

Getting to Real Data Integration Across -Omics



Vanderbilt Genetics Institute

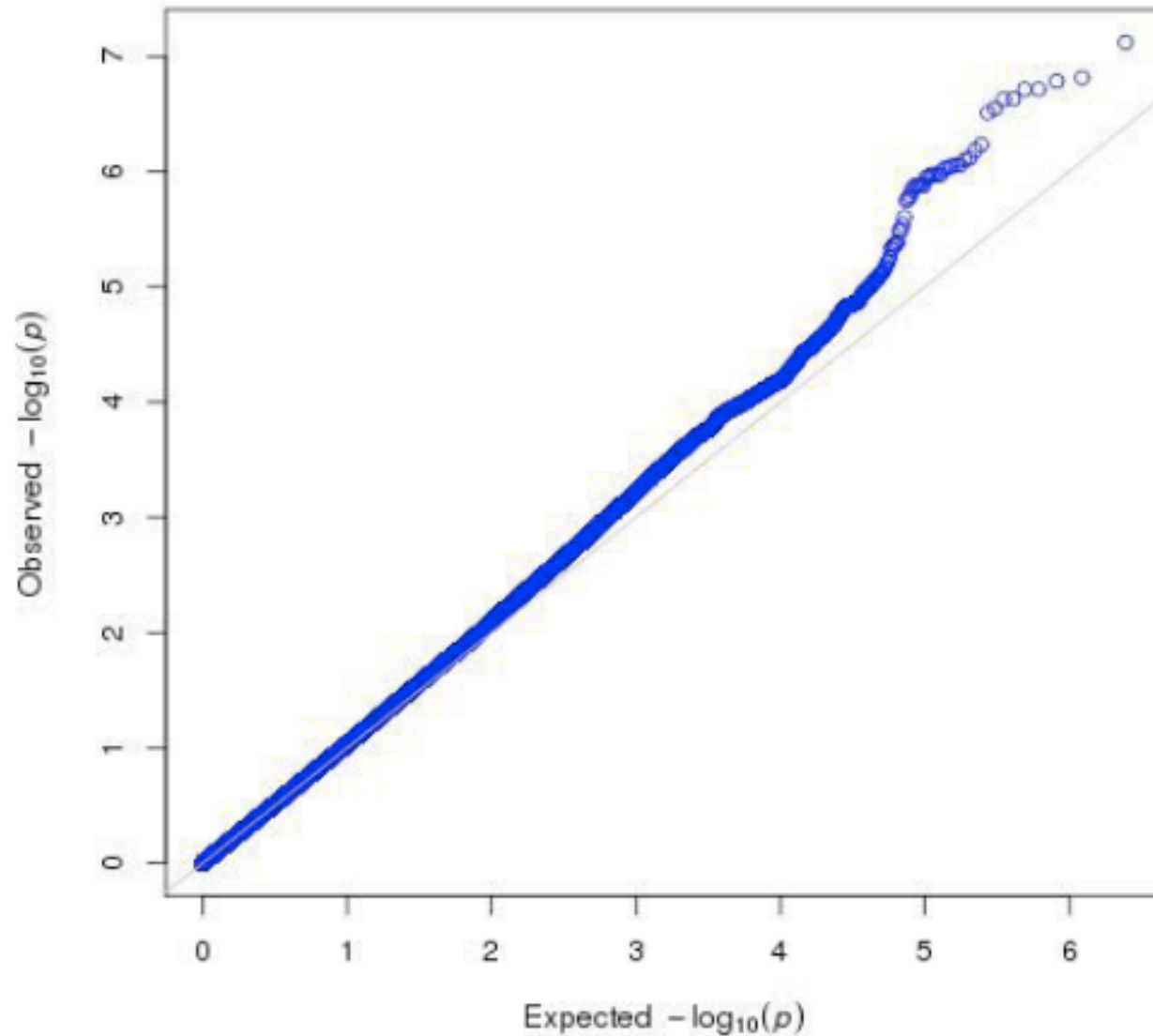
Nancy J. Cox, Ph.D.



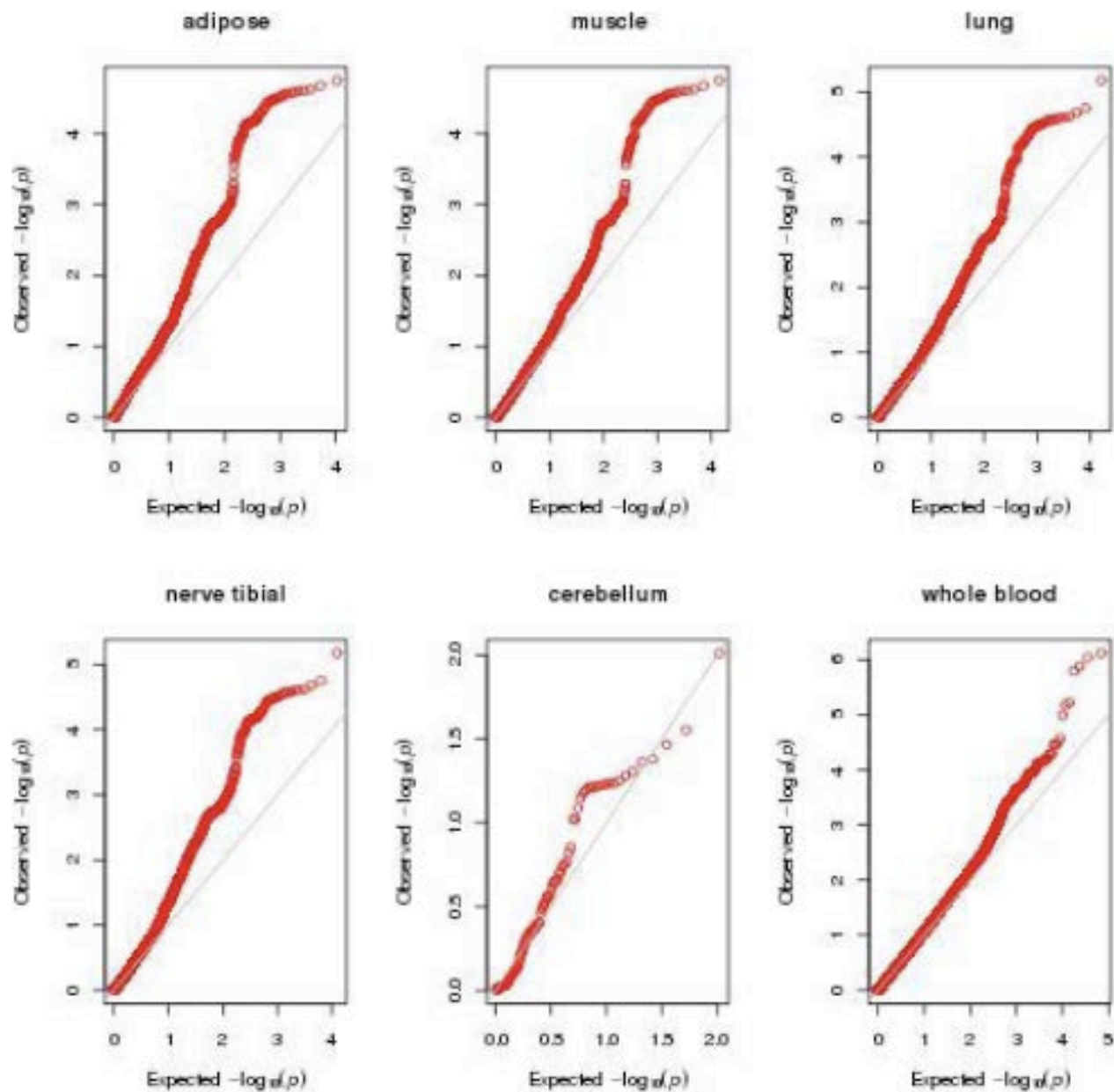
What Does Real Data Integration Across -Omics Look Like?



