

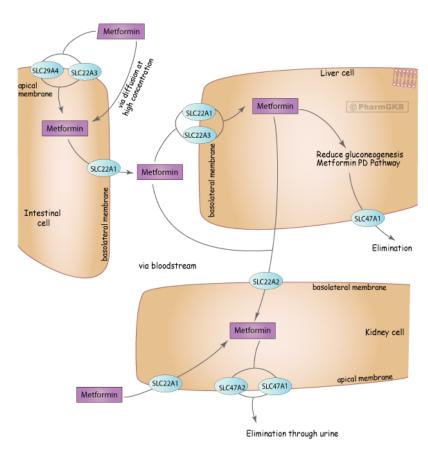
March 12, 2016
Session "Pharmacogenomics: From Discovery to Implementation"

GENOMIC IDENTIFICATION AND FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERIZATION OF METFORMIN-RESPONSIVE REGULATORY ELEMENTS

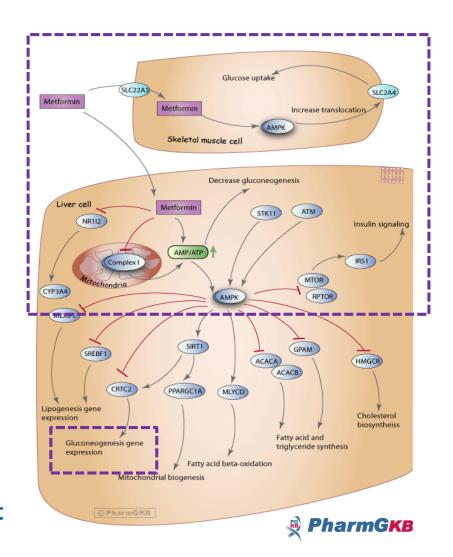
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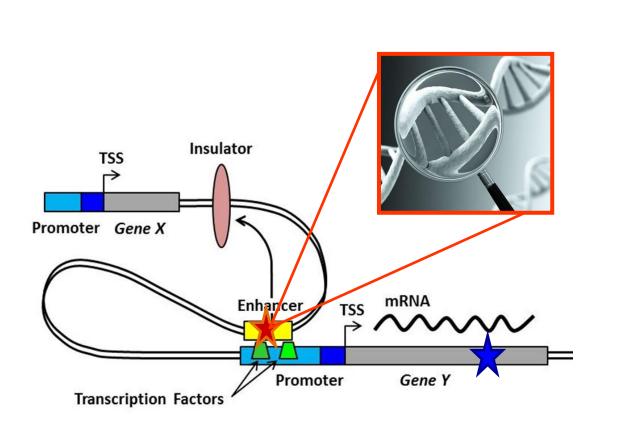
Metformin is the first-line therapy for Type 2 Diabetes, but its mechanisms of action in the liver are not fully known

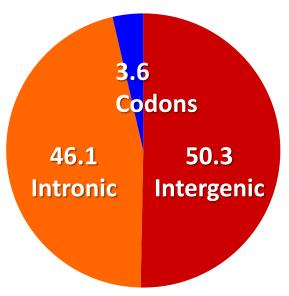


Transporters are major determinants of the PK, and their genotypes explain part of the variance in metformin response



Gene regulatory elements can have a major effect on interindividual differences in drug response





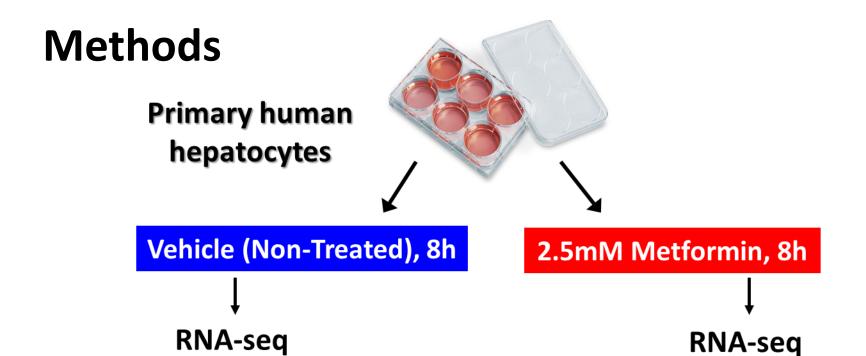
Reviewed findings from 108 Pharmacogenomic GWAS

Hypothesis

 Gene regulatory elements may explain a subset of the variation in metformin response.

