



# DNA methylation analysis as a tool to bridge the phenotype gap

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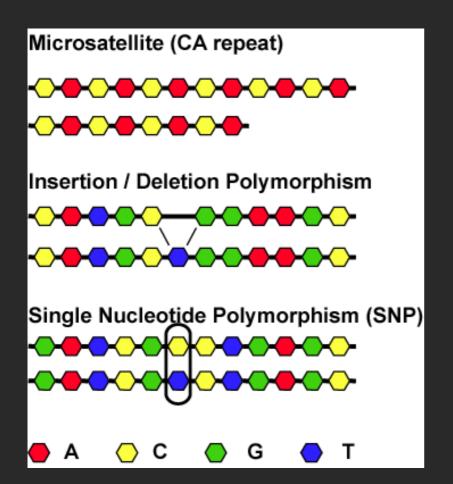
**Group Leader Epigenetics** 

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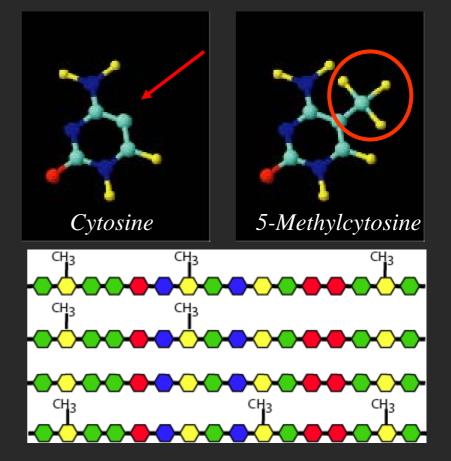
Evry, 12.5.2009

### DNA based variations

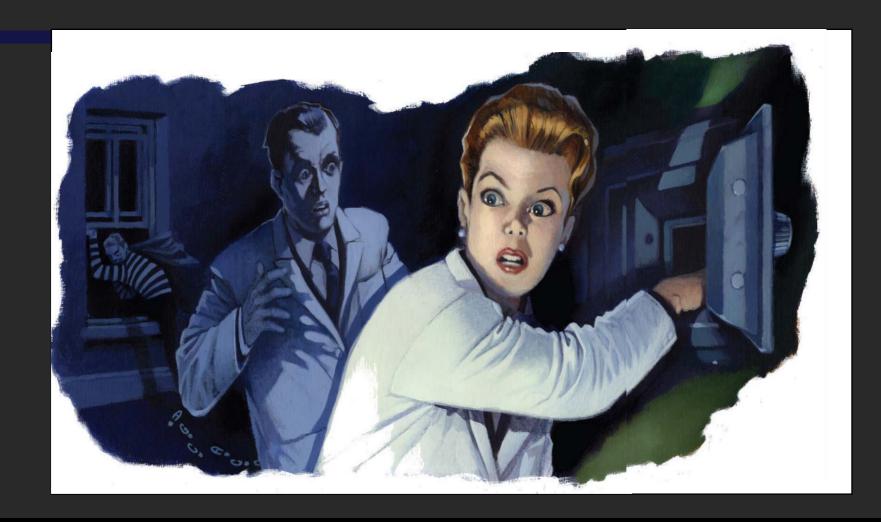
#### Genetic variations



#### **Epigenetic variations**



### The case of the missing heritability



## Concordance rate of complex diseases in monozygotic twins

Breast cancer 15 %

Ulcerative colitis
20 %

Multiple sceloris 25-30 %

■ T2 diabetes 25-45 %

Schizophrenia 50 %

Alzheimer's disease 40-70 %

## Epigenetics

....is the study of a set of reversible heritable changes in gene function or other cell phenotypes that occur without a change in DNA sequence.

