Complex metabolic traits are mediated by genes with distal heritability

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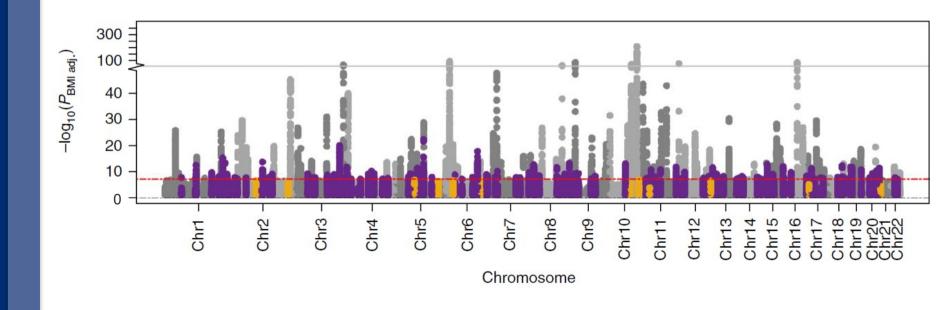
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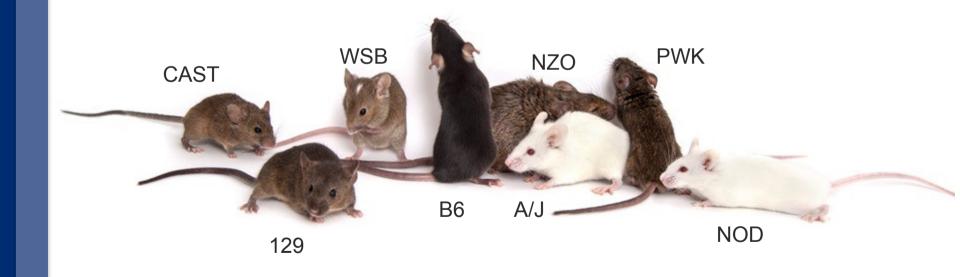


