

Elisabeth Binder

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ERC starting grant



- 2007 RG leader MPI Psychiatry
- 2008 -1. application/panel LS5 neuroscience
 - 'Genetic determinants of stress hormone response and unipolar depression'
 - Upload error
 - The binding statement from the Host Institution was missing.
- 2009 2. application
 - same title, only small changes to 2008
 - >2 points each for research project and PI each
 - No interview
 - Too "hypothesis generating"

ERC starting grant



- 2010 3. application
 - Gene x environment interactions in affective disorders – elucidating molecular mechanisms
- Except for 1 aim, all different
- Focus on one central hypothesis and followup on several levels
- Invited for interview and selected for funding



ERC Starting Grant

Gene x environment interactions in affective disorders – elucidating molecular mechanisms

GxE molmech



Elisabeth Binder

Overview curriculum vitae



Medical

- MD
- Psychiatry/Neuroendocrinology

Neuroscience

– PhD

(Emory University Atlanta/USA)

(MUW/ULB Vienna/Brussels)

(MPI Psychiatry Munich)

Human Genetics

Post-doctoral work

(MPI Psychiatry/TUM Munich)

Currently

- group leader (W2) at Max-Planck Institute of Psychiatry
- Assistant Professor Emory University School of Medicine

• Triple education important for sucessful translational research

• Recent achievements

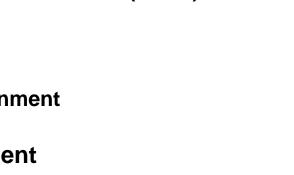
Ressler...*Binder*, May. 2011 *Nature* – new gene/biomarker for post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) Kohli...*Binder*. 2011 *Neuron* – new candidate gene for unipolar depression Metha...*Binder*. 2011 *Archives of General Psychiatry* – new biological subgroups of PTSD

Stress/trauma-related psychiatric disorders

- High life time prevalence
 - unipolar depression 10-20%
 - post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) 3-10%
- Pathophysiology?
 - Genes and Environment
- Treatments insufficient
- High burden on individual and society

Understanding of risk and resilience factors for stress-related psychiatric disoders

New therapeutic approaches





Max-Planck-Institut für Psychiatrie

FKBP5 and stress-related disorders Max-Planck-Institut für Psychiatrie FKBP5 – a regulator of glucocorticoid receptor function **GR GR** hsp90 Ultrashort negative FKBP5 feedback on GR **FKBP5** 00 cortisol sensitivity **GR GR** hsp90 FKBP4 dynein **GR GR** hsp90 3' GRE **GRE GRE GRE** GRE

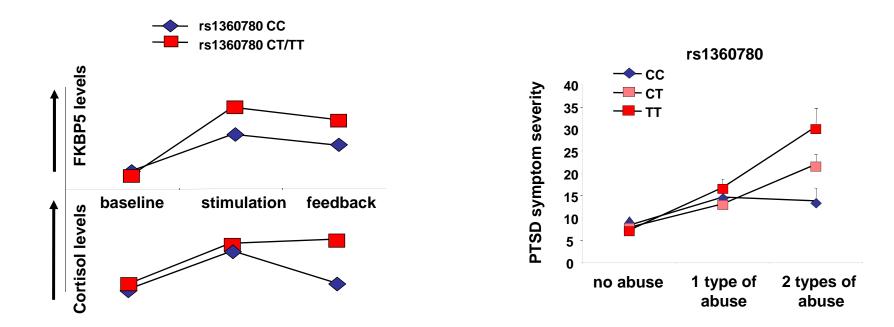
Glucocorticoid response elements in *FKBP5*

Polymorphisms in FKBP5 locus



•alter FKBP5/GR feedback loop (Binder et al., *Nature Genetics* 2004)

Alter GR sensitivity and cortisol response after stress (Binder et al,. JAMA 2008, Ising et al,. 2008)
interact with early trauma to predict psychiatric symptoms (Binder et al,. JAMA 2008, Xie et al,. 2010)
define inherent risk and resilience to stress/trauma (Binder *Psychoneuroend*. 2009)

