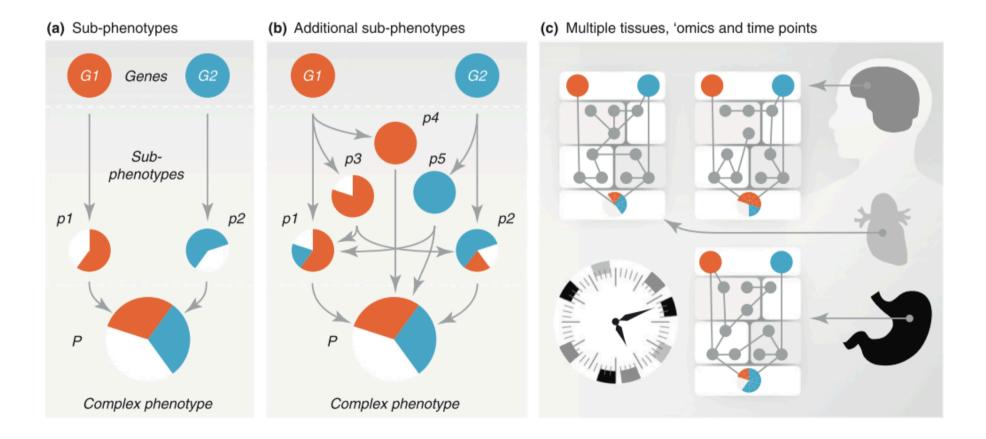
Integrative omics

Michael Inouye Baker Heart and Diabetes Institute Univ of Melbourne / Monash Univ

Summer Institute in Statistical Genetics 2017 Integrative Genomics Module Seattle

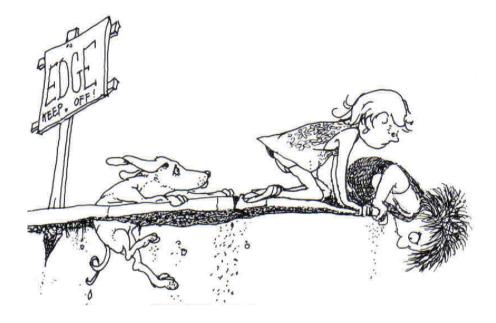
> **@minouye271** www.inouyelab.org

Background



Inouye, Trends Genetics 2011

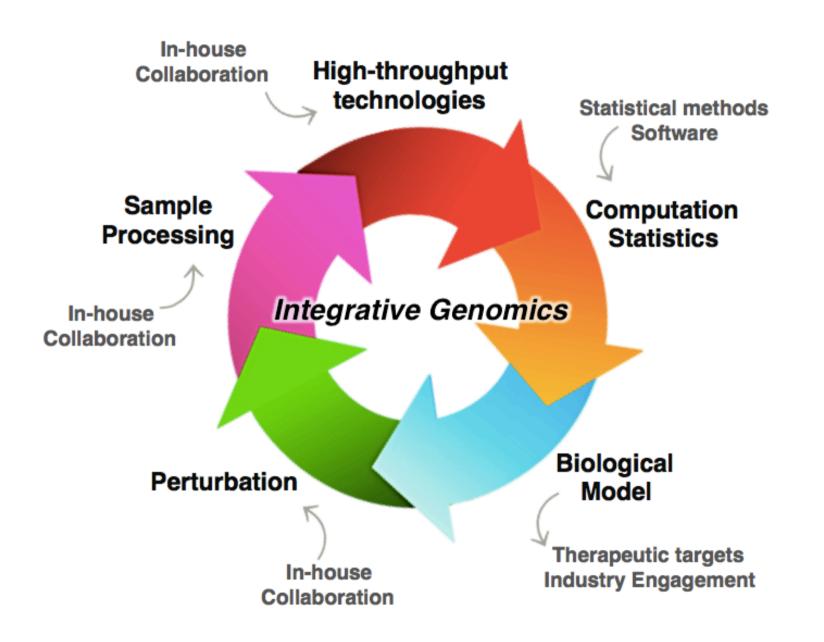
Where the sidewalk ends...



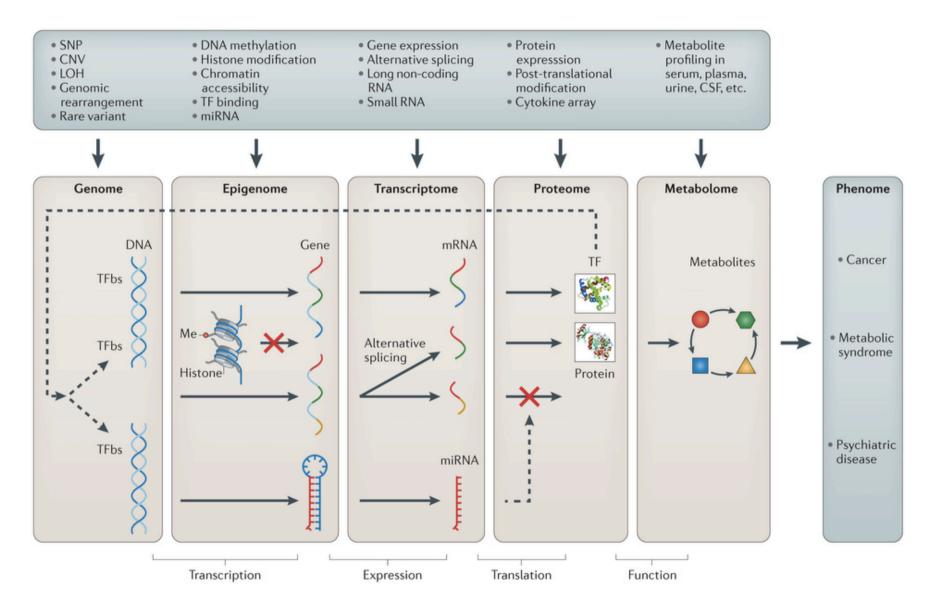
Integrative analysis is a relatively undeveloped area Lots of scope for development and novel ideas Nothing close to consensus on analytical approaches and strategies

Why integrate?

