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IP[y]: IPython
Interactive Computing



OpenNotebookScience

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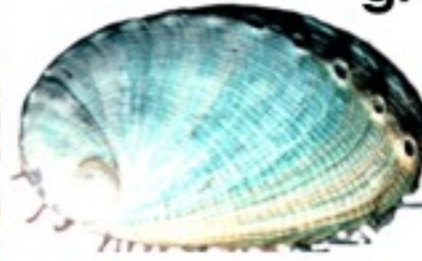
These slides plus links @ robertslab.info

Background

disease resistance



growth

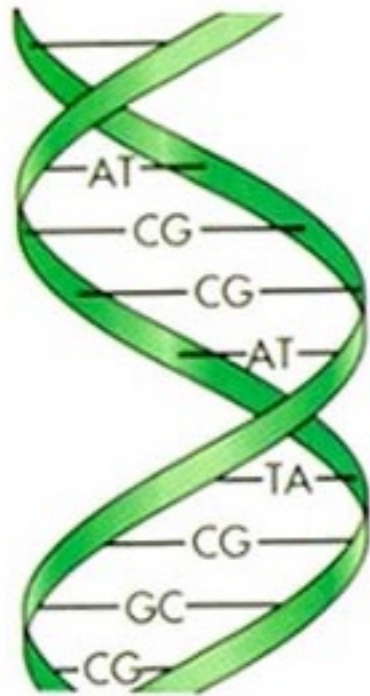


color



stress
tolerance

Traits

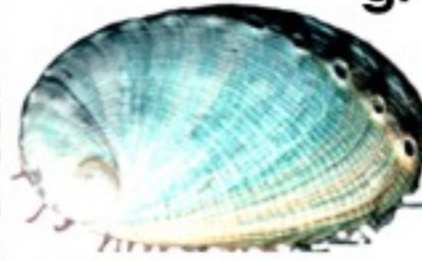


Background

disease resistance



growth

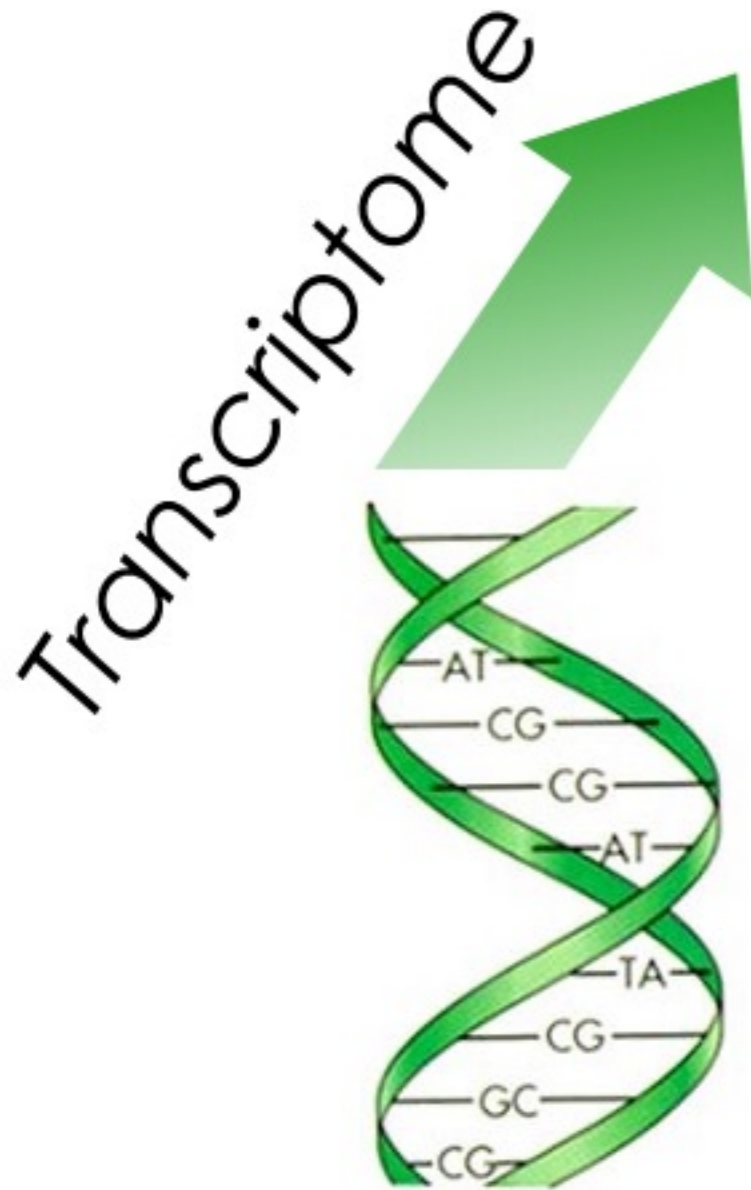


color



stress tolerance

Traits

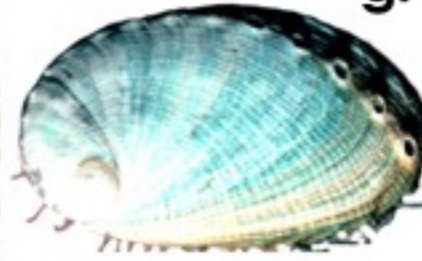


Background

disease resistance



growth

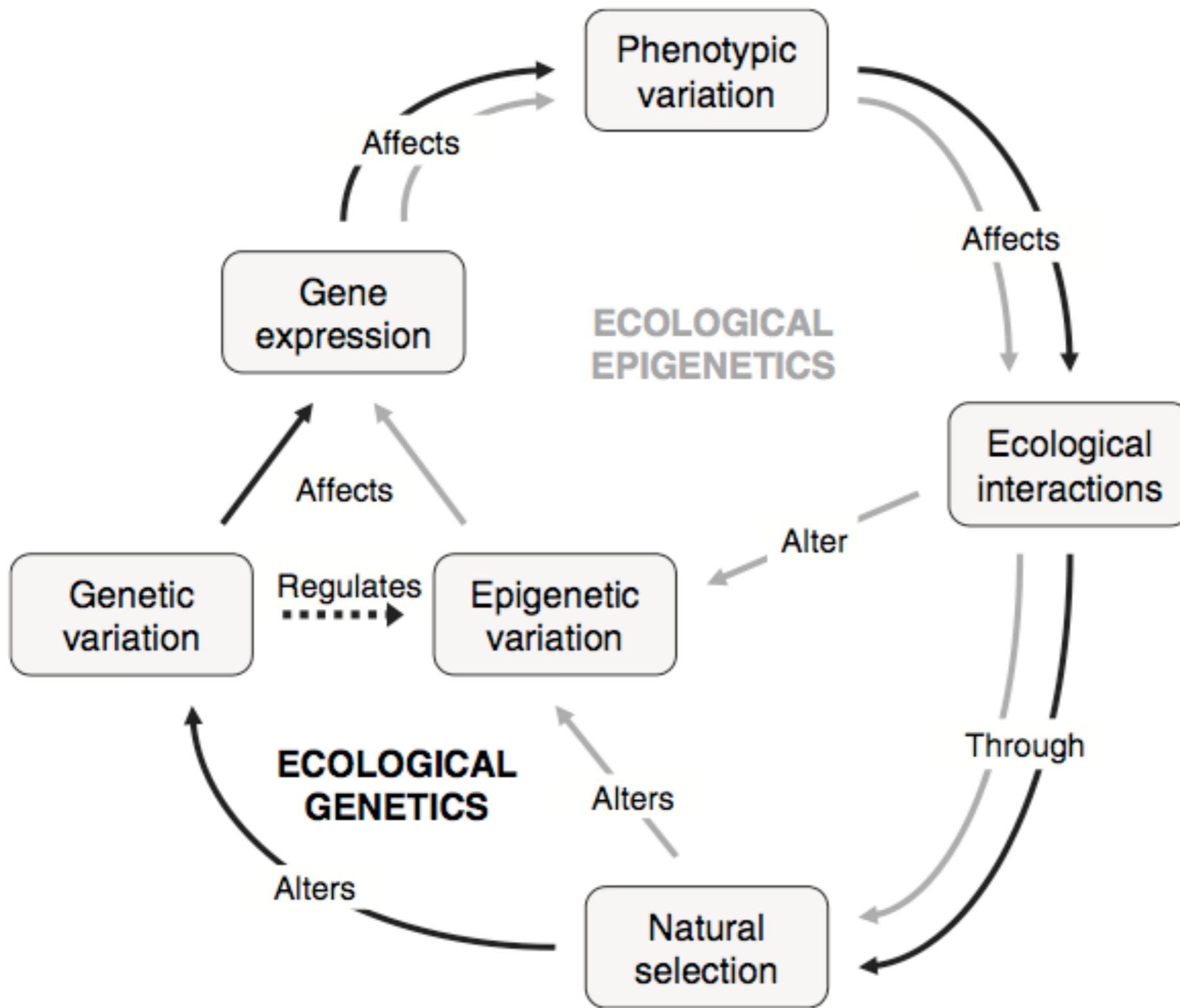


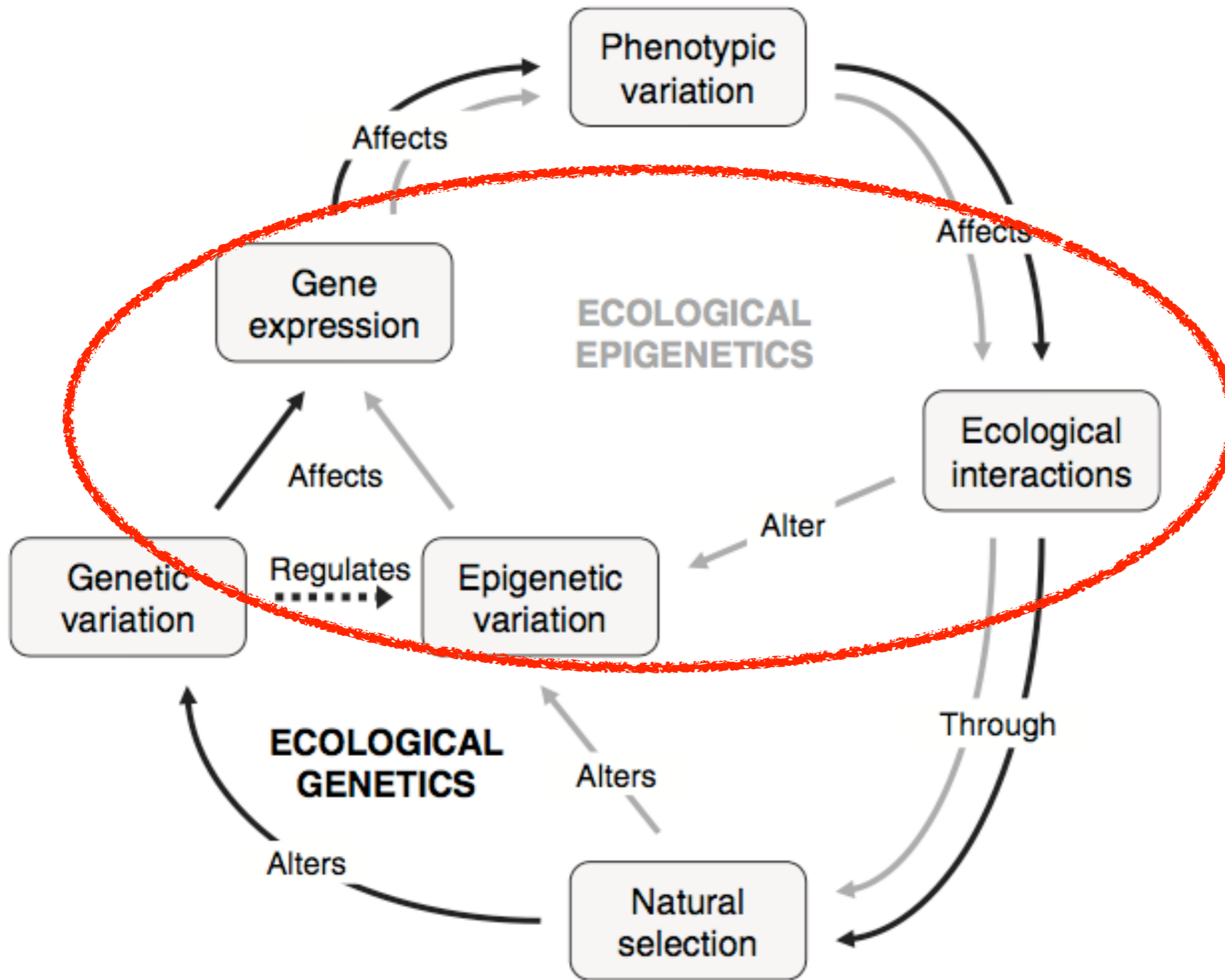
Traits

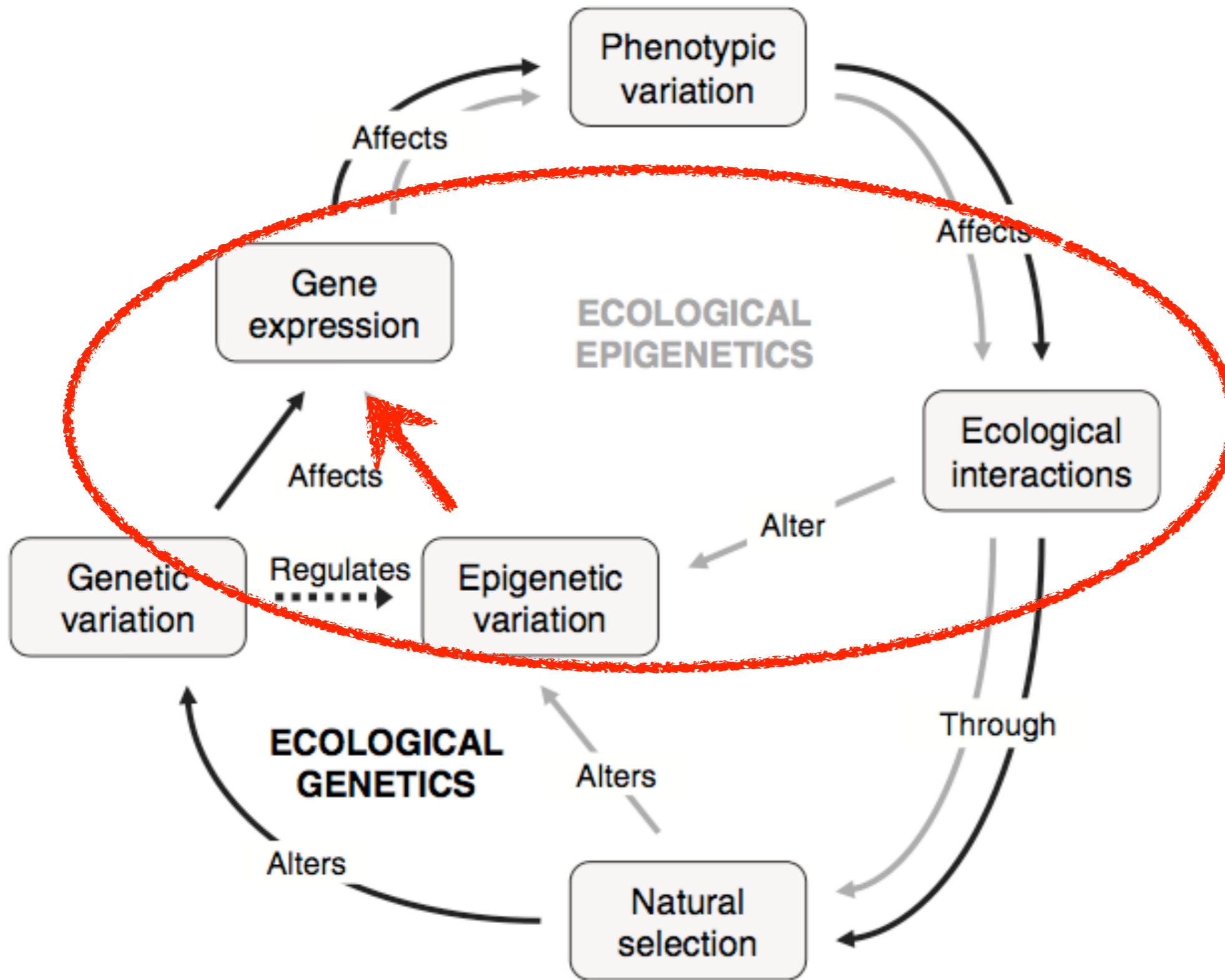


Epigenetics

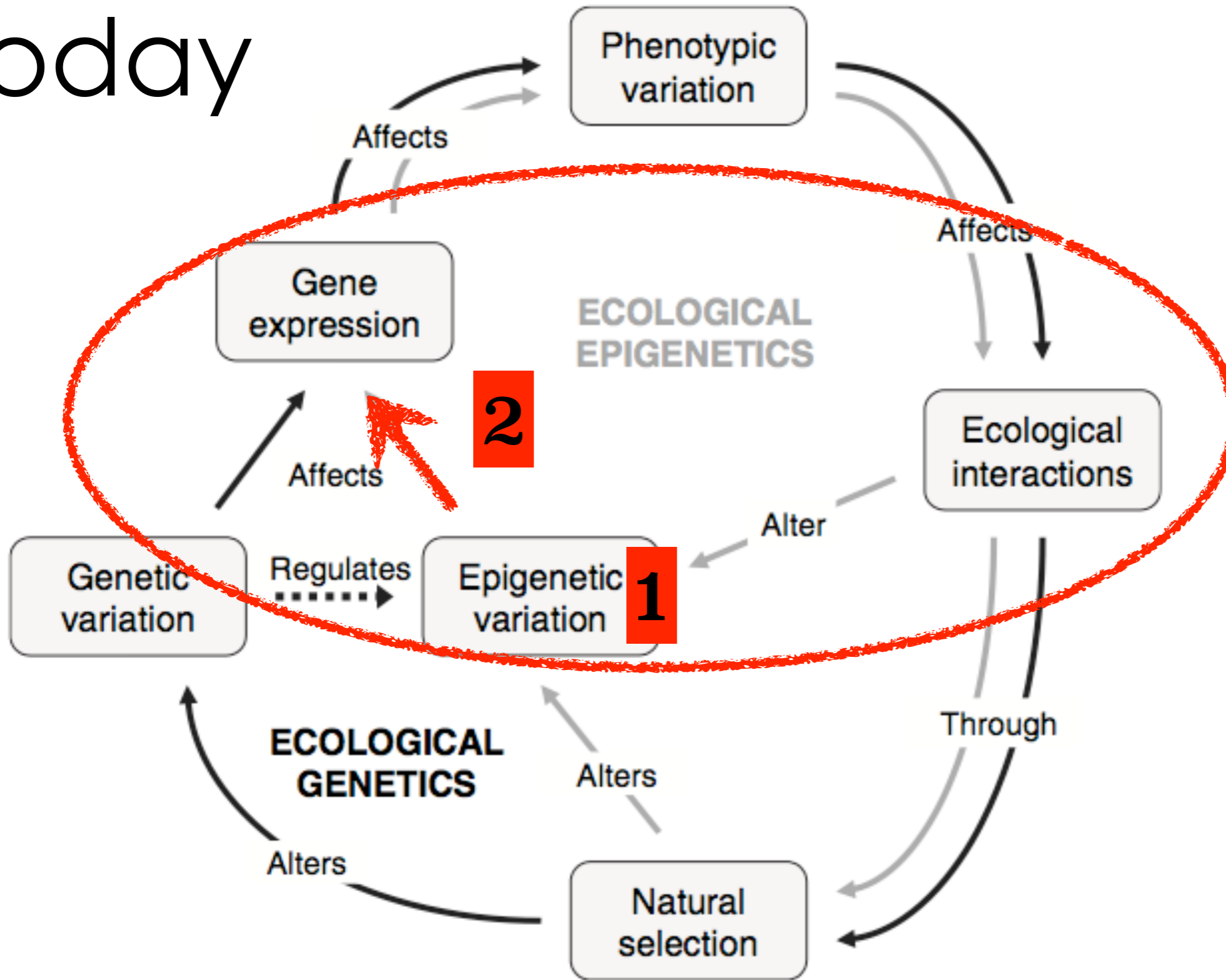








Today



Ecology Letters, (2008) 11: 106–115

doi: 10.1111/j.1461-0248.2007.01130.x

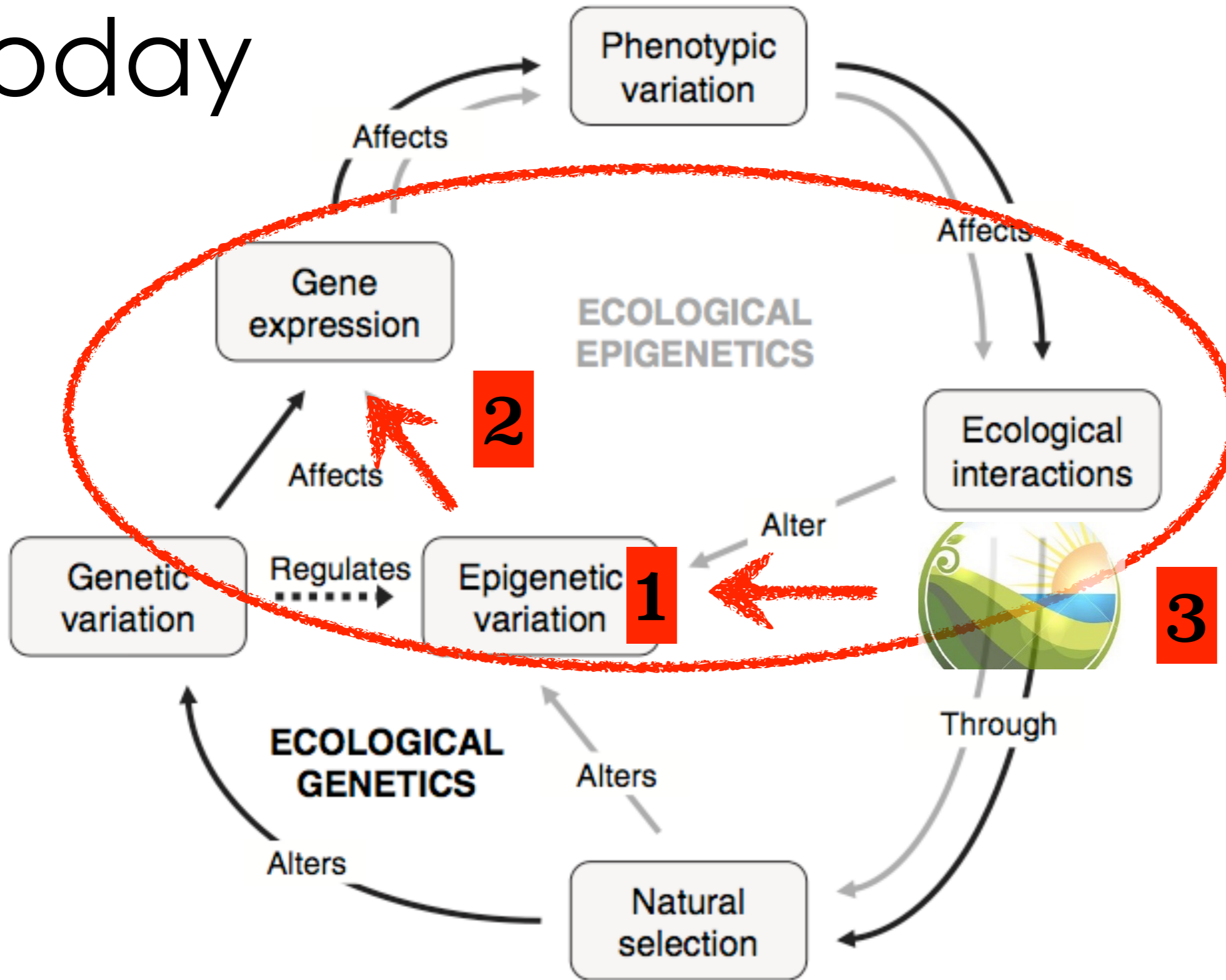
modified from

**IDEA AND
PERSPECTIVE**

Epigenetics for ecologists

Oliver Bosdorf,^{1*} Christina L. Richards² and Massimo Pigliucci³

Today



Ecology Letters, (2008) 11: 106–115

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modified from

**IDEA AND
PERSPECTIVE**

Epigenetics for ecologists

Oliver Bosdorf,^{1*} Christina L. Richards² and Massimo Pigliucci³



Genome Resources



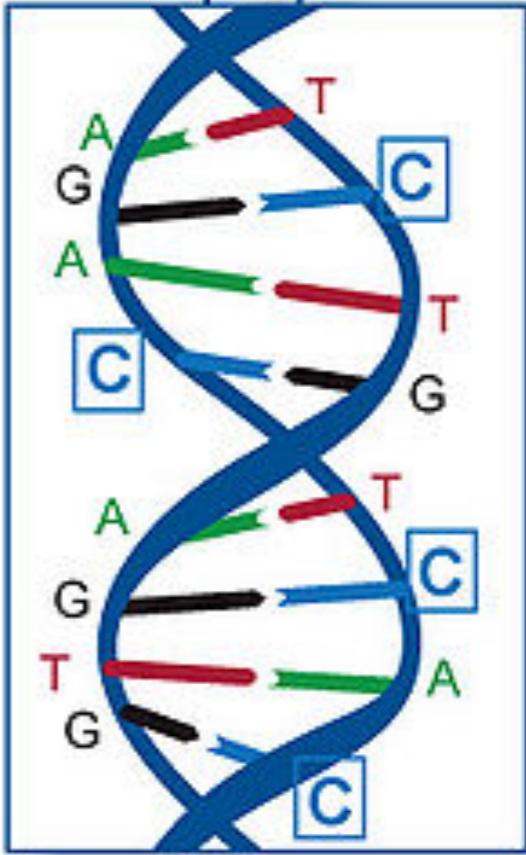
Epigenetics



Histone Modification

short RNAs

DNA Methylation



Epigenetics



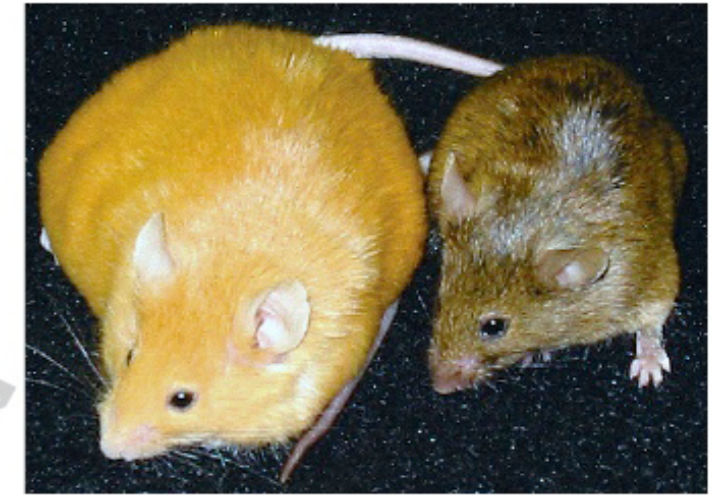
Photo credit: Flickr, Creative Commons, he-boden



Epigenetics



These Two Mice are Genetically Identical and the Same Age



While pregnant, both of their mothers were fed Bisphenol A (BPA) but DIFFERENT DIETS:

The mother of this mouse received a **normal mouse diet**

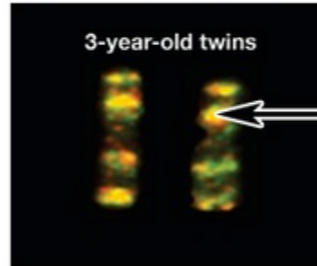
The mother of this mouse received a diet **supplemented** with choline, folic acid, betaine and vitamin B12

Nature AND Nurture

Chromosome 3 Pairs

3-year old twins vs. 50-year-old twins

3-year-old twins



Yellow shows where the twins have epigenetic tags in the same place.

