

RESEARCH ON TAP

Genomes in the 21st Century

Monday, October 24, 2022

bu.edu/research/events



Agenda

- Welcome Remarks
- Presentations
 - Charles DeLisi
 - Trevor Siggers
 - Joshua Campbell
 - Juan Fuxman Bass
 - Camron D. Bryant
 - Christopher A. Schmitt
 - Sarah W. Davies
 - Rick Sherva
 - Rachel Flynn
- Closing Remarks

The Profound Implications of Genomics Beyond the Animal Kingdom

Charles DeLisi

Arthur Metcalf Professor of Science and Engineering
College of Engineering



From Humans to Plants

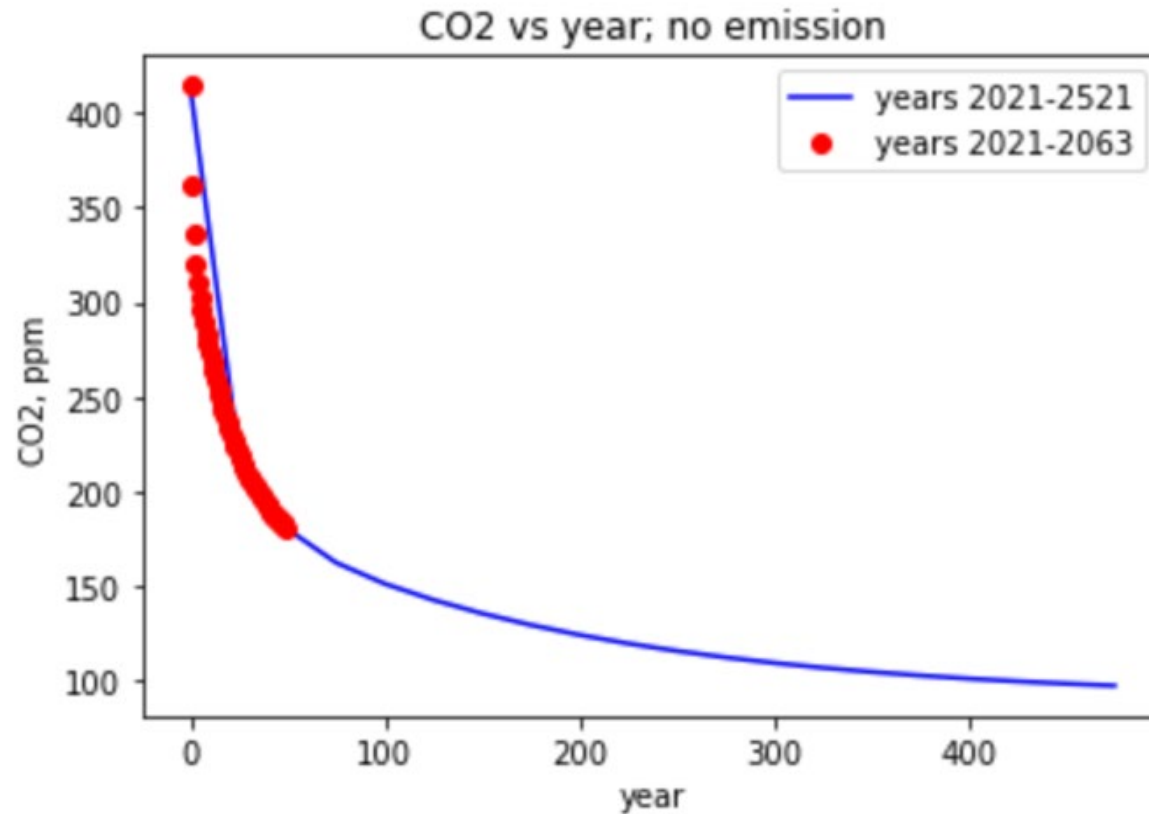
- Cancer Genomics and Immunology (largely historical)
- Data Mining Development and Network Inference
- Planetary Climate
 - Mechanisms of Planetary Energy Balance Regulation on Geologic Time Scales
 - Agrigenomics and Climate Change (main current activity)
Engineering RuBisCO (the problem of photorespiration)
Activities With The Gates Foundation

Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change Through Agrigenomics

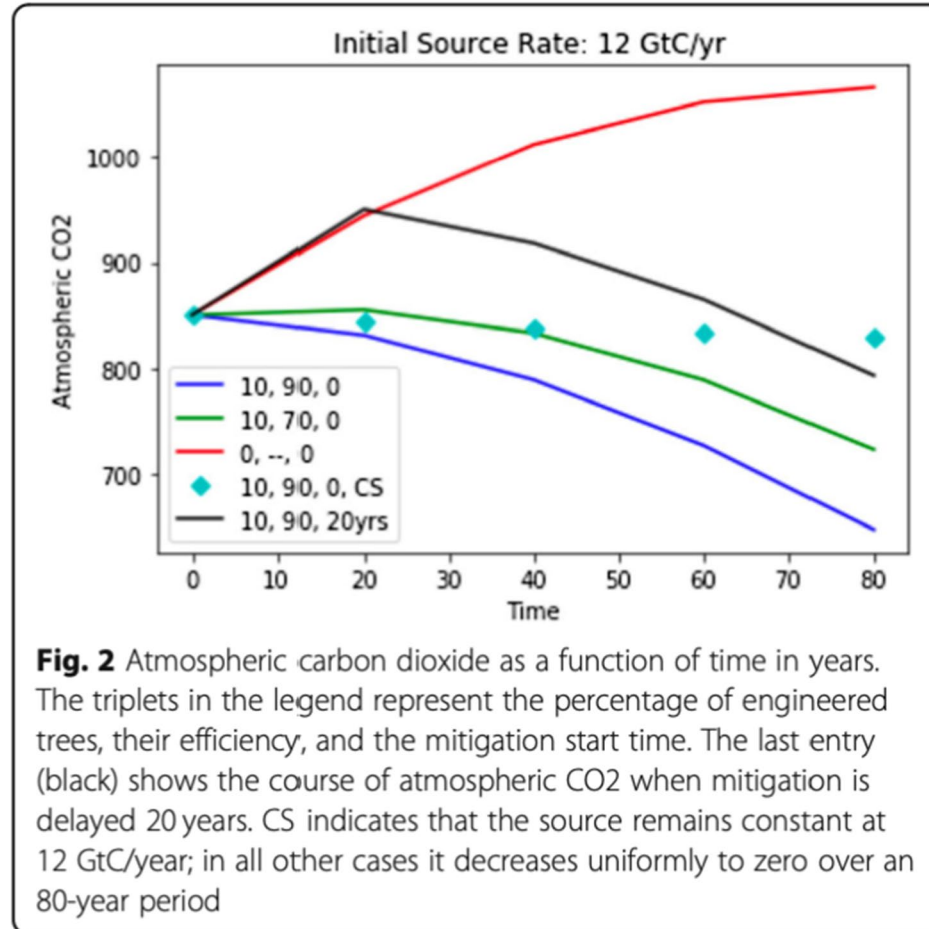
Three numbers place the magnitude of the problem in perspective

- Energy Imbalance: $\sim 2.3 \text{ W m}^{-2}$ (Equivalent to the rate of energy release by 5 Hiroshima bombs per second)
- Current Concentration of Atmospheric CO₂ Exceeds Preindustrial Level by ~ 1 Trillion tonnes.
- CO₂ Remains in the Atmosphere for Centuries

Some 20 - 25 % of CO₂ now in the Atmosphere Will Still be There in 500 Years



Trees Engineered for Increased Yield Can Dramatically Reduce Atmospheric Carbon



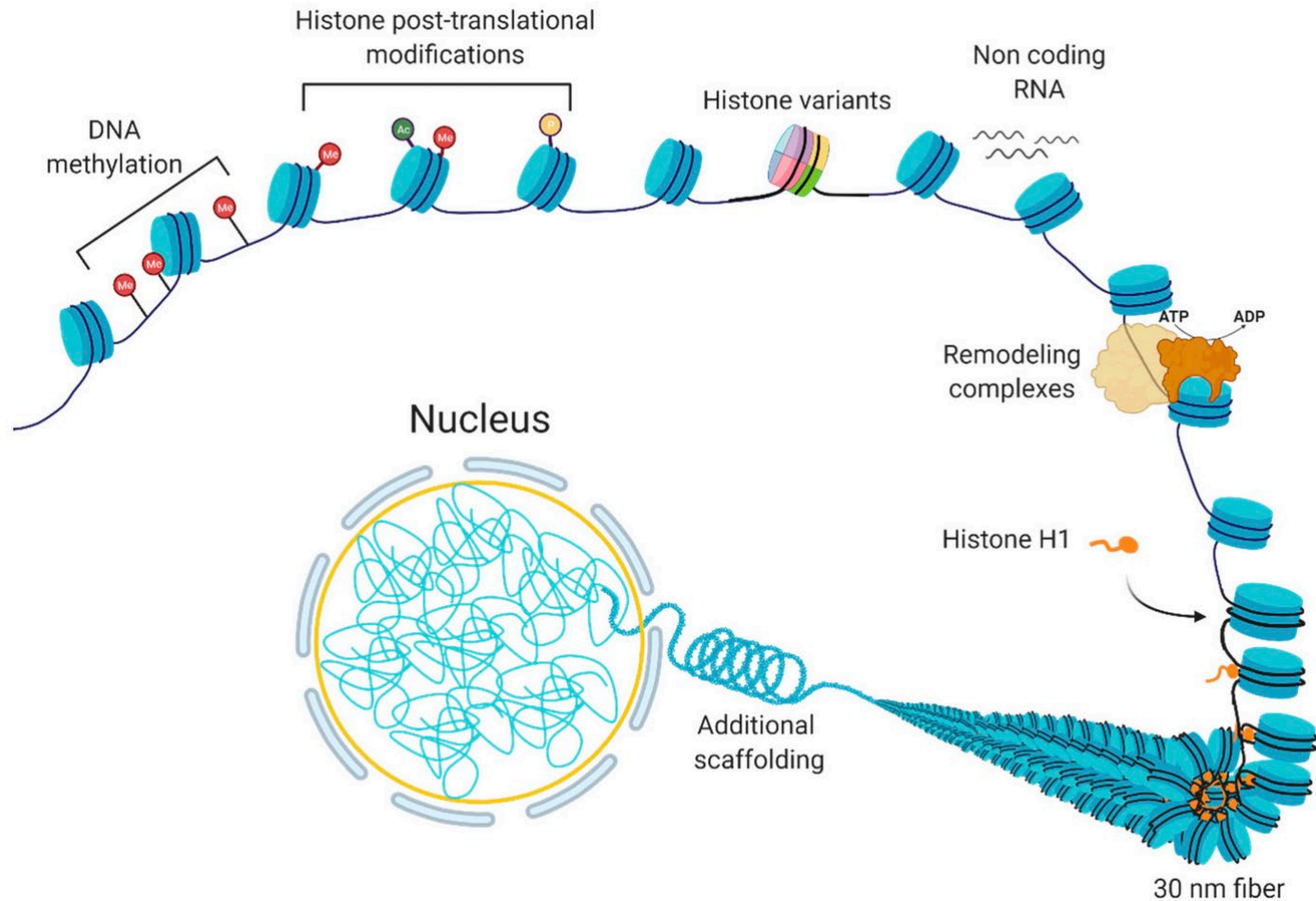
Who's Regulating the Genome?

