

Genetic Analysis of Primaquine Tolerance in a Patient with Relapsing Vivax Malaria

A. Taylor Bright,¹ Thamer Alenazi,¹
Sandra Shokoples, Joel Tarning,
Giacomo M. Paganotti, Nicholas J. White,
Stanley Houston, Elizabeth A. Winzeler,
and Stephanie K. Yanow

Patients with *Plasmodium vivax* malaria are treated with primaquine to prevent relapse infections. We report primaquine failure in a patient with 3 relapses without any possibility of re-infection. Using whole genome sequencing of the relapsing parasite isolates, we identified single nucleotide variants as candidate molecular markers of resistance.

Of the 5 species of *Plasmodium* that cause human malaria, *P. vivax* has the broadest geographic distribution with 2.85 billion persons at risk throughout the world (1). Scientists are becoming increasingly aware of the potential severity of *P. vivax* infections and their effects on public health (2). A major challenge is the treatment of the dormant stages, hypnozoites, in the liver. Activation of hypnozoites from this reservoir causes subsequent blood-stage infections, or relapses, weeks to years after the primary infection.

Primaquine (PQ) remains the only approved agent to eliminate hypnozoites. Treatment failure, defined by the occurrence of relapses despite PQ therapy, is often ascribed to inadequate dosing, poor adherence, or reinfection (3). However, several cases of PQ tolerance without these confounding factors are reported (4,5). The mechanism underlying PQ tolerance is not understood, although host and

parasite genetic factors are implicated. We describe the genetic analysis of parasite and host markers in a patient with 3 *P. vivax* malaria relapses in a malaria-nonendemic setting where reinfection was not possible.

The Case

The patient is a 38-year-old man from northeast Africa. In December 2008, he experienced a febrile illness in Sudan that was diagnosed as vivax malaria. He was treated with chloroquine (CQ) but did not receive PQ. The patient recovered and moved to Canada in mid-January 2009. One month after his primary infection, he sought treatment at a hospital in Canada with fever, chills, and malaise. *P. vivax* malaria was diagnosed by microscopy and real-time polymerase chain reaction. He was treated with CQ (600 mg base immediately, 300 mg base at 6, 24, and 48 h), followed by 14 d of PQ (30 mg by mouth daily). His estimated weight was 60 kg. The patient's symptoms resolved, and smears were negative for *Plasmodium* on day 16. The patient experienced a second episode of symptomatic *P. vivax* malaria 3 months later. He was treated with CQ as before, followed by 28 days of PQ (30 mg by mouth daily). Smears were negative 2 days later. Nearly 30 months later, the patient had a third episode of *P. vivax* malaria. He had not traveled outside North America since his arrival in Canada. He was treated with CQ for 3 d, then PQ for 14 d (30 mg by mouth daily). Smears on days 2 and 9 after CQ treatment were negative. The importance of adherence was emphasized at each clinic visit, and the patient affirms that he took the full course of PQ treatment at the same time every day.

To identify mutations in parasite genes that are potentially associated with primaquine tolerance, we performed whole genome sequencing on *P. vivax* DNA obtained from patient samples at each relapse (EAC01–03). In total, 55,517 high-confidence single nucleotide variants (SNVs) were genotyped (online Technical Appendix, wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/19/5/12-1852-Techapp1.pdf). The 3 parasite isolates were genetically related, but not identical, and they have been proposed to be meiotic siblings (A.T. Bright et al., unpub. data).

