

# 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

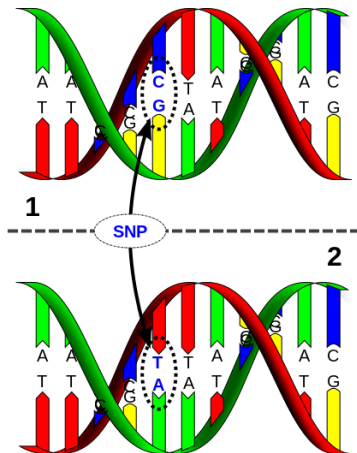
# What are GWAS?

- Genome-wide Association Studies

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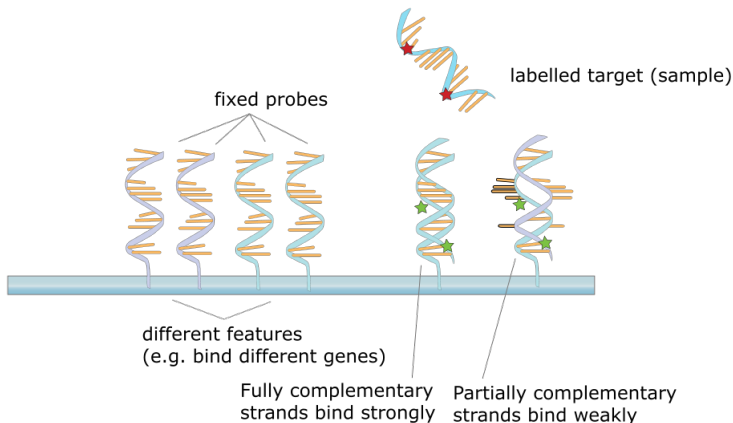
- Genome-wide Association Studies
- Link genetic variants (SNPs) to certain traits like eye or hair colour or to diseases like Diabetes, types of cancer

# Single Nucleotide Polymorphism

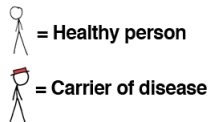
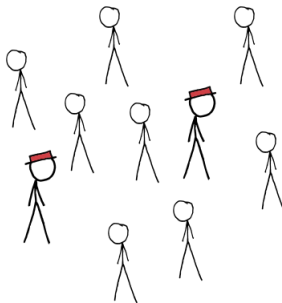


Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dna-SNP.svg>

# How to analyse SNPs?

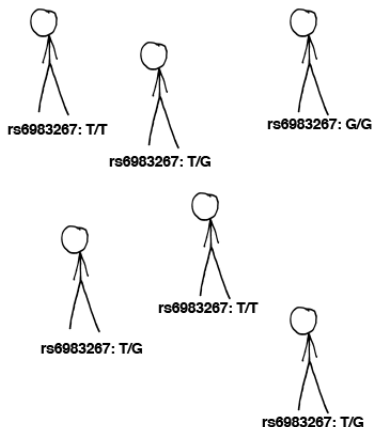


# How do GWAS work?

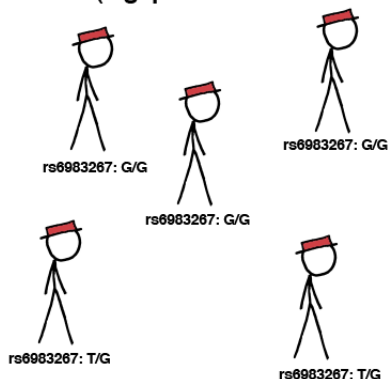


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## Healthy people



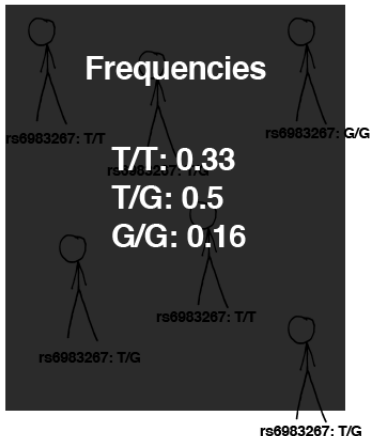
## People w/ disease (e.g. prostate cancer)