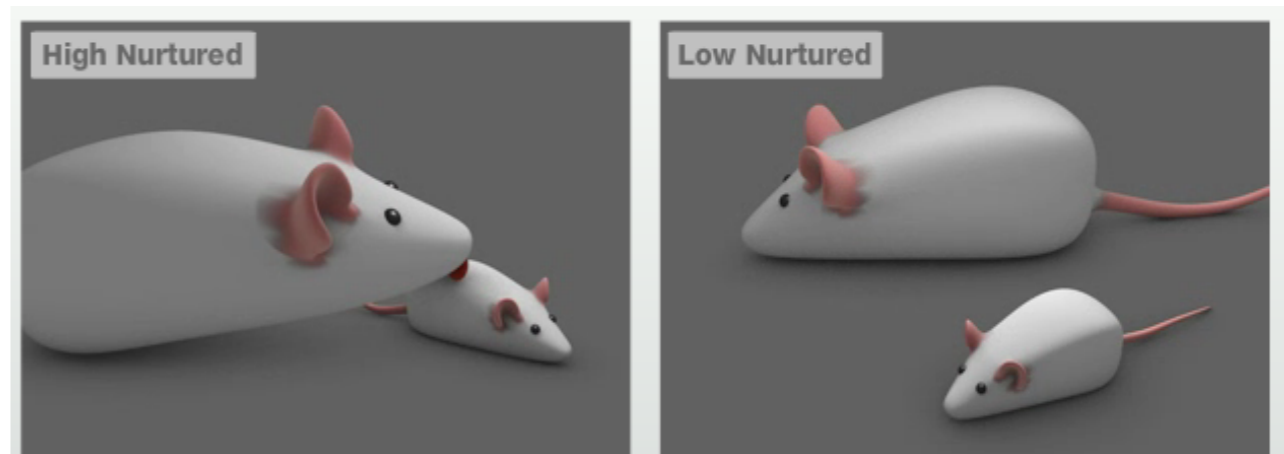
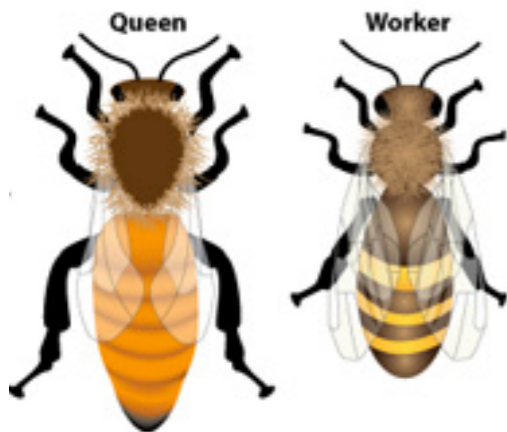
50-year-old twins



Red and green show where the twins have epigenetic tags in different places.

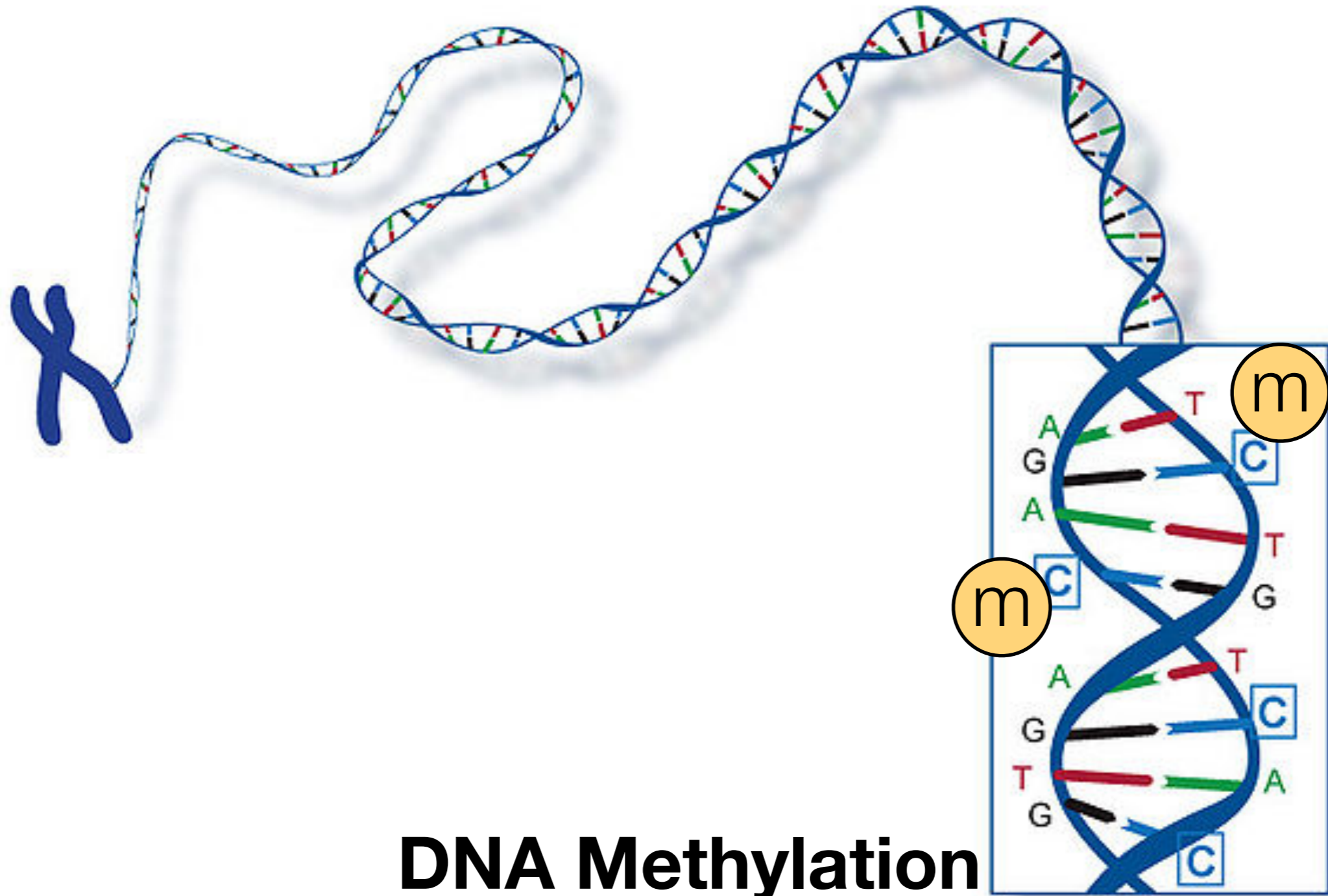


Queen Bee Larvae: Queens are raised in specially constructed cells called "queen cups," which are filled with royal jelly.



These mothers come from a long line of inbred rats, so their genomes are highly similar. But they care for their pups very differently.





DNA Methylation

A genomic landscape plot for non-vertebrates. The x-axis represents genomic coordinates from 0 to 10,000. The plot shows various tracks: a top track with orange and green bars; a track with a scale from 1,000 to 10,000; a track with a scale from 996 to 9,996; a track with orange arrows; a track with purple and green vertical bars; and a track with green arrows. A large, semi-transparent grey hand icon is overlaid on the plot, pointing towards the right. The text "Non-Vertebrates?" is centered over the plot.

Non-Vertebrates?

landscape and function is very different than what is observed in vertebrates

The background of the slide is a complex genomic visualization. At the top, there are several tracks showing gene models with orange and green boxes. Below these are tracks with colored bars (green, red, yellow) and arrows, likely representing different types of genomic features or annotations. A vertical line is drawn at the 3,754 position on the top track. In the center, there are two semi-transparent images: a grey seal-like animal at the top and a brown rodent-like animal at the bottom. The text 'Non-Vertebrates?' is overlaid in the center in a large, black, sans-serif font.

Non-Vertebrates?

landscape and function is very different than what is observed in vertebrates

The background of the slide is a complex genomic visualization. At the top, there are several tracks showing gene models with orange and green boxes. Below these are tracks with colored bars (green, red, yellow) and arrows, likely representing different types of genomic features or annotations. A vertical line is drawn at the 3,754 position on the top track. In the center, there are two semi-transparent images of animals: a seal at the top and a lizard at the bottom. The text 'Non-Vertebrates?' is overlaid in the center. At the bottom, a black box contains white text.

Non-Vertebrates?

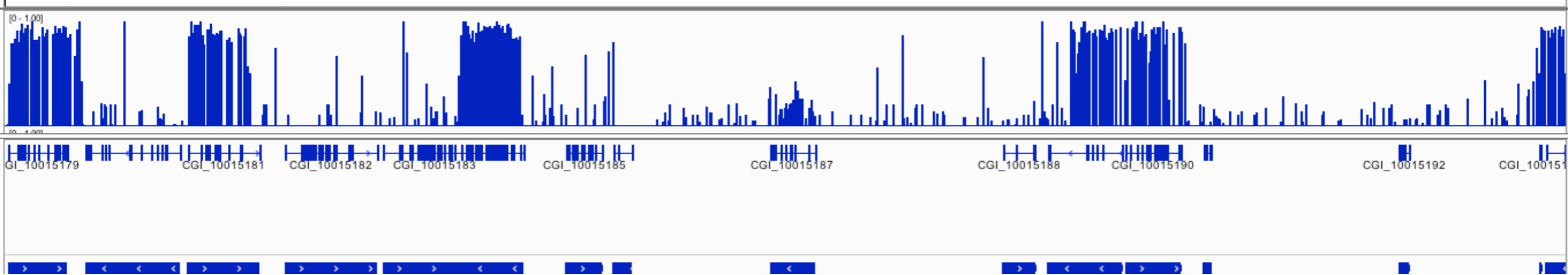
landscape and function is very different than what is observed in vertebrates

Absent in
several
model
organisms

Oysters?



Epigenetic
variation **1**



mosaic

associated with gene bodies

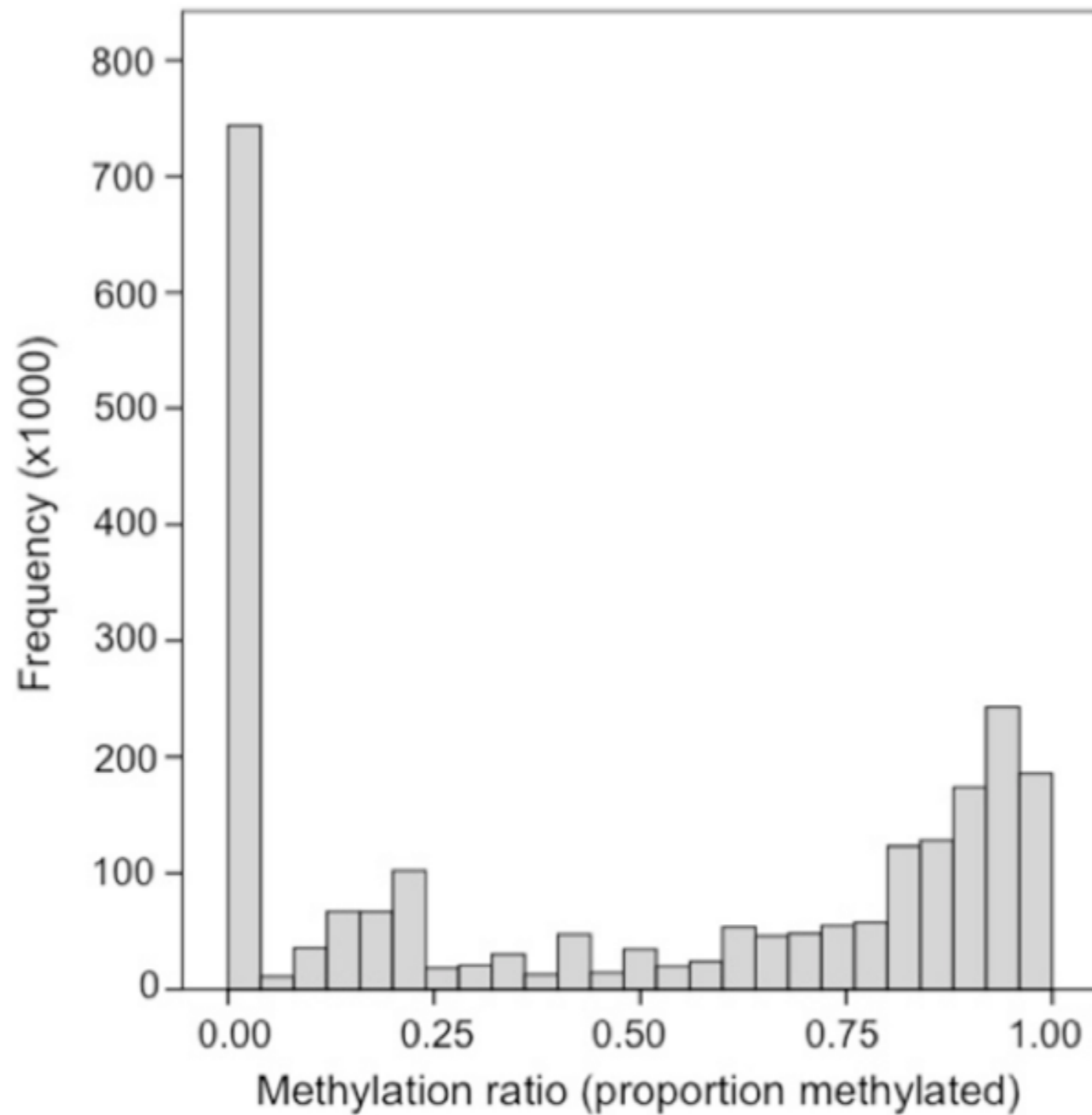
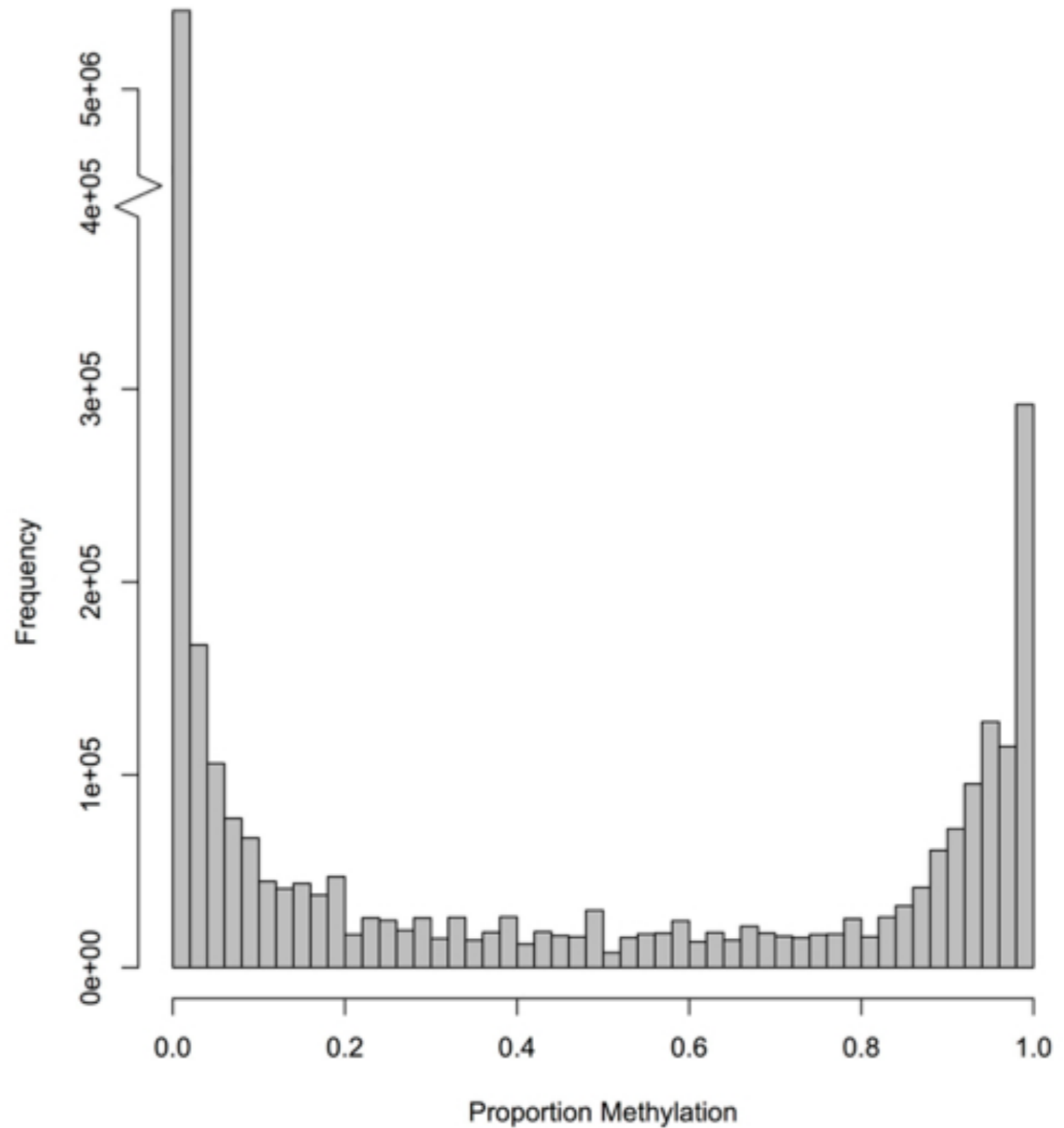


Figure 1 Frequency distribution of methylation ratios for CpG dinucleotides in oyster gill tissue. A total of 2,625,745 CpG dinucleotides with $\geq 5\times$ coverage are represented.



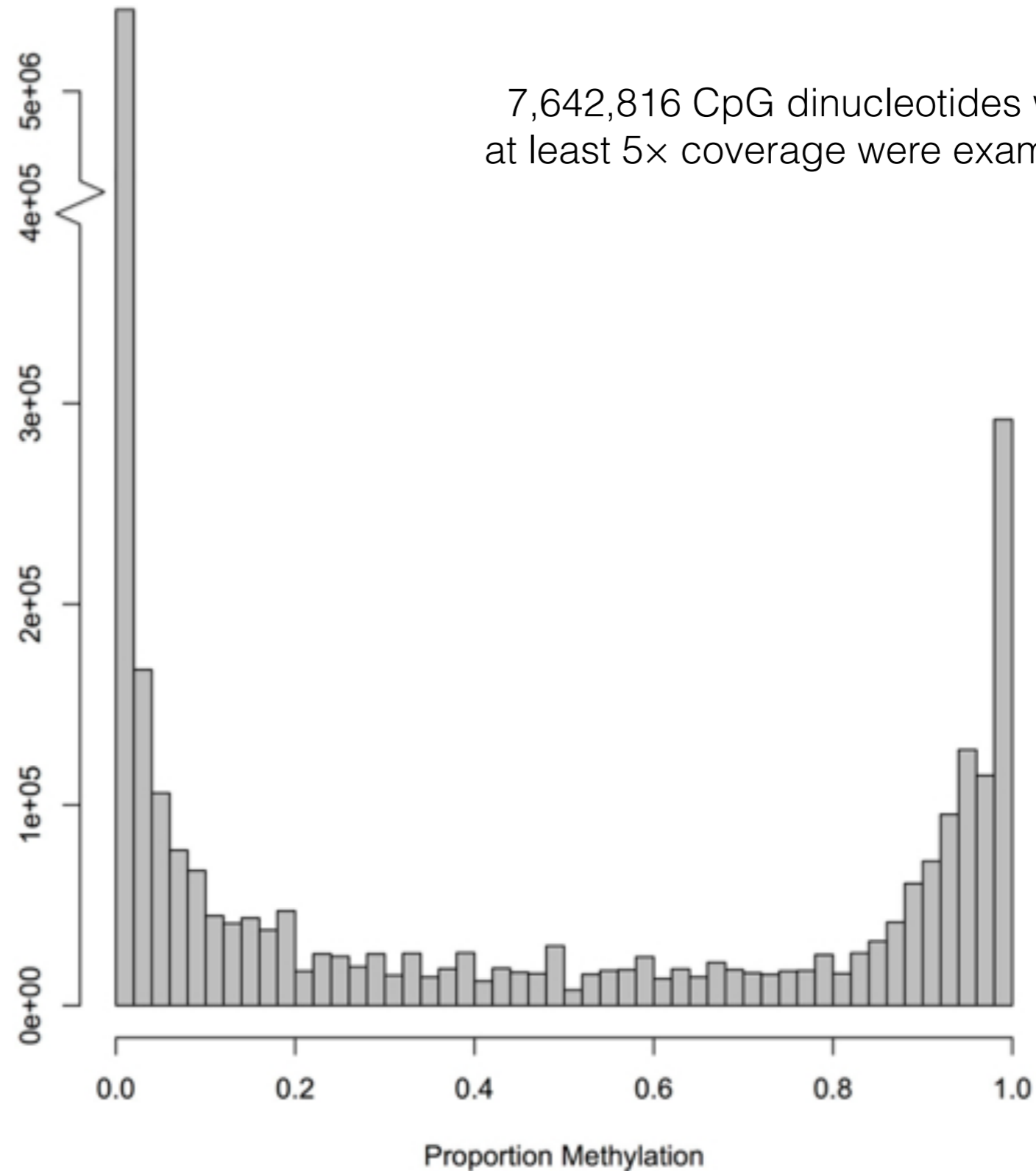
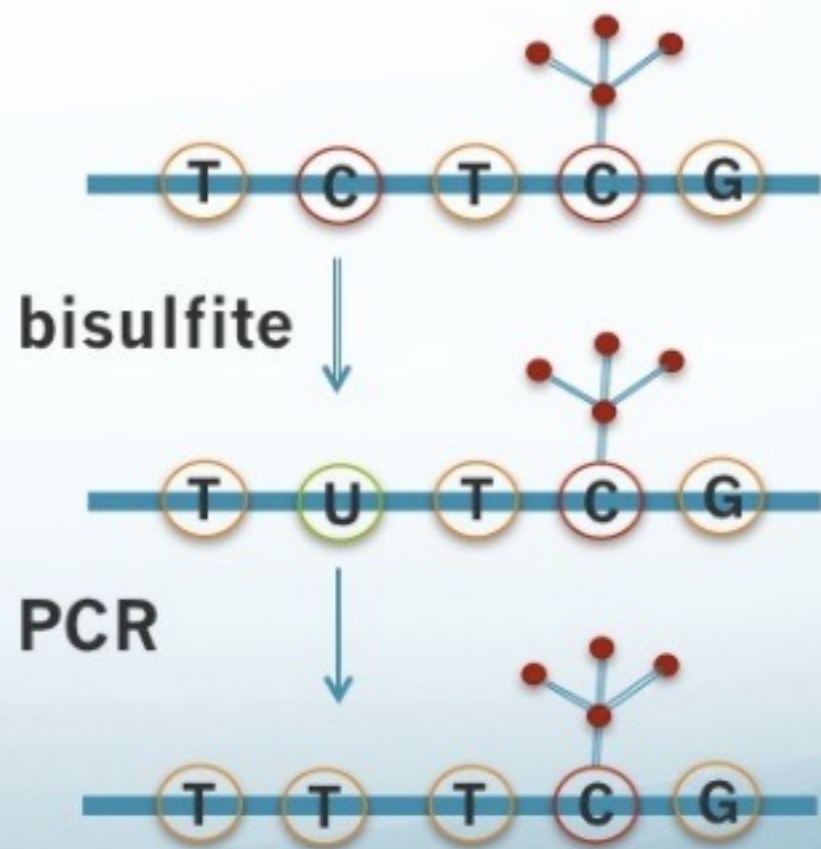
Genome-wide profiling of DNA methylation and gene expression in *Crassostrea gigas* male gametes

