

Gene-gene Interaction Between *EPAS1* and *EGLN1* in Patients with High-Altitude Pulmonary Edema

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Objective : Endothelial PER-ARNT-SIM (PAS) domain protein 1 (*EPAS1*, also known as HIF2 α) and egl nine homolog 1 (*EFLN1*), also known as prolyl hydroxylase domain protein 2 (PHD2), have key functions in the upstream of the hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) pathway. In order to dissect the genetic biology of susceptibility to high-altitude pulmonary edema (HAPE) from the viewpoint of the HIF pathway, we identified the allelic discriminations of three significant tag single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in *EPAS1* and three tag SNPs in *EGLN1* in HAPE-susceptible (HAPE-s) Japanese subjects.

Methods : Alleles were determined for the six SNPs (rs13419896, rs4953354, and rs4953388 in *EPAS1*; rs1435166, rs7542797, and rs2153364 in *EGLN1*) by the TaqMan[®] SNP Genotyping Assay in a group of 59 HAPE-s subjects and a control group of 67 HAPE resistant (HAPE-r) subjects. In addition to the case-control analysis, multi-dimensional reduction (MDR) methodology was applied to a gene-gene interaction analysis to evaluate the association of HAPE-s with gene-gene interactions.

Results : The *EGLN1* rs2153364 (A/G) x *EPAS1* rs13419896 (G/A) interaction was significantly associated with HAPE-s in the pairwise model ($P=0.0049$) based on the balanced accuracy of 63.23 % in MDR. However, no significance was detected for the association with HAPE-s in the single gene model.

Conclusion : The *EPAS1-EGLN1* interaction appears to be associated with HAPE-s in the Japanese population despite the individual genes not being associated with HAPE-s. *Shinshu Med J* 63 : 157–165, 2015

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Key words : hypoxia-inducible factor, gene-gene interaction, high-altitude pulmonary edema

I Introduction

Mountains cover more than one-fifth of the Earth's surface and are popular tourist destinations. Large numbers of people travel to high altitudes for various reasons, including trekking, pilgrimage, and tourism. In Japan, approximately 38-65 million people climb mountains (>2,000 m above sea level) for recreation each year according to the Japan

Science Research Society (<http://soukaken.com/>, in Japanese). Exposure to the oxygen-depleted environment triggers the onset of a range of physiological and biochemical reactions that enhance the efficacy of the body's respiratory¹⁾, cardiovascular, and oxygen utilization systems²⁾ through the process of acclimatization. Failure to acclimatize leads to high-altitude pulmonary edema (HAPE), a form of accelerated pulmonary edema of non-cardiogenic origin that occurs in lowlanders who rapidly ascend above 2,500 m ; it has a considerably high mortality if hypoxic exposure persists¹⁾⁻³⁾. The inception and progression of HAPE are governed by both genetic and environmental factors⁴⁾⁵⁾.

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The hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) pathway triggers downstream cascades of multiple molecular events involving the pathophysiology of hypoxia⁶. More than a dozen candidate genes in the HIF pathway have been shown to contribute to the genetic adaptation to hypoxia in high-altitude populations across multiple studies^{7–10}, including endothelial PER-ARNT-SIM (PAS) domain protein 1 (*EPAS1*), also known as HIF2 α , and egl nine homolog 1 (*EGLN1*), also known as prolyl hydroxylase domain protein 2 (PHD2). These two key genes function in the upstream of the HIF pathway in human high-altitude adaptation^{11–15}. Specifically, the single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of rs13419896 (G/A), rs4953354 (A/G), and rs4953388 (G/A) in *EPAS1* were demonstrated to be significantly associated with hypoxia tolerance in indigenous high-altitude Tibetan⁷ and Sherpa¹⁶ populations. Moreover, the SNPs of rs1435166 (A/G), rs7542797 (A/C), rs2153364 (A/G) in *EGLN1* were documented to be significantly associated with human high-altitude adaptation in the Indo-Aryan population¹⁴. Obviously, the genetic contributions of HIF to hypoxia adaptation in indigenous high-altitude populations may not be applicable to the elucidation of genetic biology in HAPE, an acute disease caused by sudden oxygen deprivation, despite high-altitude hypoxia being a common initial element in both disorders. Indigenous high-altitude populations, such as Tibetans and Sherpas, have successfully lived and reproduced at high altitudes for hundreds of generations with hypoxia as a constant evolutionary pressure, bringing about natural selection toward phenotypes (e.g., relatively low hemoglobin) that tend to offer beneficial adaptations to sustained hypoxia^{17,18}. In contrast, HAPE occurs in lowlanders rapidly exposed to a high altitude, resulting in a failure to acclimatize to high-altitude hypoxia, which is characterized by hypoxia-induced acute pulmonary vasoconstriction^{2–4}.

