Do Our Genes Determine What We Should Eat?

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Canada Research Chair in Nutrigenomics

Department of Nutritional Sciences University of Toronto



Faculty Disclosure

Commercial Interest	Nature of Relevant Financial Relationship (Include all those that apply)		
	What was received	For what role	
• Nutrigenomix, Inc.	• Shares	Scientific Advisory Role	

Presentation Clinical Actions

After participating in this presentation, clinicians should be better able to:

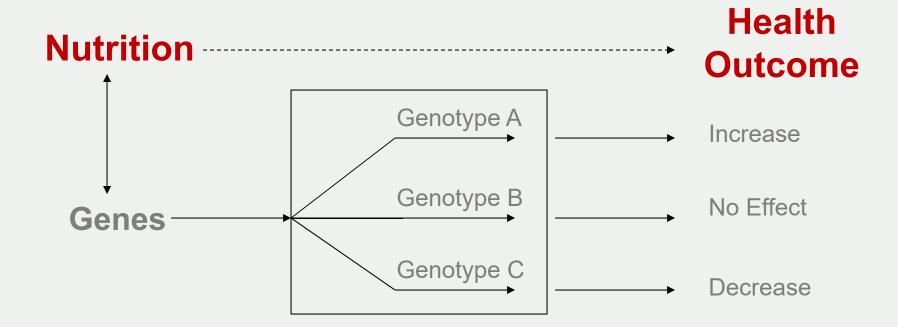
• Describe the benefits and limitations of genetic testing in clinical practice.

Presentation Learning Objectives

After participating in this presentation, learners should be better able to:

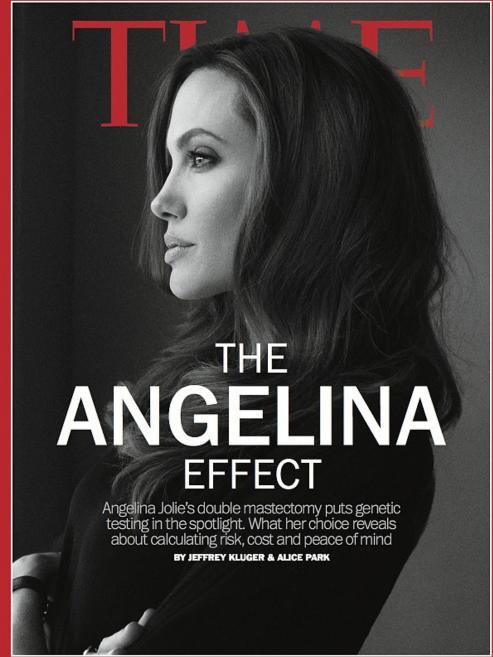
- Describe how genetic differences influence nutrient requirements.
- Learn how to use genetic information to personalize dietary recommendations.
- Describe the benefits and limitations of consumer genetic tests.

Why bother with genetics/genomics?



One size does not fit all





lme.com

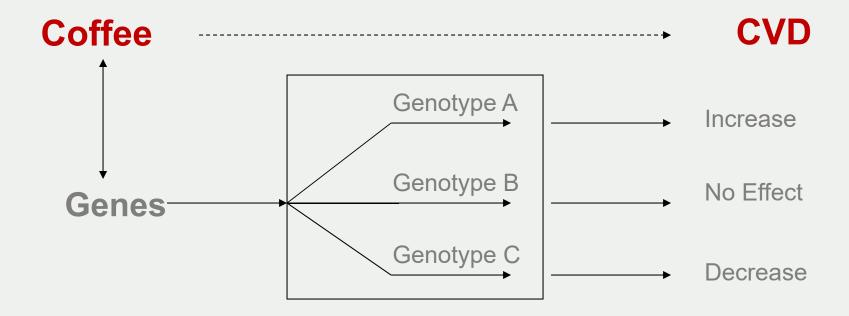
Genetic Testing

Disease Risk Genes

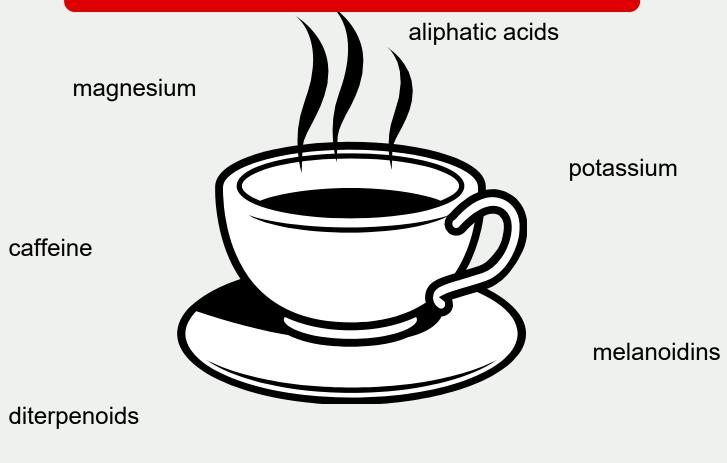
VS

Modifier Genes

Is Coffee associated with CVD?

