

Infection and Location: *gene* x environment interaction

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Cost of sequencing a full human genome, 2001 to 2021

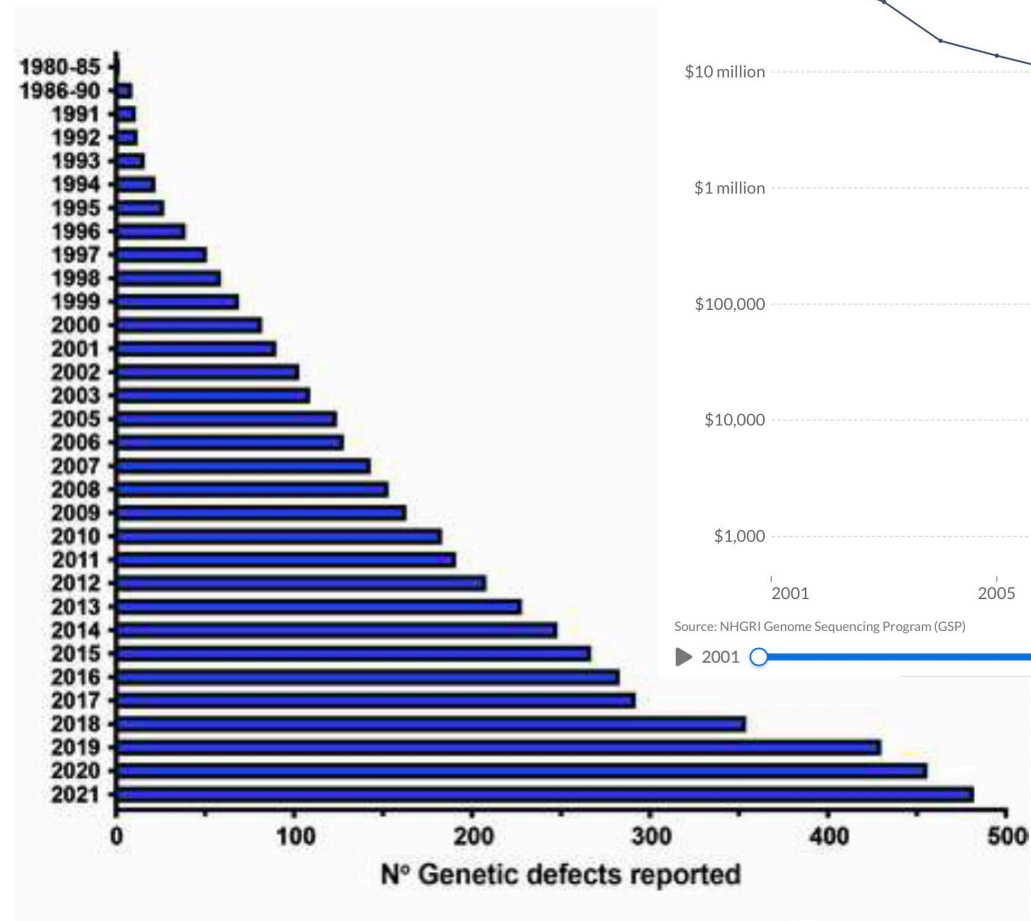
The cost of sequencing the DNA of the complete human genome, measured in US\$.

LINEAR LOG

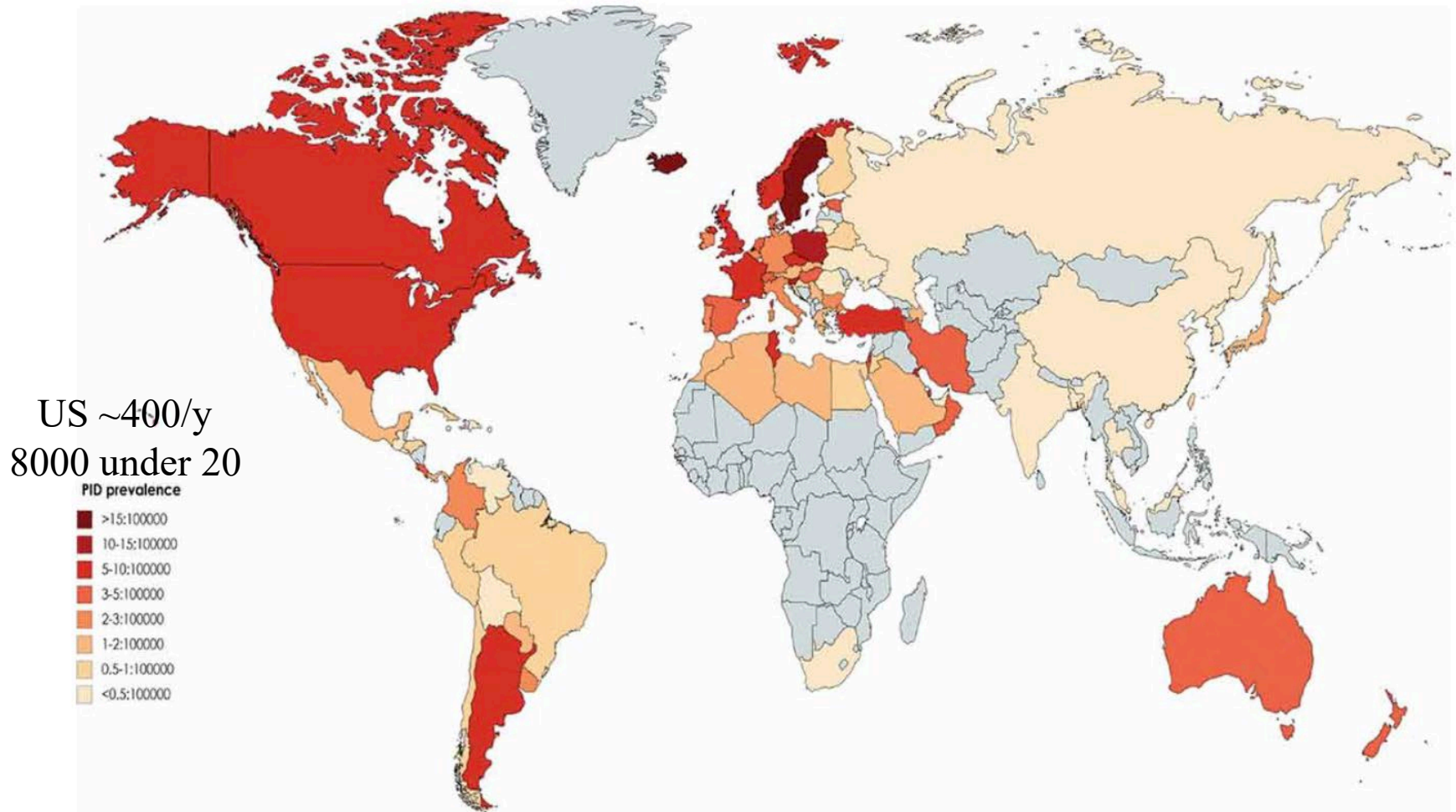


Source: NHGRI Genome Sequencing Program (GSP)

