

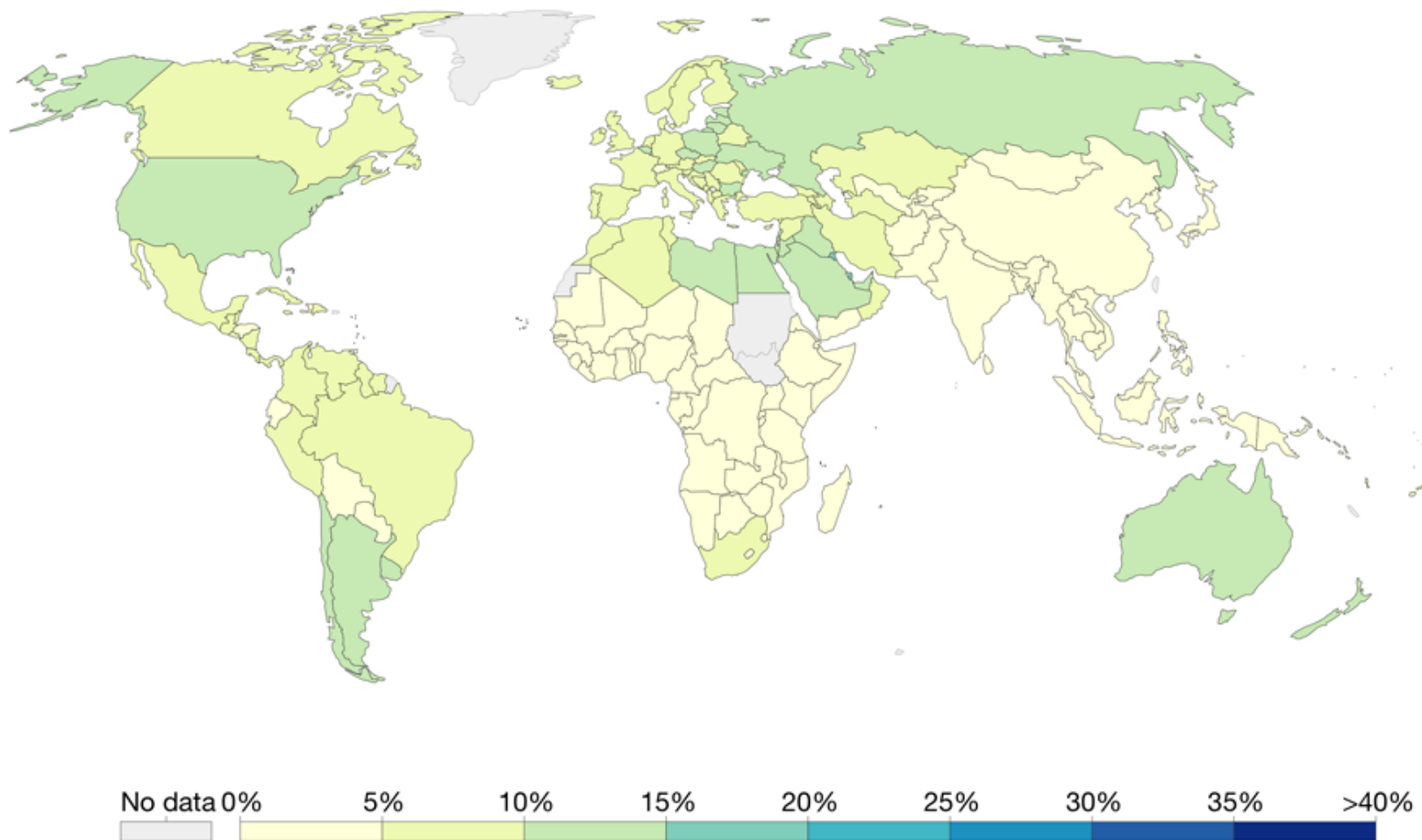
Environmental exposures and mechanisms of transgenerational epigenetic inheritance

To eat or not to eat: Is that the (only) question?

Raquel Chamorro-Garcia
Assistant Professor
Department of Microbiology and Environmental Toxicology
University of California, Santa Cruz

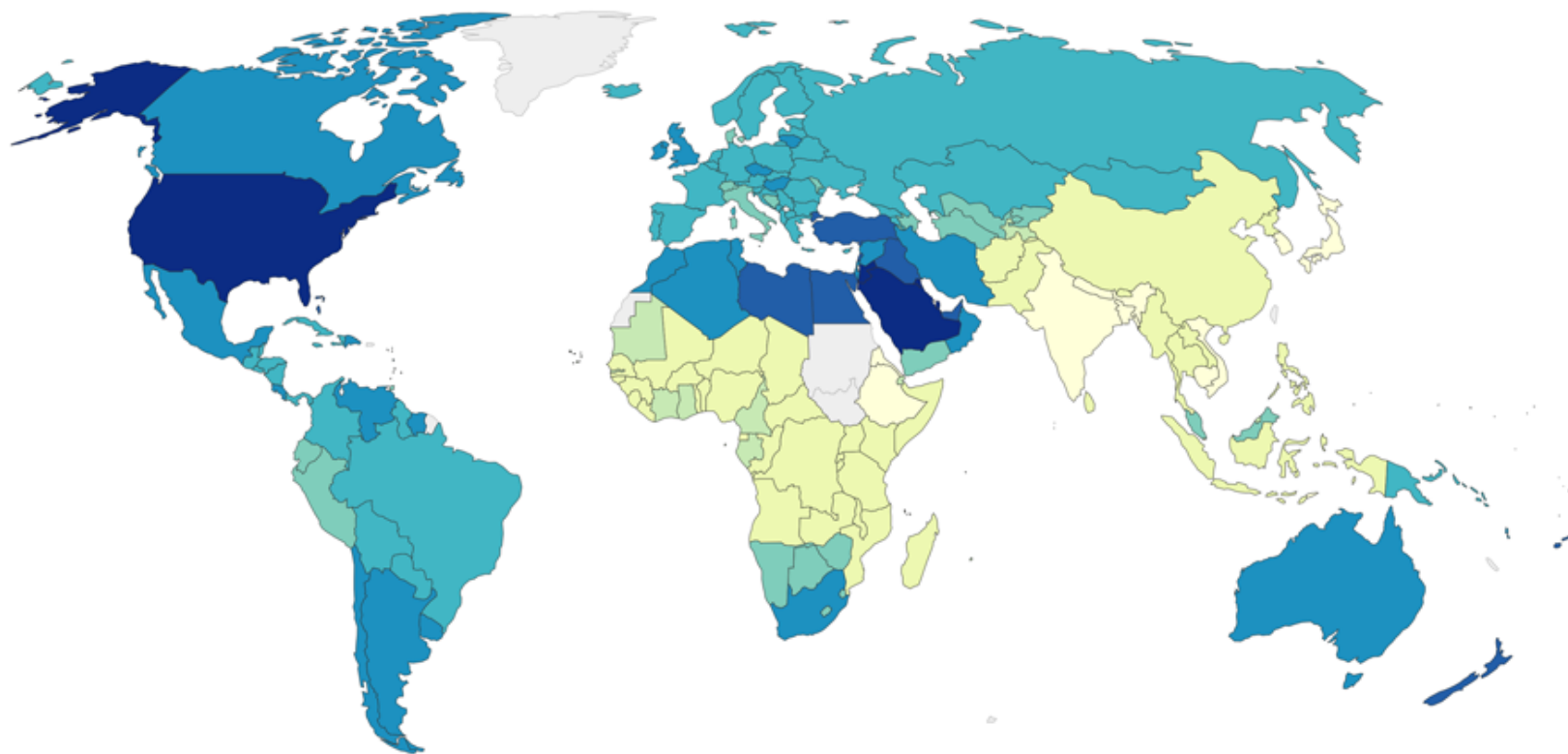
Share of adults that are obese, 1975

Obesity is defined as having a body-mass index (BMI) equal to or greater than 30. BMI is a person's weight in kilograms divided by his or her height in metres squared.



