

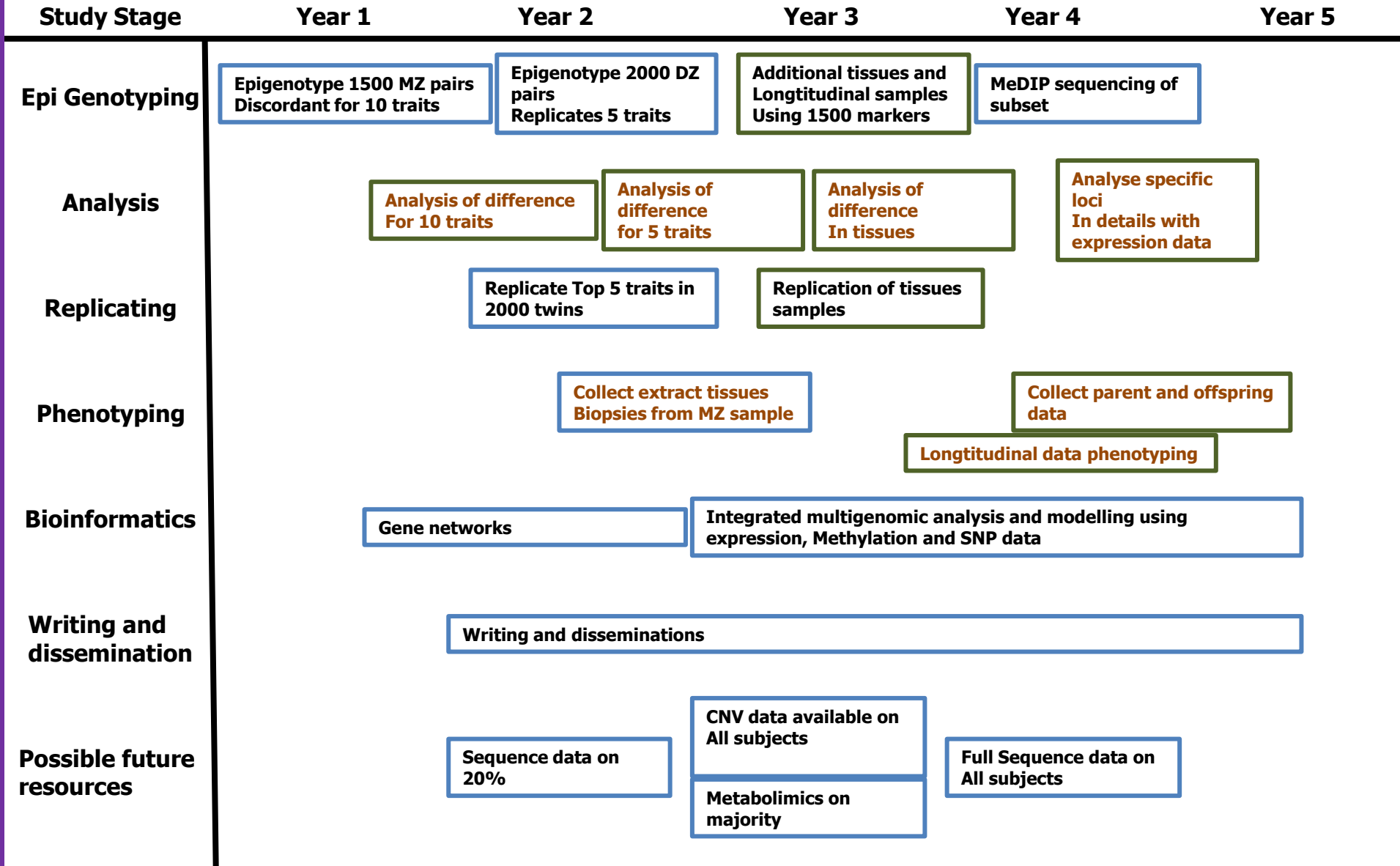
# **Epigenetic Methylation Study (EpiTwin)**

