

Insights and challenges from a decade of studying autoimmune diseases in dogs

Steven Friedenberg, DVM, PhD

May 1, 2024

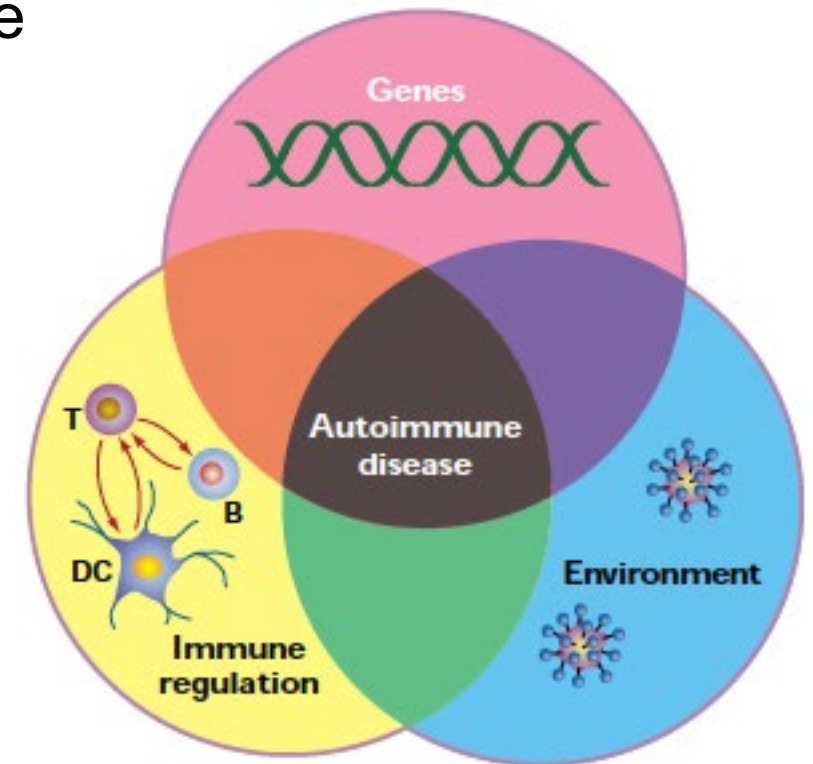


UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

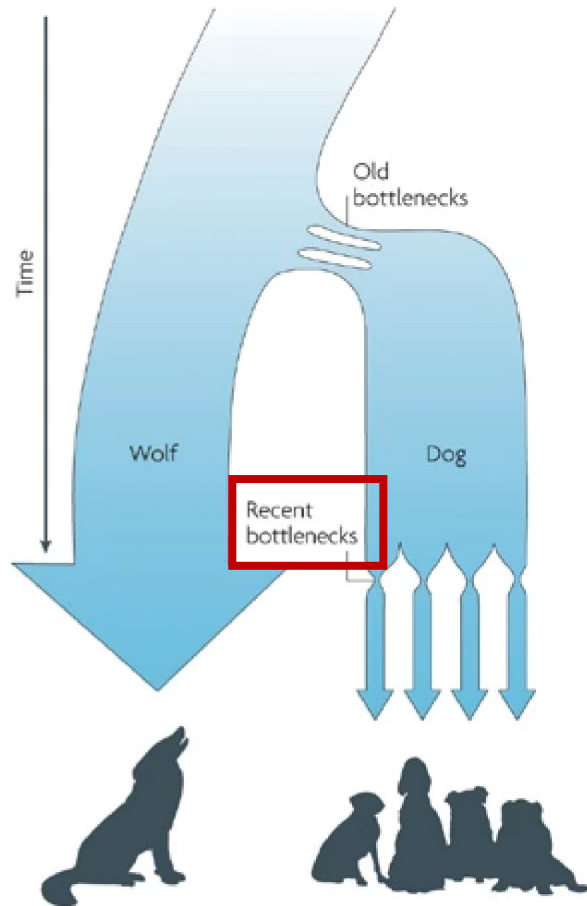
Driven to Discover®

Why study autoimmune diseases in dogs?

