

Research Strategies for Personalized Health

Developing 21st Century Science @ NIHS

EPEMED Webinar

16 November 2011



Nestlé Institute of Health Sciences

Jim Kaput PhD

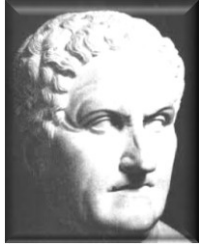
Head, Clinical Unit

James.Kaput@RD.Nestle.com

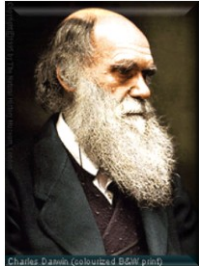
*...food be
your medicine*



*...aptitude
of the body*



*...adapt to
the environment*



*...inborn errors
of metabolism*



*...biochemical
individuality*



Outline

20th Century Science

21st Century Science

Acute and Long Term Challenges

International Projects & Harmonization

Facts & Challenges 20th Century Science



Genotype	Pheno	Pheno
A	6	9
B	2	2
C	8	3

Σ Phenotype / 16 = Average Phenotype

A,B,C = variants of one gene or
A,B,C = variants of many genes

Phenotype / 14 = Average Phenotype

Facts & Challenges Adult Hypolactasia

- N. European Indian children
- Afr American kids Indian adults
- Mex American - adult Cretans
- Cypriots N. American Jews
- Mexicans - rural SE Asians
- Eskimo Afr American - adult
- Asian Americans

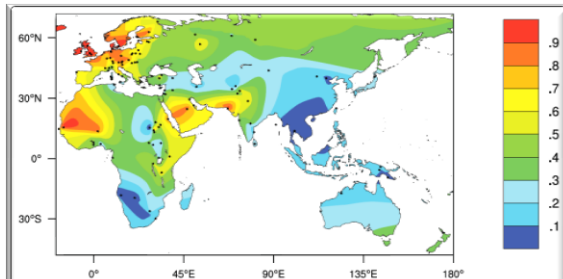
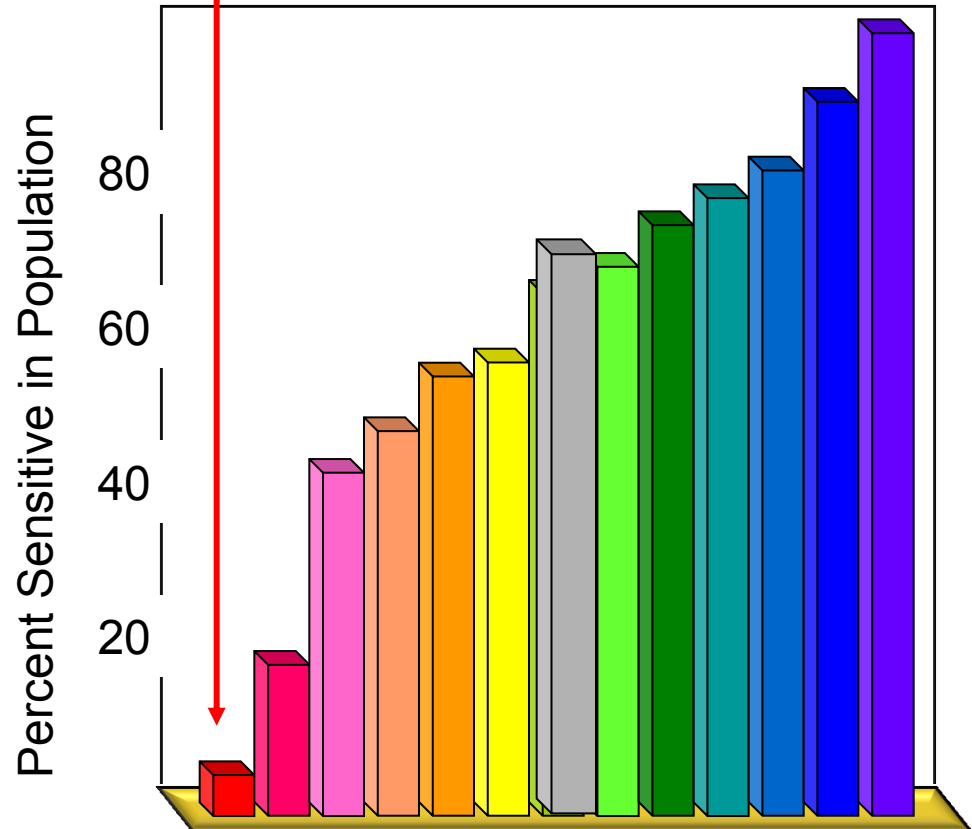