Trevor Siggers

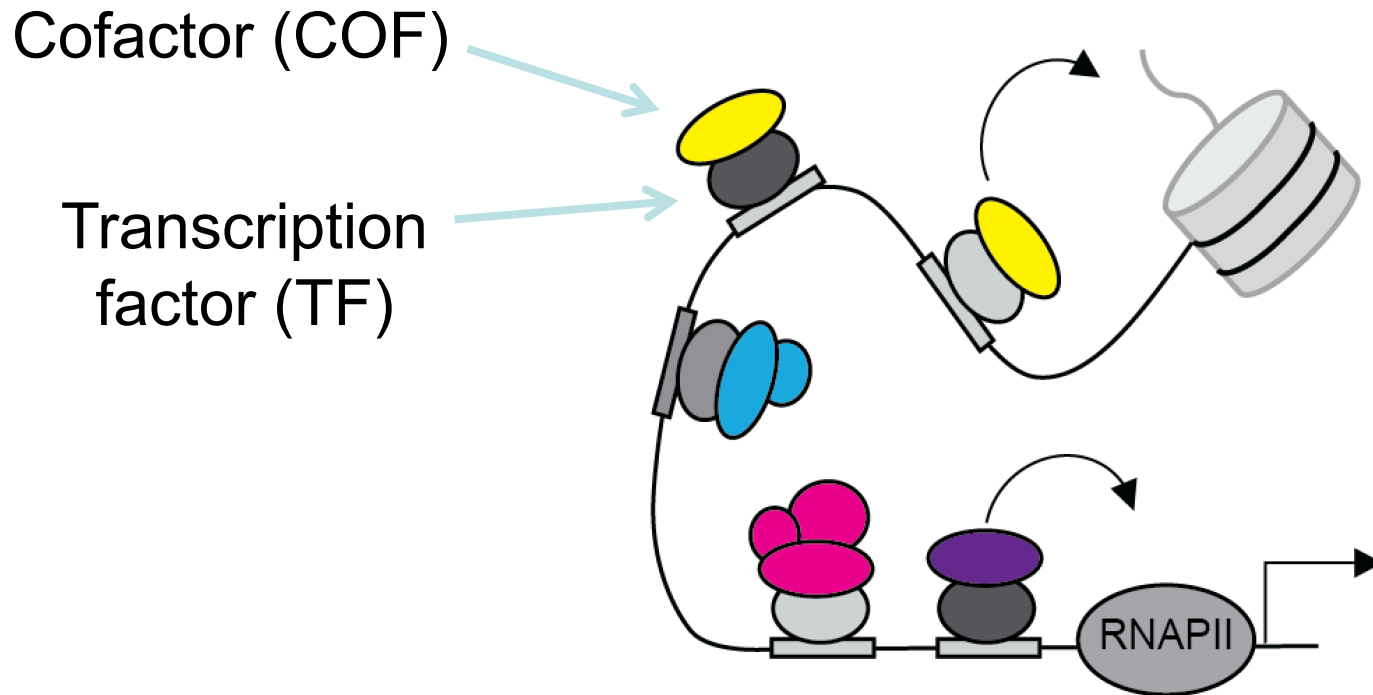
Associate Professor
Biology, CAS



Genomic DNA exists in complex with proteins

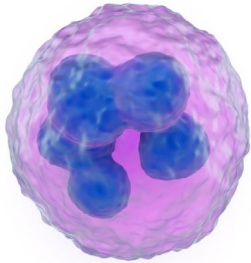


Transcription factors recruit cofactors to regulate the genome



CASCADE approach to characterize TF-COF complexes

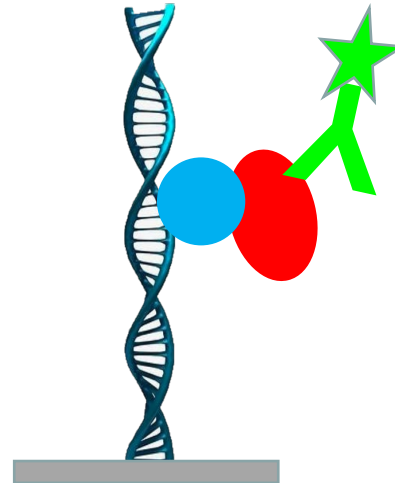
Cell
extracts



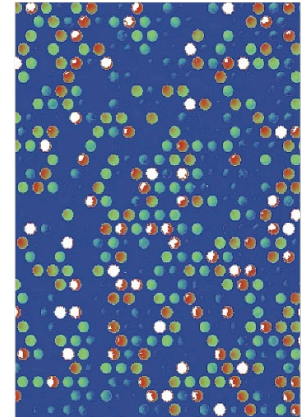
Apply to
microarray



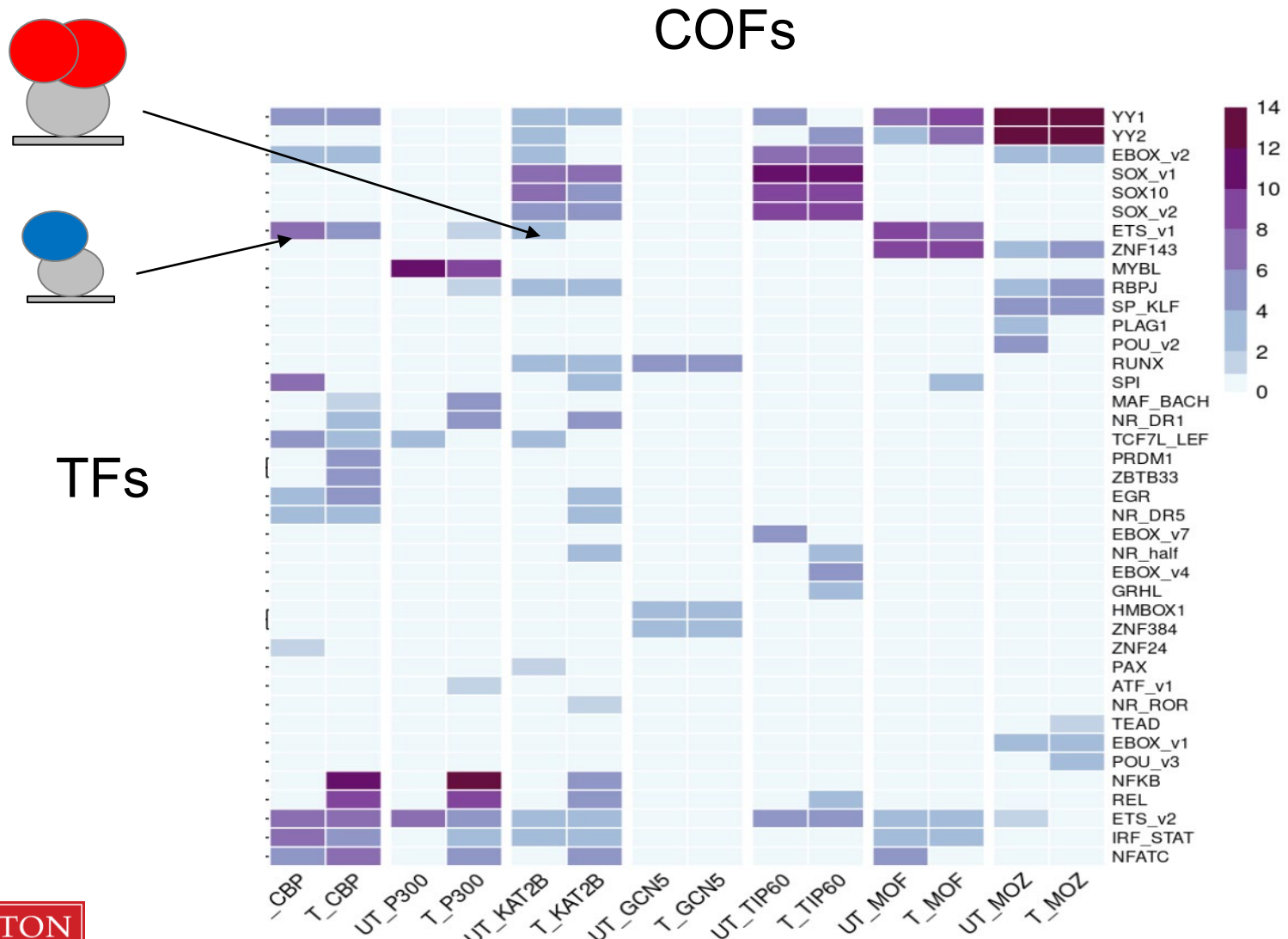
Label bound
proteins



Quantify thousands
of binding events



Mapping TF-COF complexes to study genome regulation

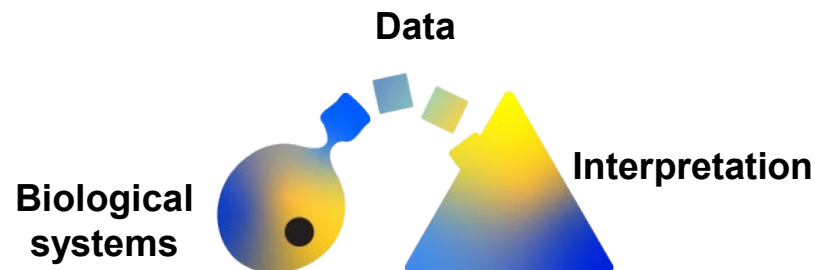


Examining Genomic Differences in Prostate Cancer Between African American and European Men

Joshua Campbell

Associate Professor

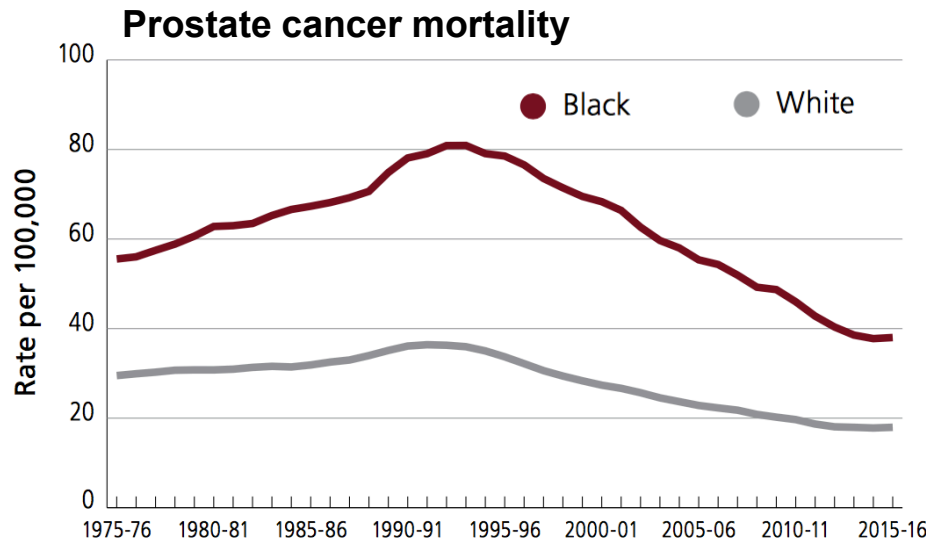
Section of Computation Biomedicine, Dept. of Medicine
Boston University School of Medicine



camplab.net
@camplab1

African American (AA) men have worse clinical outcomes compared to European American (EA) men in prostate cancer.

- 1.5-fold higher incidence rate
- 2-fold higher mortality rate
- Diagnosed at a younger age
- More aggressive disease at time of diagnosis



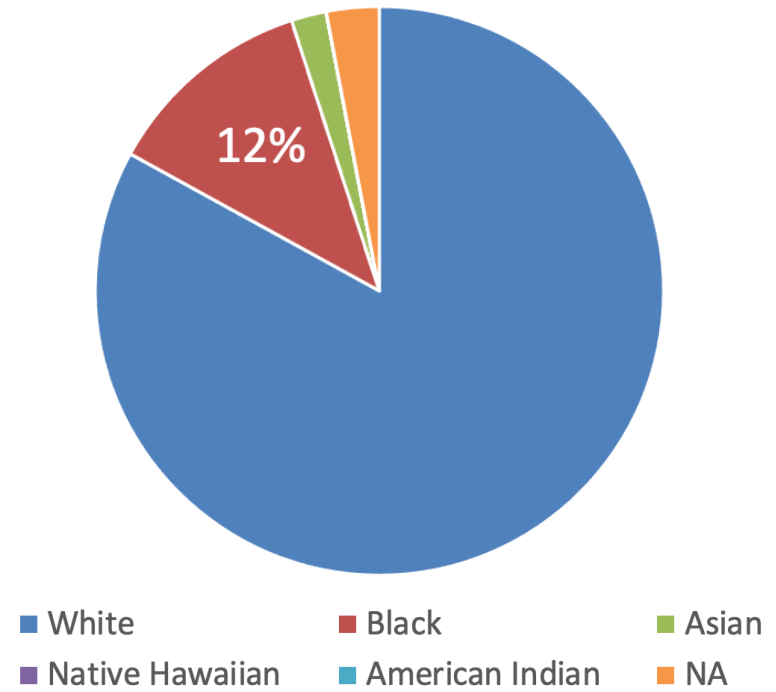
American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts & Figures for African Americans 2019-2021.*

AA men are underrepresented in genomic studies.

Cell

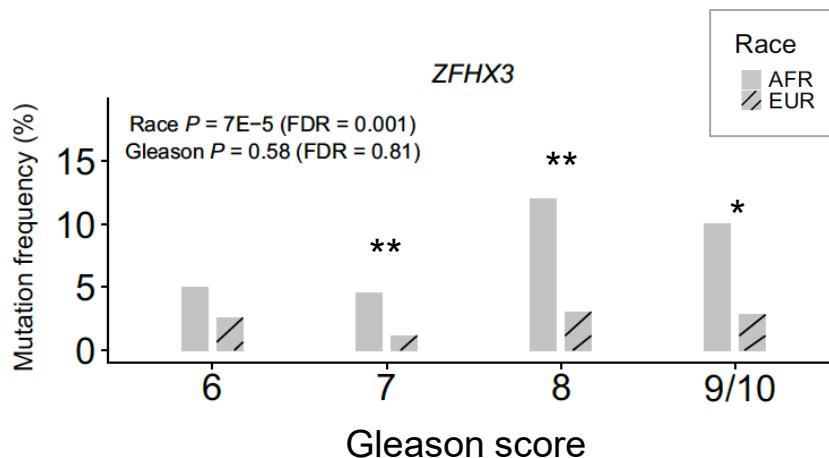
Resource

The Molecular Taxonomy of Primary Prostate Cancer

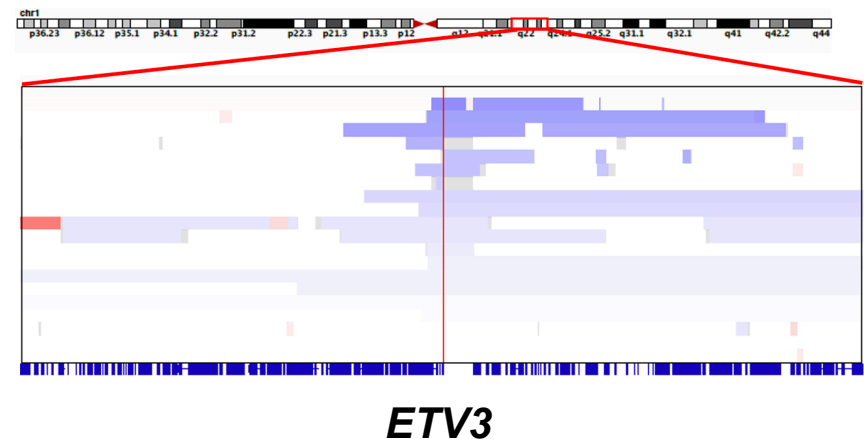


A meta-analysis across four cohorts revealed gene alterations frequencies associated with self-reported race.

ZFHX3 mutations were more frequent in AA men.



ETV3 was significantly recurrently deleted only in AA men.



Koga, Song et al, *Clinical Cancer Research*, 2020

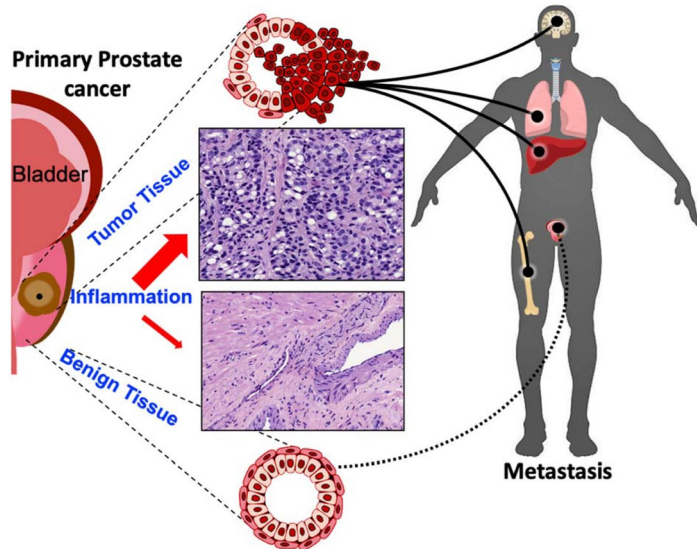
Yusuke Koga
(BU)



Franklin Huang
(UCSF)



Genome sequencing of primary tumors from African American patients at Boston Medical Center (BMC).



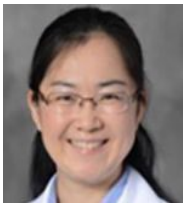
Archer et al, *Cancers*, 2020

NCI Center to Reduce Cancer Health Disparities (R01)
Whole-exome sequencing (300 AAM, 200 EAM)

BU CTSI & BU Shipley (Pilot award)
Whole-genome sequencing (25 AAM, 25 EAM)

Pathology

Zhichun Lu



Liz Duffy



Chris Andry



Hematology & Medical Oncology

Chris Heaphy



Joakin Mori



Pharmacology

Rachel Flynn

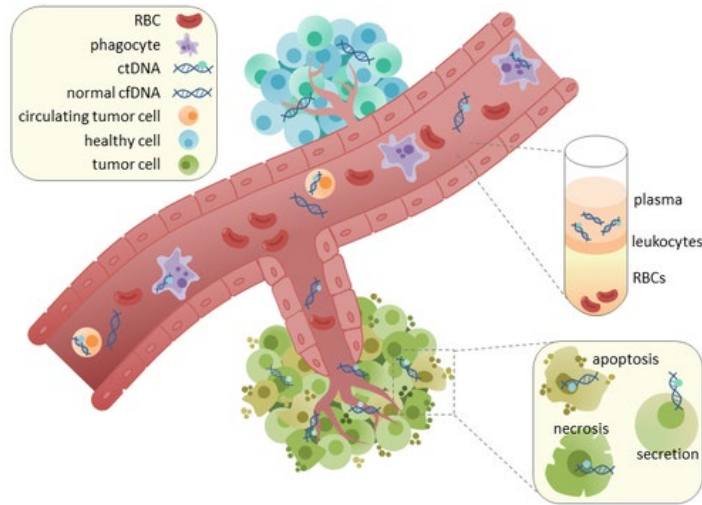


Biochemistry

Alla Grishok



Genome sequencing of cell-free DNA from African American patients at BMC with metastatic disease.