- Common, and often severe, medical problems
- Can be highly similar to human diseases
 - Supports a “One Health” approach to medicine
- Occur spontaneously
- Advantageous genetic model?



Dogs as a genetic model



Recent bottlenecks

- Hundreds, not thousands, of years ago
- Intense “artificial” selection for physical and behavioral traits
- Limited genetic diversity within a breed
- Certain diseases become overrepresented within a breed

Breed-specific immune-mediated diseases



- Addison's disease
- Sebaceous adenitis



- Diabetes
- (Hyperlipidemia)

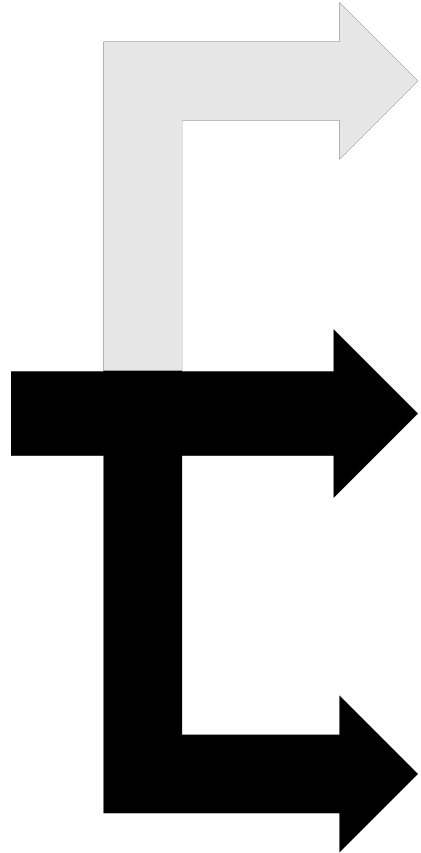


- Autoimmune hemolytic anemia
- Immune-mediated thrombocytopenia
- Dry eye



- Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency
- Perianal fistulas
- Chronic superficial keratitis (Pannus)

Implications for health and disease



Mendelian diseases

- Popular sires, bottleneck effects
- ~500 Mendelian diseases in dogs have associated single point variants

Polygenic diseases

- Common alleles in uncommon combinations
- Mappable with common tools, require larger populations

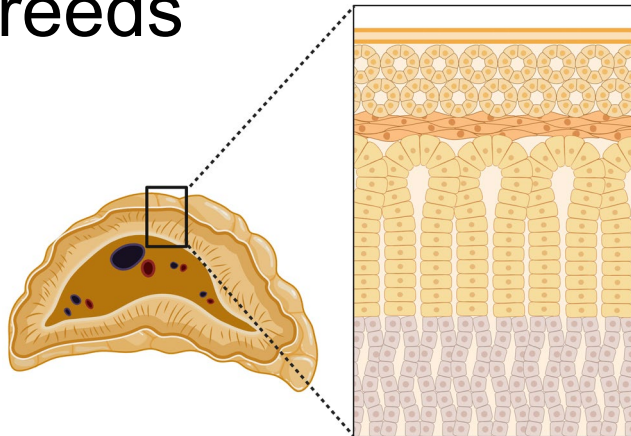
Fixed disease predisposition

- All dogs within a breed are predisposed
- Requires non-traditional genetic approaches and functional evidence

Areas of research focus

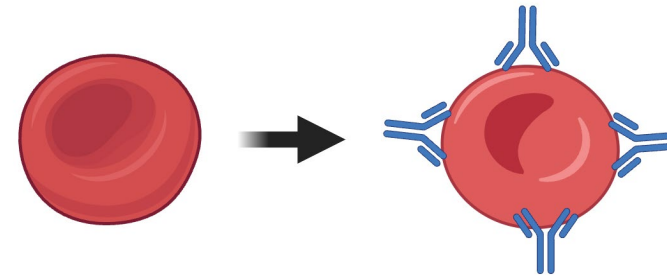
Addison's disease

- Autoimmune disorder affecting the adrenal cortex
- Inherited in dogs and humans, highly overrepresented in certain breeds



