

## Final Recommendations of the Common Sample Set Task Force:

1. There is value for the network in using common sample sets to the degree that it is consistent with the scientific objectives of each individual node. There is little enthusiasm for requiring every site to use common samples for a mandated project (SNP discovery, genotyping, etc).
2. The major benefit of the proposed SOPHIE-1000 collection is the possibility of linking genetic variants to clinical drug responses in healthy subjects. The UCSF has already established the “proof of principle” for creating such a sample set from subjects that have consented to be contacted for future pharmacogenomic studies. While there is some interest in developing such a unique resource, there are concerns about the projected cost of developing cell lines from these subjects (projected by Coriell at \$527,000, including additional community consultation). The Steering Committee is encouraged to assess the support across the PGRN for making use of the unique aspects of the SOPHIE collection, keeping in mind that significant numbers of ethnically-identified DNA samples and cell lines are already available through the Coriell collection and would suffice for many of the identified needs of the group.  
(<http://locus.umdj.edu/nigms/cells/humdiv.html>) .

### Additional considerations:

- The size of the sample cohort could be reduced to reduce the projected cost of producing cell lines (SOPHIE-500?).
  - It is not clear that supplemental funding could (or would) be made available from NIGMS to support the creation of the collection, so it would be advisable to identify alternative funding mechanisms.
  - The collection could potentially be extended to include Pacific Islanders, given sufficient interest and funding.
3. The major benefit of the CEPH samples is the current availability of not only DNA and cell lines, and the ability to benefit from (and contribute to) data from the HapMap project and previous genotyping performed on these samples. Although they are not as ethnically diverse as the proposed SOPHIE collection or the existing Coriell collections, the CEPH cell lines have potential utility for some gene discovery efforts (eg. sensitivity to chemotherapy). The Task Force recommends that the Steering Committee pursue discussions with Coriell to determine if DNA samples from the identified CEPH families might be made available as a set at reduced cost for this effort. Dr. Dolan has already initiated these discussions with Coriell, but needs further information on the amount of DNA needed and the number of likely purchasers to finish a formal proposal to Coriell.
  4. The SOPHIE-1000 and CEPH proposals are not mutually exclusive.

Addendum following discussion at the PGRN meeting on March 9, 2004

1. CEPH proposal

- There was significant interest in the possibility of making use of this sample set for some gene discovery efforts. Seven network PIs expressed interest in using the collection of CEPH DNAs. Dr. Ratain volunteered to communicate this response to Dr. Dolan.
- Andy Peiffer (Director of Medical Programs for GenData; [andy.peiffer@gendata.org](mailto:andy.peiffer@gendata.org)) emphasized Mark Leppert from the University of Utah ([mark.leppert@genetics.utah.edu](mailto:mark.leppert@genetics.utah.edu)) is leading an effort to expand phenotypic information on the Utah CEPH families. Response from the families has been quite positive, and many are willing to be contacted for future collaborative studies, which could include pharmacogenetic studies.

2. SOPHIE-1000 proposal

- The scientific value of having such an ethnically diverse collection of samples from subjects that have given consent for future contact was affirmed by the PIs. However, the cost of developing immortalized cell lines from this cohort is viewed as prohibitive in the absence of new funding for this effort. Dr. Giacomini identified several less costly possibilities for moving forward with this collection, including moving forward with recruitment of subjects while postponing cell line development and reduction of the number of subjects.