



# Introduction to Genetics and Genomics

## 5b. Ancient Genomic Medicine

[lachance.joseph@gmail.com](mailto:lachance.joseph@gmail.com)

<https://popgen.gatech.edu/>

# Applying precision medicine to ancient DNA



Taylor Cooper

 **Georgia** Institute  
of **Tech**nology

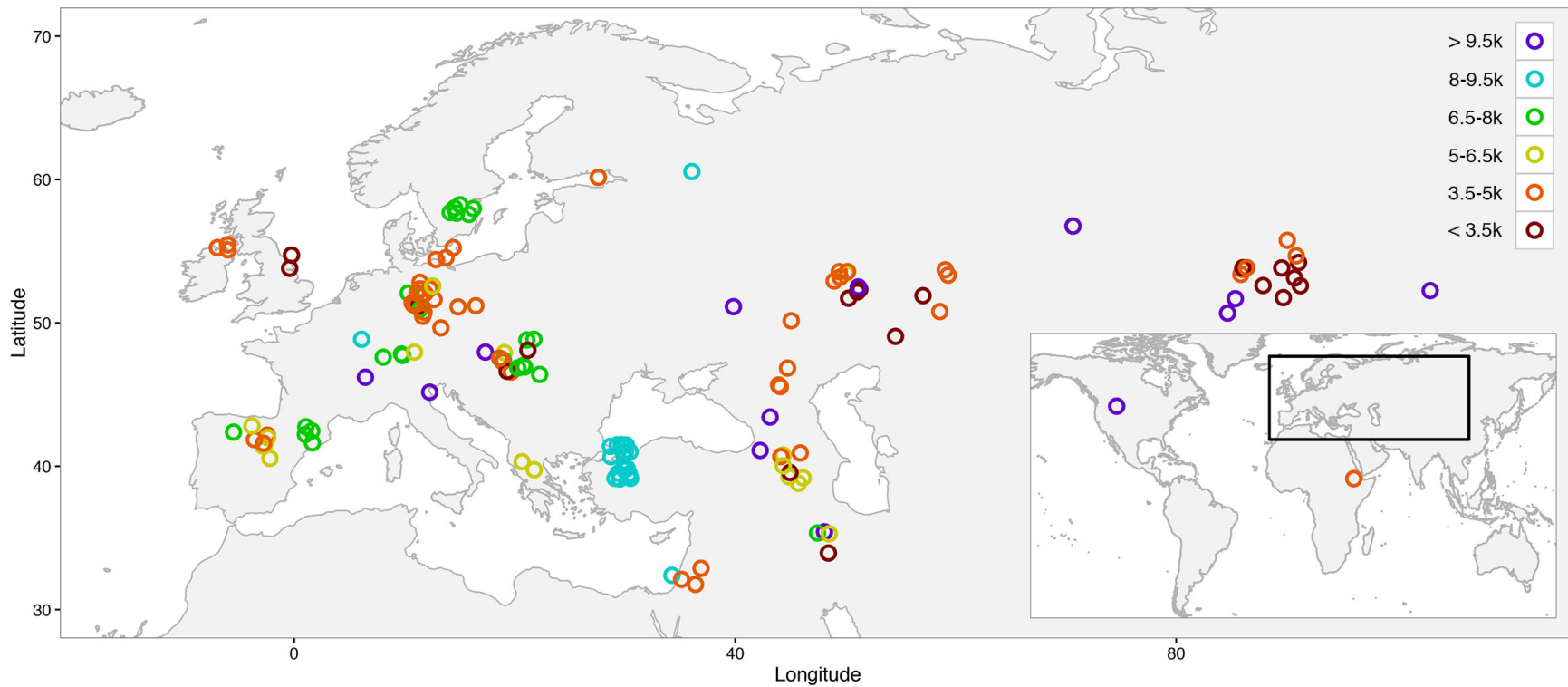


Ali Berens

 **Georgia** Institute  
of **Tech**nology

# Ancient genomes

## A. Sample Age Range (years BP)





# Genetic architecture matters

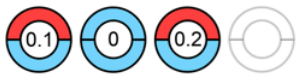
- Our model assumes additive genetic effects at each locus

$$GRS_i = \sum_{l=1}^{L_i} \beta_l \times (\# \text{ of copies of the risk allele at locus } l \text{ in ancient individual } i)$$

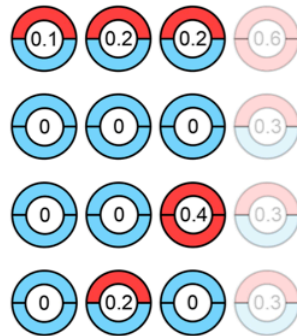
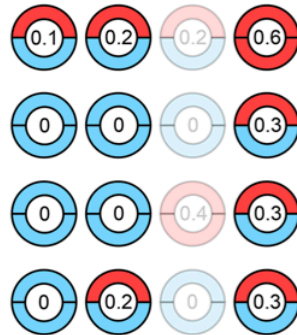
- How would our predictions be different if disease alleles are recessive?
- What about dominant disease alleles?

