



# Human Genetic Variation

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# Why Do We Care about Genetic Variation?

Genetic differences among people lead to differences in disease risk and response to treatment.

Genetic variation is used to find genes and variants that contribute to disease.

Studying how these variants cause disease (including interacting with the environment) provides insight into diagnosis and treatment.

# Types of Variants

SNPs = Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms  
= One-base spelling differences



...AT**C**GAC**C**ACAT**GAC**...

...AT**T**GAC**C**ACAT   C...

...AT**C**GAC**C**T**C**AT**GAC**...



Indels = Insertions / Deletions

# Amount of Variation

Chromosomes from two people differ at about 5 / 1000 sites in DNA  
= 99.5% the same.

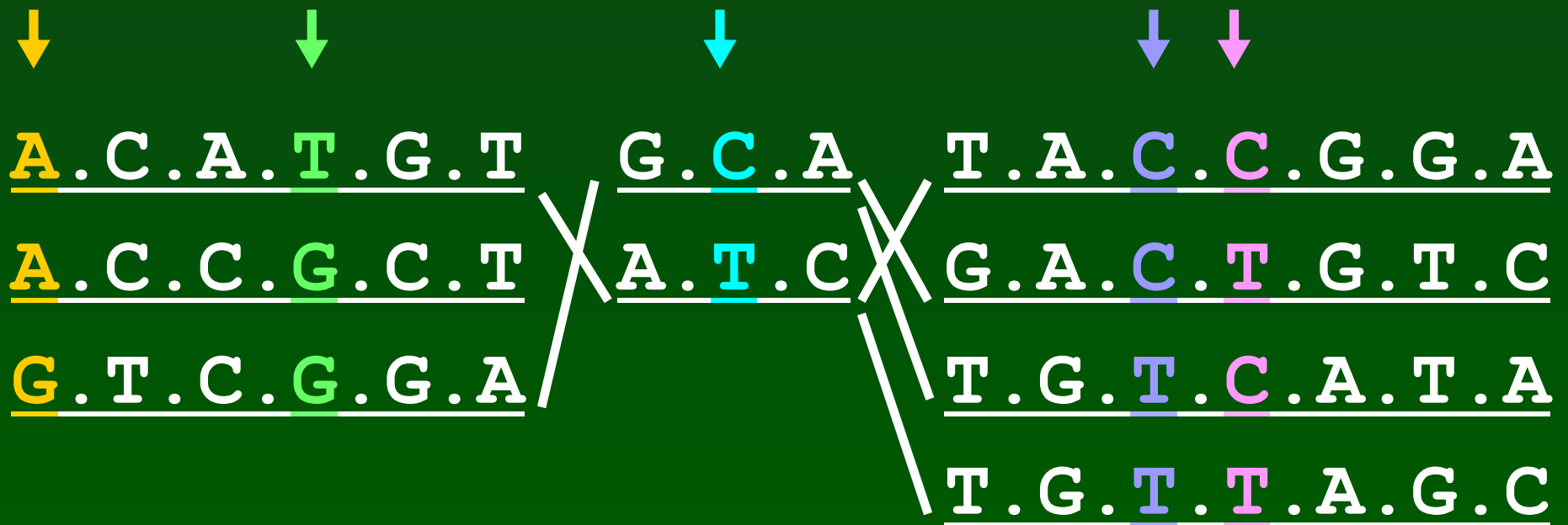
- > **30 million** variable sites per pop
- > **80 million** variable sites in world

# Haplotypes

Sets of variants on the same chromosome

<u>..A..C..A..T..G..T..</u>	40%
<u>..A..C..C..G..C..T..</u>	30%
<u>..G..T..C..G..G..A..</u>	20%
several others	10%

# Haplotype Blocks and Tag SNPs



# The HapMap Shows the Pattern of Variation in the Genome



# Genome-Wide Association Studies (GWAS) to Find Candidate Disease-Gene Regions

People without a disease

.. <u>A.C.A.T.G.T</u> .. 40%	.. <u>G.C.A</u> .. 60%
.. <u>A.C.C.G.C.T</u> .. 30%	.. <u>A.T.C</u> .. 35%
.. <u>G.T.C.G.G.A</u> .. 20%	

