



Causality Assessment of HLA Region Associations in GWAS for Autoimmune Diseases

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OUTLINE

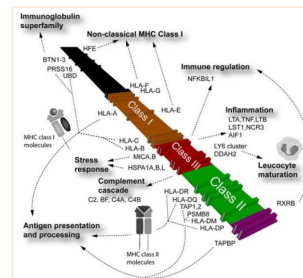
Autoimmune diseases, GWAS and HLA complex

Online tools to assess functionality of disease-associated SNPs

Disease association databases

Large biologicals datasets

An overview of the issues with causality assessment in the HLA region



AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES and HLA COMPLEX

More than 80 autoimmune diseases (AIDs) affect 5 to 9% of the population worldwide

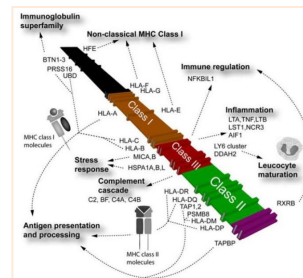
The etiology of the AIDs is still poorly understood

Autoimmune disorders result from a complex interaction of genetic and epigenetic variations, as well as triggering environmental factors

Over 130 GWAS have established AID susceptibility markers, some of which are shared among multiple AIDs

The mechanism of the gender effect is still elusive

All AIDs have some linkage to HLA region variation



AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES: Prevalance

Table 1

Recent prevalence data for autoimmune diseases, by geographic area.

Disease ^a	Hospital-based Data, Denmark ^b	Hospital and non-Hospital-based data				
		Studies from Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand			Studies from Asia, Middle East, Caribbean, South America	
		Rate per 100,000	Rate per 100,000	Study area	Reference	Rate per 100,000	Study area
Addison	18	11–14	UK, Italy, Norway	[4–6]		
Alopecia	21	1700	US	[7]		
Celiac disease	50	180–350	Greece, Netherlands	[8,9]	140–280	Iran, Tunisia
		740–1000	Iceland, Italy	[10,11]	470–600	Brazil, Argentina
		1900	Finland	[12]	900	Turkey
Crohn disease	225	28–53	Bosnia-Herzegovina, Hungary	[19,20]	6–53	Puerto Rico, Malaysia, Lebanon
		96–201	US, Spain, Denmark, New Zealand	[21–26]	113	Israel
Ulcerative colitis	378	143–294	US, Hungary, Denmark, New Zealand	[19,21–23,25,26]	6	Lebanon
					102	Puerto Rico
Diabetes (Type 1)						
All ages	946	118	Lithuania	[31]		
All ages		340–570	UK, Sweden, Australia	[32–34]		
Ages < 20		87–120	Spain, Germany	[35,36]	31	Bahamas
Ages < 20		227–355	US, New Zealand	[37,38]	110–270	Kuwait, Saudi Arabia
Ages < 20		70	US- American Indian	[39]		
Liver – Chronic	45	11–17	Spain, Sweden, Norway	[43–45]	3–8	Singapore
active hepatitis		36	US-Alaska Natives	[46]		
Liver – Primary	12	15–40	Norway, Finland, Spain, UK,	[45,48–51]	4–18	Israel
biliary cirrhosis		4–20	US, Australia	[52]		
Thyroid – Hyper	629	500	US	[54]	20	Iran
		626	UK	[55]		
Thyroid – Hypo	62	300	US	[54]	350	Iran
		2980	UK	[55]		
Multiple sclerosis	182	177–358	US, Canada	[57–60]	4–20	Colombia, Brazil, Argentina
		100	Canada-First Nations	[60]	13	Japan
		121–200	Italy, Greece, France, Ireland	[61–69]	11–62	Israel, Kuwait, Jordan, Iran
		46	Norway	[70]	101	Turkey
		50	Portugal, New Zealand	[71]		
Myasthenia gravis	18	8–15	Greece, Estonia, Croatia	[81–83]	3	Colombia
			Netherlands, Sweden, UK	[84–86]	7	Curacuo and Aruba
Polymyalgia rheumatica	112	739 ^c	US	[89,90]		
		150–370 ^c	Greece	[91]		

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Recent insights in the epidemiology of autoimmune diseases: Improved prevalence estimates and understanding of clustering of diseases

Glinda S. Cooper^{a,b,*}, Millee L.K. Blynum^c, Emily C. Somers^d

AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES: Co-occurrence

Table 2

Intra-person coexistence of autoimmune diseases.

Reference location data source; measure of association ^a	Index disease cases; control or reference population	Comorbid autoimmune disease(s)	Proband/controls <i>n</i> (%); <i>n</i> (%) or <i>n</i> observed/ <i>n</i> expected	Measure of association (95% confidence interval)
Somers et al. [146] United Kingdom, General Practice Research Database (pop-based); SIR	RA (<i>n</i> = 22,888)	AIT	337/208.6	1.6 (1.5, 1.8)
	RA	MS	13/17.8	0.73 (0.39, 1.3)
	AIT (<i>n</i> = 26,198)	RA	296/224.7	1.3 (1.2, 1.5)
	AIT	MS	23/20.7	1.1 (0.70, 1.7)
	MS (<i>n</i> = 4332)	RA	30/37.6	0.80 (0.54, 1.1)
	MS	AIT	61/42.2	1.4 (1.1, 1.9)
	T1DM (<i>n</i> = 6170)	RA	72/44.9	1.6 (1.3, 2.0)
	T1DM	AIT	175/39.0	4.5 (3.9, 5.2)
	T1DM; UK general population	MS	15/12.5	1.2 (0.67, 2.0)
Nielsen et al. [148] Denmark Danish MS & Hospital Discharge Registers; RR	MS (<i>n</i> = 10,596); Danish general population	42 diseases ^b	133/153.1	0.9 (0.7, 1.0)
		Ulcerative colitis	29/14.9	2.0 (1.4, 2.8)
		Pemphigoid	12/0.8	15.4 (8.7, 27.1)
		Pemphigus	2/0.03	53.6 (13.4, 214.3)
		RA	28/53.0	0.5 (0.4, 0.8)
		Temporal arteritis	11/20.6	0.5 (0.3, 0.97)
Nielsen et al. [147] Denmark Danish MS & Hospital Discharge Registers; RR	MS (<i>n</i> = 6078); Danish general population	T1DM	11/3.38	3.3 (1.8, 5.9)
Ramagopalan et al. [149] Canada Longitudinal, pop-based MS study (19 centers); OR	MS (<i>n</i> = 5031); Spousal controls (<i>n</i> = 2707)	T1DM	19 (0.4); 24 (0.5)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6) ^c
		RA	153 (3.0); 66 (2.4)	1.3 (0.9, 1.7) ^c
		Ulcerative colitis	9 (0.2); 4 (0.2)	1.2 (0.3, 5.4) ^c
		Crohn disease	11 (0.2); 4 (0.2)	1.5 (0.4, 6.4) ^c
		Psoriasis	293 (5.8); 146 (5.4)	1.1 (0.9, 1.3) ^c
		Pernicious anemia	123 (2.4); 25 (0.9)	2.7 (1.7, 4.3) ^c
		SLE	28 (0.6); 7 (0.3)	2.2 (0.9, 5.9) ^c
		Vitiligo	35 (0.7); 12 (0.4)	1.6 (0.8, 3.3) ^c
		AITD	395 (7.9); 116 (4.3)	1.9 (1.5, 2.4) ^c
		MG	7 (0.1); 3 (0.1)	1.3 (0.3, 7.5) ^c
		≥1 of above	Not reported	1.1 (0.86–1.2) ^c

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AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES: Gender Effect

P. Invernizzi et al. / Journal of Autoimmunity 33 (2009) 12–16

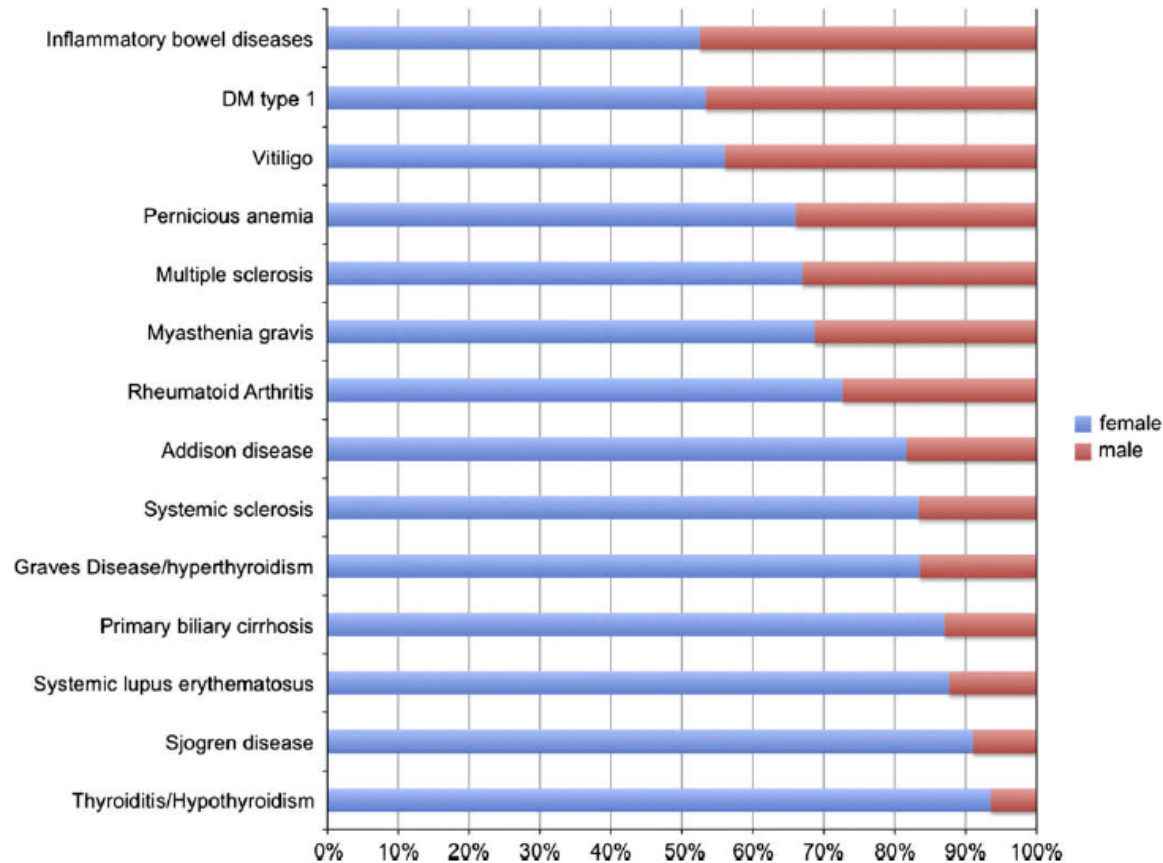


Fig. 1. Female to male ratio of selected autoimmune diseases expressed as percentage (x axis) and calculated as average based on four reviews of the literature [2,3,16,62].



AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES and GWAS

Table 1 Autoimmune diseases with published GWAS and respective number of associated loci

<i>Autoimmune disease</i>	<i>Number of</i>	
	<i>GWAS</i>	<i>loci</i>
Alopecia areata	1	8
Ankylosing spondylitis	3	21
Behçet's disease	4	10
Celiac disease	5	60
Crohn's disease	15	110
Graves' disease	3	13
Granulomatosis with polyangiitis	1	6
Inflammatory bowel disease	4	117
Juvenile idiopathic arthritis	3	5
Kawasaki disease	6	16
Multiple sclerosis	15	22
Myasthenia gravis	1	5
Primary biliary cirrhosis	4	25
Primary sclerosing cholangitis	1	2
Psoriasis	7	23
Psoriatic arthritis	2	4
Rheumatoid arthritis	18	117
Sarcoidosis	2	3
Sjögren's syndrome	1	4
Systemic lupus erythematosus	11	73
Systemic sclerosis	3	10
Type 1 diabetes	9	60
Ulcerative colitis	10	73
Vitiligo	7	32

Abbreviation: GWAS, genome-wide association studies.

Numbers compiled from the National Human Genome Research Institute's Catalog of Published Genome-Wide Association Studies (<http://www.genome.gov/gwastudies>) accessed on 27 March 2015.⁹⁴

OPEN

REVIEW

Genetics of autoimmune diseases: insights from population genetics

Paula S Ramos¹, Andrew M Shedlock^{2,3} and Carl D Langefeld⁴

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AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES and GWAS

Table 2 Autoimmune disease regions with the evidence for selection and implicated agents of selection

Gene region	Position	Autoimmune disease association	References for evidence of natural selection	Selective pressure
IL23R	1p31.3	IBD, CD, UC, PS, AS and BeD	19	Protozoa
PTPN22	1p13.2	SLE, RA, CD, T1D, VT, MG, AITD and UC	21,22	Protozoa
TNFRSF18	1p36.33	IBD	19	
ARHGEF2	1q21-q22	CD	95	Protozoa
SCAMP3	1q22	CD	95	Protozoa
FCGR2B	1q23.3	SLE	77	<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>
TNFSF18	1q24.3	IBD	19	
TNFSF4	1q25.1	SLE, MS, RA, CD, CeID and SS	21	
CR1	1q32	SLE, SA	96	<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>
TLR5	1q41-q42	SLE	22	<i>Salmonella enterica</i> ser. Typhimurium and other exposures
TET3-DGUOK	2p13	SLE	21	
IL18RAP	2q12.1	CeID, CD and IBD	20	
IFIH1	2q24.2	PS, VT, T1D and IBD	76,97,98	Antiviral response
IL8RA, SLC11A1	2q35	IBD, UC	19	Mycobacterial infection
BTLA	3q13.2	RA	22	
ARHGAP31, CD80	3q13.33	MS, CeID, PBC, JIA, SLE and VT	23	
CD86	3q13.33	MS	23	
LEKR1	3q25.31	MS	23	
IL12A	3q25.33	CeID, BeD, MS and PBC	20,23	
IL2, IL21	4q27	CeID, RA, UC, IBD, T1D and AA	23	
PTGER4	5p13.1	CD, UC, IBD, MS and AS	95	Protozoa
SLC22A5, IRF1	5q31.1	CD, IBD	23,95	Protozoa
TNIP1	5q33.1	SLE, SScl, PS, PSA, IBD and MG	21	
PTTG1	5q33.3	SLE	21	
ITPR3	6p21.31	SLE, T1D, GD and CD	22	
UHRF1BP1	6p21.31	SLE	21,23	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>
HLA	6p22.1-21.32	All ADs	23,99-102	Bacterial infection
POPDC3	6q21	MS	23	
IKZF1	7p12.2	SLE, CD and IBD	21	

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IMMUNE TRAITS and GWAS

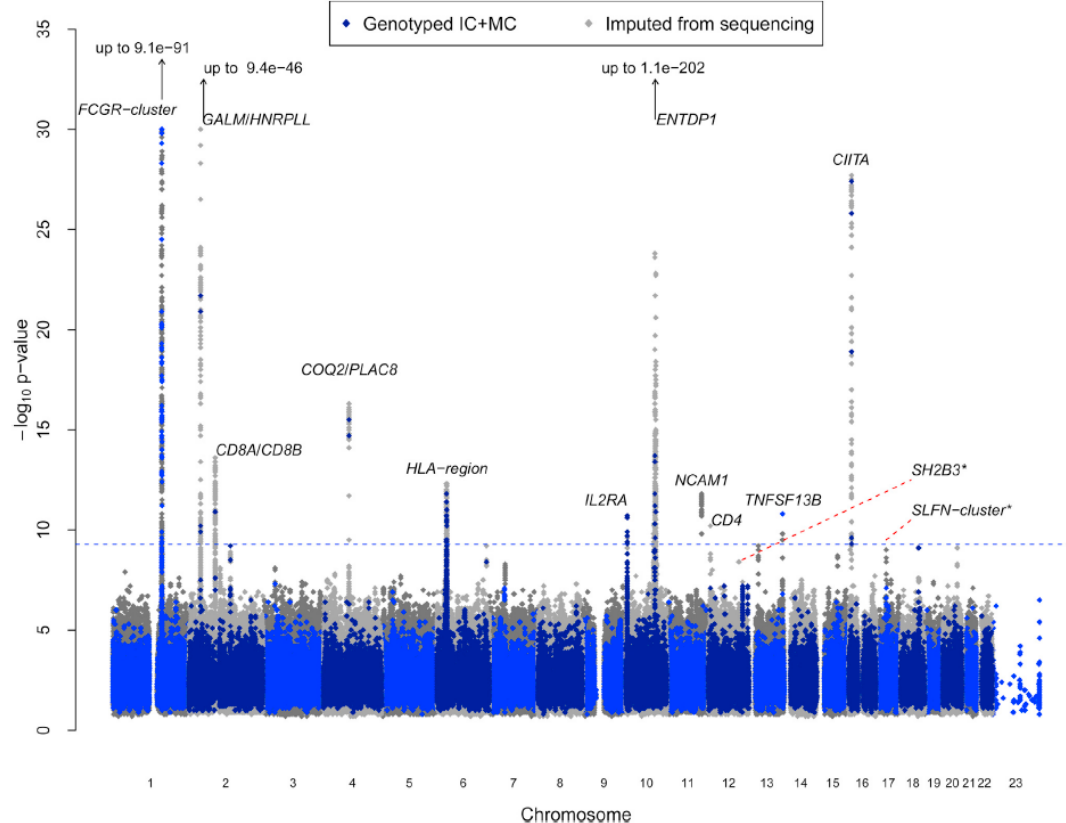


Figure 3. Manhattan Plot of Best p Values

For each SNP, the best p value observed among all assessed traits is plotted on a $-\log_{10}$ scale (y axis), according to its genomic coordinates (x axis). SNPs are colored in blue if the corresponding best p value was directly genotyped with ImmunoChip (IC) or Cardio-MetaboChip (MC) and in gray if imputed from genomic sequencing of Sardinians. The dotted horizontal line indicates the threshold for declaring a locus genome wide to be significant (5.26×10^{-10}). The best candidate gene is indicated near the peak. Loci below the significance threshold and previously described are marked with an asterisk.