In order to dissect the genetic biology of HAPE susceptibility from the viewpoint of the HIF pathway, we identified the allelic discriminations of three significant tag SNPs in *EPAS1* (rs13419896,

rs4953354, and rs4953388) and three tag SNPs in *EGLN1* (rs1435166, rs7542797, and rs2153364) in HAPE-susceptible (HAPE-s) Japanese subjects and compared the results to HAPE-resistant (HAPE-r) Japanese subjects in a case-control study and gene-gene interaction analysis.

II Methods

A Ethics statement

The current study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Shinshu University School of Medicine (Matsumoto, Japan). The protocol was performed in accordance with the principles outlined in the Declaration on Helsinki of the World Medical Association¹⁹ and was approved by the Ethics Committee of Shinshu University School of Medicine (Permission numbers: 106). Written informed consent was obtained from each subject after providing them with a full explanation of the study.

B Subjects

The case-control study included a case group with 59 HAPE-s subjects (52 males, 7 females, average age 34.2 years) and a control group with 67 HAPE-r subjects (58 males, 9 females, average age 37.0 years). All subjects were unrelated natives born in Japan and resided at low altitudes. The HAPE-s subjects were patients admitted to Shinshu University Hospital because of HAPE that occurred while climbing in the Japan Alps at heights over 2,500 m between 1971 and 2013. The diagnosis of HAPE was based on diagnostic criteria at the onset of the disorder²⁰. All patients with HAPE recovered promptly within one week of hospitalization. Related clinical examinations and cardiovascular tests were conducted to exclude any pre-existing cardiopulmonary problems. The HAPE-r subjects were elite mountaineers from the Mountaineering Association of Nagano Prefecture (Nagano, Japan) and the Alpine Club of Shinshu University (Matsumoto, Japan) and often climbed mountains higher than 3,000 m. We defined these subjects as HAPE-r due to their resistance to HAPE during exposure to high-altitude environments. During recruitment, no HAPE-r subjects reported a history of medical problems related

to altitude or cardiopulmonary disorders in a questionnaire containing the components of the Lake Louise Score²¹). Venous blood samples were collected and frozen at $\leq -70^\circ\text{C}$ for research purposes.

C Selection of *EPASI* Tag SNPs

The tag SNPs act as direct proxies for all other untyped SNPs because they are highly correlated with one another by means of pairwise tagging²²). Setting the threshold of correction coefficient (r^2) at 1.0 resulted in a perfect correlation between the tag SNP and untyped SNPs, capturing the untyped SNPs perfectly and efficiently.

The human *EPASI* gene contains 16 exons, with spans of at least 120 kb, and maps to chromosome 2p21-p16. The introns within the genomic region encode the N-terminal basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH)/PAS proteins, which are critical regulators of gene expression networks of transcriptional responses to low oxygen tension mediated by the HIF signaling pathway²³). Three SNPs [rs13419896 (G, ancestral allele/A, derived allele) according to the NCBI dbSNP database, rs4953354 (A/G), and rs4953388 (G/A)] in *EPASI* were selected as tag SNPs because they can capture ($r^2=1.0$) numerous untyped SNPs in *EPASI* from the genotype data in the International HapMap Consortium 2005 (<http://hapmap.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) with the Japanese population from Tokyo, Japan (JPT) (**Table 1**). In addition, these SNPs are significantly associated with hypoxia tolerance in indigenous high-altitude Tibetan and Sherpa populations^{7,16}). All three SNPs

are located in introns.

D Selection of *EGLNI* Tag SNPs

The *EGLNI* gene contains four coding exons and maps to chromosome 1q42-q43. Three SNPs [rs1435166 (A/G), rs7542797 (A/C), and rs2153364 (A/G)] were selected as tag SNPs due to an evaluation of their tagging efficiency ($r^2=1.0$) for available SNPs in *EGLNI* from the genotype data in the International HapMap Consortium 2005 (<http://hapmap.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) with the JPT population (**Table 2**). In particular, *EGLNI* rs1435166 (**Table 2**) had highly pairwise correlations with seven SNPs reported to be significantly associated with HAPE-s in the Indian population¹⁴). All three SNPs are located in introns.