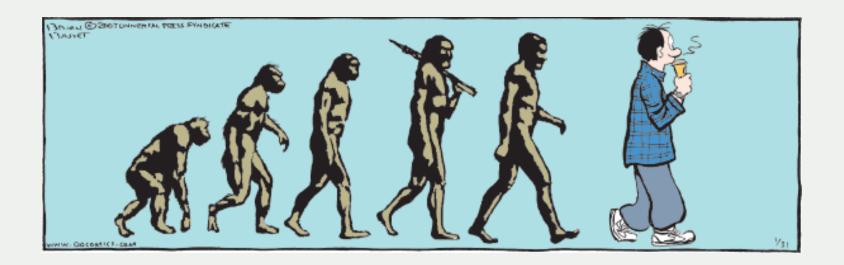


Bioactives in Coffee



polyphenols

Caffeine (1,3,7-trimethylxanthine)















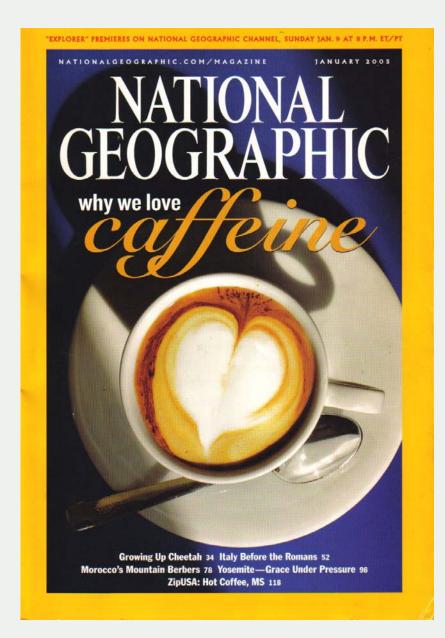






"The Legal Alternative"





Caffeine

CYP1A2

Paraxanthine

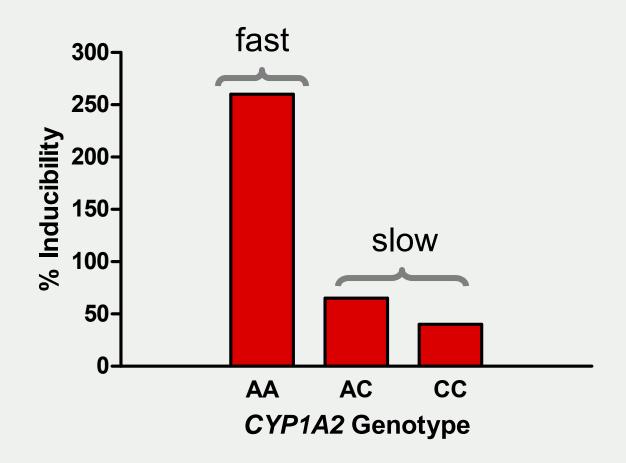
1,7-dimethyluric acid



1-methyluric acid

5-acetylamino-6formylamino-3methyluracil

Genetic Variation in CYP1A2 -163 A -> C





Costa Rica Heart Study

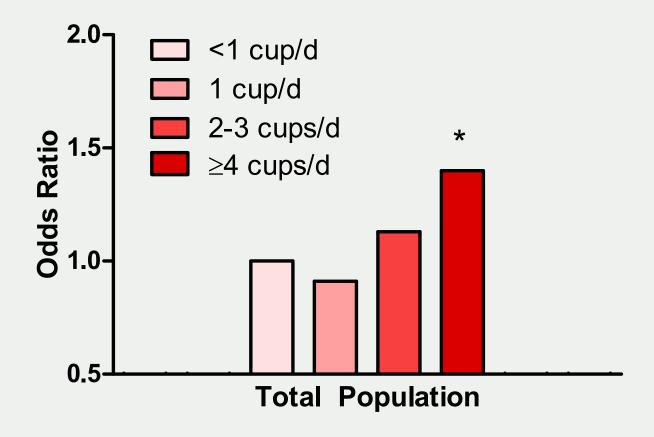


- 2013 cases (myocardial infarction)
- 2013 population-based controls
 - matched (age, sex, area of residence)

Data collection:

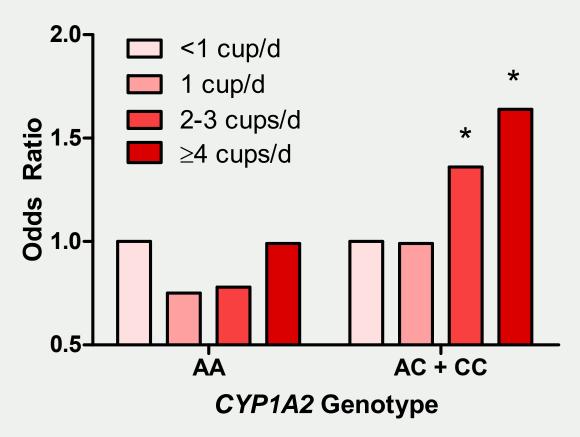
- food frequency questionnaire
- health and lifestyle questionnaire
- fasting blood sample (DNA)