- It's likely that variation within a single omic data type (e.g. genome) will not capture the complexity of the phenotype
- It may not explain all of phenotypic variance nor identify all the causal factors
- Integration may better explain phenotype and identify/characterise (multiple) pathways and intervention points to control phenotype



Biological framework for multi-omics



Ritchie MD et al, Nat Rev Genet 2015

Challenges

• Large P: High dimensionality

- 10K, 100K, 100M variables per sample
- Small N

• Heterogeneous data

- Different molecules
- Different technologies
- Different sampling strategies
- Correlation
- Computational efficiency/feasibility

Main things to be aware of

- Understand the biological models underlying the data
 - Context and interpretation
- Know the technology
 - Batches, biases, error profiles, sensitivities/specificities, missing data
- Know the sampling strategy(s)
 - Group-wise (case/control), population-based, enrichments, stimuli?
- Spend time exploring the data
 - Without exception, you will see things that require follow up
- Build analysis pipelines and log all analyses
- The data may be complex but your analysis and presentation doesn't have to be

Role of transcriptome in integrative analyses

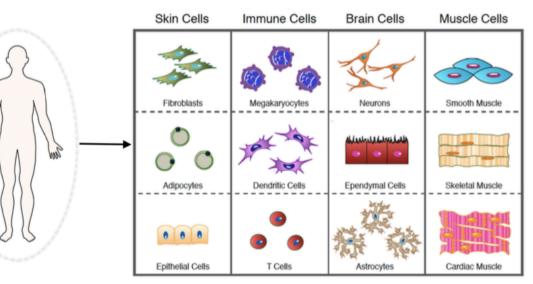
- Insights into biomolecular networks
- Less technical variability than proteomics
- Relatively affordable
- Stable tissues and cell types are (usually) readily available
- Many network methods have been applied to gene expression data in the past
- Gene expression is thus a convenient way to characterise the average biological state of the cell population(s) being assessed

A Google Maps for the Human Body

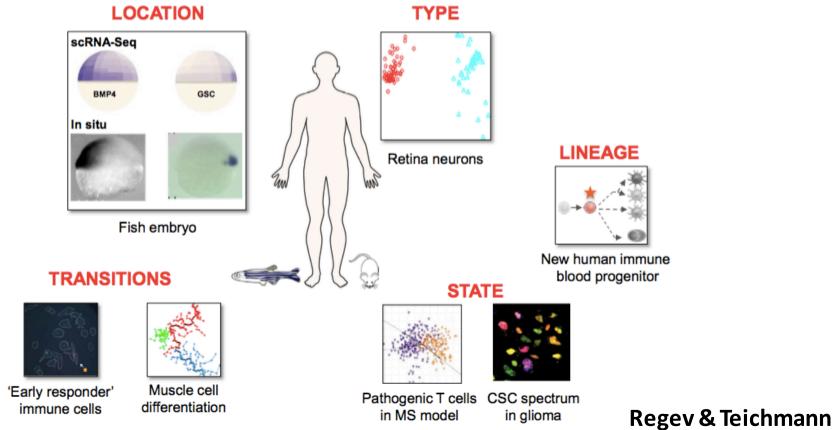
A group of scientists has taken the first important steps towards creating the Human Cell Atlas—a complete inventory of our staggeringly diverse cells.

ED YONG | OCT 14, 2016 | SCIENCE

www.humancellatlas.org



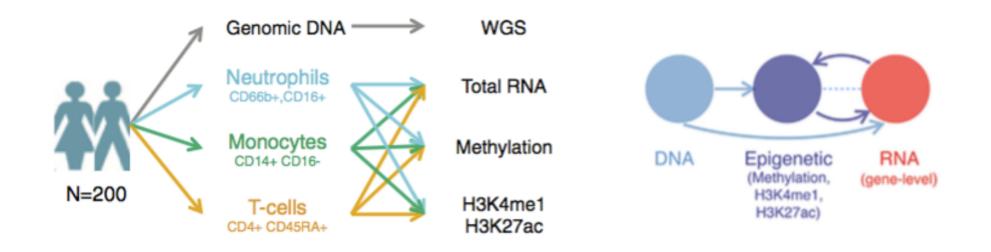
Human adult 2x10¹³ cells



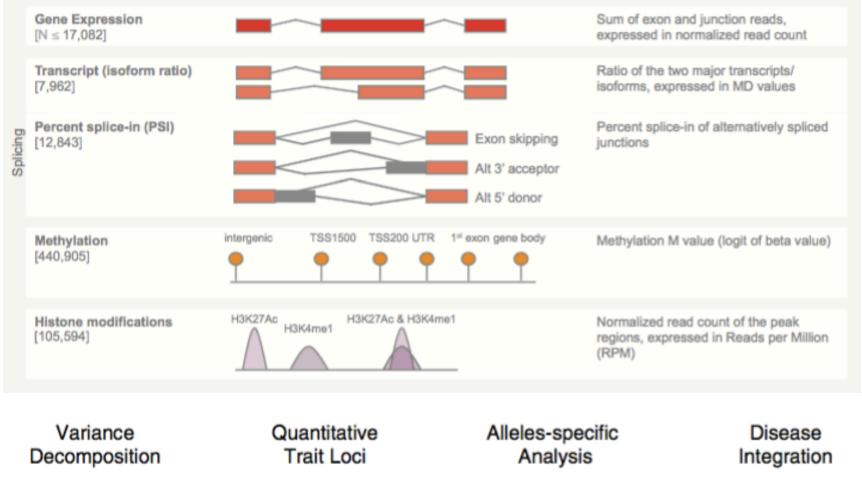
Genetic Drivers of Epigenetic and Transcriptional Variation in Human Immune Cells

