COVID-19 risk haplogroups differ between populations, deviate from Neanderthal haplotypes and compromise risk assessment in non-Europeans

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Abstract

Recent genome wide association studies (GWAS) have identified genetic risk factors for developing severe COVID-19 symptoms. The studies reported a 1bp insertion rs11385942 on chromosome 3[1] and furthermore two single nucleotide variants (SNVs) rs35044562 and rs67959919[2], all three correlated with each other. Zeberg and Pääbo[3] subsequently traced them back to Neanderthal origin. They found that a 49.4 kb genomic region including the risk allele of rs35044562 is inherited from Neanderthals of Vindija in Croatia. Here we add a differently focused evaluation of this major genetic risk factor to these recent analyses. We show that (i) COVID-19-related genetic factors of Neanderthals deviate from those of modern humans and that (ii) they differ among world-wide human populations, which compromises risk prediction in non-Europeans. Currently, caution is thus advised in the genetic risk assessment of non-Europeans during this world-wide COVID-19 pandemic.

Main

In general, GWAS relate genotypes to phenotypes such as disease susceptibility and severity. However, association does not imply causality. To pinpoint causal variant(s) underlying a GWAS association signal which typically comprises many correlated variants, a so-called fine-mapping is performed in a first step. And ultimately, fine-mapping must be followed by experimental validation to eventually identify causal variant(s) and mechanisms. While GWAS are based on cohort data, a personal risk can be assessed nonetheless, via associated variants as proxies for causal variants. For this, the cohort's genetic linkage patterns need to be representative of the individuum's genetic background. This requirement, however, is often violated, especially for individuals having non-European ancestry. In a world-wide COVID-19 pandemic this might jeopardize individual genetic risk prediction and requires current risk factors to be used with caution as we show below.

The first GWAS study by the Severe Covid-19 GWAS Group *et al.*[1] obtained a credible set of 22 highly correlated risk variants through *in silico* fine-mapping using FINEMAP[4], including the reported lead variant rs11385942. In combination, these variants have an overall probability greater than 95% to include the causal variant, while each of the 22 variants has an individual causal probability between 1 and 11% (median: 4%).

19 of these 22 risk variants are identifiable in the Vindija Neanderthal genome and four carry protective alleles, which accumulates to a risk probability of 64% for containing a causal variant. This probability could increase to 82%, if the missing variants were risk alleles as well. Zeberg and Pääbo addressed 13 of the 19 variants in their Neanderthal study, with an overall maximum probability to include a causal variant of

61%. However, as two positions carry protective alleles the risk probability of the previously assessed Vindija Neanderthal haplotype is only 52%.

Our results presented here complement the haplotype-based assessment of Zeberg and Pääbo. We use the same 1000 Genomes[5] data as in the original study, but with three important differences: (i) We investigate haplotypes within a larger genomic region of 65.8 kb length that incorporates all 22 COVID-19 related variants, all of which have an overall probability of more than 95% to include the causal variant. This considerably increases the probability of only 61% covered by the original analysis. (ii) We investigate only the haplotypes for the 22 credible set variant positions, that is, only COVID-19 risk-related haplotypes. Previously, all haplotypes including all variant positions were used to obtain a comprehensive phylogenetic tree of the locus, which showed how haplotypes carrying the latest lead variant rs35044562 form a clade with Neanderthals. Here we characterize risk-related haplotypes irrespective of phylogenetic relationships. (iii) Lastly, the former haplotype-based assessment used only lead variant rs35044562 to classify haplotypes as risk ones. Instead, we here make use of individual probabilities of the risk variants.

