OFFICIAL ABSTRACT and CERTIFICATION

L	Co-administration of Atorvastatin Blocks CYP3A4: Exacerbated Risk of Interstitial Lung Disease Catherine Kim Jericho High School, Jericho NY, USA				Category Pick one only — mark an "X" in box at right Animal Sciences Behavioral & Social	
n irra a ZZ tl p s tl a c a s irra a p	Drug-drug interactions (DDIs) involving statins, which are prescribed to more than 40 million individuals annually, often lead to deadly adverse drug events (ADEs), including interstitial lung disease (ILD). The objective of this study was to elucidate the molecular basis of ILD caused by the co-administration of statins and cytochrome P450 (CYP) drug inhibitors. Using the FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS), proportional reporting ratios (PRRs) were calculated to determine statistical associations between ILD and the co-administration of statins. Molecular docking was applied to determine compounds, from the ZINC library, that may cause ILD when administered with statins. A mechanism underlying the pathology of statin-induced ILD was determined using off-targets of statins, key coroteins/genes in the lung surfactant metabolism, protein/gene interaction data, and tissue-specific protein expression levels. PRRs calculated from statistical analyses demonstrated the direct involvement of CYP3A4 in atorvastatin-induced ILD due to DDIs (p=0.031), indicating the co-administration of atorvastatin with CYP3A4 drug inhibitors should be avoided. Molecular docking identified diphenhydramine, whose association to ILD is currently unknown, may bind to CYP3A4 and cause ILD when co-administered with atorvastatin. ABCB1 and SLCO2B1 were identified as off-target proteins of atorvastatin, suggesting an off-target binding of atorvastatin to ABCB1 or SLCO2B1 causes a disruption in protein-protein interactions that ultimately causes ILD. This study revealed the mechanistic connection between atorvastatin and ILD through CYP3A4 activity, presenting a novel statistical and bioinformatic approach to determine the molecular basis and bathology mechanism of ADEs resulting from DDIs, and to offer safer drug prescription to prevent ADEs.			Sciences Biochemistry Biomedical & Health Sciences Biomedical Engineering Cellular & Molecular Biology Chemistry Computational Biology & Bioinformatics Earth & Environmental Sciences Embedded Systems Energy: Sustainable Materials and Design Engineering Mechanics Environmental Engineering Materials Science		
1.	As a part of this research project, the student directly handled, manipulated, or interacted with (check ALL that apply):				Mathematics Microbiology Physics & Astronomy	
	☐ human partícipants	☐ potentially hazardo	ous biological ager	nts	Plant Sciences	
	☐ vertebrate animals	☐ microorganisms	☐ rDNA	☐ tissue	Robotics & Intelligent	
2.	I/we worked or used equipment or industrial setting:	nt in a regulated resear	ch institution	l Yes □ No	Machines Systems Software Translational Medical	
3.	This project is a continuation of	of previous research.	☐ Yes	■ No	Sciences	
4.	My display board includes non-published photographs/visual □ Yes ■ No depictions of humans (other than myself):					
5.	This abstract describes only procedures performed by me/us, ■ Yes □ No reflects my/our own independent research, and represents one year's work only					
6.	I/we hereby certify that the ab above statements are correct a			□No	j	
This stamp or embossed seal attests that this project is in compliance with all federal and state laws and regulations and that all appropriate reviews and approvals have been obtained including the final clearance by the Scientific Review Committee.						