Claire E. Olson and Steven B. Roberts*

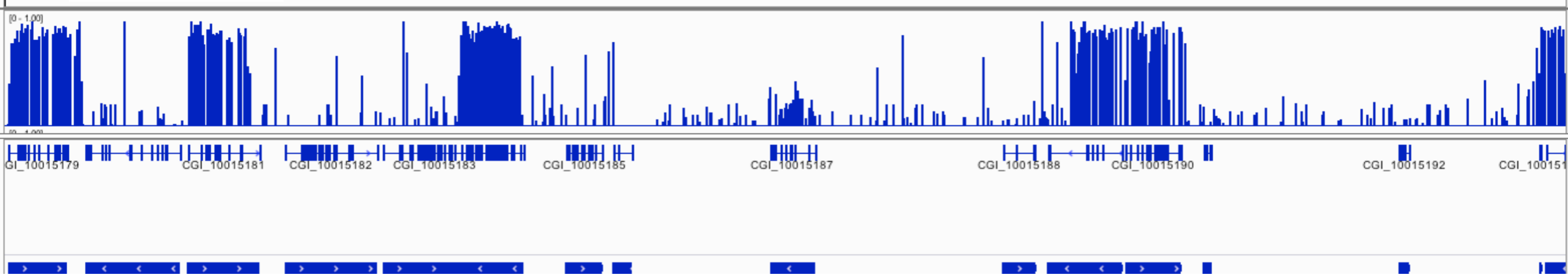
School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA

Epigenetic variation **1**

- Bisulfite conversion



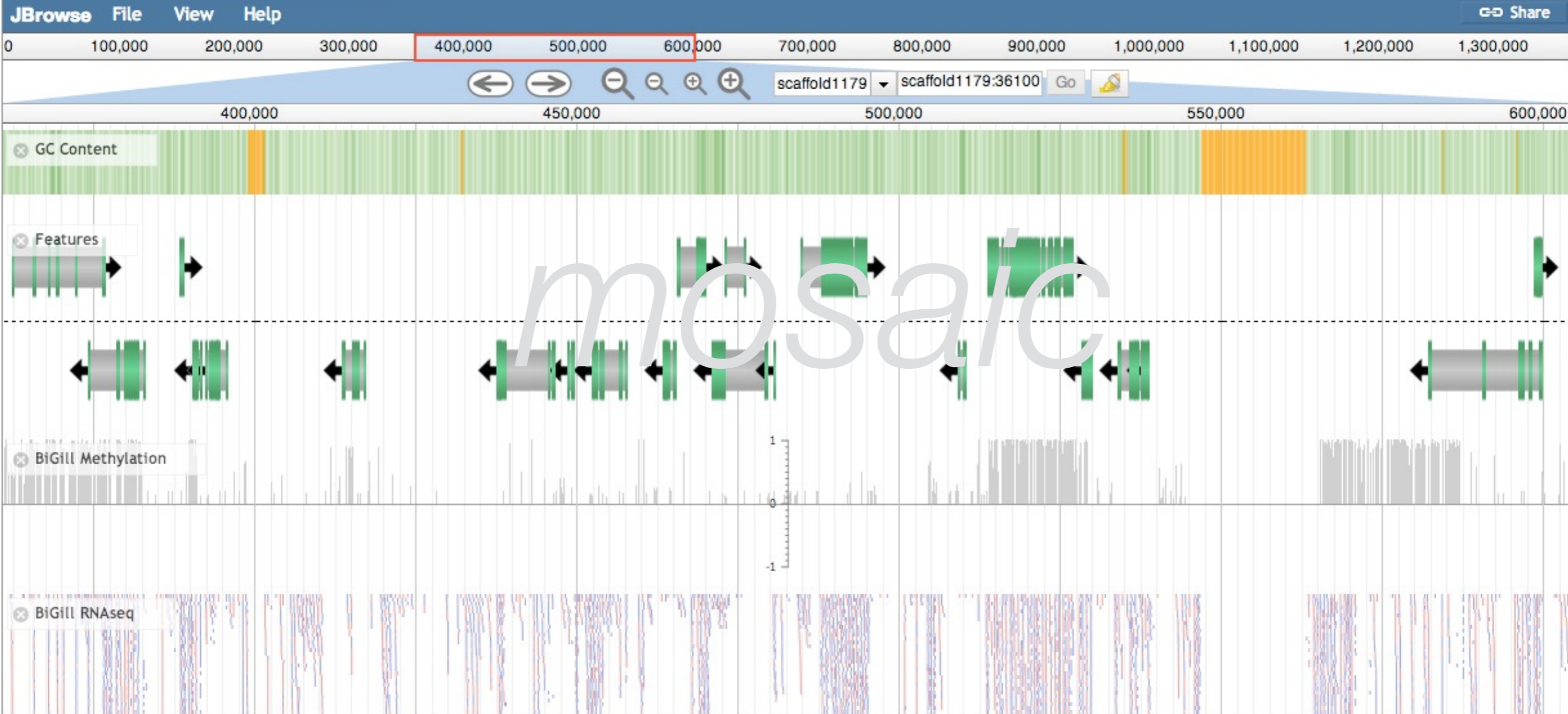
Epigenetic variation **1**



mosaic

associated with gene bodies

Crassostrea gigas (v9, id22701): unmasked

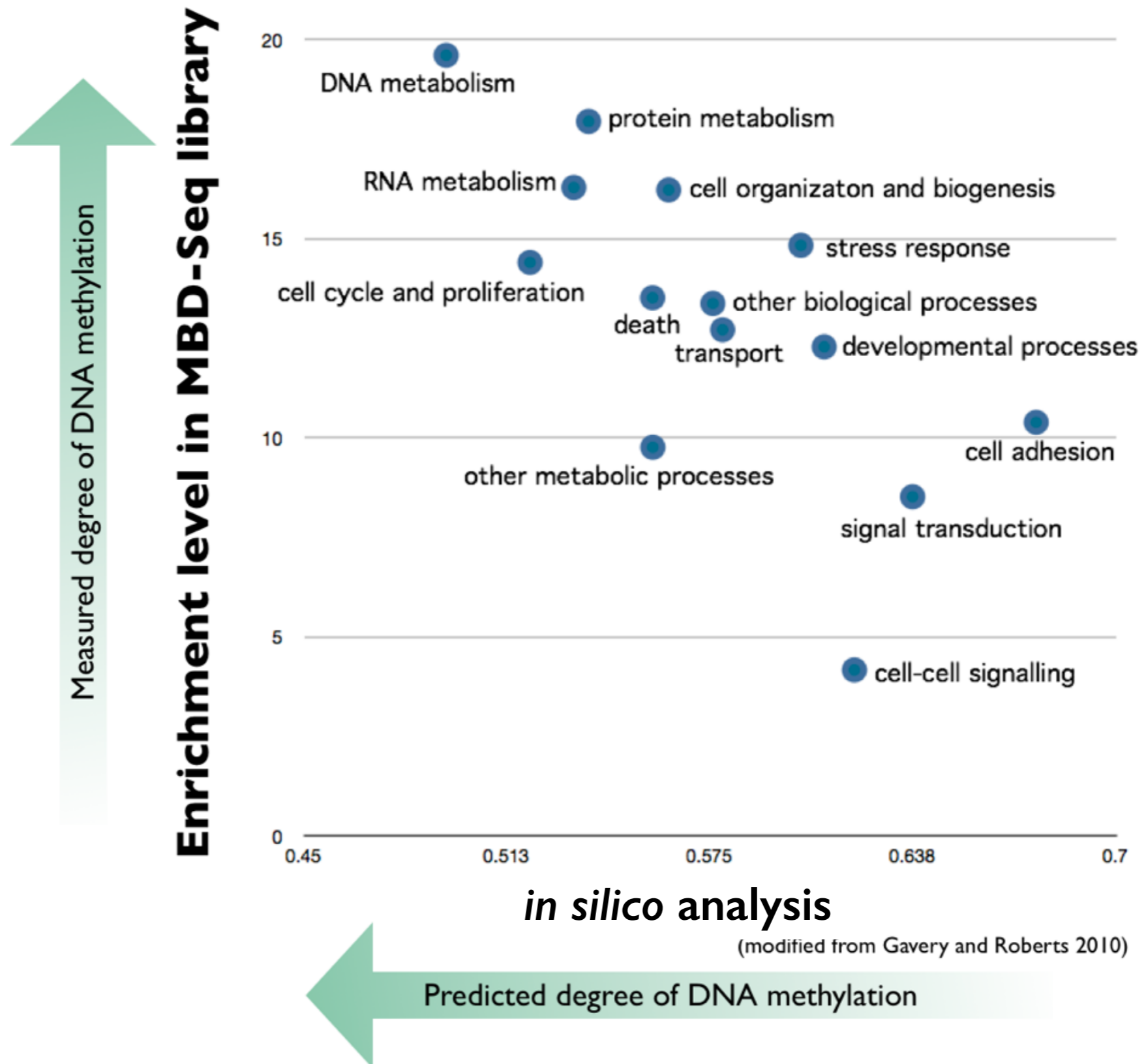


associated with gene bodies



Why are only a subset of genes methylated?

associated with gene bodies

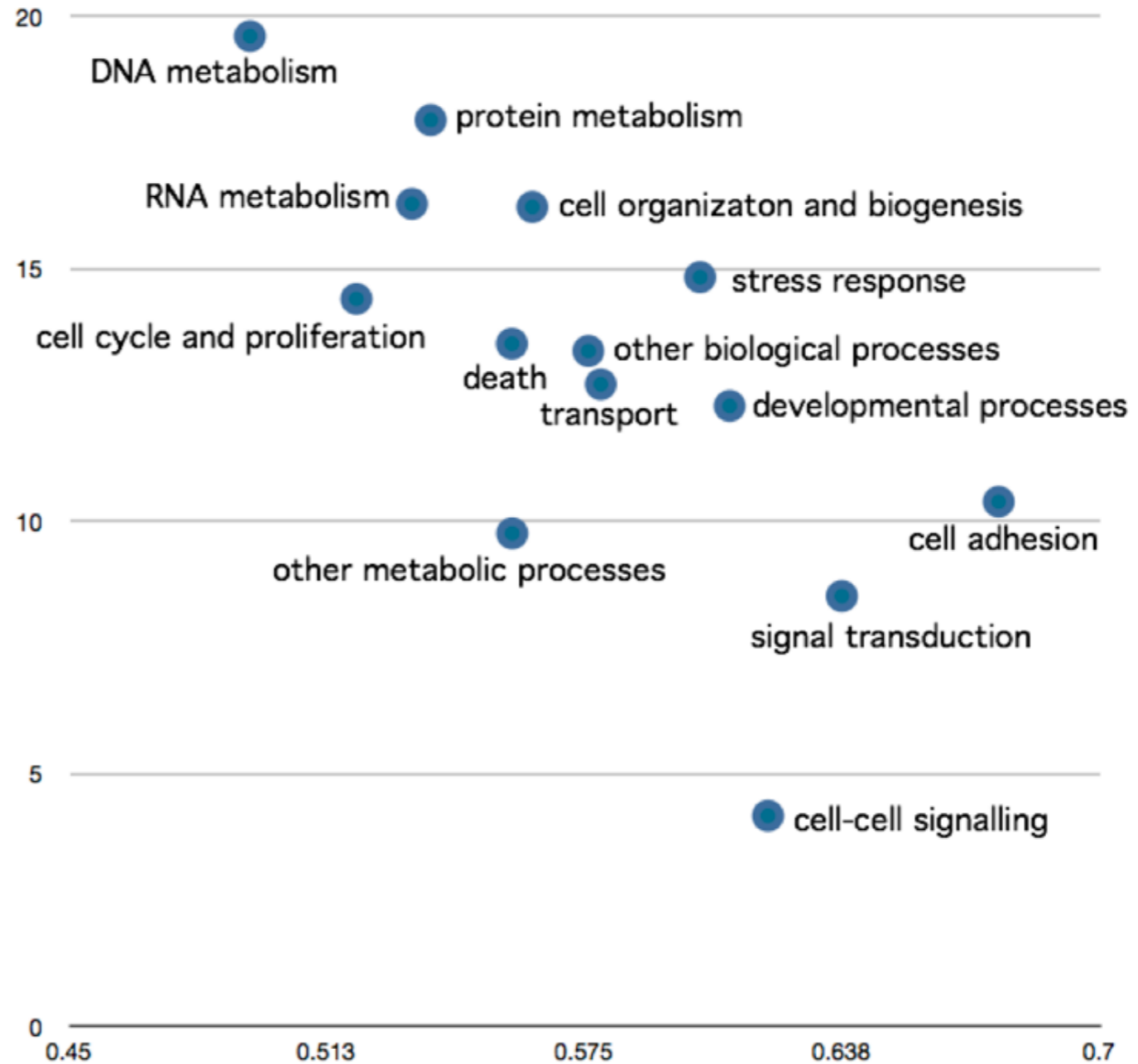


(modified from Gavery and Roberts 2010)

Epigenetic variation **1**

Measured degree of DNA methylation

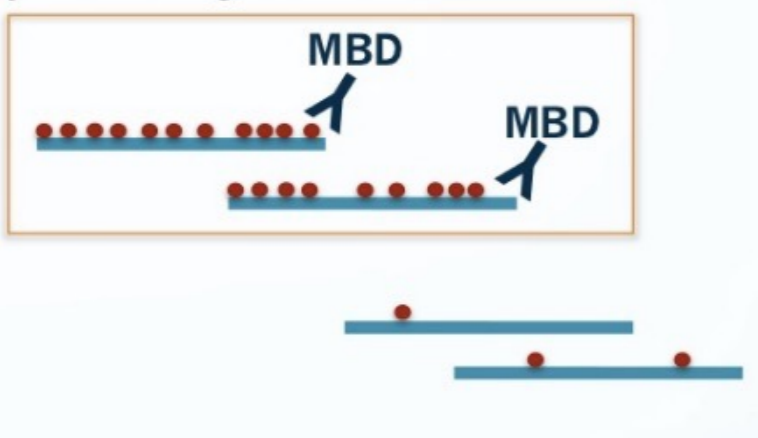
Enrichment level in MBD-Seq library



in silico analysis

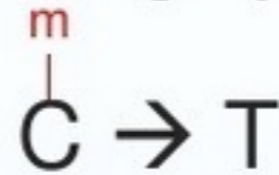
(modified from Gavery and Roberts 2010)

Predicted degree of DNA methylation



in silico approach

- Principle:
 - Methylated cytosines are highly mutable

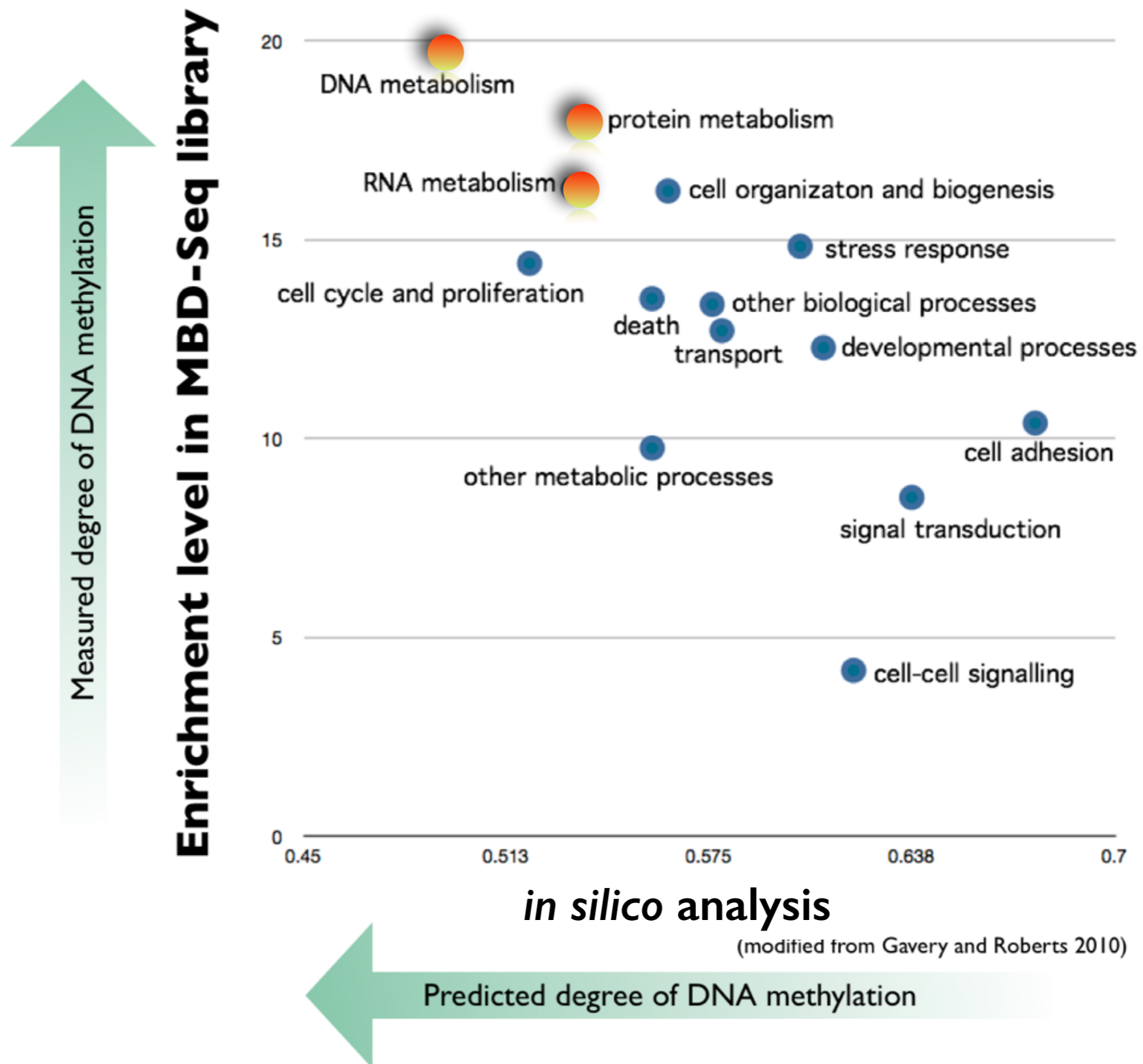


- Methylated regions of DNA are depleted of CpG dinucleotides over evolutionary time (CpG to TpG)

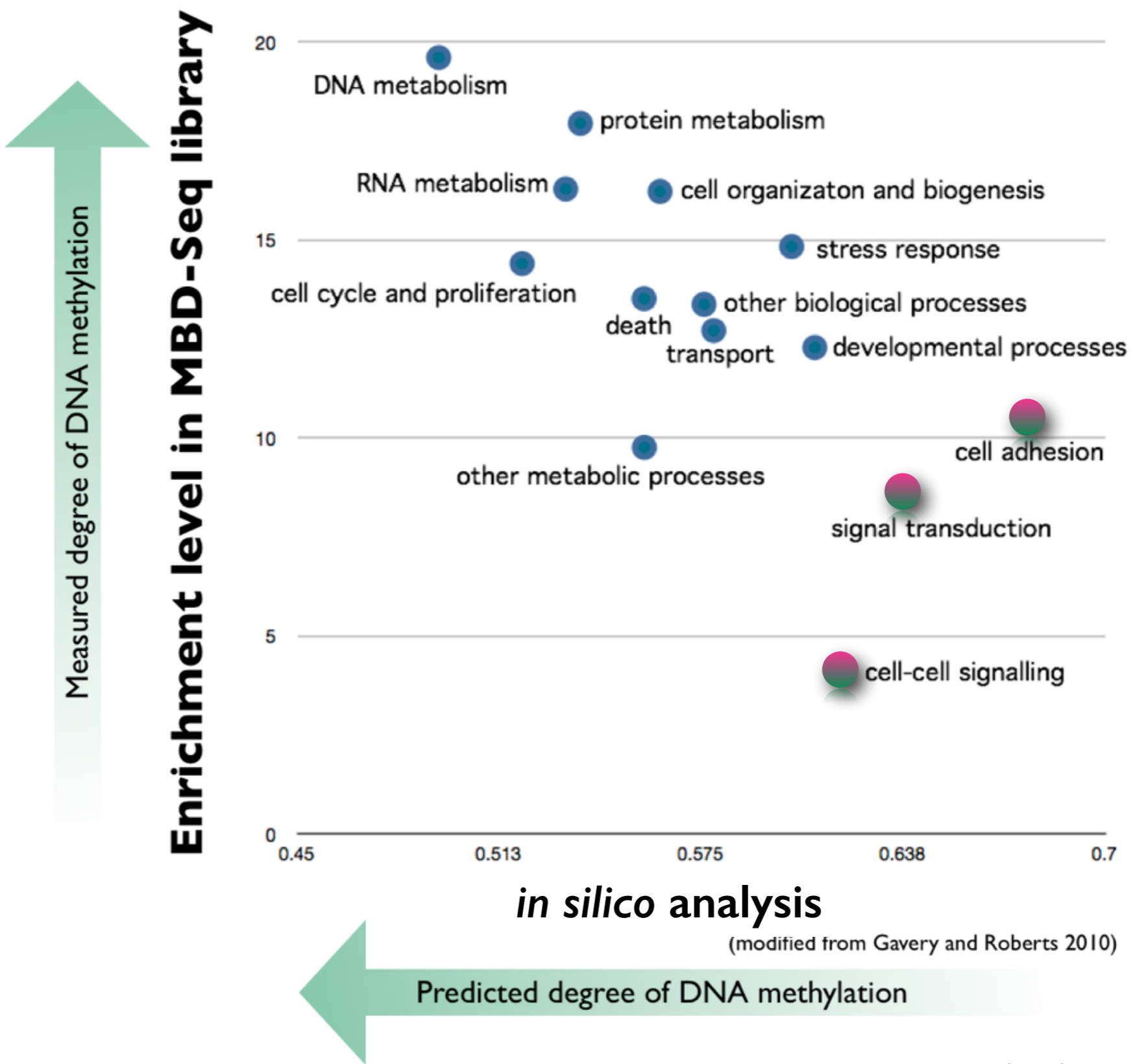
$$\text{CpG O/E} = \frac{\text{CpG observed}}{\text{CpG expected}}$$



high = unmethylated



(modified from Gavery and Roberts 2010)



(modified from Gavery and Roberts 2010)