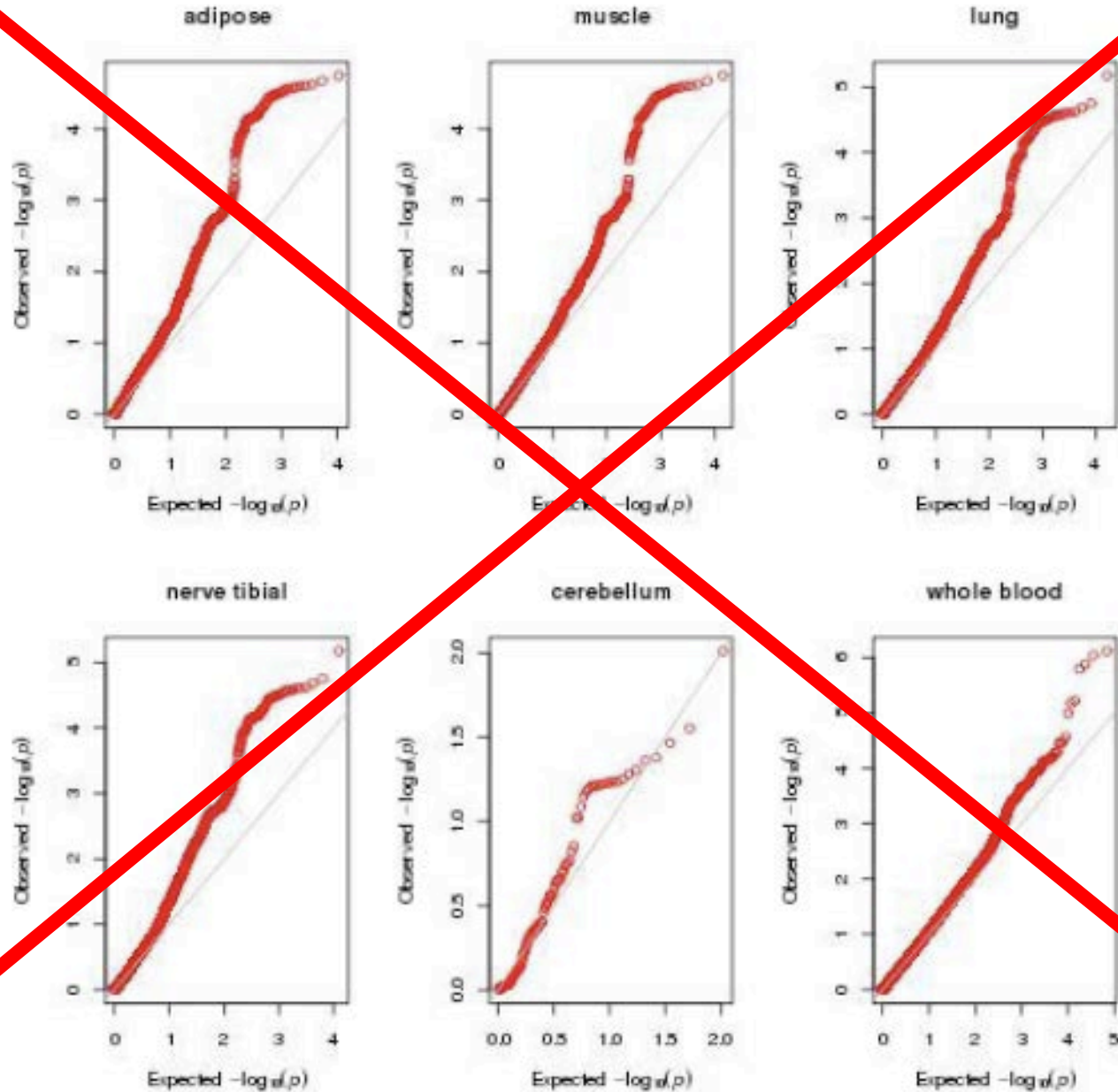
MAGIC: HOMA-IR (all SNPs)



MAGIC: HOMA-IR



MAGIC: HOMA-IR



Type 1 Diabetes

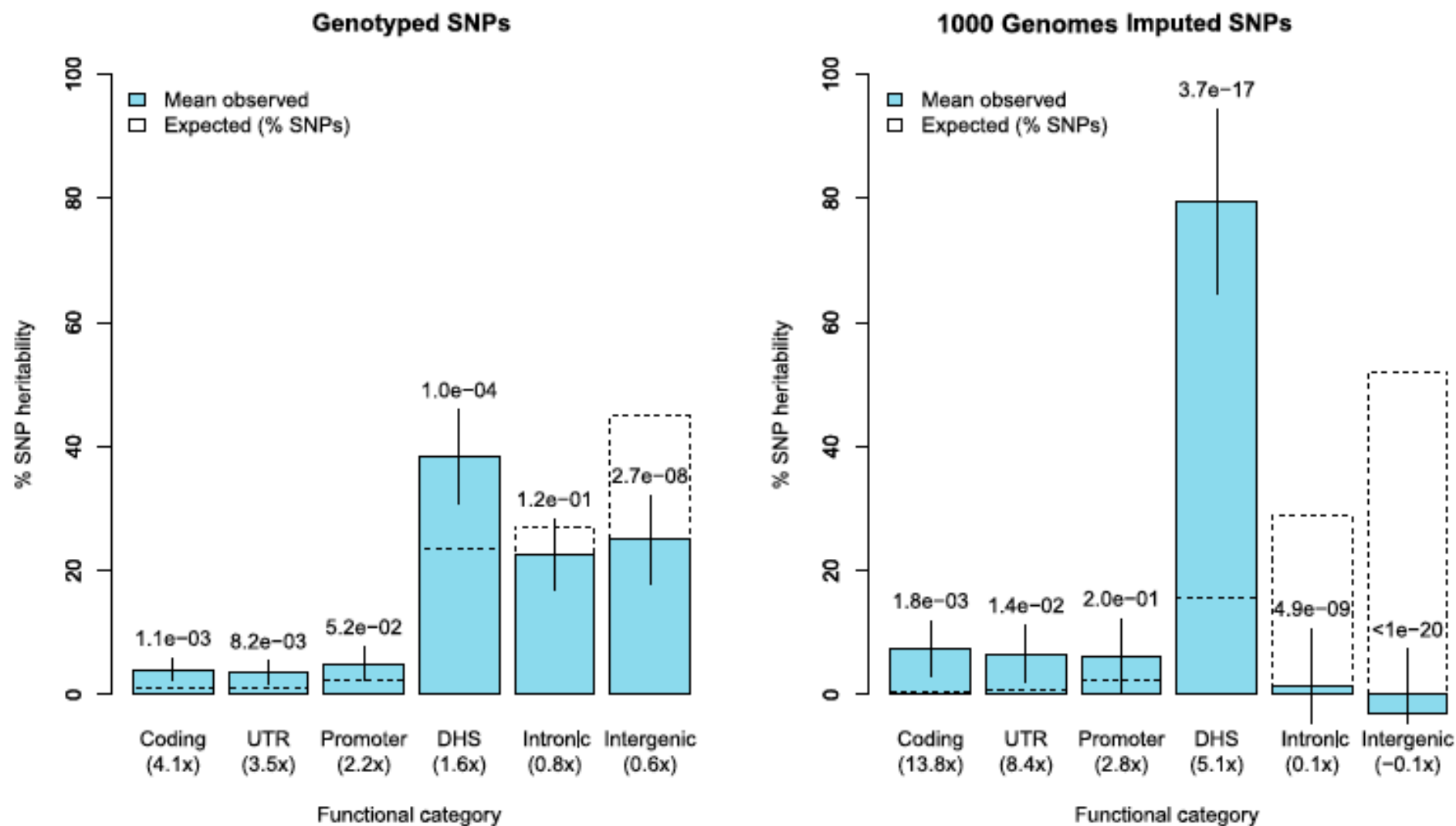
Crohns Disease

	V(G)/V(P)	SE			V(G)/V(P)	SE
adipose	0.21	0.019			0.03	0.008
heart	0.199	0.02			0.017	0.006
lung	0.192	0.018			0.02	0.007
muscle	0.188	0.018			0.028	0.008
nerve	0.191	0.018			0.025	0.008
whole blood	0.187	0.023			0.17	0.024
Overall	0.48	0.06			0.50	0.07

Partitioning Heritability of Regulatory and Cell-Type-Specific Variants across 11 Common Diseases

