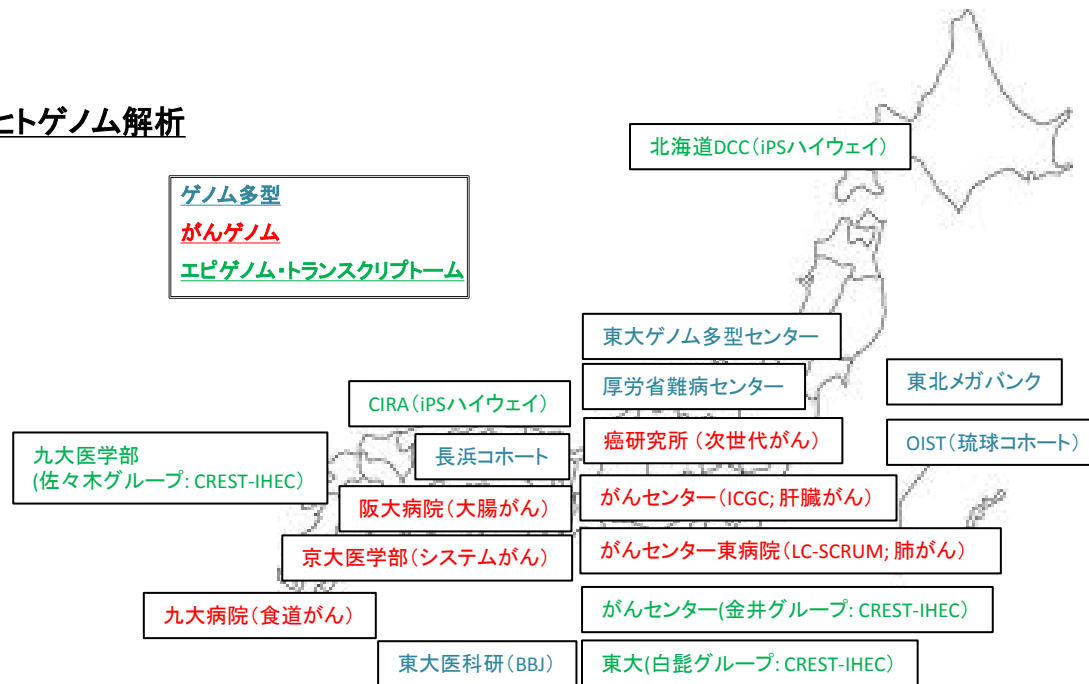


疾患ヒトゲノム変異の 生物学的機能注釈を目指した 多階層オミクスデータの統合

東京大学新領域創成科学研究科
菅野純夫



全国に展開するヒトゲノム解析



ゲノムデータは急速に蓄積している

ヒトオミクスデータ推定蓄積量

ゲノム多型(WGS/WES): >2000人

がんゲノム(WGS/WES/Target Seq): >1000症例

トランスクリプトーム(RNA Seq): >1000例

エピゲノム(BS/ChIP Seq): <100例

+培養細胞+PDX+モデル系:>5000例

+マウス等モデル生物: ???例

+個別研究者の蓄積するオミクス情報: ???例

多くの生物種に応用可能

データ統合が目指すヒトゲノム臨床応用研究(がんへの応用を例に)