# Calculating genetic risk

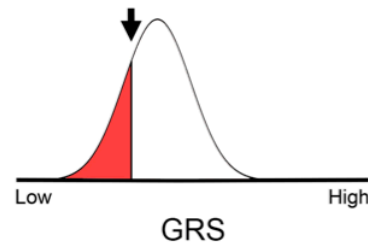
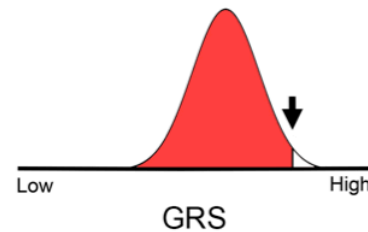
Ancient genomes



Modern genomes (simulated)



Modern GRS distribution



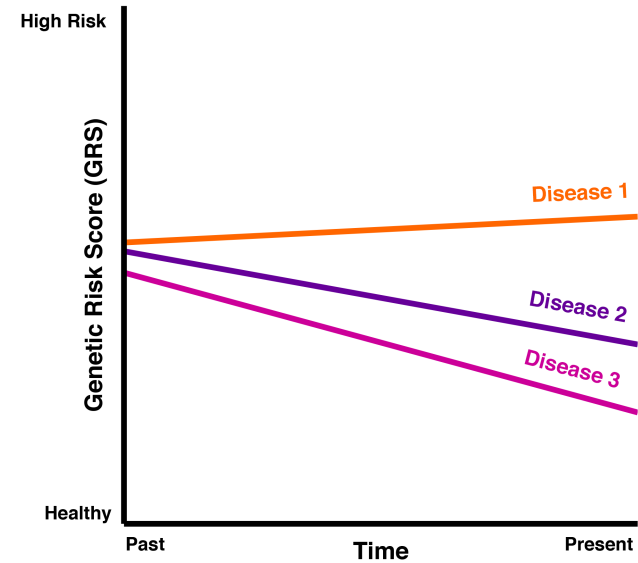
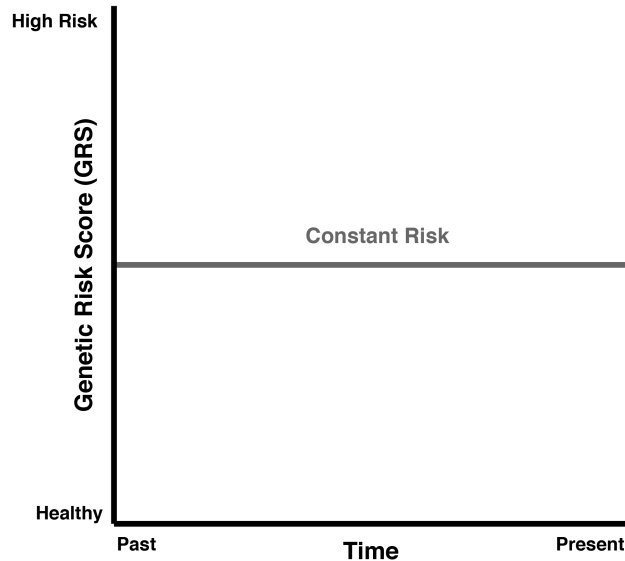
Ancient GRS percentile

98th percentile

20th percentile

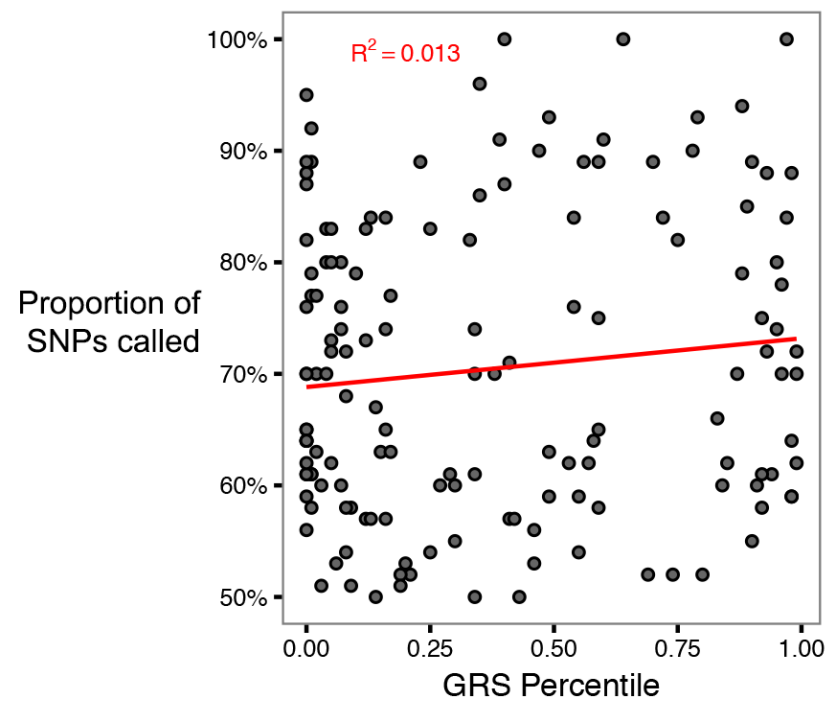
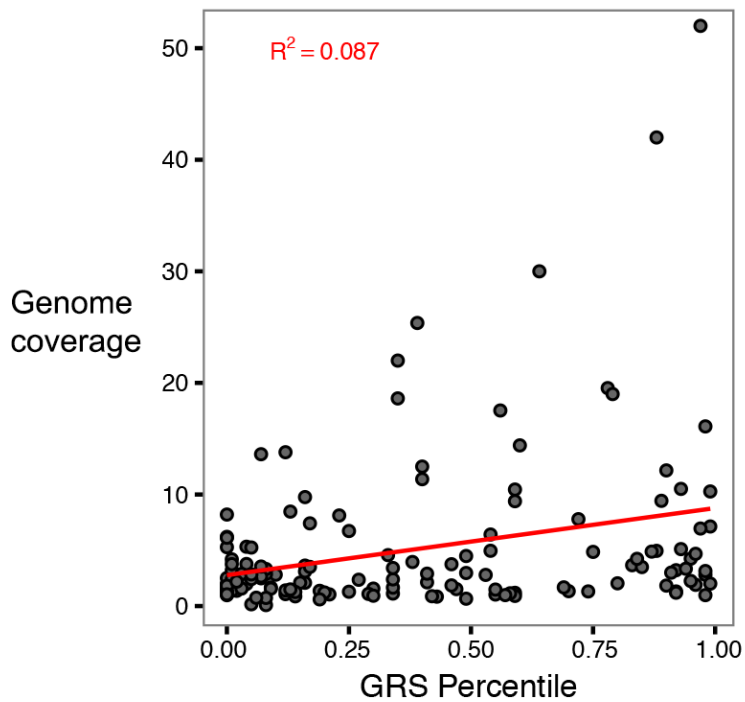
- Key assumption: each disease allele acts independently