Lu Chen,^{1,2,28} Bing Ge,^{3,28} Francesco Paolo Casale,^{4,28} Louella Vasquez,^{1,28} Tony Kwan,³ Diego Garrido-Martín,^{5,6} Stephen Watt,¹ Ying Yan,¹ Kousik Kundu,^{1,2} Simone Ecker,^{7,8} Avik Datta,⁹ David Richardson,⁹ Frances Burden,^{2,18} Daniel Mead,¹ Alice L. Mann,¹ Jose Maria Fernandez,⁷ Sophia Rowlston,^{2,18} Steven P. Wilder,¹⁰ Samantha Farrow,^{2,18} Xiaojian Shao,³ John J. Lambourne,^{3,2,18} Adriana Redensek,³ Cornelis A. Albers,^{13,16} Vyacheslav Amstislavskiy,¹⁴ Sofie Ashford,^{2,18} Kim Berentsen,¹⁵ Lorenzo Bomba,¹ Guillaume Bourque,³ David Bujold,³ Stephan Busche,³ Maxime Caron,³ Shu-Huang Chen,³ Warren Cheung,³ Oliver Delaneau,¹² Emmanouil T. Dermitzakis,¹² Heather Elding,¹ Irina Colgiu,¹⁷ Frederik O. Bagger,^{2,4,18} Paul Flicek,⁹ Ehsan Habibi,¹⁵ Valentina lotchkova,^{1,11} Eva Janssen-Megens,¹⁵ Bowon Kim,¹⁵ Hans Lehrach,¹⁴ Ernesto Lowy,⁹ Amit Mandoli,¹⁵ Filomena Matarese,¹⁵ Matthew T. Maurano,¹⁹ John A. Morris,³ Vera Pancaldi,⁷ Farzin Pourfarzad,²⁰ Karola Rehnstrom,^{2,18} Augusto Rendon,^{2,21} Thomas Risch,¹⁴ Nilofar Sharifi,¹⁵ Marie-Michelle Simon,³ Marc Sultan,¹⁴ Alfonso Valencia,⁷ Klaudia Walter,¹ Shuang-Yin Wang,¹⁵ Mattia Frontini,^{2,18,22} Stylianos E. Antonarakis,¹² Laura Clarke,⁹ Marie-Laure Yaspo,¹⁴ Stephan Beck,⁸ Roderic Guigo,^{5,6,23} Daniel Rico,^{7,24} Joost H.A. Martens,¹⁵ Willem H. Ouwehand,^{1,2,18,22,25} Taco W. Kuijpers,^{2,20,26} Dirk S. Paul,^{8,27} Hendrik G. Stunnenberg,¹⁵ Oliver Stegle,⁴ Kate Downes,^{2,18} Tomi Pastinen,^{3,*} and Nicole Soranzo^{1,2,22,25,29,*}

Cell 167, 1398–1414 (2016)