Alexander Gusev,^{1,*} S. Hong Lee,² Gosia Trynka,^{3,4,5,6,16} Hilary Finucane,⁷ Bjarni J. Vilhjálmsson,¹

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Type 1 Diabetes

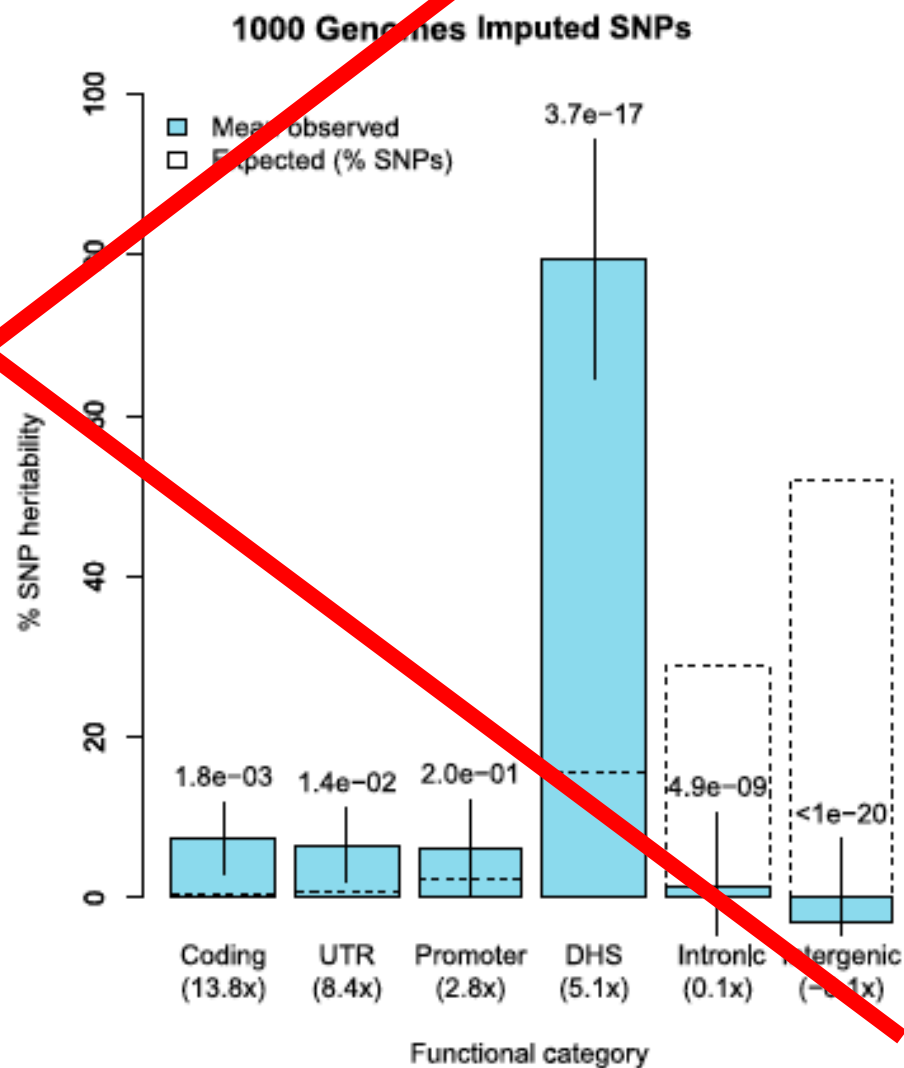
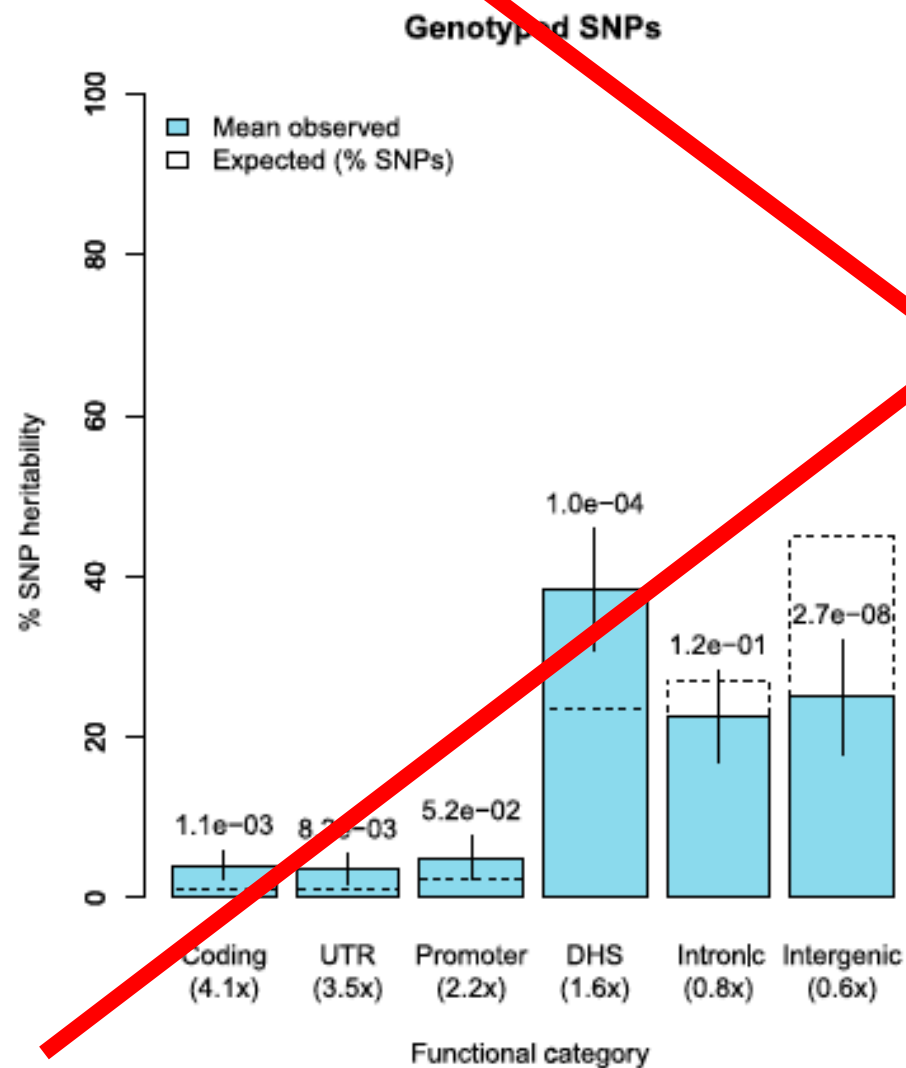
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U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, USA; 2. Seoul National University, Seoul 151-747, Korea; 3. Institute of Agricultural and Fisheries Sciences, Massey University, Palmerston North 4401, New Zealand; 4. Department of Statistics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, UK; 5. Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 2TG, UK; 6. Department of Statistics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3RQ, UK; 7. Department of Biostatistics, Harvard University, Boston, MA 02115, USA; 16. Department of Statistics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3RQ, UK

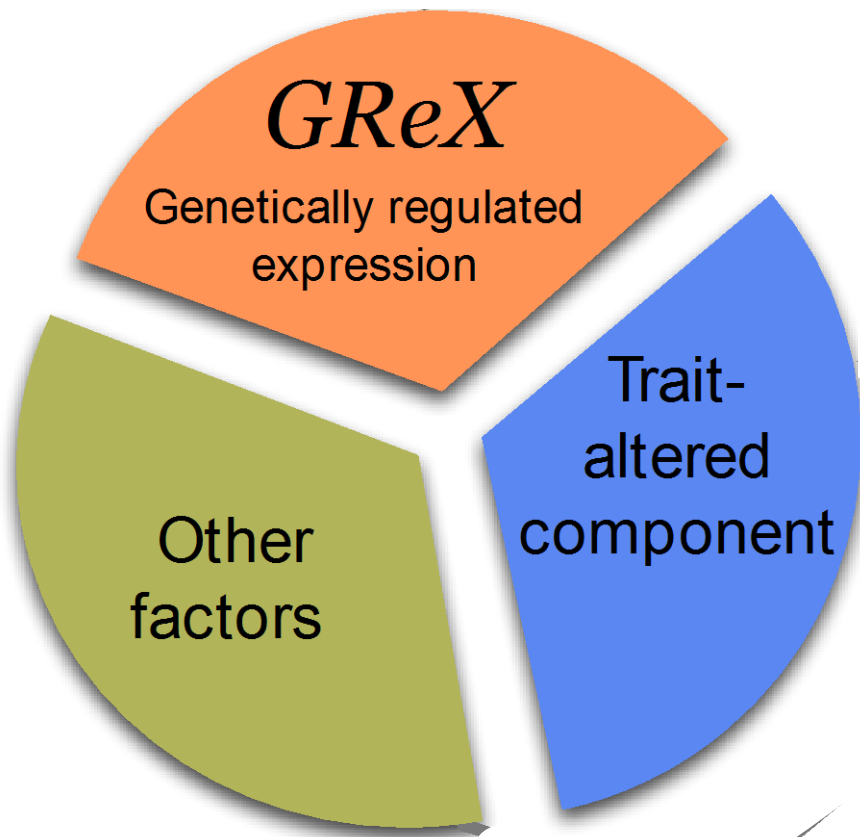


A Missing Data Problem?