WGS/WES解析



Regulatory SNVsの解析

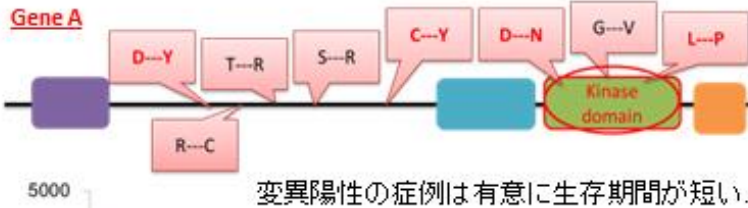
SNV on promoter of the BRAF gene

chr7:140625001, G>A
Frequency: 1/26 cell lines

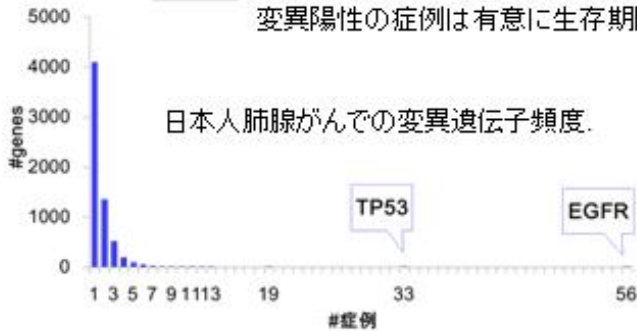


Coding SNVsの解析例

Gene A

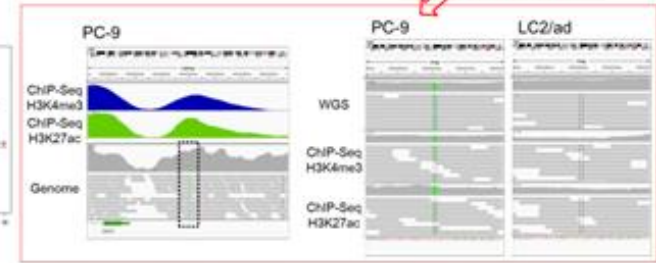


変異陽性の症例は有意に生存期間が短い。



日本人肺腺がんでの変異遺伝子頻度。

・症例間で変異遺伝子が重複することは例外的な遺伝子を除いて、まれ



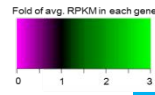
・ Passenger 変異 <-> Driver 変異の区分が困難

・ Regulatory SNP についての情報が圧倒的に不足



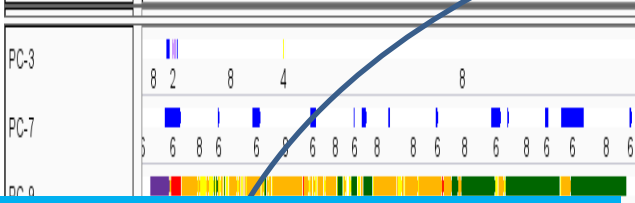
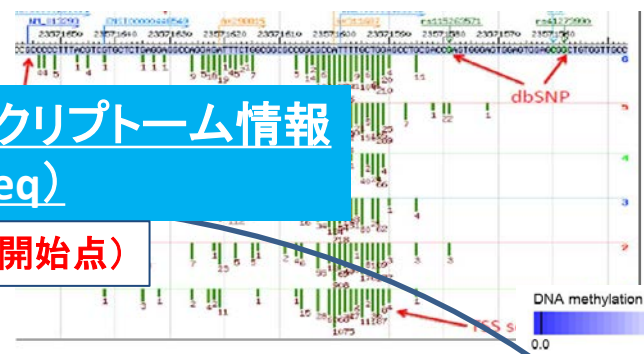
ゲノム情報が創薬ゲノミクス・臨床応用へ直結しない

ヒト応用研究を志向したオミクス情報の統合 (EGFR遺伝子を例に)



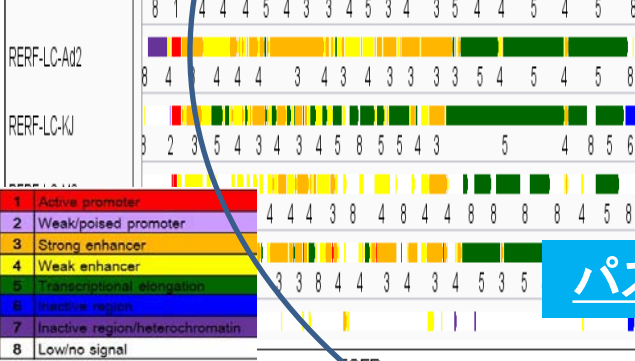
**転写開始点/トランスクリプトーム情報
(TSS/RNA Seq)**

(発現量と転写開始点)

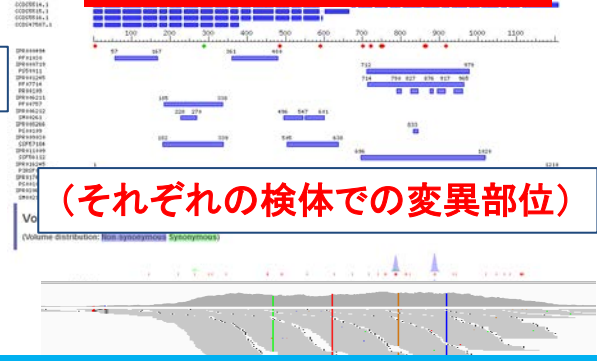


クロマチン情報 (ChIP Seq)

(ChrHMMパターンで示すヒストン修飾)



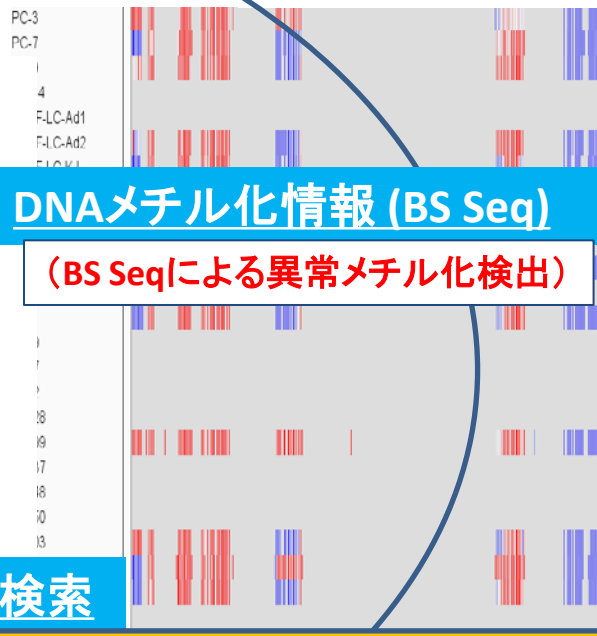
**ヒトゲノム
変異情報の統合**



(それぞれの検体での変異部位)

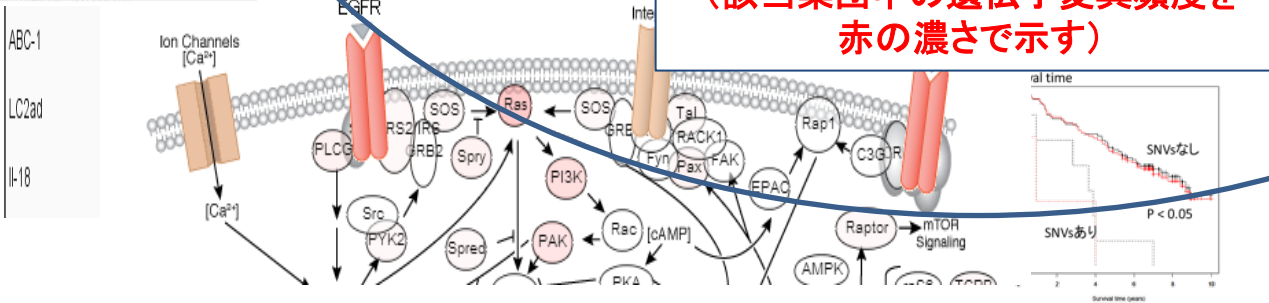
DNAメチル化情報 (BS Seq)