Share of adults that are obese, 2016

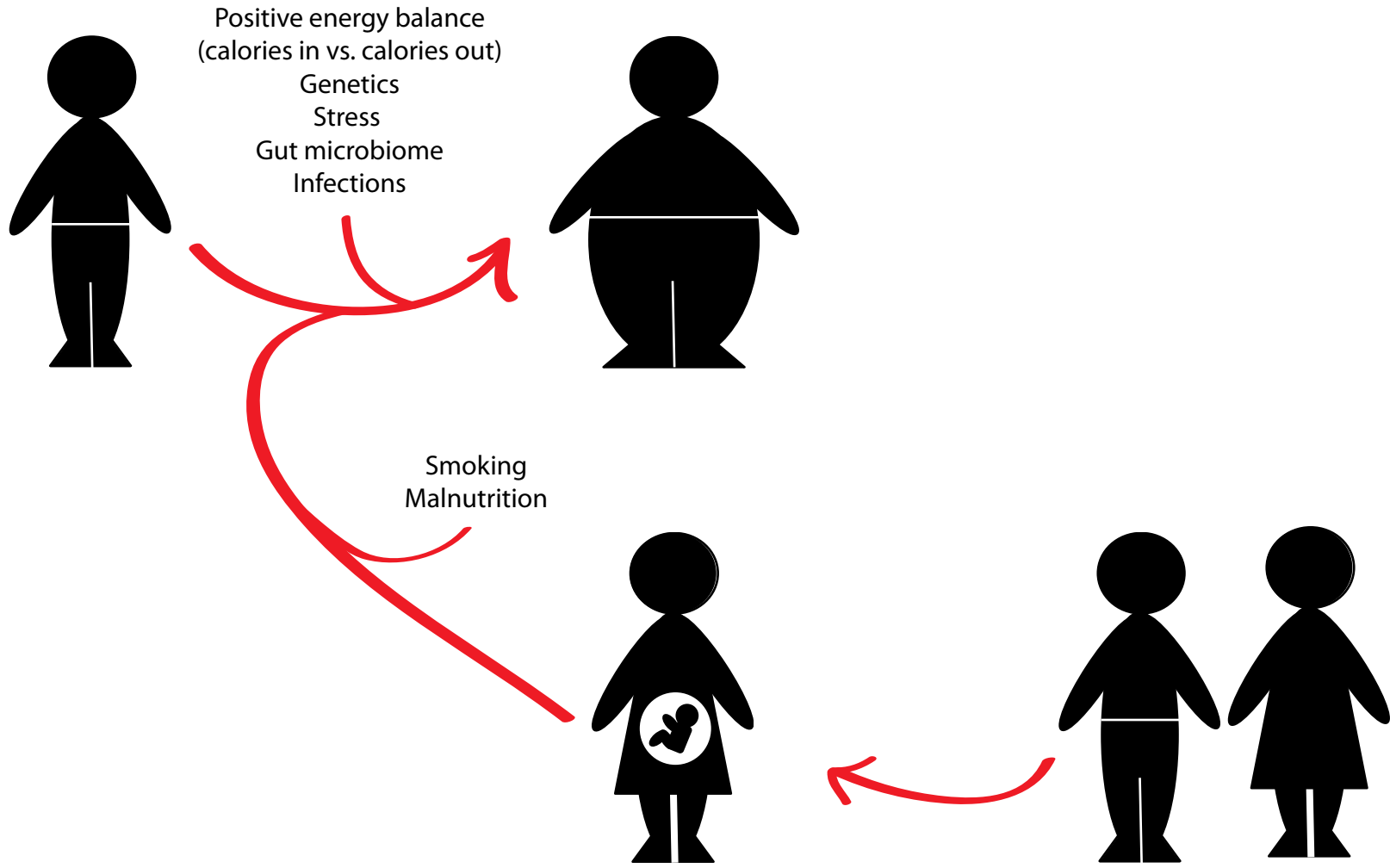
Obesity is defined as having a body-mass index (BMI) equal to or greater than 30. BMI is a person's weight in kilograms divided by his or her height in metres squared.



Global impact of obesity

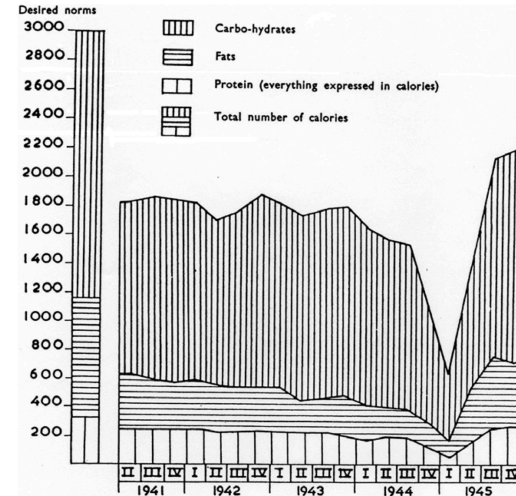
Global Burden of Obesity		
Health	Economy	Social
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cardiovascular disease• Diabetes• Musculoskeletal disorders• Cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$2.0 trillion worldwide• Direct costs• Indirect costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing countries cannot afford the costs• Stigma

