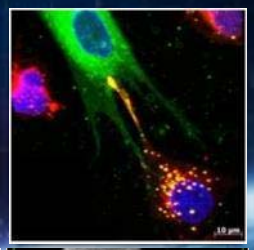
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Human Research Program

Twin Sons: HRP's First Integrated Omics Study

HRP Investigators' Workshop
13 January 2015






Craig E. Kundrot, Ph.D.
Deputy Chief Scientist, HRP
SA2/NASA JSC

time.com/meet-the-twins-unlocking-the-secrets-of-space/

The One-Year Mission

ISS Crew: Scott Kelly, Mikhail Kornienko Sign On For One-Year Mission

Posted: 11/26/2012 9:29 am EST Updated: 11/26/2012 9:40 am EST

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By: Tariq Malik
Published: 11/26/2012 08:12 AM EST on SPACE.com

A veteran NASA space commander and Russian cosmonaut have signed on for the ultimate space voyage: a yearlong trip on the International Space Station.

American astronaut Scott Kelly and Russian cosmonaut Mikhail Kornienko will launch on the one-year space station flight in spring 2015 and return to Earth in spring 2016, NASA officials announced today (Nov. 26). They will begin their mission training in early 2013.

The mission will help NASA understand how the human body adapts to extremely long space missions, such as voyages around the moon, to an asteroid and ultimately to Mars, NASA officials said.

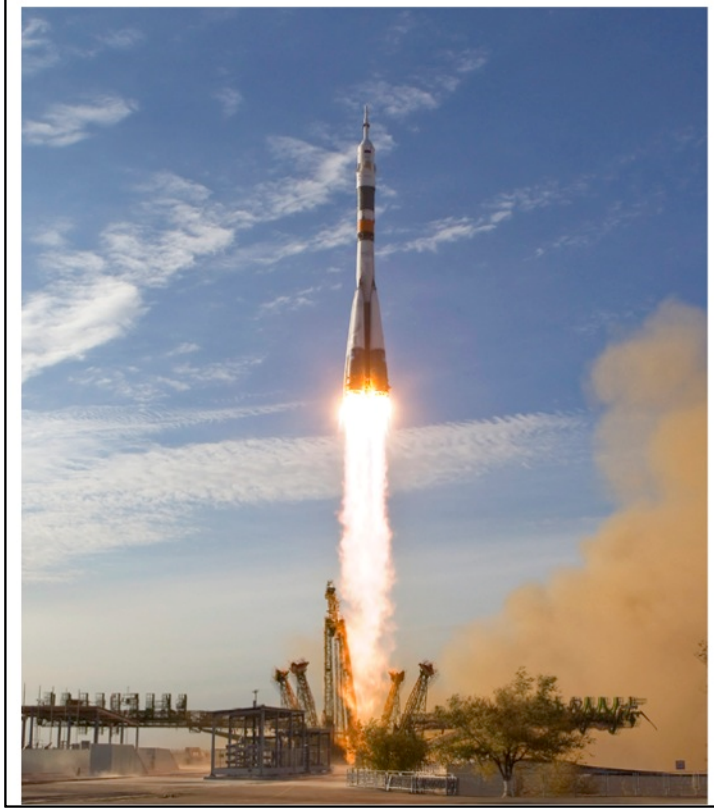
HOME > SCIENCE

Astronaut Scott Kelly Preparing for Unprecedented One Year in Space; Mission to Experiment on His Bone Mass, Vision, Immune System

By Latin Times Staff Writer, Dec 07, 2012 08:00 PM EST

0 Comments Like 0 Tweet 0 +1 0 Share Text Size

Tags: NASA, Space



First Thoughts on A Twins Study

Great Value in n = 1 Longitudinal Omic Studies

Mike Snyder

Resource

Cell

Personal Omics Profiling Reveals Dynamic Molecular and Medical Phenotypes

Rui Chen,[1,11] George I. Mias,[1,11] Jennifer Li-Pook-Than,[1,11] Lihua Jiang,[1,11] Hugo Y.K. Lam,[1,12] Rong Chen,[2,12] Elana Miriami,[1] Konrad J. Karczewski,[1] Manoj Hariharan,[1] Frederick E. Dewey,[3] Yong Cheng,[1] Michael J. Clark,[1] Hogune Im,[1] Lukas Habegger,[4,7] Suganthi Balasubramanian,[4,7] Maeve O'Huallachain,[1] Joel T. Dudley,[2] Sara Hillenmeyer,[1] Rajini Haraksingh,[1] Donald Sharon,[1] Ghia Euskirchen,[1] Phil Lacroute,[1] Keith Bettinger,[1] Alan P. Boyle,[1] Maya Kasowski,[1] Fabian Grubert,[1] Scott Seki,[2] Marco Garcia,[2] Michelle Whirl-Carrillo,[1] Mercedes Gallardo,[8,10] Maria A. Blasco,[8] Peter L. Greenberg,[6] Phyllis Snyder,[1] Terl E. Klein,[1] Russ B. Altman,[1-5] Atul J. Butte,[3] Euan A. Ashley,[3] Mark Gerstein,[4,7,9] Kari C. Nadeau,[2] Hua Tang,[1] and Michael Snyder[1,*]
[1]Department of Genetics, Stanford University School of Medicine
[2]Division of Systems Medicine and Division of Immunology and Allergy, Department of Pediatrics
[3]Center for Inherited Cardiovascular Disease, Division of Cardiovascular Medicine
[4]Division of Hematology, Department of Medicine
[5]Department of Bioengineering
Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA
[6]Program in Computational Biology and Bioinformatics
[7]Department of Molecular Biophysics and Biochemistry
[8]Department of Computer Science
Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520, USA
[9]Telomeres and Telomerase Group, Molecular Oncology Program, Spanish National Cancer Centre (CNIO), Madrid E-28029, Spain
[10]Life Length, Madrid E-28003, Spain
[11]These authors contributed equally to this work
[12]Present address: Personalis, Palo Alto, CA 94301, USA
*Correspondence: mpsnyder@stanford.edu
DOI 10.1016/j.cell.2012.02.009

SUMMARY

Personalized medicine is expected to benefit from combining genomic information with regular monitoring of physiological states by multiple high-throughput methods. Here, we present an integrative personal omics profile (iPOP), an analysis that combines genomic, transcriptomic, proteomic, metabolomic, and autoantibody profiles from a single individual over a 14 month period. Our iPOP analysis revealed various medical risks, including type 2 diabetes. It also uncovered extensive, dynamic changes in diverse molecular components and biological pathways across healthy and diseased conditions. Extremely high-coverage genomic and transcriptomic data, which provide the basis of our iPOP, revealed extensive heteroallelic changes during healthy and diseased states and an unexpected RNA editing mechanism. This study demonstrates that longitudinal iPOP can be used to interpret healthy and diseased states by connecting genomic information with additional dynamic omics activity.

INTRODUCTION

Personalized medicine aims to assess medical risks, monitor, diagnose and treat patients according to their specific genetic composition and molecular phenotype. The advent of genome sequencing and the analysis of physiological states has proven to be powerful (Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network, 2011). However, its implementation for the analysis of otherwise healthy individuals for estimation of disease risk and medical interpretation is less clear. Much of the genome is difficult to interpret and many complex diseases, such as diabetes, neurological disorders and cancer, likely involve a large number of different genes and biological pathways (Ashley et al., 2010; Grayson et al., 2011; Li et al., 2011), as well as environmental contributors that can be difficult to assess. As such, the combination of genomic information along with a detailed molecular analysis of samples will be important for predicting, diagnosing and treating diseases as well as for understanding the onset, progression, and prevalence of disease states (Snyder et al., 2009).

Presently, healthy and diseased states are typically followed using a limited number of assays that analyze a small number of markers of distinct types. With the advancement of many new technologies, it is now possible to analyze upward of 10^9 molecular constituents. For example, DNA microarrays have allowed the subcategorization of lymphomas and gliomas

Cell

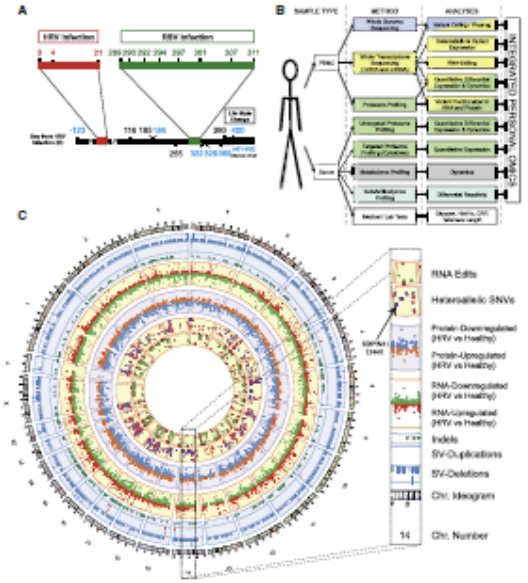


Figure 1. Summary of Study

(A) Time course summary. The subject was monitored for a total of 726 days, during which there were two infections (red bar, HRV; green bar, RSV). The black bar indicates the period when the subject: (1) increased exercise, (2) ingested 81 mg of acetylsalicylic acid and ibuprofen tablets each day (the latter only during the first 6 weeks of this period), and (3) substantially reduced sugar intake. Blue numbers indicate fasted time points.

