Peripheral blood DNAm of SZ and BPD compared to controls has shown that the promoter methylation of the serotonin receptor type-1 (HTR1A) gene is significantly increased (Carrard et al, 2011). Recently, Sugawara et al. suggested that gene hypermethylation of FAM63B and intergenic region on chromosome 16 may be a common epigenetic risk factor in the pathogenesis of these diseases (Sugawara et al., 2018).

Point out the difference between SCZ and BPD findings – are any associated with development.

Check Hannon papers – and Mill

Effects of anticonvulsants on DNA methylation in Bipolar Disorder

Recently, another study on the blood and brain tissues of SZ patients emphasized that DDR1 hypermethylation in leukocytes and brain tissue could be associated with psychosis, physiological stress and inﬂammation (Garcia-Ruiz et al., 2020).

The most important questions likely to be addressed by new studies in this context are whether epigenetic changes can be used to diagnose subtypes of major psychosis

The initial studies investigating the relationship between DNA methylation alterations and major psychosis were focused on disease-related genes such as DRD2, MB−COMT, RELN, GAD1, and SOX10 (Grayson and Guidotti, 2013; Zhao et al., 2015). Among these genes, RELN and GAD1 have been most associated with abnormal methylation in major psychosis.

Among these genes, RELN and GAD1 have been most associated with abnormal methylation in major psychosis. The RELN gene expresses an extracellular matrix glycoprotein reelin, an important function in directing neurons and radial glial cells to their correct position in the developing brain (Lee and D’Arcangelo, 2016). GAD1 expresses the glutamic acid decarboxylase 67 (GAD67) which catalyzes the conversion of L-glutamate to the inhibitor neurotransmitter γ-amino butyric acid (GABA) (Magri et al., 2018).

* Promisingly, studies on abnormal gene expression in the postmortem brain and peripheral blood sample have revealed that epigenetic mechanisms may be viable tools for early diagnosis for some cases of SZ ve BD (Akbarian and Huang, 2009; Fachim et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2017). However, there is limited research data to examine the eﬀects of DNMT and HDAC inhibitors in reducing cognitive deﬁcits and the role of antipsychotic drugs on epigenetic changes in the brain (Abel and Zukin, 2008; Bowden, 2007; Deutsch et al., 2008; Dong et al., 2008).
* Another gene shown to contribute to the etiopathology of the major psychosis of the methylation change pattern is the membrane encoding catechol-O methyl transferase (MB−COMT) that is responsible for the dissimilation of neurotransmitters such as dopamine and noradrenaline. The evidence that the MB−COMT gene promoter methylation is more common in the postmortem brains of patients with SZ and BD compared to controls shows that this may increase the risk of major psychosis (Abdolmaleky et al., 2006
* BPD: onset 20-30
* There is considerable interest in whether the neurobiological abnormalities underlying the psychotic symptoms of [schizophrenia](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/neuroscience/dementia-praecox" \o "Learn more about schizophrenia from ScienceDirect's AI-generated Topic Pages) are unique to the disorder or if there is a common mechanism that underlies psychosis across disorders such as bipolar and schizophrenia. There is some evidence from neuroimaging studies that dopamine abnormalities are present in [bipolar disorder](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/pharmacology-toxicology-and-pharmaceutical-science/bipolar-disorder" \o "Learn more about bipolar disorder from ScienceDirect's AI-generated Topic Pages), in particular patients with mania show increases in dopamine D2/3 receptor availability and appear to have hyper-responsive reward systems in the [ventral striatum](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/neuroscience/ventral-striatum" \o "Learn more about ventral striatum from ScienceDirect's AI-generated Topic Pages) ([Ashok et al., 2017](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S002839081930262X?via%3Dihub" \l "bib17)). Moreover, dopamine synthesis capacity appears to be elevated in patients with bipolar psychosis to a similar degree to that seen in schizophrenia ([Jauhar et al., 2017a](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S002839081930262X?via%3Dihub" \l "bib144)). More studies that compare aspects of dopamine function across psychotic disorders would help determine if there are differences in the nature of the [dopaminergic](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/pharmacology-toxicology-and-pharmaceutical-science/dopamine-receptor-stimulating-agent" \o "Learn more about dopaminergic from ScienceDirect's AI-generated Topic Pages) dysfunction between disorders. These indicate that both first- and second-generation antipsychotics are effective in treating acute mania in bipolar disorder, with effect sizes similar to those seen in schizophrenia ([Cipriani et al., 2011](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S002839081930262X?via%3Dihub" \l "bib56)). Furthermore, antipsychotics are being explored as treatments for maintenance therapy in bipolar disorder ([Jauhar and Young, 2019](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S002839081930262X?via%3Dihub" \l "bib143), [Prajapati et al., 2018](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S002839081930262X?via%3Dihub" \l "bib275)). However, it remains to be determined if the therapeutic effects of antipsychotic drugs in bipolar disorder or depression are mediated by D2 occupancy, although the relationship between D2 occupancy and extra-pyramidal side-effects in bipolar seems to be the same as that seen in schizophrenia ([Attarbaschi et al., 2007](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S002839081930262X?via%3Dihub" \l "bib18)).
* (Kaar)
* Up to 80% of patients with SCZ have some form of cognitive impairment (Reichenberg,\_et al.\_, 2009), which may predate the onset of schizophrenia (Bora and Murray, 2014)
* Take info from report about BP
* SCZ: Up to 80% of patients with SCZ have some form of cognitive impairment (Reichenberg,\_et al.\_, 2009), which may predate the onset of schizophrenia (Bora and Murray, 2014)
* BPD: Episodes of extreme mood swings, divergent energy
* Intelligence
* Development
* Treatment with lithium and anticonvulsants for BPD, although increasingly AP also used.
* SCZ is associated with alterations in cell-type proportions – which may reflect many factors, including diet, exercise, smoking, ill-heath and medication.
* It is well documented that patients with SCZ have higher NLR than controls, suggestive of a low-grade inflammatory process.
* Psychiatric disorders are associated with circadian rhythm disruptions – as evidenced by sleep disorders and preference for evening, or feeling better in the evening.

Advances in Epigenomic Wide Association Studies (EWAS)

EWAS-studies seek to identify epigenetic alterations that are associated with disease predisposition or disease itself.

1st generation: Case-Control

2nd generation: Cellular heterogeneity (Jaffe & Irizarry, 2014, Lappalainen & Greally, 2017)

3rd generation: Temporal dimension: chrono-epigenetics (Oh, E. & Petronis, 2021)

(Jaffe & Irizarray, (Teschenforff & Zheng, 2017)

Definition of epigenetics refers to the patterns of gene transcription changes that occur without alterations in the DNA sequence (check Grealy). What is interesting is that epigenetic is a dynamic process and epigenetic modiﬁcations are reversible as opposed to genetic changes (Föcking et al., 2019; Wróblewski et al., 2019). DNAm is the first described and most studied epigenetic mechanism.

We will be focusing on DNA methylation at cytosine positions – these are positions where a methyl group is covalently bound to a cytosine located immediately adjacent to a guanine. Methylation of cytosines is one area of epigenetics that has been actively studied for several reasons:

DNAm is a highly dynamic process and it is thought that disruption of the methylation-demethylation balance is what contributes to pathogenesis of many neurological and psychiatric disorders (Greenberg and Bourc’his, 2019; Ovenden et al., 2018).

Common and Specific effects of antipsychotics on DNA methylation in Psychosis

Why we chose psychosis as a phenotype rather than diagnostic categories. Something about “trouble at the borders”. In this case, it is not about the treatment effect on the disorder, but the fact that the drug was prescribed for the symptoms of psychosis. And you can argue that there can be differences in the expression of the psychotic state, where individuals with scz may experience negative and frightful voices while individuals with psychosis in bipolar mania may experience voices of grandiosity. Tragically, in bipolar depression, voices in a psychotic state may seem clear and rational, and this is the danger in terms of suicide risk. In MDD, psychosis is …

CpG dinucleotides in which the methyl group is transferred, are not randomly distributed in the human genome and are predominantly concentrated in "CpG islands" located at gene promoters. Hypermethylation of CpG islands which are normally hypo or unmethylated leads to transcriptional inactivation of associated gene. The second type of DNA methylation (cytosine methylation; 5mC) is observed at the gene body and gene-body DNA methylation is associated with the activation of genes in contrast to the methylation observed in CpG islands (Greenberg and Bourc’his, 2019). In the past, DNA methylation was believed to be an irreversible and static epigenetic event related to gene repression, which could only be alleviated by DNA replication (Rasmussen and Helin, 2016). Today, however, it is known that DNA methylation is a highly dynamic process. Indeed, studies have shown that ten eleven translocation (TET) proteins (TET1, TET2, TET3) can modify 5mC and potentially erase DNA methylation.