- **What we want to know:**
 - **What are the genes, the mechanisms, and the direction of effects?**
- **What we have:**
 - **Knowledge that transcriptome regulation drives much of common variant heritability, and we have measurement of genome and transcriptome variation in many tissues (GTEx) and large samples**

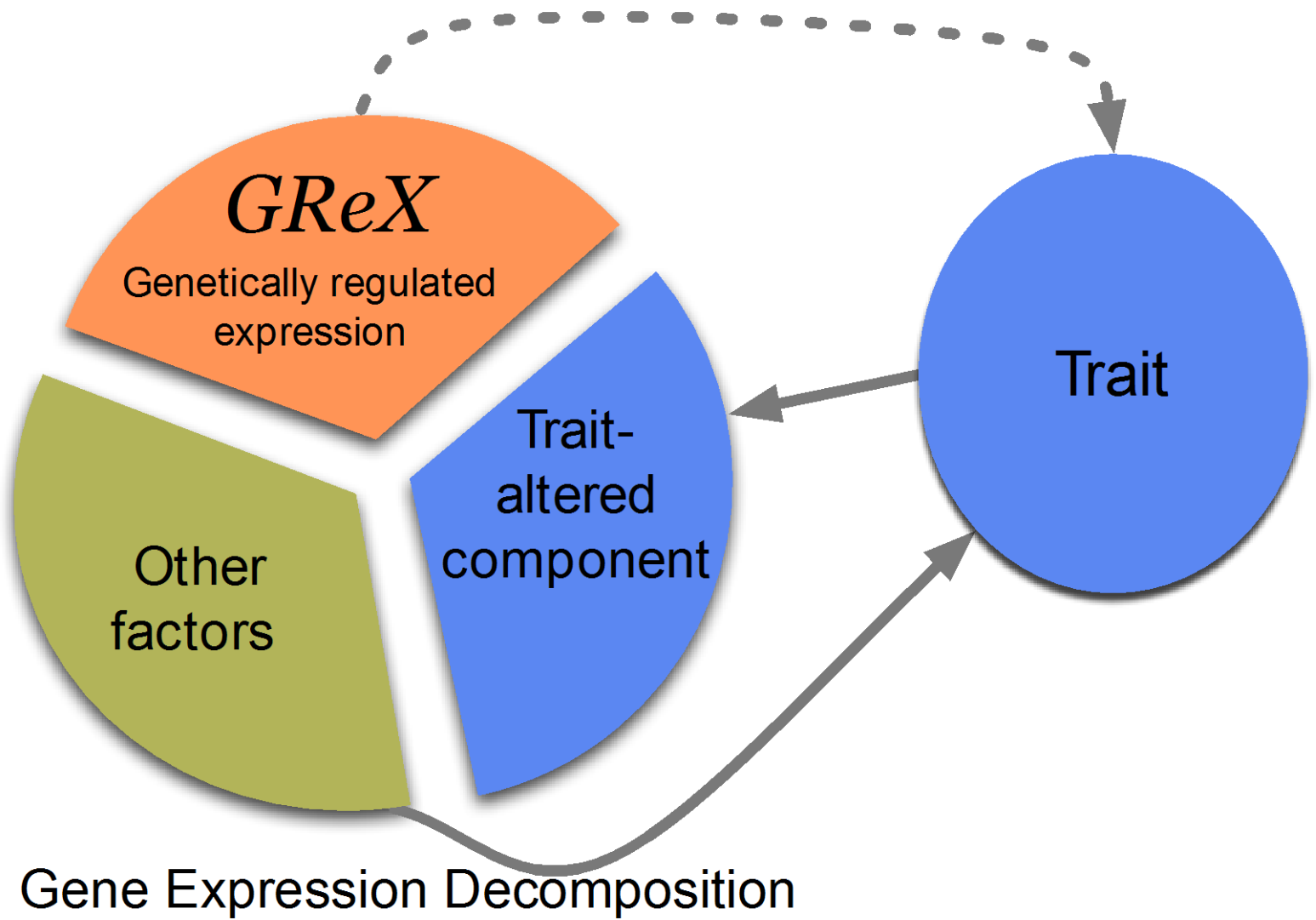
A Missing Data Problem?

- If we believe that genome variation affects risk of common disease largely through transcript regulation, why not use what information we have to look directly at that endophenotype?
- That is – test the association of *genetically regulated* transcript levels with disease



Gene Expression Decomposition

PrediXcan



GReX

Genetically regulated
expression

Trait-
altered
component

Other
factors

Trait

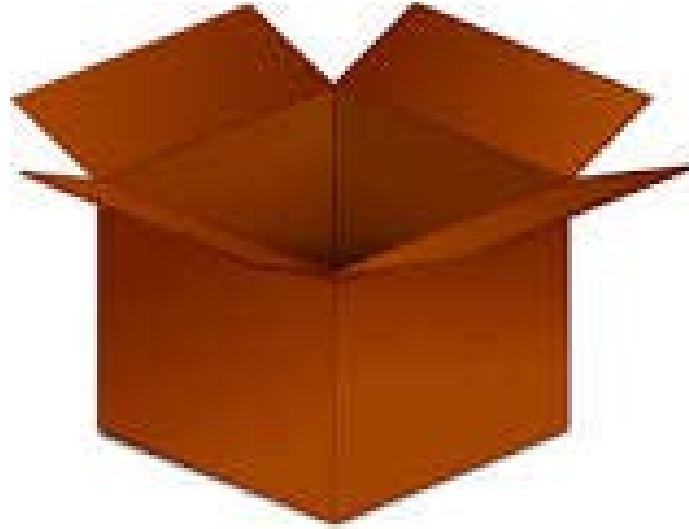
Gene Expression Decomposition



PrediXcan



Haky Im



Revision at Nat Genet as GTEx companion paper

Genetic Variation

M SNPs

id	rs1	rs2	rs1	...	rsM
id1	0	1	2		2
id2	2	1	1		1
id3	1	0	1		1
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
idn	1	2	1		1

Observed Transcriptome

m genes

id	g1	g2	g3	...	gm
id1	0.1	0.1	0.2		3.2
id2	2.2	1.7	1.2		4.1
id3	1.3	2.0	1.7		2.1
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
idn	1.2	2.2	3.1		2.1

Reference Transcriptome

Analogous to Imputation

Learn relationship of genome variation to transcriptome in reference sample (GTEx)

PredictDB: Database of Prediction Models

M SNPs

g1	rs1	rs2	rs3	...	rsM
g1	w11	w12	w13		w1M
g2	w21	w22	w23		w2M
g3	w31	w32	w33		w3M
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
gm	wm1	wm2	wm3		wmM

Additive model of gene expression trait trained in reference transcriptome datasets

$$T = \underbrace{\sum_k w_k X_k}_{GReX} + \epsilon$$

Weights stored in PredictDB

Store weights from prediction equations

Genetic Variation

M SNPs

id	rs1	rs2	rs1	...	rsM
id1	0	1	2		2
id2	2	1	1		1
id3	1	0	1		1
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
idn	1	2	1		1

