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“PM20D1 quantitative trait locus is associated with Alzheimer's disease”

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The chances to develop Alzheimer's disease (AD) result from a combination of genetic and non-genetic risk factors, the latter likely mediated by epigenetic mechanisms. In the past, genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have identified an important number of risk loci associated with AD pathology, but a causal relationship thereof remains difficult to establish. In contrast, locus-specific or epigenome-wide association studies (EWAS) have revealed site-specific epigenetic alterations and thereby provide mechanistic insights for a particular risk gene, but often lack the statistical power of GWAS. Combining both approaches, we have found that \textit{PM20D1} is a methylation/expression quantitative trait locus (mQTL/eQTL) coupled to an AD-risk associated haplotype, which displays enhancer-like characteristics and contacts the PM20D1 promoter via a haplotype-dependent, CTCF-mediated chromatin loop. Furthermore, PM20D1 is increased following AD-related neurotoxic insults, at symptomatic stages in the APP/PS1 mouse model of AD and in human AD patients, who are carriers of the non-risk haplotype. Importantly, genetically increasing and decreasing the expression of PM20D1 reduces and aggravates AD-related pathologies, respectively. These findings suggest that in a particular genetic background, PM20D1 contributes to neuroprotection against AD.

**Selected publications:**