## Epigenetics mediated by

- Polycomb / thritorax complexes
- snRNA (siRNA, miRNA and asRNA)
- Histone tail modifications
- Histone variants and nucleosomal occupancy
- DNA methylation

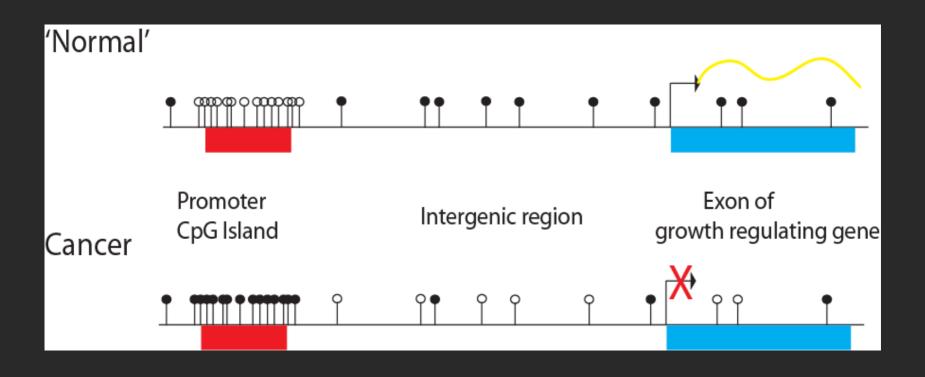
## Environmental factors inducing DNA methylation changes

- Age
- Food (Agouti mouse model)
- Xenobiotic chemicals
- Endocrine disruptors (Vinclozin, Diethylstilberol)
- Maternal stress and nurturing
- Low dose radiation
- Smoking (lung cancer)

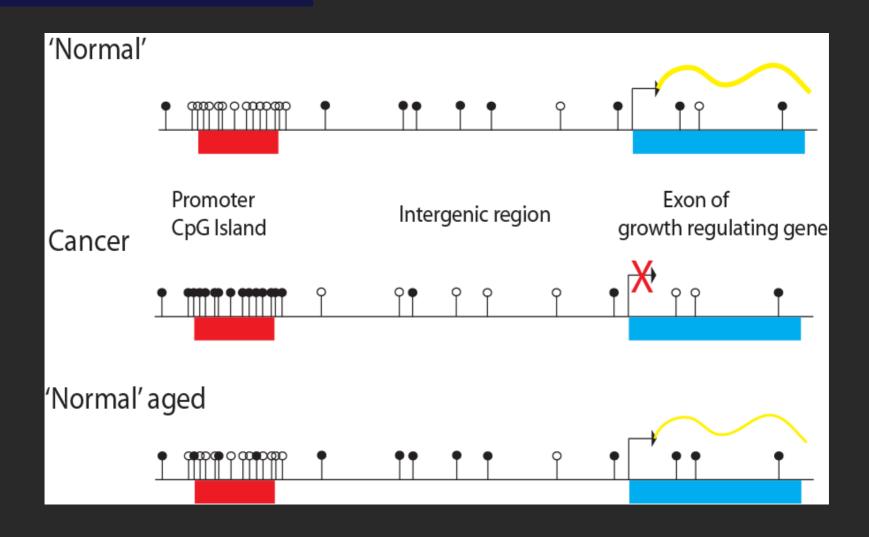
## DNA methylation in disease

- Cancer
- Complex disorders
  - Type 2 Diabetes
  - Autoimmune diseases
  - Asthma ????
- Imprinting disorders / rare pediatric syndromes
  - Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome
  - Silver Russel syndrome
  - Prader-Willi syndrome
  - Angelman syndrome
- Neurodevelopmental disorders
  - Fragile X
  - ICF
  - Rett syndrome

## Aberrant methylation pattern



### ...but no black and white situation



## Why study DNA methylation

- Amplifiable
- Stable over time and over cell cycle
- Applicable to FFPE samples
- Positive signal
- Ratio C/T independent of starting material
- Confers an advantage to cells

### DNA methylation and cancer

- Early diagnosis
- Cancer subtype classifcation
- Response to treatment
- Prognostic biomarker
- Monitoring of treatment

## DNA methylation techniques

#### Global DNA methylation levels

#### Regional DNA methylation levels

Enzymatic regional methylation assay MS-single strand conformation analysis Denaturing HPLC Capillary electrophoresis Fluorescence melting curve analysis