In addition, the 3 strains contained SNVs in genes homologous to known *P. falciparum* drug-resistance genes, including *pvdhps*, *pvmldr*, and *pvmrp* (6–8). Variants compared to the *P. vivax* reference strain SalI, presumed to be primaquine sensitive, were found at 27 of 39 sites within 5 known and putative drug resistance genes (Table). All 3 isolates possessed a double mutant antifolate-resistant genotype in *pvdhfr* (6). The SNVs within the putative drug-resistance genes in each of the patient's 3 samples were identical except at amino acid positions 976 and 1393 of the *pvmldr1* gene. The parasite genomes were also

Author Affiliations: University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA (A.T. Bright, E.A. Winzeler); University of Alberta Hospital, Edmonton, Canada (T. Alenazi, S. Houston); King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (T. Alenazi, S. Houston); Provincial Laboratory for Public Health, Edmonton, Canada (S. Shokoples, S.K. Yanow); Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand; University of Oxford, Oxford, UK (J. Tarning, N.J. White); "La Sapienza" University, Rome, Italy (G.M. Paganotti); University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada (S.K. Yanow)

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid1905.121852>

¹These authors contributed equally to this article.

Table. Genetic polymorphisms in drug-resistance genes from relapsing isolates of *Plasmodium vivax* *

Gene	Chromosome	Polymorphism	Amino acid	Reference	Brazil	EAC01	EAC02	EAC03
pvcrf PVX_087980	1	T330262C	5' UTR	T	C	C	ND	C
		T330482C	5' UTR	T	T	T	T	T
		G330484T	5' UTR	G	G	G	G	G
		C330495A	5' UTR	C	C	C	C	C
		T331151C	Intron	T	C	C	C	C
		T332453C	Intron	T	C	C	ND	C
		A332874C	Intron	A	C	C	ND	C
		G333391A	Intron	G	G	A	A	A
		A333518G	Intron	A	A	G	G	G
		T333544C	Intron	T	T	C	C	C
pvmrp PVX_097025	2	G153936A	F1629	G	G	ND	A	A
		C154067T	H1586Y	C	C	C	C	C
		G154391A	V1478I	G	A	ND	A	A
		G154567C	G1419A	G	G	G	G	G
		T154646G	Y1393D	T	G	ND	G	G
		T154979A	L1282I	T	T	T	T	T
		T155127G	I1232	T	T	ND	G	G
pvdhfr PVX_089950	5	C964763G	S58R	C	A	G	G	G
		T964796C	Y69	T	C	T	T	T
		G964939A	S117N	G	A	A	A	A
		G964970A	P127	G	G	A	A	A
		A965106C	I173L	A	C	A	A	A
pvmdr1 PVX_080100	10	C361917G	K1393N	C	C	C	C	G
		T362031C	K1355	T	T	T	T	T
		A362870G	F1076L	A	A	G	G	G
		G363032A	L1022	G	G	G	G	G
		T363169A	Y976F	T	T	A	A	T
		G363223A	T958M	G	A	A	A	A
		T363374G	M908L	T	G	G	G	G
		G363563A	L845F	G	G	G	G	G
		C364004T	G698S	C	C	T	T	T
		T364509C	T529	T	C	C	C	C
		A364557T	S513R	A	A	T	T	T
		C364598T	D500N	C	T	C	C	C
		pvdhps PVX_123230	14	G1256840A	Intron	G	G	A
T1257042C	P654			T	T	C	C	C
G1257064A	A647V			G	G	A	A	A
G1257856C	A383G			G	C	C	C	C
G1257859C	S382C			G	C	G	G	G
C1258389T	M205I			C	T	T	T	T
T1258579C	E142G			T	T	C	C	C

*UTR, untranslated region; ND, not determined

compared to the Brazil strain of *P. vivax*, which was obtained from a patient who had multiple malaria episodes in a malaria-nonendemic country despite primaquine treatment (9). Comparison of the genotypes at the 5 genes demonstrated similar profiles. All strains exhibit intermediate to high levels of antifolate resistance on the basis of mutant genotypes identified in *pvdhfr* and *pvdhps*. In addition, the parasite strains obtained in this study share variant alleles with Brazil in 2 multidrug resistance-associated transporters, *pvmdr* and *pvmrp*.

