

# DIVING INTO ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

with transcriptome analysis  
of a zebrafish model

Nhi Hin (Master of Philosophy)  
Bioinformatics Hub, University of Adelaide

# What does the Alzheimer's disease brain look like?

## Higher resolution

e.g. Transcriptome measurements using RNA-seq<sup>[3-6]</sup>,  
Proteomic measurements using mass spectrometry

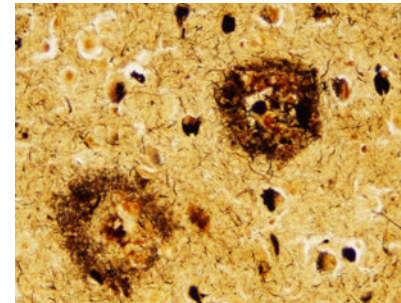
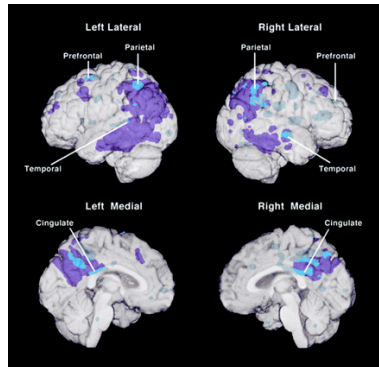
To investigate early events in Alzheimer's disease, we need a study here.

Upregulated by AD	#	PValue
cell adhesion	10	8.05E-04
response to wounding	7	1.17E-03
adherens junction	4	1.42E-03

Downregulated by AD	#	PValue
precursor metabolites & energy	18	7.47E-10
organelle envelope	18	2.35E-05
microtubule-based process	11	4.66E-05
ribonucleotide binding	29	9.92E-04
synaptic vesicle membrane	4	9.95E-04
synapse part	8	5.60E-03
CNS neuron development	3	2.87E-02
actin cytoskeleton	7	2.97E-02
mitochondrial matrix	6	4.77E-02

Young adult brain

Post-mortem elderly brain



## Lower resolution

e.g. brain imaging, autopsies, cerebrospinal fluid A $\beta$  measurements<sup>[1, 2]</sup>

1. Nochlin D et al. *Alzheimer Dis Assoc Disord.* 1993;7(4):212-22.  
2. Reiman EM et al. *Lancet Neurol.* 2012;11(12):1048-56.  
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6. Saito T et al. *J Neurosci.* 2016 Sep 21;36(38):9933-6.

# What does the Alzheimer's disease brain look like?

## Higher resolution

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Likely confounding from  
overexpressing multiple  
mutant human genes

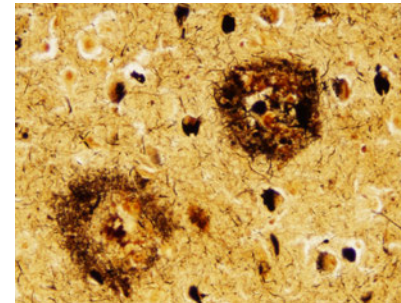
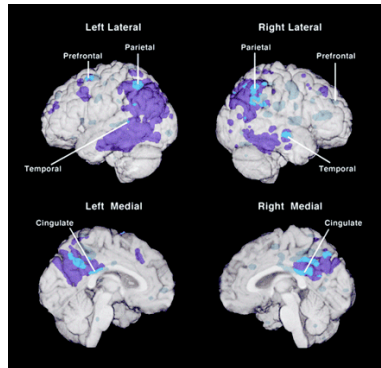


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Young adult  
brain

Post-mortem  
elderly brain



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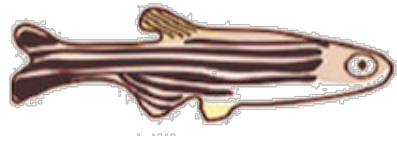
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# What does the Alzheimer's disease brain look like?

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e.g. Transcriptome measurements using RNA-seq<sup>[3-6]</sup>,  
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RNA-seq on zebrafish with a single, endogenous Alzheimer's disease mutation.

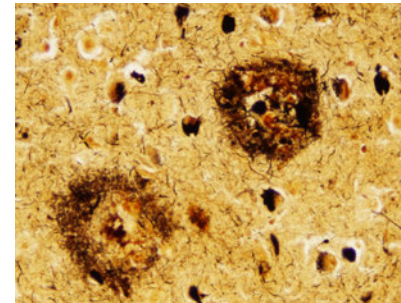
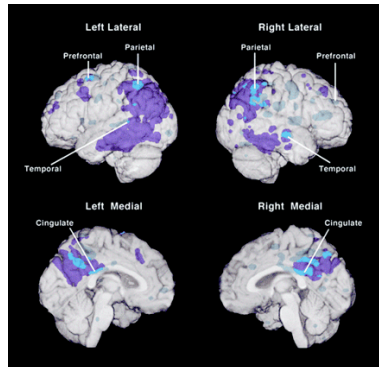


Upregulated by AD	#	PValue
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adherens junction	4	1.42E-03
cell death	4	1.42E-03

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Young adult brain

Post-mortem elderly brain



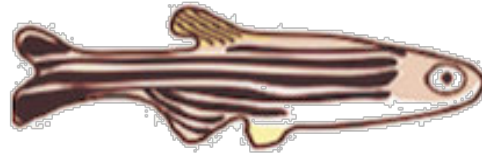
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# A zebrafish model of Alzheimer's disease



## Mutant *psen1* genotype: K97Gfs/+



K97Gfs is equivalent to a known familial Alzheimer's disease mutation<sup>[7-9]</sup>.



Heterozygous mutation, so that the mutant protein product is expressed at physiologically relevant levels.




All mutant and wildtype zebrafish are siblings raised in the same tank. At 6 months and 24 months, brains removed for total RNA sequencing.