Figure 1 Interpolated map of Old World LP phenotype frequencies. Dots represent collection locations. Colours and colour key show the frequencies of the LP phenotype estimated by surface interpolation.

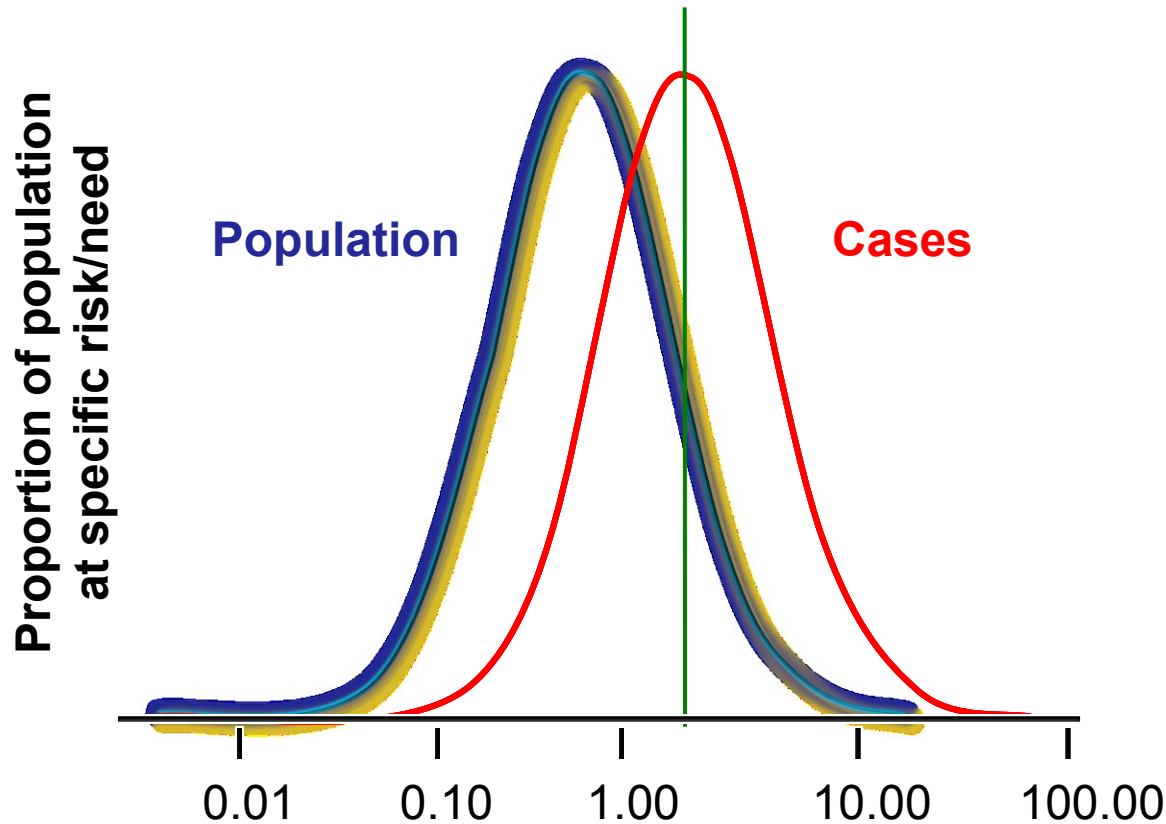
Itan et al. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 2010, **10**:36
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2148/10/36>

C-13910T In Africa: G-14010C



Kaput and Rodriguez, *Physiological Genomics* 16, 166 (2004)

Facts & Challenges: 20th Century Science



Why a distribution of health or needs within a population ?

