

Integrating Genome, Transcriptome and EMR to Build a Gene to Medical Phenome Catalog



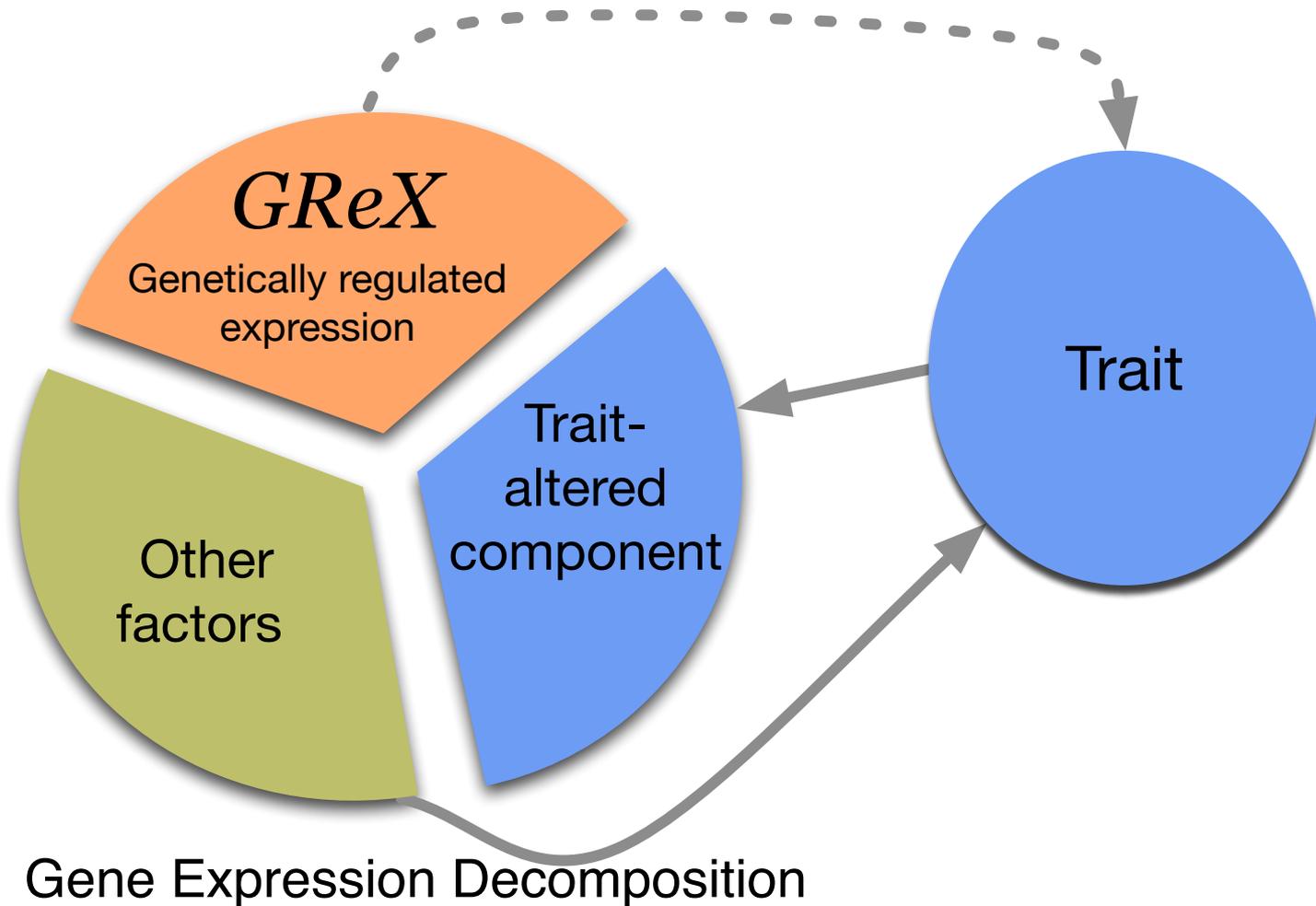
vanderbilt Genetics Institute

Nancy J. Cox

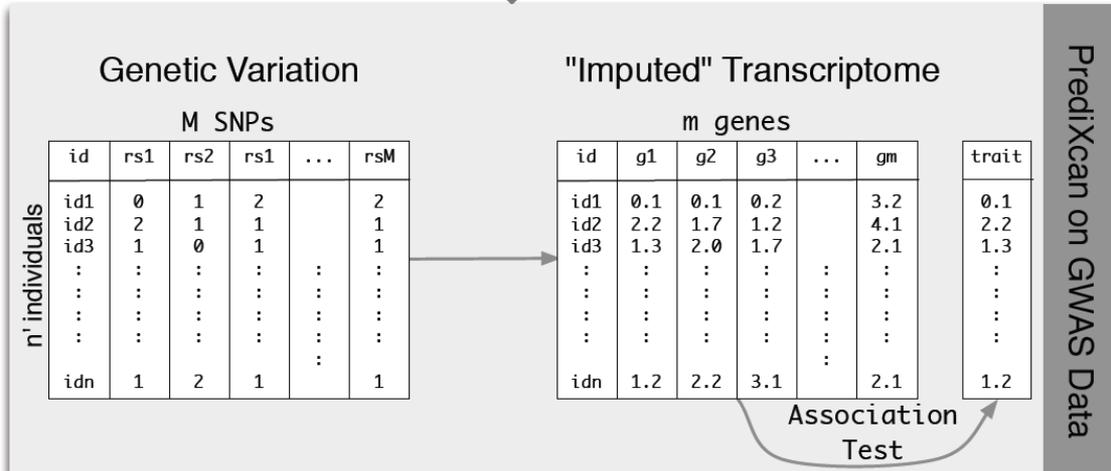
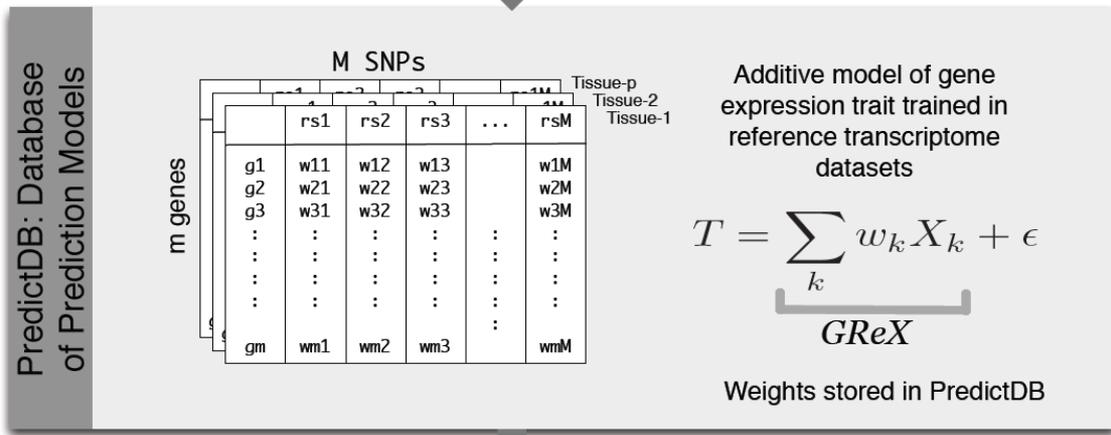
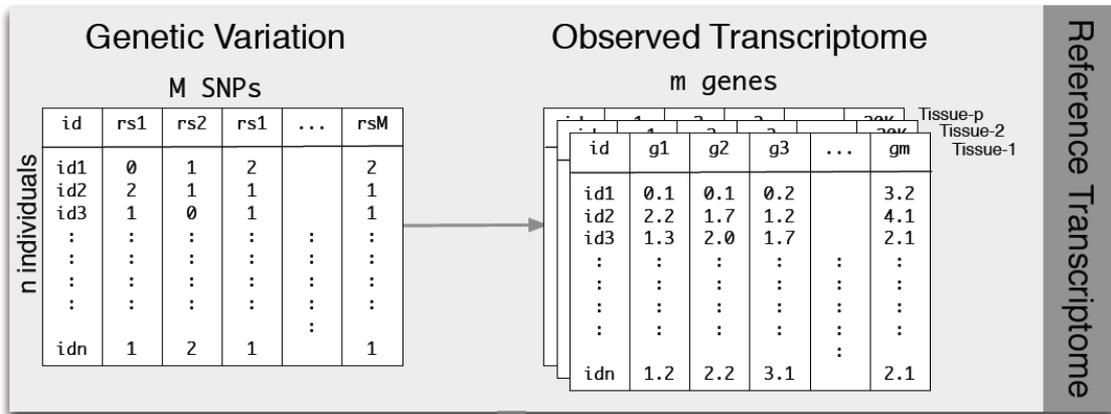
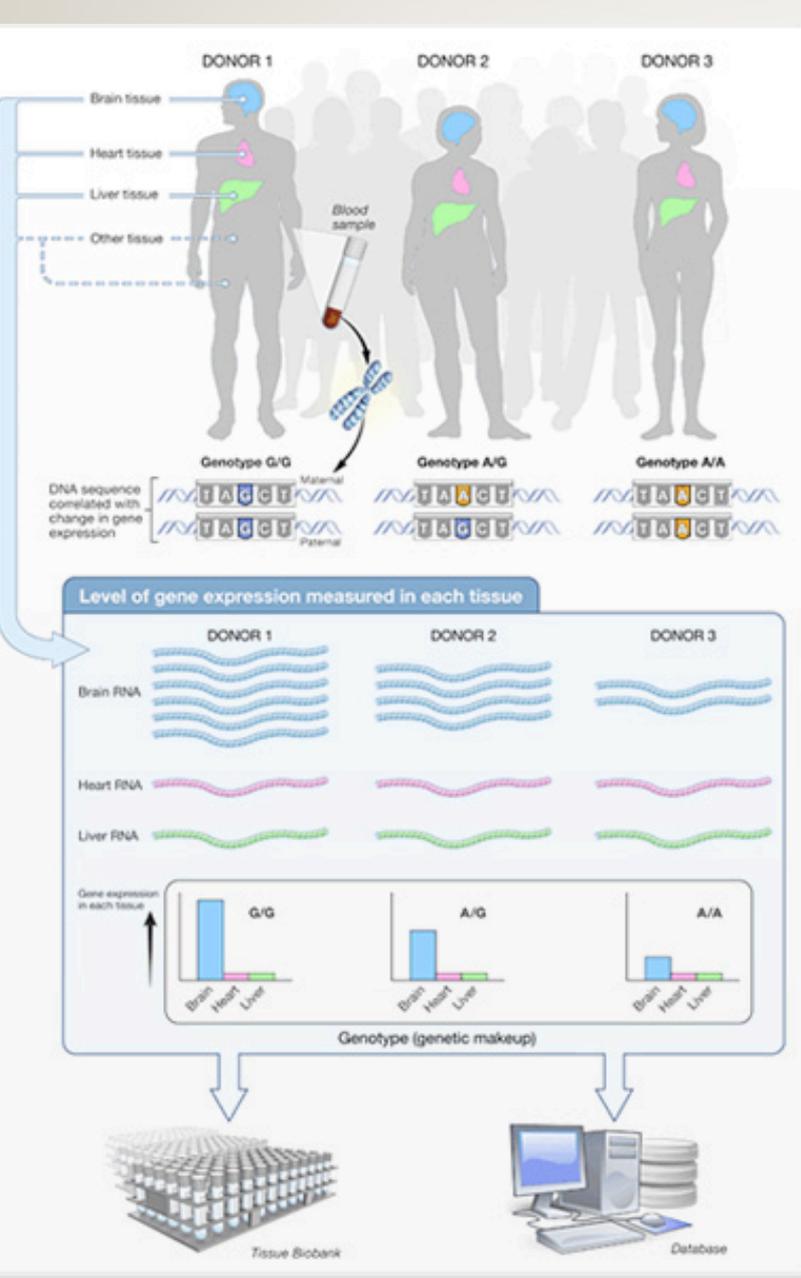
Overview

