

# INTRODUCTION TO EPIGENOME-WIDE ASSOCIATION STUDIES (EWAS)

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE

**To introduce basic concepts and guidelines to conduct epigenome-wide association studies (EWAS) using DNA methylation data obtained from arrays.**

**Teachers:**

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- Felix P Chilunga ([f.p.chilunga@amsterdamumc.nl](mailto:f.p.chilunga@amsterdamumc.nl))

# SESSIONS

## **Five sessions of 2 hours:**

- Day 1: Introduction to epigenetics and Bioconductor
- Day 2: Pre-processing of DNA methylation data
- Day 3: Epigenome-wide association studies (EWAS)
- Day 4: Meta-analysis of epigenome-wide association studies (meta-EWAS)
- Day 5: Biological interpretation

## **Each session:**

- Theory (30 min)
- Practices
  - Introduction (all together – 15 min)
  - Practical session (in groups – 45 min)
  - Resolution (all together – 30 min)

# MATERIAL

## Material:

- Laptop or computer with >8Gb RAM
- Power points: [https://github.com/isglobal-brge/course\\_methylation/tree/main/Slides](https://github.com/isglobal-brge/course_methylation/tree/main/Slides)
- Bookdown with all R code: [https://isglobal-brge.github.io/course\\_methylation/](https://isglobal-brge.github.io/course_methylation/)
- Data: [https://mega.nz/folder/Y3EDAD6Y#pQB\\_HeqEfAYTg6UixU-k5A](https://mega.nz/folder/Y3EDAD6Y#pQB_HeqEfAYTg6UixU-k5A)

## Recommended papers:

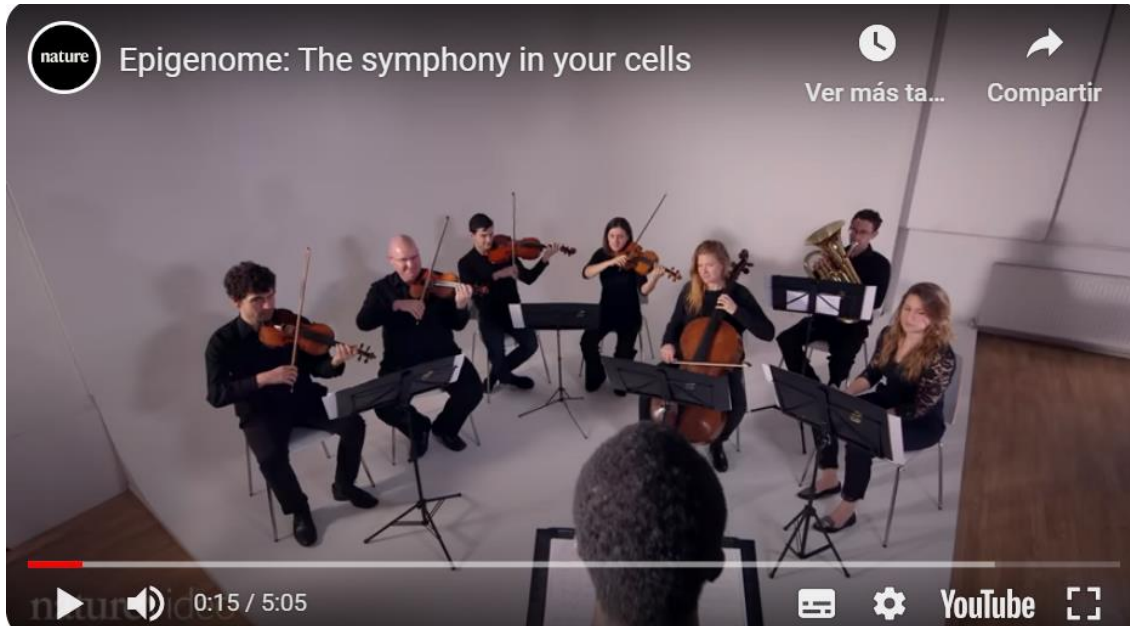
- **Recommendations for the design and analysis of epigenome-wide association studies**  
<https://clinicalepigeneticsjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13148-021-01200-8>
- **Epigenetic Signatures of Cigarette Smoking**  
<https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/full/10.1161/CIRCGENETICS.116.001506>
- **Meffil: efficient normalization and analysis of very large DNA methylation datasets (ADDED NOW)**  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6247925/>
- **Orchestrating high-throughput genomic analysis with Bioconductor**  
<https://www.nature.com/articles/nmeth.3252>

# INTRODUCTION TO EPIGENOME-WIDE ASSOCIATION STUDIES (EWAS)

## 1. INTRODUCTION TO EPIGENETICS

# EPIGENOME

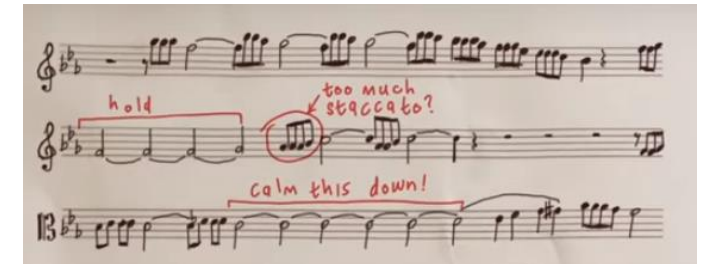
The sum of all modifications to DNA or to DNA-associated RNA and proteins, that permit interpretation of the genome to instruct cell identity and function.



