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Circulating microRNAs and association with methacholine PC$_{20}$ in the Childhood Asthma Management Program (CAMP) cohort

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Abstract

Introduction

Circulating microRNAs (miRNA) are promising biomarkers for human diseases. Our study hypothesizes that circulating miRNA would reveal candidate biomarkers related to airway hyperresponsiveness (AHR) and provide biologic insights into asthma epigenetic influences.

Methods

Serum samples obtained at randomization for 160 children in the Childhood Asthma Management Program were profiled using a TaqMan miRNA array set. The association of the isolated miRNA with methacholine PC$_{20}$ was assessed. Network and pathway analyses were performed. Functional validation of two significant miRNAs was performed in human airway smooth muscle cells (HASMs).

Results

Of 155 well-detected circulating miRNAs, eight were significantly associated with PC$_{20}$ with the strongest association with miR-296-5p. Pathway analysis revealed miR-16-5p as a network hub, and involvement of multiple miRNAs interacting with genes in the FoxO and Hippo signaling pathways by KEGG analysis. Functional validation of two miRNA in HASM showed effects on cell growth and diameter.

Conclusion

Reduced circulatory miRNA expression at baseline is associated with an increase in PC$_{20}$. These miRNA provide biologic insights into, and may serve as biomarkers of, asthma severity. miR-16-5p and -30d-5p regulate airway smooth muscle phenotypes critically involved in
I. Introduction

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory respiratory disease that affects greater than 300 million people worldwide [1]. It is characterized by airway obstruction due to a combination of smooth muscle hyperresponsiveness and inflammation [2]. The economic costs for asthma including drug therapy and hospitalizations is significant [3]. It remains challenging to generate risk assessment, predict prognosis, and determine optimal treatment response in asthmatics.

Circulating microRNAs (miRNAs) are promising biomarkers for human diseases [4] and may be helpful in a variety of clinical scenarios from risk assessment to monitoring response to treatment [5]. miRNA characteristics and function have been well described in the literature [6]. In brief, miRNAs are a class of small RNAs that inhibit gene expression by binding to the 3’-untranslated region (UTR) of messenger RNAs to degrade or suppress the translation of the mRNA. Given the availability of miRNA mimics and antagonists, these small RNAs have been proposed as therapeutic targets. Circulating miRNAs are highly stable in the serum [7]. miRNA plasma biomarkers have been proposed for neurological conditions [8], cancer detection/prognosis [9], cardiovascular disease [10], and other conditions including an emerging role in respiratory diseases [11]. Translational methods have been applied in order to generate screening tests [12].

Prior studies of circulating miRNA in asthma have been performed. One study explored serum miRNA expression and detected three miRNAs in childhood asthma patients with significantly higher expression than healthy controls [13]. Other studies have shown differential expression of miRNA in epithelial and airway cells between asthma and healthy controls [14]. A recent study explored differential expression of circulating miRNA in asthmatics, nonasthmatic patients with allergic rhinitis, and normal patients and was able to identify a subset of circulating miRNA expressed in asthmatic and allergic rhinitis patients [15]. Studies are lacking regarding quantitative severity measures, which may be more revealing of specific asthma pathobiology and resistant to misclassification bias.

Methacholine PC\textsubscript{20} is a quantitative marker of airways responsiveness, which is a cardinal feature of asthma and has been tightly linked to exacerbations and other asthma outcomes. Our study investigated the association of circulating miRNA with methacholine PC\textsubscript{20} at time of randomization in the Childhood Asthma Management Program (CAMP) [16]. Airway hyperresponsiveness (AHR) in CAMP was an inclusion criterion for the trial; the degree of airway responsiveness has been linked to disease severity [17]. Our hypothesis is that specific miRNAs may be mediating AHR thereby providing unique biologic insights into asthma pathogenesis. We detected AHR related miRNAs previously associated with asthma, but not PC\textsubscript{20}, in addition to a novel association of miR-296, that may have an immunomodulatory effect. Pathway analysis of the PC\textsubscript{20} associated miRNAs resulted in identification of two pathways known to be biologically significant for AHR. Functional validation of miR-16-5p and miR-30d-5p in human airway smooth muscle cells (HASM) demonstrated effects on cell growth and average cell diameter, respectively, supporting a mechanistic link to these findings.
II. Materials and methods

CAMP (Clinicaltrials.gov register: NCT00000575) was a multi-center, randomized, double-blinded clinical trial evaluating safety and efficacy of inhaled budesonide vs. nedocromil vs. placebo in 1041 pediatric patients over a mean 4.3 years. Trial design and methodology have been detailed [18]. Inclusion criteria were notable for children aged 5–12 years, chronic asthma symptoms, and PC_{20} < 12.5 mg/mL. Children were excluded if their asthma was severe, for a confounding or complicating condition, or if the child could not perform acceptable spirometry or methacholine challenge. Methacholine challenge was performed 2 weeks prior to randomization [16].

