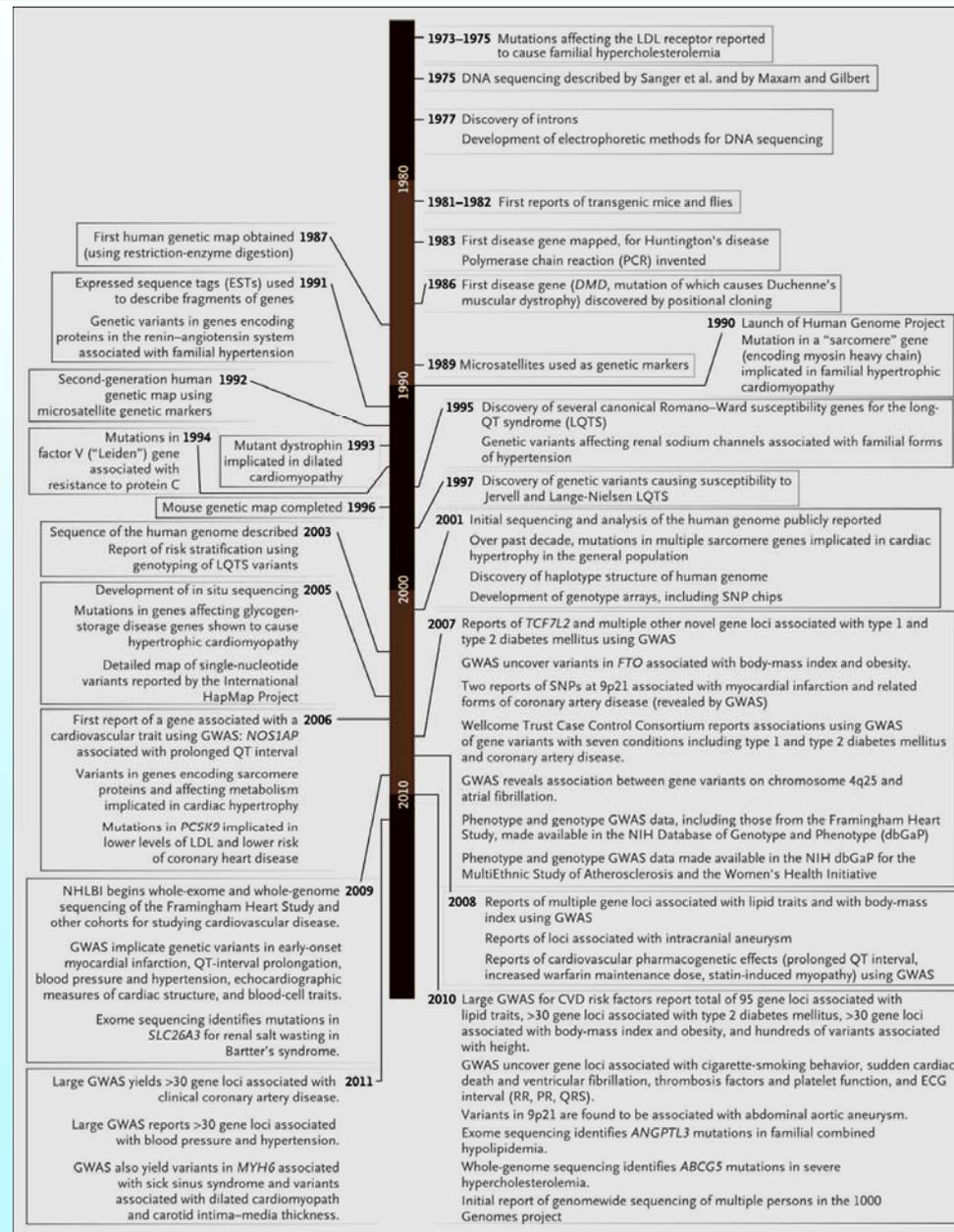


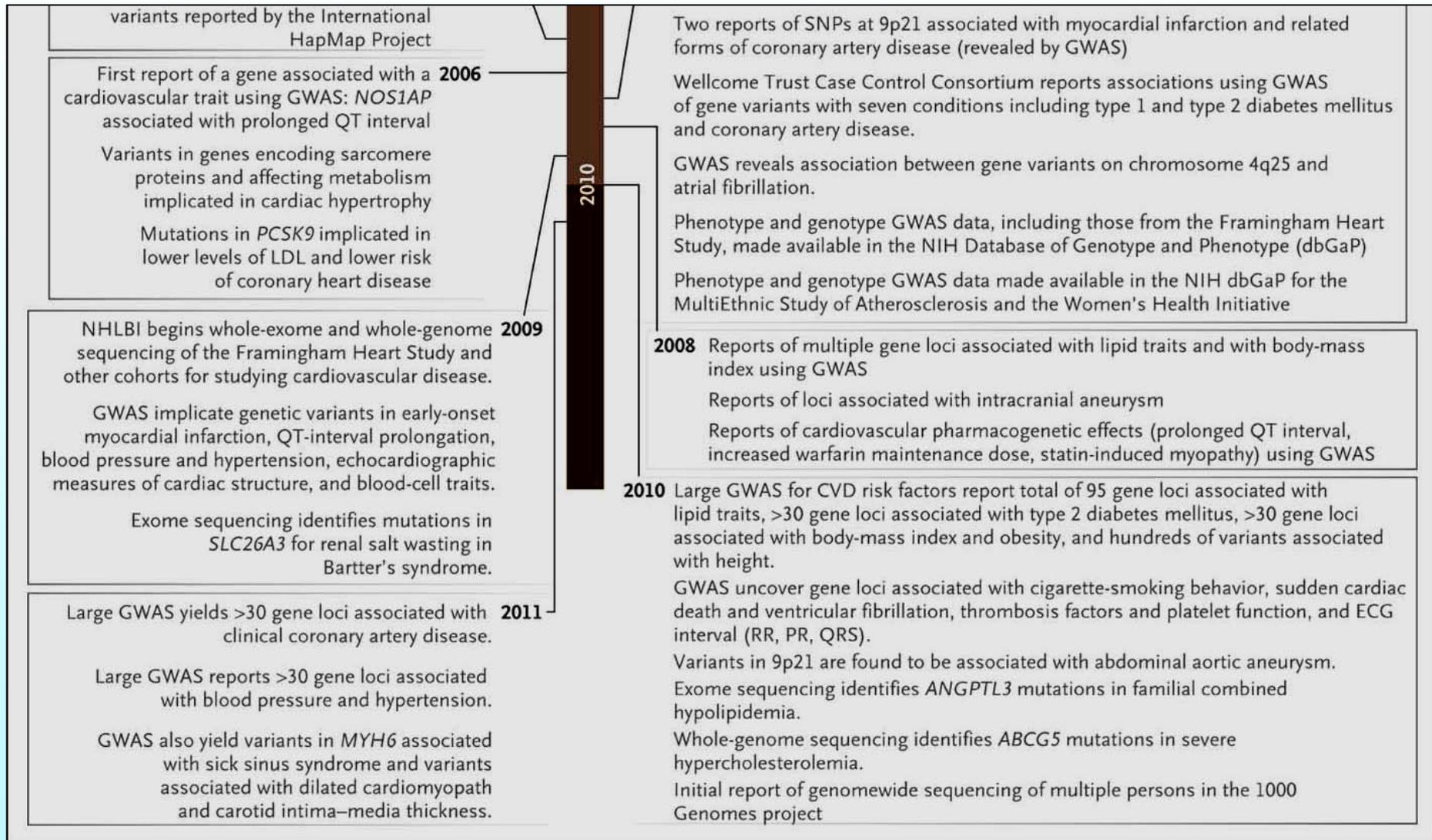
# **FACTORES GENÉTICOS EN PROBLEMAS CARDIOVASCULARES**

Francisco Javier Chorro Gascó.  
Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valencia.  
Mayo 2012

# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares



# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares



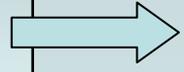
# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

## • Áreas de interés

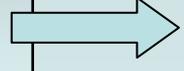
• Cardiopatía isquémica



• Insuficiencia cardiaca



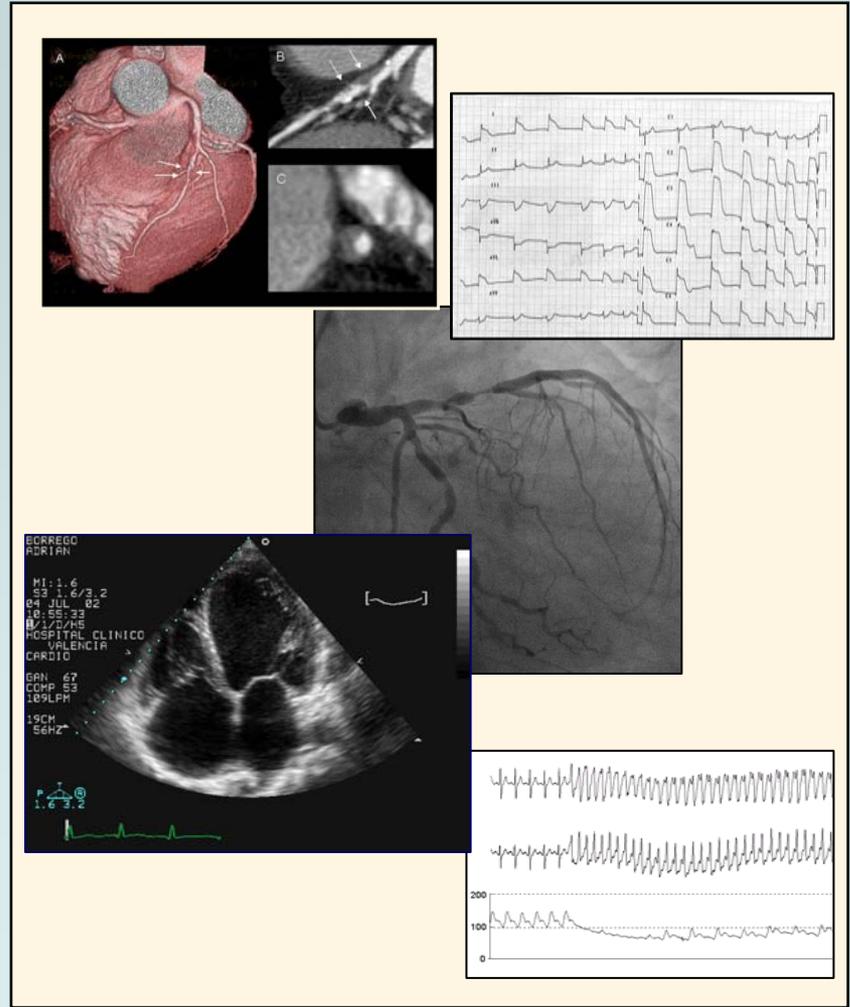
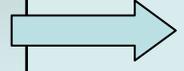
• Arritmias y muerte súbita