(BS Seqによる異常メチル化検出)



パスウェイマップ (文献情報) からの検索

(該当集団中の遺伝子変異頻度を
赤の濃さで示す)



モデル系とのさらなる統合

データベースの公開

- DataBase of Transcriptional Start Sites -
DBTSS

Release 9.0 Updated (September 15 2014)
Based on UCSC hg38, mm1

The screenshot displays the DBTSS website interface. On the left, there are several search panels: 'Database Search' with a keyword search box and species dropdown; 'Human Chromatin Features' with a search box for genomic position; 'Search from SNP (dbSNP)' with a search box for rs375229869; 'Search from somatic mutation' with a search box for BRAF; and 'Search from SNV-enriched Genes in Cancers' with a dropdown menu for Lung adenocarcinoma. The main content area is titled 'About this database' and contains text describing the database's purpose and features. A browser window is overlaid on the page, showing a genomic track visualization with various data layers. A large blue arrow points from the browser window towards the right side of the slide.

Genome

Transcriptome

Epigenome

DNA methylation

Histone modifications

Further integration with

Image data

Clinical information

Search for novel/more useful biomarkers at "bulk" level

Database for multi-omics analysis

Data contents

Number of dataset

Data contents

	Human	Mouse	Malaria	Chyzon	Rat	Chimpanzee	Macaque
TSS-seq	73	7	1	1	1	1	2
RNA-seq	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
ChIP-seq	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIP-seq	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
BS-seq	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
ChromHMM	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
SNV	49	0	0	0	0	0	0

Clinical samples

Data contents

Data provider	Cancer type	Number of samples	Reference
National Cancer Center Hospital East and University of Tokyo	Lung adenocarcinoma	97	PLoS One. 2013 Sep 12;8(9):e73484.
National Cancer Center Hospital East	Small cell lung cancers	57	J Thorac Oncol. 2014 Sep;9(9):1324-31.
ICGC	43 of ICGC DCC Project Codes	6,590	https://dcc.icgc.org/
Dr. Meyerson's Lab.	Lung adenocarcinoma	183	Cell. 2012 Sep 14;150(6):1107-20.
Dr. Ogawa's Lab.	Myelodysplasia	29	Nature. 2011 Sep 11;478(7367):64-9
	Clear-cell renal cell carcinoma	106	Nat Genet. 2013 Aug;45(8):860-7
TCGA	Gastric adenocarcinoma	295	Nature. Published online 23 July 2014
	Urothelial bladder carcinoma	131	Nature. 507 (7492):315-22.
	Glioblastoma	291	Cell. 155 (2):462-477.
	Clear cell renal cell carcinoma	446	Nature. 499 (7456):43-49.
	Endometrial carcinoma	373	Nature. 497 (7447):67-73.
	Acute myeloid leukemia	200	NEJM. 368:2059-2074.
	Breast tumors	507	Nature. 490 (7418):61-70.
	Squamous cell lung cancers	178	Nature. 489 (7417):519:525.
	Colon and rectal cancer	224	Nature. 487 (7407):330-337.
	Ovarian carcinoma	316	Nature. 474 (7353):609-615.
	Glioblastoma	91	Nature. 455 (7216):1061-1068.
HGVD	Normal (Japanese)	1,208	URL: http://www.genome.med.kyoto-u.ac.jp/SnpDB
Total		11,322	

+ファーマコゲノミクス(>2000)+ 東大多型センターとのリンク

A

- DataBase of Transcriptional Start Sites -
DBTSS

Release 9.0 Updated (September 15 2014)
 Based on UCSC hg38, mm10

Top |

Database Search

Keyword Search

Species: H. sapiens

Keyword:

Lift over: hg38

Human Chromatin Features

Search

Search from Genomic Position:

Search from SNP (dbSNP rsID):

Search from SNV (COSMIC; somatic; mutation):

Search from SNV-enriched Gene in Cancers: Lung adenocarcinoma

SNV Summary in Cancers:

Pathway Map

Species: H. sapiens

About this database

Welcome to DBTSS (DataBase of Transcriptional Start Sites)

To support transcriptional regulation studies, we have constructed the DBTSS (DataBase of Transcriptional Start Sites), which represents exact positions of transcriptional start sites (TSSs) in the genome based on our unique experimentally validated TSS sequencing method, TSS-seq.

This database includes TSS data of a major part of human adult and embryonic tissues are covered. DBTSS now contains 491 million TSS tag sequences for collected from a total of 20 tissues and 7 cell cultures. We also integrated our newly generated RNA-seq data of subcellular- fractionated RNAs and ChIP-seq data of histone modifications, RNA polymerase II and several transcriptional regulatory factors in cultured cell lines. We also included recently accumulating external epigenomic data, such as chromatin map of the ENCODE project.

In this update, we further associated those TSS information with public and original SNV data, in order to identify single nucleotide variations (SNVs) in the regulatory regions.