(B) iPOP experimental design indicating the tissues and analyses involved in this study.

(C) Circos (Krzywinski et al., 2009) plot summarizing iPOP. From outer to inner rings: chromosome ideogram; genomic data (pale blue ring), structural variants (>50 bp) (deletions [blue tiles], duplications [red tiles]), indels (green triangles); transcriptomic data (yellow ring), expression ratio of HRV infection to healthy states; proteomic data (light purple ring), ratio of protein levels during HRV infection to healthy states; transcriptomic data (yellow ring), differential heteroallelic expression ratio of alternative allele to reference allele for missense and synonymous variants (purple dots) and candidate RNA missense and synonymous edits (red triangles, purple dots, orange triangles and green dots, respectively).

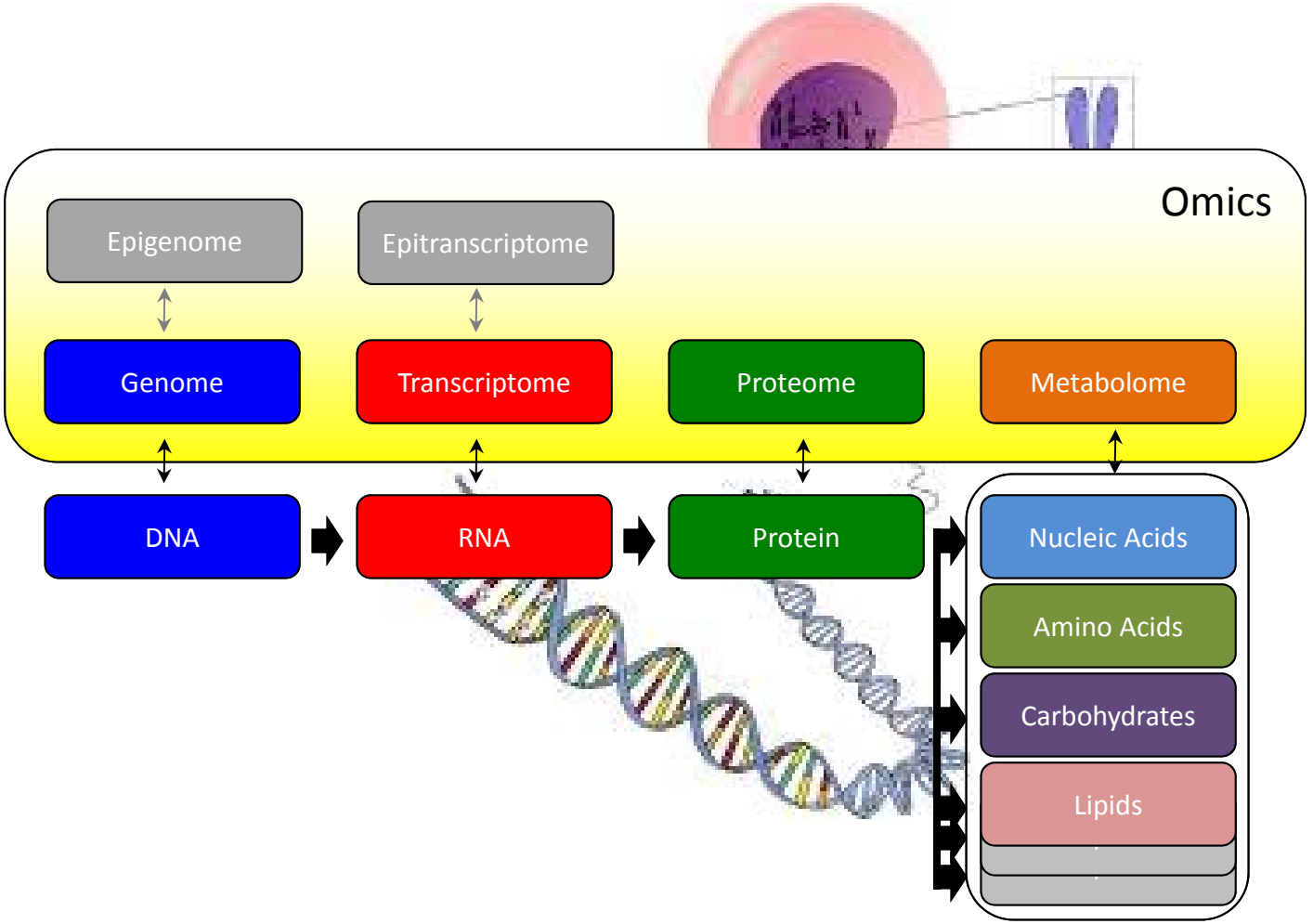
See also Figure S1.

WGS-Based Disease Risk Evaluation

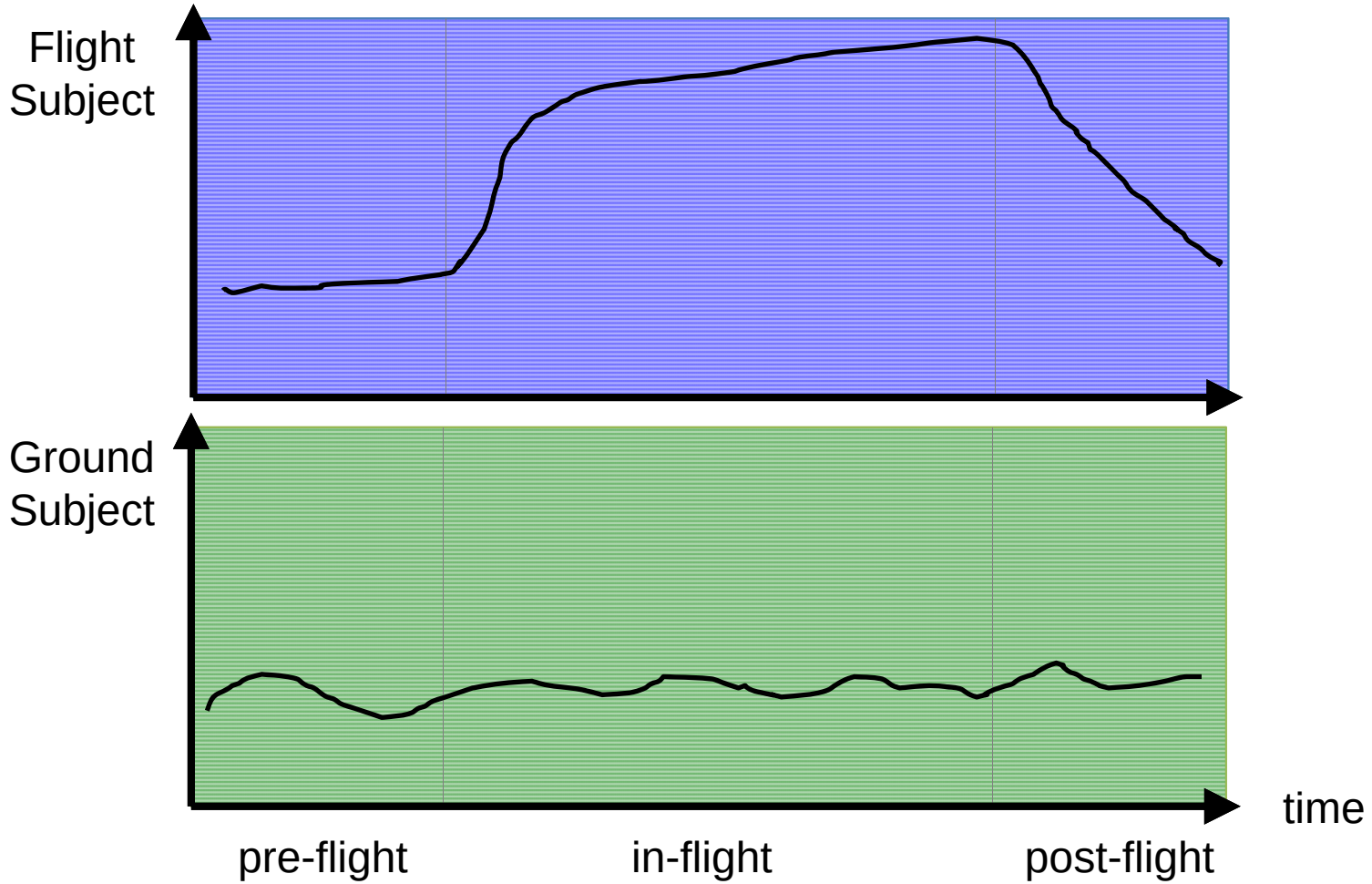
We identified variants likely to be associated with increased susceptibility to disease (Dewey et al., 2011). The list of high confidence SNVs and indels was analyzed for rare alleles (<5% of the major allele frequency in Europeans) and for changes in genes with known Mendelian disease phenotypes (data summarized in Table 2), revealing that 51 and 4 of the rare coding SNV and indels, respectively, in genes present in OMIM are predicted to lead to loss-of-function (Table S3A). This list of genes was further examined for medical relevance (Table S2A; example alleles are summarized in Figure 2A), and 11 were validated by Sanger sequencing. High interest genes include: (1) a mutation (E366K) in the *SERPINA1* gene previously known in the subject, (2) a damaging mutation in *TERT*, associated with acquired aplastic anemia (Yamaguchi et al., 2005), and (3) variants associated with hypertriglyceridemia and diabetes, such as *GCKR*