OurWorldInData.org/technological-progress/ • CC BY



Prevalence of Primary Immune Deficiencies

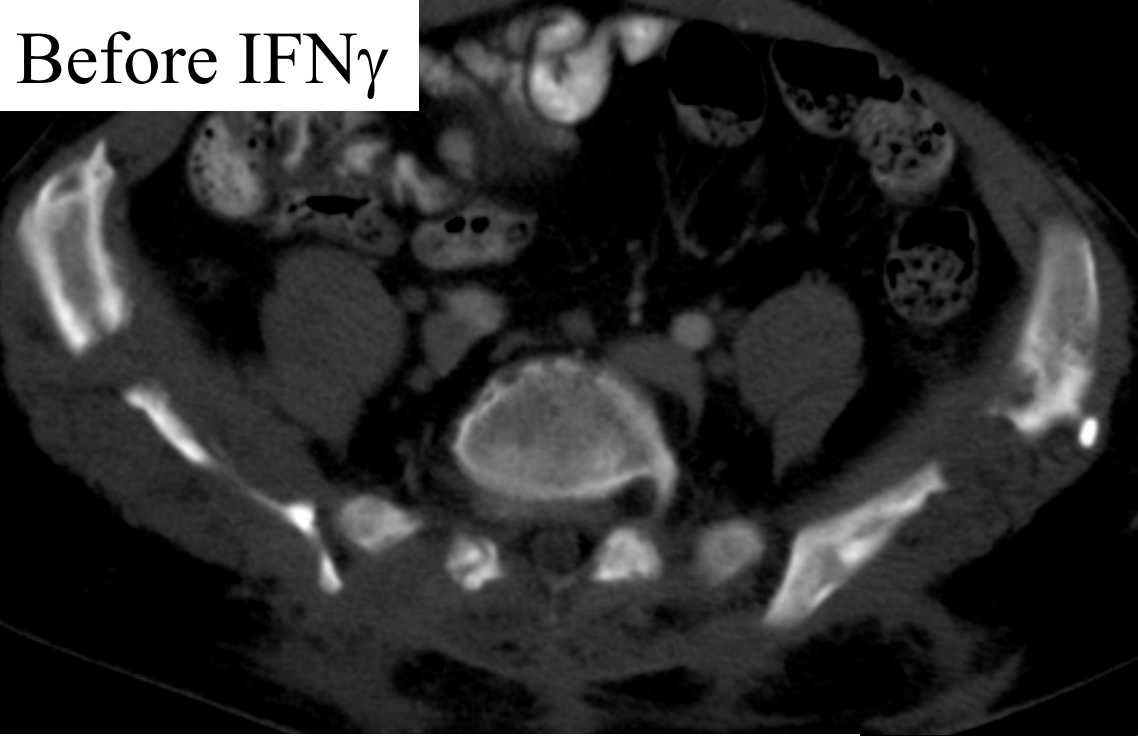


US PID 5-10/100,000

US TB 2.7/100,000



Before IFN γ



After IFN γ

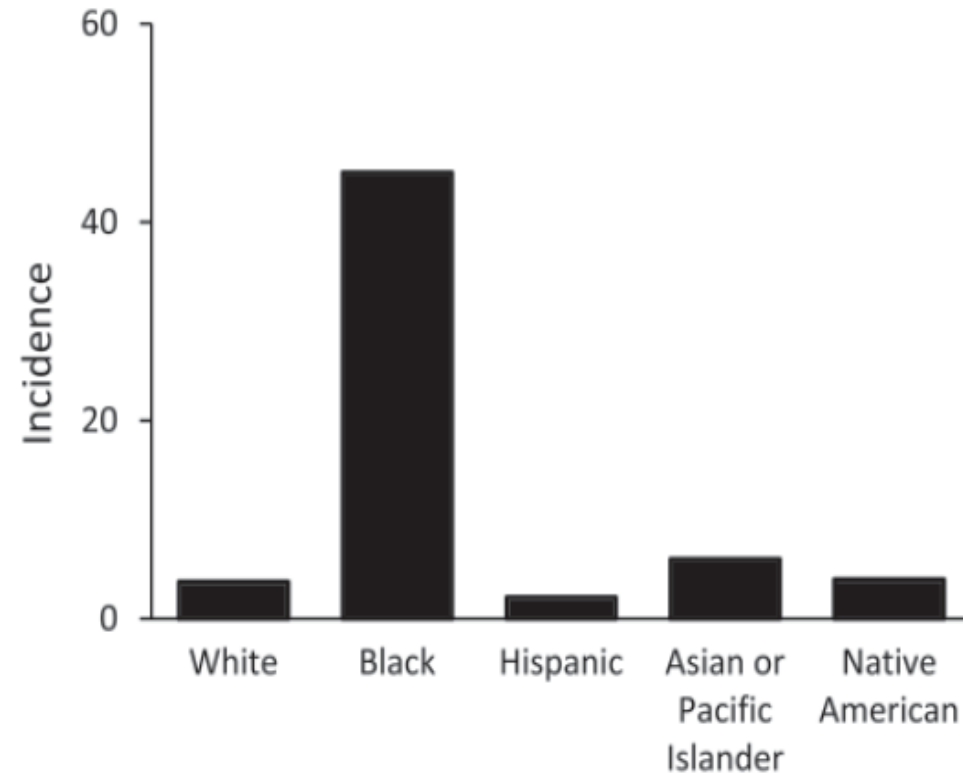


Refractory Disseminated
Coccidioidomycosis
and Mycobacteriosis in Interferon- γ
Receptor 1 Deficiency

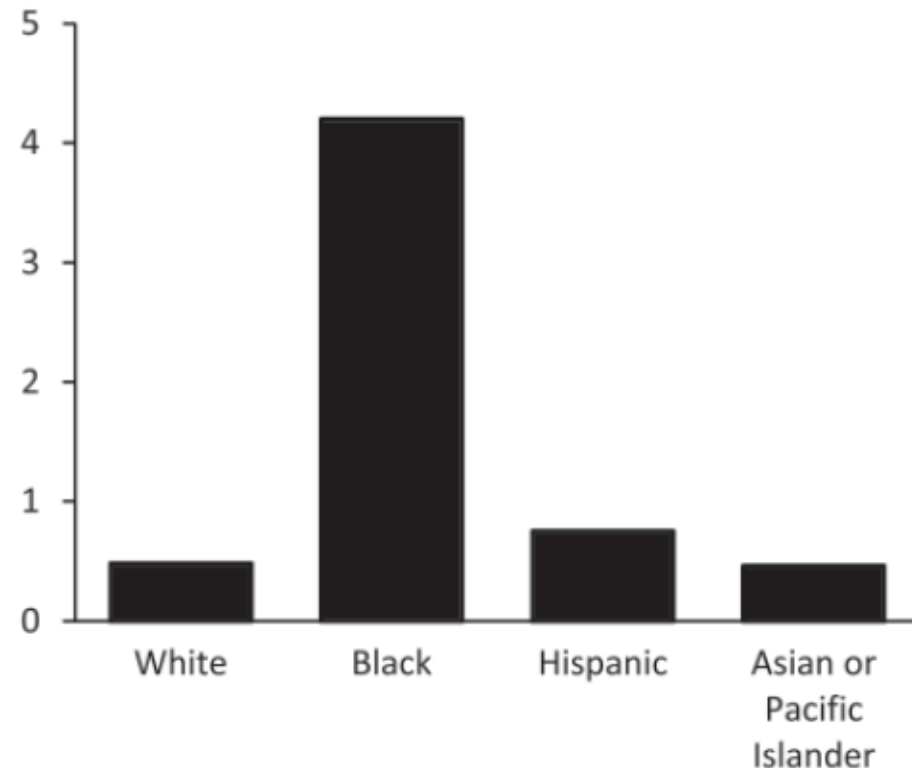
Clinical Infectious Diseases 2009;49:e62-5

Disseminated Coccidioides Hospitalizations Rate/100,000 population

Arizona 2000-2009



California 2003-2008

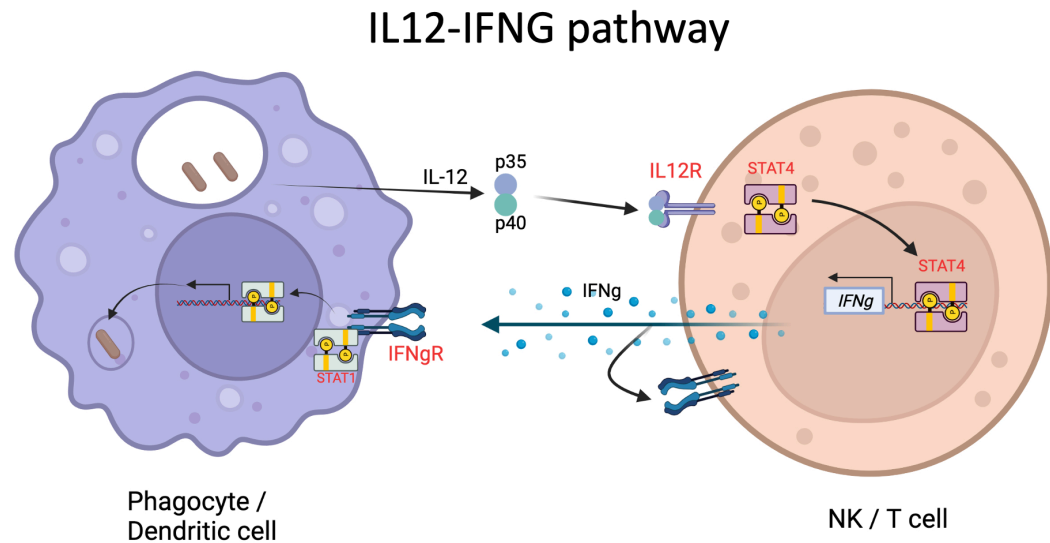


Risk Factors for Disseminated Coccidioidomycosis, United States

Pregnancy, HIV, immunosuppression
and

Targeted sequencing

STAT3 (2009)
IFNGR1 (2009)
IL12RB1 (2011)
STAT1 (2013)
IL12RB2 (2017)



So the problem:

150,000 infections/y

50,000 cases

15,000 diagnosed

1000 DCM cases/year

only 8 have identified mutations

Ever?!

Whole Exome Sequencing for DCM

STAT3 p.R423* heterozygous fatal CNS disease

STAT3 p.R84* heterozygous prolonged CNS disease

	Not Hispanic	Hispanic
Asian	3F 1M	0
Black	2F 15M	0
White	11F 12M	6F 10M
Other	7M	1F

68 patients, 23 F and 45 M

Amy Hsu



Whole Exome Sequencing Usually Looks for Rare
Mendelian Variants

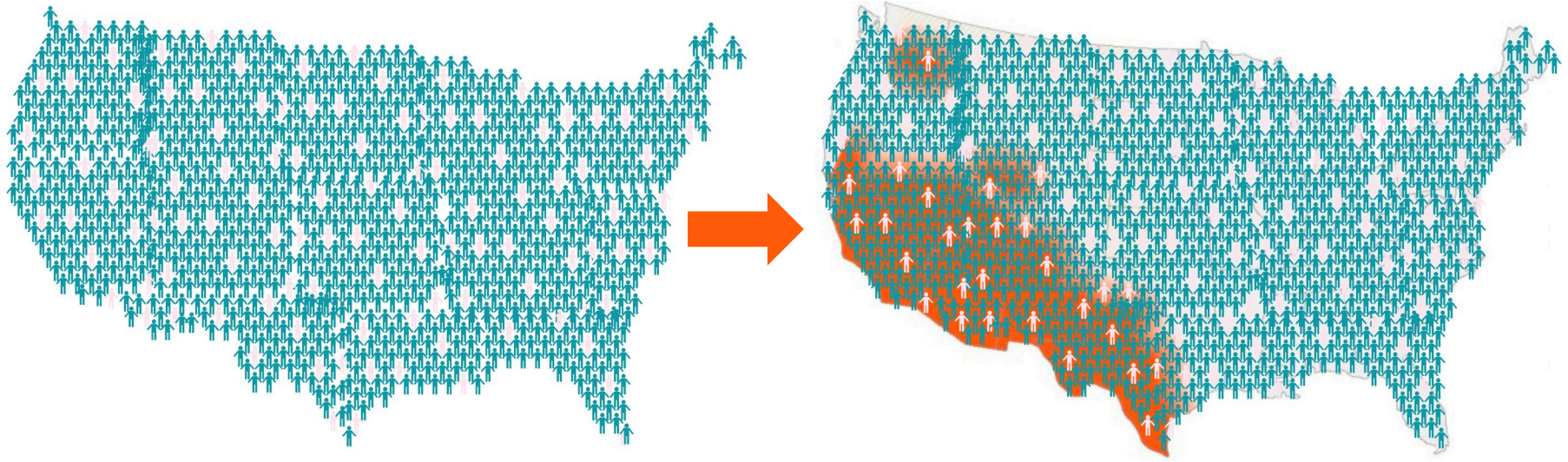
BUT, this is a virulent, geographically limited disease,
and previously healthy people get it

So **is RARE** the right filter?