- **Updates on results of the application of PrediXcan to BioVU in 20K subjects**
 - **Novel gene-phenotype discoveries**
 - **More on the continuum of Mendelian to common disease; the first common variant translations for disease?**
 - **New ways to get more insight into biological mechanisms of disease**
 - **New big picture biology**

PrediXcan

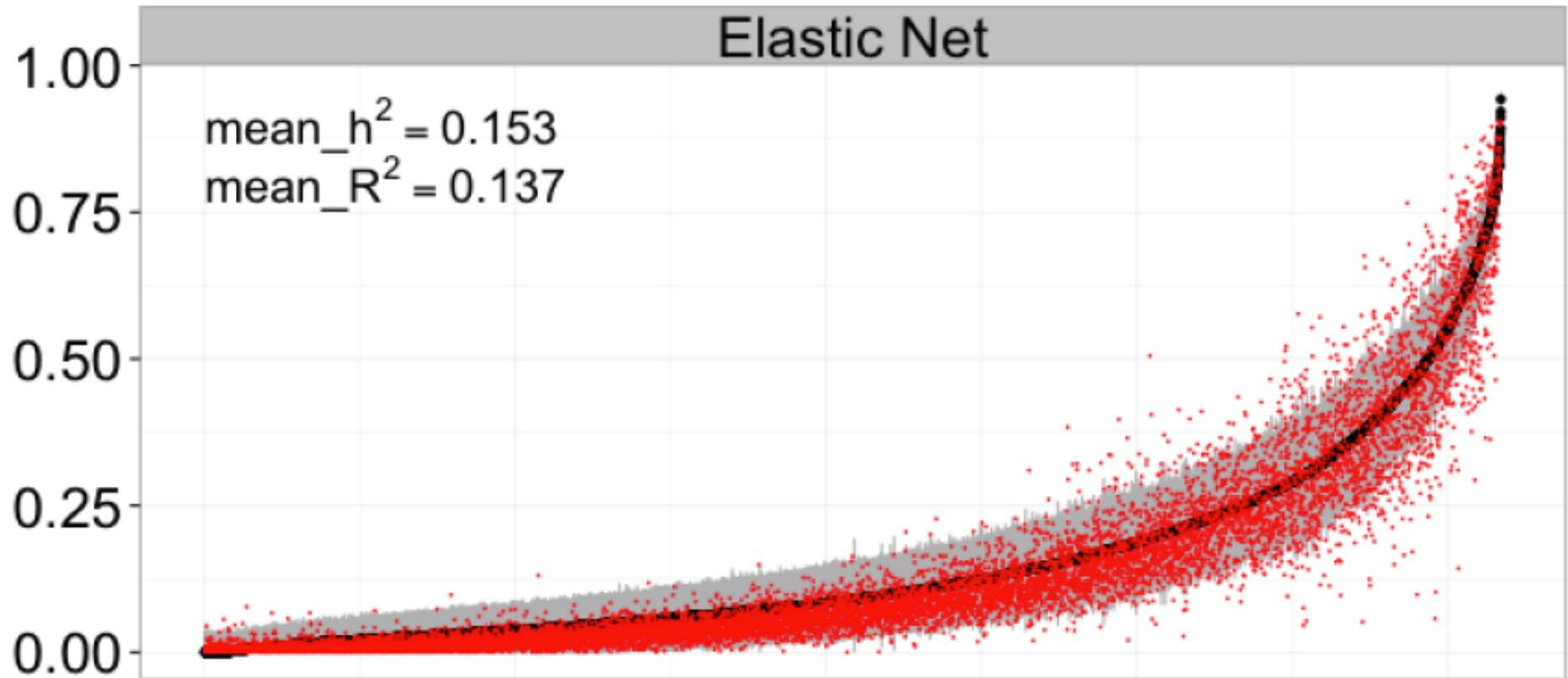


Gamazon et al (2015) A gene-based association method for mapping traits using reference transcriptome data. Nature Genetics 47(9):1091-8. PMC4552594



Prediction Performance R^2 by Heritability

18,461 genes with $r > 0.2$ in at least one tissue; 4-9K / tissue



Resources for EMR-based research at Vanderbilt

The Synthetic Derivative

A de-identified and continuously-updated image of the EMR: 2,500,000 subjects

BioVU

Subjects with DNA: >215,000

- Dense (GWAS-level) genotypes: ~20,000
- Exome chip data: 36,000

Resources for EMR-based research at Vanderbilt 2017

The Synthetic Derivative

A de-identified and continuously-updated image of the EMR: **3,000,000** subjects

BioVU

Subjects with DNA: **>225,000**

- Dense genotypes: **>120,000**
- Whole genome or exome sequencing: **~1000's**

BioVU X PrediXcan: Gene-based PheWAS

Comprehensive Gene X Medical Phenome Catalog

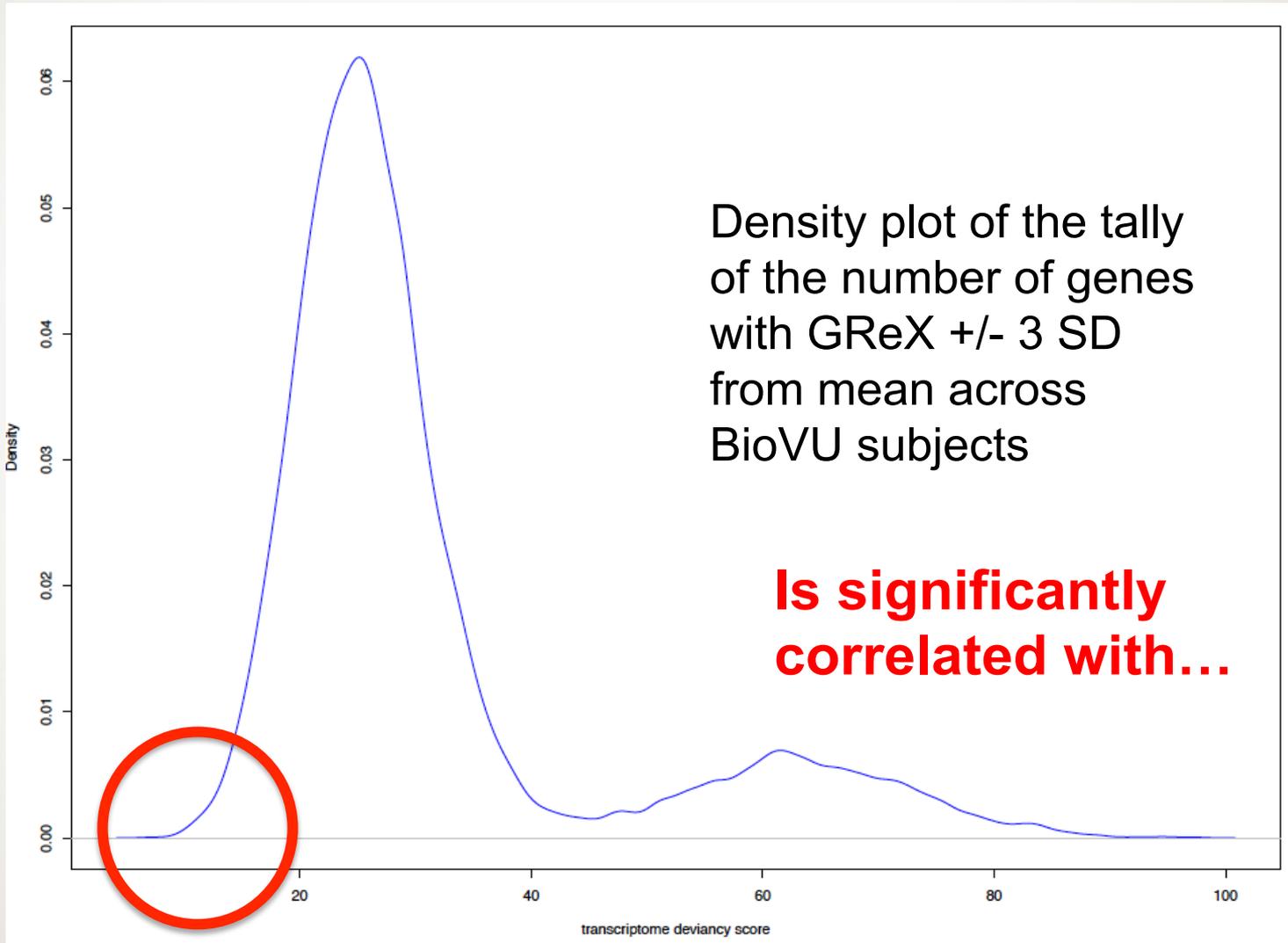


Knock-down each gene in each tissue and read out consequences across the medical phenome

Up-regulate each gene in each tissue and read out consequences across the medical phenome