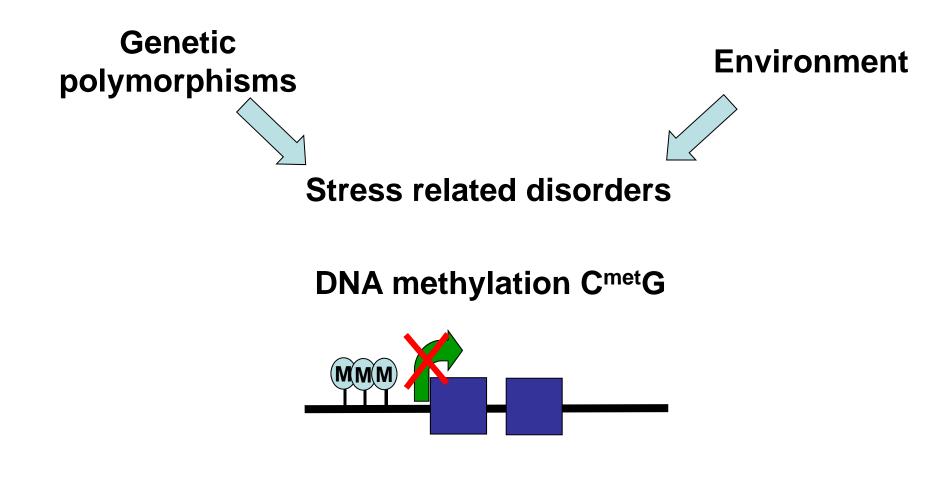


Molecular and endocrine effects

Psychiatric effects

Molecular mechanisms of stress x gene interactions?





FKBP5 risk allele + early trauma = prolonged GR activation = DNA demethlyation

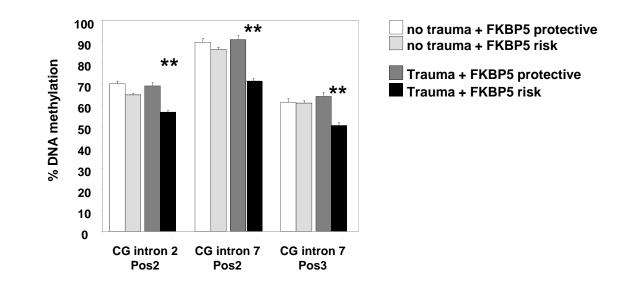
Allele-specific DNA demethylation in FKBP5 locus may mediate GxE



1. 10 CGs in GREs of FKBP5 are methylated – 50-90%



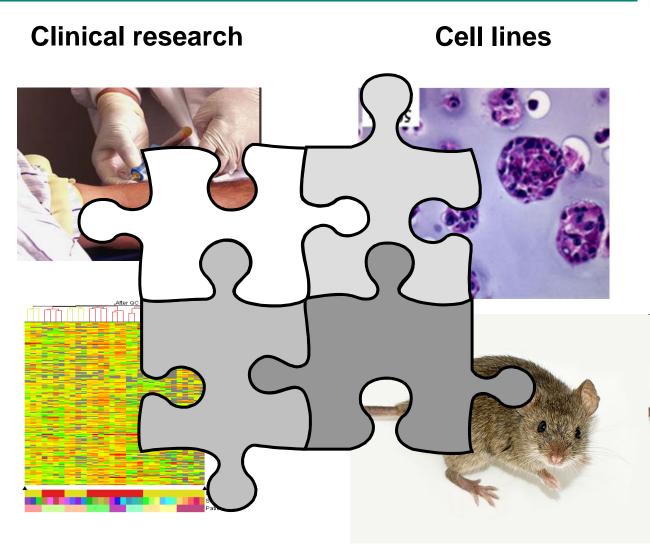
2. CGs are de-methylated in risk allele carriers with trauma exposure



3. Functionality of GRE methylation supported by reporter gene assays

Translational approach – GxE molmech





High throughput genomics

Animal models



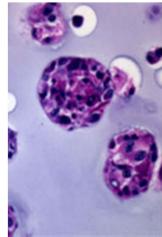
- 1. Further characterization of FKBP5 GRE methylation in human tissue
 - a) FKBP5 methylation and GR/FKBP5 feedback

FKBP5 methylation in peripheral blood and molecular and systemic/endocrine measures *in vivo*

b) Allele-specific demethylation – GR activation or methyl CpG-binding domain (MBD) proteins?

Effects of prolonged GR stimulation and genotype on FKBP5 methylation and MBDs (MeCP2) in cell lines





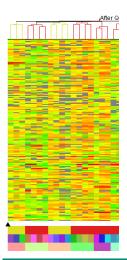


2. Do rare variants in FKBP5 contribute to GxE interactions?

Next generation sequencing in 400 traumatized individuals

Genotype variants in large sample (N = 5000) for GxE interactions

-----> Function of FKBP5 – transgenic animal models

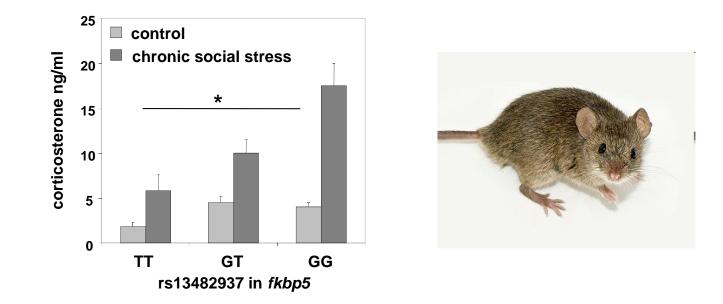






3. Can FKBP5 x early trauma interaction be modeled on molecular level in mice?

Mouse *fkbp5* SNPs + chronic social stress = longterm stress hormone hyperactivity