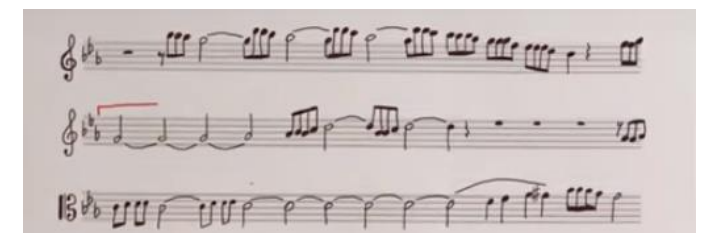
Symphony = Phenotype



Musicians = Epigenome



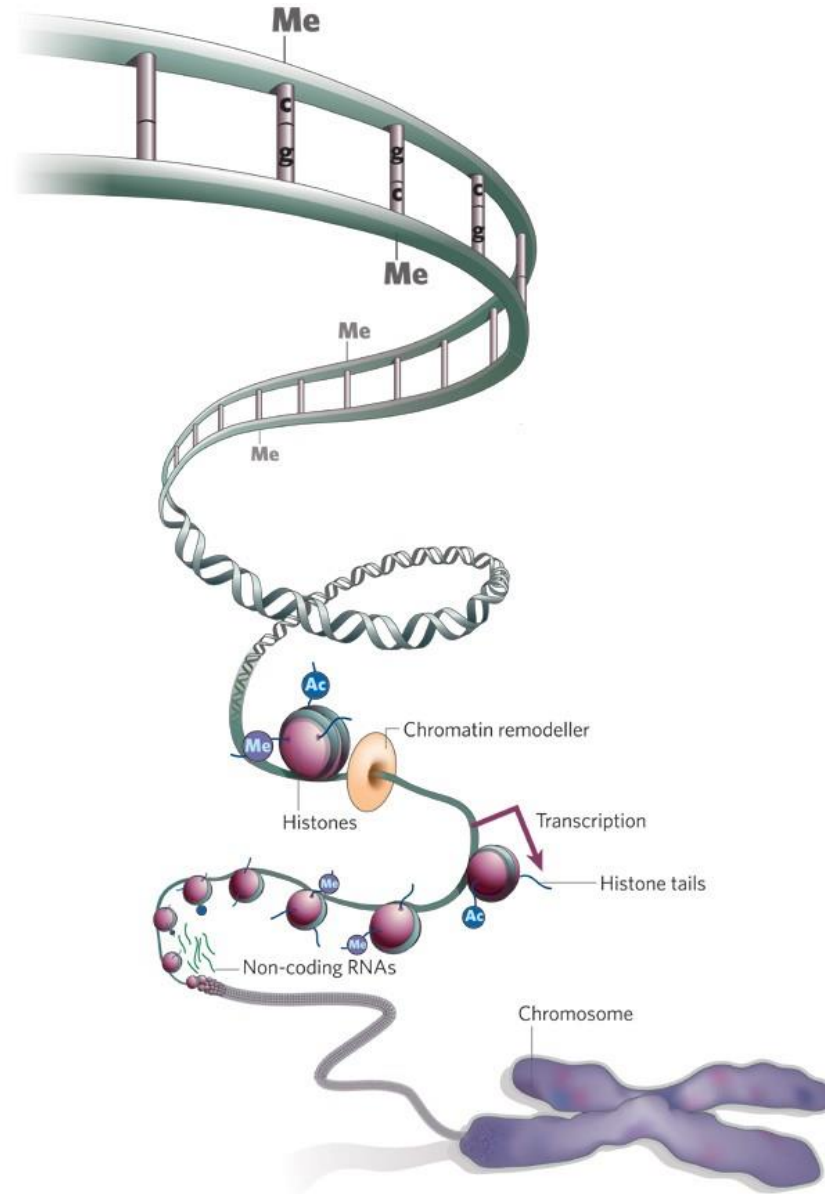
Partiture = Genome



[https://www.google.com/search?q=genome+symphony+epigenome&source=lmns&tbm=vid&bih=609&biw=1280&rlz=1C1GCEU\\_esES978ES978&hl=es&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewj20rC8msCAAxUypycCHaXLDGkQ0pQJKAJ6BAgBEAY#fpstate=ive&vld=cid:2d6174fc,vid:W3Kg9w-srFk](https://www.google.com/search?q=genome+symphony+epigenome&source=lmns&tbm=vid&bih=609&biw=1280&rlz=1C1GCEU_esES978ES978&hl=es&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewj20rC8msCAAxUypycCHaXLDGkQ0pQJKAJ6BAgBEAY#fpstate=ive&vld=cid:2d6174fc,vid:W3Kg9w-srFk)

# EPIGENETIC MARKS

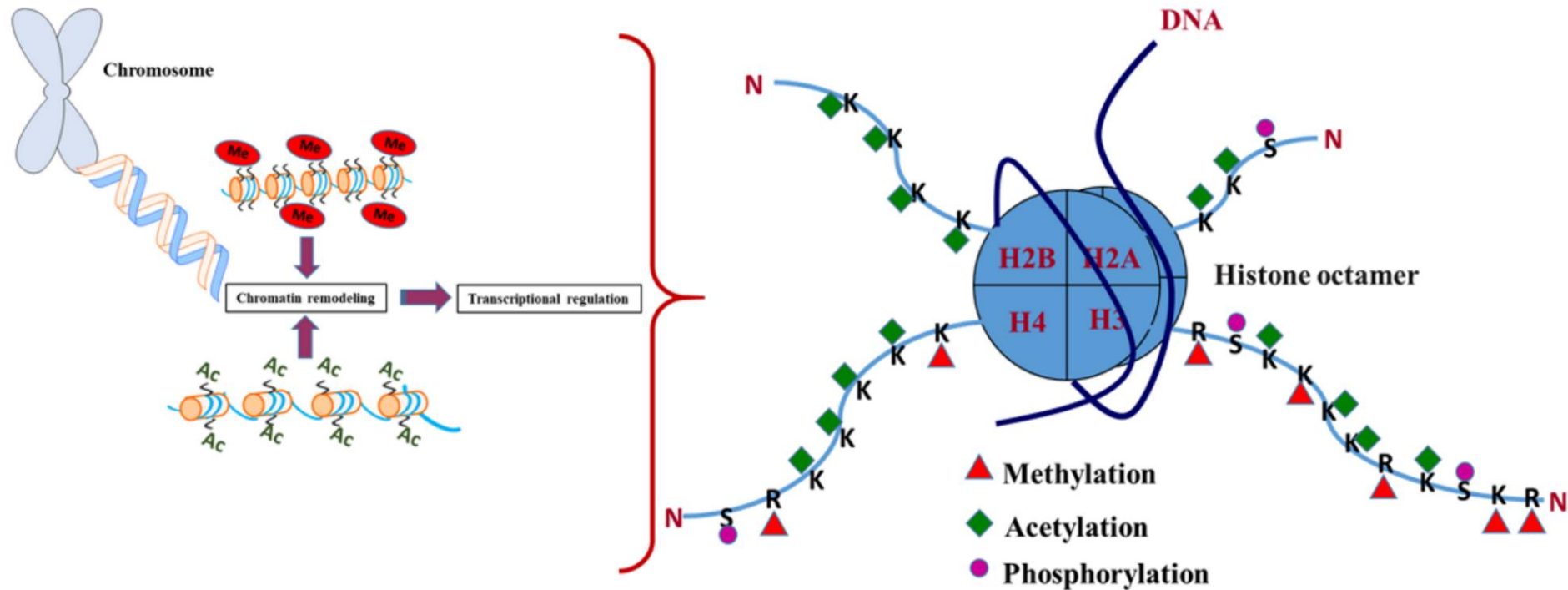
- DNA methylation
- Histone modifications
- Non-coding RNAs