"Imputed" Transcriptome

m genes

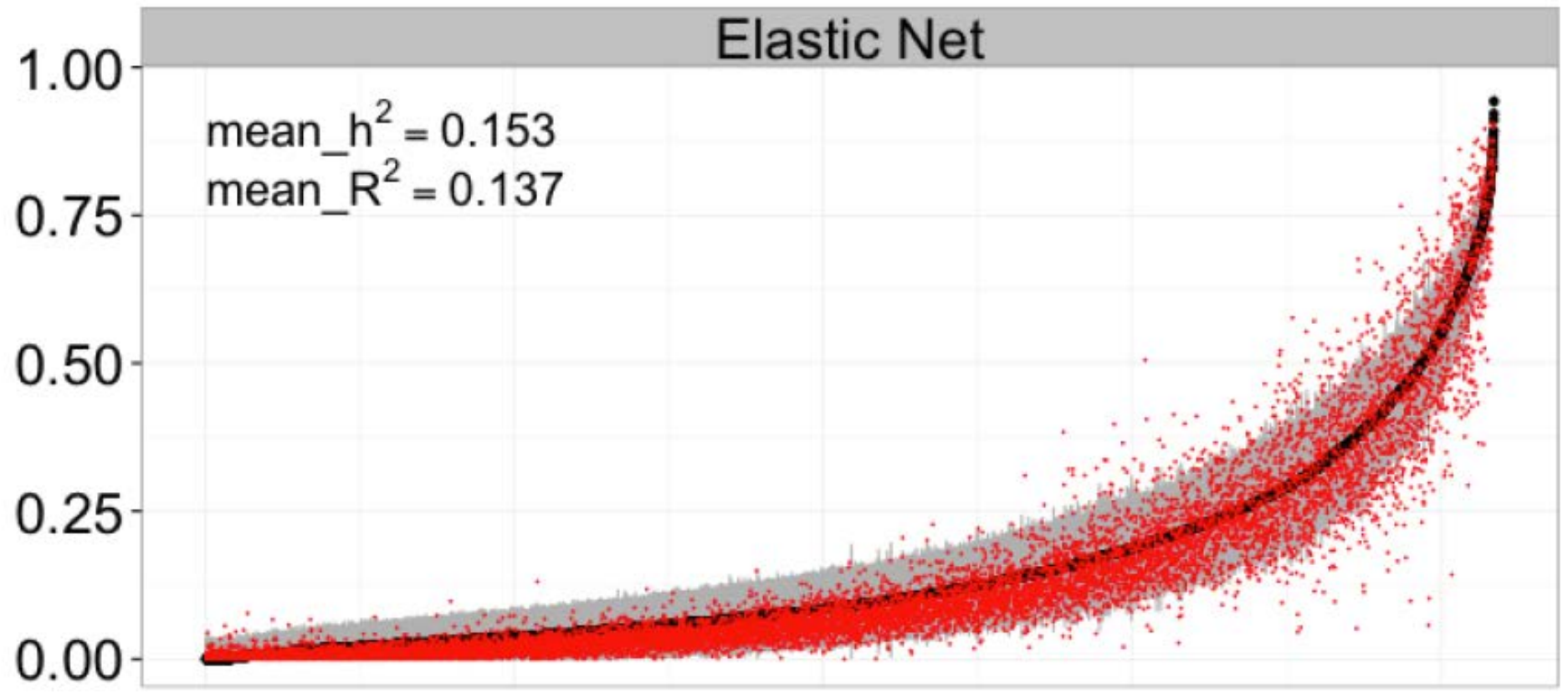
id	g1	g2	g3	...	gm	trait
id1	0.1	0.1	0.2		3.2	0.1
id2	2.2	1.7	1.2		4.1	2.2
id3	1.3	2.0	1.7		2.1	1.3
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
idn	1.2	2.2	3.1		2.1	1.2

Association Test

PrediXcan on GWAS Data

Apply to any dataset with genome interrogation

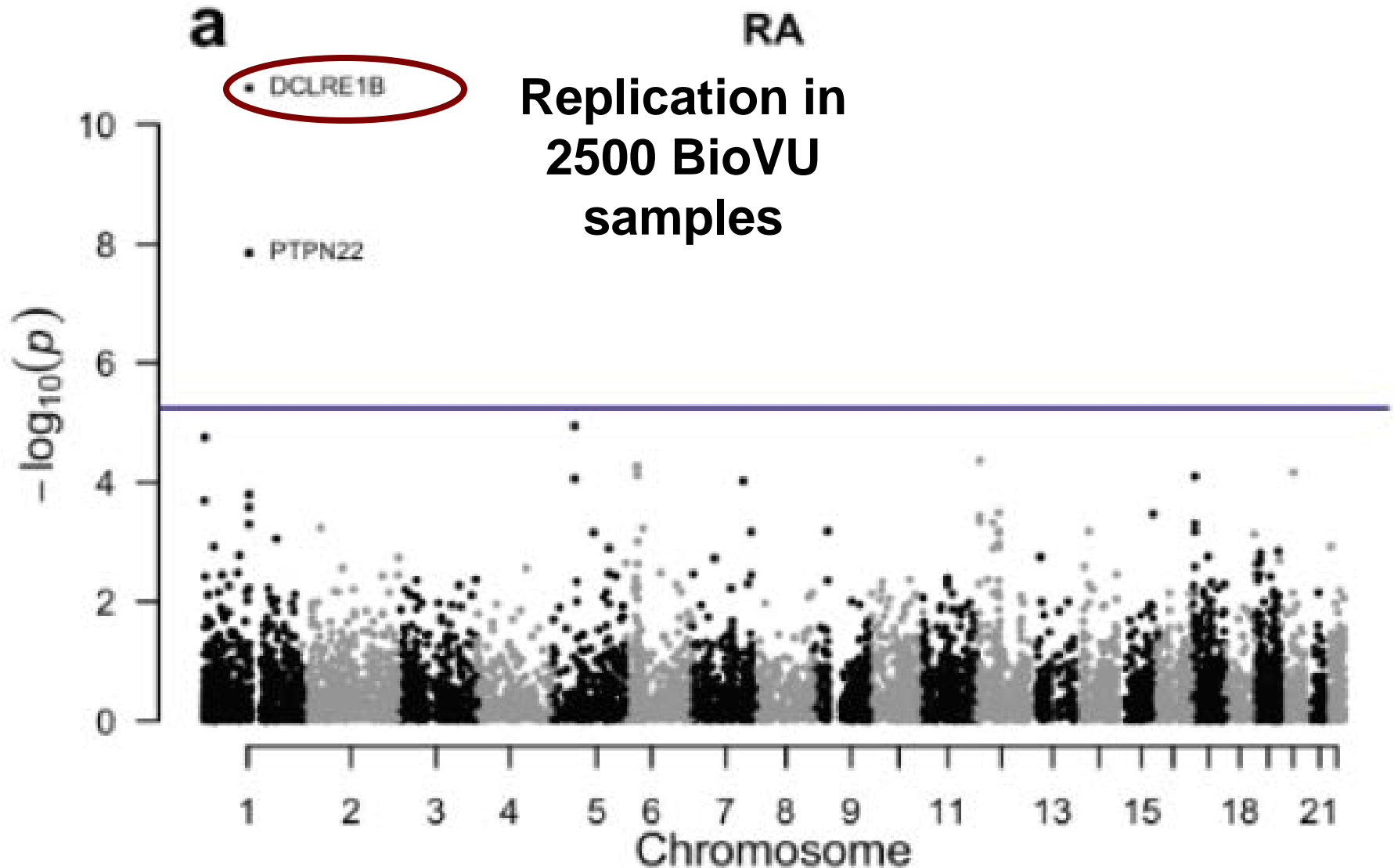
Prediction Performance R^2 by Heritability