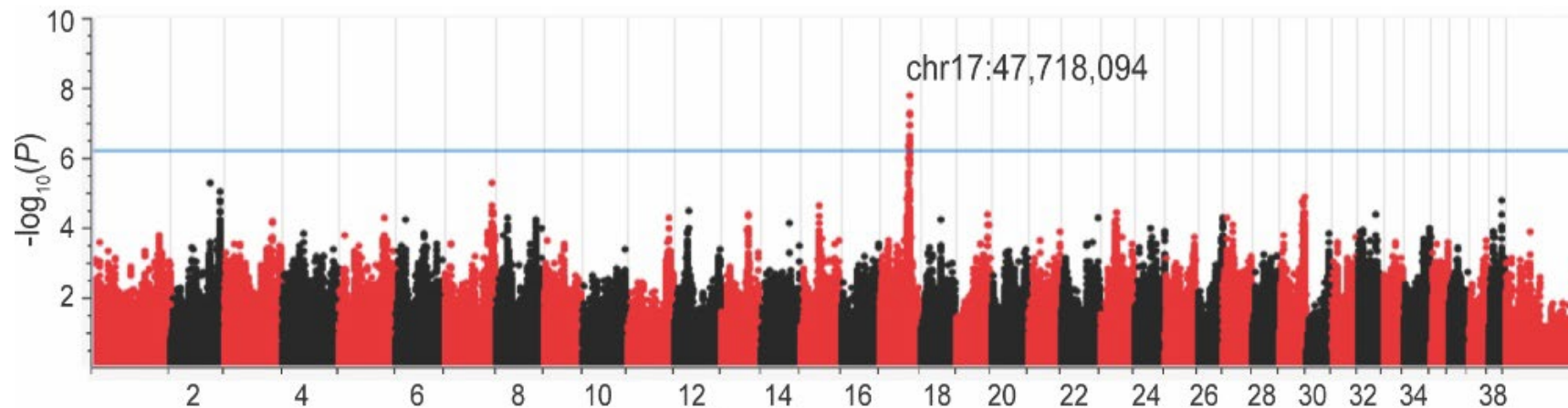
Autoimmune hemolytic anemia

- Immune-mediated attack on circulating red blood cells
- ~100x more common in certain Spaniel breeds