It is believed that single nucleotide variations (SNVs) in the transcriptional regulatory regions are responsible for many human diseases, including cancers. However, it remains difficult to identify functionally relevant SNVs from those having no explicit biological consequences. In this version of DBTSS, we attempt to associate SNVs with the omics information of the surrounding regions. We used SNVs which we identified from genomic analyses of various types of cancers, including somatic mutations of 100 lung adenocarcinoma and lung small cell carcinoma. For germline variations, we used SNVs in dbSNP as well as our unique dataset of variations in 1000 Japanese individuals. We integrated those SNV information with our original datasets of TSS-seq, RNA-seq, ChIP-seq of representative histone modifications and Bisulfite Sequencing of cytosine methylations of DNA. Particular, we present multi-omics data of 26 lung adenocarcinoma cells line for which TSS-seq, RNA-seq, ChIP-seq and BS-seq together with whole genome sequencing are collected from the same materials. We further connected the multi-omics data of model organisms by genome-genome alignment. We provide a unique data resource to investigate what genomic features are observed in a particular genomic coordinates in a wide variety of samples.

These data can be browsed in our new viewer which also supports versatile search conditions of users. We believe new DBTSS is helpful to understand biological consequences of the massively identified TSSs and identify human genetic valuations which are associated with disordered transcriptional regulations.

References

Suzuki A, Mimaki S, Yamane Y, Kawase A, Matsushima K, Suzuki M, Goto K, Sugano S, Esumi H, Suzuki Y, Tsuchihara K. Identification and characterization of cancer mutations in Japanese lung adenocarcinoma without sequencing of normal tissue counterparts. *PLoS One*. 2013 Sep 12;8(9).

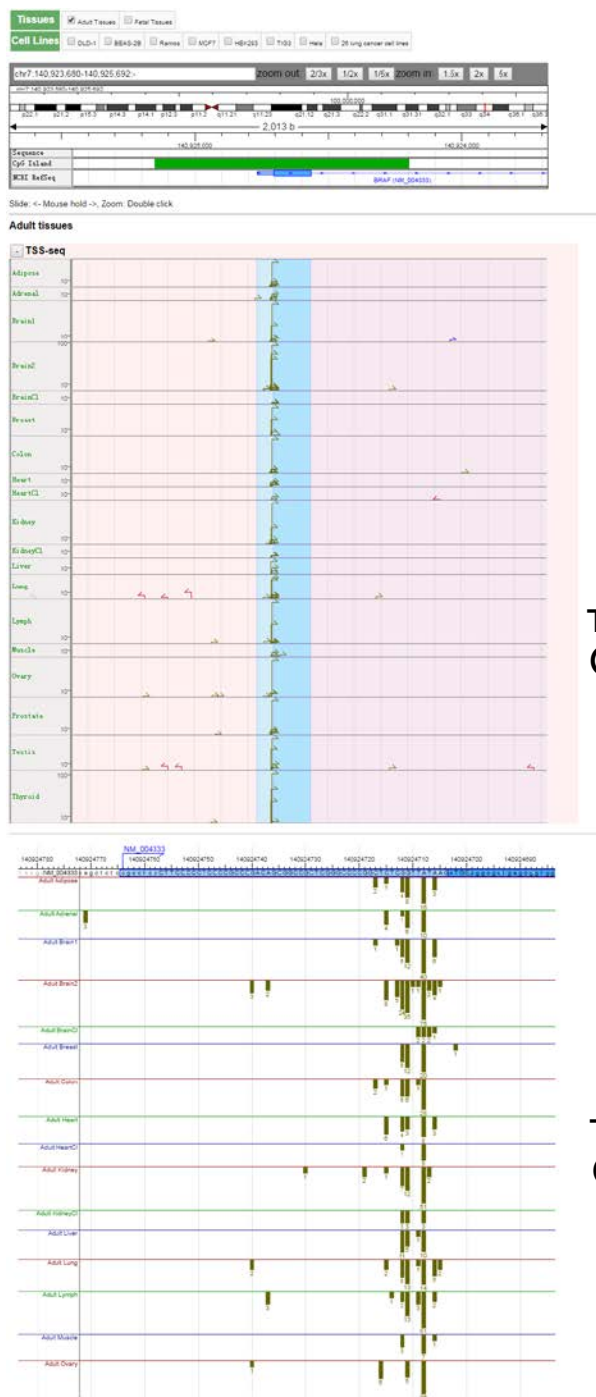
Yamashita R, Sugano S, Suzuki Y, Nakai K. DBTSS: DataBase of Transcriptional Start Sites progress report in 2012. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2012 Jan 40(Database issue):D150-4.

Yamashita R, Sathira NP, Kanai A, Tanimoto K, Arauchi T, Tanaka Y, Hashimoto S, Sugano S, Nakai K, Suzuki Y. (2011) Genome-wide characterization of transcriptional start sites in humans by integrative transcriptome analysis. *Genome Res*. 2011 Mar 3.

Tsuchihara K, Suzuki Y, Wakaguni H, Ine T, Tanimoto K, Hashimoto S, Matsushima K, Mizushima Sugano J, Yamashita R, Nakai K, Bentley D, Esumi H and Sugano S. (2009) Massive transcriptional start site analysis of human genes in hypoxia cells. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2009 Feb 22.

