Placental promoter methylation of DNA repair genes and prenatal exposure to particulate air pollution: an ENVIRONAGE cohort study.

Supplementary material

NEVEN, Kristof; SAENEN, Nelly; Tarantini, Letizia; JANSSEN, Bram; Lefebvre, Wouter; Vanpoucke, Charlotte; Bollati, Valentina & NAWROT, Tim (2018) Placental promoter methylation of DNA repair genes and prenatal exposure to particulate air pollution: an ENVIRONAGE cohort study.. In: Lancet Planetary Health, 2(4), p. e174-e183.

DOI: 10.1016/S2542-5196(18)30049-4
Handle: http://hdl.handle.net/1942/25905
Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: Neven K Y, Saenen N D, Tarantini L, et al. Placental promoter methylation of DNA repair genes and prenatal exposure to particulate air pollution: an ENVIRONAGE cohort study. Lancet Planet Health 2018; 2: e174–83.
Supplemental Table S1: Information regarding gene assembly, amount of CpG sites and the primer sequences.

Supplemental Table S2: Trimester specific exposure windows.

Supplemental Table S3: Clinical and socio-demographic characteristics of the participants in the total group, in the ENVIRONAGE birth cohort, and reference values from Flanders.

Supplemental Table S4: DNA methylation information.

Supplemental Table S5: Association between mutation marker, and DNA repair genes in association with PM$_{10}$, PM$_{2.5}$, black carbon (BC), and NO$_2$ exposure during the entire pregnancy.

Supplemental Figure S1: Maps of the province of Limburg (Flanders, Belgium).

Supplemental Figure S2: Sensitivity analysis.
Supplemental Table S1. Information regarding gene assembly, amount of CpG sites and the primer sequences. For all genes, UCSC assembly hg38 was used, with the exception of PARP1, for which hg19 was consulted. For all assays, the amount of CpG sites that were interrogated are shown, except for *Alu* where the amount of mutation spots are presented. Sequences of the primers from left to right are from 5’ to 3’.

| Gene  | Chromosome location | CpG sites | Forward (F), Reverse (R) and Sequencing (Seq) primers |
|-------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|
| APEX1 | chr14:20455191-20457772 | 3         | F: GGTTAGGAGGAGTTAGTTAGTTAT  
|       |                     |           | R: BIOTIN-CCAACCAATAAAAATCTTTAAATTAA  
|       |                     |           | Seq: GGTTAGGAGGAGTTAGTTAGTTAT |
| PARP1 | chr1:226590392-226597000 | 7         | F: TGATAGATTGGATGGATGGGTT  
|       |                     |           | R: BIOTIN-AACTACTAACCTCAACCCACCACC  
|       |                     |           | Seq: TGATAGATTGGATGGGTT |
| OGG1  | chr3:9749944-9757407 | 3         | F: GGGATTATATTTTAGGAAAGT  
|       |                     |           | R: BIOTIN-ATACTATTAAAAACCTCCCTATT  
|       |                     |           | Seq: GGGATTATATTTTAGGAAAGT |
| ERCC1 | chr19:45407333-45424365 | 4         | F: TTGGTGTGGTTTTTTAGATT  
|       |                     |           | R: BIOTIN-TCTACCATTTTTCTTTTTAATCC  
|       |                     |           | Seq: TTGGTGTGGTTTTTTAGATT |
| ERCC4 | chr16:13917894-13922722 | 5         | F: GATAGTTGGTTGAGTFTTTT  
|       |                     |           | R: BIOTIN-CCTACACCTCCCTCCTATATCA  
|       |                     |           | Seq: GTGGTGTTGGTTTTTATTAAT |
| p53   | chr17:7531143-7531743 | 5         | F: BIOTIN-TTAGGATTTATTTACTTGAAGG  
|       |                     |           | R: TATCTACTATTAAAACCTCCTCTCAACCTCTC  
|       |                     |           | Seq: TCCAACAAAAATACTACTAATACCTC |
| DAPK1 | chr9:90112116-90113558 | 3         | F: AGGTAGGGATTAAAAATTTGTT  
|       |                     |           | R: BIOTIN-CCCCTATAACACATTACTAAAC  
|       |                     |           | Seq: TGGATTGGATTATATATTTATTTAAT |

| Assay | Chromosome location | Mutation sites | Primers: Forward (F), Reverse (R) and Sequencing (Seq) primers |
|-------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| *Alu* | -                   | 3              | F: BIOTIN-TTTTATTAAAAATATAAAAAAT  
|       |                     |                | R: CCCAACTAAATAATATAA  
|       |                     |                | Seq: AATAACTAAAAATATAAAC |


