

Research Article

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Epigenomics



Pilot study: limited evidence that common levels of prenatal alcohol exposure change the biology of the placenta; more evidence in male offspring but we need to look at many more samples (but need \$\$)



Melbourne Children's

Excellence in clinical care, research and education



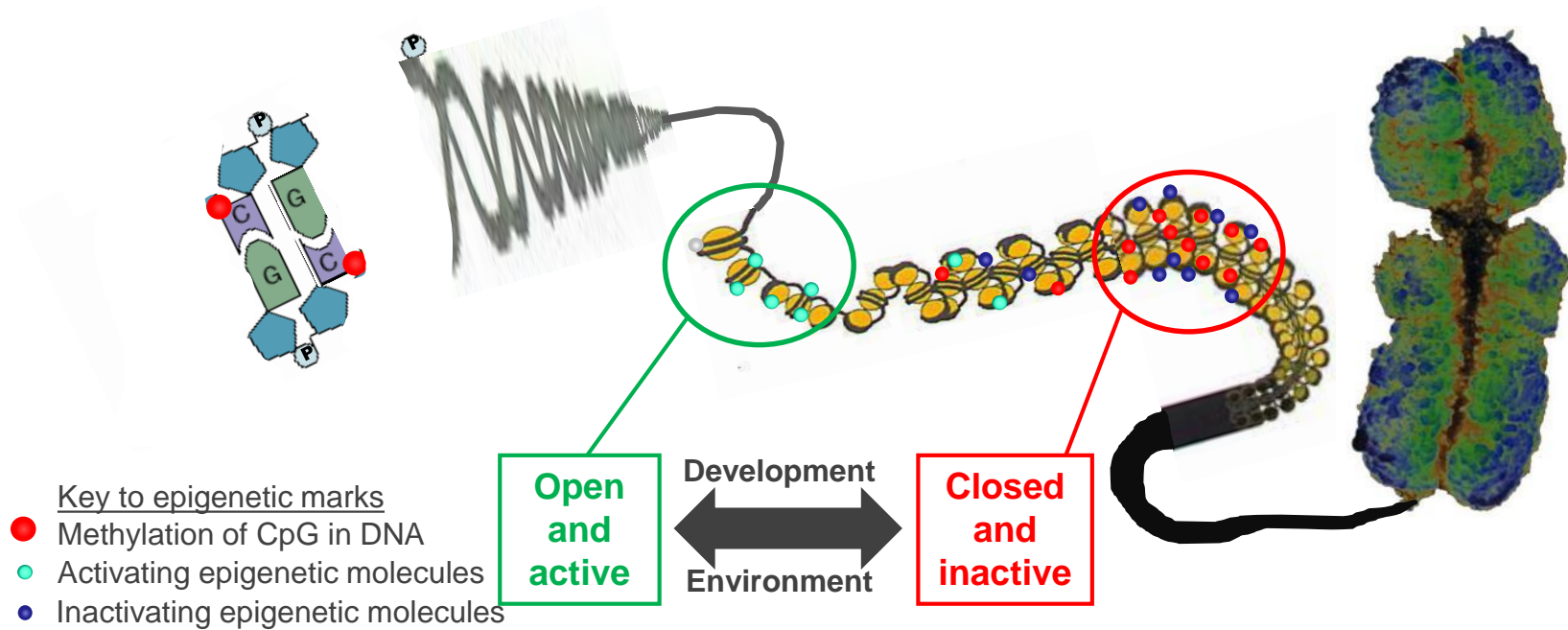
Epigenetic marks combine to open and close gene regulatory regions (on-off switches)

Healthier Kids. Healthier Future.