# EPIGENETIC MARKS: HISTONE MODIFICATIONS

## Histone modifications

Histones: proteins needed for DNA packaging

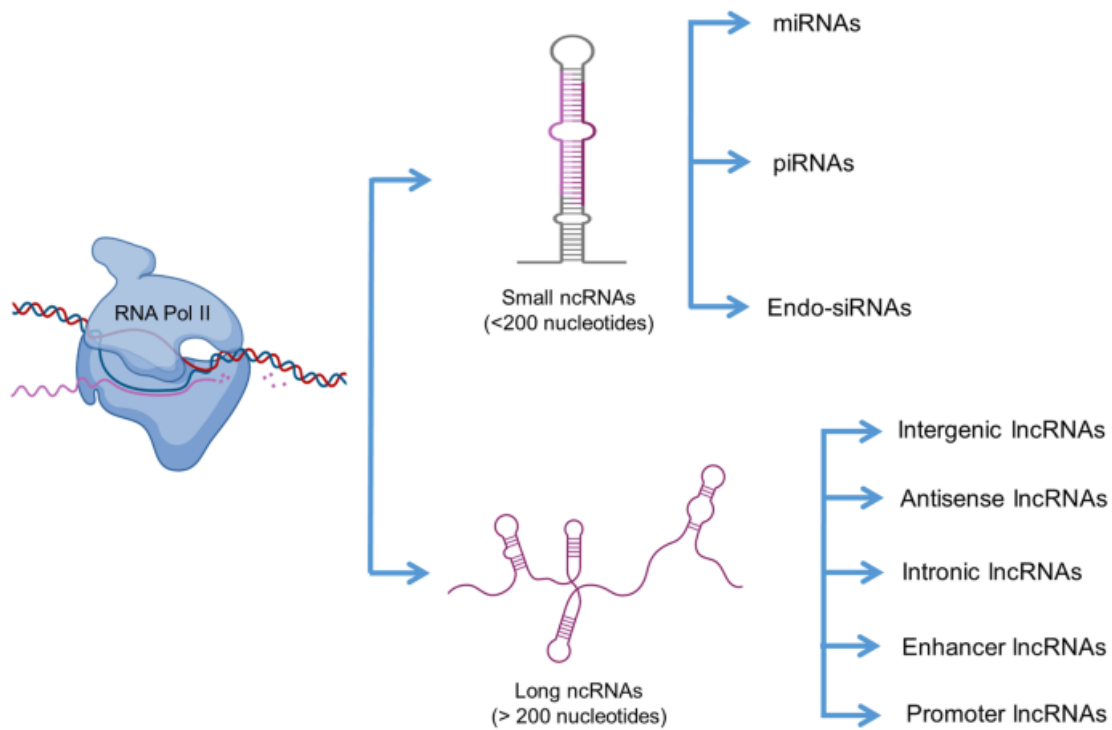




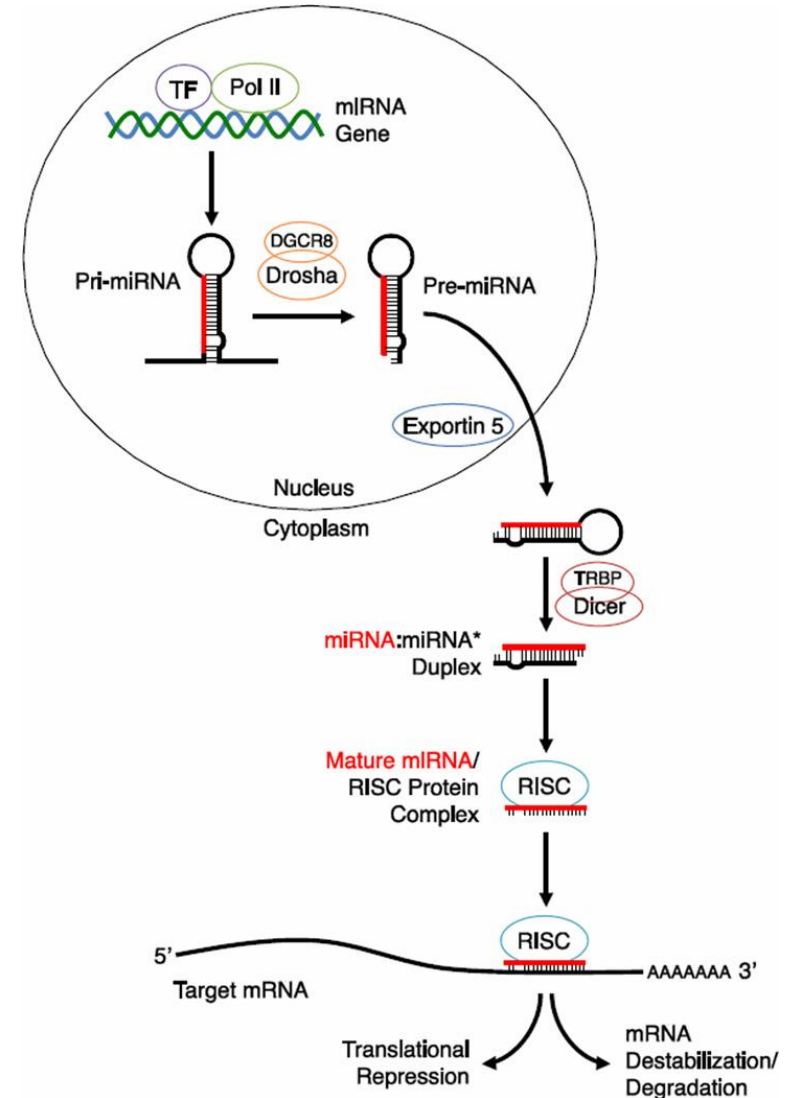
# EPIGENETIC MARKS: NON-CODING RNAs

## Non-coding RNAs

### Types of non-coding RNAs

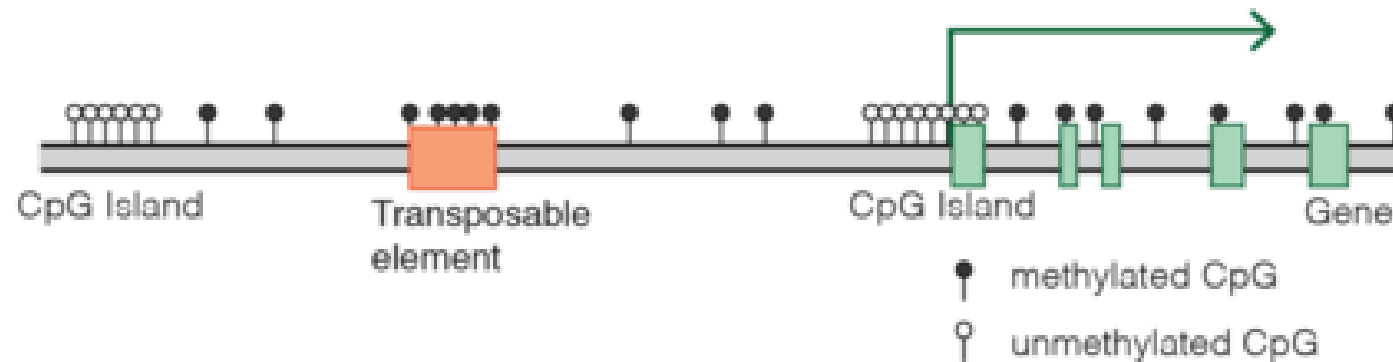
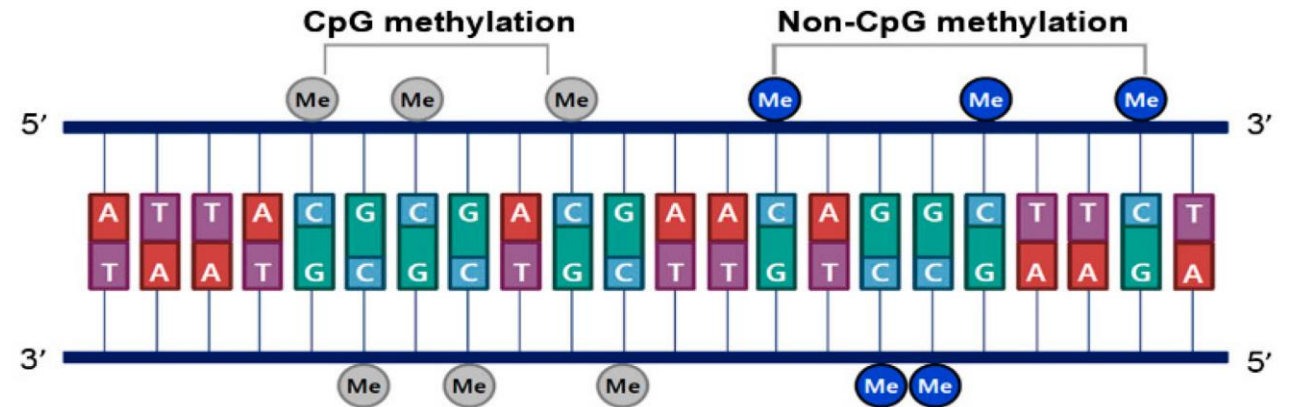
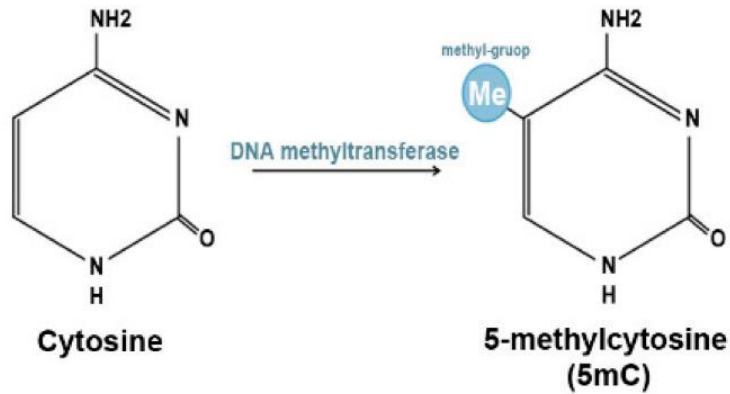