Jay Dimond

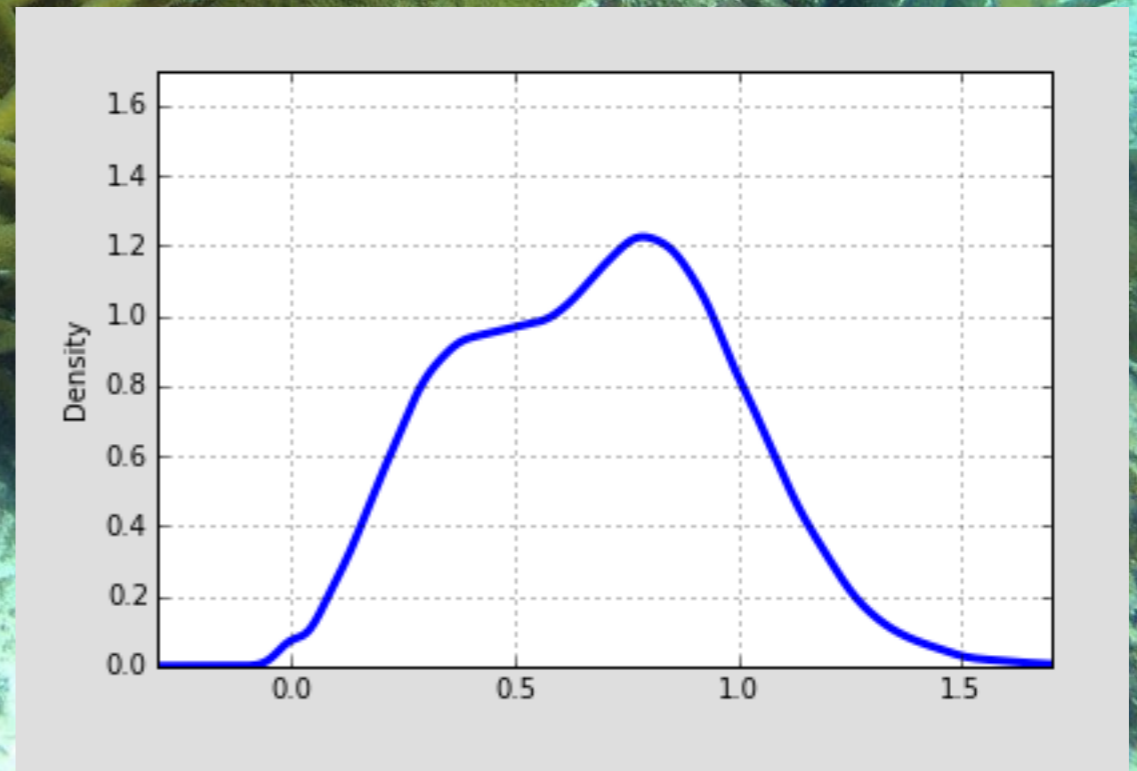
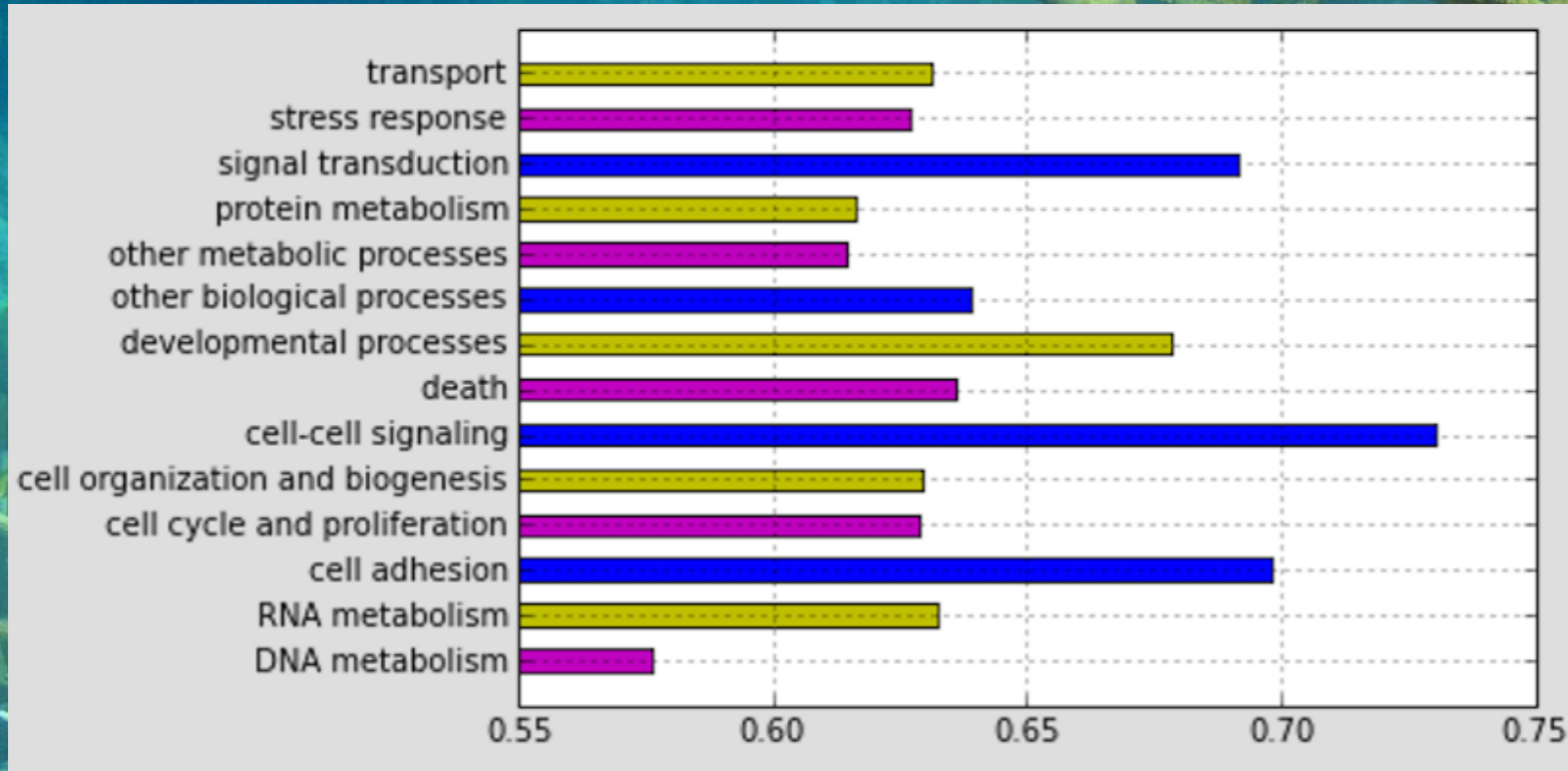
Acropora palmata

Acropora cervicornis



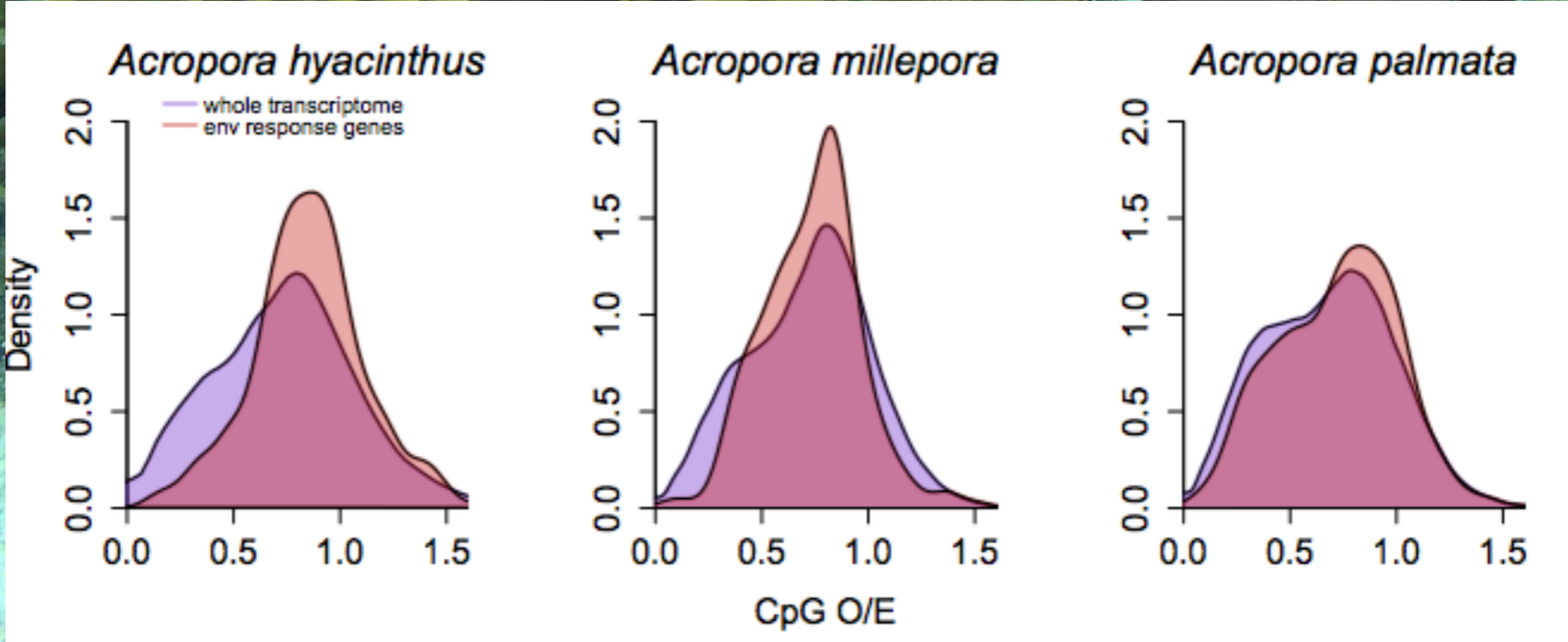
Jay Dimond

Acropora palmata



Jay Dimond

Acropora palmata

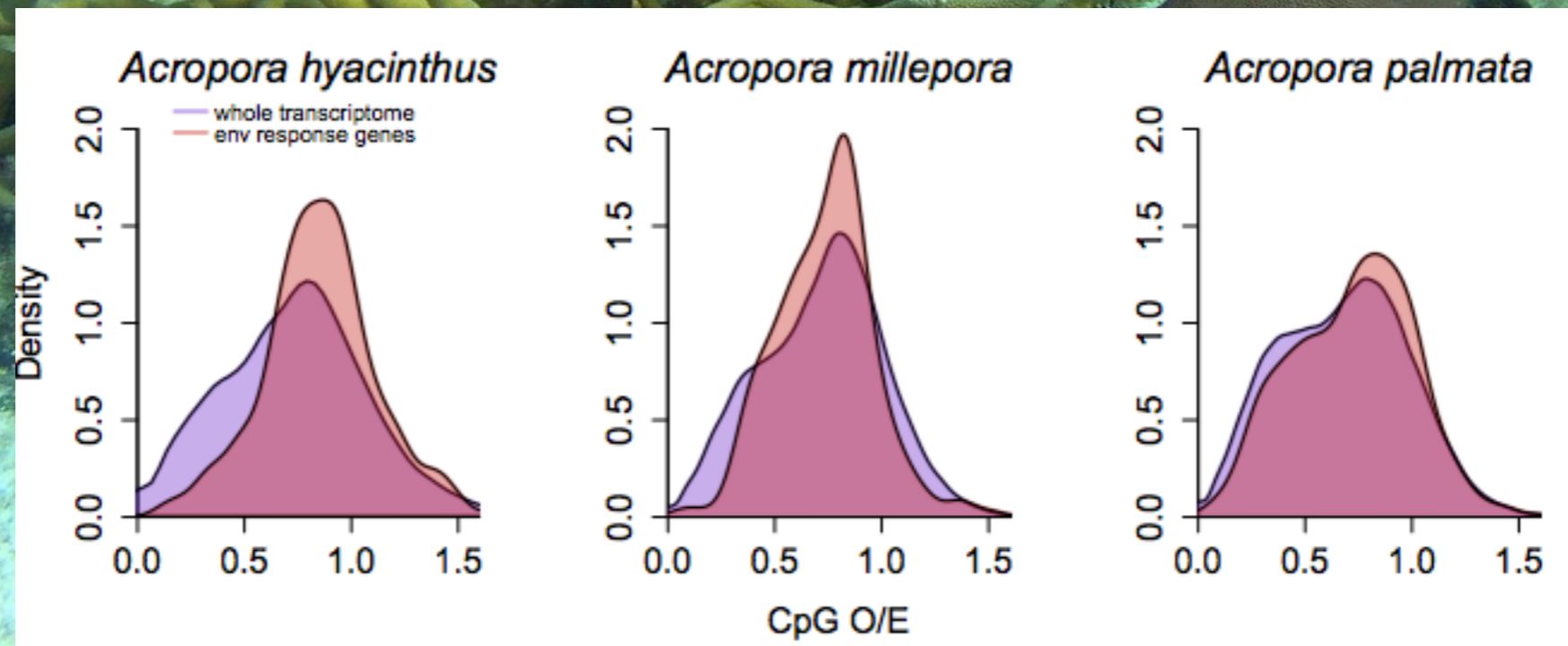


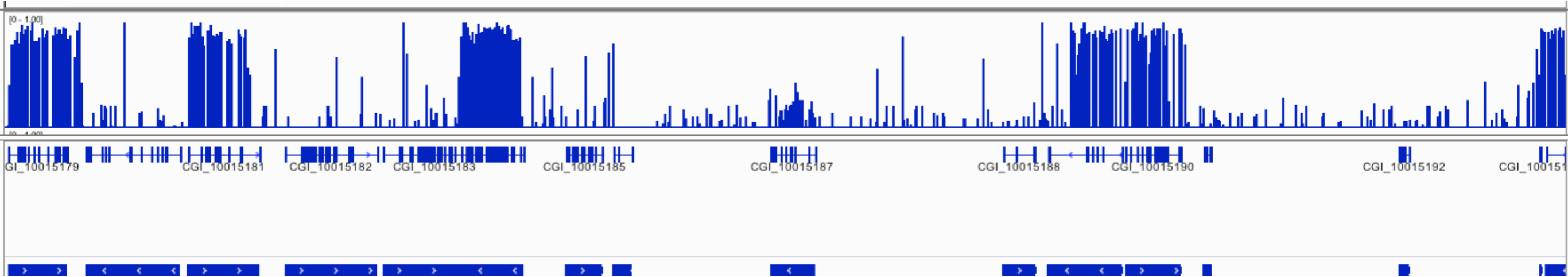
Jay Dimond



Acropora palmata

Germline DNA methylation in five coral transcriptomes





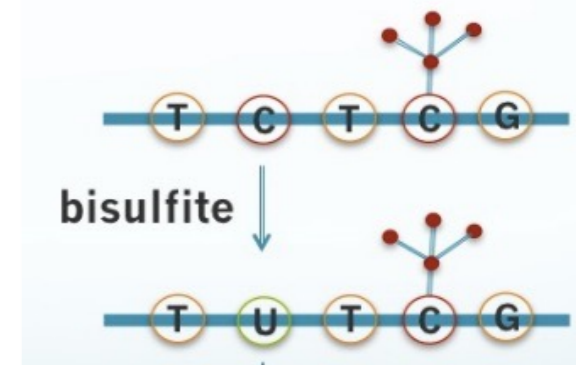
mosaic

associated with gene bodies
based on gene function

explanation?

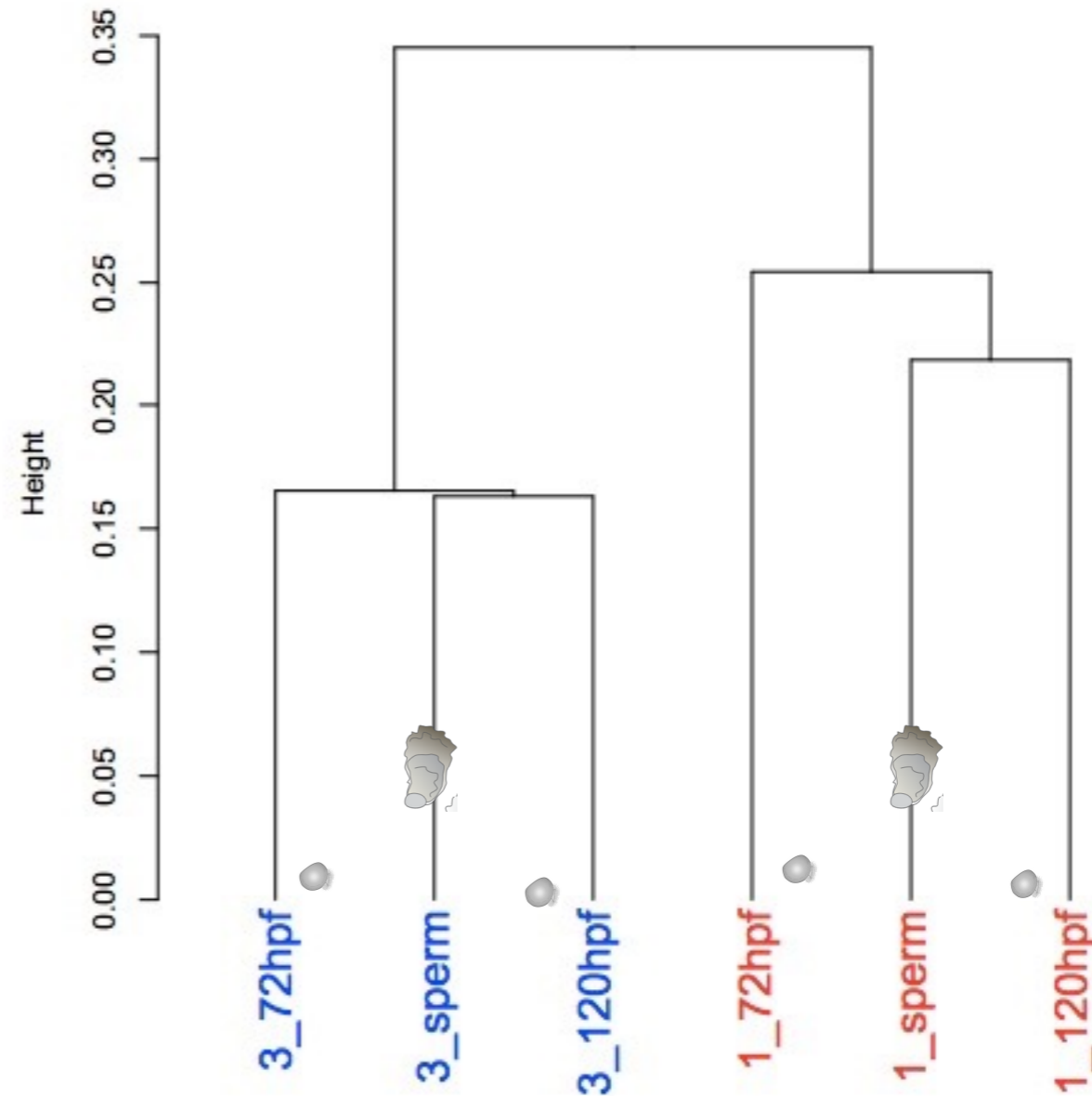
Epigenetic variation **1**

Family and Developmental Variation



Sperm & Larvae (72h & 120h)

CpG methylation clustering



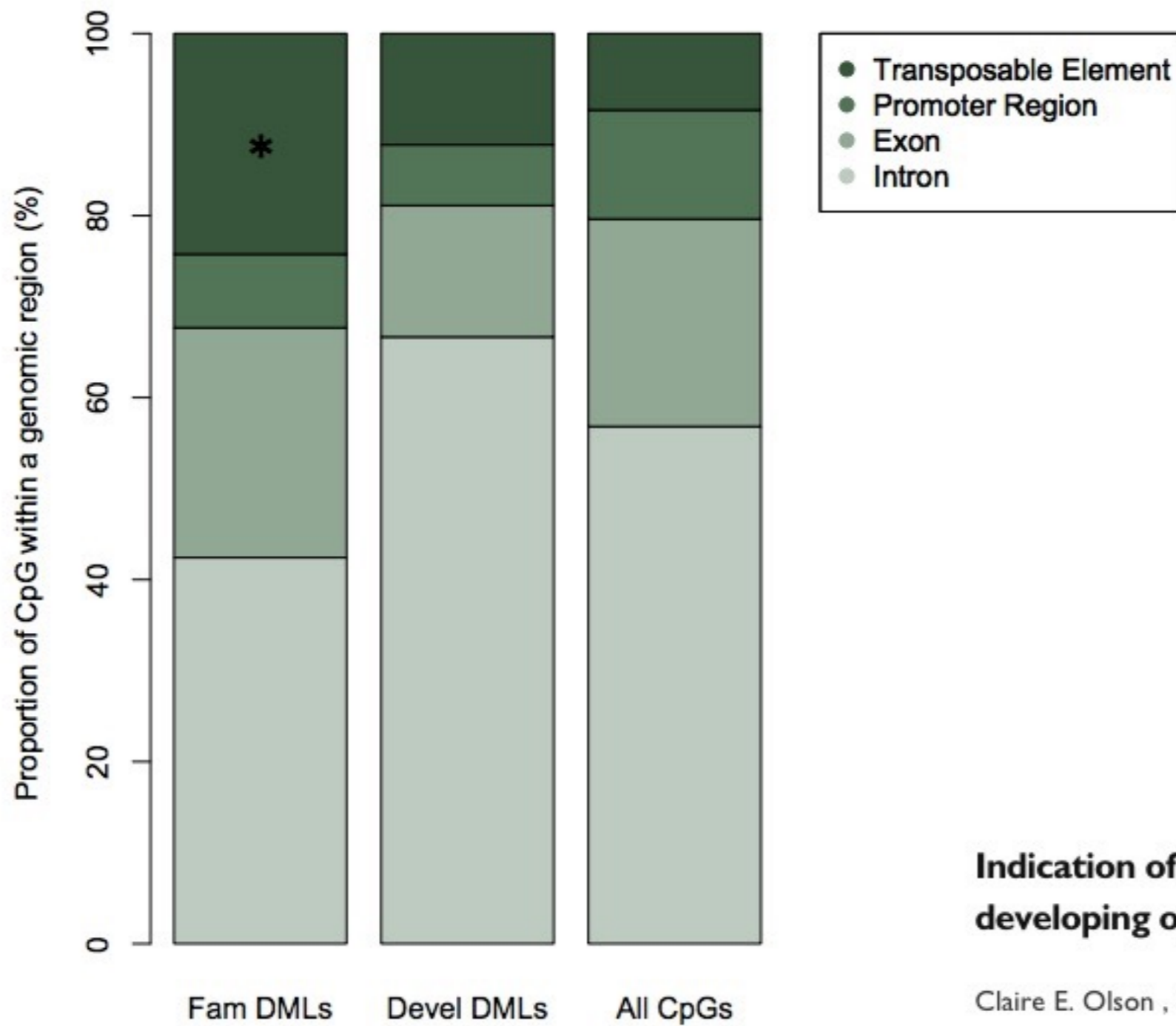
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beta
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New Results

Indication of family-specific DNA methylation patterns in developing oysters

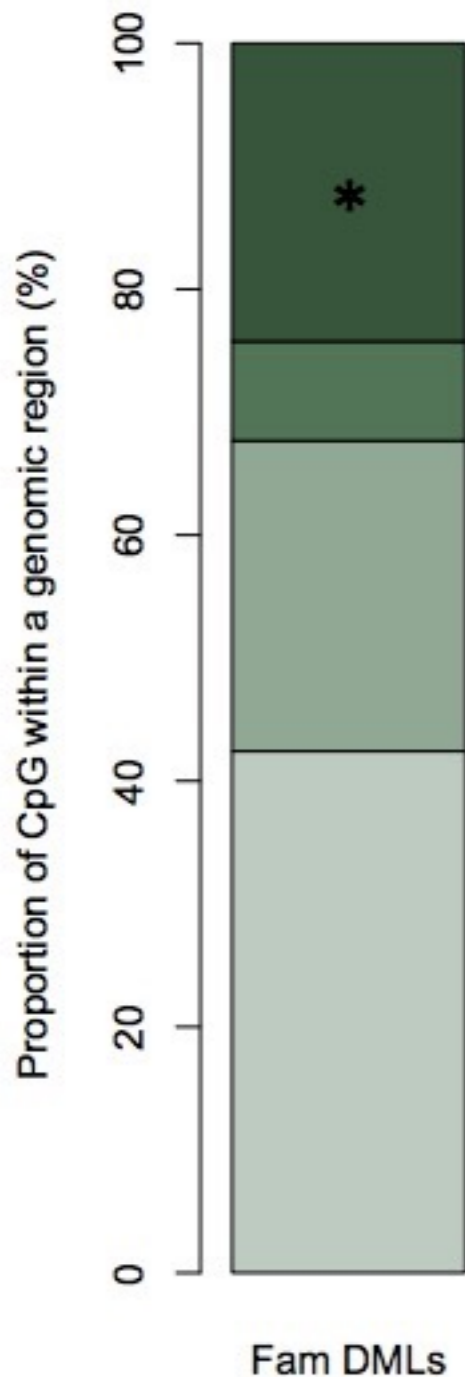
Claire E. Olson , Steven B. Roberts

doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1101/012831>



Indication of family-specific DNA methylation patterns in developing oysters

Claire E. Olson , Steven B. Roberts
doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1101/012831>



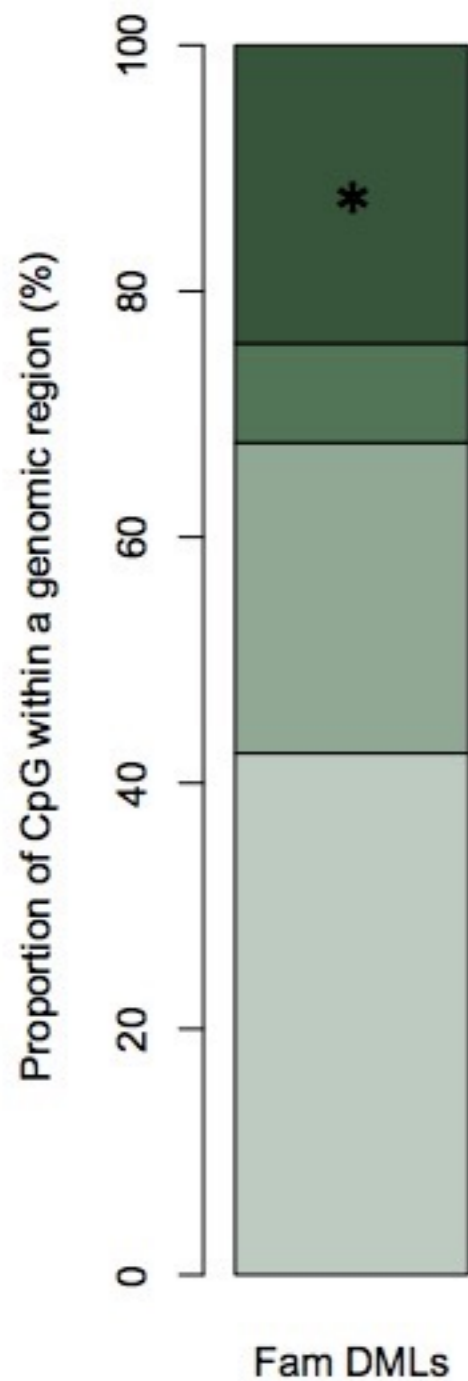
Differentially methylated loci in gene bodies could be lethal or deleterious, as they would alter gene expression.

Another possibility is that differentially methylated loci may provide advantageous phenotypic variation by increasing transposable element mobility.

