

FROM RESEARCH TO INDUSTRY



VARIANT PRIORITIZATION WITH GENOWAP TOOL

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- 1) Intro – the necessity to prioritize GWAS identified variants
- 2) Choice of GenoSuite tools
- 3) GenoCanyon - General-functional annotation tool
- 4) GenoSkyline - Tissue-specific functional Annotation
- 5) GenoWAP - GWAS Signal Prioritization
- 6) GenoWAP pipeline
- 7) Comparison GWAS SNP pval VS GWAS SNP prioritized scores

INTRODUCTION

- GWAS have identified more than 10,000 SNPs associated with numerous traits/diseases.
- Variant prioritization techniques are crucial for post-GWAS analysis
- To reveal truly functional sites within each significant locus
- To enhance signals at some loci to identify risk loci among all the SNPs known to be associated with a trait.

⇒ Choice of GenoSuite tools (Lu et al.)

- prioritization based on the functionality of a DNA region
- Functional regions = regions which can regulate gene expression
- e.g. promoter, enhancer, silencer, insulator, transcription factor binding site, chromatin regulators

METHOD

- Whole-genome functional annotation approach
- Predicts the functional potential at each nucleotide : gives a scores (0-1)
- Integrates 22 annotation signals :
 - 2 genomics conservations measures (GERP, PhyloP),
 - 2 indicators of open-chromatine (DnaseI, FAIRE),
 - 8 histone modifications (H3K4me3, H3K9ac...)
 - 10 TFBS (CEBPB, CTCF, FOS, GATA2...)

Results for HBB gene complex

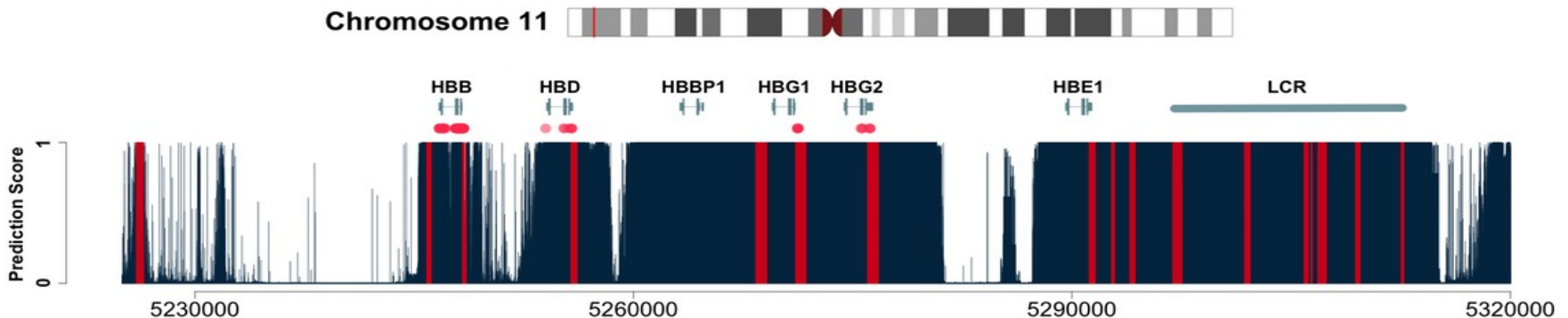


Fig1: Example with the prediction for cis-regulatory Modules in the β -globin (HBB) gene complex on chromosome 11
 In red : already discovered cis-regulatory modules.
 In dark blue : prediction score at each location.

Picture from Lu et al. (2015). A statistical framework to predict functional non-coding regions in the human genome through integrated analysis of annotation data. Scientific reports, 5, 10576.

