

Vitiligo age-of-onset and PRS Association

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Introduction

In this study, we aim to investigate the association between a vitiligo Polygenic Risk Score (PRS) excluding MHC Class II region SNPs and the age-of-onset. Our hypothesis posits a correlation wherein a higher PRS (excluding MHC Class II) is linked to an earlier age-of-onset, indicating a potential association with elevated genetic risk.

Moreover, we extend our hypothesis to carriers of the extreme risk/early age of onset MHC Class II haplotype. In this subgroup, we anticipate that the impact of a high PRS without MHC Class II may be diminished due to the substantial genetic risk conferred by the haplotype (haplotype OR=8.1). We believe there may be an interaction effect, suggesting that the slope of the regression line for age-of-onset \sim PRS is smaller in individuals carrying the high-risk haplotype compared to non-carriers.

Results

Categorizing age-of-onset into Early- and Late- Onset Groups

I no longer have the AOO classifications that we created previously, so I have re-fit the finite mixture model to categorize GWAS123 cases as either early onset or late onset. I have used the same methods here.

In the eAOO paper it says, “After subgroup assignment and control matching, the combined early-onset subgroup contained 704 cases and 9,031 controls and the combined late-onset subgroup contained 1,467 cases and 19,156 controls.”

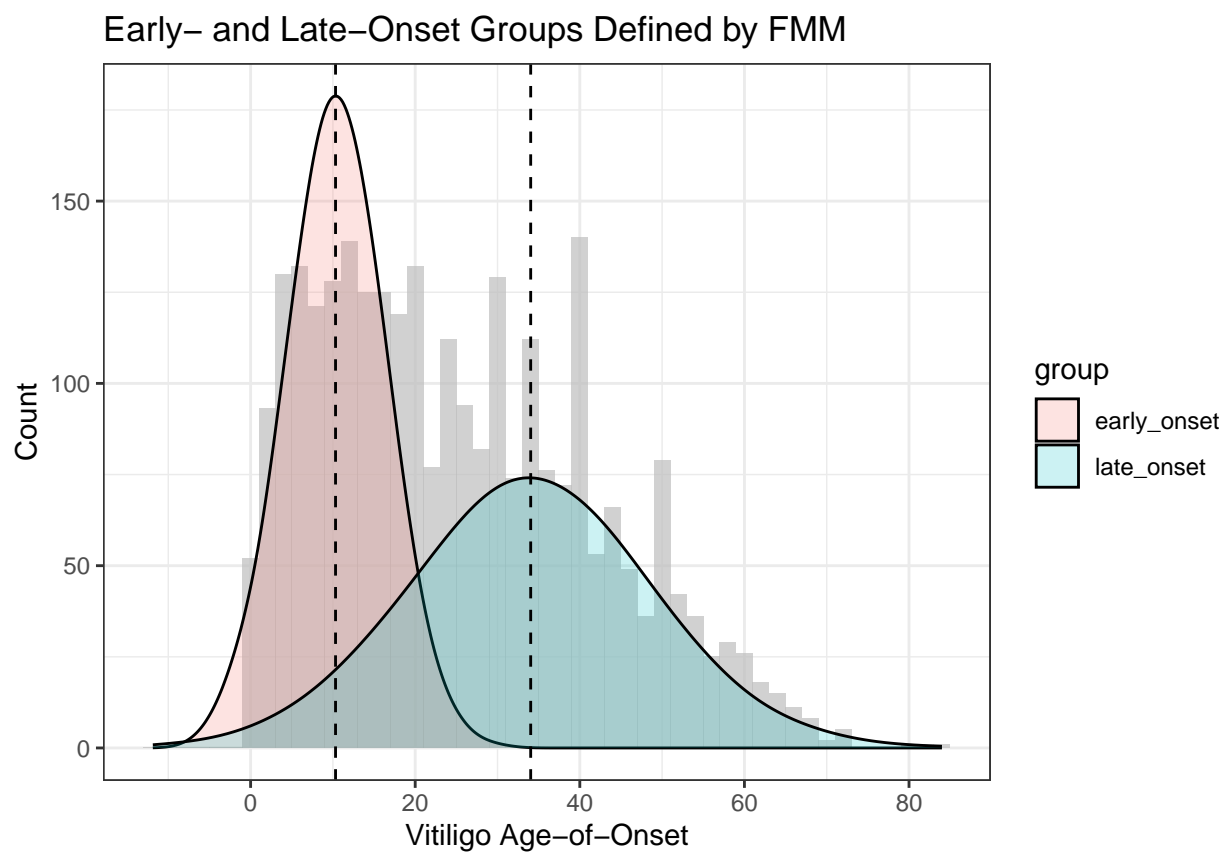
number of iterations= 100

Table 1: Early and Late Onset Subgroup Descriptive Statistics
(continued below)

| Age of Onset Category | n | FMM Mean | Actual Mean | FMM SD | Actual SD |
|-----------------------|------|----------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| early_onset | 719 | 10.32 | 6.68 | 5.86 | 3.39 |
| late_onset | 1431 | 34.03 | 39.08 | 14.4 | 11.4 |
| NA | 617 | NA | 17.19 | NA | 2.82 |

| Actual Minimum | Actual Maximum |
|----------------|----------------|
| 0 | 12 |
| 23 | 84 |
| 12.5 | 22 |

