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Transposable Elements: Targets for Early Nutritional Effects on Epigenetic Gene Regulation

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Early nutrition affects adult metabolism in humans and other mammals, potentially via persistent alterations in DNA methylation. With viable yellow agouti (A") mice, which harbor a transposable element in the agouti gene, we tested the hypothesis that the metastable methylation status of specific transposable element insertion sites renders them epigenetically labile to early methyl donor nutrition. Our results show that dietary methyl supplementation of a/a dams with extra folic acid, vitamin B12, choline, and betaine alter the phenotype of their A"/a offspring via increased CpG methylation at the A" locus and that the epigenetic metastability which confers this lability is due to the A" transposable element. These findings suggest that dietary supplementation, long presumed to be purely beneficial, may have unintended deleterious influences on the establishment of epigenetic gene regulation in humans.

Human epidemiologic and animal model data indicate that susceptibility to adult-onset chronic disease is influenced by persistent adaptations to prenatal and early postnatal nutrition (1, 2, 13, 14); however, the specific biological mechanisms underlying such adaptations remain largely unknown. Cytosine methylation within CpG dinucleotides of DNA acts in concert with other chromatin modifications to heritably maintain specific genomic regions in a transcriptionally silent state (4). Genomic patterns of CpG methylation are reprogrammed in the early embryo and maintained thereafter (20). Because diet-derived methyl donors and cofactors are necessary for the synthesis of S-adenosylmethionine, required for CpG methylation (23), early nutrition may therefore influence adult phenotype via DNA methylation (26).

Accordingly, it is important to identify genomic regions that are likely targets for early nutritional influences on CpG methylation. Most regions of the adult mammalian genome exhibit little interindividual variability in tissue-specific CpG methylation levels. Conversely, CpG methylation is determined probabilistically at specific transposable element insertion sites in the mouse genome, causing cellular epigenetic mosaicism and individual phenotypic variability (19). Transposable elements (including retrotransposons and DNA transposons) are parasitic elements which are scattered throughout and constitute over 35% of the human genome (32). Most transposable elements in the mammalian genome are normally silenced by CpG methylation (32). The epigenetic state of a subset of transposable elements, however, is metastable and can affect regions encompassing neighboring genes. (19). We hypothesized that the epigenetic metastability of such regions renders them susceptible to nutritional influences during early development.

We tested this hypothesis in viable yellow agouti (A") mice. The murine agouti gene encodes a paracrine signaling molecule that signals follicular melanocytes to switch from producing black eumelanin to yellow phaeomelanin. Transcription is initiated from a hair cycle-specific promoter in exon 2 of the agouti (A) allele (Fig. 1A). Transient agouti expression in hair follicles during a specific stage of hair growth results in a subapical yellow band on each hair, causing the brown (agouti) coat color of wild-type mice (8). The nonagouti (a) allele was caused by a loss-of-function mutation in A (5); a/a homozygotes are therefore black. The A" allele (Fig. 1A) resulted from the insertion of an intracisternal A particle (IAP) retrotransposon into the 5' end of the A allele (8). Ectopic agouti transcription is initiated from a cryptic promoter in the proximal end of the A" IAP. CpG methylation in this region varies dramatically among individual A" mice and is correlated inversely with ectopic agouti expression. This epigenetic variability causes a wide variation in individual coat color (Fig. 2A), adiposity, glucose tolerance, and tumor susceptibility among isogenic A"/a littermates (15).

Dietary methyl supplementation of a/a dams shifts the coat color distribution of their A"/a offspring (30). Because A"/a coat color correlates with A" methylation status (15), it has been inferred that supplementation alters phenotype via A" methylation (7). Nevertheless, no study has yet compared A" methylation among the offspring of supplemented and unsupplemented dams (25). Therefore, to test our hypothesis that transposable elements are targets for early nutritional effects on epigenetic gene regulation, we had to determine if CpG methylation plays a role in diet-induced phenotypic alterations in A"/a mice.