### miRNA regulatory mechanism



# EPIGENETIC MARKS: DNA METHYLATION

## DNA methylation



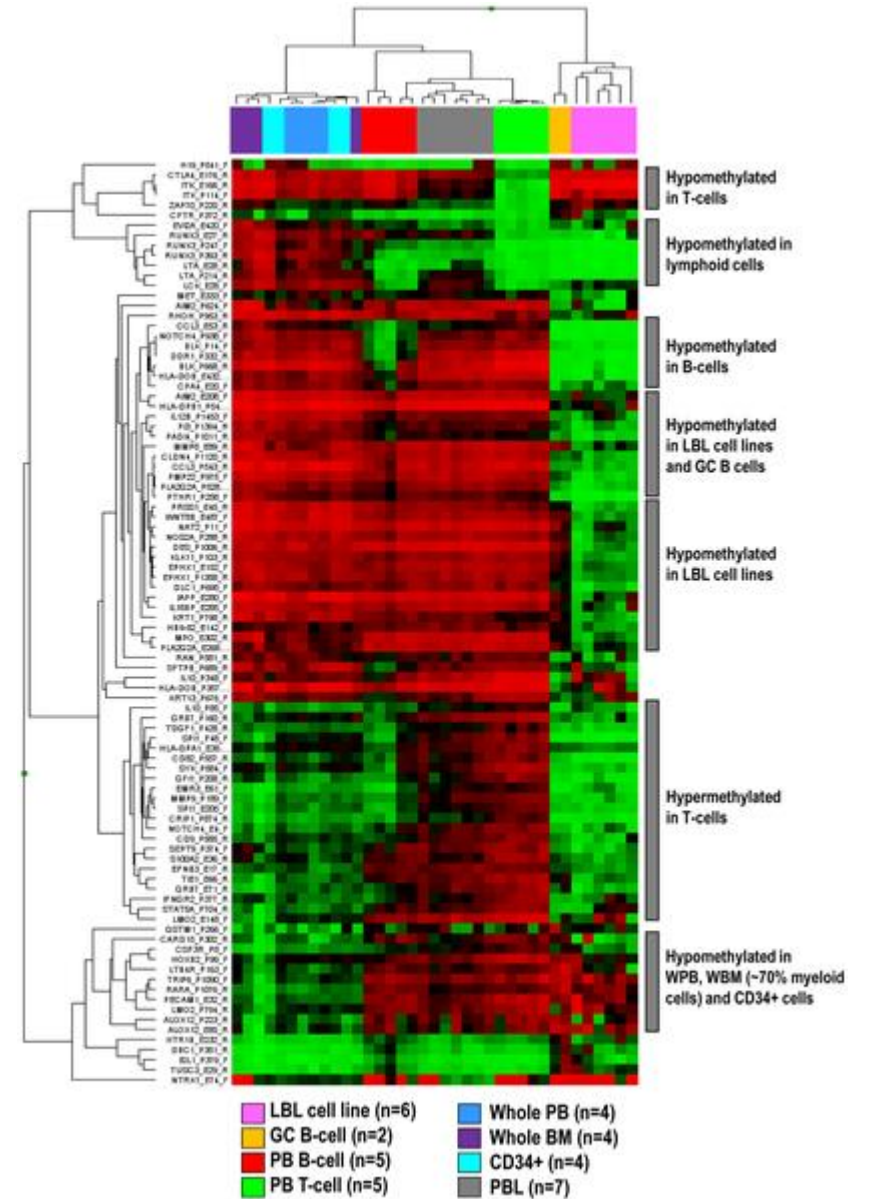
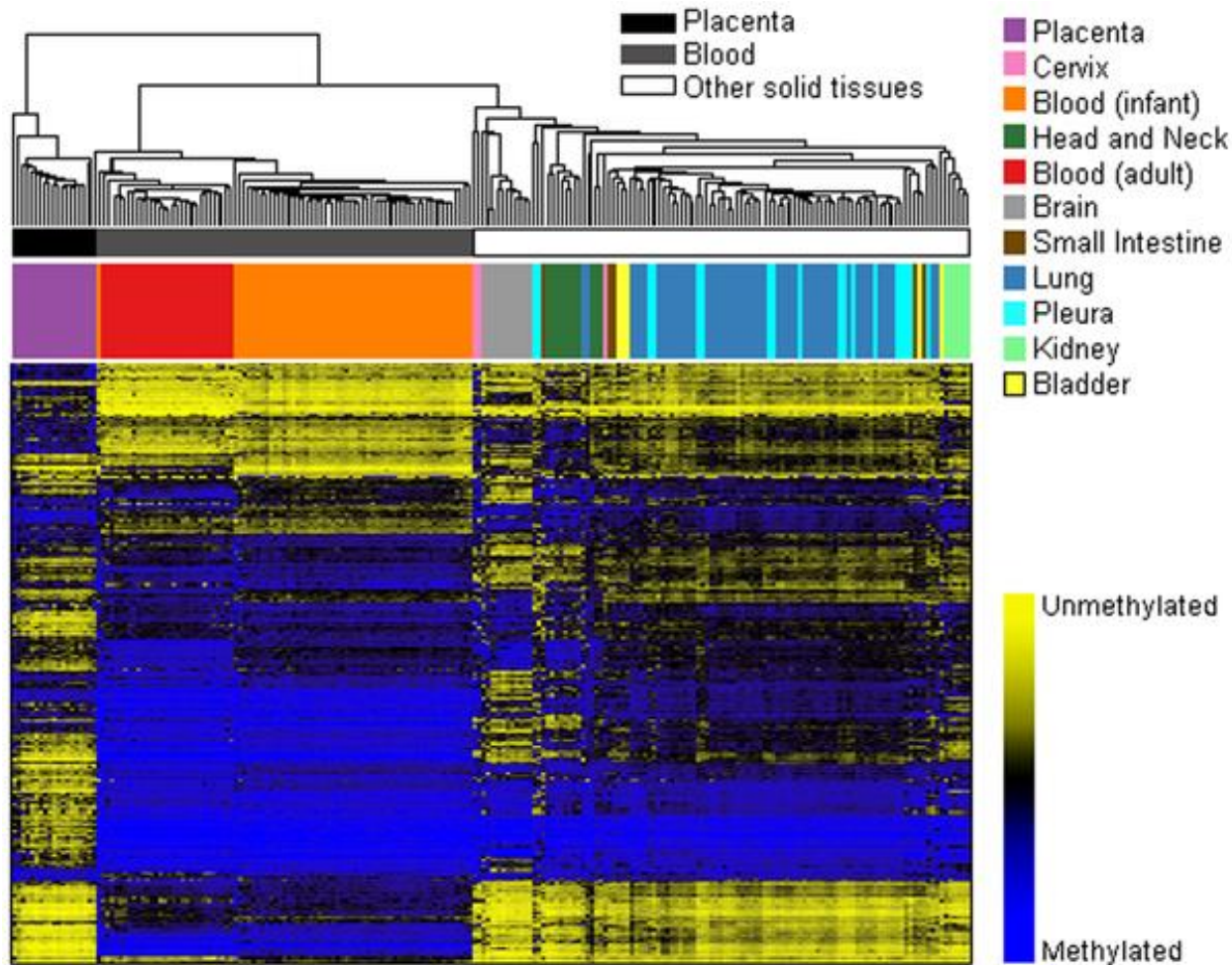
# FUNCTIONS OF THE EPIGENOME

The epigenome regulates how genes are expressed (when, where, at what level...), thus it regulates:

- Embryo and fetal development
- Cellular differentiation
- Chromosome X inactivation
- Chromosome stability (ie. inhibition of DNA mobile elements)
- Response to environmental factors
- Involved in disease mechanisms