That is, common variants that have population effects
would be rare by geography

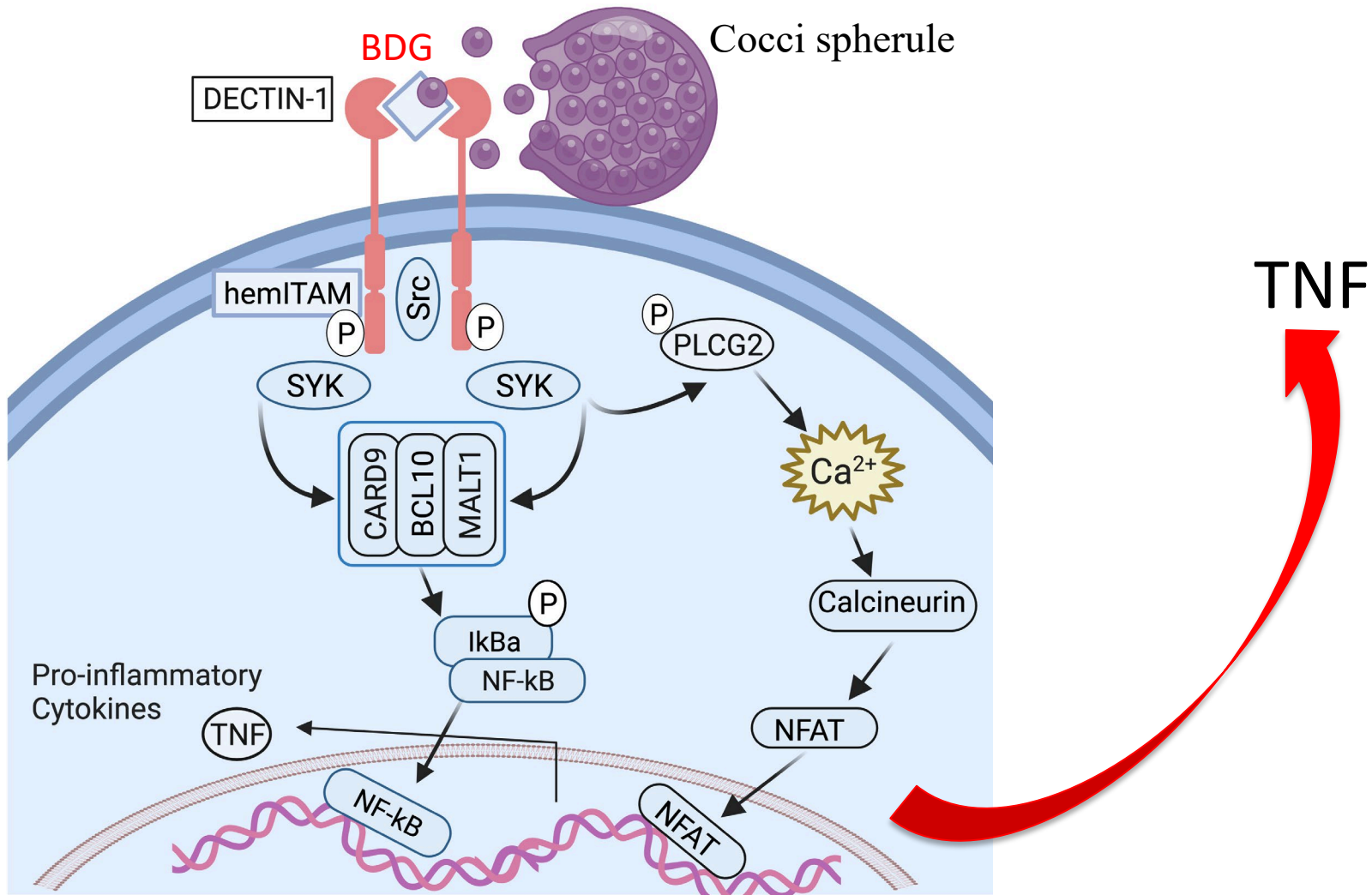
Common variants found in healthy individuals

Manifest as disease in endemic areas



We already look for variants that only emerge in BMT or with immunomodulators

Cellular DECTIN-1 binds fungal β -D-glucan (BDG)