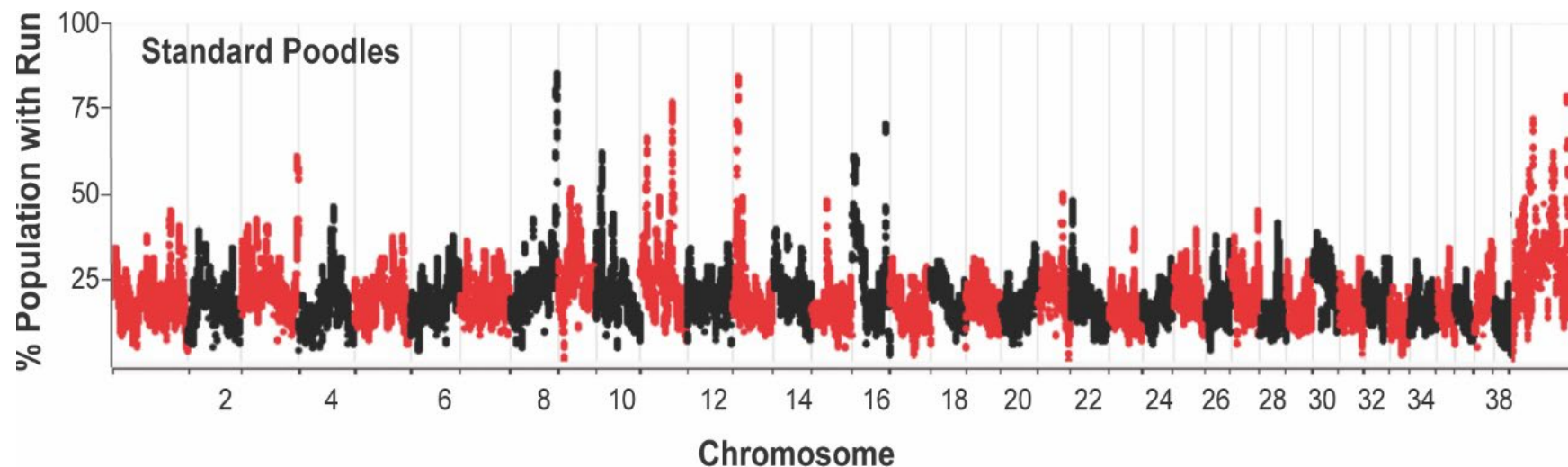


Addison's genetics findings

**Traditional
GWAS**



**Runs of
homozygosity:
Fixed effects**



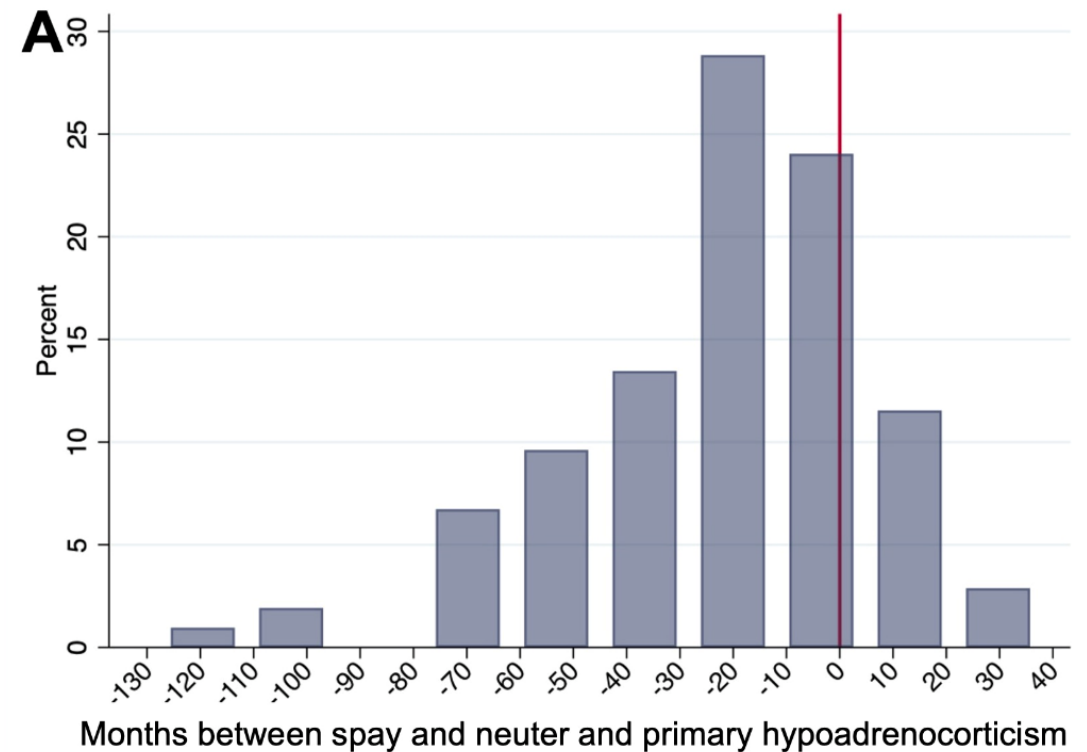
Addison's environmental risk factor survey

- Standard Poodle and Portuguese Water Dog owners in the US and Canada
- 358 cases; 4,689 controls
- ~50 questions
- Broad range of environmental exposures
- Overlay of soil, air quality, and water quality data from EPA