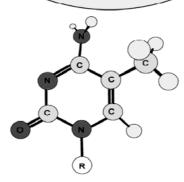
### DNA methylation analysis by sequencing

Direct Sanger sequencing
Cloning and Sanger sequencing
Pyrosequencing
MALDI based sequencing/fragmentation

#### HPLC,TLC

(Fluorescent) Capillary electrophoresis Mass spectrometry Methyl acceptor assay Cytosine extension assay Luminometric methylation assay Chloracetaldehyde reaction

Antibody based in situ detection



### Detection of specific methylation patterns

Methylation-specific PCR (MSP) Real-time MSP Methyl.ight QAMA HeavyMethyl Headloop PCR

#### Genome-wide analysis of DNA methylation

Methylation reversal approach
Differential Methylation Hybridization
MS-AFLP, MIAMI, HELP
MSNP
MS-AP-PCR/MSRF
MS-RDA, MCA-RDA, AIMS
RLGS
MeDIP, MIRA, MBD columns
MSO

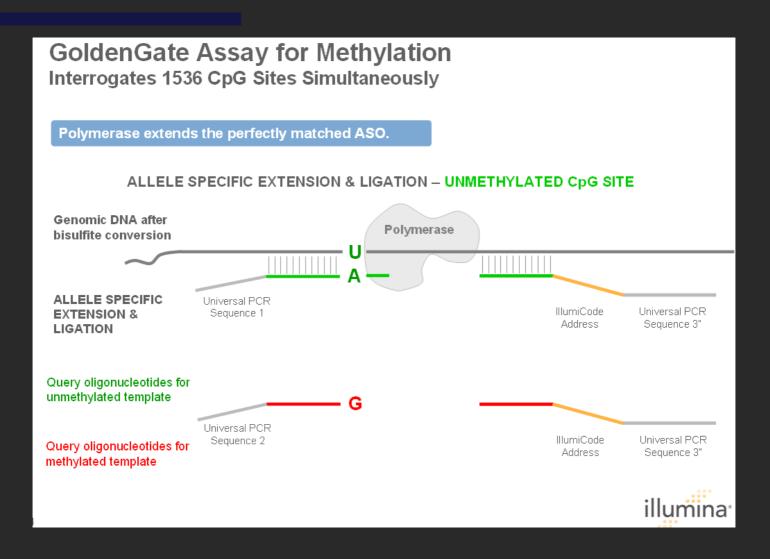
#### Individual CpG analysis

Southern blotting Restriction digest PCR COBRA MS-SNuPE MethylQuant Bead array

### Platforms at CNG

- Analysis of gene-specific DNA methylation patterns:
  - Pyrosequencing
  - Real-Time PCR
  - High-resolution melting analysis
  - Mass spectrometry
- Genome-wide analysis of DNA methylation patterns:
  - NimbleGen
  - Illumina (Bead Array/Infinium)
  - Illumina/Solexa sequencing

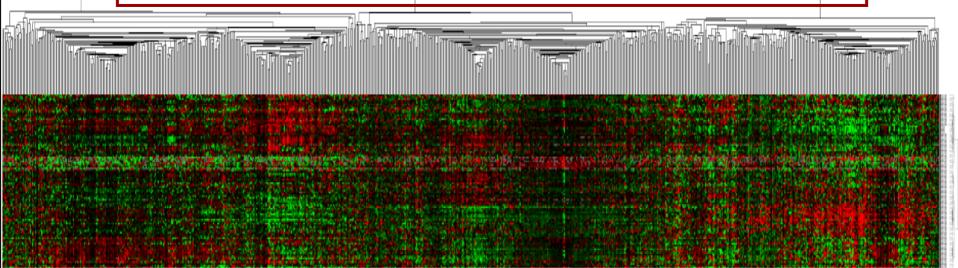
## Illumina Bead Array Methylation analysis