- Method : unsupervised statistical learning
- Uses Bayes formula to compute the posterior probability that a locus is functional given the annotations by taking into account the probability of presence of these annotations when the locus is known to be functional.

$$P(Z = 1|\mathbf{A}) = \frac{\pi f(\mathbf{A}|Z = 1)}{\pi f(\mathbf{A}|Z = 1) + (1 - \pi)f(\mathbf{A}|Z = 0)}$$

Formula1: Posterior probability calculation that a locus is functional given the annotations

Z= measure of fonctionnality

A= vector of annotations = (A1, A2 ... A22)

Formula from Lu et al. (2015). A statistical framework to predict functional non-coding regions in the human genome through integrated analysis of annotation data. Scientific reports, 5, 10576.

- Declination of GenoCanyon
- Predicts tissue-specific functional scores at each nucleotide
- Based on 111 epigenomes database from the Epigenomics Roadmap Project
- Each tissue type is a clustering of relevant samples in order to contain at least these histone modifications : H3k4me1, H3k4me3, H3k36me3, H3k27me3, H3k9me3, H3k27ac, H3k9ac, and DNase I Hypersensitivity
- 7 unique tissue clusters : Brain, GI, Lung, Heart, Blood, Muscle, Epithelium
- Extension of the available tissues with GenoSkyline-Plus : Bone, Breast, Fat, Muscle, Kidney, Liver, Ovary, Pancreas, Skin, Spleen, Thymus, Vascular...
- Useful application : identify if GWAS SNPs are enriched in functional region specific for a tissue