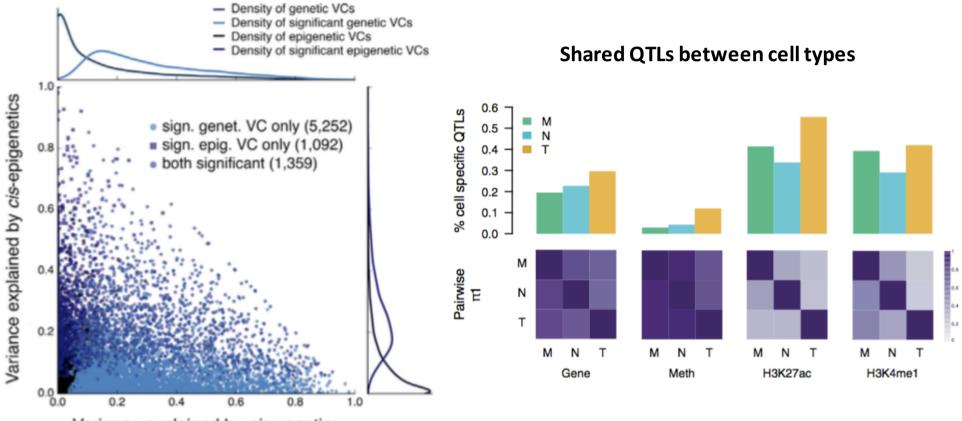


Molecular Data Traits



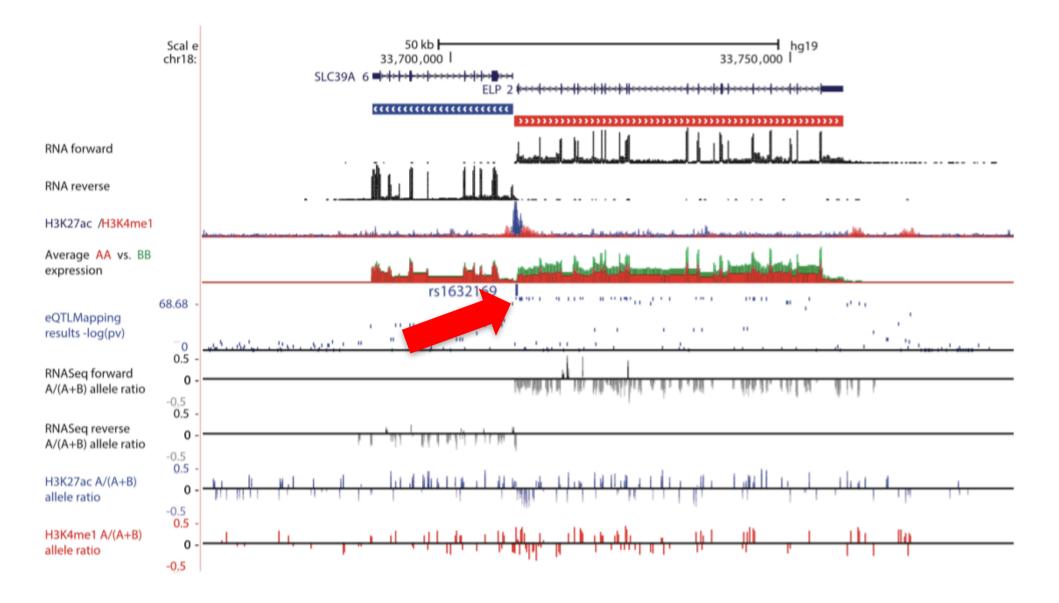
LIMIX: Lippert et al, BioRxiv 2016

Is a gene's (monocyte) transcription dominated by genetic or epigenetic effects?

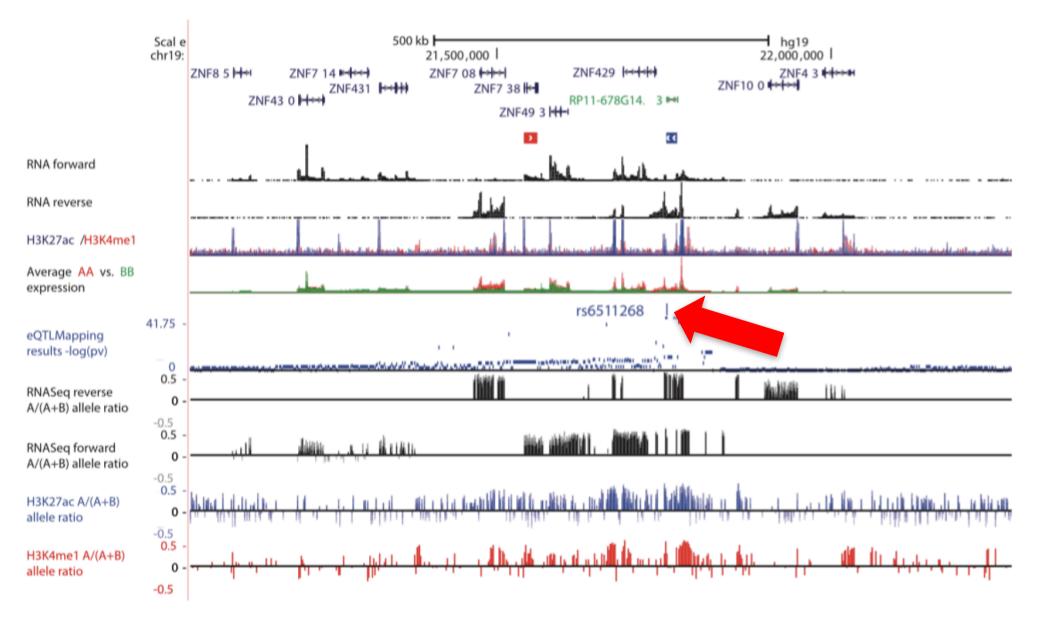


Variance explained by cis-genetics

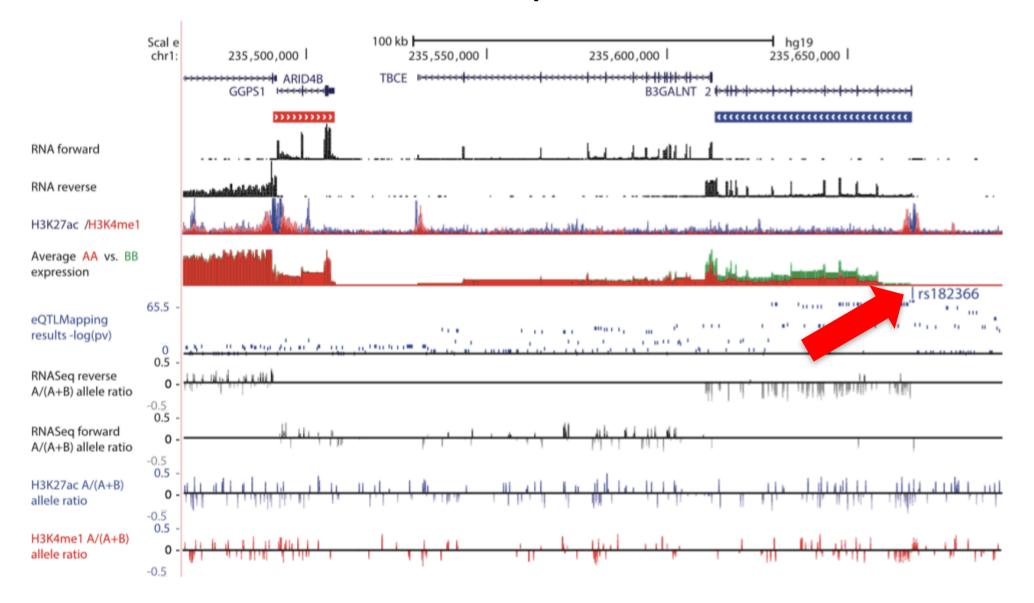
eSNP effects at a bidirectional promoter for SLC39A and ELP



