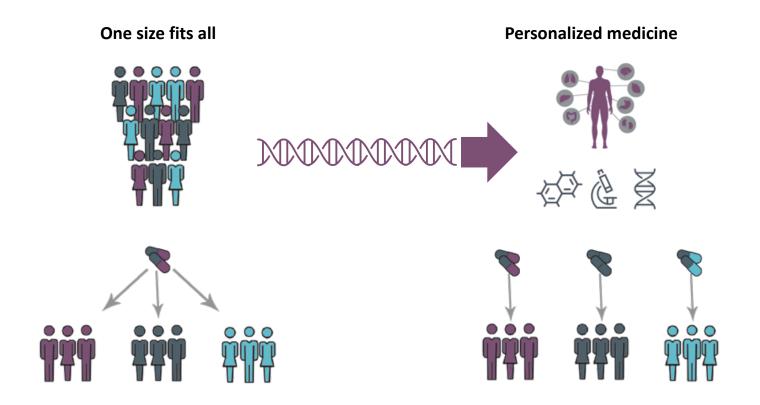


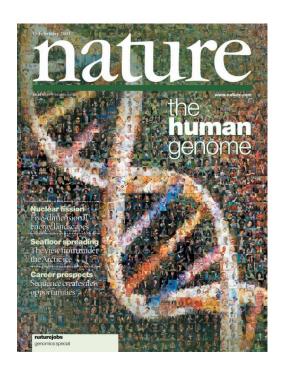
GENOMIC INFORMATION IS DRIVING THE PERSONALIZED MEDICINE FRONTIER

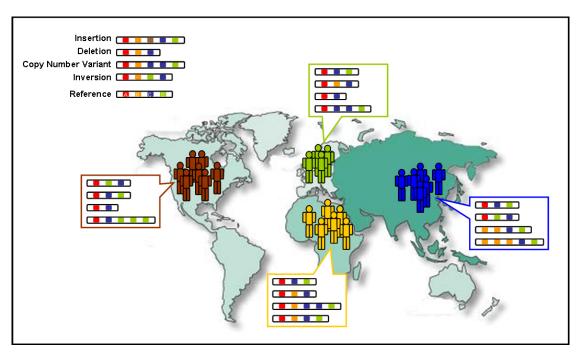
Personalized medicine promises delivery of the right intervention to the right patient at the right time.





PERSONALIZED MEDICINE IS BASED ON A REFERENCE GENOME





2001: the first draft of the human genome

- 3 billion "letters" of DNA
- · Represents one healthy individual
- The "parts list" that reveals much of human biology
- · Can be used to detect causes of inherited disease
- Can be used to map the variation among human populations



MINORITY POPULATIONS ARE SIGNIFICANTLY UNDERREPRESENTED IN GENOMIC RESEARCH

• A recent analysis revealed that the human reference genome, used universally in genetic research to-date, omits almost 10% of the African genome (roughly 300 million base pairs).



These disparities have tremendous implications for minority populations expecting to benefit from personalized medicine.



4.9+ MILLION

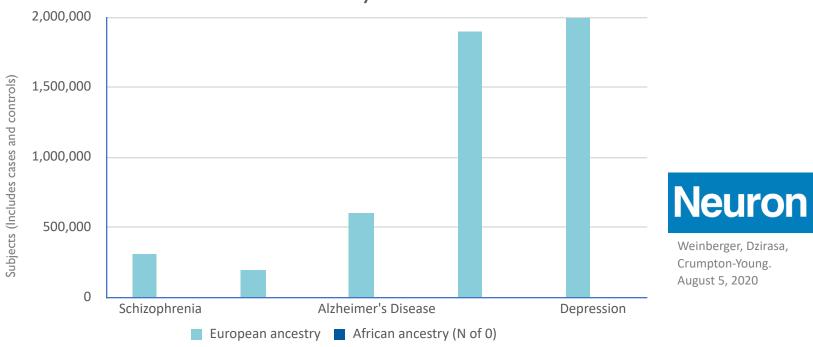
ZERO

Research subjects

Individuals of African ancestry

In the latest genome-wide association studies for Schizophrenia, Autism Spectrum Disorders, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, and Major Depressive Disorder

Ancestry Representation in Latest GWAS: African ancestry cohort = N of 0





SUSCEPTIBILITY TO BRAIN DISORDERS

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE STROKE

- African Americans are about twice as likely as
 European Americans to have Alzheimer's
 Disease (AD) and show a different pattern of association with known AD genes (JAMA 1998).
- The vast majority of research has focused on the APOE gene, which has a much greater effect in individuals of European ancestry.
- We have known this for 20 years and we still don't understand why.