As shown in the table above, you can see that we achieve similar sample sizes for early and late onset (719 early here vs. 704 in our earlier analysis and 1,431 late here vs. 1,467 in our earlier analysis). The FMM-estimated distribution means are also identical, at 10.3 here versus 10.3 for GWAS123 + Rep in our earlier analysis and 34.0 here versus 34.0 for GWAS123 + Rep in our earlier analysis.



Associations with Vitiligo Risk (Case-Control)

Next, I wanted to verify that the associations looked as I would expect for each of the PRSs. So, I checked the association with overall vitiligo risk (i.e. in all cases and controls in GWAS123):

| Phenotype | PRS or SNP | pval | OR | lower_ci | upper_ci |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|------|----------|----------|
| vitiligo | CONFIRMED | 0.00e+00 | 2.71 | 2.6 | 2.82 |
| vitiligo | eA00_rs145954018 | 1.74e-49 | 2.35 | 2.1 | 2.64 |
| vitiligo | eA00_hap_carrier | 2.33e-49 | 2.43 | 2.16 | 2.74 |
| vitiligo | generic_rs9271597 | 1.90e-97 | 1.84 | 1.74 | 1.95 |
| vitiligo | mhc_class2_only | 6.12e-110 | 1.46 | 1.42 | 1.51 |
| vitiligo | no_mhc_classII | 0.00e+00 | 2.59 | 2.48 | 2.7 |
| late_onset_vitiligo | CONFIRMED | 3.61e-230 | 2.46 | 2.33 | 2.6 |
| late_onset_vitiligo | eA00_rs145954018 | 9.05e-08 | 1.61 | 1.35 | 1.92 |
| late_onset_vitiligo | eA00_hap_carrier | 2.22e-07 | 1.62 | 1.35 | 1.94 |
| late_onset_vitiligo | generic_rs9271597 | 1.26e-31 | 1.59 | 1.47 | 1.71 |
| late_onset_vitiligo | mhc_class2_only | 1.08e-27 | 1.3 | 1.24 | 1.36 |
| late_onset_vitiligo | no_mhc_classII | 2.25e-222 | 2.51 | 2.37 | 2.66 |
| early_onset_vitiligo | CONFIRMED | 4.93e-192 | 3.06 | 2.84 | 3.3 |
| early_onset_vitiligo | eA00_rs145954018 | 2.38e-75 | 4.7 | 3.99 | 5.55 |
| early_onset_vitiligo | eA00_hap_carrier | 4.30e-75 | 5.14 | 4.32 | 6.13 |
| early_onset_vitiligo | generic_rs9271597 | 4.00e-51 | 2.31 | 2.08 | 2.58 |
| early_onset_vitiligo | mhc_class2_only | 4.99e-92 | 1.82 | 1.72 | 1.93 |
| early_onset_vitiligo | no_mhc_classII | 1.61e-127 | 2.55 | 2.36 | 2.75 |

These results look generally as I would expect, with the CONFIRMED risk score having the highest performance with respect to OR per standard deviation of PRS. The P-values = 0 mean that the P-value is lower than the numerical precision in R, which I believe is something like $P < 1e-300$.

Note that the scaling is different for SNPs and for PRS, so the estimates are not directly comparable (for PRS, the OR is per standard deviation of PRS, whereas for SNPs, it is per SNP risk allele).

Associations with Vitiligo Age-of-Onset (Case Only)