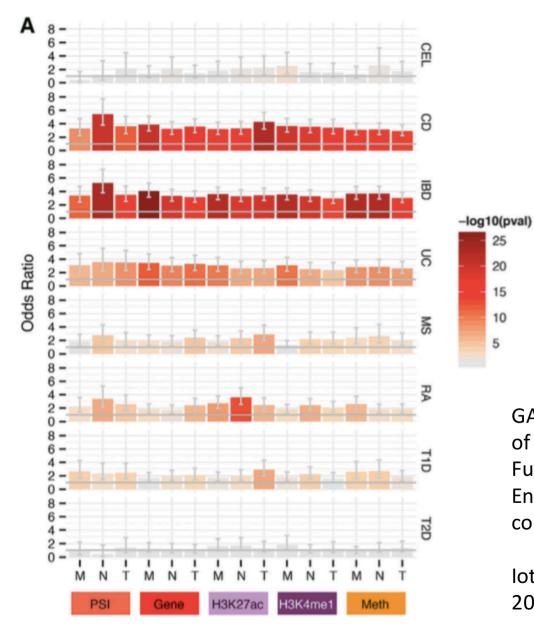
eSNP effects on chromatin and forward/reverse strand expression



eSNP effects B3GALNT & ARID4B promoters but only B3GALNT expression



Enrichment of cell type specific QTLs at autoimmune loci



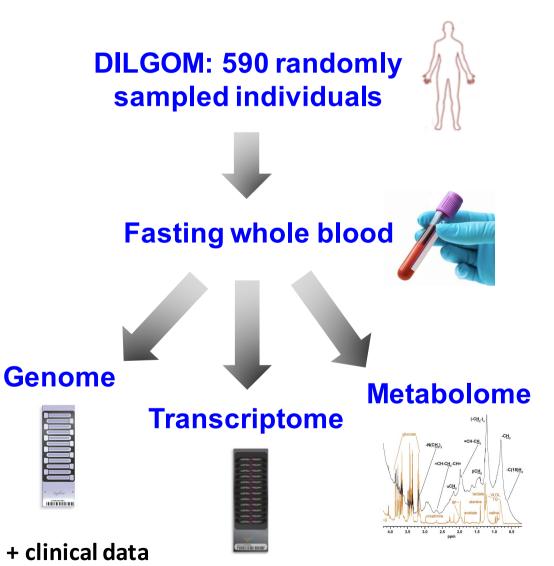
GARFIELD - GWAS Analysis of Regulatory or Functional Informa- tion Enrichment with LD correction.

Iotchkova et al *BioRxiv* 2016

Integrative analysis of genomic, transcriptomic & metabolomic variation

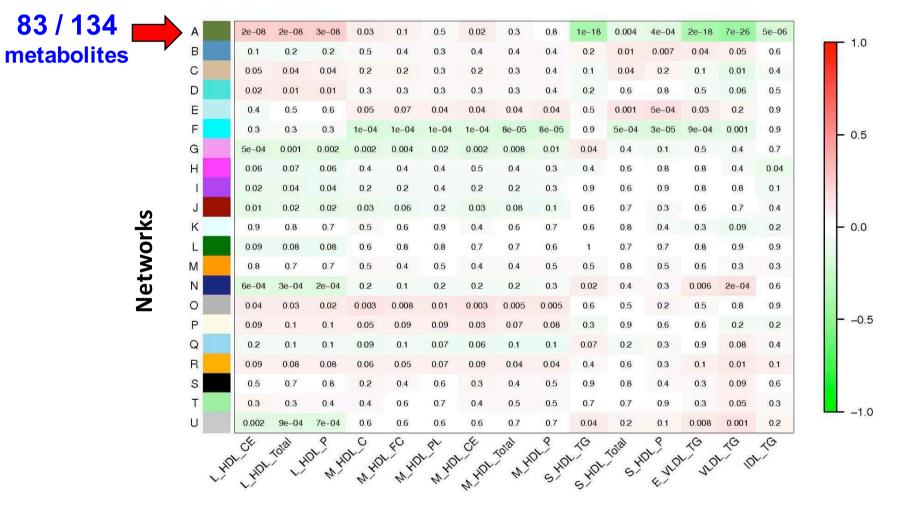






Inouye PLoS Genetics 2010

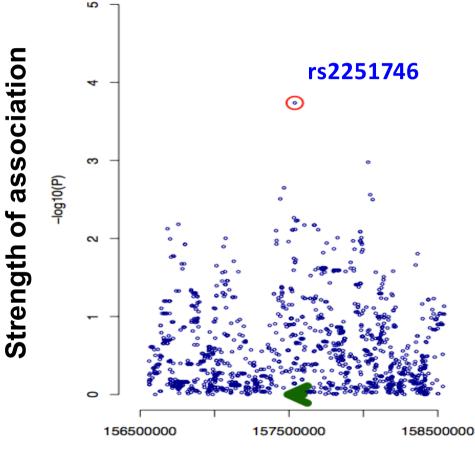
Relationships between gene networks and metabolome



Metabolites

Inouye* & Kettunen* et al; Molecular Systems Biology, 2010

Does genetic variation influence LL module?



