

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Protection conferred by *HSD17B13* rs72613567 on hepatic fibrosis is likely mediated by lowering ballooning and portal inflammation

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Selection of the study participants

This cross-sectional analysis includes individuals enrolled in the NASH Clinical Research Network (NASH CRN) studies, including NAFLD Adult Databases 1 and 2 (NCT01030484) along with PIVENS (NCT00063622) and FLINT (NCT01265498) trials. NASH CRN is a multiethnic prospective cohort recruiting patients with biopsy-proven NAFLD from nine clinical centers across the US. Appropriate institutional review boards approved the NASH CRN study, and all participants provided written informed consent. Participants were ≥ 18 years and had a histological diagnosis of NAFLD ($\geq 5\%$ of hepatocytes containing macrovesicular fat) in absence of a significant history of alcohol intake (>7 and >14 standard drinks per week for women and men) in the prior two years of the study enrollment, other causes of CLD, history of total parenteral nutrition, biliopancreatic diversion or bariatric surgery, short bowel syndrome, suspected or confirmed hepatocellular carcinoma and positivity for HIV.

A total of 1697 adults with histologically confirmed NAFLD were enrolled through December 2019. Of them, 1153 (68%) non-Hispanic Whites with detailed information for *HSD17B13* rs72613567, other genetic variants, alcohol intake, centrally scored liver histology severity and clinical phenotypes were included. All laboratory and clinical data analyzed in this study were obtained within 6 months of the liver biopsy.

As per protocol, all liver biopsies are reviewed in a blinded manner by the NASH CRN Pathology Committee and scored according to the NASH CRN Scoring System as follows: steatosis (0-3), lobular inflammation (0-2), ballooning degeneration (0-2) and overall fibrosis (0-4).

HSD17B13 rs72613567 genotyping

DNA samples were received at Indiana University from the NASH CRN consortium. The *HSD17B13* rs72613567 is an insertion variant (-/A insertion) near the donor splice site of exon 6, predicted to result in a splice donor variant with altered function. The genotyping process included a TaqMan genotyping assay (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Because genotyping is determined by endpoint reading, the PCR was carried out in standard Applied Biosystems thermocyclers (AB2720, SimpliAmp, Veriti, ThermoFisher). The PCR products were analyzed in an ABI PRISM® 7300 Sequence Detection System (SDS) instrument (ThermoFisher). SDS Software 1.3.1 was used to convert the raw data to pure dye components and to plot the results of the allelic discrimination on a scatter plot of different alleles; each genotype appears on the graph as a cluster of points. All DNA samples were blindly duplicated to assess the reproducibility of genotypes. An average reproducibility of 100% was obtained.

Suppl. Table 1. Baseline features according to *HSD17B13* rs72613567 genotypes.

Variables	Entire cohort N=1153	(-/-) N=737	(-/A) N=348	(A/A) N=68	P value ^a
Age (years) (mean ± SD)	50.73 ± 11.46	51.13 ± 11.32	50.02 ± 11.74	50.01 ± 11.57	.283
Gender (female), n (%)	727 (63)	468 (64)	213 (61)	46 (68)	.986
Type 2 diabetes mellitus, n (%)	408 (35)	265 (36)	114 (33)	29 (43)	.940
Hypertension, n (%)	685 (59)	446 (61)	198 (57)	41 (60)	.452
Body mass index (kg/m ²) (mean ± SD)	34.87 ± 6.41	34.77 ± 6.45	34.87 ± 6.19	35.88 ± 7.14	.399
Non-heavy drinkers, n (%)	433 (38)	277 (38)	134 (38)	22 (32)	.704
<i>PNPLA3</i> rs738409 (GC) + (GG), n (%)	776 (67)	505 (69)	232 (67)	39 (57)	.100
Lab reports (mean ± SD)					
Triglycerides (mg/dl)	185.66 ± 178.13	183.02 ± 180.98	191.65 ± 184.53	181.65 ± 94.46	.745
Total cholesterol (mg/dl)	192.38 ± 44.30	192.56 ± 43.77	192.55 ± 44.18	189.53 ± 50.84	.861
HDL cholesterol (mg/dl)	43.34 ± 11.59	43.64 ± 11.53	42.90 ± 11.96	42.32 ± 10.33	.471
LDL cholesterol (mg/dl)	115.74 ± 37.29	115.82 ± 36.53	115.93 ± 38.51	113.80 ± 39.61	.911
HOMA-IR	7.02 ± 9.50	7.08 ± 9.81	6.83 ± 9.26	7.33 ± 7.28	.884
Glycosylated hemoglobin (%)	6.17 ± 1.13	6.20 ± 1.20	6.07 ± 1.00	6.14 ± 1.09	.202
Alanine aminotransferase (U/L)	69.99 ± 47.23	74.27 ± 49.33	65.00 ± 43.05	49.19 ± 35.33	<.001
Aspartate aminotransferase (U/L)	51.35 ± 32.30	53.93 ± 33.64	48.38 ± 30.91	38.65 ± 16.86	<.001
Histology scores					
Steatosis (mean ± SD)	1.86 ± 0.82	1.80 ± 0.82	1.97 ± 0.82	2.00 ± 0.81	<.01
Categories, n (%)					<.01
<5%	21 (1.8)	19 (2.6)	2 (0.6)	0 (0)	
5-33%	420 (36.4)	281 (38.1)	117 (33.6)	22 (32.4)	
33-66%	413 (35.8)	269 (36.5)	120 (34.5)	24 (35.2)	
>66%	299 (26)	168 (22.8)	109 (31.3)	22 (32.4)	
Lobular inflammation (mean ± SD)	1.58 ± 0.68	1.63 ± 0.68	1.50 ± 0.67	1.44 ± 0.69	<.01
Categories, n (%)					<.01

