

# Results of the International AAAgen GWAS meta-analysis

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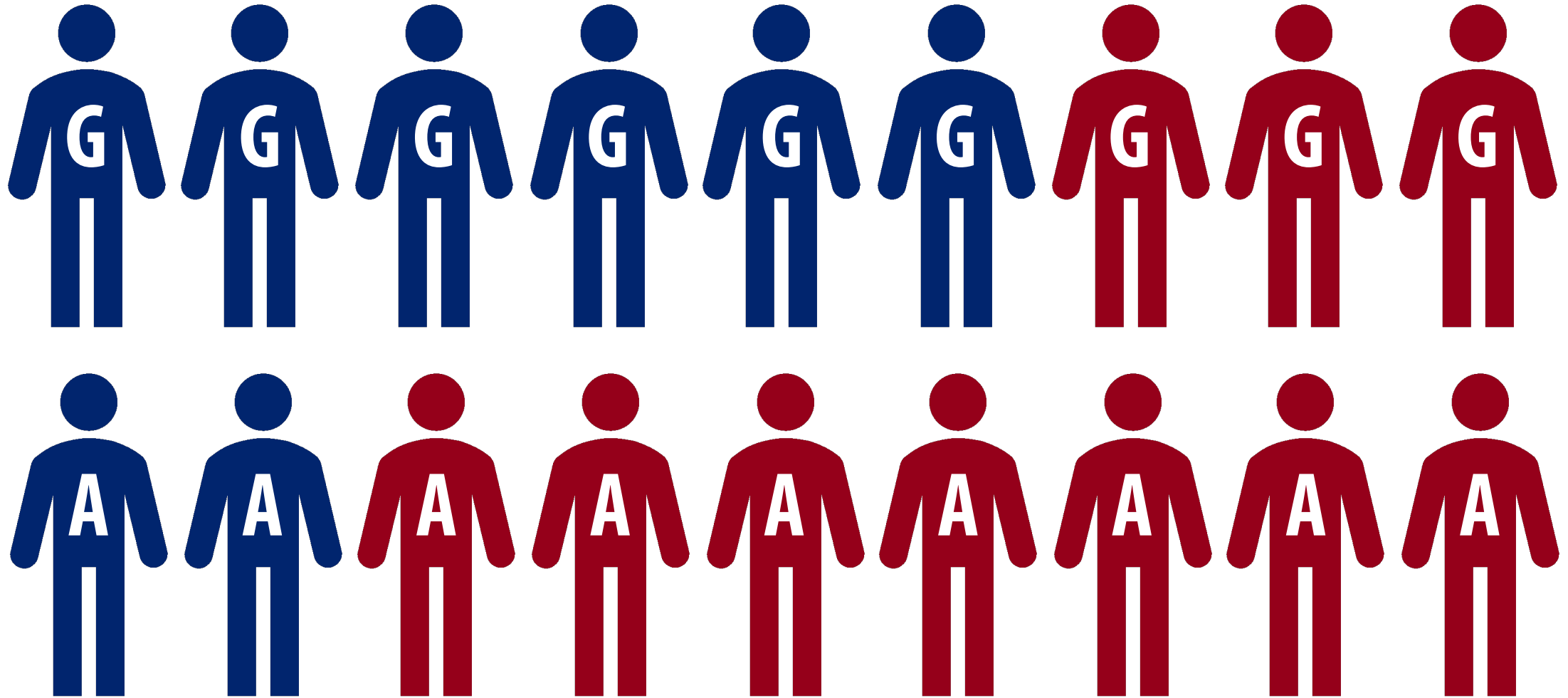
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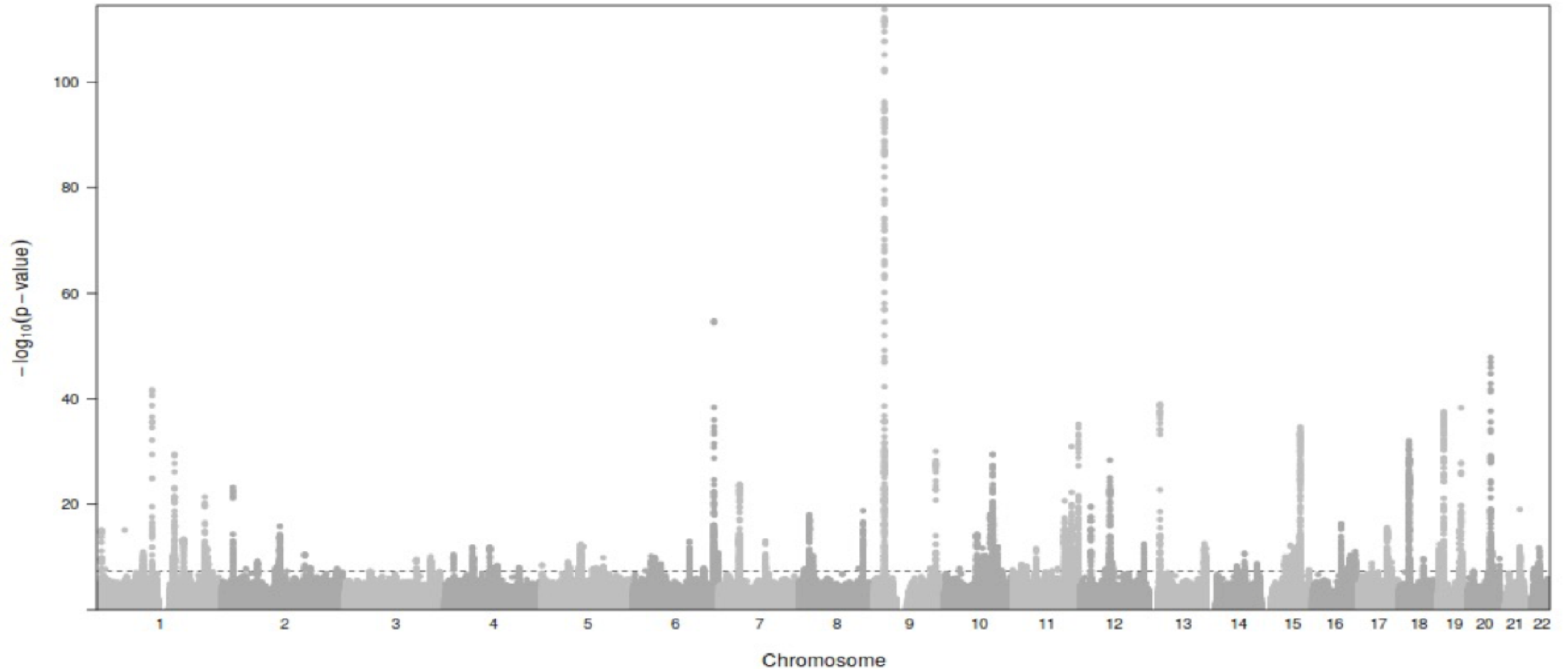
# Disclosures