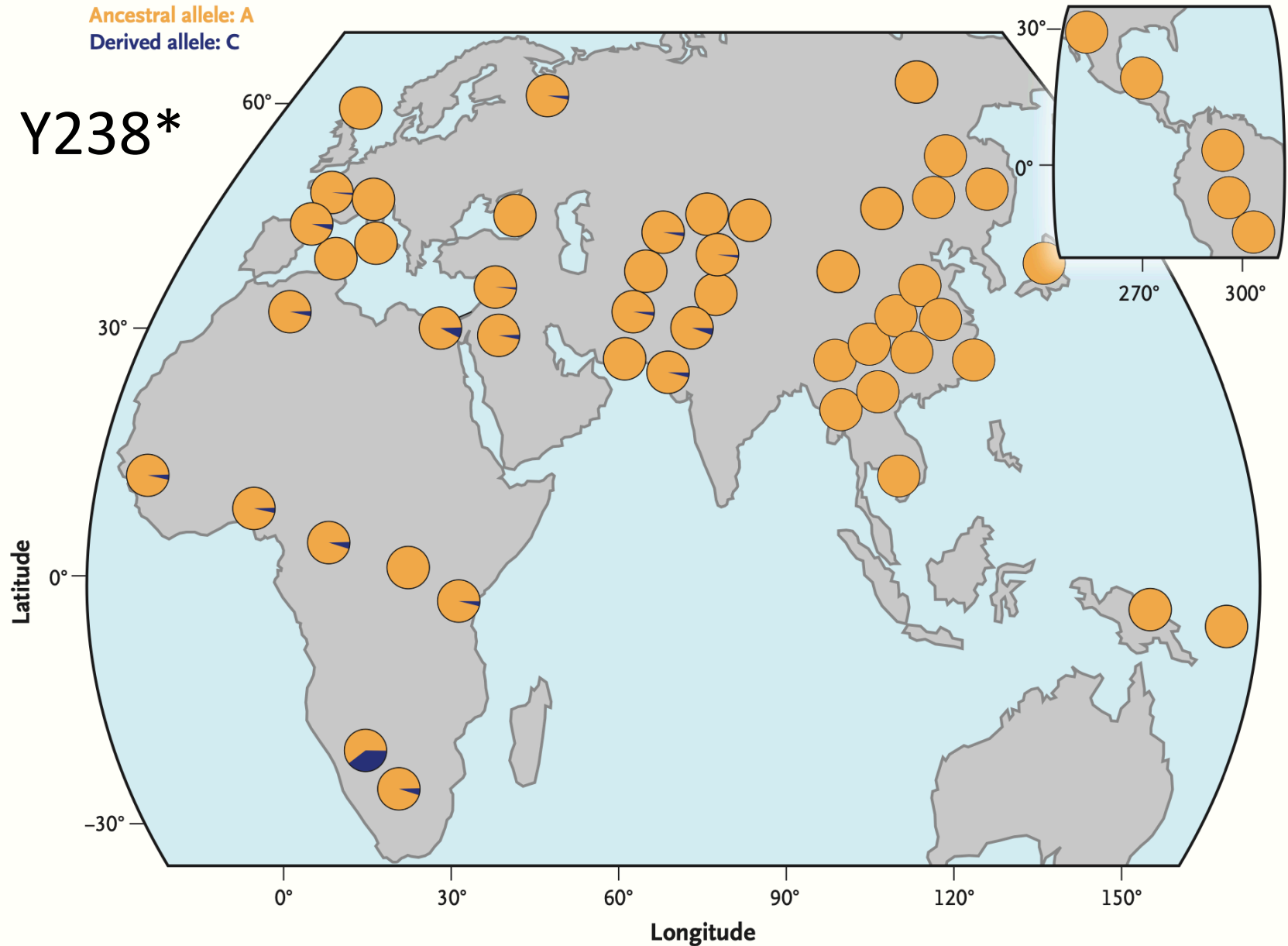
SNP rs16910526

Mutational landscape DECTIN-1

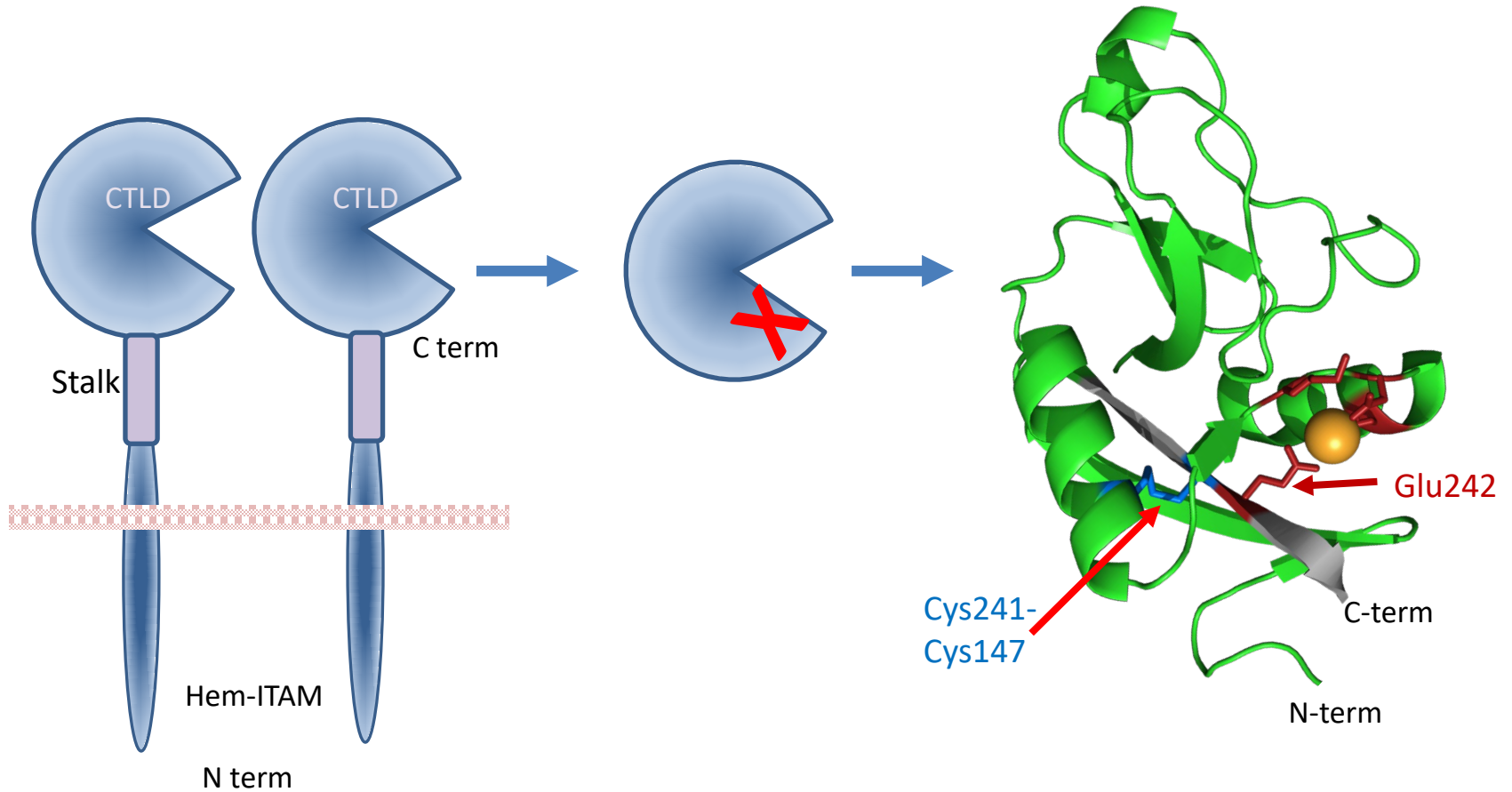
Ancestral allele: A

Derived allele: C

Y238*



DECTIN-1 p.Y238* impairs β -glucan recognition



CLEC7A (DECTIN-1) p.Y238*

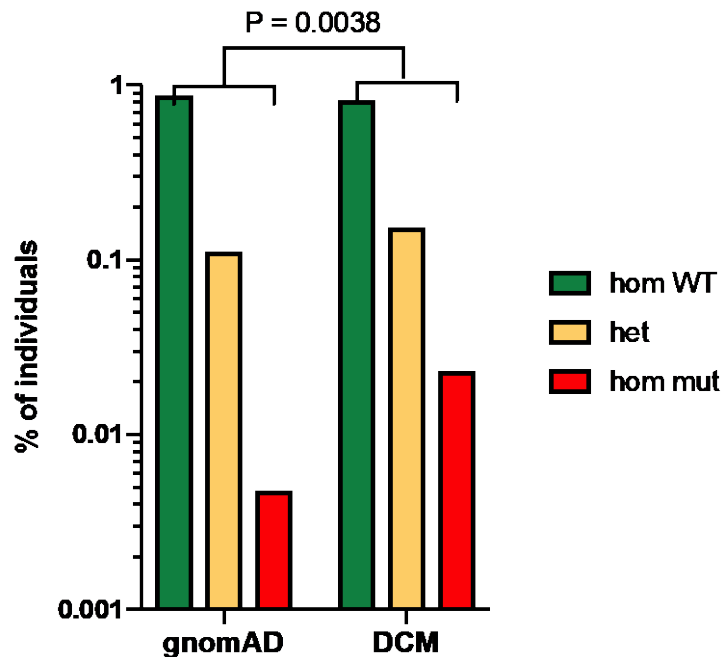
Homozygous

c.714T>G p.Y238*

3/68 DCM (4.41%)

680/141265 gnomAD (0.48%)

CLEC7A p.Y238* gnomAD vs DCM

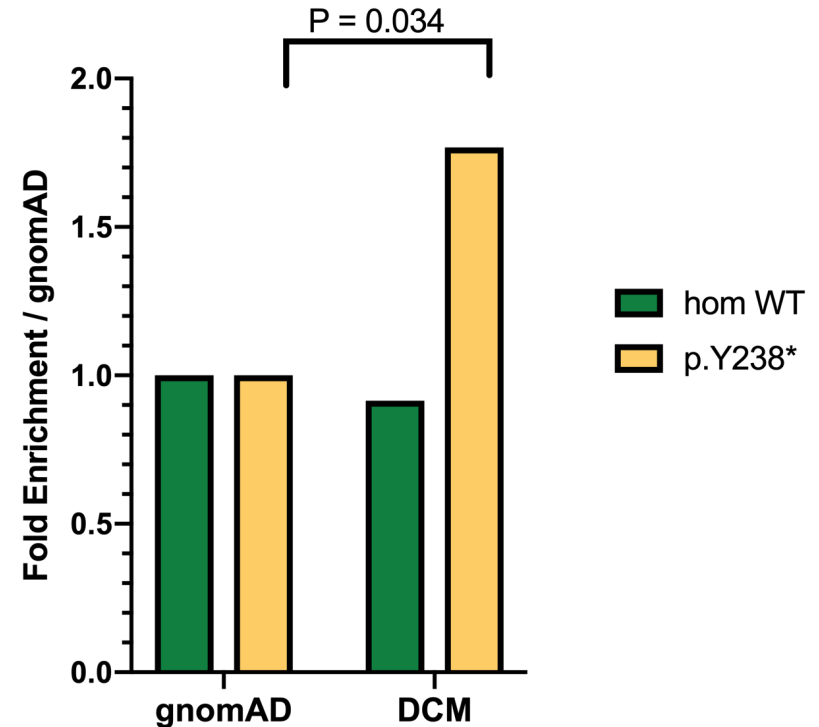


Homozygous AND Heterozygous

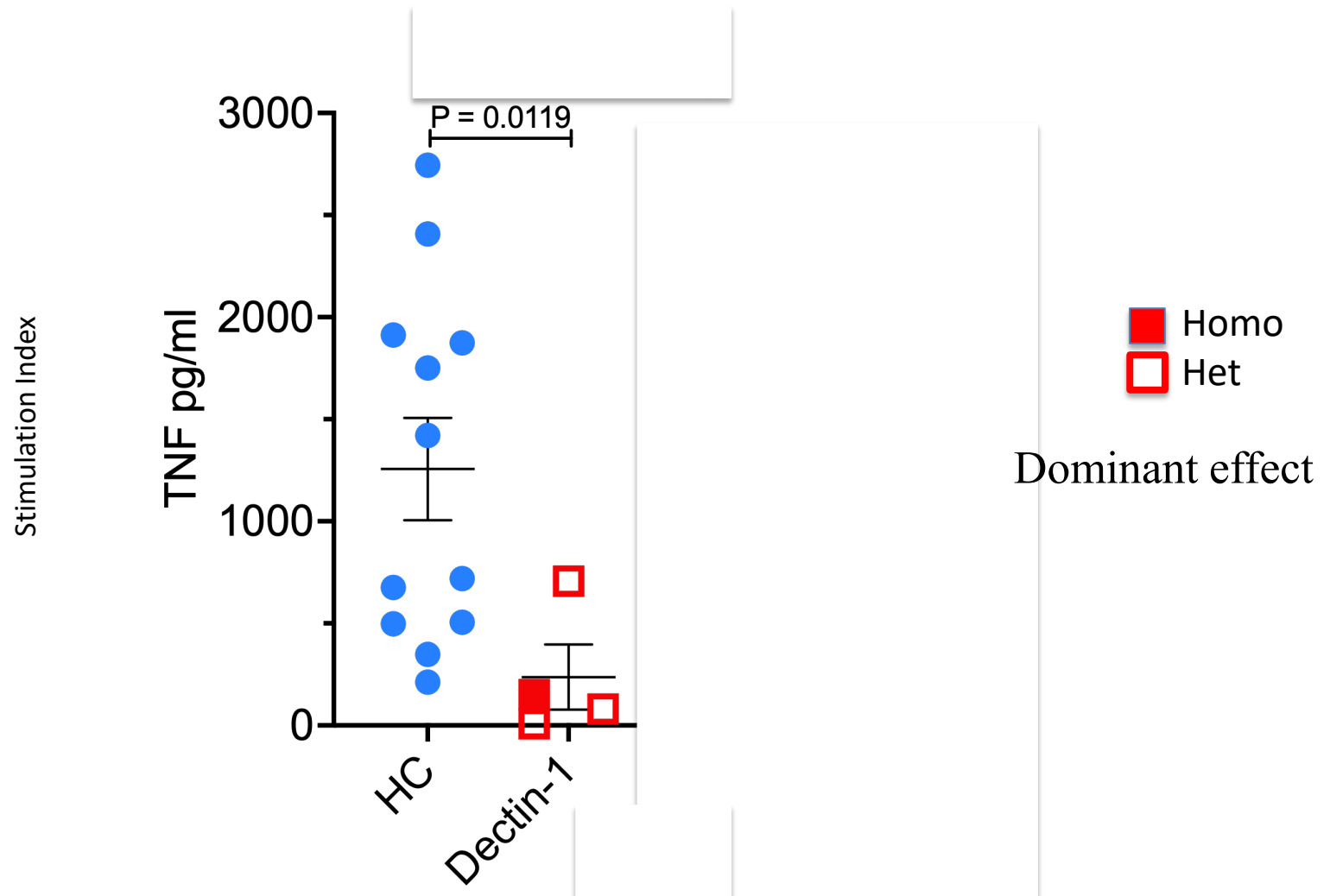
c.714T>G p.Y238*

14/68 DCM (20.6%)