Why a distribution within cases or requirements?

Is risk/intake as calculated for population useful for the individual??

What path to knowledge??

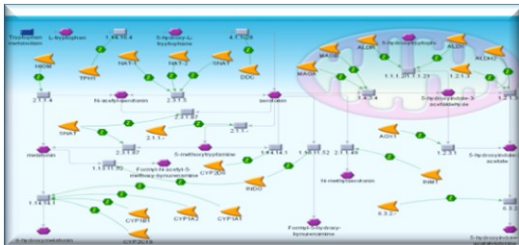
http://science.cancerresearchuk.org/cr/research/population_studies/?version=2

Facts & Challenges Complexity, Heterogeneity, Diversity



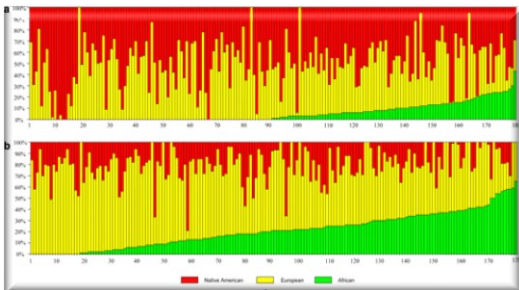
Nutritional

Composition of agri-foods varies
Culture & food preparation
Food processing



Health & Disease

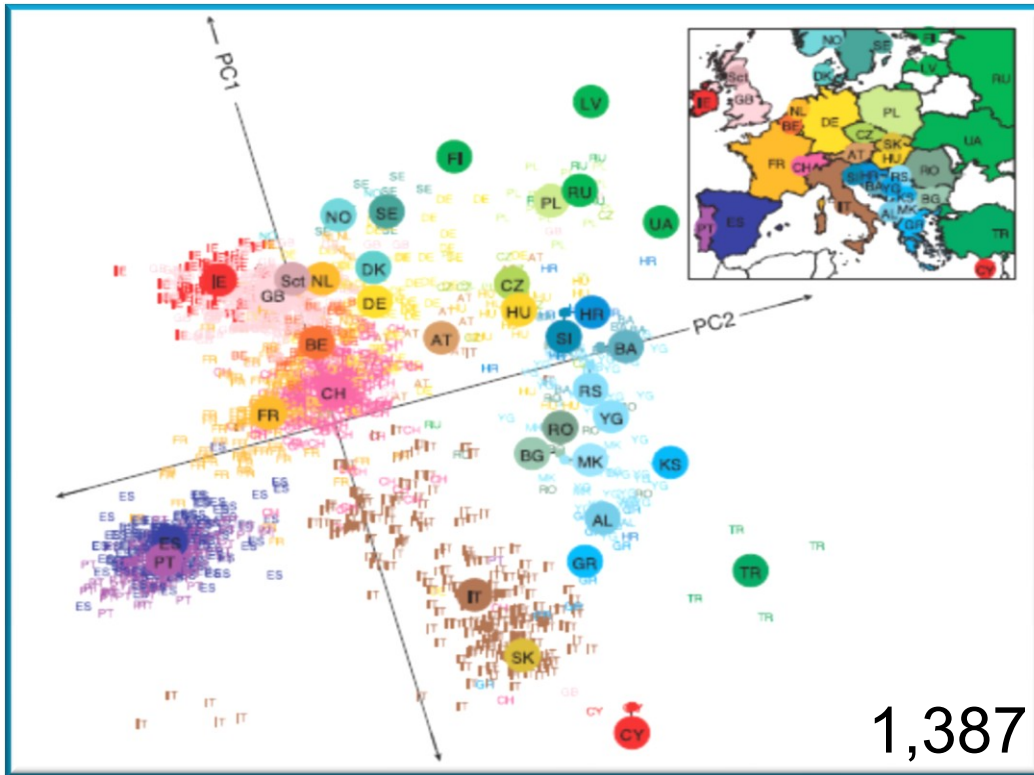
Variable **pathways** to each



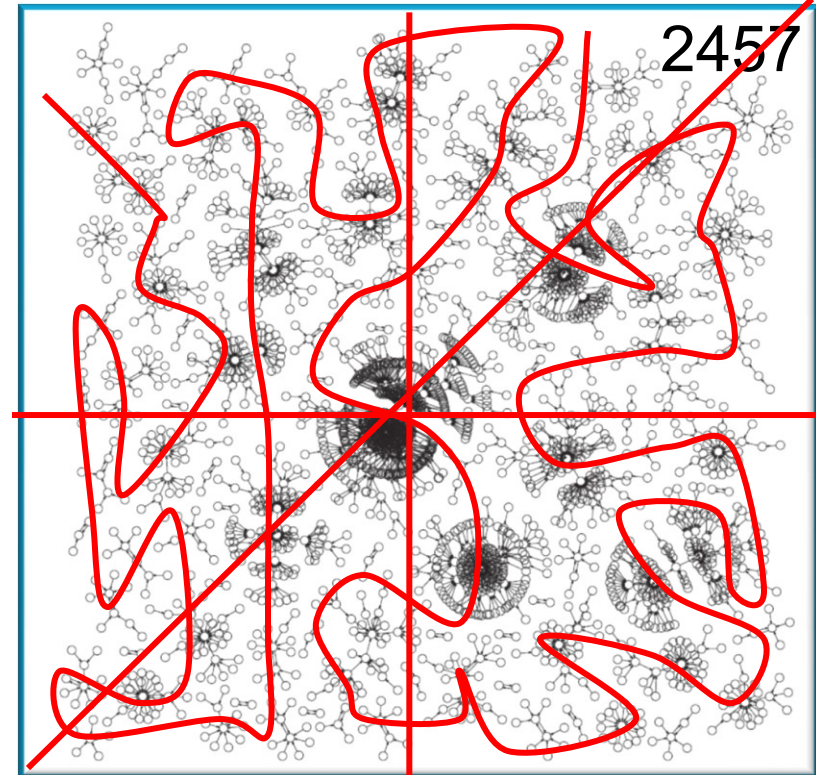
Genetic

Humans are the same but different
History & culture alter populations

Facts & Challenges Genetic Diversity



Novembre et al *Nature* 456, 98 (2008)



Lu et al *EJHG* 17, 967 (2009)