7. Sato N et al. *Journal of Neurochemistry* 1999;72:2498-505.

8. Newman M et al. *Hum Mol Genet* 2014;23: 602-17, doi:10.1093/hmg/ddt448.

9. Moussavi Nik SH et al. *Hum Mol Genet* 2015, doi:10.1093/hmg/ddv110.

The background of the slide features a group of zebrafish swimming in a clear blue tank. The fish are oriented in various directions, some facing left and some right. The lighting is bright, highlighting the silver and yellow stripes on their bodies. The overall color palette is dominated by shades of blue and cyan.

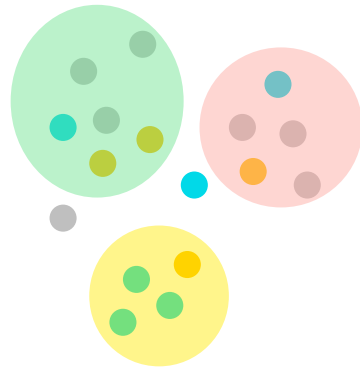
# RNA-seq Analysis

# Can *psen1* mutant zebrafish model the gene expression changes underlying Alzheimer's disease?



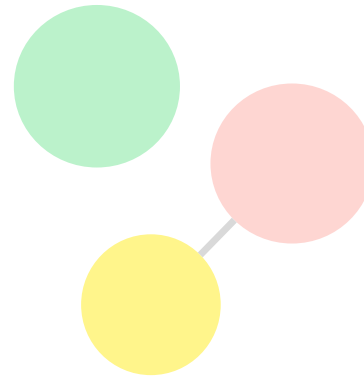
**1**

Which genes show altered expression in *psen1* mutants?



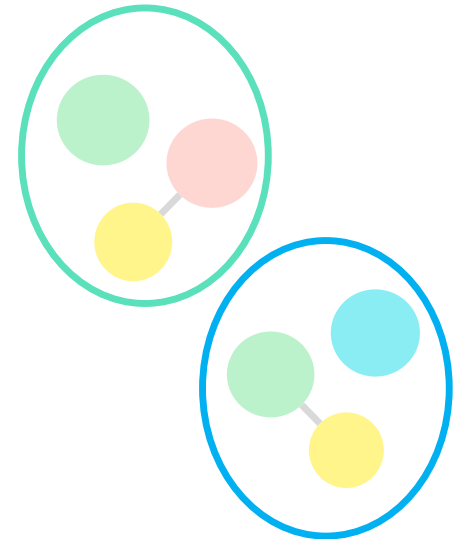
**2**

Which biological processes are altered in *psen1* mutants?



**3**

How are biological processes connected in the zebrafish brain transcriptome?

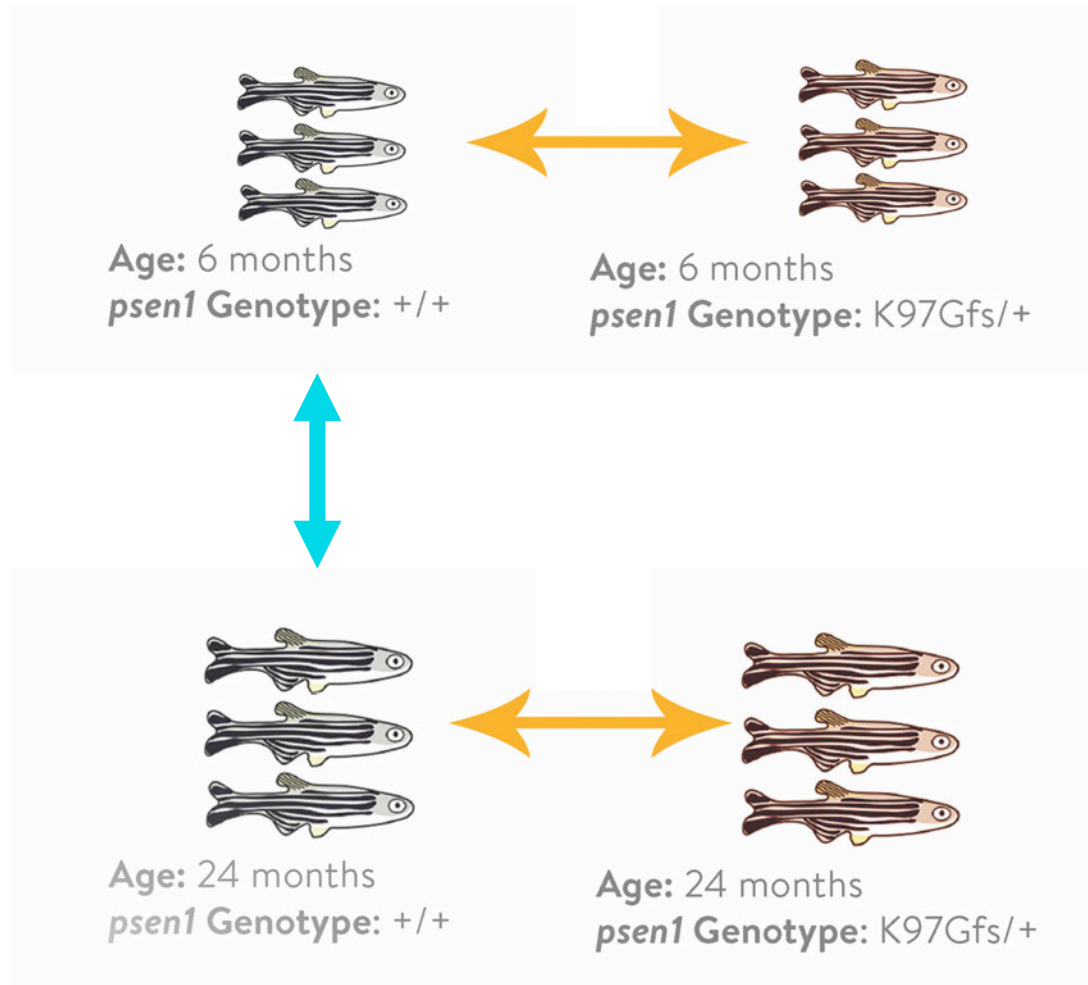


**4**

Are changes in *psen1* mutants similar to those in human Alzheimer's disease brains?