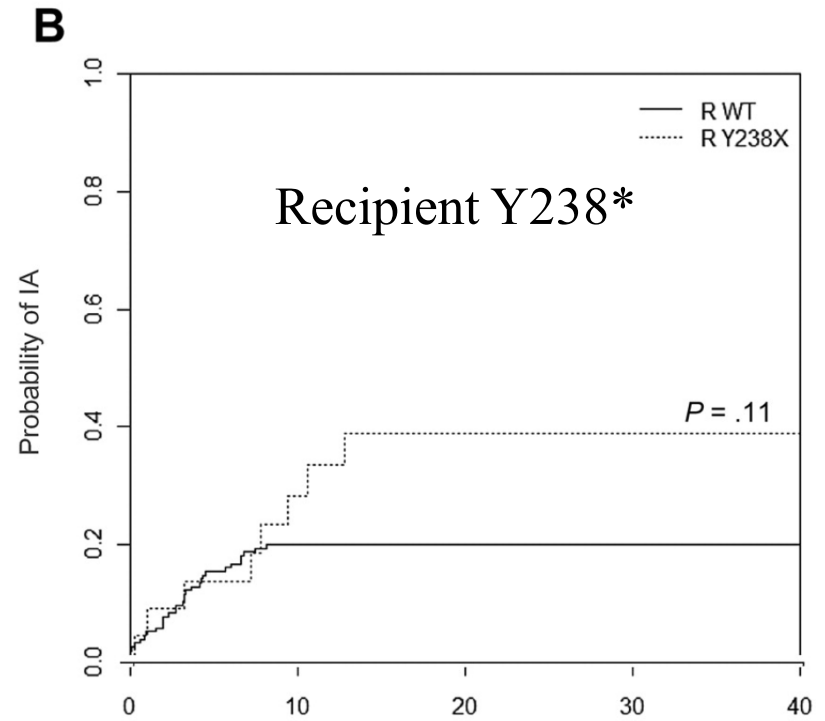
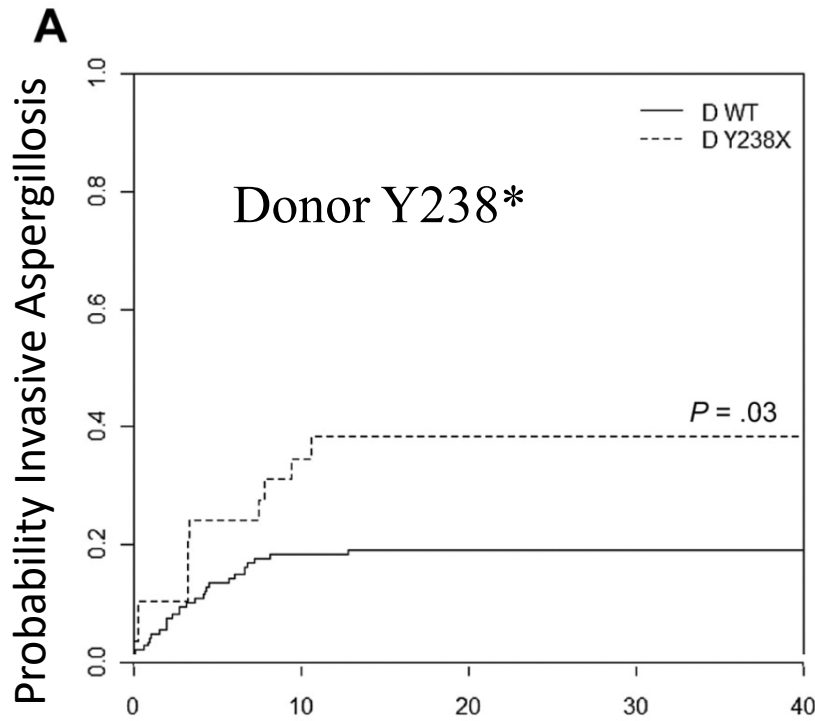
16450/141265 gnomAD (11.6%)



DECTIN-1 Y238* blocks PBMC TNF Production to BDG

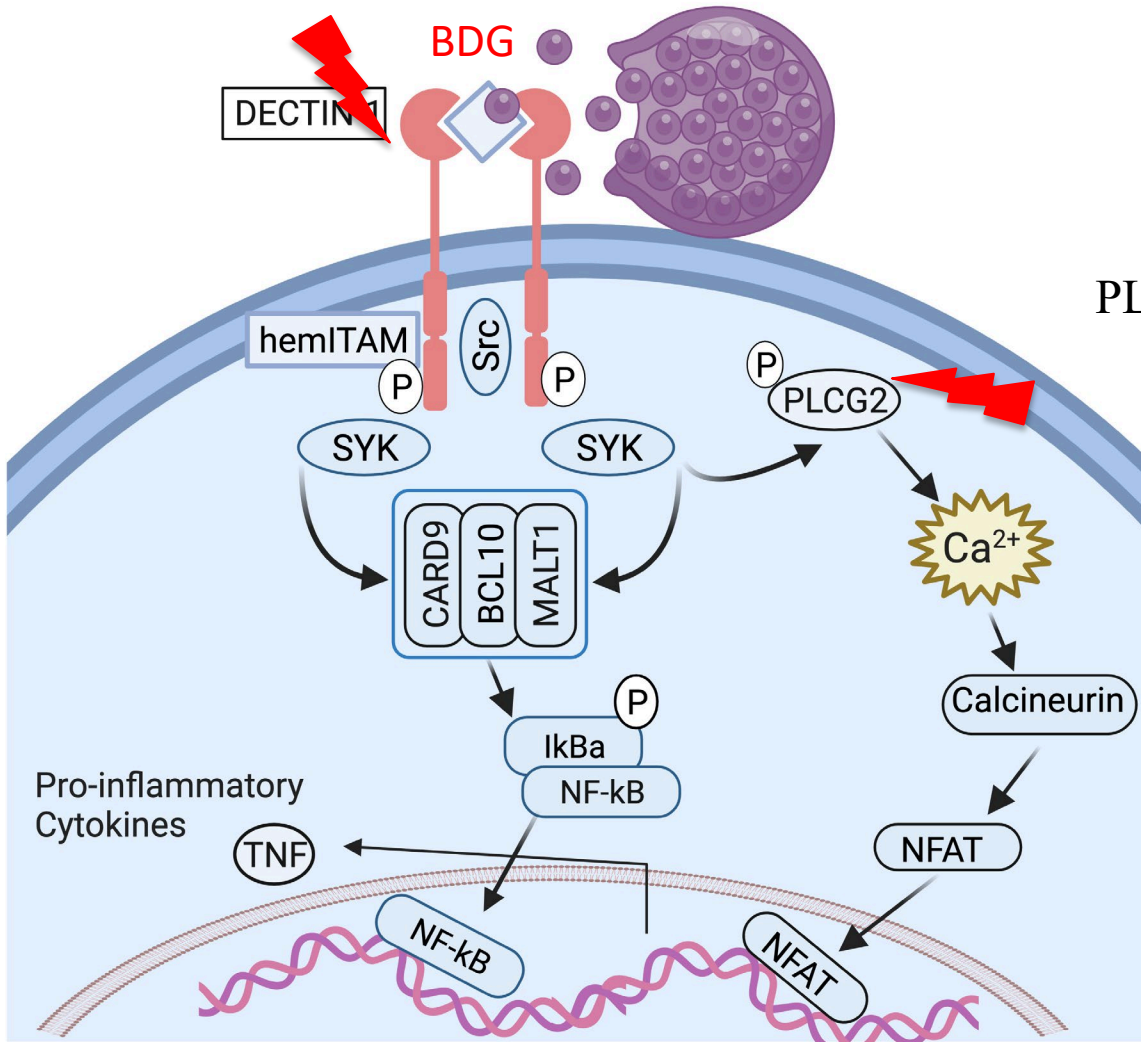


Invasive *Aspergillus* post bone marrow transplant



Both hematopoietic and somatic contributions

Beyond DECTIN-1 signaling



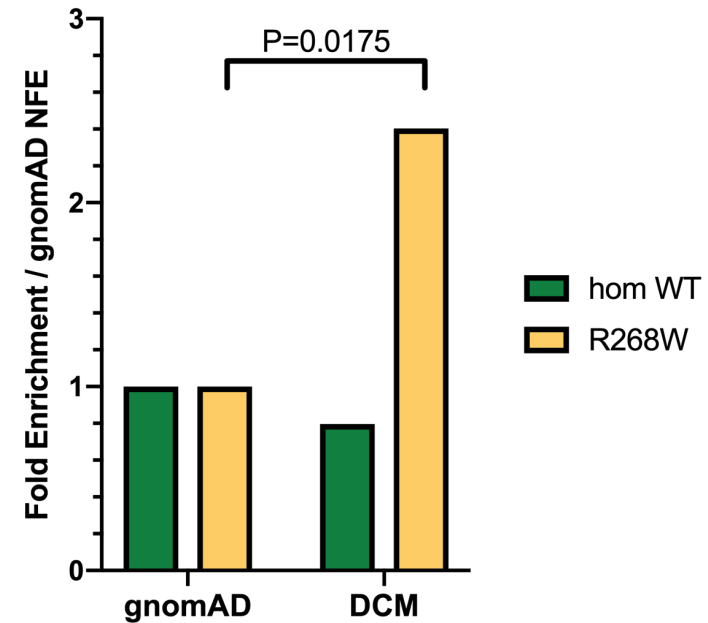
DECTIN-1

p.Y238* (11 hets, 3 homozygotes)