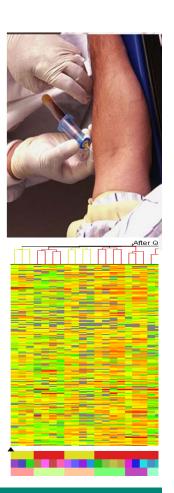


molecular correlates of FKBP5 x stress interaction in blood and brain

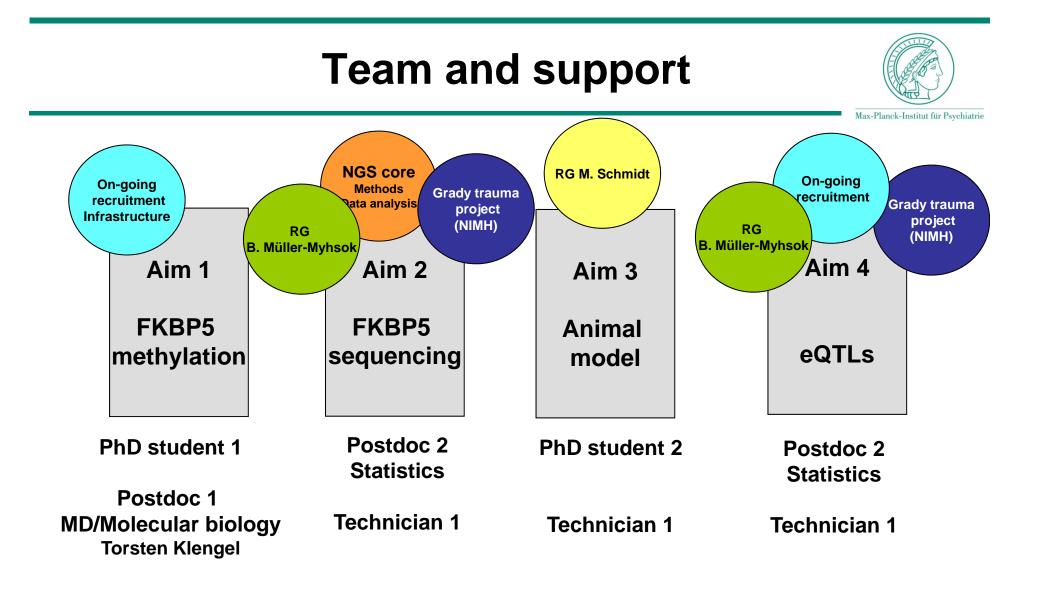
More face validity than genetic or environmental manipulations alone



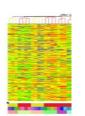
- Expression quantitative trait loci (eQTLs) for GR-stimulated gene expression in peripheral blood
- top eQTLs in GxE study of 5000 individuals for association with psychiatric disorders
- Allele-specific methylation of candidate genes



Max-Planck-Institut für Psychiatrie





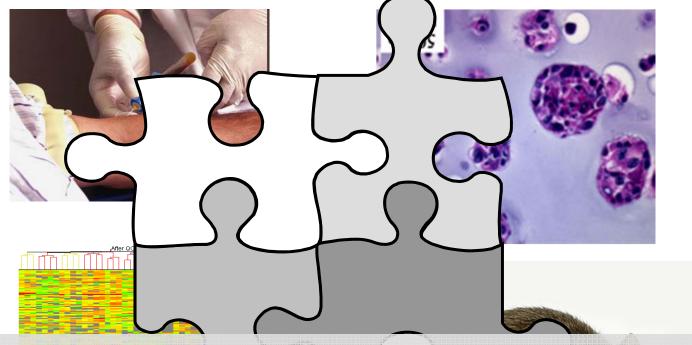






Innovation GxE molmech





First molecular mechanism for GxE in psychiatry

Better understanding of pathophysiology of stressrelated psychiatric disorders

Treatments based on causal mechanisms



Budget



- 1.045.100 € direct costs
 - 700.000 € personnel
 - 2 postdocs 30 months each
 - 2 PhD students 36 months each
 - 1 technician 60 months
 - 345.100 € supplies and others
 - DNA methylation and ChIP 75.000 €
 - Genotyping 60.000 € for 300 Illumina arrays 20.000 €
 Sequenom –
 - Gene expression 35.000 € for Illumina arrays 9.000 € for RT-PCR
 - Next generation sequencing 24.600 €
 - General lab supplies, travel, reimbursements, licences