Coffee Intake and Risk of Myocardial Infarction



* P<0.05

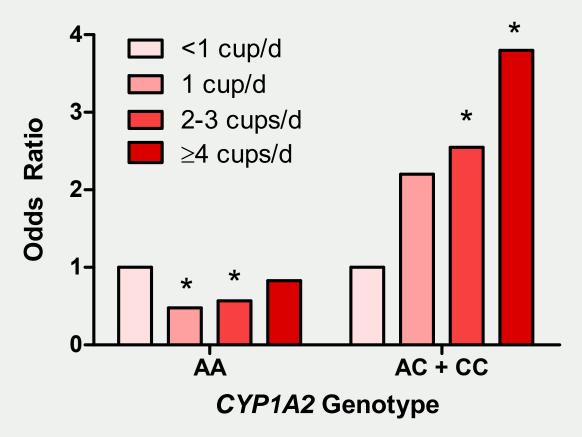
Cornelis et al., JAMA 295: 1135-41, 2006



* P<0.05

Cornelis et al., JAMA 295: 1135-41, 2006

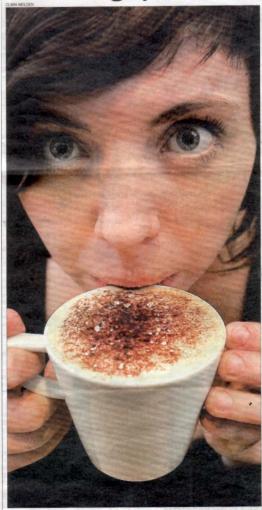
Coffee Intake and Risk of Myocardial Infarction



* P<0.05

Cornelis et al., JAMA 295: 1135-41, 2006

Why two cups of coffee can damage your heart



Coffee drinkers who consume four or more cups a day increase their chances of having a heart attack by more than 60 per cent if they carry a variant gene, newly published research suggests. The risk for those who drink two to three cups a day was shown to be 36 per cent higher than normal NEWS page 11.

NEWS 11 THE TIMES WEDNESDAY MARCH 8 2006

Gene that could make your next coffee your last

New research suggests that some people cannot process caffeine as quickly as others and may therefore be more vulnerable to a heart attack, Sam Lister reports

COFFEE drinkers who have more than three cups a day heart attack.

people who carry a particular variation of a gene cannot process caffeine as quickly as other people. Such individuals could be up to 64 per cent more likely to have a heart attack if they drink large amounts of coffee.

long be a source of controversy. with high amounts of caffeine could significantly increase long blamed for over-stimulattheir chances of suffering a ing the nervous system. It contains ditrepenes, said to be New research suggests that responsible for raising levels of a stress hormone called homocystine, which can lead to strokes.

> Pregnant women have been urged not to drink more than three cups of coffee a day in case it increases the chances of



High amounts of caffeine can be dangerous, but some doctors suggest coffee also has benefits



The New York Times



Well

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For Coffee Drinkers, the Buzz May Be in Your Genes











ANDREW SCRIVANI FOR THE NEW YORK TIME

By ANAHAD O'CONNOR.

JULY 12, 2016

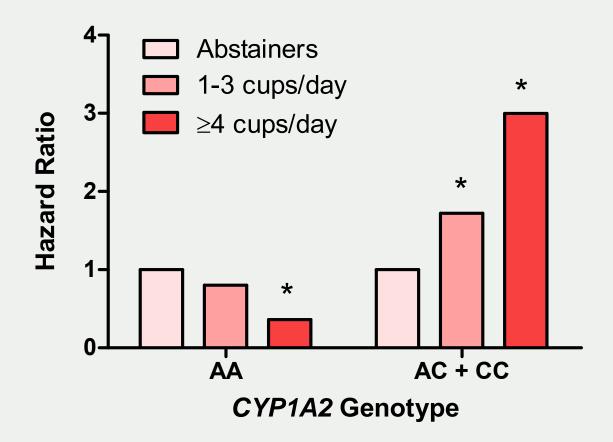
Like most of my work, this article would not have been possible without coffee.