Cell (2012) 148:1293-1307.

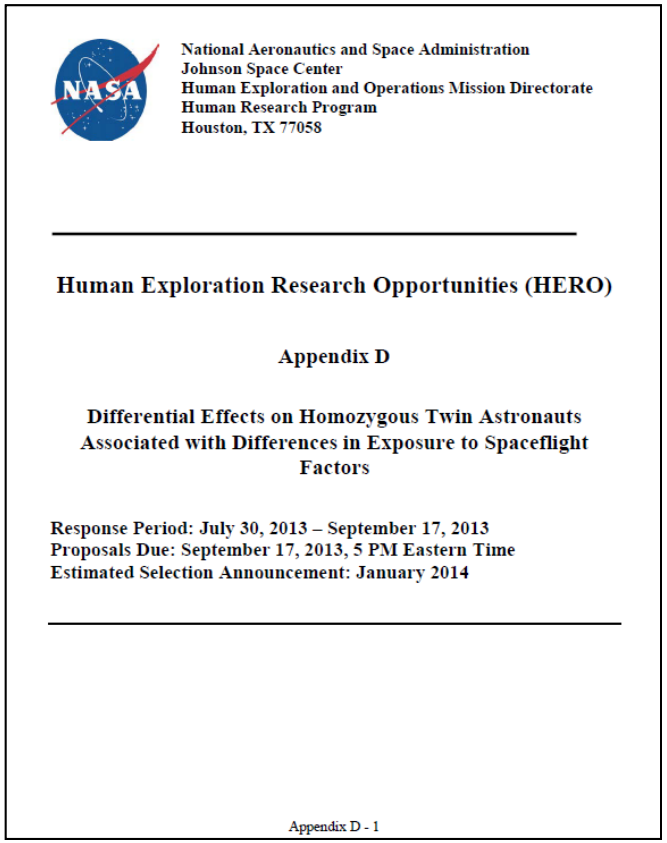
What is Omics?



One Notion


Flight Subject
Ground Subject
time
pre-flight
in-flight
post-flight

NRA Solicitation



National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Johnson Space Center
Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate
Human Research Program
Houston, TX 77058

Human Exploration Research Opportunities (HERO)

Appendix D

Differential Effects on Homozygous Twin Astronauts Associated with Differences in Exposure to Spaceflight Factors

Response Period: July 30, 2013 – September 17, 2013
Proposals Due: September 17, 2013, 5 PM Eastern Time
Estimated Selection Announcement: January 2014

Appendix D - 1

"To capitalize on this unique opportunity,

NASA's Human Research Program (HRP) and the National Space Biomedical Research Institute (NSBRI) are initiating

a *pilot demonstration project focused on the use of integrated human -omic analyses* to

better understand the biomolecular responses to

the physical,
physiological, and
environmental stressors

associated with spaceflight."

Selections

NASA Funded 10 Research Proposals In Response to its "Twins" Solicitation

- 2 Subjects
  - Scott Kelly
  - Mark Kelly
- 10 Selections
  1. Susan Bailey, Colorado State University, Differential effects on telomeres and telomerase in twin astronauts associated with spaceflight
  2. Andrew Feinberg, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Comprehensive whole genome analysis of differential epigenetic effects of space travel on monozygotic twins
  3. Christopher Mason, Weill Medical College of Cornell University, The Landscape of DNA and RNA Methylation Before, During, and After Human Space Travel
  4. Scott Smith, NASA Johnson Space Center, Biochemical Profile: Homozygous Twin control for a 12 month Space Flight Exposure
  5. Emmanuel Mignot, Stanford University School of Medicine, HERO Twin Astronaut Study Consortium (TASC): Immunome Changes in Space
  6. Stuart Lee, Wyle Laboratories, Metabolomic And Genomic Markers Of Atherosclerosis As Related To Oxidative Stress, Inflammation, And Vascular Function In Twin Astronauts
  7. Brinda Rana, University of California, Proteomic Assessment of Fluid Shifts and Association with Visual Impairment and Intracranial Pressure in Twin Astronauts
  8. Mathias Basner, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, HERO Twin Astronaut Study Consortium (TASC) Project: Cognition on Monozygotic Twin on Earth
  9. Fred Turek, Northwestern University, HERO Twin Astronaut Study Consortium (TASC) Project: Metagenomic Sequencing of the Bacteriome in GI Tract of Twin Astronauts
  10. Michael Snyder, Stanford University, HERO Twin Astronaut Study Consortium (TASC) Project: Longitudinal integrated multi-omics analysis of the biomolecular effects of space travel

http://www.nasa.gov/content/nasa-selects-10-proposals-to-explore-genetic-aspects-of-spaceflight/

Differential effects on Telomeres and Telomerase in Twin astronauts associated with spaceflight

Susan Bailey, Ph.D.
Colorado State Univ

Kerry George
Wyle Labs/JSC

Specific Aims

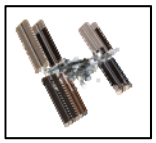
The rate at which telomeres shorten provides an informative biomarker of aging and age-related pathologies (e.g., cardiovascular disease and cancer) that captures the interplay between genetics and lifestyle factors.

We propose that for the astronauts telomere maintenance is particularly relevant, as it reflects the combined exposures (e.g., radiation) and experiences (nutritional, psychological and physical stressors) encountered during space travel.

The Twins study provides the extraordinary opportunity to control variables of individual genetic differences, susceptibilities and lifestyle factors, making differential effects observed between the twins space-flight specific.

Comparisons with unrelated astronauts (separate study), will allow evaluating role of genetics/individual susceptibilities.

Implications of Research for Space & Earth



Space: This twins study will identify space-flight specific factors that influence telomere length and telomerase activity, informative biological indicators of aging and age-related degenerative diseases (e.g., cardiovascular disease and cancer). Our mechanistic investigations will begin to establish relevant relationships and suggest potential mitigation strategies for future study and to improve astronaut overall health.

Earth: Aging and age-related diseases like cardiovascular disease and cancer are an everyday concern on earth as well, therefore this study also seeks to make comparisons with unrelated astronauts (and controls) that will serve to identify individual susceptibility factors that influence telomere length and telomerase activity. Taken together with our mechanistic studies, mitigation strategies will be improved and applicable to all.

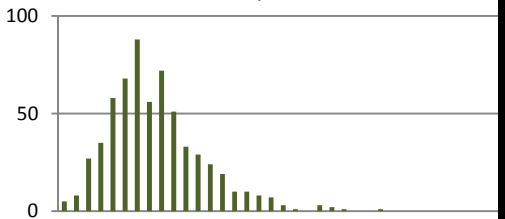
***Our goal* is to assess changes in telomere length and telomerase activity associated with the upcoming yearlong ISS mission in the space- and earth-bound twin astronauts.**

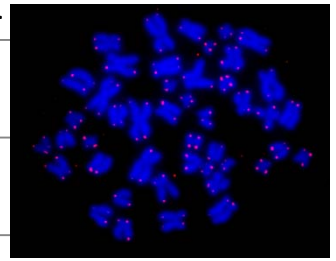
***We hypothesize* that accelerated telomere shortening and elevated telomerase activity will be associated with space flight** as compared to ground based control, in a duration and severity dependent manner.