Cell

Resource

Genetic Variants Regulating Immune Cell Levels in Health and Disease

Valeria Orsi,^{1,2} Mariastella Storti,^{1,2} Gabriella Sola,¹ Carlo Sidone,^{1,2,3} Francesca Virdi,¹ Mariano Del,¹ Sandra Lai,² Magdalena Zolotarewska,¹ Fabio Buscemi,¹ Antonella Mulas,^{1,2} Matteo Florio,¹ Wiesława I. Mendzen,¹ Shihua A.M. Uno,¹ Stefania Ota,¹ Michele Mangoni,¹ Maria G. Pisci,¹ Maria Ludovica,^{1,2} Andrea Maschio,^{1,2} Mariateresa Pitzalis,¹ Maria F. Uno,¹ Marco Mancini,¹ Roberto Costanzo,^{1,2} Francesca Desideri,^{1,2} Valentina Serra,^{1,2} Mariavita Ogino,¹ Rosella Pilo,^{1,2} Federico Benini,¹ Riccardo Benatti,^{1,2} Luca Pinelli,^{1,2} Sima Zari,¹ Eleonora Pappalardo,^{1,2} Alan Kwong,¹ Christine Brennan,¹ Brendan Tierney,¹ Robert Lyons,^{1,2} Hyun M. Kang,¹ Sergio Uzzau,^{1,2} Rossano Azzari,¹ Maria Viorio,¹ Davide Ferra,¹ Luisa Leoni,¹ Gianluca Portis,¹ Silvia Indaco,¹ Andrea Angeli,¹ Mauro Congia,¹ Michael B. Whalen,¹ Chris M. Jones,¹ David Schlessinger,¹ Giuseppe R. Abecasis,¹ Edoardo Farioli,^{1,2} Serena Sanna,^{1,2} and Francesco Cucca,^{1,2,3}



IMMUNE TRAITS and GWAS

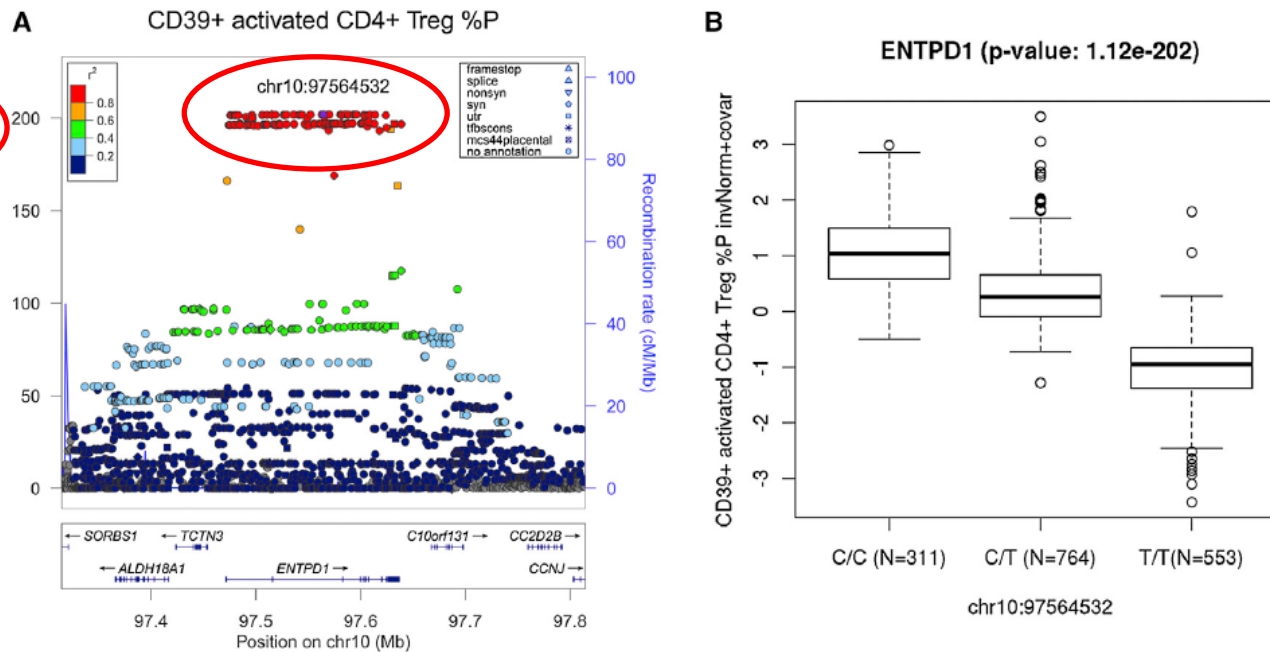


Figure 4. Regional Plot and Box Plot for the Top Signal in *ENTPD1*

(A and B) Representation of the association in the genomic context (A) and in the biological context (B) for the most strongly associated variant at the *ENTPD1* gene.

(A) Representation of the association strength (y axis shows the $-\log_{10}$ p value) versus the genomic positions (on hg19/GRCh37 genomic build) around the most significant SNP, which is indicated with a purple circle. Other SNPs in the region are color coded to reflect their LD with the top SNP, as in the left inset (taken from pairwise r^2 values calculated on Sardinian haplotypes), whereas symbols reflecting genomic functional annotation are indicated in the right inset. Genes and the position of exons, as well as the direction of transcription, are noted in lower boxes. This plot was drawn using the standalone version of the LocusZoom package (Pruim et al., 2010).

(B) The distribution of the immunophenotypic levels within each genotype class considering the normalized trait adjusted for age and gender in relation to the 1,629 initial samples, showing the additive effect that was statistically observed.

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IMMUNE TRAITS and GWAS

Table 1. Twenty-Three Variants at the Thirteen Associated Loci

Locus	Candidate Genes	topSNP (chr:position/rsID)	A1/A2	Freq A1	Trait	Effect (SE)	Var. Expl.	p Value (n = 1,629)	SNP for Validation (chr:position/rsID)	r ² with topSNP	Validation p Value (n = 2,870)
1	FCGR3A(p,c,o), FCGR2C(p,o), FCGR2A(e,c,o), FCGR2B(e,o), HSPA6(e), HSPA7(e)	chr1:161536758/ rs58055840	T/C	0.742	CD62L— myeloidcDC AC	−0.895 (0.044)	30.26	3.73 × 10 ^{−91}	chr1:161515326/ rs55971447	0.937	6.83 × 10 ^{−129}
2	HNRPL(p)	chr2:38792045/ rs183949931	T/C	0.967	CD45RA— CD28— CD8br %P	0.778 (0.105)	4.05	1.05 × 10 ^{−13}	chr2:38792045/ rs183949931	same SNP	1.046 × 10 ^{−20}
2	GALM(p,c,e), HNRPL(b)	chr2:38897074/ rs13011383	G/A	0.730	TD CD4+ %GP	−0.371 (0.042)	5.52	6.05 × 10 ^{−19}	chr2:38886041/ rs4670262	0.87	1.26 × 10 ^{−27}
2	GALM(p), DHX57(e), HNRPL(b)	chr2:38921934/ rs7583259	G/C	0.508	CD45RA— CD28— CD8br %P	−0.548 (0.039)	15.09	9.40 × 10 ^{−46}	chr2:38932777/ rs4670265	0.9	2.82 × 10 ^{−62}
3	CD8A(p,c,o), RMD5A(p), CD8B(b), VPS24(e)	chr2:87014377/ rs2944254	C/T	0.810	CD4+ CD8dim AC	0.383 (0.05)	4.55	2.52 × 10 ^{−14}	chr2:87018547/ rs3810831	0.943	1.3 × 10 ^{−22}
4	COQ2(e), PLAC8(e), HPSE(e)	chr4:84150313/ rs4431216	T/C	0.633	CD62L— plasmacytoidcDC %P	0.337 (0.04)	5.19	4.96 × 10 ^{−17}	chr4:84179071/ rs7667017	0.84	3.37 × 10 ^{−23}
5	HLA-E(p,c,e), HCG27(e), GNL1(c), ABCF1(e), C2(e), PSORS1C3(e), RPP21(e), TRIM39(e), ZKSCAN2(e)	chr6:30466505/ rs117765619	G/T	0.516	CD45RA— CD8+ AC	−0.228 (0.037)	2.62	5.24 × 10 ^{−10}	chr6:30482993/ rs2534812	0.974	1.34 × 10 ^{−11}
5	HLA-B(p,c), VARS2(e), IER3(e), ZFP57(e)	chr6:31327382/ rs2395476	T/G	0.858	CD45RA— CD28+ CD8+ %P	0.352 (0.051)	3.21	3.69 × 10 ^{−12}	chr6:31327382/ rs2395476	same SNP	1.827 × 10 ^{−19}
5	HLA-DRA(p,e), BTNL2(p,c), HLA- DRB1(c,e), HLA-DQA1(e), HLA- DQB1(e), HLA-DRB5(e), HLA-DOB(e), LOC642073(e), VARS2(e), LST1(e), IER3(e), GTF2H4(e), HMGAI1(e), RPL34(e) ⁸ , AOA4(e) ⁸	chr6:32386433/ rs113534101	G/A	0.776	CD4+ CD8dim %P	−0.299 (0.043)	3.07	5.68 × 10 ^{−12}	chr6:32383138/ rs115615758	0.97	2.78 × 10 ^{−16}
5	HLA-DRA(p), LOC642073(e), HLA-DOB(e), RPL34(e) ⁸ , ARHGAP24(e) ⁸ , AOA4(e) ⁸	chr6:32428186/ rs6923504	G/C	0.618	CD45RA— CD28— CD8+ AC	−0.249 (0.037)	3.01	2.81 × 10 ^{−11}	chr6:32428285/ rs6903608	0.99	4.3 × 10 ^{−13}
6	IL2RA(p,o)	chr10:6094697/ rs61839660	C/T	0.934	CD45RA— CD25hi CD4+ not Treg %P	−0.49 (0.073)	2.82	1.85 × 10 ^{−11}	chr10:6094697/ rs61839660	same SNP	5.65 × 10 ^{−23}
6	RBM17(p), IL2RA(p,o)	chr10:6158412/ rs8463	A/G	0.802	CD25hi CD4+ %P	−0.294 (0.046)	2.85	1.21 × 10 ^{−10}	chr10:6158412/ rs8463	same SNP	2.02 × 10 ^{−15}
7	SORBS1(p), C10orf61(e), ALDH18A1(c), ENTPD1(e)	chr10:97331924/ rs117568941	T/C	0.955	CD39+ CD8+ %GP	−0.650 (0.062)	6.68	1.45 × 10 ^{−25}	chr10:97331958/ rs7099430	0.969	1.32 × 10 ^{−35}
7	ALDH18A1(p), ENTPD1(b)	chr10:97393678/ rs1890187	A/G	0.975	CD39+ activated CD4+ Treg %P	−0.671 (0.073)	5.97	5.72 × 10 ^{−20}	chr10:97550405/ rs11188485	0.97	2.97 × 10 ^{−32}
7	ENTPD1(p,e)	chr10:97564532/ rs11517041	T/C	0.578	CD39+ activated CD4+ Treg %P	−1.113 (0.037)	60.81	1.12 × 10 ^{−202}	chr10:97515137/ rs3814159	0.993	7.05 × 10 ^{−327}
7	ZNF518A(p), BLNK(p,o), ENTPD1(b)	chr10:97932006/ rs117592294	C/T	0.955	CD39+ CD25hi CD4+ %P	0.497 (0.066)	4.33	6.26 × 10 ^{−14}	chr10:97932006/ rs117592294	same SNP	1.35 × 10 ^{−15}

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Lead SNP

Perfect Proxy

Cell

Resource

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IMMUNE TRAITS and GWAS

Table 2. Overlapping Associations with Complex Diseases

Gene/Region	Immune Trait	SNP	Effect Allele/Other	Effect (SE)	p Value	Disease	SNP Disease	Best Reported p Value	Risk Allele/Other	r ²	Risk Allele/Corresponding Trait Allele (Effect)	Source
HLA Class II (chr6p21.1)	CD45RA- CD28+ AC	rs6923504	G/C	-0.249 (0.037)	2.81 × 10 ⁻¹⁴	Hodgkin's lymphoma	rs6903608	2.84 × 10 ⁻⁶⁰	G/A	0.99	G/G (decrease)	1
						Systemic sclerosis	rs3129882	1.89 × 10 ⁻²⁷	G/A	0.803	G/G (decrease)	1
						Ulcerative colitis	rs9268877	3.90 × 10 ⁻²³	T/C	0.83	G/G (decrease)	1
						Parkinson's disease	rs3129882	1.90 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	G/A	0.803	G/G (decrease)	1
IL2RA (chr10p15.1)	CD25hi CD4+ %P	rs61839660	C/T	-0.484 (0.072)	2.38 × 10 ⁻¹¹	Type 1 diabetes	rs61839660	5.10 × 10 ⁻⁹	C/T	1	C/C (decrease)	1
						Type 1 diabetes	rs61839660	5.10 × 10 ⁻⁹			C/C (decrease)	1
						Type 1 diabetes	rs61839660	5.10 × 10 ⁻⁹			C/C (decrease)	1
						Type 1 diabetes	rs61839660	5.10 × 10 ⁻⁹			C/C (decrease)	1
SH2B3/ATXN2 (chr12q24.12)	T lymphocyte AC	rs597808	G/A	-0.195 (0.035)	3.84 × 10 ⁻⁸	Type 1 diabetes	rs3184504	2.80 × 10 ⁻²⁷	T/C	0.95	T/A (increase)	1,2
						Celiac disease	rs3184504	5.40 × 10 ⁻²¹	T/C		T/A (increase)	2
						Primary hypothyroidism	rs3184504	2.60 × 10 ⁻¹²	T/C		T/A (increase)	1
						Primary sclerosing cholangitis	rs3184504	5.91 × 10 ⁻¹¹	T/C		T/A (increase)	3
						Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis	rs3184504	2.60 × 10 ⁻⁹	T/C		T/A (increase)	2
						Rheumatoid arthritis ^a	rs3184504	6.00 × 10 ⁻⁶	T/C		T/A (increase)	1
						Coronary heart disease ^a	rs3184504	6.35 × 10 ⁻⁶	T/C		T/A (increase)	1
						Multiple sclerosis ^a	rs3184504	6.70 × 10 ⁻⁶	T/C		T/A (increase)	2
						Type 1 diabetes	rs3184504	2.80 × 10 ⁻²⁷			T/A (increase)	1,2
						Celiac disease	rs3184504	5.40 × 10 ⁻²¹			T/A (increase)	2
						Primary hypothyroidism	rs3184504	2.60 × 10 ⁻¹²			T/A (increase)	1
						Primary sclerosing cholangitis	rs3184504	5.91 × 10 ⁻¹¹			T/A (increase)	3
						Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis	rs3184504	2.60 × 10 ⁻⁹			T/A (increase)	2
						Rheumatoid arthritis ^a	rs3184504	6.00 × 10 ⁻⁶			T/A (increase)	1
						Coronary heart disease ^a	rs3184504	6.35 × 10 ⁻⁶			T/A (increase)	1
						Multiple sclerosis ^a	rs3184504	6.70 × 10 ⁻⁶			T/A (increase)	2
	CD4+ AC	rs597808	G/A	-0.195 (0.036)	4.66 × 10 ⁻⁸	Type 1 diabetes	rs3184504	2.80 × 10 ⁻²⁷			T/A (increase)	1,2
	CD4+ not Treg AC	rs597808	G/A	-0.195 (0.036)	4.80 × 10 ⁻⁸	Type 1 diabetes	rs3184504	2.80 × 10 ⁻²⁷			T/A (increase)	1,2

(Continued on next page)

Cell

Resource

Genetic Variants Regulating Immune Cell Levels in Health and Disease

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IMMUNE TRAITS and GWAS: rs6923504

- > rs6923504 and rs6903608 have shown replicated RA associations (OR ~ 0.40)
- > Also associated with T1D, GD, MDS, PBC, UC and SLE (in GRASP, dbGAP; none in GWAS Catalog)
- > They map to the *HLA-DRB9* gene
- > They are linked to a particular HLA lineage
- > They are eQTLs for *HLA-DRA*, *-DQA1*, *-DQB1*

