




Association of *CETP* Gene Variants with Atherogenic Dyslipidemia Among Thai Patients Treated with Statin

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Objective: Patients treated with statins for dyslipidemia may still have a residual risk of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD). To determine whether genetic variants in the cholesteryl ester transport protein (*CETP*), rs3764261 (C>A), rs708272 (G>A), and rs12149545 (G>A) affect ASCVD risk, we studied the association of these variants with dyslipidemia in statin-treated patients.

Patients and Methods: We included 299 adult Thai patients treated with a statin (95 men and 204 women). Genotyping was performed by conducting a TaqMan real-time polymerase chain reaction-based analysis. We used logistic regression models adjusted for potential confounders of age, body mass index, blood pressure, insulin resistance, and statin dosage to analyze the association between *CETP* variants and atherogenic lipoprotein patterns.

Results: *CETP* polymorphisms of rs3764261 and rs708272, but not rs12149545, were significantly associated with high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), apoA-I, triglycerides, very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL)-C, and large LDL (LDL1-C) levels as well as mean LDL particle size (all $p < 0.020$). However, no significant difference was observed in total cholesterol, LDL-C, or apoB levels by *CETP* variants. Regardless of sex, the combination of rs3764261 (CC genotype) and rs708272 (GG or GA genotypes) showed a stronger association with atherogenic dyslipidemia, including features of decreased HDL-C, elevated triglycerides, and LDL subclass pattern B (odds ratio [OR] = 2.99, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.78–5.02) compared with the single variant rs3764261 (OR = 2.11, 95% CI: 1.27–3.50) or rs708272 (OR = 2.12, 95% CI: 1.29–3.49).

Conclusion: The polymorphisms of *CETP* rs3764261 (CC genotype) and rs708272 (GG and GA genotypes) may have a higher susceptibility to atherogenic dyslipidemia. Testing for *CETP* rs3764261 and rs708272 may serve as a surrogate marker for lipid management in statin-treated patients, which may help individualize treatment for reducing the residual risk of ASCVD.

Keywords: residual atherosclerotic risk, statin treatment, cholesteryl ester transport protein, genetic polymorphisms, genetic risk

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Introduction

Statin therapy is the first-line treatment for the primary prevention of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) in patients with major risk factors such as an elevated low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol (LDL-C) level, diabetes mellitus, metabolic syndrome, chronic kidney disease, and chronic inflammatory conditions.¹ Statins inhibit 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)

reductase, thus reducing hepatic cholesterol biosynthesis and leading to the upregulation of cell-surface LDL receptors, which act as lipid attachments for intracellular signaling molecules.² Many randomized clinical trials have concluded that statins can prevent ASCVD.^{3–6} Still, the response to statins varies widely from patient to patient: the decrease in LDL-C levels after statin administration can range from 5% to 70%.⁷ A large population-based study, reflecting routine practice, demonstrated that 50% of patients on statin therapy did not exhibit the intended therapeutic benefit.⁸ Moreover, some clinical trials have indicated that even though statins effectively lower the LDL-C level in patients with type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome, and obesity, they continued to have a substantial residual risk of ASCVD.^{9,10} The residual risk can be contributed by hypertriglyceridemia, a low high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) level, and an increased number of small dense LDL (sdLDL) particles.^{11,12}

Atherogenic dyslipidemia, characterized by hypertriglyceridemia, a high number of sdLDL particles, and a low HDL-C level, occurs commonly in the insulin-resistant state, which is a vital contributor to both macrovascular and microvascular residual risk.^{11–13} Cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) affects the pathogenesis of atherogenic dyslipidemia.^{14,15} CETP is a hydrophobic protein mainly bound to HDL in plasma, which catalyzes the equimolar transfer of triglycerides and cholesterol esters between plasma HDL and triglyceride-rich lipoprotein particles [very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) and LDL]. In individuals with hypertriglyceridemia, elevated CETP activity acts on the increased number of VLDL particles, preferentially transferring triglycerides to HDL and LDL particles.^{12,13} The redistribution of these lipids enhances CETP activity, leading to size and composition changes in LDL and HDL particles, thereby reducing the HDL-C level and increasing the atherogenicity of sdLDL particles.

Statins and CETP both affect the plasma lipid concentration and composition, and CETP activity decreases during statin treatment.^{15–17} The interaction between CETP and response to statin therapy may be relevant to mixed dyslipidemia.^{18,19} CETP activity has a strong genetic component, and *CETP* gene variants can contribute to ASCVD risk.^{20–23} Numerous studies have investigated the association between *CETP* polymorphisms and metabolic abnormalities such as obesity,

hypertension, and insulin resistance.^{24–26} *CETP* rs3764261 and rs708272 (also called Taq1B) variants have been associated with decreased plasma CETP activity, resulting in a higher HDL-C level and a lower atherogenicity index in different ethnic populations.^{18,21–23,27–29} Recently, two Chinese studies have demonstrated that the variants rs1800775, rs12149545, and rs711752 were closely linked to dyslipidemia and metabolic syndrome.^{30,31} However, the findings of rs1800775 and rs711752 variants have been less conclusive.^{32,33}

In this study, we determined whether the genetic variants of *CETP*—rs3764261, rs708272, and rs12149545—are associated with dyslipidemia, particularly the atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype including a decreased HDL-C level, an elevated triglyceride level, and a decreased mean LDL particle size, and therefore with the residual CVD risk in Thai patients treated with statins. Even though such associations have been observed for other populations, this is the first study in the Thai population. Furthermore, because there are sex differences in the plasma lipid and lipoprotein metabolism,³⁴ we conducted the study to determine whether associations between the *CETP* variants with atherogenic dyslipidemia had sex-specific characteristics. Identifying *CETP* polymorphisms relevant to atherogenic dyslipidemia in statin-treated patients can aid in more precise interventions to treat residual cardiovascular risk.