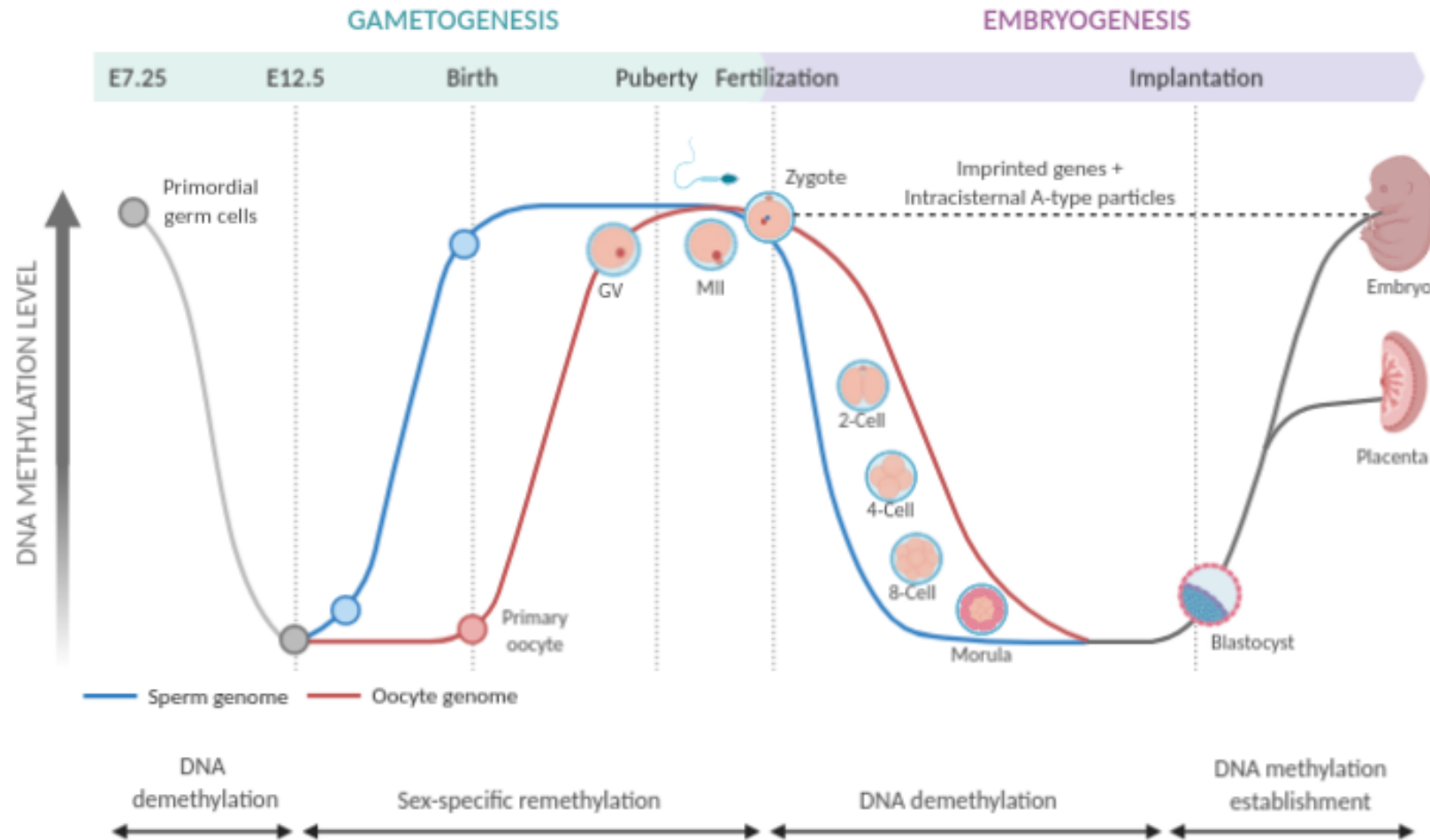
# TISSUE AND CELL SPECIFICITY

## Tissue and cell specificity



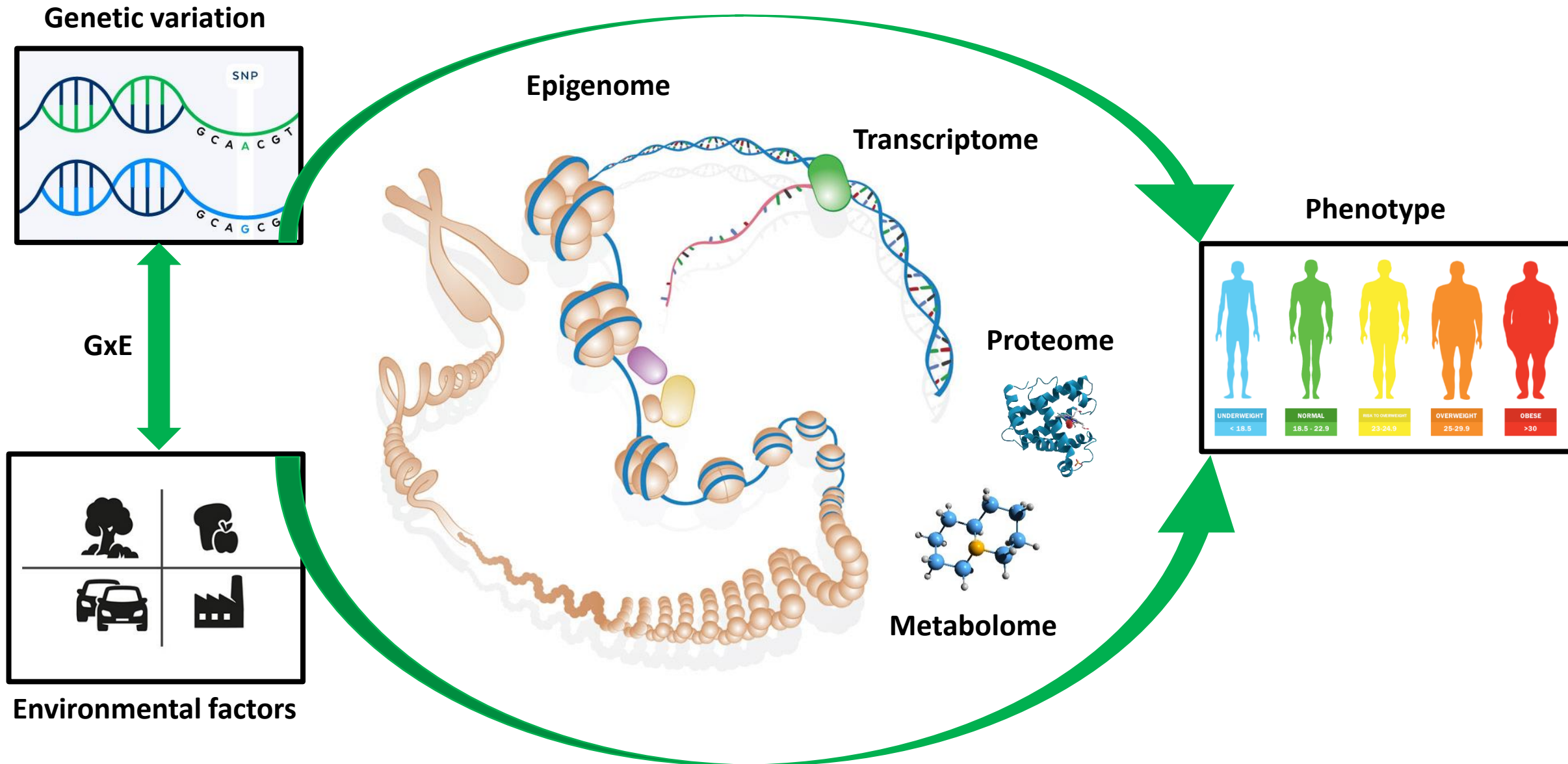
# TIME SPECIFICITY

## Fetal development





# THE LINK BETWEEN EXPOSURES, GENETIC VARIATION AND TRAITS



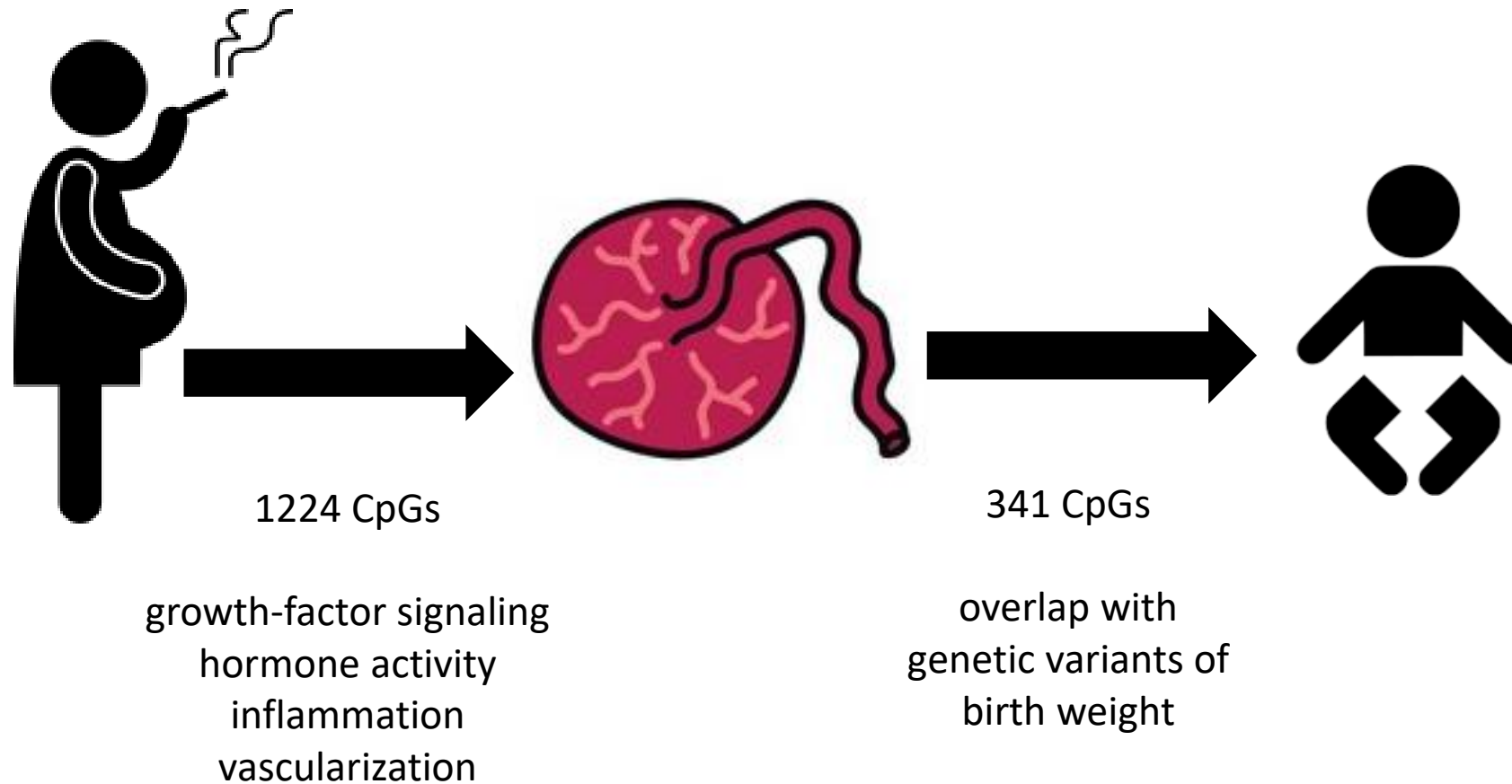
# APPLICATIONS OF EPIGENETICS

## **Main applications of epigenetics**

