Genetic variants in ABCB1 and CYP2C19 and cardiovascular outcomes after treatment with clopidogrel and prasugrel in the TRITON–TIMI 38 trial: a pharmacogenetic analysis


Summary
Background Clopidogrel and prasugrel are subject to efflux via P-glycoprotein (encoded by ABCB1, also known as MDRI). ABCB1 polymorphisms, particularly 3435C→T, may affect drug transport and efficacy. We aimed to assess the effect of this polymorphism by itself and alongside variants in CYP2C19 on cardiovascular outcomes in patients treated with clopidogrel or prasugrel in TRITON–TIMI 38. We also assessed the effect of genotype on the pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic properties of these drugs in healthy individuals.

Methods We genotyped ABCB1 in 2932 patients with acute coronary syndromes undergoing percutaneous intervention who were treated with clopidogrel (n=1471) or prasugrel (n=1461) in the TRITON–TIMI 38 trial. We evaluated the association between ABCB1 3435C→T and rates of the primary efficacy endpoint (cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, or stroke) until 15 months. We then assessed the combined effect of ABCB1 3435C→T genotype and reduced-function alleles of CYP2C19. 321 healthy individuals were also genotyped, and we tested the association of genetic variants with reduction in maximum platelet aggregation and plasma concentrations of active drug metabolites.

Findings In patients treated with clopidogrel, ABCB1 3435C→T genotype was significantly associated with the risk of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, or stroke (p=0.0064). TT homozygotes had a 72% increased risk of the primary endpoint compared with CT/CC individuals (Kaplan-Meier event rates 12.9% vs 7.8% at 1057 participants; HR 1.72, 95% CI 1.22–2.44, p=0.002). ABCB1 3435C→T and CYP2C19 genotypes were significant, independent predictors of the primary endpoint, and 681 (47%) of the 1454 genotyped patients taking clopidogrel who were either CYP2C19 reduced-function allele carriers, ABCB1 3435T TT homozygotes, or both were at increased risk of the primary endpoint (HR 1.97, 95% CI 1.38–2.82, p=0.0002). In healthy participants, 3435 TT homozygotes had an absolute reduction in maximum platelet aggregation with clopidogrel that was 7.3 percentage points less than for CT/CC individuals (p=0.0127). ABCB1 genotypes were not significantly associated with clinical or pharmacological outcomes in patients with an acute coronary syndrome or healthy individuals treated with prasugrel, respectively.

Interpretation Individuals with the ABCB1 3435 TT genotype have reduced platelet inhibition and are at increased risk of recurrent ischaemic events during clopidogrel treatment. In patients with acute coronary syndromes who have undergone percutaneous intervention, when both ABCB1 and CYP2C19 are taken into account, nearly half of the population carries a genotype associated with increased risk of major adverse cardiovascular events while on standard doses of clopidogrel.

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Introduction
In patients presenting with acute coronary syndromes and in those undergoing percutaneous coronary interventions with stenting, dual antiplatelet treatment with aspirin and the thienopyridine clopidogrel is the guideline-approved standard of care.1 As such, clopidogrel is one of the most frequently prescribed drugs worldwide. However, the pharmacodynamic response to clopidogrel varies substantially between patients,1 and individuals with low platelet inhibition during treatment with clopidogrel are at increased risk of cardiovascular events.2 Prasugrel is a third-generation thienopyridine that achieves greater platelet inhibition with less variability between patients than does clopidogrel.3 In the Trial to Assess Improvement in Therapeutic Outcomes by Optimizing Platelet Inhibition with Prasugrel–Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TRITON–TIMI) 38, treatment with prasugrel compared with clopidogrel resulted in a significantly lower rate of ischaemic events and more bleeding.4,5

Both clopidogrel and prasugrel are prodrugs that need intestinal absorption and subsequent biotransformation to active metabolites by cytochrome P450 enzymes. In several studies, reduced-function genetic variants in CYP2C19 (located on chromosome 10) have been associated with reduced concentrations of active drug metabolite, diminished platelet inhibition, and higher rates of adverse cardiovascular events in the setting of treatment with clopidogrel, but not prasugrel.6,7 To that end, the US Food and Drug Administration has
incorporated CYP2C19 genetic information into the updated clopidogrel label in the form of a boxed warning noting that carriers of two reduced-function CYP2C19 alleles have a diminished response to standard doses of clopidogrel.