Indication of family-specific DNA methylation patterns in developing oysters

Claire E. Olson , Steven B. Roberts

doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1101/012831>



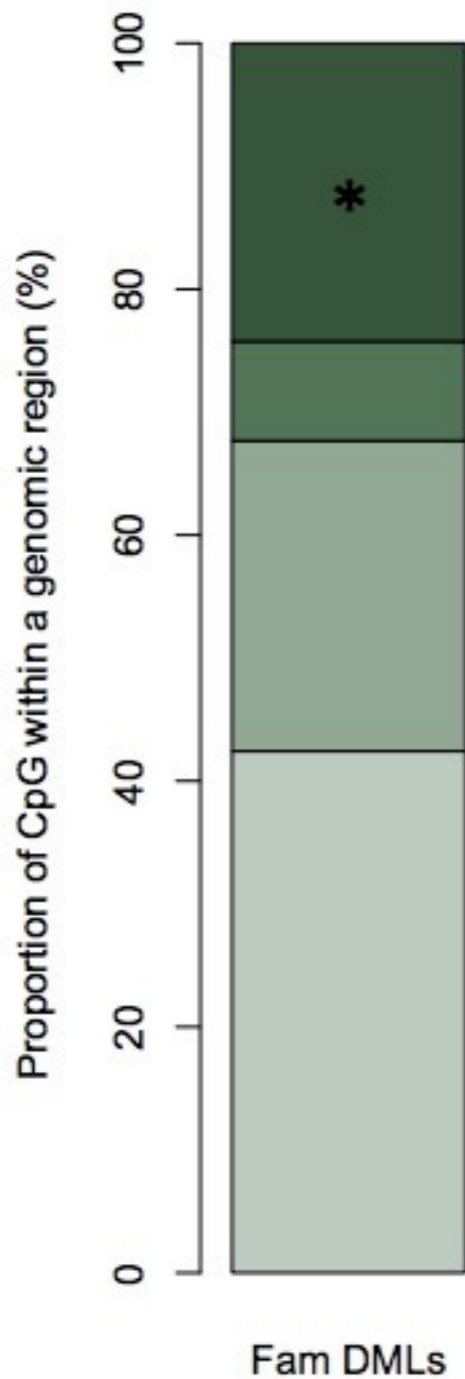
***Assumes some form
of random process***
occurring during
gametogenesis?

**Indication of family-specific DNA methylation patterns in
developing oysters**

Claire E. Olson , Steven B. Roberts

doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1101/012831>

Epigenetic variation **1**



This repository Search



che625 / olson-ms-nb



IPython Notebook for downloading and analyzing data the manuscript: "Indication of family-specific DNA methylation patterns in developing oysters"

bioRxiv preprint - <http://dx.doi.org/10.1101/012831>

To execute the IPython Notebook in its entirety you will need:

- IPython - [install instructions](#)
- BSMAP - [install instructions](#)
- bedtools - [install instructions](#)
- R - [install instructions](#)
- rpy2 (interface to R from Python) - [install instructions](#)

1 Summary

- Sparsely (~16 %) methylated genome
- Limited variation between cell type
- Gene body methylation correlated with function
- Evidence indicates DMRs are predominant in transposable elements

Gene
expression



2

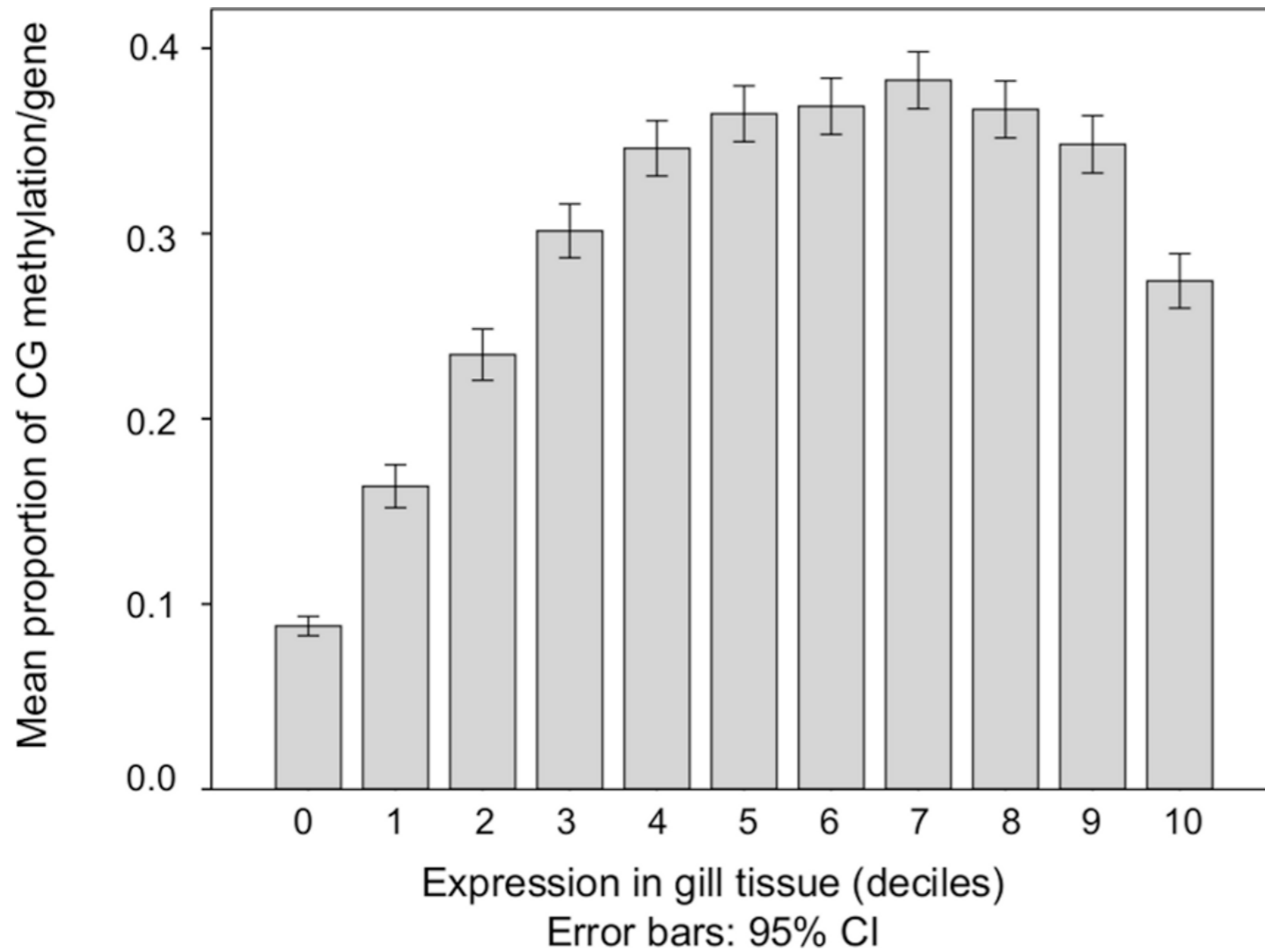
Epigenetic
variation

Function?

Gene
expression

2

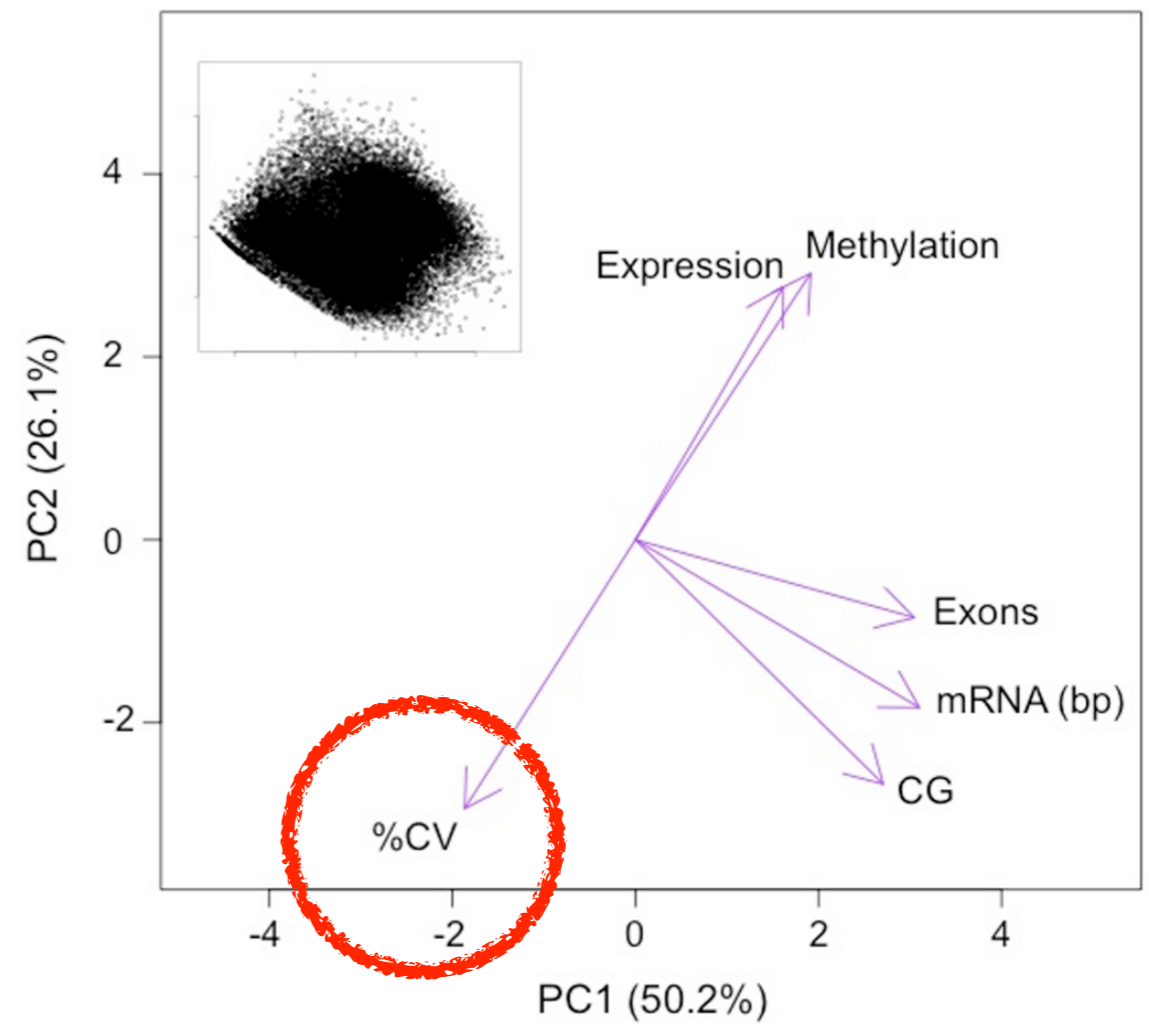
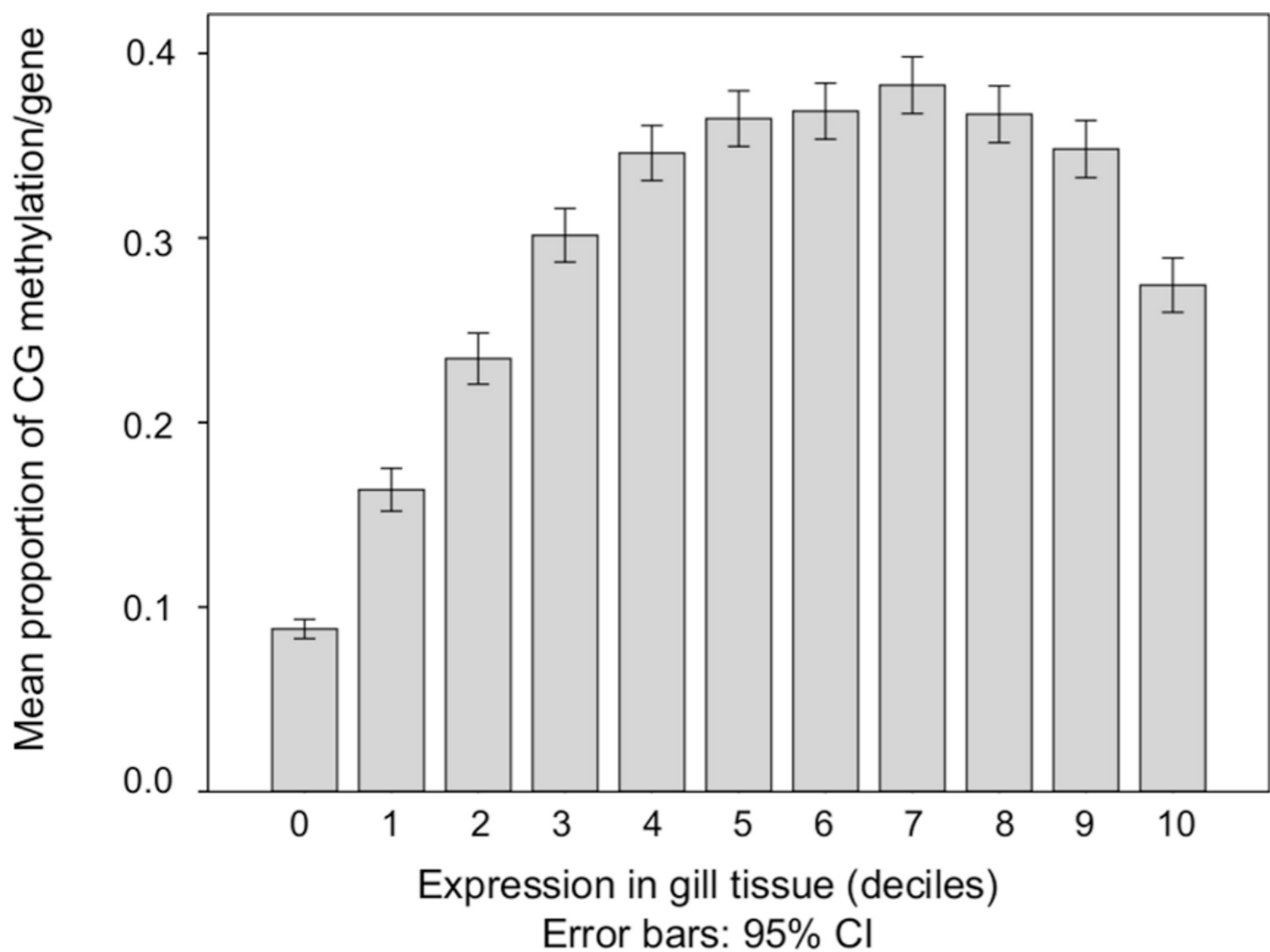
Epigenetic
variation



Gene expression

2

Epigenetic variation



Predominant intragenic methylation is associated with gene expression characteristics in a bivalve mollusc

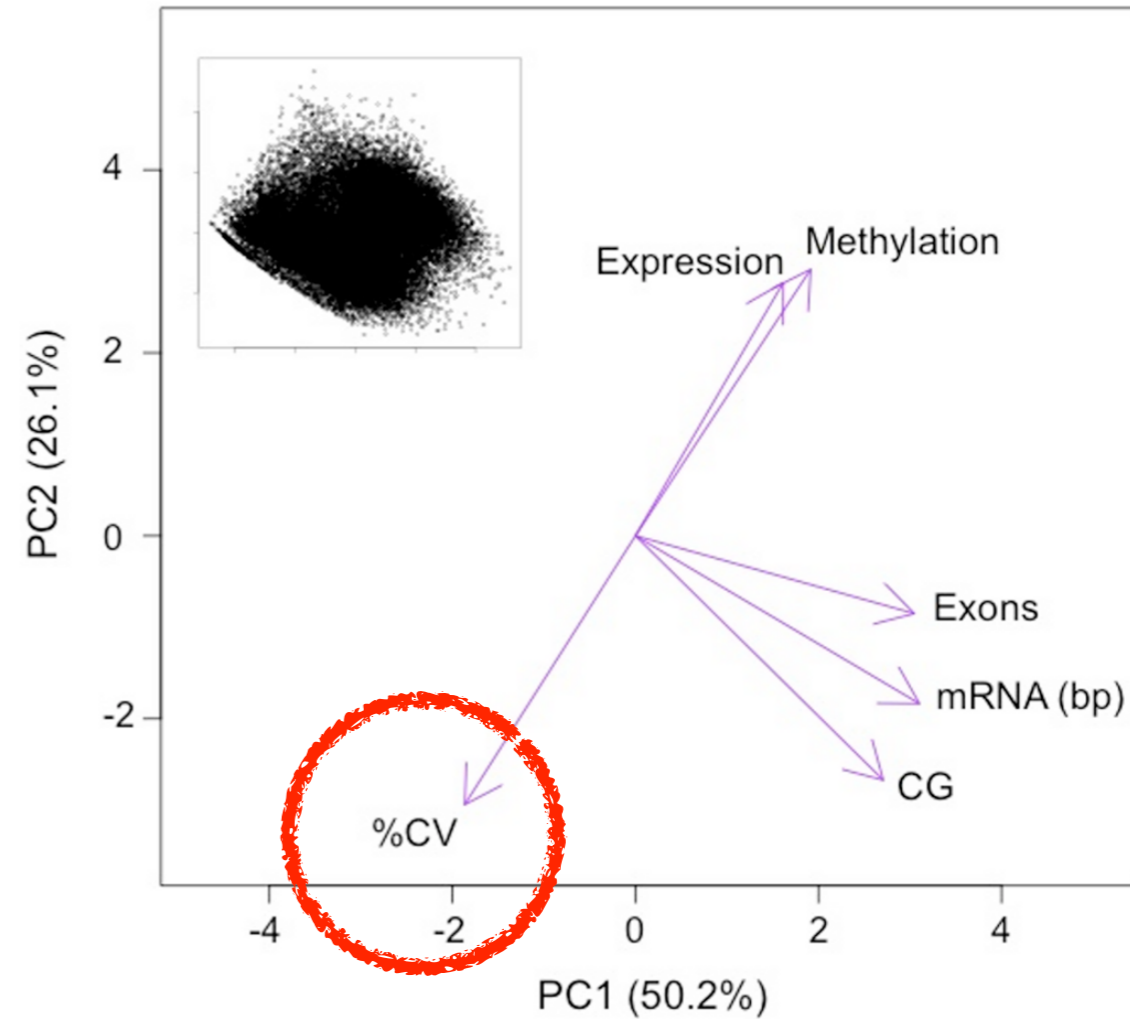
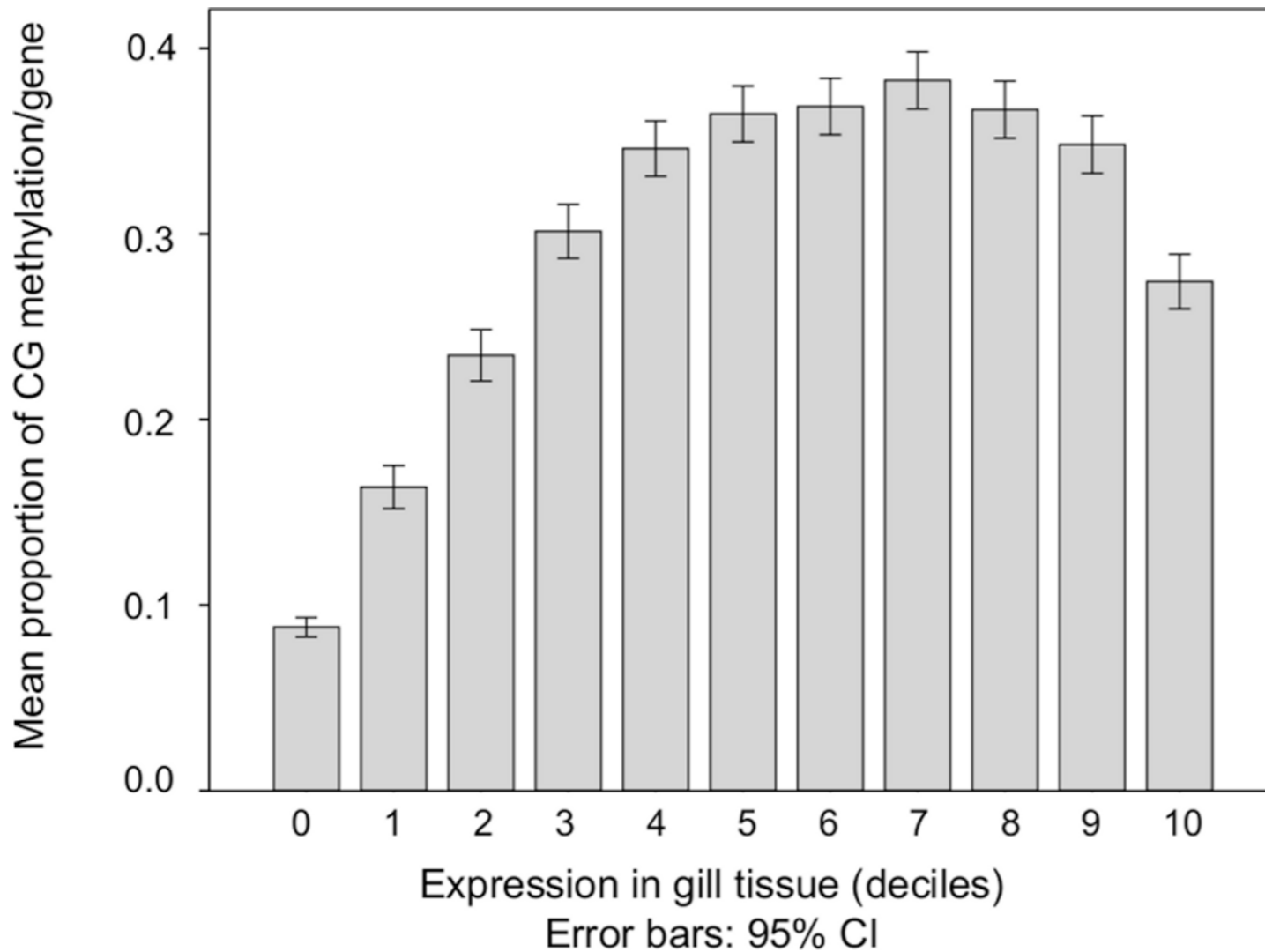
Mackenzie R. Gavery and Steven B. Roberts
School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA

Gene expression

2

Epigenetic variation

Theory: **Does not** influence expression level but rather alternative splicing.



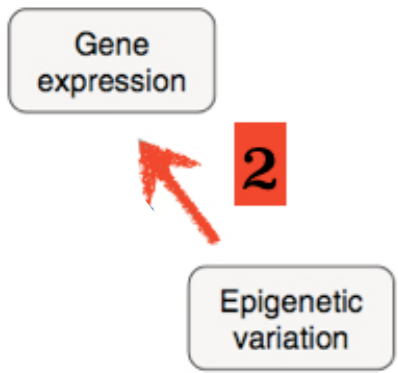
What?

A context dependent role for DNA methylation in bivalves

Mackenzie R. Gavery and Steven B. Roberts

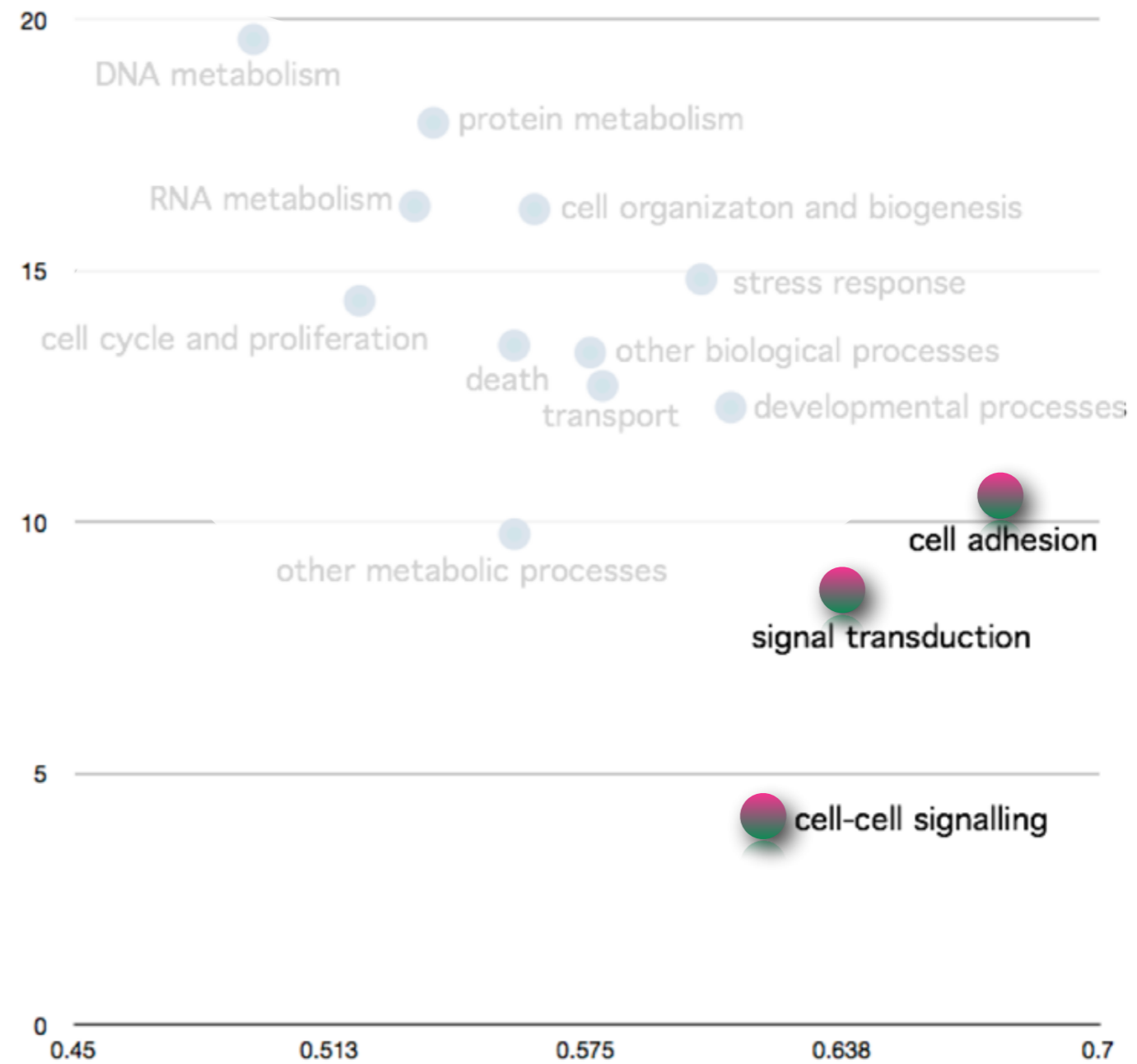
Advance Access publication date 7 January 2014

In species that experience a diverse range of environmental conditions, processes have evolved to increase the number of potential phenotypes in a population in order to improve the chances for an individual's survival.