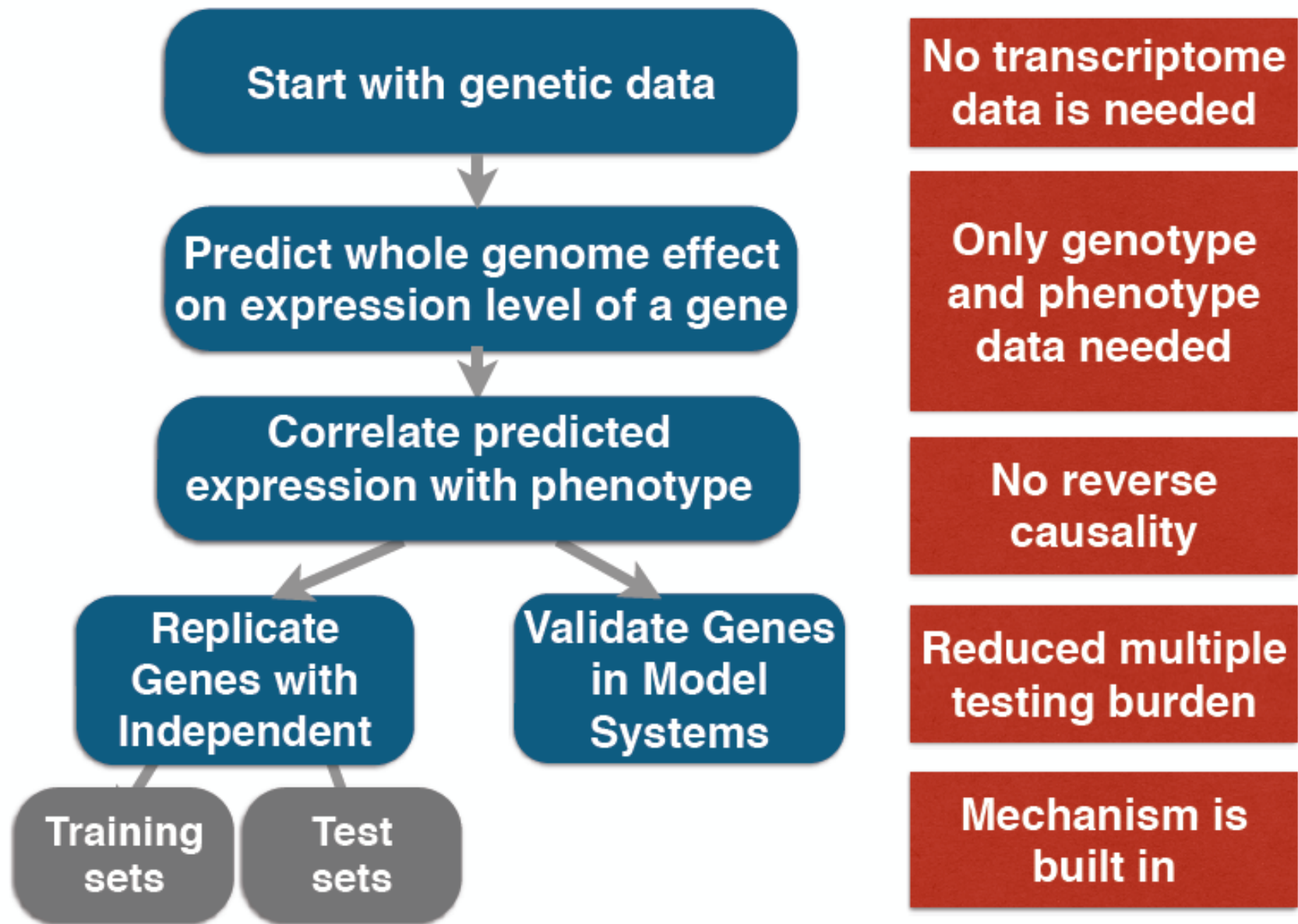
Prediction in an Independent Sample

- **Significance of correlation between predicted and directly measured expression levels: q-value < 0.05 for 40-50% of genes, < 0.1 for 60-70%**
- **80% of genes have correlation between predicted and measured expression > 0.1 , 50% > 0.2**
- **Polygenic prediction $< \{\text{lasso, elastic net}\}$ – genetic architecture**

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) in WTCCC



PrediXcan Flow



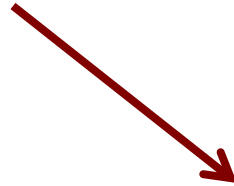
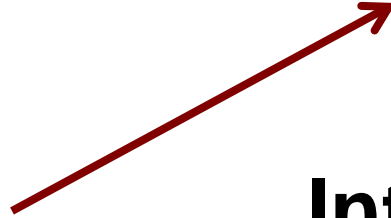
**Integrate Transcriptome
and Genome Variation from
GTEx Reference Panel**

Discovery

PrediXcan

**Integrated analysis
of whole genome
sequence**

**Integrate analysis of
sequence and GWAS**



Integrate Transcriptome and Genome Variation from GTEx Reference Panel



PrediXcan



**Validate and
Prioritize Rare
Variant Discoveries**

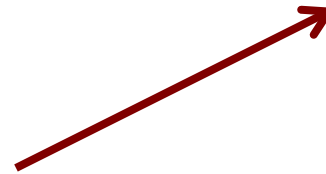
**Requires Further Integration with
a “Phenome” Reference Panel**

Integrate Transcriptome and Genome Variation from GTEx Reference Panel



PrediXcan

**Validate and
Prioritize Rare
Variant Discoveries**



**Integration with a “Phenome”
Reference Panel**

Resources for EMR-based research at Vanderbilt

The Synthetic Derivative

A de-identified and continuously-updated image of the EMR: 2,358,760 subjects

BioVU

Subjects with DNA: >200,000

- Dense (GWAS-level) genotypes: ~20,000
- Exome chip data: 42,000

Resources for EMR-based research at Vanderbilt ... end 2015

The Synthetic Derivative

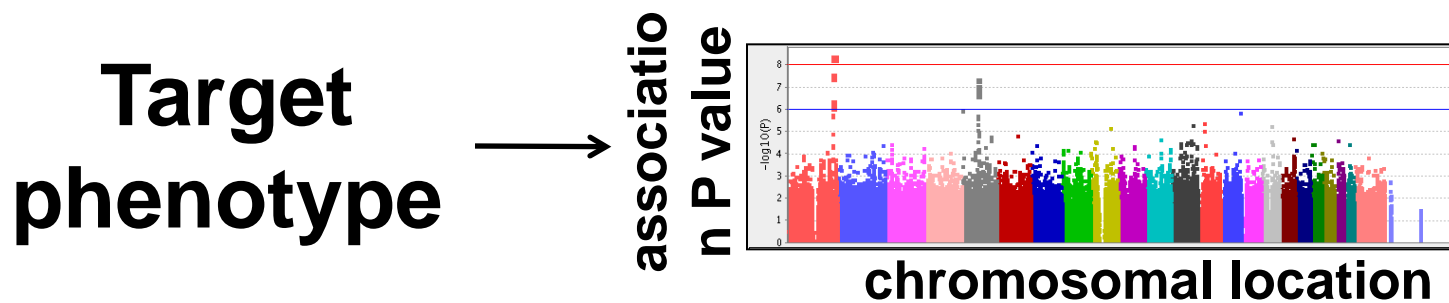
A de-identified and continuously-updated image of the EMR: **2,500,000** subjects