Genomic coordinate on chromosome 1 (FCER1A)

FCER1A	P = 1.83x10 ⁻⁴
LL module	$P = 4.28 \times 10^{-6}$

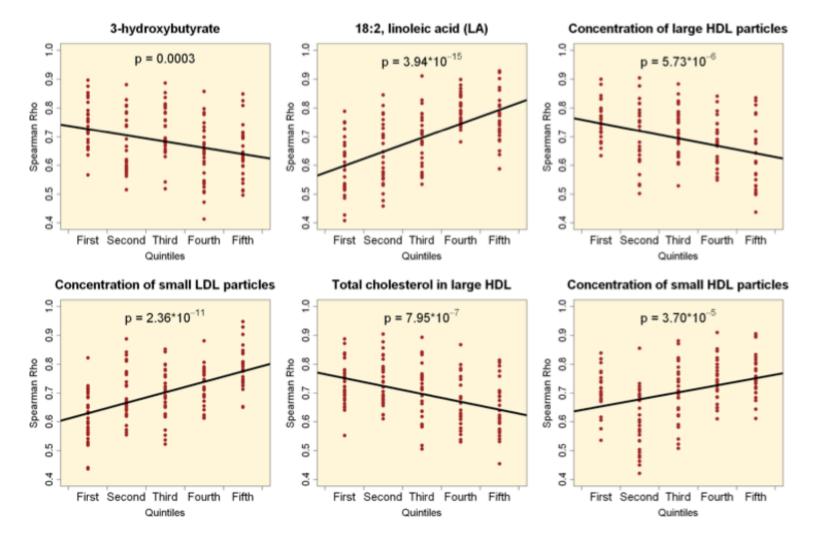
OPEN access Freely available online

PLOS GENETICS

Genome-Wide Scan on Total Serum IgE Levels Identifies *FCER1A* as Novel Susceptibility Locus

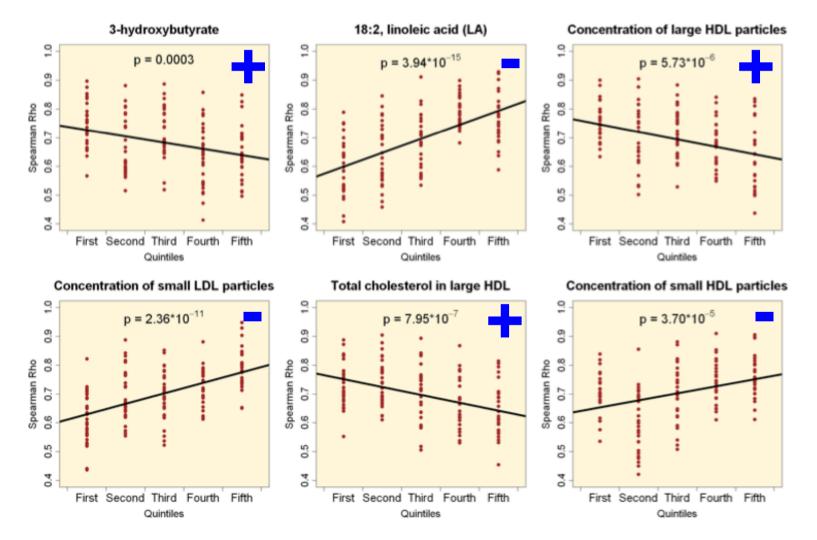
Stephan Weidinger^{1,2}*, Christian Gieger^{3,4}*, Elke Rodriguez², Hansjörg Baurecht^{2,5}, Martin Mempel^{1,2}, Norman Klopp³, Henning Gohlke³, Stefan Wagenpfeil^{5,6}, Markus Ollert^{1,2}, Johannes Ring¹, Heidrun Behrendt², Joachim Heinrich³, Natalija Novak⁷, Thomas Bieber⁷, Ursula Krämer⁸, Dietrich Berdel⁹, Andrea von Berg⁹, Carl Peter Bauer¹⁰, Olf Herbarth¹¹, Sibylle Koletzko¹², Holger Prokisch^{13,14}, Divya Mehta^{13,14}, Thomas Meitinger^{13,14}, Martin Depner¹², Erika von Mutius¹², Liming Liang¹⁵, Miriam Moffatt¹⁶, William Cookson¹⁶, Michael Kabesch¹², H.-Erich Wichmann^{3,4}, Thomas Illig³

LL module appears reactive, do metabolites affect its connectivity?



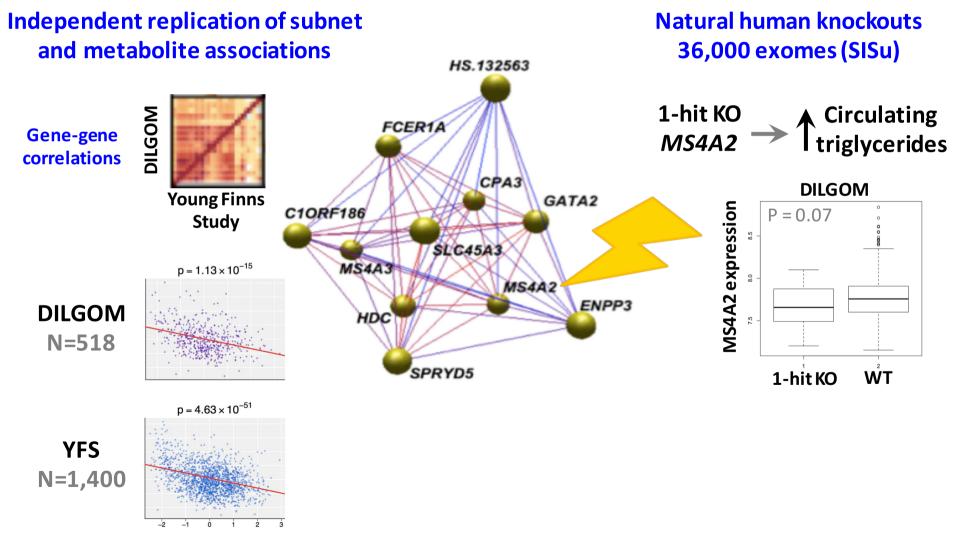
Inouye* & Kettunen* et al; Molecular Systems Biology, 2010