# Epigenetic Methylation Study (EpiTwin)- Plan

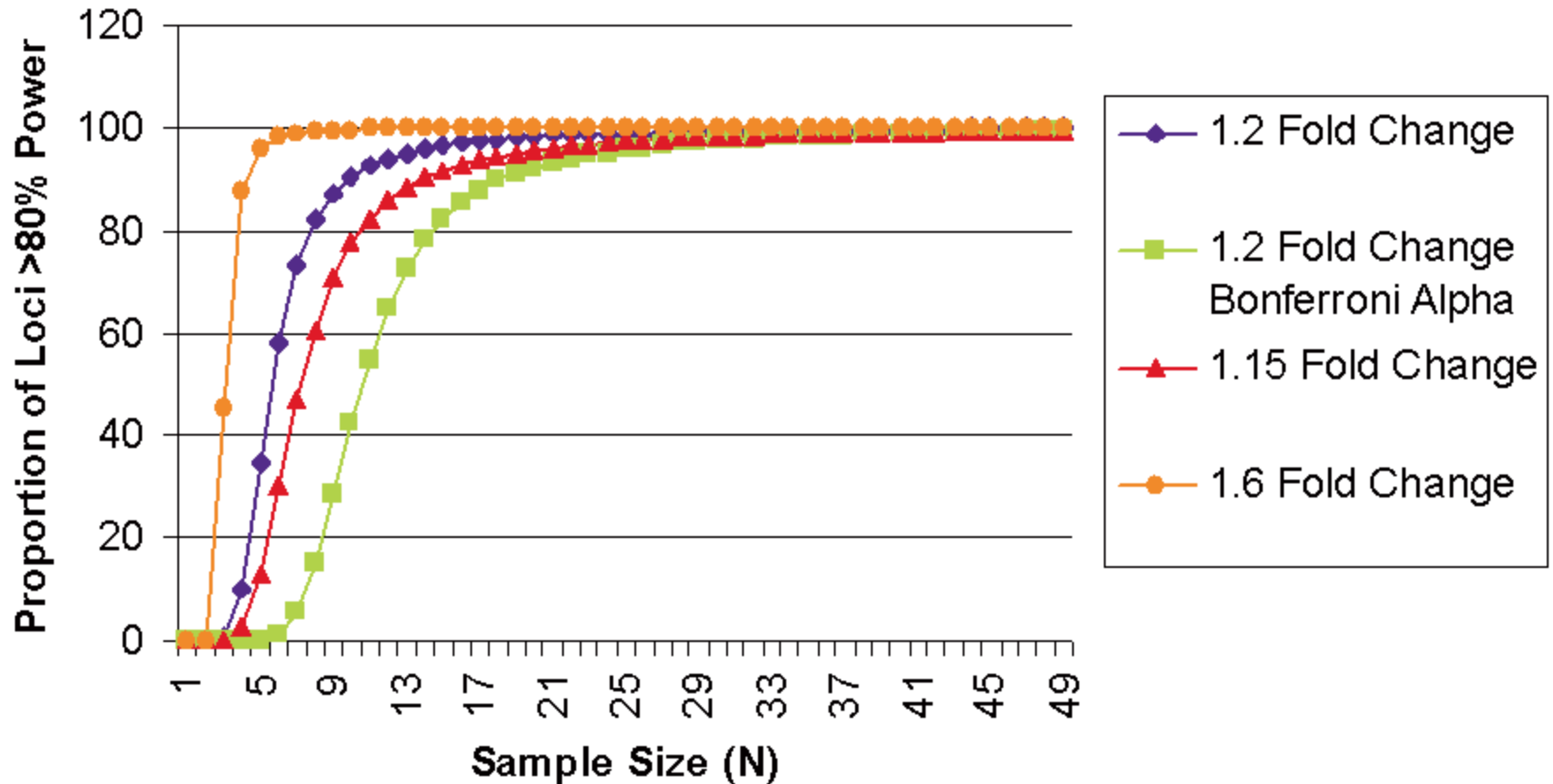
- \* European Research Council Grant
- \* BGI joining us
- \* 5 years (started in June 2010)
- \* Using already collated Phenotypic data and DNA samples from 5,000 twin pairs (3,000 MZ's and 2,000 DZ's)
- \* Look at epigenetic changes and how they affect 10 traits:

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| BMI                  | Allergy                                       |
| Lipids               | Lung Function                                 |
| Insulin Sensitivity  | Smoking                                       |
| Hypertension         | Platelet Volume                               |
| Bone Mineral Density | Telomere length – biochemical marker of aging |
- \* Initial selection stage

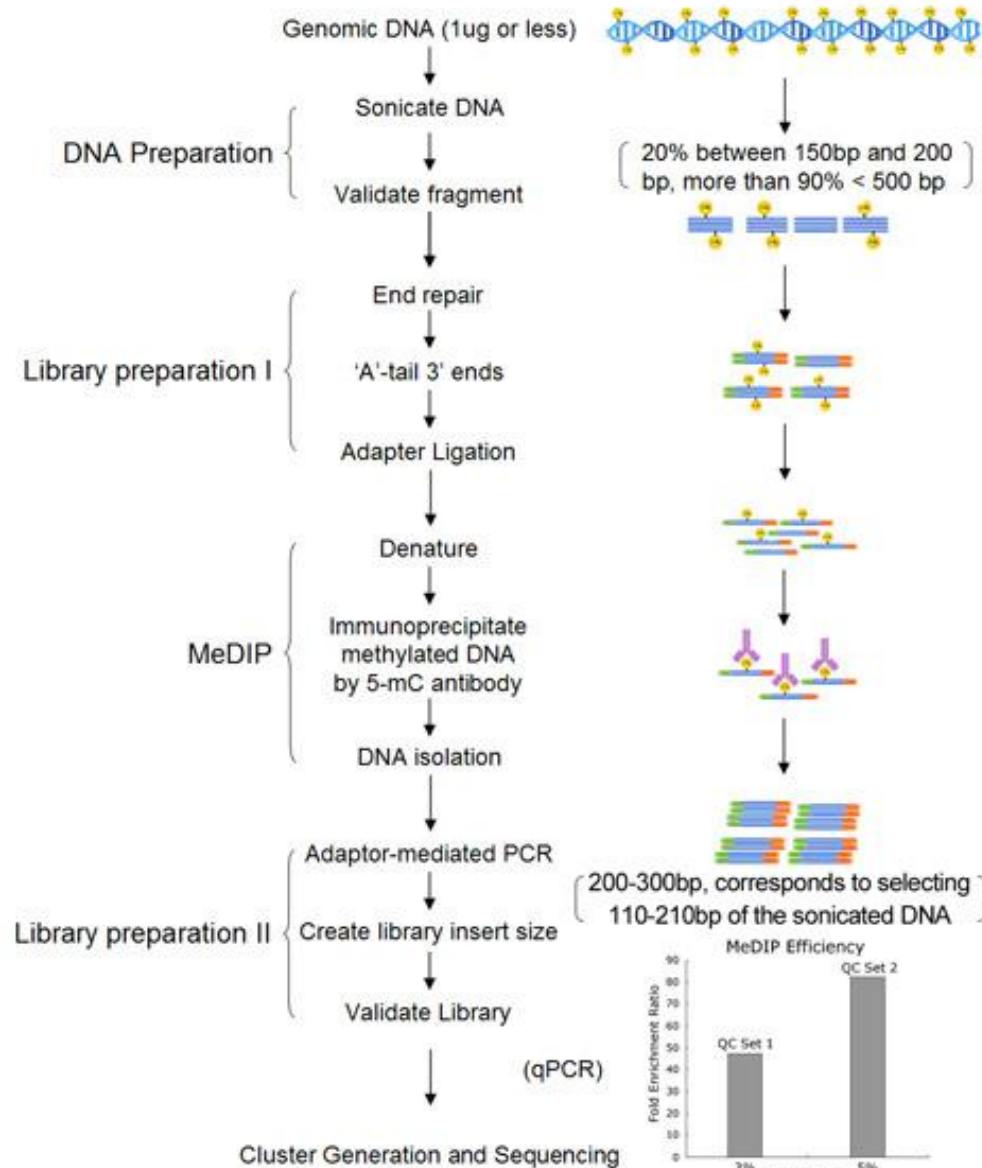
# EpiTwin time line



# EpiTwin's Power



# Methylated DNA immunoprecipitation Sequencing (MeDIP-sequencing)



# Bisulphite Sequencing

Methylated

---CTAGGCCTA---  
