Whole-genome and small RNA sequencing-based microRNA-eQTL mapping in Japanese elucidates variant-microRNA-disease links

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Conflict of Interest (COI) Disclosure

The author has no financial conflicts of interest to disclose.

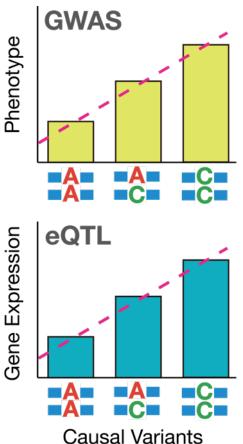
Interpretation of GWAS findings is a challenging problem.

> 50,000 of trait-associated genetic loci have been reported. Most of them are situated in the *non-coding region*.

NHGRI-EBI GWAS Catalog https://www.ebi.ac.uk/gwas/

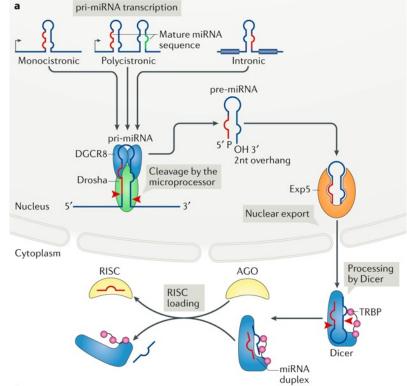
eQTL analysis links GWAS findings to gene expression

- Expression quantitative trait loci (eQTL) are genetic variants regulating gene expression.
- GWAS-identified variants significantly overlap with eQTL.
- While eQTL of protein-coding genes have been exhaustively investigated, eQTL studies on non-coding genes are limited.
- Non-coding RNA eQTL analysis will identify diseaseassociated non-coding RNAs.



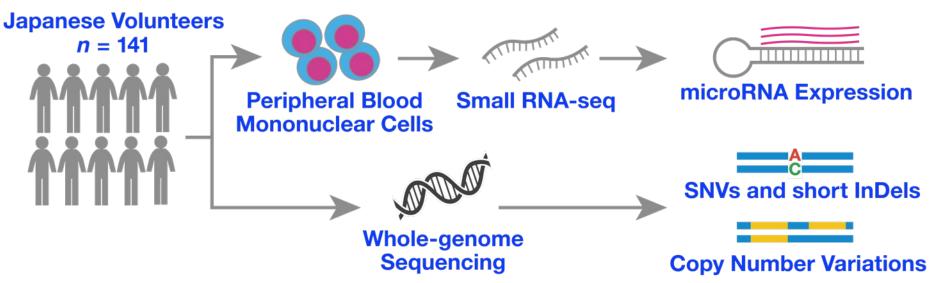
microRNA: a key post-transcriptional gene regulator

- Small non-coding RNA of 21-25 nt.
- miRNA plays a vital role in posttranscriptional gene regulation.
- miRNA is involved in diverse diseases.
- Despite its biological importance, miRNA-eQTL have never been studied in the Asian populations.



Treiber, Thomas, Nora Treiber, and Gunter Meister. *Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology* 20.1 (2019): 5-20.

Study design

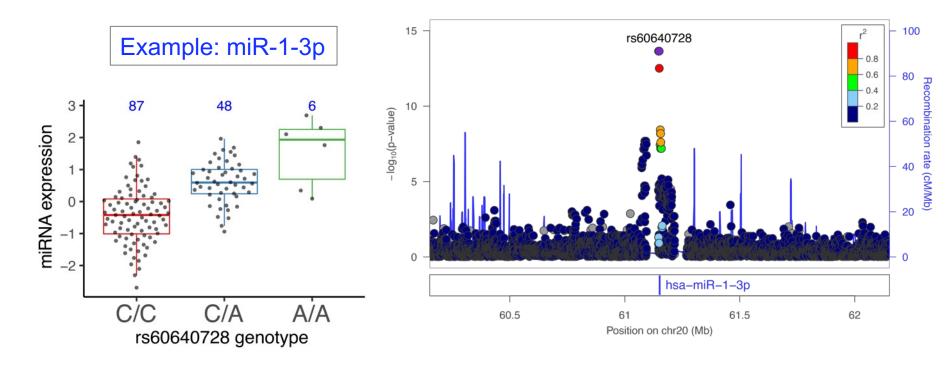


We performed

- 1. genome-wide miRNA-eQTL mapping of SNVs, short InDels, and CNVs
- 2. miRNA-editing detection
- 3. a miRNA transcriptome-wide association study (TWAS) to identify disease-associated miRNAs

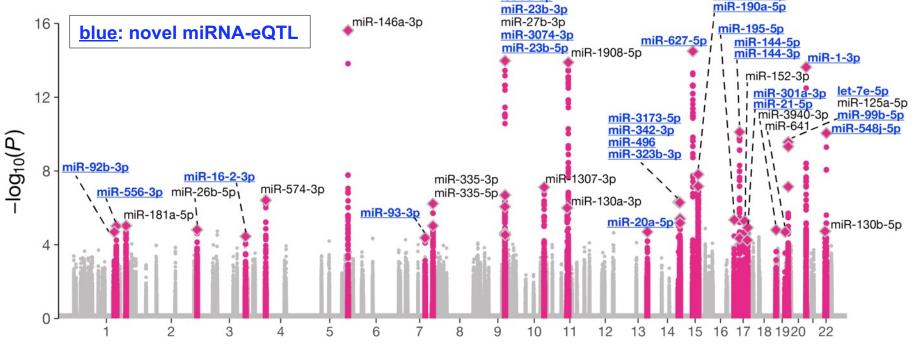
miRNA-eQTL analysis

• We correlated a total of 343 miRNA expression with adjacent genetic variants.