Potential negative feedback loop



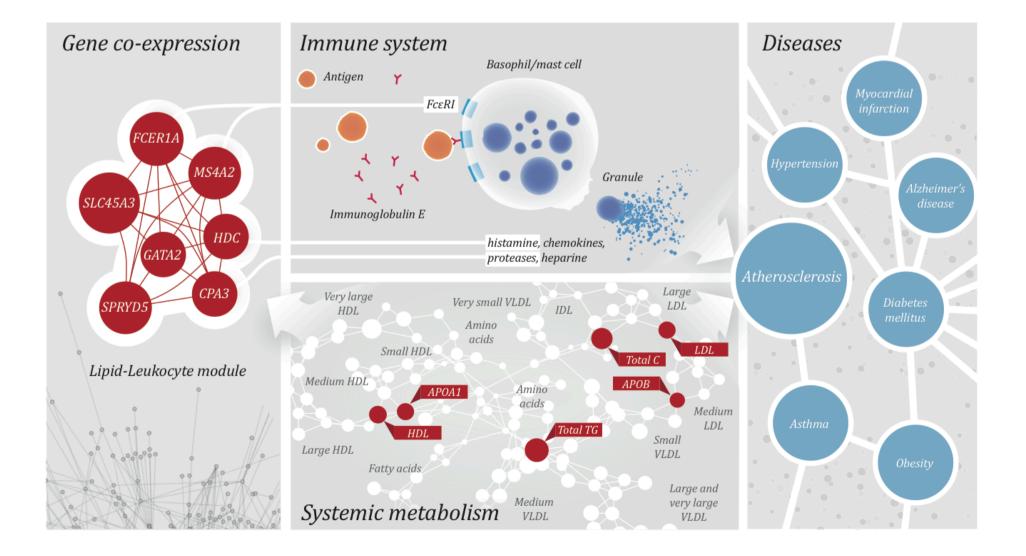
Inouye* & Kettunen* et al; Molecular Systems Biology, 2010