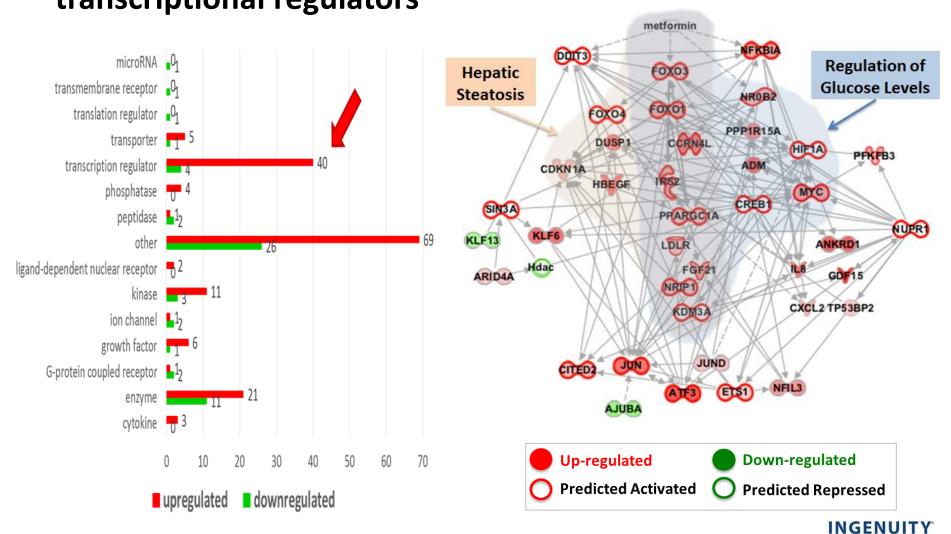
General AIM

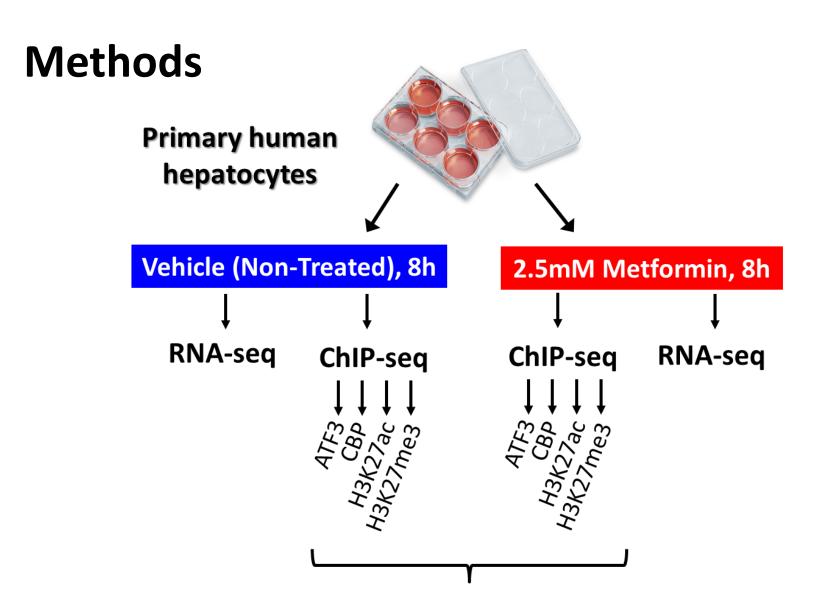
 We carried out RNA-seq and ChIP-seq on human hepatocytes treated with and without metformin in order to better characterize the mechanisms of action of metformin.



RNA-seq Results

We identified novel metformin-induced transcriptional regulators

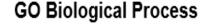


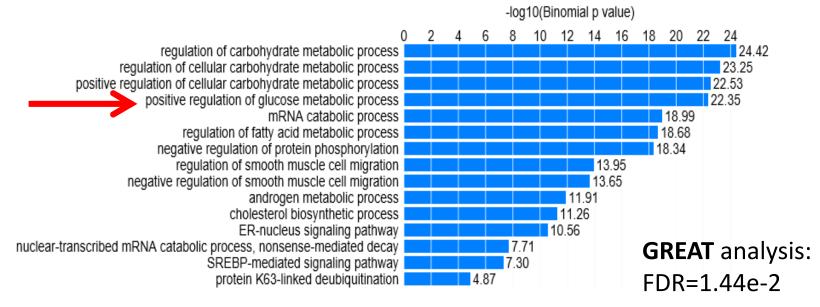


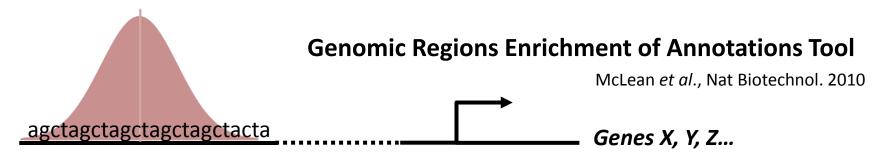
Candidate regions bearing a conditional ATF3 or CBP occupancy and the H3K27ac active enhancer mark