- Understand biological mechanisms from environment to disease
- Stratify disease in subtypes for diagnosis
- Predict disease risk, treatment response...
- Predict past exposures

# UNDERSTAND BIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS

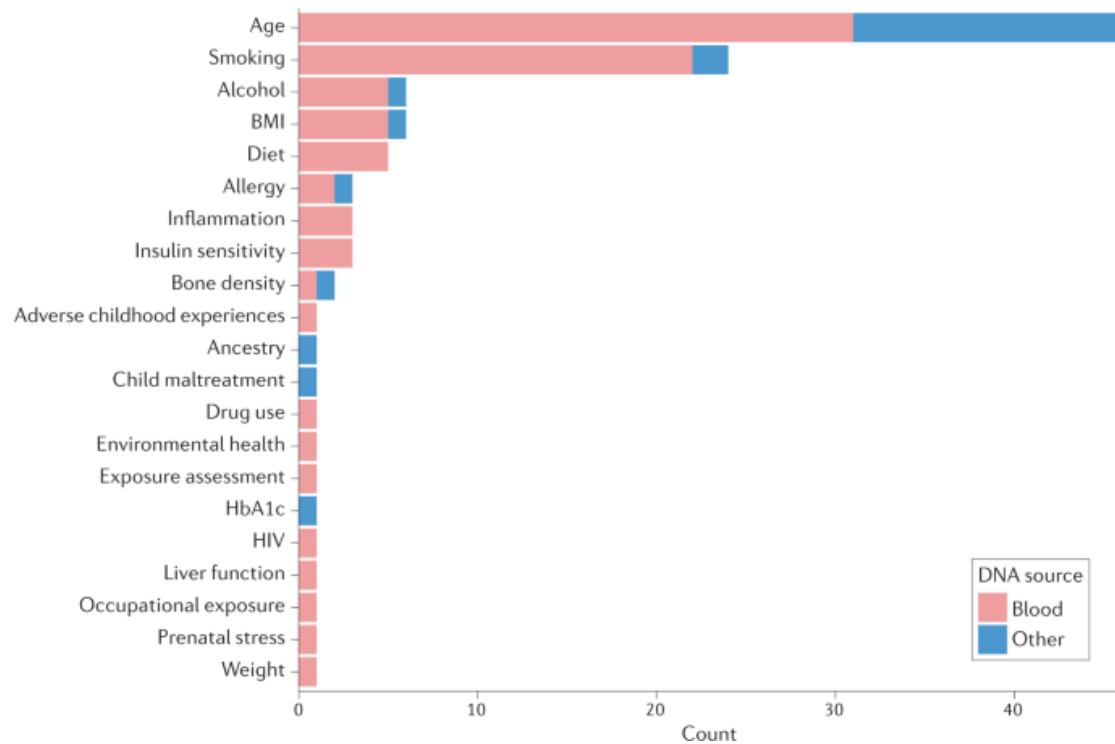
## Maternal tobacco smoking – placental methylation – birth weight