GENOSKYLINE - Tissue-specific Functional Annotation

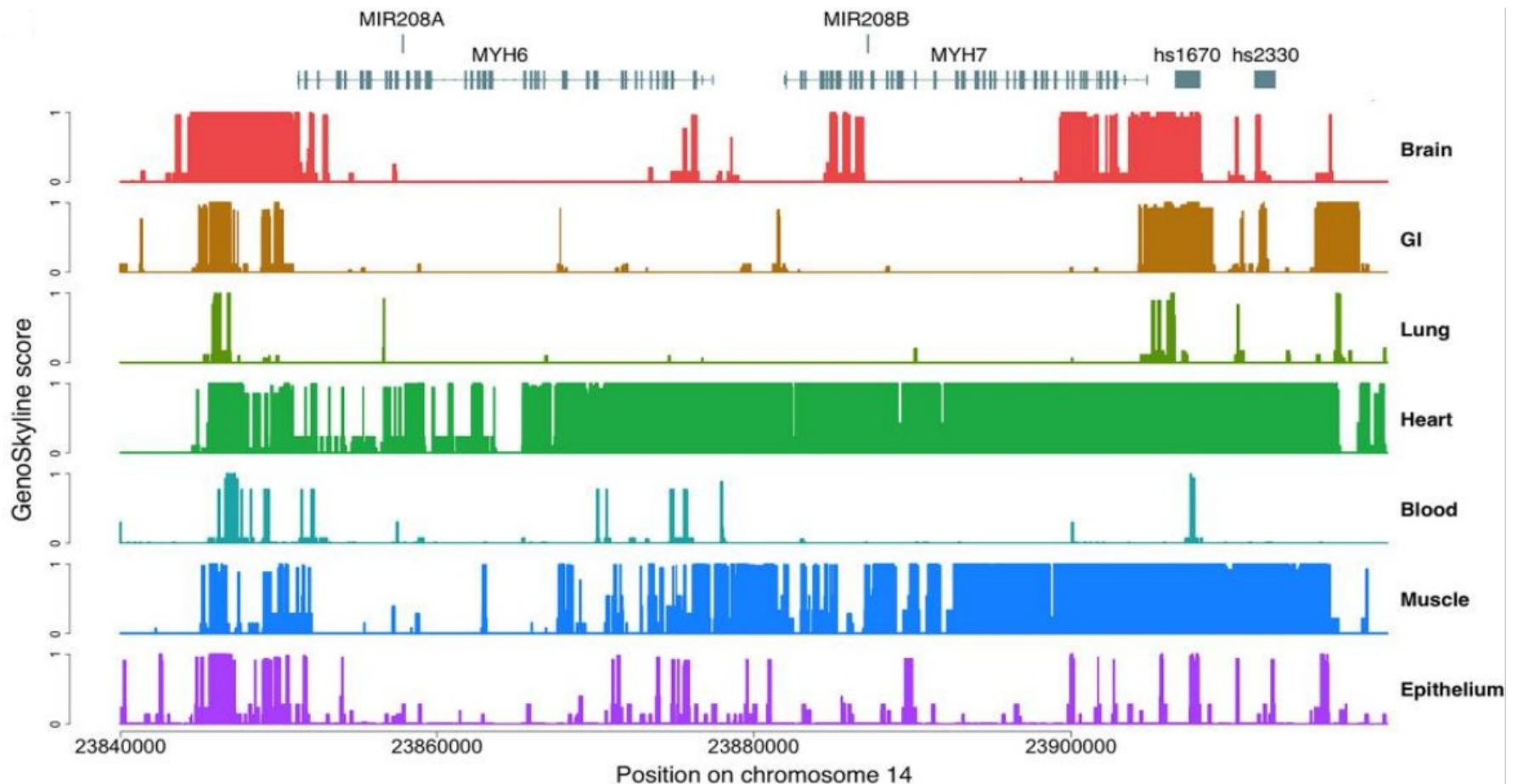


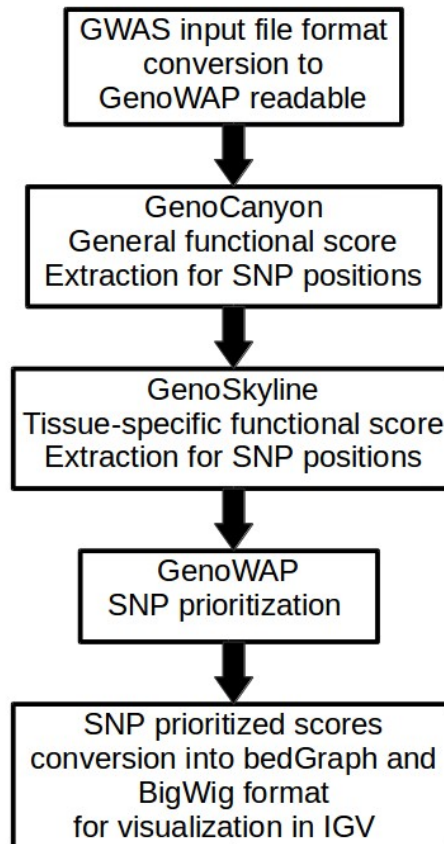
Fig1: Visualisation of the functionality tracks for seven tissues in the genomic region surrounding MYH6 and MYH7

Picture from Lu et al. (2016). Integrative tissue-specific functional annotations in the human genome provide novel insights on many complex traits and improve signal prioritization in genome wide association studies. PLoS genetics, 12(4), e1005947.

