

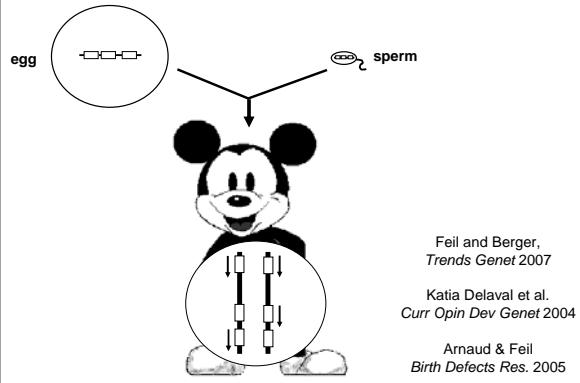
Epigenetic marks in extra-embryonic tissues



'ESHRE Campus'
Lisbon
28-29 March 2008

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Institute of Molecular
Genetics,
CNRS, Montpellier.

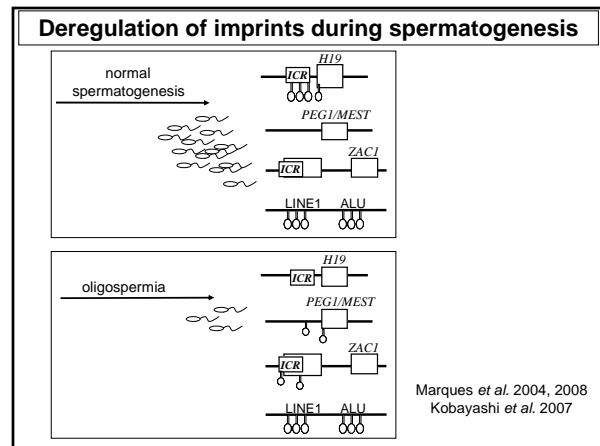
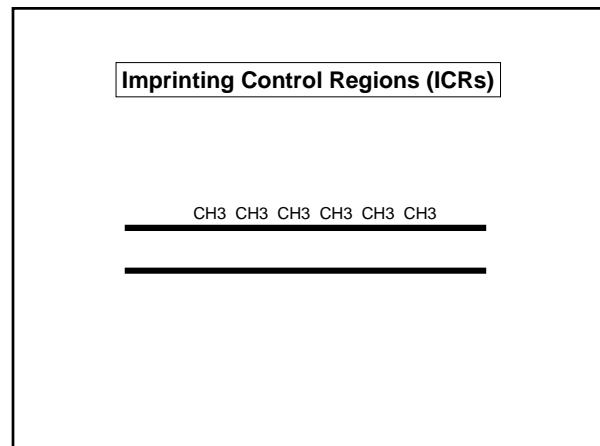
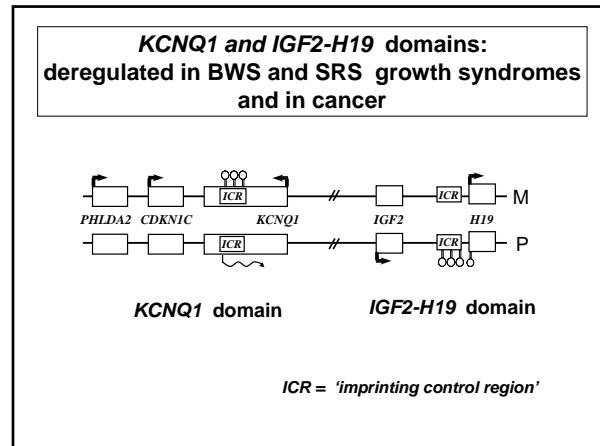
Genomic Imprinting



Imprinted genes influence nutrient transfer and behaviour in placental mammals



Placental development and function
Fetal growth control
Postnatal fitness
Postnatal behaviour



Epigenetic deregulation *in vitro*

- | | |
|--|---|
| * Derivation and culture of cells | Dean <i>et al.</i> 1998;
Humphreys <i>et al.</i> 2001;
Pantoja <i>et al.</i> 2005 |
| * Pre-implantation embryo culture | Khosla <i>et al.</i> 2001;
Young <i>et al.</i> 2001;
Mann <i>et al.</i> 2004 |
| * Somatic cell nuclear transfer | Humphreys <i>et al.</i> 2001;
Young <i>et al.</i> 2003;
Mann <i>et al.</i> 2003 |
| * Assisted reproduction | DeBaun <i>et al.</i> 2003; Cox <i>et al.</i> 2003;
Maher <i>et al.</i> 2003; Örstavik <i>et al.</i> 2003;
Halliday <i>et al.</i> 2004; Arnaud & Feil, 2005,
Fortier <i>et al.</i> 2008 |