People with a disease

.. <u>A.C.A.T.G.T</u> .. 40%	.. <u>G.C.A</u> .. 30%
.. <u>A.C.C.G.C.T</u> .. 30%	.. <u>A.T.C</u> .. 50%
.. <u>G.T.C.G.G.A</u> .. 20%	.. <u>A.T.A</u> .. 15%

candidate region

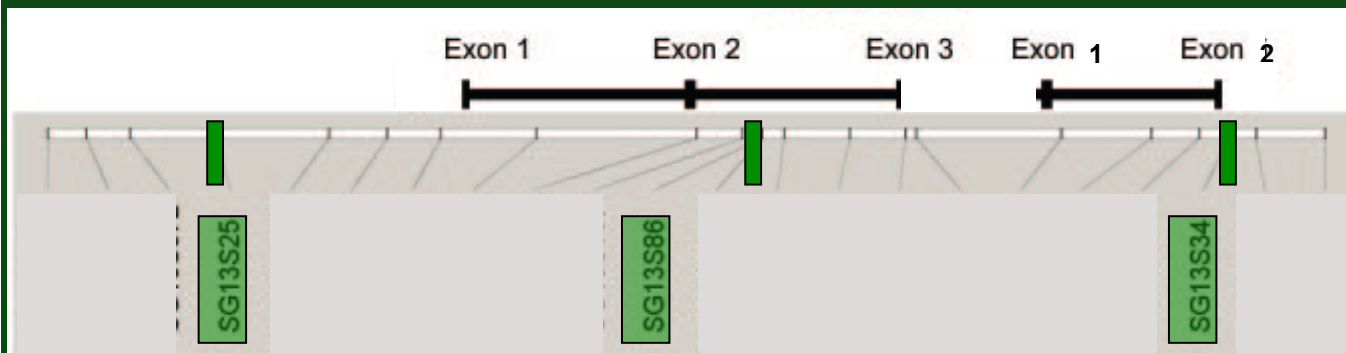


# The 1000 Genomes Project Is Looking for Most Variants

Is sequencing samples from 2500 people from 27 populations around the world.

Will find almost all variants with a frequency of 1% or higher.

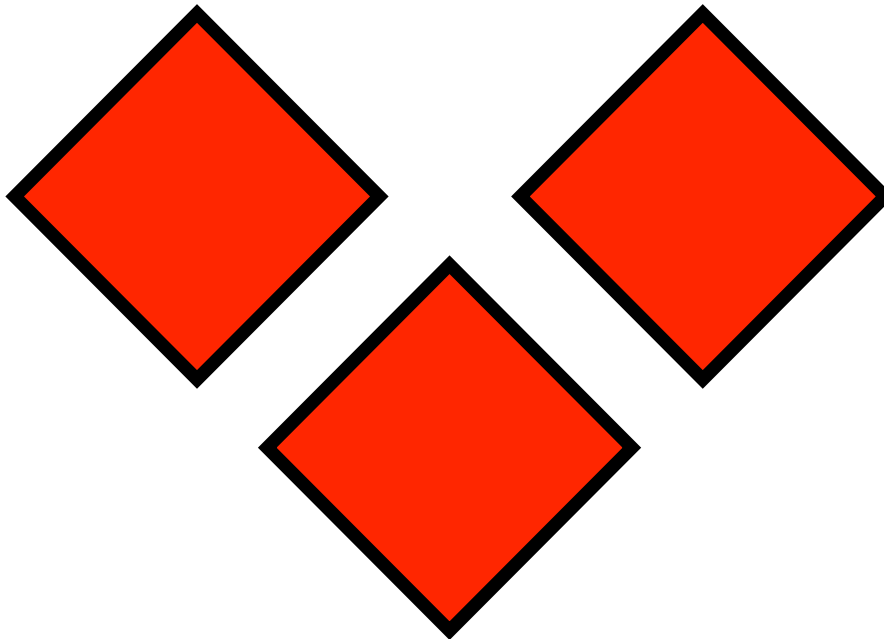
# GWAS Finds Regions Associated with a Disease