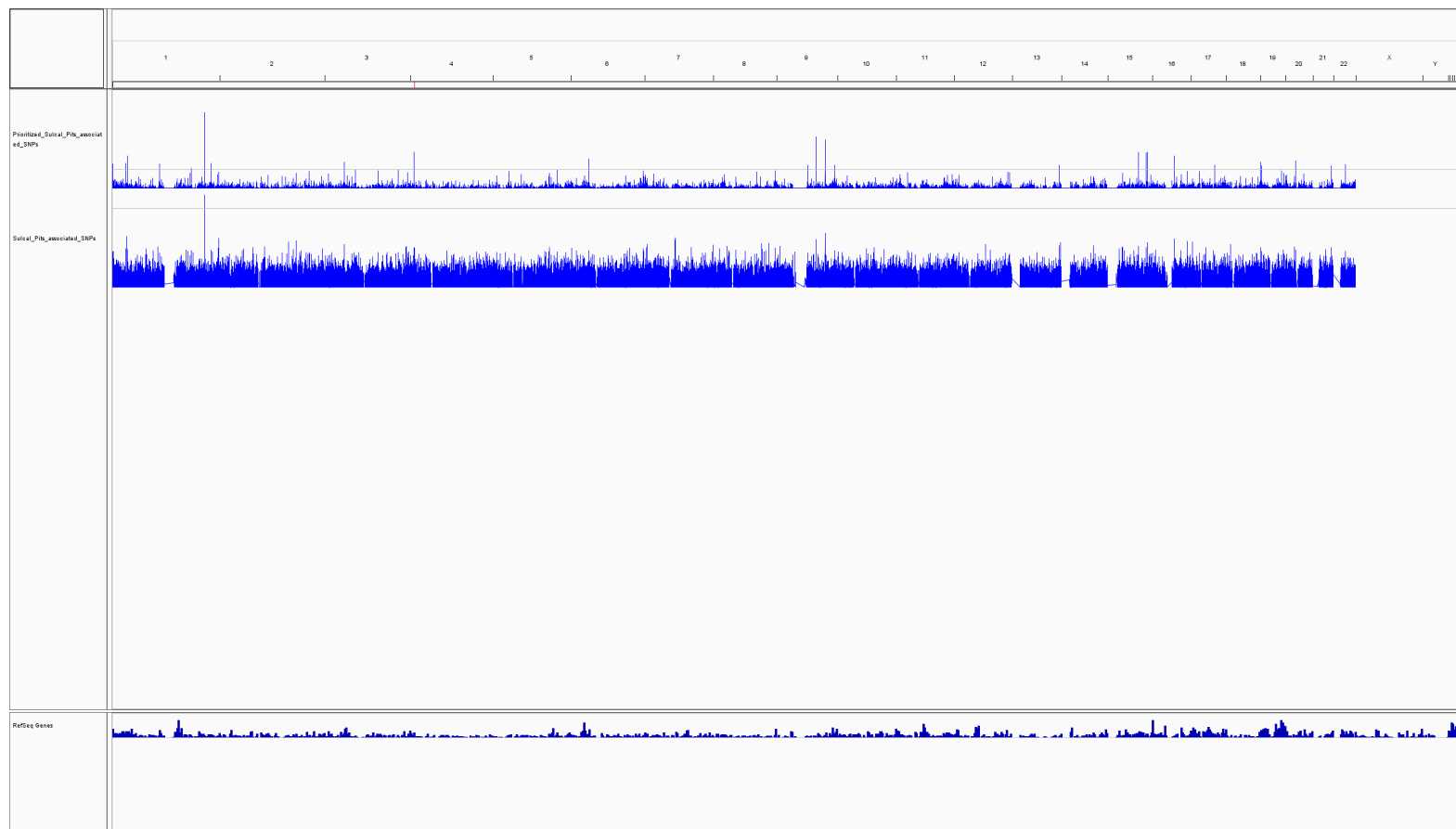
GWAS Signal Prioritization

- Post-GWAS prioritization method
- Integrates genomic functional annotation and GWAS test statistics

GENOWAP PIPELINE



RESULTS



Comparison GWAS SNP pval VS GWAS SNP prioritized scores (snapshot from IGV)

- **GenoCanyon paper :**
Lu, Q., Hu, Y., Sun, J., Cheng, Y., Cheung, K. H., & Zhao, H. (2015). A statistical framework to predict functional non-coding regions in the human genome through integrated analysis of annotation data. *Scientific reports*, 5, 10576.
- **GenoSkyline paper :**
Lu, Q., Powles, R. L., Wang, Q., He, B. J., & Zhao, H. (2016). Integrative tissue-specific functional annotations in the human genome provide novel insights on many complex traits and improve signal prioritization in genome wide association studies. *PLoS genetics*, 12(4), e1005947.
- **GenoWAP paper :**
Lu, Q., Yao, X., Hu, Y., & Zhao, H. (2015). GenoWAP: GWAS signal prioritization through integrated analysis of genomic functional annotation. *Bioinformatics*, 32(4), 542-548.

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