# What sorts of patterns do we expect to see?



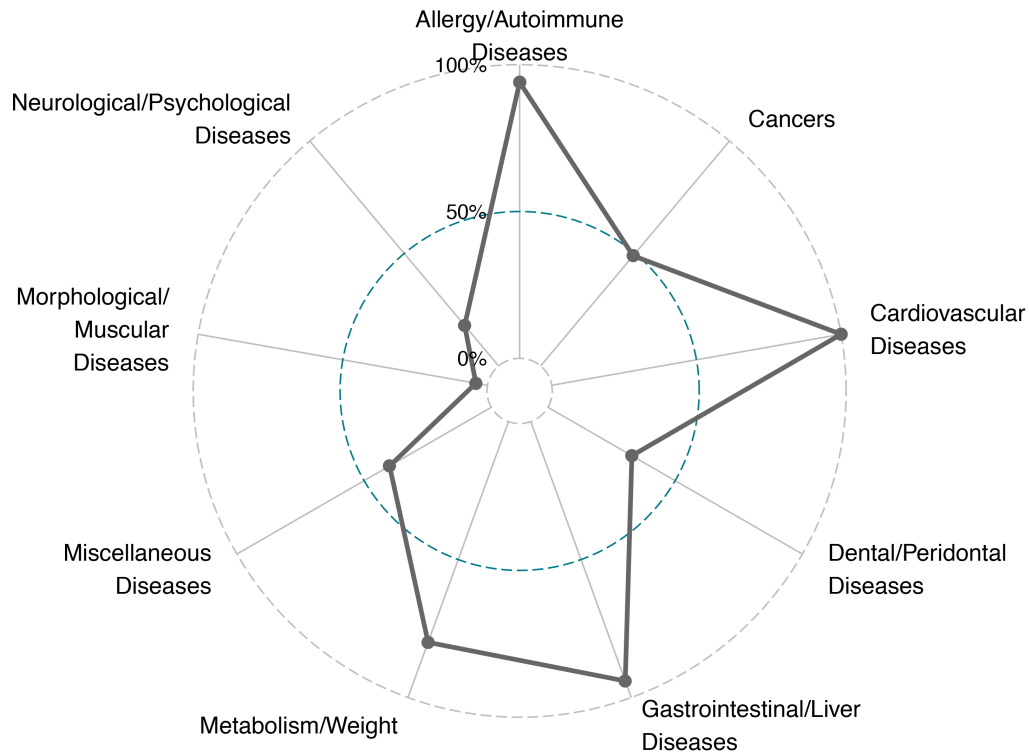
- Has the genomic health of humans changed over time?
- Which diseases show the largest effect?