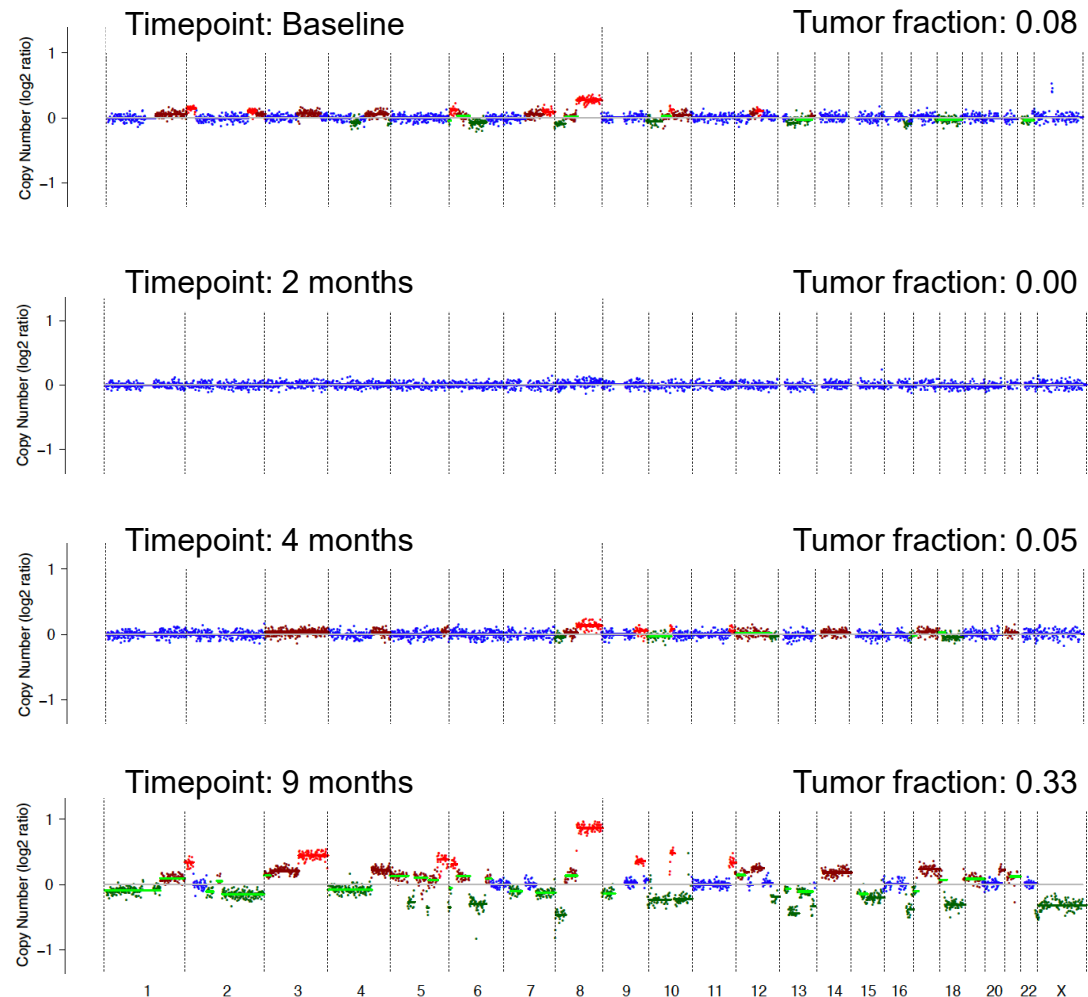
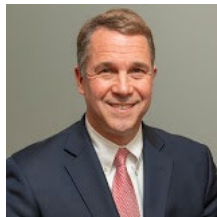


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulating_tumor_DNA

Hematology & Oncology

Gretchen Gignac

Matthew Kulke



Identification and Characterization of Cancer Driver Mutations in Non-Coding Regions

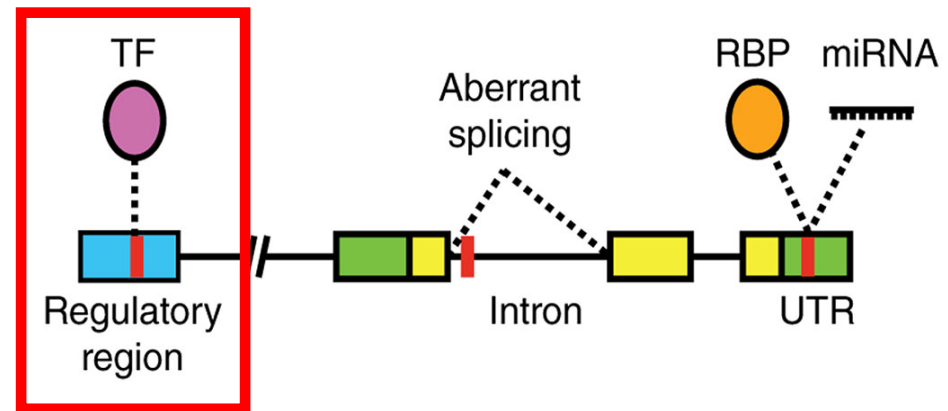
Juan Fuxman Bass

Assistant Professor
Biology, CAS



Cancer driver mutations in non-coding regions

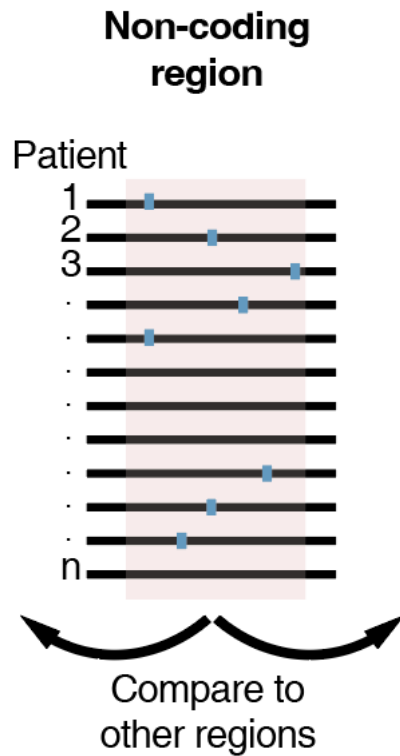
- Millions of mutations have been identified in cancer patients.
- >95% of cancer mutations reside in non-coding regions.
- It is challenging to identify functional non-coding mutations
→ **only ~70 known drivers**



Gan et al, *Frontiers in Genetics* 2018

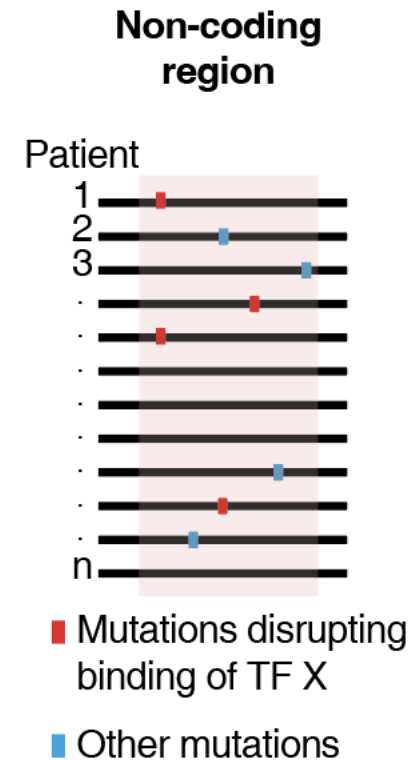
Which non-coding mutations are cancer drivers?

Traditional burden tests



- Identify regions with increased mutational frequency across patients.
- Background mutational frequencies are derived from other genomic regions.

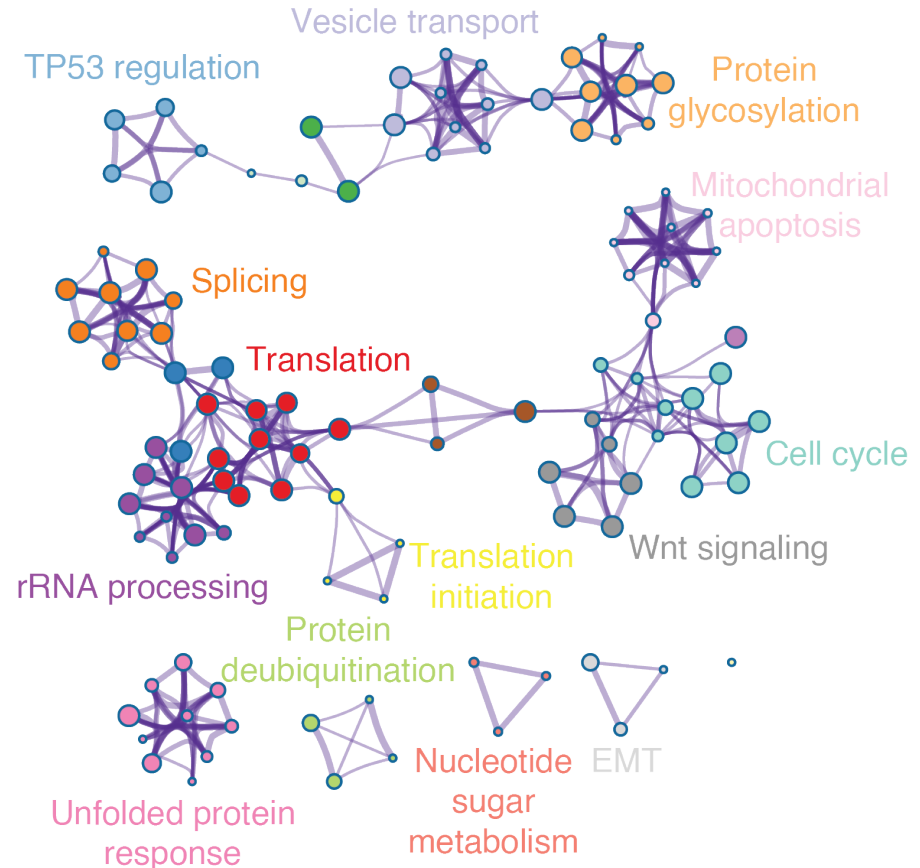
TF-aware burden test



- Finds mutations that share mechanism.
- Increases statistical power.

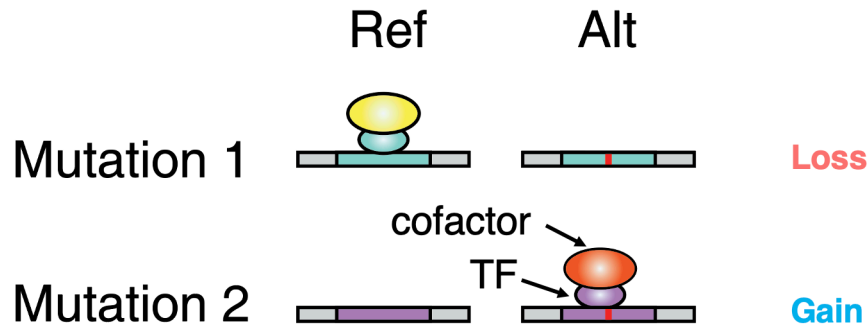
Predicted non-coding mutations are functional

- We predicted 2,555 driver non-coding mutations in 813 genes.
- Genes are associated with housekeeping and cancer-related functions.
- Hundreds of mutations affect transcriptional activity.

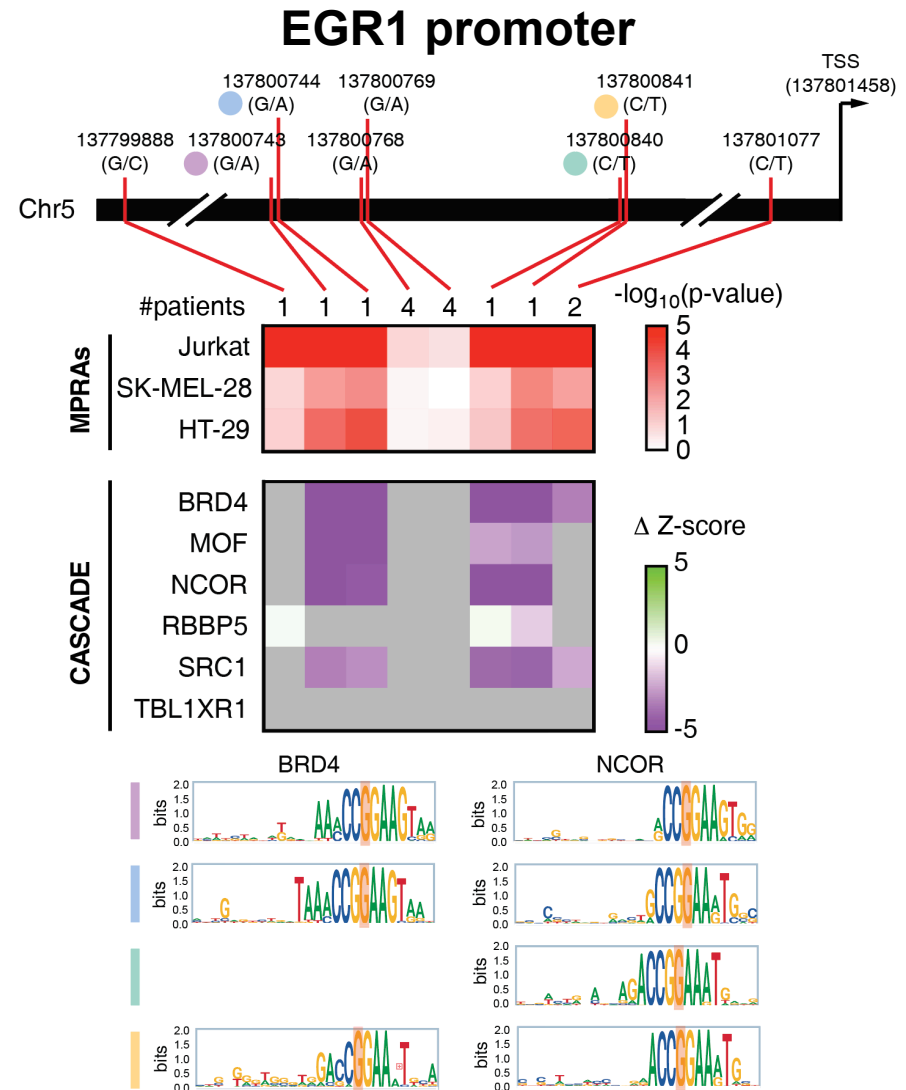


How do these mutations affect gene expression?

Non-coding mutations alter cofactor recruitment



We identified hundreds of cancer driver mutations and their mechanisms.



Catching the Drift: Exploiting Near-Isogenic Genomes for Rapid Gene Discovery for Neurobehavioral Traits

Camron D. Bryant, Ph.D.

Associate Professor

Department of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics and Psychiatry
Boston University School of Medicine



Laboratory of Addiction Genetics

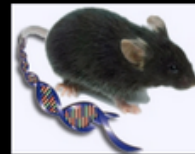
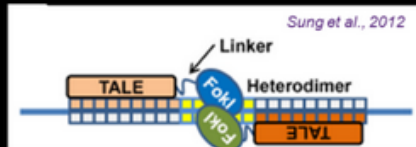
- Develop/refine behavioral traits relevant to addiction




- Identify genomic regions associated with changes in gene expression and behavior

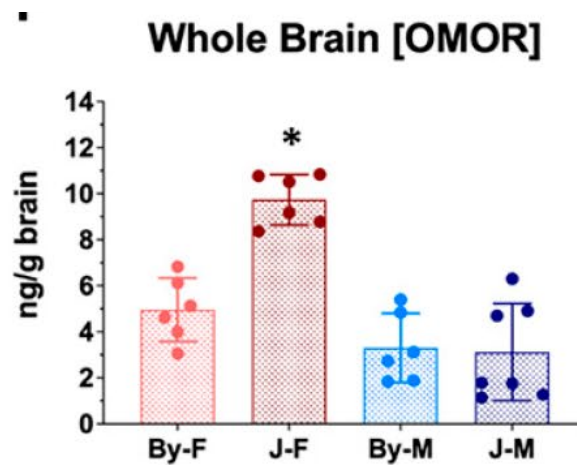
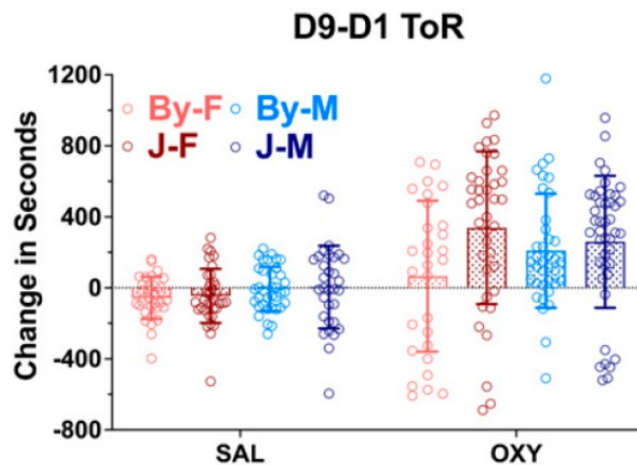
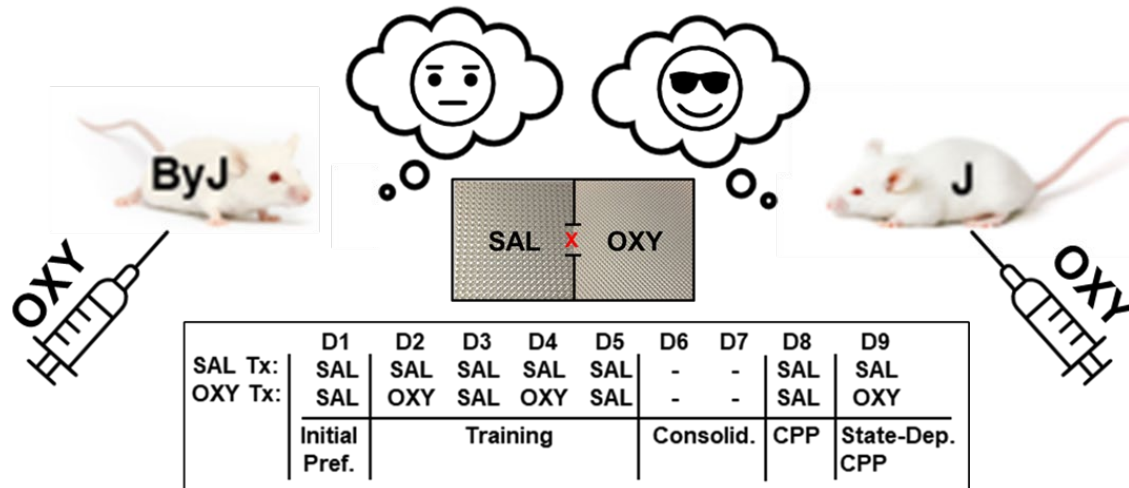