- Grant support from U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
- Research support from RenalytixAI, LLC
- Personal consulting fees from Calico, Labs
- This presentation will discuss repurposing medications for off-label use in the treatment of AAA

# Testing genetic association in populations



# AAAgen GWAS



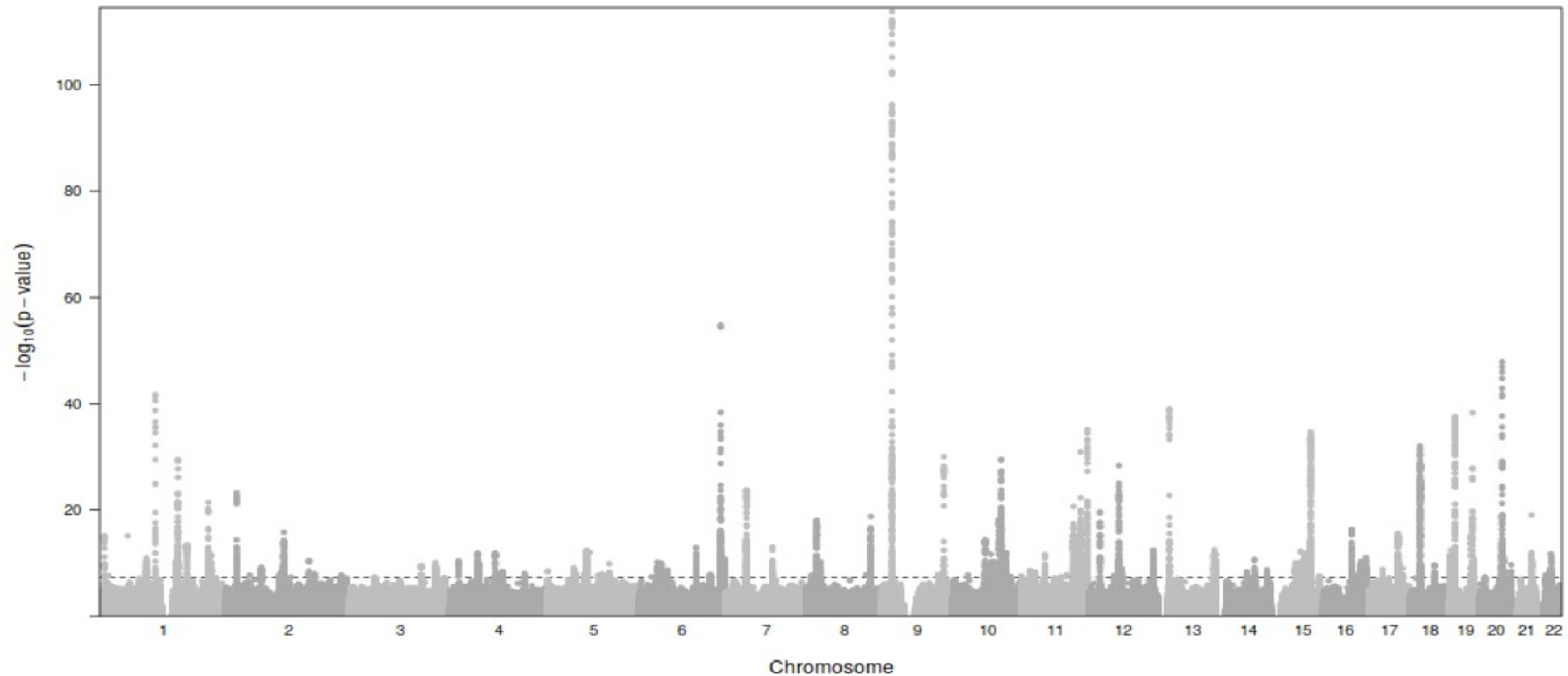


# AAAgen GWAS

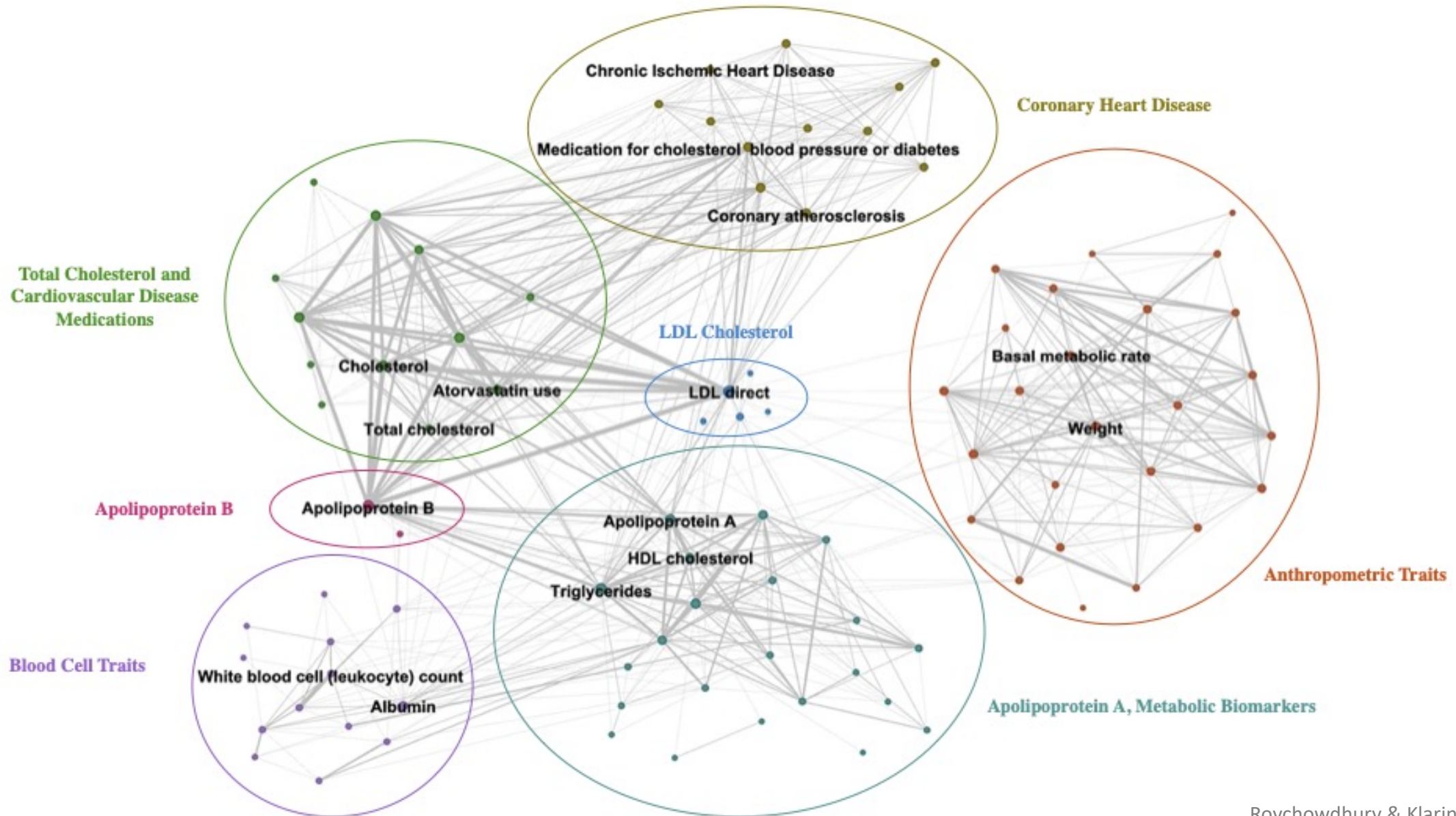
14 Cohorts

39,221 AAA cases

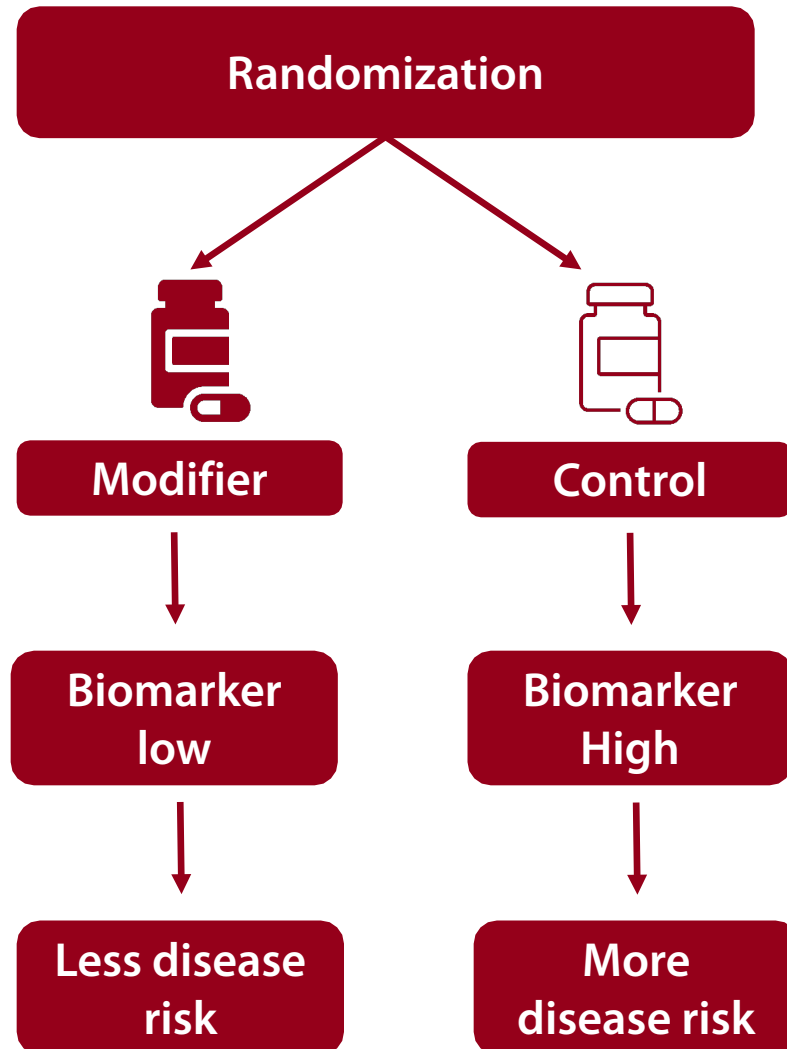
123 risk loci



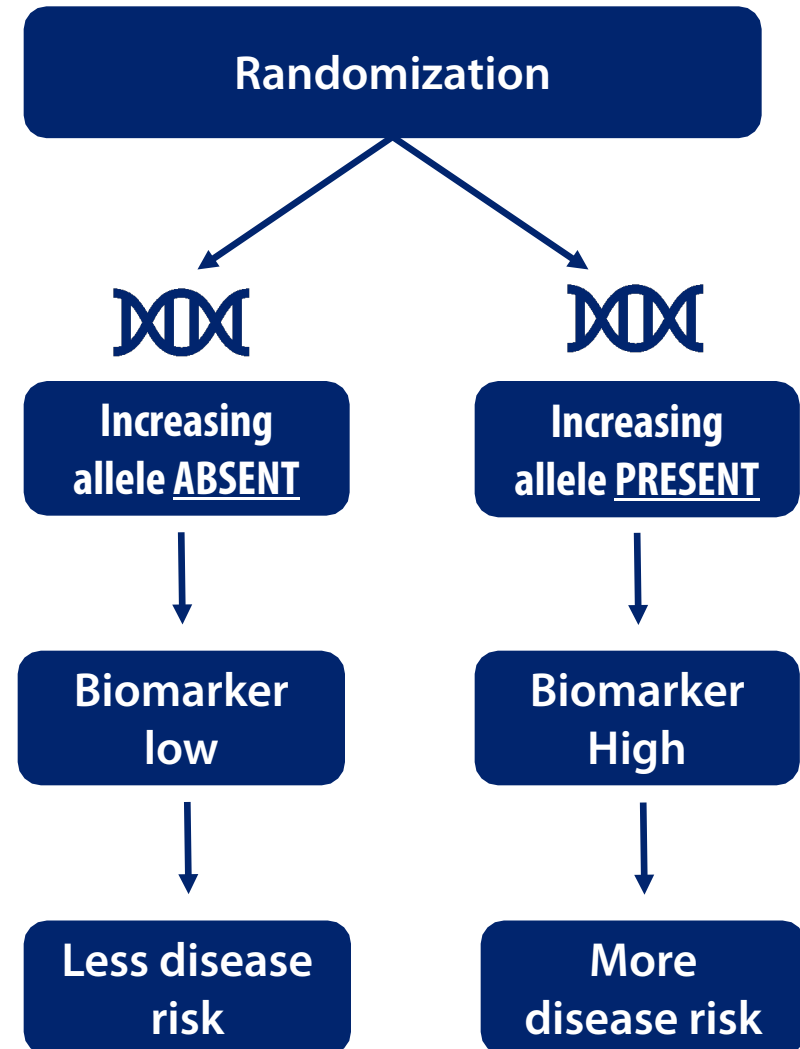