BioVU

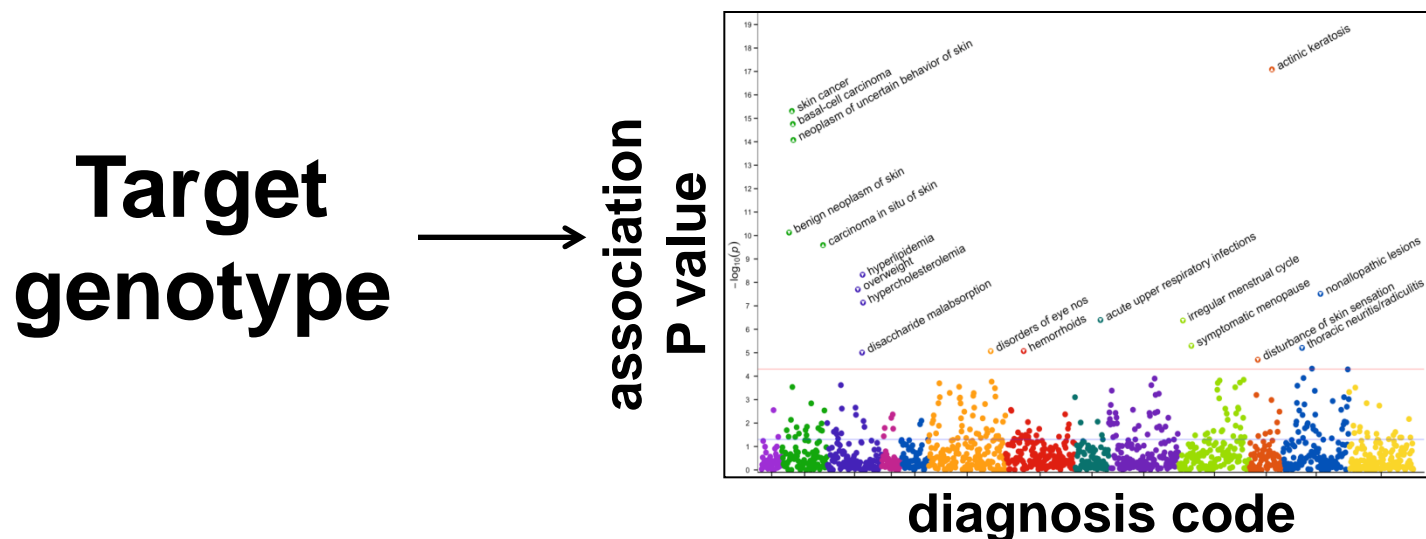
Subjects with DNA: **~225,000**

- Dense genotypes:
>100,000
- Exome chip data:
>100,000

The genome-wide association study



The phenome-wide association study



PheWAS requirement: A large cohort of patients with genotype data and many diagnoses



An Engine Enabling Basic Discovery Science

- **Test with PrediXcan the association of predicted gene expression with EMR phenotypes (gene-based PheWAS)**



An Engine Enabling Basic Discovery Science

- **Test with PrediXcan the association of predicted gene expression with EMR phenotypes (gene-based PheWAS)**

A “Phenome” Reference Panel!

Cell

Volume 155
Number 1

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A decorative horizontal band featuring stylized coral in shades of red and pink, interspersed with light blue and white water droplets or bubbles. The background is a light greenish-yellow.

A Nondegenerate Code of Deleterious Variants in Mendelian Loci Contributes to Complex Disease Risk

Blair DR, Lyttle CS, Mortensen JM, Bearden CF, Jensen AB, Khiabani H, Melamed R, Rabadan R, Bernstam EV, Brunak S, Jensen LJ, Nicolae D, Shah NH, Grossman RL, Cox NJ, White KP, Rzhetsky A

Continuum from Mendelian to Complex

Continuum from LOF to deleterious to ↓ expression

**What Phenotypes Are
Associated with Reduced
GReX of Mendelian Genes?**

PrediXcan X BioVU

- **Preliminary studies on those genes in which all SNPs included in the prediction equation are included in the Illumina 1M SNP set (~5000 BioVU subjects)**
- **Studies completed for whole blood (built in >900 from DGN) and cardiac tissue (built from > 300 in GTEx)**
- **125 genes**

PrediXcan in BioVU for *PEX19*

- Mutations in *PEX19* lead to a peroxisomal biogenesis disorder, Zellweger Syndrome spectrum of Mendelian phenotypes
 - Hypotonic, seizures, bony stippling at the patella and other long bones, kidney and liver cysts, coagulopathies, stone formation and renal failure
 - What BioVU phenotypes are associated with reduced GReX of *PEX19*?

Reduced GReX of *PEX19*

758	Chromosomal anomalies, genetic disorders	27	0.000179
401.2	Hypertensive heart and/or renal disease	1137	0.00473
401.22	Hypertensive chronic kidney disease	823	0.0064
110.13	Dermatophytosis of the body	28	0.0065
458.1	Orthostatic hypotension	141	0.0109
345.1	Epilepsy	148	0.0111
587	Kidney replaced by transplant	696	0.0122
443.1	Raynaud's syndrome	26	0.0136
701.4	Keloid scar	21	0.0161
→ 275.5	Disorders of calcium/phosphorus metabolism	428	0.0174
→ 252.1	Hyperparathyroidism	89	0.0177
585.32	End stage renal disease	516	0.0263
585.3	Chronic renal failure [CKD]	1235	0.0273
→ 252	Disorders of parathyroid gland	103	0.0277
720	Spinal stenosis	299	0.0309
353.2	Nerve root lesions	26	0.0314
800.4	Fracture of patella	49	0.0315
345.12	Partial epilepsy	81	0.0386
420	Carditis	261	0.0401
531.2	Gastric ulcer	81	0.0441
345	Epilepsy, recurrent seizures, convulsions	424	0.0483
411.41	Aneurysm and dissection of heart	25	0.0487

Increased GReX *PEX19*

170.2	Cancer of connective tissue	120	0.00128
170	Cancer of bone and connective tissue	170	0.00219
371.3	Inflammation of eyelids	118	0.00397
781	Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems	55	0.00759
198.1	Secondary malignancy of lymph nodes	268	0.00833
627.22	Need for Hormone replacement therapy (postmenopausal)	25	0.00868
287.32	Secondary thrombocytopenia	144	0.0107
371	Inflammation of the eye	237	0.0117
290.13	Senile dementia	24	0.015
174.1	Breast cancer [female]	189	0.0168
90	Sexually transmitted infections (not HIV or hepatitis)	20	0.018
174.11	Malignant neoplasm of female breast	187	0.0199
759	Other and unspecified congenital anomalies	54	0.021
277.7	Dysmetabolic syndrome X	40	0.0214
174	Breast cancer	208	0.024
170.1	Bone cancer	103	0.0257
772.1	Muscular wasting and disuse atrophy	20	0.0269
352.2	Facial nerve disorders [CN7]	36	0.0314
228.1	Hemangioma of skin and subcutaneous tissue	23	0.0382
611.3	Lump or mass in breast	156	0.0403
426.2	Atrioventricular [AV] block	269	0.0406
627.2	Symptomatic menopause	235	0.0409
442.11	Abdominal aortic aneurysm	105	0.0421
352	Disorders of other cranial nerves	79	0.0474

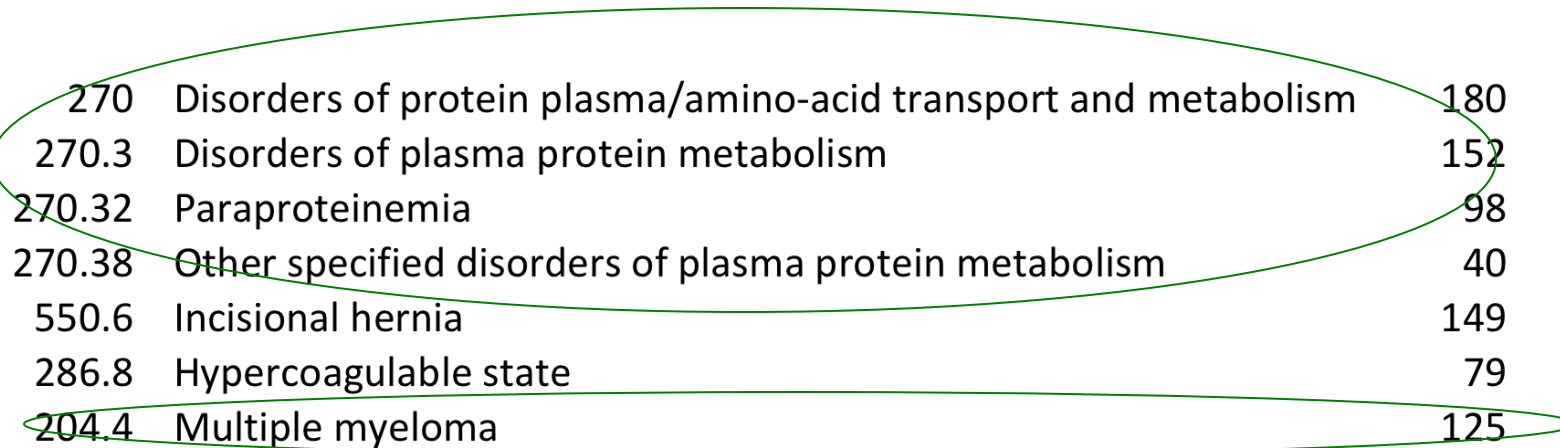
PrediXcan in BioVU for *TK2*

- ***TK2*-related mitochondrial DNA depletion syndrome, myopathic form (TK2-MDS) is an inherited condition that causes progressive muscle weakness (myopathy).**
- **The signs and symptoms of TK2-MDS typically begin in early childhood. Development is usually normal early in life, but as muscle weakness progresses, people with TK2-MDS lose motor skills such as standing, walking, eating, and talking. Some affected individuals have increasing weakness in the muscles that control eye movement, leading to droopy eyelids (progressive external ophthalmoplegia).**
- **Study in Finland noted increase in fractures. Due to increase in falls caused by myopathy? Bones weak?**