TYPE 2 DIABETES HAS OVER 250 GWAS ASSOCIATIONS



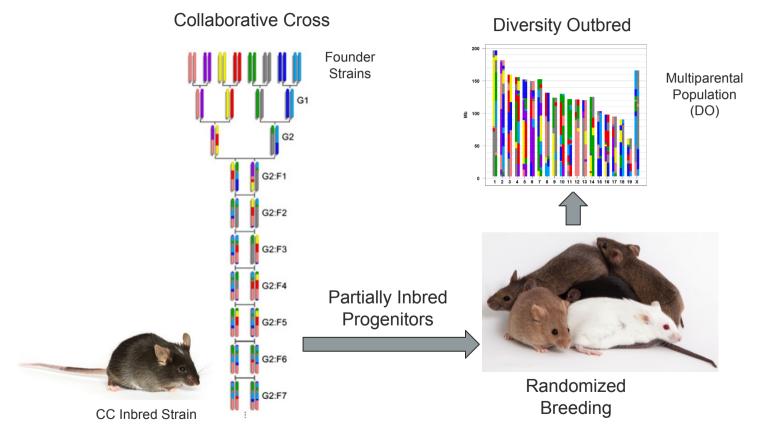


USING INBRED MICE TO CREATE COMPLEX POPULATIONS



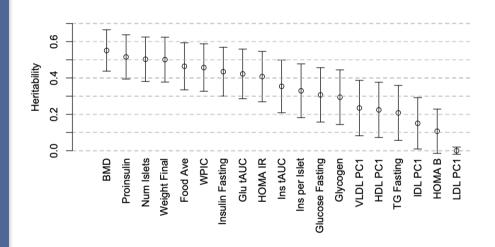


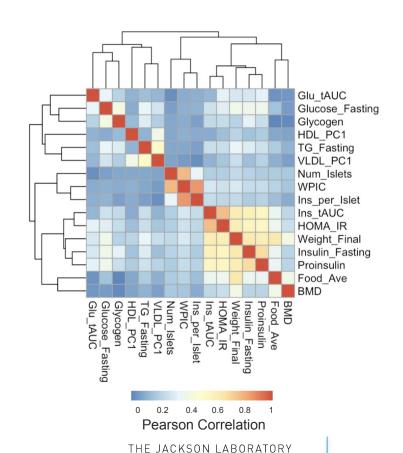
DIVERSITY OUTBRED

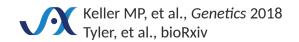


DIVERSITY OUTBRED MICE AS A GENETIC MODEL

Metabolic health traits are heritable and correlated

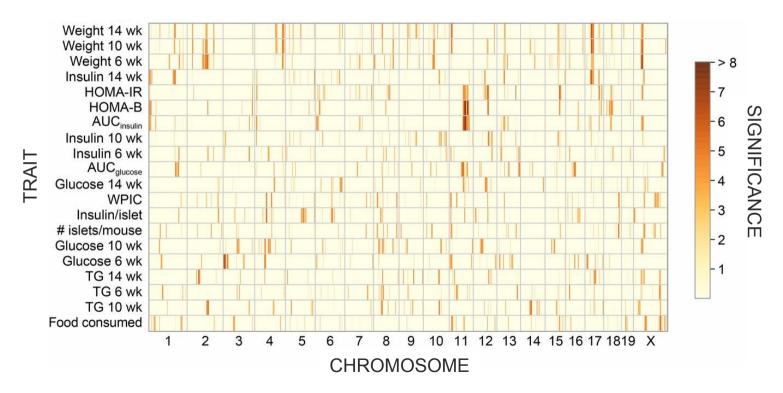






DIVERSITY OUTBRED MICE AS A GENETIC MODEL

Metabolic health traits mapped in a DO population





DISSECTING TRAITS VIA ORGAN-SPECIFIC TRANSCRIPTOMES

Bulk transcriptomes from 371 DO mice



inflammation dysregulated fat metabolism

elevated triglycerides

Pancreatic Islets



beta cell dysfunction and death

reduced insulin

Genetics + Diet

Liver



increased glucose production dysregulated fat metabolism

increased blood glucose

Skeletal Muscle



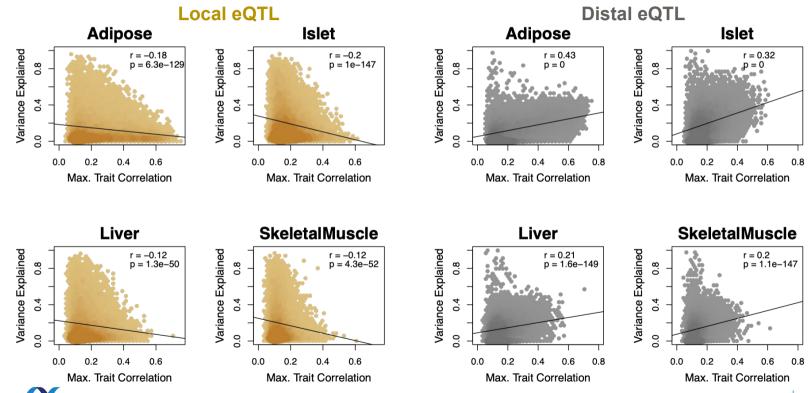
reduced glucose uptake

increased blood glucose



DISTAL EQTL ARE MORE CORRELATED WITH TRAITS

Strongest local eQTL are not correlated with traits; "expression drift"?