IMMUNE TRAITS and GWAS: rs6923504

B	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO
IHWG #	rs6923504_G	HLA-A 1	HLA-A 2	HLA-B 1	HLA-B 2	HLA-C 1	HLA-C 2	HLA-DRB1 1	HLA-DRB1 2	HLA-DRB3 1	HLA-DRB3 2	HLA-DRB4 1	HLA-DRB5 1	HLA-DQA1 1	HLA-DQA1 2	HLA-DQB1 1	HLA-DQB1 2
9008	2	A*2501	A*2501	B*1801	B*1801	Cw*12030101	Cw*12030101	DRB1*1501	DRB1*1501	.	.	.	.	DRB5*0101	DQA1*010201	DQA1*010202	DQB1*0602
9009	2	A*010101	A*010101	B*370101	B*370101	Cw*06020101	Cw*06020101	DRB1*160101	DRB1*160101	.	.	.	.	DRB5*0202	DQA1*010202	DQA1*010201	DQB1*050201
9010	2	A*68020101	A*68020101	B*530101	B*530101	C*040101	C*040101	DRB1*1503	DRB1*1503	.	.	.	.	.	DQA1*010201	DQA1*010201	DQB1*0602
9012	2	A*0201	A*0201	B*5701	B*5701	Cw*0701	Cw*0701	DRB1*1601	DRB1*1601	.	.	.	.	.	DQA1*010202	DQA1*010202	DQB1*0502
9014	2	A*2601	A*2601	B*0801	B*0801	Cw*070101	Cw*070101	DRB1*150101	DRB1*150101	.	.	.	.	DRB5*010101	DQA1*010201	DQA1*010201	DQB1*0602
9015	2	A*02:01:01	A*02:01:01	B*27:05:02	B*27:05:02	C*02:02:02	C*02:02:02	DRB1*16	DRB1*16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9016	2	A*0204	A*0204	B*510101	B*510101	Cw*1502	Cw*1502	DRB1*160201	DRB1*160201	.	.	.	.	DRB5*0202	.	.	DQB1*0301
9017	2	A*0301	A*0301	B*070201	B*070201	Cw*070201	Cw*070201	DRB1*150101	DRB1*150101	.	.	.	.	DRB5*0101	DQA1*01:02:01	DQA1*01:02:01	DQB1*0602
9019	2	A*3002	A*3002	B*1801	B*1801	Cw*0501	Cw*0501	DRB1*0301	DRB1*0301	DRB3*0202	.	.	.	.	DQA1*050101	DQA1*050101	DQB1*0201
9020	2	A*2601	A*2601	B*1801	B*1801	Cw*0501	Cw*0501	DRB1*0301	DRB1*0301	DRB3*020201	.	.	.	.	DQA1*050101	DQA1*050101	DQB1*0201
9036	2	A*0201	A*0201	B*4402	B*4402	Cw*0501	Cw*0501	DRB1*1101	DRB1*1101	DRB3*0202	.	.	.	.	DQA1*010202	DQA1*010202	DQB1*0502
9039	2	A*0201	A*0201	B*1801	B*1801	Cw*0501	Cw*0501	DRB1*1102	DRB1*1102	DRB3*0202	.	.	.	.	DQA1*0505	DQA1*0505	DQB1*0301
9041	2	A*0101	A*0101	B*3502	B*3502	Cw*0401	Cw*0401	DRB1*1104	DRB1*1104	DRB3*0202	.	.	.	.	DQA1*0501	DQA1*0501	DQB1*0301
9042	2	A*24020101	A*24020101	B*350801	B*350801	Cw*0401	Cw*0401	DRB1*1103	DRB1*1103	DRB3*0202	.	.	.	.	DQA1*0505	DQA1*0505	DQB1*0301
9043	2	A*0101	A*0101	B*4101	B*4101	Cw*1701	Cw*1701	DRB1*1101	DRB1*1101	DRB3*0202	.	.	.	.	DQA1*0505	DQA1*0505	DQB1*0301
9060	2	A*0101	A*0101	B*1501	B*1501	Cw*0303	Cw*0303	DRB1*1301	DRB1*1301	DRB3*0202	.	.	.	.	DQA1*0103	DQA1*0103	DQB1*060301
9066	2	A*0207	A*0207	B*460101	B*460101	C*01:02	C*01:02	DRB1*08:03:02	DRB1*08:03:02	.	.	.	.	.	DQA1*01:03	DQA1*01:03	DQB1*06:01
9070	2	A*02:01	A*02:01	B*51:01	B*51:01	C*14:02:01	C*14:02:01	DRB1*08:03:02	DRB1*08:03:02	.	.	.	.	.	DQA1*04:01	DQA1*06:01:01	DQB1*03:01:01
9081	2	A*0301	A*0301	B*070201	B*070201	Cw*070201	Cw*070201	DRB1*1501	DRB1*1501	.	.	.	.	DRB5*0101	DQA1*01:02:01	DQA1*01:02:01	DQB1*0602
9084	2	A*0201	A*0201	B*4002	B*4002	Cw*020202	Cw*020202	DRB1*1601	DRB1*1601	.	.	.	.	.	DQA1*010202	DQA1*010202	DQB1*0502
9104	2	A*3101	A*3101	B*38:01	B*38:01	C*12:03	C*12:03	DRB1*11	DRB1*11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9105	2	A*0101	A*0101	B*3502	B*3502	Cw*0401	Cw*0401	DRB1*110401	DRB1*110401	DRB3*0202	.	.	.	.	DQA1*0103	DQA1*0103	DQB1*060301
9157	2	A*33	A*33	B*5801	B*58	Cw*0302	Cw*0302	DRB1*0301	DRB1*0301	DRB3*02	.	.	.	.	DQA1*0501	DQA1*0501	DQB1*0201
9291	2	A*01:01:01:0	A*01:01:01:0	B*40:01:01	B*40:01:01	C*06:02:01:01	C*06:02:01:01	DRB1*13:01:01	DRB1*13:01:01	.	.	.	.	.	DQA1*01:03	DQA1*01:03	DQB1*06:03:01

IHWG #	CELL LINE	ST	CEH	Population
9008	DO208915	51	18.1	Australian Caucosoid
9009	KAS011	51		Yugoslavian
9010	AMAI	51		Algerian
9012	WJR076	51		USA White
9014	MGAR	51		USA Hispanic
9015	WT24	51		Italian
9016	RML REM	51		South American Indian
9017	WT8	51		Italian
9019	DUCAF	52	18.2	French
9020	QBL	52	18.2	Dutch
9036	SPO010	52		Italian
9039	JVM	52	18.3	Dutch
9041	J0528239	52	35.5	Italian
9042	TISI	52	35.4	French
9043	BM21	52		Italian
9060	CB6B-CGB1B	52	62.3	Australian Caucosoid
9066	TAB089,TAB	08	46.2	Japanese
9070	LUY	08		Dutch
9081	EA	51	7.1	Scandinavian
9084	CALOGERO	51	.	Italian
9104	DHIF	52	.	English
9105	PPAF PPF F	52	35.5?	Ashkenazi Jewish
9157	HAU, ML	52	58.1	Asian
9291	APD	52	.	Dutch

HLA REGION SNPs and HLA TYPES

ASHI 2015



A Catalog of HLA Region SNPs with Functional Annotations, Disease Associations and Correlations with HLA Types

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This resource is available on request and online in 2016

immunochip_6pr - Microsoft Excel																
Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View																
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B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P		
1	CELL LINE	ST	CEH	Population	rs722788_C	rs406113_C	rs11757235_A	rs445870_G	rs13215054_A	rs6456825_G	rs414745_C	rs418092_A	rs450630_A	rs370520_A	rs17336532_A	
2	SA	01	7.2	Japanese	1	2	1	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	
3	MZO70782	01	65.1?	Ashkenazi Jewish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	KAS116	01	.	Yugoslavian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	JESTHOM	01	.	Scandinavian	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	
6	HOM2	01	.	Canadian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	WT100BIS	01	35.2	Italian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	DO208915	51	18.1	Australian Caucasoid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	KAS011	51		Yugoslavian	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
10	AMA1	51		Algerian	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	
11	E4181324	51	52.1?	Australian Caucasoid	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
12	WJR076	51		USA White	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	
13	MGAR	51		USA Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	WT24	51		Italian	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	
15	RML REM	51		South American Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	WT8	51		Italian	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	DUCAF	52	18.2	French	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	
18	QBL	52	18.2	Dutch	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
19	RSH, RSHD	52	42.1	African Black	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	
20	COX	52	8.1	South African White	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	



HLA REGION SNPs and HLA TYPES

IHWG-ID	CELL LINE	ST	CEH	Population	ST53_012	rs2395185_A	rs722788_C	rs406113_C
9026	YAR	53	38.1	Ashkenazi Jewish	2	2	0	0
9027	PF97387	53	44.2+44.X	French	2	2	0	0
9028	PE117	53	60.1+XX.X	Amerindian	2	2	0	2
9031	BOLETH BO	53	62.1	Scandinavian	2	2	0	0
9047	PLH	53	47.1	Scandinavian	2	2	1	2
9048	LBUF	53	13.1	English	2	2	0	0
9050	MOU-MANN	53	44.3	Scandinavian	2	2	0	0
9051	PITOUT	53	44.2	South African White	2	2	0	0
9052	DBB	53	57.1	USA White	2	2	0	0
9090	AWELLS	53	44.1	Australian Caucasoid	2	2	0	0
9092	BM92	53	51.1	Italian	2	2	0	0
9093	BER	53	13.1	German	2	2	0	0
9094	CF996	53	64.1	French	2	2	1	1
9098	MT14B	53	60.1	Australian Caucasoid	2	2	1	1
9106	MANIKA	53	50.1 (H)	Tamil Asian Indian	2	2	.	2
9107	KT3, LKT3	53	54.1	Japanese	2	2	0	0
9139	WHONP439	53	46.1	Asian	2	2	0	0
9140	WHO-NP192	53	54.1+46.1	Asian	2	2	0	0
9145	FUR, RE	52,53	57.1+60.3	White	1	1	1	1
9146	COL, E	53	62.2	Unknown	2	2	0	0
9150	BOW, MF	53,53	44.1+50.1	Unknown	2	2	1	1
9151	EAV, AC	53,10	37.1+50.1	Unknown	1	1	0	0

rs2395185 is a marker for the HLA-DR53 lineage, which has unique immunological characteristics.

CORRESPONDENCE



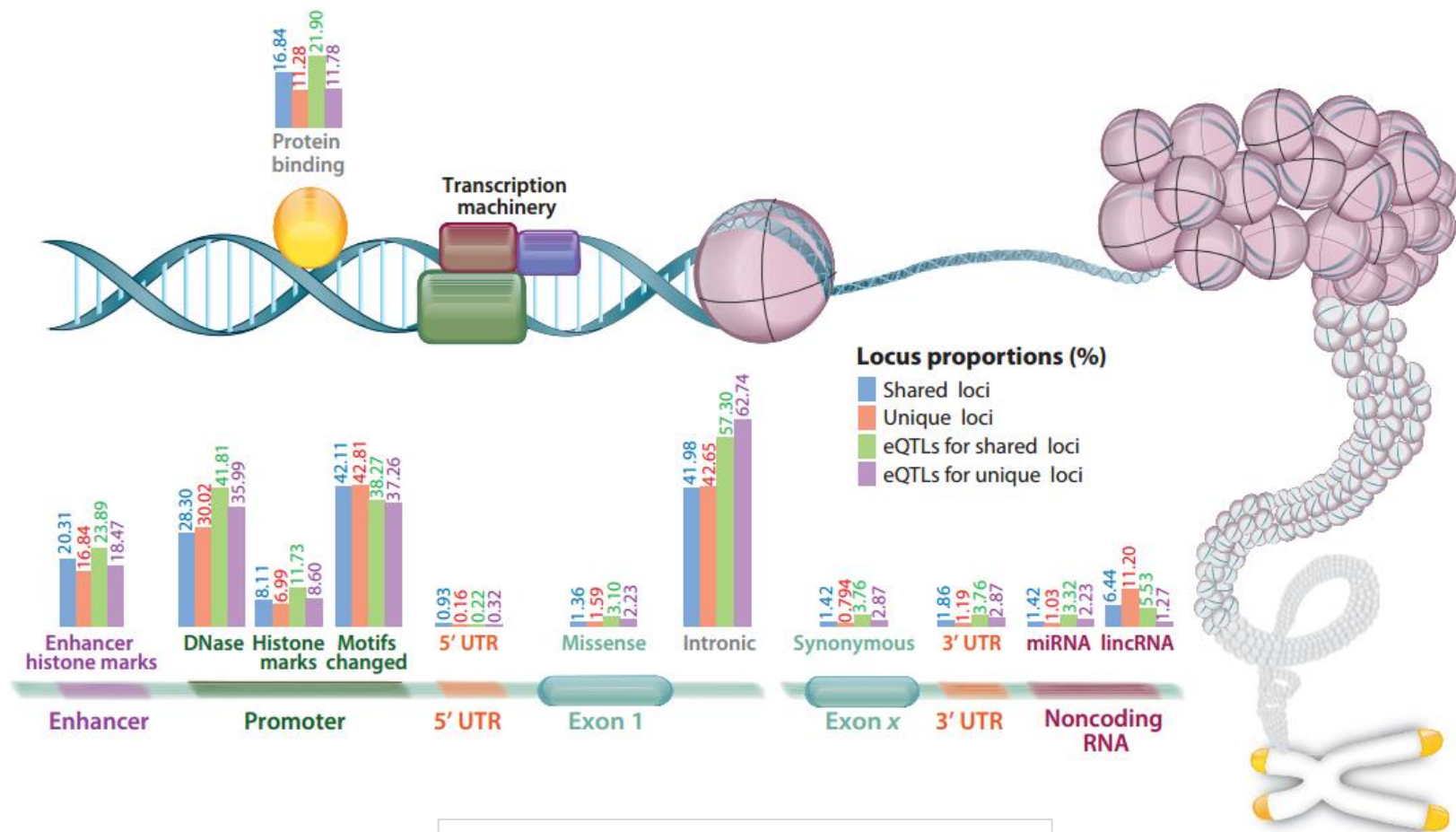
Re: Genome-Wide Association Study of Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma and Epstein-Barr Virus Status-Defined Subgroups

AMY E. KENNEDY
SANDEEP K. SINGH
M. TEVFIK DORAK

JNCI

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AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES and GWAS



Mapping of Immune-Mediated Disease Genes

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AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES and GWAS

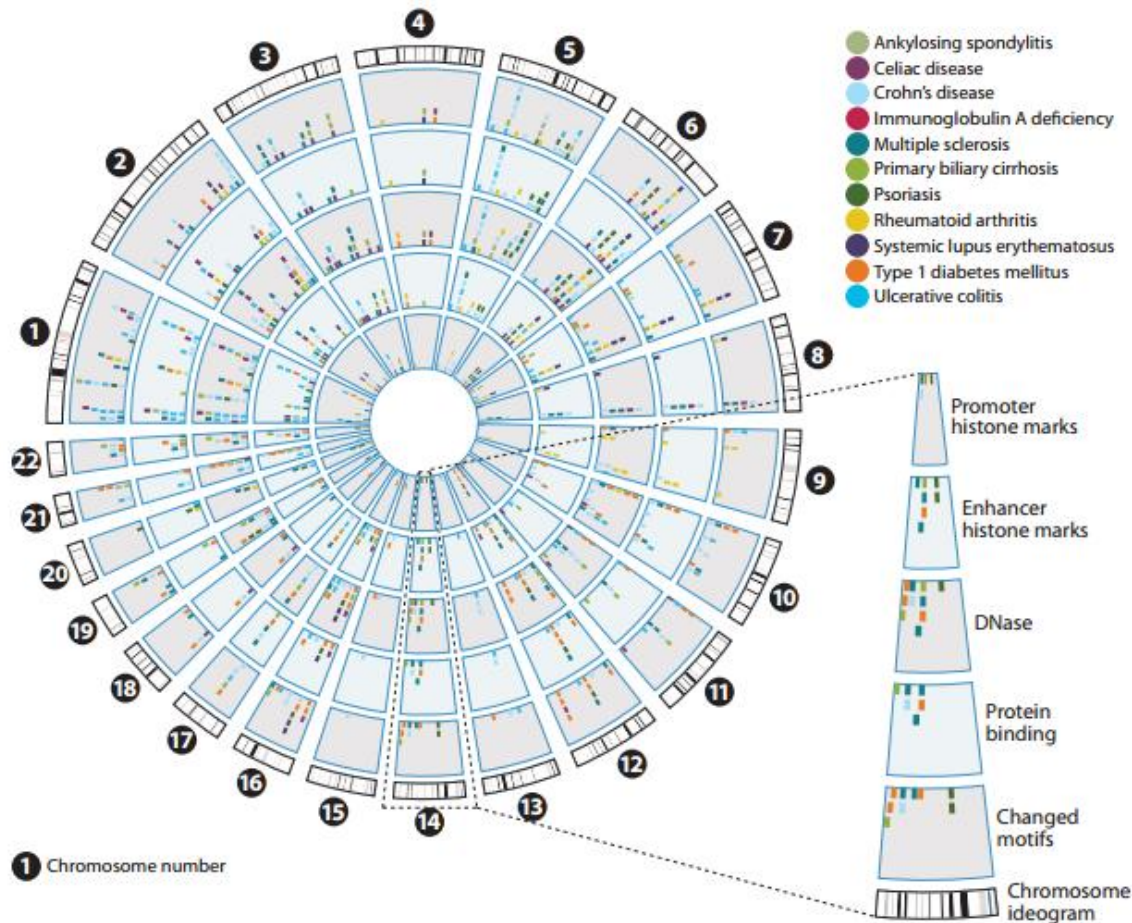


Figure 2

Characterization of variants associated with immune-mediated diseases. (a) Circos plot summarizing the functional annotation of the associated GWAS single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) for the GWAS loci present in Caucasian populations. From inner to outer rings: promoter histone marks, enhancer histone marks, DNase-hypersensitive sites, protein binding, and changed motifs, as analyzed for lead SNPs and their proxies ($r^2 = 1$). Each disease is in a different color. (b) Localization of GWAS SNPs into functional elements along a chromosome for both shared and unique loci. Lead SNPs present in genome-wide significant loci from Caucasian populations and perfect proxies ($r^2 = 1$) were mapped to the noncoding genome using HaploReg. Blue bars show the percentage of shared SNPs (i.e., those shared by at least two diseases), and red bars show the percentage of unique SNPs; the percentage of expression quantitative trait locus (eQTL) mapping to each functional element is shown for both the shared (green) and unique (purple) loci. Additional abbreviation: UTR, untranslated region.

