PEG Study Onboard Training

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Training Overview

- 1. CITI Training and Data Security Agreement
- 2. General Office Background
- 3. Data Entry Training



CITI Training & Data Security Agreement

CITI Training

- UCLA HIPPA
- Group 1: Human Subjects Research

Data Security Agreement

Confidential Data User Agreement & Office Security Agreement

Requirement

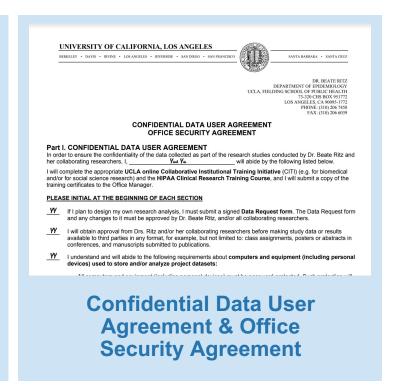
- Read and sign the data + office security agreement
- Complete the CITI training and HIPAA training
- Email the three documents above to Yufan Gong (<u>ivangong@ucla.edu</u>).



Sample Certificates/Agreement







All lab members must complete and submit these three documents before starting to work!



General Office Background

About PEG Study

Schedules and Personnel

Office Layout

Key Application



About PEG Study

Duration

• 23-year study (started in 2001)

Focus:

Links between Parkinson's disease, the Environment, and Genes

Collaboration:

- UCLA School of Public Health
- UCLA Movement Disorder Clinic (Neurology Dept.)
- UCLA Human Genetics
- Local healthcare providers in Kern, Fresno, and Tulare counties, CA

Funding:

National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)

Significance:

First federally funded Parkinson's study focusing on rural populations







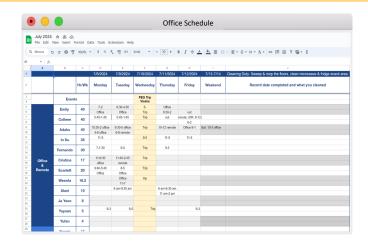
Office Schedule and Personnel

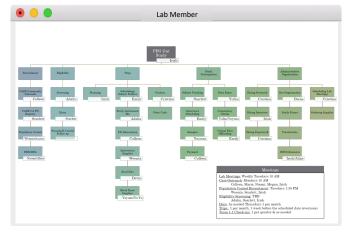
Office schedule

- A Google sheet indicates lab member's working schedule
- Please always keep it updated
- Cristina will send out through email every month

<u>Personnel</u>

- Lab member responsibility flowchart & bios
 - BOX Path: PEG_GUT > PEG Dictionary >
 - BOX Link: https://uclahs.box.com/s/b91os9rzodpb9i7w6s6ckjs37ln4h9cn







Office Layout

Main PEG office (73-274/73-284)

- Key cabinet: all cabinets need to be locked at the end of the day
- Computers and passwords
- Printers
- Recruitment station, form shelves
- Main office key application: Contact Cristina Ruiz (<u>cruiz311@q.ucla.edu</u>)

Supply room (73-254)

Storage for extra office supplies

<u>Secure room (73-310)</u>

Good to use as private interviewing space, key logging records required

<u>Copy room (76-087)</u>

Bulk printing/copying, printing code required – check with lab members for the code



Study Participants

Case – PD patient

PD patient

Controls – originate

- (ideally randomly sampled) from the same population that gave rise to the cases
- Types
 - HH control
 - Population control



Study design

Study population (n = 15,792)

- Derived from the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) study
 - longitudinal cohort study
 - middle-aged individuals, randomly sampled from four US communities
 - · measured for multiple risk factor phenotypes related to health and chronic disease

Study sample (n = 1,456)

1,456 European-Americans with the metabolomic and whole genome sequence data from the ARIC study.

Whole genome sequence data

contains 12,820,347 rare variants (i.e., minor allele frequency, less than 5%)



Statistical methods

Slide windows across the genome

- Convex-Concave Rare variant Selection (CCRS)
 - a statistical approach based on penalization methods
 - to address the multitude of analytic challenges

Select the most promising window associated with the metabolites

ΔAIC and likelihood ratio test

Define model statistical significance

permutation test



Results

Table 1. Name and the range of metabolites after log transformation

Name	Average (range)	Name	Average (range)	
Octanoylcarnitine	-0.101 (-0.621, 0.542)	Deoxycarnitine	-0.066 (-2.074, 1.640)	
Decanoylcarnitine	-0.100 (-0.786, 0.657)	Carnitine ^a	-0.042 (-2.130, 2.365)	
Cis-4-cenoylcarnitine	-0.080 (-1.198, 1.061)	Glutarate	-0.130 (-1.136, 1.124)	
Laurylcarnitine	-0.076 (-0.820, 0.642)	Leucine	-0.092 (-1.133, 0.945)	
Glutarylcarnitine	-0.080 (-0.943, 0.786)	Lysine	-0.081 (-0.696, 0.489)	
Isovalerylcarnitine	-0.129 (-1.388, 1.134)	N6acetyllysine	-0.066 (-0.635, 0.620)	
Isobutyrylcarnitine	-0.088 (-0.799, 0.748)	Citrate	-0.094 (-1.805, 1.676)	
Propionylcarnitine	-0.091 (-1.720, 1.243)	Succinate	-0.061 (-0.891, 0.935)	

^aVariants that are not transformed.

Table 2. Baseline characteristics of ARIC European-Americans participants and those with metabolomics and genomic data

	Whole dataset	Subset under study
N	11,478	1,456
Age (years)	54 (6)	55 (6)
Male (%)	47.3	45.9
Diabetes (%)	9.1	8.0
Current smoker (%)	24.8	25.8
Hypertension (%)	27.3	31.7
Systolic bp (mmHg)	118.5 (17.0)	119.4 (18.4)
Diastolic bp (mmHg)	71.5 (10.0)	71.7 (10.8)
Glucose (mg/dL)	105.6 (32.1)	105.7 (29.8)
BMI (kg/m ²)	27.0 (4.9)	27.3 (5.0)
HDL (mg/dL)	50.4 (16.8)	50.0 (16.5)
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	215.0 (40.8)	216.2 (40.3)
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	138.1 (93.0)	144.5 (110.1)
eGFRCKD-EPI (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	0.48(0.08)	0.47 (0.09)

The numbers in parentheses represent standard deviations.



Results

Table 3. Summary information for two significant windows influencing two metabolites

	Chr	Location	Physical distance	Genes	<i>P</i> -value of LRT	AIC _i – AIC _{selected}
Lysine	10	101774069-83714	9,646 bp	FGF8 NPM3	1.752×10^{10}	>4.2
Cis-4- decenoyl- carnitine	14	47401220-11509	10,290 bp	MDGA2	4.239×10^7	>2.4

Table 4. Summary information of promising variants in two significant windows influencing two metabolites

Chromosome no. position	Associated metabolite	MAC	Estimated effect size	Standard deviation	<i>P</i> -value
chr10.101775830	Lysine	24	-0.127	0.0434	0.0035
chr10.101776036	Lysine	69	-0.090	0.026	0.0005
chr10.101783714	Lysine	21	0.172	0.046	0.0002
chr14.47403473	Cis-4-decenoyl carnitine	58	0.235	0.053	9.202×10^6
chr14.47408133	Cis-4-decenoyl carnitine	23	-0.284	0.083	6.547×10^4
chr14.47411509	Cis-4-decenoyl carnitine	14	-0.433	0.1065	4.729×10^5



Thank you!