E Genotyping

Genomic DNA samples from HAPE-s and HAPE-r subjects were extracted from venous blood leukocytes as described previously^{5,16}). The SNP Genotyping Assay Mix containing the forward and reverse primers and FAMTM and VICTM dye-minor groove binder-labeled probes for the six SNPs were purchased from Applied Biosystems Inc. (Tokyo, Japan). Allelic discrimination was performed using a pre-designed 5' nuclease assay (TaqMan[®] SNP Genotyping Assay) and the Applied Biosystems 7500 Fast Real-time PCR System according to the manufacturer's instructions (Applied Biosystems Inc., Foster City, CA, USA). Following thermal cycling, genotype data were acquired automatically and analyzed using sequence detection software (SDS

Table 1 Tagging efficiency of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) rs13419896 (G/A), rs4953354 (A/G), and rs4953388 (G/A) in *EPASI* in the Tokyo, Japan (JPT) population*. HapMap-JPT

Test SNP	Alleles captured**
rs13419896	rs4952819, rs4953342, rs4952820, and rs4953348
rs4953354	rs10187368, rs4953355, rs1868085, rs1868086, rs1868087, rs1374748, and rs13409493
rs4953388	rs1447563, rs4953372, rs11125075, rs1530624, rs4396767, rs12986899, rs13003074, rs2121700, rs718849, rs13020043, rs13002880, rs2121698, rs4953387, rs4953390, rs13030579, rs12986653, rs13001507, rs13007688, rs13011721, rs6544898, rs13005507, rs13024277, rs13024546, rs13025211, rs17817004, rs4953396, rs2084679, rs13010097, rs2346414, rs2346415, rs880671, and rs4952830

*Checked by tagger software based on the genotype data in the International HapMap Consortium 2005 (<http://hapmap.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) with Japanese from the JPT.

**The threshold of pairwise correction (r^2) was set at 1.0, at which all alleles are to be captured.

Table 2 Tagging efficiency of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) rs1435166 (A/G), rs7542797 (A/C), and rs2153364 (A/G) in *EGLNI* in the Tokyo, Japan (JPT) population*.
HapMap-JPT

Test SNP	Alleles captured**
rs1435166	rs479200, rs2486729, rs2437148, rs2808614, rs2244994, rs2486732, rs2024878, rs10489611, rs2437147, rs973254, rs2472261, rs2790889, rs2486736, rs2749699, rs2808616, rs2808584, rs2808586, rs2790890, rs2486731, rs2486742, rs2790887, rs2749710, rs480902, rs2066140, rs10489610, rs973252, rs2486727, rs2244986, rs2790879, rs2474623, rs973253, rs2808611, rs2739513, rs2486737, rs2572263, rs1538664, rs2808580, rs2486741, rs2739511, rs2491405, rs2491404, rs2790891, rs2790882, and rs2486745
rs7542797	rs7542797
rs2153364	rs2153364

*Checked by tagger software based on the genotype data in the International HapMap Consortium 2005 (<http://hapmap.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) with Japanese from the JPT.

**The threshold of pairwise correction (r^2) was set at 1.0, at which all alleles are to be captured. The SNPs in bold were reported to be significantly associated with HAPE-s in the Indian population (14).

v1.3.1, Applied Biosystems Inc.).

F Statistical analysis

The chi-square test was used for between-group comparisons, but Fisher's exact probability test was used for comparisons when the number of subjects was less than five. The exact test of Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) was performed by the Markov chain method, which is reported to have the advantage of obtaining complete enumeration when the number of alleles and sample size are small²⁴. Therefore, the possibility of type II error due to our relatively small sample sizes was minimized. Two-tailed P-values <0.05 indicated significance. The current genetic analysis was trustworthy despite the relatively small sample sizes in both groups because the studied cohorts were ethnically homogenous Japanese.

Gene-gene interactions were evaluated by multi-dimensional reduction (MDR, version 3.0.2) with the variable alleles of the SNPs in the two genes. Random combinations of pairwise SNPs were analyzed by MDR (<http://www.multifactorialdimensionalityreduction.org/>) to detect and characterize the pairwise interactions of these SNPs across the two genes. The relative risk (RR) and 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) were calculated accordingly.

III Results

A Single gene model

The genotype distributions of the six SNPs conformed to HWE ($P > 0.05$) in both the case and control groups. No significant differences were detected between the case and control groups in terms of genotype distributions or allelic frequencies for the six SNPs (**Table 3**), suggesting that these SNPs were not associated with HAPE susceptibility in the single gene model.