Haplotypes from 1000 Genomes belong to 38 different haplogroups (labeled H1-H38 in order of overall count, Fig. 1c). Risk-related haplotypes have an aggregated frequency of 10% in the whole dataset and variable frequencies from 1 to 31% in different continental populations (Fig. 1a). Eight haplogroups, H1-H8, have counts higher than 10 and the most common is the protective haplotype H1. Risk haplotypes H2-H8 tend to differ between continental populations (Fig. 1a). For them, COVID-19 genetic risk probability varies substantially between 8 and 96%. The high risk haplogroups H2, H3 and H8 differ by one or two alleles, and differ from the low risk

77 haplogroups H5, H6 and H7 all of which are similar to the protective haplogroup H1
78 (Fig. 1b). However, individuals carrying a risk haplogroup very dissimilar from
79 Neanderthal haplotypes may still carry a causal variant (Fig. 1c); this holds particularly
80 true for Africans with haplogroups H5 or H6 (19% or 11% probability) and for Asians
81 with haplogroup H7 (8% probability). Haplogroup H3 has highest risk probability and
82 is the most common risk haplogroup in Europeans and Americans (Fig. 1b).
83
84 All human risk haplogroups differ from Neanderthal haplotypes (Fig. 1c). They share
85 at most 11 of the 13 previously assessed Neanderthal alleles and 16 of 19 known
86 Vindija alleles. We used IBDmix[6], a recent tool for individual-level identification of
87 Neanderthal-inherited regions, to obtain Vindija Neanderthal-introgressed sequences
88 greater than 30 kb. Introgressed sequences overlapped the considered 65.8 kb
89 genomic region for most risk haplogroup carriers H2, H3, H4 and H8, yet were absent
90 for most protective homozygous H1 haplogroup carriers and all low risk H5/H6
91 haplogroup carriers, respectively.
92
93 In Africans, the protective H1 and low risk H5/H6 haplogroups occur almost
94 exclusively. Still this population carries the lead risk variant allele rs11385942 as well
95 as, interestingly, two protective Neanderthal alleles. Given the only 11% probability of
96 rs11385942 to be causal there is thus a fair chance that this lead variant incorrectly
97 classifies Africans to be at risk of developing severe COVID-19 symptoms. This would
98 contradict classification using the lead variant rs35044562. Overall, when classifying
99 individuals that carry the GA allele rs11385942 to be at risk, 477 haplotypes would be
100 considered at risk, and these have an average probability of only 82% to contain the
101 causal risk allele. If instead the Meta-GWAS risk allele of rs35044562 were used for
102 classification, African haplogroups H5 and H6 would not be considered at risk. The

103 overall 410 haplotypes considered at risk have an average probability of 92% to
104 contain the causal risk allele.
105
106 Only 1% of East Asian haplotypes belong to the risk haplogroups and none of them
107 belongs to the largest risk probability haplogroup H3, which is predominantly
108 European. Contrary to this, the South Asian risk haplotype frequency is 31%, the
109 highest among all continental populations, a consequence of the predominance of the
110 haplogroups H2, H4 and H8. These haplogroups contain protective alleles that reduce
111 the risk probability by 2, 8 and 9% with respect to the highest risk haplogroup H3. Most
112 South Asian haplotypes thus have lower risk probability than European haplotypes.
113 Zeberg and Pääbo denoted the difference between South and East Asian populations
114 as unexpected and significant and state that it may indicate genetic selection. Our
115 analysis shows that South Asian risk haplogroups are genetically more diverse, which
116 may be the result of adaption. Both East Asian risk haplotype depletion as well as
117 South Asian haplotype diversity can be hypothesized to result from exposure to
118 pathogens related to severe respiratory diseases. Further, the protective G allele of
119 rs76374459 is shared by predominantly South Asian haplogroups H2, H4, H7 and H8.
120 If this variant was causal (2% probability) using lead variants such as rs11385942 or
121 rs35044562 would incorrectly classify individuals carrying these haplogroups to be at
122 risk. This applies to few Europeans, but mostly to non-Europeans.
123
124 In conclusion we find that classification into high and low COVID-19 risk is extremely
125 error-prone in non-European populations, if this assessment is based on currently
126 known European risk variants and probabilities. The risk haplogroup diversity observed
127 across populations thus compromises risk assessment in non-Europeans. This
128 situation is currently improved by performing ancestry-matched GWAS in non-

129 European populations. Further, narrowing down the list of candidate causal variants
130 using complementary, e.g. experimental approaches will help in the process. These
131 diverse systems genetics efforts will eventually converge into genetic causes and
132 corresponding molecular mechanisms that explain non-environmental variation in
133 COVID-19 severity.
134

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151

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Code availability

No custom algorithms or software have been applied. The R and Python script used for analysis are available from the authors.

