Epigenetic mechanisms and DOHaD

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Developmental origins of health and disease



GENE-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION



Epigenetic: heritable changes in gene expression caused by mechanisms that do not depend on changes in DNA sequences

Genetics and disease

Normal (G/G) AGATTCAGGCATATT AGATTCAGGCATATT

Carrier (G/A) AGATTCAGGCATATT AGATTCAAGCATATT

Disease (A/A)

AGATTCAAGCATATT AGATTCAAGCATATT

Epigenetics and disease

AGATTCAGGCATATT AGATTCAGGCATATT AGATTCAGGCATATT AGATTCAGGCATATT



Adapted from Petronis et. al., 2003

Epigenetic mechanisms in mammalian development

- Lineage commitment
- Retrotransposon silencing
- X Chromosome inactivation
- Genomic imprinting



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Germline pimutation

Parental genomic demethylation

Epigenetic drift / somatic epimutation

Developmental epigenetic programming

Waterland RA. Nutr Rev 2008



Epigenetic mechanisms in mammalian development

- Lineage commitment
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Genomic Imprinting The unequal expression of the maternal and paternal alleles of a gene



Dosage is important!



Abnormal imprinting disrupts development

Fetal growth

Charalambous et al (2003).



Mutant WT

Placental development

Tunster et al (2011)







Beckwith-Wiedemann Syndrome

Neurobehavioral development



Prader-Willi Syndrome



Angelman Syndrome

A model of environmental exposure: Bisphenol A is ubiquitous in the environment













Susiarjo et al (2015): Endocrinology