# A central role for lipids and lipoproteins



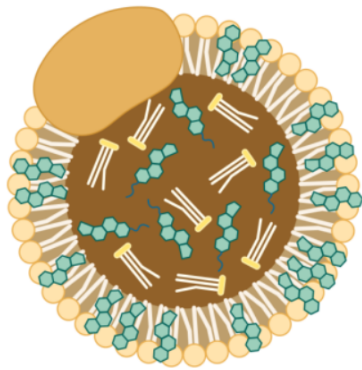
## Randomized Controlled Trial



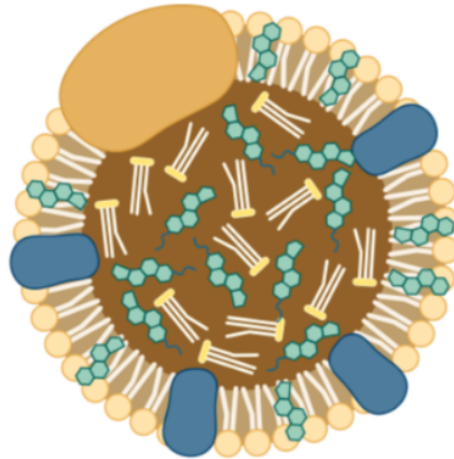
## Mendelian Randomization



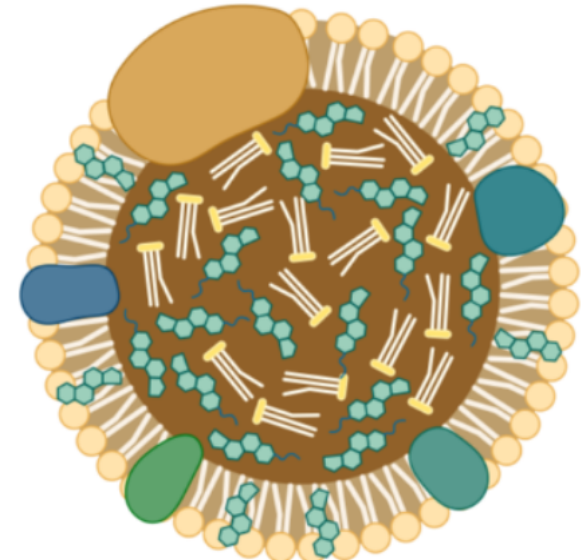
# non-HDL cholesterol is causally associated with AAA