- African Americans are 50% more likely than
 European Americans to experience an ischemic stroke
- African American men are 70% more likely to die of an ischemic stroke than European Americans

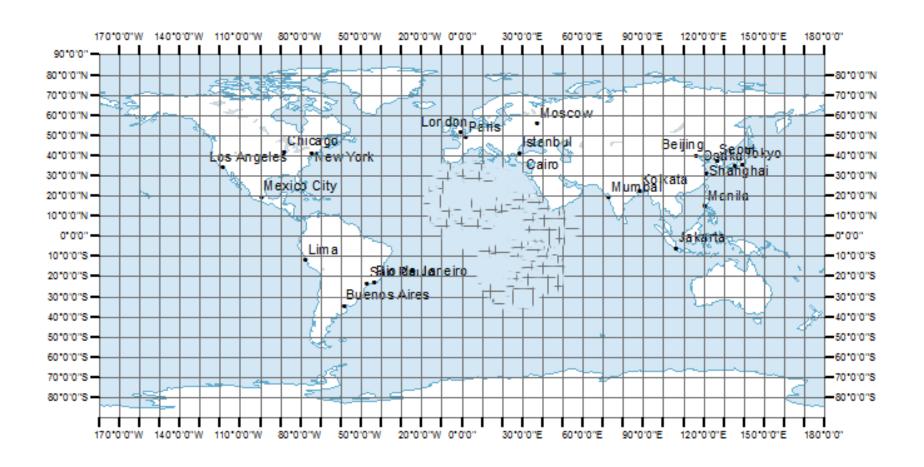
PARKINSON'S DISEASE

Parkinson's Disease is less common in African
 Americans than in European Americans



HUMAN REFERENCE GENOME

TO FIND ANYTHING ON EARTH (AND IN THE GENOME) YOU NEED THE RIGHT COORDINATES





THE AFRICAN ANCESTRY NEUROSCIENCE RESEARCH INITIATIVE: A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

FOUNDING PARNTERS

Rev. Dr. Alvin C. Hathaway, Sr.



Founding Partner & Current Sponsor:





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THE AFRICAN ANCESTRY NEUROSCIENCE RESEARCH INITIATIVE: A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP



Each partner in the AANRI plays a critical and equal role focused on the following pillars:

1

Community Engagement

2

Training & development of a diverse research workforce with a focus on individuals of African ancestry

3

Public engagement in scientific research through ongoing communications and advocacy 4

Cutting-edge, high priority scientific research relevant to the biological underpinnings of health disparities



AFRICAN ANCESTRY AND BRAIN ILLNESS: SOME PRINCIPLES

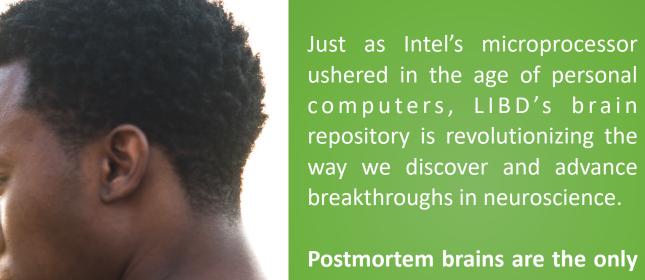
- Ancestry is the story of human history
- Human beings are genetically diverse
- Individuals of "African ancestry" are the most genetically diverse world population
- Genetic variation influences disease risk and resilience
- Genetic variation also influences environmental contributions to disease risk and resilience

Understanding how African ancestry effects the expression of genes in the brain offers unique opportunities for personalizing medicine for brain disorders.