Blood serum samples from 160 CAMP subjects obtained at randomization were profiled for miRNA as described [19]. Technical replicates were assessed in ~10% of the population cohort demonstrating high miRNA-miRNA correlations. To limit the effect of race on miRNA expression (20), all subjects were self-identified non-Hispanic Caucasians. miRNA were annotated with usage of miRBase [20] release 21 (www.mirbase.org/). Analysis was limited to miRNAs detected in ≥50% of samples. The CAMP Genetics Ancillary Study was approved by each individual study center’s Internal Review Board (IRB). Informed consent and assent was obtained from parents and participants, respectively.

For data analysis, quantile normalization on the detected miRNAs was performed sample-wise to the mean of the data matrix using MatLab (MathWorks Inc., Natick, MA) function quantilenorm. Least squares linear regression (both univariate and multivariate) was performed using R [21] to identify miRNA (miR cycle threshold or CT value) associated with the pulmonary function phenotype of interest, log_{2} PC_{20}. A least squares multivariate linear regression model including miR CT value, age, sex, and height was also calculated for each miRNA. A sensitivity analysis to assess outlier influence, and non-parametric models was also performed. The p-values were corrected using the Benjamini and Hochberg false discovery rate (FDR).


Functional validation of two significant miRNA was performed in human airway smooth muscle (HASM) cells as previously detailed [28]. The cells were transfected with 10nM of either scramble control (AllStars Negative Control siRNA, Qiagen) or miR mimic (Qiagen) using RNAiMax (Life Technology) according to manufacturer’s protocol. Seventy-two hours after transfection, cells were trypsinized for 8 minutes and then measured for both cell number and cell size by Moxi Z Cell Analyzer (Orflo). Cell growth was presented as the percentage of cell number relative to scramble control. Average cell diameter (um) was compared in mimic-transfected versus scramble-transfected HASM cells. Data (mean±SE) were obtained from three independent experiments.

III. Results

Study population

Population characteristics of the 160 CAMP subjects are shown in Table 1. The cohort was limited to self-identified non-Hispanic whites due to the significant effects of race on miRNA
expression \cite{29}. For the selected individuals, the global characteristics at randomization are representative of the larger CAMP non-Hispanic white cohort.

### Circulatory miRNA association with PC$_{20}$

There were a total of 754 non-housekeeping miRNA mapping to mirBase release 21 on the array, and 155 (20.6\%) miRNA were detected in at least 50\% of the samples. Eight microRNAs were significantly associated with PC$_{20}$ (Table 2), based on a nominal p-value $< 0.05$ at a FDR p-value $< 0.20$. The latter was chosen as a higher cut-off given the nature of this hypothesis generating experiment. Based on prior literature, five of these eight miRNA (63\%) had prior evidence of differential expression in human asthma. All associations had a positive slope such that as miR cycle threshold increased so did the PC$_{20}$; this corresponds to a relationship of increasing miR CT (decreasing miRNA expression) with increasing PC$_{20}$ (decreasing AHR). The strongest association was found with PC$_{20}$ and hsa-miR-296-5p, as shown in Fig 1. Sensitivity analysis (S1 Table) revealed no significant changes in parameters for the models with the exception of non-significance of hsa-miR-30d. Subsequent multivariate analysis including miR CT, age, sex, and height was consistent with the univariate model (S2 Table). Nonparametric analysis including both rank-order univariate and multivariate models were also performed and were consistent with the parametric models except for the significance of hsa-miR-451a in the nonparametric model (S3 and S4 Tables). Further investigation of miR-30d expression in relation to PC$_{20}$ would be of interest.