No foci	2 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.3)	0 (0)	
<2 foci/200x	606 (52.6)	356 (48.3)	204 (58.6)	46 (67.6)	
2-4 foci/200x	419 (36.3)	295 (40)	110 (31.6)	14 (20.6)	
>4 foci/200x	126 (10.9)	85 (11.5)	33 (9.5)	8 (11.8)	
Ballooning (mean ± SD)	1.06 ± 0.84	1.10 ± 0.84	1.00 ± 0.84	0.94 ± 0.87	.110
Categories, n (%)					.037
None	383 (33.2)	231 (31.3)	124 (35.6)	28 (41.2)	
Few	320 (27.8)	204 (27.7)	100 (28.8)	16 (23.5)	
Many	450 (39)	302 (41)	124 (35.6)	24 (35.3)	
Fibrosis stages (mean ± SD)	1.68 ± 1.29	1.75 ± 1.29	1.55 ± 1.25	1.60 ± 1.35	.049
Categories, n (%)					.032
0	258 (22.5)	154 (20.9)	86 (24.7)	18 (26.5)	
1	313 (27.1)	193 (26.2)	102 (29.3)	18 (26.5)	
2	238 (20.6)	154 (20.9)	71 (20.5)	13 (19)	
3	227 (19.7)	155 (21)	61 (17.5)	11 (16.2)	
4	117 (10.1)	81 (11)	28 (8)	8 (11.8)	
Portal inflammation (mean ± SD)	1.14 ± 0.58	1.17 ± 0.58	1.08 ± 0.57	1.15 ± 0.60	.094
Categories, n (%)					.118
None	126 (10.9)	74 (10)	44 (12.6)	8 (11.8)	
Mild	740 (64.2)	467 (63.4)	231 (66.4)	42 (61.8)	
> Mild	287 (24.9)	196 (26.6)	73 (21)	18 (26.4)	

Abbreviations: PNPLA3, patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing protein 3; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; HOMA-IR, Homeostatic Model Assessment for Insulin Resistance.

^a To compute statistical difference among the three *HSD17B13* rs72613567, we used the chi-square statistic test for binary, Jonckheere-Terpstra test for ordered alternatives, and One-Way ANOVA for continuous variables.

Suppl. Table 2. Role of intermediate histology traits as mediators between *HSD17B13* rs72613567 and risk of fibrosis (0-4). Results based on covariate-adjusted causal mediation analyses including multiple mediators in a sequential manner.

	<i>Bootstrapped estimates (n=10,000)</i>		
	Estimates *	95% confidence intervals	SEs
The total effect of rs72613567 †	-0.12	-0.24 to -0.006	0.007
The direct effect of rs72613567 ‡	-0.02	-0.11 to 0.08	0.05
The indirect effect through all mediators §	-0.10	-0.18 to -0.03	0.04
The indirect effect of rs72613567 through each sequential combination of mediators			
<i>Sequential combinations</i>			
Steatosis → Lobular inflammation	0.002	-0.001 to 0.004	0.001
Steatosis → Ballooning	-0.001	-0.005 to 0.003	0.002
Steatosis → Portal inflammation	-0.009	-0.017 to 0.001	0.004
Lobular inflammation → Ballooning	-0.037**	-0.056 to -0.019	0.009
Lobular inflammation → Portal inflammation	-0.009**	-0.018 to -0.003	0.004
Ballooning → Lobular inflammation	-0.002	-0.007 to 0.001	0.002
Ballooning → Portal inflammation	-0.007**	-0.015 to -0.001	0.004
Portal inflammation → Lobular inflammation	0.000	-0.001 to 0.000	0.000
Portal inflammation → ballooning	-0.005**	-0.014 to -0.001	0.004

Abbreviations: SE, standard error.

* Bootstrapped β coefficients.

Analysis adjusted for age, gender, BMI, type 2 diabetes mellitus, non-heavy alcohol intake, *PNPLA3* rs738409, *HSD17B13* rs72613567, *TM6SF2* rs58542926, and *MBOAT7* rs641738.

† Effect of rs72613567 on the risk of fibrosis including the mediator (intermediate histology features) effects.

‡ Effect of rs72613567 on the risk of fibrosis excluding the mediator (intermediate histology features) effects.

§ Effect of rs72613567 on the risk of fibrosis through the mediator (intermediate histology features).

If the 95% bias-corrected CIs do not contain zero, the associations are considered significant. The double star symbol (**) represents statistically significant effects.