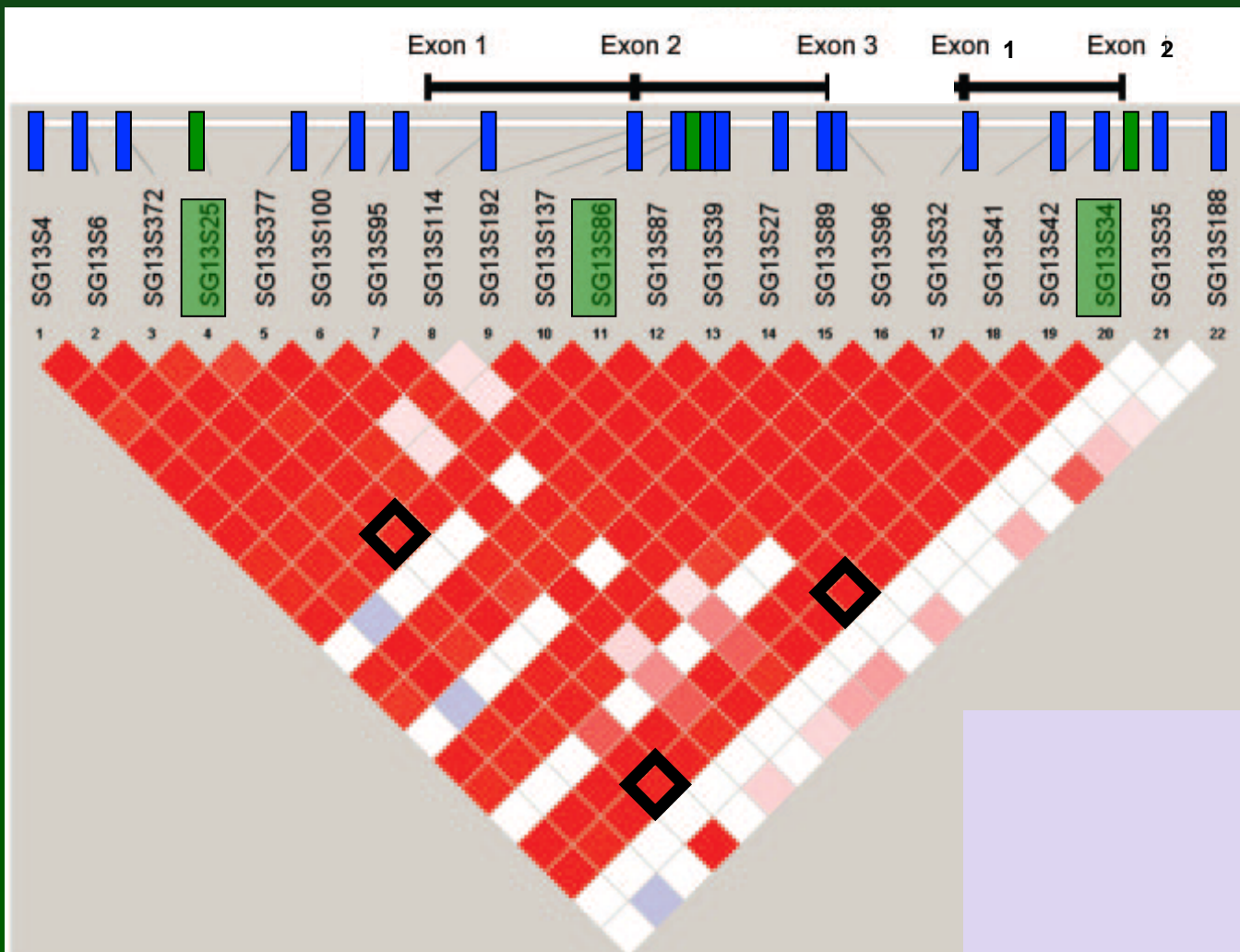
**Genes**

**Tag SNPs  
from HapMap**

**Associations  
with other  
SNPs**



# Sequence or Use 1000 Genomes Data to Find All Variants in Region



**Genes**

**Variants**

**Associations  
with other  
SNPs**

**Which  
variants  
are causal?**

# That Was the Easy Part...

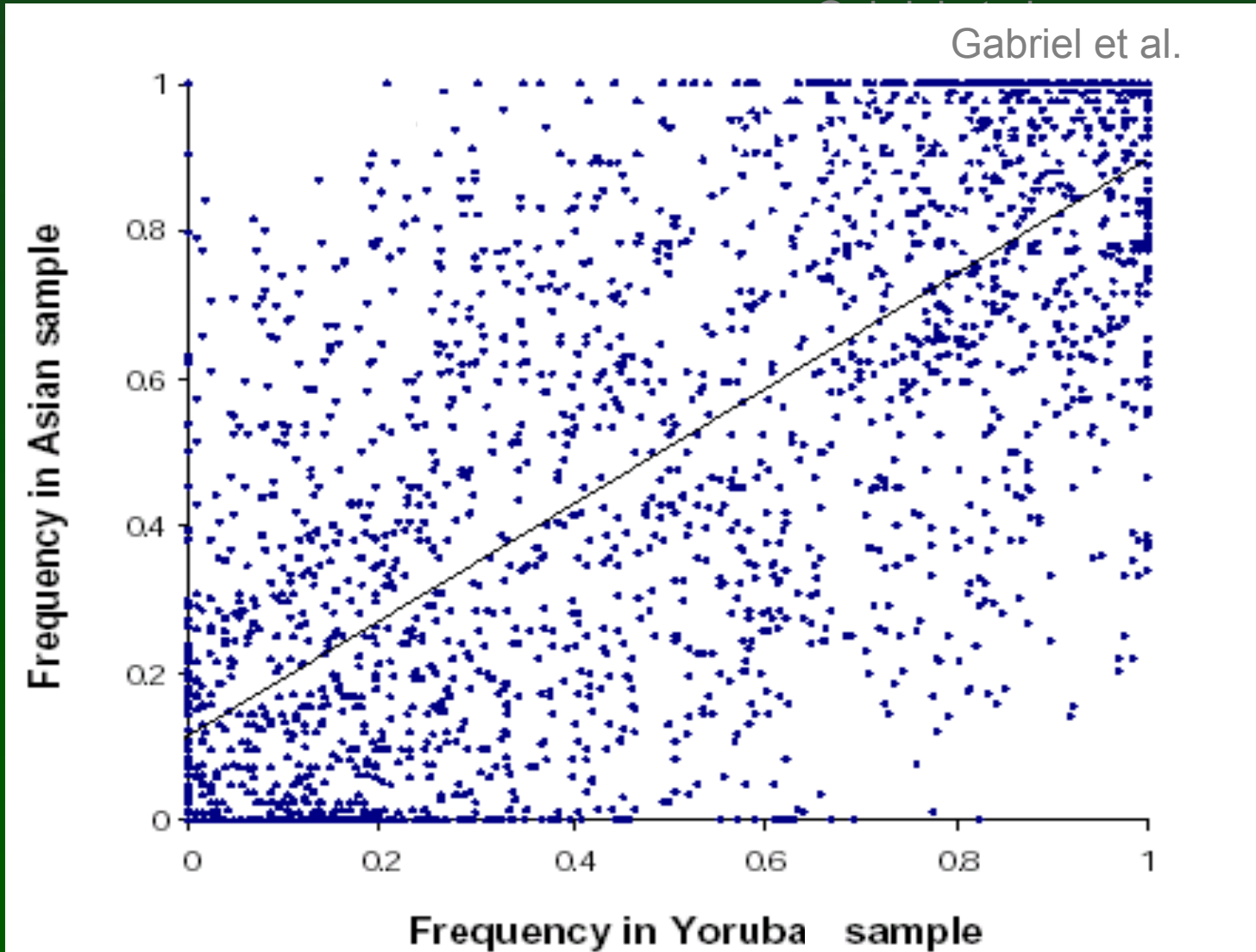
Study the set of variants experimentally