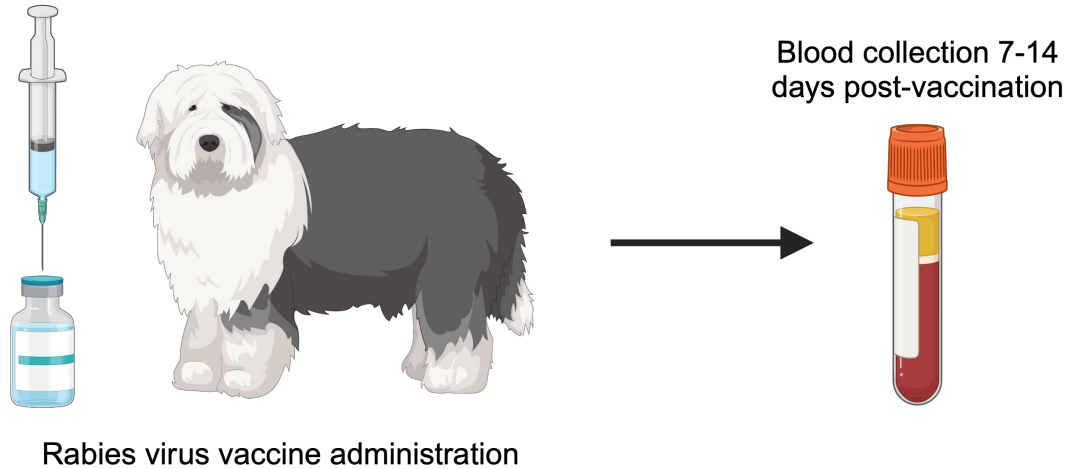
Spaying/neutering may play a key role

Variable	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted <i>P</i> value
Neutered		
Yes	6.0 (2.6-13.9)	<i>P</i> < .001
Spayed		
Yes	2.5 (1.4-4.5)	<i>P</i> = .003

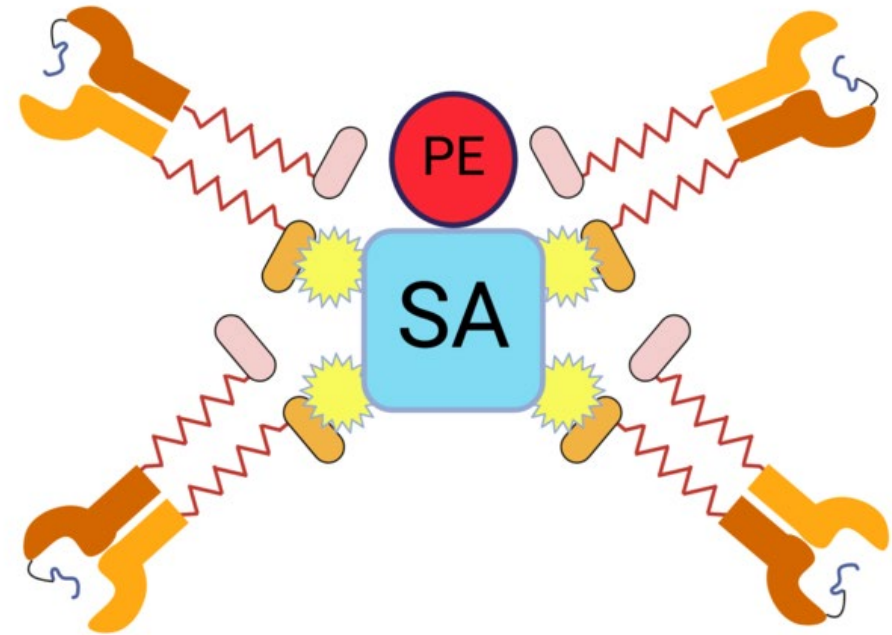


Getting beyond genetics

Rabies vaccination model system



MHC Tetramers



Challenges

1. Limited funding for canine research
2. Minimal coordination on development of dog genetics resources
3. Lack of immunology tools vs. other species
4. Difficult to collect precious research samples across fragmented industry

Acknowledgements

Lab members

- Amy Treeful
- Jonah Cullen
- Haeree Park Lang
- Elizabeth Grief
- Farah Almeer
- Anna Hedger

Collaborators

- Leigh Anne Clark
- Kelly Searle
- Dana Carroll
- Kathleen Yost

Mentors

- Rory Todhunter
- Kate Meurs
- Marc Jenkins
- Jamie Modiano
- Kristin Hogquist



Poodle Club of America Foundation



ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL CLUB OF AMERICA
HEALTH AND RESCUE ORGANIZATION



Questions?