CYP1A2 genotype modifies the association between coffee intake and the risk of hypertension

Paolo Palatini^a, Giulio Ceolotto^a, Fabio Ragazzo^a, Francesca Dorigatti^a, Francesca Saladini^a, Italia Papparella^a, Lucio Mos^b, Giuseppe Zanata^c and Massimo Santonastaso^d

Journal of Hypertension 2009, 27:1594-1601

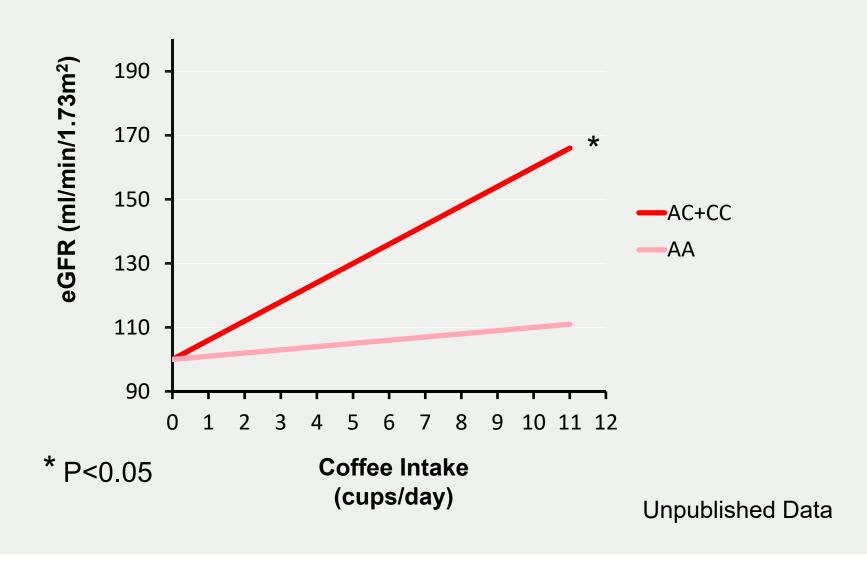
Coffee Intake and Risk of Hypertension



* P<0.05

Palatini et al., J Hypertens 27: 1594-1601, 2009

Daily Coffee Intake and eGFR



Coffee Intake and Risk of Pre-Diabetes

Eur J Epidemiol (2015) 30:209–217 DOI 10.1007/s10654-015-9990-z

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Association of coffee consumption and CYP1A2 polymorphism with risk of impaired fasting glucose in hypertensive patients

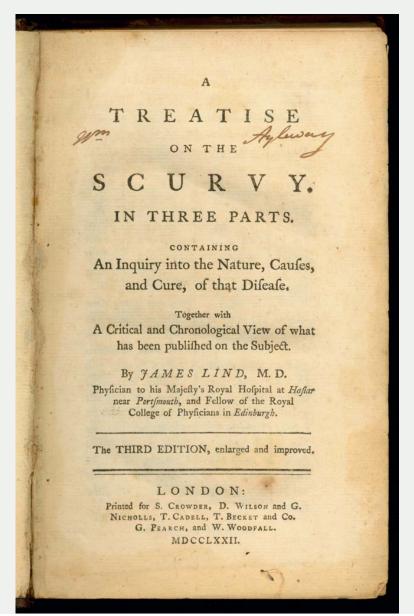
Paolo Palatini · Elisabetta Benetti · Lucio Mos ·

Guido Garavelli · Adriano Mazzer ·

Susanna Cozzio · Claudio Fania · Edoardo Casiglia

Micronutrient Genomics

First Clinical Trial of Vitamin C



James Lind, 1772



American Journal of Epidemiology

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Vol. 170, No. 4 DOI: 10.1093/aje/kwp156 Advance Access publication July 13, 2009

Original Contribution

Vitamin C Deficiency in a Population of Young Canadian Adults

Leah Cahill, Paul N. Corey, and Ahmed El-Sohemy

Initially submitted March 17, 2009; accepted for publication May 11, 2009.

Vitamin C Deficiency in Canadian Adults

	Serum Ascorbic Acid Concentration				
	Deficient	Suboptimal	Adequate		
N (%)	(<11µmol/L)	(11-28 µmol/L)	(>28 <u>µmol</u> /L)		
All subjects<	133 (14)	325 (33)	521 (53)		
Women	87 (13)	218 (31)	387 (56)		
Men	46 (16)	107 (37)	134 (47)		

Cahill et al Am J Epidemiol, 170: 464-471, 2009

Serum Ascorbic Acid and Biomarkers of Disease

	Deficient (<11 µmol/L)	Suboptimal (11-28 µmol/L)	Adequate (>28.µmol/L)	Р
BMI (kg/m²)	$23.1\pm0.1^{\text{a}}$	$23.0 \pm 0.2^{\text{a}}$	$22.3 \pm 0.2^{\text{b}}$	0.007
Waist Circ. (cm)	$75.0 \pm 0.7^{\text{a}}$	$74.6 \pm 0.5^{\text{a}}$	$72.8 \pm 0.4^{\text{b}}$	0.003
Systolic Blood P.	114.8 ± 1.0	114.7 ± 0.6	113.0 ± 0.5	0.06
Diastolic Blood P.	70.2 ± 0.7^{a}	69.6 ± 0.4ª	$68.2 \pm 0.4^{\circ}$	0.004
hs-CRP (mg/L)	$2.04\pm0.23^{\text{a}}$	$1.46\pm0.15^{\text{b}}$	1.03 ± 0.12^{b}	0.0004
Insulin (pmol/L)	54.3 ± 3.1	47.8 ± 2.0	48.0 ± 1.6	0.17
Total chol:HDL	2.74 ± 0.06	2.85 ± 0.04	2.77 ± 0.03	0.22