---GATCCGGAT---

M



---UTAGGCUTA---

---GATCUGGAT---

Unmethylated

---CTAGGCCTA---  
---GATCCGGAT---



---UTAGGUUTA---

---GATUUUGGAT---

Bisulphite treatment alkylation  
spontaneous denaturation

Non-methylation specific PCR  
Methylation specific PCR



Definition of bisulphite generated polymorphisms

# Epigenetic changes over time

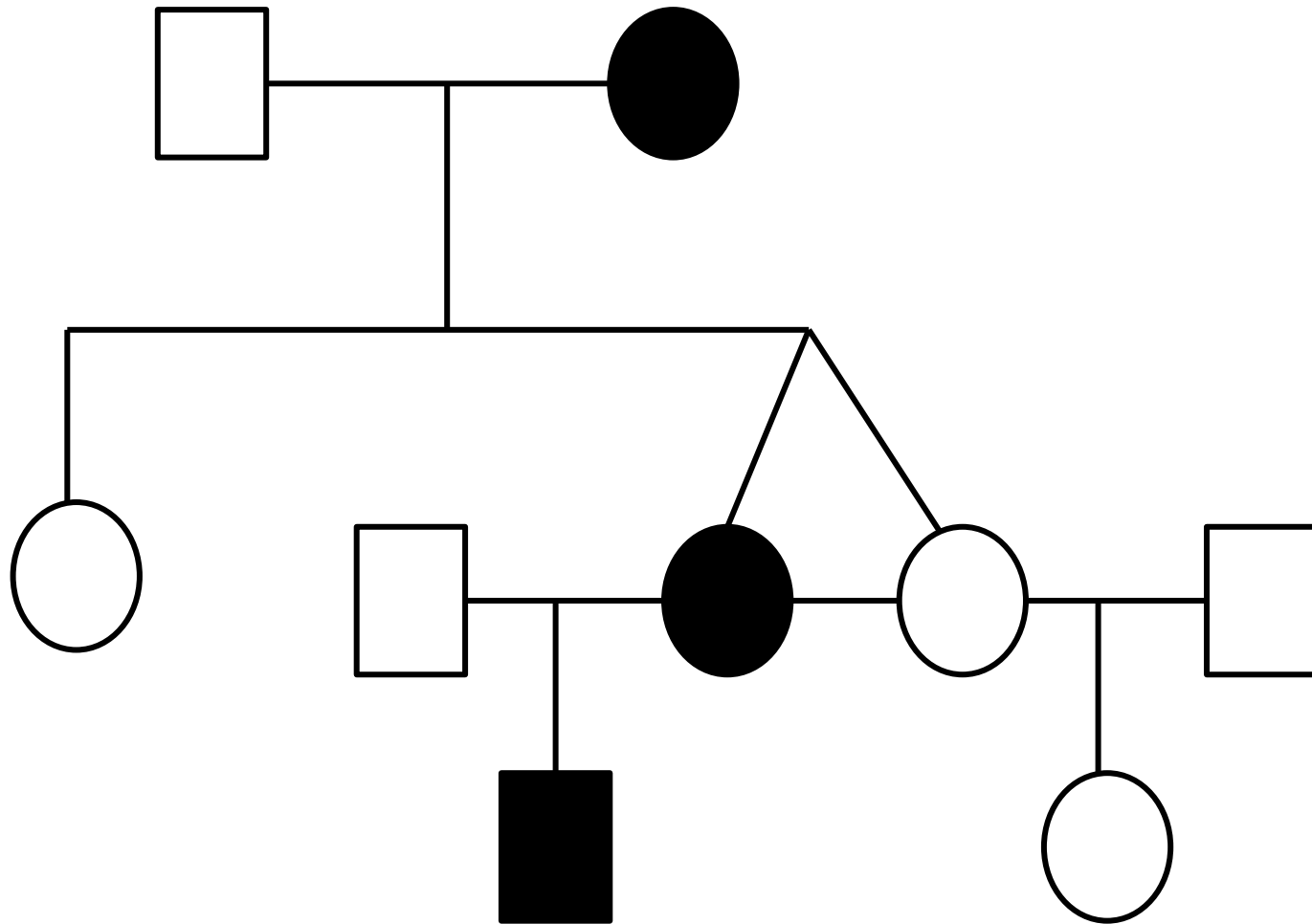
- \* Most epigenetic changes occur *in-utero* and within childhood
- \* What happens as an adult?
- \* Epigenetic changes are thought to take  $\sim 5$  years
- \* MeDIP is currently being done on
  - 85 MZ pairs
  - 107 DZ pairs
  - DNA from visit dates at least 5 years apart