1000Genomes: 300 – 400 variants affecting 250 – 300 genes resulting in loss of function (LOF) *per person*

Projects Global Initiatives

Connect
genomics
to
nutrigenomics

Connect
lifestyle
to
genomics

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Human Mutation

OFFICIAL JOURNAL



Human Mutation 30, 496 – 510 (2009)

Planning the Human Variome Project: The Spain Report*

Genetic variation linked to phenotype

Yoon Shin Cho,²⁴ Yeun-Jun Chung,²⁹ Mireille Claustres,²⁶ Garry Cutting,²⁷ Raymond Dalgleish,²⁸ Johan T. den Dunnen,²⁹ Carlos Díaz,³⁰ Steven Dobrowolski,³¹ M. Rosário N. dos Santos,³² Rosemary Ekong,³³ Simon B. Flanagan,³⁴ Paul Flicek,³⁵ Yoichi Furukawa,³⁶ Maurizio Genuardi,³⁷ Ho Ghang,¹³ Maria V. Golubenko,³⁸ Marc S. Greenblatt,³⁹ Ada Hamosh,⁴⁰ John M. Hancock,⁴¹ Ross Hardison,⁴² Terence M. Harrison,⁴³ Robert Hoffmann,⁴⁴ Renia Herzig,² Heather J. Howard,²