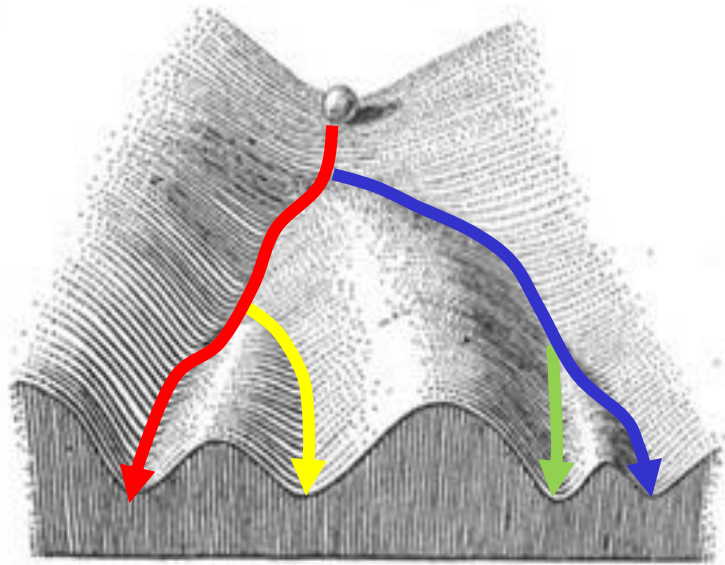
1. DNA

2. DNA with proteins (yellow)

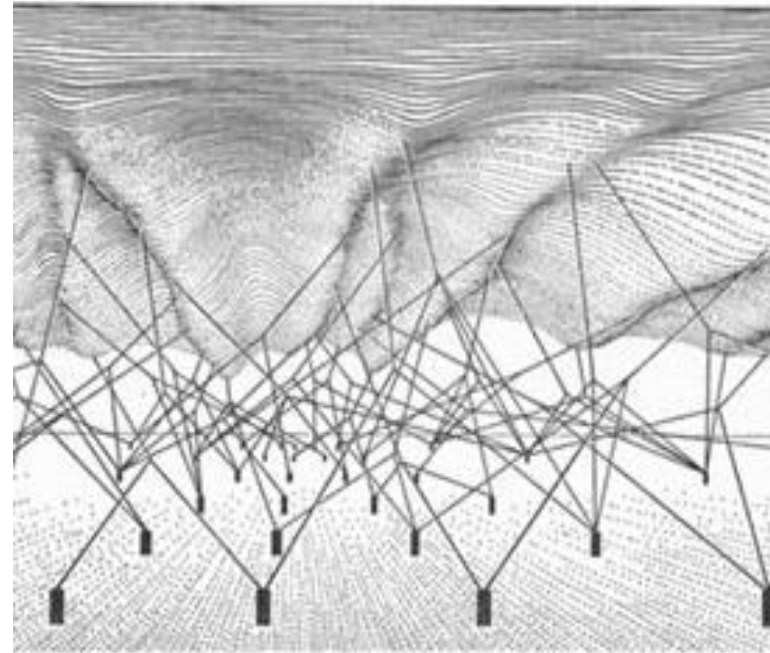
3. Two metres of DNA per cell packaged with more proteins into chromosomes