Data availability

Variants rs35044562 and rs67959919 are lead variants of two subsequent Meta-GWAS of the COVID-19 Host Genetics Initiative, both comparing hospitalized COVID-19 with population controls (release 3: ANA_B2_V2 and release 4: B2_ALL, respectively; with summary statistics available at https://www.covid19hg.org). 1000 Genomes variant data (phase 3 release) is available at https://www.internationalgenome.org. Neanderthal variant data is provided by the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology at http://cdna.eva.mpg.de/neandertal (Chagyrskaya, Altai and Vindija 33.19). The world graphic was obtained from Natural Earth, a public domain map dataset.

Contributions

I.W and V. C.-S conceived the study. All authors designed the study. I.W, V. C.-S. and N.J performed data analysis. I.W. prepared figures and wrote the first manuscript draft. All authors contributed to and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

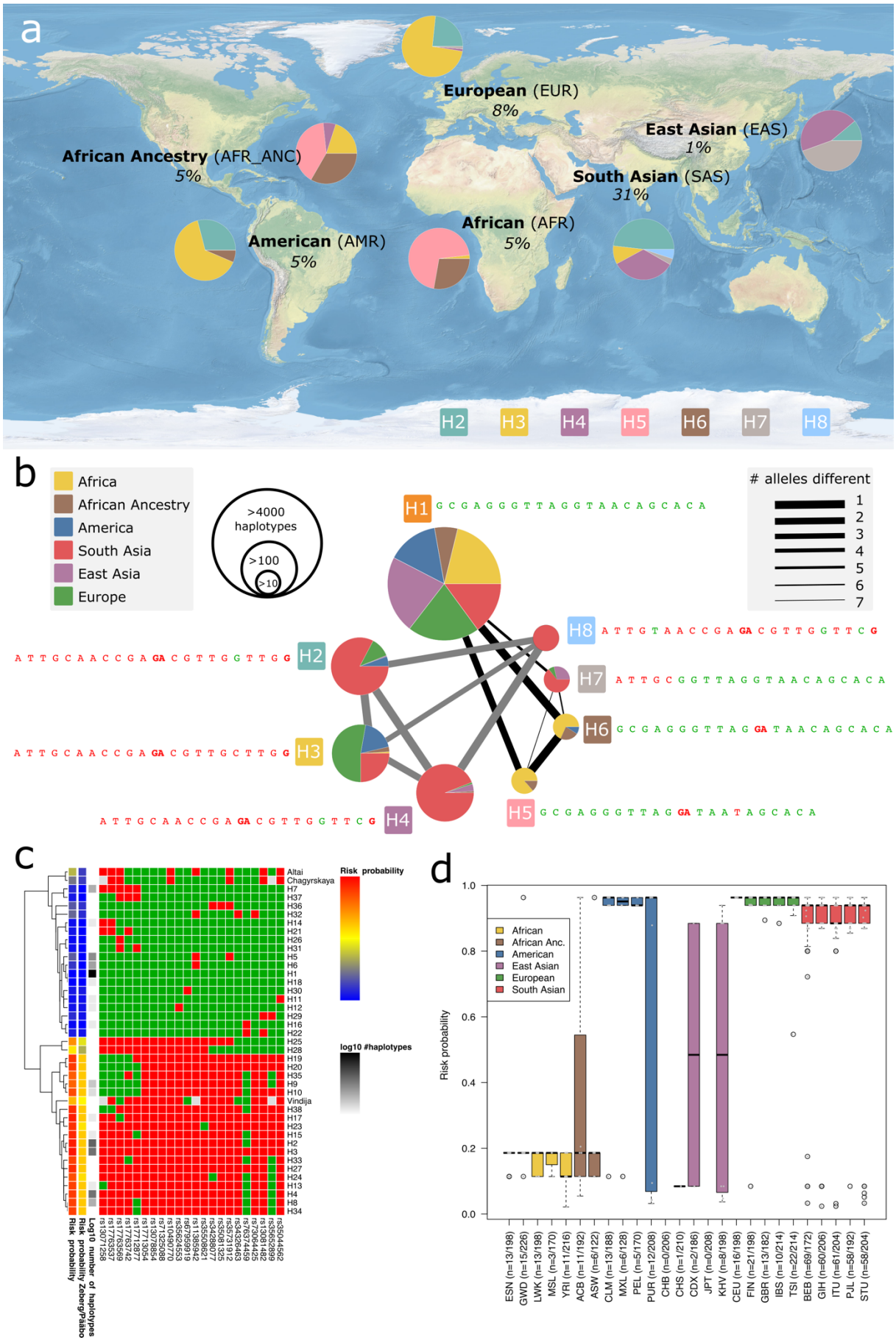
a
European (EUR)
8%
East Asian (EAS)
1%
African Ancestry (AFR_ANC)
5%
South Asian (SAS)
31%
African (AFR)
5%
American (AMR)
5%
H2
H3
H4
H5
H6
H7
H8
b
Africa
African Ancestry
America
South Asia
East Asia
Europe
>4000 haplotypes
>100
>10
alleles different
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
H1 G C G A G G G T T A G G T A A C A G C A C A
H8 A T T G T A A C C G A GA C G T T G G T T C G
H2 A T T G C A A C C G A GA C G T T G G T T G G
H7 A T T G C G G T T A G G T A A C A G C A C A
H6 G C G A G G G T T A G GA T A A C A G C A C A
H3 A T T G C A A C C G A GA C G T T G C T T G G
H5 G C G A G G G T T A G GA T A A T A G C A C A
H4 A T T G C A A C C G A GA C G T T G G T T C G
c
Risk probability
log10 #haplotypes
Altai
Chagyrskaya
H7
H37
H36
H32
H14
H21
H26
H31
H5
H6
H1
H18
H30
H11
H12
H29
H16
H22
H25
H28
H19
H20
H35
H9
H10
Vindija
H38
H17
H23
H15
H2
H3
H33
H27
H24
H13
H4
H8
H34
Risk probability
Risk probability Zeberg/Pääbo
Log10 number of haplotypes