# Minimal effects of DNA quality



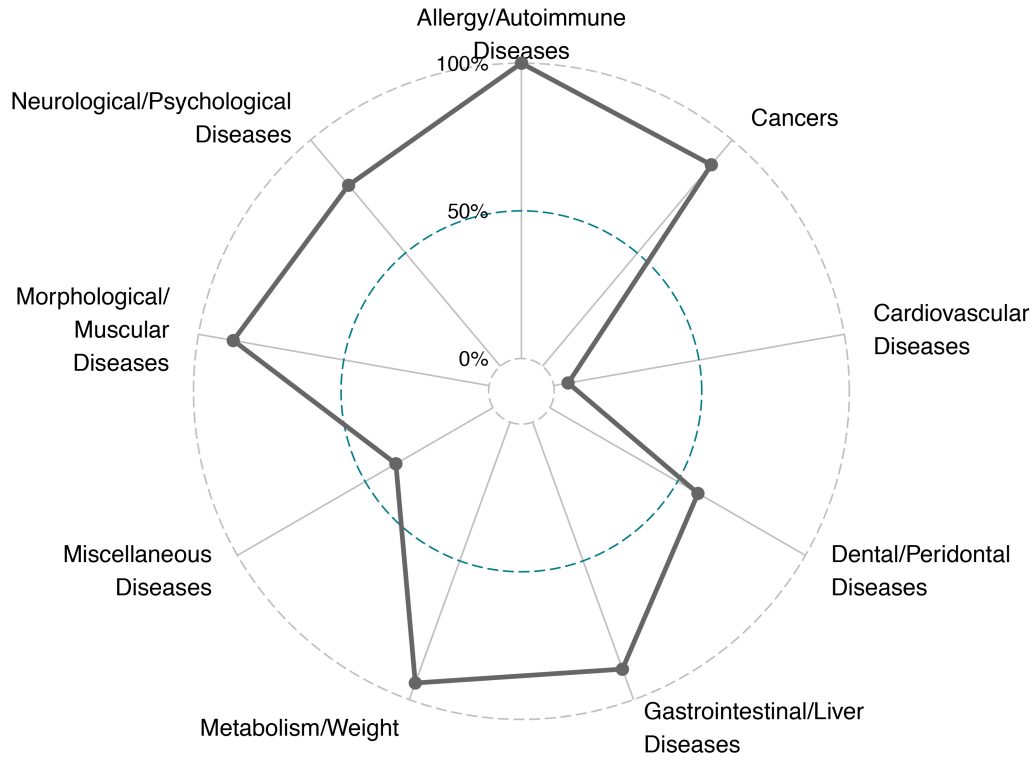


# Ötzi the Tyrolean Iceman

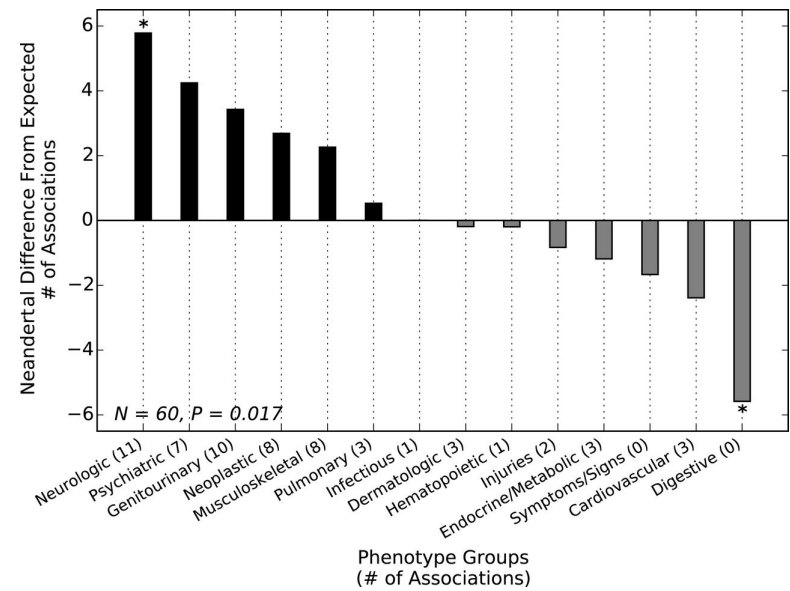


Murphy, et al. (*Radiology*, 2003)  
Keller, et al. (*Nature Communications*, 2012)

# Altai Neanderthal



Phenotype	Discovery (E1)		Replication (E2)		Replication (E2; two-GRM)	
	Risk explained	P	Risk explained	P	Risk explained	P
Actinic keratosis	0.64%	0.066	3.37%	0.0059	2.49%	0.036
Mood disorders	1.11%	0.0091	0.75%	0.018	0.68%	0.029
Depression	2.03%	0.0023	1.15%	0.020	1.06%	0.031
Obesity	0.59%	0.048	1.23%	0.030	0.39%	0.27
Seborrheic keratosis	0.77%	0.038	0.61%	0.045	0.41%	0.13
Overweight	0.60%	0.037	0.53%	0.052	0.23%	0.24
Acute upper respiratory infections	0.70%	0.043	0.56%	0.062	0.34%	0.18
Coronary atherosclerosis	0.68%	0.04	0.42%	0.098	0.34%	0.15