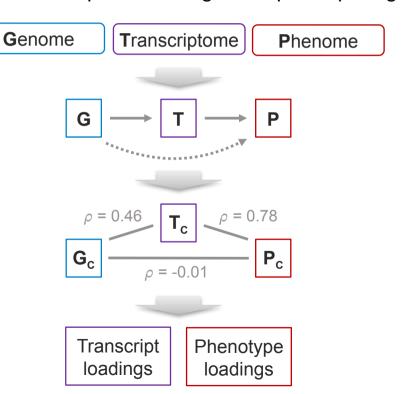


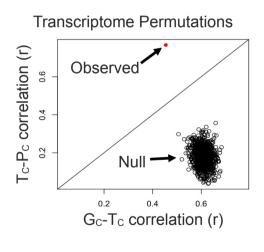


CONNECTING GENETICS, TRANSCRIPTOMICS, AND TRAITS

High-dimensional mediation analysis

• determines transcriptome loadings that optimally link genotype and phenotype

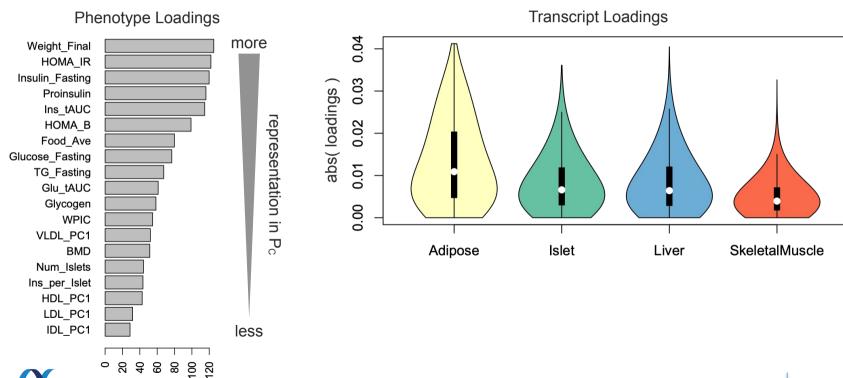






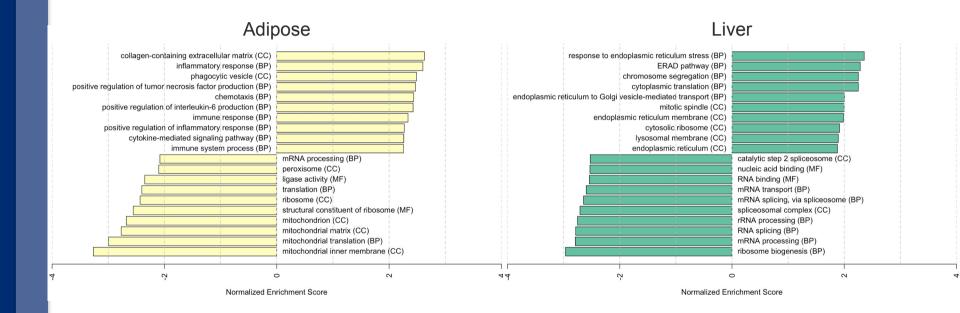
TISSUE AND GENE CONTRIBUTIONS TO TRAIT MEDIATION

Matched trait loadings and transcript loadings for each tissue



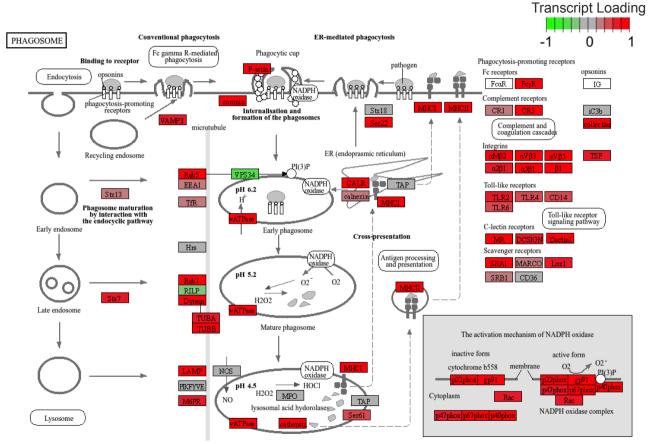


TISSUE-SPECIFIC TRANSCRIPTIONAL RESPONSES





PHAGOSOME ACTIVATION IN ADIPOSE

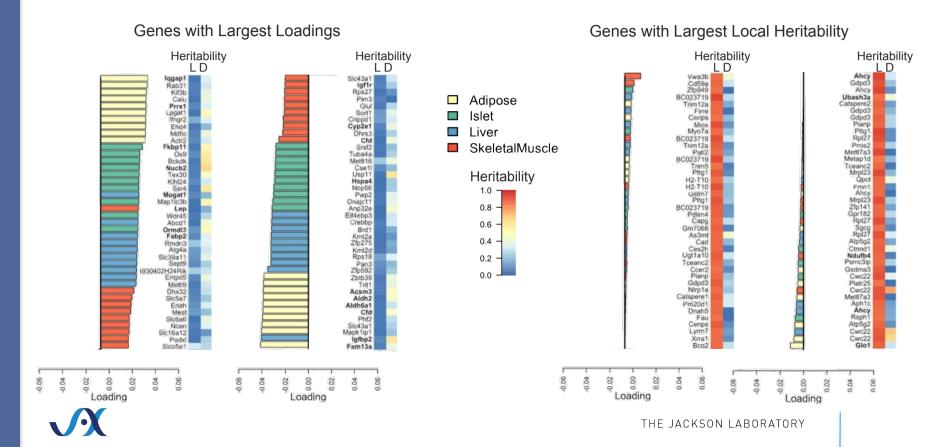




Phagolysosome

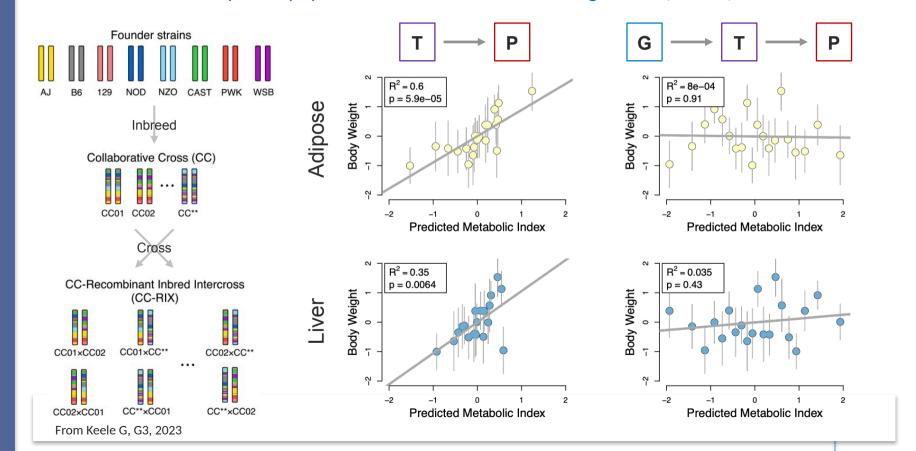
TRAIT-RELEVANT TRANSCRIPTOMES ARE CONSTRAINED

Genes most informative of traits have distal genetic regulation and are tissue-specific



TRANSCRIPTS ARE PREDICTIVE OF TRAITS BUT GENOTYPE IS NOT

Model validation in a separate population derived from the same genetics (CC-RIX)