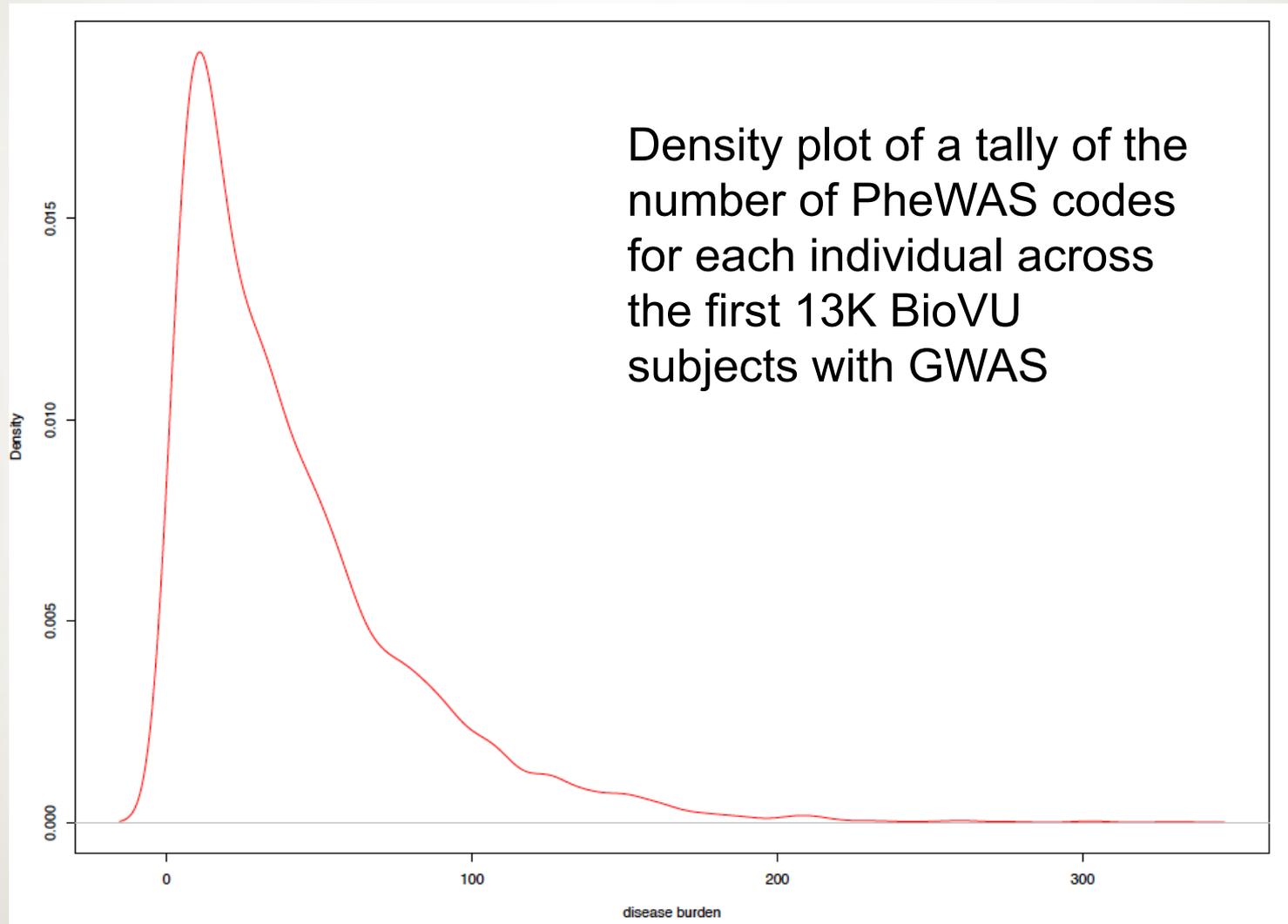
***An in silico* Discovery Engine**

Deviance of the Transcriptome



The only tail of a distribution you ever want to be in!

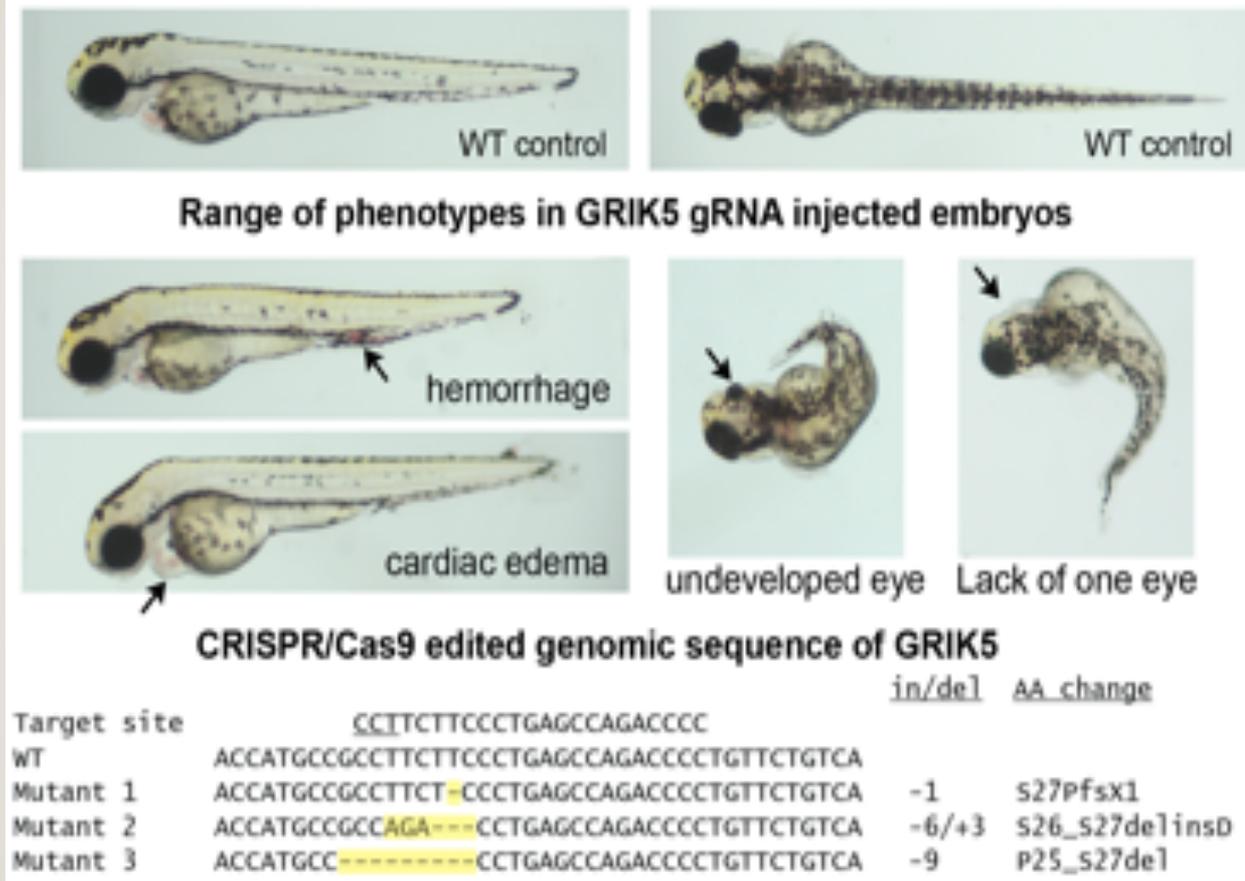
The Burden of Medical Disease



Reduced Predicted Expression *GRIK5*

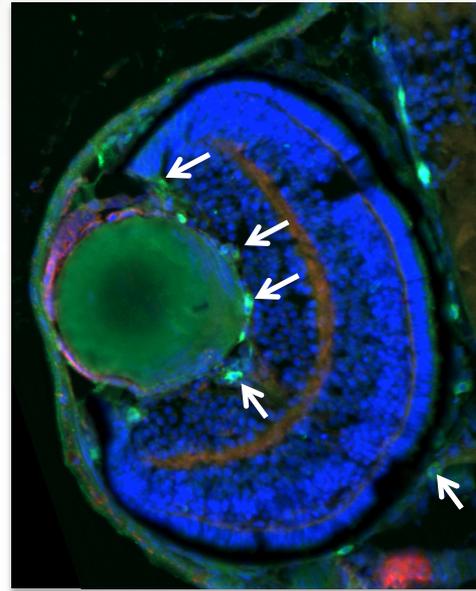
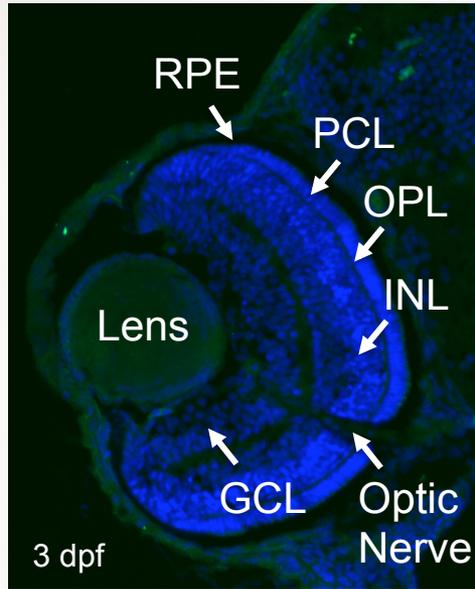
361	Retinal detachments and defects	54	0.000629
366	Cataract	629	0.000642
365	Glaucoma	219	0.00105
379	Other disorders of eye	233	0.00131
250.6	Polyneuropathy in diabetes	276	0.0014
365.11	Primary open angle glaucoma	72	0.00153
365.1	Open-angle glaucoma	150	0.00226
79	Viral infection	246	0.00379
627	Menopausal and postmenopausal disorders	365	0.00401
250.3	Insulin pump user	449	0.00422
530.1	Esophagitis, GERD and related diseases	1408	0.00455
366.2	Senile cataract	530	0.00507
627.2	Symptomatic menopause	235	0.0052
476	Allergic rhinitis	527	0.00525
379.2	Disorders of vitreous body	188	0.00627
530	Diseases of esophagus	1551	0.00636
	Thoracic or lumbosacral neuritis or radiculitis,		
763	unspecified	134	0.00649
362	Other retinal disorders	321	0.00739
613	Other nonmalignant breast conditions	99	0.00752
577.3	Cyst and pseudocyst of pancreas	40	0.00756
530.11	GERD	1268	0.00812
514.2	Solitary pulmonary nodule	20	0.00831