### Table 1. Characteristics of the CAMP cohort subset.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Value (Standard Deviation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age - yr</td>
<td>8.8 (2.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex - no. (%)</td>
<td>Female - 73 (45.6%), Male - 87 (54.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height - cm</td>
<td>132.7 (13.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC$_{20}$ - mg/mL</td>
<td>1.95 (2.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log$<em>2$(PC$</em>{20}$) - mg/mL</td>
<td>0.06 (1.66)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Table 2. Circulatory miRNA association by least squares linear regression with methacholine PC$_{20}$ (univariate model, unranked) with detection of miRNA in at least 50\% of samples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>miR</th>
<th>Asthma Associated?</th>
<th>miR slope</th>
<th>miR p-value</th>
<th>95% CI Lower</th>
<th>95% CI Upper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hsa-miR-296-5p</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.460</td>
<td>0.0001*</td>
<td>0.238</td>
<td>0.683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsa-miR-548b-5p</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.328</td>
<td>0.002*</td>
<td>0.126</td>
<td>0.531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsa-miR-138-5p</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>0.368</td>
<td>0.003*</td>
<td>0.129</td>
<td>0.608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsa-miR-16-5p</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>0.197</td>
<td>0.005*</td>
<td>0.061</td>
<td>0.332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsa-miR-1227-3p</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.327</td>
<td>0.005*</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td>0.555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsa-miR-30d-5p</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>0.201</td>
<td>0.006*</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>0.342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsa-miR-203a-3p</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>0.203</td>
<td>0.007*</td>
<td>0.057</td>
<td>0.350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsa-miR-128-3p</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>0.587</td>
<td>0.012*</td>
<td>0.132</td>
<td>1.042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsa-miR-942-5p</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.242</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>0.436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsa-miR-451a</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.197</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>0.357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsa-miR-212-3p</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.290</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>0.533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsa-miR-143-3p</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.387</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>0.747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsa-miR-638</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>0.208</td>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hsa-miR-25-3p</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.219</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.437</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant by FDR adjusted p-value, $p < 0.20$ cut-off

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demonstrated significance in the parametric and non-parametric models with miR-30d cycle threshold characterized by principally having high and low CT values (bimodality) rather than unimodality. This bimodality likely explains non-significance in the sensitivity analysis, while suggesting that miR-30d may still have functional relationship with AHR.

Pathway and ontology analysis
Pathway analysis of the significant miRNAs (S5 Table) was performed with usage of Cytoscape and CyTargetLinker. The miRNA based on both nominal and FDR p-values were used to generate and create a network with Cytoscape and CyTargetLinker (Fig 2) containing multiple genes. The resultant genes were analyzed with DAVID for KEGG (Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes) pathway analysis with the FoxO and Hippo signaling pathways being the most relevant to asthma (Table 3, Figs 3 and 4).

Gene ontology (GOTERM_BP_DIRECT) analysis also revealed functionality of the network related to translation, RNA processing, post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression, ncRNA metabolic process, and other processes (S6 Table). These functions are consistent with the known actions of miRNA targeting.

Functional validation
Based on our prior miRNA sequencing of human airway smooth muscle cells, [28] of the miRNAs in the PC_{20} network (Fig 2), two, miR-16-5p and miR-30d-5p, are significantly expressed.
We therefore evaluated the effect of these miRNA on HASM phenotypes using miR-mimics. Mimics of miR-16-5p decreased and miR-30d-5p increased cell growth and average cell diameter, respectively, compared to scramble control (Fig 5).

IV. Discussion

In this study, we examined serum samples from 160 CAMP asthmatics and found 8 miRNA significantly associated with PC_{20}, a defining measure of airways hyperresponsiveness. Based

Table 3. DAVID Top 10 KEGG pathway analysis of genes directed from validated miRNA targeting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Number of Genes in Pathway</th>
<th>Percent of Genes Compared to Total (%)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
<th>Corrected P-value (Benjamini)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signaling pathways regulating pluripotency of stem cells</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>$9.0 \times 10^{-10}$</td>
<td>$2.6 \times 10^{-7}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathways in cancer</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>$1.7 \times 10^{-7}$</td>
<td>$2.5 \times 10^{-5}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreatic cancer</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>$3.0 \times 10^{-6}$</td>
<td>$1.1 \times 10^{-4}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FoxO signaling pathway</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>$2.8 \times 10^{-6}$</td>
<td>$1.1 \times 10^{-4}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hippo signaling pathway</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>$2.5 \times 10^{-6}$</td>
<td>$1.2 \times 10^{-4}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Threshold for count of 2, EASE 0.1. Table sorted by corrected P-value (Benjamini). The total number of genes with DAVID ID is 2665.
Circulating microRNAs and association with methacholine PC_{20} in childhood asthmatics