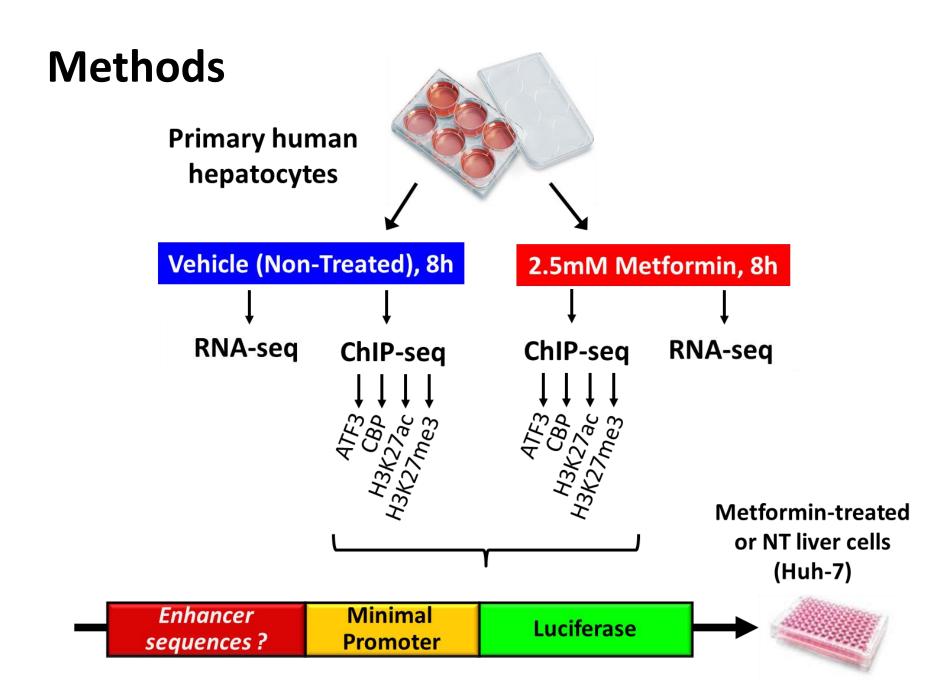
Results

ChIP-seq for H3K27ac identified metformin-induced peaks near genes associated with *positive regulation of glucose metabolic processes*



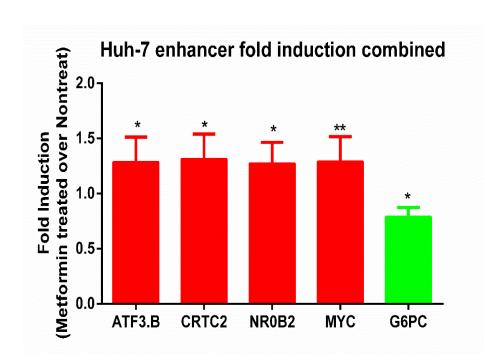


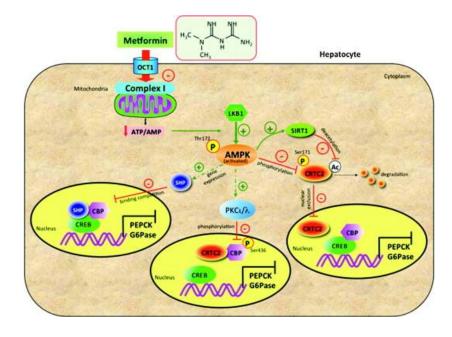




Results & Discussion

Enhancer assays for candidate sequences which were induced or repressed by metformin treatment on liver cells.