**An Eye
Super
Gene?**

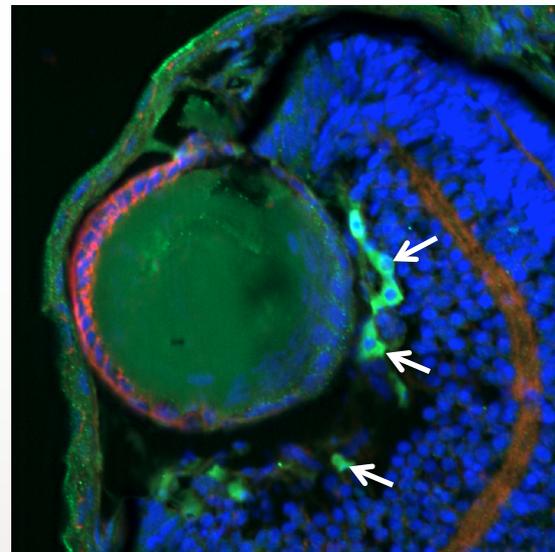
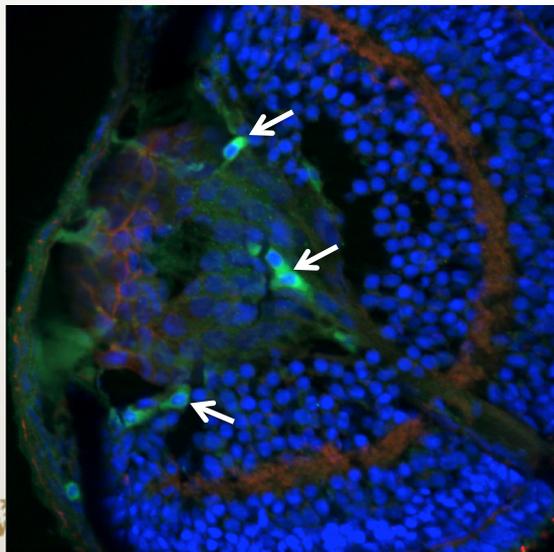


Zebrafish studies conducted in the Zebrafish Aquatic Facility by Ela Knapik, and students Daniel Levin, Gokhan Unlu, and Jessica Brown

GRIK5 protein antibody staining in the zebrafish eye



RPE – Retinal Pigment Epithelium
PCL – Photoreceptor Cell Layer
OPL – Outer Plexiform Layer
INL – Inner Nuclear Layer
GCL – Ganglion Cell Layer



Nuclei (DAPI)
GRIK5

Continuum from Mendelian to Complex

Continuum from LOF to deleterious to ↓ expression

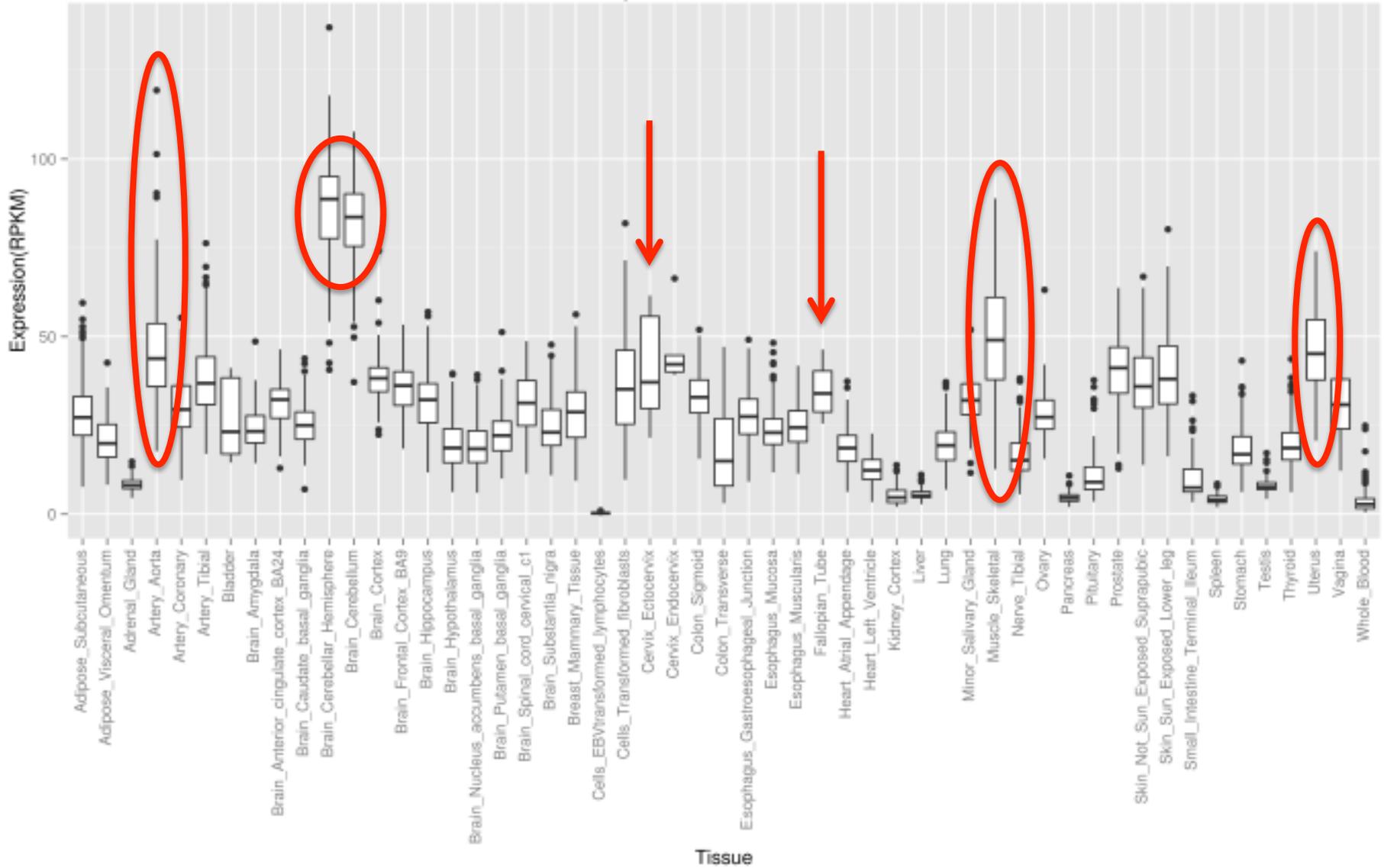
Nuclear Factor I, X-type – *NFIX*

Mutations associated with autosomal dominant diseases:

Marshall-Smith Syndrome

Sotos Syndrome 2

- Accelerated bone formation in hands and feet; fracture
 - Diminished muscle tone
 - Breathing difficulties; larynx and trachea “floppy”
 - Facial features, blue sclera
 - Mental and motor delays
 - Speech absent/abnormal
 - Intellectual disability / impairment
- Overgrowth in childhood; curvature/scoliosis, facial
 - Muscle weakness
 - Abnormalities of kidney, heart, eyes, ears, deafness
 - Benign tumors, low-grade malignancies; seizures
 - ID, behavior problems, speech/language disease
 - ADHD, OCD, etc
 - Stuttering, speech/language



NFIX Reduced Predicted Expression (blood)

★ Inflammatory diseases of uterus, except cervix			3.74E-19
★ Sialolithiasis			1.17E-12
★ Congenital anomalies of esophagus	In other tissues:		
Protozoan infection ?	Facial weakness	5.30E-10	7.05E-12
★ Pelvic inflammatory disease, NOS	Pneumonia due to fungus	5.46E-08	1.42E-11
★ Giant cell arteritis	Diseases of larynx and vocal cords	1.18E-06	4.04E-11
★ Acute inflammatory pelvic disease	Symptoms of respiratory system	6.11E-06	1.11E-10
Major puerperal infection ?	Symbolic dysfunction	8.00E-06	4.29E-10
Complications in administration of anesthetic / other sedation in labor delivery	Speech and language disorder	8.57E-06	5.54E-10
Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia [CIN] [Cervical dysplasia]			5.81E-10
Cardiac and circulatory congenital anomalies			3.29E-09
Aphakia and other disorders of lens	Disorders of tympanic membrane	2.21E-14	7.04E-09
Hypotony of eye	Neural tube defects	6.07E-06	1.37E-08
★ Pemphigus and pemphigoid	Kidney anomalies, disease	range	3.06E-08
★ Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	Fractures (ankle, foot, patella...)	range	3.32E-08
Hemarthrosis ?	Seizures, convulsions, epilepsy	range	3.43E-08
Viral infection			8.65E-08
Congenital anomalies of posterior segment of eye			7.05E-07
Cardiac congenital anomalies			1.09E-06
			1.40E-06

Dominant mutations: Sotos syndrome 2; Marshall-Smith Syndrome

What we are doing...

- **Database of Mendelian disease genes and associated phenotypes** Improve diagnosis,
Cycle back to phenotyping
 - Rare disease characterized in just a few patients;
data-driven models for range of clinical features
 - Need for **OUTCOMES** as patients live longer
- **Creating a database of “Mendelian genes in waiting”**
 - Genes not (yet) characterized as Mendelian, but have multiple congenital anomalies and ID (and other really bad phenotypes)
 - One of the few ways to predict “de novo” phenotypes