Host pharmacogenetics may also contribute to PQ failure by affecting drug metabolism. Genetic polymorphisms in the *CYP* gene family are associated with poor or intermediate metabolism of many drugs used to treat tropical infections (10) and several of these enzymes are specifically implicated in the metabolism of PQ (11) and other antimalarial drugs (12). We, therefore, determined whether the patient carried alleles that might also explain the failure

of treatment. Based on allele frequencies in northeastern African populations, polymorphisms within 4 of the 60 *CYP* genes were selected for genotyping: *CYP1A2*1C*, *CYP2B6*6*, *CYP3A4*1B*, and *CYP2D6*4* (online Technical Appendix). The patient was homozygous for the wild-type allele at all 4 loci.

Lastly, we examined whether the patient metabolized PQ to carboxy-primaquine (CPQ), the main PQ metabolite found in plasma. Drug levels were measured with a stereoselective bioanalytical LC-MS/MS method (W. Hanpithakpong et al., unpub. data). A plasma sample was collected on day 12 of treatment of the 3rd relapse, at 12–15 h post-dose. The total PQ and CPQ concentrations were 90 ng/mL and 1,042 ng/mL, respectively. The measured PQ concentration was similar to simulated maximum concentrations at steady-state in healthy male volunteers (96 ng/mL) and patients with vivax malaria (88 ng/mL). Concentration-time profiles for CPQ could not

be simulated because of limited published information. These data demonstrate appropriate absorption of PQ and metabolism into CPQ.

Conclusions

Although this case highlights the challenges in managing patients with *P. vivax* who relapse after high doses of PQ, it also provides a unique opportunity to clarify the mechanisms underlying PQ tolerance. The multiple relapses in this patient result from previously acquired hypnozoites that likely possessed a genetic profile rendering them tolerant to PQ. Genotyping did not identify any mutations within 4 of the *CYP* loci potentially responsible for the antiparasite effect of PQ and plasma measurements demonstrated adequate levels of PQ and CPQ. However, this study presents a limited screen of polymorphisms in the *CYP2D6* gene (13), and we cannot exclude the possibility that other alleles contribute to PQ tolerance.

Parasite genotype data demonstrate that the 3 isolates contain mutations in several putative drug-resistance genes. All 3 isolates are resistant to antifolates and harbor mutations in the ABC transporter genes that are implicated in resistance to numerous antimalarial drugs. Of particular interest are the mutations in the *pvmrp1* gene that encodes a putative multidrug resistance-associated protein. Studies from *P. falciparum* implicate PfMRP1 in glutathione efflux, consistent with the predicted mode of action of PQ in disrupting mitochondrial function (14). Furthermore, gene knockouts of *pfmrp1* have increased sensitivity to several antimalarial drugs, including PQ, which suggests this protein may play a role in transporting antimalarial agents out of the parasite (15).

This case study demonstrates the feasibility of using molecular tools to better understand therapeutic responses to PQ. Genetic analysis of SNVs in putative resistance genes may identify molecular markers of parasite resistance or correlate with known variations in PQ sensitivity of strains from different geographic areas. Clarification of the role of genetic factors involved in PQ efficacy cannot be readily addressed in populations in which endemic transmission occurs because relapses cannot be distinguished from reinfections. Genetic studies of relapses that occur in nontransmission settings provide a unique opportunity to answer questions about this human pathogen.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Lilly Miedzinski for detailed clinical information about the patient's clinical features and course of illness, to J. Kevin Baird for scientific advice and guidance, and to Michael Good for helpful comments on the manuscript.

This work was supported by Alberta Health Services. E.A.W. and A.T.B. were supported by National Institutes of Health Grant

R21-AI085374-01A1. A.T.B. was supported in part by the UCSD Genetics Training Program through an institutional training grant from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (T32 GM008666). J.T. and N.J.W. are part of the Wellcome-Trust-Mahidol University-Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Programme supported by the Wellcome Trust of Great Britain.

