INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

Genotype–Phenotype Correlations in a Prospective Cohort Study of Paediatric Plaque Psoriasis: Lack of Correlation Between HLA-C*06 and Family History of Psoriasis

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This study aims to investigate associations between observed clinical parameters and known genetic risk factors of psoriasis in a well-defined prospective cohort of paediatric patients with plaque psoriasis (n = 151). Significant associations were found for paediatric-onset psoriasis with ERAP1 (p = 0.002), IL23R (p = 0.01), LCE3C, LCE3B-del (p = 0.00049) and HLA-C*06 (p = 3.15 × 10⁻³⁰⁹). Psoriasis severity was associated with a large proportion of patients with psoriasis. This association has however, never been investigated. Data about associations between clinical parameters and genetic risk factors in paediatric psoriasis are lacking. The current study aims to investigate associations between observed clinical parameters and known genetic risk factors of psoriasis in a well-defined cohort of paediatric patients with plaque psoriasis.

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Psoriasis is a clinically heterogeneous skin disease with a complex genetic background (1–3). It affects around 2% of the population and in approximately 30% of these patients the disease first appears during childhood (1, 4). By means of genome-wide association studies, the number of genome regions identified to be associated with psoriasis increased recently to 36 (5). Different pathways evidently play a role in the pathophysiology of psoriasis, as the innate and adaptive immune system, the Th17 pathway and the skin barrier function are genetically linked with psoriasis (2, 3, 6–13). Some studies have investigated correlations between genetic risk factors of psoriasis and clinical parameters, and these were mainly focused on major histocompatibility (MHC) gene HLA-C*06 (14–23). In a cohort of adult psoriasis patients a strong association was demonstrated between psoriasis severity and single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) tagging HLA-C*06 and a deletion of LCE3B and LCE3C (22, 34). Several studies have shown that early age at onset may be associated with distinct genetic factors, such as ERAP1 and HLA-C*06 (14, 17, 23, 24). Previous studies detected an association between HLA-C*06 and early onset psoriasis (onset < 30 or 40 years), and a positive family history of psoriasis and early onset of psoriasis (14, 16, 17, 20), suggesting an association between HLA-C*06 and family history of psoriasis in patients with early onset psoriasis. This association has however, never been investigated. Data about associations between clinical parameters and genetic risk factors in paediatric psoriasis are lacking. The current study aims to investigate associations between observed clinical parameters and known genetic risk factors of psoriasis in a well-defined cohort of paediatric patients with plaque psoriasis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample collection

DNA samples were obtained from children with psoriasis referred to the outpatient clinic of the Department of Dermatology of the Radboud University Medical Center. Only patients of European descent with a primary diagnosis of plaque-type psoriasis, before the age of 18 years, were included in this study. Patients with guttate psoriasis were excluded. The phenotype classification is based on phenotype at examination and not at onset of disease. We obtained clinical data from our prospective observational paediatric psoriasis registry in daily clinical practice, called Child-CAPTURE (Continuous Assessment of Psoriasis Treatment Use Registry). In this registry, patient characteristics including age at onset, family history of psoriasis (up to the third-degree relative) and Koebner phenomenon are recorded at the first visit. Psoriasis severity and presence of observed nail psoriasis by the physician are recorded every visit.

The characteristics of the control group of European descent were previously described (24). Only self-reported data were available for all controls, and individuals reported to have psoriasis were excluded from this study. All participants/parents gave written informed consent.

Genotyping

Genotyping was executed as previously described (24). In short, SNP genotyping was performed using Taqman® SNP
statistical analysis