## Illumina Golden Gate Methylation Cancer Panel

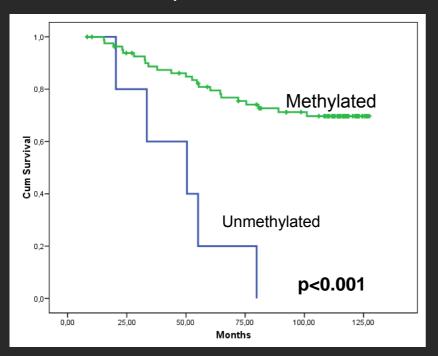
91 MicMa tumors 4 Normal breast tissue

1505 CpG sites in 800 selected cancer related genes Filtering: use all datapoints with p<0.01 for β-value (1299 CpG sites) use only CpG sites with data in more than 90% of the samples Hiarchical clustering of 1061 CpG sites

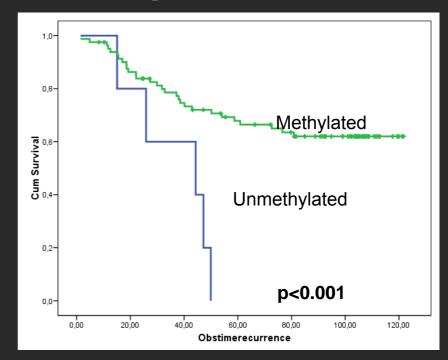


## 69 genes significantly associated with overall breast cancer survival using SAM 10 genes with p<0.001

Example 1, Overall survival

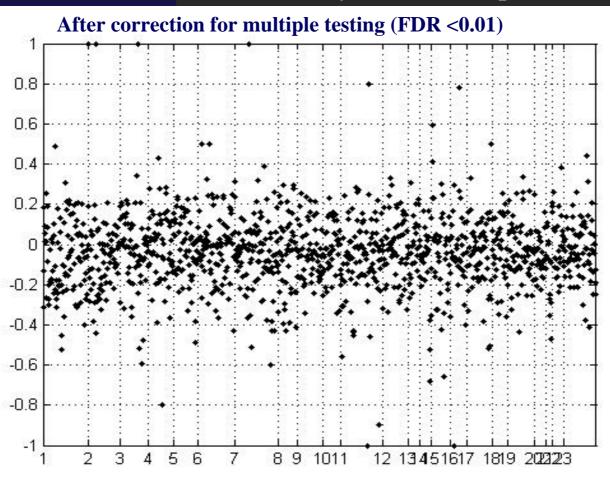


Example 2, Overall survival



## Integrate methylation and mRNA expression data

Significant corrrelations between methylation and expression (in cis)