Patients and Methods

Study Patients

This cross-sectional study included 306 adult patients who received statin monotherapy for ≥ 6 months at Ramathibodi Hospital (Bangkok, Thailand). Patients with a known history of severe medical conditions such as cancer, end-stage renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, severe acute illness, and thyroid disorders were excluded. Patients provided informed consent, and their blood was collected once for genotyping and biochemical analyses. Data related to patient demographics, statin treatment (type and dose), and other concomitant medications were collected from medical and pharmacy records. Height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) data were collected at the time of enrollment.

The study protocol was approved by the ethics committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University (MURA2019/984). All patients provided written informed consent.

Single-Nucleotide Variant Selection and Genotyping Analysis

Candidate *CETP* single-nucleotide variant, SNV (formerly SNP) were selected based on the significant association with HDL-C and *CETP* activity in studies on *CETP* variants.^{27–31} In addition, the minor allele frequency of the SNV found in Han Chinese ethnicity in Beijing according to the International HapMap Project database (<http://hapmap.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>) was >10%. In total, three *CETP* variants were selected: *CETP* rs708272, rs3764261, and rs12149545.

Genomic DNA was extracted from EDTA blood by using the MagNA Pure automated extraction system (Roche Applied Science, Penzberg, Germany). The protocol for DNA extraction has been described in our previous study.³⁵ Genotyping of the *CETP* polymorphisms was performed by conducting a TaqMan SNP genotyping assay on an Applied Biosystems® ViiA™7 Real-Time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) System (ABI, Foster City, CA, USA). The extracted DNA was amplified through PCR by using the primers of *CETP* c.2490C>A, rs3764261; c.5454G>A, rs708272; and c.2327G>A, rs12149545. The genotyping analysis was performed according to manufacturer's recommendations.

Biochemical Measurements

Serum total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides, LDL-C, HDL-C, apolipoprotein A-I (apoA-I), and apolipoprotein B (apoB) concentrations, as well as plasma glucose levels, were measured using the Siemens Chemistry System (Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Tarrytown, NY, USA). Our laboratory has been certified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-Lipid Standardization Program. Consequently, the analytical performances of TC, triglycerides, HDL-C, apoA-I, and apoB measurements were within the acceptable criteria of the National Cholesterol Education Program.

Lipoprotein subclass analysis was performed using a linear polyacrylamide tube gel electrophoresis method (Quantimetrix Lipoprint™, Redondo Beach, CA, USA).³⁶ The cholesterol level in each subfraction—VLDL; MidC, MidB, and MidA (intermediate low-density lipoprotein, IDL); LDL1 and LDL2 (large-buoyant LDL), LDL3 to LDL7 (sdLDL), and HDL—was measured. Mean LDL particle sizes were computed. Patients with predominantly large-buoyant LDL (mean LDL particle sizes >26.5 nm) were classified as LDL subclass pattern A, and those with

predominantly sdLDL (mean LDL particle sizes ≤26.5 nm) were classified as pattern B.

Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) and insulin levels were quantified using the immunoassay on Cobas Integra (Roche Diagnostics) and Immulite (Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics), respectively. To estimate the degree of insulin resistance in an individual patient, we used the homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) score, which was calculated as follows: HOMA-IR = fasting insulin (μU/mL) × fasting glucose (mmol/L)/22.5.³⁷

Statistical Analyses

Continuous data are expressed as medians (interquartile range) or means (standard deviation), and categorical variables are reported as numbers and percentages. Differences among the groups were assessed using the χ^2 test, Kruskal–Wallis test, or *t*-test as appropriate. The recessive genetic model was used for *CETP* rs3764261 (CC vs AA+CA) and *CETP* rs12149545 (GG vs AA+GA), and the dominant genetic model was used for *CETP* rs708272 (GG+GA vs AA). The association of *CETP* polymorphisms with dyslipidemia was assessed by calculating odds ratios (ORs) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs). A backward stepwise multivariable logistic regression analysis was used to assess whether one or more genetic factors predict the atherogenic dyslipidemia complex, including all features of the decreased HDL-C level, elevated triglyceride level, and LDL subclass pattern B, after adjustment for sex, age, BMI, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, HOMA-IR score, and statin dosage. Outcomes were considered statistically significant when $p < 0.05$, and all analyses were performed using SPSS, version 18.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

The Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium and linkage disequilibrium coefficients were analyzed using Haploview program v4.2 (Broad Institute, Cambridge, MA, USA).

Results

Characteristics and Biomarkers of the Study Population

We included 299 patients (95 men and 204 women; age 37–92 years); seven patients were excluded because of a highly elevated creatinine ($n = 5$) level or chylomicrons or highly elevated triglycerides ($n = 2$). Table 1 summarizes participants' demographic and biochemical test results stratified by sex. The mean (standard deviation) age was 63.0 (8.3) years. Statins prescribed were

Table 1 Clinical Parameters and Biomarker Levels[†]

	All (n = 299)	Men (n = 95)	Women (n = 204)	p-value
Clinical parameter, mean (range)				
Age, years	63.0 (37–92)	62.7 (38–92)	63.3 (37–89)	0.707
Systolic BP (mm Hg)	132.3 (91–210)	131.7 (92–180)	132.6 (91–210)	0.860
Diastolic BP (mm Hg)	76.0 (44–120)	76.2 (44–100)	76.0 (50–120)	0.852
Body mass index, kg/m ²	25.9 (15.7–49.5)	25.9 (15.7–49.5)	26.0 (17.4–42.3)	0.842
Statin dosage				
Low intensity	176 (58.9)	50 (52.6)	126 (61.8)	0.306
Moderate intensity	116 (38.8)	42 (44.2)	74 (36.3)	
High intensity	7 (2.3)	3 (3.2)	4 (2.0)	
<i>CETP</i> Polymorphisms				
rs3764261 (C>A) genotype				0.822
CC	126 (42.1)	40 (42.1)	86 (42.2)	
CA	140 (46.8)	43 (45.3)	97 (47.5)	
AA	33 (11.0)	12 (12.6)	21 (10.3)	
rs708272 (G>A) genotype				0.760
GG	101 (33.8)	34 (35.8)	67 (32.8)	
GA	153 (51.2)	49 (51.6)	104 (51.0)	
AA	45 (15.0)	12 (12.6)	33 (16.2)	
rs12149545 (G>A) genotype				0.993
GG	193 (64.5)	61 (64.2)	132 (64.7)	
GA	97 (32.5)	31 (32.6)	66 (32.4)	
AA	9 (3.0)	3 (3.2)	6 (2.9)	
Biomarkers				
Fasting glucose, mmol/L	5.78 (5.17–7.15)	6.44 (5.33–8.14)	5.67 (5.12–6.82)	0.001
Insulin, μ IU/mL	7.0 (4.8–10.7)	7.3 (4.8–10.8)	7.0 (4.7–10.7)	0.965
HOMA-IR	1.98 (1.19–3.17)	2.05 (1.37–3.72)	1.90 (1.14–3.04)	0.157
HbA1c (mmol/mol)	47.7 (41.2–58.7)	51.1 (41.6–62.1)	46.7 (40.1–56.5)	0.039