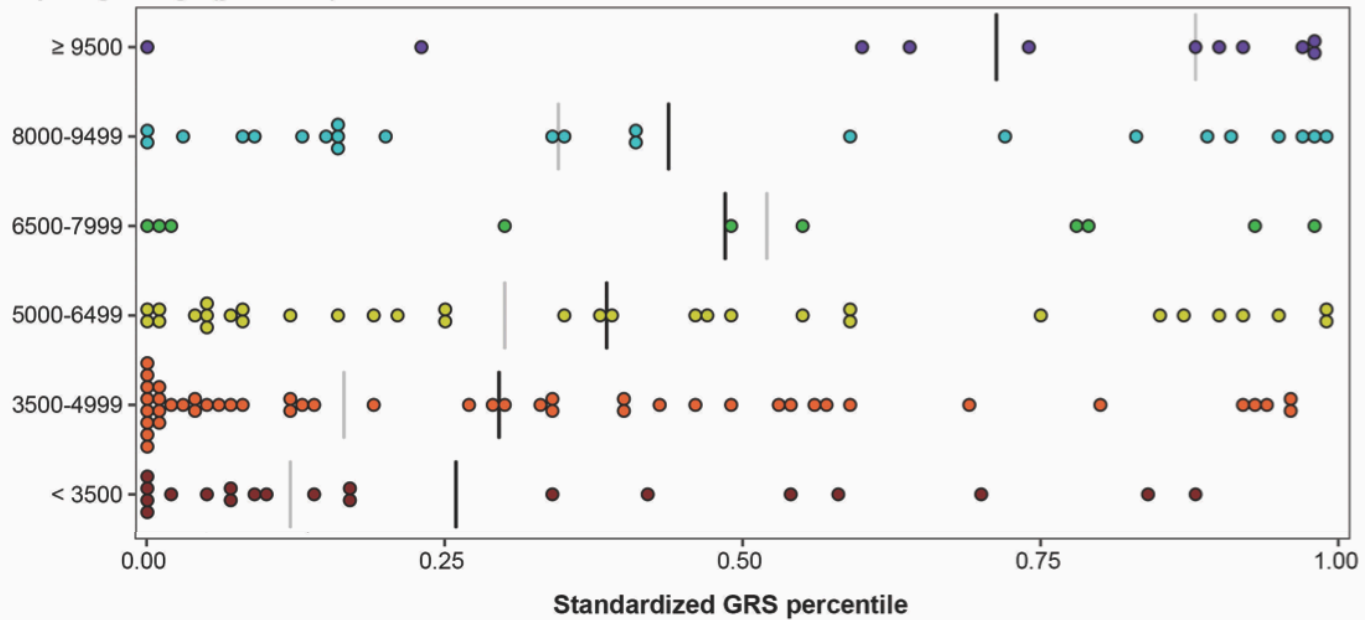
(Simonti et al. 2016, *Science*)

# Temporal trends

A. Distribution of ancient GRS percentiles

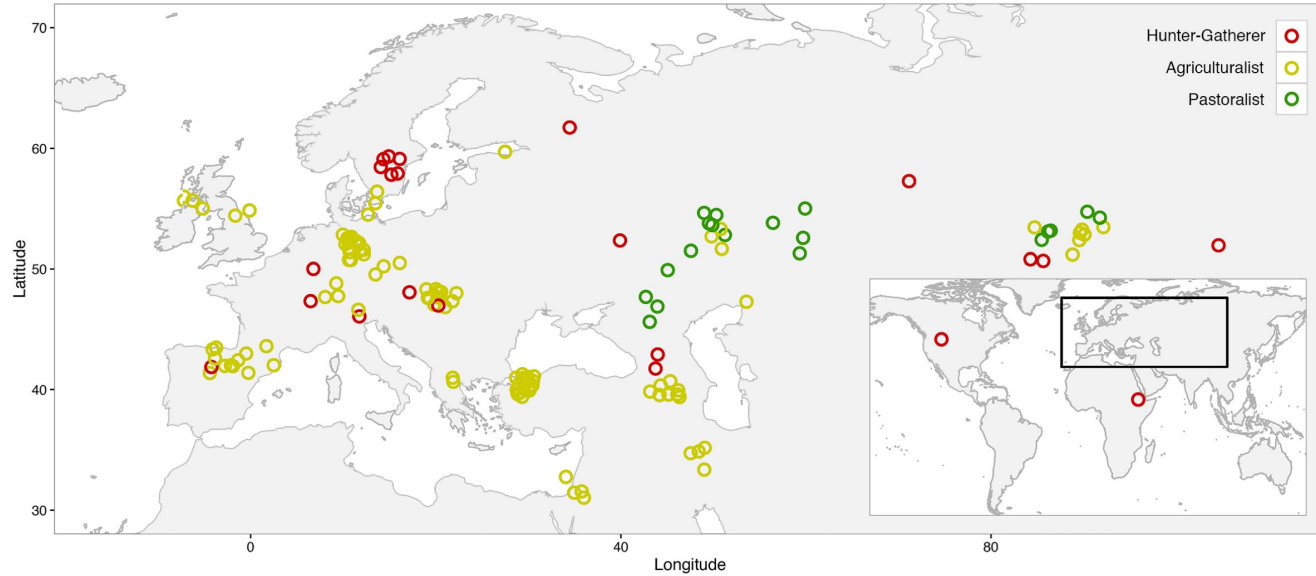
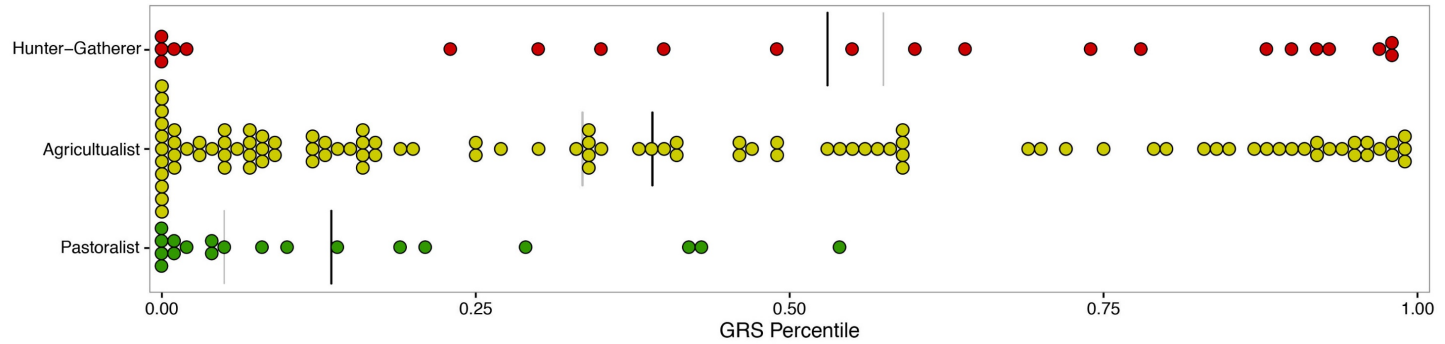