Agouti pseudoxon 1A (PS1A) was formed when a 4.1-kb genomic region containing exon 1A underwent duplication and inversion (Fig. 1A) (6). In mice that carry the light-bellied agouti (A") allele, exon 1A is oriented properly with respect to the agouti gene and drives agouti expression (and yellow pigmentation) throughout the hair growth cycle in ventral follicles. The orientation of the duplication is reversed in mice carrying the A allele (Fig. 1A). In these animals, exon 1A points away from agouti, causing a loss of ventral follicle-specific agouti expression (6). Early genetic analyses concluded...
that the $A^v$ IAP is located within agouti exon 1A (8); however, this conclusion has not been reevaluated since the subsequent characterization of the inverted repeat in the region (6).

In this study, after determining the actual location of the $A^v$ IAP, we showed that dietary methyl donor supplementation of $a/a$ dams alters $A^v/a$ offspring phenotype by increasing CpG methylation at the $A^v$ locus. Furthermore, we demonstrated that the epigenetic metastability which confers this lability is due to the $A^v$ IAP.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Animals and diets.** $A^v$ mice were obtained from the colony at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (29). The $A^v$ mutation arose spontaneously in the C3H/HeJ strain. Mice carrying the mutation were backcrossed with C57BL/6J mice for one to three generations before being propagated by sibling mating. These animals therefore include 6.25% to 25% of the C3H/HeJ genome and 75% to 93.75% of the C57BL/6J genome (31). This congenic colony has been propagated by sibling mating and forced heterozygosity for the $A^v$ allele for over 200 generations, resulting in an essentially invariant genetic background.

Virgin $a/a$ females, 8 weeks of age, were assigned randomly to NIH-31 diet or NIH-31 supplemented with the methyl donors and cofactors folic acid, vitamin $B_12$, choline chloride, and anhydrous betaine (Harlan Teklad) (30). All ingredients were provided by Harlan Teklad except for the anhydrous betaine (Finnsugar Bioproducts). The diets were provided for 2 weeks before the females were mated with $A^v/a$ males and throughout pregnancy and lactation. Upon weaning to a stock maintenance diet at age 21 days, the $A^v/a$ offspring were weighed, tail tipped, photographed, and rated for coat color phenotype (Fig. 2A). Animals in this study were maintained in accordance with all relevant federal guidelines, and the study protocol was approved by the Duke University Animal Care and Use Committee.
Phenotypic classification. The coat color phenotype of $A^v/a$ mice was assessed at 21 and 100 days of age. A single observer classified coat color by visual estimation of the proportion of brown fur: yellow ($<5\%$ brown), slightly mottled ($\geq 5\%$ but less than half), mottled (about half), heavily mottled (greater than half but $\leq 95\%$), and pseudoagouti ($>95\%$). The term pseudoagouti is used to describe $A^v/a$ animals in which ectopic agouti expression was silenced (or nearly silenced) by CpG methylation, recapitulating the brown agouti phenotype of an $A^-/A^-$ mouse.

Long-range PCR. The Expand Long-Template PCR system (Roche) was used per the manufacturer’s instructions. Primers were designed to amplify either the PSIA or exon 1A region (6) from genomic DNA (22): exon 1A forward, 1A-F (TCAATTCTGGAGTGCACGATGATCC) and reverse, 1A-R1 (TTCCAG
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To determine if the IAP insertion causes the epigenetic metastability in the \( A^v \) region, we needed first to determine the IAP location in the \( A^v \) allele. Exploiting sequence dissimilarities between exons 1A and PS1A (6) (Fig. 1A), long-range PCR was used to amplify the sequence bracketing the consensus IAP insertion site of both regions. This demonstrated clearly that the 4.5-kb IAP insert is contained within PS1A and not in exon 1A, as previously reported (8) (Fig. 1B).

To distinguish between the \( A^v \) and \( a \) alleles and thus enable \( A^v \)-specific quantitation of PS1A methylation in \( A^v/a \) mice, we sequenced the PS1A region downstream from the consensus IAP insertion site in \( a/a \) and \( A^v/A^v \) homozygotes. We identified and exploited a single-nucleotide polymorphism within an \( AloI \) consensus sequence to cleave the PS1A region of the \( a \) allele while leaving the \( A^v \) allele intact. Hence, by digesting genomic DNA with \( AloI \) and employing reverse primers specific to PS1A, bisulfite sequencing (9) was used to quantify site-specific CpG methylation of the \( A^v \) PS1A in \( A^v/a \) mice.