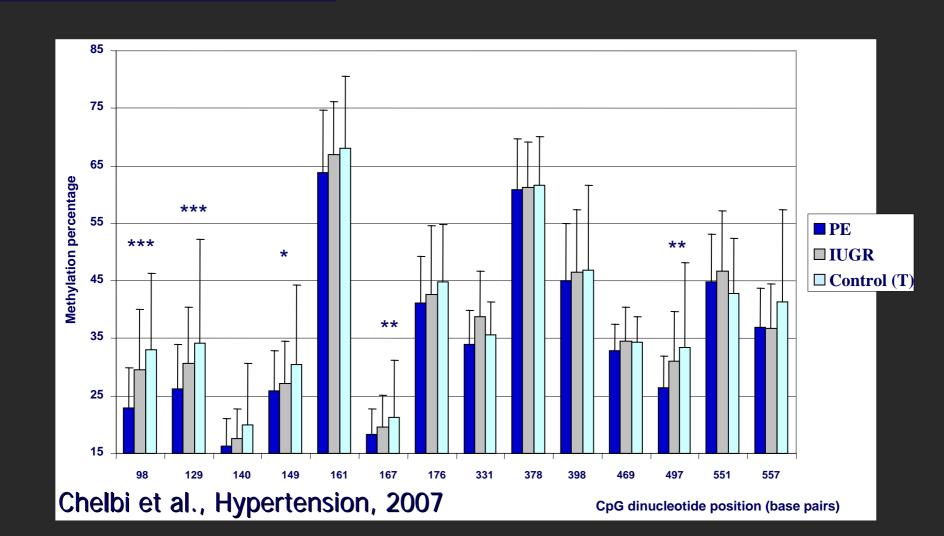


### Epigenetics of complex disease

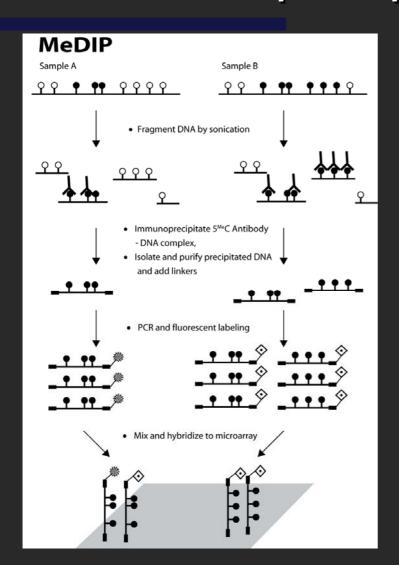
The beginning of an era....

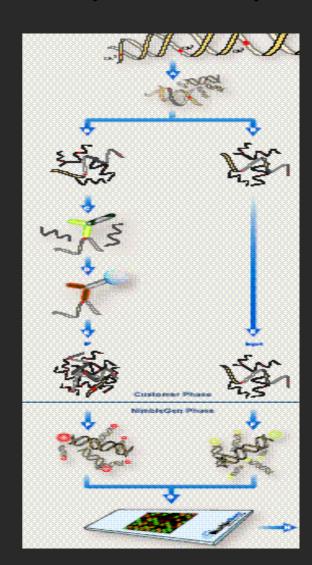
Epigenetics constitutes a new framework for the integration of previously unrelated molecular, epidemiological and clinical data