Mapping of Immune-Mediated Disease Genes

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AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES and GWAS

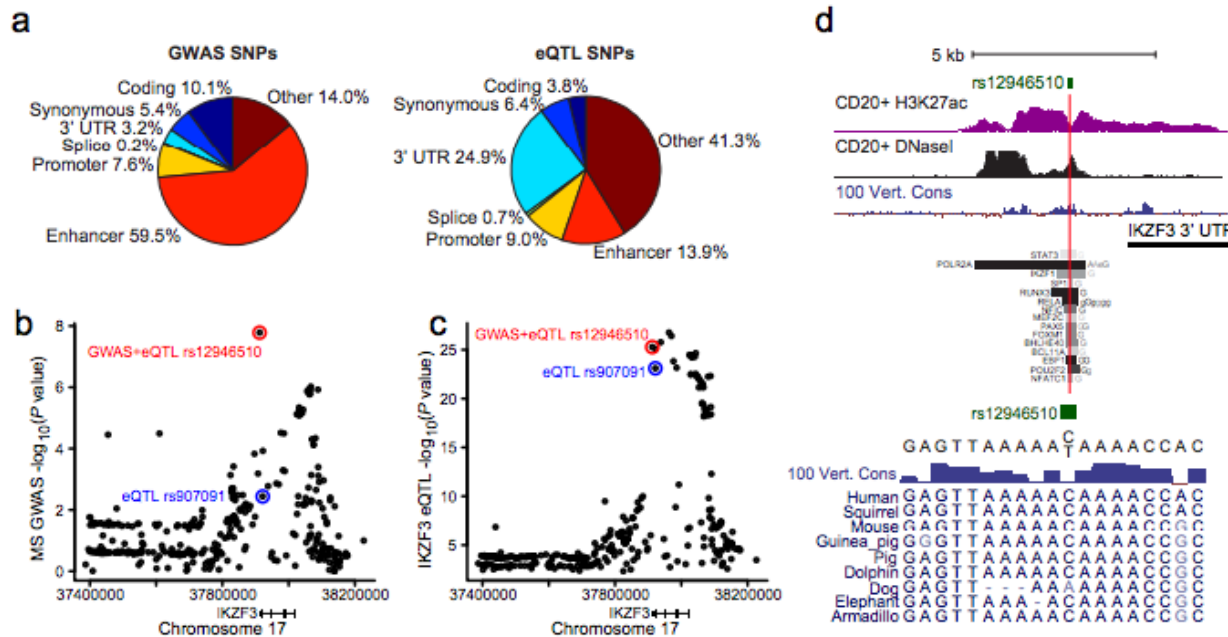


Figure 6 | Functional Effects of Disease Variants on Gene Expression. **a**, Pie charts show the fraction of PICS autoimmunity SNPs (left) or peripheral blood eQTLs (right) explained by the indicated genomic features. **b**, GWAS signal for MS risk at the IKZF3 locus. The minor allele of rs12946510 (red) is associated with both disease risk and eQTL effect (decreased IKZF3 expression), while the minor allele of rs907091 (blue) scored as eQTL only (increased IKZF3 expression). **c**, eQTL association signal for IKZF3 shown for the same regions as in **b**. **d**, H3K27ac, DNaseI and conservation signals, and selected TF binding intervals are shown in the vicinity of rs12946510, which occurs in a conserved site marked by H3K27ac in multiple cell types, including CD20+ B-cells, and bound by multiple TFs. The C/T variation at this SNP does not disrupt any clearly defined DNA motif, but coincides with a degenerate MEF2 motif.

Genetic and epigenetic fine mapping of causal autoimmune disease variants

Kyle Kai-How Farh^{1,2*}, Alexander Marson^{3*}, Jiang Zhu^{1,4,5,6}, Markus Klei^{newietfeld}^{1,7†}, William J. Housley⁷, Samantha Beik¹, Noam Shores¹, Holly Whitton¹, Russell J. H. Ryan^{1,5}, Alexander A. Shishkin^{1,8}, Meital Hatan¹, Marlene J. Carrasco-Alfonso⁹, Dita Mayer⁷, C. John Luckey⁷, Nikolaos A. Patsopoulos^{1,10,11}, Philip L. De Jager^{1,10,11}, Vijay K. Kuchroo¹², Charles B. Epstein¹, Mark J. Daly^{1,2}, David A. Hafler^{1,7§} & Bradley E. Bernstein^{1,4,5,6§}

AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES and GWAS

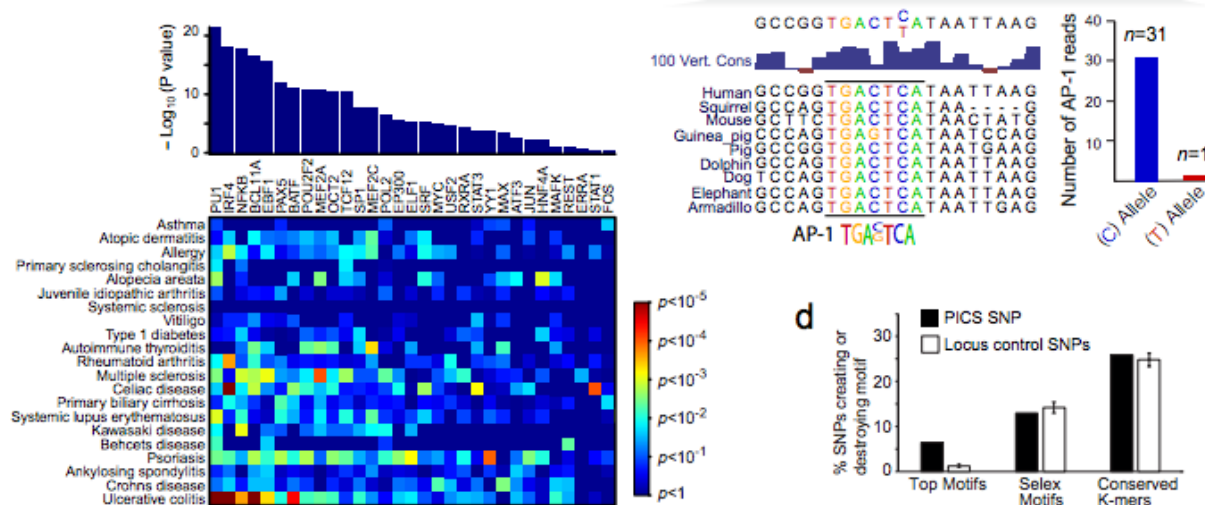


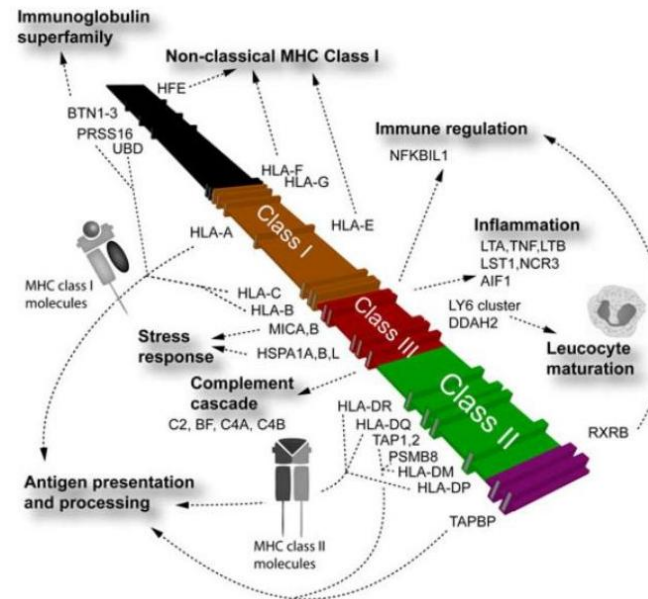
Figure 5 | Causal variants map to regions of TF binding. **a**, Plot depicts composite H3K27ac and DNase signals²⁶ in immune cells over PICS autoimmunity SNPs. PICS SNPs overall coincide with nucleosome-depleted, hypersensitive sites, indicative of TF binding. **b**, Bar plot indicates TFs whose binding is enriched near PICS SNPs for all 21 autoimmune diseases²⁶. Heatmap depicts enrichment of these TFs near variants associated with specific diseases (red:high; blue:low). **c**, H3K27ac, DNaseI²⁶ and conservation signals, and selected TF binding intervals are shown in a SMAD3 intronic locus. rs17293632, a noncoding candidate causal SNP for Crohn's disease, disrupts a conserved AP-1 binding motif in an enhancer marked by H3K27ac in CD14+ monocytes. Summing of ChIP-seq reads overlapping the SNP in the heterozygous HeLa cell line shows that only the intact motif binds AP-1 TFs, Jun and Fos. **d**, Bar graph shows the fraction of PICS SNPs (black) versus random SNPs from the same locus (white) that create or disrupt one of the significantly enriched motifs, any Selex motif, or any conserved K-mer. Error bars indicate standard deviation from 1000 iterations using locus-matched control SNPs.

Genetic and epigenetic fine mapping of causal autoimmune disease variants

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AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES and GWAS

Even though many loci have been identified by GWAS, the goal remains the discovery of “new biology”



AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES and GWAS

Genetic and epigenetic fine mapping of causal autoimmune disease variants

Kyle Kai-How Farh^{1,2*}, Alexander Marson^{3*}, Jiang Zhu^{1,4,5,6}, Markus Klei^{1,7†}, William J. Housley⁷, Samantha Beik¹, Noam Shores¹, Holly Whitton¹, Russell J. H. Ryan^{1,5}, Alexander A. Shishkin^{1,8}, Meital Hatan¹, Marlene J. Carrasco-Alfonso⁹, Dita Mayer⁹, C. John Luckey⁹, Nikolaos A. Patsopoulos^{1,10,11}, Philip L. De Jager^{1,10,11}, Vijay K. Kuchroo¹², Charles B. Epstein¹, Mark J. Daly^{1,2}, David A. Hafler^{1,7§} & Bradley E. Bernstein^{1,4,5,6§}

Genome-wide association studies have identified loci underlying human diseases, but the causal nucleotide changes and mechanisms remain largely unknown. Here we developed a fine-mapping algorithm to identify candidate causal variants for 21 autoimmune diseases from genotyping data. We integrated these predictions with transcription and *cis*-regulatory element annotations, derived by mapping RNA and chromatin in primary immune cells, including resting and stimulated CD4⁺ T-cell subsets, regulatory T cells, CD8⁺ T cells, B cells, and monocytes. We find that ~90% of causal variants are non-coding, with ~60% mapping to immune-cell enhancers, many of which gain histone acetylation and transcribe enhancer-associated RNA upon immune stimulation. Causal variants tend to occur near binding sites for master regulators of immune differentiation and stimulus-dependent gene activation, but only 10–20% directly alter recognizable transcription factor binding motifs. Rather, most non-coding risk variants, including those that alter gene expression, affect non-canonical sequence determinants not well-explained by current gene regulatory models.

AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES and GWAS

What have we learned from GWAS in AID?

The lead SNP reported in GWAS has only 5% chance of being the causal SNP

Lead SNPs are typically some distance from the causal SNPs (median~ 14kb)

Lead SNPs and causal SNPs are not necessarily in tight LD ($r^2 = 0.50$ is not unusual)

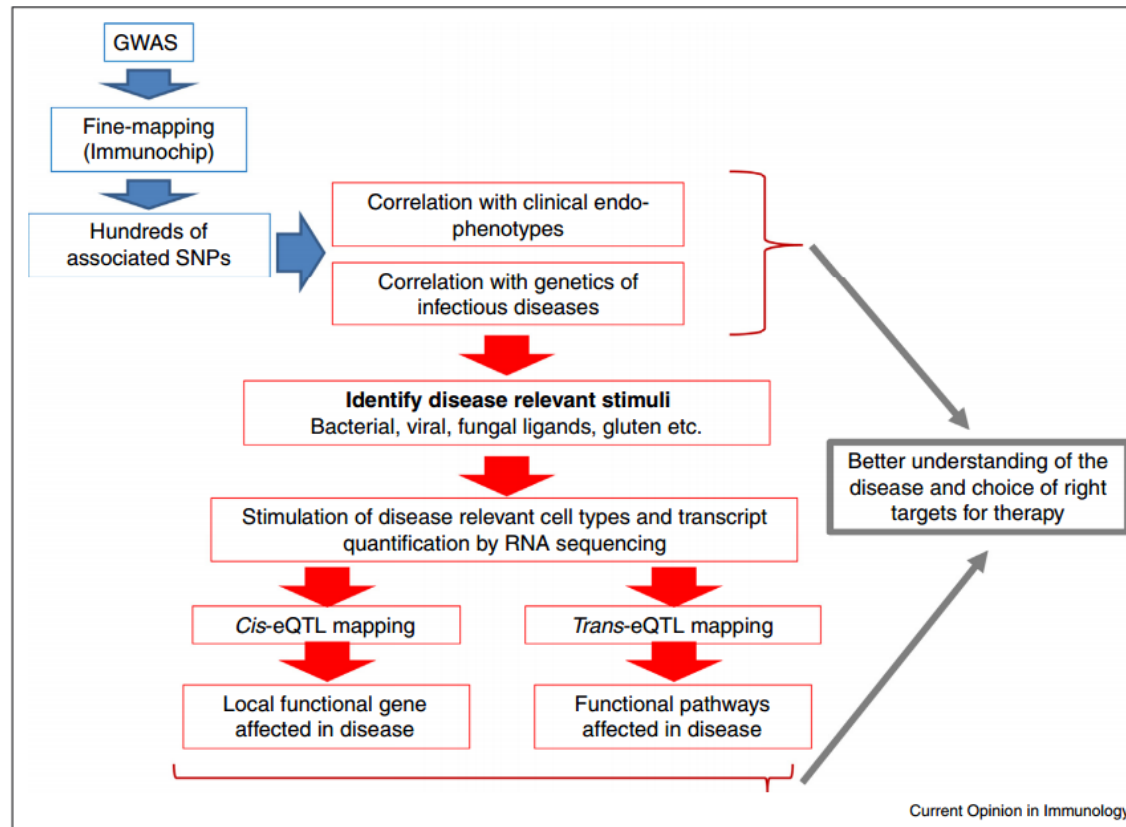
The PICS algorithm described in this paper identified the causal SNP for 12% of AID risk markers

Almost all causal SNPs map to enhancers and promoters

Genetic and epigenetic fine mapping of causal autoimmune disease variants

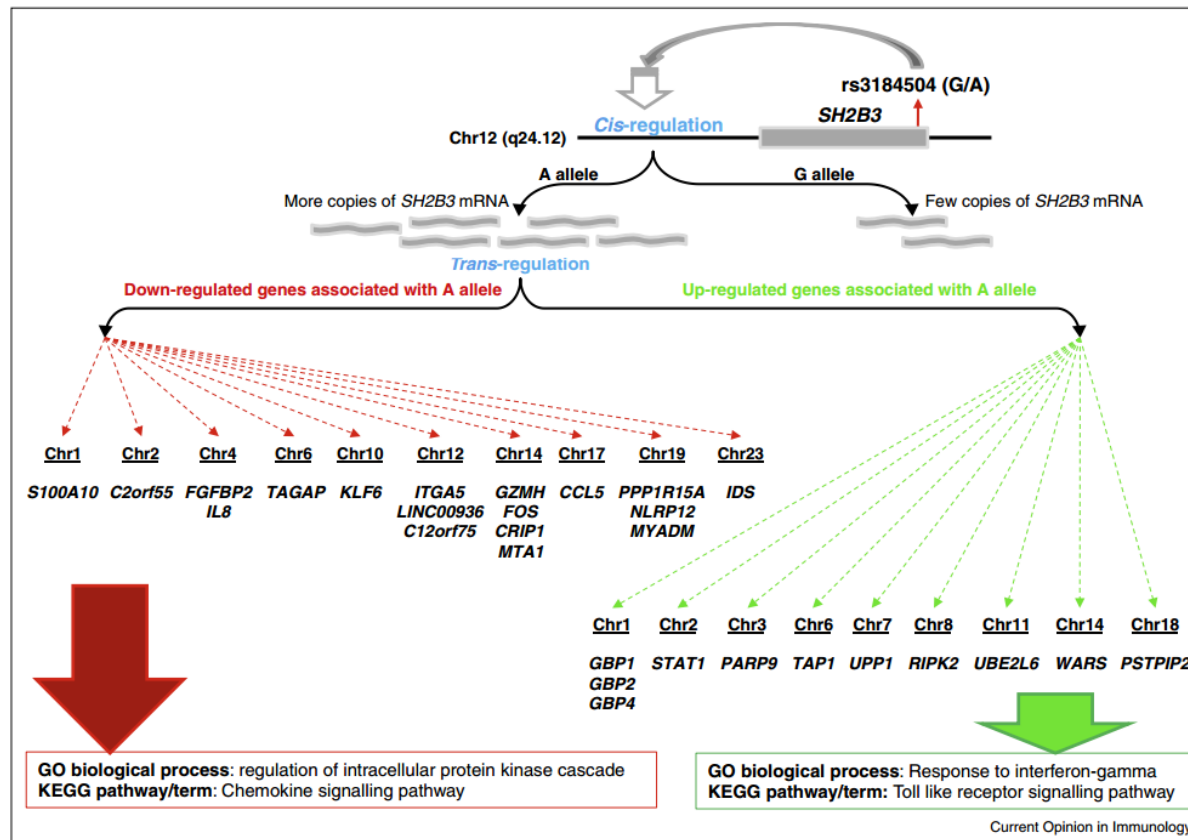
Kyle Kai-How Farh^{1,2*}, Alexander Marson^{3*}, Jiang Zhu^{1,4,5,6}, Markus Klei^{newietfeld}^{1,7†}, William J. Housley⁷, Samantha Beik¹, Noam Shores¹, Holly Whitton¹, Russell J. H. Ryan^{1,5}, Alexander A. Shishkin^{1,8}, Meital Hatan¹, Marlene J. Carrasco-Alfonso⁹, Dita Mayer², C. John Luckey⁹, Nikolaos A. Patsopoulos^{1,10,11}, Philip L. De Jager^{1,10,11}, Vijay K. Kuchroo¹², Charles B. Epstein¹, Mark J. Daly^{1,2}, David A. Hafler^{1,7§} & Bradley E. Bernstein^{1,4,5,6§}

AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES and GWAS: Annotation



Shown is a flowchart outlining the steps to identify relevant triggers of autoimmunity. Analyzing the intersection between SNPs associated with immune-mediated diseases and the genetics of infectious diseases and other endophenotypes helps us to prioritize microbial and environmental triggers. These triggers can then be used as stimuli to activate immune cells to obtain transcriptional responses by RNA sequencing. *Cis*-eQTL mapping and *trans*-eQTL mapping can then identify both the causal genes and pathways. This information will yield insight into disease mechanisms and in turn inform the choice of relevant therapeutic targets.

AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES and GWAS: Pathway Analysis



SNP rs3184504 on human chromosome 12 is associated with autoimmune diseases. eQTL mapping showed that the autoimmune risk allele (A allele) up-regulates *SH2B3* gene expression (*cis*-eQTL) and also affects 29 other genes on different chromosomes (*trans*-eQTL). Pathway analysis showed enrichment of genes for innate immunity among the up-regulated genes (green dotted arrows), and enrichment of genes for chemokine signalling pathway among the down-regulated genes (red dotted arrows).

AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES and GWAS

What have we learned from GWAS in AID?

The most common mechanism is the regulation of gene expression (most SNPs are eQTLs)

T-cell-specific eQTLs are overrepresented among AID-associated SNPs

Most AID-associated SNPs are in non-coding regions and within DNase hypersensitivity regions

1.2% of AID-associated SNPs alter miRNA binding site, 8.5% map to lincRNA (expression in specific cell types)

Top three pathways appeared to be involved in AID pathogenesis are JAK-STAT, TCR signaling and cytokine-cytokine interaction pathways

AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES and GWAS

Table 1 | Examples of genes and pathways that are associated with two or more immune-mediated diseases*

Pathway or genes	Positional candidate gene shared by ≥2 diseases (cytogenetic position)*	Diseases associated with this pathway or ≥1 of these loci (genes)	Diseases for which the main signal is discordant or not correlated with the others (gene)
IL-23 and T _H 1	IL23R (1p31), IL12B (5q33), IL12A (3q25), TYK2 (19p13), JAK2 (9p24), STAT3 (17q21), STAT4 (2q32), IL27 (16p11) and CCR6 (6q27)	Ankylosing spondylitis (IL23R, IL12B, TYK2, JAK2, and IL27); IBD (IL23R, IL12B, TYK2, JAK2, STAT3, STAT4 and IL27); psoriasis (IL23R, IL12B, TYK2 and STAT3); coeliac disease (IL12A and STAT4); rheumatoid arthritis (TYK2, STAT4 and CCR6); T1D (TYK2); SLE (TYK2, STAT4 and IL27); and multiple sclerosis (IL12B, IL12A, TYK2 and STAT3)	Psoriasis (IL12B); psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis (TYK2); multiple sclerosis (STAT3 and TYK2); IBD and rheumatoid arthritis (STAT4)
NF-κB	REL (2p16), TNFAIP3 (6q23), NFKB1 (4q24) and TNIP1 (5q32)	IBD (REL, TNFAIP3 and NFKB1); psoriasis (REL, TNFAIP3, NFKB1 and TNIP1); coeliac disease (REL and TNFAIP3); rheumatoid arthritis (REL and TNFAIP3); T1D (TNFAIP3); SLE (TNFAIP3 and TNIP1); and multiple sclerosis (NFKB1)	Psoriasis (REL and TNFAIP3); rheumatoid arthritis (REL) and SLE (TNFAIP3)
Aminopeptidase	ERAP1 (5q15) and ERAP2 (5q15)	Ankylosing spondylitis (ERAP1 and ERAP2); IBD (ERAP2); and psoriasis (ERAP1 and ERAP2)	-
IL-2 and IL-21	IL2, IL21 (4q26), IL2RA (10p15) and IL2RB (22q13)	IBD (IL2, IL21 and IL2RA); coeliac disease (IL2, IL21); rheumatoid arthritis (IL2, IL21, IL2RA and IL2RB); T1D (IL2, IL21, IL2RA and IL2RB); and multiple sclerosis (IL2RA)	IBD (IL2, IL21) and coeliac disease (IL2RA)
IRF family	IRF4 (6p25), IRF5 (7q32), IRF7 (11p15) and IRF9 (16q24)	IBD (IRF5 and IRF9); psoriasis (IRF4); coeliac disease (IRF4); rheumatoid arthritis (IRF5 and IRF9); SLE (IRF5, IRF7 and IRF9); and multiple sclerosis (IRF9)	Psoriasis (IRF4) and rheumatoid arthritis (IRF9)
T-cell co-stimulation	CD40 (20q12), CD28, CTLA4, ICOS ³ (2q33) and ICOSLG (21q22)	Ankylosing spondylitis (ICOSLG); IBD (ICOSLG); coeliac disease (CD28, CTLA4 and ICOSLG); rheumatoid arthritis (CD40, CD28 and CTLA4); T1D (CD28, CTLA4); and multiple sclerosis (CD40)	Coeliac disease (ICOSLG) and IBD (CD40)
PTPN2, PTPN22	PTPN2 (10p11) and PTPN22 (1p13)	IBD (PTPN2 and PTPN22); coeliac disease (PTPN2); rheumatoid arthritis (PTPN22); T1D (PTPN2 and PTPN22); and SLE (PTPN22)	Crohn's disease (PTPN22)
Ubiquitylation	UBE2L3 (22q11)	Ankylosing spondylitis, IBD, psoriasis, coeliac disease, rheumatoid arthritis, SLE and multiple sclerosis	-
Viral response	IFIH1 (2q24)	IBD, psoriasis, T1D and SLE	IBD
Other	IL10 (1q32)	IBD, T1D and SLE	T1D
	IL18RAP (2q12), FCGR2A (1q23), PTCER4 (5p13), BACH2 (6q15), CARD9 (9q34), ZMYZ1 (10q22), YDYC (22q11), TAGAP (6q25) and PRDM1 (6q21)	IBD, coeliac disease and T1D Ankylosing spondylitis, IBD (ulcerative colitis), rheumatoid arthritis, T1D, SLE and multiple sclerosis Ankylosing spondylitis, IBD and multiple sclerosis Ankylosing spondylitis, IBD, coeliac disease, T1D and multiple sclerosis Ankylosing spondylitis and IBD IBD, psoriasis, coeliac disease and multiple sclerosis IBD, psoriasis, coeliac disease, rheumatoid arthritis and SLE IBD, psoriasis, coeliac disease, rheumatoid arthritis, T1D and multiple sclerosis IBD, rheumatoid arthritis and SLE	- Ulcerative colitis - IBD - - - Rheumatoid arthritis, T1D Rheumatoid arthritis, SLE

No HLA region gene among the candidates!

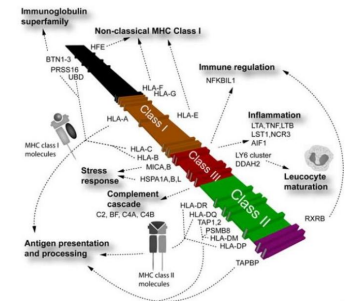
GENETIC MECHANISMS

Genetic insights into common pathways and complex relationships among immune-mediated diseases

Miles Parkes¹*, Adrian Cortes²*, David A. van Heel³ and Matthew A. Brown²

HLA REGION: UNIQUE FEATURES

- Most gene dense
- Extremely polymorphic
- Paralog regions and genes
- CNV and structural variation
- Very high linkage disequilibrium over very long range resulting from conserved extended haplotypes (CEH)
- Greatest trans-eQTL density
- Very strong selective pressures
- Extreme geographical, racial and ethnic differential in allele frequencies
- So many lineages and groupings of alleles & haplotypes
- So many functional dimorphisms or supertypes with no single corresponding SNPs



FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION of HLA REGION SNPs



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GRASP Search - v2.0.0.0

The GRASP search tool searches genome-wide association study (GWAS) catalog data housed at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). By accessing and using this catalog you agree to comply with the [complete terms of use](#), summarized below:

- You will not repost the full catalog or significant subsets elsewhere, or use it for commercial purposes, without permission.
- You will not use GRASP or any subset to develop or apply methods aimed at the breach of individual study participant's privacy and confidentiality.
- If you use GRASP or any subset in a scientific publication you agree to [cite this resource](#) as well as the underlying GWAS paper (s) which directly contribute to the subsequent publication.
- Examples of how to query are [here](#).

**Due to extreme numbers of traits, gene expression (eQTL), methylation QTL, and metabolomics GWAS results are not included in the drop-down searches. These results are fully available in the downloadable catalog.*

Phenotype Selection

Category: Type 1 diabetes (T1D) ▼

Trait: Type 1 diabetes, gender differentiated ▼

P-Value < $1 \times 10^{-}$

Genotype Selection

Location Gene SNP

Chromosome: ▼

Range (bps):

* (from:to)

SNP Functional Class

☐ exon ☐ intron ☐ neargene ☐ UTR ☐ ncRNA

Clear

Invert

FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION of HLA REGION SNPs

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NHLBI key	SnP Id	Pvalue	PMID	Location	Phenotype	Phenotype Category	chr	pos	InGene	Total Samples	Platform
2045384232776...	rs6903608	1.2E-124	20453842	FullScan	Rheumatoid arthritis	Inflammation,Arthriti... arthritis	6	32460508		41282	Affymetrix & Illumina [~2716255 (imputed)]
2045384232923...	rs6923504	2.2E-86	20453842	FullScan	Rheumatoid arthritis	Inflammation,Arthriti... arthritis	6	32460409		41282	Affymetrix & Illumina [~2716255 (imputed)]
1950308832776...	rs6903608	3.1E-80	19503088	Table S2	Rheumatoid arthritis	Inflammation,Arthriti... arthritis	6	32460508		12408	Illumina [278502]
2103756832776...	rs6903608	2.8E-50	21037568	Table 1	Classical Hodgkin's lymphoma	Cancer,Blood-related,Blood cancer,Leukemia,Lymp	6	32460508		11261	Illumina [504374]
2115676132776...	rs6903608	9.7E-49	21156761	Table S3	Rheumatoid arthritis (ACPA-positive)	Inflammation,Arthriti... arthritis	6	32460508		9129	Illumina [1723056]
1780483632775...	rs6903608	4.5E-42	17804836	RawUna...	Rheumatoid arthritis	Inflammation,Arthriti... arthritis	6	32460508		6235	Illumina [297086]
2228621276144...	rs6903608	2.6E-34	22286212	Table 4	Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma (EBV-negative)	Cancer,Blood-related,Blood cancer,Leukemia,Lymp	6	32460508		8793	Illumina [502,514]
2228621276144...	rs6903608	1.1E-31	22286212	Table 4	Classical Hodgkin lymphoma (EBV-negative)	Cancer,Blood-related,Blood cancer,Leukemia,Lymp	6	32460508		8793	Illumina [502,514]
2184178032776...	rs6903608	5.1E-24	21841780	Table1	Grave's disease	Grave's disease,Thyroid	6	32460508		10488	Illumina [486049]
1763254532775...	rs6903608	1.6E-17	17632545	Tables1	Type 1 diabetes	Type 1 diabetes (T1D),Developmental,C6 risk factor (CVD RF)	6	32460508		6625	Illumina [543071]
2103756832776...	rs6903608	5.3E-14	21037568	Table S7a	Classical Hodgkin's lymphoma (Epstein-Barr virus subtype)	Cancer,Blood-related,Blood cancer,Leukemia,Lymp	6	32460508		11261	Illumina [504374]
2208641732776...	rs6903608	1.2E-12	22086417	Text	Adolescent/yo... adult nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma	Cancer,Blood-related,Blood cancer,Leukemia,Lymp	6	32460508		4035	Illumina [705591]
2369663076213...	rs6923504	1.1E-11	23696630	Table S1	Joint damage severity in rheumatoid arthritis	Inflammation,Arthriti... arthritis	6	32460409		1526	Illumina [130,841]
2369663076144...	rs6903608	1.1E-11	23696630	Table S1	Joint damage severity in rheumatoid arthritis	Inflammation,Arthriti... arthritis	6	32460508		1526	Illumina [130,841]

FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION of HLA REGION SNPs

Type 1 Diabetes - Gender-differentiated

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NHLBI key	Snp Id	Pvalue	PMID	Location	Phenotype	Phenotype Category	chr	pos	InGene	Total Samples	Platform
175543002215269	rs3131622	4.7E-13	17554300	Webdata	Type 1 diabetes, gender differentiated	Cardiovascular disease (CVD), Myocardial infarction (MI), Neuro, Behavioral, I disorder, Blood pressure, CVD risk factor (CVD RF), Blood-related, Type 1 diabetes (T1D), Type 2 diabetes (T2D), Developmental, A arthritis, Crohn's disease	6	31452723		4806	Affymetrix [469557]
17554300270780	rs388629	6.8E-12	17554300	Webdata	Type 1 diabetes, gender differentiated	Cardiovascular disease (CVD), Myocardial infarction (MI), Neuro, Behavioral, I disorder, Blood pressure, CVD risk factor (CVD RF), Blood-related, Type 1 diabetes (T1D), Type 2 diabetes (T2D), Developmental, A arthritis, Crohn's disease	6	32137735		4806	Affymetrix [469557]
175543009744	rs6531	5.2E-06	17554300	Webdata	Type 1 diabetes, gender differentiated	Cardiovascular disease (CVD), Myocardial infarction (MI), Neuro, Behavioral, I disorder, Blood pressure, CVD risk factor (CVD RF), Blood-related, Type 1 diabetes (T1D), Type 2 diabetes (T2D), Developmental, A arthritis, Crohn's disease	6	33195674	(RXRB)	4806	Affymetrix [469557]

FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION of HLA REGION SNPs

Showing 1 to 21 of 21 entries

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NHLBI key	SnP Id	Pvalue	PMID	Location	Phenotype	Phenotype Category	chr	pos	InGene	Total Samples	Platform
2045384227078	rs388629	5.6E-31	20453842	FullScan	Rheumatoid arthritis	Inflammation,Arthriti... arthritis	6	32137735		41282	Affymetrix & Illumina [~271625 (imputed)]
1755430022152	rs3131622	4.7E-13	17554300	Webdata	Type 1 diabetes, gender differentiated	Cardiovascular disease (CVD),Myocardial infarction (MI),Neuro,Behavioral, disorder,Blood pressure,CVD risk factor (CVD RF),Blood-6 related,Type 1 diabetes (T1D),Type 2 diabetes (T2D),Developmental, arthritis,Crohn's disease	6	31452723		4806	Affymetrix [469557]
1755430027078	rs388629	6.8E-12	17554300	Webdata	Type 1 diabetes, gender differentiated	Cardiovascular disease (CVD),Myocardial infarction (MI),Neuro,Behavioral, disorder,Blood pressure,CVD risk factor (CVD RF),Blood-6 related,Type 1 diabetes (T1D),Type 2 diabetes (T2D),Developmental, arthritis,Crohn's disease	6	32137735		4806	Affymetrix [469557]
1766053022152	rs3131622	7.7E-10	17660530	RawUna...	Multiple sclerosis	Neuro,Inflammation,... sclerosis (MS)	6	31452723		12360	Affymetrix [334923]
2045384222152	rs3131622	3.9E-09	20453842	FullScan	Rheumatoid arthritis	Inflammation,Arthriti... arthritis	6	31452723		41282	Affymetrix & Illumina [~271625 (imputed)]
2345563663944	rs388629	9.4E-08	23455636	FullData	Advanced age-related macular degeneration	Eye-related,Aging,Age-related macular degeneration (ARMD)	6	32137735		77255	Illumina & Affymetrix [2,442,884 (imputed)]
204538429750	rs6531	1.9E-07	20453842	FullScan	Rheumatoid arthritis	Inflammation,Arthriti... arthritis	6	33195674	(RXRB)	41282	Affymetrix & Illumina [~271625 (imputed)]
2357772563944	rs388629	2.0E-07	23577725	TableS4	Age-related macular degeneration in ever smokers	Eye-related,Aging,Age-related macular degeneration (ARMD)	6	32137735		2101	Affymetrix [2,543,887 (imputed)]