Cahill et al Am J Epidemiol, 170: 464-471, 2009

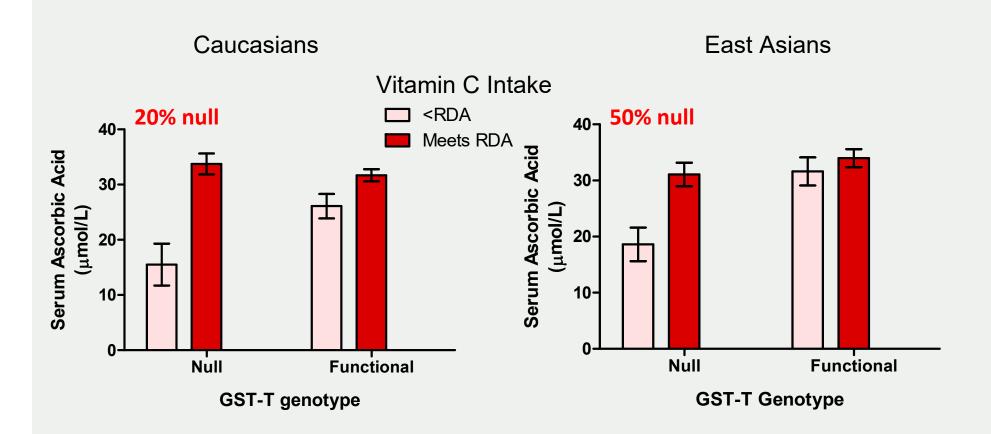
See corresponding editorial on page 1121.

Functional genetic variants of glutathione S-transferase protect against serum ascorbic acid deficiency 1-3

Leah E Cahill, Bénédicte Fontaine-Bisson, and Ahmed El-Sohemy

Am J Clin Nutr 2009;90:1411-7.

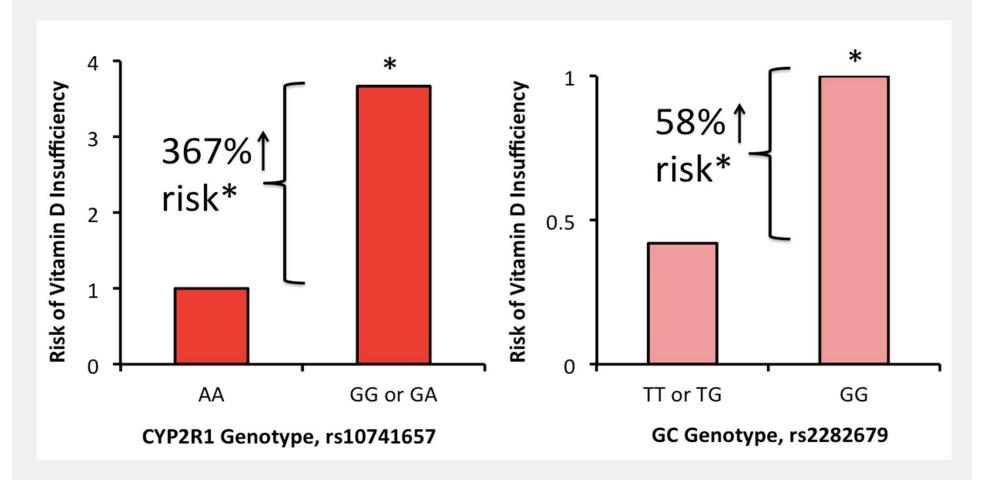
GST-T Genotype and Serum Ascorbic Acid Deficiency



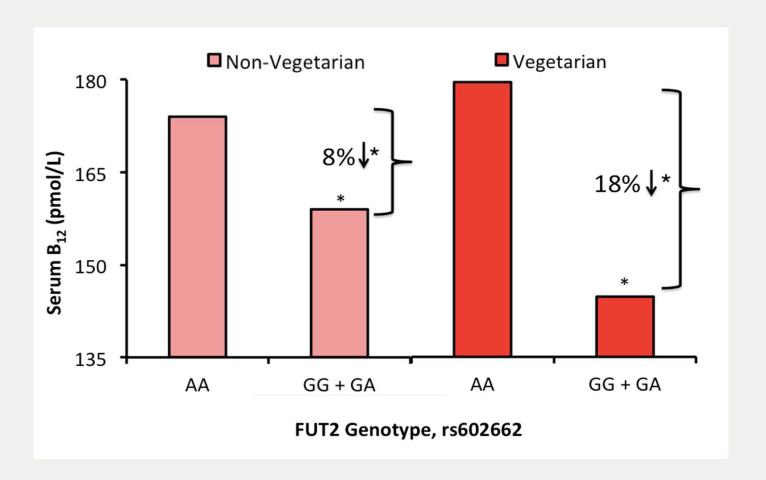
P=0.001 for diet-gene interaction P=0.02 for diet-gene interaction