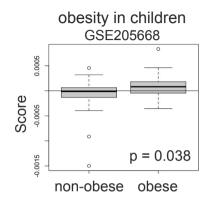


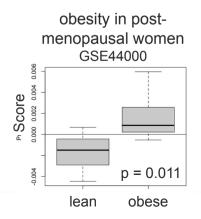
HOMOLOGOUS TRANSCRIPTS ARE PREDICTIVE IN HUMANS

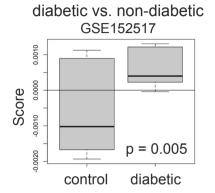
Used transcript loadings to predict metabolic traits in four human data sets with paired adipose transcriptomes and outcome traits.

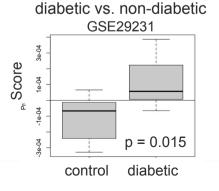


As with mice, adipose transcriptomes were more predictive than islet or liver.









SUMMARY

- Transcripts that drive metabolic outcomes are constrained by complex distal genetics
- Genotype, local eQTL, and TWAS are poor trait predictors for independent populations
- ➢ Genotype-phenotype mediator transcripts from DO are predictive for independent CC-RIX and human populations



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ORGAN-SPECIFIC EXPRESSION EFFECTS

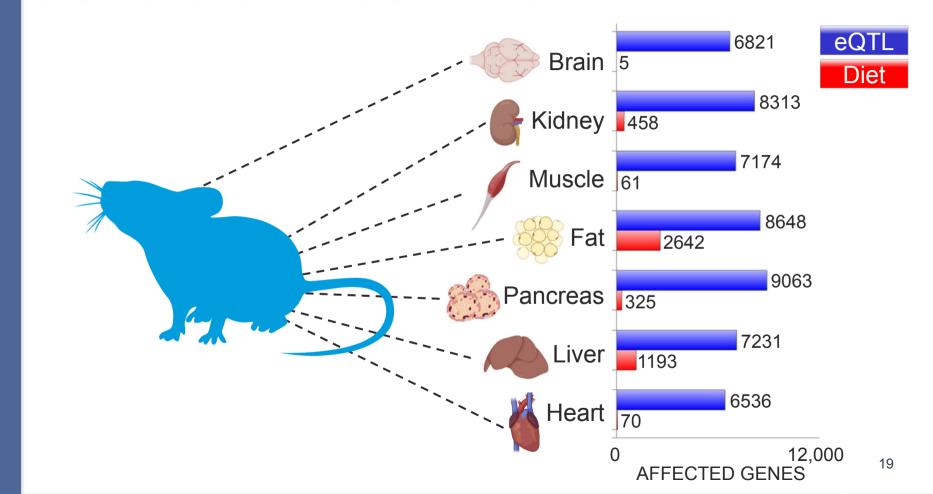
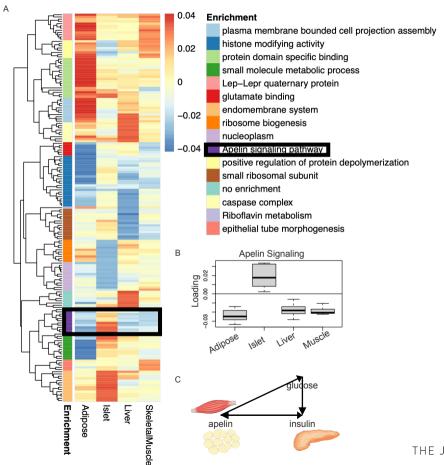