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Variant annotations

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rs3131622

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SNP properties – Genome Assembly: grch37, Variant set: 1 kgpp3v5, Population: EUR

rs3131622 (alias rs59845717, rs117797261, rs115575185, rs111497564)

position / outlink		allele info	
physical position	chr6: 31,420,500	alleles	T/G
genetic position [cM]	51.36	frequencies	0.601/0.399
outlink	e!	non-reference allele	T

Basic features

Conservation/deleteriousness		Linked genes	
phyloP [Ⓢ]	0.097	gene(s) hit or close-by	HCP5 e!
phastCons [Ⓢ]	0.63	eQTL gene(s)	DDR1 e!, HCG22 e!, HCG27 e!, HCP5 e!, LST1 e!, P5MB9 e!
GERP++ [Ⓢ]	0	potentially regulated gene(s)	–
CADD score [Ⓢ]	2.21	disease gene(s)	–
SnpEff effect impact [Ⓢ]	modifier		

FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION of HLA REGION SNPs



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Variant annotations * Report

rs388629

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SNP properties – Genome Assembly: grch37, Variant set: 1kgpp3v5, Population: EUR

rs388629 (alias rs7381476, rs61131047, rs13193744, rs117325371, rs115555459)

position / outlink		allele info	
physical position	chr6: 32,105,512	alleles	G/A
genetic position [cM]	51.72	frequencies	0.949/0.051
outlink	e!	non-reference allele	G

Basic features

Conservation/deleteriousness		Linked genes	
phyloP [Ⓢ]	0.64	gene(s) hit or close-by	–
phastCons [Ⓢ]	0.051	eQTL gene(s)	SKIV2L e!
GERP++ [Ⓢ]	0.889	potentially regulated gene(s)	–
CADD score [Ⓢ]	8.734	disease gene(s)	SKIV2L e!
SnpEff effect impact [Ⓢ]	modifier		



FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION of HLA REGION SNPs



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Variant annotations

Report

rs6531

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SNP properties – Genome Assembly: grch37, Variant set: 1kgpp3v5, Population: EUR

rs6531 (alias rs926424, rs6423279, rs60859617, rs3190990, rs17849431, rs17417004, rs145275835, rs117136451, rs114163490, rs1050656)

position / outlink		allele info	
physical position	chr6: 33,163,451	alleles	A/G
genetic position [cM]	53.05	frequencies	0.719/0.281
outlink	e!	non-reference allele	A

Basic features

Conservation/deleteriousness		Linked genes	
phyloP [Ⓢ]	2.275	gene(s) hit or close-by	COL11A2 e!, RNY4P10 e!, RXRB e!, SLC39A7 e!
phastCons [Ⓢ]	1	eQTL gene(s)	HLA-DPB1 e!, HLA-DPB2 e!, HSD17B8 e!
GERP++ [Ⓢ]	2.64	potentially regulated gene(s)	–
CADD score [Ⓢ]	19.85	disease gene(s)	COL11A2 e!, HLA-DPB1 e!
SnpEff effect impact [Ⓢ]	modifier		

FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION of HLA REGION SNPs

Lead SNP and proxy SNPs (statistically similar SNP set) with functional annotation

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Reproduced Associations

All Associations

SNP Function

Genome Browser

Document



SNP Function

Functional genomic region overlapping with SNPs in high linkage disequilibrium.

Query SNP

rs3131622

SEARCH

SNP in LD	Distance	Location	EUR (r^2)	ASN (r^2)	AFR (r^2)	Nearest gene	SNP position	Functional region
rs2516464	-4344 bp	chr6:31416156	-	0.9671	-	HCP5	-	1 motif
rs16899646	-3580 bp	chr6:31416920	-	0.805	0.8109	HCP5	-	5 enhancers 6 motifs
rs17200437	-3304 bp	chr6:31417196	-	0.805	0.8109	HCP5	-	5 enhancers 6 motifs
rs2523694	-2628 bp	chr6:31417872	-	0.9671	-	HCP5	-	9 motifs
rs3130900	-2145 bp	chr6:31418355	1	1	1	HCP5	-	7 motifs
rs2596456	-2087 bp	chr6:31418413	-	0.9671	-	HCP5	-	1 motif
rs2596455	-2025 bp	chr6:31418475	-	0.9671	-	HCP5	-	1 motif
rs3132471	-1299 bp	chr6:31419201	1	1	1	HCP5	-	1 motif
rs2516458	-1113 bp	chr6:31419387	-	0.9462	-	HCP5	-	9 motifs
rs2516436	-623 bp	chr6:31419877	-	0.9447	-	HCP5	-	1 motif
rs2516456	-482 bp	chr6:31420018	-	0.9671	-	HCP5	-	1 motif
rs2259384	-262 bp	chr6:31420238	0.9169	1	0.8618	HCP5	-	
rs3131622	0 bp	chr6:31420500	1	1	1	HCP5	-	3 motifs
rs6919586	+612 bp	chr6:31421112	-	0.805	0.8021	HCP5	-	1 enhancer 2 motifs
rs9469014	+5165 bp	chr6:31425665	-	0.805	0.8109	HCP5	-	2 motifs
rs9500889	+6388 bp	chr6:31426888	-	0.805	0.8109	HCP5	-	7 motifs

SNP

rs3131622

GENE INFO

Nearest gene	RefSeq ID	Annotation
HCP5	NM_006674	-
	Hinv transcript ID	Annotation
	-	-

FUNCTIONAL GENOMIC REGION

Enhancer Like Chromatin State

Cell type State Project

Promoter Like Chromatin State

Cell type State Project

DNase I Hypersensitivity

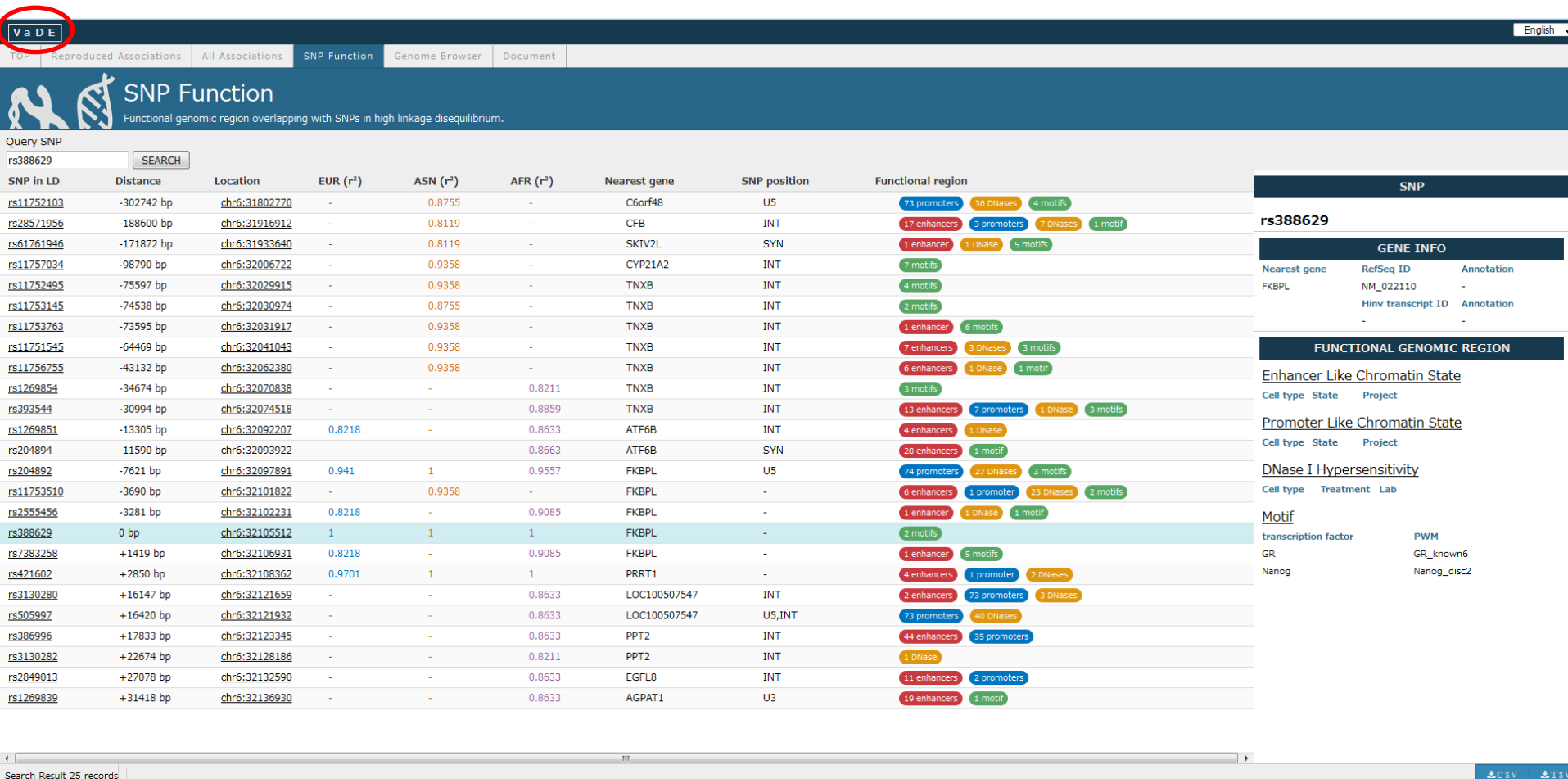
Cell type Treatment Lab

Motif

transcription factor	PWM
HP1-site-factor	HP1-site-factor
Irf	Irf_known9
SP1	SP1_disc2

FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION of HLA REGION SNPs

Lead SNP and proxy SNPs (statistically similar SNP set) with functional annotation



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V a D E | Reproduced Associations | All Associations | **SNP Function** | Genome Browser | Document | English

SNP Function
Functional genomic region overlapping with SNPs in high linkage disequilibrium.

Query SNP: rs6531

SNP in LD	Distance	Location	EUR (r ²)	ASN (r ²)	AFR (r ²)	Nearest gene	SNP position	Functional region
rs2855440	-24953 bp	chr6:33138498	0.9023	-	-	COL11A2	INT	1 enhancer 1 DNase
rs2855437	-24496 bp	chr6:33138955	0.9038	-	-	COL11A2	INT	1 enhancer 2 motifs
rs2855436	-23976 bp	chr6:33139475	1	1	0.8937	COL11A2	INT	3 motifs
rs2855434	-23789 bp	chr6:33139662	1	1	0.8937	COL11A2	INT	1 DNase 5 motifs
rs9732333	-23442 bp	chr6:33140009	0.9054	-	-	COL11A2	INT	1 enhancer 1 DNase 9 motifs
rs2855432	-22468 bp	chr6:33140983	1	1	0.8937	COL11A2	INT	6 enhancers 7 DNases 2 motifs
rs2229785	-22290 bp	chr6:33141161	0.9554	-	0.81	COL11A2	SYN	3 enhancers 2 DNases 2 motifs
rs2744512	-21531 bp	chr6:33141920	1	0.8273	0.8937	COL11A2	INT	2 enhancers 1 DNase 8 motifs
rs2855428	-21198 bp	chr6:33142253	1	1	0.8937	COL11A2	INT	2 enhancers 1 DNase 7 motifs
rs2744511	-20461 bp	chr6:33142990	1	1	0.8937	COL11A2	INT	2 enhancers 1 DNase 8 motifs
rs2855425	-19078 bp	chr6:33144373	1	1	0.8937	COL11A2	INT	2 enhancers 3 motifs
rs2855423	-17741 bp	chr6:33145710	0.9554	-	0.81	COL11A2	INT	6 enhancers 2 promoters 4 DNases 3 motifs
rs7382464	-13183 bp	chr6:33150268	0.949	-	0.81	COL11A2	INT	2 motifs
rs2855433	-5433 bp	chr6:33158018	0.845	-	-	COL11A2	INT	9 enhancers 1 promoter 1 DNase 4 motifs
rs2855429	-5262 bp	chr6:33158189	1	1	0.8541	COL11A2	INT	8 enhancers 2 promoters 3 motifs
rs1546877	-2189 bp	chr6:33161262	0.845	-	-	RXRB	-	23 enhancers 40 promoters 6 DNases
rs1050673	-1790 bp	chr6:33161661	1	0.9058	0.8937	RXRB	U3	26 enhancers 5 promoters 2 DNases 8 motifs
rs2744537	-1236 bp	chr6:33162215	1	1	0.8726	RXRB	U3	14 enhancers 1 motif
rs6531	0 bp	chr6:33163451	1	1	1	RXRB	SYN	17 enhancers 3 motifs
rs3117040	+1284 bp	chr6:33164735	1	1	0.9359	RXRB	INT	8 enhancers 1 motif
rs365339	+9453 bp	chr6:33172904	0.9491	-	0.8518	HSD17B8	INT	9 enhancers 72 promoters 16 DNases
rs110662	+9481 bp	chr6:33172932	0.9491	-	0.8308	HSD17B8	INT	9 enhancers 72 promoters 8 DNases 2 motifs
rs213212	+22467 bp	chr6:33185918	0.8866	-	-	RING1	-	6 enhancers 2 motifs
rs487652	+30250 bp	chr6:33193701	0.8083	-	-	RING1	-	7 motifs
rs7759943	+31703 bp	chr6:33195154	0.814	-	-	RING1	-	9 enhancers 1 promoter 3 motifs
rs213194	+32153 bp	chr6:33195604	0.814	-	-	RING1	-	4 enhancers 8 DNases 2 motifs
rs213195	+32554 bp	chr6:33196005	0.814	-	-	RING1	-	4 enhancers

Search Result 45 records

SNP

rs6531

GENE INFO

Nearest gene	RefSeq ID	Annotation
RXRB	NM_021976	SYN
	Hinv transcript ID	Annotation
	HIT000298007_02	Synonymous
	HIT000322597_04	Synonymous
	HIT000384972_04	Synonymous
	HIT000196602_04	Synonymous
	pHIT000011371	Synonymous
	pHIT000078046	Synonymous
	pHIT000011369	Synonymous
	pHIT000078733	Synonymous
	HIT000495720_01	3'UTR

FUNCTIONAL GENOMIC REGION

Enhancer Like Chromatin State

Cell type	State	Project
PFM.3	9_TxEnhG1	roadmap
ST.SMUS28	9_TxEnhG1	roadmap
BN.CC	9_TxEnhG1	roadmap
H1.BMP4DT	9_TxEnhG1	roadmap
BN.AG	9_TxEnhG1	roadmap
BN.ITL	9_TxEnhG1	roadmap
HRT.FE	11_EnhWk1	roadmap
PFF.2	9_TxEnhG1	roadmap
H1.DMSC	9_TxEnhG1	roadmap
GAS	9_TxEnhG1	roadmap
PANC	9_TxEnhG1	roadmap
PFM.2	10_TxEnhG2	roadmap
IPS.15	9_TxEnhG1	roadmap

FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION of HLA REGION SNPs

rSNPBase a database for curated regulatory SNPs
Experimental evidences, multiple types of regulation, & rSNP and its LD-proxies

Home Search Data content Tutorial About Us Feedback

Search Result

SNP annotations

Total count: 1

SNP_ID	rSNP	LD-proxy of rSNP($r^2>0.8$)	Proximal regulation	Distal regulation	miRNA regulation	RNA binding protein mediated regulation	eQTL
rs3131622	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes

SNP_ID	rSNP	LD-proxy of rSNP($r^2>0.8$)	Proximal regulation	Distal regulation	miRNA regulation	RNA binding protein mediated regulation	eQTL
rs388629	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes

SNP_ID	rSNP	LD-proxy of rSNP($r^2>0.8$)	Proximal regulation	Distal regulation	miRNA regulation	RNA binding protein mediated regulation	eQTL
rs6531	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes

rSNPBase informs about the presence of a regulatory SNP among the statistically similar SNP set.

FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION of HLA REGION SNPs

RegulomeDB provides a score for regulatory function



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The search has evaluated 3 input line(s) and found 3 SNP(s).

Summary of SNP analysis

Show 10 entries			
Coordinate (0-based)	dbSNP ID	? Regulome DB Score	Other Resources
chr6:31420499	rs3131622	1f	UCSC | ENSEMBL | dbSNP
chr6:33163450	rs6531	1f	UCSC ENSEMBL dbSNP
chr6:32105511	rs388629	6	UCSC ENSEMBL dbSNP
Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries			

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BED

GFF

Full Output



A project of the Center for Genomics and Personalized Medicine at Stanford University.