Mr Bright is a sixth-year doctoral candidate in the Biomedical Sciences Program at the University of California, San Diego. His research interests include integrating genomics technologies into infectious disease research and diagnostics.

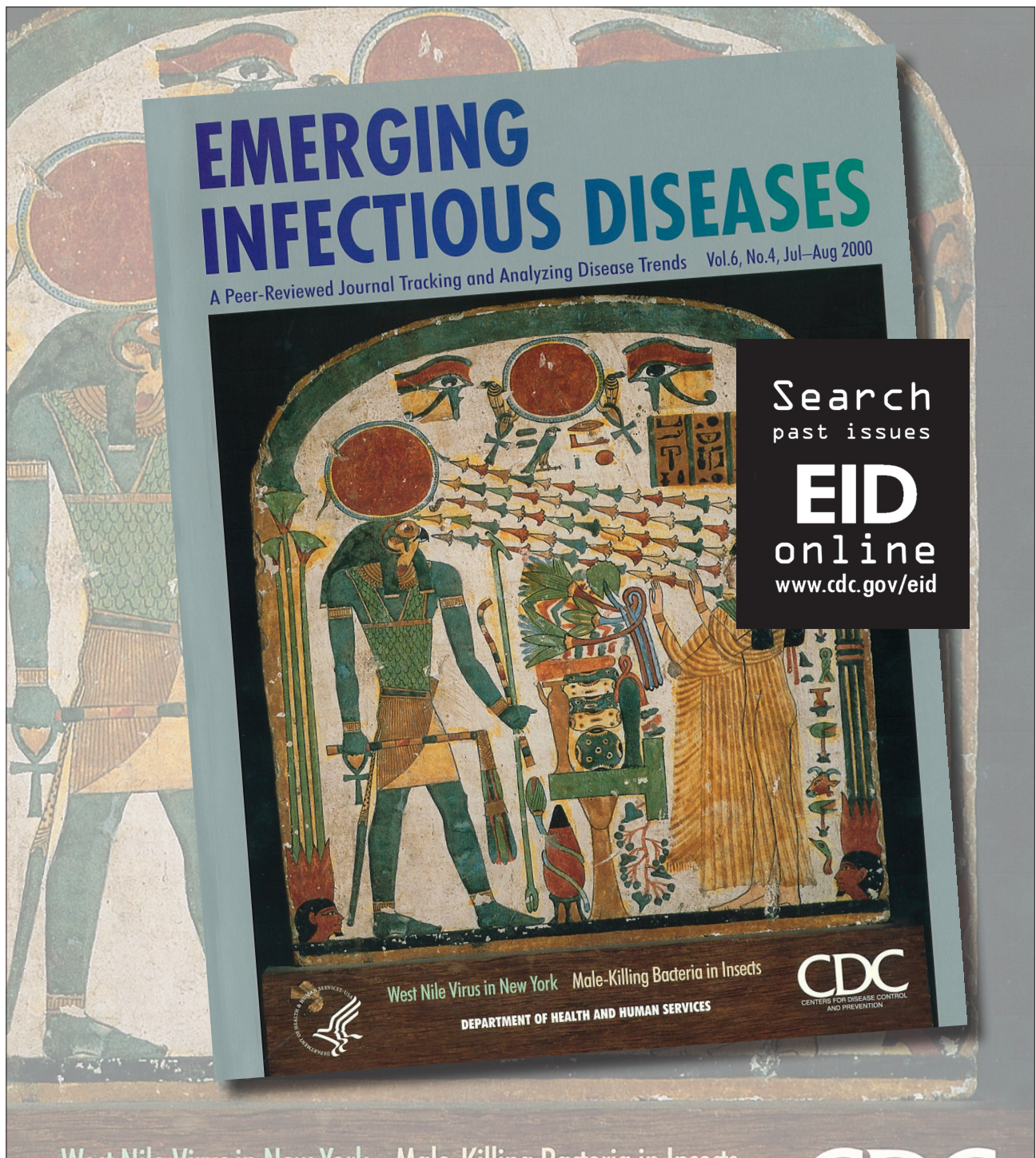
References

- Guerra CA, Howes RE, Patil AP, Gething PW, Van Boeckel TP, Temperley WH, et al. The international limits and population at risk of *Plasmodium vivax* transmission in 2009. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis*. 2010;4:e774. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0000774>
- Price RN, Douglas NM, Anstey NM. New developments in *Plasmodium vivax* malaria: severe disease and the rise of chloroquine resistance. *Curr Opin Infect Dis*. 2009;22:430–5. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/QCO.0b013e32832f14c1>
- Baird JK. Resistance to therapies for infection by *Plasmodium vivax*. *Clin Microbiol Rev*. 2009;22:508–34. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/CMR.00008-09>
- Chiang TY, Lin WC, Kuo MC, Ji DD, Fang CT. Relapse of imported vivax malaria despite standard-dose primaquine therapy: an investigation with molecular genotyping analyses. *Clin Microbiol Infect*. 2012;18:E232–4. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-0691.2012.03820.x>
- Townell N, Looke D, McDougall D, McCarthy JS. Relapse of imported *Plasmodium vivax* malaria is related to primaquine dose: a retrospective study. *Malar J*. 2012;11:214. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1475-2875-11-214>
- Kublin JG, Dzinjalama FK, Kamwendo DD, Malkin EM, Cortese JF, Martino LM, et al. Molecular markers for failure of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine and chlorproguanil-dapsone treatment of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria. *J Infect Dis*. 2002;185:380–8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/338566>
- Mu J, Ferdig MT, Feng X, Joy DA, Duan J, Furuya T, et al. Multiple transporters associated with malaria parasite responses to chloroquine and quinine. *Mol Microbiol*. 2003;49:977–89. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2958.2003.03627.x>