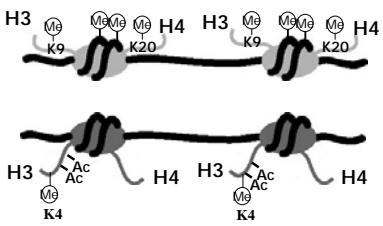
Imprinting is relatively labile in the extra-embryonic lineage

- Superovulation effects on imprinted genes in placenta (Fortier *et al.* 2008)
- *In vitro* embryo culture often affects imprinting in the placenta (Mann *et al.* 2004; Rivera *et al.* 2008)
- * Somatic cell nuclear transfer has dramatic effects on extra-embryonic lineage and imprinting.

Maintenance of differential methylation at ICRs ??

CH3 CH3 CH3 CH3 CH3 CH3

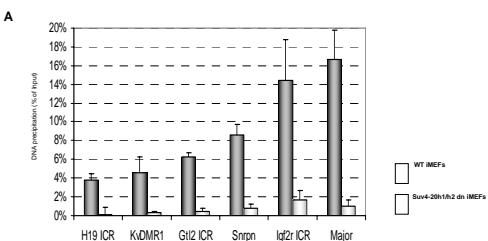
Role and regulation of allelic histone methylation at ICRs?



Katia Delaval *et al.*
EMBO J. 2007.

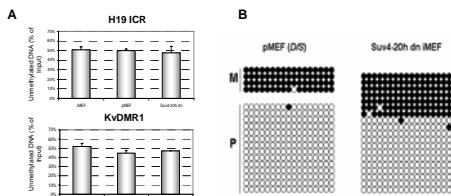
- Similarities with pericentric heterochromatin and telomeres
- Protection against loss of DNA methylation
- Protection against *de novo* methylation (via H3K4me2/3?)
- Role for RNA?