- Validate novel candidate genes and identify candidate molecular pathways



- Test hypotheses regarding the neurobiological mechanisms that bridge genetic variation with behavior  *Translate findings to humans*

BALB/c substrain differences in oxycodone reward learning and oxymorphone brain concentration



QTL, eQTL, & proteomic analysis identify *Zhx2* as a candidate gene underlying brain [oxymorphone]

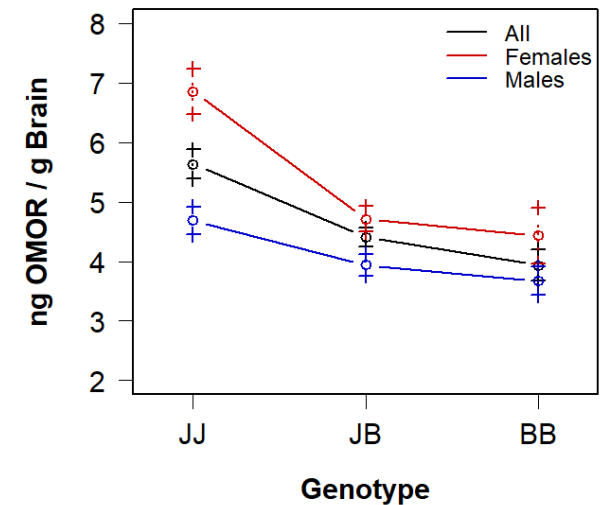
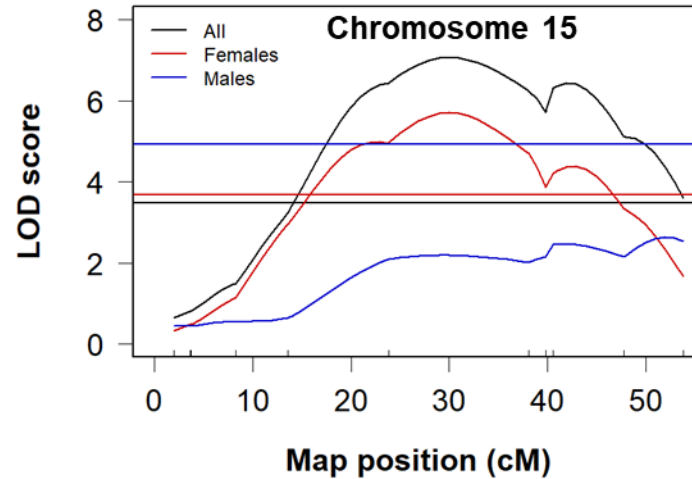
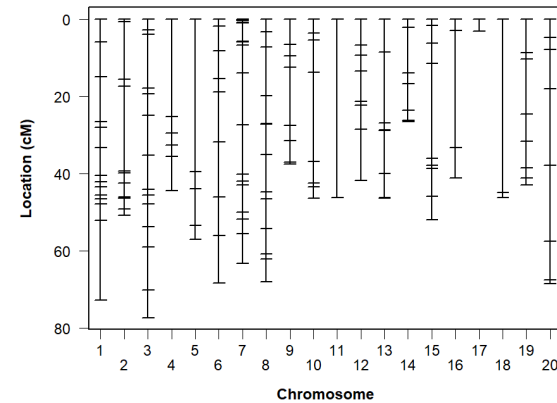
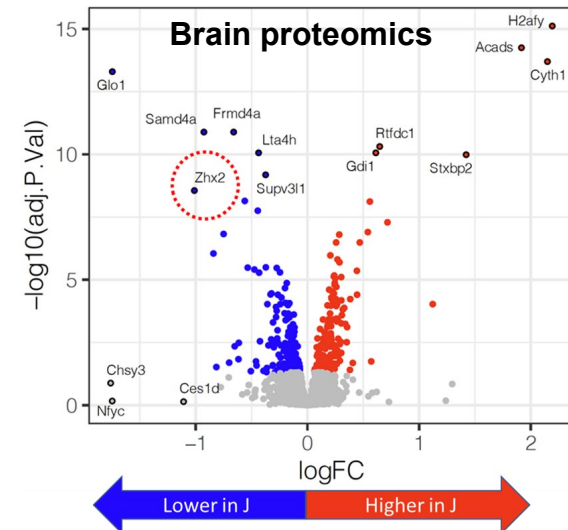
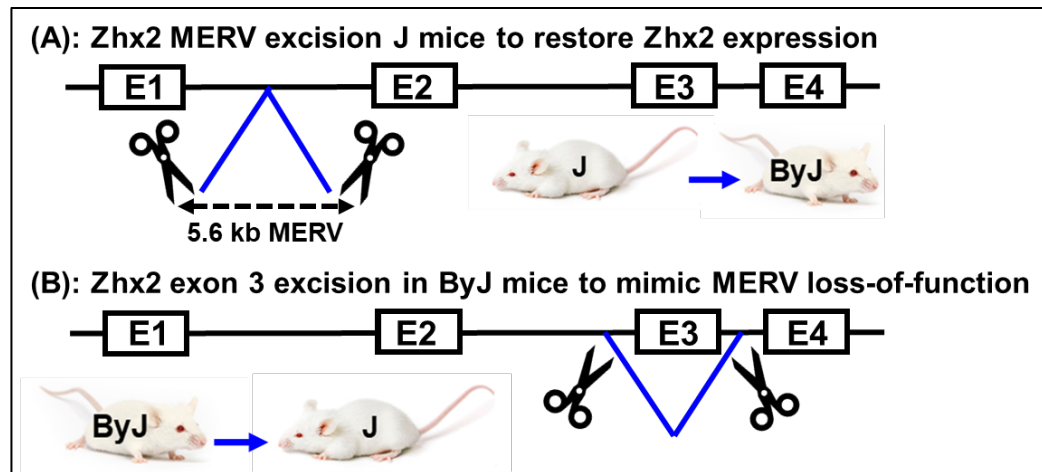
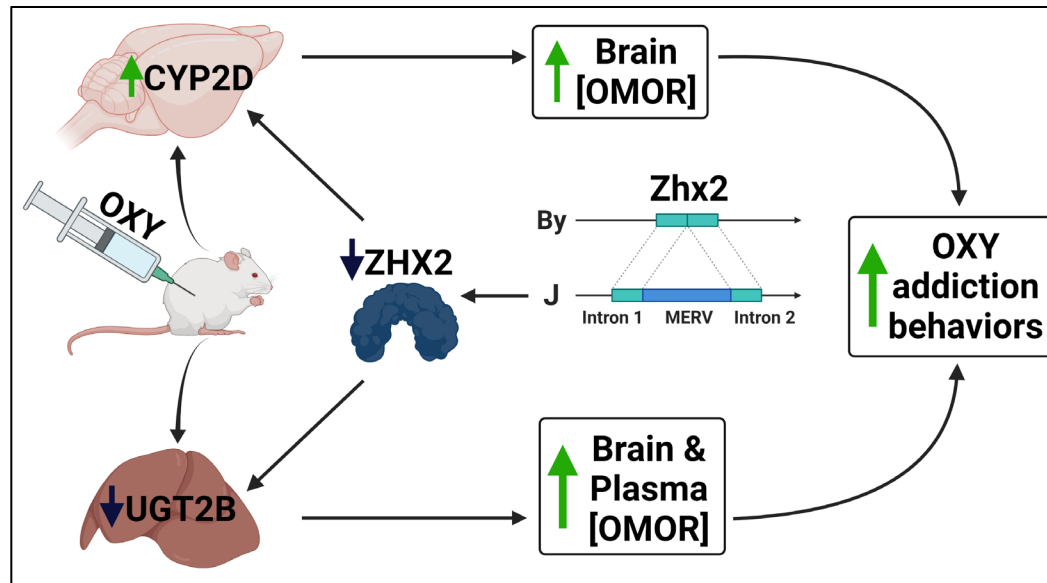


TABLE 2
Transcript-level cis-eQTLs on chromosome 15 for striatum and hippocampus

Gene	Chr	Location (Mb)	Location (cM)	P Value	FDR
<i>Zhx2</i>	chr15	4.31	1.95	3.1E-07	5.7E-03
<i>Zhx2</i>	chr15	4.99	1.983	3.1E-07	5.7E-03
<i>Zhx2</i>	chr15	7.83	3.603	2.6E-07	4.8E-03
<i>Zhx2</i>	chr15	8.12	3.702	2.6E-07	4.8E-03
<i>Zhx2</i>	chr15	17.35	7.918	1.7E-07	3.4E-03
<i>Zhx2</i>	chr15	21.04	8.263	6.5E-08	1.3E-03
<i>Zhx2</i>	chr15	32.32	13.546	2.5E-13	7.3E-09
<i>Zhx2</i>	chr15	57.11	23.8	6.6E-26	1.4E-20
<i>Zhx2</i>	chr15	81.39	38.094	1.9E-09	4.7E-05
<i>Zhx2</i>	chr15	84.44	39.864	3.9E-08	8.0E-04
<i>Zhx2</i>	chr15	86.26	40.584	3.9E-08	8.0E-04



Zhx2 hypothesis linking brain [OMOR] with OXY behavior



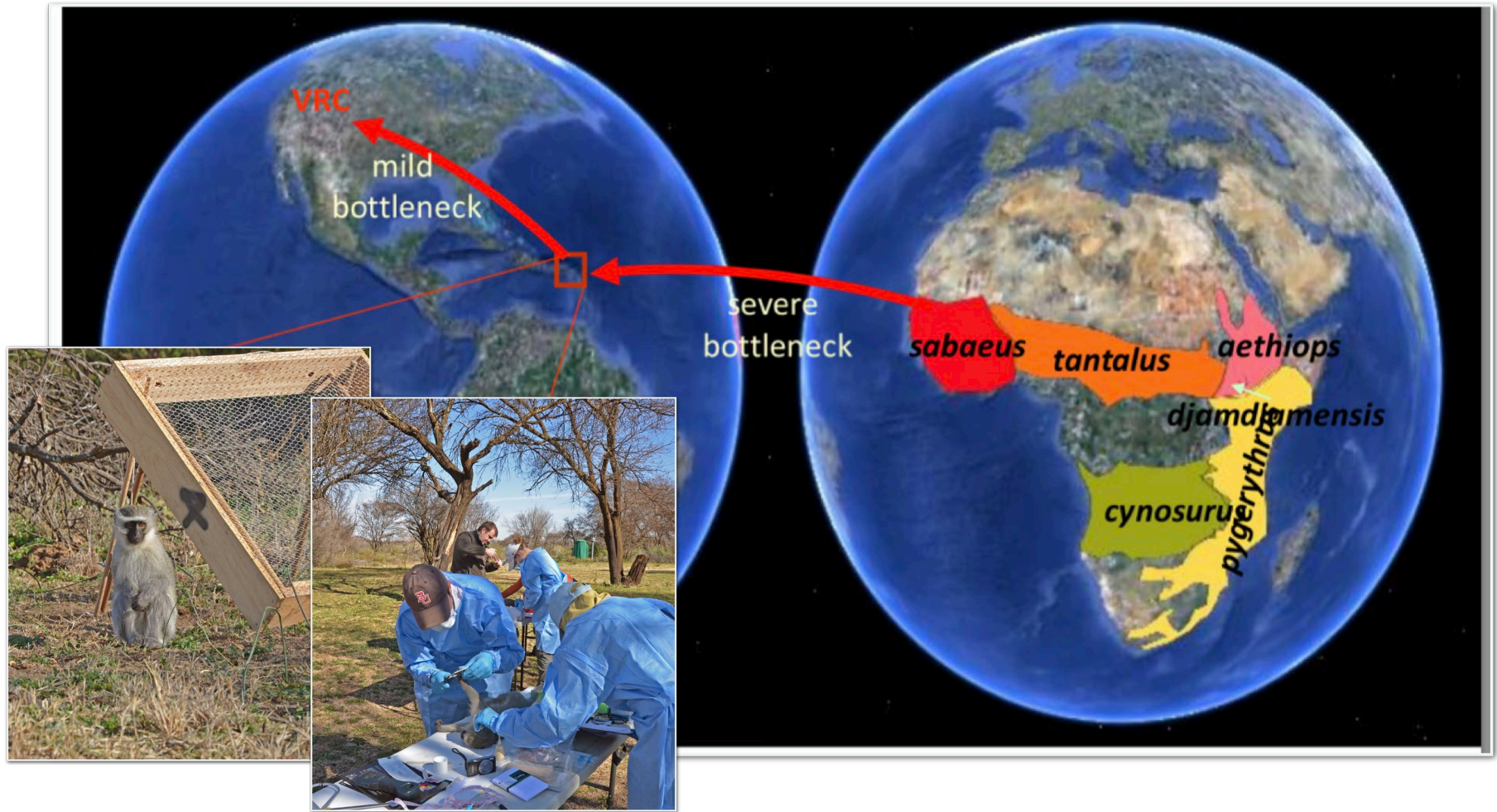
Using the Genome to Model the Evolutionary Origins of Obesity

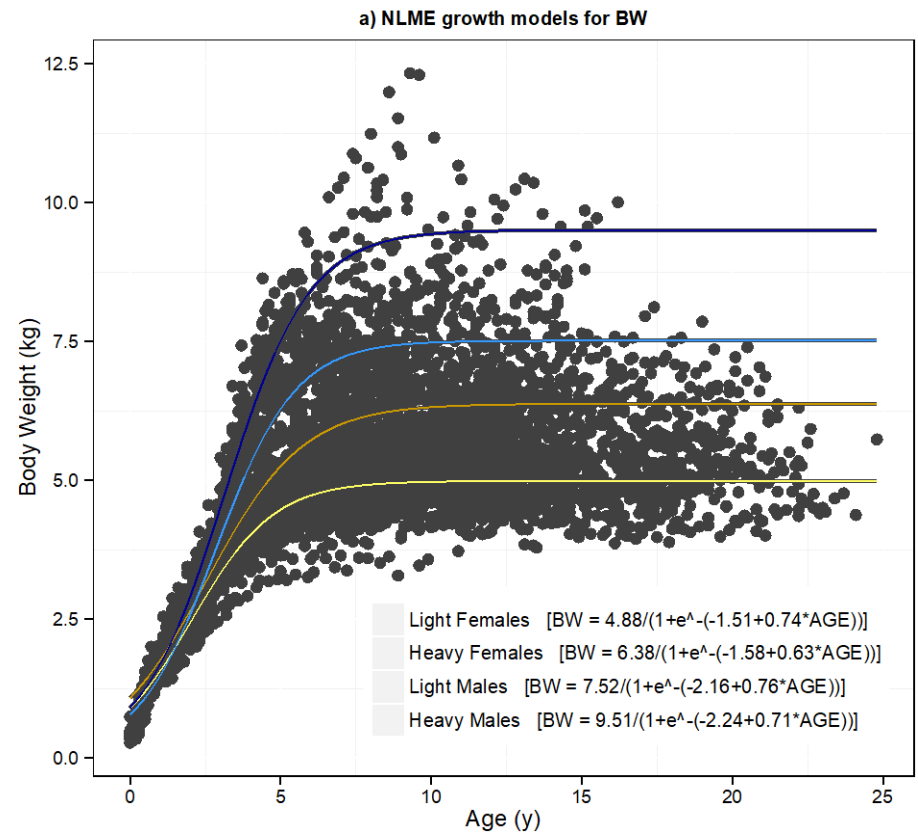
Christopher A. Schmitt

Assistant Professor
Departments of Anthropology, Biology, and WGS
College of Arts & Sciences