Fig 3. DAVID KEGG pathway analysis; miR targeted genes (red star) are involved in the FoxO Signaling Pathway.
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Fig 4. DAVID KEGG pathway analysis; miR targeted genes (red star) are involved in the Hippo Signaling Pathway.
https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0180329.g004
on prior literature, five of the eight miRNA (63%) had evidence of differential expression related to human asthma, but not PC_{20}, with a good portion of these in case-control studies of human bronchial epithelial cells. Three novel miRNAs were identified, including our strongest association, miR-296-5p. Pathway analysis of the miRNA targets implicates effects of both the Hippo and FoxO signaling pathways with both pathways implicated in airways hyperresponsiveness [30, 31]. Lastly, functional validation demonstrated that miR-16-5p resulted in decreased airway smooth muscle cell growth and miR-30d-5p increased airway smooth muscle cell size compared to scramble controls.

Our most significant association was found with hsa-miR-296-5p (Table 2). There are no previous reports in the literature regarding this miRNA in association with asthma. miR-296 targets IKBKE, which is involved in signaling pathways including Toll-like receptor signaling and signal transduction prompting apoptosis [32]. IKBKE is highly expressed in immune cells and is a known target of the NFκB gene [33]. The NFκB pathway’s involvement in asthma and inflammation has been well described in the literature [34], and includes modulation of AHR in allergen challenged mice [35]. Moreover, IKBKE itself is a known therapeutic target for asthma, with IKBKE targeting demonstrating significant attenuation of airways responsiveness and inflammation in a murine model of asthma [36]. Therefore, miR-296 may attenuate immune response and could modulate AHR via the NFκB pathway.

miR-16-5p was also significant in our study and differential expression of this miRNA in asthmatic airway cells has been reported [37]. Expression profiling of human airway biopsies has showed miR-16 to be highly expressed, leading to the hypothesis that miR-16 along with other miRNAs may have a significant influence on gene expression in the airways [38]. Our network analysis demonstrated that miR-16 plays a key role as the central hub, both interacting with other miRNAs and mediating expression of dozens of genes (Fig 2). Thus, miR-16
appears to play a notable role in the modulation of genes influencing airways hyperresponsive-
ness in asthma. In addition to its central effect on downstream gene expression, miR-16 mim-
ics result in decreased airway smooth muscle growth. While the exact significance of this
finding is unknown, prior work focused on small airway cell layers suggests that differential
growth between layers may mediate different effects on airway buckling [39].

As mentioned, several of our other AHR associated miRNA, including hsa-miR-30d, -128,
-138, and -203a, have been detected in studies involving human airway cells of asthmatics [14].
The association of hsa-miR-203 has been validated in epithelial cells from a small number of
asthmatics and healthy subjects with identification of the top-ranked predicted target, aqua-
porin gene (AQP4). In turn, the expression of AQP4 was subsequently noted to be significantly
higher in asthmatic cells [14]. Other studies have shown up-regulation of miR-203 in serum of
children with atopic dermatitis and increased IgE level [40] in addition to airway epithelial cell
apoptosis [41]. Thus miR-203 may indirectly affect airways responsiveness via an inflamma-
tory mechanism. In contrast, our work demonstrates that miR-30d-5p increases average
HASM cell diameter compared to scramble controls. Increased airway smooth muscle cell size
can result in both further mechanical airway narrowing in addition to increased contribution
of inflammatory mediators [42]. Increase in airway smooth muscle tissue mass related to both
hypertrophy and hyperplasia has been noted a major driver of airway narrowing and thus
AHR in asthmatics [43]. It is very likely that miRNA act via increases in ASM cell size/diame-
ter and thus, mechanistically may directly cause increased AHR (decreased PC20).