Importantly, because each \( A^v/a \) cell contains only one copy of the \( A^v \) allele, our assay quantitates the percentage of cells in which each \( A^v \) CpG site examined is methylated.

Dietary supplementation of \( a/a \) dams throughout the reproductive cycle did not affect litter size or offspring body weight at age 21 days (data not shown). Supplementation did shift the coat color distribution of \( A^v/a \) offspring toward the brown (pseudoagouti) phenotype (Fig. 2B). To determine if this phenotypic change was caused by increased \( A^v \) CpG methylation, we quantitated PS1A CpG methylation at seven CpG sites (~600 bp downstream from the IAP insertion site) in tail tip DNA from all \( A^v/a \) offspring born to nine unsupplemented and 10 supplemented dams. We chose to measure CpG methylation in this region for two reasons: (ii) amplification of bisulfite-treated DNA was more reliable in this region than in the IAP long terminal repeat, and (ii) the correlations between average percent methylation and coat color phenotype are comparable in the two regions (IAP long terminal repeat \( r^2 = 0.82 \), downstream of PS1A \( r^2 = 0.85 \)), indicating that measurements of CpG methylation 600 bp downstream of the IAP insertion site are representative of average methylation levels throughout the PS1A region encompassing the \( A^v \) transcription start site.

Percent methylation in \( A^v \) PS1A was distributed bimodally in unsupplemented \( A^v/a \) offspring (Fig. 3A), suggesting a probabilistic epigenetic switch that tends to assume one of two methylation states (19). Maternal supplementation caused a general increase in methylation at each site (Fig. 3A). We examined the relationships among supplementation, CpG methylation, and coat color by mediational regression analysis (3). The highly significant effect of supplementation on coat coloration vanished when \( A^v \) methylation was included in the model (Fig. 3B). This provides the first experimental evidence that \( A^v \) CpG methylation mediates the effect of supplementation on \( A^v/a \) coat color.

To determine if the nutritional effect on \( A^v \) PS1A methylation in tail DNA extends to other tissues, average percent methylation of \( A^v \) PS1A was also measured in liver, kidney, and brain samples from animals representing the five coat color phenotypes. PS1A methylation in the tail correlated...
highly with that in the other tissues (Fig. 4A). The tissues studied were derived from the three germ layers of the early embryo: endoderm (liver), mesoderm (kidney), and ectoderm (brain). These data thus indicate that \( A^\nu \) methylation is determined in the early embryo and maintained with high fidelity throughout development. This is consistent with previous studies showing high \( agouti \) expression in all tissues of yellow but not pseudoagouti \( A^\nu/a \) mice (31). Hence, the nutritional effect

FIG. 3. CpG methylation within the \( A^\nu \) PS1A of \( A^\nu/a \) offspring from unsupplemented and methyl-supplemented dams. (A) Percentage of cells methylated at each of seven CpG sites in the \( A^\nu \) PS1A in all \( A^\nu/a \) offspring of nine unsupplemented and 10 supplemented dams. DNA was isolated from tail tips at weaning. The seven CpG sites studied are located ~600 bp downstream from the \( A^\nu \) IAP insertion site. Percent methylation is distributed bimodally in unsupplemented offspring, with less than 20% of the cells being methylated at each site in most animals. Maternal methyl supplementation increases mean methylation at each site, generating a more uniform distribution. Dotted lines show the average percent methylation across the seven sites in all \( A^\nu/a \) offspring according to coat color phenotype. (B) Mediational regression analysis (3) of supplementation, \( A^\nu \) methylation, and coat color. Supplementation significantly affects offspring coat color (top), but this relationship is nullified when \( A^\nu \) PS1A methylation is included in the regression model (bottom). This indicates that \( A^\nu \) CpG methylation is solely responsible for the effect of supplementation on coat color.
of identity (shown). Hence, implemented offspring. Neither group departed significantly from the line
Percent methylation in day 21 tail predicts that in day 100 liver (tissues (Avy
avvy genotyping at age 100 days agreed with the day 21 classification in 48 of 50
adulthood. Independent classification of coat color phenotype
methyl supplementation in utero to methylated DNA in the mouse genome (24), methylation
0.0001 by analysis of variance; Fig. 5B) was not observed in consensus sites within PS1A and exon 1A on the a allele (Fig.
PCG sites was quantitatively similar between the two regions on a. Methylation of Aν exon 1A, which lies approximately 15
PS1A methylation as a function of tissue type and animal age. (A) Average percent methylation of seven CpG sites in the
Aν PS1A in day 100 liver versus that in day 21 tail tip DNA. Percent methylation in day 21 tail predicts that in day 100 liver (r² = 0.95). Open triangles, unsupplemented offspring; solid triangles, supplemented offspring. Neither group departed significantly from the line of identity (shown). Hence, Aν PS1A methylation is maintained with high fidelity into adulthood.