B Gene-gene interaction analysis

Because three SNPs (*EPASI* rs4953354 and rs4953388 and *EGLNI* rs7542797) were not derived homozygous genotypes in the HAPE-s and HAPE-r groups (**Table 3**), the *EGLNI* rs2153364 (A/G) x *EPASI* rs13419896 (G/A) model was the best model of random pairwise combinations for the six SNPs across the two genes, based on a balanced accuracy of 63.23 % and a cross-validation consistency of 6/10 in the performance of MDR in the whole dataset (**Fig. 1**). This best pairwise interaction model (**Fig. 1**) showed a significant association with HAPE-s [$P = 0.0049$; 95 % confidence interval (CI) 3.16 (1.40–7.14)]. Regarding HAPE susceptibility, the interaction between *EGLNI* rs2153364 AA (ancestral genotype) and *EPASI* rs13419896 GA (heterozygous genotype) was categorized as the most high-risk combination (9 subjects of HAPE-s vs. 3 subjects of

Table 3 Genotype distributions and allele frequencies of rs13419896, rs4953354, and rs4953388 in EPASI and rs1435166, rs7542797, and rs2153364 in EGLNI in HAPE-s (n=59) and HAPE-r subjects (n=67)

Gene	dbSNP	Alleles*	Allele 1		P†	Genotype distribution						P‡	P§
			Frequency			11		12		22			
			1/2	HAPE-s		HAPE-r	HAPE-s	HAPE-r	HAPE-s	HAPE-r	11/ 12+22		
EPASI	rs13419896	G/A	0.796	0.735	0.266	0.611	0.545	0.370	0.379	0.019	0.076	0.496	0.152
	rs4953354	A/G	0.889	0.875	0.742	0.778	0.750	0.222	0.250	0	0	0.724	-
	rs4953388	G/A	0.963	0.968	0.824	0.926	0.937	0.074	0.063	0	0	0.821	-
EGLNI	rs1435166	A/G	0.432	0.455	0.714	0.203	0.164	0.458	0.582	0.339	0.254	0.569	0.294
	rs7542797	A/C	0.924	0.918	0.858	0.847	0.836	0.153	0.164	0	0	0.865	-
	rs2153364	A/G	0.508	0.515	0.919	0.322	0.224	0.373	0.582	0.305	0.194	0.216	0.149

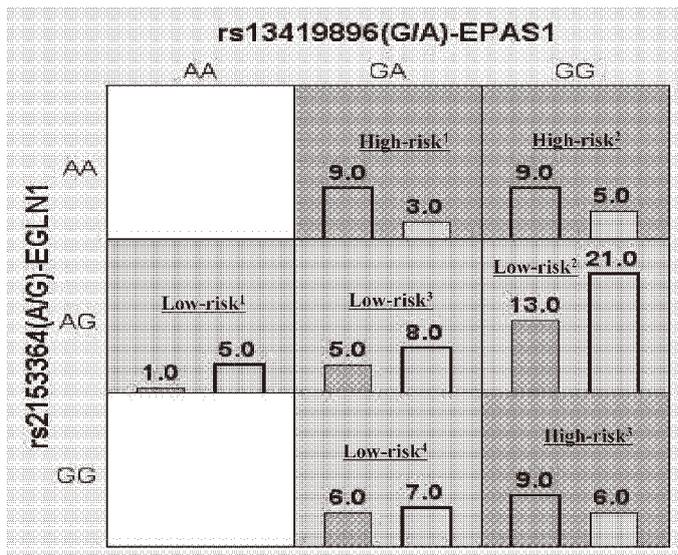
n=total number of subjects ; SNP=single nucleotide polymorphism ; HAPE-s=subjects susceptible to high-altitude pulmonary edema ; HAPE-r=subjects resistant to high-altitude pulmonary edema.

*1/2 indicates ancestral allele/derived allele according to the NCBI dbSNP database.

† Chi-square test (2x2 contingency table).

‡ 2x2 contingency table assuming dominant mode (11/12+22) of inheritance in HAPE-s.

