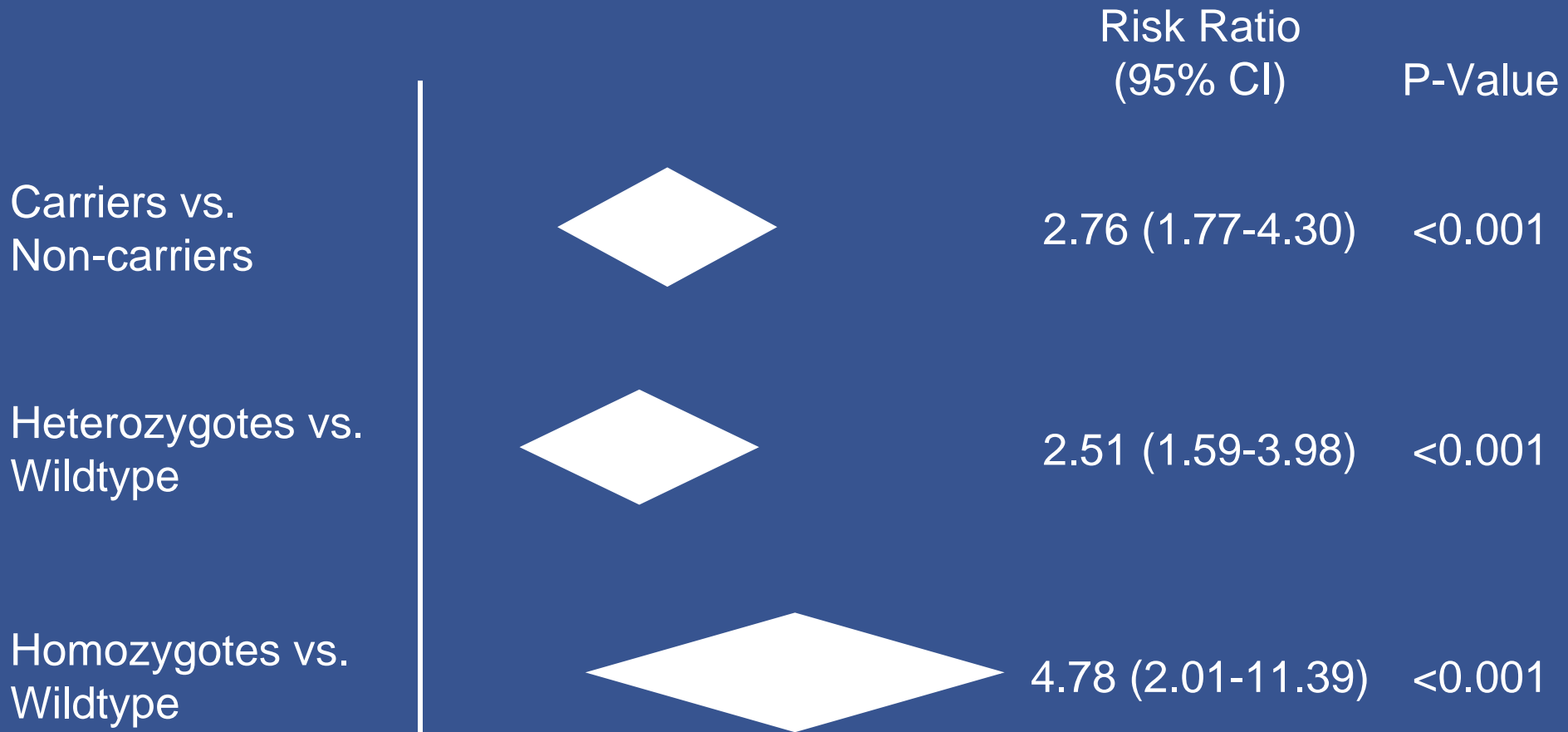


N=9684

*Risk lower with
CYP2C19 variant*

*Risk higher with
CYP2C19 variant*

Stent Thrombosis



N=5772

Risk lower with CYP2C19 variant

Risk higher with CYP2C19 variant

Unmet Medical Need in ACS/PCI

*ACS Managed with PCI
Dual Antiplatelet Therapy*

*High Risk Clinical
Features*

Genetic Polymorphisms

Continued Ischemic Events