**Chinese government committed to
\$300 million to the HVP over
10 years to curate 5000 genes**

Variome Project Planning Meeting

Genes Nutr (2010) 5:275–283

DOI 10.1007/s12263-010-0186-6

**Proposing to HVP
10% of these genes be involved in
nutrient metabolism**



Facts & Challenges 20th Century Logic

Insanity

Doing the same things
over and over and
expecting
different results

Albert Einstein

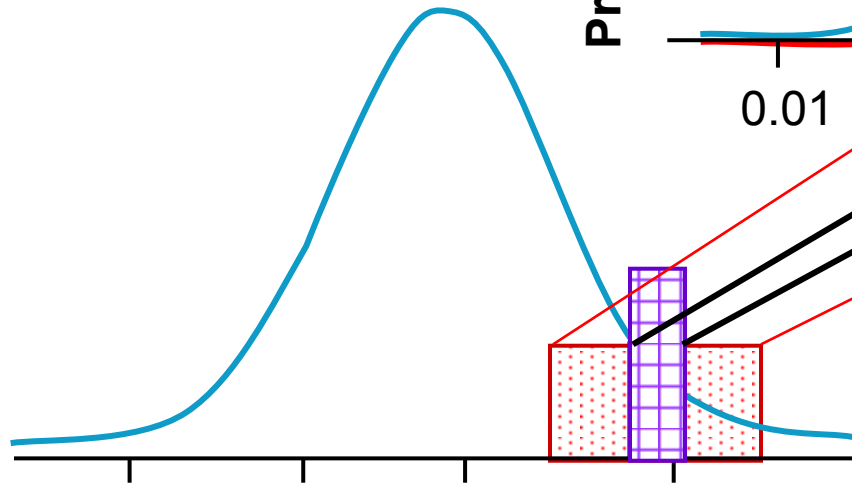
Proportion of population
at specific risk

Distribution of risk

Population

Cases

0.01 0.10 1.00 10.00 100.00



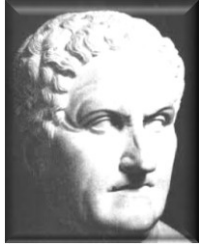
Limited variations
may reduce effect size

Human genetic, nutritional, physiological variations

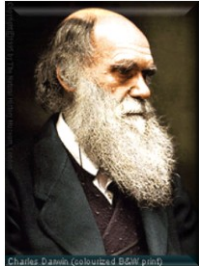
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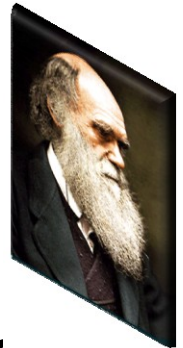
International Projects & Harmonization

Strategies: Conceptual Basis

A different effect of a *genotype* on disease in persons with different *environmental* exposures



Genotype X Environment Interactions



A different effect of an *environmental* exposure on disease risk in persons with different *genotypes*