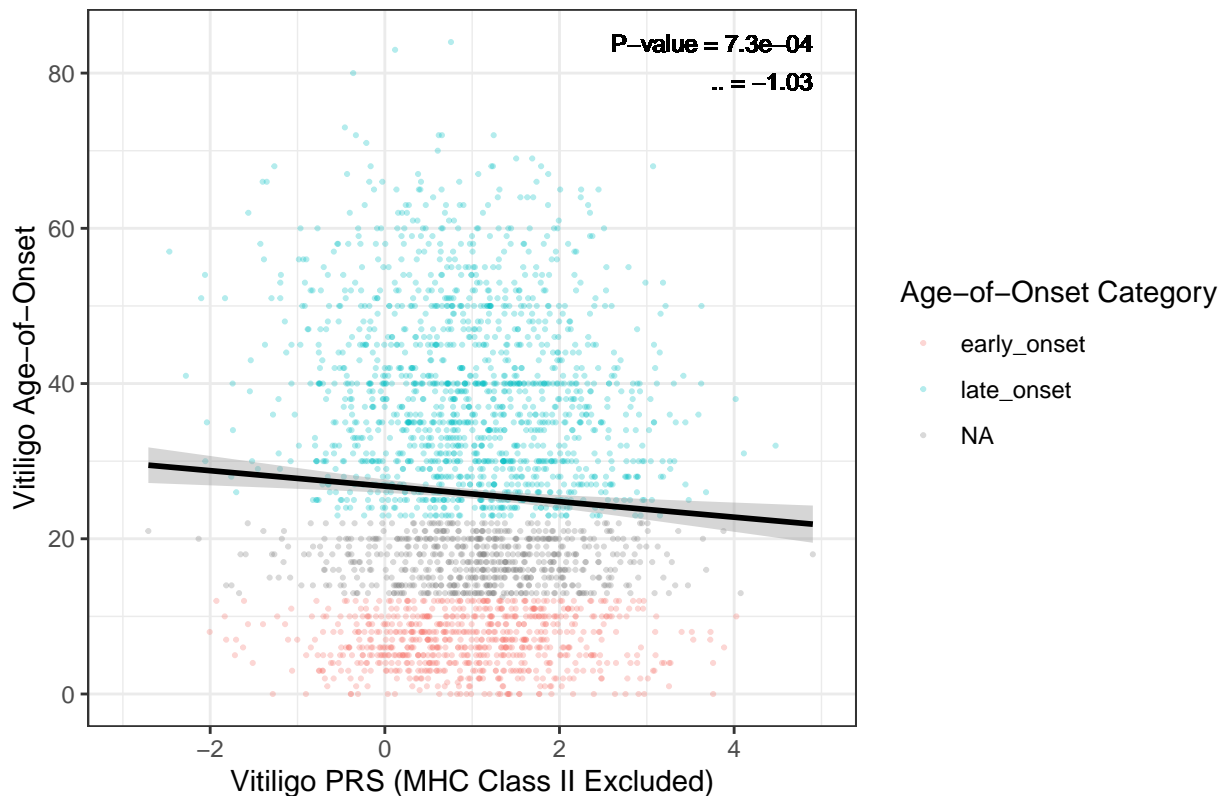
I also checked the association with vitiligo age-of-onset risk (i.e. cases with non-missing age-of-onset in GWAS123):

| Phenotype | PRS or SNP | pval | estimate | lower_ci | upper_ci |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| VITageonset | no_mhc_classII | 7.30e-04 | -1.03 | -1.63 | -0.43 |
| VITageonset | mhc_class2_only | 2.94e-22 | -2.59 | -3.11 | -2.07 |
| VITageonset | CONFIRMED | 1.59e-15 | -2.37 | -2.96 | -1.79 |
| VITageonset | eA00_rs145954018 | 9.74e-18 | -7.29 | -8.94 | -5.64 |
| VITageonset | generic_rs9271597 | 6.32e-11 | -2.91 | -3.78 | -2.04 |
| VITageonset | eAOO_hap_carrier | 3.12e-18 | -7.71 | -9.44 | -5.99 |

Again, these results look about as I would expect: the MHC Class II only PRS is more strongly associated than the confirmed PRS. Nevertheless, there is modest association between the non-MHC Class II PRS and lower vitiligo age-of-onset, as we hypothesized ($P=7.30e-04$).

Note that the scaling is different for SNPs and for PRS, so the estimates are not directly comparable (for PRS, the estimate is interpreted as years per standard deviation of PRS, whereas for SNPs, it is interpreted as years per copy of SNP risk allele).