## Which genes show altered expression in *psen1* mutants?

- Differential gene expression analysis using moderated *t*-tests (*limma*).





log<sub>2</sub> fold change

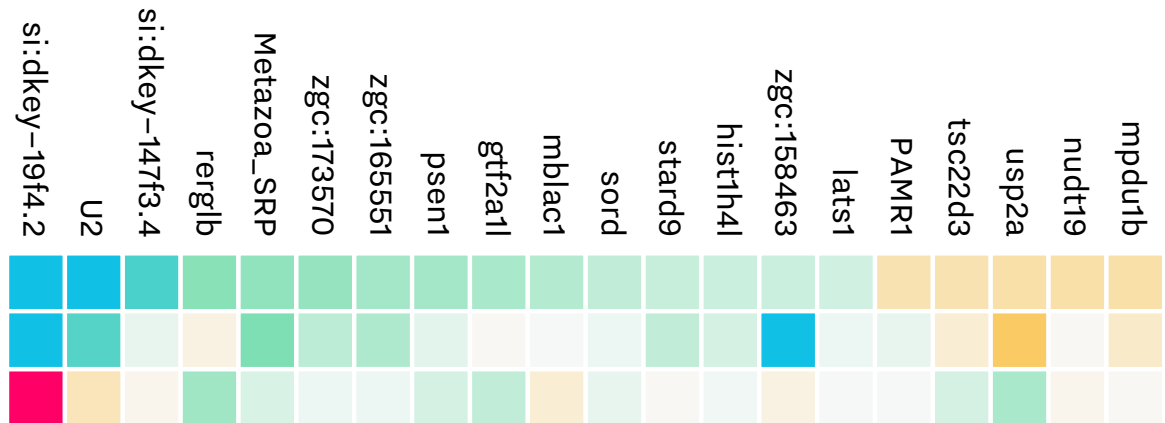


COMPARISON

**6-month mutant vs. 6-month wildtype**

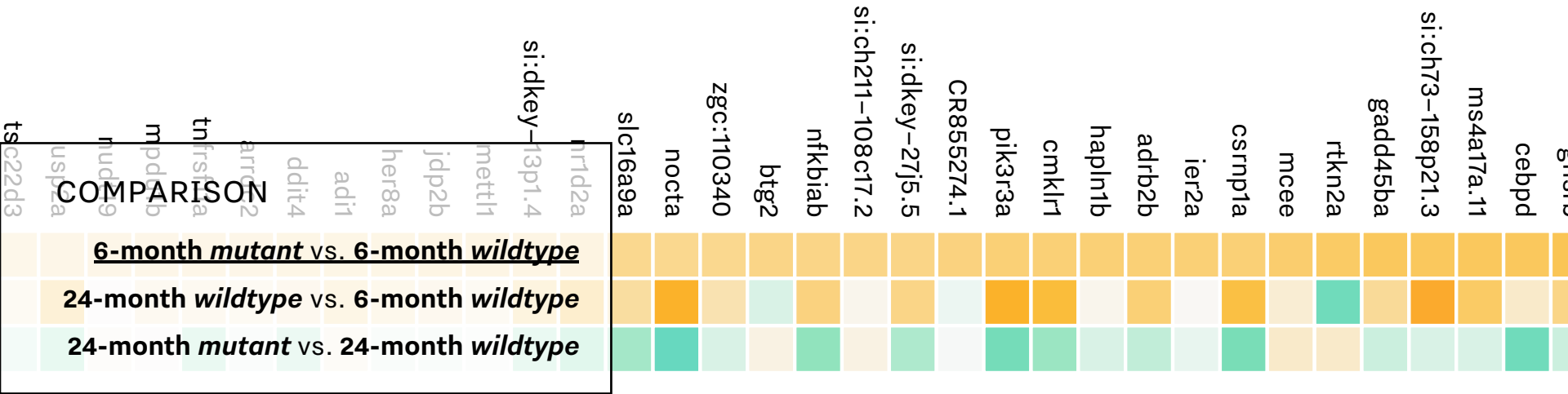
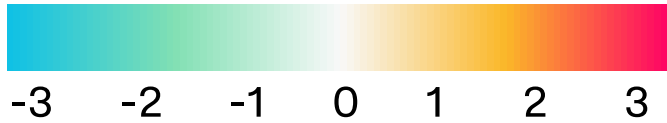
**24-month wildtype vs. 6-month wildtype**