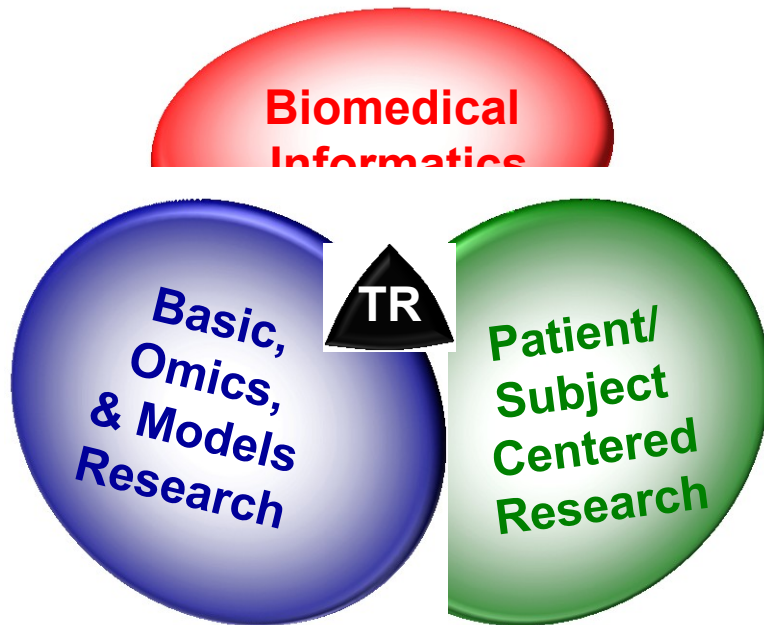
Ottman, *Prev. Med* 25, 764 (1996)

**Statistical
Parlance**

The *main effect(s)* may be *genotype x environment interaction(s)* for chronic diseases and modifying effects

Design Translational Research Strategies

Follow patients/subjects over time – evaluate



Homeostatic assessments
(clinical + omic)

Lifestyle assessments
(food intake + activity)

**Changes in biomarkers due to
medical or lifestyle interventions**

Genomic (once) & Epigenomic

**Associate changes/outcome in quantitative assessments
in the context of individual genomes**

Strategies: Human Study – Analyses



?? Dimensionality reduction + classification algorithms ??



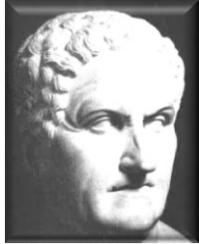
New: A_{N1N} , B_{N1N} , B_{N2N} , C_{N1N} , C_{N2N} = Genotype X Environment Interactions

Old: A, B, C = single genes or GWA, no environment (1,2)

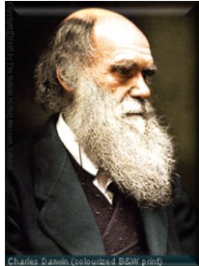
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Strategies: Human Study 1 – Homeostatic Challenges