No deviations from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium were found in the control groups. Logistic regression analyses were performed in SPSS software 20.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, U.S.A.) using co-dominant models. The odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated using homozygosity for the non-risk variant (from previous studies) as a reference for the case-control study. Age at onset was analysed comparing 2 groups: before 10 years and at or after 10 years. Clinical severity of psoriasis was assessed by a clinician using 3 different severity scales: Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI; range 0–72), Physician Global Assessment (PGA; range 0–5) and Body Surface Area (BSA; range 0–100) (25). The highest reported psoriasis severity scores for each individual were used. Patients were divided in 2 groups based on psoriasis severity scores; mild-to-moderate and severe psoriasis. Mild-to-moderate psoriasis was defined as those patients that have never reached PASI ≥ 10, PGA ≥ 3 or BSA ≥ 10. Severe psoriasis was defined as those patients that have ever reached PASI ≥ 10, PGA ≥ 3 or BSA ≥ 10. Nail psoriasis was scored by using the Nail Psoriasis Severity Index (NAPSI; range 0–80) (26). Koebner phenomenon was assessed based on a 4-point scale, how often a psoriasis plaque appeared after skin damage of their non-involved skin: never, rarely, often, or very common. The individuals who responded with “often” or “very common” were considered as Koebner-positive patients and the others as Koebner-negative patients, which is in line with our previous study (27). To test for the association with psoriasis clinical variables, chi-square tests were executed from the allele frequency table (2 × 2 tables). Logistic regression analyses were performed to calculate ORs and 95% CIs. The level of significance was considered to be 0.05. Power calculations were performed using the Genetic Power calculator (28).

RESULTS

Cohort characteristics

The investigated cohort for the replication of the associations between paediatric-onset psoriasis and healthy controls consisted of 151 cases and 450 controls, which is a doubling of the number of cases compared to our previous study (24). The power to detect an association ranged between 18% and 100%. Patient cohort characteristics are reported in Table I. A female preponderance was found (59%) in the cases, which was also present in the control group (60.9%) (24). For a total of 139 psoriasis patients clinical data were available from our Child-CAPTURE registry (see below). We found no significant phenotype differences between patients with an age at onset < 10 years and ≥ 10 years.

Replication of genetic associations with paediatric-onset psoriasis

Logistic regression analysis of our extended cohort demonstrated the same associations with 4 of the 7 tested loci as in our previous study (24), albeit this time with increased significance. The 4 genes were IL23R (OR 2.42, 95% CI 1.23–4.74, ERAP1 (OR 1.55, 95% CI 1.18–2.03), LCE3B_LCE3C-del (OR 1.67, 95% CI 1.25–2.22), and HLA-C*06 (OR 17.1, 95% CI 10.5–27.9) (Table II).

Associations with clinical psoriasis characteristics

Age at onset of psoriasis. The mean age ± SD at onset of psoriasis in our cohort was 8.2 ± 4.1 years. The group of children with an early onset (<10 years; n = 86) had a mean age at onset of 5.5 ± 2.2 years, and the other group (≥10 years; n = 53) had a mean age at onset of 12.7 ± 2.0 years. For IL12B, analysed using SNP rs3213094, we demonstrated a significant association between age at onset < 10 years and the risk (T) allele, with an OR of 2.59 (95% CI 1.14–5.88, p = 0.02); 17% of patients with an age at onset < 10 years carried this risk allele, compared to 7.5% of the patients with an age at onset ≥ 10 years (Table III). None of the other analysed loci showed significant associations.

Family history of psoriasis. In 38.1% (n = 53) of the patients a first-degree relative stated to have psoriasis. Two thirds of the patients (67.6%, n = 94) reported a positive family history of psoriasis up to third degree relatives. However, we found no significant associations between family history of psoriasis (first and up to third degree relatives) and the allele frequency of the psoriasis
Table II. Genetic associations with paediatric-onset psoriasis (stratified by age of onset adjusted for sex)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single nucleotide polymorphism</th>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Allele*</th>
<th>Frequency of risk alleles</th>
<th>Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rs11209026</td>
<td>IL23R</td>
<td>G/A</td>
<td>Patients: 0.97, Controls: 0.92</td>
<td>$p_{\text{Trend}} = 0.010$, OR = 2.42 (1.23 to 4.74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs3213094</td>
<td>IL12B</td>
<td>T/C</td>
<td>Patients: 0.13, Controls: 0.18</td>
<td>$p = 0.088$, OR = 0.72 (0.50 to 1.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs27524</td>
<td>ERAP1</td>
<td>A/G</td>
<td>Patients: 0.43, Controls: 0.33</td>
<td>$p_{\text{Trend}} = 0.002$, OR = 1.55 (1.18 to 2.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs17716942</td>
<td>IFIH1</td>
<td>T/C</td>
<td>Patients: 0.88, Controls: 0.86</td>
<td>$p = 0.445$, OR = 1.16 (0.79 to 1.72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs240993</td>
<td>TRAF3IP2</td>
<td>T/C</td>
<td>Patients: 0.29, Controls: 0.27</td>
<td>$p = 0.132$, OR = 1.09 (0.82 to 1.45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct PCR</td>
<td>LCE3C, LCE3B</td>
<td>DEL/WT</td>
<td>Patients: 0.72, Controls: 0.60</td>
<td>$p_{\text{Trend}} = 0.00049$, OR = 1.67 (1.25 to 2.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct PCR</td>
<td>HLA-C*06</td>
<td>POS/NEG</td>
<td>Patients: 0.78, Controls: 0.17</td>
<td>$p_{\text{Trend}} = 3.15E-30$, OR = 17.1 (10.5 to 27.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The first allele is the allele associated with psoriasis. DEL: deletion; WT: wild type; POS: positive; NEG: negative. Significant $p$-values are shown in bold.