Focusing on validated miRNA targets, pathway analysis from our associated miRNAs was
notable for multiple genes in both the FoxO and Hippo signaling pathways (Figs 3 and 4). For
the former pathway, a mouse experiment showed alternative activation of alveolar macro-
phages with resultant type 2 allergic airway inflammation with subsequent airway remodeling
[30]. For the latter pathway, it has been shown that it is a notable regulatory pathway with ver-
satile function including a key gene (Yes-associated protein or YAP) implicated in airway
smooth muscle hyperplasia [31]. Both of these pathways have a plausible link to the phenotype
of airways hyperresponsiveness. As noted above, miR-16 also appears to be a central hub in
our serum microRNA network and may work in concert with other miRNA to modulate
immune pathways and subsequently AHR. Functional validation would be needed for further
elucidation of possible molecular mechanisms between miRNAs and asthma related to this
pathway. Lastly, gene ontology analysis (S6 Table) demonstrated processes such as RNA pro-
cessing, post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression, and other likely putative effects of
miRNAs.

This study has several strengths including a large sample size of pediatric asthma patients
from the CAMP cohort, a large number of interrogated miRNAs, validation of prior associa-
tions in the literature with our reported miRNA findings, and subsequent functional validation
of miRNA in HASM. The large sample size and number of interrogated miRNAs provides a
good breadth of characterization and power to detect associations in light of lower starting
concentrations of miRNA in the circulation. Additionally, the CAMP cohort was clinically
well characterized with standard methodologies including methacholine challenge testing,
which should minimize potential for measurement error. Analysis of biological replicates as
discussed in the methods section also showed high miRNA-miRNA correlations. Although the
CAMP serums were stored for years prior to this interrogation, prior studies have shown the
stored samples can result in reliable miRNA concentrations months to years later [44]. Lastly,
miRNA targeting is an imprecise science with new associations being discovered on a regular
basis. However, our study used miRTarBase (validated miRNA-target interaction), which
assesses only functionally annotated miRNAs, lending functional credence to our network and
pathway analyses; this was enhanced by our functional studies in HASM cells.
In summary, this study detected eight circulating miRNAs associated with PC_{20} in a pediatric asthma population with mild-moderate persistent asthma. These miRNA appear to be associated with individual and pathway evidence of immune modulation that could affect AHR; complementary functional validation of miR-16-5p and miR-30d-5p in HASM demonstrate effects on cell growth and diameter, respectively. The majority of these miRNAs had been associated with asthma in prior studies. Nonetheless, the most significant association was a novel association with miR-296, and this miRNA may be a viable serum biomarker for altered immunity and AHR in pediatric asthmatic patients.

Further study of our PC_{20} associated miRNAs, both in terms of external validation and additional functional mechanisms, may provide insight into epigenetic influences in asthma pathobiology and have clinical implications such as risk assessment and treatment responses. Given that miRNA can therapeutically decrease airways responsiveness in murine models of asthma [45–47], future work may also yield novel therapeutic approaches to targeting asthma via miRNA modulation of AHR.

Supporting information

S1 Table. Sensitivity analysis for circulatory miRNA association by least squares linear regression with methacholine PC_{20} (univariate model, unranked) with outlier values removed and with detection of miRNA in at least 50% of samples.

S2 Table. Circulatory miRNA association by least squares linear regression with methacholine PC20 (multivariate model adjusting for age, sex, and height, unranked) with detection of miRNA in at least 50% of samples.

S3 Table. Circulatory miRNA association by least squares linear regression with methacholine PC20 (univariate model, ranked) with detection of miRNA in at least 50% of samples.

S4 Table. Circulatory miRNA association by least squares linear regression with methacholine PC20 (multivariate model adjusting for age, sex, and height, ranked) with detection of miRNA in at least 50% of samples.

S5 Table. miRBase Accession numbers for cytoscape (univariate model, unranked).

S6 Table. DAVID gene ontology (GO) analysis (GOTERM_BP_DIRECT).

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Joshua S. Davis, Maoyun Sun, Alvin T. Kho, Quan Lu, Kelan G. Tantisira.
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Funding acquisition: Scott T. Weiss, Quan Lu, Kelan G. Tantisira.
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Methodology: Joshua S. Davis, Maoyun Sun, Alvin T. Kho, Quan Lu, Kelan G. Tantisira.

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Writing – review & editing: Joshua S. Davis, Maoyun Sun, Alvin T. Kho, Scott T. Weiss, Quan Lu, Kelan G. Tantisira.

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