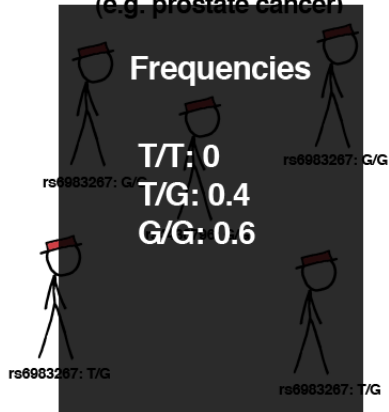


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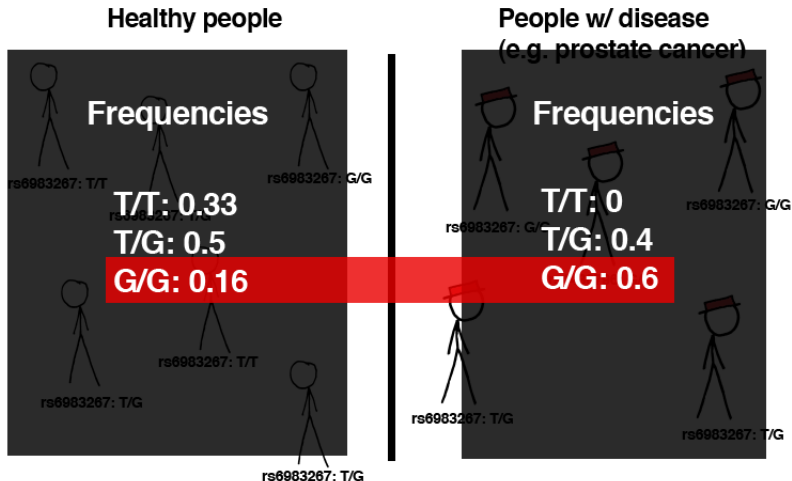
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# Some GWAS-examples

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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

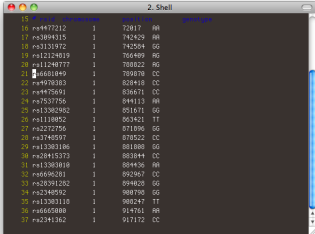
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- You get access to the raw data!



15				
16	rs4477212	1	72017	AA
17	rs3894315	1	742629	AA
18	rs3131972	1	742584	GG
19	rs12124019	1	766499	GG
20	rs11240777	1	788022	GG
21	rs14661849	1	789878	CC
22	rs4978383	1	828418	CC
23	rs4475691	1	836671	CC
24	rs253756	1	841113	AA
25	rs13362982	1	931671	GG
26	rs1118852	1	963421	TT
27	rs2272756	1	971096	GG
28	rs3748597	1	978522	CC
29	rs13281186	1	981886	GG
30	rs288415373	1	983844	CC
31	rs133881818	1	984436	AA
32	rs6666281	1	992967	CC
33	rs28391282	1	994820	GG
34	rs2348292	1	998790	GG
35	rs13282118	1	998247	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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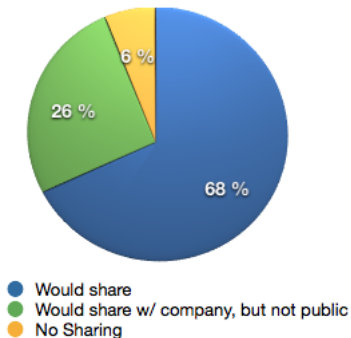
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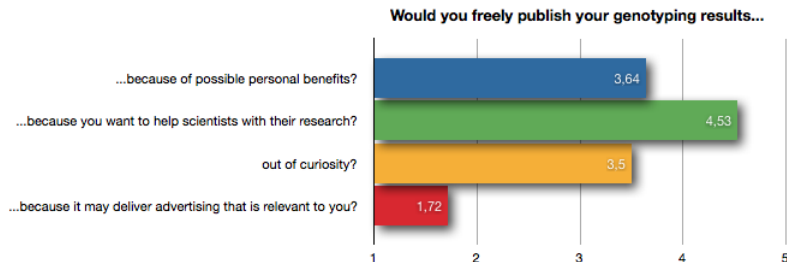
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- The *Personal Genome Project*: Open data, but closed participation