• Vasculopatías



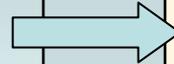
• Cardiopatías congénitas



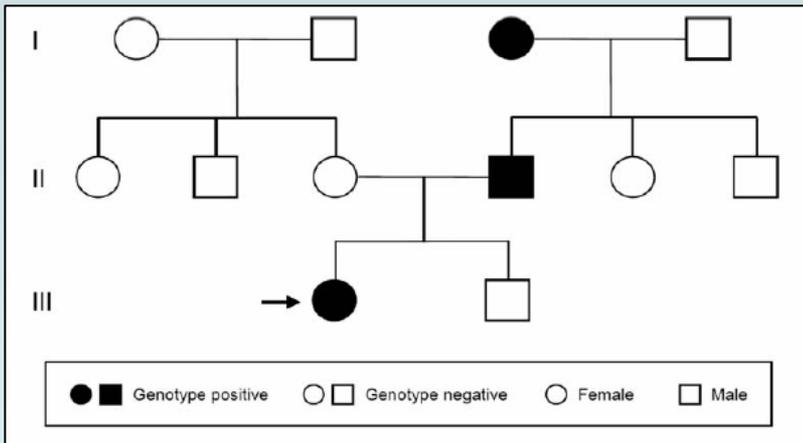
# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

- Diferencias individuales en la presentación y en la fisiopatología de las enfermedades c.v.

## Genética y estudios genómicos



- Identificación de genes asociados con enfermedades c.v. (nº reducido):
  - Mutaciones únicas (enf. monogénicas)
- Genómica del riesgo cardiovascular



# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

- Diagnóstico y evaluación del riesgo

- ¿Incrementan la predicción del riesgo?

- ¿Facilitan el diagnóstico?

- ¿Son de utilidad clínica?

- Indicadores de:

- Aumento de riesgo,
- Protección.

- Reclasificación de los pacientes.

- La detección de variantes genéticas con riesgo alto puede ayudar a identificar a sujetos en los que otros factores aumenten el riesgo a corto plazo

# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

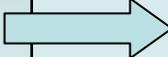
## Patrones de transmisión mendelianos

- Enfermedades mendelianas monogénicas



- Infarto de miocardio precoz
- Algunas formas de miocardiopatías dilatadas
- Miocardiopatías hipertróficas
- Algunas formas de Insuficiencia cardiaca
- Displasia arritmogénica de VD
- Canalopatías. Síndromes de QT largo o corto. S. Brugada.
- Aneurismas aórticos

- Enfermedades mendelianas con mutaciones recesivas



- Formas familiares de HTA
- Formas familiares de hipercolesterolemia
- Formas familiares de diabetes

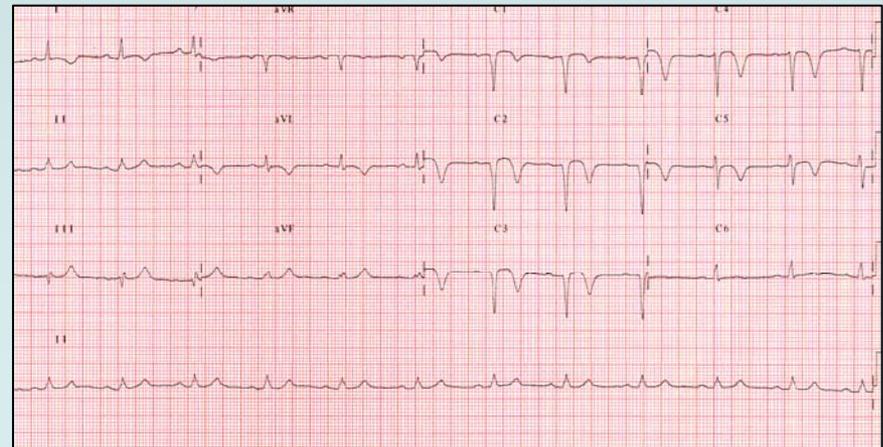
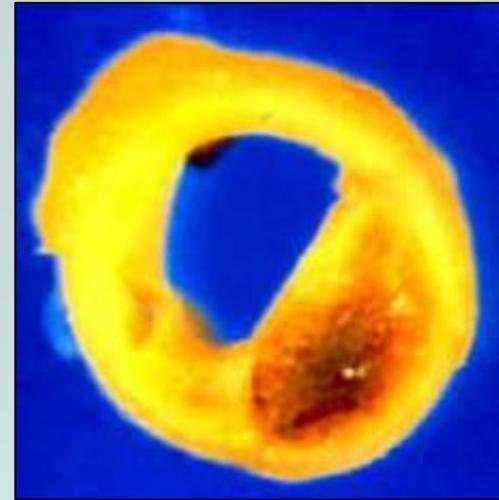
# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

## Patrones de transmisión mendelianos

- Ejemplo de enfermedad mendeliana monogénica

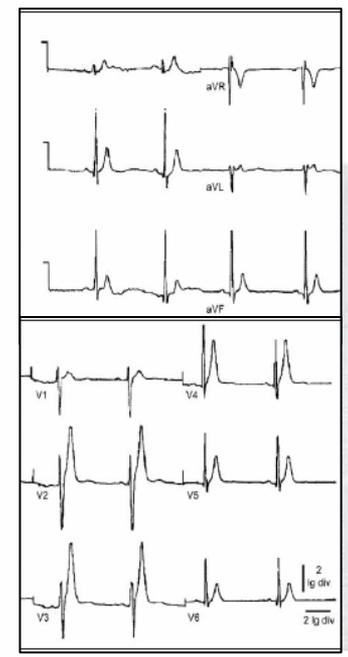
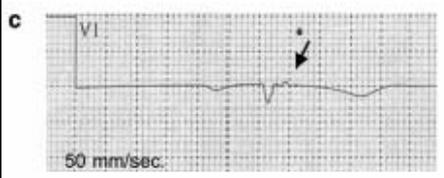
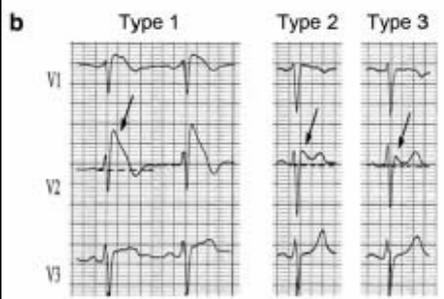
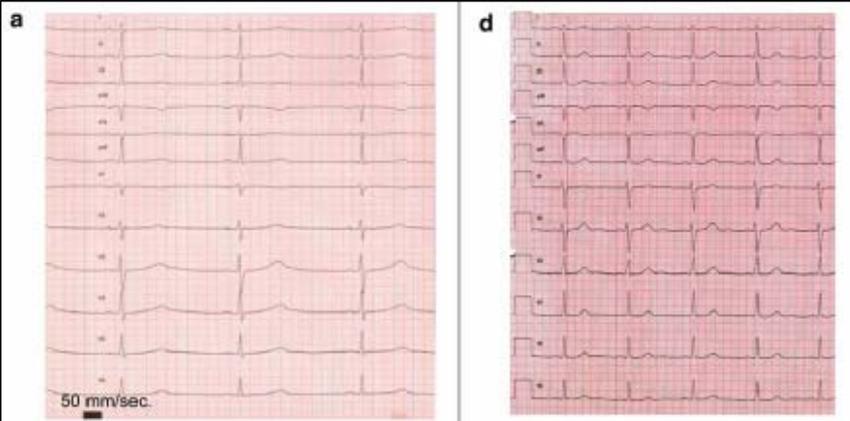


- Mutación que afecta la receptor de LDL y causa hipercolesterolemia e infarto de miocardio precoz
- Su conocimiento conduce a la utilización de hipolipemiantes para reducir el riesgo.