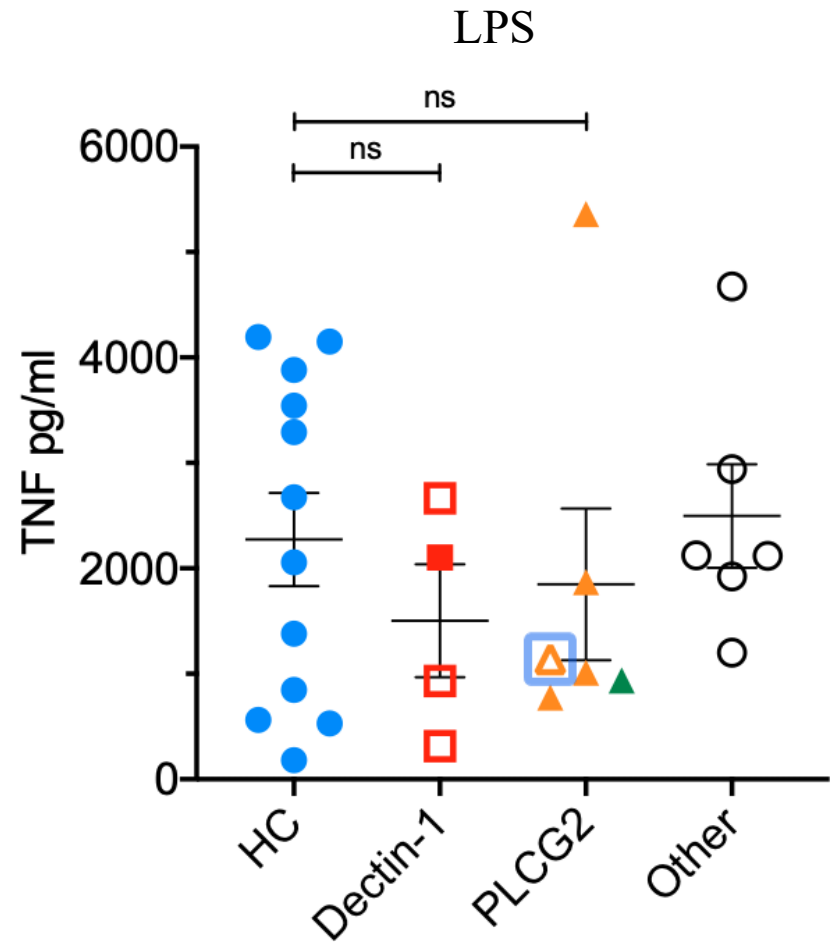
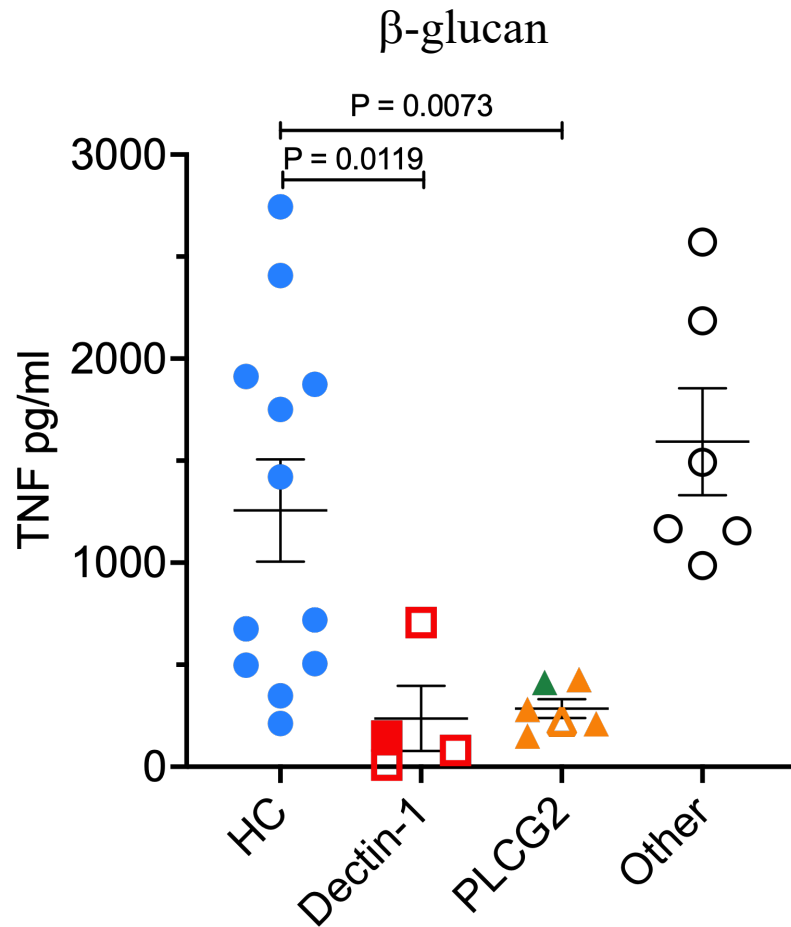
p.I223S (1 het)

PLCG2

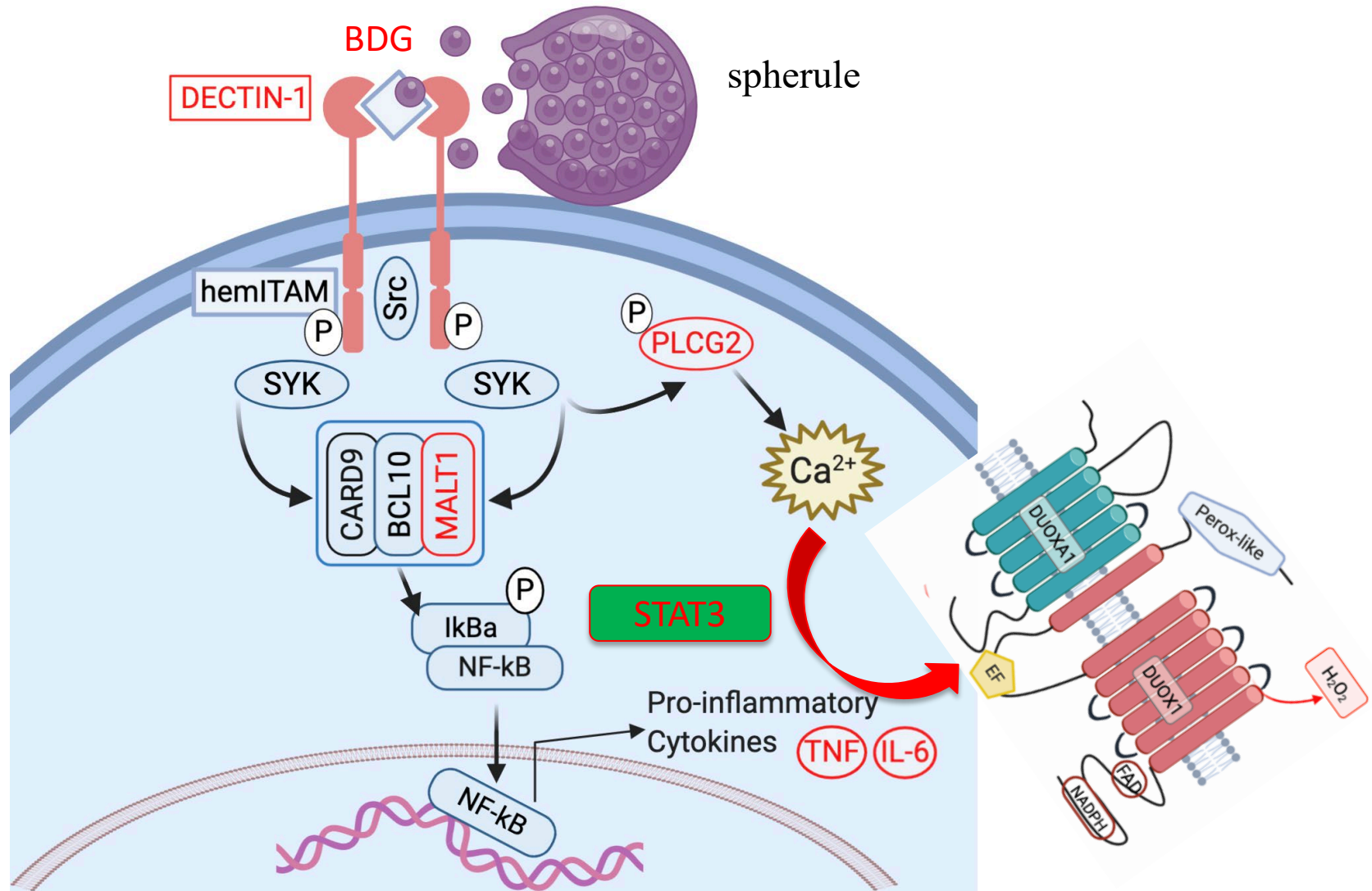
p.R268W (associated with IBD)