Contributing factors to obesity



Multigenerational studies in humans

Dutch famine



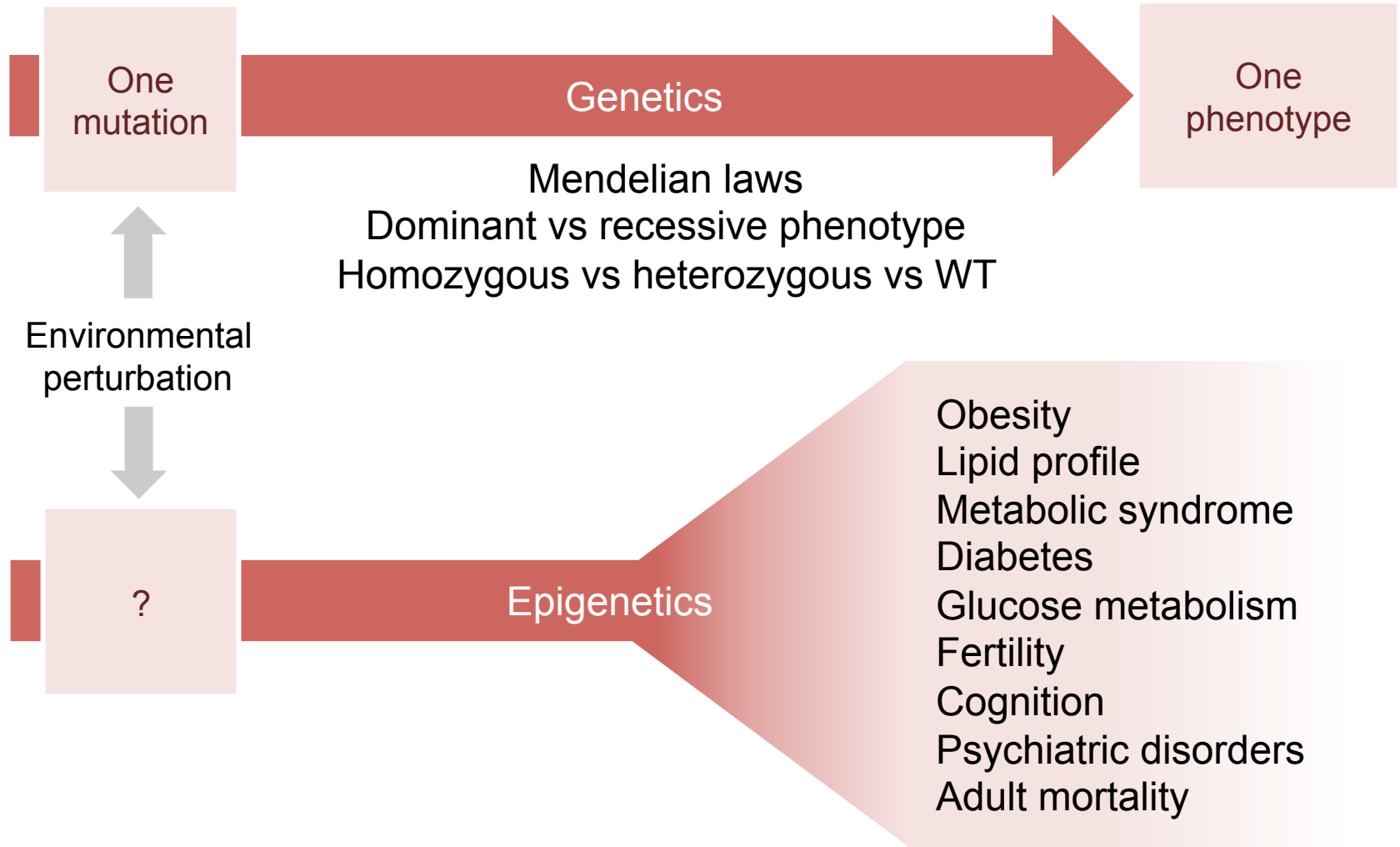
Lumey & Poppel, 2013



Obesity, lipid profile, metabolic syndrome
 Diabetes, glucose metabolism
 Fertility
 Cognition, psychiatric disorders
 Adult mortality

Poor health

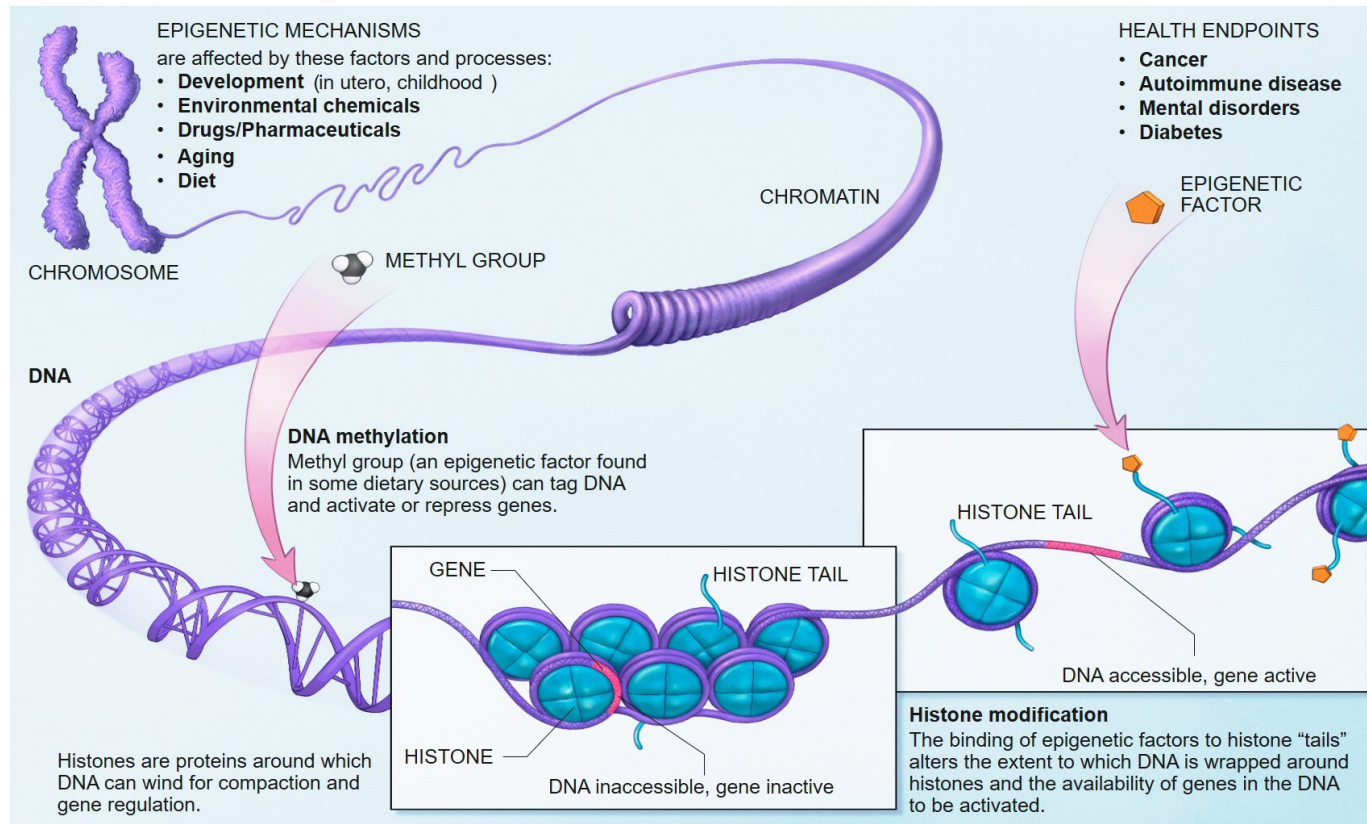
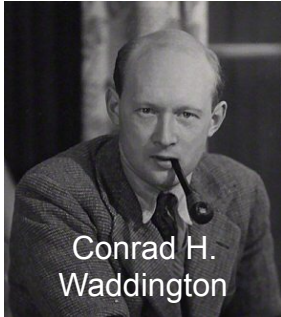
Multigenerational inheritance