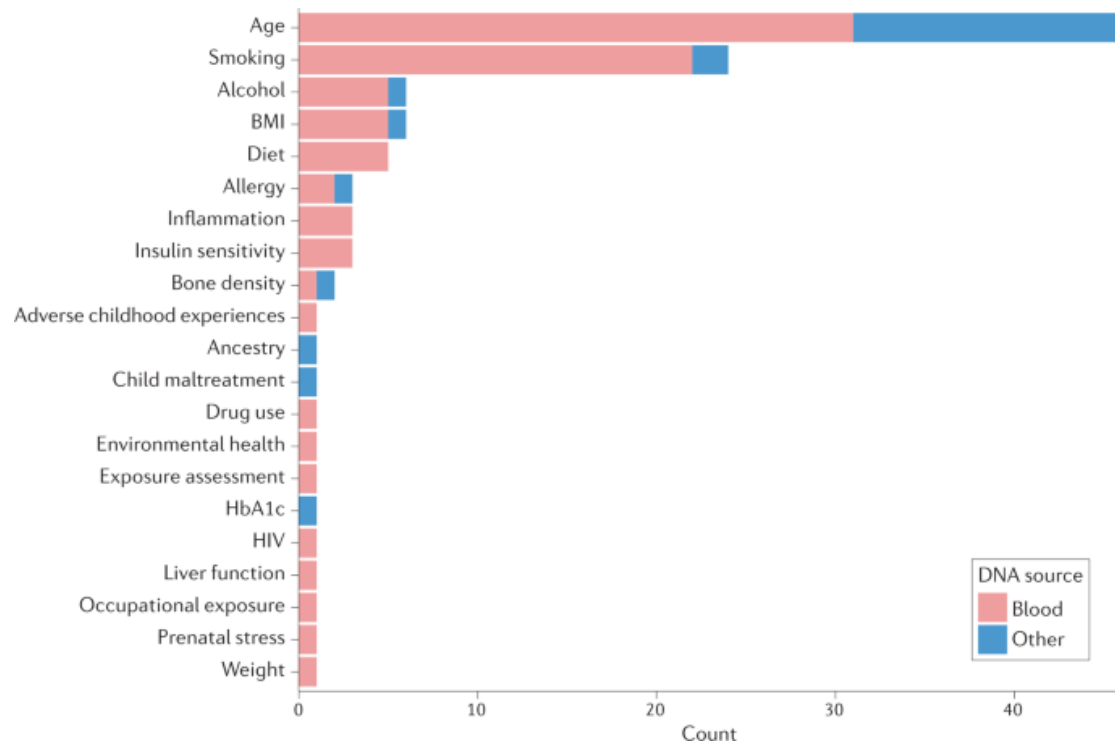
# EPIGENETIC SCORES FOR PREDICTION

## Prediction of health risk factors and exposures



# EPIGENETIC SCORES FOR PREDICTION

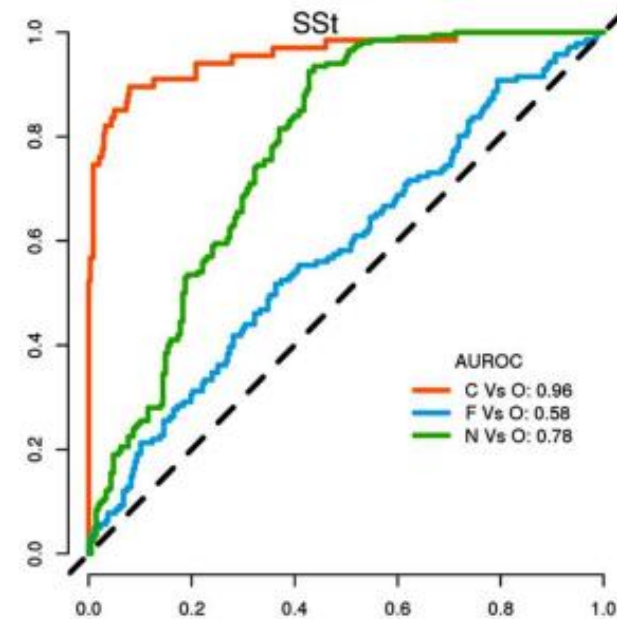
## Prediction of health risk factors and exposures



## Prediction of smoking status

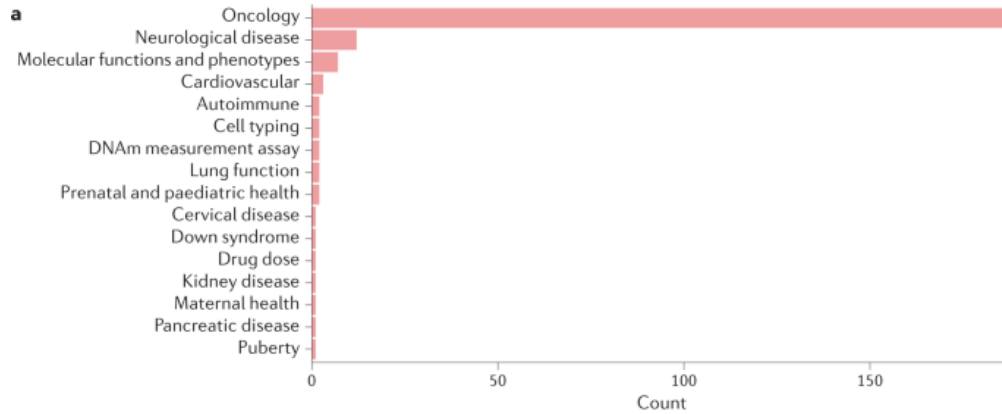
EpiSmokEr R package – blood methylation data

C: Current, F: Former, N: Never and O: other two categories



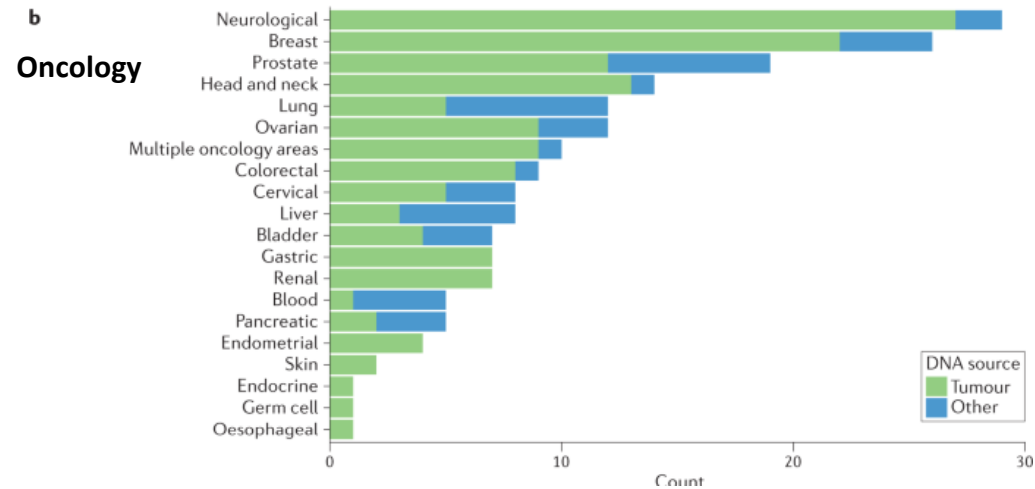
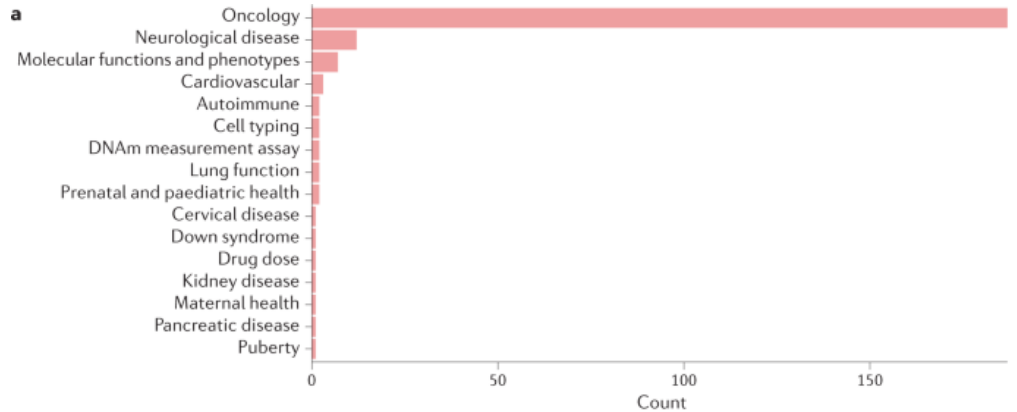
# EPIGENETIC SCORES FOR PREDICTION