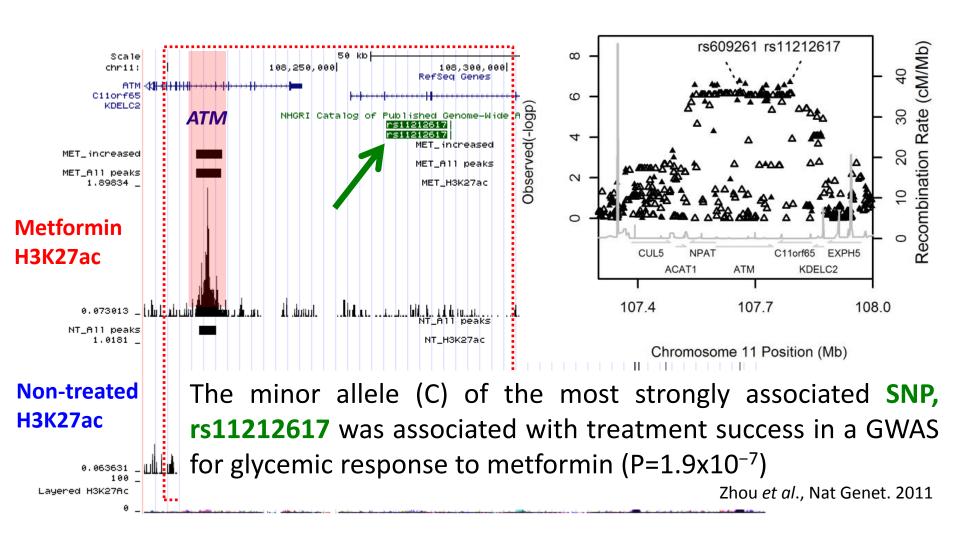




Potential molecular mechanisms for the metformin action on gluconeogenesis

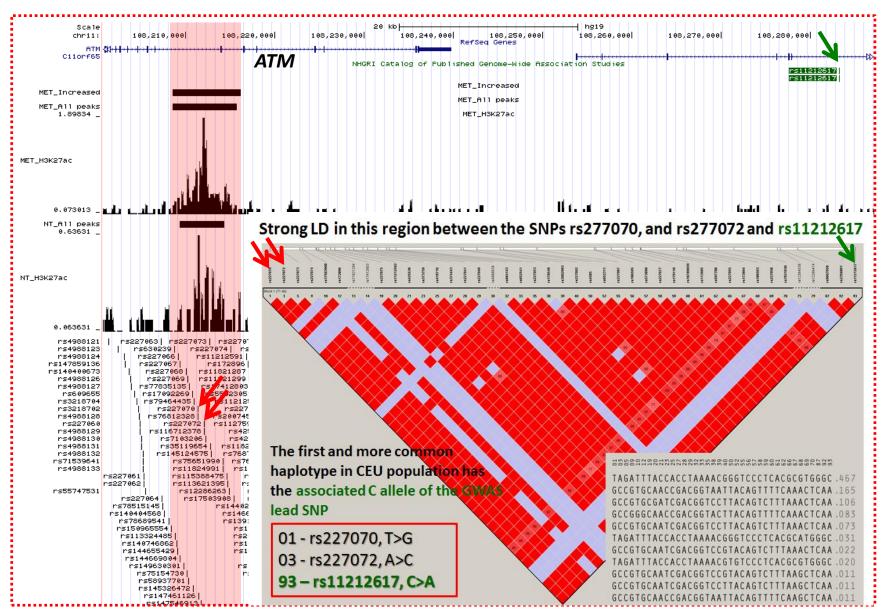
Results & Discussion

Metformin induced peak in an intron of the ataxia telangiectasia mutated (ATM) gene near the GWAS lead SNP rs11212617



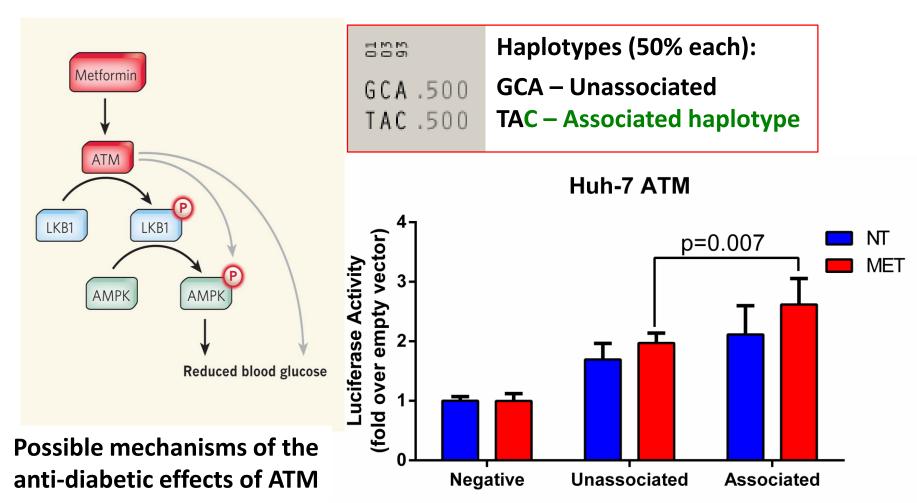
Results

rs277070 and rs277072 in the *ATM* intron are linked to rs11212617



Results & Discussion

Enhancer assays for sequences with the associated haplotype showed increased enhancer activity upon metformin response, suggesting that it might lead to elevated expression of *ATM*



Birnbaum & Shaw, Nature 2011

Conclusions

- We found several meformin up-regulated genes, including novel transcription factors using RNA-seq.
- We identified putative enhancer sequences induced by metformin using ChIP-seq.
- We found a metformin treatment success-associated haplotype in the ATM locus that showed increased enhancer activity following metformin treatment.
- Our findings provide for an increased understanding of mechanisms of action of metformin, and for the identification of novel candidates for T2D treatment.

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Thanks for the attention! Marcelo Rizzatti Luizon

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