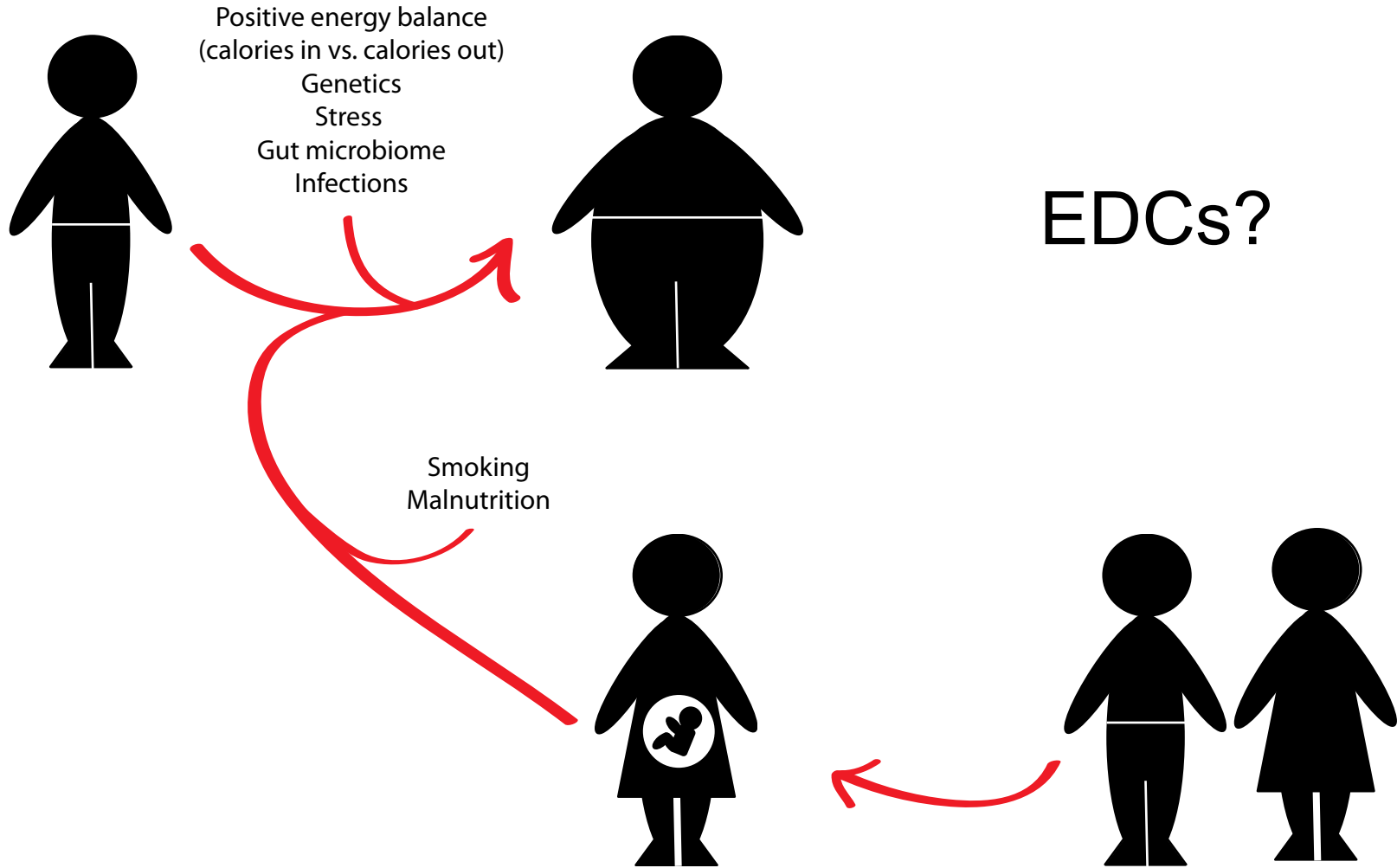
Epigenetics

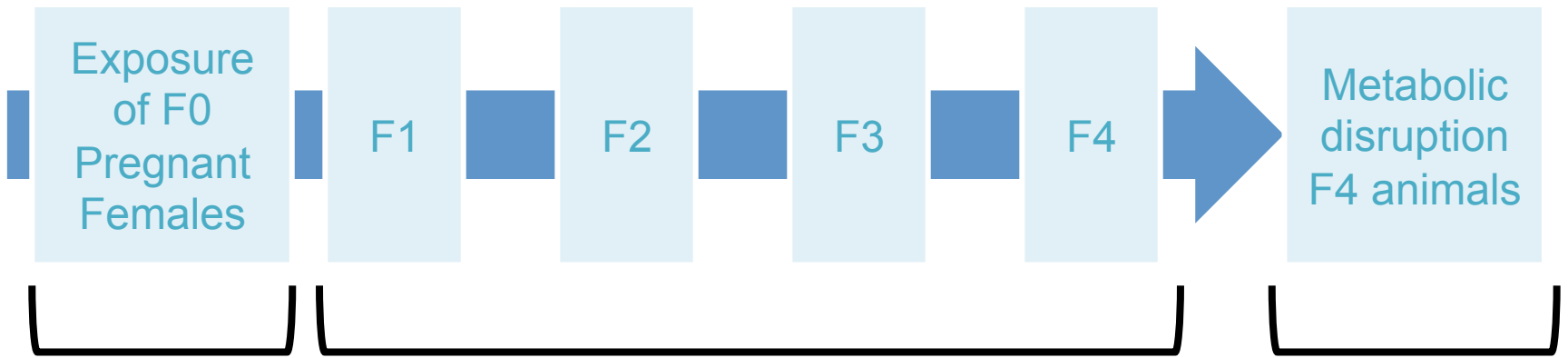
Alterations that lead to a “stably heritable phenotype resulting from changes in a chromosome without alterations in the DNA sequence”

- Cold Spring Harbor Conference, 2008



Contributing factors to obesity





Initial alteration

Transgenerational epigenetic inheritance

Final endpoint



Modes of action
Target tissues

Which parental line?
Epigenetic marks in germline

Epigenetic
Characterization

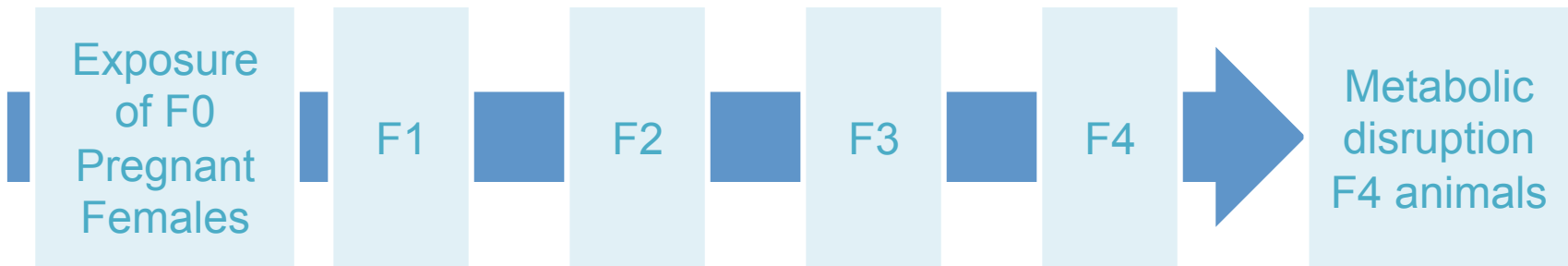
DNA methylation
Histone modifications
Noncoding RNAs

Mechanisms of propagation?
Epigenetic reprogramming?

Tributyltin	}	EDCs
Phthalates		
Methoxychlor		
Glyphosate		
Dioxin		
BPA		
Caloric restriction	}	Diets
High-fat diet		

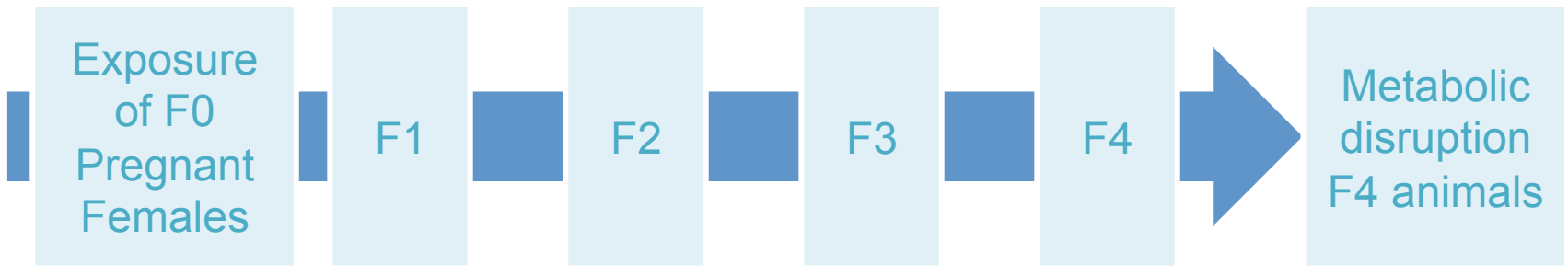
Chamorro-Garcia et al., 2013
Skinner et al., 2013
Tracey et al., 2013
Manikkam et al., 2013
Manikkam et al., 2014