B. Sample age range (years BP)



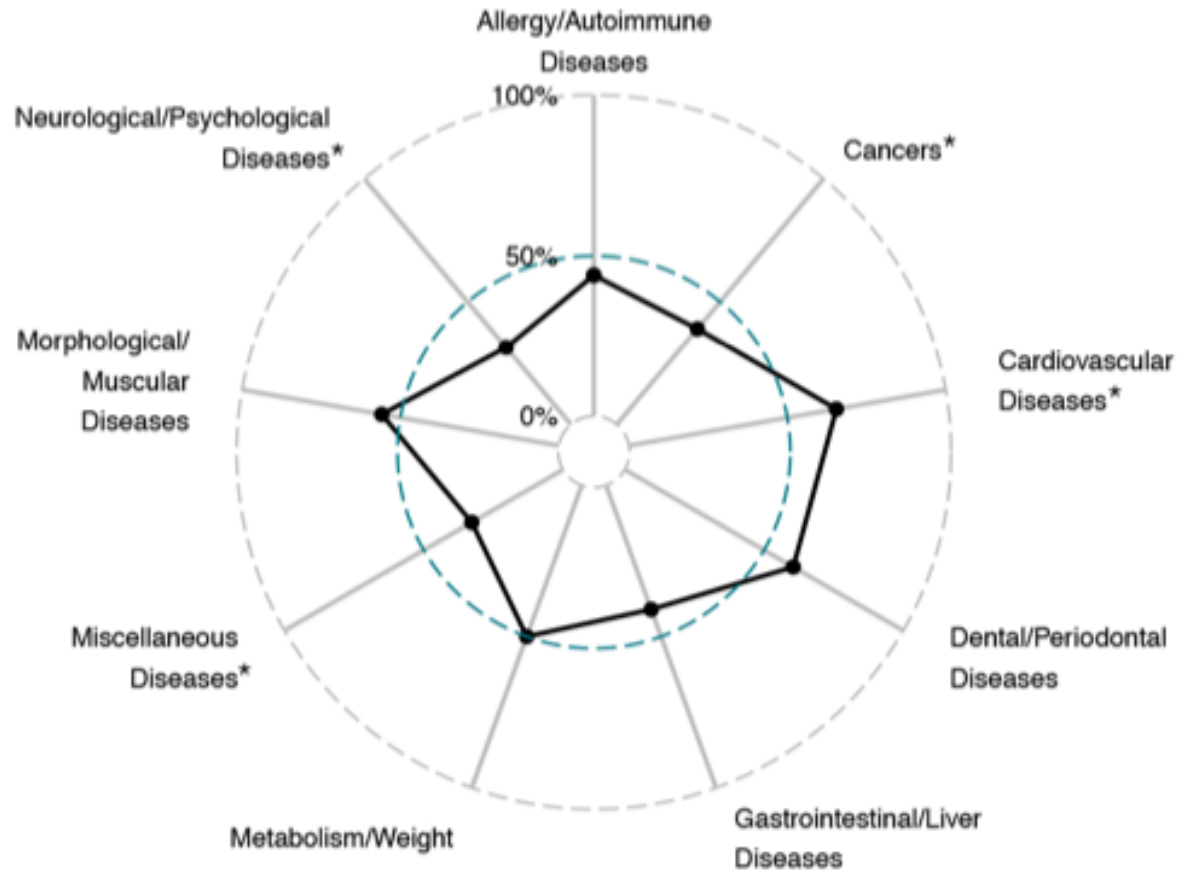
Jonckheere-Terpstra test, p-value = 0.001

