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Extraordinary Biotechnologies for Everyday Life: Domestication of Genomic Technologies & Emergence of Biomedical Citizen Science



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PREFACE: background & salient biases



trickle down innovation

(huge investments have made genomic data cheap)

cost of 1 human genome

\$3,000,000,000 2002 \$2,000,000 2007 \$2,000 2012







trickle up innovation

DNA sequencing is accessible: new teen hobby



Photo credit: Fred Turner, 2013 UK Young Engineer of the Year



low cost bio tools

(forget DTC genomes, go DIY!)











Open qPCR: DNA Diagnostics for Everyone

by Chai Biotechnologies · You're a backer 🚺



grassroots communities

(who wants to start a revolution?)















Ask a Biosafety Expert ask.diybio.org

"biohacker hotline" for free biosafety advice

Produced by 501c3 DIYbio.org and fulfilled by volunteer biosafety professionals.

Global Network of Personal Genome Projects



1. UNITED STATES

Harvard Medical School founded 2005

2. CANADA

Univ Toronto / Hosp Sick Kids founded 2012

| ÷ |

3. UNITED KINGDOM Univ College London

<u>a k</u>

founded 2013

4. AUSTRIA

Center for Molecular Medicine

Founded 2014

****UNDER DEVELOPMENT**

Sites in 12+ countries

Unique Set of Features

H -

1. DATA ACCESS

Equal, integrated, open

4. GOVERNANCE

Open consent framework

2. PARTICIPATORY People are co-investigators

3. INFRASTRUCTURE

Shared tools, protocols

5. INFORMED COHORT

Life-long learning community

6. HUMAN VARIATION

Not 1 disease, wellness



begin counting 3 slides now

Equal Access Defined

Equal access is a model of governance where research participants and research scientists share individual-level research data with each other. Researchers do not have unilateral control over data generated during the course of research. Raw data flows in both directions. in short, "sharing by default".



Two primary goals:

•Assist and reward researchers for practicing "equal access" in their studies.

•Advance health and participatory research by enabling people to access and share their personal data that would otherwise be left to languish in private data silo:





Knight Foundation



6 Hypotheses About Equal Access

1. More reproducibility of biomedical science because errors in the research record can be corrected

2. Improve research literacy and informed consent

3. Increase recruitment, participation, & retention. Reciprocity is powerful.

4. Participant mediated data sharing means, overall, more data will be shared.

5. Cognitive surplus is real, engaging participants as coinvestigators will lead to important discoveries

 Research will go the way of medical records, ability to request and access personal research data will be a federally protected right.

Thank You!

Extra Slides

Before/After





VS.



Citizen Science: Sushigate was just the beginning

(citizens can create real value)







http://phe.rockefeller.edu/barcode/sushigate.html

State moves to take action against mislabeling of fish

Panel weighs DNA testing, bar coding

By Jenn Abelson | GLOBE STAFF JANUARY 12, 2012

ARTICLE PREVIEW O VIDEO COMMENTS SUBSCRIBE

State officials are considering the use of DNA testing to combat fish mislabeling, weighing a ban on the sale of escolar, and launching a pilot program in partnership with Legal Sea Foods to trace fish through the supply chain. Leaders of various Massachusetts agencies disclosed these new efforts during a three-hour hearing on fish mislabeling held yesterday by the state Legislature's Joint Committee on Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure.

never underestimate a motivated perso with access to the right tools



Hugh Rienhoff set-up a home laboratory to expedite research on his daughter's syndrome, leading to genetic discovery.

Photo credit: Nature News, June 26, 2013

Participatory Research

Personal Genome Project, founded 2005 by George Church at Harvard Medical School



"The time has come for *Homo sapiens* to become our key model organism"