

Crowdsourcing Genome Wide Association Studies

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Overview

- 1 Introduction
 - Association studies?
- 2 Open GWAS
 - In company vaults
 - Out of vaults
- 3 Privacy & Implications
 - Some Implications
 - Consequences
- 4 Discussion
 - Outlook

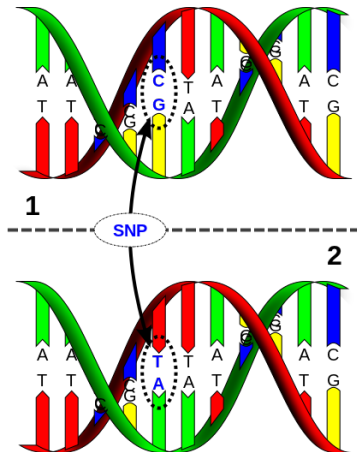
What are GWAS?

- Genome-wide Association Studies

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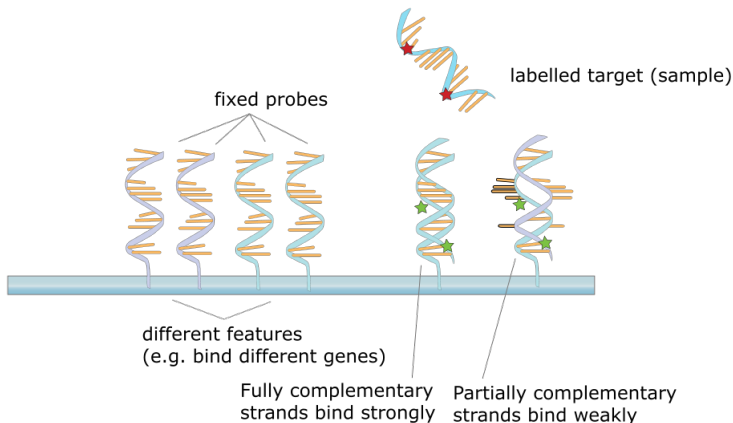
- Genome-wide Association Studies
- Link genetic variants (SNPs) to certain traits like eye or hair colour or to diseases like Diabetes, types of cancer

Single Nucleotide Polymorphism

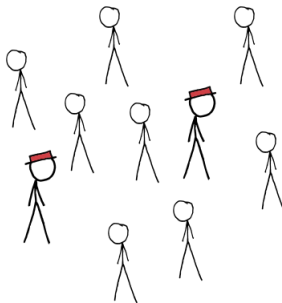


Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dna-SNP.svg>

How to analyse SNPs?



How do GWAS work?



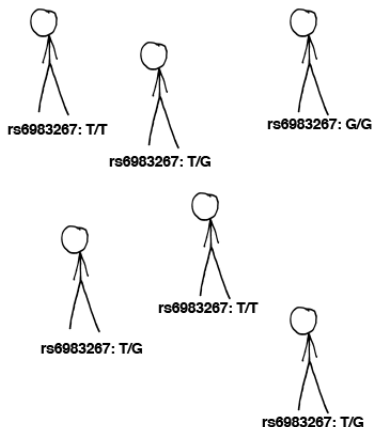
= Healthy person



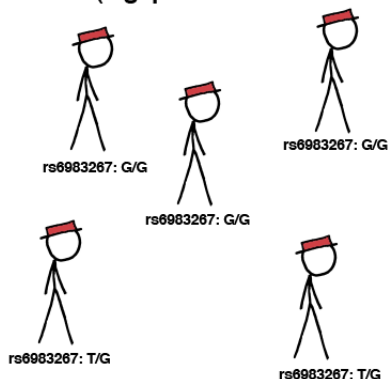
= Carrier of disease

How do GWAS work?

Healthy people

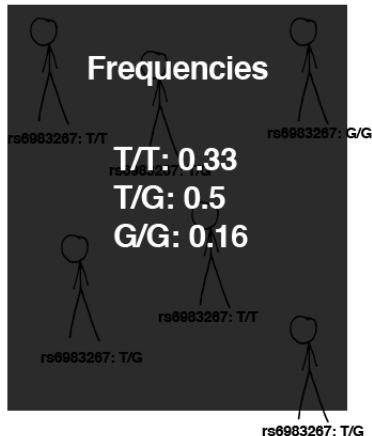


People w/ disease (e.g. prostate cancer)