**24-month mutant vs. 24-month wildtype**



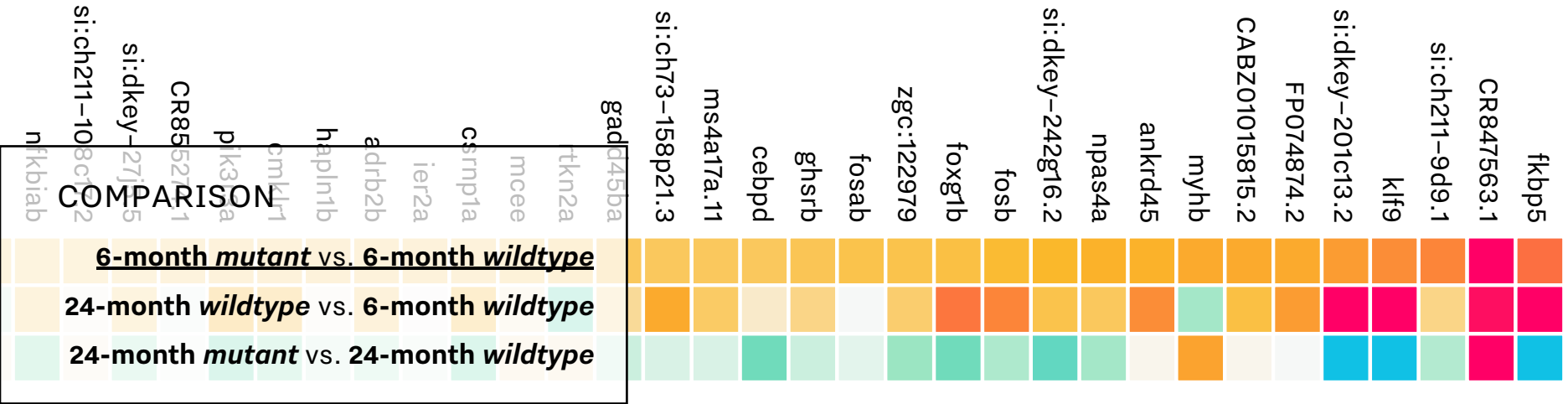
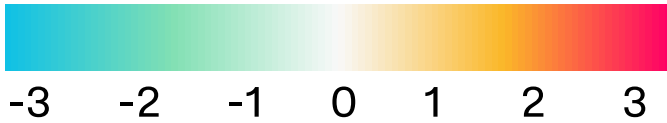
1. Gene expression changes in 6-month-old mutant brains imply **premature aging**.
2. In 24-month-old mutant brains, gene expression is **inverted**.

log<sub>2</sub> fold change



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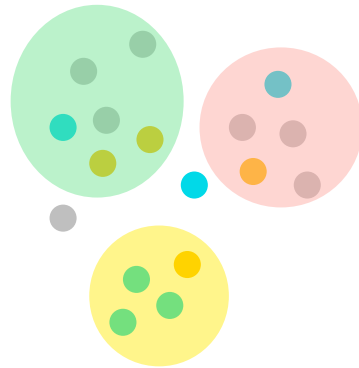
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# Can *psen1* mutant zebrafish model the gene expression changes underlying Alzheimer's disease?



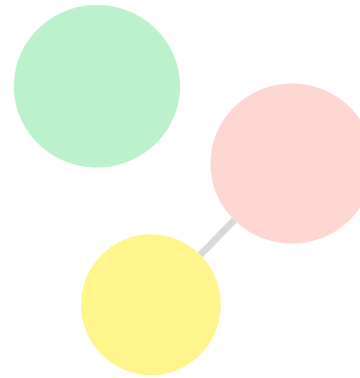
**1**

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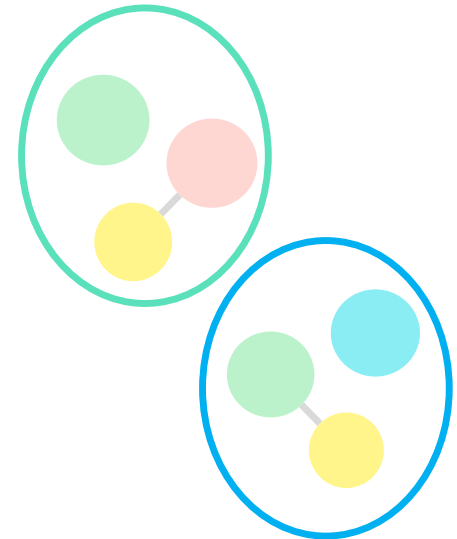
**2**

Which biological processes are altered in *psen1* mutants?



**3**

How are biological processes connected in the zebrafish brain transcriptome?

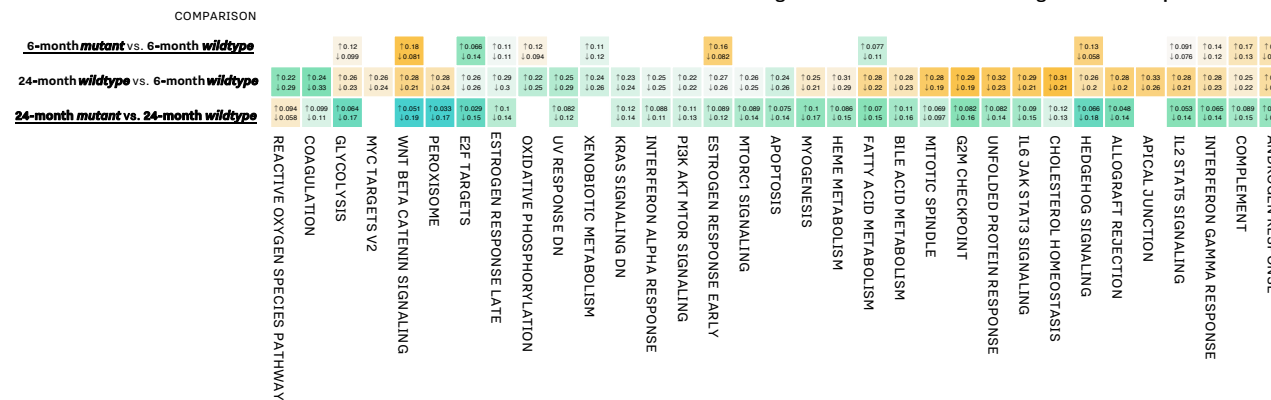
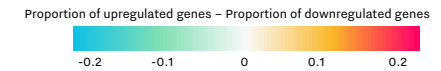
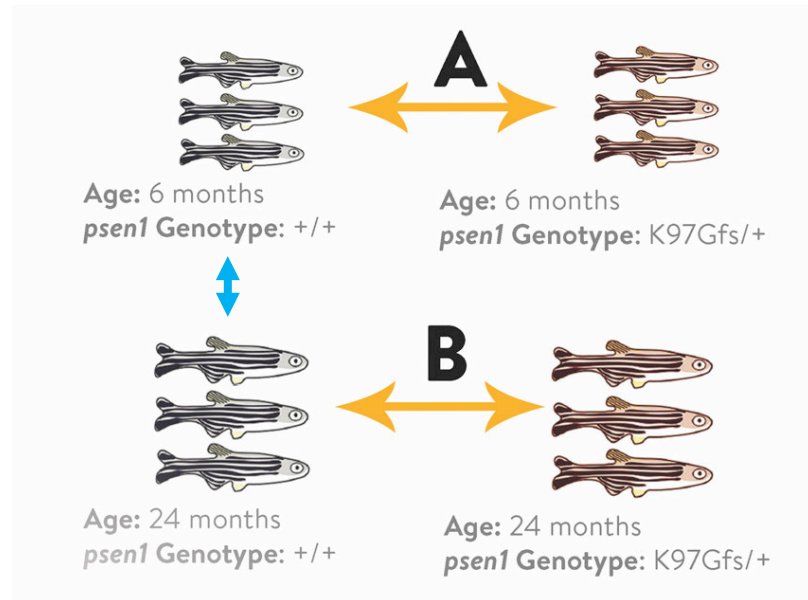