News

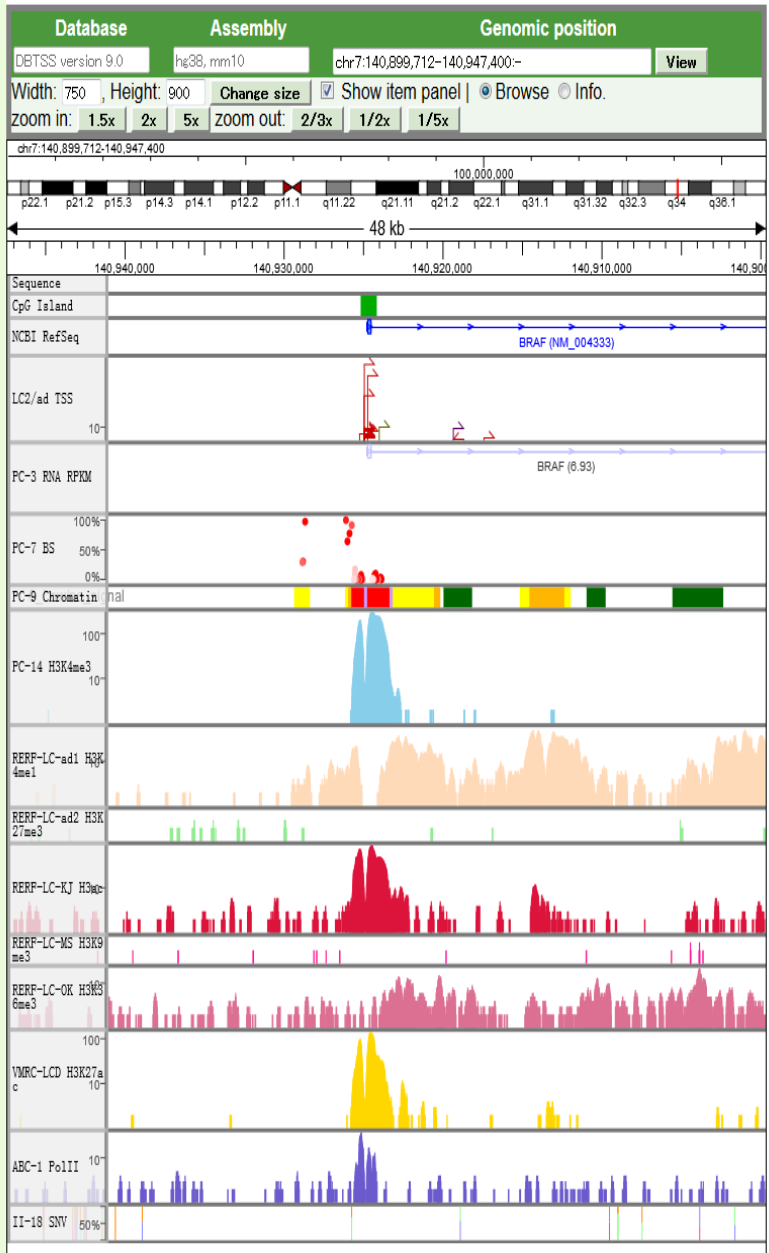
- 15 Sep. 2014. [New DBTSS opened](#)

B

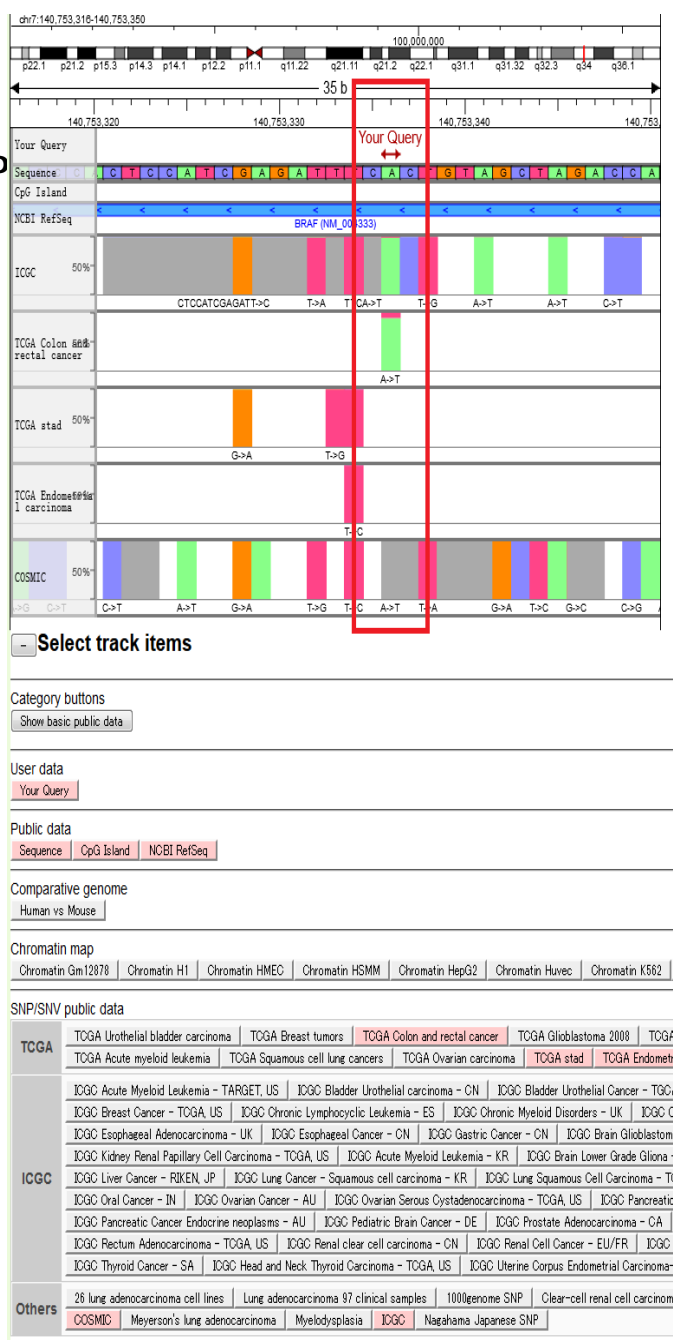
**TSS Overview
(Upper panel)**

**TSS Details
(Lower panel)**

Figure 1

C**Genome viewer (Multi-omics Data)****D****Viewer contro****Gene model****TSS-Seq****RNA-Seq****BS-Seq****ChromHMM**