**LDL-C**



**IDL-C**

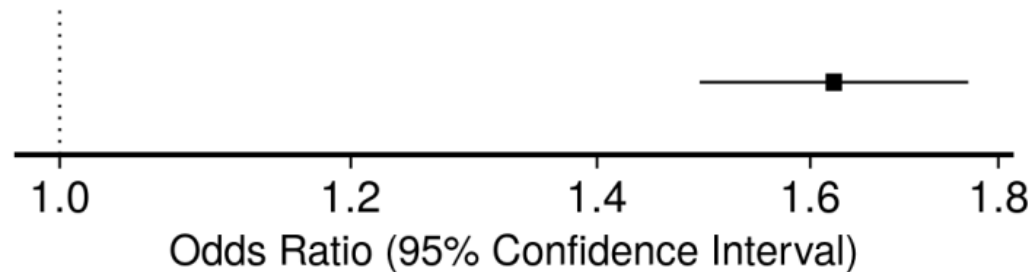


**VLDL-C**

**Exposure**   **Outcome**

nonHDL

AAA



**OR**

1.62

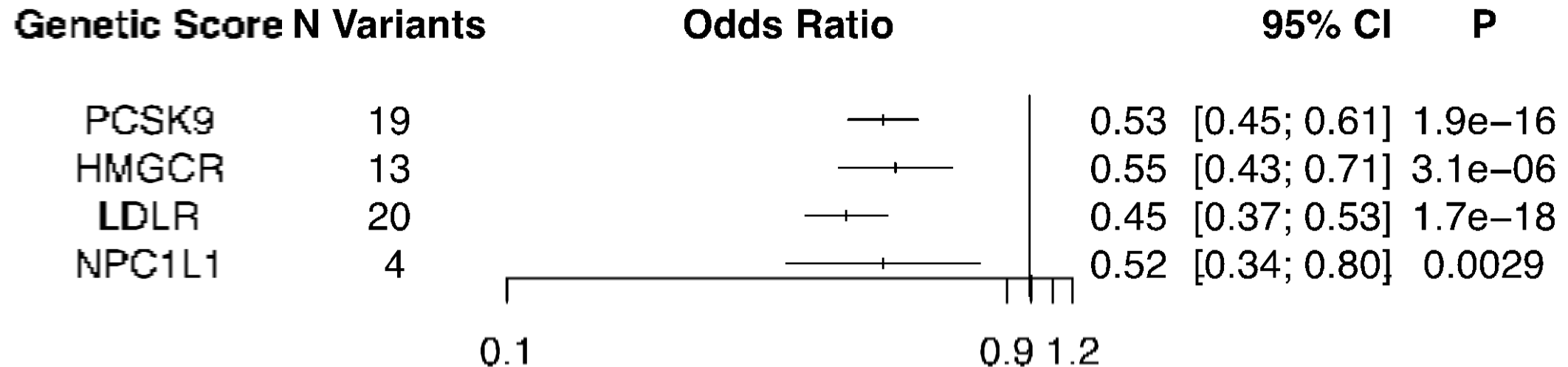
**95% CI**

[1.49, 1.77]

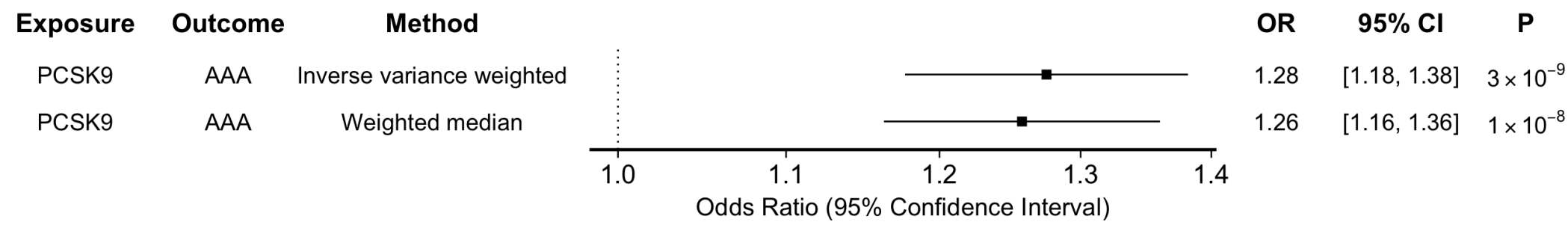
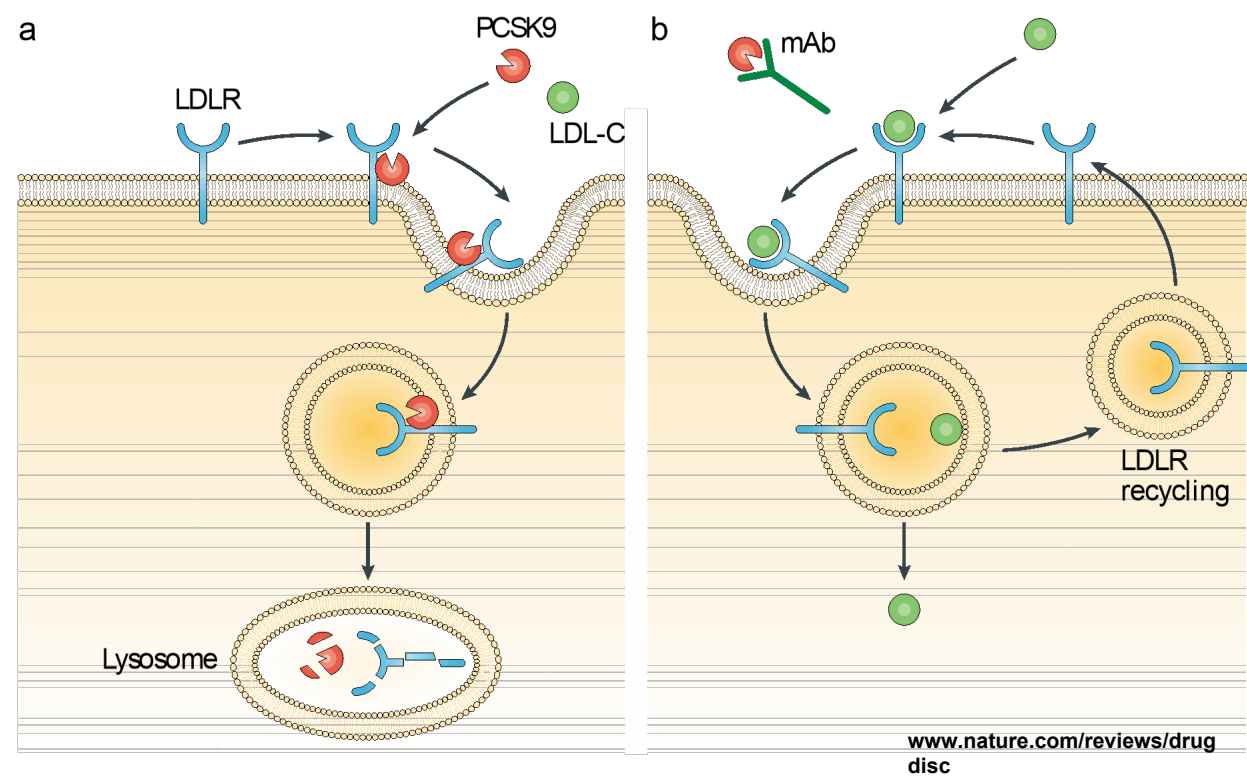
**P**