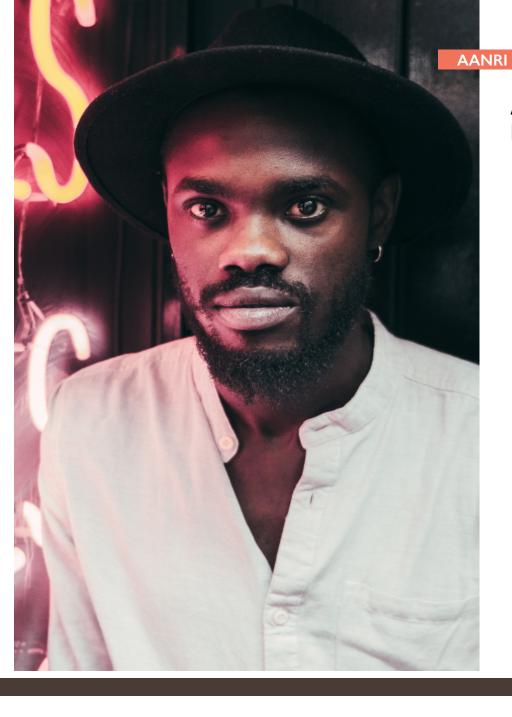
LIBD BRAIN REPOSITORY

With 4,000+ human brains collected, the Lieber Institute has assembled the largest, most carefully curated and characterized collection of human postmortem brains for study of neuropsychiatric disorders in the world.



Postmortem brains are the only way to study the molecular biology of the brain.





AFRICAN ANCESTRY BRAIN REPOSITORY AT THE LIEBER INSTITUTE

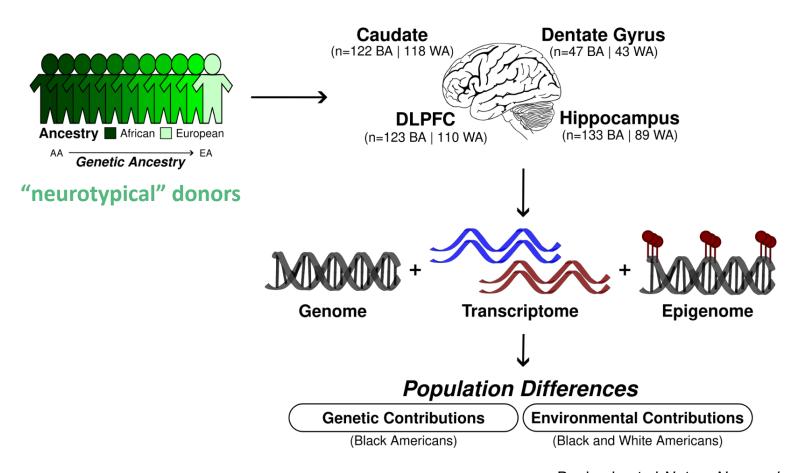
600+

Brain donors are individuals of African ancestry

- All donations are consented by next of kin
- African American brain donation rates to LIBD are 60.5%, higher than all other national brain banks
- Cases include disease areas such as major depression, schizophrenia, substance abuse disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, bipolar disorder, suicide, and those with no known psychiatric disorders "so-called, neurotypicals")
- Mean age: 44



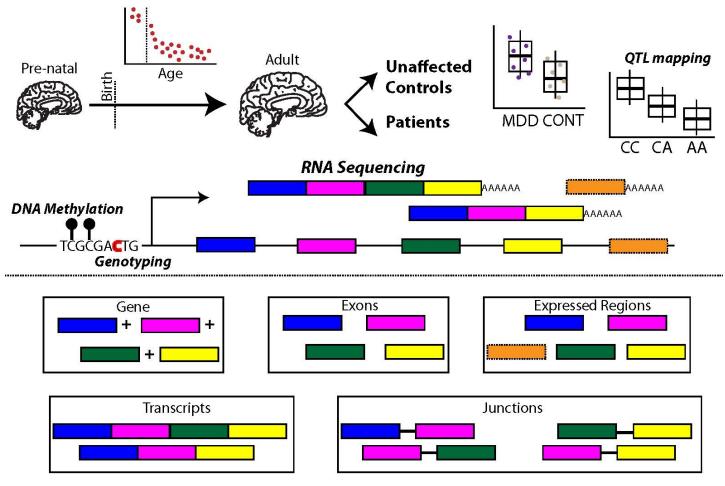
GENETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANCESTRY DIFFERENCES IN GENE EXPRESSION IN BRAIN