Suv4-20h1/2 and PrSet7 control H4K20me3 at ICRs and pericentric heterochromatin

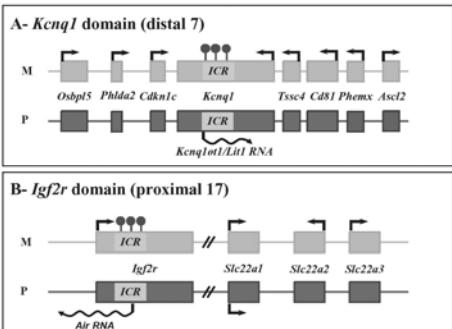


Maëlle Pannetier *et al.*, submitted

Loss of H4K20me3 does not affect allelic DNA methylation at ICRs

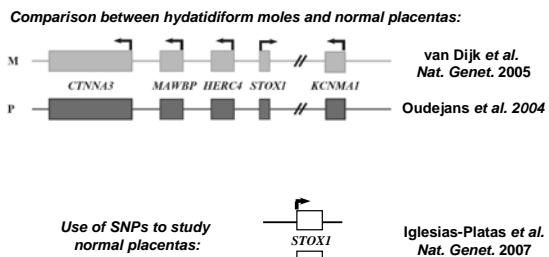


Imprinting in the mouse placenta

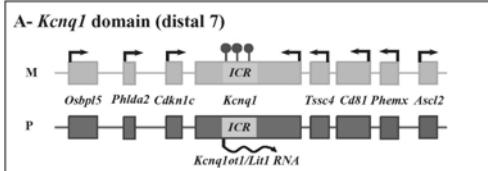


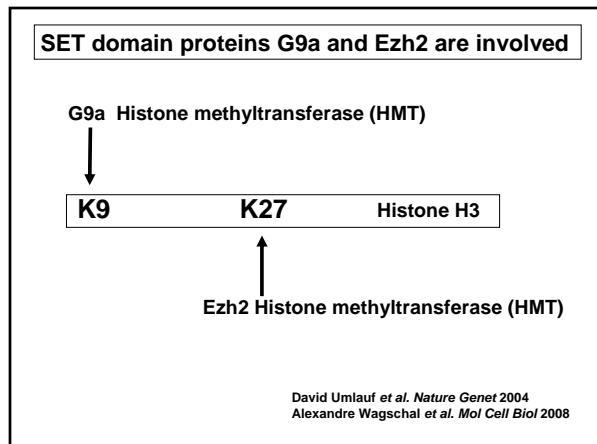
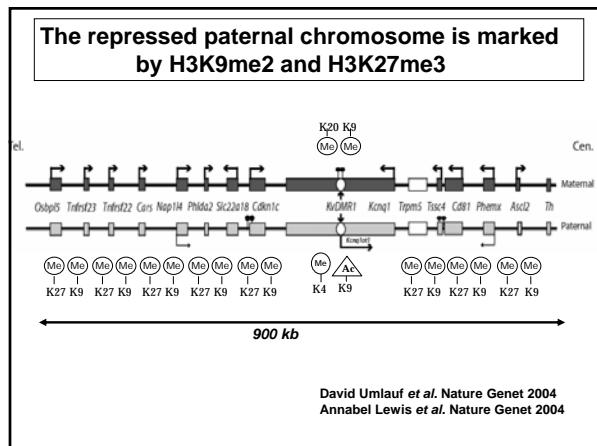
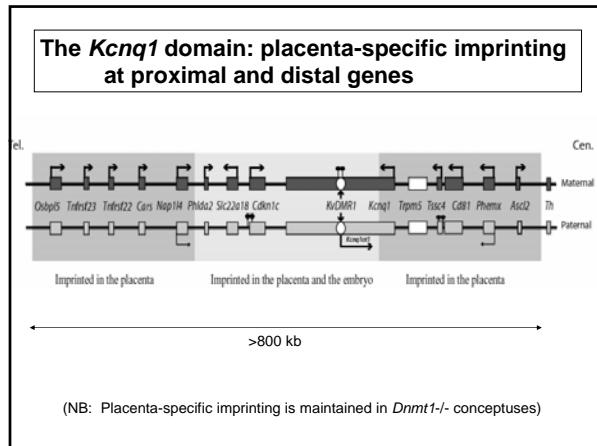
Alexandre Wagschal et al. *Cytogenet Genome Res* 2006

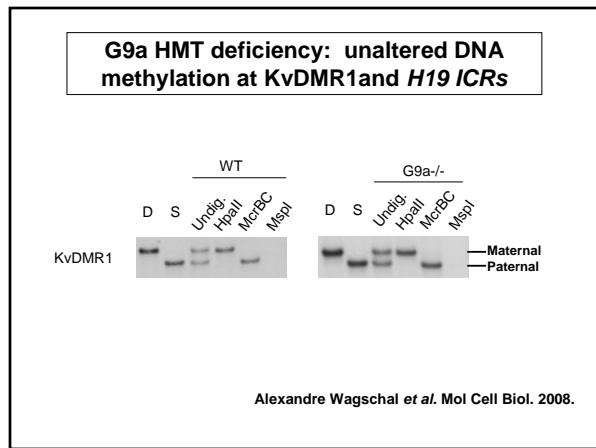
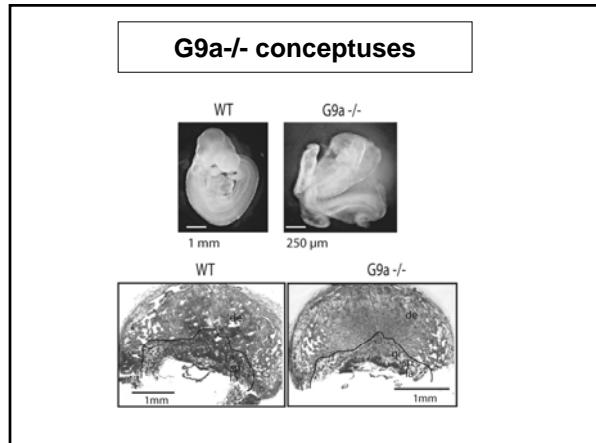
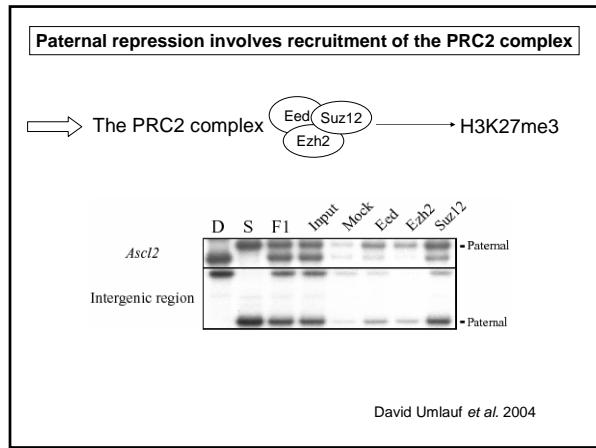
Difficult to determine the imprinting status of genes in human placentas: example of Chr. 10q21-22