Measured degree of DNA methylation

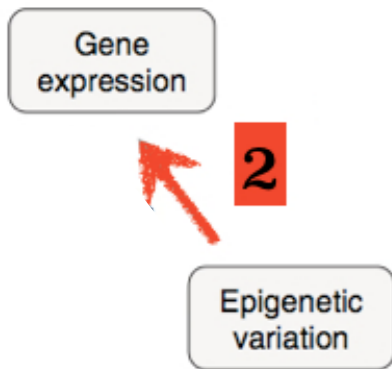
Enrichment level in MBD-Seq library



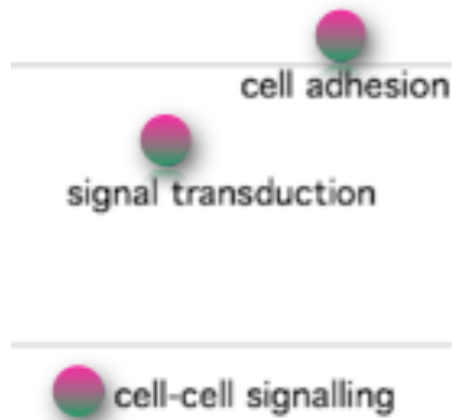
in silico analysis

(modified from Gavery and Roberts 2010)

Predicted degree of DNA methylation

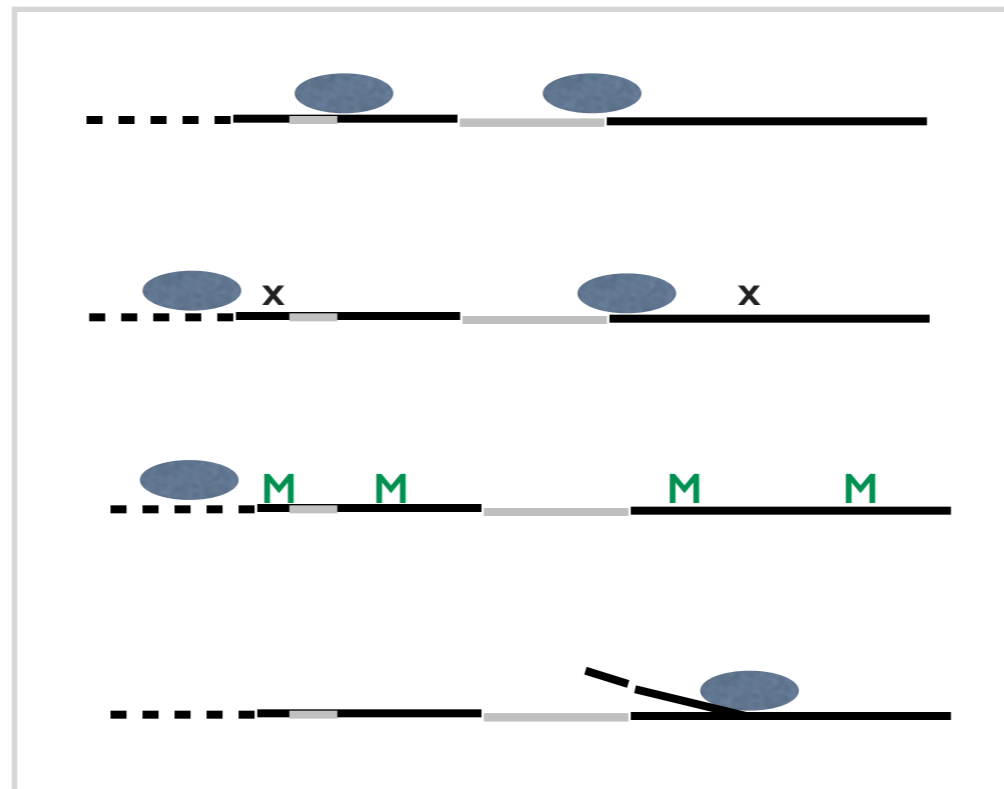


Transcriptional opportunities



sparse methylation

tissue / temporal specific and inducible genes

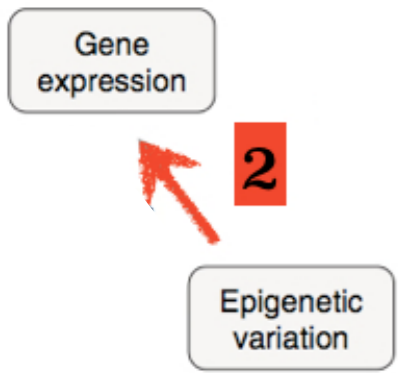


alternative start sites

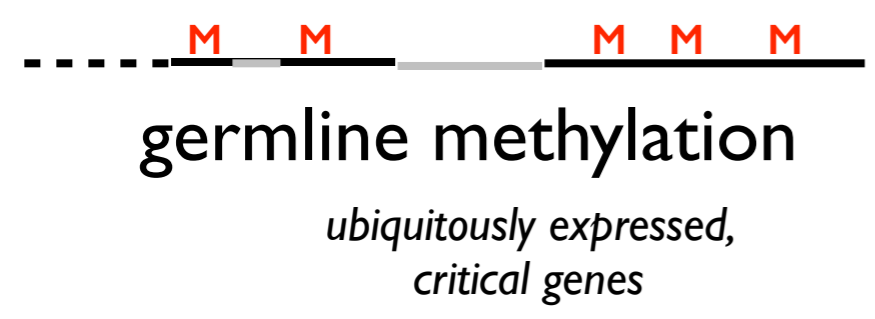
sequence mutation
change AA, premature stop codon

conventional transcription
transient methylation

alternate transcript
exon skipping



Transcriptional opportunities



conventional transcription
5' UTR promotor

A context dependent role for DNA methylation in bivalves

Mackenzie R. Gavery and Steven B. Roberts

Advance Access publication date 7 January 2014

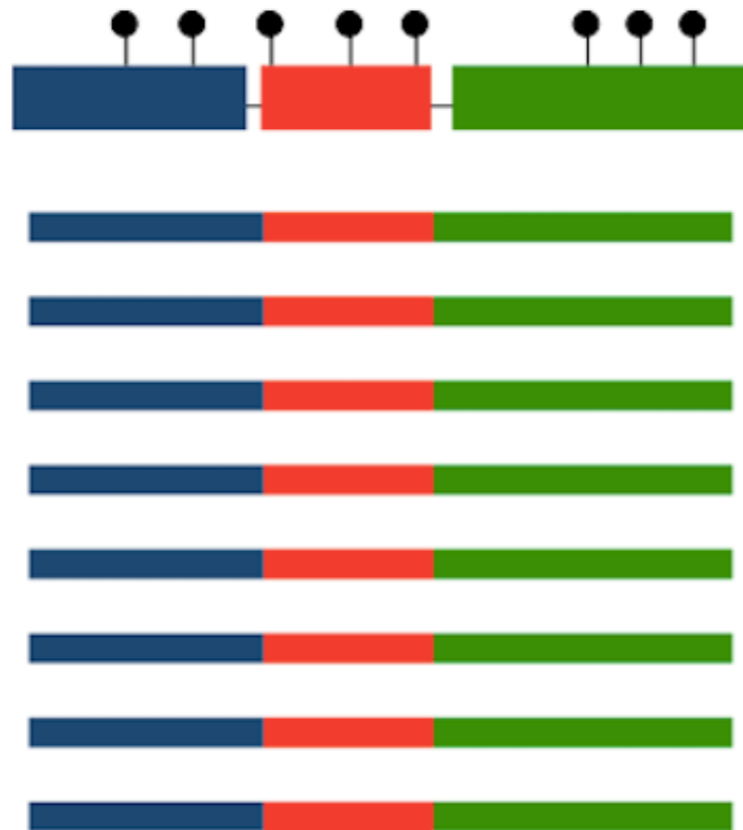
Stochastic Variation

Gene expression

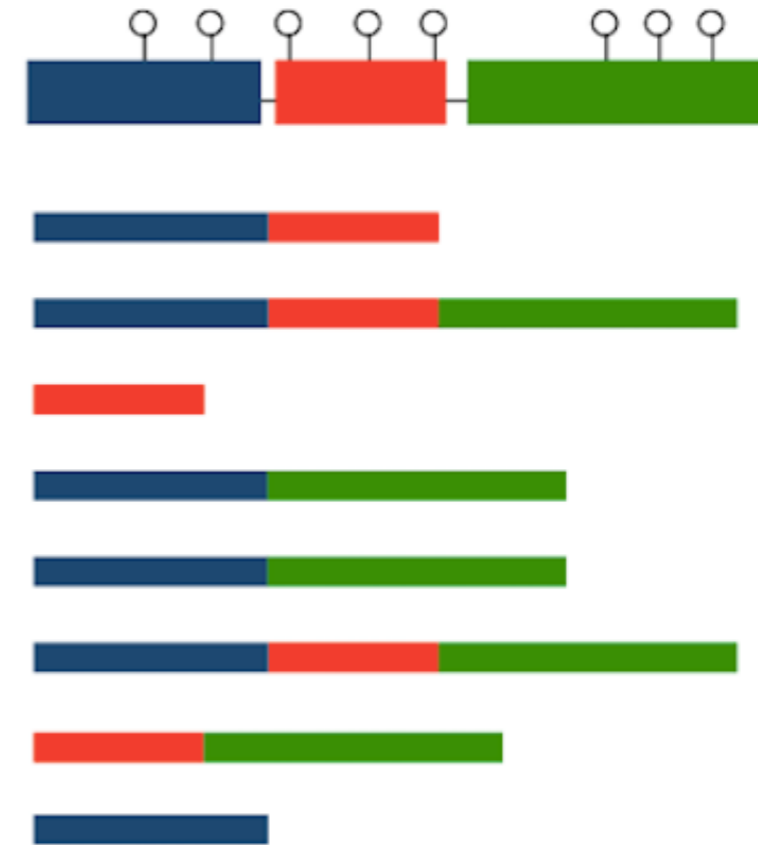
2



Epigenetic variation



housekeeping



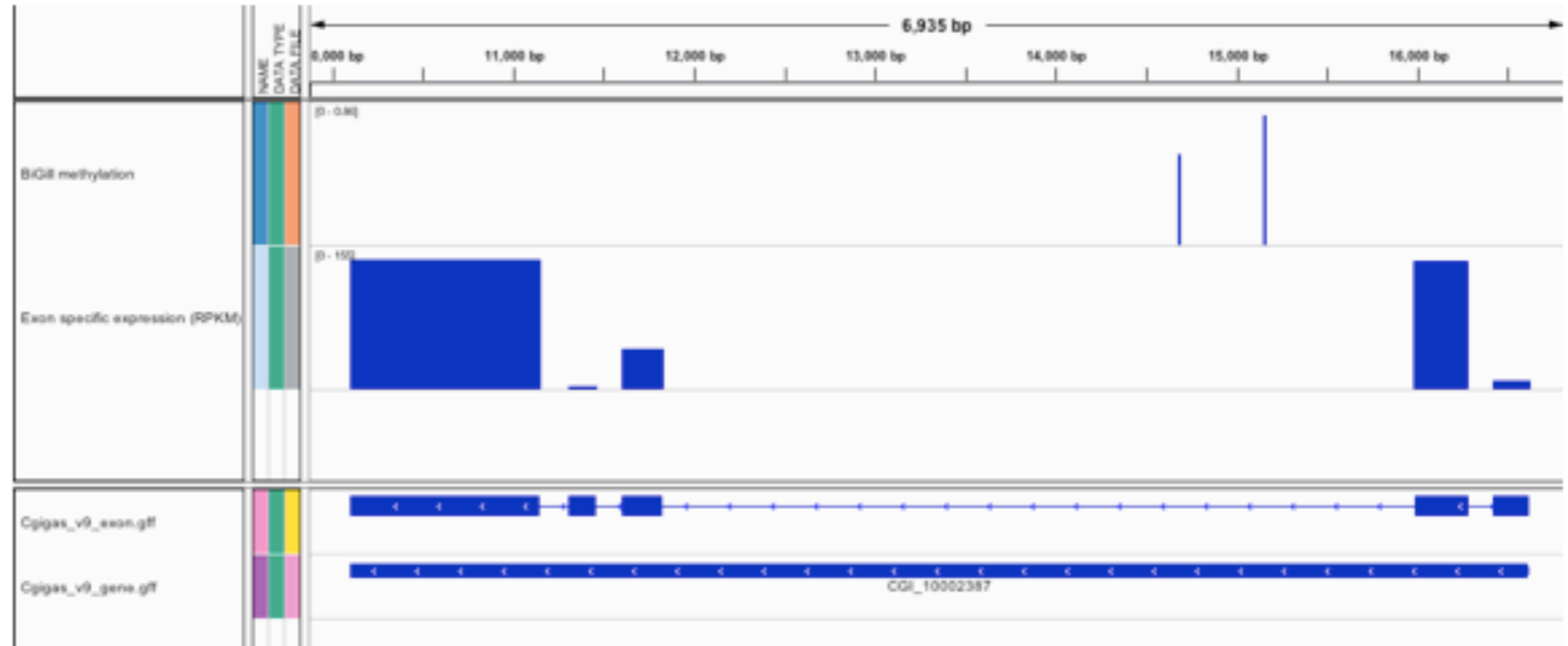
response to change

response to
change

Heat shock 70 kDa protein 12A

avg exp
199

%meth
2%



housekeeping

Tektin-2

avg exp
197

%meth
91%

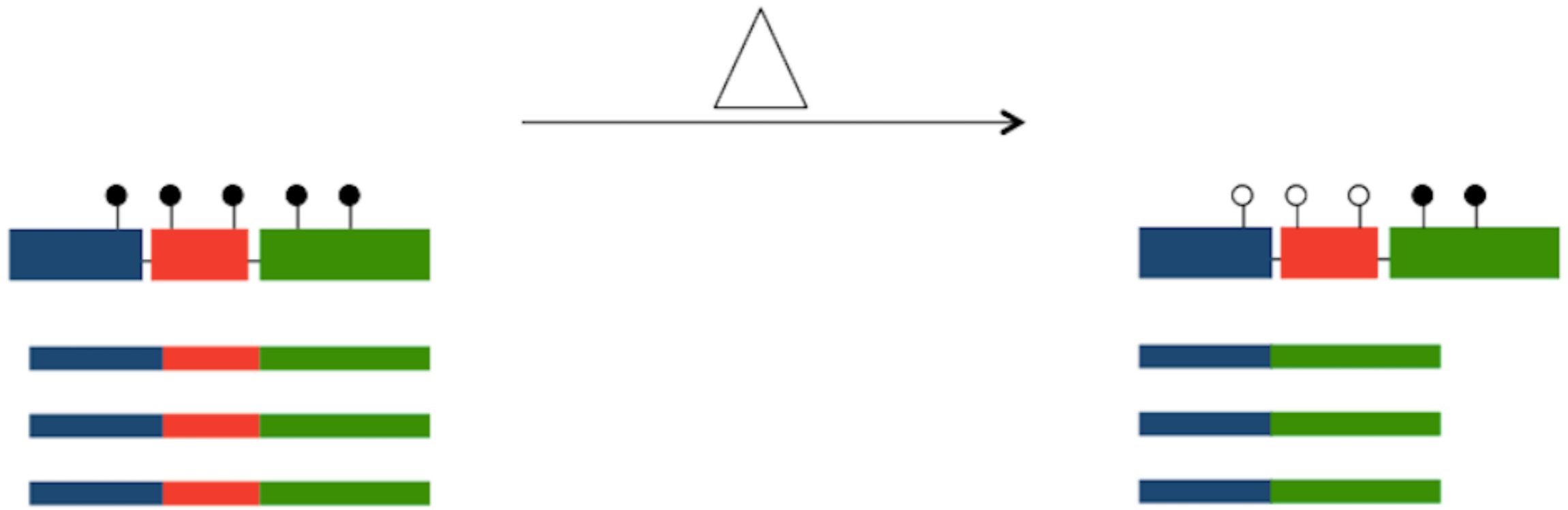
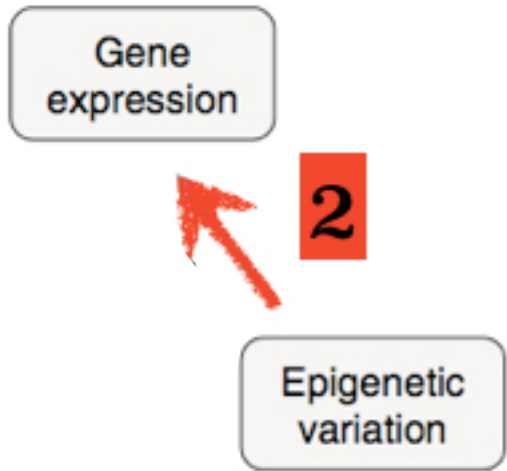


A context dependent role for DNA methylation in bivalves

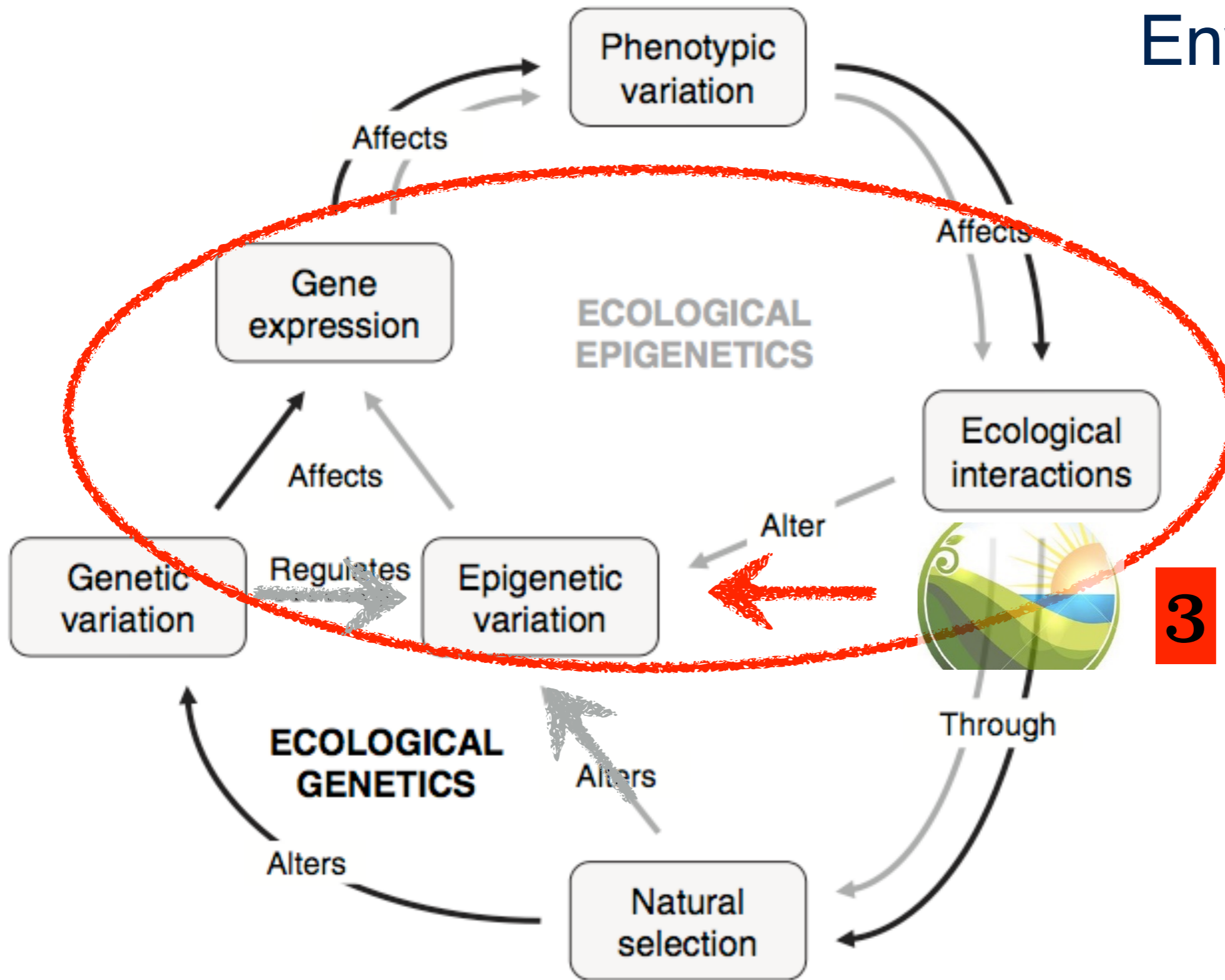
Mackenzie R. Gavery and Steven B. Roberts