- Blood samples will be taken ***pre-flight*** (to establish baseline), ***in-flight*** (to evaluate short-term/temporary changes) and ***post-flight*** (to evaluate long-term/permanent changes)
- Data sharing for other endpoints will also inform this effort
- *In vitro* studies will investigate potential mechanisms (e.g., oxidative stress) and mitigation strategies (e.g., antioxidants)

Telomere length will be assessed using TELO-FISH

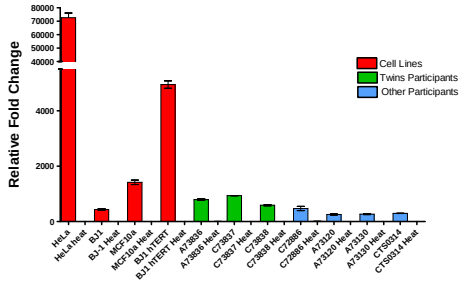
Florescence *in situ* Hybridization (FISH) with telomere probe on chromosomes (and interphase nuclei) is evaluated as Relative Fluorescence Intensity (RFI) distributions.





Telomerase activity will be assessed using qRT-PCR TRAP

quantitative Real Time-PCR Telomere Repeat Amplification Protocol



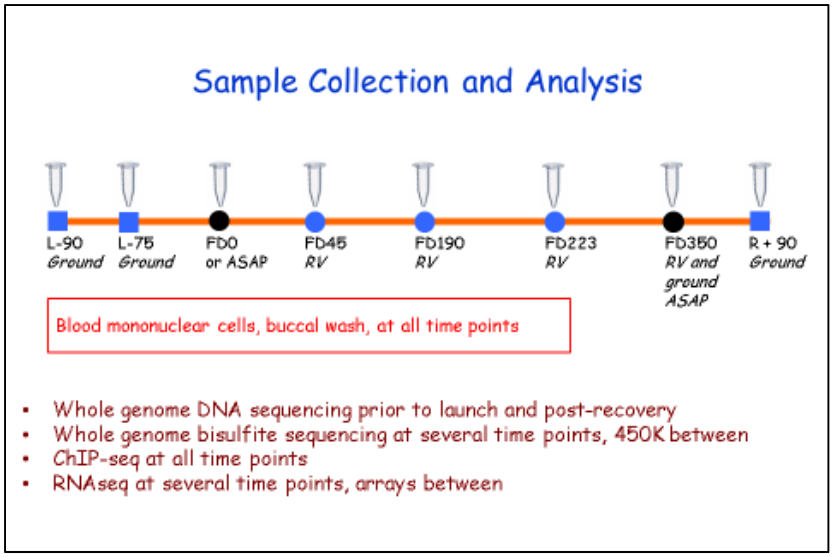
Epigenomics

Andrew Feinberg, M.D., M.P.H., and Jason Feinberg

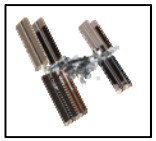
Specific Aims

Aim 1. We will measure DNA methylation and chromatin at a genome-wide level in biological samples obtained from the space traveler at quarterly intervals, pre- and post-flight, and at times of unexpected exposures such as radiation events, or spacecraft environmental contamination. We also obtain measurements of the ground-based twin.

Aim 2. We will integrate epigenomic data with exposure to spaceflight conditions, looking for exposure-linked changes, and by comparison to the ground-based twin, determine whether these are transient or long-lived effects. We will also determine whether DNA mutations arise secondarily to these epigenetic changes.

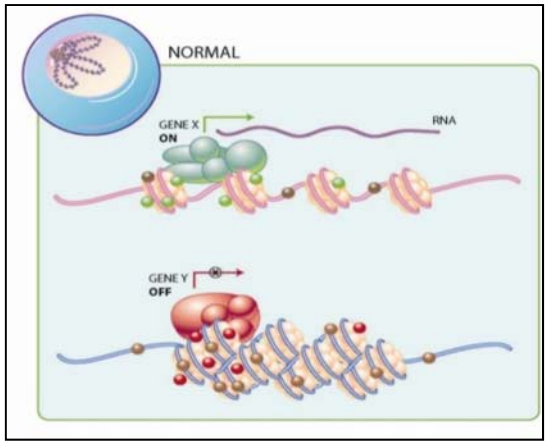


Implications of the Research for Space & Earth



Space: Identify reversible causes of genomic damage in space, e.g. radiation or toxin induced epigenomics change; quantify aging and genomic exposure.

Earth: First human study of the epigenome over time in a defined/controlled environment.

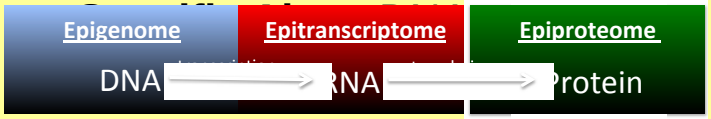


- DNA methylation
- Histone modifications (>200 known)
- Chromatin factor complexes
- Chromatin structure

Landscape of DNA and RNA Methylation

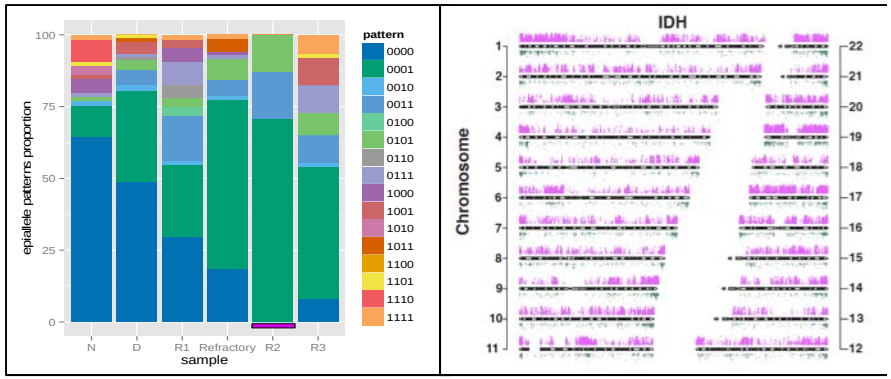
Christopher Mason, Ph.D.

Francine Garrett-Bakelman, M.D. Ph.D.

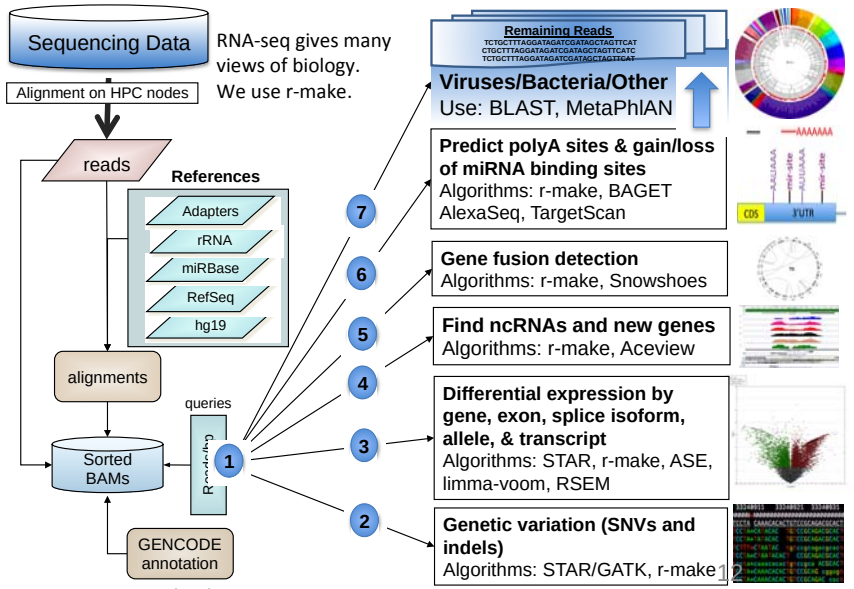


#1 – Genome-wide epigenetic profiles of DNA methylation changes
#2 – A comprehensive catalog of coding and noncoding, small and large RNA
#3 – Transcriptome-wide maps of RNA methylation sites

Δ in Epigenetics : Loci, regions, and clones

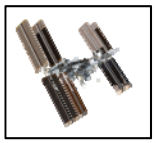


Δ in Transcriptome : Genes, Isoform, Edits, Allele, SNVs, ncRNAs, Fusions, & Methylation



Li S, *Nature Biotechnology*, 2014.