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

# Positive consequences

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- Great data-source for citizen scientists

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- Knowledge isn't static: Future research could show new, negative (or positive) associations.
- Personal SNPs very similar to parents and relatives



# Somebody Else's Problem? A case study



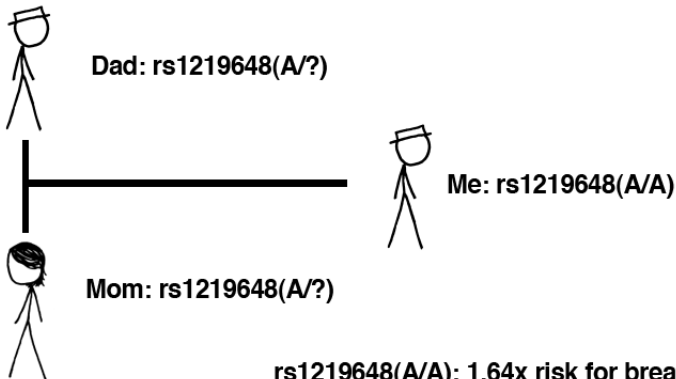
**Me: rs1219648(A/A)**

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

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

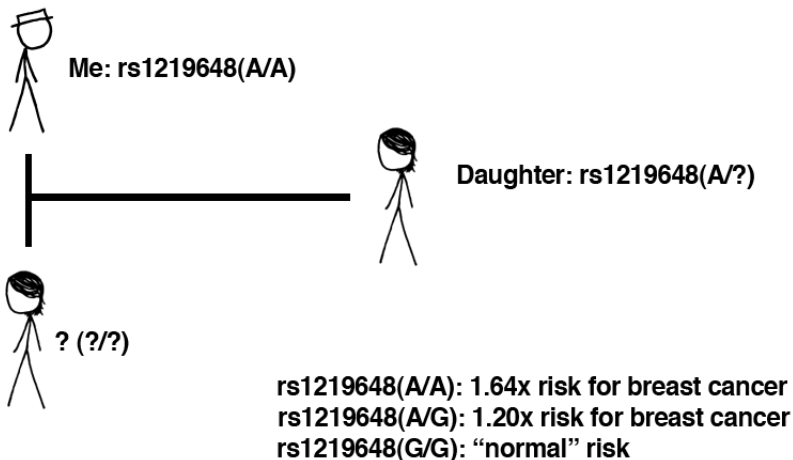
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  - Germany: Gendiagnostikgesetz (GenDG, 2010)

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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

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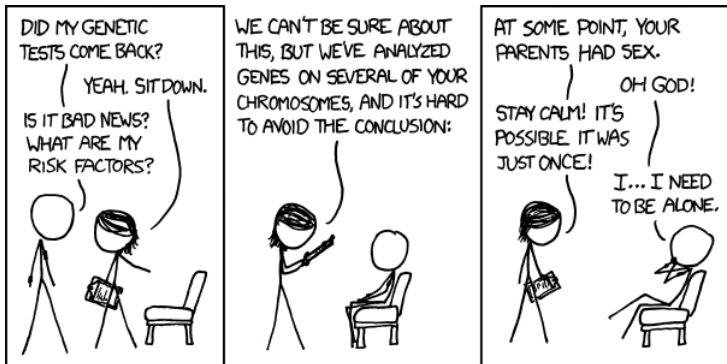
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- We've won the PLoS/Mendeley Binary Battle
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- Trying to get funds for free genotypings

# The end



Thanks for listening. Any questions?

# References

- Do *et al.* (2011) Web-Based Genome-Wide Association Study Identifies Two Novel Loci and a Substantial Genetic Component for Parkinson's Disease. *PLoS Genetics* 7(6): e1002141. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1002141
- Eriksson *et al.* (2010) Web-Based, Participant-Driven Studies Yield Novel Genetic Associations for Common Traits. *PLoS Genet* 6(6): e1000993. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1000993
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- 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.