Reduced Predicted Expression *TK2*

728.1	Muscular calcification and ossification	21	0.00734
990	Effects radiation NOS	72	0.00861
496.1	Emphysema	163	0.0097
872	Traumatic amputation	38	0.0127
800.3	Fracture of tibia and fibula	145	0.0182
807	Fracture of ribs	118	0.0202
809	Fracture of unspecified bones	287	0.0207
733	Other disorders of bone and cartilage	218	0.0235
596.5	Functional disorders of bladder	164	0.0252
374.3	Ptosis of eyelid	50	0.0314
800	Fracture of lower limb	375	0.0318
627.21	Symptomatic artificial menopause	29	0.0325
962	Poisoning by hormones and synthetic substitutes	87	0.0372
819	Skull and face fracture and other intercranial injury	130	0.0378
	Hx of malignant neoplasm of oral cavity and		
149.5	pharynx	58	0.04
716.9	Arthropathy NOS	402	0.0407
800.2	Fracture of unspecified part of femur	111	0.0422
196	Radiotherapy	123	0.0436
716	Other arthropathies	418	0.0488

Increased Predicted Expression *TK2*



270	Disorders of protein plasma/amino-acid transport and metabolism	180	1.50E-05
270.3	Disorders of plasma protein metabolism	152	1.00E-04
270.32	Paraproteinemia	98	0.00147
270.38	Other specified disorders of plasma protein metabolism	40	0.00261
550.6	Incisional hernia	149	0.00314
286.8	Hypercoagulable state	79	0.00316
204.4	Multiple myeloma	125	0.00527
510.2	Lung transplant	59	0.00574
480	Pneumonia	1311	0.00646

**Does Altered Expression of
Mendelian Disease Genes
Contribute Disproportionately
to Common Disease?**

If Reduced GReX of Mendelian Genes Is Associated with Components of Mendelian Disease, Can't We ...

- **Test genes implicated in sequencing studies on rare disorders for phenotypes associated with GReX**
 - **“Undiagnoses Disease” sequencing often yields 6-12 genes at which LOF or deleterious mutations could be causing disease; prioritize and validate**
- **Test genes implicated in sequencing studies on common diseases that fail to meet genome-wide criteria**
- **“Predict” new Mendelian diseases**

Increased Predicted Expression *CCKBR* cholecystokinin B receptor

575	Other biliary tract disease	176	1.66E-05
411.8	Other chronic ischemic heart disease, unspecified	567	0.000915
575.8	Other disorders of biliary tract	98	0.00115
513	Respiratory abnormalities	424	0.00228
362.26	Macular puckering of retina	62	0.00232
593	Hematuria	476	0.00375
→ 297	Suicidal ideation or attempt	50	0.00391
70.3	Viral hepatitis C	135	0.00415
70	Viral hepatitis	225	0.00459
204.12	Lymphoid leukemia, chronic	67	0.00608
362.2	Degeneration of macula and posterior pole of retina	193	0.00663
→ 297.1	Suicidal ideation	25	0.00671
594	Urinary calculus	320	0.007
573	Other disorders of liver	802	0.00701
→ 300.9	Posttraumatic stress disorder	78	0.00954

***CCKBR* is a receptor for regulatory peptides
of the brain and gastrointestinal tract**

Increased Predicted Expression *GRIK5*

361 Retinal detachments and defects	54	0.000629
366 Cataract	629	0.000642
365 Glaucoma	219	0.00105
379 Other disorders of eye	233	0.00131
250.6 Polyneuropathy in diabetes	276	0.0014
365.11 Primary open angle glaucoma	72	0.00153
365.1 Open-angle glaucoma	150	0.00226
79 Viral infection	246	0.00379
627 Menopausal and postmenopausal disorders	365	0.00401
250.3 Insulin pump user	449	0.00422
530.1 Esophagitis, GERD and related diseases	1408	0.00455
366.2 Senile cataract	530	0.00507
627.2 Symptomatic menopause	235	0.0052
476 Allergic rhinitis	527	0.00525
379.2 Disorders of vitreous body	188	0.00627
530 Diseases of esophagus	1551	0.00636
Thoracic or lumbosacral neuritis or radiculitis,		
763 unspecified	134	0.00649
362 Other retinal disorders	321	0.00739
613 Other nonmalignant breast conditions	99	0.00752
577.3 Cyst and pseudocyst of pancreas	40	0.00756
530.11 GERD	1268	0.00812
514.2 Solitary pulmonary nodule	20	0.00831

**An Eye
Super
Gene?**

Reduced Predicted Expression *ST6GALNAC4*

→	295	Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders	145	0.000174
→	295.3	Psychosis	119	0.000257
→	343	Infantile cerebral palsy	32	0.000573
→	292.5	Transient alteration of awareness	25	0.0016
→	242	Thyrotoxicosis with or without goiter	121	0.00165
	381.1	Otitis media	141	0.00312
→	264	Lack of normal physiological development	254	0.00353
	381.11	Suppurative and unspecified otitis media	112	0.00379
→	291.8	Alteration of consciousness	489	0.00495
→		Other specified nonpsychotic and/or transient mental		
	291	disorders	502	0.00578
→	264.2	Failure to thrive	210	0.00676
	175	Acquired absence of breast	50	0.00897
	381	Otitis media and Eustachian tube disorders	243	0.0109
→	303	Psychogenic and somatoform disorders	44	0.0187
→	320	Meningitis	66	0.0192
	601.1	Prostatitis	50	0.0221
→	345.1	Epilepsy	148	0.0273
	174.11	Malignant neoplasm of female breast	187	0.0274

Results on 125 genes in 5000 individuals

Results on all genes in 20,000

Results in 100,000+



An Engine Enabling Basic Discovery Science

- **Conduct systematic evaluation of animal model knock-out phenotypes with human**
- **Test predicted expression of genes targeted by drugs for phenotypes related to ADRs**

Our GTEx Team



Dan Nicolae



Lin Chen



Lea Davis (&Bridget)



Richard Jones



Eric Gamazon



**Hae Kyung
"Haky" Im**



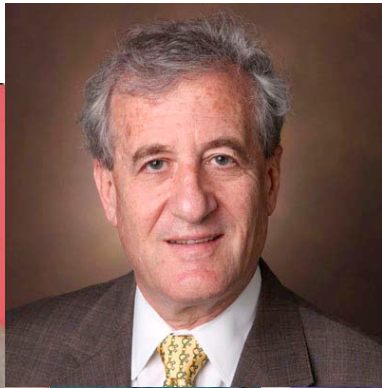
**Anuar
Konkashbaev**



Barbara Stranger



Younghee Lee



Acknowledgements

The GTEx Consortium Investigators (GTEx Pilot phase)

cancer Human Biobank (caHUB)

Biospecimen Source Sites (BSS)

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Comprehensive Biospecimen Resource (CBR)

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Pathology Resource Center (PRC)

Leslie Sobin, James Robb, *SAIC-Frederick, Inc., Frederick, MD*
Phillip Branton, *National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD*
John Madden, *Duke University, Durham, NC*
Jim Robb, Mary Kennedy, *College of American Pathologists, Northfield, IL*

Comprehensive Data Resource (CDR)

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caHUB Operations Management

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Brain Bank

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Statistical Methods Development (R01)

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