SLC39A4: Autosomal recessive acrodermatitis enteropathica

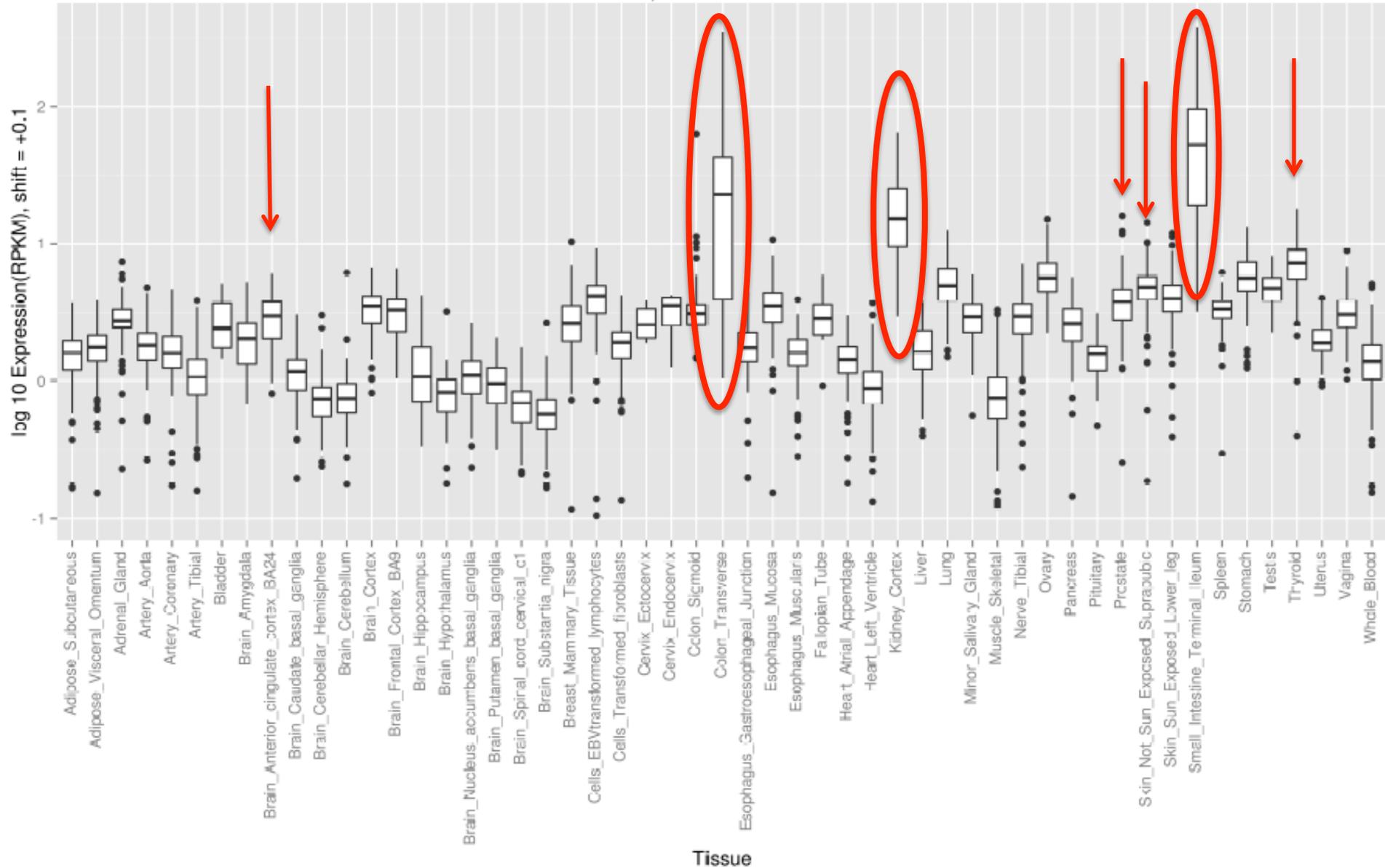


**Other phenotypes:
chronic diarrhea,
gastritis, serious
behavioral problems,
anemia; fatal in early
childhood**

**5 days after zinc
supplementation**



SLC39A4, ENSG00000147804.5



SLC39A4 Reduced Predicted Expression (blood)

★ Other hypertrophic cardiomyopathy			1.61E-16
Hereditary hemolytic anemias			1.24E-13
★ Benign neoplasm of other femur	In other tissues:		
★ Schizophrenia	Impetigo	10.0E-22	1.45E-10
Acquired deformities of hip	Pilonidal cyst	1.31E-11	3.43E-09
Toxic effect of corrosive aromatics	T2D	8.52E-11	1.82E-07
Mineral deficiency NEC	Pruritis and related conditions	4.27E-10	2.45E-07
Kaschin-Beck disease	Disorders of mineral metabolism	2.29E-08	2.23E-06
★ Multiple gestation	Acute renal failure, ...	3.70E-08	2.92E-06
Iodine hypothyroidism	Primary pulmonary hypertension	8.69E-08	3.09E-06
★ Abnormal spermatozoa	Suicidal ideation or attempt	1.64E-07	3.13E-06
★ Cervical incompetence	Other cerebral degeneration	9.26E-07	3.56E-06
Intestinal disaccharidase deficiencies and disaccharidase deficiency	Bullous dermatitis	6.24E-06	4.76E-06
Gastritis and duodenitis, NOS	Psoriasis		6.78E-06
	Diarrhea, ...		1.00E-05
	Gout and crystal arthropathy		

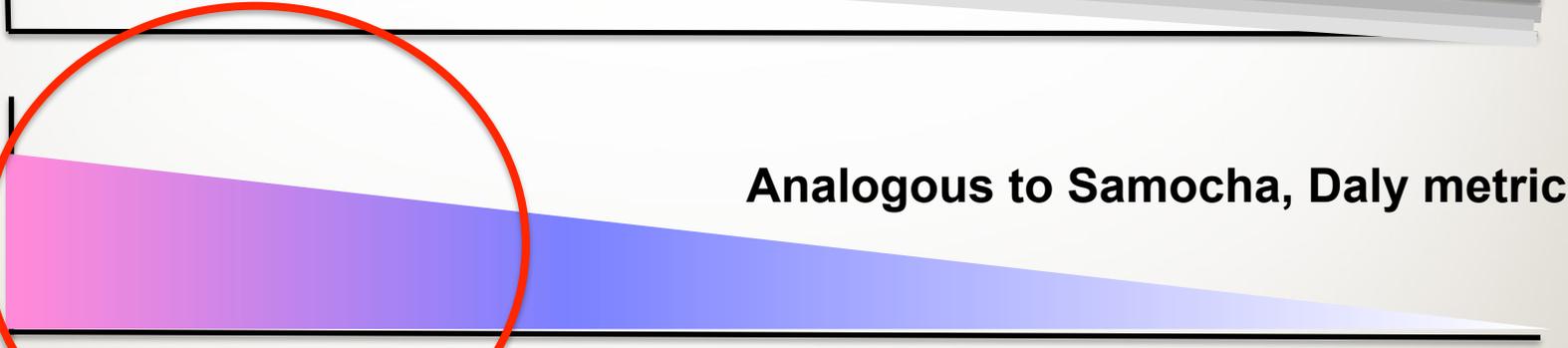
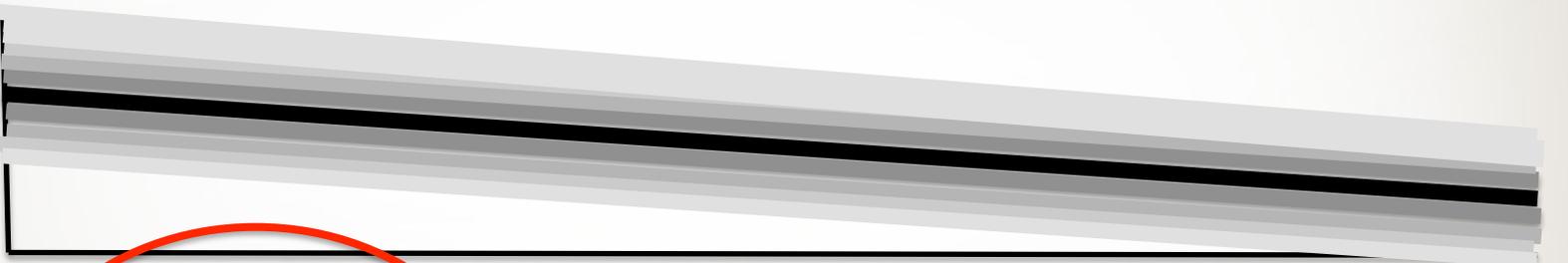


Continuum between Mendelian and Common Disease

- There are dozens of Mendelian diseases that can be treated reasonably effectively with innocuous therapies – vitamin or mineral supplementation or dietary intervention
- There **WILL** be more people with increased risk of disease due to reduced expression of **JUST** these genes than there are people who have a Mendelian disease

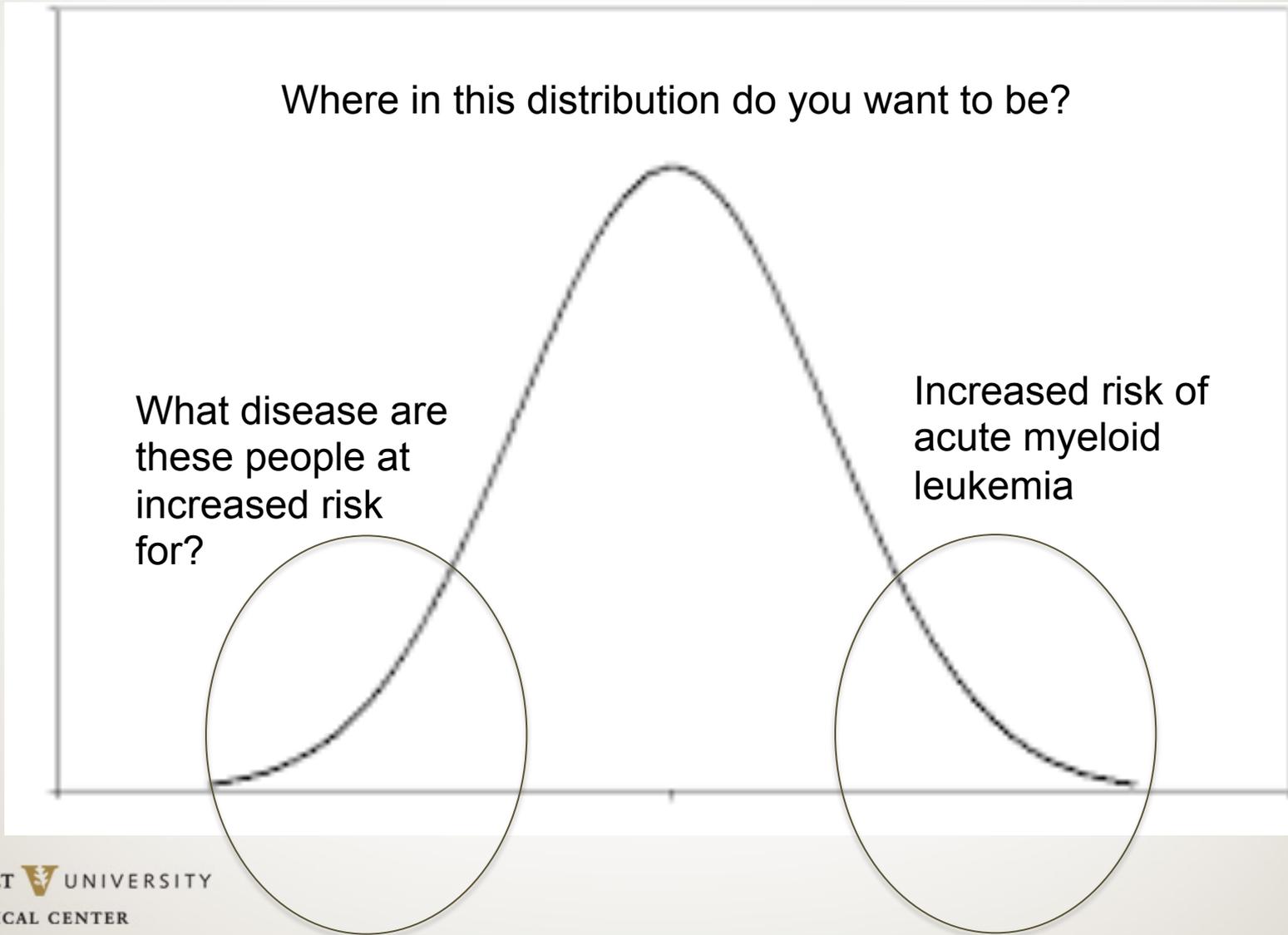
**Acrodermatitis enteropathica: 1 / 500,000 live births; none in BioVU now
>5000 patients in BioVU today are at high risk for worst sub-phenotypes
>300 patients in BioVU will have multiple of the worst sub-phenotypes**

Big Picture ...