Figure 6: Tissues of action





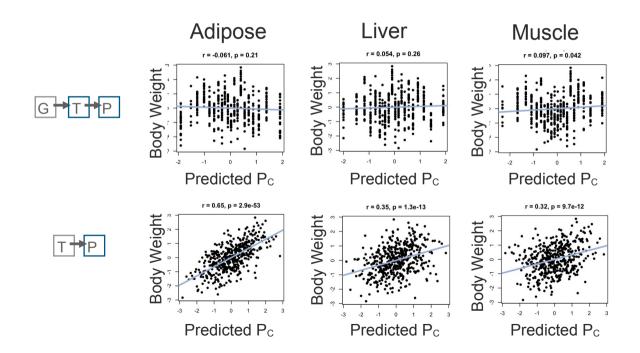
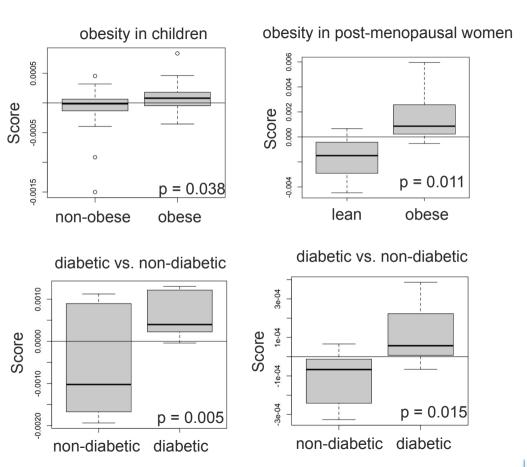