**4**

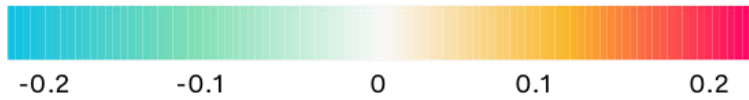
Are changes in *psen1* mutants similar to those in human Alzheimer's disease brains?

# Which biological processes are altered in *psen1* mutants?

- A **gene set** is a group of genes involved in a biological process.
- Hallmark gene sets from MSigDB aggregated from multiple studies<sup>[10]</sup>.
- Gene set testing (using *FRY* and *ROAST*) to identify differentially expressed gene sets for each comparison<sup>[11]</sup>.



Proportion of upregulated genes – Proportion of downregulated genes



COMPARISON

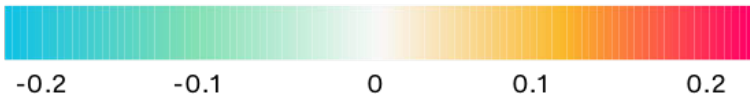
**6-month *mutant* vs. 6-month *wildtype***

**24-month *wildtype* vs. 6-month *wildtype***

**24-month *mutant* vs. 24-month *wildtype***



Proportion of upregulated genes – Proportion of downregulated genes



**COMPARISON**

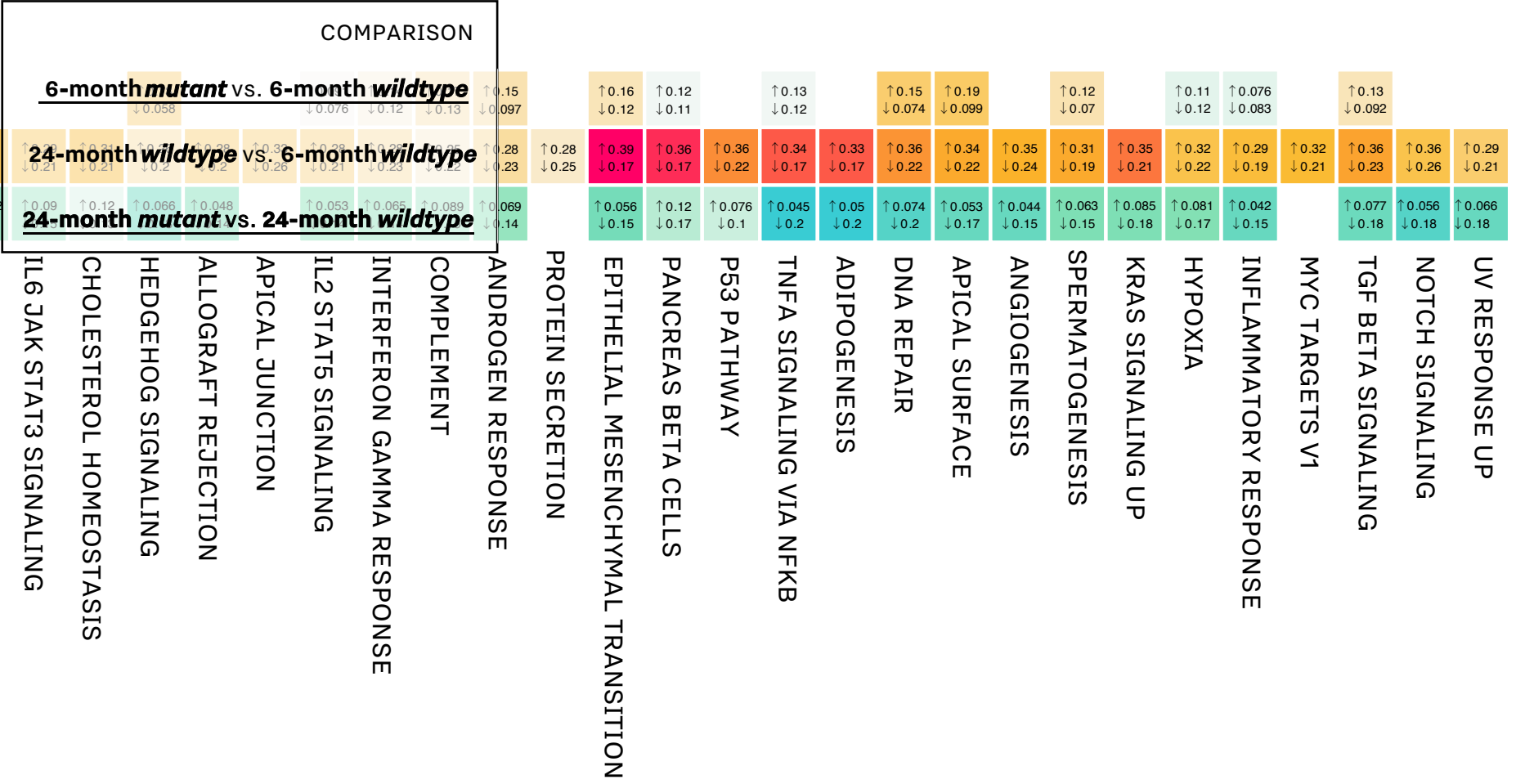
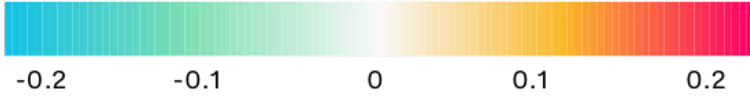
**6-month mutant vs. 6-month wildtype**

**24-month wildtype vs. 6-month wildtype**

**24-month mutant vs. 24-month wildtype**

Pathway	6-month mutant vs. 6-month wildtype	24-month wildtype vs. 6-month wildtype	24-month mutant vs. 24-month wildtype
E2F TARGETS	↑0.066 ↓0.14	↑0.26 ↓0.26	↑0.029 ↓0.15
ESTROGEN RESPONSE LATE	↓0.11 ↓0.094	↑0.28 ↓0.3	↑0.1 ↓0.1
OXIDATIVE PHOSPHORYLATION	↓0.12	↑0.24 ↓0.25	↑0.082 ↓0.25
UV RESPONSE DN		↑0.24 ↓0.26	↑0.082 ↓0.25
XENOBIOTIC METABOLISM		↑0.24 ↓0.25	↑0.082 ↓0.25
KRAS SIGNALING DN		↑0.24 ↓0.25	↑0.082 ↓0.25
INTERFERON ALPHA RESPONSE		↑0.24 ↓0.25	↑0.082 ↓0.25
PI3K AKT MTOR SIGNALING		↑0.24 ↓0.25	↑0.082 ↓0.25
ESTROGEN RESPONSE EARLY		↑0.24 ↓0.25	↑0.082 ↓0.25
MTORC1 SIGNALING		↑0.26 ↓0.25	↑0.089 ↓0.14
APOPTOSIS		↑0.24 ↓0.26	↑0.075 ↓0.14
MYOGENESIS		↑0.25 ↓0.21	↑0.1 ↓0.17
HEME METABOLISM		↑0.31 ↓0.29	↑0.086 ↓0.15
FATTY ACID METABOLISM		↑0.28 ↓0.22	↑0.07 ↓0.15
BILE ACID METABOLISM		↑0.28 ↓0.23	↑0.11 ↓0.16
MITOTIC SPINDLE		↑0.28 ↓0.19	↑0.069 ↓0.097
G2M CHECKPOINT		↑0.29 ↓0.19	↑0.082 ↓0.16
UNFOLDED PROTEIN RESPONSE		↑0.32 ↓0.23	↑0.082 ↓0.14
IL6 JAK STAT3 SIGNALING		↑0.29 ↓0.21	↑0.09 ↓0.15
CHOLESTEROL HOMEOSTASIS		↑0.31 ↓0.21	↑0.12 ↓0.13
HEDGEHOG SIGNALING		↑0.26 ↓0.2	↑0.066 ↓0.18
ALLOGRAFT REJECTION		↑0.28 ↓0.2	↑0.048 ↓0.14
APICAL JUNCTION		↑0.33 ↓0.26	
IL2 STAT5 SIGNALING		↑0.28 ↓0.21	↑0.053 ↓0.14
INTERFERON GAMMA RESPONSE		↑0.28 ↓0.23	↑0.065 ↓0.14
COMPLEMENT		↑0.25 ↓0.22	↑0.089 ↓0.15
ANDROGEN RESPONSE		↑0.17 ↓0.13	↑0.069 ↓0.14

Proportion of upregulated genes – Proportion of downregulated genes



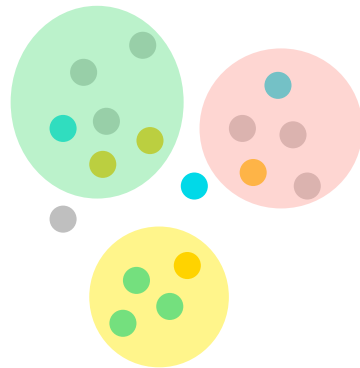


# Can *psen1* mutant zebrafish model the gene expression changes underlying Alzheimer's disease?



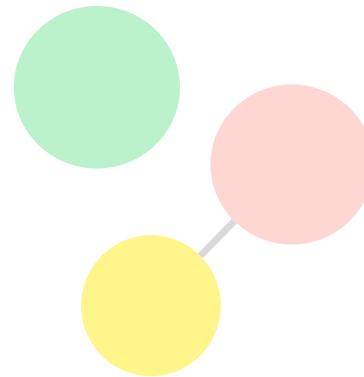
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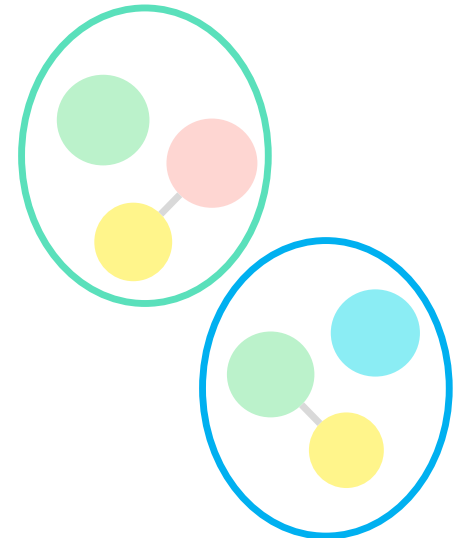
**2**

Which biological processes are altered in *psen1* mutants?



**3**

How are biological processes connected in the zebrafish brain transcriptome?