## Prediction of health outcomes



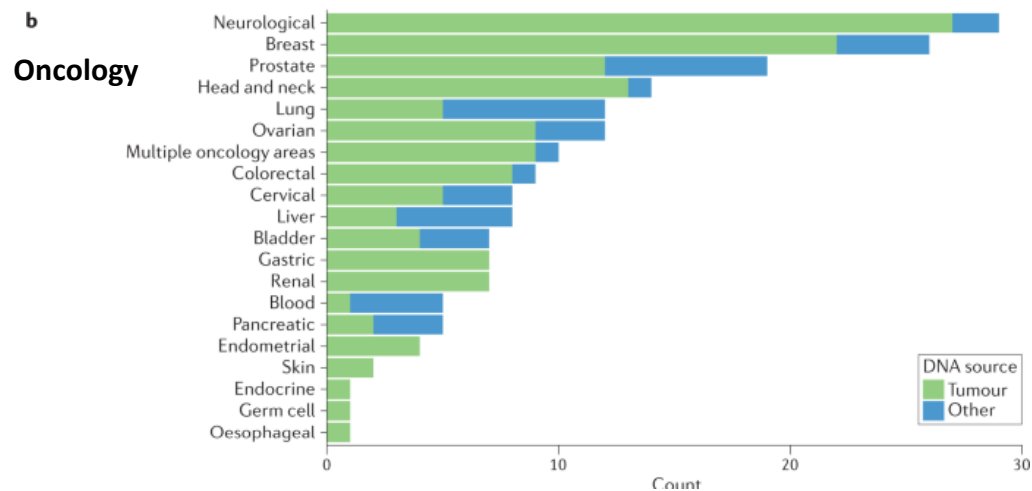
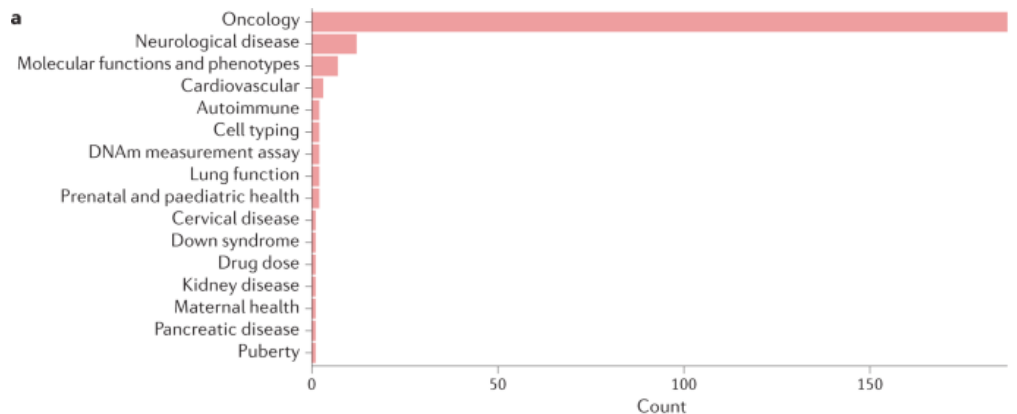
# EPIGENETIC SCORES FOR PREDICTION

## Prediction of health outcomes



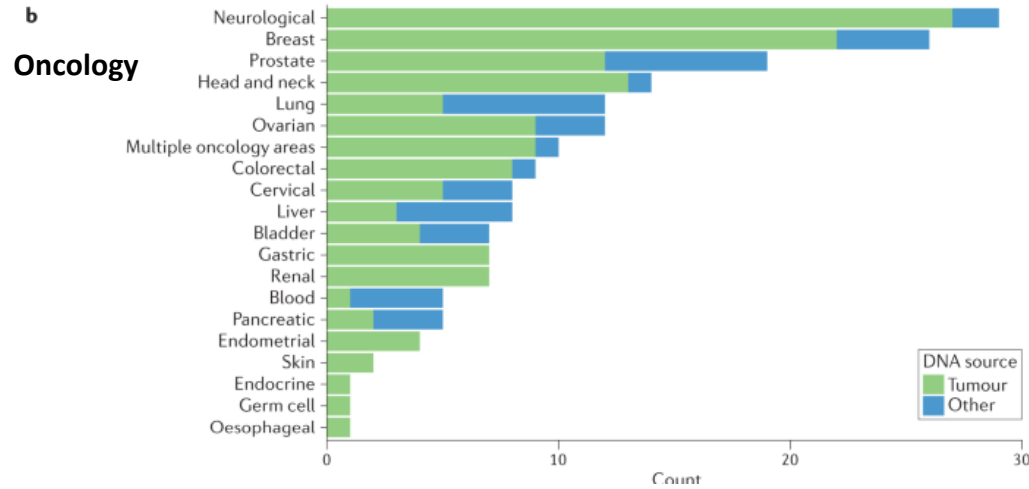
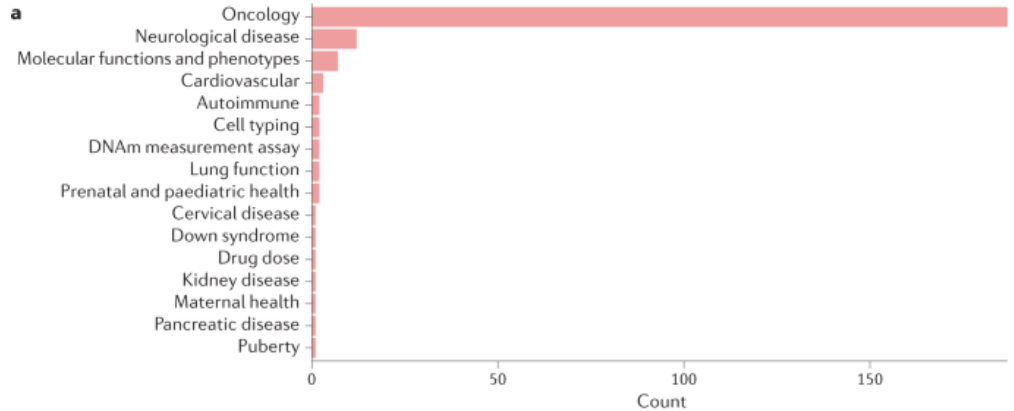
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## Prediction of health outcomes

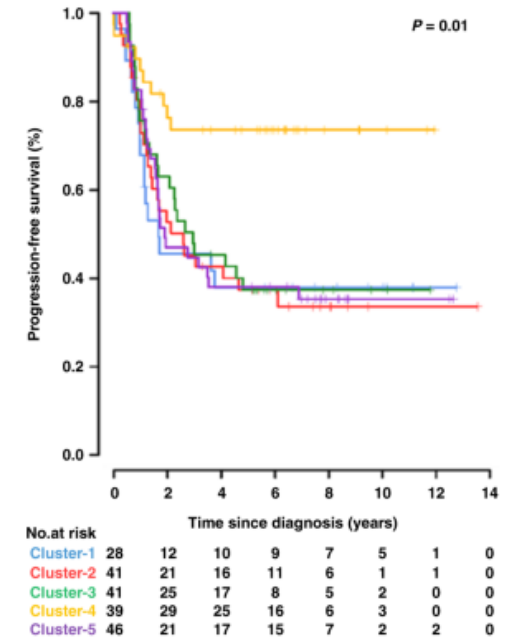
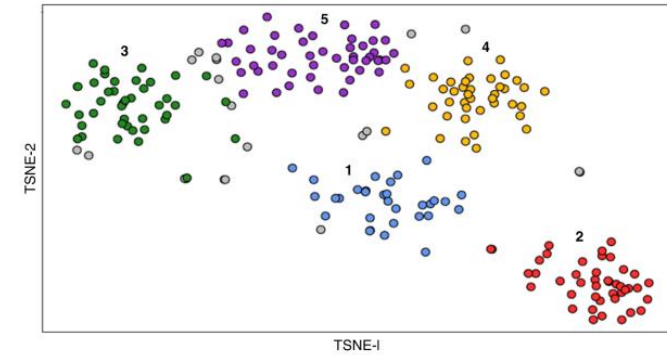


# EPIGENETIC SCORES FOR PREDICTION

## Prediction of health outcomes



## Primary neuroblastoma



# INTRODUCTION TO EPIGENOME-WIDE ASSOCIATION STUDIES (EWAS)

## 1. EPIGENETICS AMONG TRANSITIONING AFRICAN POPULATIONS

(Felix P Chilunga)

# INTRODUCTION TO EPIGENOME-WIDE ASSOCIATION STUDIES (EWAS)

## 1. RESOURCES AND TOOLS FOR EPIGENETICS

**Go to:** [https://isglobal-brge.github.io/course\\_methylation/resources-and-tools-for-epigenetics-in-bioconductor.html](https://isglobal-brge.github.io/course_methylation/resources-and-tools-for-epigenetics-in-bioconductor.html)