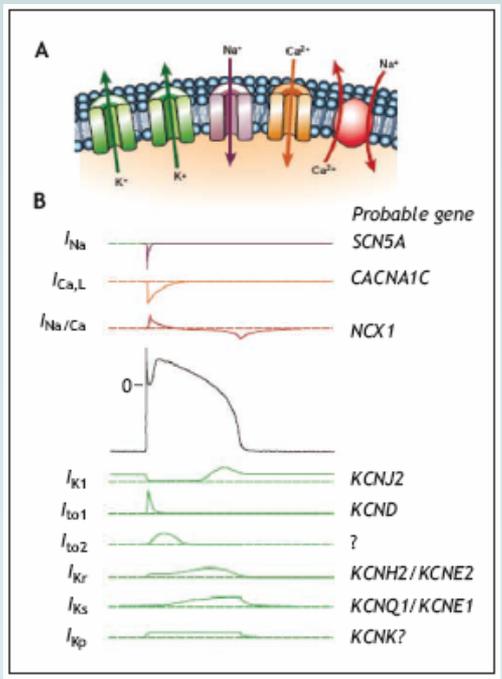
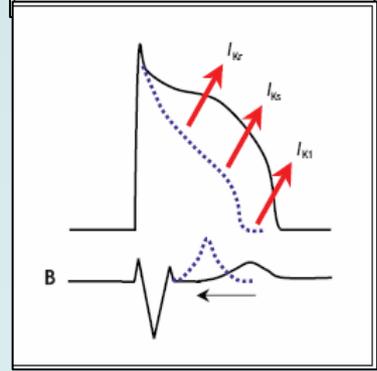
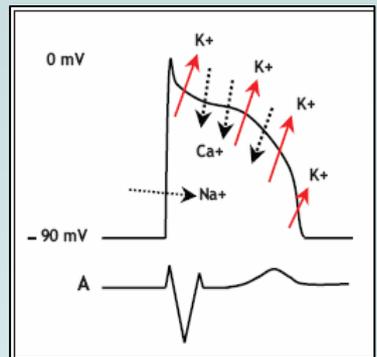


# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

## Arritmias y muerte súbita

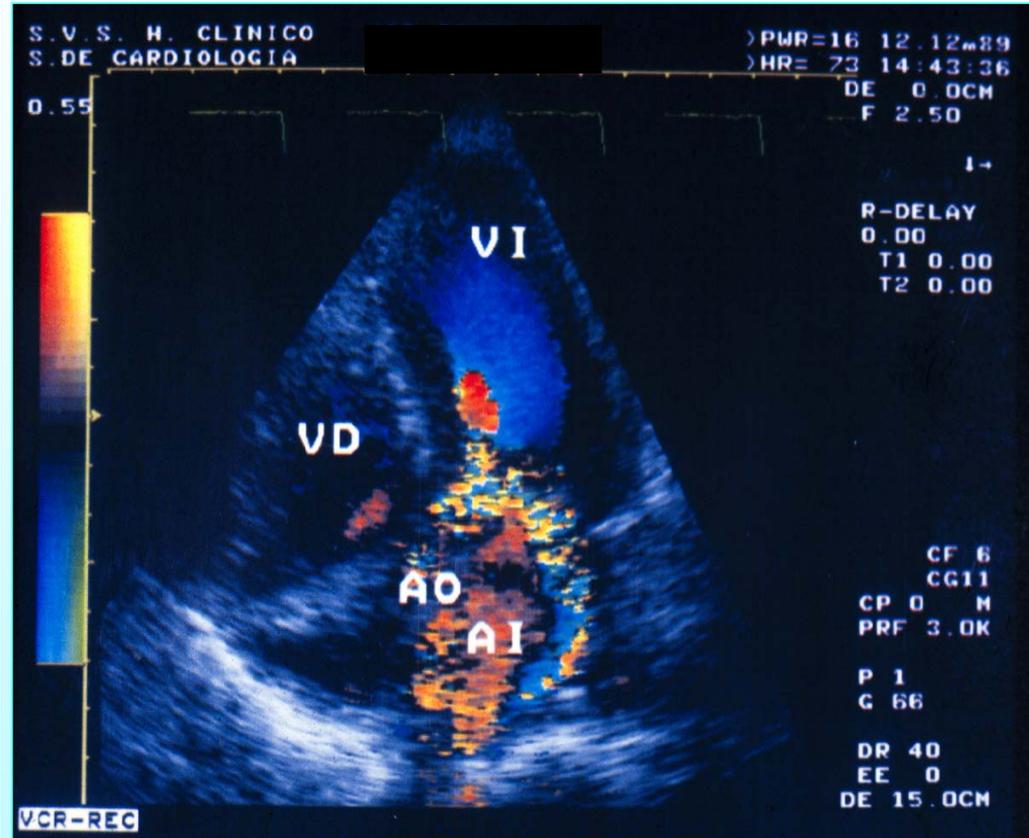


- QT largo
- S. de Brugada
- Displasia VD
- QT corto



# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

- Miocardiopatías hipertróficas: 1/500 personas
- Displasia arritmógena de VD: 1/2000 a 5000 personas
- QT largo: 1 / 5000 personas
- S Brugada: prevalencia de alteraciones del ECG en la población general:
  - 0,05% en Europa
  - 0,4% en países asiáticos



# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

## Arritmias y muerte súbita. Pruebas genéticas

### Most common hereditary arrhythmia syndromes and current practicable and worthwhile genetic testing\*<sup>1</sup>

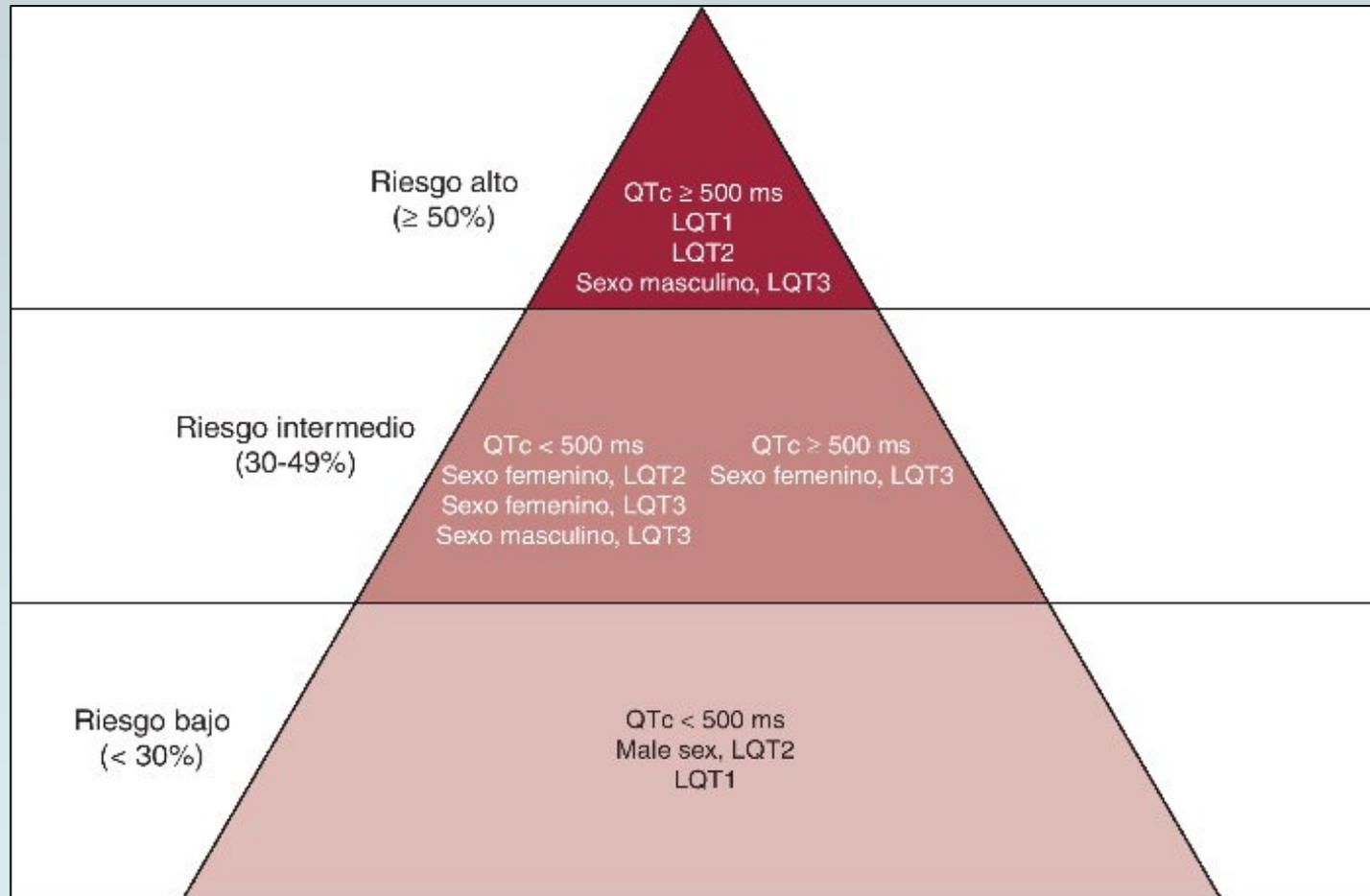
- **Primary familial arrhythmia syndromes (ion channel diseases):**
  - Long-QT syndrome: KCNQ1, KCNH2, SCN5A, KCNE1, KCNE2 (65%)
  - Brugada syndrome: SCN5A (25% to 30%)
  - Catecholaminergic polymorphous ventricular tachycardia: RYR2 (60%), possibly CASQ2
  - Arrhythmogenic right-ventricular cardiomyopathy: PKP2, DSP, DSG2 (60%)
  - Short-QT syndrome: KCNH2, KCNJ2, KCNQ1
- **Structural cardiac diseases with arrhythmia (cardiomyopathies):**
  - Hypertrophic (obstructive) cardiomyopathy: MYH7, MYBPC3, TNNT2 (60%)
  - Arrhythmogenic right-ventricular cardiomyopathy: PKP2, DSP, DSG2 (60%)
  - Familial dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM): LMNA, MYH7, TNNT2, SCN5A (20% to 30%)
  - Left-ventricular noncompaction: MYH7, TAZ, LDB3

Beckmann et al.  
Deutsches  
Artz. Int. 2011;  
108:623.