Öst et al., 2014
Chamorro-Garcia et al., 2017
Camacho et al., 2018
Kubsad et al., 2019
Diaz-Castillo et al., 2019

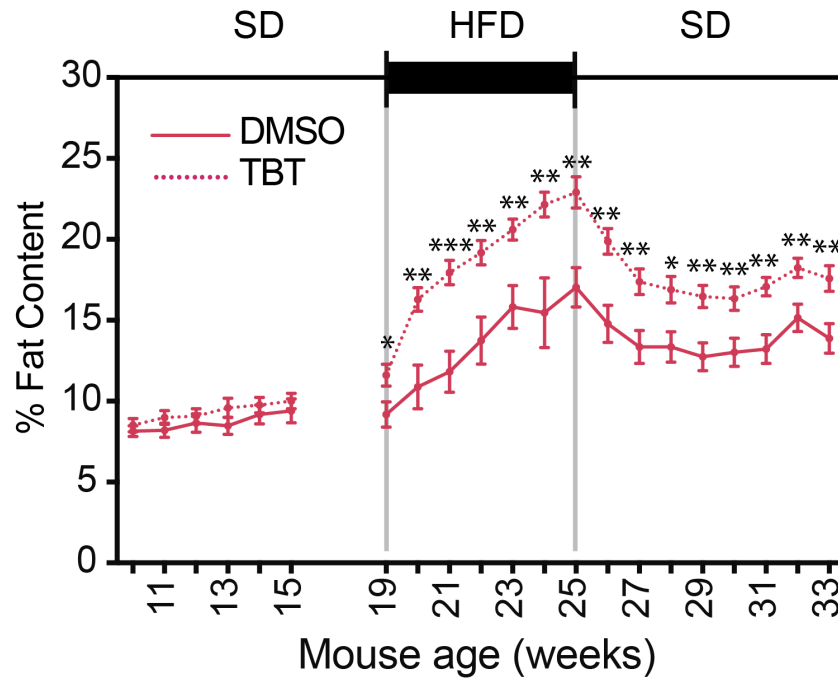


Tributyltin
Biocide
Seafood
Metabolic disruptor

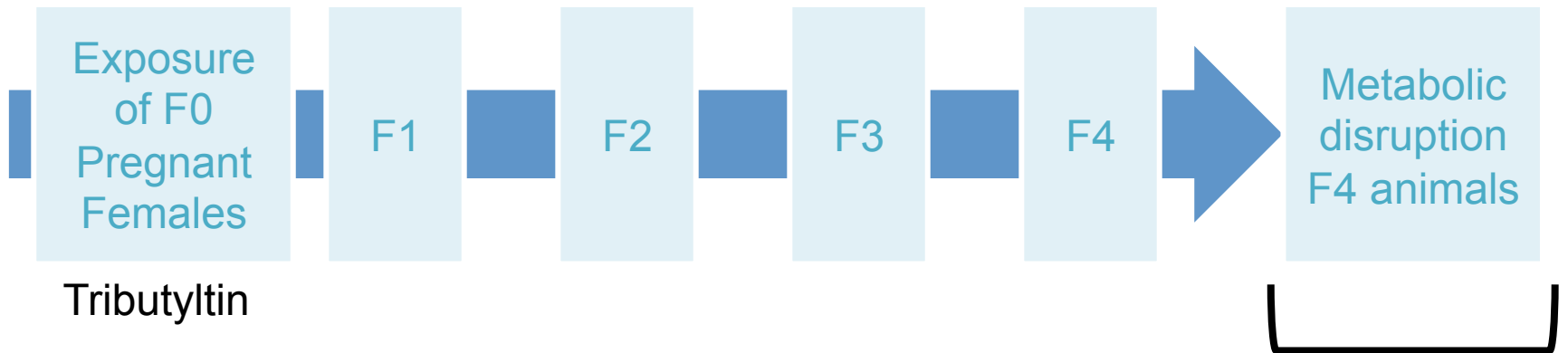




Tributyltin
Biocide
Seafood
Metabolic disruptor

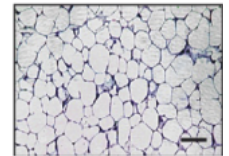


SD: Standard Diet
HFD: High Fat Diet



Hypothesis I: *TBT alters DNA methylation of promoters for metabolically-relevant genes*

Rejected



F4

Adipose tissue

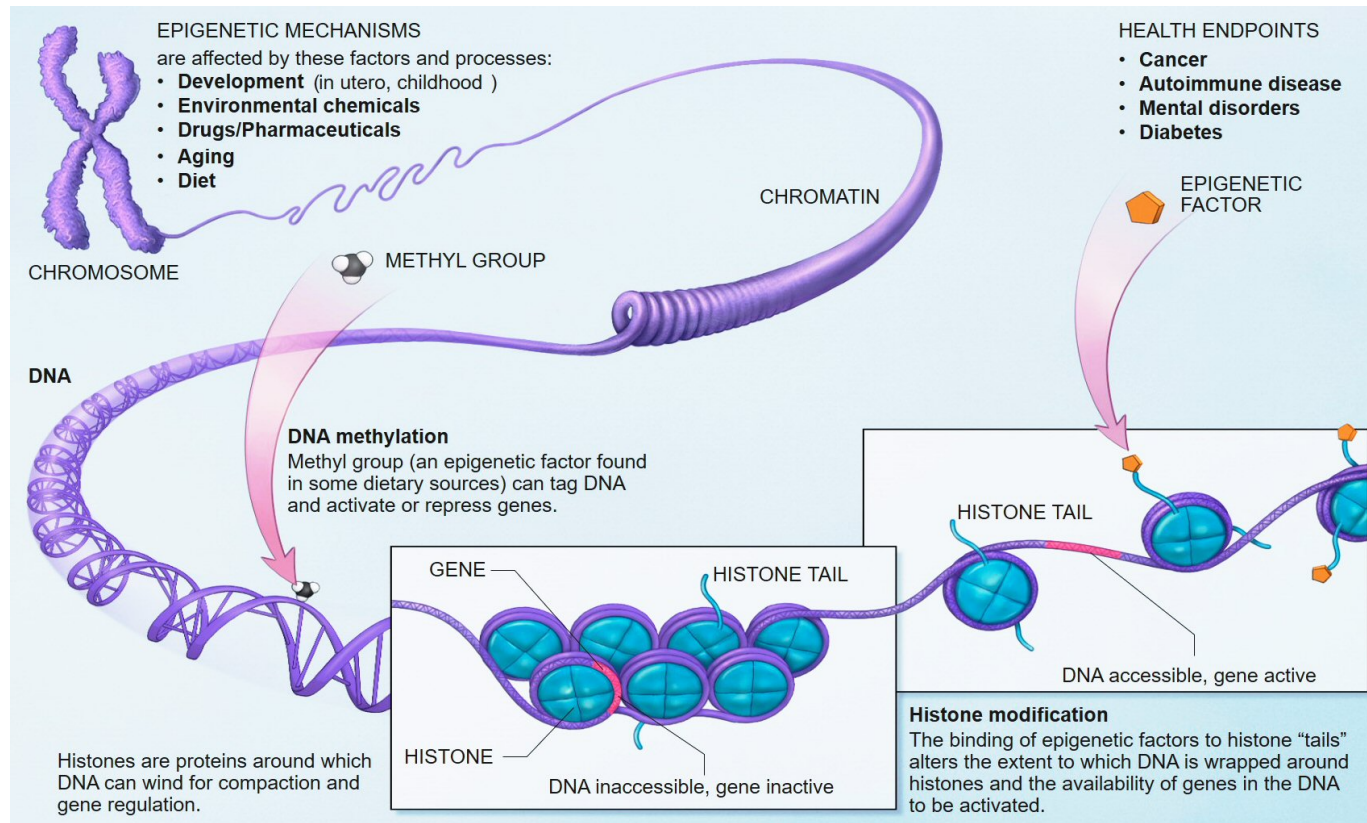
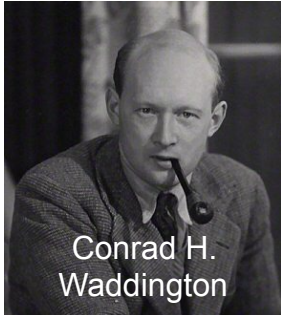
Hypothesis II: *TBT alters nuclear genome organization*