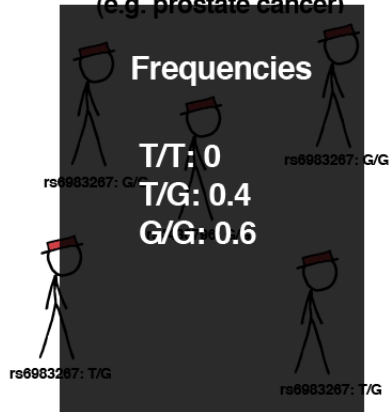


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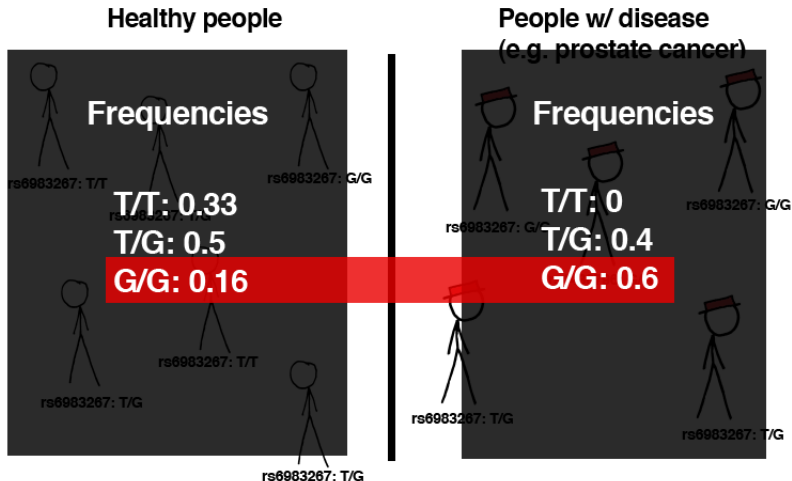
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Some GWAS-examples

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- Kogan *et al.* (2011) linked rs53576 (G:G) to pro-social behaviour
- The Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium (2007) linked 24 locations to 7 major diseases

Problems with GWAS



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- Correlation \neq Causation

Putting GWAS to use

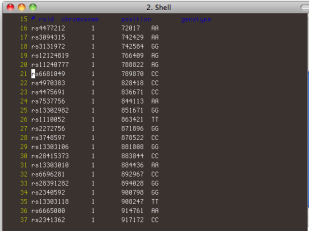
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- You get access to the raw data!



```
15  
16 rs4477212 1 72017 AA  
17 rs3894315 1 742629 AA  
18 rs3131972 1 742584 GG  
19 rs12124019 1 766499 AG  
20 rs11240777 1 788022 AG  
21 rs4661849 1 789878 CC  
22 rs4978383 1 828418 CC  
23 rs4475691 1 836671 CC  
24 rs253756 1 841113 AA  
25 rs13362982 1 851671 GG  
26 rs1118852 1 863421 TT  
27 rs2272756 1 871096 GG  
28 rs3748597 1 878522 CC  
29 rs13281186 1 881888 GG  
30 rs28845373 1 883844 CC  
31 rs13383818 1 884436 AA  
32 rs6666281 1 892967 CC  
33 rs28391282 1 894820 GG  
34 rs2348592 1 908790 GG  
35 rs13282118 1 908247 TT  
36 rs6665888 1 914761 AA  
37 rs2341362 1 917172 CC
```

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- 59 % of them share phenotypic information with 23andMe

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- Finding new associations for Parkinsons disease

Data sharing

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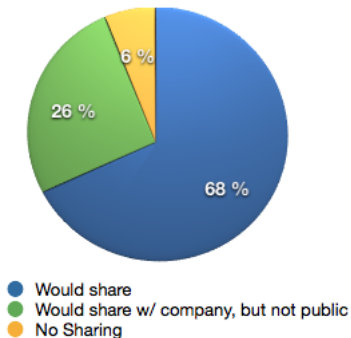
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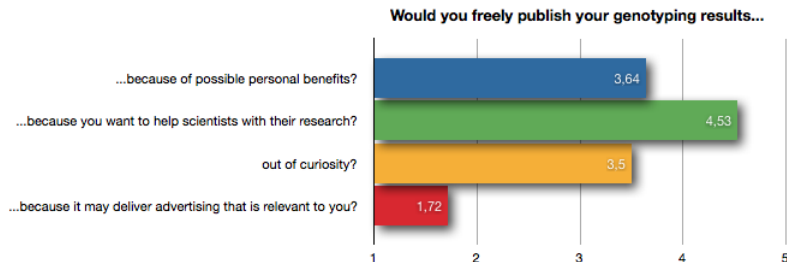
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- The *Personal Genome Project*: Open data, but closed participation

Willing to share?