Cahill et al, Am J Clin Nutr, 2009

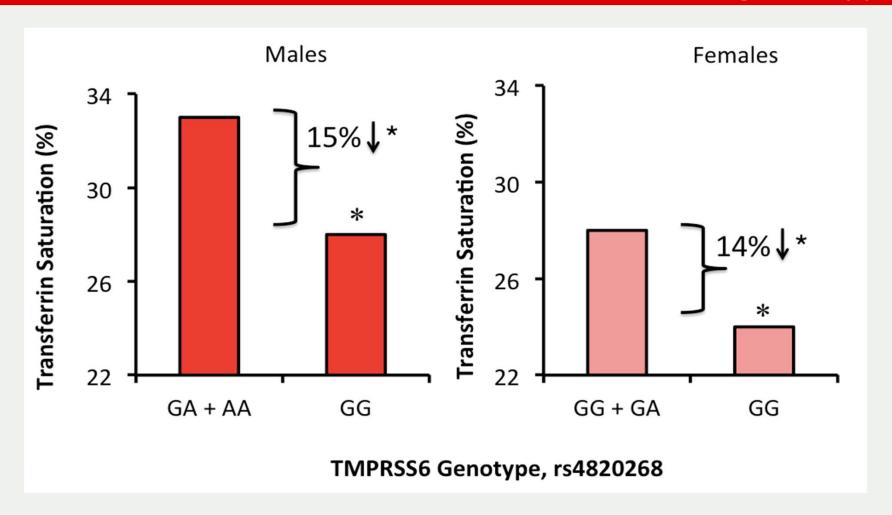
Vitamin D insufficiency by CYP2R1 and GC genotype



Serum vitamin B₁₂ (pmol/L) levels by FUT2 genotype

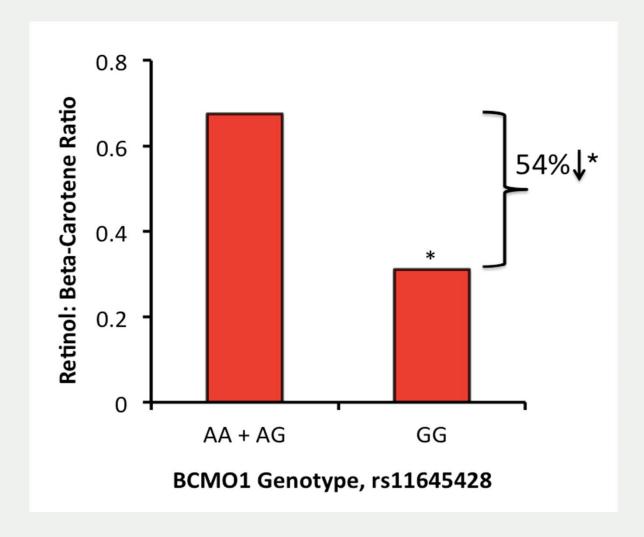


Transferrin saturation (%) and TMPRSS6 genotype



Adapted from Benyamin et al. Nat Gen. 2009;41:1173-1175.

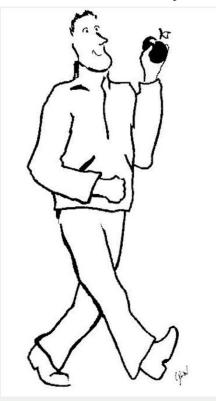
Retinol:β-carotene ratio by BCMO1 genotype

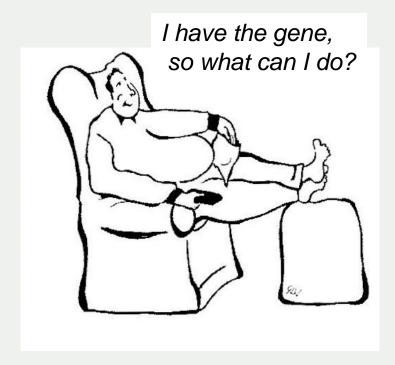


Adapted from Lietz et al. J Nutr. 2011;142:161S-165S.

Does genetic information influence behaviour?

I have the gene, so I eat healthily.