Challenge homeostatic systems

Functional challenge

Nutrient challenge

Dose, kinetics, and relevant physiological measures

Deep genotyping and deep phenotyping

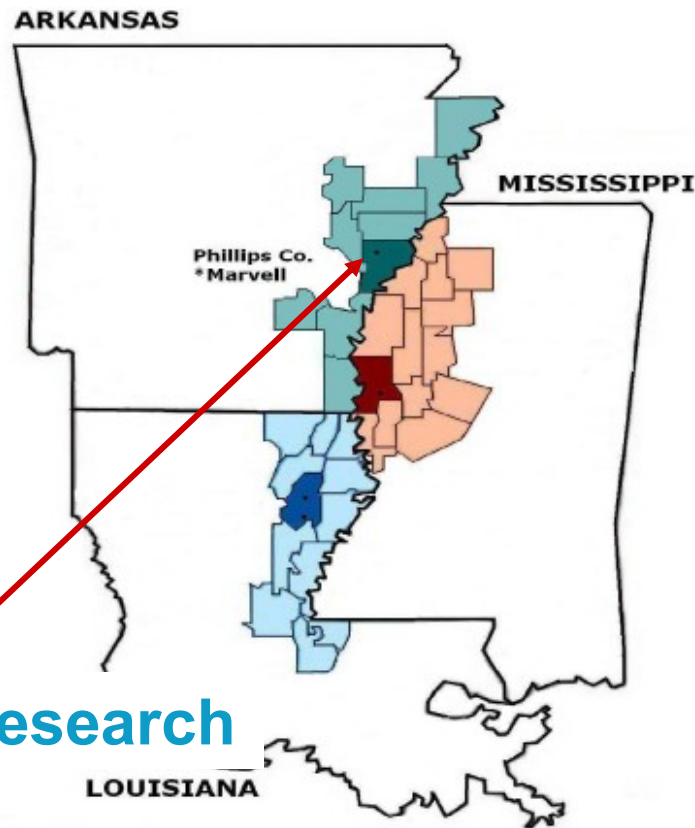
No reference population for health

Compare responses in differing genetic make-ups & cultures

Examples
Oral glucose tolerance
Lipid challenge
Activity challenge
Oxidative stress challenge
OTC Drug challenge

Define health and biomarkers

Strategies: Human Study 2 – CBPR Translational Research



Community Based Participatory Research

With USDA – ARS in Little Rock

Track individuals' nutrition, health, genetics, economics

Interventions to improve nutrition & health

Strategy CBPR Long-term Intervention



Metabolites in blood @ **pre, end, post-intervention**

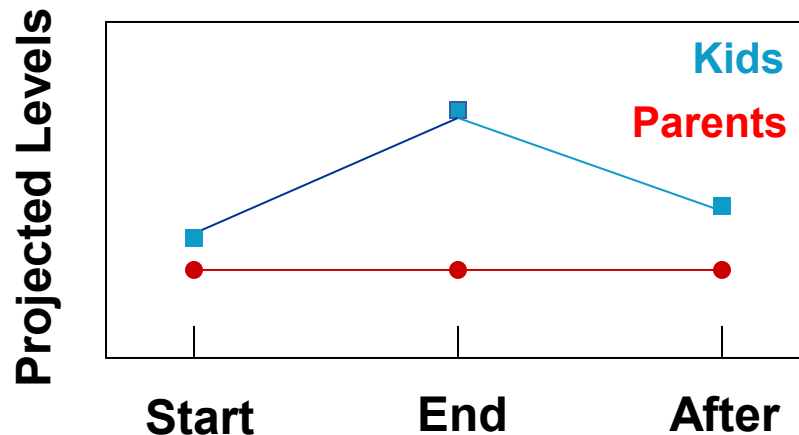
Genomics, DNA methylation

Sequence genes micronutrient metabolism genes

Diet Intakes – 24 hr **Activity** – Body Bugg **Skin tone** – Dermometer

Correlate Δ metabolite(s) to an individual's genotype

In kids and parents

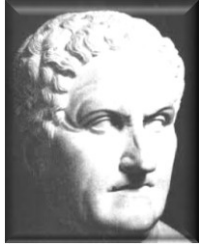


**Quantitative
assessment of efficacy
*per individual***

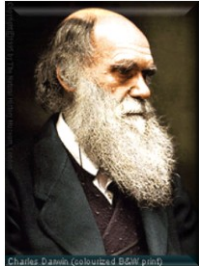
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Rationale Harmonized Protocol