\*<sup>1</sup> Figures in parentheses represent clinical sensitivity, i.e., the percentage of patients who have the disease in whom positive results are found

# Pruebas genéticas

## Síndrome del QT largo

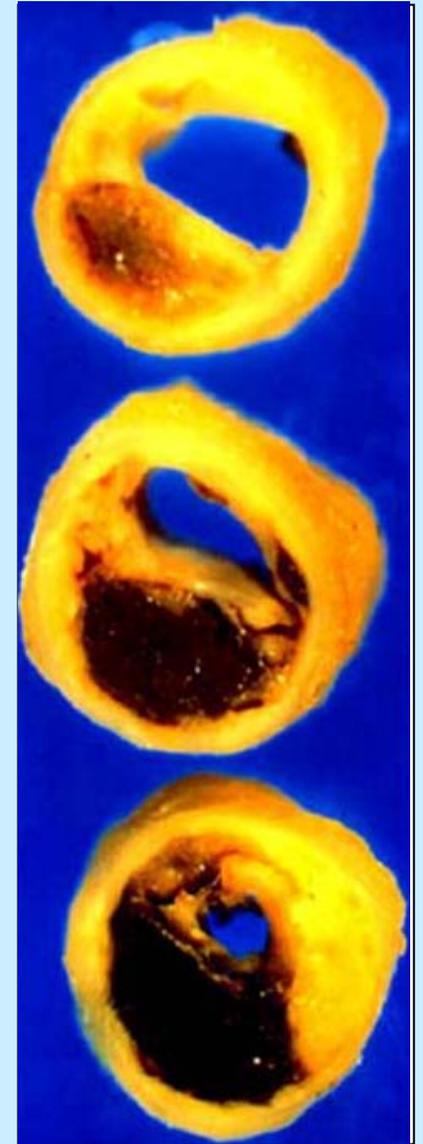
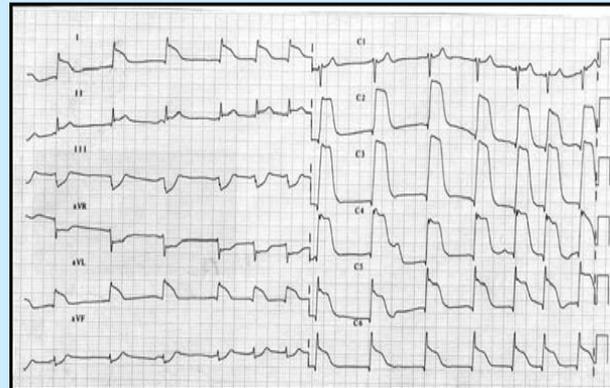
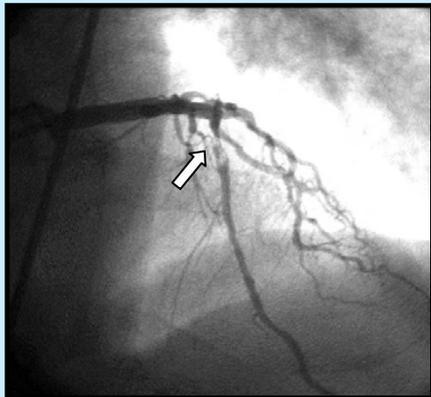
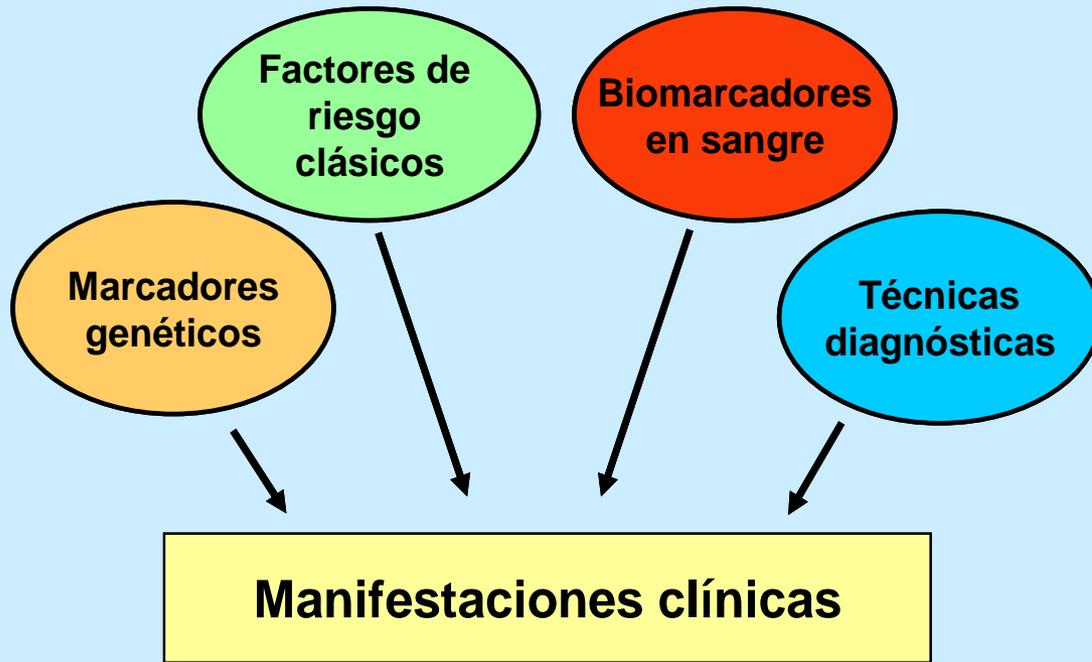


# Pruebas genéticas

Canalopatías (HRS EHRA consensus, Europace 2011;13:1077)

| Enfermedad | Diagnosticados                          | Asintomáticos                                | Familiares  |
|------------|---|--|-------------|
| SQTL       | Recomendado:<br>KCNQ1, KCNH2 y<br>SCN5A | Recomendado<br>QT>500, en los<br>demás puede | Recomendado |
| TVPC       | Recomendado                             | Recomendado                                  | Recomendado |
| S Brugada  | Puede ser útil                          | No indicado si tipo<br>2 o 3                 | Recomendado |
| SQTC       | Puede considerarse                      | -  | Recomendado |
| MVDA       | Puede ser útil                          | Puede considerarse                           | Recomendado |

# Riesgo cardiovascular



# ATEROSCLEROSIS

## FACTORES DE RIESGO

Aumento de LDL  
Disminución de HDL  
HTA  
Diabetes  
Tabaquismo  
PCR  
Síndrome metabólico  
Lp(a)  
Homocisteína  
LDL densa  
Lp-PLA2  
ApoB/ApoA  
Historia familiar  
Vida sedentaria  
Obesidad  
Estrés

(Se han comunicado  
más de 200  
factores de riesgo)



Grosor íntima-media  
Carótidas (ECO)



Ateromas aórticos y  
Carótideos (RMN)



Calcio coronario  
(TAC)



Índice brazo-tobillo



Reactividad vascular  
(ECO-Dopl.)



Distensibilidad vascular  
(Tonometría radial)

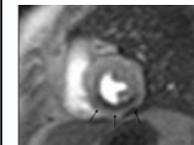


Reactividad microvascular  
(tonometría en dedos)

## ESTRUCTURA (ANATOMÍA)



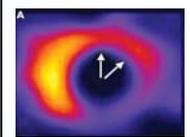
TAC multic.



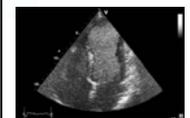
RMN coro.



Prueba esf.



SPECT.



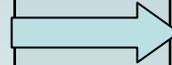
ECO estr.

## FUNCIÓN ARTERIAL / ISQUEMIA

# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

## Enfermedades poligénicas (herencia + medio)

- Genómica del riesgo cardiovascular (estudios de asociación “genome wide”)

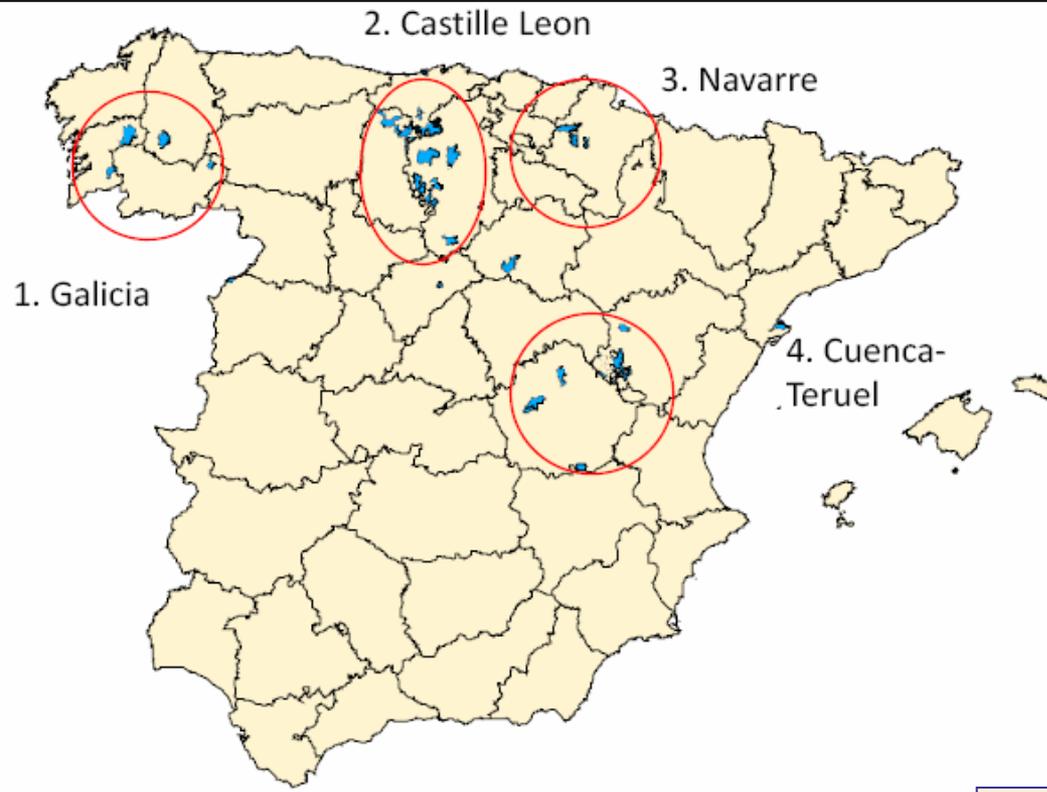


- Catálogos de variantes cardiovasculares
- Utilización de:
  - Arrays de genotipado
  - Mapas de haplotipos
  - Análisis estadístico

- La mayoría de las enfermedades c.v. son poligénicas
- Contribución variable de herencia y medio ambiente
- Componentes hereditarios de los factores de riesgo c.v.
- Identificación de “loci” asociados a enf. c.v.
- Requieren el análisis de un conjunto amplio de variantes genéticas en casos y controles.
- Se determina su asociación con el desarrollo de la enfermedad.

# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

## Enfermedades poligénicas (herencia + medio)



Medrano MJ et al. BMC  
Public Health 2012;12:174

Figure 1 Geographic distribution of towns with extremely low mortality due to ischemic heart disease in Spain.

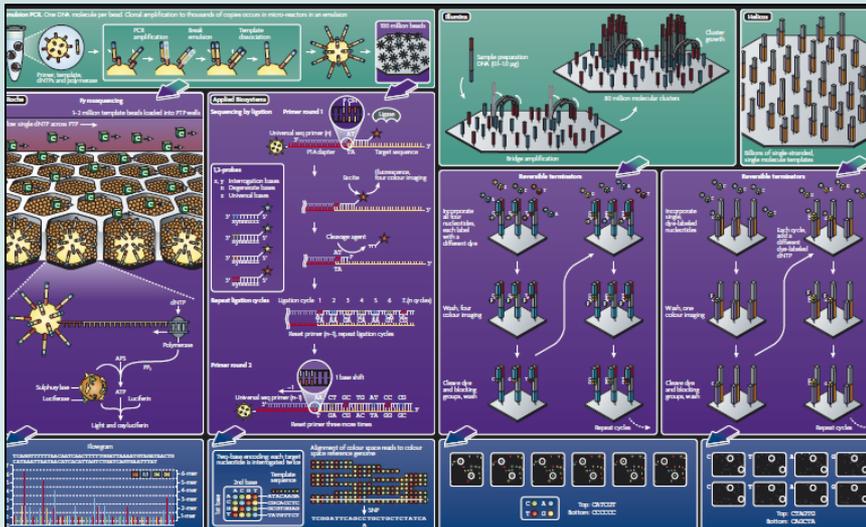
# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

## Enfermedades poligénicas (herencia + medio)

- Hipótesis enfermedad frecuente – variante frecuente:



- Variantes con una prevalencia > 5% en la población tienen un papel en la causa y la fisiopatología de una enfermedad frecuente
- Estudios GWAS: Se han identificado centenares de “loci” asociados con enfermedades cardiovasculares
- Uso potencial de SNPs en la estimación del riesgo individual y en la toma de decisiones clínicas.



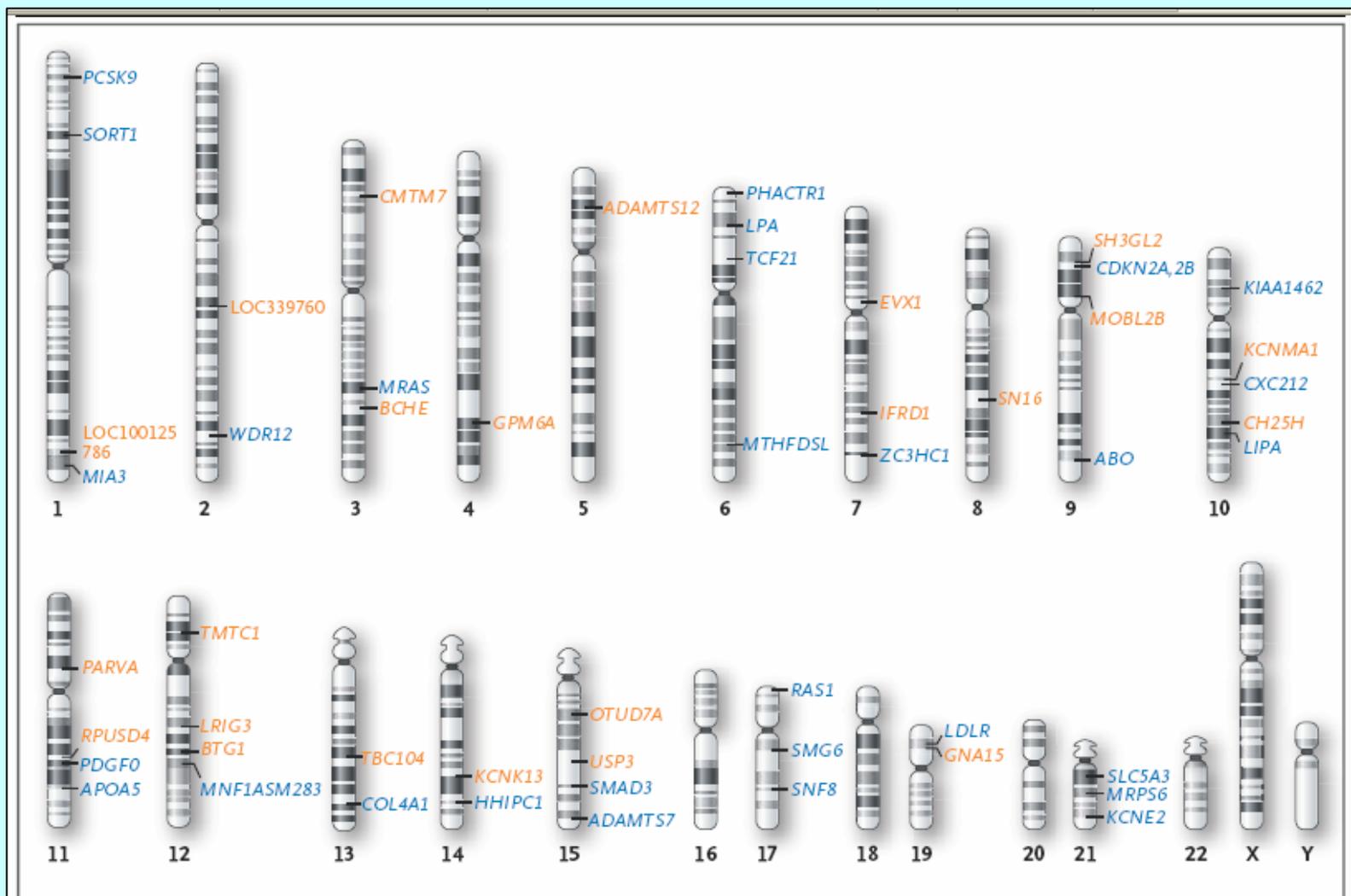
# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

- Estudios de asociación genome-wide (GMWAS):
  - Identificación de SNPs asociados con el riesgo de desarrollar cardiopatía isquémica.

**Table 1 SNPs associated with CHD in genome-wide association studies**

| SNP        | Chr. | Gene             | Risk allele | ORs (95% CI)      | Risk allele frequency |          |
|------------|------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|
|            |      |                  |             |                   | Reported              | Observed |
| rs10757278 | 9    | <i>CDKN2A/2B</i> | G           | 1.28 (1.22, 1.35) | 0.45                  | 0.52     |
| rs599839   | 1    | <i>SORT1</i>     | A           | 1.17 (1.11, 1.22) | 0.78                  | 0.78     |
| rs3008621  | 1    | <i>MIA3</i>      | G           | 1.11 (1.04, 1.19) | 0.26                  | NA       |
| rs501120   | 10   | <i>Unknown</i>   | T           | 1.30 (1.12, 1.51) | 0.84                  | 0.87     |
| rs9818870  | 3    | <i>MRAS</i>      | T           | 1.15 (1.11, 1.19) | 0.15                  | 0.15     |
| rs3184504  | 12   | <i>SH2B3</i>     | T           | 1.13 (1.08, 1.18) | 0.39                  | 0.49     |
| rs9982601  | 21   | <i>MRPS6</i>     | T           | 1.20 (1.14, 1.27) | 0.13                  | 0.14     |
| rs12526453 | 6    | <i>PHACTR1</i>   | C           | 1.12 (1.08, 1.17) | 0.65                  | 0.67     |
| rs6725887  | 2    | <i>WDR12</i>     | C           | 1.17 (1.11, 1.23) | 0.14                  | 0.13     |
| rs1122608  | 19   | <i>LDLR</i>      | G           | 1.15 (1.10, 1.21) | 0.75                  | 0.77     |
| rs11206510 | 1    | <i>PCSK9</i>     | T           | 1.15 (1.10, 1.21) | 0.81                  | 0.82     |
| rs1746048  | 10   | <i>CXCL12</i>    | C           | 1.16 (1.09, 1.24) | 0.84                  | 0.87     |

# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares



**Figure 2. Genomic Locations of Genetic Variants Associated with the Risk of Myocardial Infarction and Heart Failure.**

Genetic variants that are associated with myocardial infarction (blue) and heart failure (orange) are shown according to their chromosomal location. LOC denotes locus.

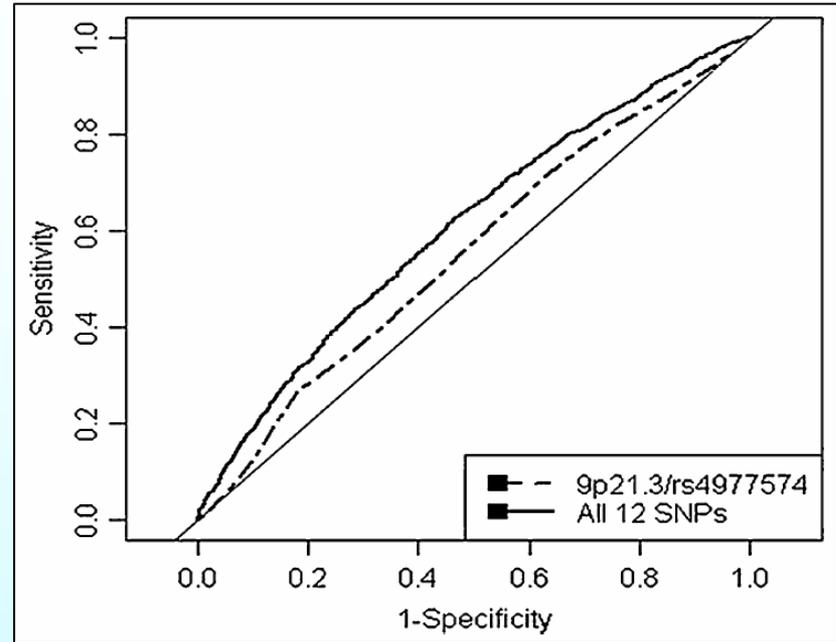
# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