Vitiligo Age-of-Onset and PRS



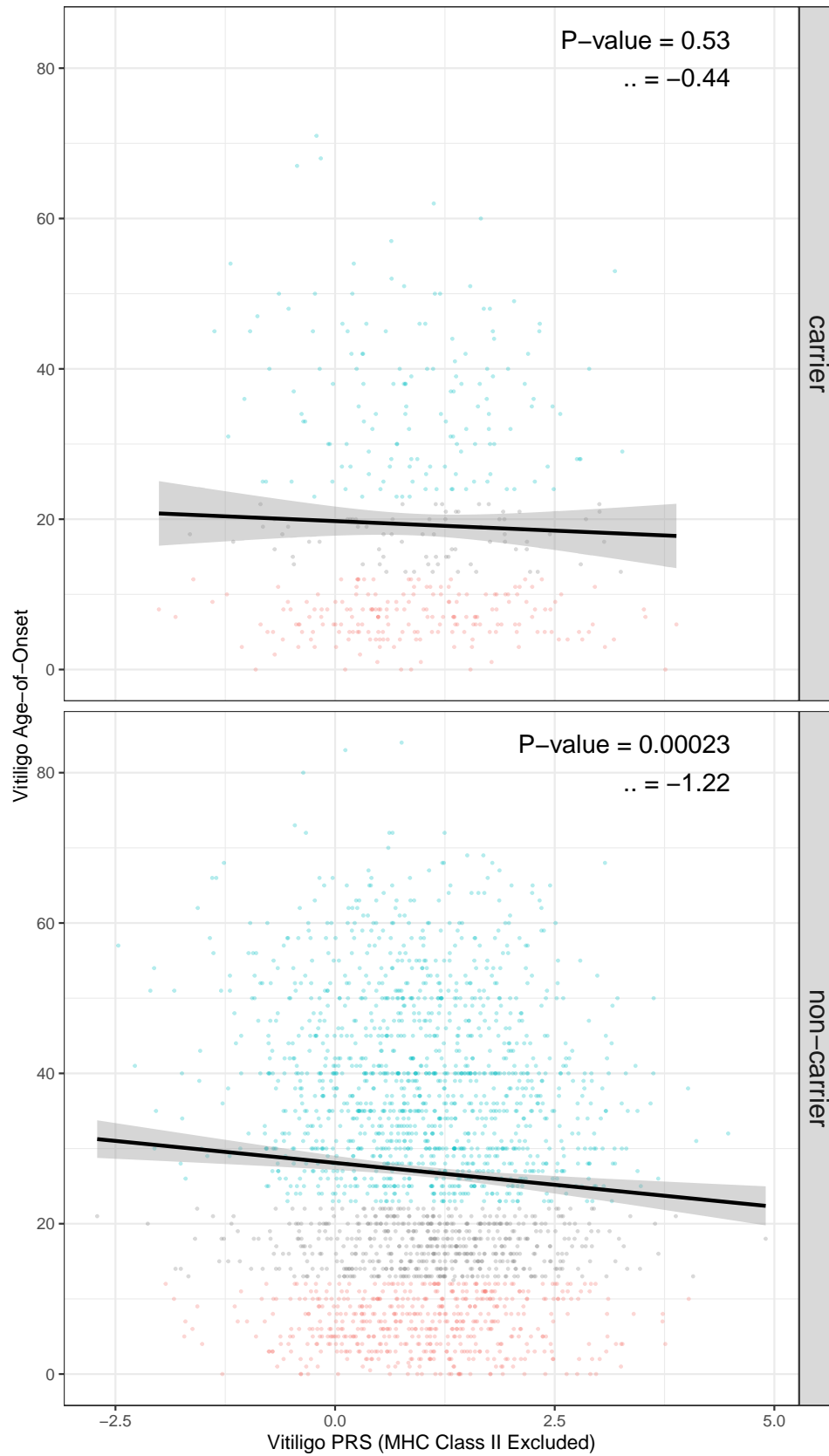
Stratified Association by High-Risk MHC Haplotype Carrier Status

Table 5: Stratified Association between PRS and Age-of-Onset in High Risk Haplotype Carrier Groups (continued below)

| high_risk_MHC_haplotype_carrier | Phenotype | PRS | pval |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| carrier | VITageonset | no_mhc_classII | 0.53 |
| non-carrier | VITageonset | no_mhc_classII | 0.00023 |

| estimate | lower_ci | upper_ci |
|----------|----------|----------|
| -0.44 | -1.82 | 0.94 |
| -1.22 | -1.87 | -0.57 |

Age-of-Onset ~ PRS
Stratified by High-Risk MHC Haplotype Carrier Status



| AOO_category | high_risk_MHC_haplotype_carrier | n | sum | percent |
|--------------|---------------------------------|------|------|---------|
| early_onset | carrier | 190 | 718 | 26.46 |
| early_onset | non-carrier | 528 | 718 | 73.54 |
| late_onset | carrier | 145 | 1431 | 10.13 |
| late_onset | non-carrier | 1286 | 1431 | 89.87 |

Stratified Association in Early and Late Onset Groups

Table 8: Stratified Association between PRS and Age-of-Onset in Early- and Late-Onset Groups (continued below)

| AOO_category | Phenotype | PRS | pval | estimate | lower_ci |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------|----------|----------|
| early_onset | VITageonset | no_mhc_classII | 0.61 | 0.08 | -0.22 |
| late_onset | VITageonset | no_mhc_classII | 5.5e-06 | -1.4 | -2 |

| upper_ci |
|----------|
| 0.38 |
| -0.8 |

Age-of-Onset ~ PRS Stratified by Early- and Late- Onset Groups in High Risk MHC Haplotype Non-Carriers