Notes: [†]Continuous data are given as median (interquartile range). Categorical variables are presented as numbers (%). All biochemical measures are given in Système International units; conversions to conventional units are as follows: fasting glucose (mg/dL), multiply by 18.02; HbA1c (%), use the formula: $[0.0915 \text{ HbA1c (mmol/mol)} + 2.15]$.

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; HOMAIR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance.

simvastatin, atorvastatin, pitavastatin, and rosuvastatin. Most patients were treated with low-intensity statins, followed by moderate- and high-intensity statins; no sex differences were observed with respect to the statin intensity. The genotype distributions of *CETP* rs3764261, rs708272, and rs12149545 polymorphisms did not differ significantly between sex. The Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium probability values were 0.458, 0.422, and 0.593, respectively. The linkage disequilibrium structure between the *CETP* polymorphisms is shown in Figure 1.

Effects of *CETP* Polymorphisms on Lipid Biomarker Levels

The plasma lipid, lipoprotein, and apolipoprotein levels (Table 2) as well as the lipoprotein subclass and mean LDL particle size (Table 3) were compared among the

CETP genotype groups. The median concentrations of HDL-C, triglycerides, and mean apoA-I differed significantly (all $p \leq 0.010$) among participants with different *CETP* polymorphisms of rs3764261 and rs708272. Participants with common homozygous rs3764261 CC genotype had significantly lower median HDL-C and mean apoA-I levels (17.8% and 8.2%, respectively) and a higher median triglycerides level (41.5%) than did those with the minor AA genotype. Similarly, participants with GG genotype for rs708272 had significantly lower median HDL-C and mean apoA-I levels (12.1% and 8.3%, respectively) and a higher median triglycerides level (35.0%) than did those with the minor AA genotype. No significant differences in TC, LDL-C, and apoB levels between genetic polymorphisms were observed. No significant differences in lipid biomarker levels were seen among the rs12149545 polymorphism groups.

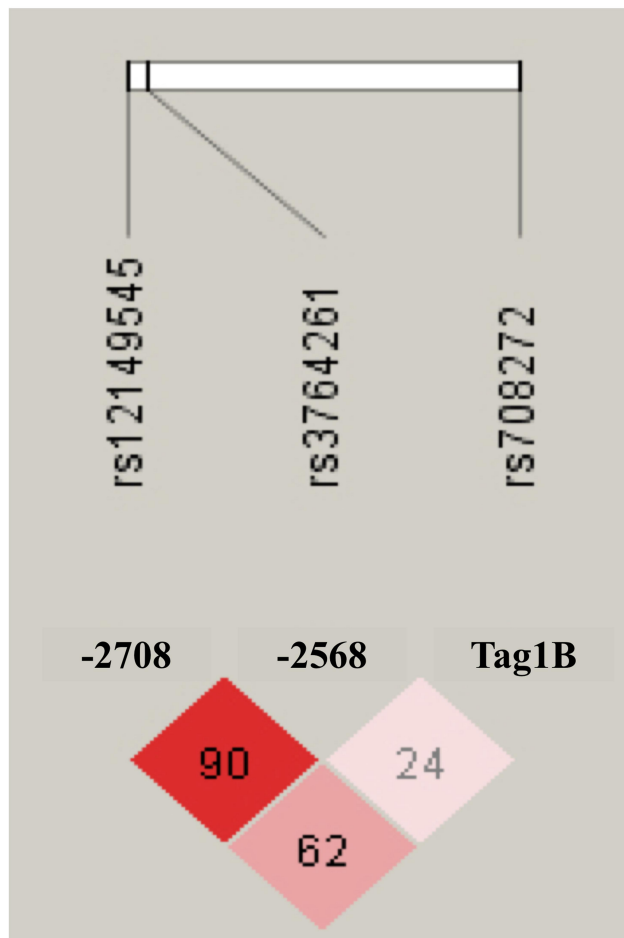


Figure 1 Linkage disequilibrium pattern between *CETP* polymorphisms of rs3764261, rs708272 and rs12149545. The numbers in each box correspond to measured linkage disequilibrium coefficients among all SNV ($n = 299$).

Concerning LDL subclasses, the rs3764261 CC genotype and rs708272 GG genotype showed higher VLDL-C levels, lower LDL1-C levels, and lower mean LDL particle size than did AA genotype carriers. No significant differences were observed among the rs12149545 polymorphism groups.

Associations of *CETP* Polymorphisms with Dyslipidemia

Table 4 presents *CETP* genotype distributions in patients with normal and abnormal plasma lipid, lipoprotein, and LDL subclass patterns and those treated with statin stratified by sex. The rs3764261 and rs708272 polymorphisms were significantly associated with each feature of atherogenic dyslipidemia, including decreased HDL-C levels, elevated triglyceride levels, VLDL-C levels, and LDL subclass pattern B. Patients with the CC rs3764261 genotype had the highest risk of hypo-HDL-cholesterolemia (42.1%), hypertriglyceridemia (57.9%),