- Estudios de asociación (GMWAS):

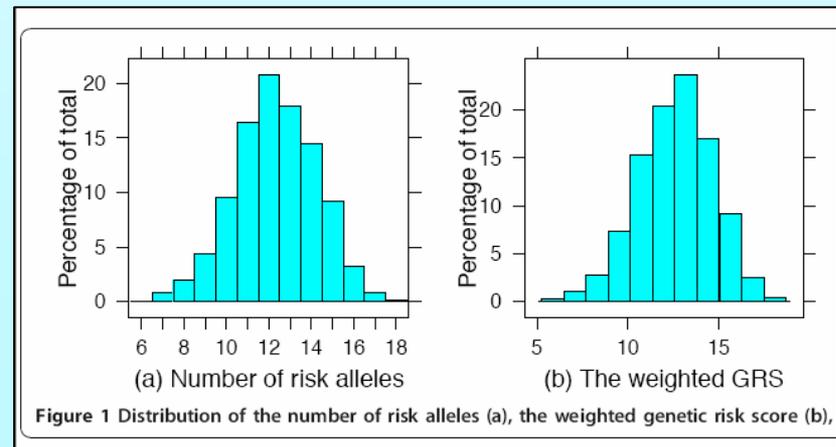
- Los estimadores de riesgo de los SNPs de susceptibilidad son modestos.

- ¿Proporcionan un aumento de la predicción del riesgo con respecto a los algoritmos convencionales?

- Edad, sexo, tabaquismo, diabetes, HTA, colesterol LDL, HDL



Superko HR. Curr Atheroscler Rep 2011; 13:396



# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

## Enfermedades poligénicas (herencia + medio)

- Aplicaciones en la predicción del riesgo y en la prevención y tratamiento de las enfermedades c.v.
- 

- Enfermedad coronaria e infarto de miocardio.
- Insuficiencia cardiaca.
- Arritmias.
- Vasculopatías periféricas y cerebrales.
- Factores de riesgo modificables y enfermedad subclínica

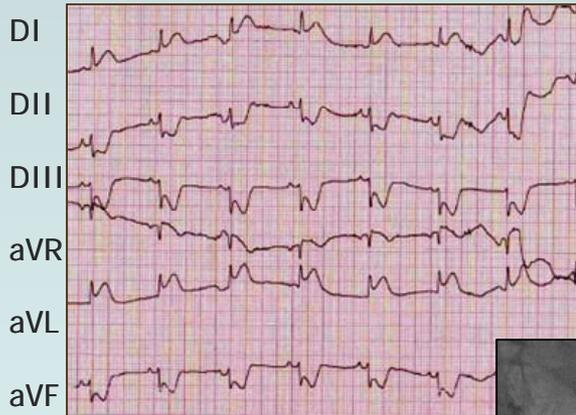
# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

## Enfermedades poligénicas (herencia + medio)

- Enfermedad coronaria e infarto de miocardio



- Loci asociados con infarto y enfermedad coronaria.
- Con aterosclerosis confirmada angiográficamente.
- Estudios de infarto de miocardio precoz.
- Lípidos
- Inflamación

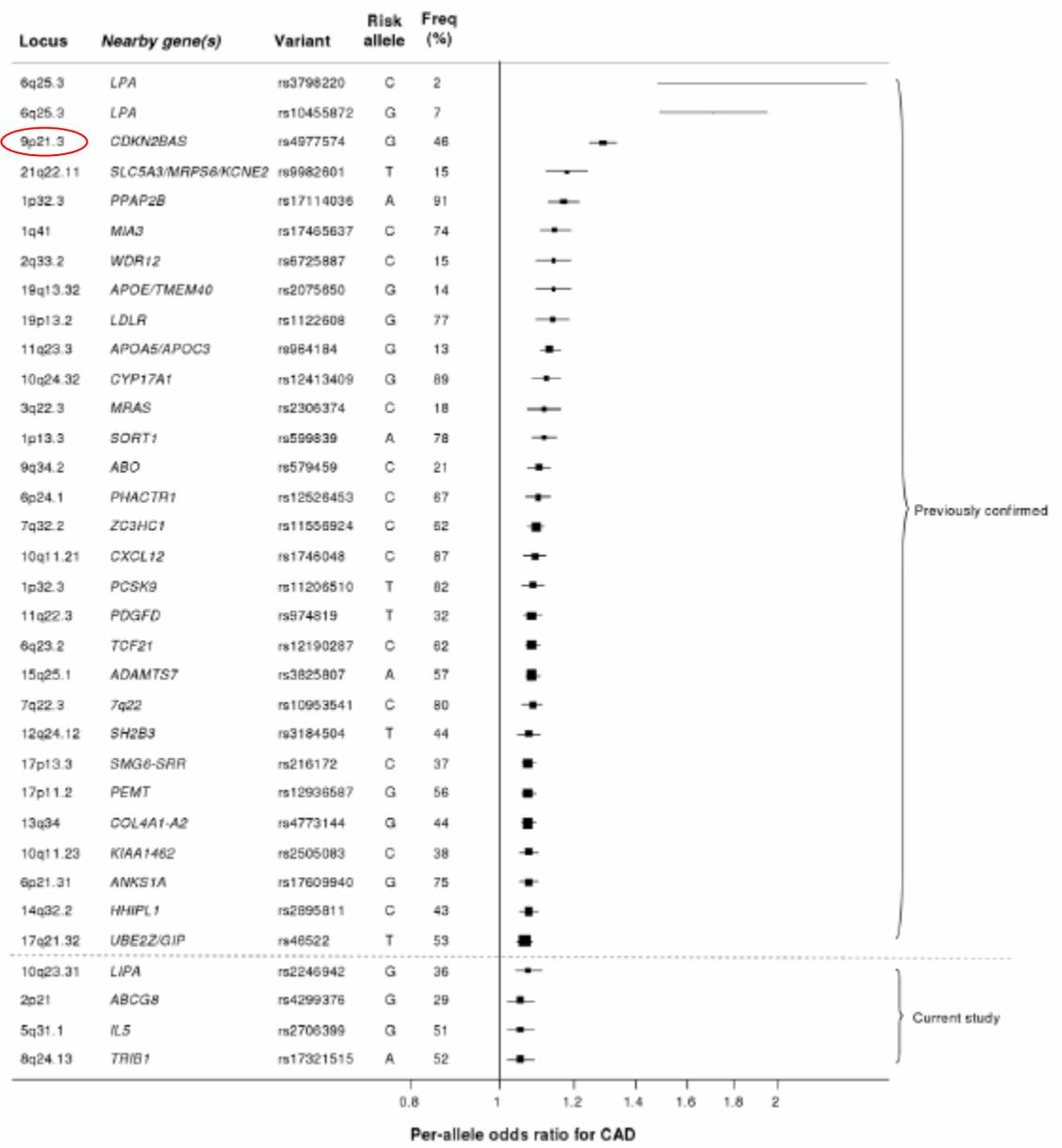


# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

**Table 1. Representative Genomewide Association Studies of Common Cardiovascular Diseases.**

| Study                                    | Clinical Outcome            | Sample Size               |             | Major Ethnic Group   | Selected Major Findings                                       |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---|
|  |                             | Genomewide Association    | Replication |                      |   |
|  |                             | <i>number of subjects</i> |             |                      |   |
| Kathiresan et al., 2009 <sup>13</sup>    | Myocardial infarction       | 6,042                     | 19,492      | European             | 9 Loci, including 9p21 and <i>SORT1</i>                       |
| Schunkert et al., 2011 <sup>14</sup>     | Coronary artery disease     | 86,995                    | 56,682      | European             | >20 Loci, including <i>ABO</i> and <i>ADAMTS7</i>             |
| C4D Consortium, 2011 <sup>15</sup>       | Coronary artery disease     | 30,482                    | 40,593      | European, East Asian | Novel loci, including <i>LIPA</i>                             |
| Smith et al., 2010 <sup>16</sup>         | Heart failure incidence     | 23,821                    | NA          | European, African    | Suggestive loci, including <i>LRIG3</i>                       |
| Morrison et al., 2010 <sup>17</sup>      | Heart failure mortality     | 2,992                     | NA          | European, African    | Suggestive loci, including <i>ADAMTS12</i>                    |
| Villard et al., 2011 <sup>18</sup>       | Dilated cardiomyopathy      | 2,287                     | 2,467       | European             | Top loci: <i>HSPB7</i> and <i>BAG3</i>                        |
| Ikram et al., 2009 <sup>19</sup>         | Ischemic stroke             | 19,602                    | 7,269       | European, African    | Top locus: <i>NINJ2</i>                                       |
| Yamada et al., 2009 <sup>20</sup>        | Ischemic stroke             | 267                       | 5,981       | Japanese             | Top locus: <i>CELSR1</i>                                      |
| Akiyama et al., 2010 <sup>21</sup>       | Intracranial aneurysm       | 482                       | 1,398       | Japanese             | Suggestive loci, including <i>ARHGEF11</i> and <i>TMEM195</i> |
| Bilguvar et al., 2008 <sup>22</sup>      | Intracranial aneurysm       | 7,856                     | 1,171       | European, Japanese   | Top loci: 9p21 and <i>SOX17</i>                               |
| Yasuno et al., 2010 <sup>23</sup>        | Intracranial aneurysm       | 15,295                    | 4,777       | European, Japanese   | Associations with 9p21 and <i>CNNM2</i>                       |
| Koriyama et al., 2010 <sup>24</sup>      | Peripheral arterial disease | 1,553                     | 2,239       | Japanese             | Top loci: <i>OSBPL10</i> and 10p12.31                         |
| Thorgeirsson et al., 2008 <sup>25</sup>  | Peripheral arterial disease | 10,995                    | 4,848       | European             | Top locus: <i>CHRNA3</i>                                      |
| Elmore et al., 2009 <sup>26</sup>        | Abdominal aortic aneurysm   | 235                       | 1,421       |                      | Suggestive locus: 3p12.3                                      |
| Gretarsdottir et al., 2010 <sup>27</sup> | Abdominal aortic aneurysm   | 31,795                    | 10,718      | European             | Top loci: 9p21 and <i>DAB2IP</i>                              |
| Benjamin et al., 2009 <sup>28</sup>      | Lone atrial fibrillation    | 40,518                    | 6,218       | European             | Top loci: <i>PITX2</i> and <i>ZFXH3</i>                       |
| Gudbjartsson et al., 2007 <sup>29</sup>  | Lone atrial fibrillation    | 36,137                    | 5,806       | European             | Top loci: 4q25 and <i>ZFXH3</i>                               |
| Ellinor et al., 2010 <sup>30</sup>       | Lone atrial fibrillation    | 14,179                    | 4,771       | European             | Top loci: <i>KCNN3</i> and 20q13.13                           |
| Holm et al., 2011 <sup>31</sup>          | Sick sinus syndrome         | 38,384                    | 1,654       | European             | Top locus: <i>MYH6</i>  |
| Bezzina et al., 2010 <sup>32</sup>       | Ventricular fibrillation    | 972                       | 537         | European             | Top locus: <i>CXADR</i>                                       |
| Arking et al., 2010 <sup>33</sup>        | Sudden cardiac arrest       | 650                       | 19,611      | European             | Top locus: <i>GPC5</i>  |
| Arking et al., 2011 <sup>34</sup>        | Sudden cardiac death        | 22,055                    | 14,265      | European             | Top locus: <i>BAZ2B</i>                                       |
| Trégouët et al., 2009 <sup>35</sup>      | Venous thromboembolism      | 1,647                     | 3,237       | European             | Top locus: <i>ABO</i>   |

# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares



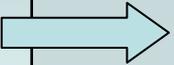
Variantes en relación con c.isquémica

PLoS Genetics, 2011;7:e1002260

# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

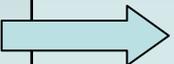
## Enfermedades poligénicas (herencia + medio)

• Insuficiencia cardiaca



- Insuficiencia cardiaca y muerte por IC
- Miocardiopatía dilatada idiopática

• Vasculopatías periféricas y cerebrales



- Ictus isquémico
- Aneurismas intracraneales
- Enfermedad arterial periférica
- Aneurismas aórticos
- Tromboembolismo ven.

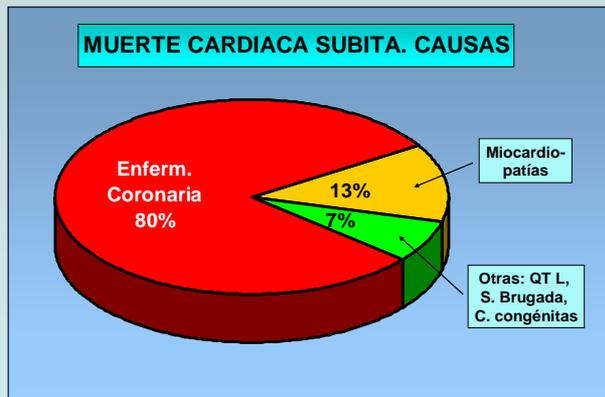
# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

## Enfermedades poligénicas (herencia + medio)

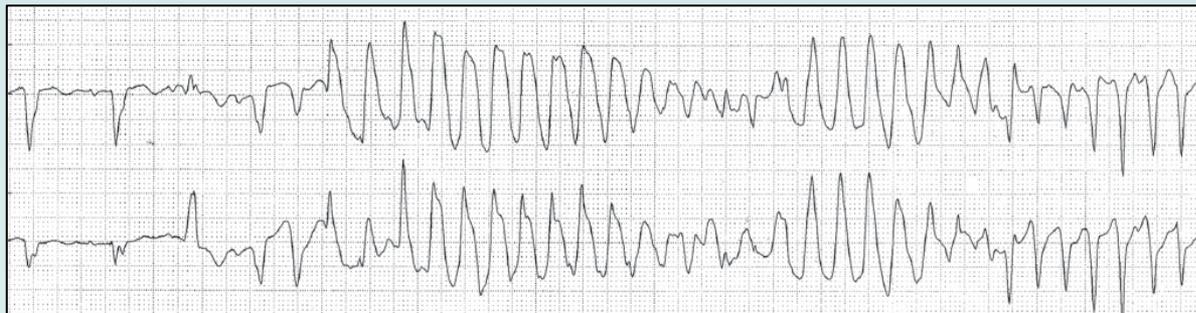
- Arritmias cardiacas y muerte súbita



- Variantes genéticas asociadas a:
  - Fibrilación auricular
  - Fibrilación ventricular
  - Muerte cardiaca súbita
  - Enfermedad del nodo sinusal



Chugh S et al. Progr. Cardiovasc. Dis 2008;51:213-228



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TABLE 1: Genetics of atrial fibrillation.

|                    | Gene/Locus            | Mechanism of action  | Study design/Inheritance             |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Sodium channels    | SCNA5 [8–17]          | Cellular hyperexcitability (gain-of-function) as well as prolongation of the atrial action potential duration (loss-of-function) | Candidate gene/Familial and sporadic |
|                    | SCN1B/SCN2B [18]      | Decreased peak sodium current amplitude  | Candidate gene/Sporadic              |
| Potassium channels | KCNQ1 [19–22]         | Enhanced atrial action potential repolarization  | Linkage/Familial                     |
|                    | KCNE2 [23]            | Enhanced atrial action potential repolarization  | Candidate gene/Familial              |
|                    | KCNJ2 [24]            | Enhanced atrial action potential repolarization  | Candidate gene/Familial              |
|                    | KCNE5 [25]            | Enhanced atrial action potential repolarization  | Candidate gene/Familial and sporadic |
|                    | KCNA5 [26–28]         | Delayed atrial action potential repolarization   | Candidate gene/Familial and sporadic |
| Other              | NPPA [29]             | Shortening of the atrial action potential duration   | Linkage/Familial                     |
|                    | GJA5 [30–32]          | Dispersion of conduction velocity  | Candidate gene/Sporadic              |
|                    | 10q22 [33]            | Unknown  | Linkage/Familial                     |
|                    | 6q14–16 [34]          | Unknown  | Linkage/Familial                     |
|                    | 5p15 [35]             | Unknown  | Linkage/Familial                     |
|                    | 4q25 (PITX2) [36, 37] | Unknown  | Genome wide association/Sporadic     |
|                    | 16q22 (ZFHX3) [38]    | Unknown  | Genome wide association/Sporadic     |
| 1q21 (KCNN3) [39]  | Unknown               | Genome wide association/Sporadic   |                                      |

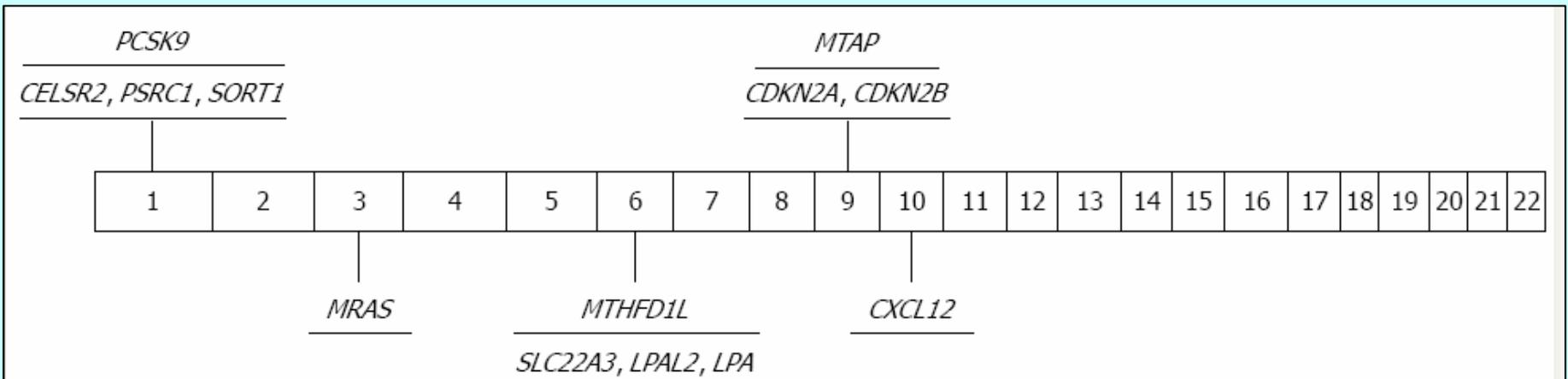
# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