$1 \times 10^{-29}$

# Pharmacological manipulation of lipoproteins is predicted to protect from AA

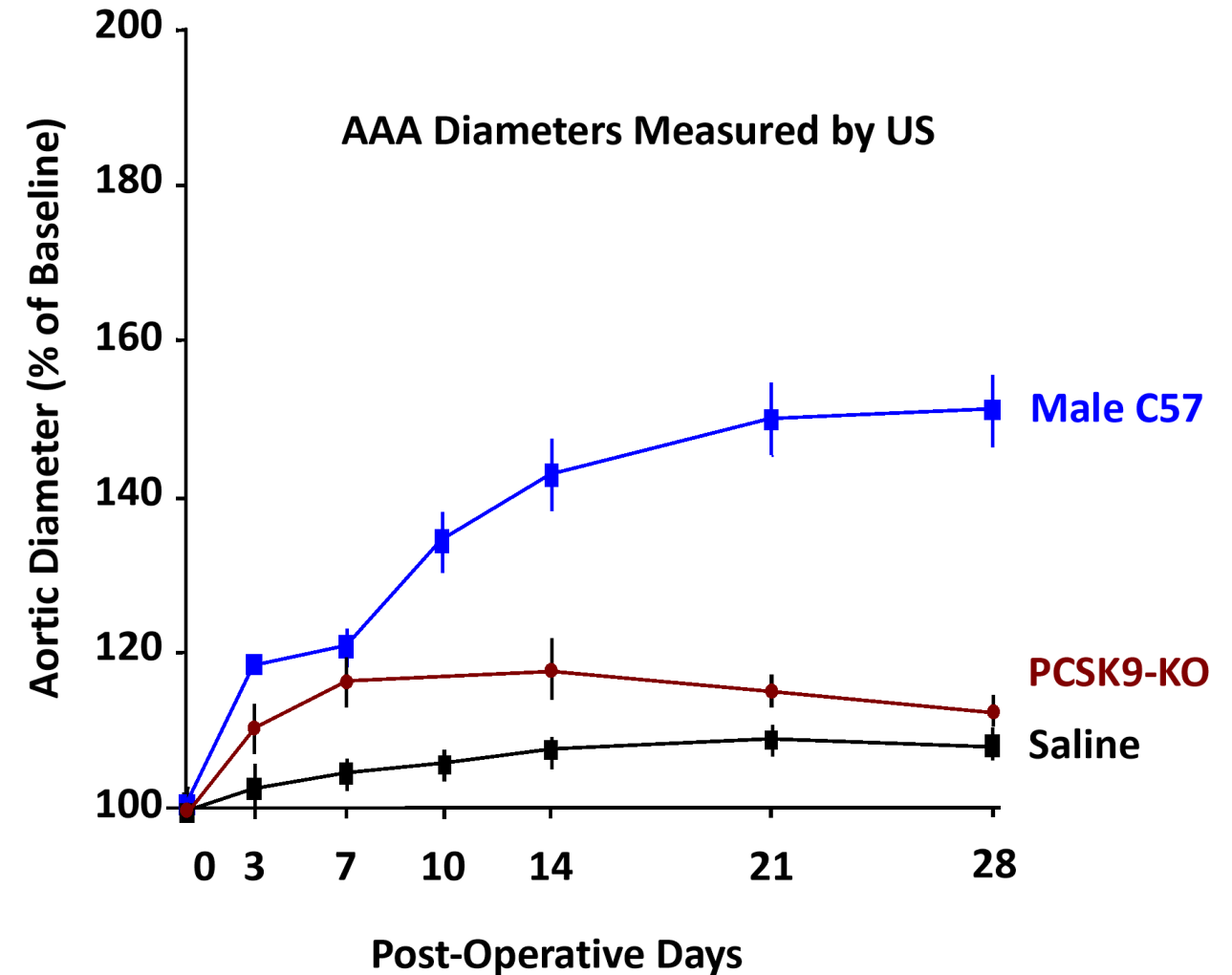
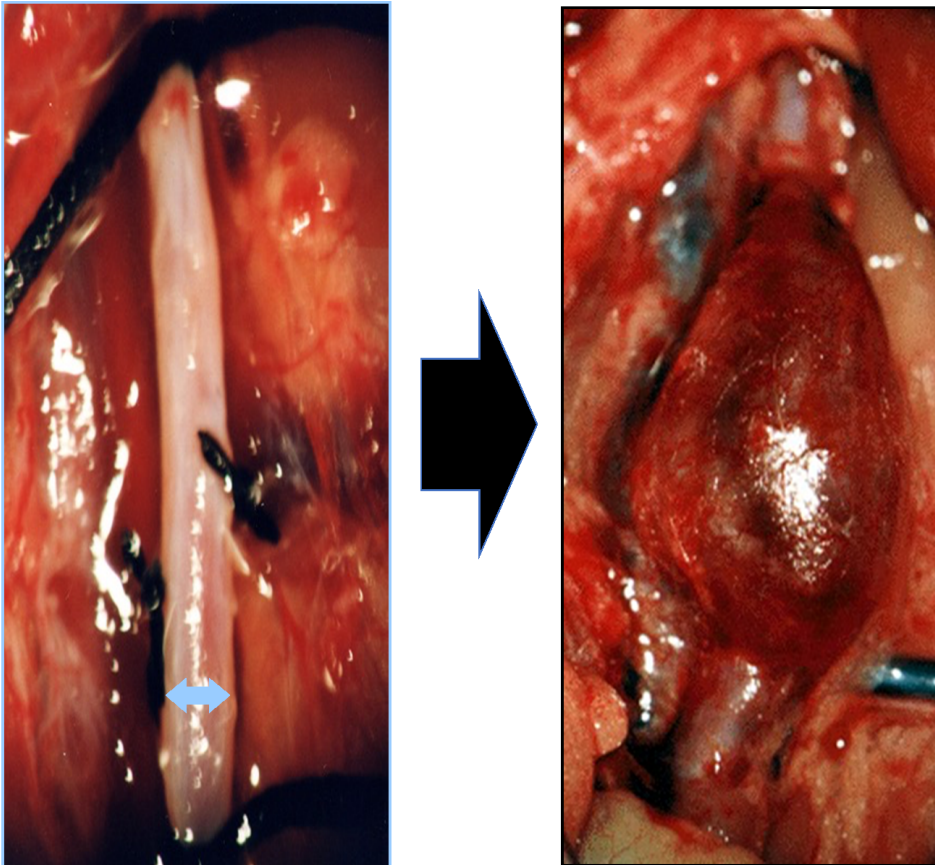


