

Crowdsourcing Genome Wide Association Studies

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Overview

- 1 Introduction
 - Association studies
 - Open GWAS
- 2 Privacy
 - Privacy implications
 - Consequences
- 3 Discussion
 - Outlook

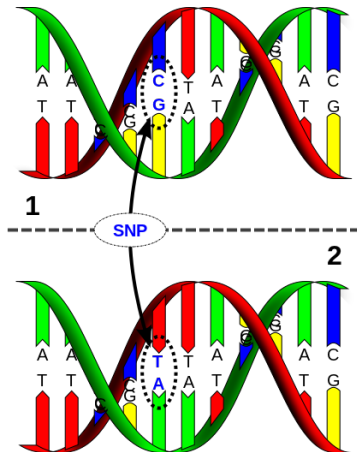
What are GWAS?

- Genome-wide Association Studies

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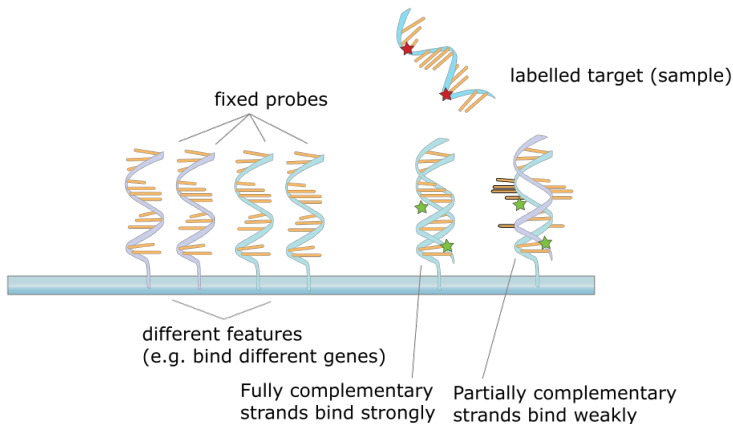
- Genome-wide Association Studies
- Link genetic variants (SNPs) to certain traits like eye or hair colour or to diseases like Diabetes, types of cancer

Single Nucleotide Polymorphism

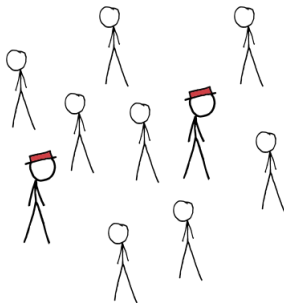


Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dna-SNP.svg>


How to find SNPs?



How do GWAS work?

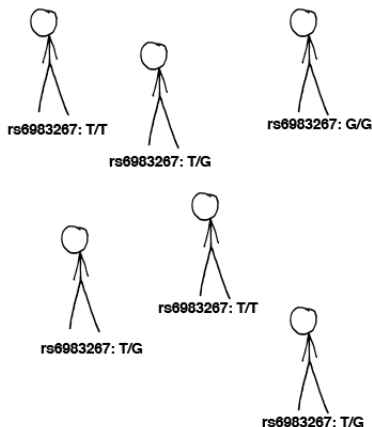


 = Healthy person

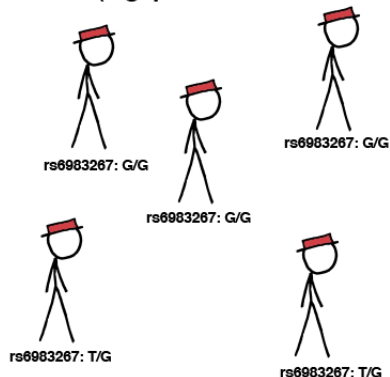
 = Carrier of disease

How do GWAS work?

Healty people

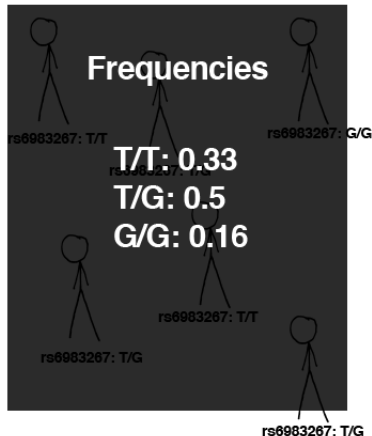


People w/ disease (e.g. prostate cancer)

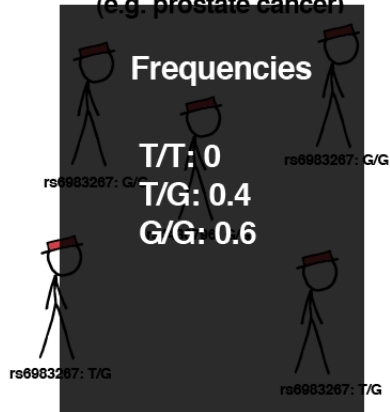


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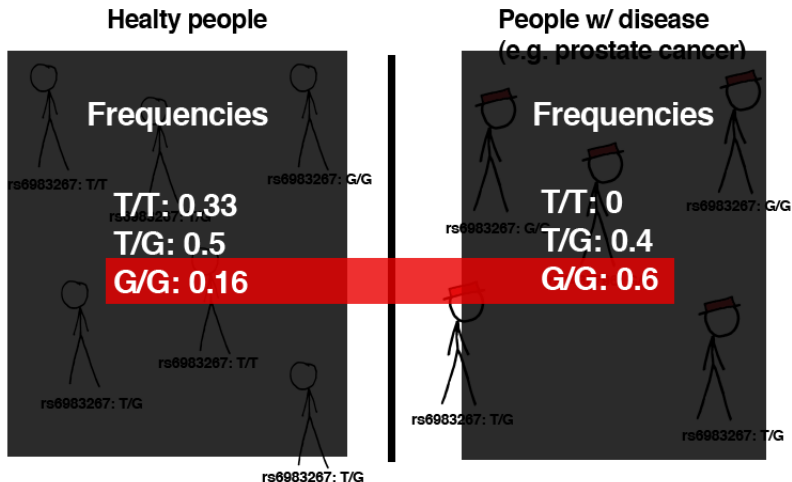
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Some GWAS-examples

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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

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- You get access to the raw data!

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- Some customers uploaded their data to the net

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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

Negative consequences

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- Future research could have negative results

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- So far: 78 genotypings and 188 users

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- Chance to take science into our own hands

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- 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.