# Subsistence patterns



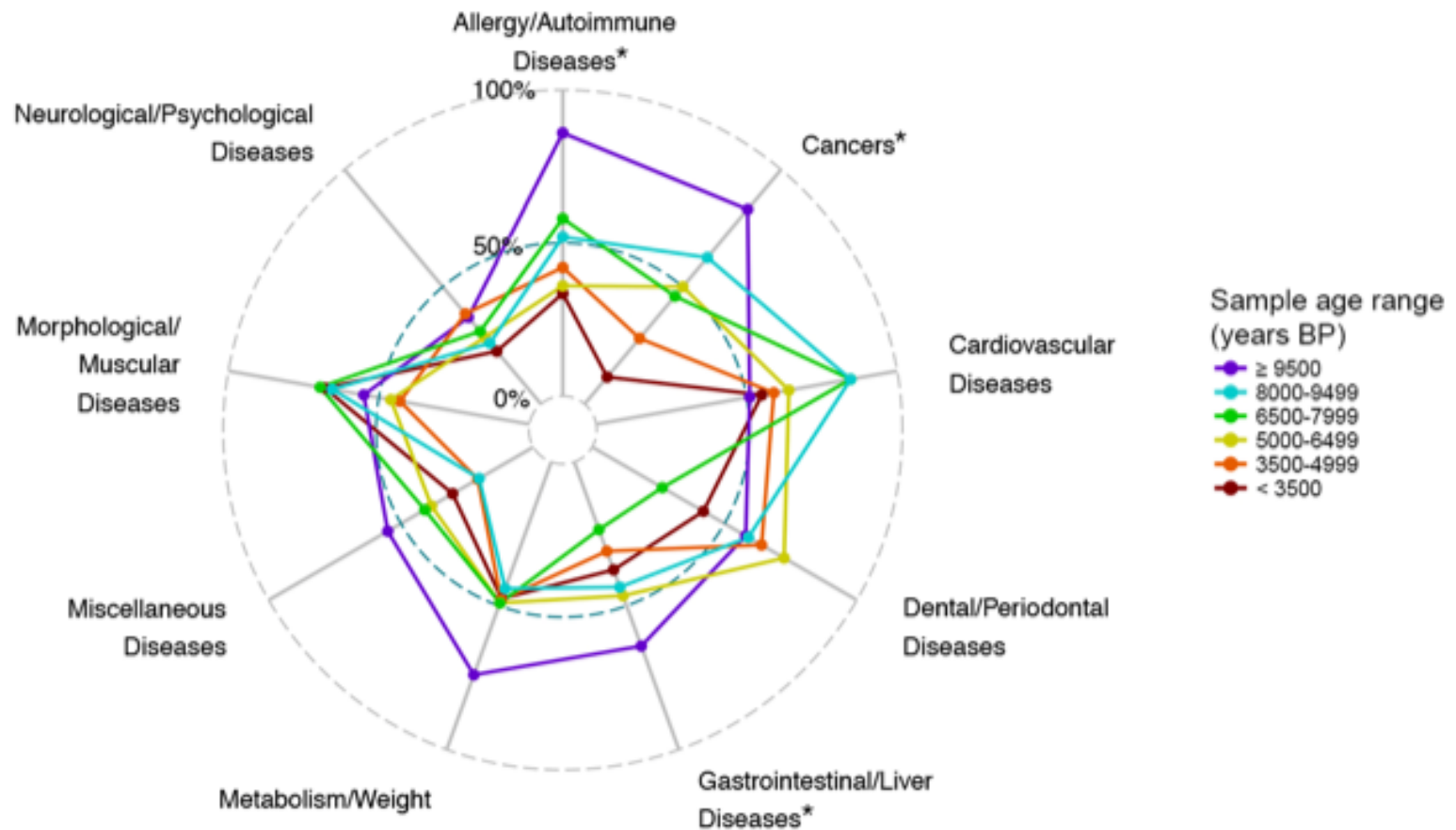
Kruskal-Wallis test,  $p$ -value = 0.002