H3K4me3 H3K27me3 H3K9Ac H3K27Ac
H3K4me H3K9me3 H3K36me3
Pol II
SNV

ChIP-Seq**Figure 1**

検索例1

SNV on promoter of BRAF

chr7:140625001, G>A

Frequency: 1/26 cell lines

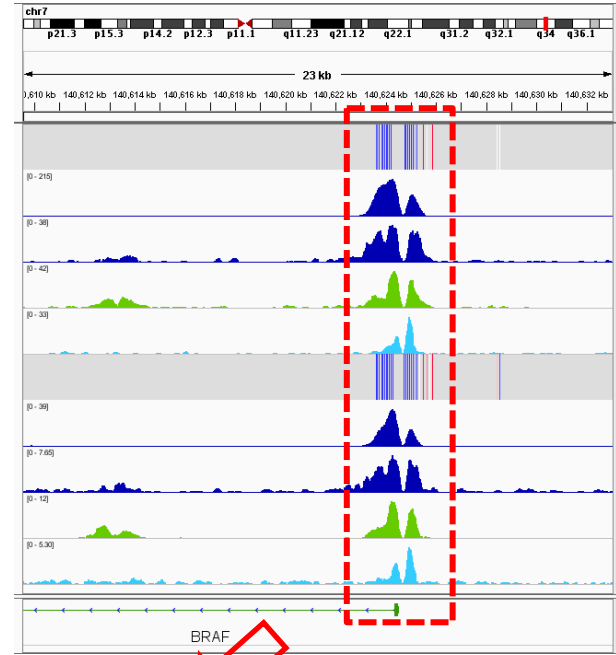
＝疾患ゲノムのその座標で“何が起きているのか”を網羅的に検索

このゲノム変異はエピゲノム、トランスクリプトームに変化を与えない。

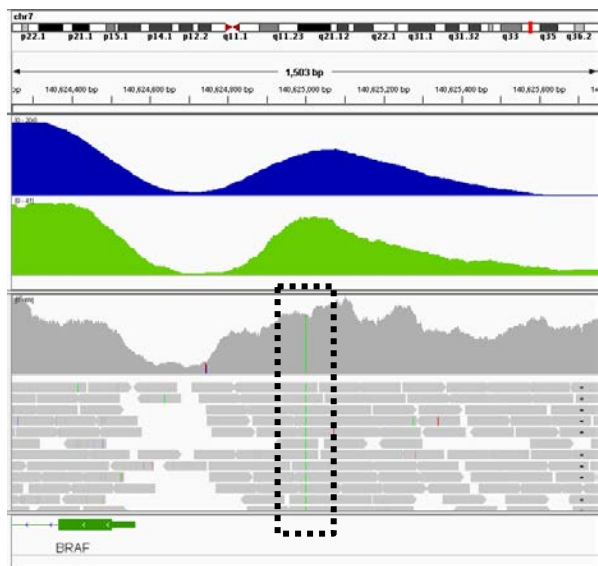


中立変異の可能性が高い？

- PC-9 DNA methyl
- PC-9 H3K4me3
- PC-9 H3K9/14ac
- PC-9 H3K27ac
- PC-9 Pol II
- LC2/ad DNA methyl
- LC2/ad H3K4me3
- LC2/ad H3K9/14ac
- LC2/ad H3K27ac
- LC2/ad Pol II

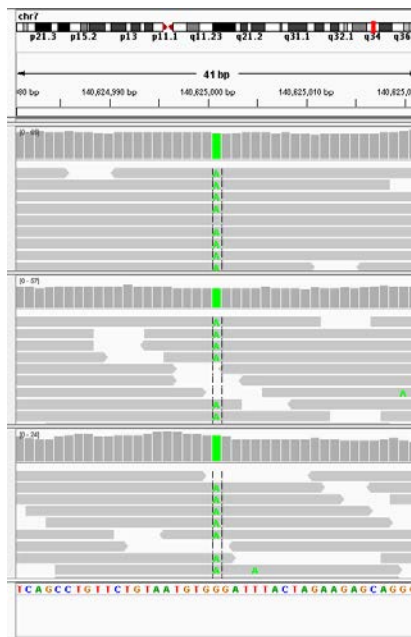


PC-9



ChIP-Seq
H3K4me3
ChIP-Seq
H3K27ac
Genome

PC-9



WGS
ChIP-Seq
H3K4me3
ChIP-Seq
H3K27ac

LC2/ad



A

TSS Viewer: [BRAP](#)

Description	Mutation frequency		
	Upstream distal: -50k to -1	Upstream proximal: -1k to -1	Gene body
Clear-cell renal cell carcinoma by Dr. Ogawa's Lab.	0/106	0/106	0/106
ICGC: Acute Myeloid Leukemia - KR	1/78	1/78	1/78
ICGC: Acute Myeloid Leukemia - TARGET, US	0/2	0/2	0/2
ICGC: Bladder Urothelial Cancer - TGCA, US	1/128	1/128	1/128
ICGC: Bladder Urothelial carcinoma - CN	1/103	1/103	1/103
ICGC: Bone Cancer - UK	0/66	0/66	0/66
ICGC: Brain Glioblastoma Multiforme - TCGA, US	5/268	5/268	5/268
ICGC: Brain Lower Grade Glioma - TCGA, US	1/268	1/268	1/268
ICGC: Breast Cancer - TCGA, US	1/943	1/943	1/943
ICGC: Breast Triple Negative/Lobular Cancer - UK	1/117	1/117	1/117
ICGC: Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia - ES	1/109	1/109	1/109
ICGC: Chronic Myeloid Disorders - UK	0/129	0/129	0/129
ICGC: Colon Adenocarcinoma - TCGA, US	25/216	25/216	25/216
ICGC: Early Onset Prostate Cancer - DE	1/11	1/11	1/11
ICGC: Esophageal Adenocarcinoma - UK	1/16	1/16	1/16
ICGC: Esophageal Cancer - CN	0/88	0/88	0/88
ICGC: Gastric Adenocarcinoma - TCGA, US	3/289	3/289	3/289
ICGC: Gastric Cancer - CN	0/9	0/9	0/9
ICGC: Head and Neck Thyroid Carcinoma - TCGA, US	232/393	232/393	232/393
ICGC: Kidney Renal Clear Cell Carcinoma -	1/404	1/404	1/404