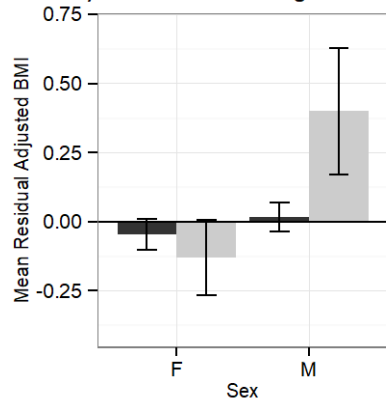


Humans Aren't the Best Models... *But Monkeys...*

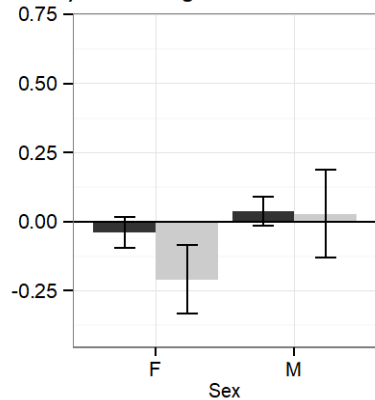




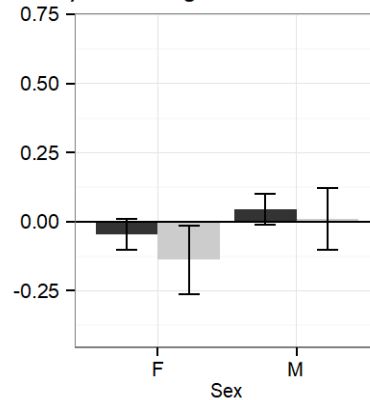
a) Maternal Diet During Gestation



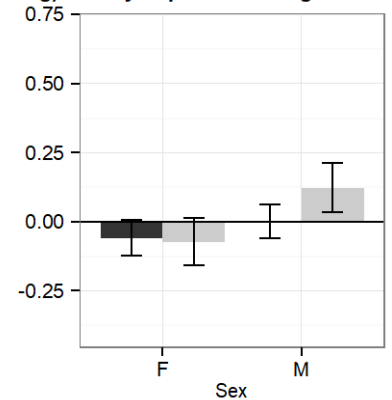
b) Diet During Post-Natal Period 1

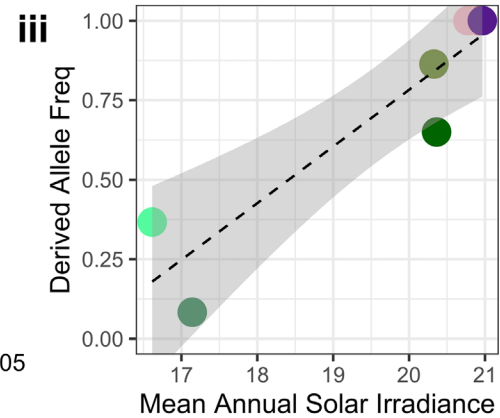
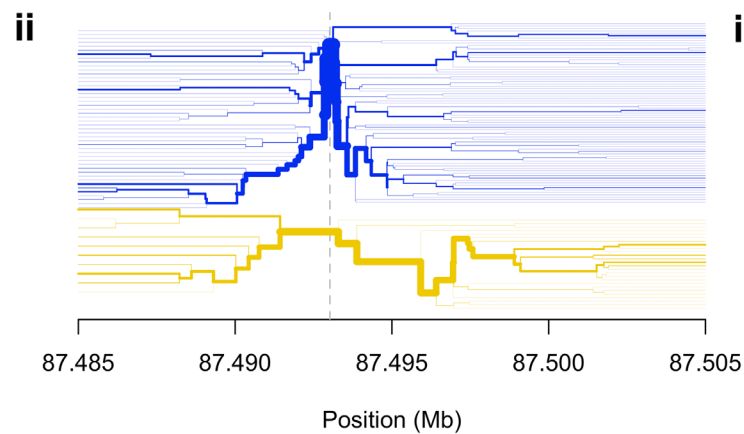
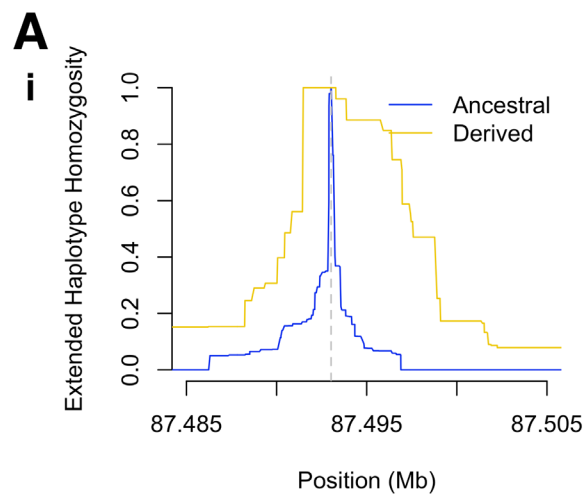
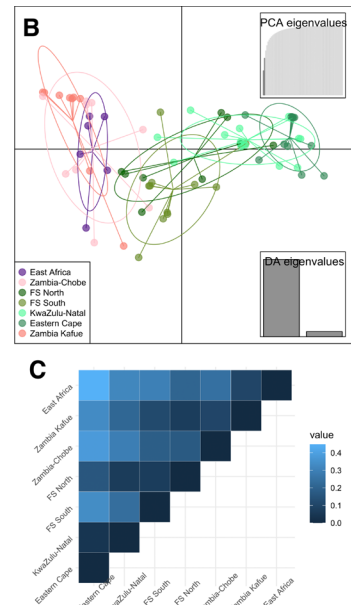
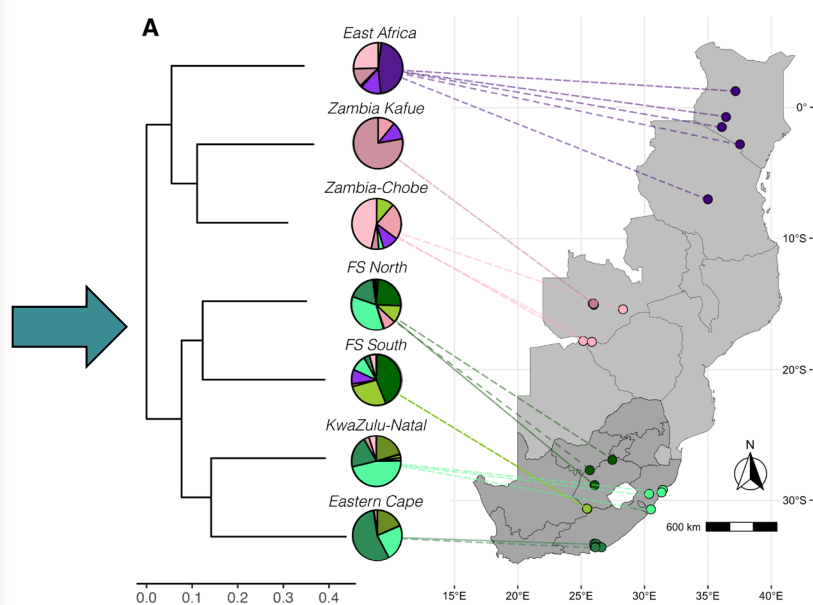
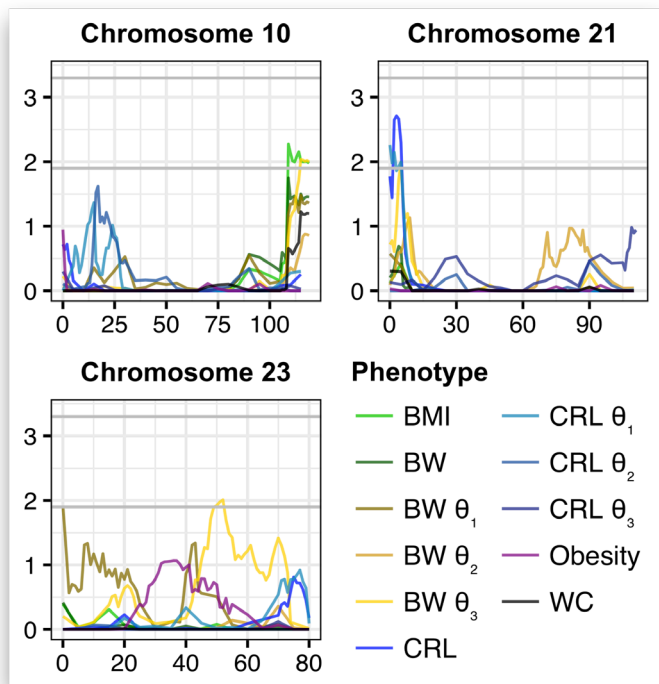


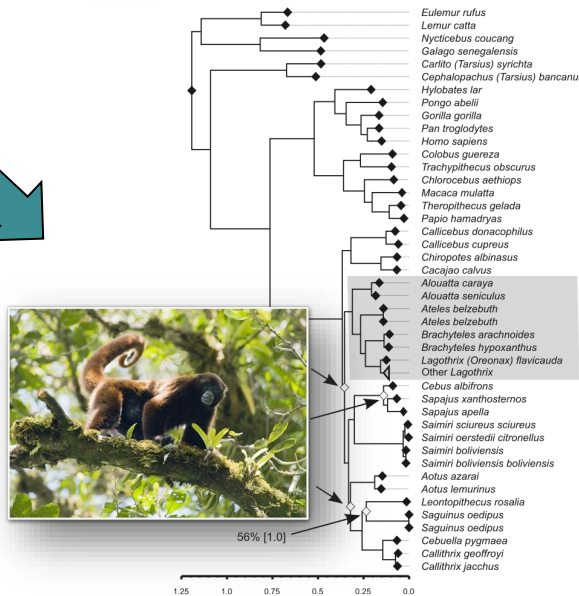
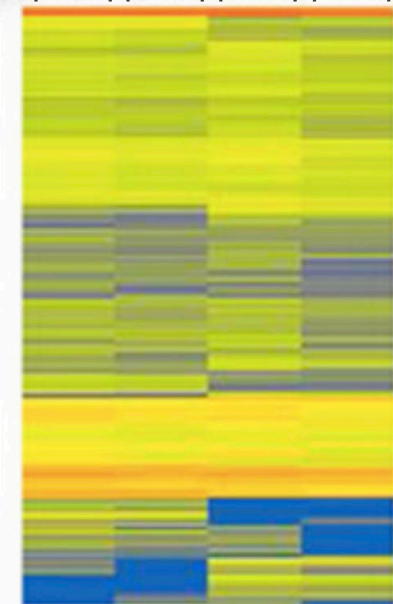
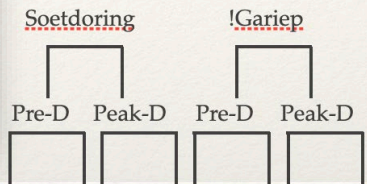
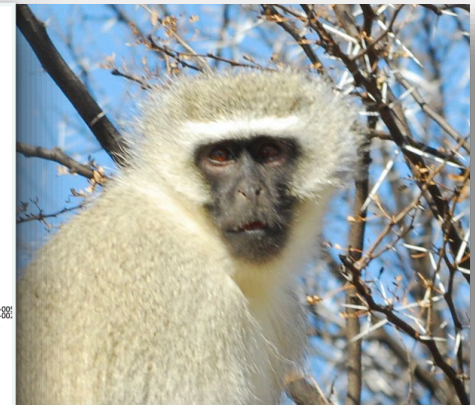
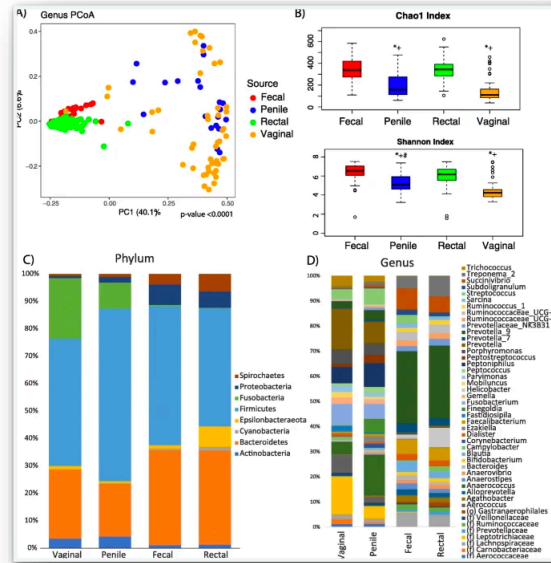
c) Diet During Post-Natal Period 2



g) Dietary Exposure During Adulthood







Understanding Coral Diversity in the Era of Genomics

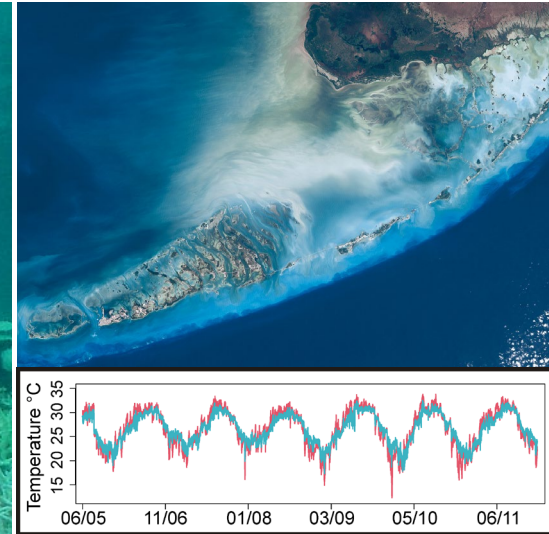
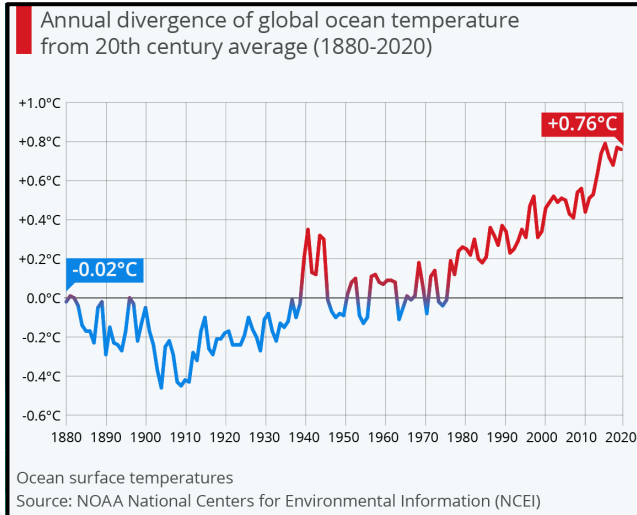
Sarah W. Davies

Assistant Professor

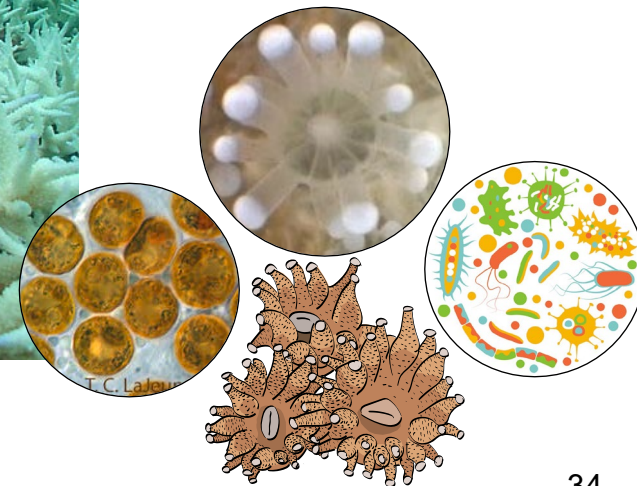
Department of Biology, College of Arts and Sciences