The range of micronutrient needs to maintain human health is not known

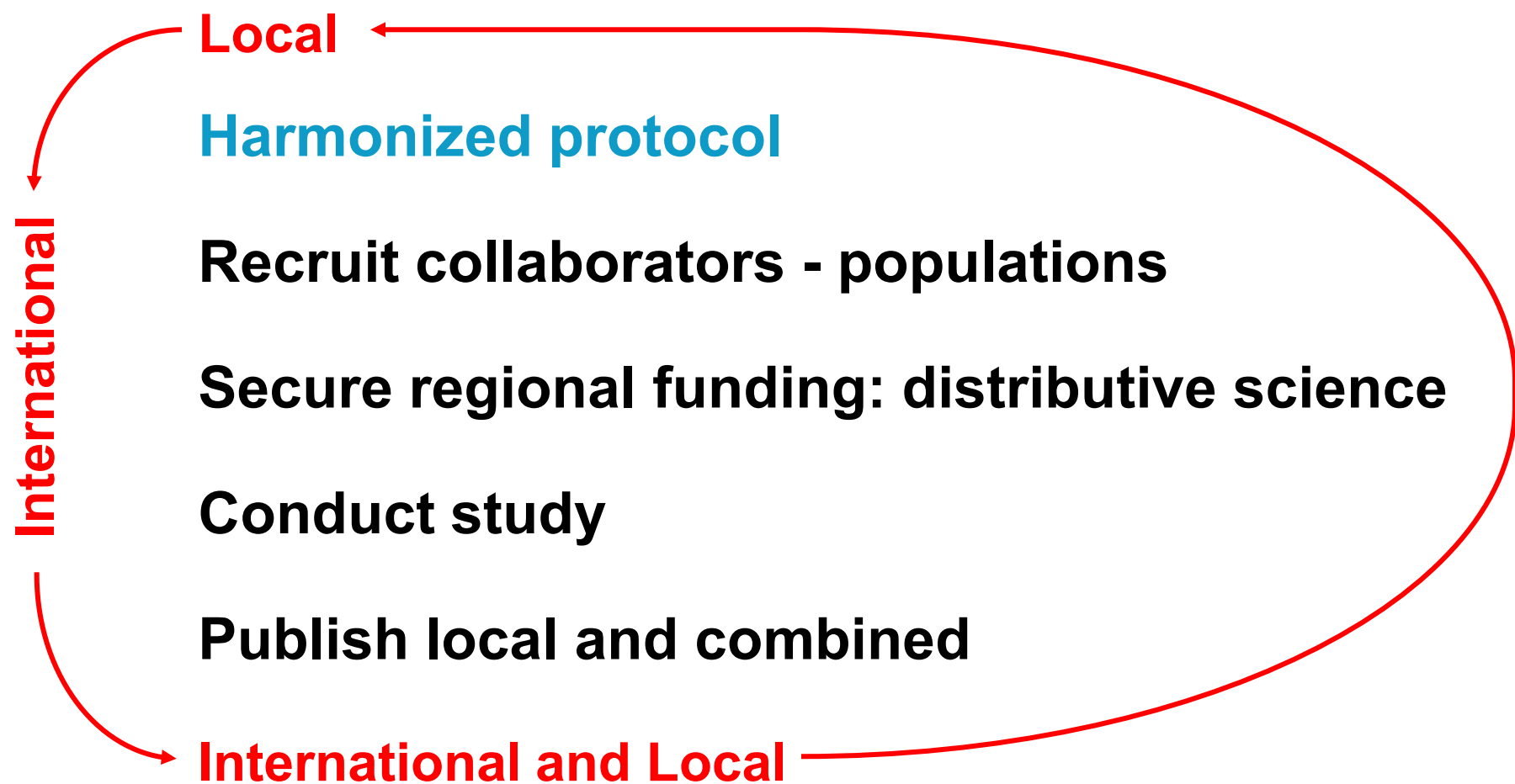
Genetic variation in metabolism genes is known but the full range has not been analyzed



Small studies and different designs, interventions, and assessments have not created knowledge to optimize or maintain health.

(Note: obesity, T2DM epidemics)

Projects Global Initiatives Process



Micronutrients = 2012

T2DM = 2012

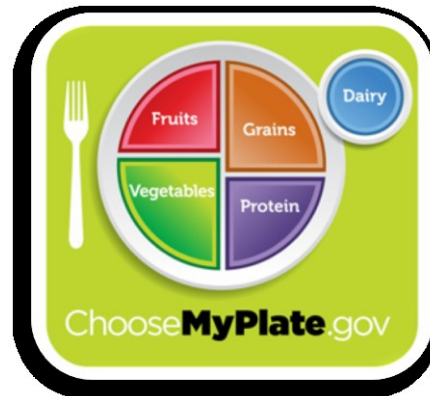
Thank You and Input



Move more



Choose ancestors wisely



Eat less