# Disease categories



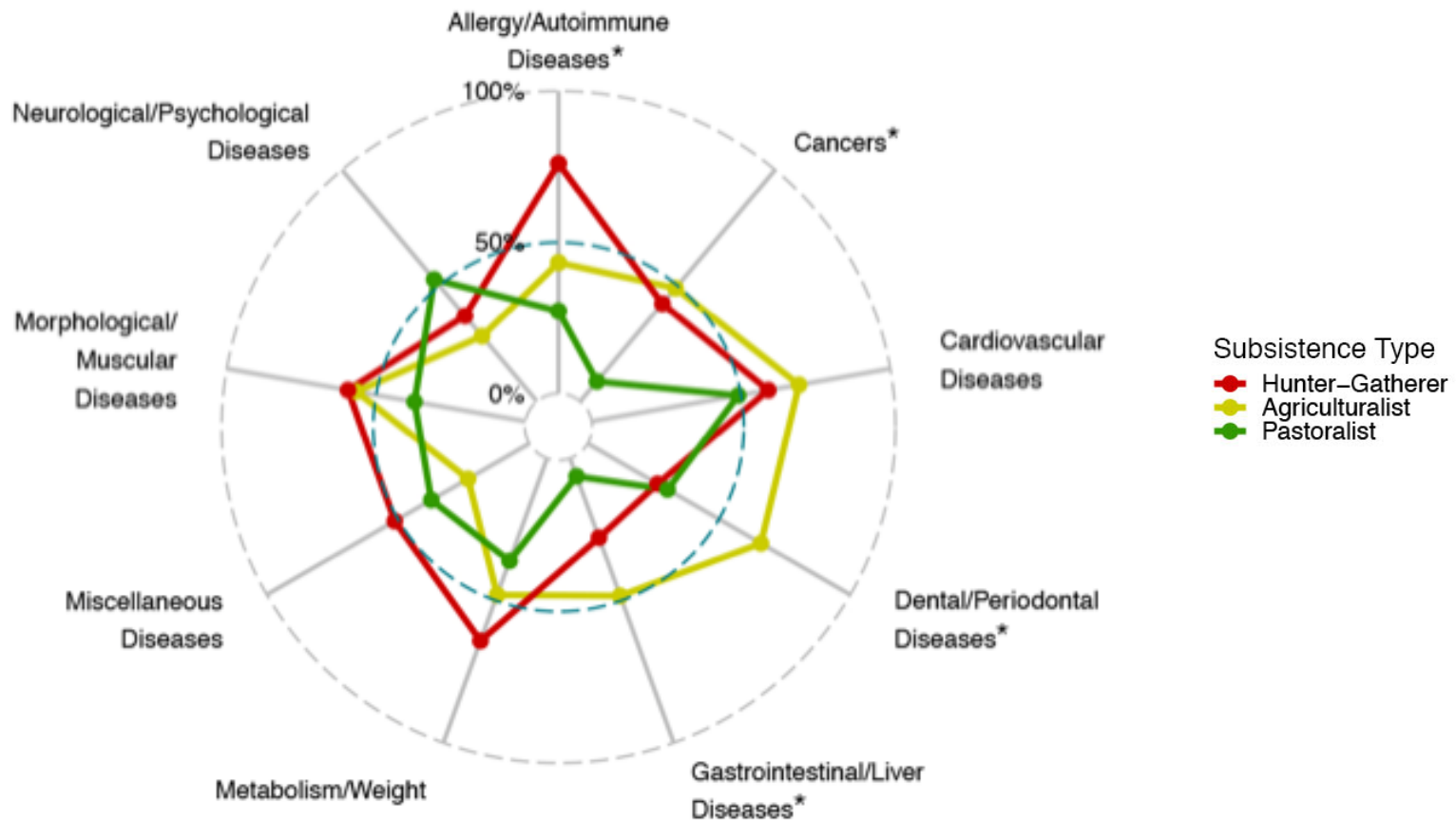
\*Wilcoxon sign-ranked test, p-value < 0.05

# Disease categories (temporal trends)



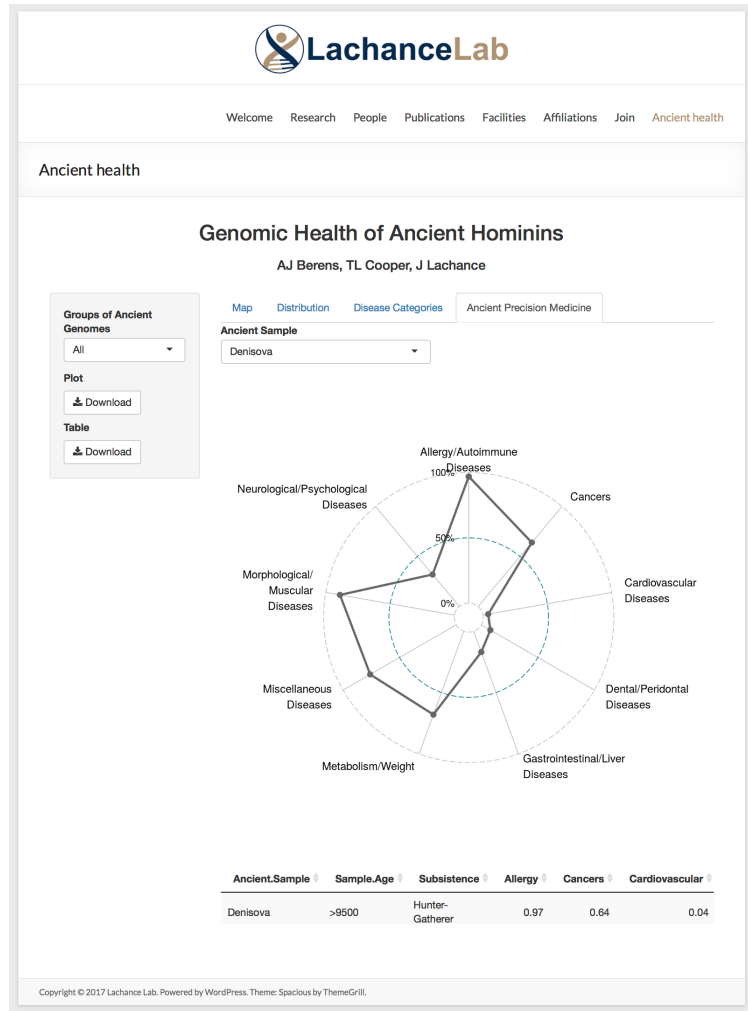
\*Jonckheere-Terpstra test, p-value < 0.05

# Disease categories (subsistence type)



\*Kruskal-Wallis test, p-value < 0.05

<http://popgen.gatech.edu/ancient-health/>



Explore the data!