Epigenetics, development & Waddington's epigenetic landscape

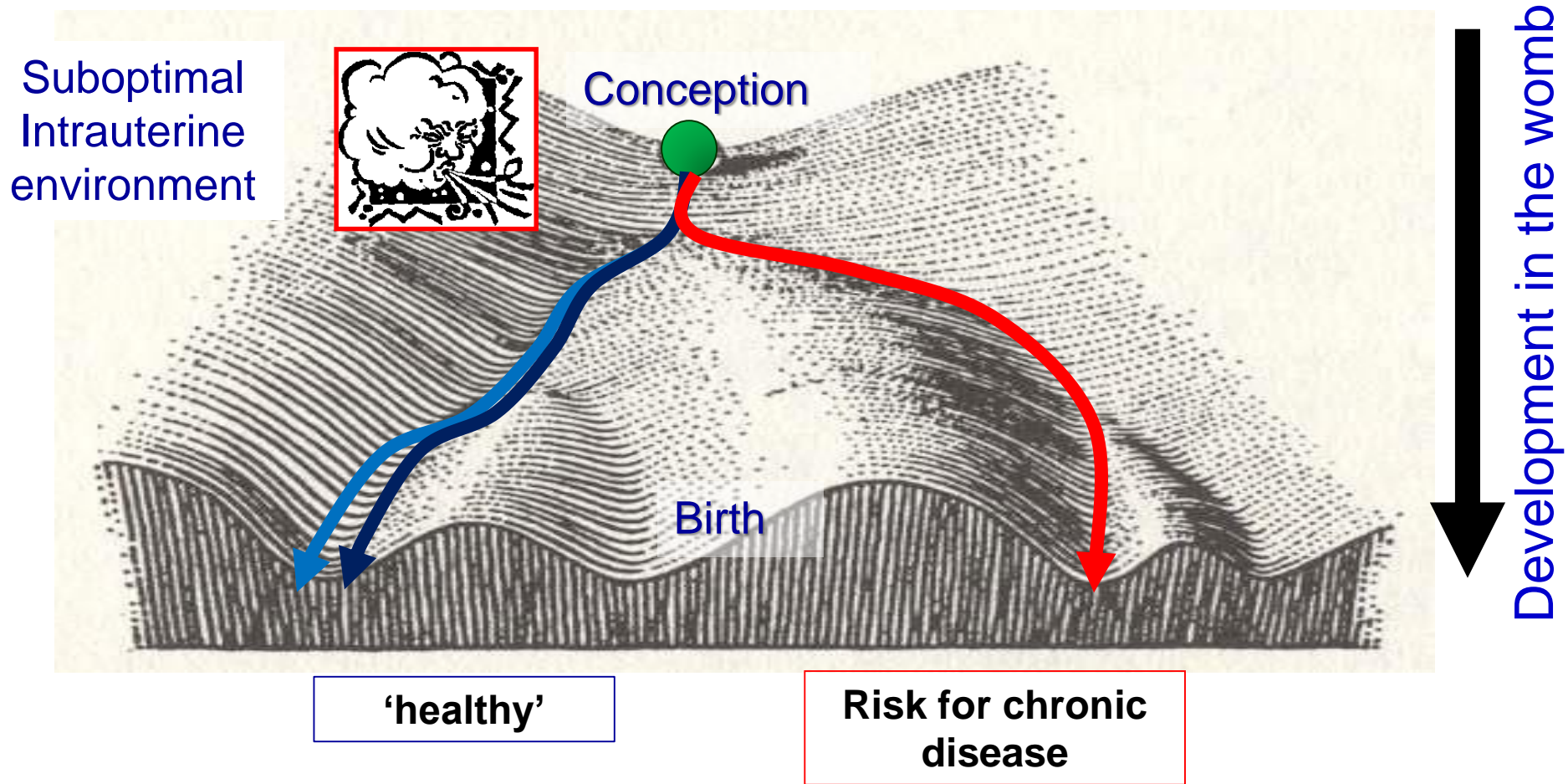


Development
↓



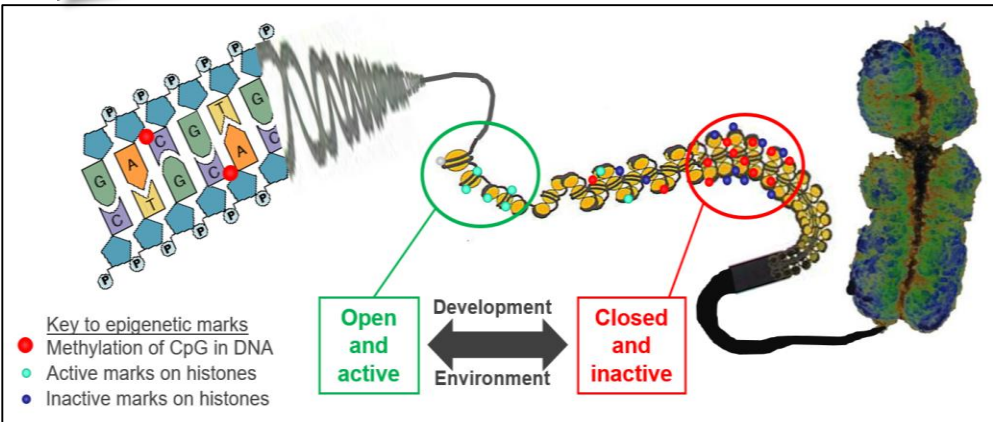
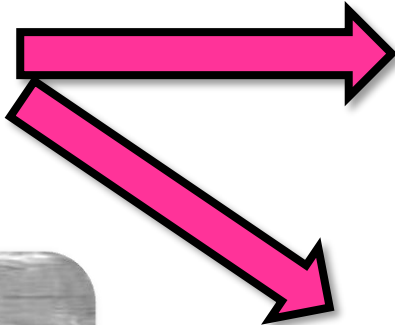
Waddington's 'Epigenetic Landscape'