FIG. 4. Aν PS1A methylation as a function of tissue type and animal age. (A) Average percent methylation of seven CpG sites in the
Avy/a animals of divergent phenotypes (Fig. 5). The extreme interindividual variability of Aν PS1A (P < 0.0001) provides a negative control region in trans.

We therefore measured site-specific methylation of seven homologous CpG sites within exon 1A and PS1A of the a and
Aν alleles in Avy/a animals of divergent phenotypes (Fig. 5). The extreme interindividual variability of Aν PS1A (P < 0.0001) provides a negative control region in trans.

Conversely, proximity to PS1A apparently destabilizes IAP methylation. We performed bisulfite sequencing of the IAP/PS1A junction to quantify methylation at nine CpG sites within the cryptic promoter of the IAP (data not shown). Each animal’s average percent methylation in the PS1A region was predicted by that in the neighboring IAP regardless of maternal diet (r² = 0.92, n = 22 animals). Hence, whereas most IAPs in the mouse genome are heavily methylated (24), methylation at the Aν IAP correlates with that in the neighboring PS1A region and varies dramatically among individuals. Therefore, epigenetic metastability at the Aν locus occurs via a mutual interaction between a transposable element and its specific genomic region.

These results indicate that epigenetic metastability caused by juxtaposition of transposable elements and genomic promoter region DNA renders a subset of mammalian genes epigenetically labile to the effects of nutrition and other environmental influences during early development. Our findings have important implications for humans because transposable elements constitute over 35% of the human genome (32) and are found within about 4% of human genes (16). Furthermore, many human genes are transcribed from a cryptic promoter within the L1 retrotransposon (17), analogous to ectopic agouti transcription originating in the Aν IAP. It has been proposed that transposable elements in the mammalian genome cause considerable phenotypic variability, making each individual mammal a “compound epigenetic mosaic” (27). Our results provide compelling evidence that the specific composition of each individual’s “epigenetic mosaic” is influenced by early nutrition.
Our findings are also important in the context of epigenetic inheritance at the Avy locus. When Avy/a animals inherit the Avy allele maternally, agouti expression and coat color phenotype are correlated with maternal phenotype in that yellow dams produce fewer pseudoagouti offspring than do pseudoagouti dams (28, 30). This phenotypic inheritance was originally attributed to a maternal effect on metabolic differentiation (28). A recent study (15), however, suggests that this parental effect
is caused by incomplete erasure of epigenetic marks at the \( A^{v} \) locus in the female germ line. Our findings show that early nutrition can influence the establishment of epigenetic marks at the \( A^{v} \) locus in the early embryo, thereby affecting all tissues, including, presumably, the germ line. Hence, incomplete erasure of nutritionally induced epigenetic alterations at \( A^{v} \) provides a plausible mechanism by which adaptive evolution (10) may occur in mammals.

The moderate nature of the nutritional treatment used in these studies further underscores their relevance to humans. Whereas severe methyl donor deficiency has been demonstrated to induce gene-specific DNA hypomethylation in rodents (12), we show here that merely supplementing a mother’s nutritionally adequate diet with extra folic acid, vitamin \( B_{12} \), choline, and betaine can permanently affect the offspring’s DNA methylation at epigenetically susceptible loci. This finding supports the conjecture that population-based supplementation with folic acid, vitamin \( B_{12} \), and NIH grants CA25951 and ES08823.

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