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HaploReg v3

BROAD INSTITUTE MIT

HaploReg is a tool for exploring annotations of the noncoding genome at variants on haplotype blocks, such as candidate regulatory SNPs at disease-associated loci. Using LD information from the 1000 Genomes Project, linked SNPs and small motifs can be visualized along with their predicted chromatin state, their sequence conservation across mammals, and their effect on regulatory motifs. HaploReg is designed for researchers developing mechanistic hypotheses of the impact of non-coding variants on clinical phenotypes and normal variation.

Update 2014.05.14: Version 3 now includes an improved motif library and final reference epigenomes the Roadmap, including predicted causal enhancer motif instances. The GWAS library has also been updated and reorganized by aggregating across traits and pruning. Version 2 is available [here](#).

Build Query | Test Options | Documentation

Use one of the three methods below to enter a set of variants. If an r^2 threshold is specified (see the Test Options tab), results for each variant will be shown in a separate table along with other variants in LD. If r^2 is set to full, only perfect variants will be shown, together in one table.

Query (comma-separated list of rsIDs OR a single region as chr1:chr1-start-end): rs1313622

or, upload a text file (one refSNP ID per line): No file selected.

or, select a GWAS:

Submit Query

Query SNP: rs1313622 and variants with $r^2 \geq 0.6$

pos (hg19)	pos (hg38)	LD (r ²)	LD (D')	variant	Ref	Alt	AFR freq	AMR freq	ASN freq	EUR freq	SiPhy cons	Promoter histone marks	Enhancer histone marks	DNAse	Proteins bound	eQTL tissues	Motifs changed	Drivers disrupted	GENCODE genes	dbSNP func annot
chr6:31414580	chr6:31446803	0.65	1	rs2596462	T	C	0.63	0.54	0.27	0.51			STRM, LNG				4 altered motifs		XXbac-BPG181B23.4	
chr6:31416156	chr6:31448379	0.74	1	rs2516464	A	G	0.60	0.54	0.20	0.48							Foxj1		HCP5	
chr6:31416639	chr6:31448862	0.65	1	rs2516462	A	G	0.63	0.54	0.27	0.51			ESC, IPSC				AIRE		HCP5	
chr6:31417872	chr6:31450095	0.74	1	rs2523694	G	A	0.60	0.53	0.20	0.48							8 altered motifs		HCP5	
chr6:31418124	chr6:31450347	0.65	1	rs2523693	C	T	0.63	0.54	0.27	0.51							CEBPB,CEBPD,STAT		HCP5	
chr6:31418355	chr6:31450578	1	1	rs3130900	G	T	0.36	0.43	0.19	0.41							5 altered motifs		HCP5	
chr6:31418413	chr6:31450636	0.7	0.95	rs2596456	A	G	0.60	0.53	0.20	0.47							p53		HCP5	
chr6:31418475	chr6:31450698	0.74	1	rs2596455	A	G	0.60	0.54	0.20	0.48							Foxp3		HCP5	
chr6:31418700	chr6:31450923	0.65	1	rs2516460	T	G	0.63	0.54	0.27	0.51				BLD,BLD			Pax-3		HCP5	
chr6:31419042	chr6:31451265	0.65	1	rs2516459	A	G	0.63	0.54	0.27	0.51							Pax-4		HCP5	
chr6:31419201	chr6:31451424	1	1	rs3132471	G	A	0.36	0.43	0.19	0.41							Mef2		HCP5	
chr6:31419387	chr6:31451610	0.74	1	rs2516458	T	C	0.60	0.54	0.20	0.48							28 altered motifs		HCP5	
chr6:31419800	chr6:31452023	0.65	1	rs2516457	A	G	0.63	0.54	0.27	0.51							5 altered motifs		HCP5	
chr6:31419877	chr6:31452100	0.74	0.99	rs2516436	C	G	0.60	0.53	0.19	0.48							Nkx2		HCP5	
chr6:31420018	chr6:31452241	0.74	1	rs2516456	T	C	0.60	0.54	0.20	0.48							Evi-1		HCP5	
chr6:31420238	chr6:31452461	0.92	1	rs2259384	G	C,T	0.39	0.47	0.19	0.43									HCP5	
chr6:31420500	chr6:31452723	1	1	rs3131622	T	G	0.36	0.43	0.19	0.41							HP1-site-factor,Irf,SP1		HCP5	
chr6:31424917	chr6:31457140	0.64	0.99	rs2516453	A	T	0.63	0.54	0.27	0.51							GR,Pax-2		HCP5	
chr6:31425033	chr6:31457256	0.64	0.99	rs2254386	T	C	0.63	0.54	0.27	0.51							AP-1,Pax-4		HCP5	

Motifs changed

4 altered motifs

Foxj1

AIRE

8 altered motifs

CEBPB,CEBPD,STAT

5 altered motifs

p53

Foxp3

Pax-3

Pax-4

Mef2

28 altered motifs

5 altered motifs

Nkx2

Evi-1

HP1-site-factor,Irf,SP1

GR,Pax-2

AP-1,Pax-4

FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION of HLA REGION SNPs

Lead SNP and proxy SNPs (statistically similar SNP set) with functional annotation

Query SNP: rs388629 and variants with $r^2 \geq 0.6$

pos (hg19)	pos (hg38)	LD (r ²)	LD (D')	variant	Ref	Alt	AFR freq	AMR freq	ASN freq	EUR freq	SiPhy cons	Promoter histone marks	Enhancer histone marks	DNAse	Proteins bound	eQTL tissues	Motifs changed	Drivers disrupted	GENCODE genes	dbSNP func annot
chr6:31870873	chr6:31903096	0.71	0.93	rs6939227	C	A	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.04		9 organs	21 organs	6 organs			ATF3,STAT	C2		intronic
chr6:31878006	chr6:31910229	0.71	0.93	rs115067530	A	G	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.04			9 organs	5 organs			7 altered motifs	C2		intronic
chr6:31908224	chr6:31940447	0.71	0.93	rs638383	C	T	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.04		CRVX	12 organs	12 organs	6 bound proteins		LUN-1	C2		intronic
chr6:31910456	chr6:31942679	0.71	0.93	rs542654	G	T	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.04		SKIN, CRVX	5 organs				7 altered motifs	C2		intronic
chr6:31916062	chr6:31948285	0.71	0.93	rs512559	A	G	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.04		SKIN, CRVX	5 organs				BDP1,Ets	CFB		intronic
chr6:31937037	chr6:31969260	0.71	0.93	rs449283	C	T	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04			6 organs				EWSR1-FL1,HDAC2	SKIV2L		intronic
chr6:31938635	chr6:31970858	0.68	0.9	rs416002	G	C	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04		14 organs	16 organs	BLD,OVR,MUS			9 altered motifs	DOM3Z		intronic
chr6:31941390	chr6:31973613	0.71	0.93	rs374780	A	G	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.04		17 organs	13 organs				Fox1,Pax-4	STK19		intronic
chr6:32017545	chr6:32049766	0.65	0.89	rs11331391	T	TG	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04		SKIN	FAT, ADRL, MUS	ADRL,MUS			7 altered motifs	TNXB		intronic
chr6:32023903	chr6:32056126	0.65	0.89	rs440160	G	C	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04							4 altered motifs	TNXB		missense
chr6:32045226	chr6:32077449	0.65	0.89	rs204878	T	A	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04			9 organs				11 altered motifs	TNXB		intronic
chr6:32059400	chr6:32091623	0.71	0.93	rs204898	C	T	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04			PLCNT, OVRY					TNXB		intronic
chr6:32066220	chr6:32098443	0.62	0.96	rs204895	C	T	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.03							GR	TNXB		intronic
chr6:32070838	chr6:32103061	0.79	1	rs1269854	T	C	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04				CRVX			Pou2f2,TFIIA	TNXB		intronic
chr6:32073913	chr6:32106136	0.68	0.9	rs1269853	G	C	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.04		FAT, GI	5 organs				24 altered motifs	TNXB		intronic
chr6:32074518	chr6:32106741	0.79	1	rs393544	C	G	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04		5 organs	10 organs				BDP1,SP1,STAT	TNXB		intronic
chr6:32085598	chr6:32117821	0.7	0.96	rs204890	C	T	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.04			SKIN, MUS				THAP1		ATF6B	intronic
chr6:32086092	chr6:32118315	0.7	1	rs204889	G	A	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.03			FAT, SKIN				9 altered motifs	ATF6B		intronic
chr6:32092207	chr6:32124430	0.82	1	rs1269851	T	C	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04			BLD					ATF6B		intronic
chr6:32093922	chr6:32126145	0.77	0.93	rs204894	G	A	0.10	0.06	0.00	0.04			8 organs	BLD			CDP	ATF6B		synonymous
chr6:32097891	chr6:32130114	0.94	0.97	rs204892	A	G	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.05		24 organs	BLD	46 organs	8 bound proteins		SP1,TCF12,TLX1:NFC	FKBPL		5'-UTR
chr6:32102231	chr6:32134454	0.82	1	rs2555456	C	T	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04			BLD				Irf		4.2kb 5' of FKBPL	
chr6:32102605	chr6:32134828	0.97	1	rs145902171	GCTCT	G	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.04			BLD				CEBPB,Hdx,STAT		4.5kb 5' of FKBPL	
chr6:32105512	chr6:32137735	1	1	rs388629	G	A	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.05		SKIN	OVR, LIV				GR,Nanog		7.4kb 5' of FKBPL	
chr6:32106931	chr6:32139154	0.82	1	rs7383258	C	T	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04			OVR, LIV				4 altered motifs		8.9kb 5' of FKBPL	
chr6:32108362	chr6:32140585	0.97	1	rs421602	C	G	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.04		LIV	7 organs	ADRL,OVR,BLD	GATA2,TAL1,GATA1				7.8kb 3' of PRRT1	
chr6:32108367	chr6:32140590	0.68	1	rs439343	A	G	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.03		LIV	7 organs	ADRL,OVR,BLD	GATA2,TAL1,GATA1		Pou3f2		7.8kb 3' of PRRT1	
chr6:32121659	chr6:32153882	0.76	0.96	rs3130280	T	C	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04		24 organs	4 organs	44 organs	11 bound proteins			PRRT1		intronic
chr6:32121932	chr6:32154155	0.79	1	rs505997	C	T	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04		24 organs	BLD, SKIN, THYM	52 organs	26 bound proteins			PRRT1		5'-UTR
chr6:32123345	chr6:32155568	0.79	1	rs386996	G	A	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04		10 organs	19 organs		POL2			PPT2		intronic
chr6:32128186	chr6:32160409	0.73	0.96	rs3130282	G	T	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04								PPT2		intronic
chr6:32132590	chr6:32164813	0.73	0.96	rs2849013	A	G	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04		SKIN	ESDR, BRN, MUS				EGFL8		intronic	
chr6:32136930	chr6:32169153	0.73	0.96	rs1269839	G	T	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.04			8 organs	BLD	CTCF,POL2,YY1		CEBPB		XXbac-BPG300A18.12	3'-UTR
chr6:32140003	chr6:32172226	0.73	0.96	rs417035	C	T	0.10	0.06	0.00	0.04			BLD				AGPAT1			intronic
chr6:32149883	chr6:32182106	0.61	0.83	rs204996	C	T	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.04			9 organs	GI	POL2,GATA2,GATA1		15 altered motifs	RNF5		intronic
chr6:32174755	chr6:32206978	0.68	0.96	rs2515891	T	C	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.03							Mtf1,RFX5,Zfx	NOTCH4		intronic
chr6:32184139	chr6:32216362	0.62	0.96	rs477785	G	A	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.03			BLD		YY1		5 altered motifs	NOTCH4		intronic

Lead SNP and proxy SNPs (statistically similar SNP set) with functional annotation

 **Liverpool Hope University** EST. 1844



FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION of HLA REGION SNPs

Detailed HaploReg results can be saved as a text file and viewed on Excel

T	U
Proteins	Motifs
GM12878,MEF2A,HudsonAlpha,None;GM12878,OCT2,HudsonAlpha,None;GM12878,POU2F2,H	Pou2f2_known9
.	.
.	AP-1_known3;ATF3_known10;ATF6;GATA_disc6;Mef2_disc3;Myc_disc6;RXRA_disc3;XBP-1_1
.	.
.	Duxl;Pbx-1_2;Pbx-1_3;Pou1f1_2
.	AP-2rep;Foxd1_1;Foxf1;Foxj1_2;Foxl1_1;Foxo_1
.	Pou5f1_known2
.	Foxl1_2;Mef2_known1;TATA_known1
.	.
GM06990,CTCF,UW,None;GM12864,CTCF,UW,None;GM12873,CTCF,UW,None;GM12875,CTCF,U	.
.	Irf_known2;Pax-4_5;SIX5_disc4
.	Bbx;Dbx1;Foxa_known2;Foxc1_1;Foxj1_1;Foxj1_2;Hmx_2;Hoxd8;Irx;Ncx_2;Nkx6-1_1;Pou3f2_2;Pou3f4;Prrx2_1;Sox_1;S
.	Bbx;GR_known8;Hoxa10;Ncx_2;PLZF
.	.
.	Arid5a;CAC-binding-protein;CACD_2;Klf7;RXRA_known5;RXRA_known7;Zfp740
.	Foxo_2;Foxo_3;Foxo_4;Hsf_known2;RFX5_known2;SETDB1_disc1
.	Evi-1_4;Foxp1;HDAC2_disc6;Irf_disc3;Pax-5_disc3;RXRA_disc4;Zfp105
.	DEC;Irf_known4
GM12878,BATF,HudsonAlpha,None	HNF4_disc1;HNF4_known1;HNF4_known3;HNF4_known4;RXRA_known1;Zbtb3
.	Egr-1_disc4;RFX5_known2;STAT_known1;STAT_known2
.	.
.	NRSF_known1;Pax-6_2;Sin3Ak-20_disc5
HepG2,USF1,HudsonAlpha,None;HepG2,USF2,Stanford,None;K562,USF1,HudsonAlpha,None	AP-4_1;ATF3_disc2;GCNF
.	BCL_disc6;EBF_known3;Ik-2_1;Ik-3;RBP-Jkappa_2;SETDB1_disc1;Smad_1
.	Ascl2;BDP1_disc3;E2A_2;GCM;GR_disc5;Myf_3;Spz1_1
.	Myc_disc10;NF-E2_disc4;PU.1_disc3;Pax-5_known3;Pou2f2_disc2;Rad21_disc10;SMC3_disc3;SP1_disc3;TFII-I;ZNF263_d
.	AP-1_disc10;BDP1_disc1;E2F_disc3;EWSR1-FLI1;Myc_disc10;NF-E2_disc4;PU.1_disc3;Pax-5_known3;Pou2f2_disc2;Rad2
.	CEBPB_known4;Dobx4;Pax-4_5
.	.
.	GATA_known8;MZF1::1-4_2;Pou2f2_known11;p300_disc5

Results suggest a cumulative effect on POU2F2 binding site alteration by the statistically similar SNP set (gender-specific type 1 diabetes risk market)

Candidate Gene: POU2F2

NCBI Resources How To

Gene

Full Report

Send to

POU2F2 POU class 2 homeobox 2 [*Homo sapiens* (human)]

Gene ID: 5452, updated on 4-Oct-2015

Summary

Official Symbol POU2F2 provided by HGNC
Official Full Name POU class 2 homeobox 2 provided by HGNC
Primary source [HGNC:HGNC:9213](#)
See related [Ensembl:ENSG00000028277](#); [HPRD:01251](#); [MIM:164176](#); [Vega:OTTHUMG00000165991](#)
Gene type protein coding
RefSeq status REVIEWED
Organism [Homo sapiens](#)
Lineage Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Primates; Haplorrhini; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo
Also known as OCT2; OTF2; Oct-2
Summary The protein encoded by this gene is a homeobox-containing transcription factor of the POU domain family. The encoded protein binds the octamer sequence 5'-ATTGCAT-3', a common transcription factor binding site in immunoglobulin gene promoters. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2011]
Orthologs [mouse](#) [all](#)

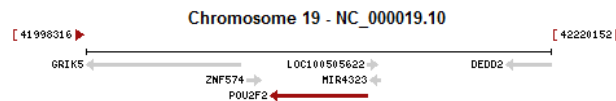
Genomic context

Location: 19q13.2


See POU2F2 in [Epigenomics](#), [MapViewer](#)

Exon count: 15

Annotation release	Status	Assembly	Chr	Location
107	current	GRCh38.p2 (GCF_000001405.28)	19	NC_000019.10 (42086110..42132473, complement)
105	previous assembly	GRCh37.p13 (GCF_000001405.25)	19	NC_000019.9 (42590262..42636625, complement)



Candidate Gene: POU2F2

**ImmuNet**

In Immune Global analyze
POU2F2 Go

POU2F2
POU class 2 homeobox 2
(Aliases: OTF2, Oct-2, OCT2)
HGNC: [9213](#) Entrez: [5452](#) HPRD: [01251](#) Ensembl: [ENSG00000028277](#)

Functional Relationships

Biological Process Enrichment

POU2F2 functional relationships
Search: Show 15 entries

Gene	Description	Confidence
S1PR2	sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor 2	0.4142
ESR1	estrogen receptor 1	0.4067
XRCC6	X-ray repair complementing defective repair in Chinese hamster cells 6	0.3989
NPPA	natriuretic peptide A	0.3852
LTA	lymphotoxin alpha (TNF superfamily, member 1)	0.3852
SIT1	signaling threshold regulating transmembrane adaptor 1	0.3749
GPM3	G-protein signaling modulator 3	0.3688
DRD5	dopamine receptor D5	0.3652
PNOC	prepronociceptin	0.3501
CD79B	CD79b molecule, immunoglobulin-associated beta	0.3480
NHLH1	nescient helix loop helix 1	0.3473

Query gene


Other gene


0.1 1
Relationship confidence

Network Filters

Minimum relationship confidence: 0.41

Maximum number of genes: 15

**Liverpool Hope University**
EST. 1844



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01000100011000010111010001100001
GCTAATGCACTGTACAGTATATCA
IMMUNOGENOMICS DATA
ANALYSIS WORKING GROUP

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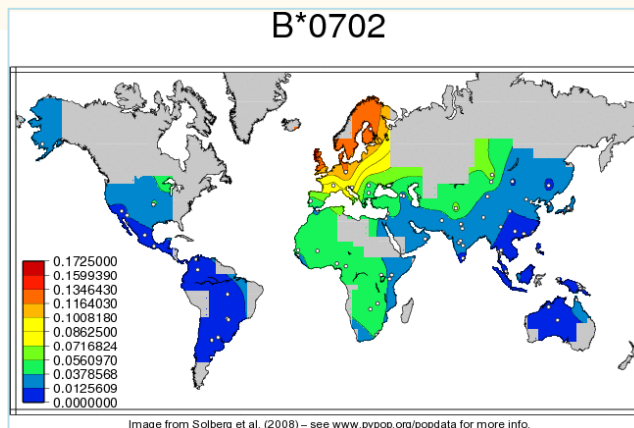
PARTICIPANTS

01000100011000010111010001100001
IMMUNOGENOMICS DATA
ANALYSIS WORKING GROUP
GCTAATGCACTGTACAGTATATCA

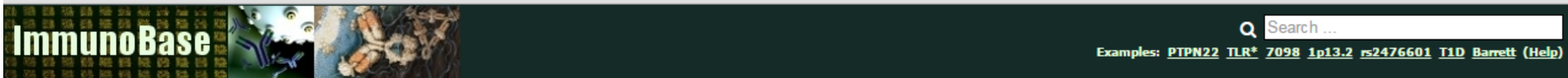
The immunogenomics data analysis working group (IDAWG) is an international collaboration of [histocompatibility](#) and [immunogenetics](#) investigators who share the goal of facilitating the sharing of immunogenomic data (HLA, KIR, etc.) and fostering the consistent analysis and interpretation of those data by the immunogenomics community and the larger genomics communities.