# Discordant Twin Pairs

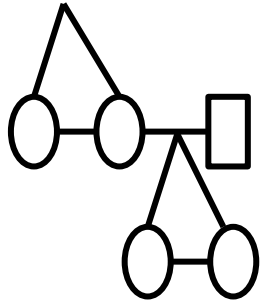
- \* Concentrating on MZ pairs
- \* Discordant for :
  - Type 2 Diabetes
  - Depression (Collaboration)
  - Primary Ovarian Failure (Collaboration)
  - Coronary Artery Disease (Collaboration)
- \* Epigenetic changes may help to determine the susceptibility of developing a disease or not



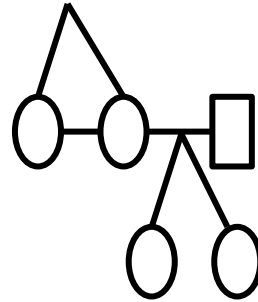
# Transgenerational heritability of epigenetics – diluted over generations?



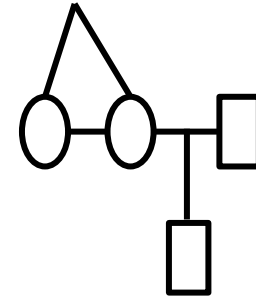
# Epigenetics, transgenerational heritability – random or selected