Multi-omics data in cell lines

Cell	RNA-Seq (RPKM)	H3K4me3 (proximal)	H3K4me1 (distal)	H3K27ac (distal)	PollI (proximal)	H3K36me (gene body)	H3K27me3 (gene body)	H3K27me3 (distal)
A427	6.8	137.4	5.6	15.1	0	2	0.6	0.5
A549	3.4	34.1	0	6.7	16.8	1.6	0.3	0.4
ABC1	3.5	32.4	0	5.2	0	1.8	0.4	0.6
H1299	2.8	176.5	262.9	71.9	850.3	2.3	0.5	0.8
H1437	3	40.8	0	0	0	1.7	0.2	0.2
H1648	7.5	43.4	0	14.5	6.1	2.9	0.4	0.6
H1650	5.8	66.1	0	25.3	33	2.7	0.5	0.6

B ErbB / HER Signaling

Cancer type: Lung adenocarcinoma 26 cell lines (each) | Cell: LC2/ad | Unit: RPKM

Tint control: light deep

Coloring: RPKM: 0 255<

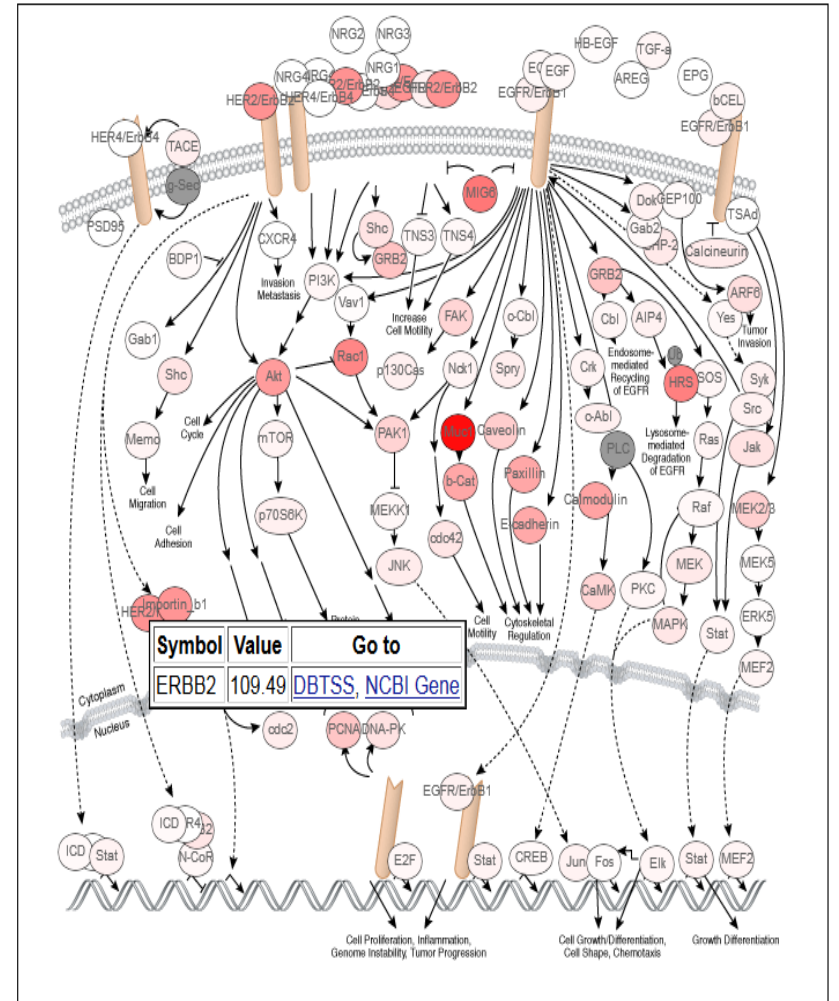


Figure 2

データバンク機関の機能補完

データ生産者

病院



ゲノムセンター



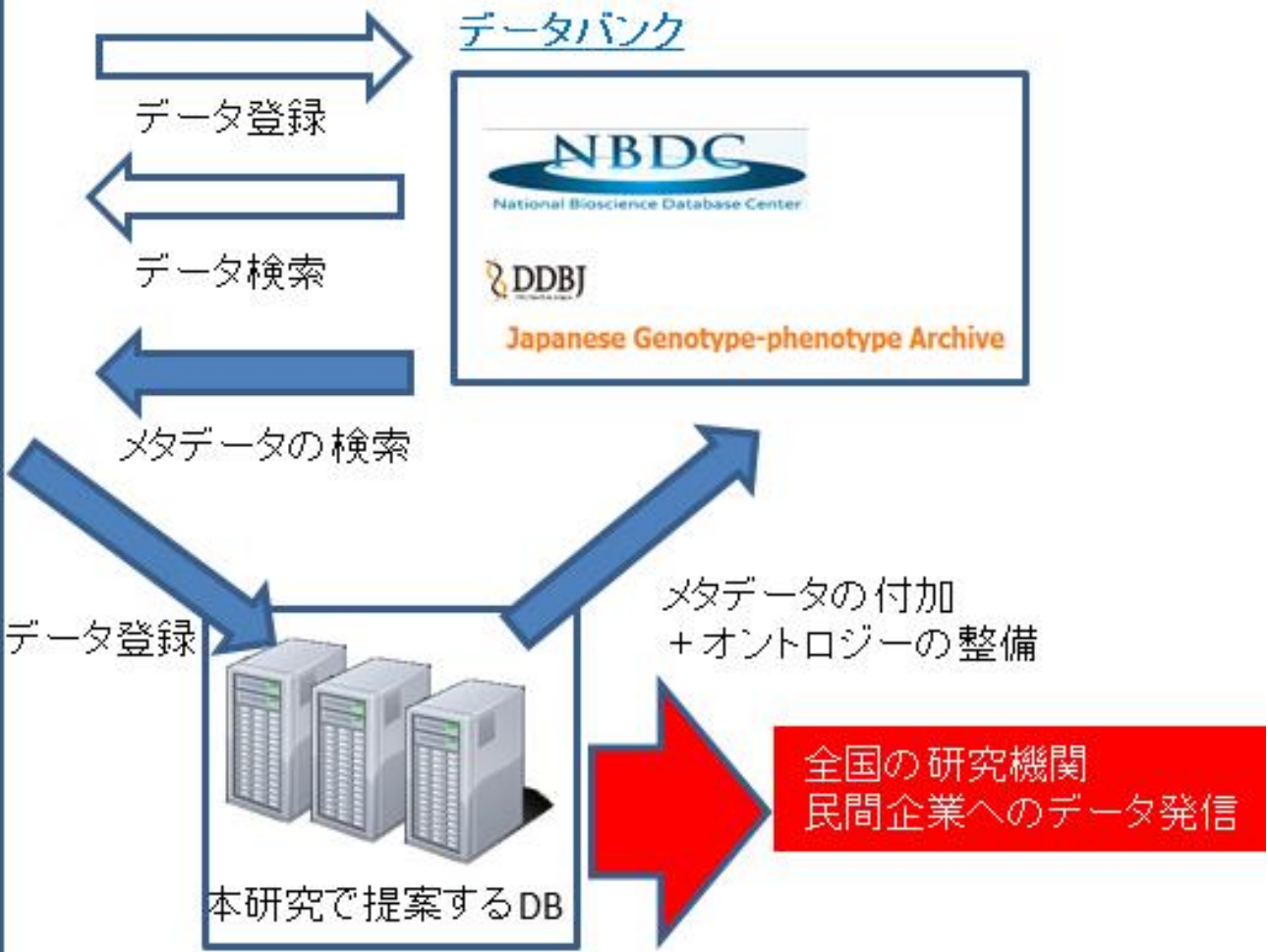
個別研究者



提案者自身



配列データへのメタデータの体系的付加



検索例 (部分的には作成済み)