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- Positive and negative consequences
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- Up to you to decide whether you want to open your data

Positive consequences

- More knowledge about yourself

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- More knowledge about yourself
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- Great data-source for citizen scientists

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- Personal SNPs very similar to parents and relatives

Somebody Else's Problem? A case study



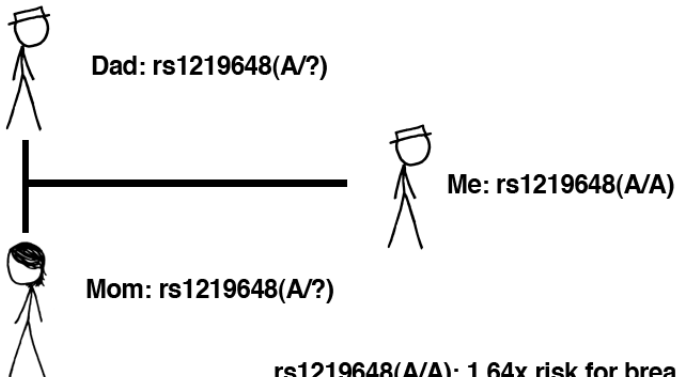
Me: rs1219648(A/A)

rs1219648(A/A): 1.64x risk for breast cancer

rs1219648(A/G): 1.20x risk for breast cancer

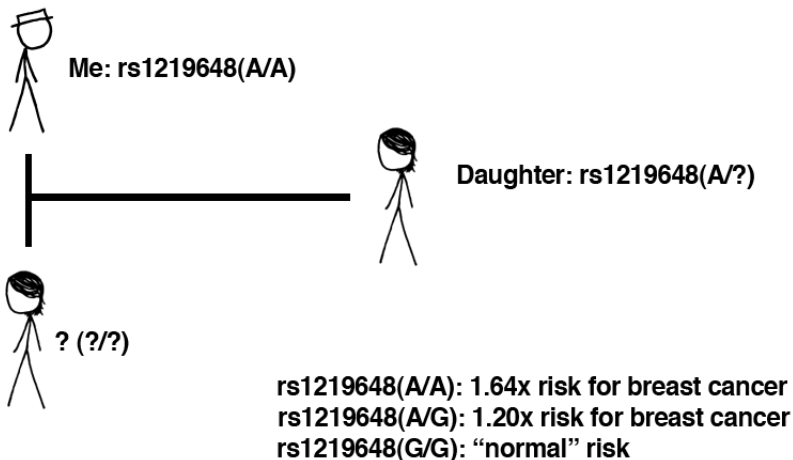
rs1219648(G/G): "normal" risk

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 - Germany: Gendiagnostikgesetz (GenDG, 2010)

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- So far: 78 genotypings and 188 users

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- Chance to take science into our own hands

Future of openSNP

- We've won the PLoS/Mendeley Binary Battle

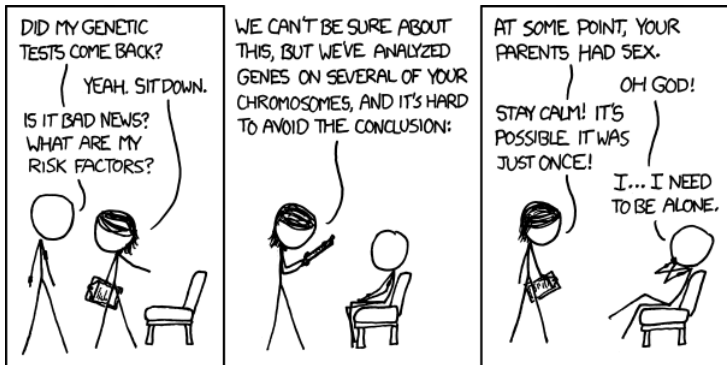
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- We've won the PLoS/Mendeley Binary Battle
- Constantly improving the project
- Trying to get funds for free genotypings

The end



Thanks for listening. Any questions?

References

Kogan, *et al.* (2011): Thin-slicing study of the oxytocin receptor (OXTR) gene and the evaluation and expression of the prosocial disposition. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*

Sladek *et al.* (2007): "A genome-wide association study identifies novel risk loci for type 2 diabetes". *Nature* 445 (7130): 881-5.

The Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium (2007): Genome-wide association study of 14,000 cases of seven common diseases and 3,000 shared controls. *Nature* 447: 661-678.