Alterations in
methyloome &
transcriptome

Epigenetics

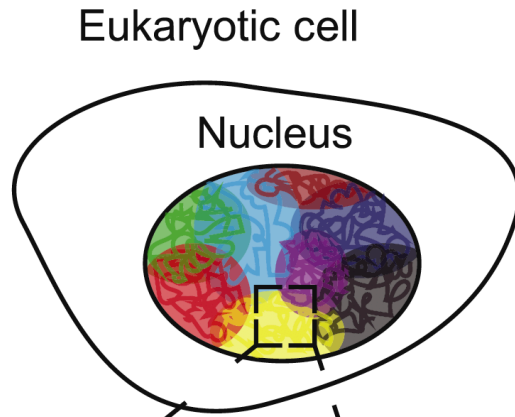
Alterations that lead to a “stably heritable phenotype resulting from changes in a chromosome without alterations in the DNA sequence”

- Cold Spring Harbor Conference, 2008

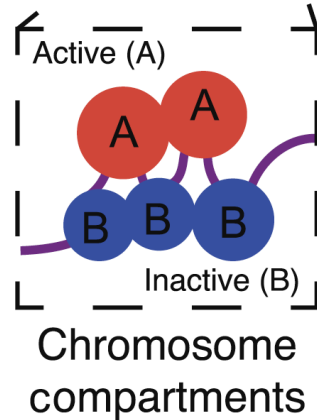


Nuclear genome organization

(A)



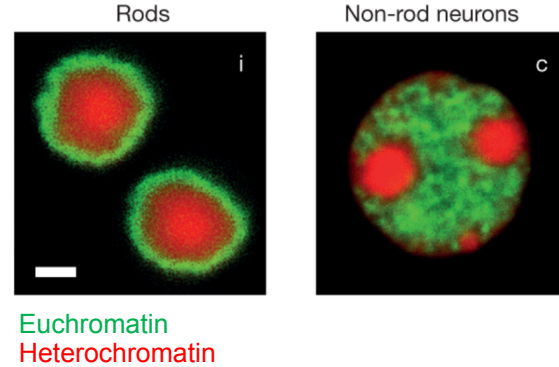
(B)



Compartment A
 Euchromatin
 Active genes,
 Higher accessibility
 High GC content

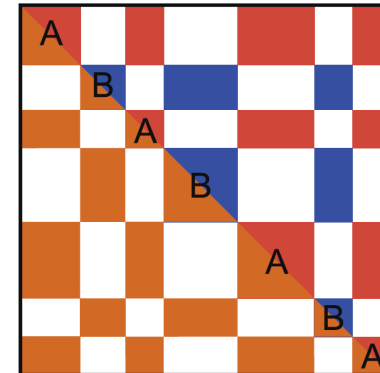
Compartment B
 Heterochromatin
 Transcriptionally inactive
 Less accessible
 High AT content

Immunofluorescence



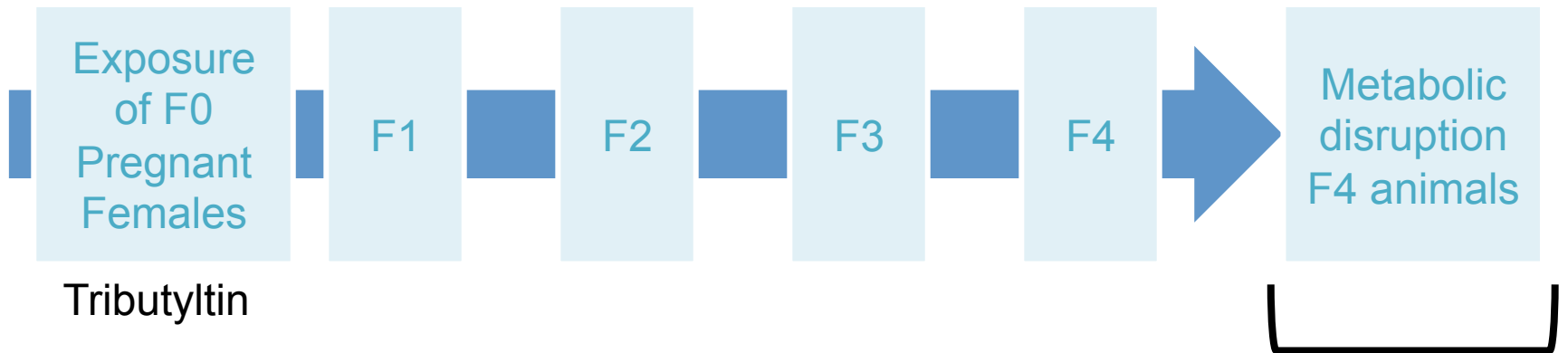
Hi-C

(D)



Schematic of compartment
 signal by Hi-C

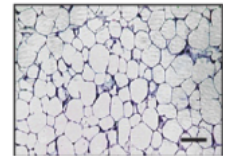
Hildebrand & Dekker, 2020 – Trends Biochem Sci
Falk et al., 2019 - Nature



How?