IgE signaling subnetwork at the transcriptome - metabolome interface

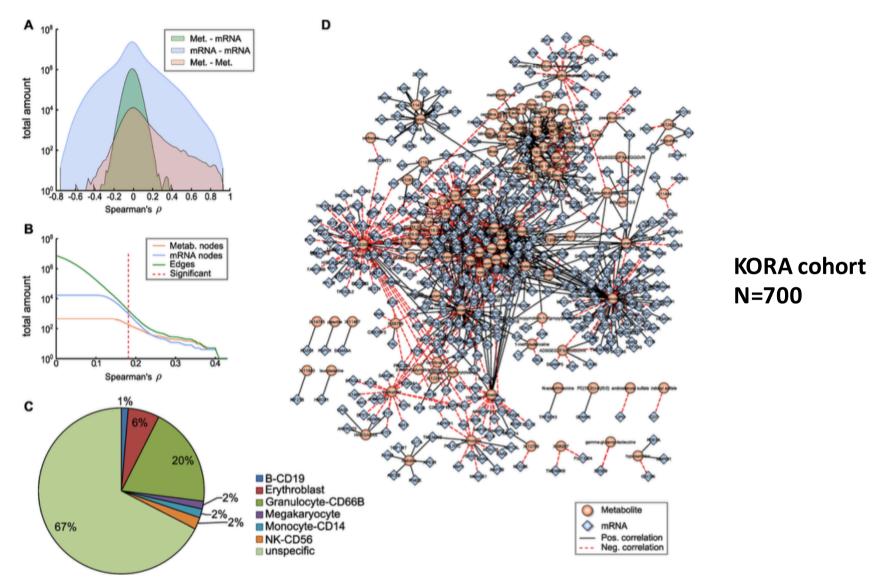


Lim, ..., Daly, Palotie PLoS Genetics 2014

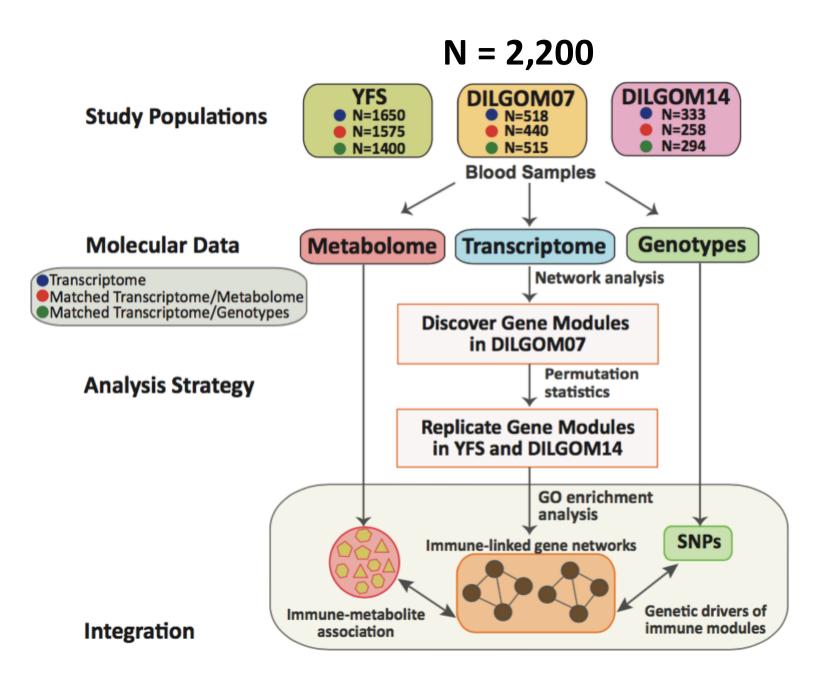
Constructing a working biological model



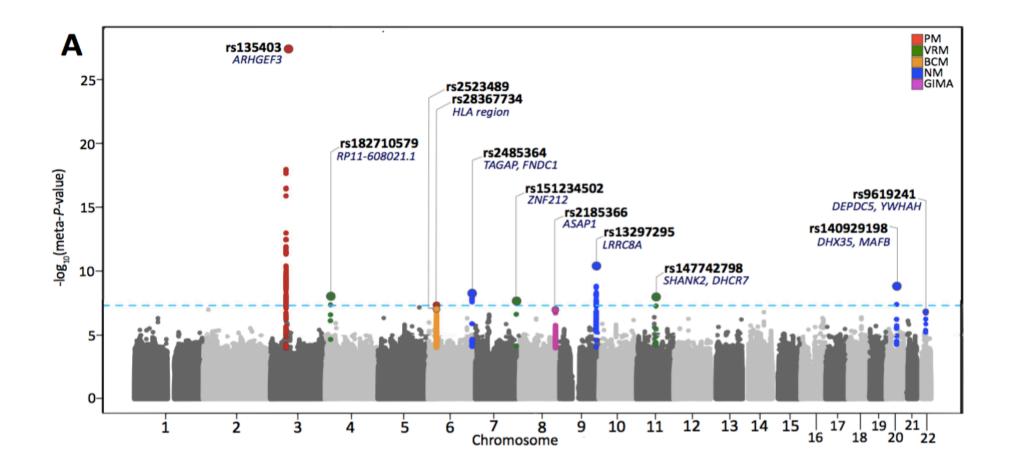
External validation

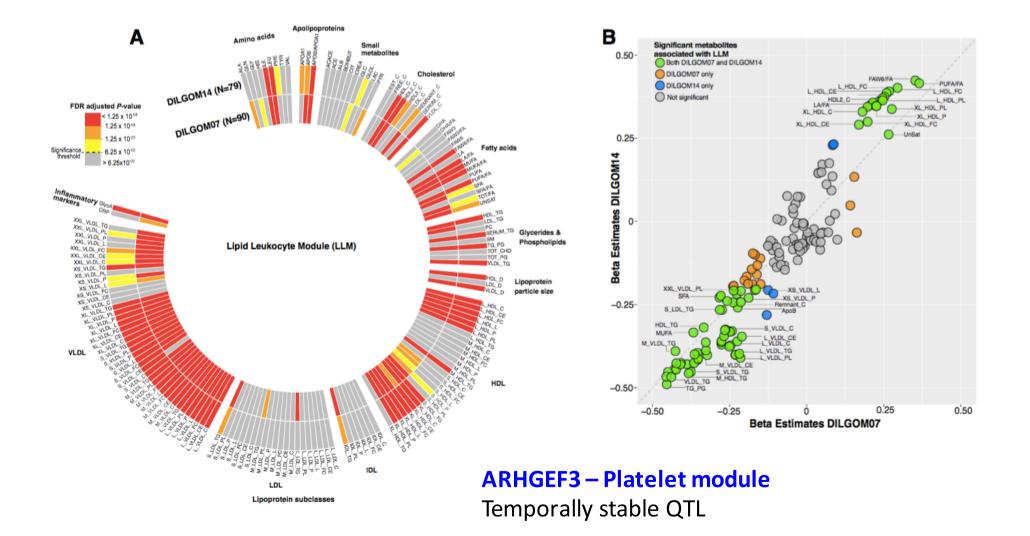


Bartel & Theis, PLoS Genetics 2015



Blood transcriptional network associations **Apolipoproteins** Amino acids Small metabolites with metabolome Cholesterol C C LLM (124) FDR adjusted P-value NM (122) < 1.25 x 10-04 1.25 x 10-04 GIMA (98) 1.25 x 10-03 GIMB (82) Significance _ _ _ 6.25 x 10⁻⁰³ Fatty acids > 6.25x10-03 PM (56) CCLM (24) BCM (14) Inflammatory Giyce markers CRi VRM (8) XXL_VLDL_TG TG **Glycerides &** XXL_VLDL_PL SERUM_TG Phospholipids XXL_VLDL_P SM XXL_VLDL_FC XXL_VLDL_FC XXL_VLDL_CE XXL_VLDL_CE XXL_VLDL_CE XXL_VLDL_TG TG/PG TOT CHO TOT_PG VLDL_TG XS_VLDL_PL HDL_D XS_VLDL_F Lipoprotein LDL_D XS_VLDL_ particle size VLDL_D XS_VLDL VLDL HDL - TOCO IDL LDL Lipoprotein subclasses





Summary

- Integrative omics is a highly promising and evolving field with many challenges to be addressed
- Transcriptome and scRNA-seq are rapidly advancing in size and scope
- Global patterns vs intriguing specific examples
- Transcriptome-metabolome (and microbiotametabolome) interactions are extensive

Accessible resources for integrative genomics

- SageBase (via Sage BioNetworks)
- UK BioBank
- ImmGen
- ImmVar
- ENCODE
- THL Biobank
- TwinsUK
- iHMP / HMP2
- GTEx
- Epigenomics Roadmap Project
- Collaborative Cross (~outbred mice)
- Coming Soon: Precision Medicine Initiative