# Circulating PCSK9 is a causal risk factor for AAA



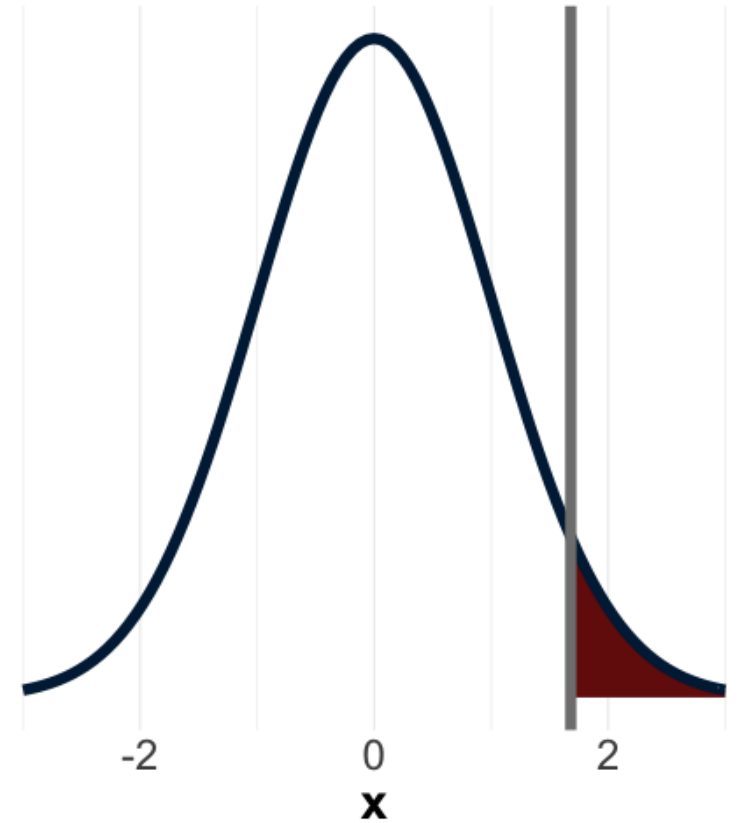


# PCSK9<sup>-/-</sup> mice are resistant to elastase induced AAA



# Polygenic Risk Score (PRS)

- Weighted score of multiple variants
- Weights based on GWAS data for given trait in a reference population
- Constructed to account for linkage disequilibrium
- Used to predict trait in another population
- Frequently thresholded for implementation

