Genomic Opportunities for Studying Sickle Cell Disease

Susan B. Shurin, M.D.

Acting Director National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute San Diego, CA 9 December 2011





What questions are we asking?

- Connecting genotype with phenotype is the fundamental aim of genetics.
- What affects the risk of disease outcome in sickle cell disease
 - Genomic factors which enhance damage
 - Genomic factors which protect against damage
 - Modulation environmental factors



Why now?

- Genotyping has become technically feasible many things go into decisions, but the technology is available to heavily interrogate and define the genome
- Phenotyping the observable expression of genes which produce noticeable characteristics -- lags way behind
 - Primary and secondary processes are confounded
 - Disease outcomes evolve over time
- "Multiple hypothesis" testing problem creates major computational challenges



What kinds of populations should we go after?

Genotype to phenotype (G2P)

- Hypothesis-generating approach
- Large numbers of individuals
- Well-defined phenotyping essential
- Computational approaches challenging – modifiers of Mendellian disease

Phenotype to genotype (P2G)

- Hypothesis-testing approach
- Need enrichment for phenotype
- Families and genetically informative populations are most useful
 - African
 - Enrich for haplotypes (Benin, CAR, Senegal..)



What are phenotypes in SCD/

Processes which lead to organ damage

- Hemolysis
- Vaso-occlusion
- Thrombosis
- Inflammation
- Processes which are NOT phenotypes (too many underlying causes) and thus not now susceptible to G2P or P2G
 - Death
 - Pain



Today's work

- What are the highest priority questions?
- Can we begin to phenotype well enough to make it worthwhile developing cohorts? This requires knowing what the questions are.
- If we were to invest in systematic approaches to interrogate genetics, genomics and environmental factors, how would this be designed?
- How far should we be going in genomics?
- Who needs to be on the teams?
- Everything must be shared.