§ 2x2 contingency table assuming recessive mode (11+12/22) of inheritance in HAPE-s.



rs13419896(G/A)-EPASI x rs2153364(A/G)-EGLNI Whole Dataset Statistics:

Balanced accuracy: 0.6323
 Accuracy: 0.6355
 Sensitivity: 0.5192
 Specificity: 0.7455
 Odds Ratio: 3.1629 (1.4002, 7.1447)
 X²: 7.9229 (p = 0.0049)
 Cross-validation Consistency: 6/10

High-risk¹: RR = 3.41 with 95% CI from 0.97 to 11.99
 High-risk²: RR = 2.04 with 95% CI from 0.73 to 5.76
 High-risk³: RR = 1.70 with 95% CI from 0.064 to 4.50

Low-risk¹: RR = 0.23 with 95% CI from 0.03 to 1.89
 Low-risk²: RR=0.70 with 95% CI from 0.39 to 1.28
 Low-risk³: RR = 0.71 with 95% CI from 0.25 to 2.05
 Low-risk⁴: RR = 0.97 with 95% CI from 0.35 to 2.73

RR = relative risk; 95% CI = 95% confidence interval

Fig. 1 The best model as determined by multi-dimensional reduction (MDR) for EPASI rs13419896 (G/A) x EGLNI rs2153364 (A/G). The numbers within each square represent the numbers of cases (left) and controls (right). For each square, dark-grey shading indicates a high risk of high-altitude pulmonary edema (HAPE), whereas light-grey shading represents a low risk of HAPE and white shading indicates no combination. The interaction between EGLNI rs2153364 AA and EPASI rs13419896 GA was categorized as the most high-risk combination for HAPE susceptibility [relative risk (RR)=3.41 with 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) from 0.97 to 11.99], whereas the interaction between EGLNI rs2153364 AG and EPASI rs13419896 AA was the most low-risk combination for HAPE susceptibility in the Japanese population (RR=0.23 with 95 % CI from 0.03 to 1.89). The other high-risk combinations were EGLNI rs2153364 AA x EPASI rs13419896 GG (RR=2.04 with 95 % CI from 0.73 to 5.76) and EGLNI rs2153364 GG x EPASI rs13419896 GG (RR=1.70 with 95 % CI from 0.064 to 4.50), whereas the other low-risk combinations were EGLNI rs2153364 AG x EPASI rs13419896 GG (RR=0.70 with 95 % IC from 0.39 to 1.28), EGLNI rs2153364 AG x EPASI rs13419896 GA (RR=0.71 with 95 % IC from 0.25 to 2.05) and EGLNI rs2153364 GG x EPASI rs13419896 GA (RR=0.97 with 95 % IC from 0.35 to 2.73).

HAPE-r, RR=3.41 with 95 % CI from 0.97 to 11.99) among the detected three high-risk combinations, whereas the interaction between *EGLNI* rs2153364 AG (heterozygous genotype) and *EPASI* rs13419896 AA (ancestral genotype) was the most low-risk combination (1 subjects of HAPE-s vs. 5 subjects of HAPE-r, RR=0.23 with 95 % CI from 0.03 to 1.89) among the four detected low-risk combinations of genotypes in the present Japanese population (Fig. 1).

IV Discussion

The main result of the present study was the detection of a potential association of the interaction between *EPASI* and *EGLNI* with HAPE susceptibility in the Japanese population. The subjects carrying the AA ancestral genotype of *EGLNI* rs2153364 (A/G) and the GA heterozygous genotype of *EPASI* rs13419896 (G/A) were at high risk for HAPE. The present study provides some suggestive information about the *EPASI* and *EGLNI* genes in association with HAPE susceptibility in regards to the HIF signaling pathway. However, these two genes did not show an association with HAPE-s in the Japanese population in the single gene model.

EPASI encodes the hypoxia-inducible-factor-2 alpha (HIF2A) protein, which shares 48 % sequence identity with HIF1A²³. Similar to *HIF1A*, *EPASI* is stimulated by hypoxic conditions and heterodimerizes with HIF2B for transcriptional activation of target genes⁶. In contrast, *EGLNI* encodes prolyl hydroxylase domain protein 2 (PHD2), which senses hypoxia and negatively affects the activity of HIF2A and plays a regulatory role in mammalian oxygen homeostasis²⁵. In normoxia, HIF2A subunits are marked for the ubiquitin-proteasome degradation pathway through hydroxylation of proline by PHD2. When exposed to hypoxia, the PHD2-dependent hydroxylation is inadequate and HIF2A marks for ubiquitin-proteasome degradation fade away, thereby enhancing the HIF signaling pathway and inducing the expression of a series of genes that activate glycolytic enzymes, hemeoxygenase, vascular endothelial growth factor, and

erythropoietin, among others, to challenge hypoxia stress physiologically⁶⁾²³⁾²⁵.