## Placental pathologies: *SERPINA3* as a marker for pre-eclampsia



## Methylated DNA immunoprecipitation (MeDIP)

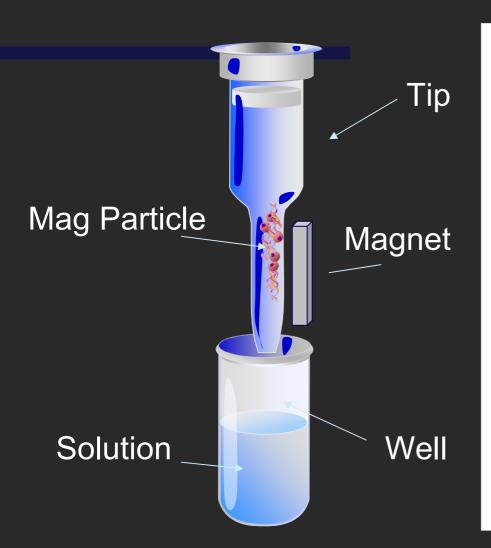




## Automation of Immunoprecipitation

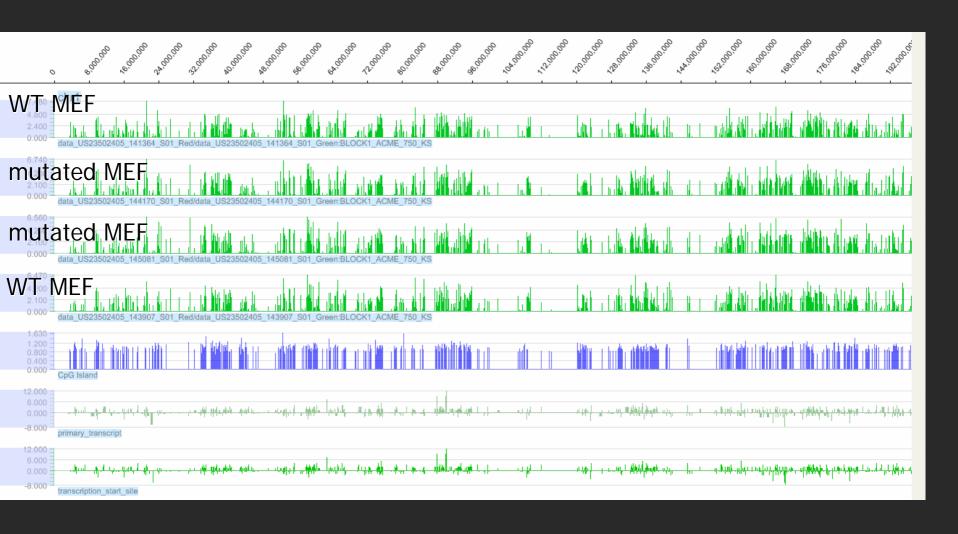


## Magnet of the robot

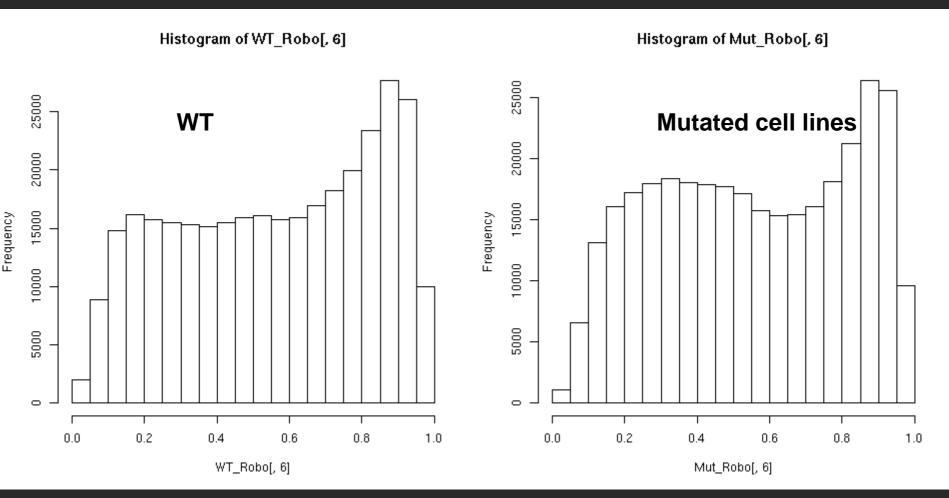




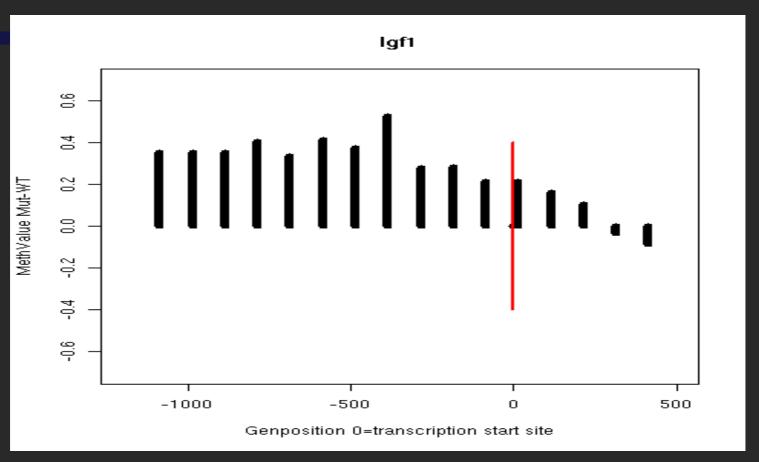
## MeDIP – MEFs NimbleGen Promoter-CpG island tiling array (385k)



## Batman-calibrated data using five experiments per phenotype



## *lgf1*



Functional importance validated by expression analysis (8.5 fold)

## Acknowledgments

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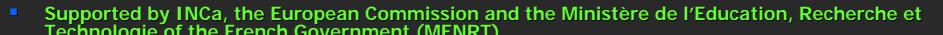




- Simon Heath
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#### Collaborators:

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- Vessela Kristensen, Anne-Lise Borresen Dale (Radium Hospital Oslo, Norway)
- Hélène Jammes, Daniel Vaiman (INSERM U709, Hopital Cochin, Paris)



## Further reading:

