ClinSeq[®] Update Secondary Findings & Predictive Medicine

Les Biesecker NHGRI



Secondary Findings

- Intentional search for actionable mutations from exome/genome
 - Independent of indication for sequencing
- Distinct from incidental findings

 Arbitrary, inadvertent discovery of variant
- Much derided, often avoided



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- Much derided, often avoided
- But it is, in fact, predictive genomic medicine



Genomic Precision Medicine

- What is it?
 - Predictive medicine, Personalized medicine, Individualized medicine, etc.
 - Stratify risks of disease, complications, prognosis
 - Maximize efficacy, minimize side effects
 - Must shift to genome-first approach, followed by iterative, *post hoc* phenotyping



<u>Combined Malonic & MethylMalonic Acidemia</u> (CMAMMA)

- Autosomal recessive, childhood organic acidosis, decompensation, CNS infarcts, coma
- Exome identified *ACSF3* mutations
- ClinSeq[®] participant with homozygous variant
 - Post-hoc phenotyping abnl metabolites
 - Late neurologic symptoms & abnl MRI
- Pre-hoc understanding of disease completely wrong



Exome sequencing identifies ACSF3 as a cause of combined malonic and methylmalonic aciduria



Identification of novel phenotypes

- A mild form of type II diabetes mellitus in patients with mutations in GCKR, correlated with cellular localization
- *RGS6* null mutations lead to decreased heart rate variability



Research article

Correlation of rare coding variants in the gene encoding human glucokinase regulatory protein with phenotypic, cellular, and kinetic outcomes

Matthew G. Rees,^{1,2} David Ng,¹ Sarah Ruppert,¹ Clesson Turner,¹ Nicola L. Beer,² Amy J. Swift,¹ Mario A. Morken,¹ Jennifer E. Below,³ Ilana Blech,⁴ NISC Comparative Sequencing Program,¹ James C. Mullikin,¹ Mark I. McCarthy,^{2,5,6} Leslie G. Biesecker,¹ Anna L. Gloyn,^{2,6} and Francis S. Collins¹



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Essential Role of the $m_2 R\text{-}RGS6\text{-}I_{KACh}$ Pathway in Controlling Intrinsic Heart Rate Variability

Ekaterina Posokhova, David Ng, Aaisha Opel, Ikuo Masuho, Andrew Tinker, Leslie G. Biesecker, Kevin Wickman, Kirill A. Martemyanov 🖸



Secondary Findings are Predictive Genomic Medicine

- Broke this in 2006 with cancer susceptibility
- Followed with dysrhythmias, cardiomyopathy, & malignant hyperthermia



The American Journal of Human Genetics

ARTICIF

Secondary Variants in Individuals Undergoing Exome Sequencing: Screening of 572 Individuals Identifies High-Penetrance Mutations in Cancer-Susceptibility Genes

Jennifer J. Johnston,^{1,7} Wendy S. Rubinstein,^{1,2,3,7,8} Flavia M. Facio,¹ David Ng,¹ Larry N. Singh,¹ Jamie K. Teer,^{1,4} James C. Mullikin,^{1,4,5,6} and Leslie G. Biesecker^{1,4,*}

Circulation: Cardiovascular Genetics



Original Article

Interpreting Secondary Cardiac Disease Variants in an Exome Cohort

David Ng, MD; Jennifer J. Johnston, PhD; Jamie K. Teer, PhD; Larry N. Singh, PhD; Lindsey C. Peller, BS; Jamila S. Wynter, BA; Katie L. Lewis, ScM; David N. Cooper, PhD; Peter D. Stenson, BSc; James C. Mullikin, PhD; Leslie G. Biesecker, MD; on behalf of the NIH Intramural Sequencing Center (NISC) Comparative Sequencing Program

NESTHESIOLOGY

The Journal of the American Society of Anesthesiologists, Inc.

Using Exome Data to Identify Malignant Hyperthermia Susceptibility Mutations

Stephen G. Gonsalves, M.S.N.,* David Ng, M.D.,† Jennifer J. Johnston, Ph.D.,‡ Jamie K. Teer, Ph.D., § NISC Comparative Sequencing Program, || Peter D. Stenson, Ph.D.,# David N. Cooper, Ph.D.,** James C. Mullikin, Ph.D., + Leslie G. Biesecker, M.D. +

Secondary Variant Finding Validated by CSER Consortium



Actionable exomic incidental findings in 6503 participants: challenges of variant classification

True Genomic Research Approach

- Search 950 exomes for all null variants
 - Nonsense, frameshift, splice
- Genes sensitive to haploinsufficiency
- Disease (not traits)
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- ~50% yield of disease
- 2-3% of participants
- Most undiagnosed
- Probably underestimate
 - Not all such genes known
 - Subset of mutations
 - Conservative phenotyping
 - Adults



Lessons Learned

- Hypothesis-testing model limited
- Hypothesis-generating clinical research essential for predictive genomic medicine
- Unbiased ascertainment of phenotypes essential to knowing full spectrum
- Established concept of genomic secondary findings
- Established rate, 2-4%



Lessons Learned

- Need to expand and scale hypothesisgenerating clinical research
- Research requires
 - Thorough consent
 - Motivated cohort
 - Creative & motivated investigators



Iterative Research Project: Basic



Iterative Research Project: Clinical



Pushing Into Clinical Space

- Clinical Center Genomics Opportunity (CCGO)
- Two-track program
 - Exomes for researchers outside NHGRI
 - Exomes for clinical secondary findings analysis
- CLIA sequencing lab
- Objective to get clinical genomics to infiltrate into NIHCC practice

Conclusion

Think genomically in clinical research

Hypothesis generating research is valid, useful, and complementary to hypothesis-testing research