Genes Nutr (2012) 7:559–566 DOI 10.1007/s12263-012-0290-x

RESEARCH PAPER

A randomized trial of genetic information for personalized nutrition

Daiva E. Nielsen · Ahmed El-Sohemy

- DNA-based dietary advice resulted in:
 - greater understanding of recommendations
 - greater interest in learning more
 - greater motivation to change eating habits

Genes Nutr (2012) 7:559–566 DOI 10.1007/s12263-012-0290-x

RESEARCH PAPER

A randomized trial of genetic information for personalized nutrition

Daiva E. Nielsen · Ahmed El-Sohemy

OPEN @ ACCESS Freely available online



Disclosure of Genetic Information and Change in Dietary Intake: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Daiva E. Nielsen, Ahmed El-Sohemy*

Department of Nutritional Sciences, University of Toronto, 150 College St, Toronto, ON, MSS 3E2, Canada

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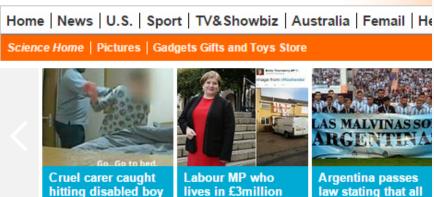
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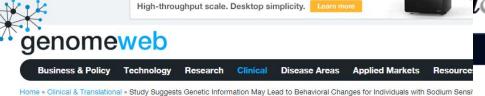
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Genes really do hold the key to fitting into your jeans: Diets personalised to our genetic makeup are far more effective, study finds



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*conditions apply

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Study Suggests Genetic Information May Lead to Behavioral Changes for Individuals with Sodium Sensitivity