Coral Bleaching- Urgent issue as climate change accelerates

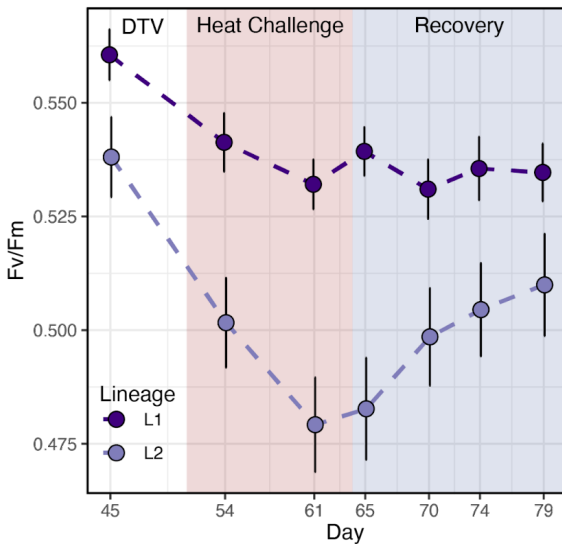
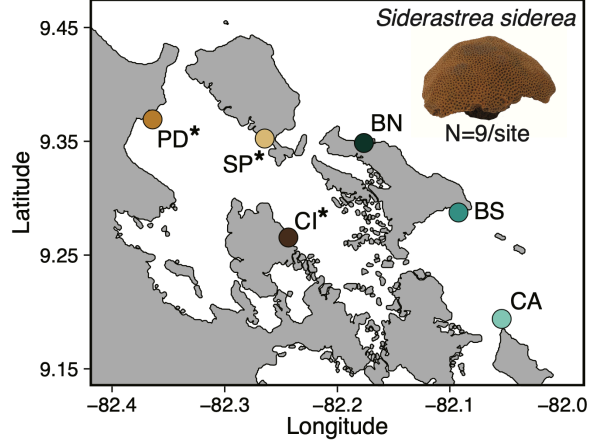


Coral Holobiont



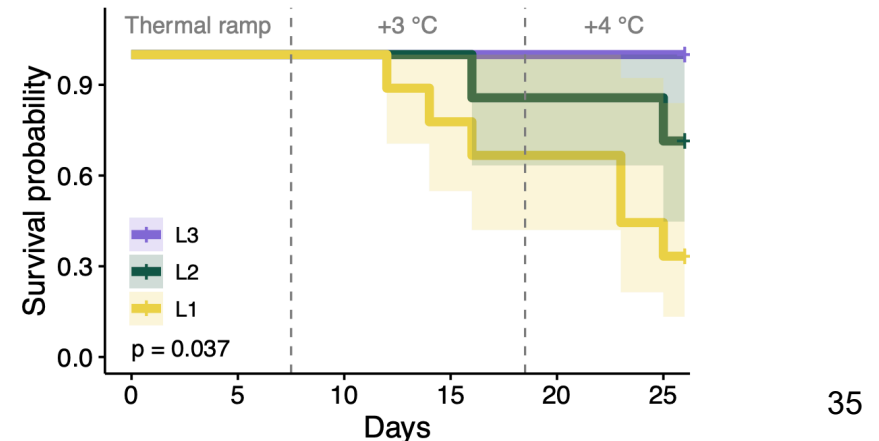
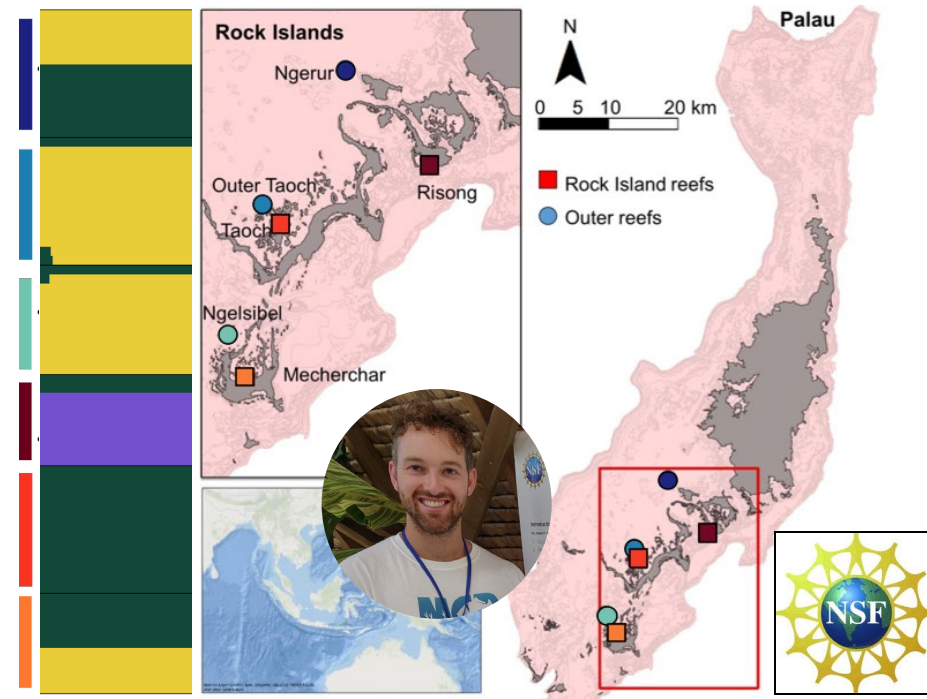
Cryptic species make predicting thermal tolerance challenging

Bocas del Toro, Panamá



BOSTON
UNIVERSITY

Boston University Office of Research



Using facultative corals to understand bleaching mechanisms

Host: symbiosis leads to stronger response in heat

Algae: symbiosis leads to muted response



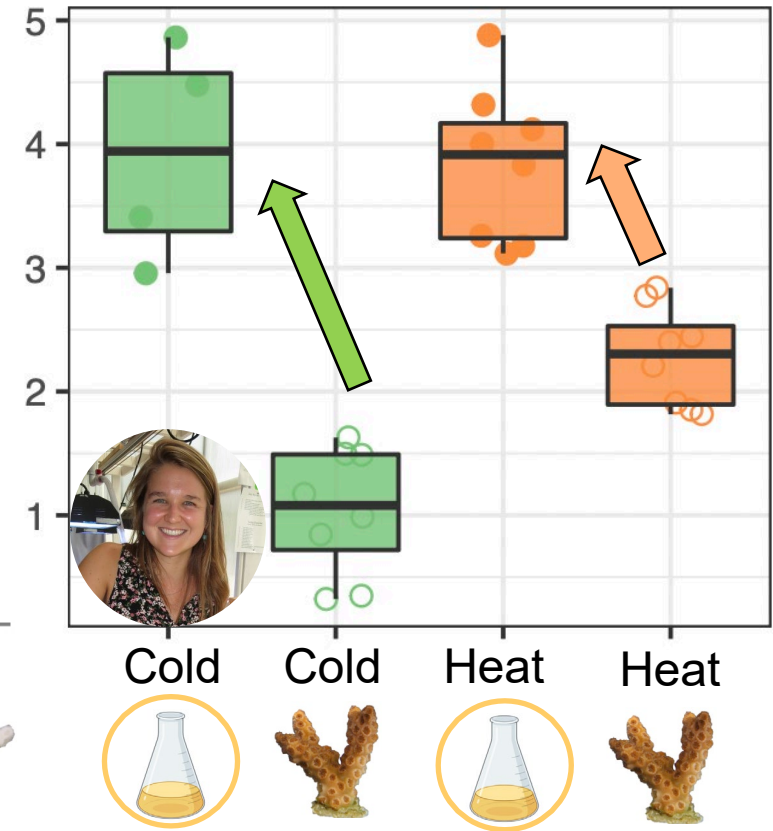
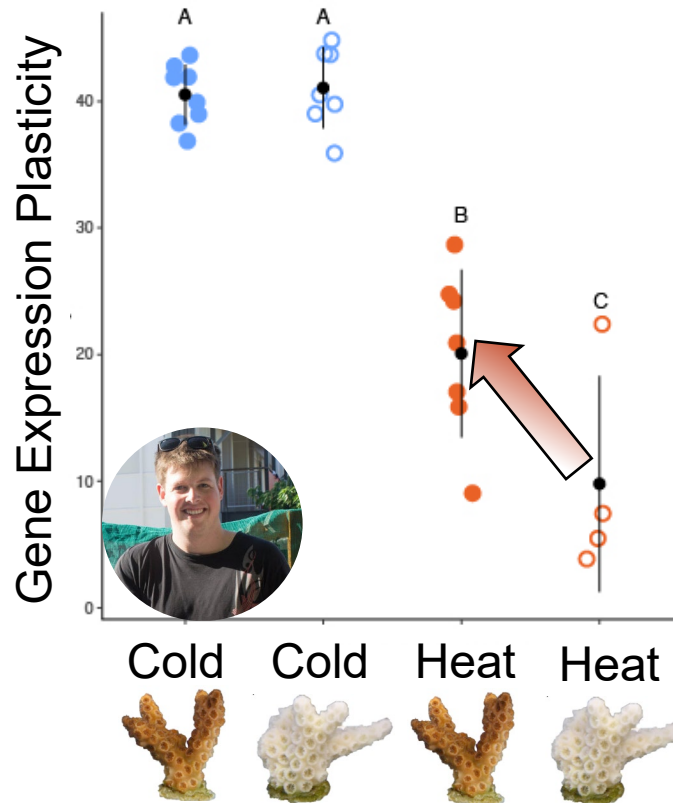
Aposymbiotic Host



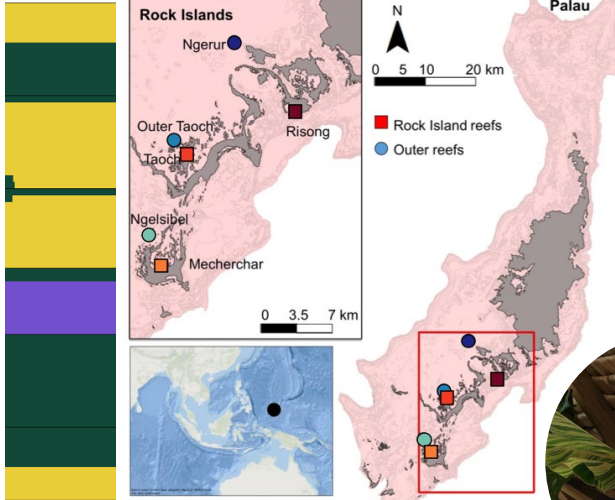
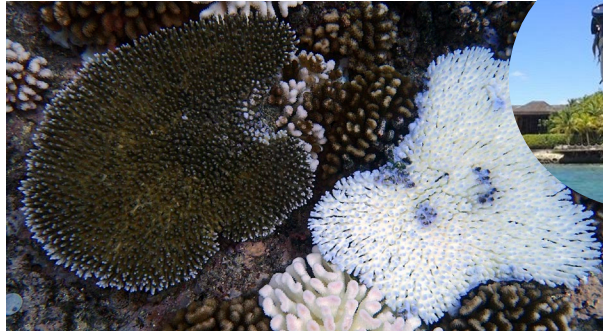
Symbiotic