Implications of the Research for Space & Earth



Space: (1) Establish the genetic networks and expression patterns activated by space travel, (2) trace clonality of epigenetic changes, (3) examine the methylation of RNA

Earth: Aid research on aging, cancer, RNA biology, and circadian rhythm, all of which show differences at the (epi)genome & (epi)transcritpome

Biochemical Profile:
Homozygous Twin control for a 12 month Space Flight Exposure

Scott M. Smith, Ph.D.

Specific Aims
To provide a database of biochemical analyses from blood and urine samples. The analyses reflect a broad set of nutritional and physiological variables that may be altered as a result of the space flight environment (including diet, stress, weightlessness). Collecting data on the Ground twin will allow for a more direct comparison of the effects of space flight on human biochemistry and physiology.

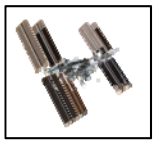
Blood and urine collections

Preflight:
L-180, L-45, L-10

In-flight:
FD15, 30, 60, 120, 180, 240, 300, 360

Post flight:
R+0, R+30

Implications of the Research for Space & Earth



Space:
Improve understanding and time course of biochemical changes during flight and how the changes relate to diet during flight.

Earth:
Improve understanding of how diet can impact different biological systems.

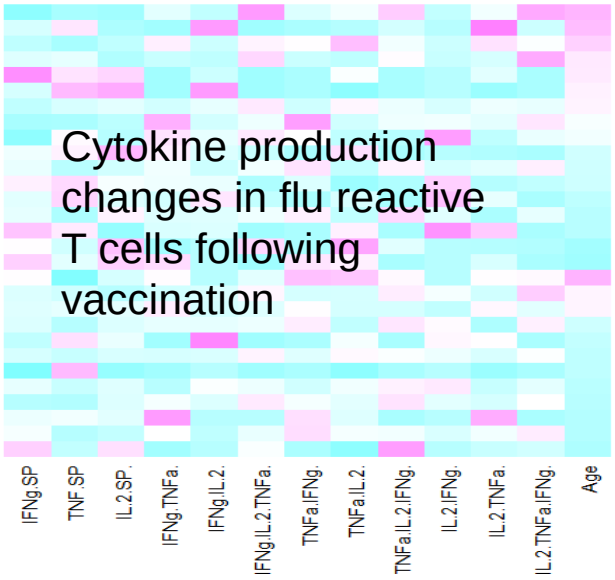
Immunome studies in space

Emmanuel Mignot, MD, PhD

Stanford University

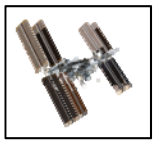
Specific Aims

- Study how long term space travel affects the immune system
- We will study how parameters of the immune system change at baseline and after a seasonal flu vaccination
- To do so, we study baseline and post flu parameters before, during and after a one year space flight



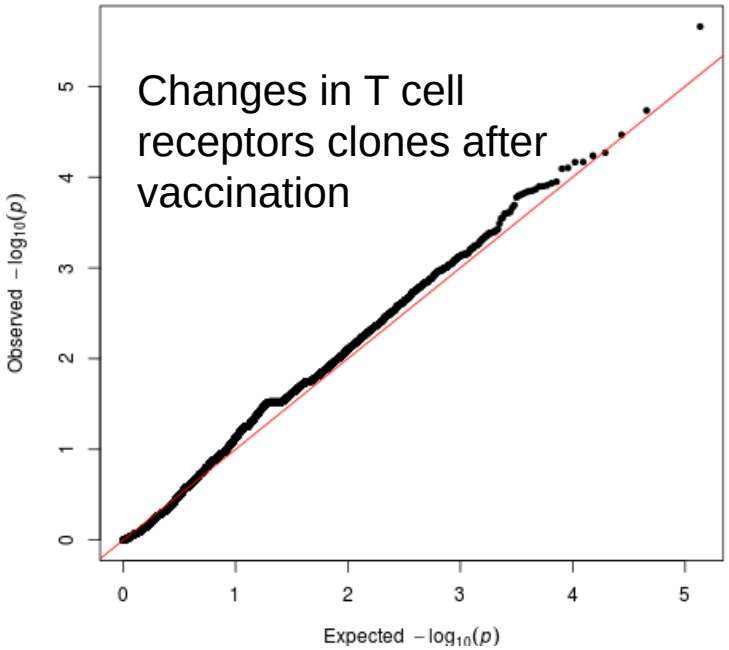
Cytokine production changes in flu reactive T cells following vaccination

Implications of the Research for Space & Earth



Space:
Will ensure that astronauts keep a healthy immune system during long flight, and stay protected against infections from earth when visitors are coming.

Earth:
Understand how immune response to vaccination differ in twins



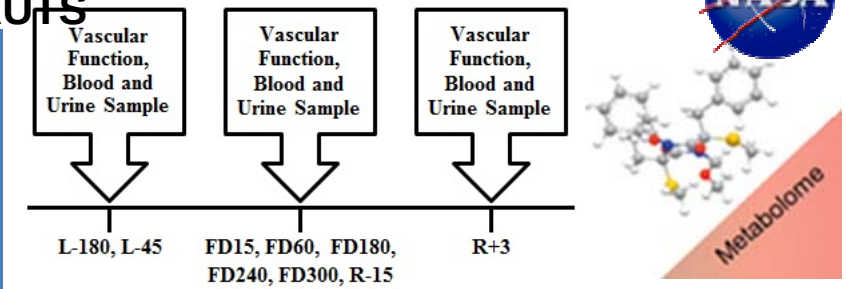
Changes in T cell receptors clones after vaccination

METABOLOMIC AND GENOMIC MARKERS OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN TWIN ASTRONAUTS

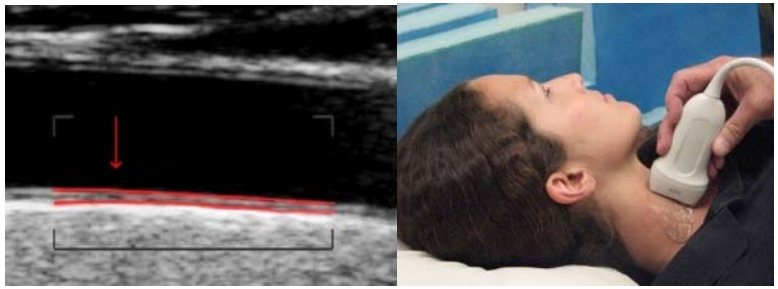
Stuart Lee

Specific Aims

- To study the effects of long-duration spaceflight on the cardiovascular system independent of genotype
- To investigate relationships between gene expression, metabolomic profiles, biomarkers in blood and urine, and arterial structure and function using the space-flown and the ground-based identical twin

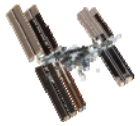


Pre- and Post-flight Testing



Inflight Operations

Implications of the Research for Space & Earth



Space: Determine if the spaceflight environment perturbs genomic and metabolomic profiles and accelerates development of atherosclerosis (occupational health)

Earth: Develop novel insights of how longitudinal changes in genomic and metabolomic profiles are related to risk factors for atherosclerosis

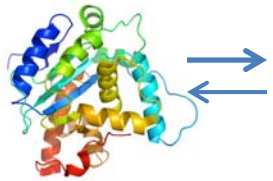
PROTEOMIC ASSESSMENT OF FLUID SHIFTS AND ASSOCIATION WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS AND INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE IN TWIN ASTRONAUTS

Brinda Rana, PhD
Mike Stenger, PhD
Vivian Hook, PhD

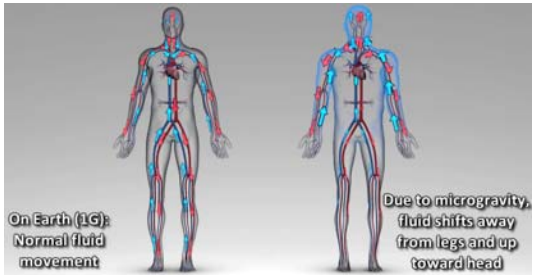
Specific Aims

To explore proteomic and genomic biomarkers underlying space flight-induced fluid shifts and visual impairment & intracranial pressure (VIIP) symptoms.

The proteome is the set of proteins produced by the genome at a given time. Proteomics captures the state of molecular and cellular processes at a specific time point.