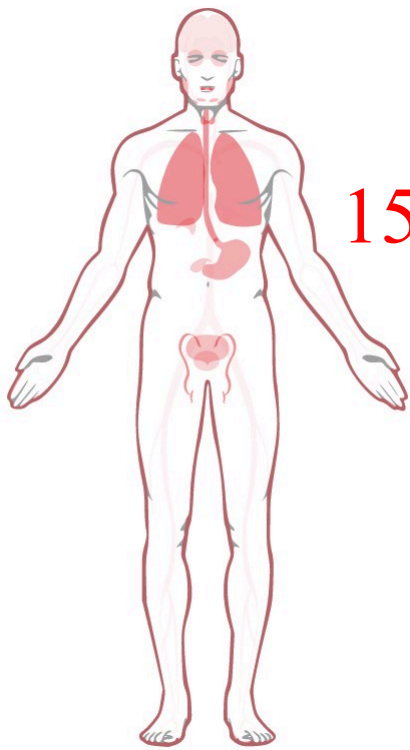


Decreased response to β -glucan, not LPS



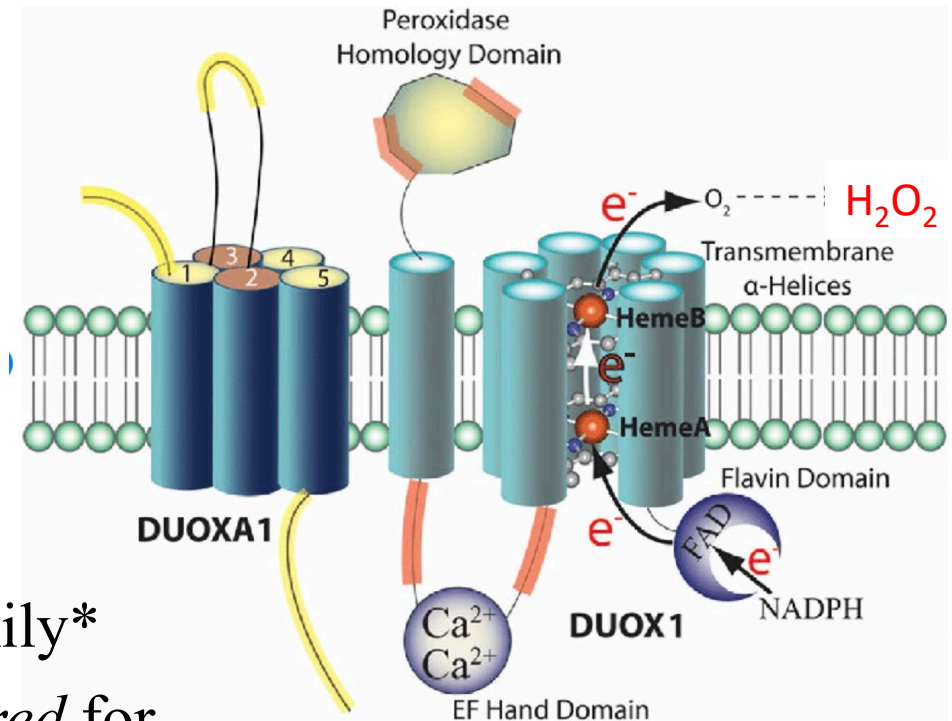
Beyond DECTIN-1 and PLC γ 2 signaling?





DUOX1 and DUOXA1

15 patients have variants in DUOX1/DUOXA1



Expressed alveolar epithelium

Member of NADPH oxidase family*

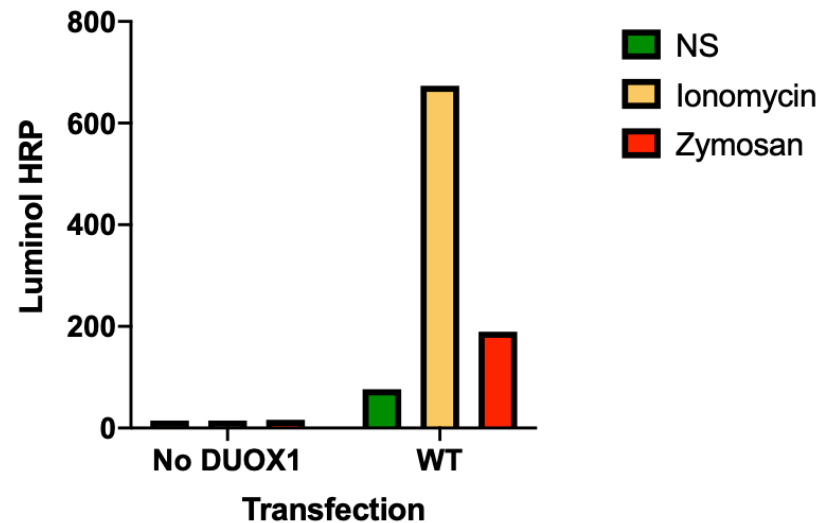
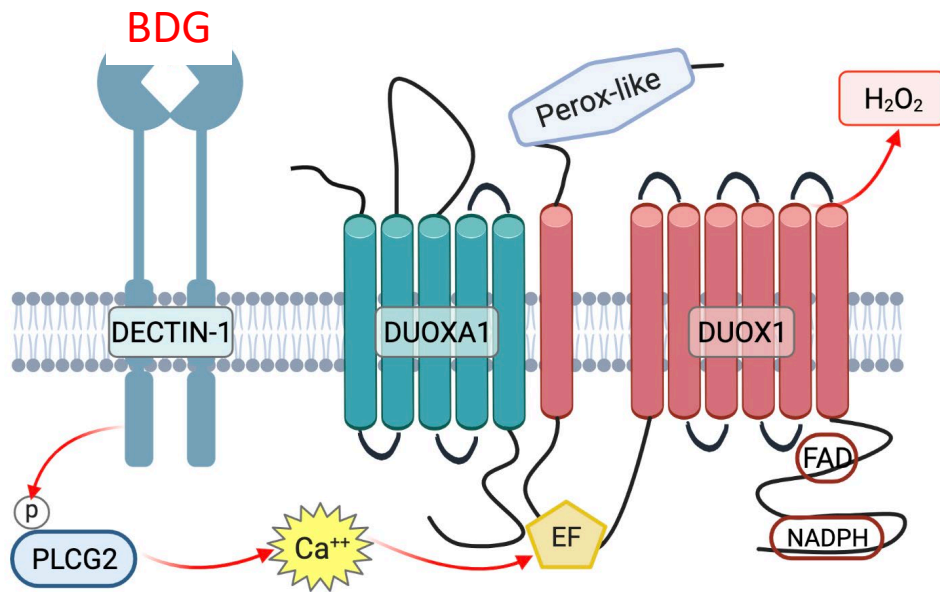
Heterodimeric assembly is *required* for expression

* CGD patients DO NOT get cocci

Little et al, 2017 Free Radical Biology and Medicine

DECTIN-1 drives DUOX1 H₂O₂

HEK cells transfected with DECTIN-1, PLCG2, DUOX1, DUOXA1



Validation Cohorts

Primary pulmonary disease – NIH (n = 65)

George Thompson– UCD Coccidioidomycosis (n = 465)

Primary pulmonary (n = 294) (no recurrence 2+ yrs after treatment)

Chronic pulmonary (n = 59) (evidence of dx after > 1yr anti-fungals)

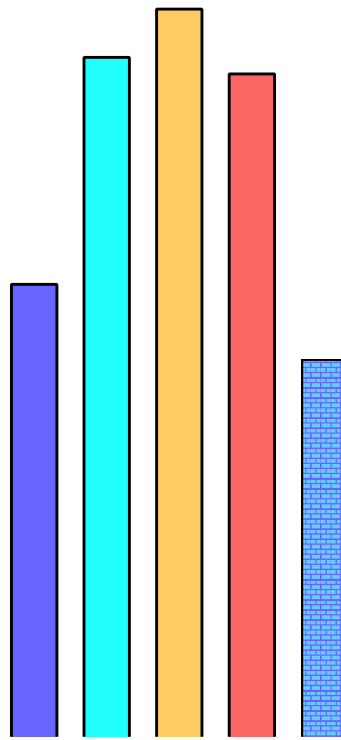
Meningitis (n = 32)

Non-meningitis DCM (n = 80)

Healthy control cohort - 1000 Genomes (n = 2504)