Advance Access publication date 7 January 2014

Targeted Regulation



Environmental Influence



Ecology Letters, (2008) 11: 106–115

doi: 10.1111/j.1461-0248.2007.01130.x

modified from

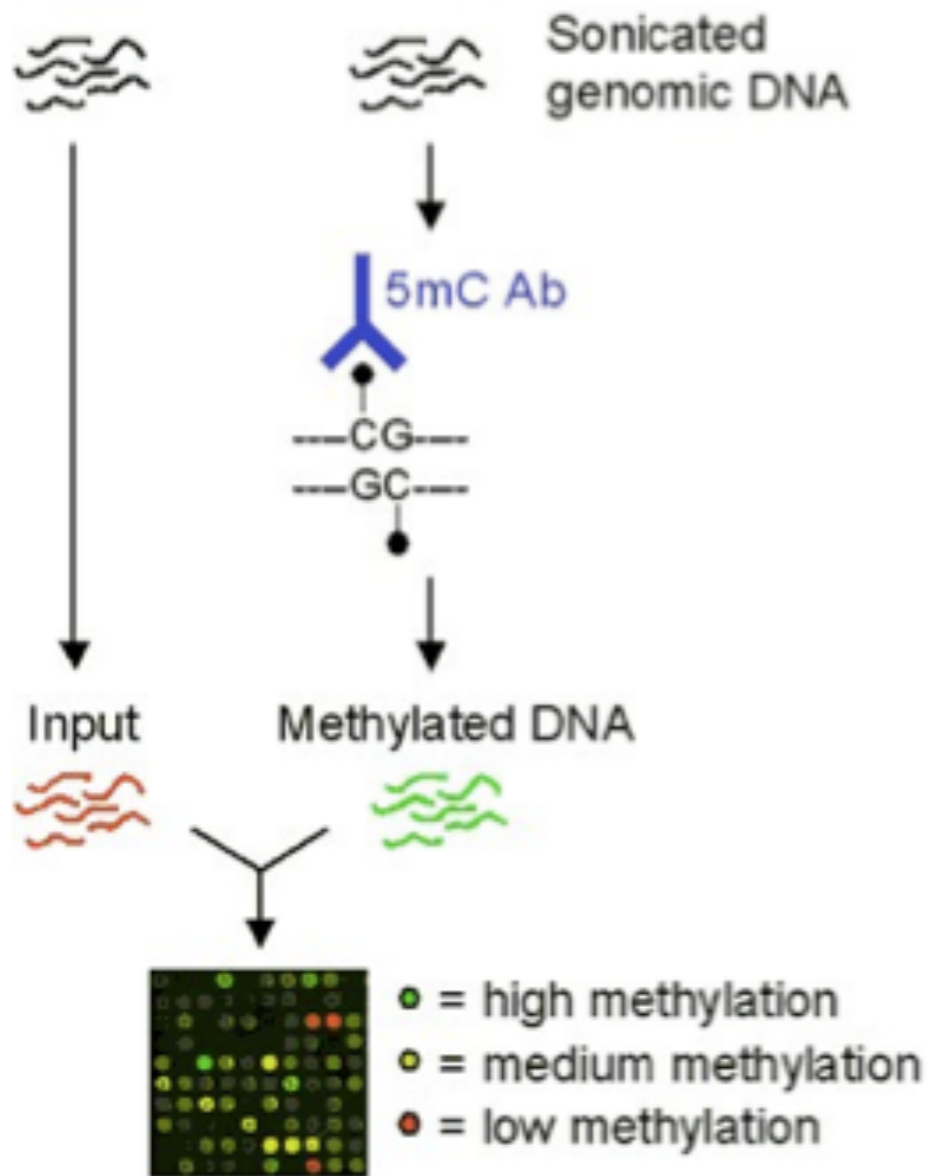
**IDEA AND
PERSPECTIVE**

Epigenetics for ecologists

Oliver Bosdorf,^{1*} Christina L. Richards² and Massimo Pigliucci³

Very new data

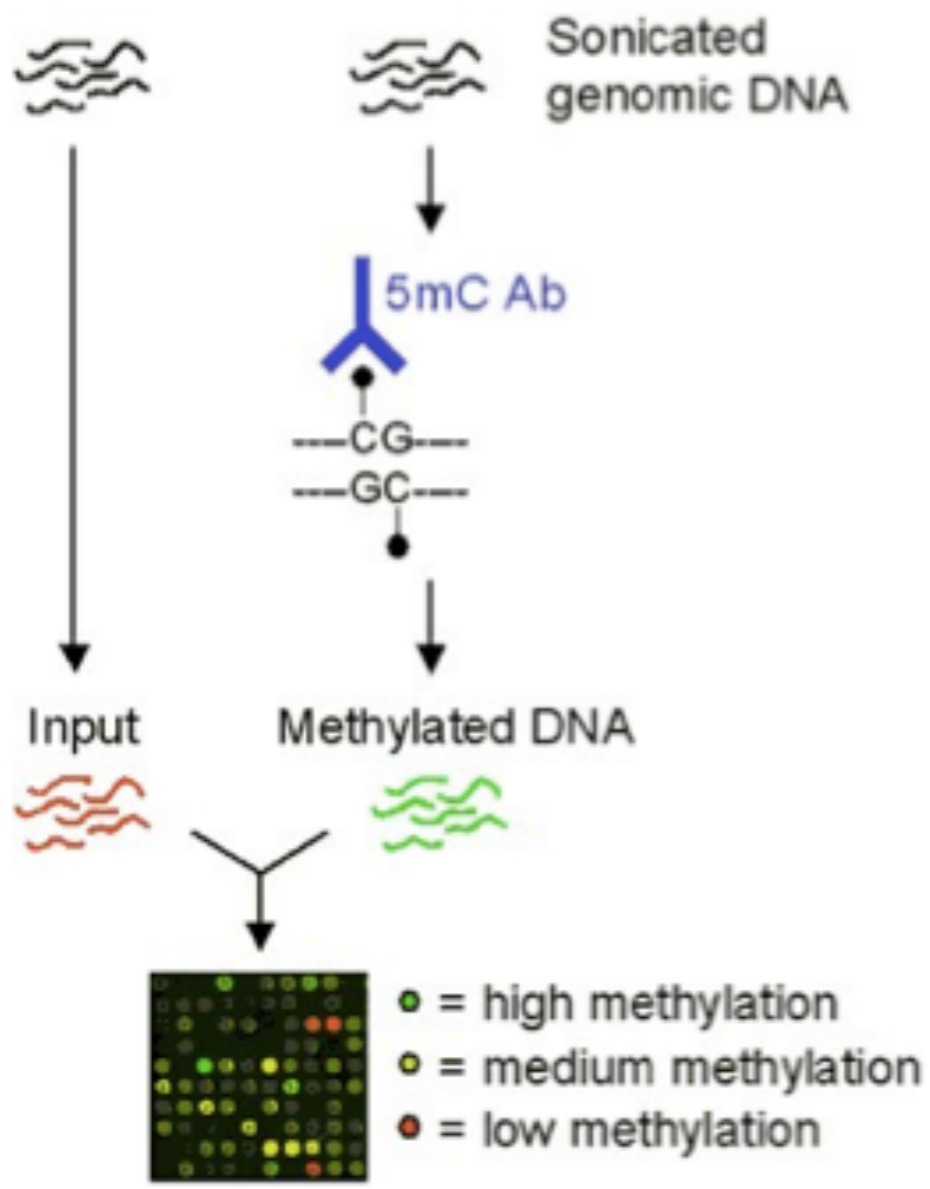
Environmental impact (Estrogens)



- 96 regions that were hypermethylated in EE2
 - 90 are in genes
 - 52 of these cross exon/intron boundary another
 - 32 are in introns
 - 6 are just in exons
- 287 regions that were hypomethylated in EE2
 - 256 are in genes
 - 138 cross exon/intron boundary
 - 114 are in introns only and
 - 4 are just in exons

Very new data

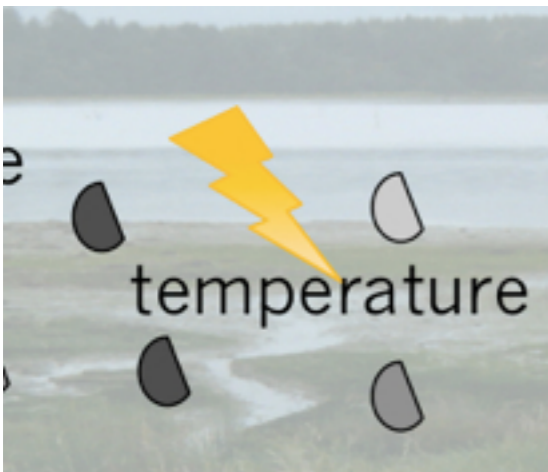
Environmental impact (Estrogens)



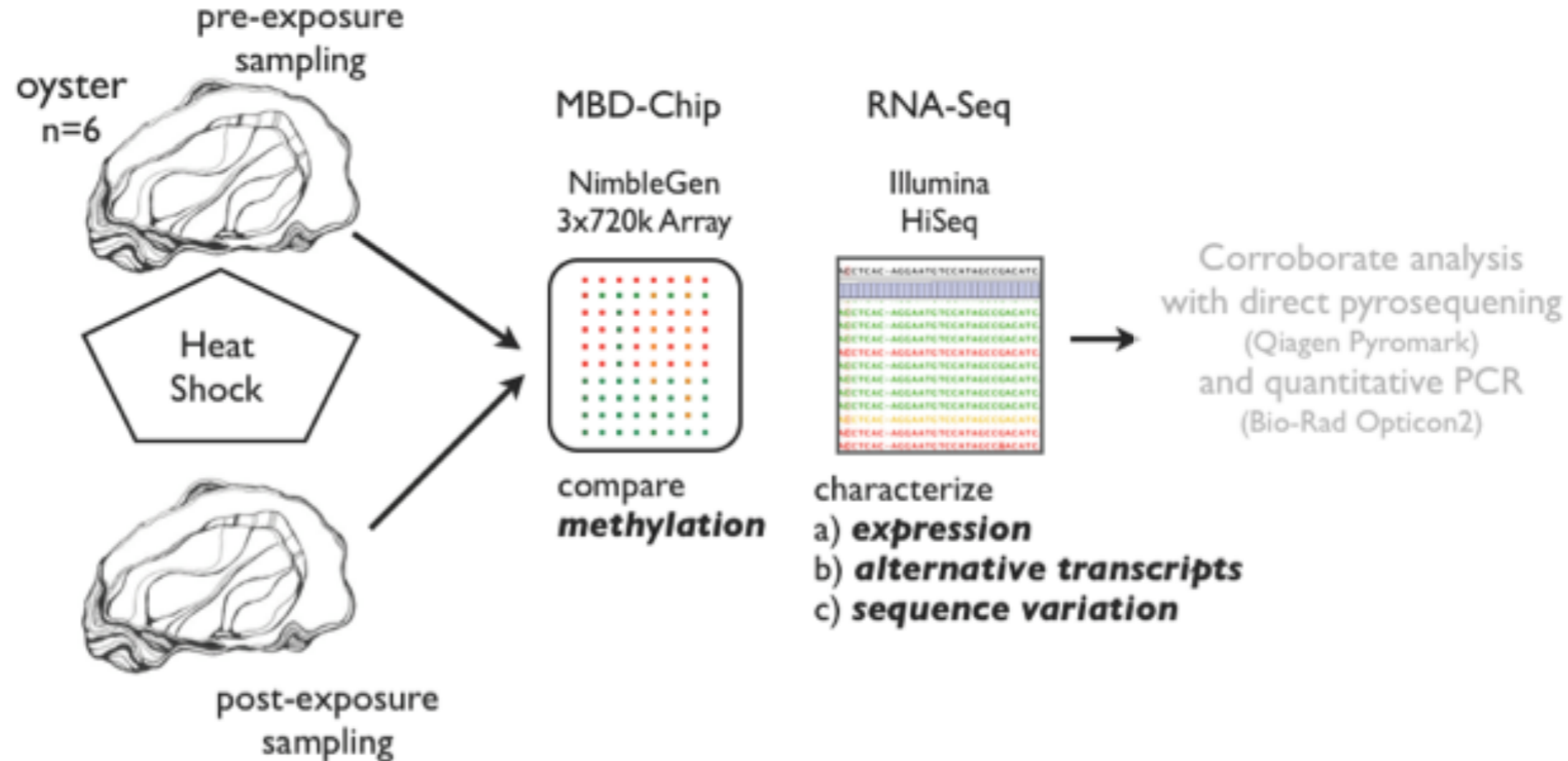
Exposure results in significant hypomethylation

Very new data

Environment and gene expression

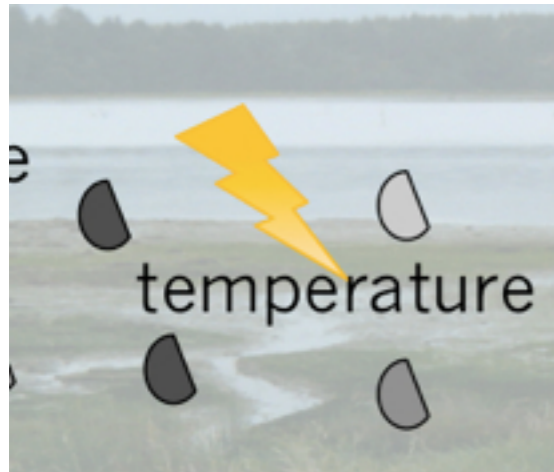


stochastic or targeted?



Very new data

Environment and gene expression

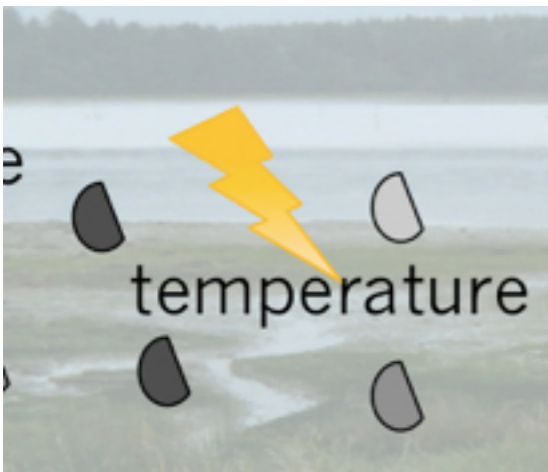


stochastic or targeted?

Oyster	Hypo-methylated	Hyper-methylated
2	7224	2803
4	6560	3587
6	7645	4044

Very new data

Environment and gene expression



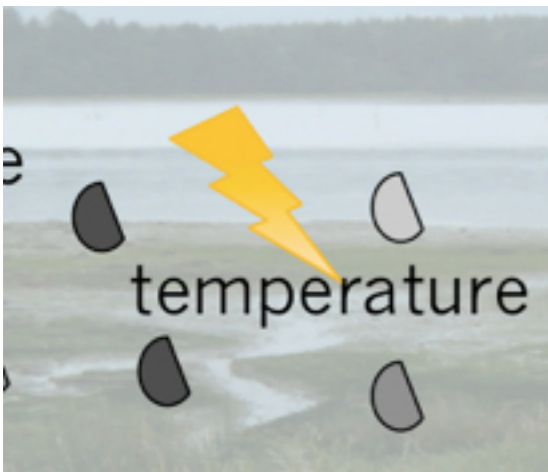
stochastic or targeted?

Oyster	Hypo-methylated	Hyper-methylated
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No obvious association with genome feature including *differentially expressed genes*

Very new data

Environment and gene expression

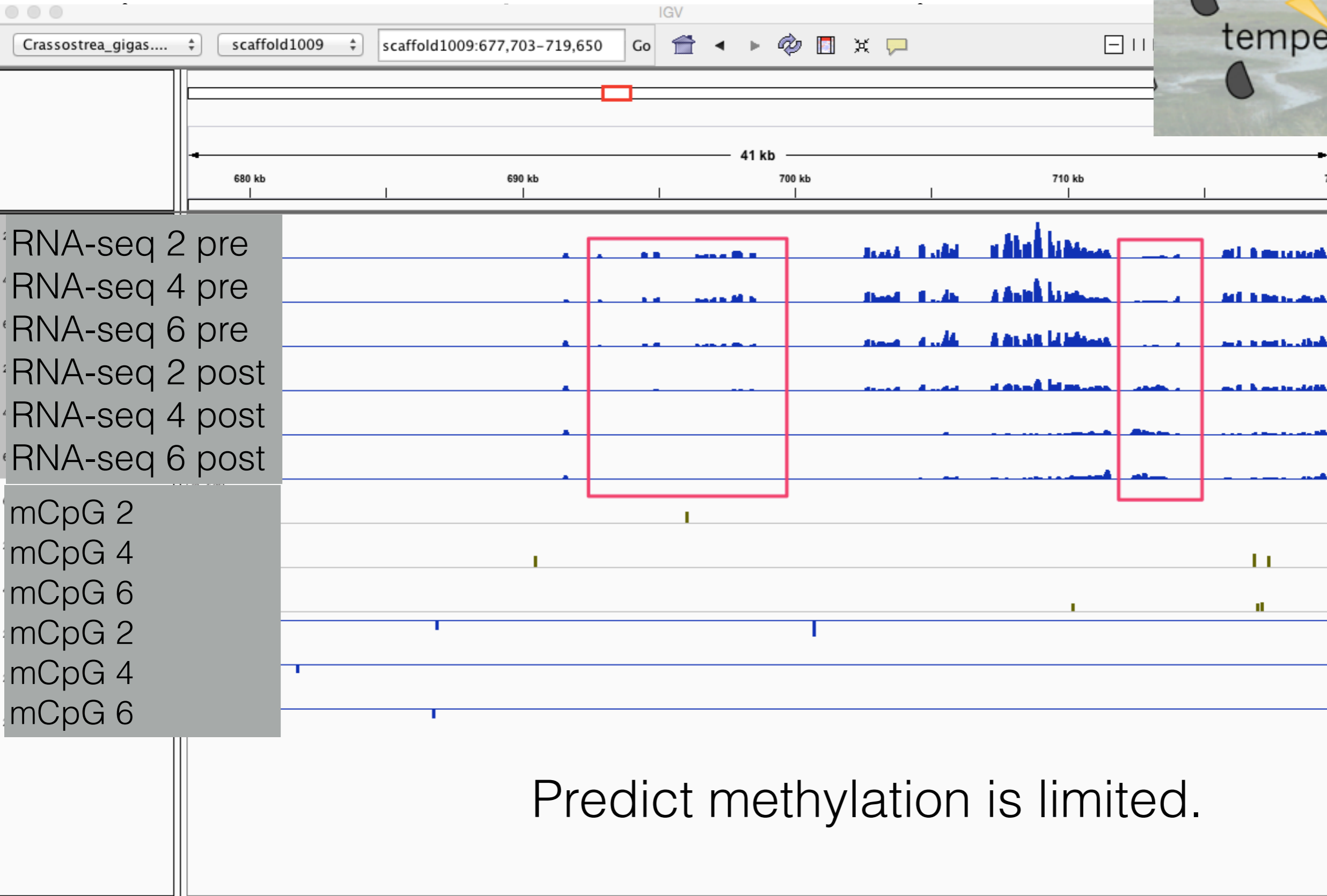
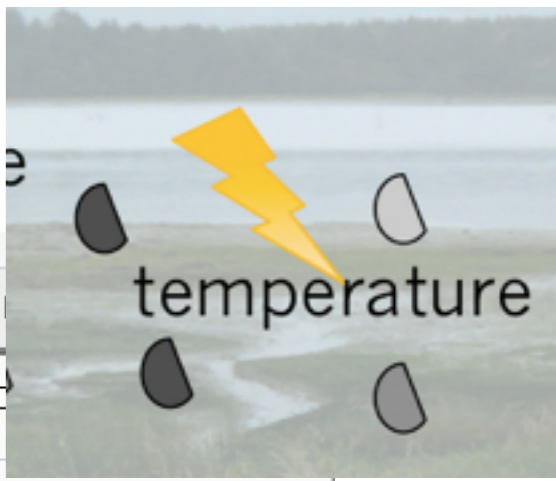


*stochastic or targeted
or ..?*

Oyster	Hypo-methylated	Hyper-methylated
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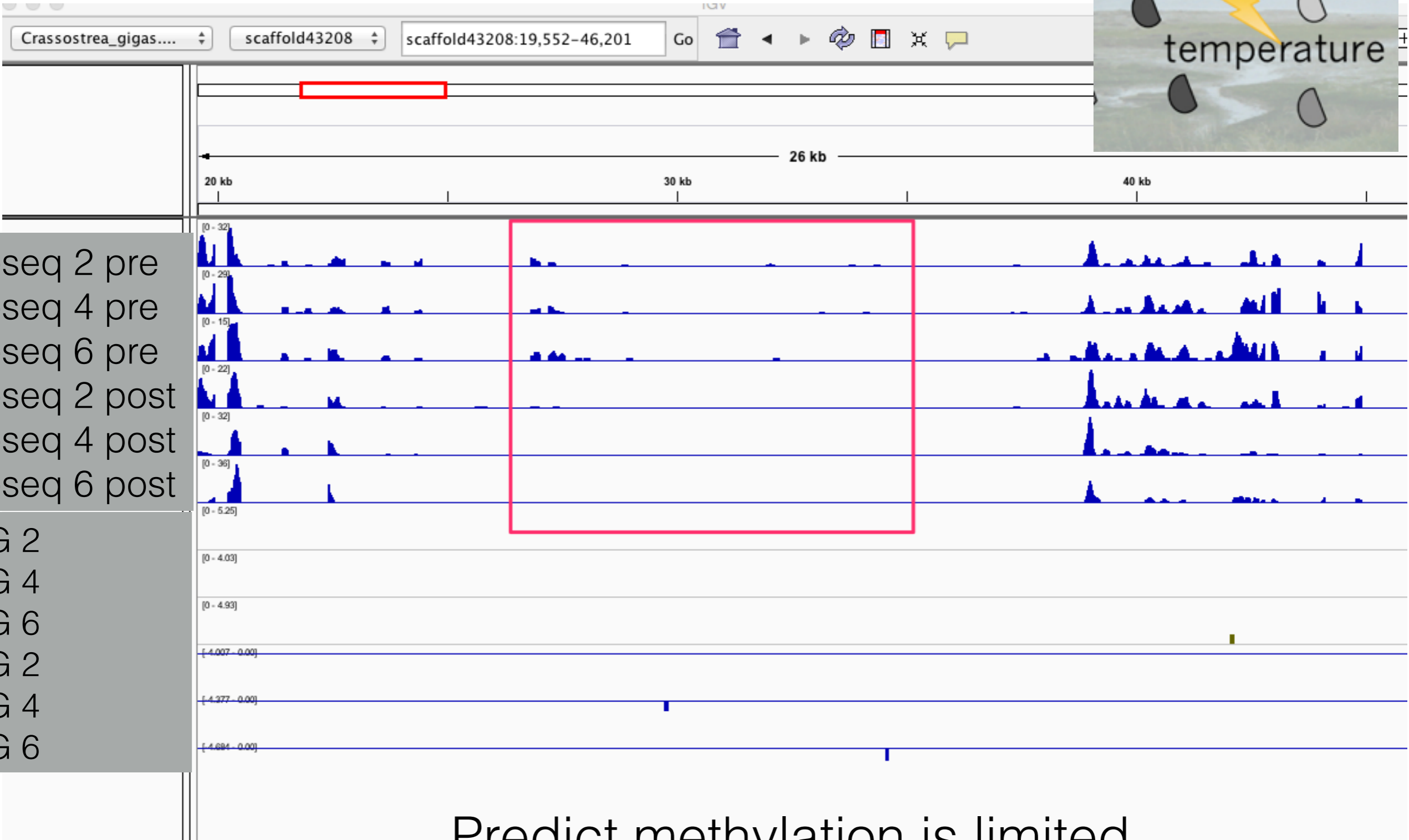
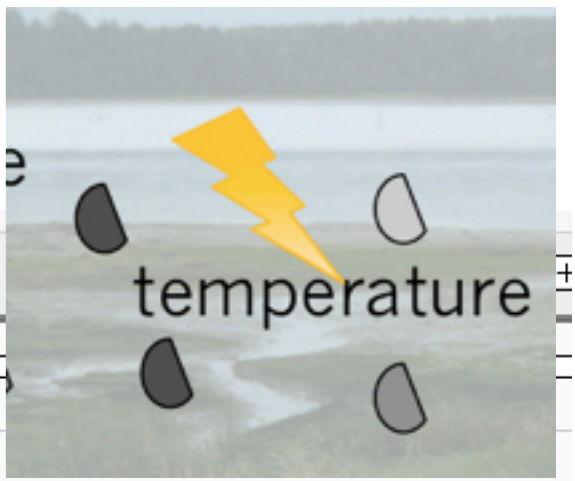
Changes in methylation (either direction) are more prevalent in introns, repeats, and transposable elements.

Very new data



Predict methylation is limited.

Very new data



RNA-seq 2 pre
RNA-seq 4 pre
RNA-seq 6 pre
RNA-seq 2 post
RNA-seq 4 post
RNA-seq 6 post

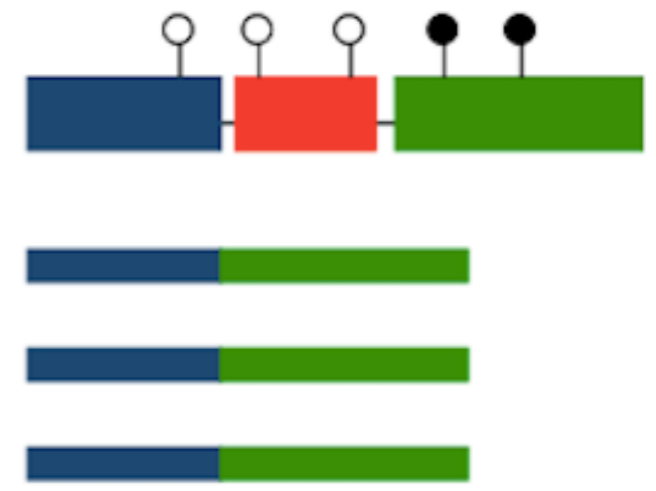
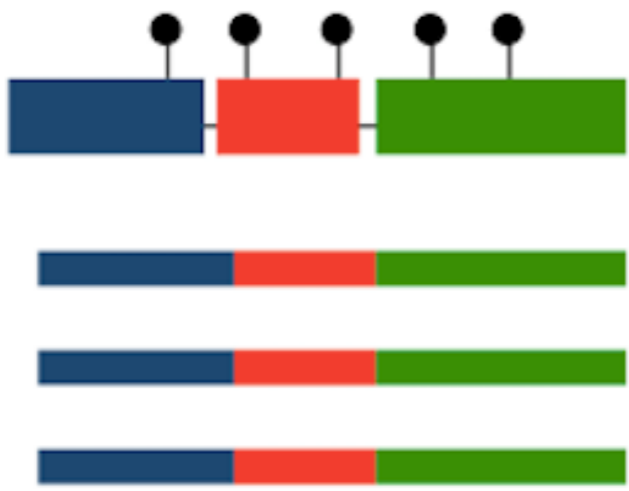
mCpG 2
mCpG 4
mCpG 6
mCpG 2
mCpG 4
mCpG 6

Predict methylation is limited.

Gene expression

2

Epigenetic variation



not in this experiment

not even consistent methylation changes at loci level

Gene expression

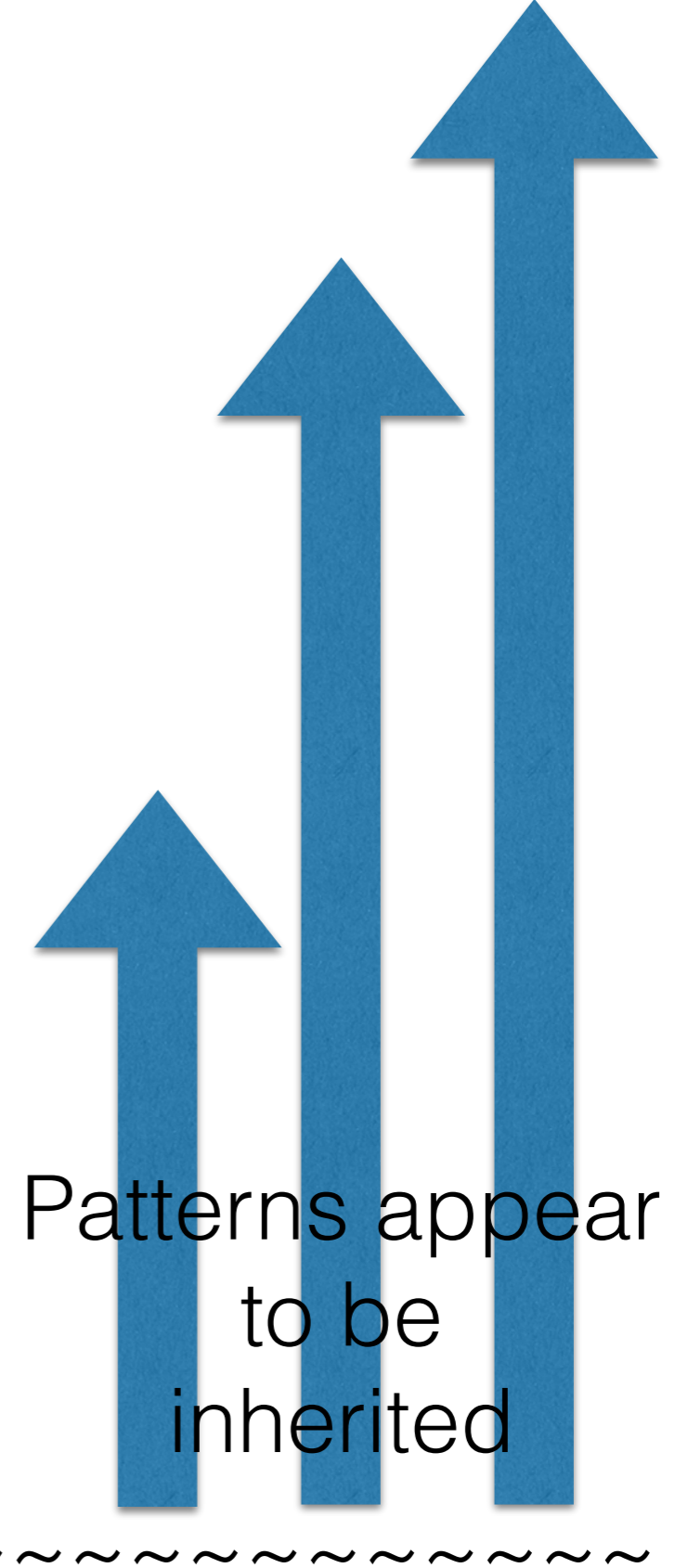
2

Epigenetic variation



more questions....
interesting but what is controlling?