**DISCUSSION**

This is the first study to report associations between clinical parameters and genetic risk factors in a prospective paediatric psoriasis cohort. We could confirm and strengthen, in a larger patient group, our previous findings that paediatric-onset psoriasis is associated with HLA-C*06, LCE3C_LCE3B deletion and SNPs in the ERAP1 and IL23R loci (24). We performed additional analyses based on clinical data from these children and demonstrated that age at onset, psoriasis severity and nail psoriasis are associated with different genetic risk factors of psoriasis. Remarkably, family history of psoriasis is clearly not associated with HLA-C*06 in this specific group.

For analysis of a possible effect of age at onset, we divided the patients into 2 groups with a cut-off point at 10 years of age, which is in line with data previously published by Lysell et al. (23). They demonstrated, in a Swedish cohort, that ERAP1 showed an association, albeit weak, with a psoriasis onset between 10 and 20 years. Also the strongest association with HLA-C*06 was found for this age group. We did not, however, find associations between age at onset and ERAP1 and HLA-C*06 in the Dutch paediatric psoriasis patients, which may be due to ethnic variation. In our cohort, an age at onset before 10 years was demonstrated to be associated with IL12B, which encodes the p40 subunit of interleukin (IL)-23 and IL-12 and is involved in both the IL12/Th1 pathway and IL23/Th17 pathway of psoriasis (29, 30).

Table III. Significant associations between clinical characteristics and psoriasis risk factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene/locus</th>
<th>Clinical characteristics</th>
<th>Frequency of risk allele</th>
<th>Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)</th>
<th>$p$-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IL12B/rs3213094</td>
<td>Age at onset</td>
<td>&lt; 10 years: 0.17, ≥ 10 years: 0.08</td>
<td>2.59 (1.14–5.88)</td>
<td>0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERAP1/rs27524</td>
<td>Psoriasis severity</td>
<td>Mild-to-moderate psoriasis: 0.36, Severe psoriasis: 0.48</td>
<td>1.64 (1.01–2.67)</td>
<td>0.047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFIH1/rs17716942</td>
<td>Psoriasis severity</td>
<td>Mild-to-moderate psoriasis: 0.83, Severe psoriasis: 0.92</td>
<td>2.41 (1.14–5.12)</td>
<td>0.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLA-C*06/direct PCR</td>
<td>Nail involvement</td>
<td>Yes: 0.61, No: 0.83</td>
<td>0.32 (0.14–0.76)</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Previous studies detected associations between \( HLA-C^*06 \) and early onset psoriasis, and between a positive family history and early onset of psoriasis in groups of mainly adult patients (14, 16, 17, 19). These findings suggest an association between \( HLA-C^*06 \) and a positive family history. In our paediatric cohort, however, with 67.6% of the patients having a positive family history up to third degree relatives, including 38.1% with first degree relatives with psoriasis, and a total of 77.8% \( HLA-C^*06 \) positive patients, an association between family history and \( HLA-C^*06 \) was not found. This is due to the fact that similar proportions of \( HLA-C^*06 \) positivity in both the group with a positive family history (first degree relatives 76.5% vs up to the third degree relatives 76.1%) and a negative family history (first degree relatives 77.2% vs up to the third degree relatives 78.6%) were found (Table IV). Although our cohort is relatively small, it is highly unlikely that increasing the number of cases would reveal such an association. Previous studies reported an association of \( HLA-C^*06 \) with type 1 psoriasis (early onset, positive family history) but not with type 2 (late onset, no positive family history) (14, 16). There are, however, several discrepancies with regard to the age criteria. Type 1 psoriasis is variably and loosely defined, depending on the study, as having an onset before 30 or 40 years and by a positive family history. Clearly this cannot be a comprehensive classification as there are many patients with early onset and negative family history and also patients with adult onset that have a positive family history. We analysed truly paediatric patients (onset < 18 years), which is by definition not type 2 psoriasis, but neither necessarily type 1 because of the requirement of positive family history.