rs13071258
rs17763537
rs17763537
rs17763742
rs17712877
rs17713054
rs13078854
rs17325098
rs10457070
rs35624553
rs6795919
rs11385942
rs35500821
rs35508325
rs35573912
rs34326463
rs7637459
rs7306425
rs7306425
rs35652889
rs35504562
d
Risk probability
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
African
African Anc.
American
East Asian
European
South Asian
ESN (n=13/198)
GWD (n=15/226)
LWK (n=13/198)
MSL (n=3/170)
YRI (n=11/216)
ACB (n=11/192)
ASW (n=6/122)
CLM (n=13/188)
MXL (n=6/128)
PEL (n=5/170)
PUR (n=12/208)
CHB (n=0/206)
CHS (n=1/210)
CDX (n=2/186)
JPT (n=0/208)
KHV (n=8/198)
CEU (n=16/198)
FIN (n=21/198)
GBR (n=13/182)
IBS (n=10/214)
TSI (n=22/214)
BEB (n=69/172)
GIH (n=60/206)
ITU (n=61/204)
PJL (n=58/192)
STU (n=58/204)

Figure 1: a) Risk haplogroups in different continental populations. b) Comparison of the eight most common haplogroups and their occurrence in continental populations. For each haplogroup, the alleles for 22 risk variants are provided in the order of chromosomal position. Red alleles are risk alleles, green alleles are protective. Network nodes and edges are correlated with haplotype frequency and allele difference, respectively. c) Heatmap depicting all 38 haplogroups observed in n=5008 haplotypes from 1000 Genomes as well as three Neanderthals (Altai, Chagyrskaya and Vindija). Red denotes risk alleles, green denotes protective alleles. Variant order is according to chromosomal position. Annotated are the number of haplotypes of every haplogroup (log10 scale) and the risk probability of every haplogroup considering all 22 variants as well as considering only the 13 variants previously assessed by Zeberg and Pääbo. d) Distribution of risk probabilities for risk haplotypes of the 1000 Genomes populations. Box plots display median and lower/upper quartiles; whiskers denote the most extreme data point no more than 1.5 times the interquartile range; outliers are data points extending beyond whiskers.