- Reed MB, Saliba KJ, Caruana SR, Kirk K, Cowman AF. Pgh1 modulates sensitivity and resistance to multiple antimalarials in *Plasmodium falciparum*. *Nature*. 2000;403:906–9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/35002615>
- Neafsey DE, Galinsky K, Jiang RH, Young L, Sykes SM, Saif S, et al. The malaria parasite *Plasmodium vivax* exhibits greater genetic diversity than *Plasmodium falciparum*. *Nat Genet*. 2012;44:1046–50. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/ng.2373>
- Ribeiro V, Cavaco I. Pharmacogenetics of cytochromes P450 in tropical medicine. *Curr Drug Targets*. 2006;7:1709–19. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2174/138945006779025347>
- Pybus BS, Sousa JC, Jin X, Ferguson JA, Christian RE, Barnhart R, et al. CYP450 phenotyping and accurate mass identification of metabolites of the 8-aminoquinoline, anti-malarial drug primaquine. *Malar J*. 2012;11:259. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1475-2875-11-259>
- Paganotti GM, Gallo BC, Verra F, Sirima BS, Nebie I, Diarra A, et al. Human genetic variation is associated with *Plasmodium falciparum* drug resistance. *J Infect Dis*. 2011;204:1772–8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jir629>

- 13. Bradford LD. CYP2D6 allele frequency in European Caucasians, Asians, Africans and their descendants. *Pharmacogenomics*. 2002;3:229–43. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1517/14622416.3.2.229>
- 14. Hill DR, Baird JK, Parise ME, Lewis LS, Ryan ET, Magill AJ. Primaquine: report from CDC expert meeting on malaria chemoprophylaxis I. *Am J Trop Med Hyg*. 2006;75:402–15.
- 15. Raj DK, Mu J, Jiang H, Kabat J, Singh S, Sullivan M, et al. Disruption of a *Plasmodium falciparum* multidrug resistance-associated

protein (PfMRP) alters its fitness and transport of antimalarial drugs and glutathione. *J Biol Chem*. 2009;284:7687–96. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M806944200>