検索 (テキスト検索)

Database of Transcriptional Start Sites (公開DB)

キーワード検索

遺伝子変異からの検索

変異濃縮のみられるパスウェイ検索

検索 (クリックابلマップ)

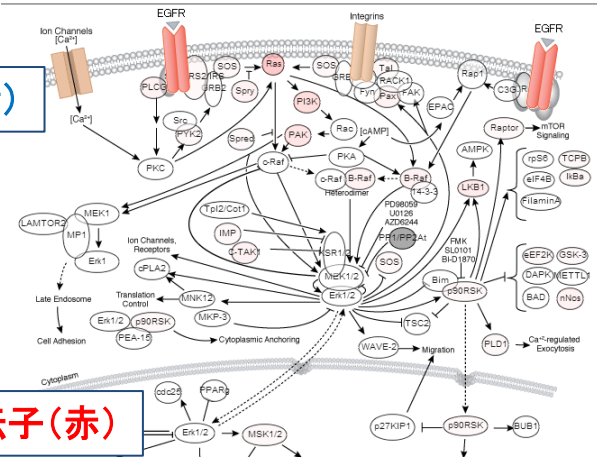
JHEC (非公開DB)

非喫煙者に変異の多い遺伝子 (青)

喫煙者に変異の多い遺伝子 (赤)

KEGGからの自動生成

(該当集団中の遺伝子変異頻度を赤の濃さで示す)



文献(ウェブ)からのマニュアル描画

結果表示 (変異情報)

変異パターン/頻度

変異パターン/症例別

変異アノテーション (COSMIC/polyphen)

結果表示 (ゲノムブラウザ)

遺伝子モデル

トランスクリプトーム

DNAメチル化

変異パターン/頻度

ヒストン修飾

変異パターン/症例別

結果表示 (比較ゲノム)

ヒトデータ

マウスデータ

ヒト疾患ゲノム統合DB (DBTSSの拡張):

KERO(Kashiwa Encyclopedia of Regulatory Omics)

ヒトゲノム・エピゲノム・トランスクリプトームデータの統合

ヒト疾患ゲノム変異への機能的注釈

パターン検索システムの開発と実装

<http://dbtss.hgc.jp/>



オミクスデータ統合が加速するヒトゲノム臨床応用研究

＝疾患ゲノムのその座標で“何が起きているのか”を網羅的に検索

メンバー

菅野(東大): 研究の統括/医科研スパコンの運用

若栗、鈴木(東大): データの加工とデータベース設計

土原(がんセンター): ヒト疾患応用研究を志向した検索システムの実装

河野(DBCLS): データベースの構築、オントロジーの整備