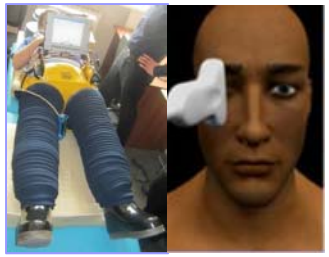
Blood Plasma proteins



In-flight Operations

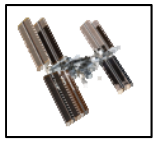
Blood Plasma collection
Ultrasound measures of fluid shifts
Intracranial Pressure
Intraocular Pressure
Ocular Structure
Blood Pressure
Heart Rate
Vascular Resistance

Pre- and Post-flight Testing



All in-flight operations and:
Tissue hydration
MRI

Implications of the Research for Space & Earth



Space: Discovery of molecular pathways involved in the evolution of spaceflight adaptations related to fluid redistribution in-flight and the etiology of visual acuity and ocular changes in-fight and post-flight.

Earth: This project has broader impact on Earth-based clinical areas such as traumatic brain injury-induced elevations of intracranial pressure, hydrocephalus, and glaucoma

Cognitive Performance in Spaceflight

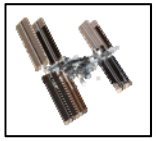
Mathias Basner, M.D., Ph.D.

Ruben C. Gur, Ph.D.

Specific Aims

There are a number of environmental stressors unique to the spaceflight environment that may affect cognitive performance, which is crucial for mission success. Our main objective in the TWINS study is to investigate whether cognitive performance is affected by initial and prolonged exposure to the spaceflight environemnt and after return to Earth. We will use the *Cognition* test battery, which consists of 10 brief neuropsychological tests that were specifically designed for high performing astronauts. We will compare data within subjects, between twins, relative to astronauts flying 6-month missions, and relative to normative data gathered in astronauts on the ground. The cognitive data will be correlated with markers derived from biological samples taken before, during, and after the 12-month mission.

Implications of the Research for Space & Earth



Space: Exploration-type missions will require humans to spend unprecedented durations in space, yet our knowledge on the effects of prolonged exposure to the spaceflight environment is very limited. After the study, we will have an initial understanding of whether and to what extend prolonged ISS missions are associated with changes in cognitive performance, and how these relate to biologic markers.

Earth: The results have direct implication for other high performing populations exposed to stressful environments for prolonged periods of time on Earth.

	Test	Cognitive Domain	Brain Regions (from fMRI studies)	Avg. Time (Min)
	Motor Praxis (MPT)	Sensory-motor ability	Sensorimotor Cortex	0.51
	Visual Object Learning (VOLT)	Visual object learning and memory	Medial Temporal Cortex - Hippocampus	1.69
	Fractal 2-Back (F2B)	Attention and working memory	Dorsolateral prefrontal Cortex, Cingulate, Hippocampus	1.93
	Abstract Matching Task (AMT)	Abstraction and mental flexibility	Prefrontal Cortex	2.33
	Line Orientation (LOT)	Spatial orientation	Right Temporo-Parietal Cortex, Visual Cortex	2.07
	Emotion Recognition (ERT)	Emotion recognition	Cingulate Cortex, Amygdala, Hippocampus, Fusiform Face Area	2.03
	Matrix Reasoning (MRT)	Abstract reasoning	Prefrontal Cortex, Parietal Cortex, Temporal Cortex	2.09
	Digit Symbol Substitution (DSST)	Complex scanning, visual tracking, attention	Temporal Cortex, Prefrontal Cortex, Motor Cortex	1.60
	Balloon Analog Risk (BART)	Risk decision making	Orbital frontal Cortex, Amygdala, Hippocampus, Anterior Cingulate Cortex	2.39
	Psychomotor Vigilance (PVT)	Vigilant attention and psychomotor speed	Prefrontal Cortex, Motor Cortex, Visual Cortex	3.17

The Cognition Test Battery

Cognition was specifically designed for astronauts and is currently used during 6-month ISS missions and in multiple space analog environments (including Antarctica, HI-SEAS, and HERA).

The Bacteriome in the Gastrointestinal Tract

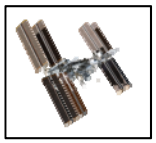
Fred Turek, Ph.D.

Specific Aims

The GI tract of humans is populated by a diverse "ecosystem" of micro organisms, mostly bacteria: the bacteriome. The bacteriome can help-- contributing to digestion and immune system function-- or harm-- overgrowth of some types accompanies illness or stress.

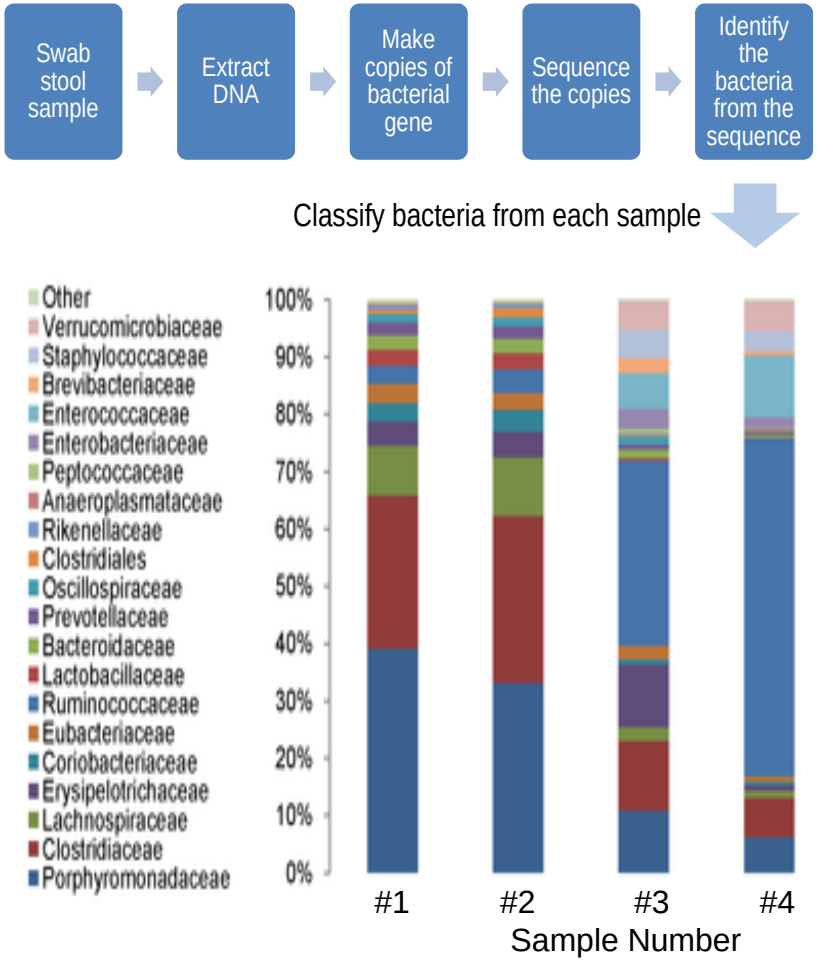
This project will examine what changes occur to the bacterial populations over a year in space, that are different from the changes over time on Earth. Are particular types of bacteria susceptible to the space environment, and if so, which types?

Implications of the Research for Space & Earth



Space: Knowing how the bacteriome changes over time in space can help us make plans to protect astronauts' health for longer-term space flights. For example, adjustments to diet could help maintain beneficial bacterial types.

Earth: Observing how the bacteriome changes in relation to health and environmental changes, (such as those studied in other Twin Projects) can provide insights into how the bacteriome may respond to challenges and contribute to the human host's health.



Relative abundance of different families of bacteria. Will there be systematic changes in the twin in space not seen in the twin on Earth?

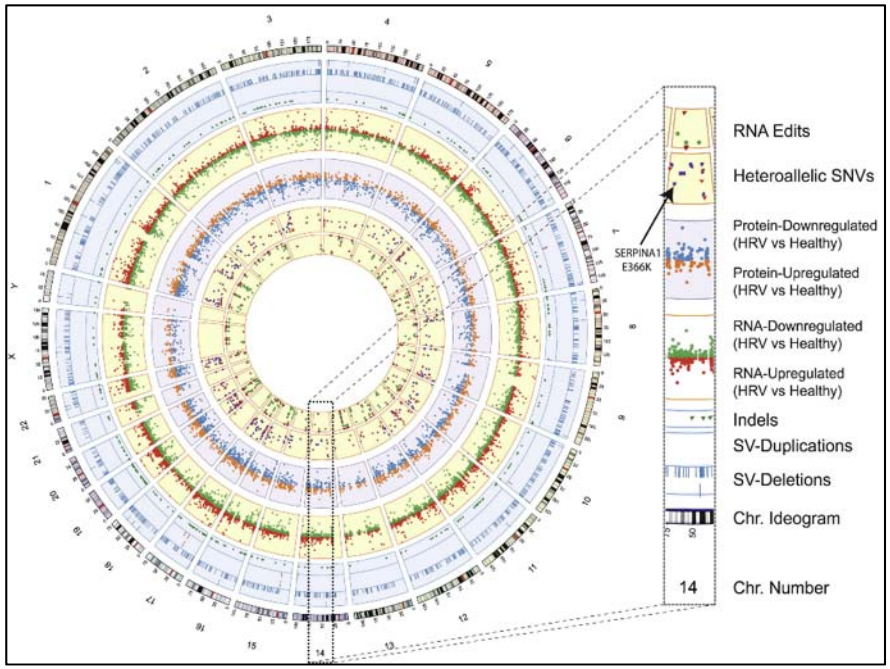
Integrated Omics: Mike Snyder, Ph.D.