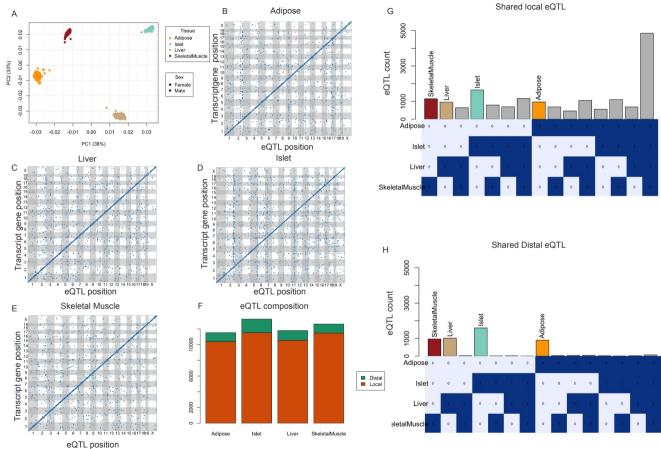
Figure 8: Human Translation





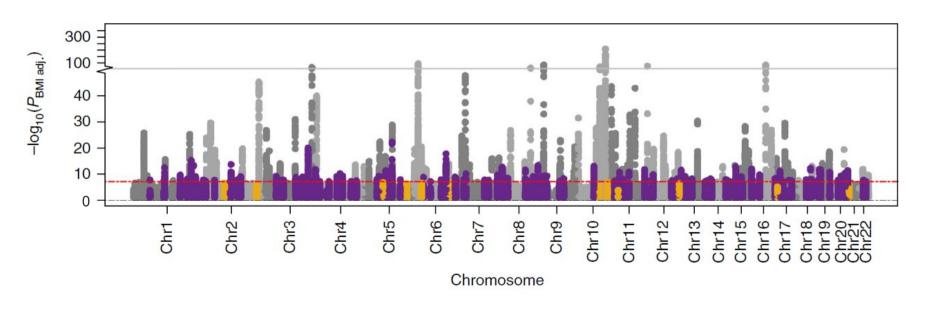
THE JACKSON LABORATORY

Supplemental eQTL figure



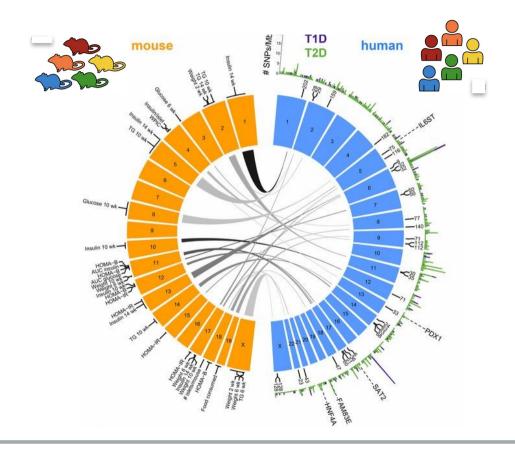


HUMAN GENETICS OF TYPE 2 DIABETES

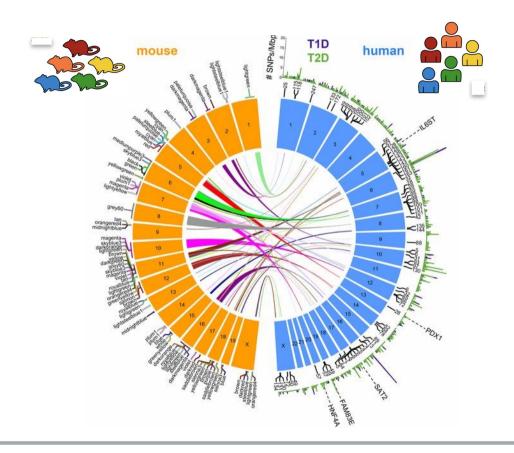


Mahajan A, et al *Nat Genet* **50**, 1505–1513 (2018)

HUMAN-MOUSE GENETIC ALIGNMENT

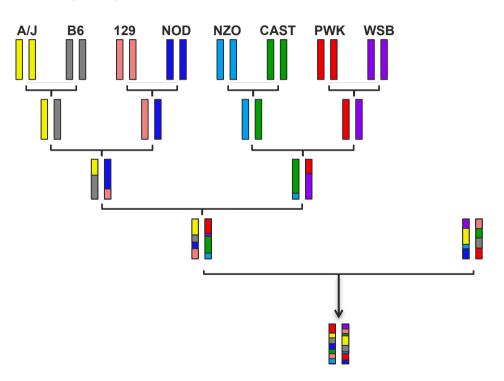


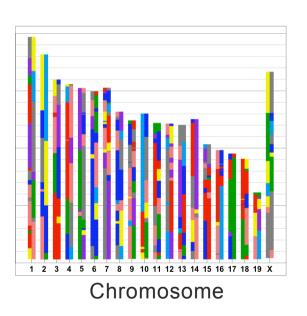
HUMAN-MOUSE TRANSCRIPTOMIC ALIGNMENT



We've Created Mice for Modern Genetics

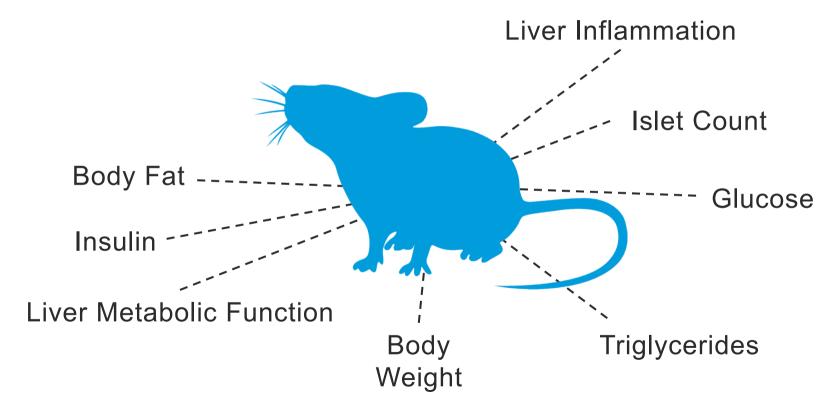
ORIGINAL INBRED MICE





DIVERSITY OUTBRED MOUSE

A Comprehensive Platform for Genetics





QUESTIONS?