Additionally, a key protein involved in thienopyridine absorption is the efflux pump P-glycoprotein, which is encoded by ABCB1 (also known as MDR1, located on chromosome 7). P-glycoprotein is an ATP-dependent efflux pump that transports various molecules across extracellular and intracellular membranes. It is expressed, among other places, on intestinal epithelial cells, where increased expression or function can affect bioavailability of drugs that are substrates. Previous research suggests that when treated with clopidogrel, individuals with genetic variants in ABCB1 (specifically those who are TT homozygotes for the 3435C→T variant) have reduced concentrations of the active drug metabolite and increased rates of adverse clinical outcomes. Further investigation into the effect of this polymorphism on outcomes in patients treated with clopidogrel, the effect in relation to CYP2C19 reduced-function variants, and the effect in those treated with the third-generation thienopyridine prasugrel is needed.

We genotyped a subset of patients in the TRITON–TIMI 38 trial who provided samples for genetic analysis with the aim of assessing the association between the ABCB1 3435C→T polymorphism and adverse cardiovascular outcomes during treatment with clopidogrel or prasugrel. To obtain supporting pharmacological data, ABCB1 genotyping was also done in healthy individuals in whom platelet inhibition and drug concentrations were measured in response to clopidogrel or prasugrel. We also assessed the contribution of the ABCB1 3435C→T polymorphism in the context of CYP2C19 status to elucidate the independent contribution of variants in these two genes.

**Methods**

**Patients**

The design and primary results of the TRITON–TIMI 38 trial have been described previously. Patients with acute coronary syndromes undergoing planned percutaneous coronary interventions were randomly allocated to treatment with clopidogrel (300 mg loading dose followed by 75 mg daily) or prasugrel (60 mg loading dose followed by 10 mg daily) for up to 15 months. We undertook this pharmacogenetic analysis in a TRITON–TIMI 38 genetic substudy that included 2932 patients who both provided a genetic sample and had ABCB1 genotyped (n=1471 for clopidogrel and n=1461 for prasugrel). This study was approved by institutional review boards, and written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Healthy participants in seven studies (n=321) involving treatment with clopidogrel or prasugrel, or both, were included in the pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic analyses (webappendix pp 1 and 4). These studies were approved by institutional review boards, and written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

**Procedures**

In the TRITON–TIMI 38 study, the prespecified primary efficacy endpoint was a composite of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, or stroke. A secondary endpoint was definite or probable stent thrombosis as defined by the Academic Research Consortium. Safety endpoints included TIMI major or minor bleeding not related to coronary artery bypass grafting. These outcomes were adjudicated by a clinical events committee unaware of treatment assignment.

Among the healthy participants, pharmacodynamic response was assessed by use of light transmission aggregometry in response to 20 μmol/L ADP, and was expressed as absolute reduction in maximum platelet aggregation from baseline to 4 h. Plasma concentrations of clopidogrel and prasugrel active drug metabolite were measured by liquid chromatography with mass spectrometry. The area under the plasma concentration–time curve was analysed by the log-linear trapezoidal method from time of dose to the 4-h measurable concentration (AUC0–4).

Genotyping for ABCB1 was completed with the Affymetrix Targeted Human DMET 1.0 Assay (Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA, USA) and Illumina Infinium Beadchip Assay (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA) to minimise missing data. On the basis of previous studies, the main variant of interest was 3435C→T (rs1045642), and participants were classified as homozygous for the C allele (CC), heterozygous (CT), or homozygous for the T allele (TT). Since some in-vitro studies have also assessed a haplotype consisting of 3435C→T and two other ABCB1 variants, 2677G→T/A (rs2032582) and 1236C→T (rs1128503), we also genotyped these polymorphisms (webappendix p 1).

Genotypes were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (webappendix p 5).

Because genetic variation in CYP2C19 has been associated with pharmacological response and cardiovascular outcomes in patients taking clopidogrel, we assessed the combined effect of genetic variants in CYP2C19 and ABCB1 3435C→T. For CYP2C19, participants were genotyped and divided into two groups on the basis of whether they had at least one reduced-function allele (termed carriers) or no reduced-function alleles (termed non-carriers).