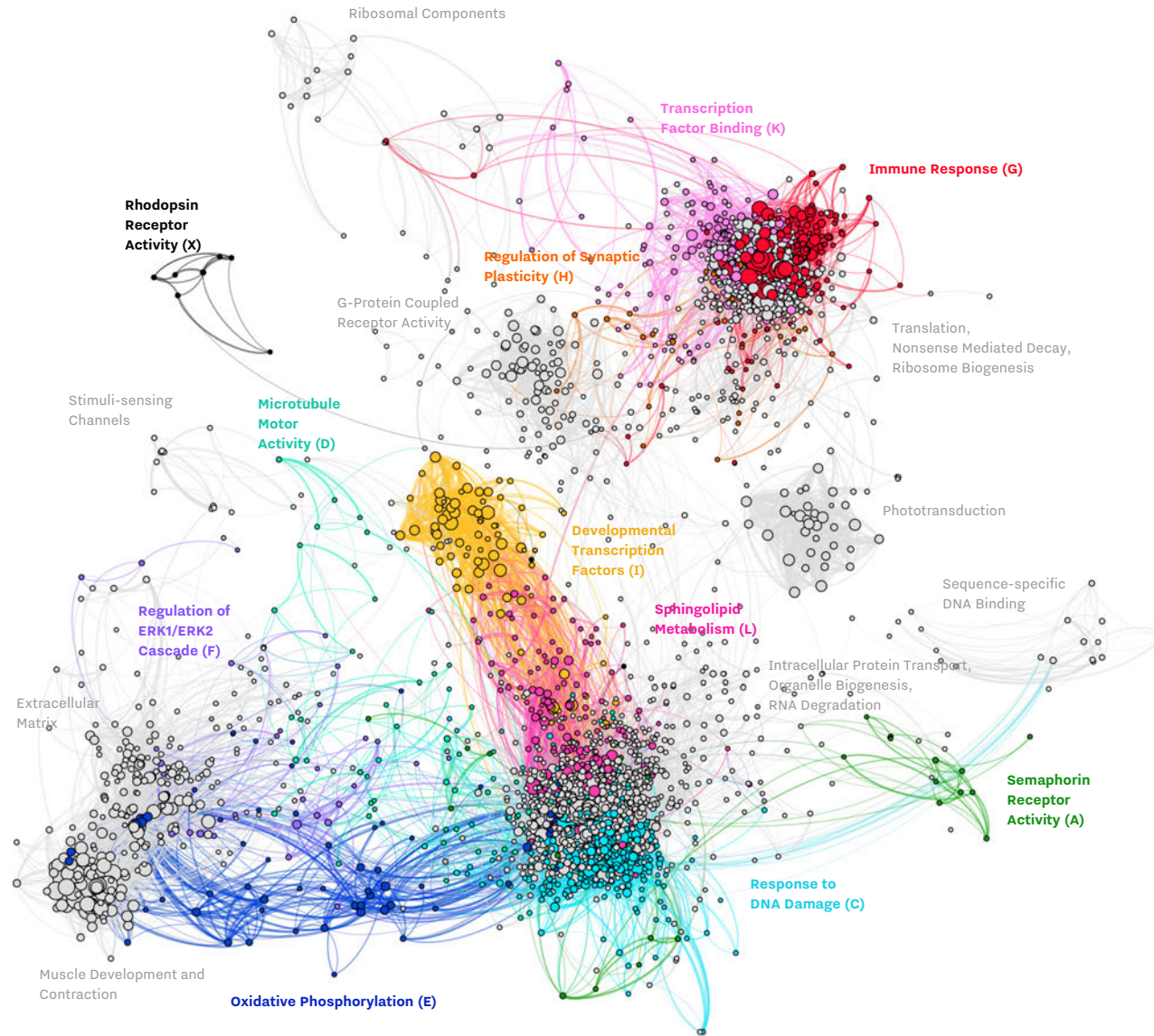
**4**

Are changes in *psen1* mutants similar to those in human Alzheimer's disease brains?

### 3

## How are biological processes connected in the zebrafish brain transcriptome?

- Weighted gene co-expression network analysis<sup>[12]</sup> allows us to determine “modules” or groups of genes with correlated expression.
- Most modules show functional enrichment.
- Many modules are altered in *psen1* mutants (using module-trait correlation).



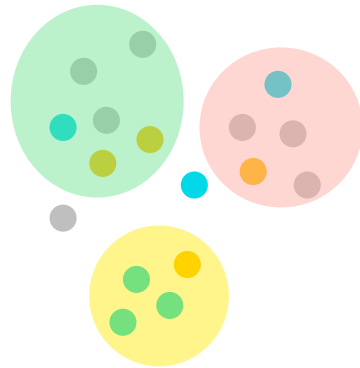
Visualisation produced by plotting adjacency matrix (representing the gene co-expression network) in Gephi.