er Future.

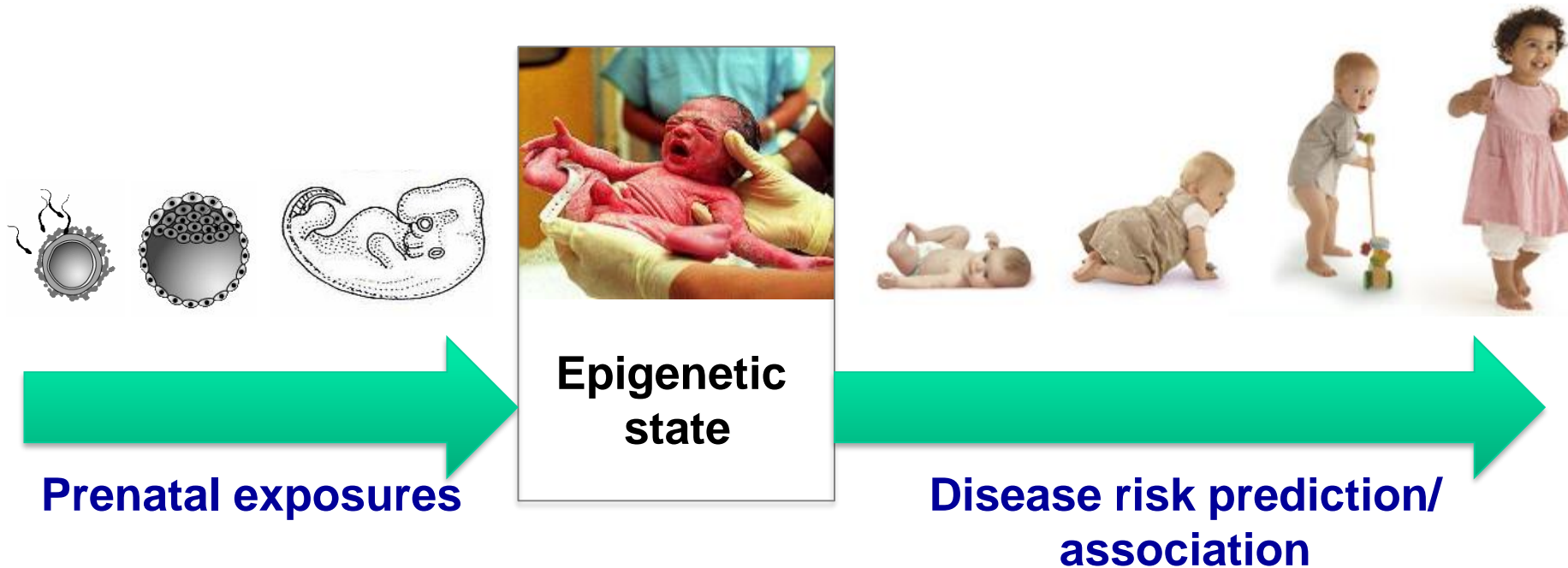


Epigenetics: mediator of early life environment on risk for chronic disease

Healthier Future.