Hypothesis I: *TBT alters DNA methylation of promoters for metabolically-relevant genes*

Rejected

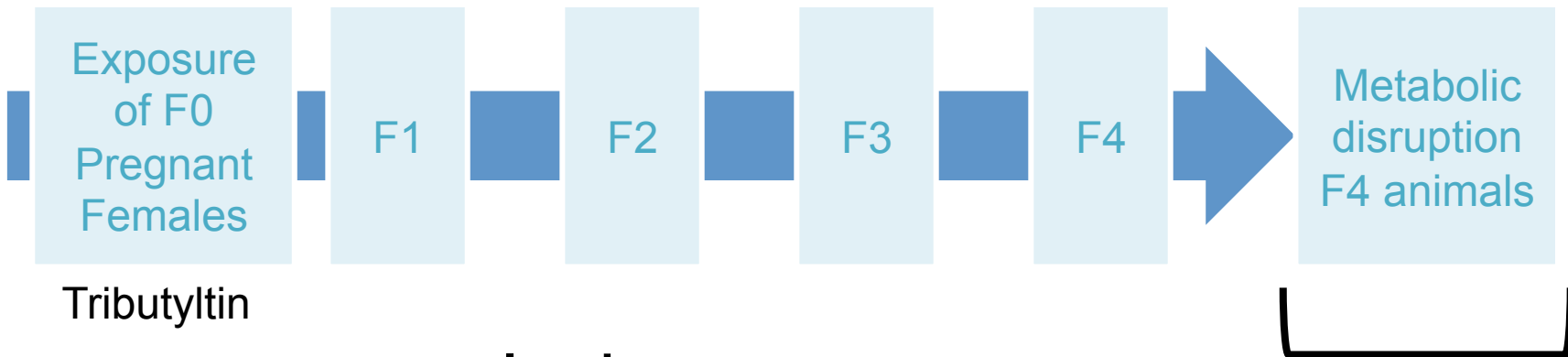


F4

Adipose tissue

Hypothesis II: *TBT alters nuclear genome organization*

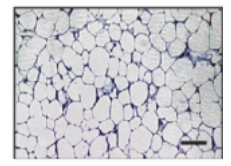
Alterations in
methyome &
transcriptome



Isochores

- Large regions of DNA (>300 Kb) with highly homogenous base composition (GC- vs. AT-content)
- Reflect multiple levels of organization (TADs, eu-/heterochromatin, compartment A/B)
- Are invariable across tissues, generations and sexes
- Analysis of genomic traits with regards isochores before and after randomly rearranging datasets 10,000 times

How?

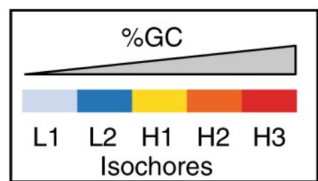


F4
Adipose tissue

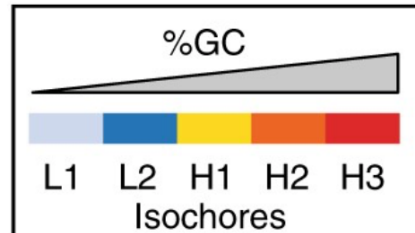
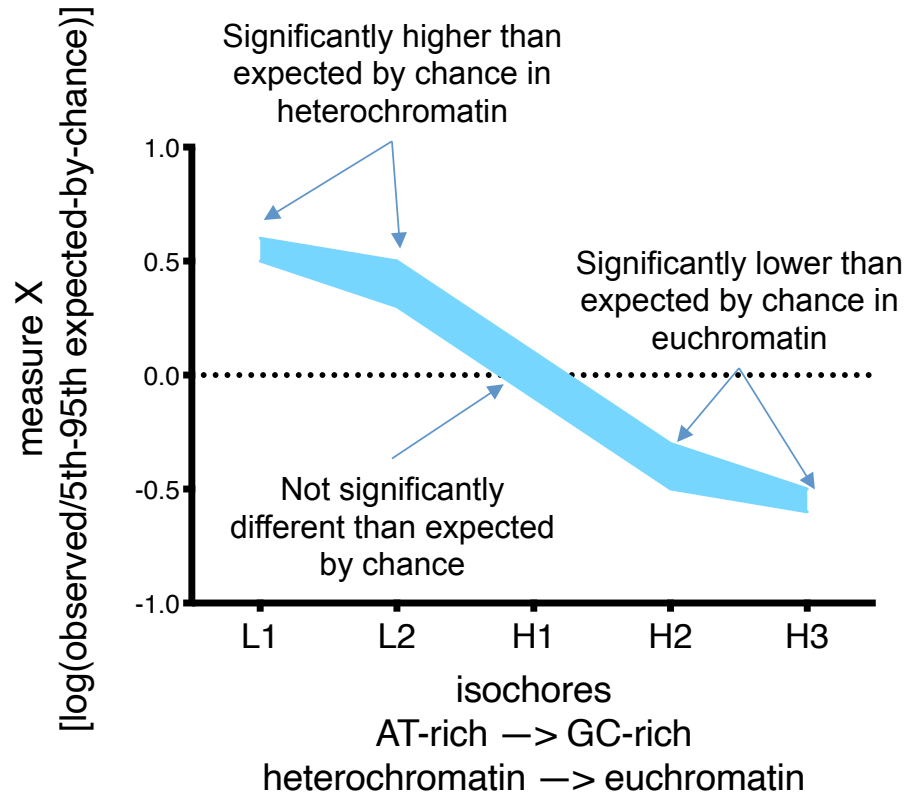
Alterations in
methyome &
transcriptome

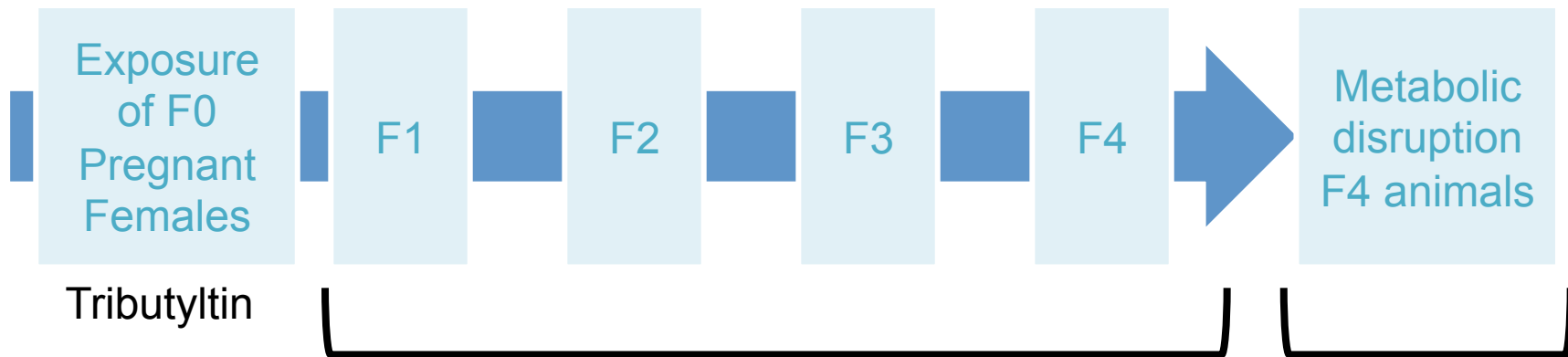
Compartment B
Heterochromatin
AT-enriched

Compartment A
Euchromatin
GC-enriched

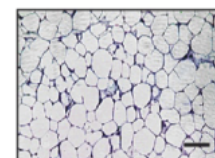


Heterochromatin-euchromatin organization disruption TBT vs Control





Molecular mechanism?