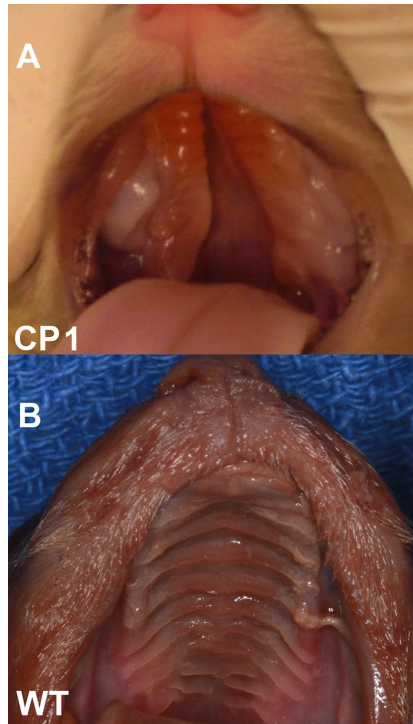
APPENDIX

Canine dermatomyositis



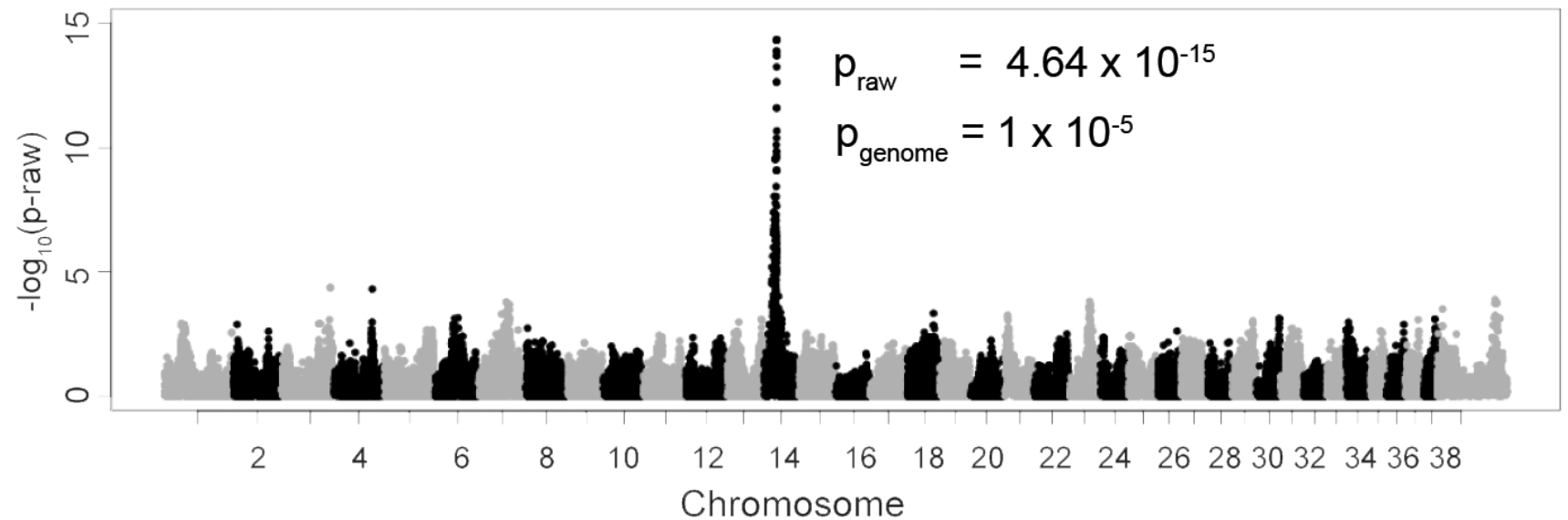
- Mapped to variants in 3 genes
 - Dog leukocyte antigen
 - PAN2
 - MAP37CL
- Epistatic effects
- Only affected breeds have high frequencies of all three alleles