**Statistical analysis**

Analyses were done with SAS (version 9.1) and S-PLUS (version 8.0). On the basis of previous studies, the primary objective was to investigate the association between ABCB1 3435C→T genotypes and rates of the primary efficacy endpoint in patients in the TRITON–TIMI 38 study. For consistency with the main trial analyses, the
Gehan-Wilcoxon test was used for the primary efficacy endpoint and log-rank for other endpoints. Event rates were expressed as Kaplan-Meier estimates at 15 months. Hazard ratios and 95% CIs were calculated on the basis of Cox proportional hazards regression models with clinical syndrome (non-ST-elevation vs ST-elevation acute coronary syndromes) as a stratification factor. Two-sided p values were calculated to test for differences in cardiovascular event rates between patients stratified by genotype. If a significant association for the primary efficacy evaluation was identified in patients treated with clopidogrel, additional efficacy endpoints were also tested, including the hazards for the components of the composite primary endpoint, the primary endpoint at 30 days, and stent thrombosis. In terms of safety endpoints, TIMI major or minor bleeding not related to coronary artery bypass grafting was assessed until 15 months. Parallel analyses were done for patients allocated treatment with prasugrel.

To elucidate further the contribution of ABCB1 variants, the associations between additional ABCB1 genotypes (2677G→T/A, 1236C→T; and the haplotype that included 1236C→T, 2677G→T/A, and 3435C→T; webappendix p 1) and cardiovascular outcomes were tested in each treatment group, with the same methods. We then evaluated 3435C→T in the context of CYP2C19. We created Cox proportional hazards regression models examining 3435C→T that were adjusted for CYP2C19 reduced-function allele status as well as models that stratified patients into four groups on the basis of 3435C→T genotype and CYP2C19 reduced-function allele status. We did a meta-analysis that included results from FAST-MI by combining HRs for each study using a fixed-effects model with weighting based on inverse variance.

We tested the associations between genetic variation and pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic parameters using likelihood ratio tests based on linear regression or mixed-effects models. The primary outcomes were platelet aggregation (change in maximum platelet aggregation) and exposure to active drug metabolite [log(AUC_{min})]. The models contained subject as a random effect when repeated measures were present, genotype as the predictor of main interest, and other fixed effects including study, dose, and ethnic origin, and for pharmacodynamics, maximum platelet aggregation at baseline. Other demographic variables, including bodyweight, age, sex, and smoking, were included as judged to be appropriate for each drug, as has been done previously. Additional models were also created with adjustment for CYP2C19.

Role of the funding source
The TRITON–TIMI 38 genetic study was designed and undertaken in collaboration between the TIMI Study Group and the sponsors. The academic authors directed and had access to all the analyses and the full clinical database, wrote all drafts of the report, decided to publish the results, and vouch for the accuracy and completeness of the data.

Results
For the 2932 patients in the TRITON–TIMI 38 genetic substudy, the average age was 60.2 (SD 10.9) years, 831 (28%) were women, 2064 (70%) presented with non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndromes, and 868 (30%) presented with ST-elevation myocardial infarction. For ABCB1 3435C→T, 804 (27%) participants in the genetic study population were TT homozygotes, 1459 (50%) CT heterozygotes, and 669 (23%) CC homozygotes. Baseline characteristics in the TRITON–TIMI 38 trial by 3435C→T genotype are shown in the webappendix p 6.