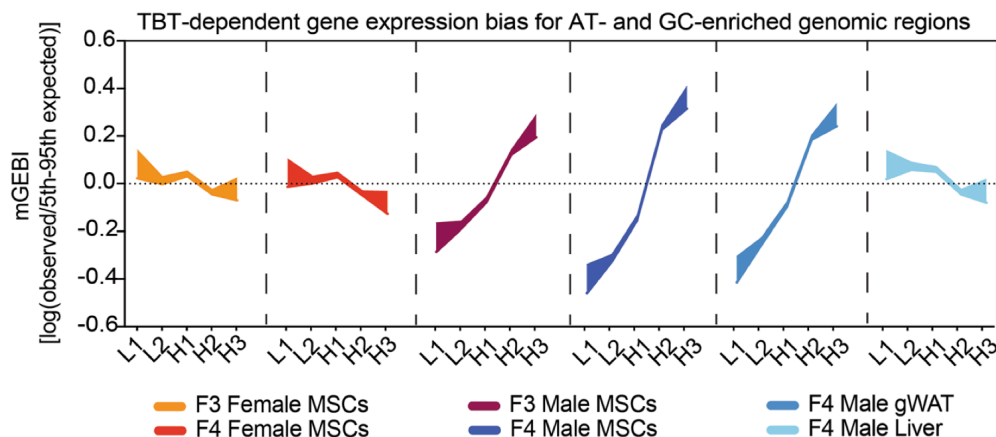
F4
Adipose tissue

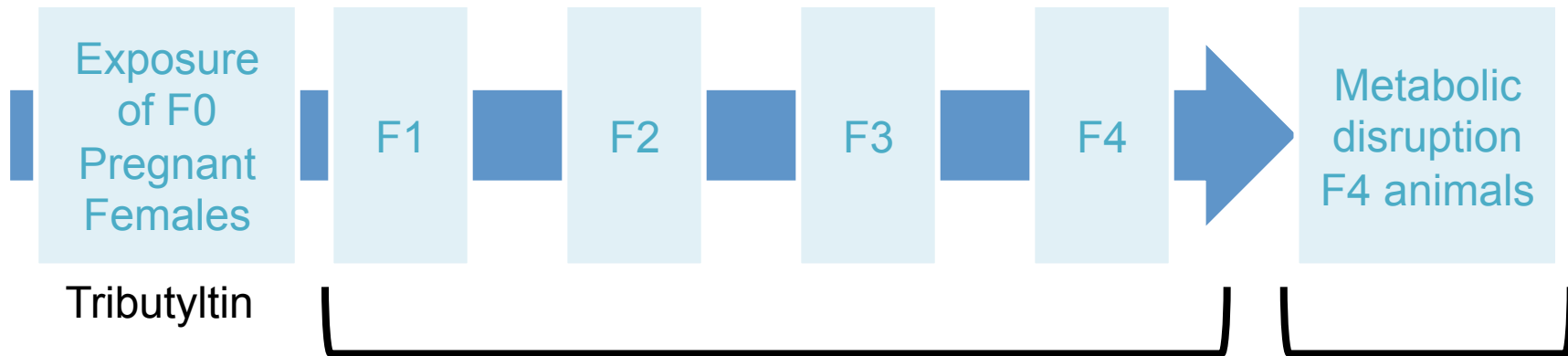
Fat tissue
Liver
MSCs

Males & Females

Transcriptome
&
Methylome

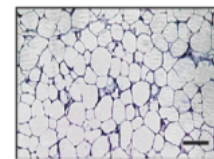
Nuclear genome organization





Self reconstructive propagation

Molecular mechanism?



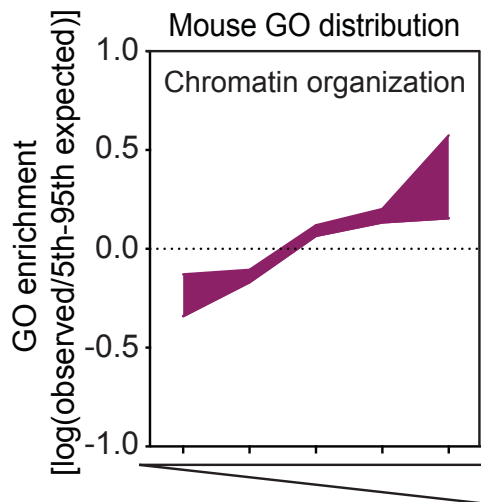
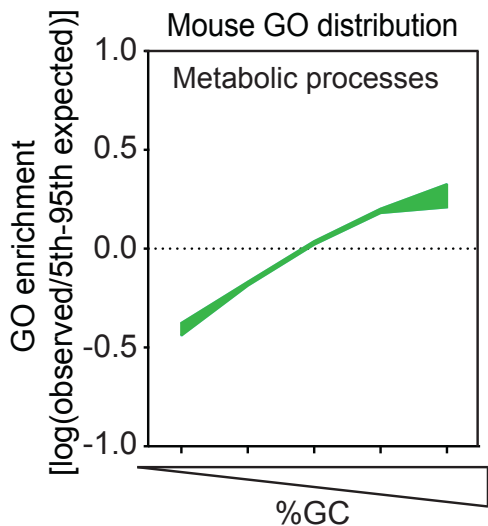
F4

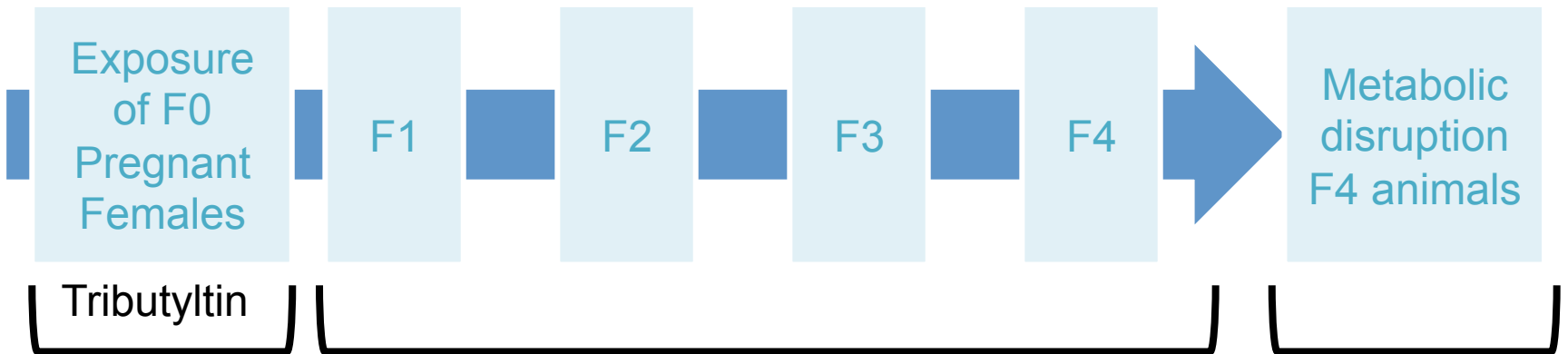
Adipose tissue

Fat tissue
Liver
MSCs
Males & Females
Transcriptome & Methylome

Alterations in methylome & transcriptome

Nuclear genome organization





Initial alteration

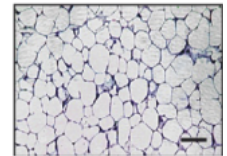
Self reconstructive propagation

Molecular mechanism?



Modes of action
Target tissues

Fat tissue
Liver
MSCs



F4
Adipose tissue

Males & Females

Transcriptome
&
Methylome

Alterations in
methylome &
transcriptome

Nuclear genome organization

Tributyltin	} EDCs
Phthalates	
Methoxychlor	
Glyphosate	
Dioxin	
BPA	
Caloric restriction	} Diets
High-fat diet	

Acknowledgments

Chamorro-Garcia Lab (UCSC)

Carlos Diaz-Castillo
Stephanie Aguiar
Tiffany Kluber
Prithvi Singh

UC SANTA CRUZ

Collaborators

Camilla Forsberg, UCSC
Diana Laird, UCSF

Institute for
the Biology
of Stem Cells

Blumberg Lab (UCI)

Bruce Blumberg
Riann Egusquiza
Bassem Shoucri
Heidi Kaech
Ron Leavitt

MICROBIOLOGY ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY

MGH-Harvard Med School

Toshi Shioda

INRA-Toxalim, Toulouse, France

Daniel Zalko