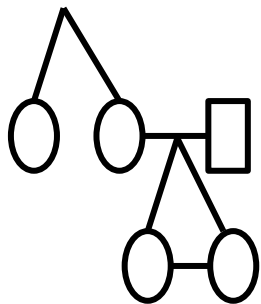
MZ offspring of MZ twin



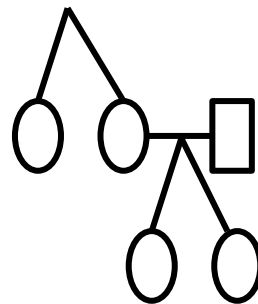
DZ offspring of MZ twin



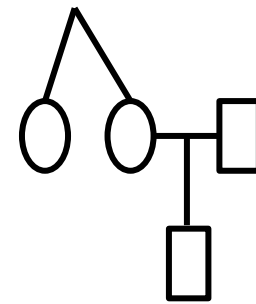
Singleton offspring of MZ twin



MZ offspring of DZ twin

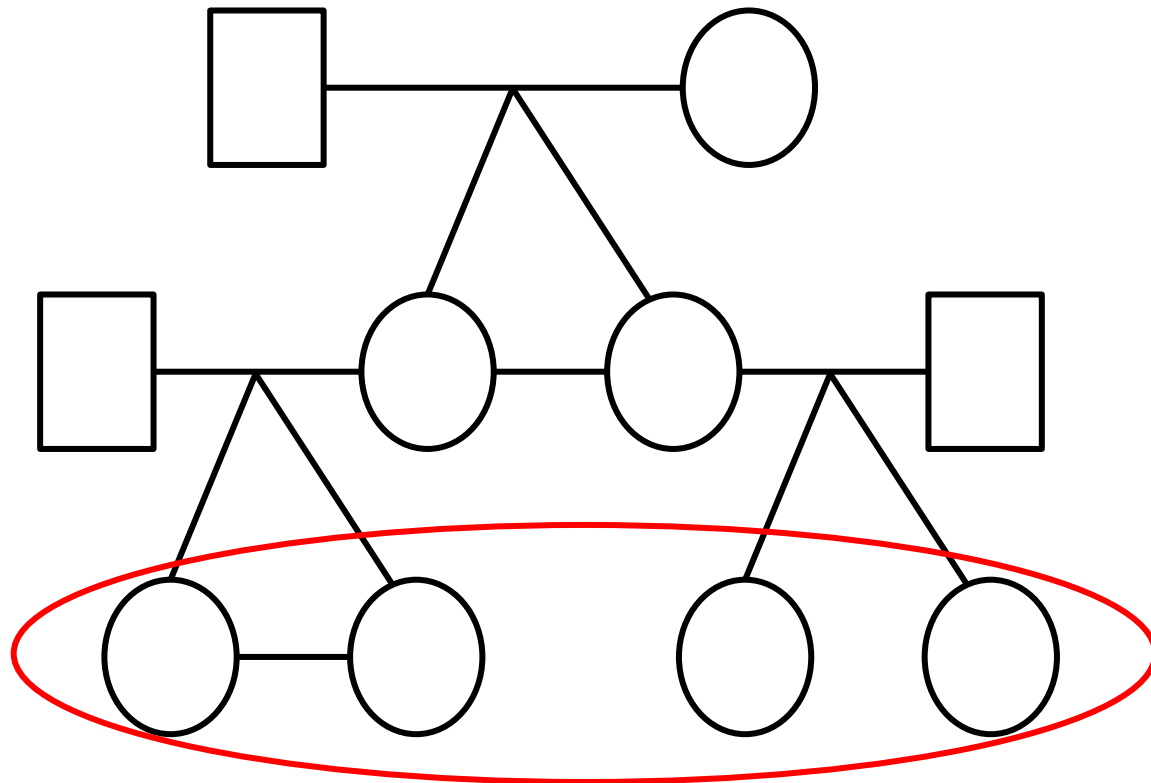


DZ offspring of DZ twin

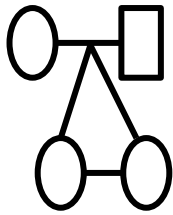


Singleton offspring of DZ twin

# Epigenetics, transgenerational heritability – within generations



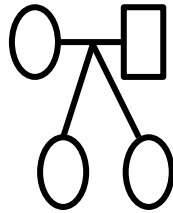
# Epigenetics – early epigenetics



MZ twins

=

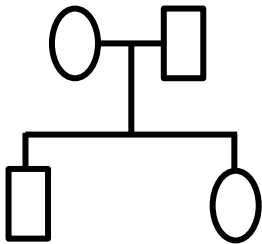
Shared genetics  
Shared inter-uterine environment  
Shared early childhood