In patients in the TRITON–TIMI 38 genetic substudy who were allocated to treatment with clopidogrel (n=1471), 3435C→T genotype was significantly associated with risk of the primary endpoint of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, or stroke (p=0.0064; figure 1). TT homozygotes were at significantly increased risk compared with CC individuals (HR 1.63; 95% CI 1.3%–2.02; 7.8% [80 of 1057 participants]; CT heterozygotes were at similar risk to CC individuals (HR 0.94, 0.58–1.51). Thus, TT homozygotes for 3435C→T had a 72% increased risk of the primary endpoint compared with CT/CC individuals (Kaplan-Meier event rates 12.9% [52 of 414] vs 7.8% [80 of 1057 participants]; HR 1.72, 95% CI 1.22–2.44, p=0.002) when assessed until 15 months. Among 3435 TT versus CT/CC patients, the HR for cardiovascular death was 1.63 (Kaplan-Meier event rates 1.3% [five of 414] vs 0.9% [eight of 1057]; 95% CI 0.53–4.98, p=0.388), that for non-fatal myocardial infarction was 1.82 (12% [48 of 414] vs 6.8% [70 of 1057]; 1.26–2.62, p=0.0013), and that...
artery bypass grafting did not differ significantly by use of TIMI major or minor bleeding not related to coronary events (HR 1·07, 95% CI 0·38–3·04, p=0·9). Rates were 1·3% [five of 396] for non-fatal stroke vs 0·3% [three of 1057 participants]; HR 1·48, 95% CI 0·79–2·82, p=0·214).

Rates of stent thrombosis did not differ significantly between 3435 TT and CT/CC individuals (Kaplan-Meier event rates 8·5% [35 of 414] vs 4·5% [47 of 1057 participants]; 0·28–9·93, p=0·575). Moreover, the increased risk was evident by 30 days, by which time the risk of the primary endpoint for the 3435 TT homozygotes was roughly twice as high as that for CT/CC homozygotes or carriers of a reduced-function allele (Kaplan-Meier event rate 12·0%, 15 of 125 participants; HR 3·16, 95% CI 1·71–5·85, p=0·0003). When the participants were divided into four groups on the basis of ABCB1 3435C→T genotype and CYP2C19 status (figure 2), the 773 patients (53% of 1454 genotyped) who did not carry at-risk genotypes in either gene had a low rate of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, or stroke at 15 months (Kaplan-Meier event rate 6·3%, 48 of 773 participants). By contrast, event rates were significantly higher in the 681 patients (47% of 1454 genotyped) who were either carriers of a CYP2C19 reduced-function allele only (Kaplan-Meier event rate 11·5%, 29 of 268 participants), ABCB1 3435 TT homozygotes only (Kaplan-Meier event rate 12·6%, 35 of 288 participants), or both (Kaplan-Meier event rate 13·6%, 17 of 125 participants) (pooled HR 1·97, 95% CI 1·38–2·82, p=0·0002).

When we examined the early timepoint of 30 days, individuals who did not carry either at-risk variant were at low risk (Kaplan-Meier event rate 4·0%, 31 of 773 participants), those who were either ABCB1 3435 TT homozygotes or carriers of a CYP2C19 reduced-function allele were at intermediate risk (Kaplan-Meier event rate 7·0% [20 of 288 participants] for TT homozygotes and 6·0% [16 of 268 participants] for carriers of a reduced-function allele; pooled HR 1·64, 95% CI 1·01–2·65, p=0·0441 vs carriers of neither), and individuals who were both CYP2C19 reduced-function allele carriers and ABCB1 3435 TT homozygotes were at high risk (Kaplan-Meier event rate 12·0%, 15 of 125 participants; HR 3·16, 95% CI 1·71–5·85, p=0·0003 vs carriers of neither).
There was no significant association between ABCB1 3435C→T genotype and risk of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, or stroke among patients in the TRITON–TIMI 38 genetic substudy who had been allocated to prasugrel (n=1461; figure 3 and webappendix p 2). Specifically, TT homozygotes did not have a significantly higher risk of the primary efficacy endpoint of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, or stroke than did CT/CC carriers (Kaplan-Meier event rates 11·0% [91 of 1071 participants] vs 8·7% [91 of 1071 participants]; HR 1·25, 95% CI 0·86–1·81, p=0·235) when assessed until 15 months. Rates of TIMI major or minor bleeding not related to coronary artery bypass grafting did not differ significantly by ABCB1 3435C→T genotype (webappendix p 2). In terms of other ABCB1 variants, the 2677G→T/A and 1236C→T genotypes overall were not significantly associated with risk of the primary efficacy endpoint in patients treated with prasugrel, although there was a non-significant trend for 2677 TT homozygotes versus CT/CC individuals to be at increased risk (Kaplan-Meier event rates 11·8% [29 of 253] vs 8·8% [94 of 1104 participants]; HR 1·38, 95% CI 0·91–2·09, p=0·1290; webappendix pp 3, 9, and 10). When we divided patients on the basis of ABCB1 3435C→T genotypes and CYP2C19 status, rates of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, or stroke at 15 months were similar in the four groups (p=0·4851, figure 4).

In healthy participants treated with clopidogrel, ABCB1 3435 TT homozygotes had a diminished pharmacodynamic effect, with an absolute reduction in maximum platelet aggregation in response to a clopidogrel loading dose that was 7·3 percentage points lower (ie, less platelet inhibition) than that seen in CT/CC individuals (p=0·0127). After adjustment for CYP2C19 genotype, the response was 6·6 percentage points lower (p=0·022). The pharmacodynamic effects of clopidogrel on TT carriers were discernible only after a loading dose (for both 300 mg and 600 mg); no significant association was identified during maintenance dosing. There was no significant association between 3435C→T genotype and exposure to clopidogrel active metabolite concentrations. In prasugrel-treated individuals, 3435C→T genotype was not significantly associated with platelet response (1·3 percentage points higher; p=0·4345) or exposure to prasugrel’s active metabolite. There was no relation between genotype status for either 2677G→T/A or 1236C→T and pharmacodynamic outcomes in patients treated with clopidogrel or prasugrel.

**Discussion**

The pharmacological and clinical response to clopidogrel varies widely between patients, and genetic variants in CYP2C19 have been shown to affect the response. P-glycoprotein is important in drug transport, and pharmacogenetic interactions with various classes of drugs have been suggested.26 Our findings show that TT homozygotes for the 3435C→T variant in ABCB1 (27% of the study population), as compared with CT/CC individuals, had reduced platelet inhibition with a clopidogrel loading dose in a healthy study population and a significantly increased risk of adverse cardiovascular events during treatment with clopidogrel in patients with acute coronary syndromes undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention. When we considered ABCB1 3435C→T genotype in the context of CYP2C19 reduced-function allele status in patients treated with clopidogrel, we showed that variants in the two genes offered significant, independent information about the risk of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, or stroke. Conversely, there were no significant associations between the ABCB1 variants tested and the response to prasugrel.

ABCB1 encodes the P-glycoprotein efflux transporter. Clopidogrel is a P-glycoprotein substrate, and inhibition of P-glycoprotein affects the bioavailability of clopidogrel.26 The 3435C→T variant in ABCB1 is one of the most studied polymorphisms in pharmacogenetic research, and has been associated with altered disposition of several drugs.26 Although a genome-wide association study identified only CYP2C19 as being associated with the pharmacodynamic response to clopidogrel, that study showed that platelet response to clopidogrel was highly heritable and was not entirely accounted for by CYP2C19 status, suggesting that additional genetic variants might be relevant. In a study of patients treated with clopidogrel after elective percutaneous coronary intervention, 3435 TT homozygotes had significantly lower active clopidogrel metabolite concentrations than did CT/CC
individuals, suggesting increased intestinal efflux possibly mediated by higher P-glycoprotein expression associated with the 3435 TT genotype. Although evidence on P-glycoprotein expression and activity is inconsistent, mRNA expression in duodenal enterocytes has been reported to be two-to-three-times higher for the \( \text{ABCB1} \) 3435 TT genotype than for either the CC or CT genotype. In the healthy participants in our analysis, TT homozygotes had an absolute reduction in maximum platelet aggregation after a loading dose of clopidogrel that was 7.3 percentage points lower (ie, decreased platelet inhibition) than in CC or CT individuals. Although we did not record a significant association between 3435C→T genotype and pharmacokinetic data, other researchers have shown this relation, and the differences in results could be related to patients, methods, and single-centre versus multicentre study design.

In terms of clinical outcomes, we showed that \( \text{ABCB1} \) 3435 TT homozygotes had a 72% increased risk of adverse cardiovascular events compared with CT/CC individuals in the setting of treatment with clopidogrel in TRITON–TIMI 38. Likewise, in a previous study in patients receiving clopidogrel after an acute myocardial infarction, those who were 3435 TT homozygotes had an increase of about 70% in cardiovascular events during follow-up. In that previous study, however, 3435 CT heterozygotes were also at increased risk of adverse cardiovascular events, albeit less so than were TT homozygotes; the differences in the findings could be attributable to the patient populations. Combination of the results of the previous study and our findings yielded an apparent graded allele-dose response with an HR for adverse cardiovascular events of 1.29 (95% CI 0.99–1.69) for 3435 CT versus CC individuals and a HR of 1.70 (1.28–2.26) for 3435 TT versus CC individuals. Incorporation of clinical data from other studies will be helpful to further refine the risk estimates. In our analysis, 2677G→T/A and 1236C→T genotypes did not add additional significant information. Nonetheless, further basic genetic pharmacology studies could be helpful to further define the actual functional \( \text{ABCB1} \) variants and the most appropriate genetic model with respect to response to clopidogrel.

In our study, assessment of the contribution of \( \text{ABCB1} \) variants in the context of \( \text{CYP2C19} \) showed that variants in the two genes offered complementary information about cardiovascular risk. When we divided patients into four groups on the basis of \( \text{ABCB1} \) 3435C→T and \( \text{CYP2C19} \) reduced-function allele status, rates of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, or stroke until 15 months were nearly twice as high in the study population who were either carriers of a \( \text{CYP2C19} \) reduced-function allele, 3435 TT homozygotes, or both, compared with individuals who did not carry either. Moreover, when both \( \text{ABCB1} \) and \( \text{CYP2C19} \) were taken into account, in this population of patients with an acute coronary syndrome undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention, nearly half of the population carried a genotype associated with increased risk of major adverse cardiovascular events during treatment with standard doses of clopidogrel.

In patients taking prasugrel in TRITON–TIMI 38, \( \text{ABCB1} \) 3435C→T polymorphisms were not significantly associated with cardiovascular outcomes. Likewise, in
healthy participants, no associations between the 3435C→T variant and pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic outcomes were seen with prasugrel. The rapid metabolism of prasugrel might mitigate the genetic effect of ABCB1 3435C→T polymorphisms, even though the drug is subject to the P-glycoprotein system. Among participants treated with prasugrel, there was a non-significant trend towards 2677 TT homozygotes having higher rates of adverse cardiovascular events compared with the rest of the population. No association was seen with 2677G→T/A and the pharmacological data. Future studies will assist in further examination of these exploratory findings.

There are several limitations to this analysis. First, few non-Caucasian individuals were included in these studies, and future investigations in other populations would be useful. Second, because of the sample handling and the need for repeat measurements for the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic assessments, these investigations were done in healthy individuals, not in the acute clinical trial study population. Third, in our clinical outcomes study, patients treated with clopidogrel received a 300 mg loading dose and 75 mg daily maintenance dose, and patients treated with prasugrel received a 60 mg loading dose and 10 mg daily maintenance dose; we cannot comment on the effect of ABCB1 genetic variants in patients receiving other doses of these drugs. Fourth, the number of bleeding and stent thrombosis events was small, and our analysis had restricted power to detect an association between the tested ABCB1 variants and these outcomes. Additional studies that include more such events will be particularly important to further elucidate the relations between ABCB1 genetic variants and outcomes. Finally, there might be other genetic variants affecting the association between treatment with clopidogrel and cardiovascular outcomes.

In conclusion, we found that ABCB1 3435 TT homozygotes had an increased risk of adverse cardiovascular outcomes during treatment with clopidogrel after an acute coronary syndrome and percutaneous coronary intervention. Thus, the association between ABCB1 polymorphisms and ischaemic risk in patients treated with clopidogrel has been noted now in several pharmacological and clinical outcomes studies. Our analysis also shows that the pharmacogenetic effects of ABCB1 3435C→T are independent of and complementary to those of CYP2C19. As clinicians, professional societies, and patients integrate information about genetic factors affecting the response to thienopyridines, the roles of both ABCB1 and CYP2C19 should be considered.

Contributors
JLM and MSS conceived of and designed the research. SDW and EMA acquired the data. JLM, SLC, and MSS analysed the data. JLM and MSS prepared the manuscript. JRW and EB participated in funding and supervision. JLM, SLC, SDW, JRW, TS, EMA, EB, and MSS made critical revisions to the report for important intellectual content.

Conflicts of interest
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References