Michael Snyder, Ph.D.

Juliane Winkelmann, M.D.

Specific Aims

Our main objective in the twin study is to perform a complete analysis of all biomedical and molecular data collected during the mission to produce the singular most comprehensive portrait of the human biophysical response to the rigors of spaceflight. We are at an unprecedented era in genomic medicine, allowing for the sensitive and precise measurement of billions of biochemical molecules, which will allow us to detect the subtlest of changes in Scott and Mark's physiology over time. By integrating these data, we can follow alterations in their cellular systems to both better understand the effects of space travel on human health, and how an astronaut's genome may contribute to his/her own unique physiologic response to microgravity.

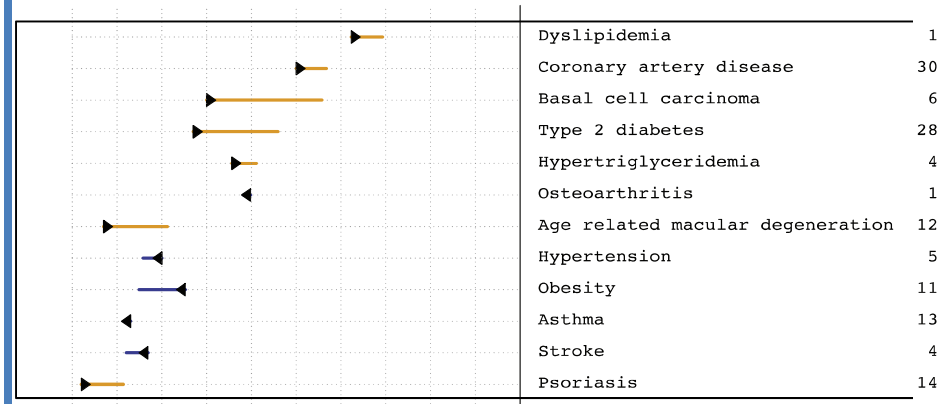


Integrative multi-omic model

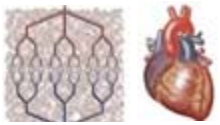
Implications of the Research for Space & Earth

Space: We will generate a detailed benchmark for how human physiology changes in space in great molecular detail. This wealth of data will be essential for any future planning of long duration space exploration missions, and provide a proof-of-principle for better monitoring and managing astronaut health.

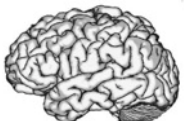
Earth: With this study, Scott and Mark Kelly will be the most thoroughly profiled twins in history, and the resultant data will offer new insights into how two siblings with nearly-identical genomes respond to different conditions.