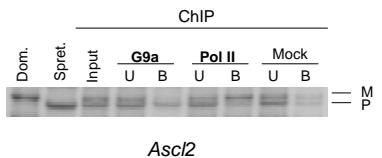
The *Kcnq1* domain: ICR-mediated repression *in cis* via a non-coding RNA



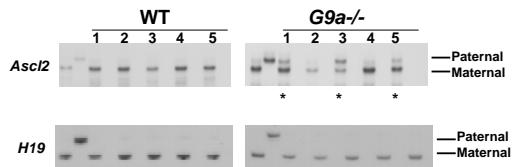




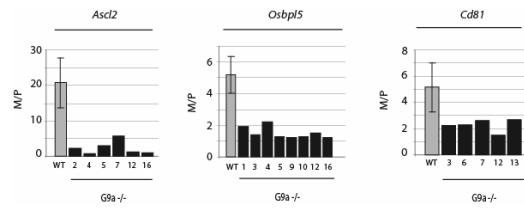
ChIP on cross-linked chromatin:
G9a associates with the repressed allele of *Ascl2*

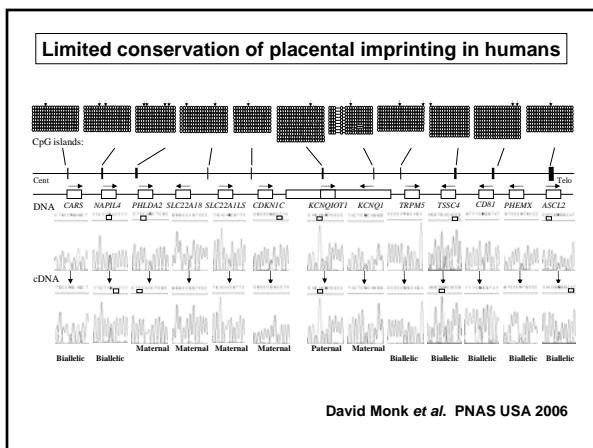
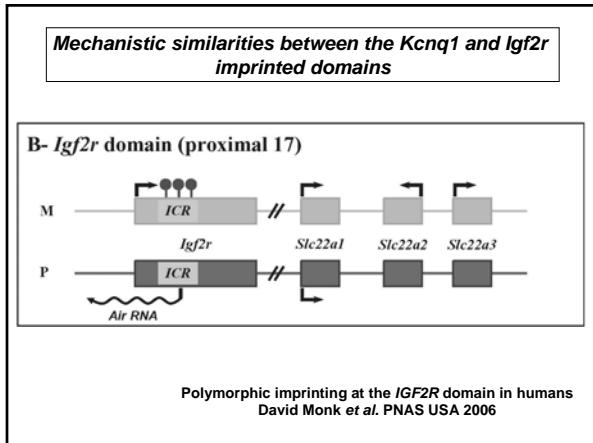
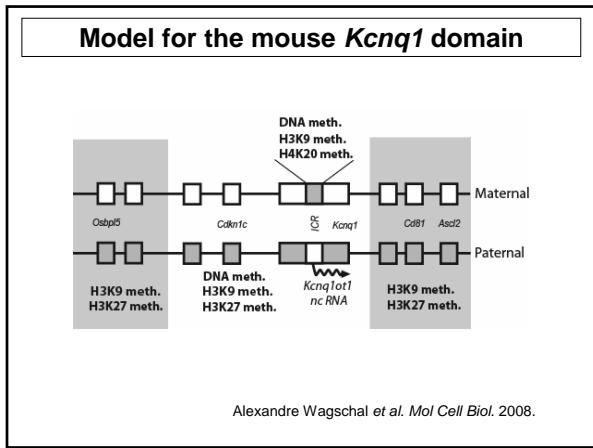


G9a deficiency: relaxation of placental imprinting



G9a deficiency: relaxation of placental imprinting





Conclusions

- Imprinted genes play important roles in extra-embryonic tissues
- Some genes are imprinted in the placenta only.
- Imprinting is more labile in the placenta than in the embryo
- Imprinting maintenance relies less on DNA methylation in the placenta than in the embryo
- Involvement of histone lysine methylation in placenta-specific imprinting
- Important to unravel the enzymatic machineries involved, particularly in early conceptuses



**"Genomic Imprinting
and Development"**

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