Address for correspondence: Stephanie K. Yanow, Provincial Laboratory for Public Health, WMC 2B4.59, 8440 112th St, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2J2, email: stephanie.yanow@albertahealthservices.ca



Genetic Analysis of Primaquine Tolerance in a Patient with Relapsing Vivax Malaria

Technical Appendix

Supplemental Materials and Methods

Ethics Statement

This study was approved by the Health Research Ethics Board of the University of Alberta. The patient provided written informed consent. The consent form states in English that blood samples collected from the patient may be used to genetically characterize the parasites and *CYP* genes from the patient, and that samples may be shared with other researchers for the purpose of investigating the basis of primaquine (PQ) resistance.

Sample Collection

Whole blood samples from the first (EAC01) and second (EAC02) malaria infections were collected in EDTA tubes and stored at -20°C . For the third infection (EAC03), the red blood cell pellet was stored at -80°C . Plasma was collected on day 12 of PQ treatment.

Genotyping of Cytochrome P450 (CYP) Alleles

Human DNA extraction was performed by using the PSS GC12 instrument (Precision System Science Co. Ltd) and eluted into a 100- μL volume. Four alleles were selected for genotyping analysis based on analysis of the literature taking into account the country of origin of the patient and alleles hypothesized to play a role in drug metabolism: *CYP1A2*1C* (Dandara, Basvi, Bapiro, Sayi, & Hasler, 2004), *CYP2B6*6* (Penzak et al., 2007; Wang & Tompkins, 2008), *CYP3A4*1B* (Ferreira et al., 2008; Garsa, McLeod, & Marsh, 2005; Kedmi, Maayan, Cohen, Hauzi, & Rund, 2007) and *CYP2D6*4* (Xie, Kim, Wood, & Stein, 2001).

Regions within the *CYP1A2* and *CYP3A4* genes were amplified by PCR followed by DNA sequencing according to published methods (Nakajima et al., 1999; Paganotti et al., 2011). The *CYP2B6* allele was characterized by PCR-RFLP using the enzyme *BsrI* (Ebeshi, Bolaji, & Masimirembwa, 2011). For *CYP2D6*4*, PCR was performed with the primers: 5'-

CAAGAAGTCGCTGGAGCAGT-3' (forward) and 5'-GAGGGTCGTCGTACTCGAAG-3' (reverse) and the following PCR conditions: 94°C for 3 min, 30 cycles of 94°C for 30s, 60°C for 30s, 72°C for 30s, and a final extension step at 72°C for 10 min. PCR products were digested with *EcoRII* and *MvaI* analyzed by RFLP. These enzymes will digest the PCR product when there is a guanine at position 1934 but not when there is an adenine, which corresponds to the *CYP2D6*4* allele. The presence of the mutant allele was further confirmed by direct sequencing of the PCR product.

Parasite Genotyping

For the three parasite samples (EAC01-EAC03), bulk genomic DNA was isolated from frozen whole blood samples using the DNeasy Blood and Tissue kit (Qiagen) as per the manufacturer's instructions. Whole genome capture of parasite DNA for the three samples was performed as described previously (Bright et al., 2012). Captured DNA was paired-end sequenced on an Illumina HiSeq 2000 for 101 bp per read plus one 7-bp index read using Illumina v.3 chemistry. Data for each sample sequenced in this study is available in the NCBI Sequence Read Archive [SRA057904]. Fastq files obtained from sequencing were aligned to the Sal1 reference using BWA (v. 0.5.9) (Li & Durbin, 2009). Aligned reads were cleaned and analyzed by using Picard (v. 1.51) and GATK (v. 1.6+) (DePristo et al., 2011). 55,517 high confidence SNVs were genotyped in all three samples using GATK (Bright et al., submitted). Heterozygous SNV calls were excluded from downstream analysis.