Disproportionate phenome burden

What Is the Opposite of Disease?



Cancer Type

Leukemia / Lymphoma

Breast Cancer

Bone Cancer

"Opposite" Diseases

Sepsis, SIRS

Diverticulitis, diverticulosis,
Hemorrhage of ulcer, GI tract,
rectum, anus

Cholelithiasis, Cholecystitis

Acute Bronchitis, bronchiectasis

Pulmonary edema post-infection

Pulmonary inflammation

Wound Healing / Innate Immunity

- **Top genes affecting risk of kidney failure characterized as “pivot” on the axis of innate immunity vs. wound healing**
- **A variety of additional phenotypes consistently observed as associated with these same genes**
- **Consistency in both directions**

Increased GReX of *SLPI* (blood)

Phenotype

P-value

Other hereditary hemolytic anemias	2.07E-28
Diabetic retinopathy	2.26E-21
Renal failure NOS	1.16E-17
Type 2 diabetes with ophthalmic manifestations	5.66E-17
Vaginitis and vulvovaginitis	9.93E-17
Iron deficiency anemias, unspecified or not due to blood loss	6.03E-16
Uterine leiomyoma	4.98E-14
End stage renal disease	2.69E-13
Primary pulmonary hypertension	3.67E-13
Color vision deficiencies	1.28E-12
Other diseases of the teeth and supporting structures	9.14E-12
Nephritis and nephropathy in diseases classified elsewhere	2.58E-11
Irregular menstrual cycle/bleeding	1.26E-10
Acute renal failure	2.55E-10
Torticollis	2.86E-10
Renal dialysis	5.30E-10
Substance addiction and disorders	6.41E-10
Other nondiabetic retinopathy	1.04E-09
Fever of unknown origin	1.77E-09
Allergies, other	2.29E-09
Gangrene	3.57E-09

**Secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor, switch on
“pivot” between innate immunity and wound healing**

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End stage renal disease	2.69E-13
Primary pulmonary hypertension	3.67E-13
Color vision deficiencies	1.28E-12
Other diseases of the teeth and supporting structures	9.14E-12
Nephritis and nephropathy in diseases classified elsewhere	2.58E-11
Irregular menstrual cycle/bleeding	1.26E-10
Acute renal failure	2.55E-10
Torticollis	2.86E-10
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**Secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor, switch on
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Diabetic retinopathy	2.26E-21
Renal failure NOS	1.16E-17
Type 2 diabetes with ophthalmic manifestations	5.66E-17
Vaginitis and vulvovaginitis	9.93E-17
Iron deficiency anemias, unspecified or not due to blood loss	6.03E-16
Uterine leiomyoma	4.98E-14
End stage renal disease	2.69E-13
Primary pulmonary hypertension	3.67E-13
Color vision deficiencies	1.28E-12
Other diseases of the teeth and supporting structures	9.14E-12
Nephritis and nephropathy in diseases classified elsewhere	2.58E-11
Irregular menstrual cycle/bleeding	1.26E-10
Acute renal failure	2.55E-10
Torticollis	2.86E-10
Renal dialysis	5.30E-10
Substance addiction and disorders	6.41E-10
Other nondiabetic retinopathy	1.04E-09
Fever of unknown origin	1.77E-09
Allergies, other	2.29E-09
Gangrene	3.57E-09

**Secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor, switch on
“pivot” between innate immunity and wound healing**

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Phenotype	P-value
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Allergies, other	2.29E-09
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**Secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor, switch on
“pivot” between innate immunity and wound healing**

Increased GReX of *TEAD3* (blood)

Phenotype	P-value
Other symptoms of respiratory system	7.71E-28
Renal dialysis	9.65E-25
End stage renal disease	8.00E-17
Renal failure NOS	1.68E-09
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease	4.73E-09
Other hemoglobinopathies	4.89E-09
Cystic kidney disease	1.41E-08
Disorders of phosphorus metabolism	6.57E-08
Disorders of copper metabolism	1.53E-07
Hypertensive chronic kidney disease	4.05E-07
Congenital anomalies of genital organs	4.96E-07
Type 2 diabetes with renal manifestations	6.11E-07
Bullous dermatoses	6.75E-07
Suicidal ideation or attempt	8.79E-07

TEA Domain, Family member 3, transcriptional enhancer factor

Increased GReX of *TEAD3* (blood)

Phenotype	P-value
Other symptoms of respiratory system	7.71E-28
Renal dialysis	9.65E-25
End stage renal disease	8.00E-17
Renal failure NOS	1.68E-09
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease	4.73E-09
Other hemoglobinopathies	4.89E-09
Cystic kidney disease	1.41E-08
Disorders of phosphorus metabolism	6.57E-08
Disorders of copper metabolism	1.53E-07
Hypertensive chronic kidney disease	4.05E-07
Congenital anomalies of genital organs	4.96E-07
Type 2 diabetes with renal manifestations	6.11E-07
Bullous dermatoses	6.75E-07
Suicidal ideation or attempt	8.79E-07

TEA Domain, Family member 3, transcriptional enhancer factor

Increased GReX of *PSMA2* (blood)

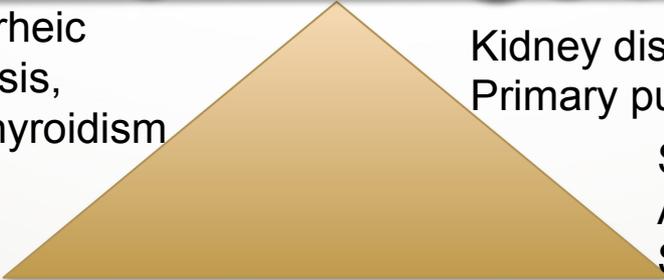
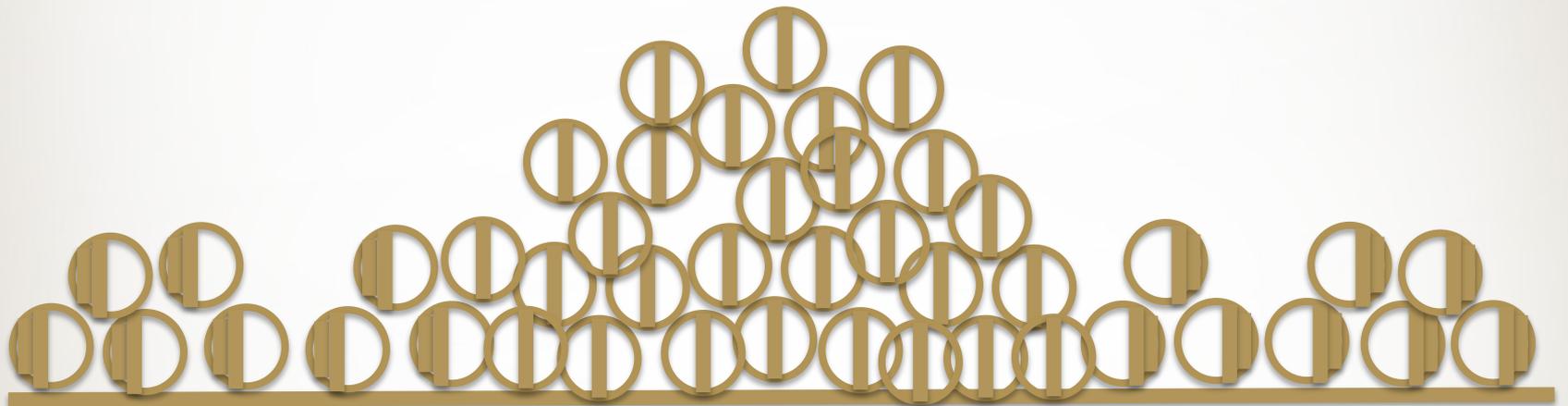
Phenotype	P-value
End stage renal disease	8.66E-17
Renal dialysis	4.47E-12
Hereditary disturbances in tooth structure	5.17E-12
Renal failure NOS	2.92E-11
Type 2 diabetes with renal manifestations	1.07E-09
Other mental disorder	3.80E-09
Type 2 diabetes	1.04E-08
Missed abortion/Hydatidiform mole	2.37E-08
Primary angle-closure glaucoma	5.00E-08
Protozoan infection	5.78E-08

**Proteasome subunit alpha, type-2,
contributes to 20S proteasome complex**

Reduced GReX of *NPSR1* (blood)

Phenotype	p-value
Influenza	4.95E-11
Phobia	6.60E-11
Encephalitis	1.66E-10
Type 1 diabetes	1.71E-10
Type 2 diabetes with neurological manifestations	5.67E-10
Asthma with exacerbation	1.88E-09
Endocrine and metabolic disturbances of fetus and newborn	3.27E-09
Infertility, male	3.86E-09
Type 2 diabetes	5.18E-09