Risk-o-gram

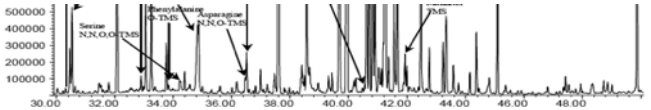


Vasculature
Lee

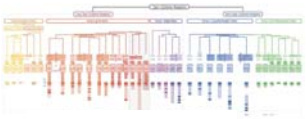


Cognition
Basner

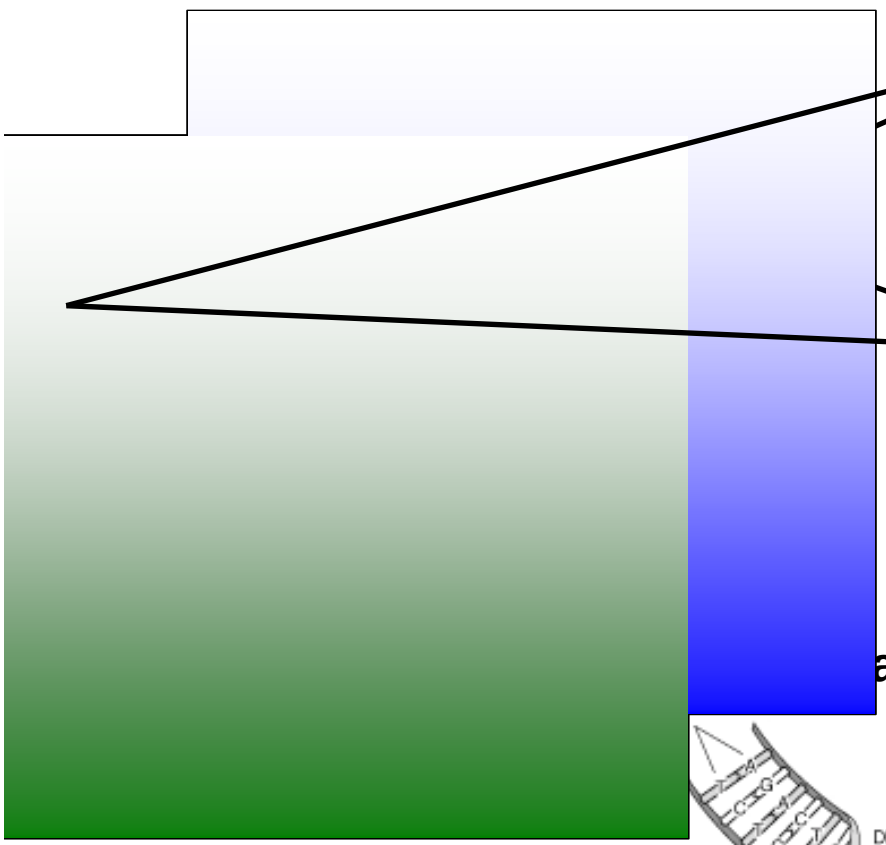
Microbiome
Turek

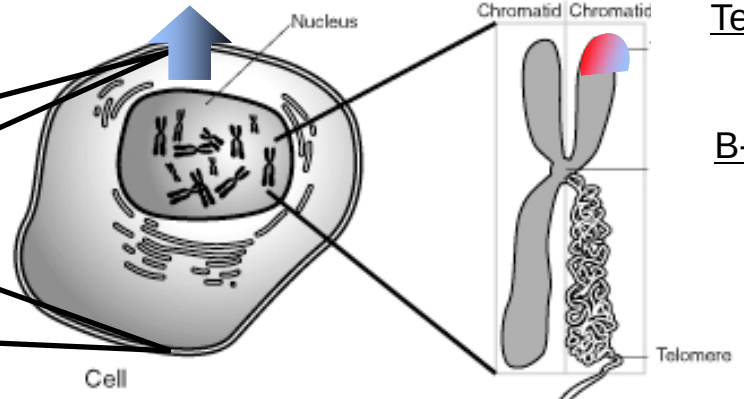


Targeted and Global Metabolomics
Lee/Rana, Mignot/Snyder & Smith



Cytokines
Mignot

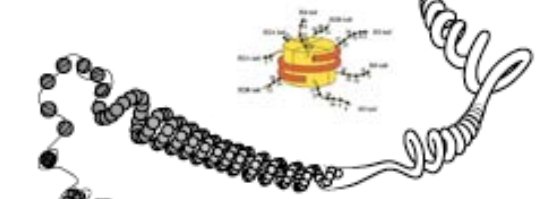


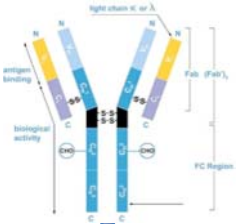


Telomere Length
Bailey

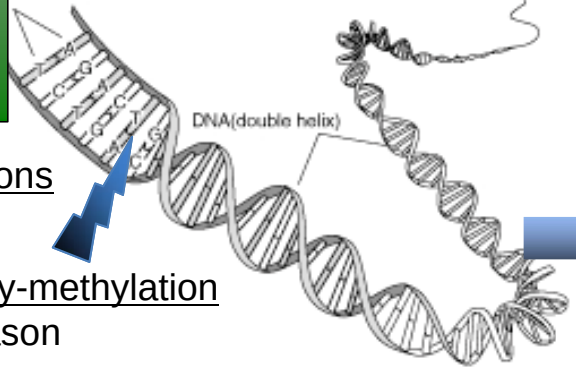
B-cells / T-cells
Mignot

Antibodies
Mignot/Snyder



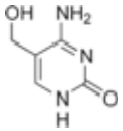


Chromatin
Feinberg

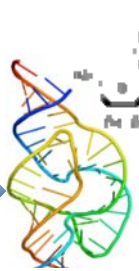


DNA Mutations
Feinberg

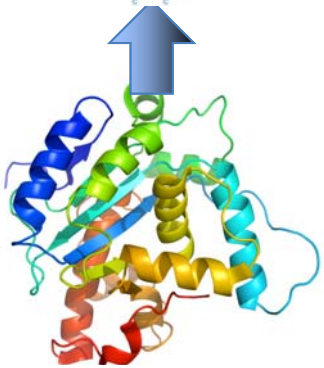
DNA Hydroxy-methylation
Mason



DNA Methylation
Feinberg & Mason

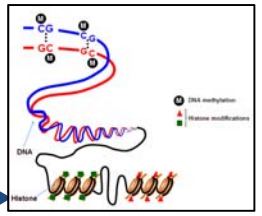


large/small RNA
& RNA Methylation
Mason



Proteomics
Lee/Rana

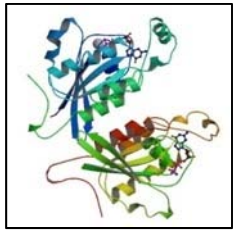
Buccal & Saliva



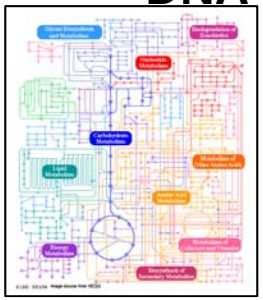
Epigenome

DNA

Urine

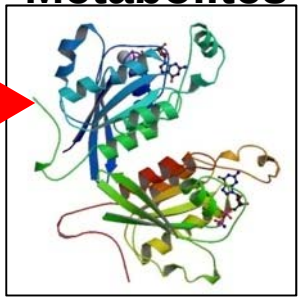


Proteins

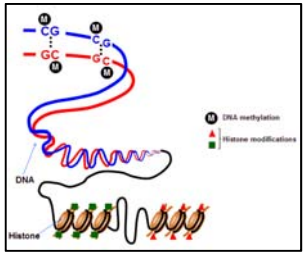


Metabolites

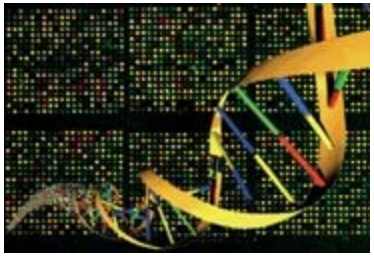
Blood



Proteins



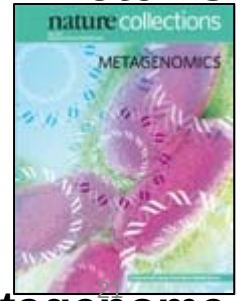
Epigenome



RNA

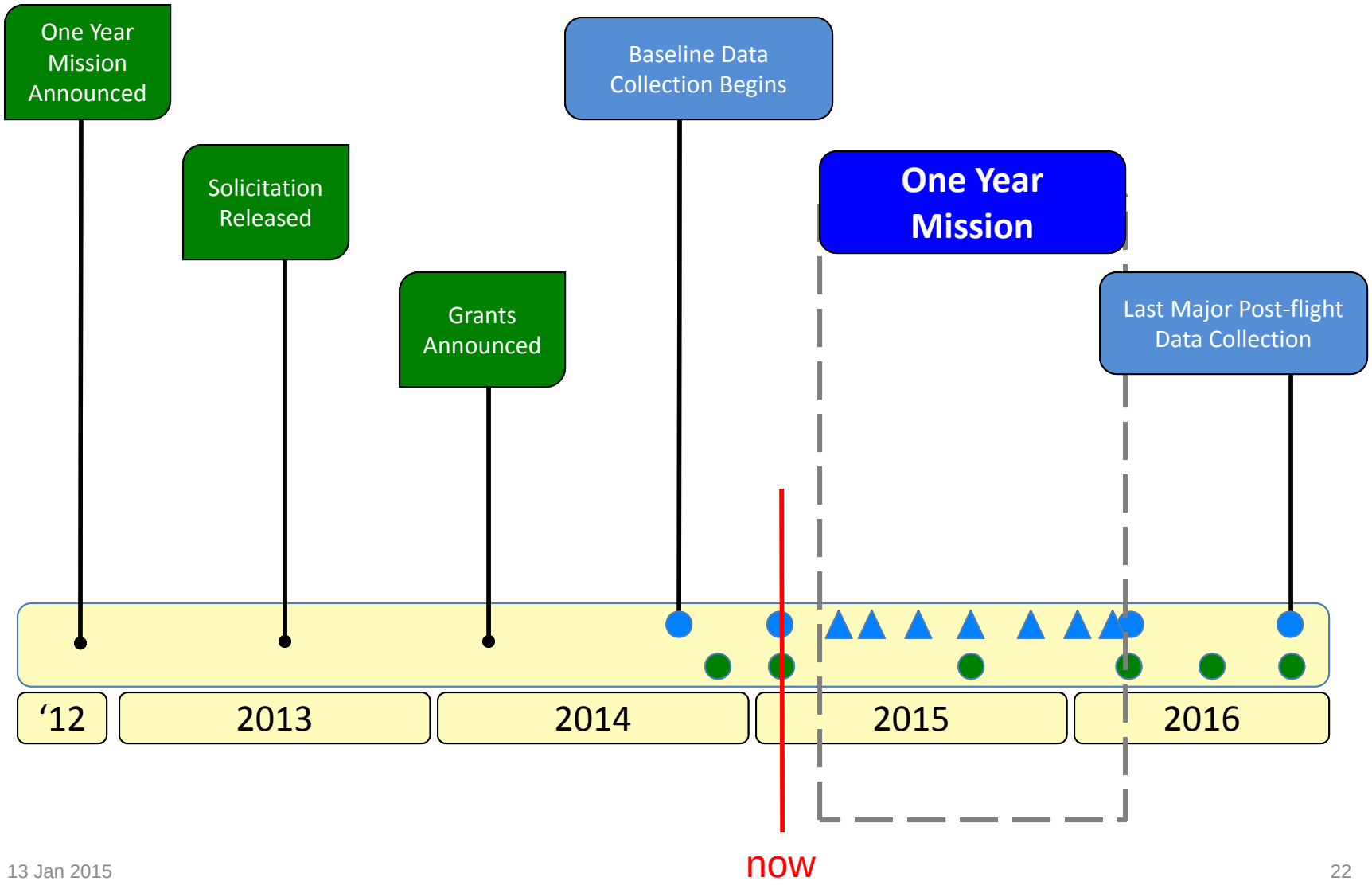
DNA

Stool



Metagenome

Timeline


One Year Mission Announced
Solicitation Released
Grants Announced
Baseline Data Collection Begins
One Year Mission
Last Major Post-flight Data Collection
'12
2013
2014
2015
2016
now

Issues Associated with Omic Research

- Research ethics
  - The primary risks involved in genetic research are risks of social and psychological harm, rather than risks of physical injury
    - Could provoke anxiety and confusion about disease risk
    - Uncover unwanted information about heritage, ancestry, and family relationships
  - De-identification of genomic information
  - Information given to subjects
    - Individual genome sequence data?
    - Interpretation of the genome sequence and/or genetic counseling?
    - Option to decline to receive all or part of the results (Right Not to Know)?
  - Researcher's access to genomic information
  - Interim policy on genetic research JID 1800.4
  - NASA policy anticipated summer 2015
- Medical care
- Occupational health
- Insurance (health, disability, life)
- Employment activity

Conclusion

- The Twins Study (Scott and Mark Kelly) is NASA's first foray into 21st-century omics research
  - Built around Scott Kelly's one year mission
- The Twins Study will examine
  - Genome, telomeres, epigenome
  - Transcriptome and epitranscriptome
  - Proteome
  - Metabolome
  - Physiology
  - Cognition
  - Microbiome
- NASA is addressing
  - Protections for research participants
  - Use of data in medical care, occupational medicine, mission planning

Acknowledgements

The Twins Study Investigator Team

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Bill Paloski

Graham Scott

Jeff Sutton

Mark Shelhamer

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Acknowledgements

time.com/meet-the-twins-unlocking-the-secrets-of-space/

Thank you