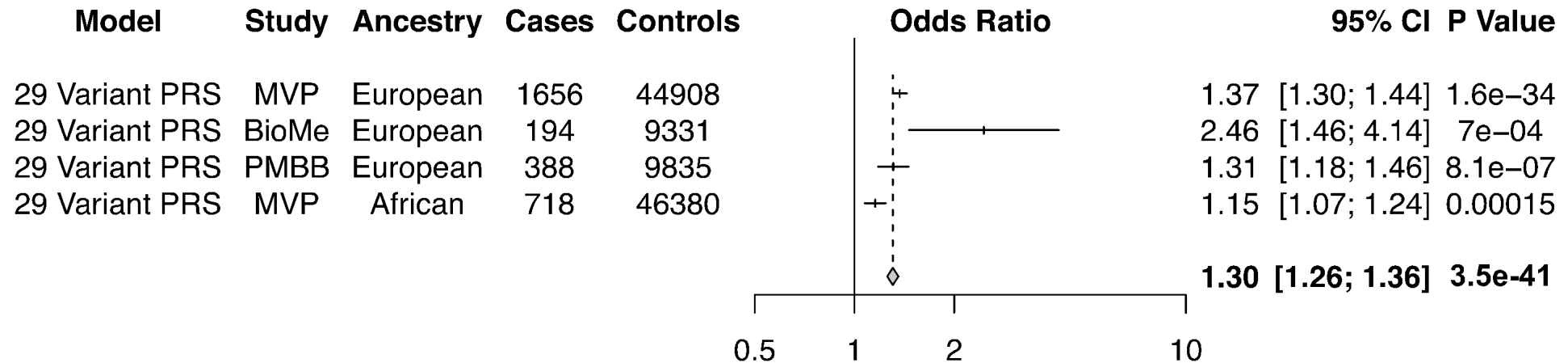




# Polygenic risk score validates in external cohorts



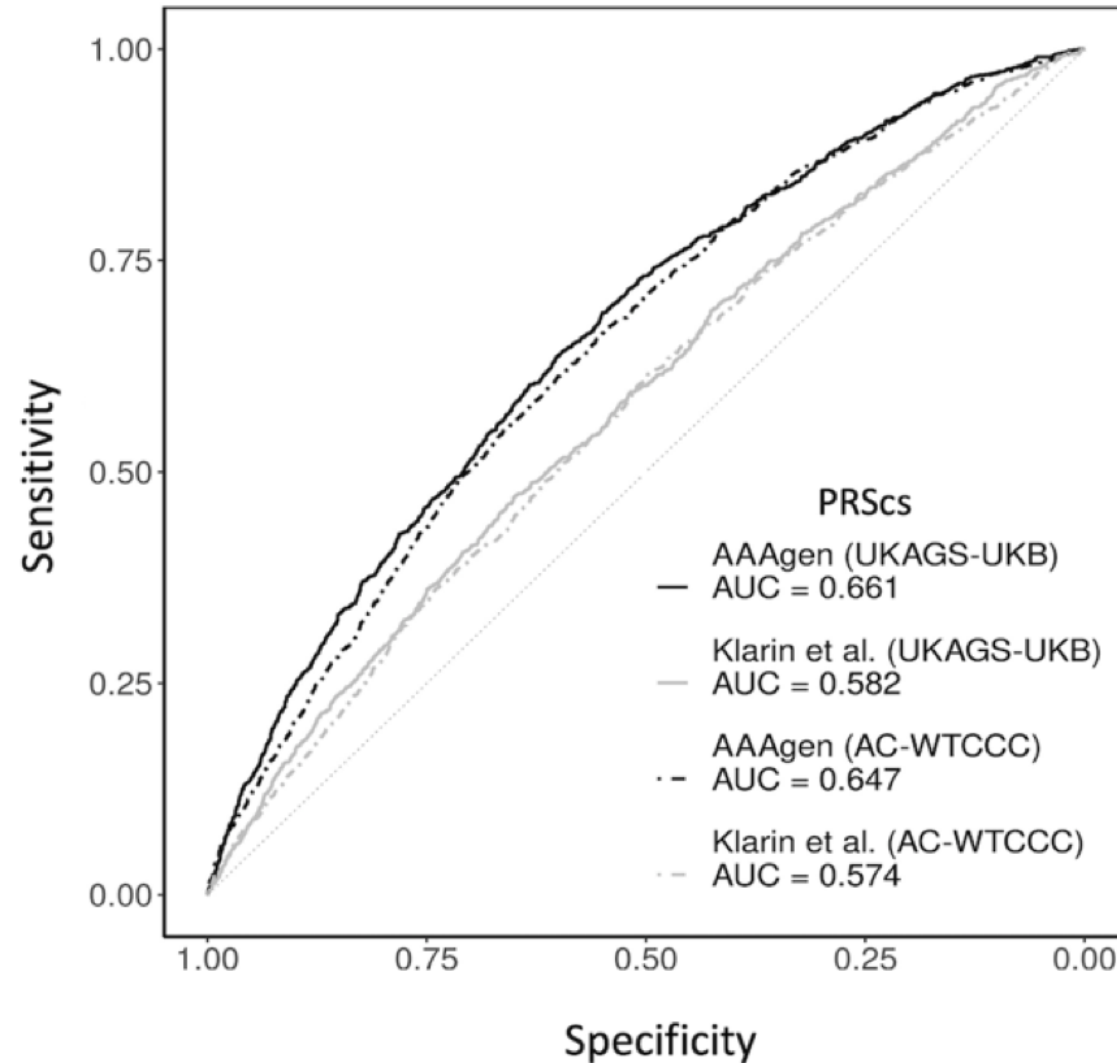
**B**



# Genetic informed screening for AAA

Population	Ancestry	Prevalence	95% CI	Data Source
Men aged 65-75, ever smoker	European	6-7%	NA	Randomized Control Trials
Top 5% PRS all ages/sexes	European	5.9%	5.1-6.7%	Current Study
Top 5% PRS Men > 50		8.6%	7.3-9.8%	
Top 5% PRS all ages/sexes	African	1.7%	1.3-2.2%	
Top 5% PRS Men > 50		2.5%	2.0-3.0%	

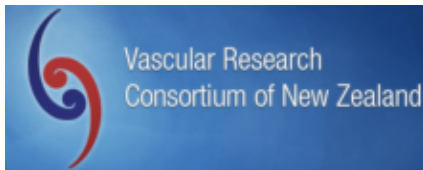
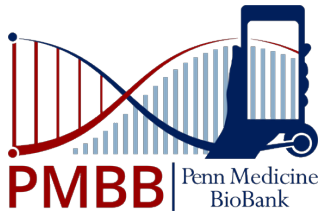
# AAAgen improves polygenic AAA prediction



# Conclusions

- Large-scale genetic studies can identify DNA variants, genes, proteins, and biological pathways that lead to common vascular disease
- AAA has a large genetic component
- Blood lipids and circulating lipoproteins are causal risk factors for AAA
- LDL-C modifying therapy, and PCSK9 inhibitors in particular, may prevent AAA
- Genetics can be used to predict risk and possibly expand screening indications

# AAAgen Consortium



**Tanmoy Roychowdhury**  
**Derek Klarin**  
**Michael Levin**

## Steering Committee

**Phil Tsao**  
**Cristen Willer**  
**Matthew Bown**  
**Greg Jones**



[tinyurl.com/AAAGEN](https://tinyurl.com/AAAGEN)