Nov 14, 2014 | a GenomeWeb staff reporter

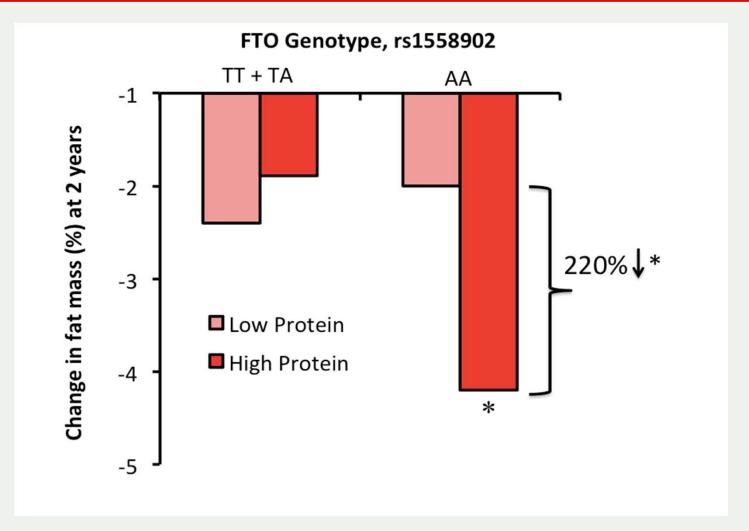
HOME > PHYSICAL WELLNESS

DNA-Testing to Tailor Diets can be Effective, Study Reports

Weight Management

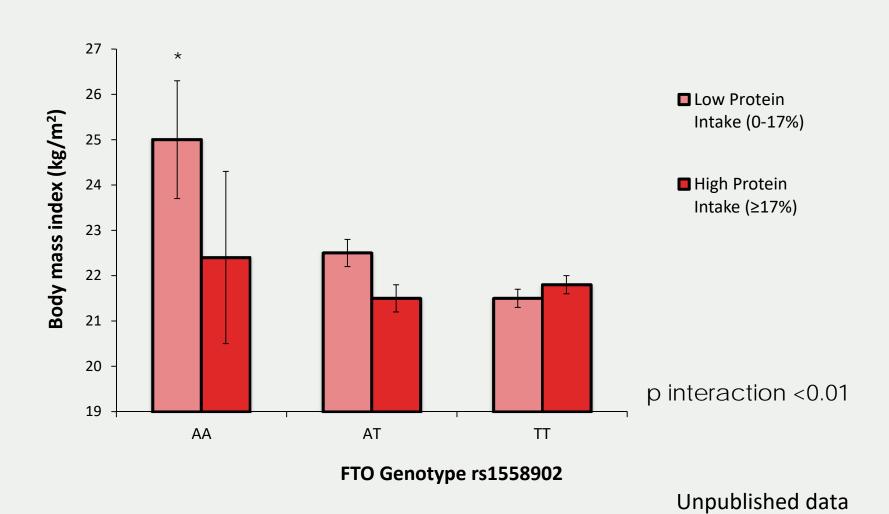


Loss of fat mass (%) after 2 years of low or high protein diet by FTO genotype

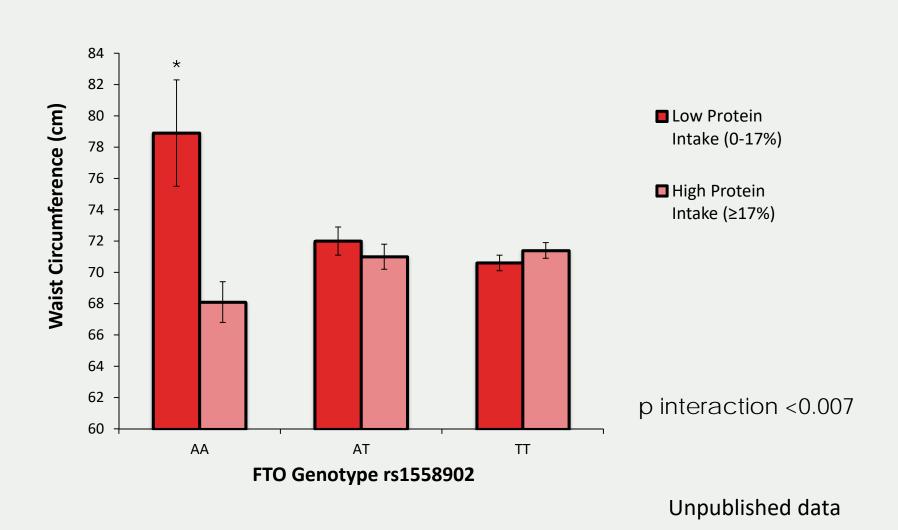


Zhang et al. Diabetes. 2012;61:3005-3011.

Protein, FTO genotype and BMI in East Asians



Protein, FTO genotype and WC in East Asians



What do the skeptics say?



FROM THE ACADEMY

Position Paper

Position of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics: Nutritional Genomics

J Acad Nutr Diet. 2014;114:299-312.

Outdated!

Applying nutritional genomics in clinical practice through the use of genetic testing requires that registered dietitian nutritionists understand, interpret, and communicate complex test results in which the actual risk of developing a disease may not be known.



Keeping Pace with Innovations in Nutrition Care

Deborah Cohen, MHSc, RD Practice Advisor & Policy Analyst

College of Dietitians of Ontario

www.collegeofdietitians.org

Search: Nutrigenomics

What do the skeptics say?

- Single SNPs are useless.
- People won't change their behaviors.
- It's the microbiome.



RESEARCH Open Access



Host genetic variation impacts microbiome composition across human body sites

Ran Blekhman^{1,2*}, Julia K. Goodrich^{3,4}, Katherine Huang⁵, Qi Sun⁶, Robert Bukowski⁶, Jordana T. Bell⁷, Timothy D. Spector⁷, Alon Keinan⁸, Ruth E. Ley^{3,4}, Dirk Gevers^{5,9} and Andrew G. Clark³

Cell Host & Microbe

Resource

Genetic Determinants of the Gut Microbiome in UK Twins

Julia K. Goodrich, Emily R. Davenport, Michelle Beaumont, Matthew A. Jackson, Rob Knight, Carole Ober, Tim D. Spector, Jordana T. Bell, Andrew G. Clark, and Ruth E. Ley, **

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chom.2016.04.017

Cell Host & Microbe 19, 731-743, May 11, 2016

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³Departments of Pediatrics and Computer Science and Engineering, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093, USA

⁴Department of Human Genetics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, USA

⁵Department of Microbiome Science, Max Planck Institute for Developmental Biology, 72076 Tübingen, Germany

^{*}Correspondence: rel222@cornell.edu

genetics

Association of host genome with intestinal microbial composition in a large healthy cohort

Williams Turpin^{1,2}, Osvaldo Espin-Garcia^{3,4}, Wei Xu⁴, Mark S Silverberg^{1–3}, David Kevans^{1,2}, Michelle I Smith^{1,3}, David S Guttman^{5,6}, Anne Griffiths⁷, Remo Panaccione⁸, Anthony Otley⁹, Lizhen Xu^{4,10}, Konstantin Shestopaloff⁴, Gabriel Moreno-Hagelsieb¹¹, GEM Project Research Consortium¹², Andrew D Paterson^{4,10,13} & Kenneth Croitoru^{1–3}

published online 3 October 2016;

What do the skeptics say?

- Single SNPs are useless.
- People won't change their behaviors.
- It's the microbiome.
- We need to integrate all of the 'omics' technologies.
- We need more evidence. From RCTs.
- Results from genetic tests are too complex.
- Family history is more informative.
- Just follow recommendations for healthy eating.

Is DNA-based Dietary Advice Ready for Prime Time? **Yes**

- Scientific evidence is robust (studies replicated)
- Independent of ethnic background
- Improved compliance (evidence from RCT)
- · Information is actionable and "personalized"
- Increasing consumer awareness and demand
- · Focus on wellness/prevention, not disease treatment

Acknowledgements

Marilyn Cornelis

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Stephen Ozsungur

Joanne Brathwaite

Christine Asik

Cristina Cuda

Sara Mahdavi

Nanci Guest

Joseph Jamnik

Hyeon-Joo Lee

Susana Huang

Lindsay Stewart

Alejandra Navarro-Allende

Andre Dias

Laura Da Costa

Karina Fischer

Lilli Mauer

Erica Day-Tasevski

Ohood Alhabri

Alicia Jarosz

Riva Sorkin

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Guang Sun

Steven Narod

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Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council



Canadian Institutes of Health Research



Canada Research Chairs

Nutrigenomix Inc.



Genotype

"Positive health requires a knowledge of man's primary constitution and of the powers of various foods, both those natural to them and those resulting from human skill,"

Personalized Nutrition

- Hippocrates (480 BC)