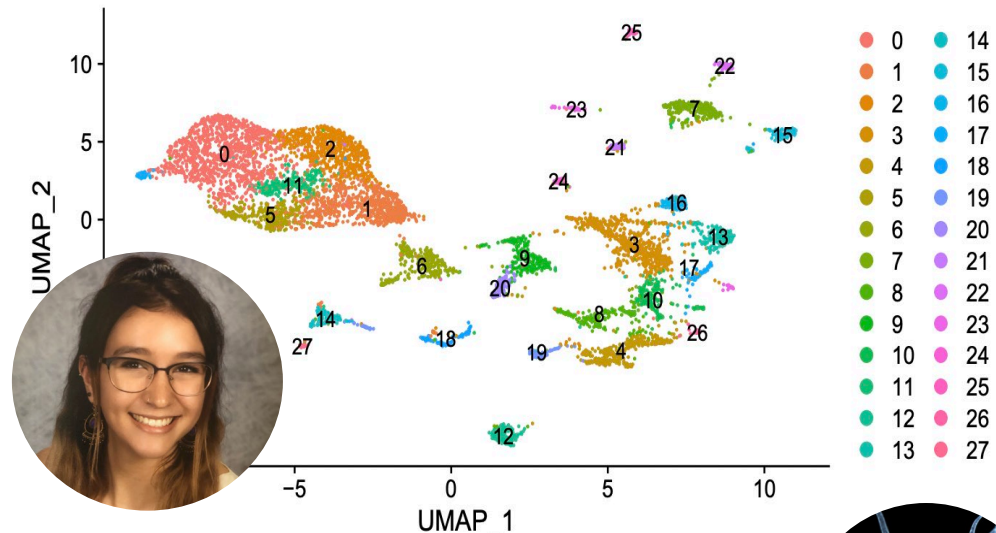
Aposymbiotic Algae



Future work: Genomic architecture of thermal tolerance



Future work: Tradeoffs between innate immunity and symbiosis

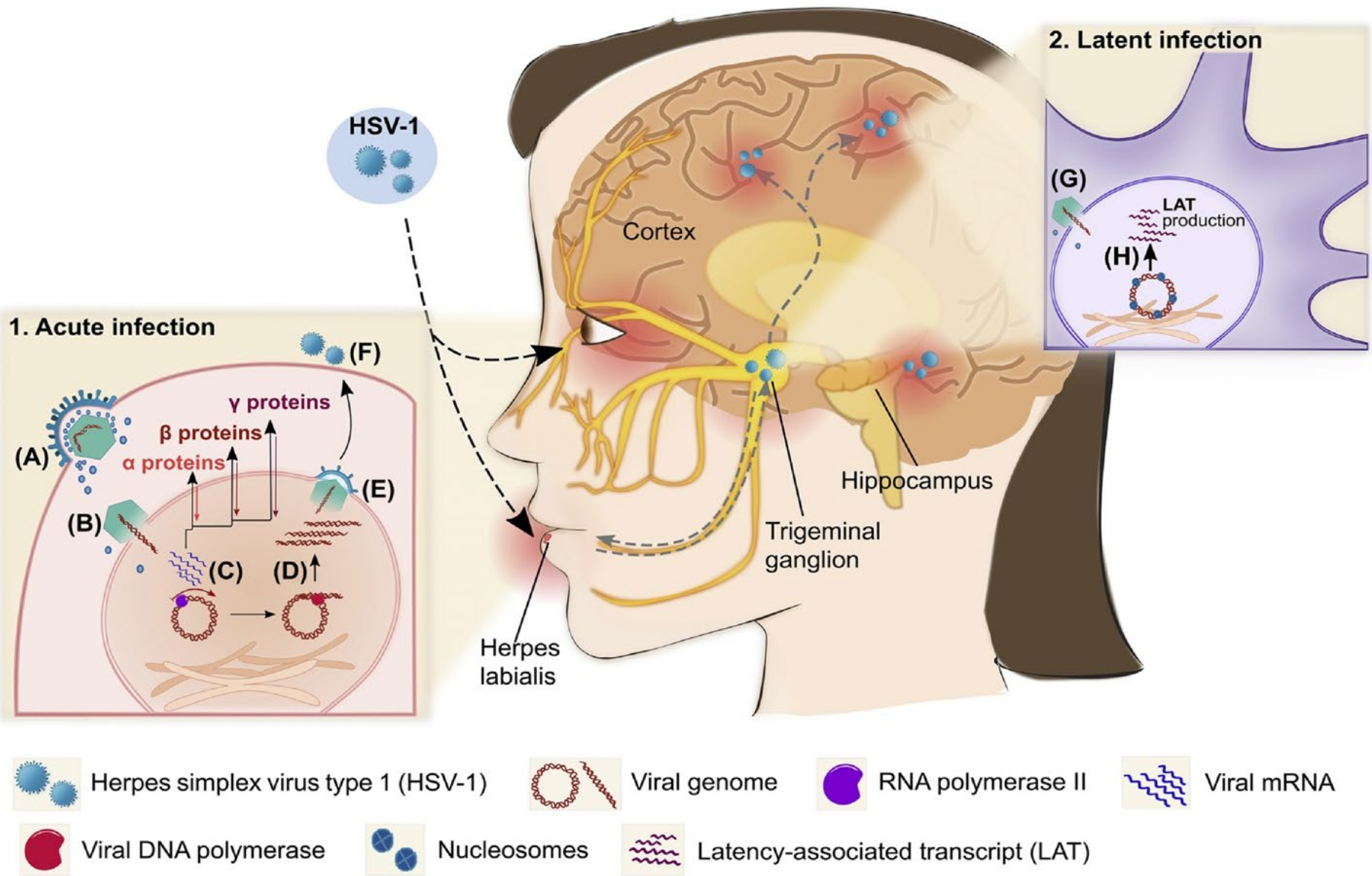


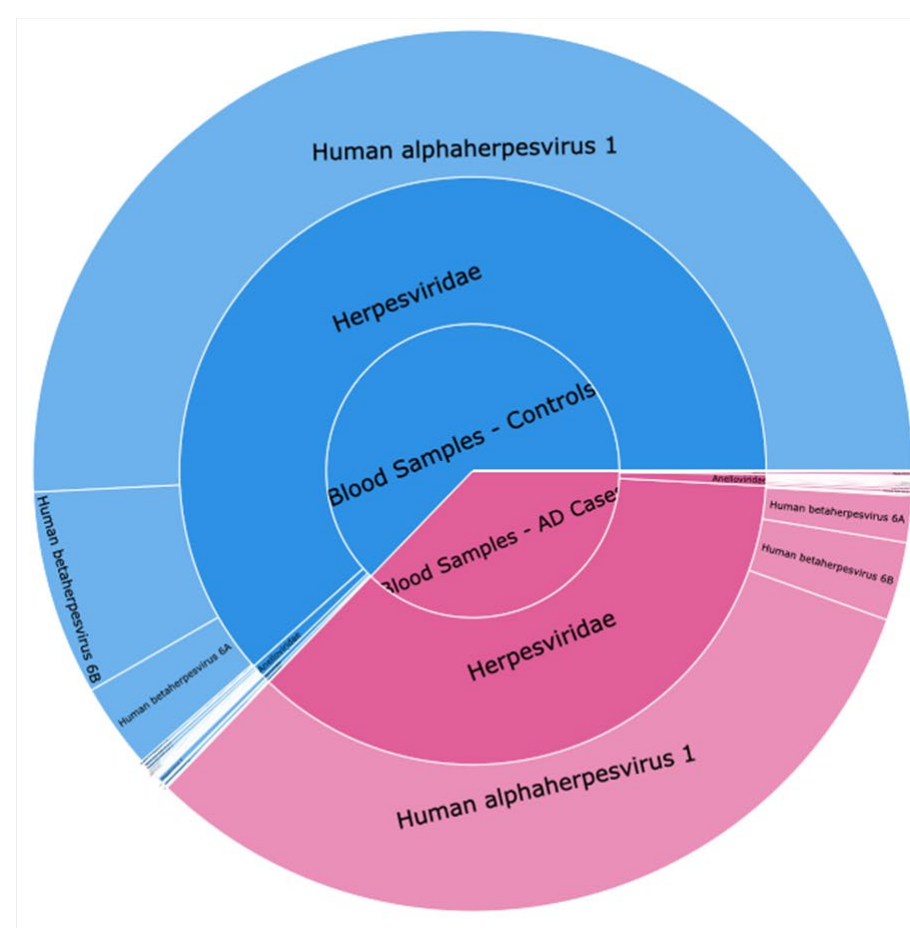
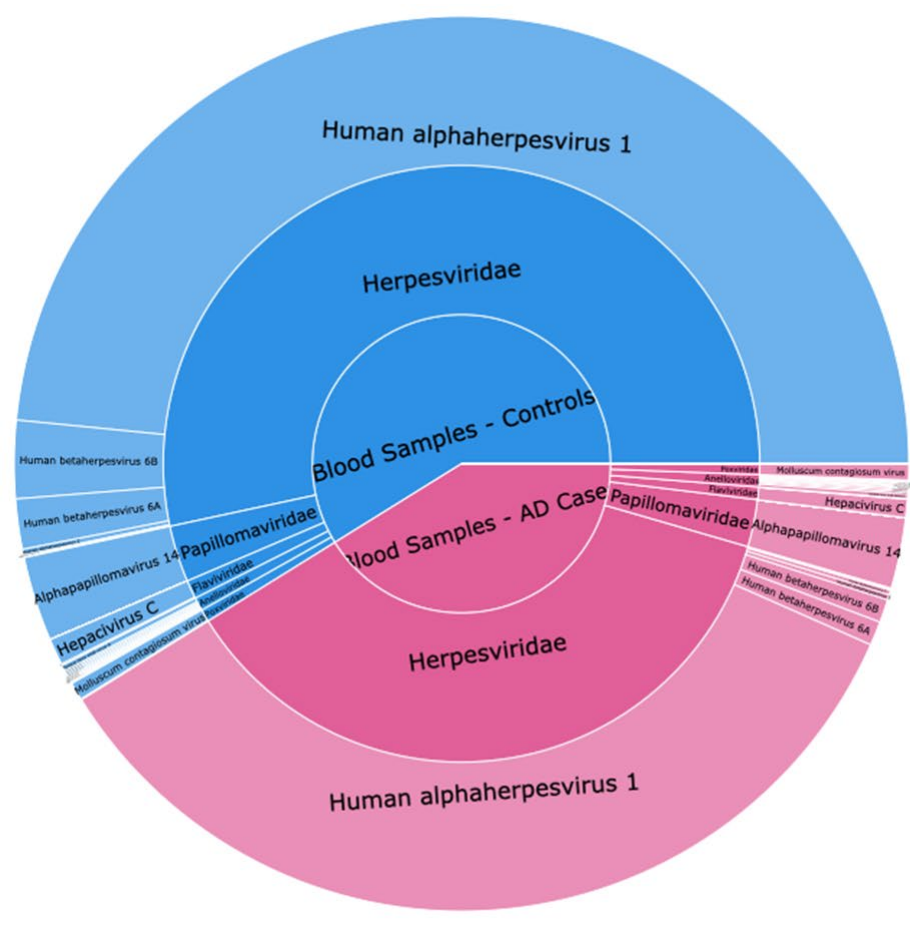
The Viral Etiology of Alzheimer's Disease

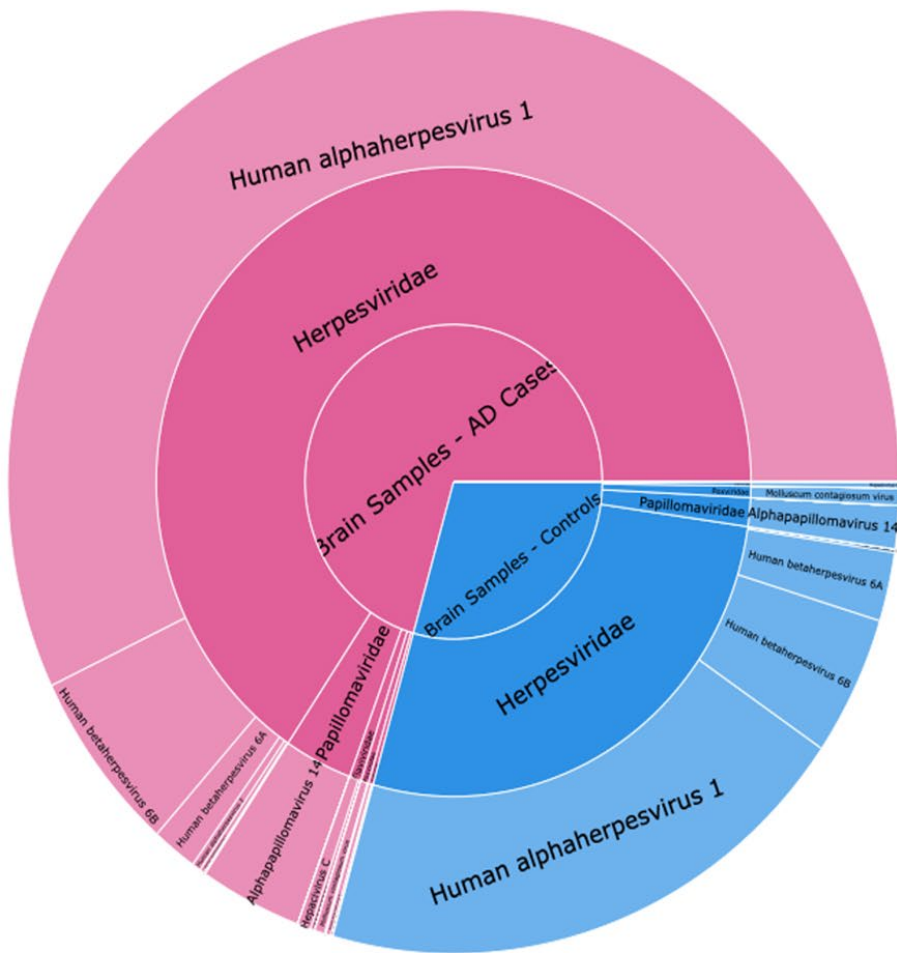
Rick Sherva

Assistant Professor
Biomedical Genetics, School of Medicine

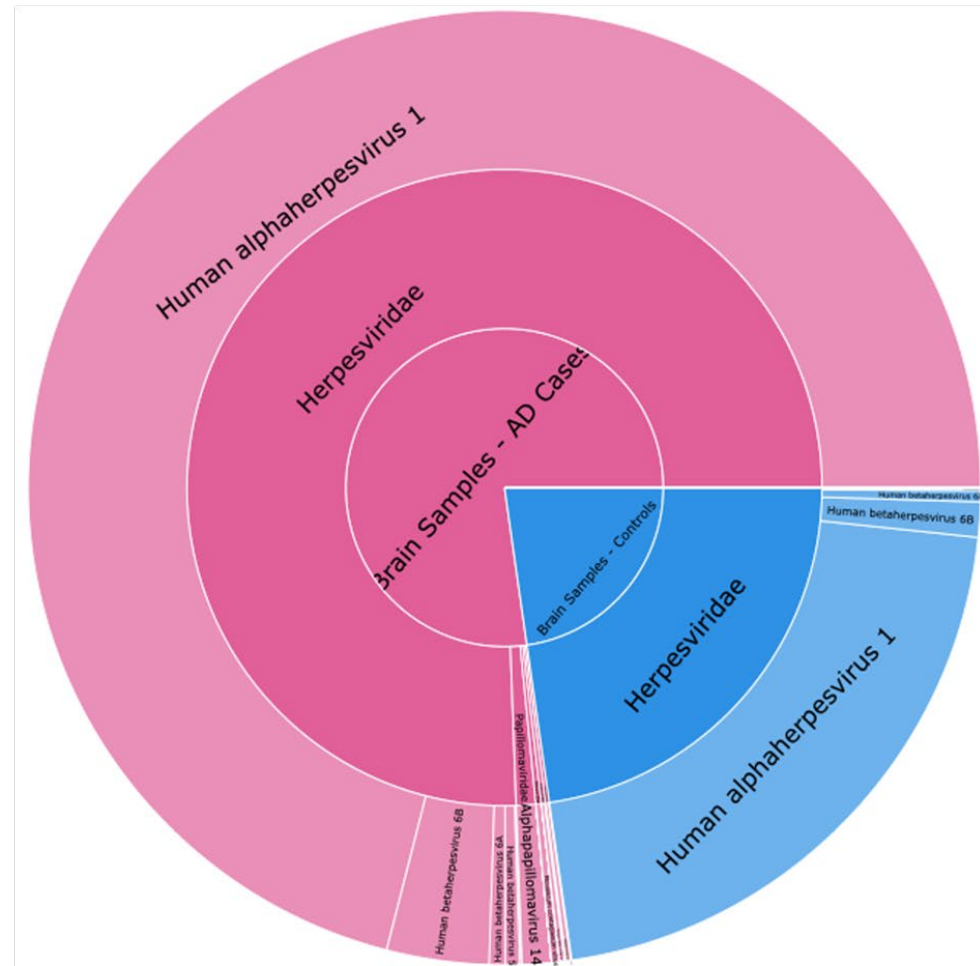






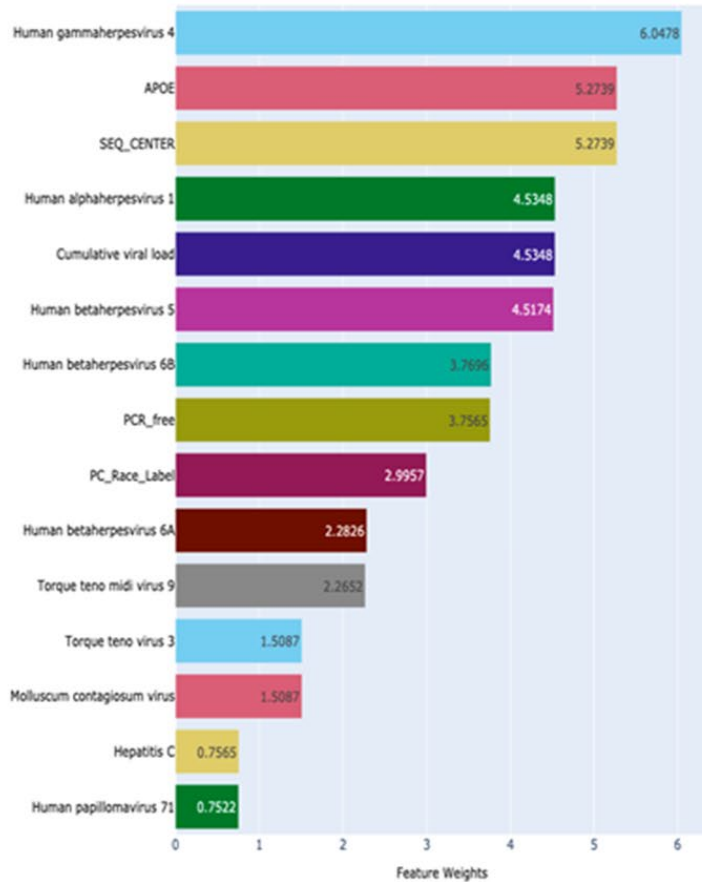


(c) WES Brain



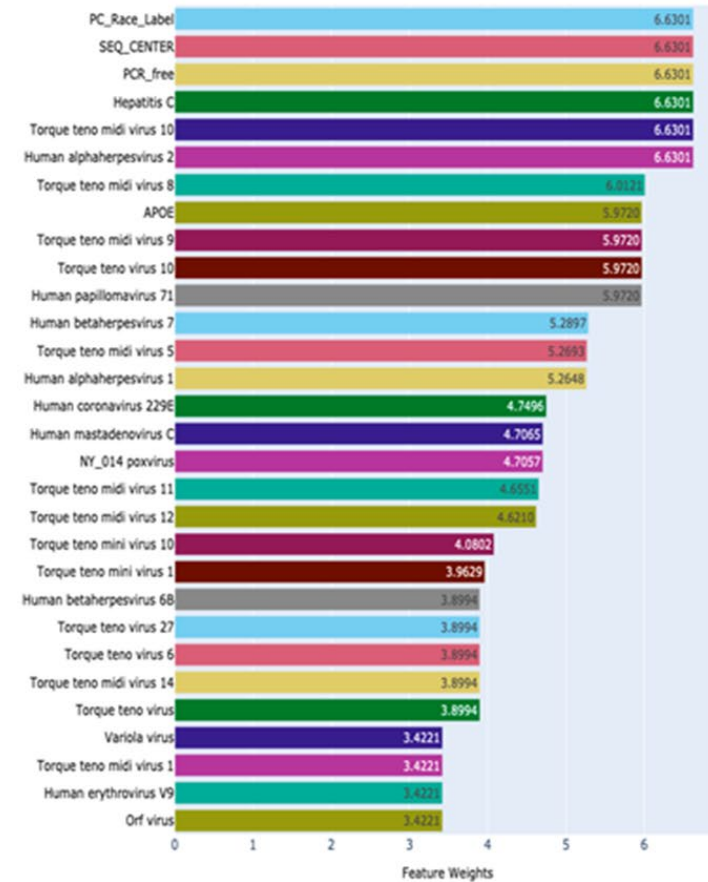
(d) WGS Brain

Overall Top 30 Features Across All ML Models in BODY_SITE_Brain dataset



(a) Brain

Overall Top 30 Features Across All ML Models in BODY_SITE_Blood dataset



(b) Blood

Figure 3: WGS Feature Importance



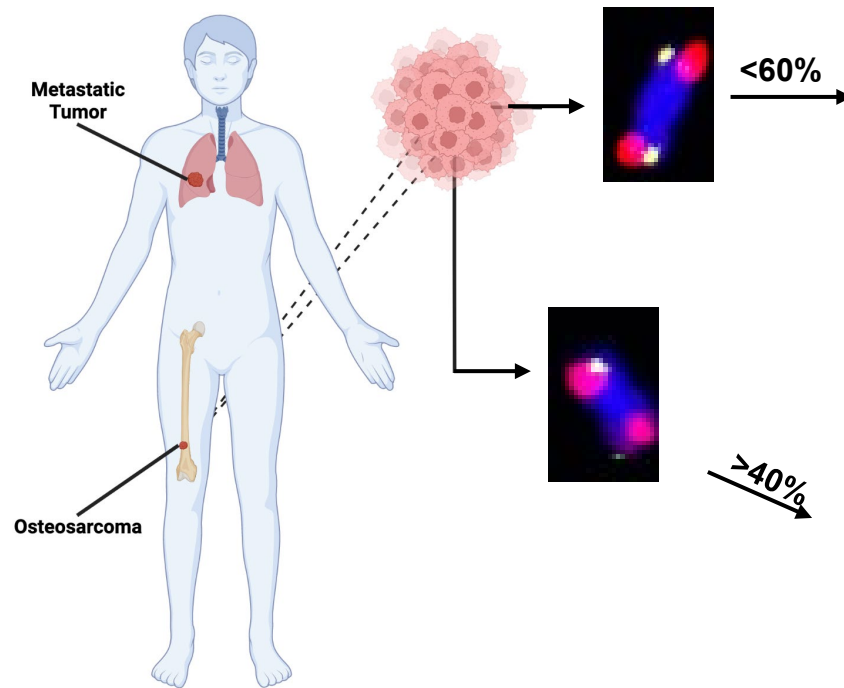
Defining the Alternative Lengthening of Telomeres Pathway in Osteosarcoma