Over the years, a body of evidence has accumulated for the genetic loci of *EPASI* and *EGLNI* being associated with human adaptation to high-altitude hypoxia through generations^{7)–15}. The three SNPs [rs13419896 (G/A), rs4953354 (A/G), rs4953388 (G/A)] in *EPASI* are significantly associated with hypoxia tolerance in indigenous high-altitude Tibetan⁷) and Sherpa¹⁶) populations. In addition, the three SNPs [rs1435166 (A/G), rs7542797 (A/C), rs2153364 (A/G)] in *EGLNI* highly correlate with rs479200, rs2486729, rs2486736, rs480902, rs2790879, rs973253, and rs1538664 in *EGLNI* in the Japanese population; these SNPs have been significantly associated with HAPE-s subjects in the Indo-Aryan population¹⁴). However, the present study did not show any associations between the six SNPs and HAPE susceptibility in the Japanese population in the single gene model. On the other hand, the gene-gene interaction analysis suggested a potential association of the *EPASI-EGLNI* interaction with HAPE susceptibility in the Japanese population. The adaptive physiological features of Tibetans, such as a low hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstrictor response and relatively low hemoglobin levels, were acquired through natural selection over generations, as the ancestors of Tibetans occupied the high-altitude region as early as 30,000 years ago¹⁷). In contrast, the pathophysiological features of HAPE characterized by acute hypoxia-induced pulmonary vasoconstriction and permeable pulmonary vascular endothelium occur acutely in lowlanders rapidly exposed to high altitudes and hypoxia^{1)–4}). Thus, the process of natural selection in the Tibetan adaptation to hypoxia is distinct from the pathogenesis of an acute challenge to hypoxic stress in lowlanders rapidly exposed to high altitudes. Regarding the significant associations of *EGLNI* loci with susceptibility to HAPE in the Indo-Aryan population¹⁴), the probability of replicating such results is only occasional in the Japanese population because of the polygenic architecture of the human genome²⁶) and the characteristics of SNPs²⁷). Nevertheless,

EGLNI rs480902 did not show a significant association with acute mountain sickness in the Han Chinese population¹⁵).

Epistasis, or interactions between genes, is fundamentally important to understanding both the structure and function of genetic pathways and the evolutionary dynamics of complex genetic systems²⁸). The methodology of gene-gene interaction analysis was eventually carried out to assess the multi-dimensional relations of the *EPASI* and *EGLNI* genes of the HIF signaling pathway with HAPE susceptibility in the Japanese population in the present study, despite the fact that numerous candidate genes were individually identified as being significantly associated with HAPE-s populations worldwide²⁹⁻³²). The current superficial results are not direct evidence of the functions of and communications between the genetic varieties for the physiological response to acute hypoxia in HAPE susceptibility. However, the present results showing that the ancestral homozygous AA genotype of *EGLNI* rs2153364 (A/G) interacts with *EPASI* rs13419896 (G/A) as a high-risk genotype in HAPE-s subjects is in agreement with the previous report by Mishar et al.; they reported a 4.55-fold up-regulation of *EGLNI* expression in HAPE-s subjects compared to HAPE-r subjects¹⁴). Therefore, we proposed that the up-regulation of the negative regulator of *EGLNI* causes down-regulation of proteasome degradation of HIF-2 in a hypoxic environment, leading to HIF-2 accumulation and inducing over-expressions of downstream genes that activate glycolytic enzymes, hemeoxygenase, vascular en-

dothelial growth factor, and erythropoietin, among others, to participate in the pathogenesis of HAPE. Detailed investigations are expected to determine the functions of the gene-gene interactions in the HIF signaling pathway in the pathogenesis of HAPE.

The power of the present study was inadequate due to the limitations of the MDR method, which reduced high-dimensional genetic data into a single dimension so that gene-gene interactions could be detected in a sample size smaller than the original sample size. HAPE is actually a relatively rare disease and occurs only in lowlanders rapidly exposed to high altitudes, so the sample size is always smaller than other common diseases. Thus, the present gene-gene interaction analysis needs to be replicated in other populations with HAPE and proven by other technical analyses of gene-gene interactions, such as BOOST³³).

In conclusion, the present study demonstrated a potential association of the *EPASI* × *EGLNI* interaction with HAPE susceptibility in the Japanese population, despite no associations detected in the single gene model. This finding is small, but encouraging, and needs to be validated through replication studies with large sample sizes and different ethnicities to establish the global efficacy of these genes in the HIF signaling pathway regarding hypoxic response in HAPE susceptibility.

The authors state that they have no conflict of interest in the present study.

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