Benjamin et al Nature Neuroscience 2024



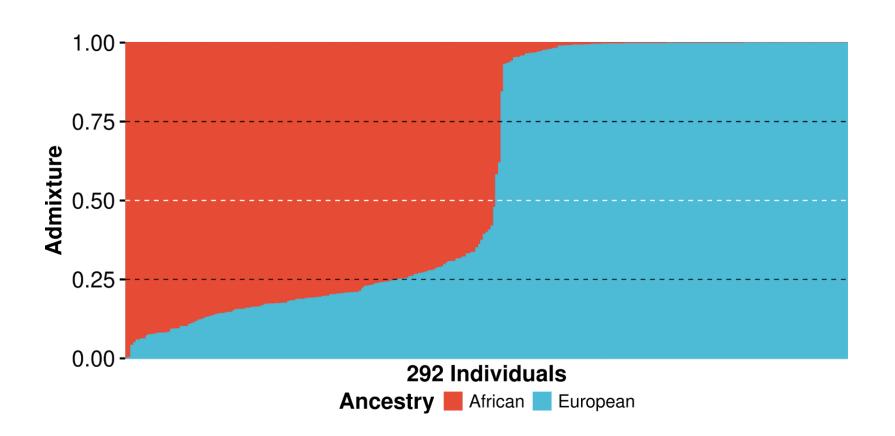
RNA SEQUENCING ANALYSIS IN HUMAN BRAIN



http://eqtl.brainseq.org/phase1/



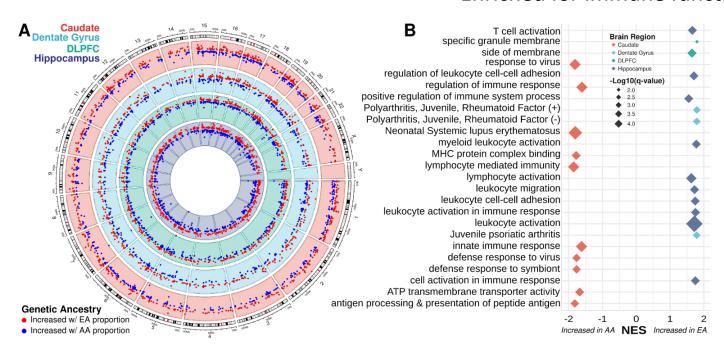
ON AVERAGE, 20% OF AFRICAN AMERICAN GENETIC BACKGROUND IS EUROPEAN





>2500 UNIQUE DIFFERENTIALLY EXPRESSED GENES (DEGS) BASED ON "GLOBAL" ANCESTRY VARIATION

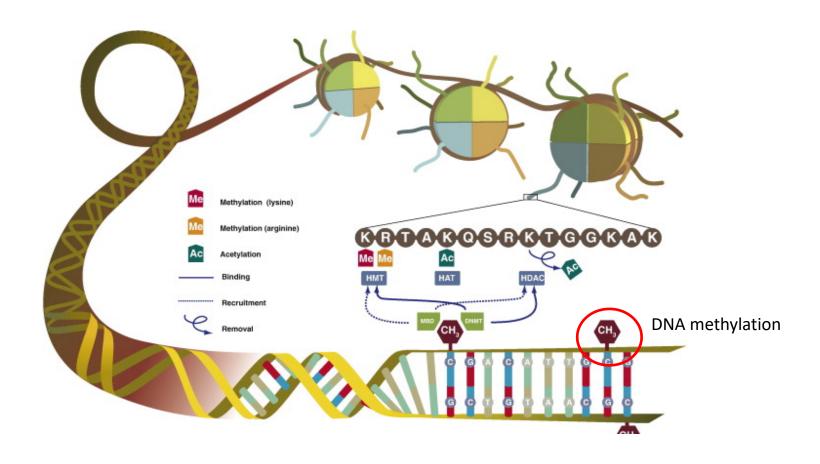
Enriched for immune function



60% OF DEGS ARE RELATED TO VARIATION IN DNA These DEGs are not enriched for neurons or neuronal function