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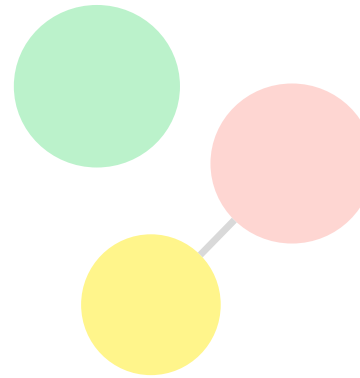
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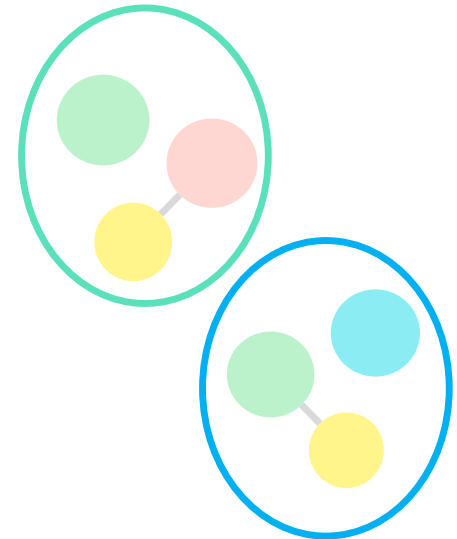
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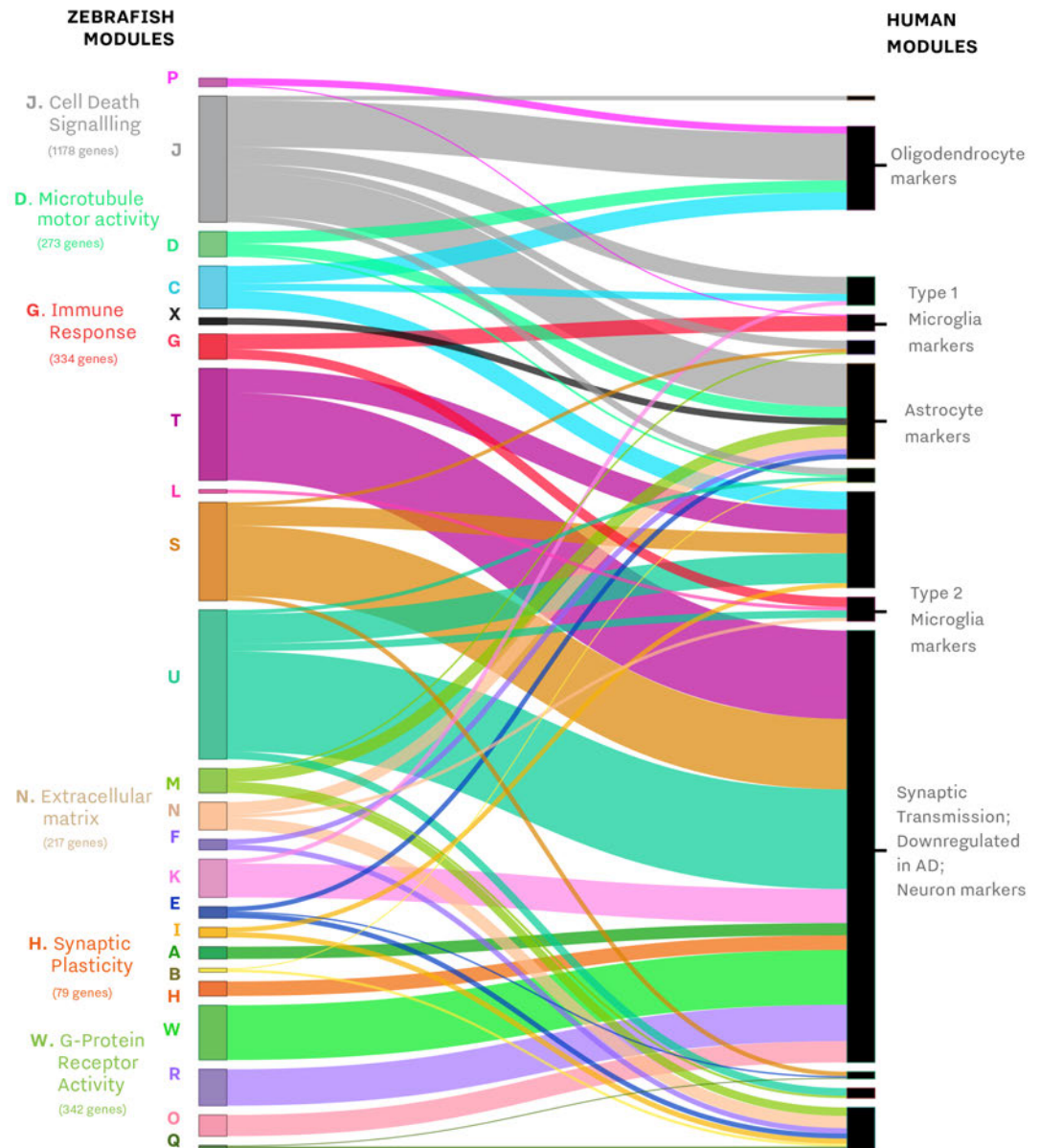


**4**

Are changes in *psen1* mutants similar to those in human Alzheimer's disease brains?

# Are changes in *psen1* mutants similar to those in human Alzheimer's disease brains?

- Constructed gene co-expression network for a publically-available human Alzheimer's disease microarray-based dataset<sup>[13]</sup>, with homologous human genes and *collapseRows* function<sup>[14]</sup>.
- Used module preservation statistics<sup>[15]</sup> to determine whether module properties and genes are preserved between zebrafish and human brain.



13. Antonell et al. *Neurobiol Aging*. 2013 Jul; 34(7) 1772-1778.

14. Miller et al. *BMC Bioinformatics*. 2011. 12(322).

15. Langfelder et al. *PLOS Computational Biology*. 2011. 7(1):e1001057.

# Can *psen1* mutant zebrafish model the gene expression changes underlying Alzheimer's disease?



1

Genes show altered expression in *psen1* mutants.



2

Biological processes are altered in *psen1* mutants.



3

Biological processes are connected in the zebrafish brain transcriptome.



4

Are changes in *psen1* mutants similar to those in human Alzheimer's disease brains?

# Acknowledgements

## **SUPERVISORS**

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## **BIOINFORMATICS HUB**

Rick Tearle

Jimmy Breen

Hien To

Awais Choudhry

Alastair Ludington

Melanie Smith

Jacqueline Rehn

Kelly Ren

Justin Bogias

Dehui Kong

Charlotte Sai

Pan Zheng

Ning Liu

## **ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE GENETICS LABORATORY**

Morgan Newman

Tanya Jayne

Haowei Jiang

Yang Dong

Karissa Barthelson

Hani Moussavi Nik

## **BIOINFORMATICS CENTER**

Dave Adelson

Dan Kortschak