DZ twins

=

Different genetics  
Shared inter-uterine environment  
Shared early childhood



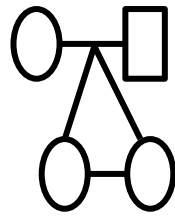
Singleton offspring

=

Different genetics  
Different inter-uterine environment  
Shared early childhood

# **EpiTwin – potential models**

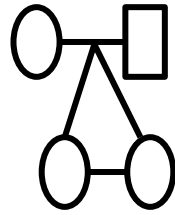
# Epigenetics – early environment



MZ twins



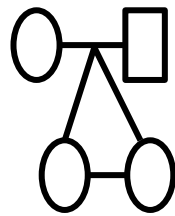
Reared together



MZ twins



Adopted and reared together

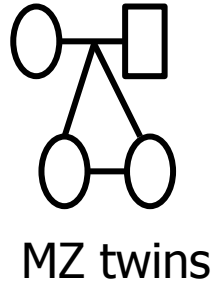


MZ twins

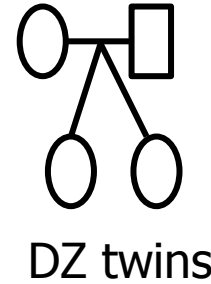


Adopted and reared apart

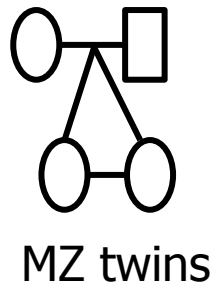
# Epigenetics – early environment



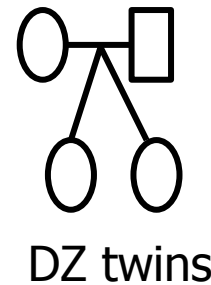
Naturally  
conceived



Naturally  
conceived

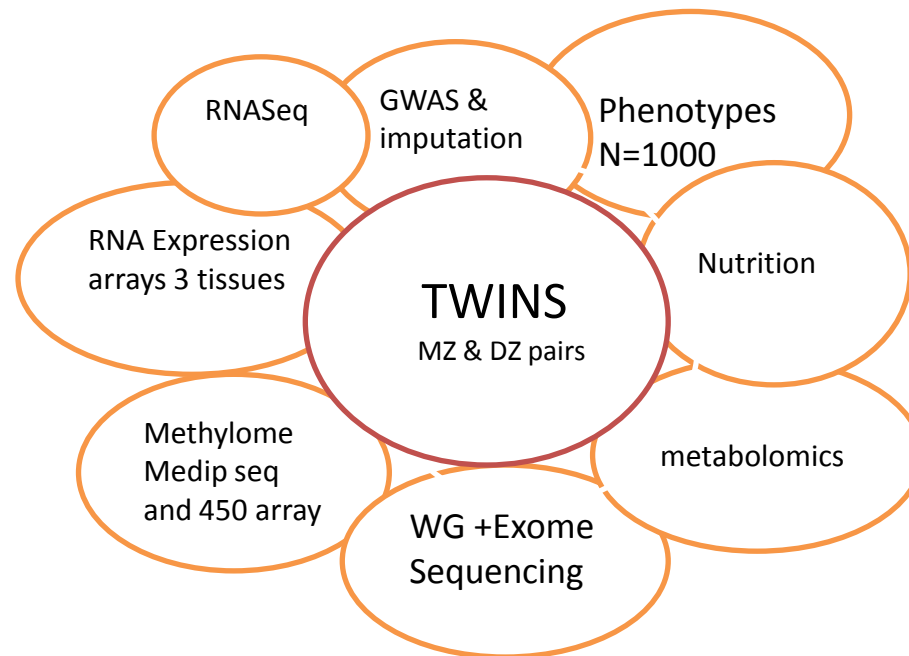


IVF



IVF

# TwinsUK + MuTHER – A complete omic resource





# Acknowledgments



华大基因  
BGI