hyper-VLDL-cholesterolemia (66.7%), and LDL subclass pattern B (49.2%), followed by those with the CA genotype (26.4%, 37.9%, 39.3%, and 31.4%, respectively) and the AA genotype (9.1%, 36.4%, 33.3%, and 15.2%, respectively). Using the recessive genetic model (CC vs AA+CA), the ORs (95% CIs) were 2.414 (1.464–3.980), 2.289 (1.432–3.657), 3.242 (2.004–5.245), and 2.452 (1.515–3.966) for reduced HDL-C levels, elevated triglycerides, elevated VLDL-C levels, and LDL subclass pattern B, respectively. Sex-stratified analysis revealed significant associations in both sexes. According to the rs708272 polymorphism, similar associations were noted. The GG homozygous had the highest risk of hypo-HDL-cholesterolemia (35.6%), hypertriglyceridemia (51.5%), hyper-VLDL-cholesterolemia (62.4%), and LDL subclass pattern B (45.5%), followed by those with the GA genotype (34.6%, 51.6%, 53.6%, and 38.6%, respectively) and the AA genotype (8.9%, 15.6%, 11.1%, and 13.3%, respectively). Using the dominant genetic model (GG+GA vs AA), the ORs (95% CI) were 5.529 (1.918–15.935), 5.782 (2.489–13.431), 10.642 (4.065–27.859), and 4.581 (1.872–11.211) for decreased HDL-C levels, elevated triglycerides, elevated VLDL-C levels, and LDL subclass pattern B, respectively. Sex-stratified analysis revealed significant associations in both sexes. For polymorphism rs12149545, using the recessive genetic model (GG vs AA+GA), the ORs did not demonstrate a significant association with dyslipidemia in either sex, except for elevated VLDL-C levels in men (OR, 2.487; 95% CI, 1.048–5.903).

To assess the association between *CETP* polymorphisms and the atherogenic dyslipidemia complex (all features of reduced HDL-C, elevated triglycerides, and atherogenic lipoprotein pattern B), we evaluated their contributions by performing a binary logistic regression (Table 5). In Model 1, all *CETP* genetic variants and the clinical factors of sex, age, BMI, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, HOMA-IR, and statin dosage were considered independent variables. Furthermore, subgroup analyses based on sex were conducted. Overall, both *CETP* rs3764261 and rs708272 exhibited significant associations with atherogenic dyslipidemia after adjustment for confounders (OR, 2.11; 95% CI, 1.27–3.50 and OR, 2.12; 95% CI, 1.29–3.49, respectively). When stratified by sex, both rs3764261 and rs708272 exhibited significant associations for women (OR, 2.54; 95% CI, 1.26–5.11 and OR, 2.37; 95% CI, 1.24–4.53, respectively) but not for men. To evaluate the potential gene–gene interaction effect, we combined the polymorphisms of rs3764261 (CC genotype/A allele) with rs708272 (G allele/AA genotype) by

Table 2 Plasma Lipid, Lipoprotein and Apolipoprotein Biomarkers Among *CETP* Variants in Patients Treated with Statin

	Lipid Biomarkers [†]					
	Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	LDL-C (mmol/L)	HDL-C (mmol/L)	Triglycerides (mmol/L)	Apolipoprotein-AI (mg/dL)	Apolipoprotein-B (mg/dL)
<i>CETP</i> rs3764261 (C>A)						
CC (n = 126)	4.87 (4.37–5.34)	2.71 (0.74)	1.26 (1.06–1.55)	1.98 (1.22–2.44)	157.6 (24.2)	90.1 (79.3–106.0)
CA (n = 140)	4.90 (4.45–5.31)	2.74 (0.87)	1.40 (1.19–1.70)	1.52 (1.11–2.03)	164.3 (27.2)	86.7 (76.5–102.0)
AA (n = 33)	5.10 (4.75–5.53)	3.02 (0.61)	1.53 (1.39–1.88)	1.40 (1.13–1.78)	171.7 (25.6)	86.0 (77.6–99.5)
p-value	0.180	0.118	<0.001	0.004	0.010	0.597
<i>CETP</i> rs708272 (G>A)						
GG (n = 101)	4.84 (4.39–5.31)	2.72 (0.78)	1.32 (1.11–1.57)	1.79 (1.18–2.27)	158.6 (25.7)	86.4 (78.2–99.8)
GA (n = 153)	4.95 (4.43–5.54)	2.77 (0.83)	1.35 (1.10–1.66)	1.73 (1.16–2.44)	161.6 (26.6)	88.6 (78.0–108.5)
AA (n = 45)	4.92 (4.51–5.21)	2.79 (0.72)	1.50 (1.30–1.77)	1.32 (1.05–1.53)	173.0 (23.2)	87.7 (76.5–94.6)
p-value	0.617	0.852	0.006	0.001	0.008	0.398
<i>CETP</i> rs12149545 (G>A)						
GG (n = 193)	4.95 (4.43–5.37)	2.77 (0.77)	1.35 (1.14–1.61)	1.66 (1.16–2.28)	161.7 (25.6)	88.9 (78.8–101.0)
GA (n = 97)	4.84 (4.42–5.34)	2.74 (0.86)	1.37 (1.17–1.72)	1.58 (1.13–2.27)	162.3 (27.0)	87.1 (75.9–107.0)
AA (n = 9)	4.95 (4.60–5.44)	2.69 (0.65)	1.71 (1.27–1.98)	1.37 (1.09–1.85)	175.3 (27.2)	84.2 (75.1–98.9)
p-value	0.756	0.937	0.119	0.516	0.312	0.666

Notes: [†]The parametric variables are given as mean (standard deviation) and the nonparametric variables are given as median (interquartile range). All biochemical measures are given in Système International units; conversions to conventional units are as follows: cholesterol (mg/dL), multiply by 38.6; triglycerides (mg/dL), multiply by 88.5.

Abbreviations: LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

Table 3 LDL Subclass Among *CETP* Variants in Patients Treated with Statin

	LDL Subclass (mmol/L) [†]					
	VLDL-C	IDL-C	LDL1-C	LDL2-C	LDL3-C to LDL7-C	Mean LDL particle size (nm)
<i>CETP</i> rs3764261 (C>A)						
CC (n = 126)	0.84 (0.65–1.09)	1.15 (0.96–1.37)	0.70 (0.54–0.93)	0.57 (0.41–0.73)	0.23 (0.08–0.52)	26.52 (26.05–26.99)
CA (n = 140)	0.70 (0.65–0.85)	1.22 (1.04–1.40)	0.80 (0.62–1.01)	0.57 (0.41–0.75)	0.13 (0.08–0.39)	26.82 (26.35–27.00)
AA (n = 33)	0.70 (0.60–0.82)	1.22 (1.01–1.50)	0.93 (0.79–1.05)	0.60 (0.44–0.74)	0.10 (0.08–0.19)	26.87 (26.66–27.04)
p-value	0.002	0.008	<0.001	0.910	0.112	0.017
<i>CETP</i> rs708272 (G>A)						
GG (n = 101)	0.80 (0.67–1.01)	1.19 (0.96–1.37)	0.72 (0.54–0.91)	0.54 (0.41–0.73)	0.18 (0.06–0.47)	26.65 (26.15–27.05)
GA (n = 153)	0.78 (0.65–1.02)	1.19 (1.01–1.37)	0.78 (0.60–1.00)	0.60 (0.41–0.75)	0.18 (0.08–0.47)	26.67 (26.12–26.97)
AA (n = 45)	0.67 (0.57–0.71)	1.22 (1.05–1.44)	0.96 (0.79–1.10)	0.60 (0.44–0.74)	0.13 (0.05–0.21)	26.90 (26.66–27.04)
p-value	<0.001	0.576	<0.001	0.708	0.039	0.016
<i>CETP</i> rs12149545 (G>A)						
GG (n = 193)	0.78 (0.65–1.01)	1.19 (1.01–1.40)	0.78 (0.57–1.01)	0.57 (0.41–0.75)	0.16 (0.08–0.45)	26.68 (26.17–27.00)
GA (n = 97)	0.73 (0.62–0.91)	1.17 (0.98–1.37)	0.80 (0.60–1.00)	0.60 (0.41–0.76)	0.16 (0.08–0.44)	26.72 (26.34–27.00)
AA (n = 9)	0.67 (0.54–0.89)	1.30 (1.06–1.52)	0.96 (0.84–1.02)	0.47 (0.40–0.75)	0.08 (0.05–0.23)	26.96 (26.51–27.16)
p-value	0.097	0.534	0.206	0.799	0.441	0.245

Note: [†]Data are given as median (interquartile range).

Abbreviations: VLDL-C, very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; IDL-C, intermediate density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL1-C and LDL2-C, large-buoyant low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL3-C to LDL7-C, small-dense low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

generating three groups of rs3764261/rs708272 (Table 1S). The proportions of patients with various numbers of lipid abnormalities in each genotype of *CETP* rs3764261, rs708272 polymorphisms, and combined

rs3764261/rs708272 are displayed in [supplementary Figure 1S](#). The potential combination of rs3764261 and rs708272 was used in Model 2. The combination of rs3764261 (CC genotype) and rs708272 (GG or GA

Table 4 Genotype Frequency of *CETP* Variants Among Patients without and with Dyslipidemia[†]

	All, n (%)		Men, n (%)		Women, n (%)	
HDL-cholesterol	M ≥1.04 mmol/L W ≥1.30 mmol/L (n = 206)	M <1.04 mmol/L W <1.30 mmol/L (n = 93)	≥1.04 mmol/L (n = 71)	<1.04 mmol/L (n = 24)	≥1.30 mmol/L (n = 135)	<1.30 mmol/L (n = 69)
<i>CETP</i> rs3764261 (C>A) CC, n = 40 (M); 86 (W) CA, n = 43 (M); 97 (W) AA, n = 12 (M); 21 (W)	73 (57.9) 103 (73.6) 30 (90.9)	53 (42.1) 37 (26.4) 3 (9.1)	25 (62.5) 35 (81.4) 11 (91.7)	15 (37.5) 8 (18.6) 1 (8.3)	48 (55.8) 68 (70.1) 19 (90.5)	38 (44.2) 29 (29.9) 2 (9.5)
OR (95% CI) ‡ p-value	2.414 (1.464–3.980) 0.001		3.067 (1.175–8.003) 0.022		2.222 (1.230–4.012) 0.008	
<i>CETP</i> rs708272 (G>A) GG, n = 34 (M); 67 (W) GA, n = 49 (M); 104 (W) AA, n = 12 (M); 33 (W)	65 (64.4) 100 (65.4) 41 (91.1)	36 (35.6) 53 (34.6) 4 (8.9)	25 (73.5) 34 (69.4) 12 (100)	9 (26.5) 15 (30.6) 0 (0.0)	40 (59.7) 66 (63.5) 29 (87.9)	27 (40.3) 38 (36.5) 4 (12.1)
OR (95% CI) § p-value	5.529 (1.918–15.935) 0.002		.∞ .∞		4.446 (1.495–13.223) 0.007	
<i>CETP</i> rs12149545 (G>A) GG, n = 61 (M); 132 (W) GA, n = 31 (M); 66 (W) AA, n = 3 (M); 6 (W)	129 (66.8) 69 (71.1) 8 (88.9)	64 (33.2) 28 (28.9) 1 (11.1)	42 (68.9) 26 (83.9) 3 (100.0)	19 (31.1) 5 (16.1) 0 (0.0)	87 (65.9) 43 (65.2) 5 (83.3)	45 (34.1) 23 (43.8) 1 (16.7)
OR (95% CI) ‡ p-value	1.317 (0.782–2.219) 0.301		2.624 (0.880–7.826) 0.084		1.034 (0.563–1.900) 0.913	
Triglycerides	<1.70 mmol/L (n = 161)	≥1.70 mmol/L (n = 138)	<1.70 mmol/L (n = 43)	≥1.70 mmol/L (n = 52)	<1.70 mmol/L (n = 118)	≥1.70 mmol/L (n = 86)
<i>CETP</i> rs3764261 (C>A) CC, n = 40 (M); 86 (W) CA, n = 43 (M); 97 (W) AA, n = 12 (M); 21 (W)	53 (42.1) 87 (62.1) 21 (63.6)	73 (57.9) 53 (37.9) 12 (36.4)	13 (32.5) 24 (55.8) 6 (50.0)	27 (67.5) 19 (44.2) 6 (50.0)	40 (46.5) 63 (64.9) 15 (71.4)	46 (53.5) 34 (35.1) 6 (28.6)
OR (95% CI) ‡ p-value	2.289 (1.432–3.657) 0.001		2.492 (1.067–5.829) 0.035		2.243 (1.268–3.065) 0.005	
<i>CETP</i> rs708272 (G>A) GG, n = 34 (M); 67 (W) GA, n = 49 (M); 104 (W) AA, n = 12 (M); 33 (W)	49 (48.5) 74 (48.4) 38 (84.4)	52 (51.5) 79 (51.6) 7 (15.6)	15 (44.1) 19 (38.8) 9 (75.0)	19 (55.9) 30 (61.2) 3 (25.0)	34 (50.7) 55 (52.9) 29 (87.9)	33 (49.3) 49 (47.1) 4 (12.1)
OR (95% CI) § p-value	5.782 (2.489–13.431) <0.001		4.324 (1.090–17.150) 0.037		6.680 (2.251–19.820) 0.001	
<i>CETP</i> rs12149545 (G>A) GG, n = 61 (M); 132 (W) GA, n = 31 (M); 66 (W) AA, n = 3 (M); 6 (W)	101 (52.3) 53 (54.6) 7 (77.8)	92 (47.7) 44 (45.4) 2 (22.2)	25 (41.0) 16 (51.6) 2 (66.7)	36 (59.0) 15 (48.4) 1 (33.3)	76 (57.6) 37 (56.1) 5 (83.3)	56 (42.4) 29 (43.9) 1 (16.7)
OR (95% CI) ‡ p-value	1.188 (0.738–1.914) 0.479		1.620 (0.696–3.771) 0.263		1.032 (0.576–1.846) 0.917	

(Continued)

Table 4 (Continued).

	All, n (%)		Men, n (%)		Women, n (%)	
	≤0.75 mmol/L (n = 149)	>0.75 mmol/L (n = 150)	≤0.75 mmol/L (n = 37)	>0.75 mmol/L (n = 58)	≤0.75 mmol/L (n = 112)	>0.75 mmol/L (n = 92)
VLDL-cholesterol						
<i>CETP</i> rs3764261 (C>A) CC, n = 40 (M); 86 (W) CA, n = 43 (M); 97 (W) AA, n = 12 (M); 21 (W)	42 (33.3) 85 (60.7) 22 (66.7)	84 (66.7) 55 (39.3) 11 (33.3)	9 (22.5) 23 (53.5) 5 (41.7)	31 (77.5) 20 (46.5) 7 (58.3)	33 (38.4) 62 (63.9) 17 (81.0)	53 (61.6) 35 (36.1) 4 (19.0)
OR (95% CI) ‡ p-value	3.242 (2.004–5.245) <0.001		3.572 (1.436–8.884) 0.006		3.253 (1.822–5.809) <0.001	
<i>CETP</i> rs708272 (G>A) GG, n = 34 (M); 67 (W) GA, n = 49 (M); 104 (W) AA, n = 12 (M); 33 (W)	38 (37.6) 71 (46.4) 40 (88.9)	63 (62.4) 82 (53.6) 5 (11.1)	10 (29.4) 18 (36.7) 9 (75.0)	24 (70.6) 31 (63.3) 3 (25.0)	28 (41.8) 53 (51.0) 31 (93.9)	39 (58.2) 51 (49.0) 2 (6.1)
OR (95% CI) § p-value	10.642 (4.065–27.859) <0.001		5.893 (1.477–23.508) 0.012		17.222 (3.995–74.238) <0.001	
<i>CETP</i> rs12149545 (G>A) GG, n = 61 (M); 132 (W) GA, n = 31 (M); 66 (W) AA, n = 3 (M); 6 (W)	87 (45.1) 56 (57.7) 6 (66.7)	106 (54.9) 41 (42.3) 3 (33.3)	19 (31.1) 17 (54.8) 1 (33.3)	42 (68.9) 14 (45.2) 2 (66.7)	68 (51.5) 39 (59.1) 5 (83.3)	64 (48.5) 27 (40.9) 1 (16.7)
OR (95% CI) ‡ p-value	1.717 (1.063–2.772) 0.026		2.487 (1.048–5.903) 0.039		1.479 (0.825–2.652) 0.189	
LDL subclass	Pattern A (n = 188)	Pattern B (n = 111)	Pattern A (n = 47)	Pattern B (n = 48)	Pattern A (n = 141)	Pattern B (n = 63)
<i>CETP</i> rs3764261 (C>A) CC, n = 40 (M); 86 (W) CA, n = 43 (M); 97 (W) AA, n = 12 (M); 21 (W)	64 (50.8) 96 (68.6) 28 (84.8)	62 (49.2) 44 (31.4) 5 (15.2)	15 (37.5) 24 (55.8) 8 (66.7)	25 (62.5) 19 (44.2) 4 (33.3)	49 (57.0) 72 (74.2) 20 (95.2)	37 (43.0) 25 (25.8) 1 (4.8)
OR (95% CI) ‡ p-value	2.452 (1.515–3.966) <0.001		2.319 (1.006–5.343) 0.048		2.672 (1.452–4.916) 0.002	
<i>CETP</i> rs708272 (G>A) GG, n = 34 (M); 67 (W) GA, n = 49 (M); 104 (W) AA, n = 12 (M); 33 (W)	55 (54.5) 94 (61.4) 39 (86.7)	46 (45.5) 59 (38.6) 6 (13.3)	17 (50.0) 20 (40.8) 10 (83.3)	17 (50.0) 29 (59.2) 2 (16.7)	38 (56.7) 74 (71.2) 29 (87.9)	29 (43.3) 30 (28.8) 4 (12.1)
OR (95% CI) § p-value	4.581 (1.872–11.211) <0.001		6.216 (1.282–30.139) 0.023		3.819 (1.282–11.381) 0.016	
<i>CETP</i> rs12149545 (G>A) GG, n = 61 (M); 132 (W) GA, n = 31 (M); 66 (W) AA, n = 3 (M); 6 (W)	115 (59.6) 66 (68.0) 7 (77.8)	78 (40.4) 31 (32.0) 2 (22.2)	27 (44.3) 18 (58.1) 2 (66.7)	34 (55.7) 13 (41.9) 1 (33.0)	88 (66.7) 48 (72.7) 5 (83.3)	44 (33.3) 18 (27.3) 1 (16.7)
OR (95% CI) ‡ p-value	1.500 (0.909–2.478) 0.113		1.799 (0.769–4.207) 0.176		1.395 (0.738–2.637) 0.306	

Notes: †Classified as HDL-cholesterol ≥ 1.04 mmol/L and <1.04 mmol/L for men and ≥1.30 mmol/L and <1.30 mmol/L for women;³⁸ triglycerides <1.70 mmol/L and ≥1.70 mmol/L;³⁸ VLDL-cholesterol <0.75 mmol/L and ≥0.75 mmol/L (median concentration); LDL subclass Pattern A: mean LDL particle size >26.50 nm; Pattern B: mean LDL particle size ≤26.50 nm.³⁶ ‡Odds ratio (95% confidence interval): Recessive genetic model for *CETP* rs3764261: CC vs AA+CA and *CETP* rs12149545: GG vs AA+GA. §Odds ratio (95% confidence interval): Dominant genetic model for *CETP* rs708272: GG+GA vs AA. ¶The odds ratio and the p-value are not calculated because the number of hypo HDL-cholesterolemia in AA genotype group is zero.

Table 5 Logistic Regression Analysis Between *CETP* Genetic Variants, Potential Confounders and Atherogenic Dyslipidemia Complex[†]

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables	Logistic Regression [‡]					
		All		Men		Women	
		OR (95% CI)	p-value	OR (95% CI)	p-value	OR (95% CI)	p-value
Model 1 [§]	rs3764261	2.11 (1.27–3.50)	0.004	2.23 (0.97–5.14)	0.061	2.54 (1.26–5.11)	0.009
	rs708272	2.12 (1.29–3.49)	0.003	1.64 (0.68–3.92)	0.271	2.37 (1.24–4.53)	0.009
	HOMA-IR	1.47 (1.27–1.71)	<0.001	1.32 (1.06–1.64)	0.013	1.57 (1.27–1.92)	<0.001
	Constant	0.003	<0.001	0.019	0.001	0.000	<0.001
Model 2 [¶]	rs3764261 and rs708272	2.99 (1.78–5.02)	<0.001	2.90 (1.16–7.25)	0.023	3.40 (1.72–6.71)	<0.001
	HOMA-IR	1.45 (1.25–1.67)	<0.001	1.31 (1.06–1.62)	0.014	1.55 (1.26–1.90)	<0.001
	Constant	0.008	<0.001	0.010	<0.001	0.001	0.001

Notes: [†]Atherogenic dyslipidemia complex; all features of reduced HDL-C, elevated triglycerides and LDL subclass pattern B. [‡]Data are from logistic regression with backward Wald method, adjusted age, BMI, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, HOMA-IR and statin dosage; OR (95% CI): odds ratio (95% confidential interval). [§]Variables entered in method: rs3764261, rs708272, and rs12149545. [¶]Variables entered in method: combination of variants at rs3764261 and rs708272. The detail of the combination groups is shown in [supplementary Table 1](#).

genotypes) exhibited a stronger association with atherogenic dyslipidemia complex overall (OR = 2.99, 95% CI: 1.78–5.02) and in both sexes (OR, 2.90; 95% CI, 1.16–7.25 for men and OR, 3.40; 95% CI, 1.72–6.71 for women).

Discussion

In this study, we demonstrated the relationship of residual dyslipidemia as a function of *CETP* variants in patients treated with statins. Our results indicated that *CETP* polymorphisms of rs3764261 and rs708272, but not rs12149545, were significantly associated with the risk of atherogenic dyslipidemia. Specific markers associated with *CETP* polymorphisms were the concentrations of HDL-C, apoA-I, triglycerides, VLDL-C, and large LDL (LDL1-C) and mean LDL particle size. Our results agree with those of population-based studies but differ from others in that all our patients were being treated with statins.^{21–23,27} However, no significant differences were observed in TC, LDL-C, and apoB levels when stratified by *CETP* variants. The measurement of apo B levels is known to be highly correlated with the total number of atherogenic particles. Thus, it was implied that *CETP* variants may not contribute to the statin action to increase LDL receptor activity in our patients.

Chapman et al¹⁹ indicated that statins not only reduced the elevated levels of atherogenic apoB-containing lipoproteins by lipolysis and hepatic removal by increasing LDL receptor activity but also attenuated *CETP* activity after decreased *CETP* expression. Although statin treatment reduces *CETP* activity by up to 30%, considerable

interindividual variation is observed^{39,40} partly due to genetic variants within *CETP*.⁴¹ A large-scale meta-analysis of genome-wide association studies revealed that the minor allele of *CETP* rs3764261 (A allele) was strongly associated with lower *CETP* mRNA expression levels in the hepatic tissue and with a higher HDL-C level in response to statin treatment.⁴² Consistent with this report, we found that carriers of the CC genotype were more likely to demonstrate elevated atherogenic risk markers relative to those with the allele A (AA and CA genotypes) in our cohort of statin-treated patients. Many studies have indicated the role of *CETP* rs708272 polymorphism in reducing *CETP* activities and HDL-C levels.^{18,43–46} Our results in a Thai population revealed that the G allele (combined GG and GA genotypes) was associated with a more favorable atherogenic dyslipidemia risk profile than the minor AA genotype. Thus, because of a strong association with atherogenic biomarkers, *CETP* polymorphisms may affect the effectiveness in patients receiving statins.

Carriers of the common genotypes of *CETP* rs3764261 (CC genotype) or rs708272 (GG and GA genotypes) demonstrated an increased risk of atherogenic dyslipidemia. Notably, the relationships were sex-specific: the risk was significantly associated with the *CETP* rs3764261 and the *CETP* rs708272 polymorphisms only in women. Results on sex specificity in the association between *CETP* rs708272 polymorphism and serum lipid levels have been inconsistent.^{22,28,47–50} In a Jewish population, *CETP* rs708272 polymorphism exerted a specific effect on lipid in women but not men.⁴⁷ Moreover, the associations

were noted in black South African women,⁴⁸ obese women,⁴⁹ and Indian Sikh women.²² By contrast, no significant associations were observed in Han Chinese women.²⁸ Another study presented the association with dyslipidemia and the risk of myocardial infarction among white men in Western Siberia.⁵⁰ Although the underlying mechanisms that explain sex-dependent *CETP* splicing effects on ASCVD risk are unclear, sex-related differences may reflect dissimilarities in the regulatory function of *CETP* in lipid exchange.

In our population, individuals with dyslipidemia more often carried the common alleles of *CETP* rs3764261 and rs708272, whereas those without atherogenic dyslipidemia more often carried the minor alleles. Notably, gene–gene interaction analysis revealed that the combination of *CETP* rs3764261 with rs708272 variants was associated with atherogenic dyslipidemia, regardless of sex (Table 5). Moreover, both variants exhibited the complementary risk of showing a stronger association with atherogenic dyslipidemia features than single variants rs3764261 and rs708272. Consistent with our findings, a study on Indian Sikh patients with diabetes revealed a strong interaction of rs3764261 and rs708272 in the association between *CETP* activity and HDL-C levels.²² Another study using the Japan Multi-Institutional Collaborative Cohort revealed that the *CETP* rs3764261 polymorphism was associated with high HDL-C levels with any combination of genes in the reverse cholesterol transport system (ie, *ABCA1*, *APOA1*, and *SR-B1* polymorphisms).⁵¹ Taken together, the findings suggest that the combination of *CETP* rs3764261 and rs708272 is a promising genetic marker for atherogenic dyslipidemia risk estimation in statin-treated patients.

Among *CETP* polymorphisms, rs3764261, located in the promoter region, and rs708272, located in the first intron region, have been widely studied for their roles in altered lipid metabolism.^{18,20–29,41–50} Little is known regarding the relationship between rs12149545 and dyslipidemia, especially in statin-treated patients. Our results demonstrated that rs12149545, located in the promoter region similar to rs3764261, was not significantly associated with any feature of dyslipidemia in statin-treated Thai patients. This *CETP* variant may not likely affect *CETP* production or its activity.

CETP variants have received recognition as a potential contributor to ASCVD risk, but it is unclear if this relationship differs based on statin treatment.^{18,43,52} Carlquist et al⁴³ demonstrated that the

CETP rs708272 polymorphism was associated with the incidence of clinical events (death or myocardial infarction) in statin-treated patients but not in patients not taking statins. By contrast, in Mendelian randomization analyses involving participants from 14 large studies, the *CETP* genetic score created by combined, multiple, independently inherited *CETP* variants related to the targets of *CETP* inhibitor (ie, rs3764261, rs1800775, rs1864163, rs9929488, rs9989419, rs12708967, rs289714, and rs5880) were associated with a lower risk of ASCVD events in patients not taking statin but not in patients taking statin.¹⁸ Moreover, major trials evaluating the effect of *CETP* inhibitors on reducing ASCVD events have yielded inconclusive results: some demonstrating harm, some demonstrating no benefit, and some reporting efficacy.^{53–56} These inconsistent results suggest that a multifactorial network of pathways influences metabolic outcomes in patients treated with *CETP* inhibitors. According to our findings in a Thai cohort, *CETP* polymorphisms potentially affect HDL, VLDL, and LDL metabolism, specifically in the context of the atherogenic dyslipidemia complex. Increased understanding of the contributions of the residual risk factors in different patient populations may facilitate more effective precision medicine approaches to prevent ASCVD events. Genetic testing of *CETP* may be essential for early prediction of residual ASCVD risk, especially in patients with high-risk factors such as type 2 diabetes or metabolic syndrome. Due to the relation between the *CETP* rs3764261 and rs708272 variants and the atherogenic dyslipidemia complex in statin-treated patients, additional treatment of *CETP* inhibitors in patients with metabolic abnormalities may decrease the residual ASCVD risk.

A limitation of this study is its retrospective cross-sectional design; a prospective study is warranted to verify the association. Additionally, whether the *CETP* rs3764261 and rs708272 polymorphisms contribute to ASCVD risks needs to be confirmed with further prospective studies. Second, all patients in the present study were ethnically Thai. The expression of *CETP* variants may vary across ethnic groups. Future studies should include other ethnicities. Third, female patients were predominant in our study (68.2% women, 31.8% men), which probably reflected the higher ASCVD risk in women than in men. Fourth, although we adjusted for age, BMI, blood pressure, insulin resistance, and statin dosage, which are known risk factors for atherogenic

dyslipidemia, others such as the duration and type of previous medication, dietary intake, physical activity, and family history were not accounted for. Finally, we assumed that all statins were equally effective.

In conclusion, in adult statin-treated Thai patients, polymorphisms of *CETP* rs3764261 (C>A) and rs708272 (G>A) were associated with dyslipidemia. A higher risk of atherogenic dyslipidemia was observed in patients with *CETP* variants, rs3764261 CC or rs708272 GG and GA. However, the significant associations of *CETP* rs3764261 or rs708272 polymorphisms with atherogenic dyslipidemia, independent of HOMA-IR, were sex specific. The combination of these *CETP* variants can improve the atherogenic dyslipidemia risk estimation, regardless of sex. *CETP* genotyping in statin-treated patients may help predict the alterations in HDL, VLDL, and LDL metabolisms. Accumulating evidence has indicated that the effectiveness of statin therapy relies on personalized medicine for lipid management, particularly for patients with metabolic disorders. In this regard, genetic testing of *CETP* may allow preventative measures that may help individualize treatment for reducing the residual ASCVD risk in statin-treated patients.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

The study protocol was reviewed and approved by the ethics committee of Ramathibodi Hospital (Approval reference number ID MURA2019/984). All methods were carried out in accordance with the ethical guidelines of the 1975 Declaration of Helsinki.

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Disclosure

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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