

Methylation analysis in monocytes at postpartum period in dairy cattle

Hélène Jammes, Maxime Gasselin, Jean-Philippe Perrier, François Piumi, Luc Jouneau, Hala Al Hadami, Audrey Prézelin, Marion Boutinaud, Christine Leroux, José Pires, et al.

▶ To cite this version:

Hélène Jammes, Maxime Gasselin, Jean-Philippe Perrier, François Piumi, Luc Jouneau, et al.. Methylation analysis in monocytes at postpartum period in dairy cattle. PAG XXV - Plant and Animal Genome Conference, Jan 2017, San Diego, United States. , 2017. hal-02737532

HAL Id: hal-02737532 https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02737532

Submitted on 2 Jun 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



P1059: Methylation Analysis in Monocytes at Postpartum Period in Dairy Cattle

Epigenetic modifications such as DNA methylation play a role in regulating gene expression and consequently in biological processes, such as those involved in health and disease. In dairy cows, profound changes occur during the post calving period, leading to immunosuppression and increased susceptibility to diseases. In order to monitor the postpartum health status of cows, one challenge is to describe the methylome of a purified subpopulation of immune cells, such as monocytes, and to determine its alterations/modifications in response to environmental or physiological changes. In this study, genome-wide DNA methylation profiles were obtained from purified monocytes (n=11), Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells (PBMC; n=4) sampled at D15 after calving and fibroblasts (n=2) using Reduced Representation Bisulfite Sequencing (RRBS). After sequencing and mapping to the reference genome (UMD3.1 assembly), 34.6% to 40.2% of uniquely mapped reads were obtained. Only CpGs covered between 10X and 500X (CpG_{10-500}) , were analyzed, which represented 55 ± 9.8 % of total CpGs with no significant differences between libraries. The chromosomic distribution of CpG₁₀₋₅₀₀ was independent of the chromosome length (pvalue=0.48) but significantly associated with the coding gene content (pvalue=0.0001076). The global CpG₁₀₋₅₀₀ methylation scores varied between cell types (fibroblasts: 47% ± 0.1, monocytes: 54.5% ± 2.9 and PBMC: 54.1% ± 1.8), and 19417 monocyte-specific Differentially Methylated Cytosines (DMCs) corresponding to 1572 DMRs were identified. This study therefore highlights CpGs and regions displaying a specific methylation pattern in monocytes, which could be targeted by epigenetic changes induced by environmental conditions (husbandry, nutrition, infection challenges...).

Authors

Helene Jammes

UMR BDR, INRA, ENVA, Université Paris Saclay

Maxime Gasselin

INRA

Jean Philippe Perrier

UMR BDR, INRA, ENVA, Université Paris Saclay

François Piumi INRA

Luc Jouneau

UMR BDR, INRA, ENVA, Université Paris Saclay

Hala Al Adhami

CNRS

Audrey Prézelin

INRA

Marion Boutinaud

INRA

Christine Leroux

INRA

José Pires

INRA

Michael Weber

CNRS

Bruno Pount

Auriva-Elevage

Jackie Jzawadzki

Pilardière group

Hélène Kiefer

UMR BDR, INRA, ENVA, Université Paris Saclay

View Related Events