“Bigger Picture” Biology

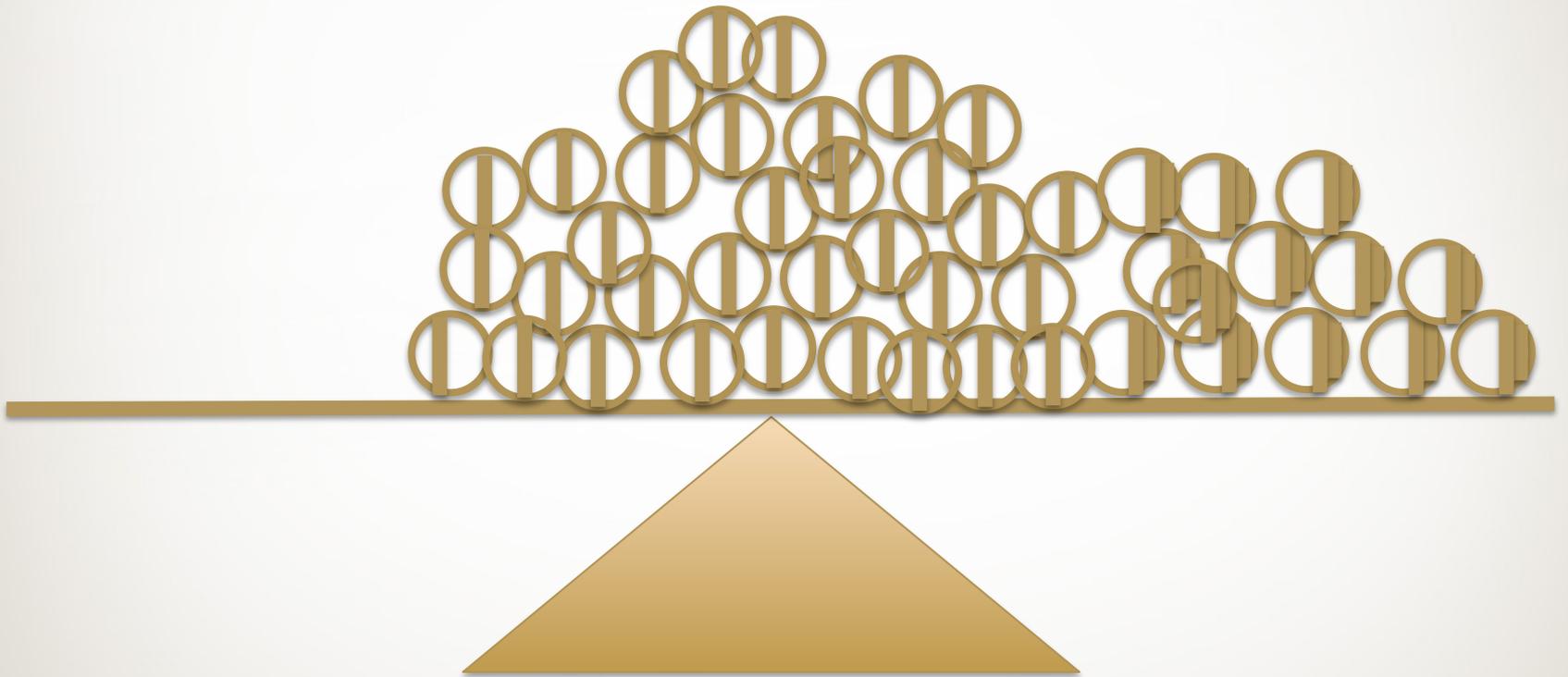


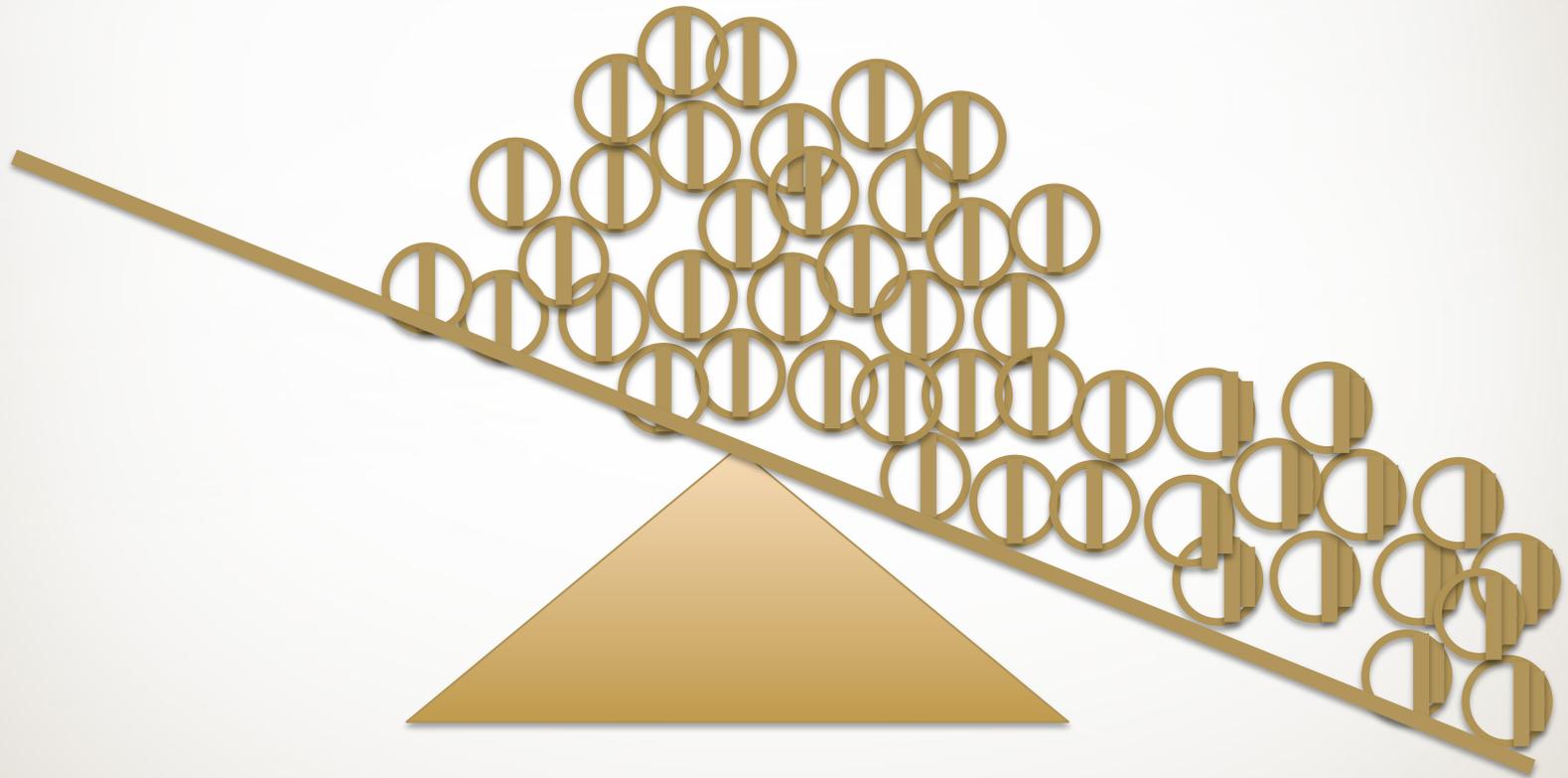
Innate Immunity / Wound Healing

Actinic keratosis
 Rosacea, Melanoma,
 Alzheimers, other
 dementias,
 Neoplasms,
 Dysplasias, Osteoporosis

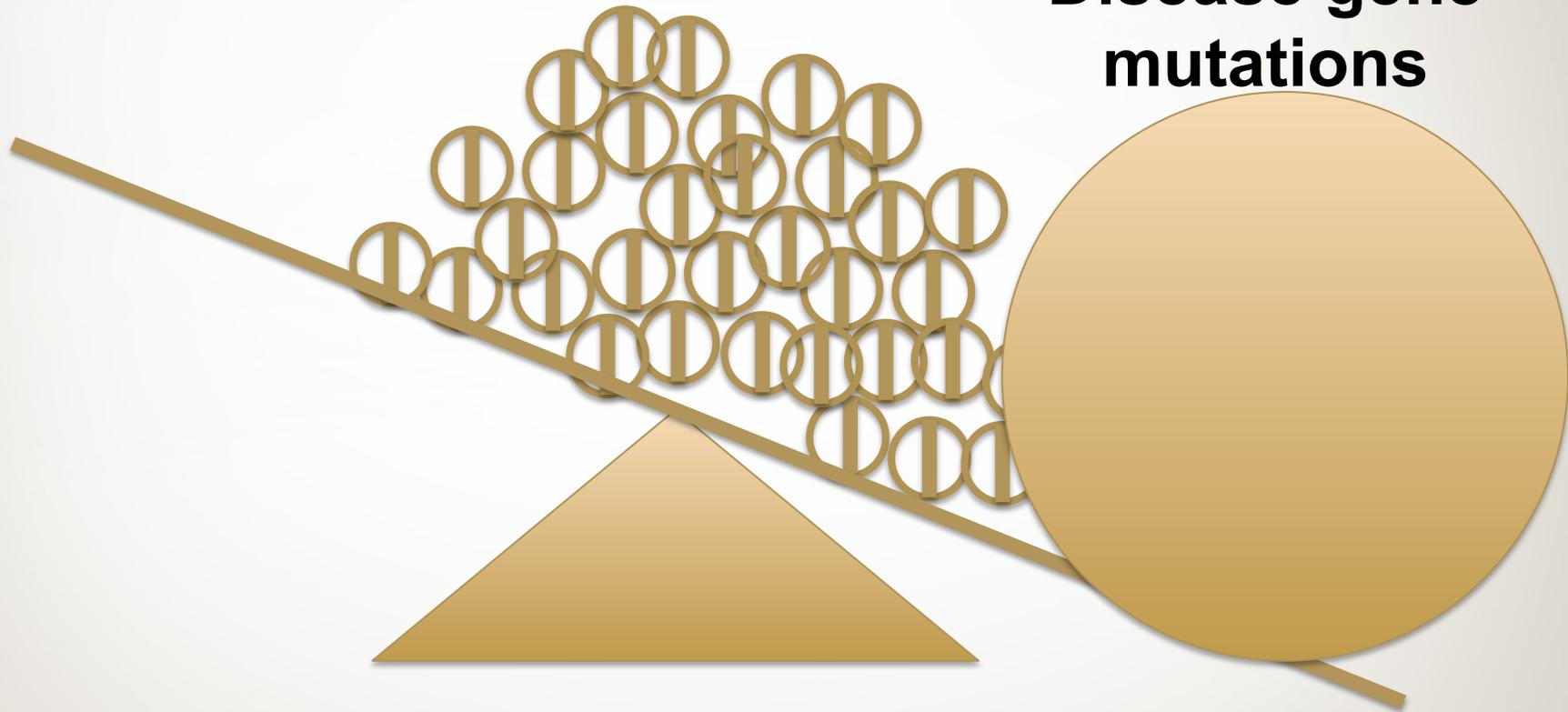
Seborrheic
 keratosis,
 hypothyroidism
 Atrial
 fibrillation