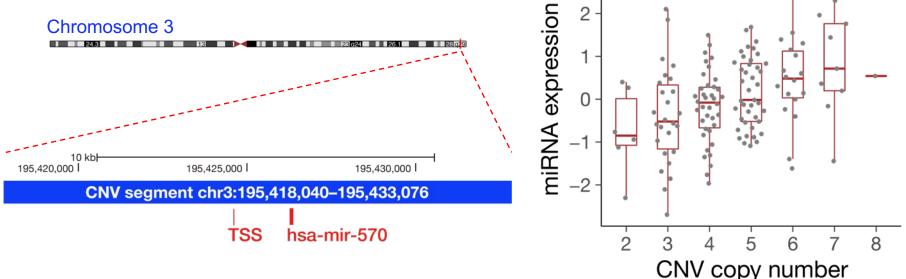
miRNA-eQTL analysis

- We identified 40 miRNAs having a significant eQTL.
- Of these, **25 were unreported** in the previous miRNA-eQTL studies in the European populations.



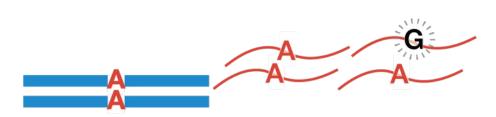
CNV influences miRNA expression

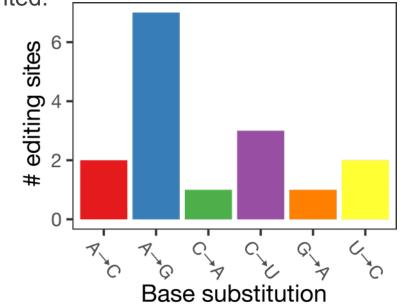
- We correlated **genomic copy number variations (CNVs)** with miRNA expression.
- We identified a significant association between miR-570 and a CNV chr3:195,418,040–195,433,076. | $P = 7.2 \times 10^{-6}$



miRNA-editing detection

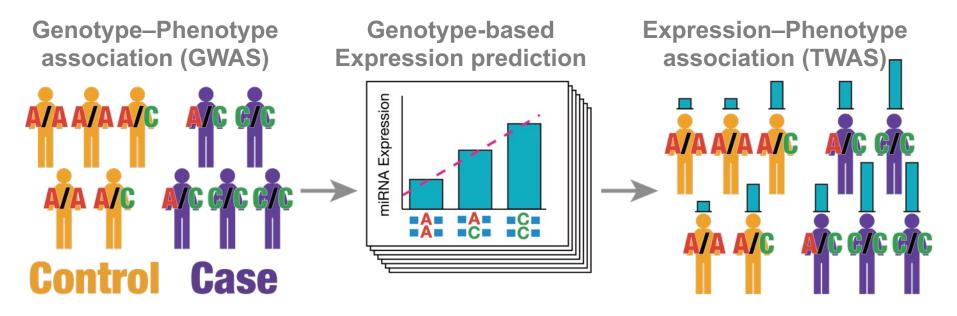
- To investigate a post-transcriptional modification in miRNA, we performed miRNA-editing calling.
- We detected 16 miRNA-editing sites, among which the canonical RNA-editing of A-to-G substitution was most over-represented.





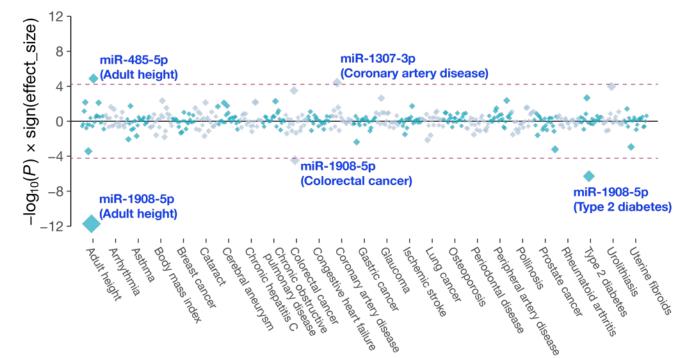
miRNA transcriptome-wide association study (TWAS) links disease risk to miRNA

- We trained a machine learning model **predicting miRNA expression based on multiple genetic variants**.
- Using this prediction model, we correlated miRNA expression with disease risk.



miRNA TWAS identified 5 significant miRNA-phenotype associations

• Using large-scale Japanese GWASs of 25 complex traits (23 diseases, BMI, and adult height; mean *n* > 190,000), we performed a miRNA TWAS.



Conclusions

- We performed the first miRNA-eQTL mapping in the Asian populations.
- We identified 40 miRNAs having a significant eQTL, including 25 novel ones.
- We demonstrate that genomic CNV influences miRNA expression.
- We created a catalog of miRNA-editing sites in the Asian population.
- miRNA TWAS identified **5 significant miRNA-trait associations**.
- Our miRNA-eQTL resource should facilitate interpretation of diseaseassociated genetic loci found in Asian populations. (We will release the miRNA-eQTL data for public use!)

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