Measurement of Drug Levels

Plasma concentrations of PQ and its major metabolite, carboxy-primaquine (CPQ), were measured with a newly developed stereoselective bioanalytical method (Hanpithakpong et al., manuscript in preparation). In summary, the method used solid-phase extraction followed by liquid chromatography coupled to tandem mass spectrometry. Triplicates of 3 quality control samples were analyzed in the same batch to ensure that accuracy and precision were acceptable according to United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) standards (FDA Guidance for Industry–Bioanalytical Method Validation). Measured drug concentrations were compared to simulated concentration-time profiles based on literature values for pharmacokinetic parameters in healthy male volunteers (Binh et al., 2009; Cuong et al., 2006; Elmes, Bennett, Abdalla, Carthew, & Edstein, 2006; Fletcher et al., 1981; Mihaly et al., 1985; Mihaly, Ward, Edwards,

Orme, & Breckenridge, 1984) and male patients with vivax malaria (Bangchang, Songsaeng, Thanavibul, Choroenlarp, & Karbwang, 1994.; Bhatia et al., 1986; Kim et al., 2004).

References

- Bangchang KN, Songsaeng W, Thanavibul A, Choroenlarp P, Karbwang J. Pharmacokinetics of primaquine in G6PD deficient and G6PD normal patients with vivax malaria. *Trans R Soc Med Hyg.* 1994;88:220–2.. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8036681>
- Bhatia SC, Saraph YS, Revankar SN, Doshi KJ, Bharucha ED, Desai ND, et al. Pharmacokinetics of primaquine in patients with *P. vivax* malaria. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol.* 1986;31:205–10. [PubMed http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF00606660](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF00606660)
- Binh VQ, Chinh NT, Thanh NX, Cuong BT, Quang NN, Dai B, et al. Sex affects the steady-state pharmacokinetics of primaquine but not doxycycline in healthy subjects. *Am J Trop Med Hyg.* 2009;81:747–53.. [PubMed http://dx.doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.2009.09-0214](http://dx.doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.2009.09-0214)
- Bright AT, Tewhey R, Abeles S, Chuquiyauri R, Llanos-Cuentas A, Ferreira MU, et al. Whole genome sequencing analysis of *Plasmodium vivax* using whole genome capture. *BMC Genomics.* 2012;13:262. [PubMed http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2164-13-262](http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2164-13-262)
- Cuong BT, Binh VQ, Dai B, Duy DN, Lovell CM, Rieckmann KH, et al. Does gender, food or grapefruit juice alter the pharmacokinetics of primaquine in healthy subjects? *Br J Clin Pharmacol.* 2006;61:682–9. [PubMed http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2125.2006.02601.x](http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2125.2006.02601.x)
- Dandara C, Basvi PT, Bapiro TE, Sayi J, Hasler JA. Frequency of –163 C>A and 63 C>G single nucleotide polymorphism of cytochrome P450 1A2 in two African populations. *Clin Chem Lab Med.* 2004;42:939–41. [PubMed http://dx.doi.org/10.1515/CCLM.2004.152](http://dx.doi.org/10.1515/CCLM.2004.152)
- DePristo MA, Banks E, Poplin R, Garimella KV, Maguire JR, Hartl C, et al. A framework for variation discovery and genotyping using next-generation DNA sequencing data. *Nat Genet.* 2011;43:491–8. [PubMed http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/ng.806](http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/ng.806)
- Ebeshi BU, Bolaji OO, Masimirembwa CM. Allele and genotype frequencies of cytochrome P450 2B6 and 2C19 genetic polymorphisms in the Nigerian populations: possible implications on anti-retroviral and anti-malarial therapy. *International Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences.* 2011;3:193–200.