Epigenetics: mediator of early life environment on risk for chronic disease



Rationale

- Epigenetic change as a mediator of prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) on adverse childhood outcomes
- Taking the first step
 - Previous studies of chronic alcohol exposure inc. FASD
 - Very few studies of dosage & timing of PAE

Hypothesis and Aim

- **Hypothesis:** epigenetic changes, in particular in the placenta, may mediate the effects of PAE on children's health.
- **Aim:** To examine the relationship between PAE patterns, based on dose & timing, and placental global DNA methylation.



- Alu interspersed repeat (canary in a coalmine)
- 11% genome
- Cancer
- Prenatal & postnatal toxicants

AQUA

Asking questions about alcohol in pregnancy to determine infant health outcomes

Objectives

- Examine the effects of **dose** and **timing** of alcohol in pregnancy on specific physical and neurobehavioural outcomes in infants and young children
- Take into account important contextual factors that may help understand the heterogeneous nature of these effects; with special investigations into epigenetic and genetic influences



Measuring global DNA methylation

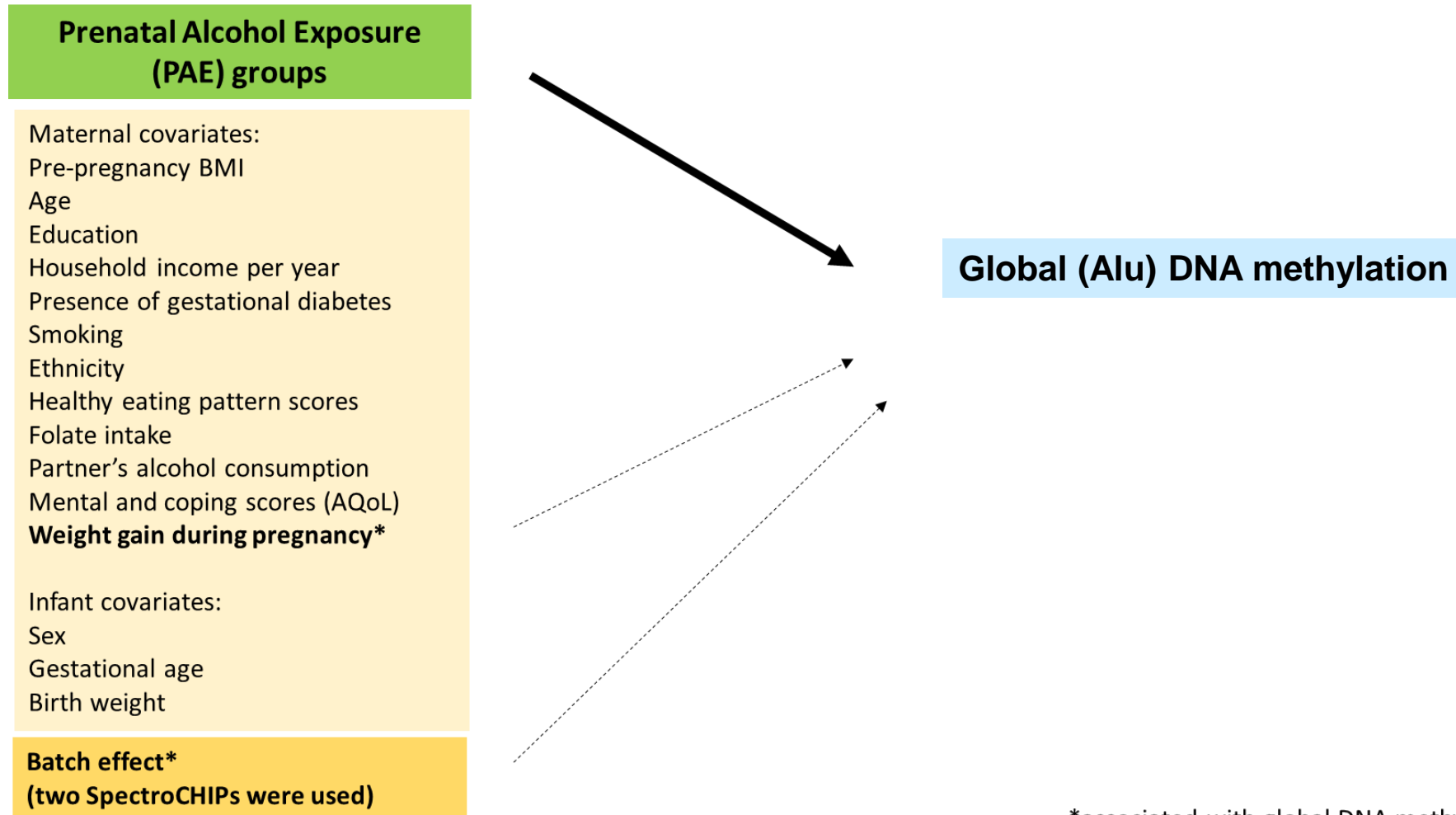
- Placenta, n=187
- ≥ 3 tech reps



Defined common patterns of alcohol exposure in 3 tiers



Statistical model



*associated with global DNA methylation

Univariate model

Tier 1	31 ab-stainers	Any alcohol in pregnancy; n=156; (1.3%, p=0.004)
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Univariate model

Tier 1	31 ab-stainers	Any alcohol in pregnancy; n=156; (1.3%, p=0.004)	
Tier2	31 ab-stainers	Any level of alcohol in T1 only; n=77; (1.3%, p=0.009)	Any level of alcohol throughout pregnancy; n=79; (1.3%, 0.007)

Univariate model

Tier 1	31 ab-stainers	Any alcohol in pregnancy; n=156; (1.3%, p=0.004)					
Tier2	31 ab-stainers	Any level of alcohol in T1 only; n=77; (1.3%, p=0.009)			Any level of alcohol throughout pregnancy; n=79; (1.3%, 0.007)		