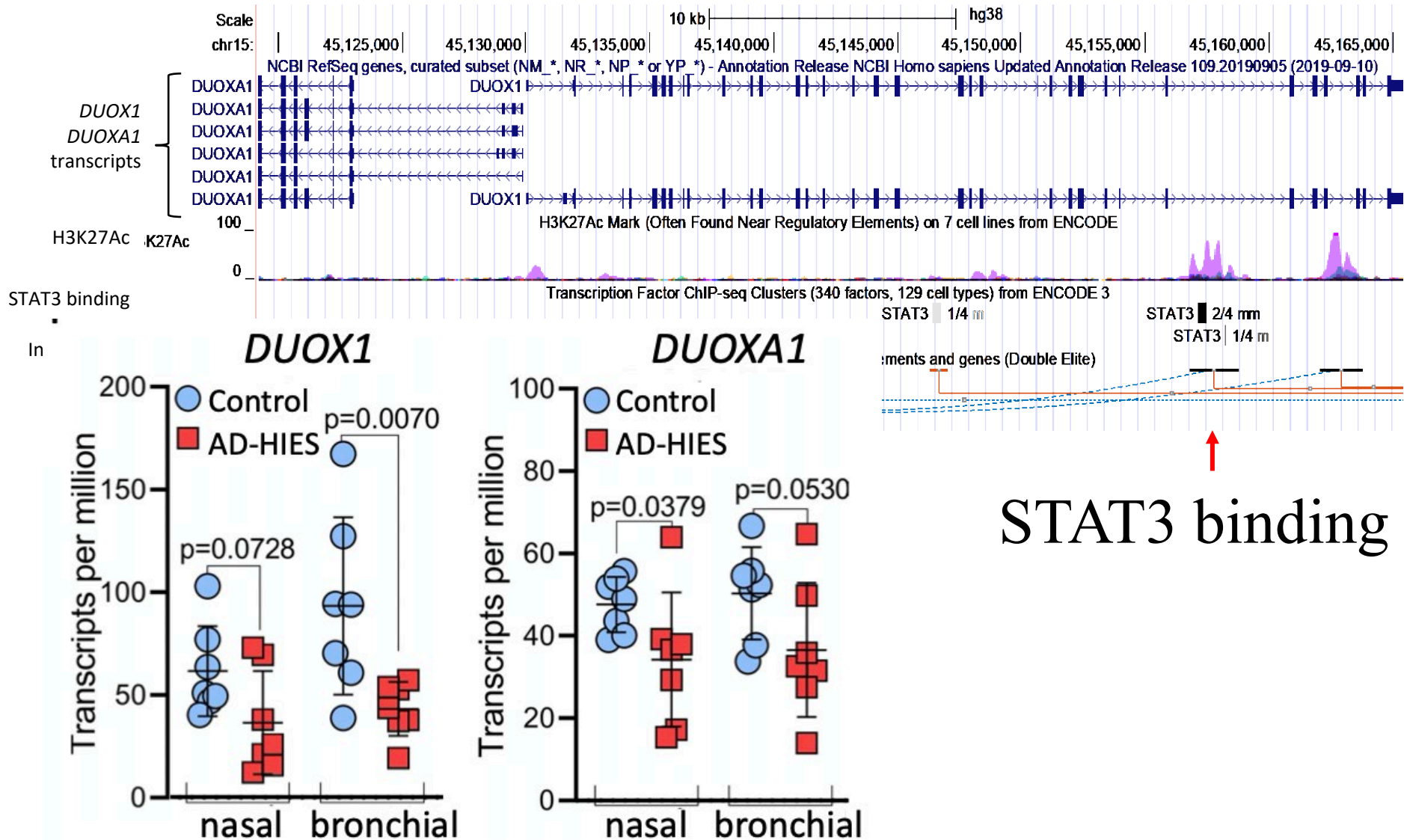
Variant burden in severe disease

Validation NIH



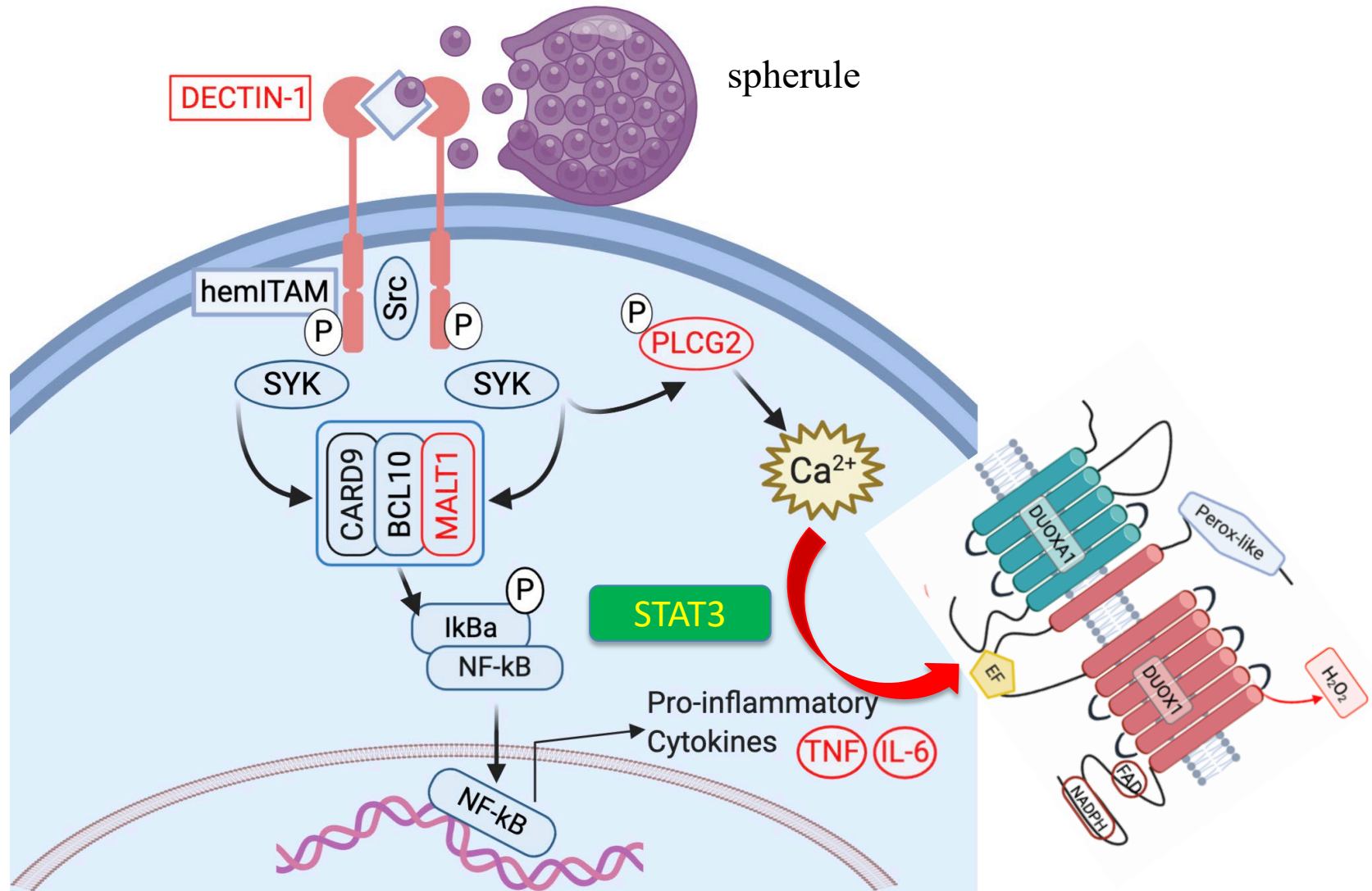
occi

STAT3 binds in the DUOX1/DUOX1A1 locus



STAT3 binding

Functional Landscape of Early Control of *Coccidioides* (and it applies to other fungi as well!)

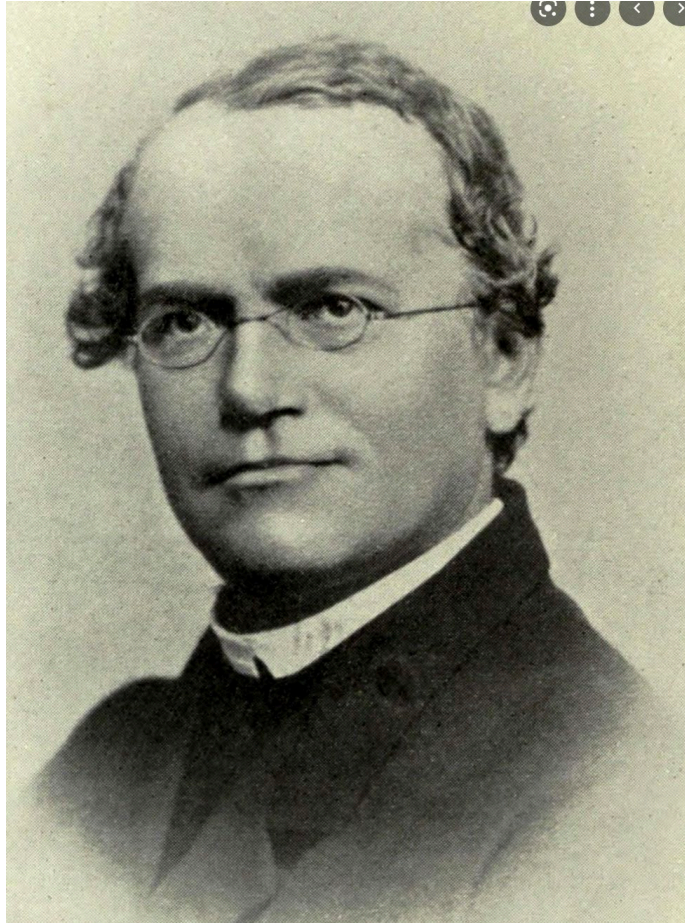


SUMMARY

Pt	54	79	80	69	71	91	50	52	57	67	84	29	39	45	60	61	77	36	33	63	70	72	73	86	48	41	65	25	40	22	35	37	42	66	76	
STAT3	1	1																																		
CLEC7A			2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																					
PLCG2			1	1		1	1	1								1,1	1,1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1												
MALT																									1											
DUOX1									1	1	1							1									1,1	1	1	1						
DUOXA1			1									1						1										1			1	1	1	1	1	1

Many relatively common variants in disseminated *Coccidioides*
 Affect early fungal sensing and antifungal response
 TNF production unites some of them
 Epithelial hydrogen peroxide appears important

Mendel or Menzel?



Acknowledgements: Coccidioidomycosis



Amy Hsu, PhD
Michail Lionakis, MD, ScD
Rebecca Drummond PhD
Vasilios Oikonomou, PhD
Daisuke Yamanaka PhD
Douglas Kuhns, PhD
Joie Davis, CRNP
Sergio Rosenzweig, MD
Christa Zerbe, MD
Alexandra Freeman, MD
Jigar Desai PhD
Tom Leto, PhD
Agnieszka Korzeniowska PhD
Gulbu Uzel, MD
Ken Olivier, MD
Heather Hickman, PhD
Cynthia Aguilar
Glennys Reynoso



Jingwen Gu, PhD
Eric Karlins, PhD
Andrew Oler, PhD
Justin Lack, PhD
Sergio Rosenzweig, MD, PhD
Julie Niemela
Jenifer Stoddard



John Galgiani, MD
Jeffrey Frelinger, PhD
Daniel Powell, PhD
Yves Lussier, MD FAMCI
Nima Pouladi, MD PhD
Lisa Shubitz, DVM
Alexandria Chaput, MS
Fariba Donovan, MD
Joanne Berkhout, PhD
Tao Ping, PhD



UC San Diego

Josh Fierer, MD

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Rick Boucher
Gang Chen
Ling Sun