SOFTWARE

The immunogenomics data analysis working group is developing software intended to make the analysis of immunogenomic data simpler, faster, and more consistent across studies. Currently, the [ANTT](#) and [UNCL](#) [allele name translation](#) applications, the [BIGDAWG R](#) package and web-app for case-control analysis and the [Global Frequency Map Browser](#) are available for download or use over the internet.



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ImmunoBase is a web based resource focused on the genetics and genomics of immunologically related human diseases. Our mission is to provide a curated and integrated set of datasets and tools, across multiple diseases, to support and promote research in this area. ([More](#))

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Ankylosing Spondylitis

AS

- 2 [Studies](#)
- 24 [Regions](#)

Autoimmune Thyroid Disease

ATD

- 1 [Study](#)
- 9 [Regions](#)

Celiac Disease

CEL

- 3 [Studies](#)
- 41 [Regions](#)

Crohn's Disease

CRO

- 4 [Studies](#)
- 120 [Regions](#)

Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis

JIA

- 1 [Study](#)
- 23 [Regions](#)

Multiple Sclerosis

MS

- 6 [Studies](#)
- 105 [Regions](#)

Primary Biliary Cirrhosis

PBC

- 1 [Study](#)
- 20 [Regions](#)

Psoriasis

PSO

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Rheumatoid Arthritis

RA

- 5 [Studies](#)
- 81 [Regions](#)

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

SLE

- 2 [Studies](#)
- 20 [Regions](#)

Type 1 Diabetes

T1D

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- 59 [Regions](#)

Ulcerative Colitis

UC

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- 102 [Regions](#)

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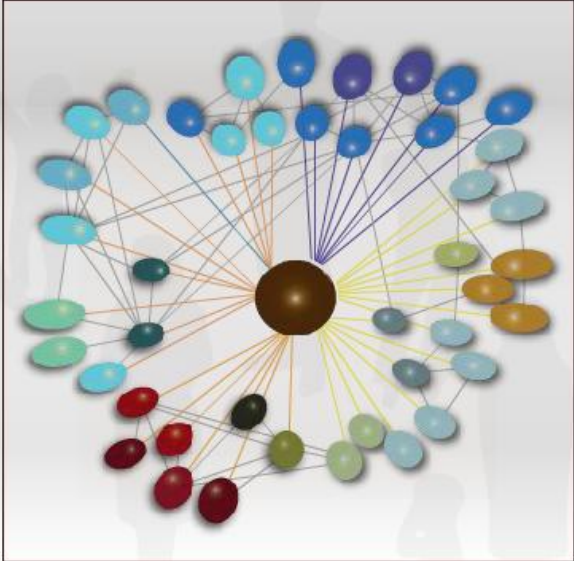
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**Gene expression profiling
for mRNA complete**



Genetic variation across human individuals impacts on the activity and function of the genes, either directly or via complex regulatory networks. In turn, these variations of gene expression condition the ability of the immune system to protect against microbes and parasites, to adapt to the environment, or to turn against self-antigens in autoimmune diseases.

ImmVar is a collaborative program which associates complementary expertise of a group of Immunologists, Geneticists and Computational Biologists. With the help of donors representing many geographical origins, we will perform a broad analysis of the variation in gene expression in cells of the innate and adaptive immune systems, and of their genetic regulatory network.

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Searching for publicly accessible ImmPort study data has just gotten easier - Open ImmPort is our new beta version shared-data website with improved search capabilities.

Submitting data to ImmPort? Stay right where you are; this site continues to be your data submission portal

Take Open ImmPort for a test drive



Flow Cytometry Analysis (FLOCK)

Flow cytometry analysis component includes:

- ▶ Automated cell population identification
- ▶ Result visualization in 2D and 3D
- ▶ Statistical analysis of population characteristics
- ▶ Automated mapping of populations across multiple samples



Open ImmPort

- ▶ Browse and search for shared study data
- ▶ Cytokine and cell interaction literature mining: ImmuneXpresso
- ▶ Example R and Python analysis code
- ▶ Cytokine registry
- ▶ Cell Ontology Visualizer



Data Release

September 2015 - ImmPort released 19 new studies. SDY420, from the [Charles Fathman lab's PLoS One](#) publication examined the effects age, gender and CMV status on the aging human adult.

Data Summary

Studies	143
Subjects	22434
Experiments	799
Total Results	648525
ELISA Results	179847
ELISPOT Results	25354
Flow Cytometry Results	74715
Gene Expression Results	29282

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Learn more about the exciting features found in ImmuNet



Custom Gene Classifier

Predict disease-associated genes

PRiME - A collaboration of the Troyanskaya, Sealfon, Zaslavsky, & Kleinstein Labs

Immunity

Volume 43, Issue 3, 15 September 2015, Pages 605–614



Resource

Interactive Big Data Resource to Elucidate Human Immune Pathways and Diseases

Dmitriy Gorenshcheyn^{1, 11}, Elena Zaslavsky^{2, 11}, Miguel Fribourg^{2, 11}, Christopher Y. Park^{3, 11}, Aaron K. Wong⁴, Alicja Tadych¹, Boris M. Hartmann², Randy A. Albrecht^{5, 6}, Adolfo García-Sastre^{5, 6, 7}, Steven H. Kleinstein^{8, 9}, Olga G. Troyanskaya^{1, 4, 10, 12},  Stuart C. Sealfon^{2, 12}, 



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Immunological Genome Project

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STEM CELLS

T CELL ACTIVATION

T CELLS

NK CELLS

MYELOID CELLS

STROMAL CELLS

The Immunological Genome Project is a collaborative group of Immunologists and Computational Biologists who are generating, under carefully standardized conditions, a complete microarray dissection of gene expression and its regulation in the immune system of the mouse. The project encompasses the innate and adaptive immune systems, surveying all cell types of the myeloid and lymphoid lineages with a focus on primary cells directly *ex vivo*. These are analyzed through different states of differentiation and maturation, activation responses, effector stages, tissue localization, age and genetic variation (more than 250 such cells and states are being probed).

These data support the computational reconstruction of the genetic regulatory network underlying cell differentiation and activation in the immune system. The project will define regulatory modules, the connectivity between genes in different immune cells, and how the network fluctuates with genetic variation.

ImmGen is primarily intended as a public resource, and suggestions from the community for other targets, refinements of the cell populations, or direct collaboration, are welcome.

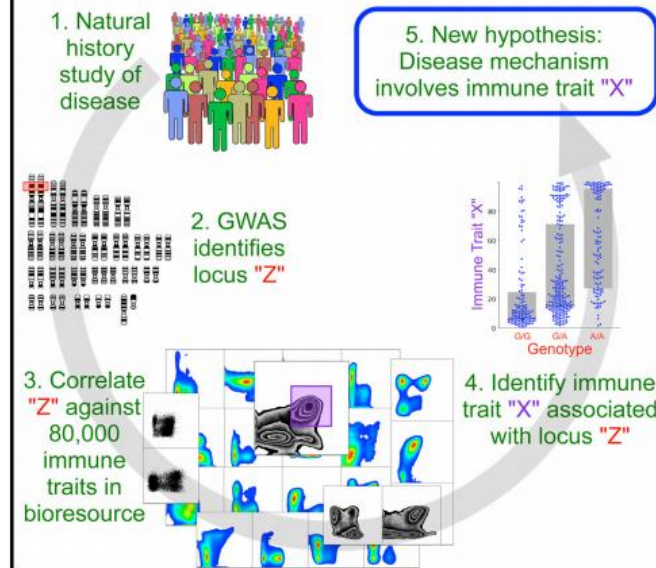
The data and metadata, the compendium of expression profiles and the description of genomic modules and networks are publicly accessible through ImmGen's online browsers, and the project also develops novel modes of graphic representation of the genome's activity.

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RESOURCES

Accelerating Discovery of Autoimmunity Mechanisms



Highlights

- Resource of heritabilities and genetic associations of 80,000 immune traits in 669 twins
- Genetic associations with immune cell frequencies and surface protein expression levels
- Of the top 150 traits, 11 genetic loci explained up to 36% of variation of 19 traits
- Loci include autoimmune susceptibility genes, providing etiological hypotheses

BioData Repository

Raw and summary data is available for downloading and analysis. Genotype data is available upon request to the authors.

Flow Cytometry Data

FCS data files are deposited in the International Society for the Advancement of Cytometry public data repository. This includes 130 GB of data, comprising > 5,200 individual data files. In addition, the FlowJo workspaces used to analyze these files are also available, providing the complete gating scheme, statistical analysis, and graphical analysis for every single data file. These files are available at <http://www.tinyurl.com/twinsFACSdata>.

GWAS Summary

The detailed summary of all GWAS analyses performed on the 150 selected traits is provided; each trait is a separate file. These files can be downloaded from <ftp://twinnr-ftp.kcl.ac.uk/ImmuneCellScience>, in folder "2-GWASResults."

Demographics

Anonymized demographic information (anonymized unique family ID, age, twin type) for subjects is provided in a single file, <ftp://twinnr-ftp.kcl.ac.uk/ImmuneCellScience>, file name "3-Demographics.zip."

Heritability

Estimated heritability (Falconer's) for all 78,000 traits, including a detailed definition of each of the traits, suitable for sorting and analysis is available in a single file. This file can be downloaded from <ftp://twinnr-ftp.kcl.ac.uk/ImmuneCellScience>, file name "4-Trait Analysis.zip."

Trait Values

Every measured trait value is in a single file, containing a table of 78,000 values for each individual. This file can be downloaded from <ftp://twinnr-ftp.kcl.ac.uk/ImmuneCellScience>, file name "5-Trait Values.zip."

<ftp://twinnr-ftp.kcl.ac.uk/ImmuneCellScience>

Index of /ImmuneCellScience

Name	Size	Date Modified
[parent directory]		
2-GWASResults/		9/23/14, 12:00:00 AM
3-Demographics.zip	74.0 kB	5/15/15, 12:00:00 AM
4_Trait_Analysis.zip	15.4 MB	9/4/14, 12:00:00 AM
5_Trait_Values.zip	292 MB	9/4/14, 12:00:00 AM

Resource

The Genetic Architecture of the Human Immune System: A Bioresource for Autoimmunity and Disease Pathogenesis

Mario Roederer,^{1,2,3} Lydia Quayle,^{2,3} Massimo Mangino,^{2,4,5} Margaret H. Beddall,¹ Yolanda Mahne,^{1,6} Pratip Chattopadhyay,¹ Isabella Tosi,^{1,6} Luca Napolitano,¹ Manuela Terranova Barberio,¹ Cristina Menni,² Federica Villanova,^{1,7} Paola Di Meglio,^{1,8} Tim D. Spector,^{1,9,10} and Frank O. Nestle^{1,11}

Cell

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Finemapping

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Genetic and Epigenetic Fine-Mapping of Causal Variants in Autoimmune Disease

Kyle Kai-How Farh, Alexander Marson, Jiang Zhu, Markus Klei, William J. Housley, Samantha Beik, Noam Shores, Holly Whitton, Russell J. H. Ryan, Alexander A. Shishkin, Meital Hatan, Marlene J. Carrasco-Alfonso, Dita Mayer, C. John Luckey, Nikolaos A. Patsopoulos, Philip L. De Jager, Vijay K. Kuchroo, Charles B. Epstein, Mark J. Daly, David A. Hafler & Bradley E. Bernstein

Nature 518, 337–343 (19 February 2015)

Summary

Genome-wide association studies have identified loci underlying human diseases, but the causal nucleotide changes and mechanisms remain largely unknown. Here we developed a fine-mapping algorithm to identify candidate causal variants for 21 autoimmune diseases from genotyping data. We integrated these predictions with transcription and cis-regulatory element annotations, derived by mapping RNA and chromatin in primary immune cells, including resting and stimulated CD4+ T-cell subsets, regulatory T-cells, CD8+ T-cells, B-cells, and monocytes. We find that ~90% of causal variants are noncoding, with ~60% mapping to immune-cell enhancers, many of which gain histone acetylation and transcribe enhancer-associated RNA upon immune stimulation. Causal variants tend to occur near binding sites for master regulators of immune differentiation and stimulus-dependent gene activation, but only 10–20% directly alter recognizable transcription factor binding motifs. Rather, most noncoding risk variants, including those that alter gene expression, affect non-canonical sequence determinants not well-explained by current gene regulatory models.

Genetic and epigenetic fine mapping of causal autoimmune disease variants

Kyle Kai-How Farh^{1,2*}, Alexander Marson^{3*}, Jiang Zhu^{1,4,5,6}, Markus Klei^{newietfeld^{1,7†}}, William J. Housley⁷, Samantha Beik¹, Noam Shores¹, Holly Whitton¹, Russell J. H. Ryan^{1,5}, Alexander A. Shishkin^{1,8}, Meital Hatan¹, Marlene J. Carrasco-Alfonso⁹, Dita Mayer², C. John Luckey⁹, Nikolaos A. Patsopoulos^{1,10,11}, Philip L. De Jager^{1,10,11}, Vijay K. Kuchroo¹², Charles B. Epstein¹, Mark J. Daly^{1,2}, David A. Hafler^{1,7§} & Bradley E. Bernstein^{1,4,5,6§}

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Data Portal

- List of candidate causal SNPs for 39 immune and non-immune diseases and enhancer annotations
- supplementary information
- Sample labels for 33 cell types
- Data matrix for 33 cell types x 576283 enhancers segments
- Coordinates for 576283 enhancer segments

Finemapping

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PICS online

The online PICS algorithm calculates the most likely causal SNPs given the observed association signal at a locus. For an associated locus, enter the most highly-associated SNP (referred to as the index SNP) and the strength of association. Using 1000 Genomes Project linkage information, the algorithm identifies the SNPs that are most likely to be the causal variants responsible for the association (PICS_Probability).

Index SNP:

Index SNP -log10(p-value):

Ancestry (EUR/ASN/AFR):

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Genetic and epigenetic fine mapping of causal autoimmune disease variants

Kyle Kai-How Farh^{1,2*}, Alexander Marson^{3*}, Jiang Zhu^{1,4,5,6}, Markus Klei^{newietfeld}^{1,7†}, William J. Housley⁷, Samantha Beik¹, Noam Shores¹, Holly Whitton¹, Russell J. H. Ryan^{1,5}, Alexander A. Shishkin^{1,8}, Meital Hatan¹, Marlene J. Carrasco-Alfonso⁹, Dita Mayer⁷, C. John Luckey⁹, Nikolaos A. Patsopoulos^{1,10,11}, Philip L. De Jager^{1,10,11}, Vijay K. Kuchroo¹², Charles B. Epstein¹, Mark J. Daly^{1,2}, David A. Hafler^{1,7§} & Bradley E. Bernstein^{1,4,5,6§}

CONCLUSIONS

- > GWAS have revealed plenty of risk markers for autoimmune diseases**
- > As in other complex diseases, molecular mechanisms of these associations and biological insights into disease pathogenesis are yet to be elucidated**
- > Availability of big data and user friendly bioresources should accelerate this process**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

**Many thanks to the organizing committee
of TBGK 2015 for the invitation**

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