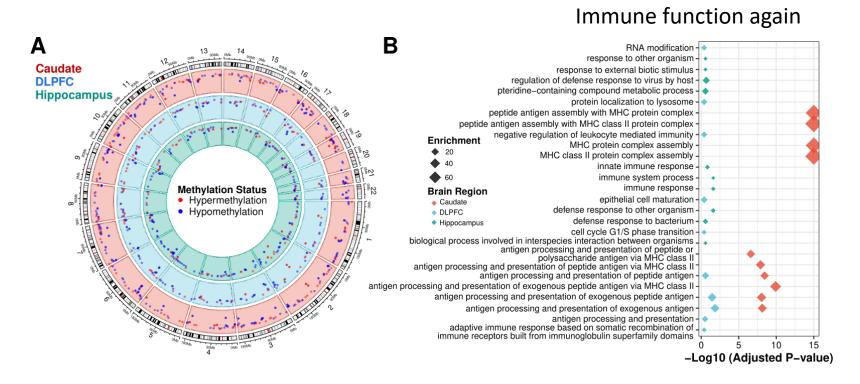


GENE X ENVIRONMENT = SEQUENCE X EPIGENETIC STATE





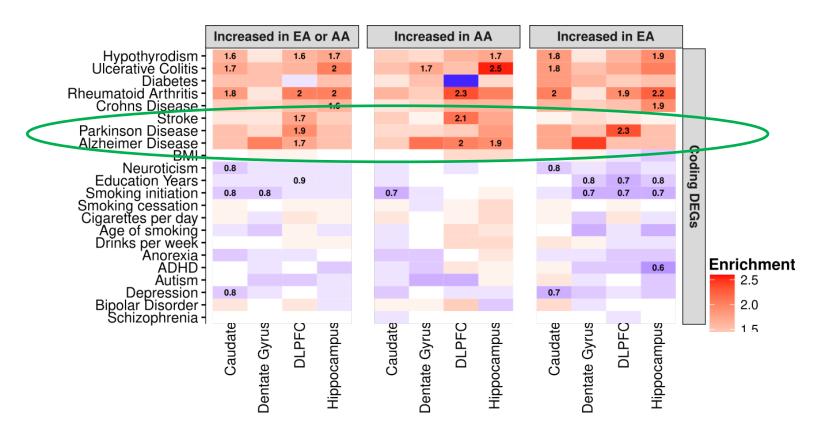
15% OF ANCESTRY DEGS ARE RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENT



DNA methylation variation based on proportion of African ancestry



ANCESTRY DEGS PREDICT HERITABILITY FOR IMMUNE AND FOR NEUROLOGIC DISORDERS CONSISTENT WITH PUBLIC HEALTH DATA



DEGs in proportion to AA predict 26% heritability for ischemic stroke DEGs in proportion to AA predict 30% heritability for Alzheimer's Disease DEGS in proportion to EA predict 27% heritability for Parkinson's Disease



AFRICAN ANCESTRY AND BRAIN ILLNESS: TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- Thousands of genes and transcripts are differentially expressed in brain based on proportions of African v. European ancestry in African Americans
- The differentially expressed genes involve immune function and blood vessel cells but *not neurons*
- The majority of ancestry associated gene expression is driven by DNA sequence variation
- Minor role for the environment on gene expression, independent of ancestry
- The prevalence of various diseases in African Americans is based in part on genetic ancestry



PIONEERING TREATMENTS

We are relentlessly pushing the scientific frontier to discover ways to prevent, treat and ultimately cure brain disorders.

JOIN US.