Considerations



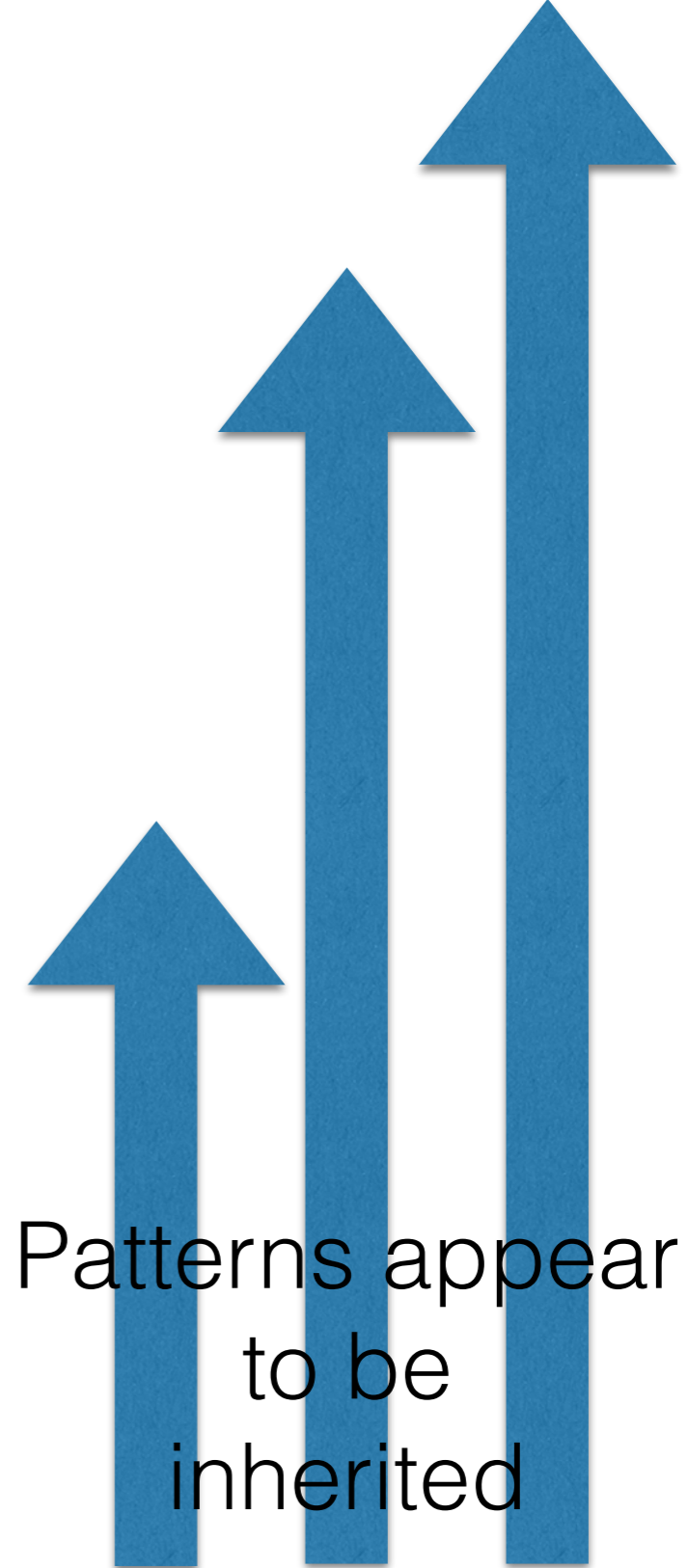
Germline methylation encoded with a pattern
product of evolutionary forces

A large green double-headed arrow points horizontally across the bottom of the slide, with the text 'Germline methylation encoded with a pattern product of evolutionary forces' centered below it.

Considerations



Environmental perturbation impacts DNA methylation (predominantly demethylation)



Patterns appear to be inherited



Germline methylation encoded with a pattern product of evolutionary forces

Considerations



Environmental perturbation impacts DNA methylation (predominantly demethylation)



Possibly incorporated into germline

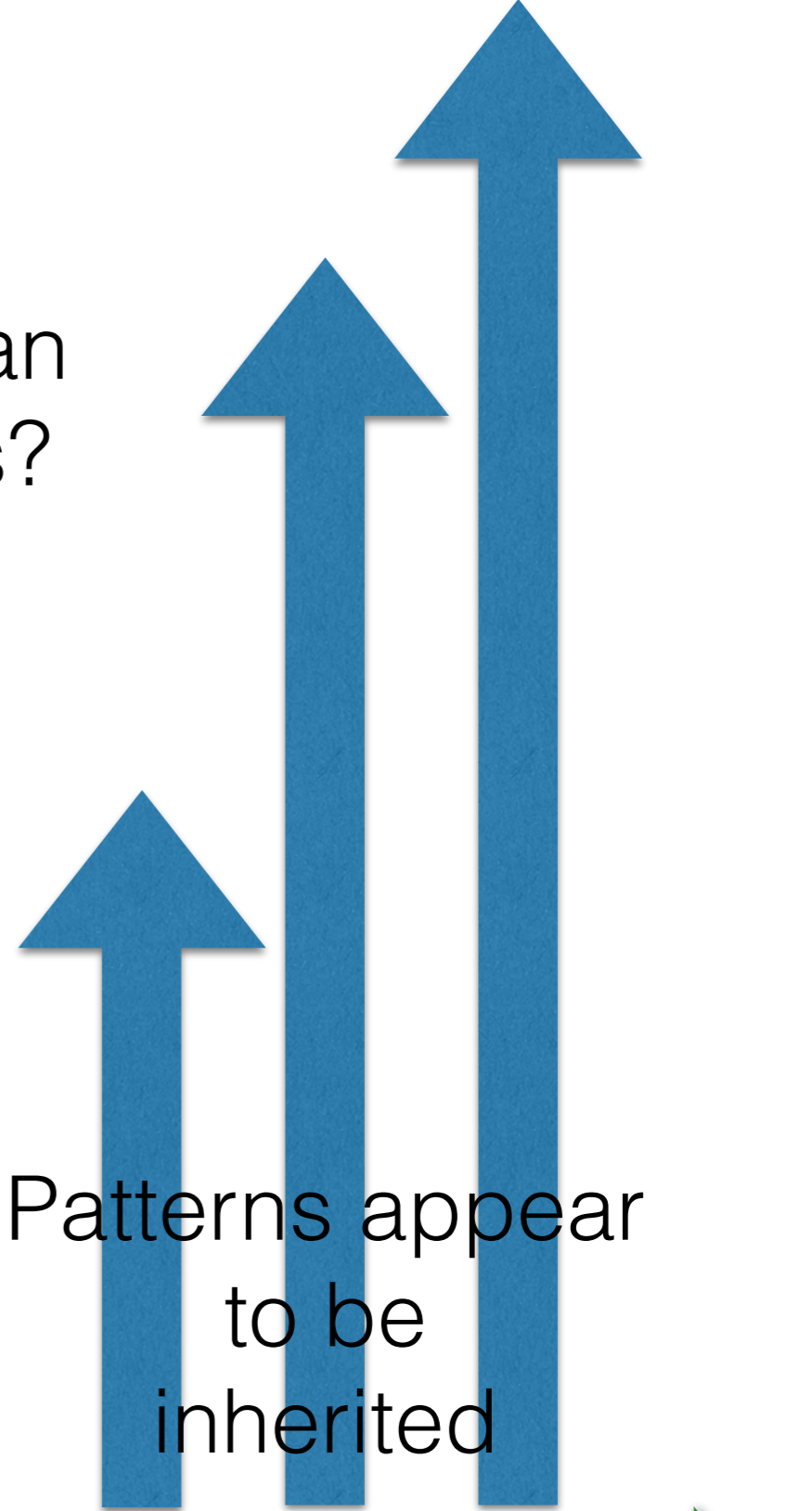


Germline methylation encoded with a pattern

Lifespan or less?

?

Patterns appear to be inherited



Consideration

Could this provide a “memory” for subsequent exposure?

Lifespan or less?

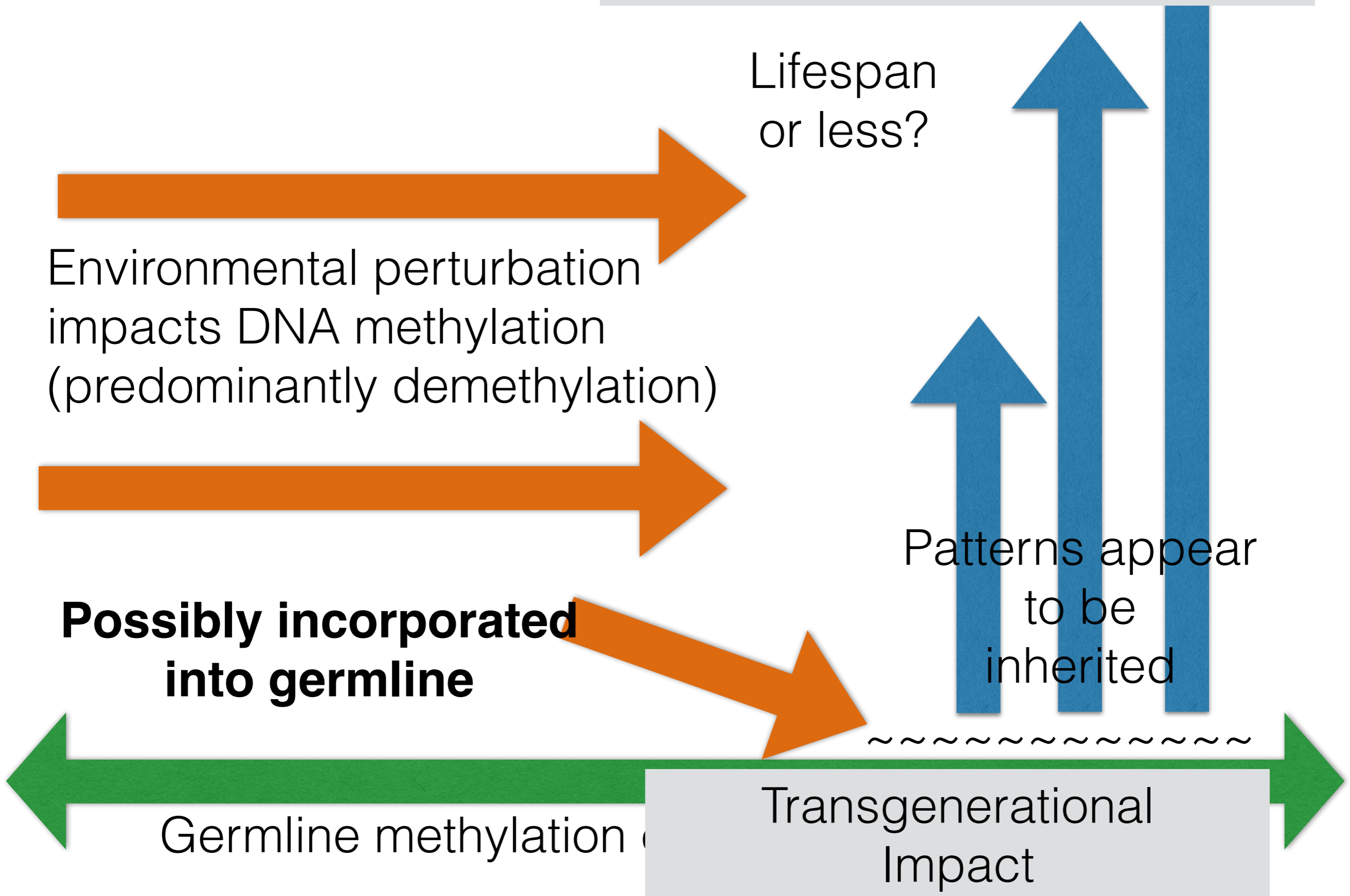
Environmental perturbation impacts DNA methylation (predominantly demethylation)

Possibly incorporated into germline

Patterns appear to be inherited

Germline methylation

Transgenerational Impact





Next Steps

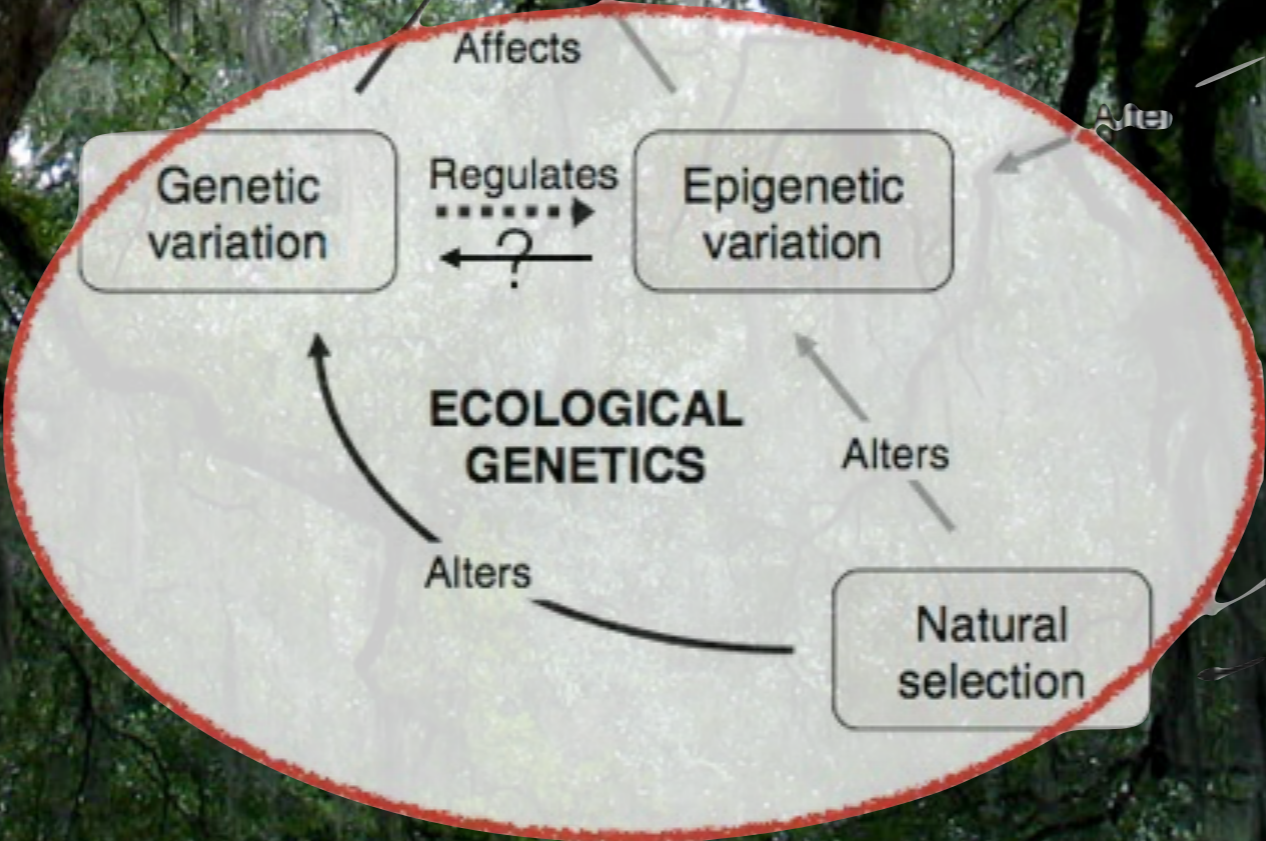
Dig into the
heat-shock data

Transposable
Elements

Consider other
epigenetic process

Photo credit: Flickr, Creative Commons, csessums

Next Steps



~~Very new data~~
Heritability
Plasticity
Local Adaptation

*Genetics
versus
Epigenetics*

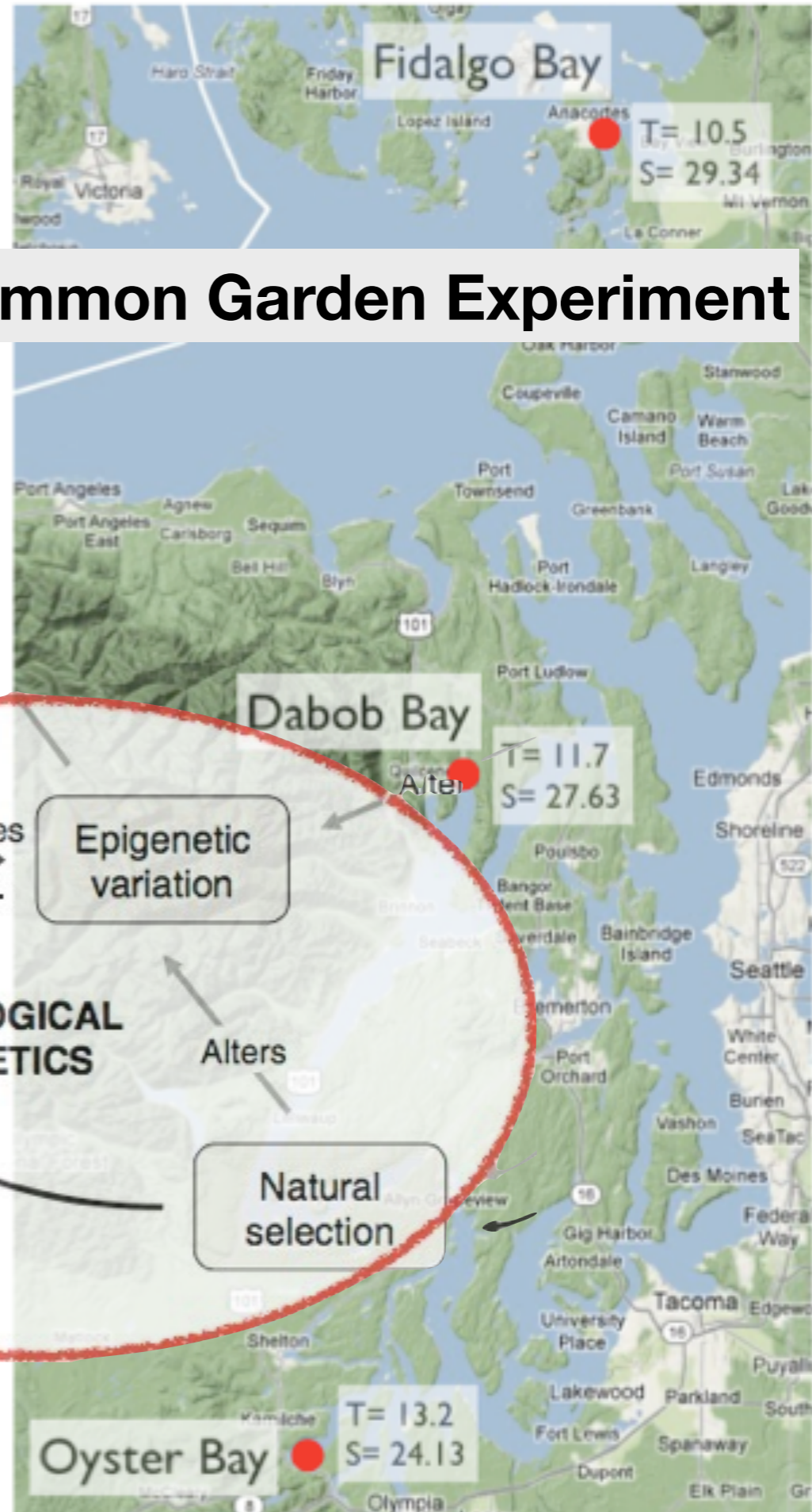
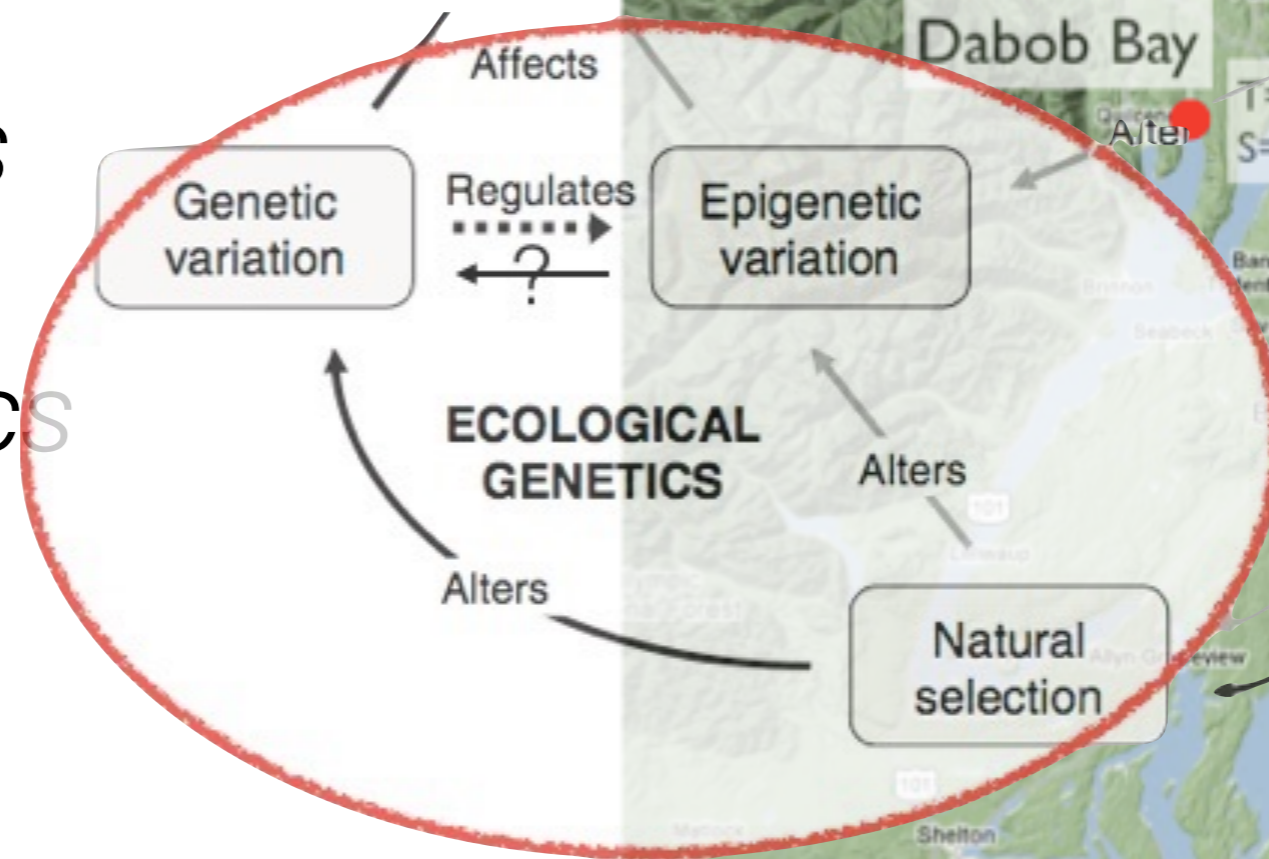
Common Garden Experiment



~~Very new data~~
Heritability
Plasticity
Local Adaptation

Common Garden Experiment

*Genetics
versus
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Acknowledgements

Mackenzie Gavery

Claire Olson

Sam White

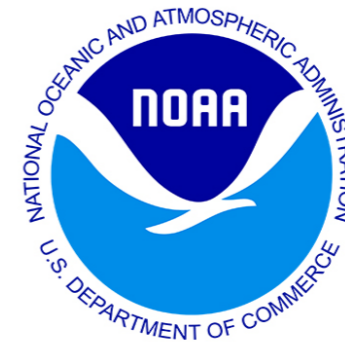
Brent Vadopalas

Jake Heare

Jay Dimond

Bill Howe

Dan Halperin



slides, data & more @ robertslab.info