- Elmes NJ, Bennett SM, Abdalla H, Carthew TL, Edstein MD. Lack of sex effect on the pharmacokinetics of primaquine. *Am J Trop Med Hyg.* 2006;74:951–2.
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16760502> [PubMed](#)
- Ferreira PE, Veiga MI, Cavaco I, Martins JP, Andersson B, Mushin S, et al. Polymorphism of antimalaria drug metabolizing, nuclear receptor, and drug transport genes among malaria patients in Zanzibar, East Africa. *Ther Drug Monit.* 2008;30:10–5. [PubMed](#)
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/FTD.0b013e31815e93c6>
- Fletcher KA, Evans DA, Gilles HM, Greaves J, Bunnag D, Harinasuta T. Studies on the pharmacokinetics of primaquine. *Bull World Health Organ.* 1981;59:407–12.
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=2396059&tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract>. [PubMed](#)
- Garsa AA, McLeod HL, Marsh S. CYP3A4 and CYP3A5 genotyping by pyrosequencing. *BMC Med Genet.* 2005;6:19. [PubMed](#) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2350-6-19>
- Kedmi M, Maayan S, Cohen SB, Hauzi M, Rund D. MDR1 and CYP3A4 polymorphisms are associated with HIV seropositivity in Israeli patients but do not influence the course of HIV disease. *AIDS Patient Care STDS.* 2007;21:653–8. [PubMed](#) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/apc.2006.0148>
- Kim Y-R, Kuh H-J, Kim M-Y, Kim Y-S, Chung W-C, Kim S-I, et al. Pharmacokinetics of primaquine and carboxyprimaquine in Korean patients with vivax malaria. *Arch Pharm Res.* 2004;27:576–80.
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15202566> [PubMed](#) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF02980134>
- Li H, Durbin R. Fast and accurate short read alignment with Burrows-Wheeler transform. *Bioinformatics.* 2009;25:1754–60. [PubMed](#) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btp324>
- Mihaly GW, Ward SA, Edwards G, Orme ML, Breckenridge AM. Pharmacokinetics of primaquine in man: identification of the carboxylic acid derivative as a major plasma metabolite. *Br J Clin Pharmacol.* 1984;17:441–6.
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1463409&tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract> [PubMed](#) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2125.1984.tb02369.x>
- Mihaly GW, Ward SA, Edwards G, Nicholl DD, Orme ML, Breckenridge AM. Pharmacokinetics of primaquine in man. I. Studies of the absolute bioavailability and effects of dose size. *Br J Clin Pharmacol.* 1985;19:745–50.
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1463857&tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract>. [PubMed](#) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2125.1985.tb02709.x>

- Nakajima M, Yokoi T, Mizutani M, Kinoshita M, Funayama M, Kamataki T. Genetic polymorphism in the 5'-flanking region of human CYP1A2 gene: effect on the CYP1A2 inducibility in humans. *J Biochem.* 1999;125:803–8. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10101295> [PubMed](#)
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.jbchem.a022352>
- Paganotti GM, Gallo BC, Verra F, Sirima BS, Nebié I, Diarra A, et al. Human genetic variation is associated with *Plasmodium falciparum* drug resistance. *J Infect Dis.* 2011;204:1772–8. [PubMed](#)
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jir629>
- Penzak SR, Kabuye G, Mugenyi P, Mbamanya F, Natarajan V, Alfaro RM, et al. Cytochrome P450 2B6 (CYP2B6) G516T influences nevirapine plasma concentrations in HIV-infected patients in Uganda. *HIV Med.* 2007;8:86–91. [PubMed](#) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-1293.2007.00432.x>
- Wang H, Tompkins LM. CYP2B6: new insights into a historically overlooked cytochrome P450 isozyme. *Curr Drug Metab.* 2008;9:598–610.
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=2605793&tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract> [PubMed](#) <http://dx.doi.org/10.2174/138920008785821710>
- Xie HG, Kim RB, Wood AJ, Stein CM. Molecular basis of ethnic differences in drug disposition and response. *Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol.* 2001;41:815–50. [PubMed](#)
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1146/annurev.pharmtox.41.1.815>