Although the lack of correlation between \( HLA-C^*06 \) and positive family history comes somewhat as a surprise, it is clearly not unprecedented. Gudjonsson et al. (19), demonstrated in a large mixed cohort of paediatric and adult-onset psoriasis that also many of the \( HLA-C^*06 \) positive patients have a negative family history. Based on our own data and those of Gudjonsson et al. (19) we would argue that the historic classification of type 1 and 2 psoriasis is no longer meaningful. Classifications based on the presence of established genetic risk factors are likely to be more helpful in future studies for personalised approaches with respect to prognosis and treatment. Even when age of onset is used as a classifier, the distinction between paediatric (<18 years) and adult psoriasis (≥18 years) is probably more informative than the cut-off point of age 30 or 40 years, which is used in early and late onset psoriasis.

The most striking clinical association in our paediatric cohort with any of the genetic risk factors was the observation that nail psoriasis was found more often in \( HLA-C^*06 \) negative patients \((p<0.008)\). This association has been previously reported for a larger cohort (unstratified for age) by Gudjonsson et al. (19).

Psoriasis severity in adults was previously demonstrated to be associated with \( HLA-C^*06 \) and \( LCE3C\_LCE3B \) deletion (17, 19, 20, 22). In our pediatric cohort we did not find these associations. We did, however, identify an association between psoriasis severity and \( I F I H 1 \) and \( E R A P 1 \). \( I F I H 1 \) encodes the interferon-induced with helicase C domain 1 (innate immune system), which triggers type I interferon in response to microbial infection (31), and variants are associated with type 1 diabetes (32). \( E R A P 1 \) encodes an amni peptide, which regulates the quality of peptides bound to MHC class I molecules, such as \( HLA-C^*06 \) (33).

A limitation of this study is the modest sample size for genetic studies. Considering that only children were included, it is, however, the largest cohort described with clinical features. In our cohort more than 50% of the patients was defined as severe psoriasis which could introduce a selection bias.

In conclusion, our findings suggest that genetic polymorphisms in both innate and adaptive immunity play a role in paediatric plaque psoriasis severity and age at onset of psoriasis. We confirm earlier associations found in adult psoriasis between \( HLA-C^*06 \) with respect to nail involvement. The large proportion of patients with a positive family history in \( HLA-C^*06 \) negative patients (and the lack of correlation between the two) indicates that other genes, either alone or interaction between two or more genes (34), may have significant effects on heritability.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank all patients and volunteers for participating in this study. The authors declare no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES


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**Table IV. Distribution of family history of psoriasis and HLA-C*06 in our cohort of paediatric psoriasis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family History</th>
<th>HLA-C*06</th>
<th>( n (%) )</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>( p)-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only first degree relatives with psoriasis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>51 (39.2)</td>
<td>39 (76.5)</td>
<td>12 (23.5)</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>79 (60.8)</td>
<td>51 (77.2)</td>
<td>18 (22.8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to third degree relatives with psoriasis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>88 (67.7)</td>
<td>67 (76.1)</td>
<td>21 (23.9)</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>42 (32.3)</td>
<td>33 (78.6)</td>
<td>9 (21.4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\*Data were available for 130 subjects.