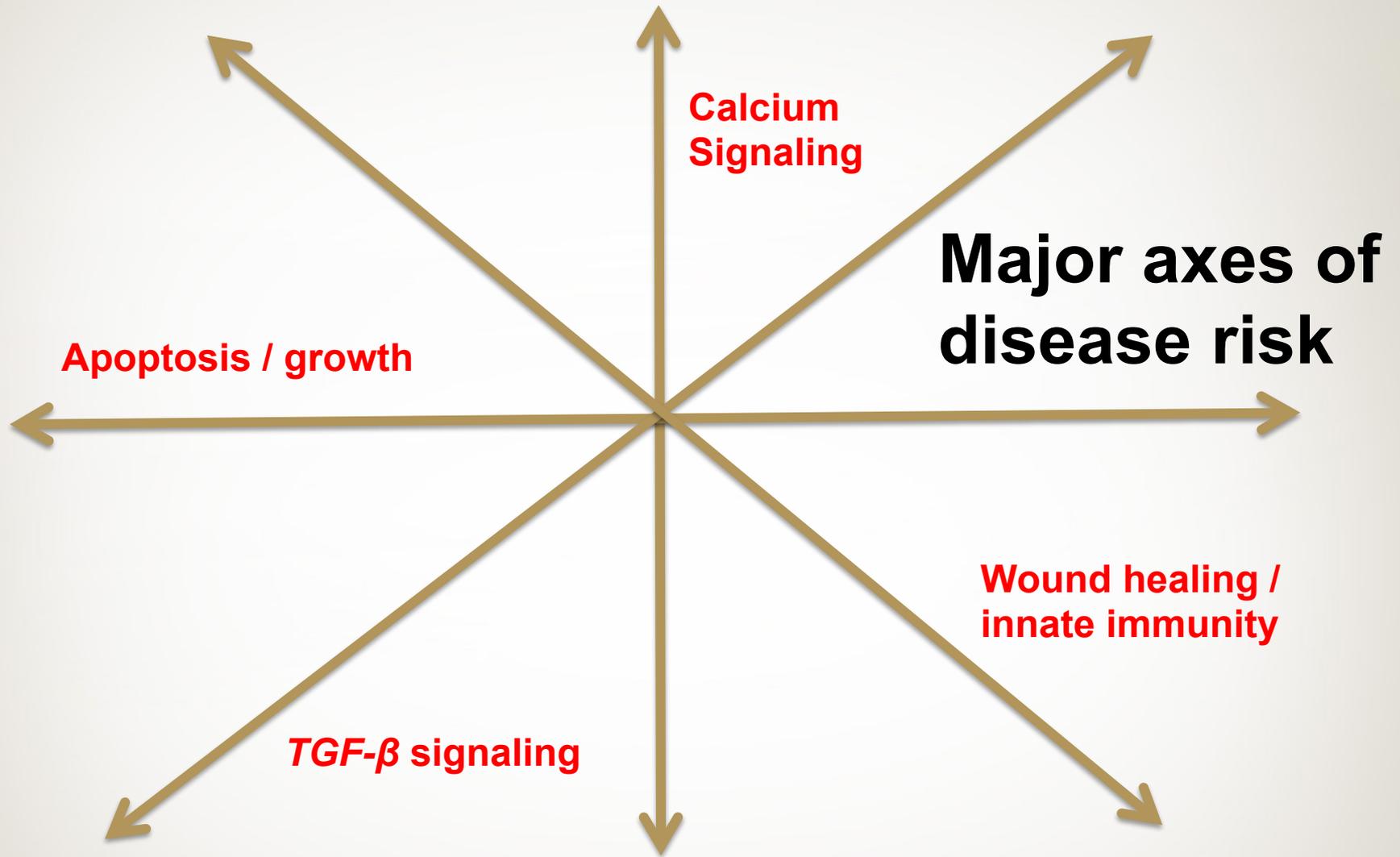
Kidney disease, Anemias
 Primary pulmonary hypertension
 Substance addiction,
 Alcoholism
 Schizophrenia
 Kidney failure,
 transplant
 Cardiomyopathies
 Gangrene
 Retinopathy
 Hereditary diseases of
 tooth structure



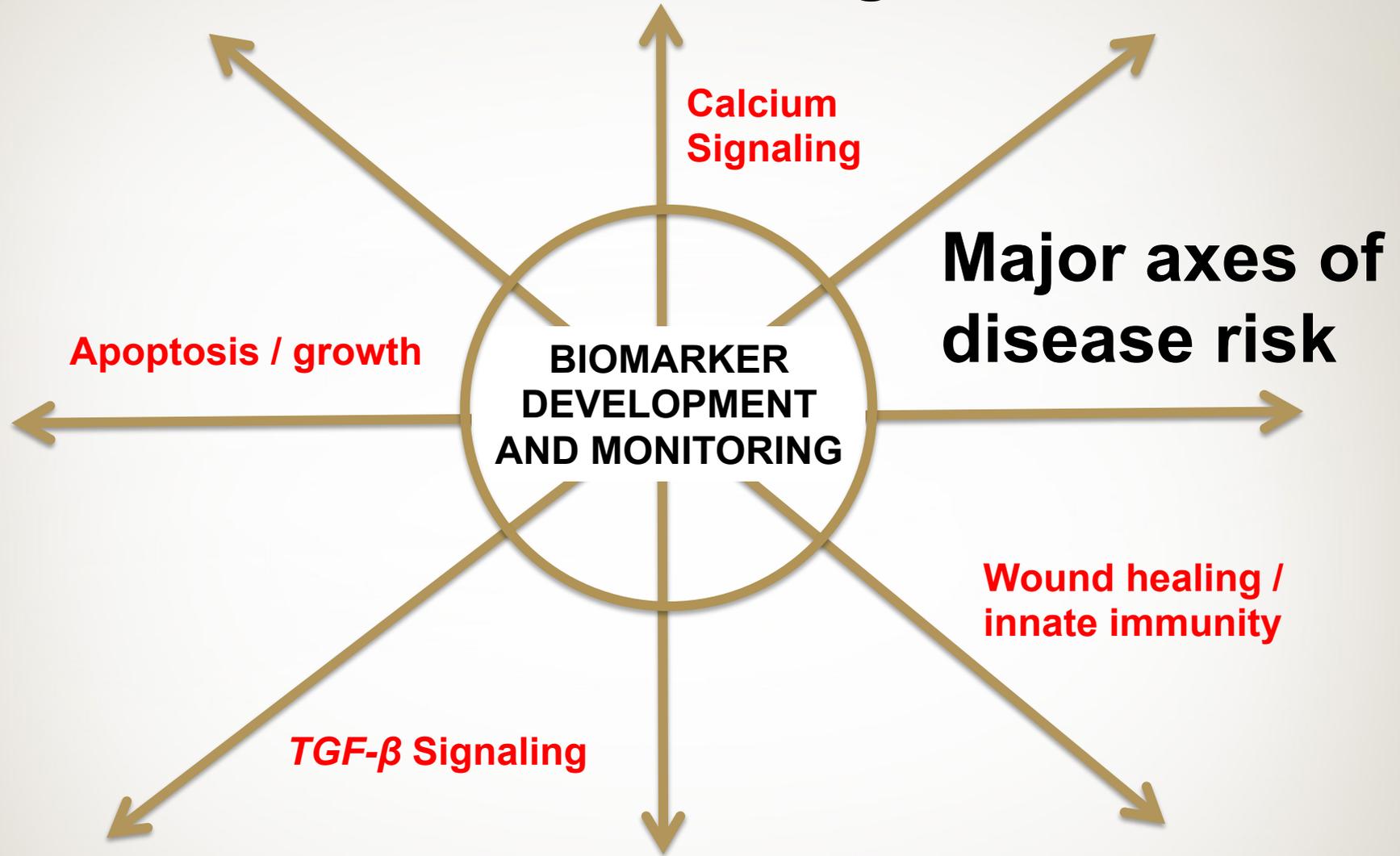


Mendelian Disease gene mutations





Was Aristotle Right?



Results on all genes in 18,000

Results on all genes in 36,000

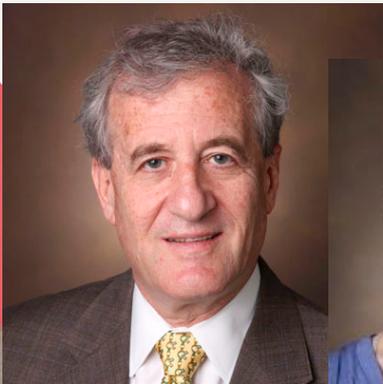
Results in 72,000,

120,000+, ...

Eric Gamazon



Lisa Basterache



Anuar Konkashbaev



Vanderbilt Zebrafish Aquatic Facility



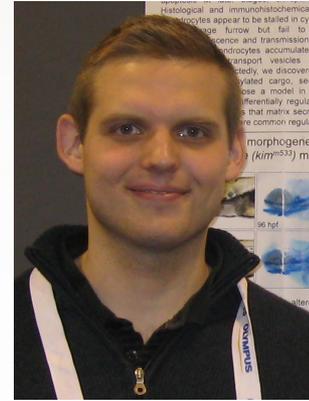
Ela Knapik



Gokhan Unlu



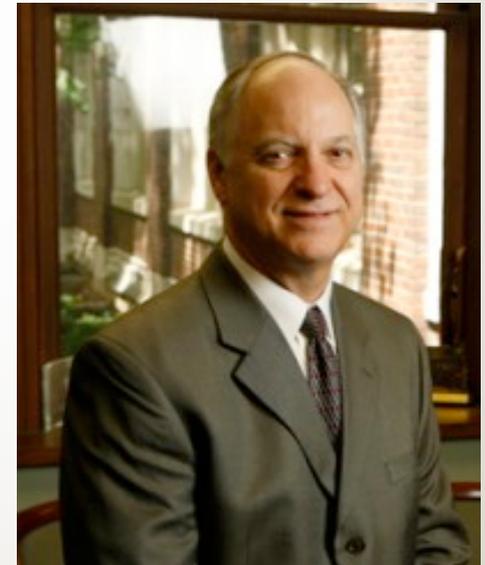
Jess Brown



Daniel Levic

VICTR – Vanderbilt Institute for Clinical and Translational Research

Gordon Bernard



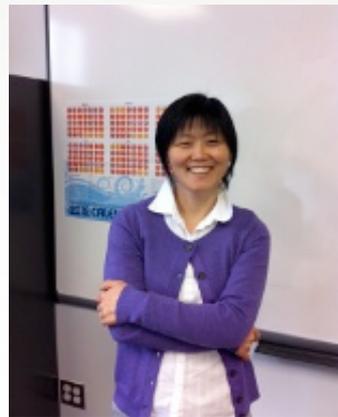
Our GTEEx Team at University of Chicago



Dan Nicolae



Lin Chen



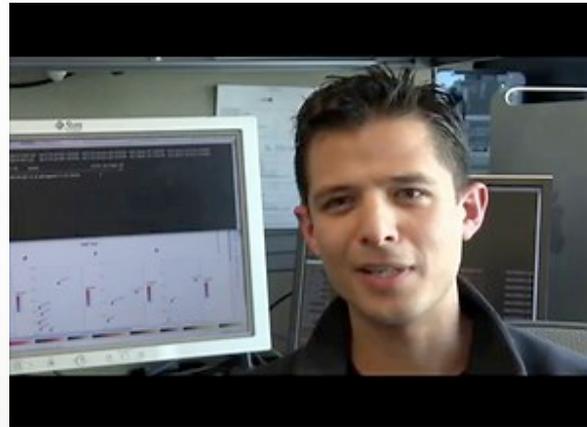
Hae Kyung (Haky) Im



Barbara Stranger



Kaanan Shah



Jason Torres



Keston Aquino-Michaels