Tier 3	31 ab-stainers	Low; n=30; (0.6%, 0.3)	Mod.-high; n=25; (1.6%, 0.009)	Binge; n=22; (1.8%, 0.005)	Low in T1, low-mod. in T2/T3; n=15; (1.3%, 0.08)	Mod.-high in T1, low-high in T2/T3; n=28; (1.5%, 0.012)	Binge pre-aware, low-mod in T2/T3; n=36; (1.2%, 0.038)

Multivariate model

Adjusted for maternal weight gain during pregnancy, SpectroCHIP batch.

Tier 1	31 ab-stainers	Any alcohol in pregnancy; n=156; (0.6%, p=0.108)					
Tier 2	31 ab-stainers	Any level of alcohol in T1 only; n=77; (0.6%, p=0.158)			Any level of alcohol throughout pregnancy; n=79; (0.7%, 0.117)		
Tier 3	31 ab-stainers	Low; n=30; (0.3%, 0.619)	Mod.-high; n=25; (0.7%, 0.19)	Binge; n=22; (1.0%, 0.074)	Low in T1, low-mod. in T2/T3; n=15; (0.8%, 0.211)	Mod.-high in T1, low-high in T2/T3; n=28; (0.90%, 0.084)	Binge pre-aware, low-mod in T2/T3; n=36; 0.50%, 0.34)

Multivariate model, males only

Adjusted for maternal weight gain during pregnancy, technical variable (batch effect).

Tier 1	14 ab-stainers	Any alcohol in pregnancy; n=75; (1.0%, p=0.058)	
Tier2	14 ab-stainers	Any level of alcohol in T1 only; n=33; (0.5%, p=0.342)	Any level of alcohol throughout pregnancy; n=42; (1.5%, 0.01)

Conclusions

Pilot study: limited evidence that common levels of prenatal alcohol exposure change the biology of the placenta; more evidence in male offspring but we need to look at many more samples (but need \$\$)

And need to consider all possible confounders, modifiers etc

Discussion

- Similar null findings to previous study
 - *Wilhelm-Benartzi et al Environ. Health Perspect. 120(2), 296–302 (2012).*
- Similar effect sizes to other environmental exposures
- Consistent with previous studies of sex-specific effects in placenta
- Functional consequences?

Future work

- Repeat in larger study, $n > 2000$
- Epigenome-wide analysis

AQUA



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