Rachel Flynn

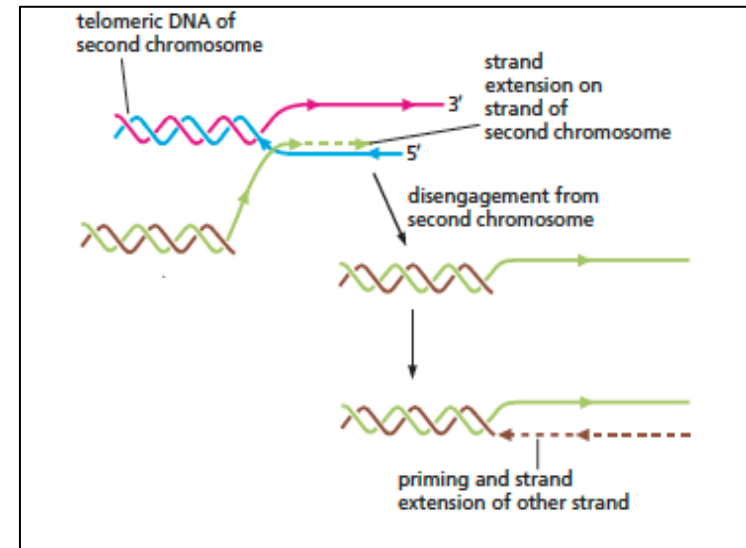
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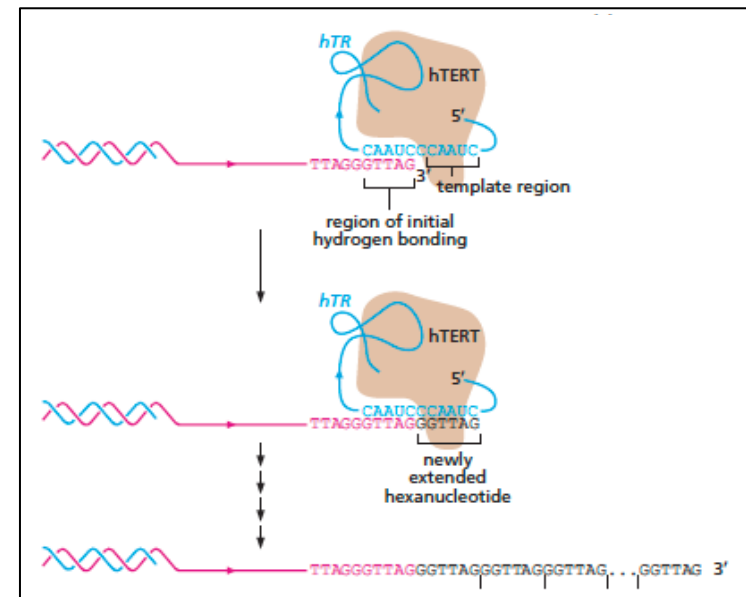
Telomere Maintenance in Osteosarcoma



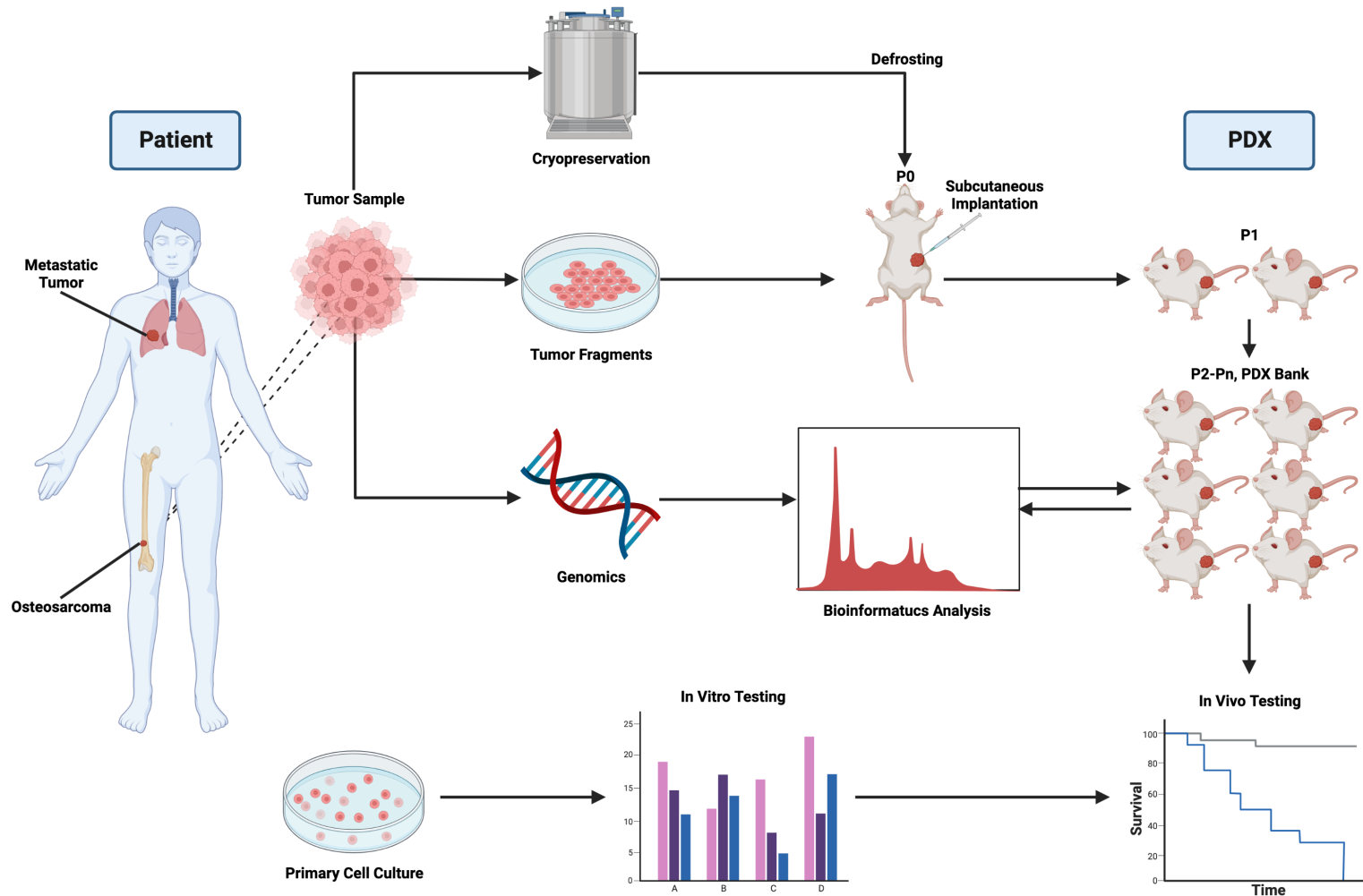
Alternative Lengthening of Telomeres



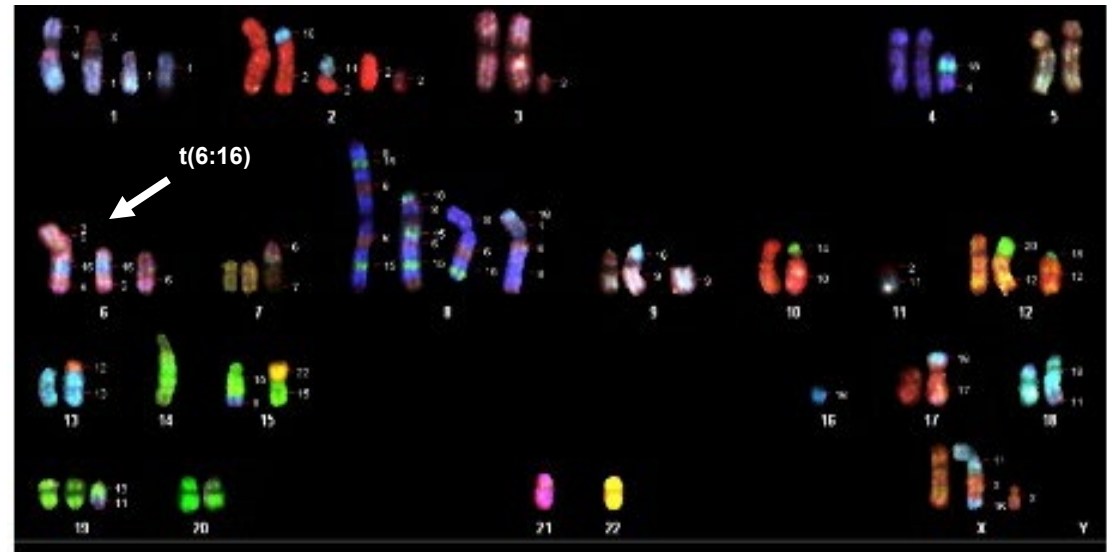
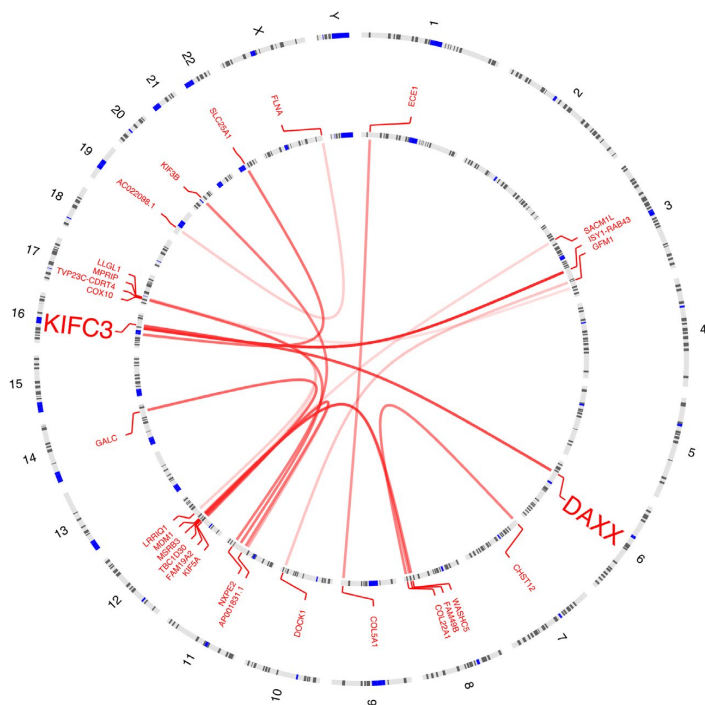
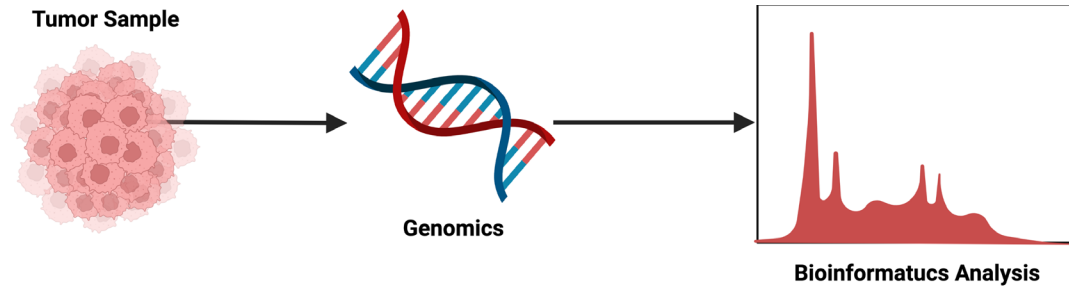
Telomerase



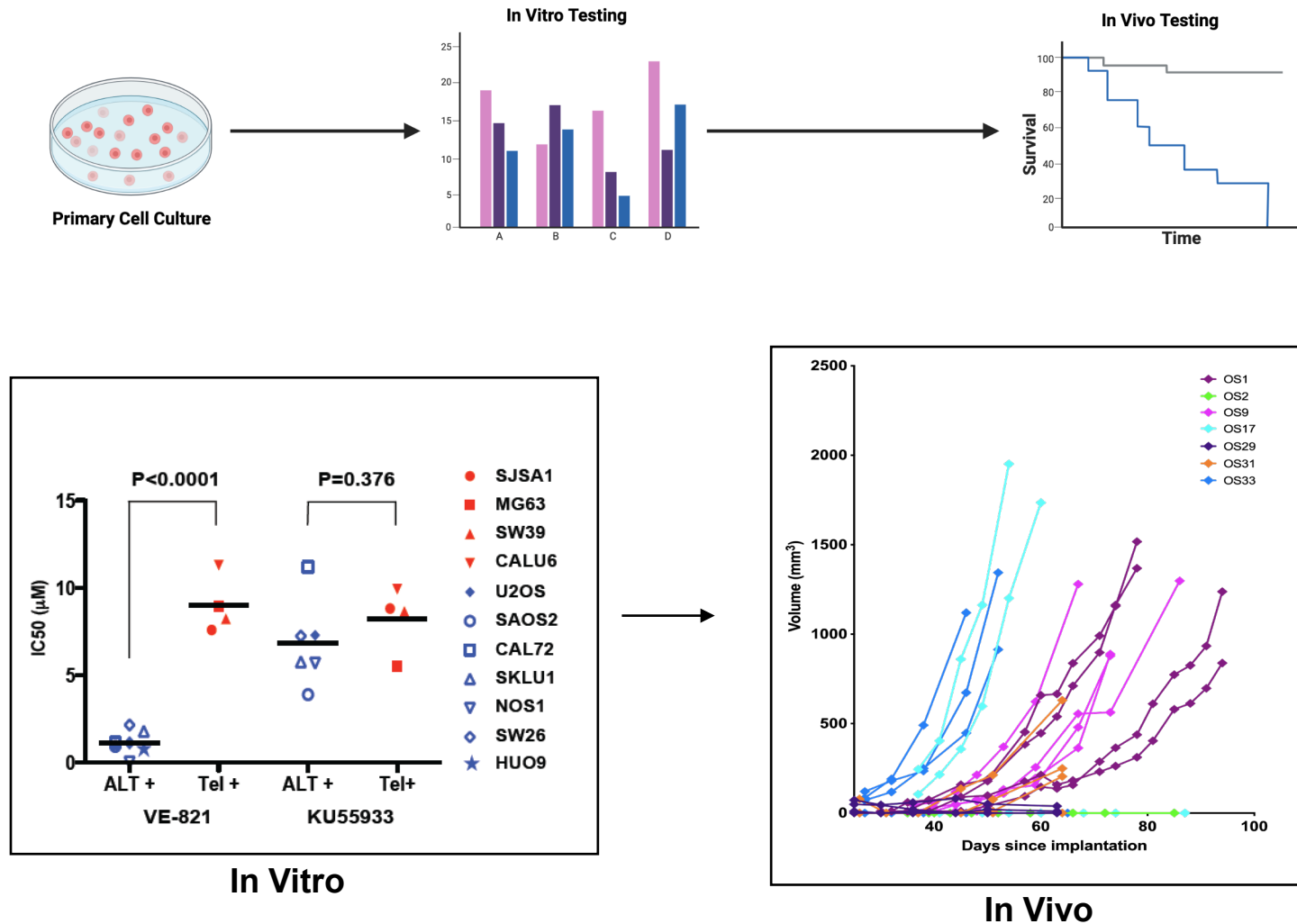
Defining ALT in Ostoesarcoma



Identification of Genetic Mutations in ALT



Targeting ALT in PDX Models of Osteosarcoma



Flynn Lab



**Kelli
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THANK YOU!



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