## Enfermedades poligénicas (herencia + medio)

- Factores de riesgo modificables y enfermedad subclínica
- 

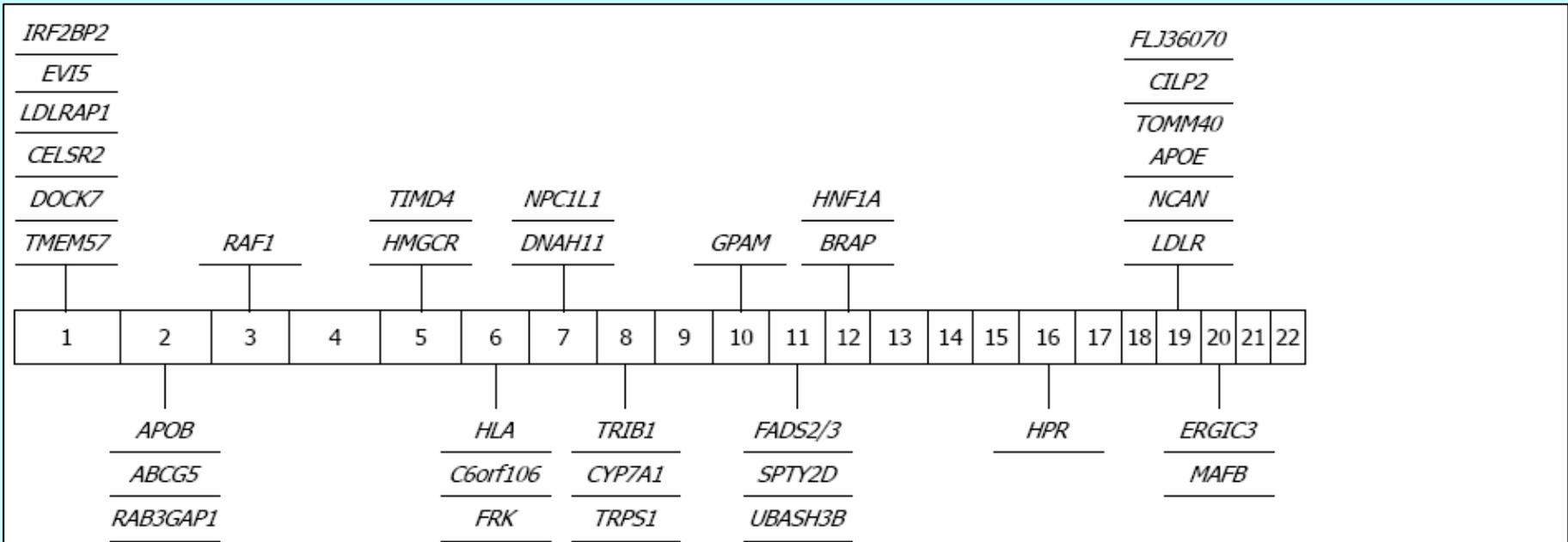
- HTA
- Dislipemia
- Diabetes tipo 2
- Obesidad
- Factores relacionados con el tabaquismo
- Marcadores de enf. C.v.:
  - Fibrinógeno, PCR, moléculas de adhesión celular, homocisteína, grosor íntima-media.

# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares



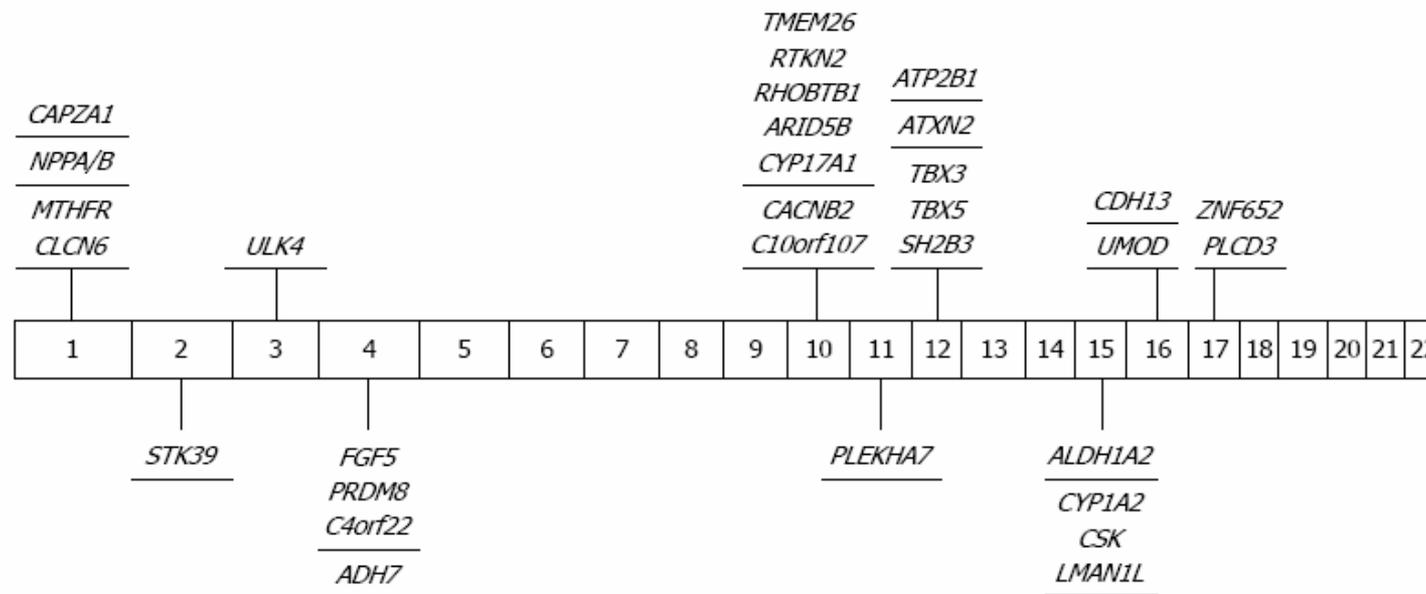
**Figure 1 Significant genome-wide association study findings in coronary heart disease.** CELSR2: Cadherin EGF LAG seven-pass G-type I domain containing 2; PSRC1: Proline/serine-rich coiled-coil 1; SORT1: Sortilin 1; PCSK9: Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9; MRAS: Ras-related protein M-Ras; MTHFD1L: Methyltetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase (NADP+ dependent) 1-like; SLC22A3: Solute carrier family 22 (extraneuronal monoamine transporter), member 3; LPAL2: Lp(a)-like 2 pseudogene; LPA: Lipoprotein Lp(a); CDKN2A: Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2B: Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2B; CXCL12: Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 12.

# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares



**Figure 2 Significant genome-wide association study findings in total cholesterol.** TMEM57: Transmembrane protein 57; DOCK7: Deducator of cytokinesis 7; CELSR2: Cadherin, EGF LAG seven-pass G-type receptor 2; LDLRAP1: Low-density lipoprotein receptor adaptor protein 1; EVI5: Ecotropic viral integration site 5; IRF2BP2: Interferon regulatory factor 2 binding protein 2; APOB: Apolipoprotein B; ABCG5: ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 5; RAB3GAP1: RAB3 GTPase activating protein subunit 1 (catalytic); RAF1: V-raf-1 murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 1; HMGCR: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase; TIMD4: T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain containing 4; HLA: Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) complex; C6orf106: Chromosome 6 open reading frame 106; FRK: Fyn-related kinase; DNAH11: Dynein, axonemal, heavy chain 11; NPC1L1: NPC1 (Niemann-Pick disease; type C1, gene)-like 1; TRIB1: Tribbles Homolog-1 (*Trib1*); CYP7A1: Cytochrome P450, family 7, subfamily A, polypeptide 1; TRPS1: Trichorhinophalangeal syndrome 1; GPAM: Glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase, mitochondrial; FADS: Fatty acid desaturase; SPTY2D1: Suppressor of Ty, domain containing 1 (*S. cerevisiae*); UBASH3B: Ubiquitin associated and SH3 domain containing B; BRAP: BRCA1 associated protein; HNF1A: Hepatocyte nuclear factor-1  $\alpha$ ; HPR: Haptoglobin-related protein; LDLR: Low-density lipoprotein receptor; NCAN: Neurocan; TOMM40: Translocase of outer mitochondrial membrane 40 homolog; CILP2: Cartilage intermediate layer protein 2; ERGIC3: Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment protein 3; MAFB: V-maf musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma oncogene homolog B.

# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares



**Figure 6 Significant genome-wide association study findings in blood pressure.** ACBD4: Acyl-CoA binding domain containing 4; ADH7: Alcohol dehydrogenase 7 (class IV), mu or sigma polypeptide; AGTRAP: Angiotensin II receptor-associated protein; ALDH1A2: Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family, member A2; ARID5B: AT rich interactive domain 5B (MRF1-like); AS3MT: Arsenic (+3 oxidation state) methyltransferase; ATP2B1: ATPase, Ca<sup>++</sup> transporting; plasma membrane 1; ATXN2: Ataxin 2; C10orf107: Chromosome 10 open reading frame 107; C4orf22: Chromosome 4 open reading frame 22; CACNB2: Calcium channel, voltage-dependent,  $\beta$  2 subunit; CDH13: Cadherin 13, H-cadherin (heart); CLCN6: Chloride channel 6; CNNM2: Cyclin M2; CPLX3: Complexin 3; CSK: C-src tyrosine kinase; CYP17A1: Cytochrome P450, family 17, subfamily A; polypeptide 1; CYP1A1: Cytochrome P450, family 1, subfamily A, polypeptide 1; CYP1A2: Cytochrome P450, family 1, subfamily A, polypeptide 2; FGF5: Fibroblast growth factor 5; HEXIM1: Hexamethylene bis-acetamide inducible 1; HEXIM2: Hexamethylene bis-acetamide inducible 2; LMAN1L: Lectin, mannose-binding, 1 like; MTHFR: Methylene tetrahydrofolate reductase (NAD(P)H); NPPA: Natriuretic peptide A; NPPB: Natriuretic peptide B; NT5C2: 5'-nucleotidase, cytosolic II; PHB: Prohibitin; PLCD3: Phospholipase C,  $\Delta$  3; PLEKHA7: Pleckstrin homology domain containing, family A member 7; PRDM8: PR domain containing 8; RHOBTB1: Rho-related BTB domain containing 1; RTKN2: Rhotekin 2; SH2B3: SH2B adaptor protein 3; STK39: Serine threonine kinase 39; TBX3: T-box 3; TBX5: T-box 5; TMEM26: Transmembrane protein 26; ULK3: Unc-51-like kinase 3 (*C. elegans*); ULK4: Unc-51-like kinase 4 (*C. elegans*); UMOD: Uromodulin; ZNF652: Zinc finger protein 652.

# Factores genéticos y enf. cardiovasculares

- Resumen de la utilidad clínica

- Predicción del riesgo

- Prevención

- Diagnóstico

- Tratamiento

- Fases iniciales. Necesidad de investigación para evaluar la utilidad de escalas de riesgo basadas en datos genéticos.

- Canalopatías. DAVD. Miocardiopatías

- Identificación de variantes que contribuyen a la heterogeneidad en la respuesta farmacológica. Ej.: Antiagregación, B-bloq. en la IC, miopatías y estatinas