- to identify the causal variants;
- to understand their function and interaction (including with the environment);
- to prevent, diagnose, and treat disease.





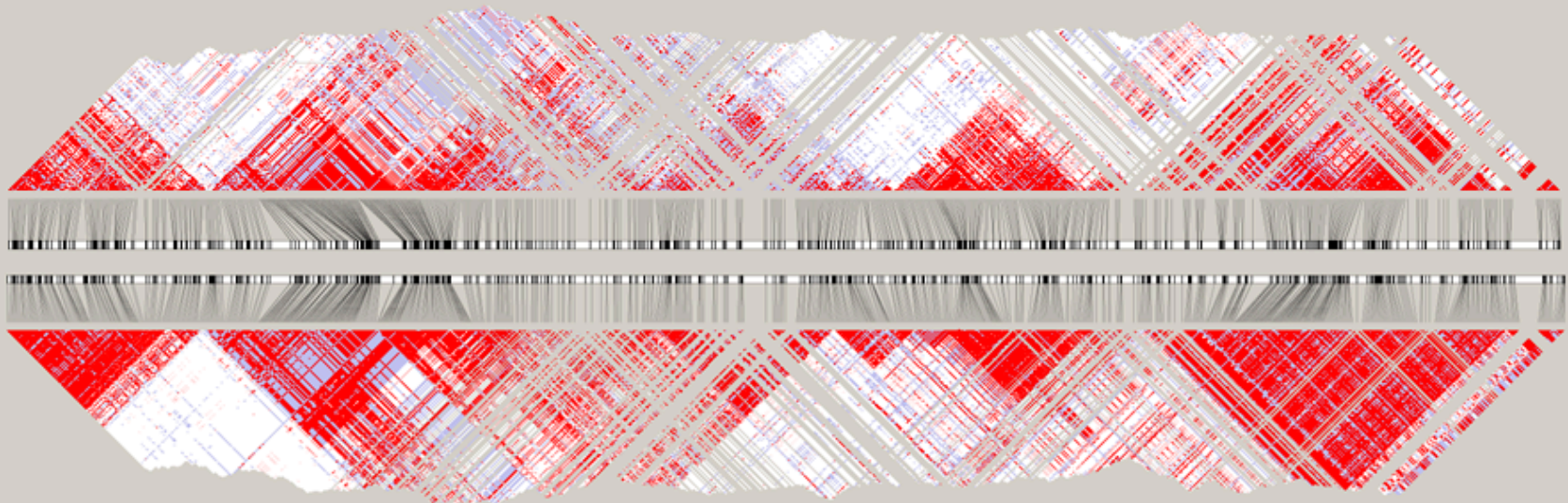
# Allele Frequencies in Japanese / Chinese vs Yoruba Samples



# Comparing Populations

*Jeff Barrett, Paul de Bakker, Stacey Gabriel, David Altshuler, Mark Daly*

Yoruba



CEPH