Cleft palate in Tollers

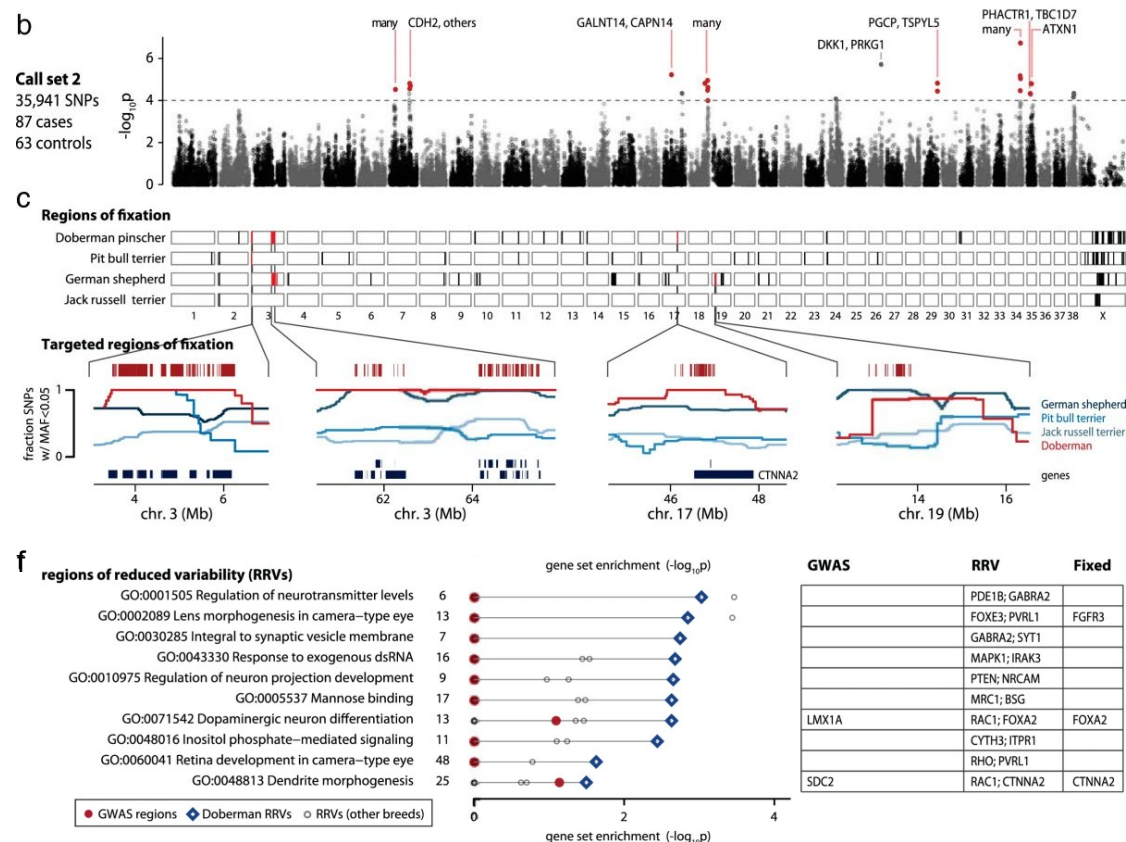


A

14 affected, 72 unaffected dogs



OCD in Doberman Pinschers



- 87 cases, 63 controls
- Identified 119 conserved variants overrepresented in cases across GWAS and fixed regions
- Many of these variants clustered in four genes implicated in brain synapse function