Supplemental Table S2. Trimester specific exposure windows. All models were adjusted for the following covariates: newborns’ sex, ethnicity, parity, maternal age, maternal education, smoking habits, pre-pregnancy BMI, gestational age, season at delivery, and batch effect. In order to obtain a relevant exposure change, the effect estimates ($\beta$) of the mutation marker and genes were presented as a relative percentage change in methylation level for an interquartile range (IQR) increment in air pollution exposure during the specific exposure windows. PM$_{2.5}$: 8.14 µg/m$^3$ for the first trimester, 7.36 µg/m$^3$ for the second trimester, 8.19 µg/m$^3$ for the third trimester, and 3.84 µg/m$^3$ for the entire pregnancy. Black carbon (BC): 0.54 µg/m$^3$ for the first trimester, 0.51 µg/m$^3$ for the second trimester, 0.52 µg/m$^3$ for the third trimester, and 0.36 µg/m$^3$ for the entire pregnancy.

|                      | ALU          | APEX1         | OGG1         | ERCC4        | p53          | DAPK1        |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                      | $\beta$ (95% CI) | p-value       | $\beta$ (95% CI) | p-value       | $\beta$ (95% CI) | p-value       | $\beta$ (95% CI) | p-value       | $\beta$ (95% CI) | p-value       | $\beta$ (95% CI) | p-value       | $\beta$ (95% CI) | p-value       |
| **PM$_{2.5}$ exposure** |              |               |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| Trimester 1          | 1.0 (-2.3 to 4.3) | 0.57          | 5.6 (-3.4 to 14.7) | 0.22          | 2.5 (-9.1 to 14.1) | 0.67          | 27.9 (10.4 to 45.4) | 0.0022        | 11.4 (3.5 to 19.4) | 0.01          | -2.7 (-12.8 to 7.4) | 0.60          |
| Trimester 2          | 2.3 (-0.7 to 5.3) | 0.13          | 4.2 (-4.2 to 12.5) | 0.33          | 8.5 (-2.3 to 19.3) | 0.12          | 17.2 (1.2 to 33.2) | 0.036         | 4.3 (-3.1 to 11.6) | 0.26          | -12.8 (-20.9 to 4.7) | 0.0019        |
| Trimester 3          | 2.4 (-0.8 to 5.7) | 0.15          | 9.0 (0.5 to 17.5) | 0.0033        | 16.5 (5.5 to 27.6) | 0.0032        | 27.0 (10.6 to 43.3) | 0.0009        | -4.0 (-7.9 to 7.1) | 0.92          | -1.6 (-12.6 to 9.3) | 0.77          |
| Entire Pregnancy     | 3.0 (0.2 to 5.7) | 0.035         | 9.0 (2.3 to 15.7) | 0.0047        | 13.9 (5.1 to 22.6) | 0.0049        | 16.3 (4.5 to 27.2) | 0.003         | 10.6 (4.5 to 16.7) | 0.0012        | -12.9 (-22.3 to 3.5) | 0.0077        |
| **BC exposure**      |              |               |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| Trimester 1          | 1.2 (-2.1 to 4.5) | 0.50          | 5.2 (-4.3 to 14.7) | 0.44          | -6.0 (-15.8 to 3.9) | 0.23          | 42.8 (13.0 to 66.8) | 0.0039        | 1.5 (-29.7 to 47.3) | 0.65          | -1.7 (-12.3 to 7.8) | 0.66          |
| Trimester 2          | 1.9 (0.0 to 3.8) | 0.049         | 6.5 (-2.7 to 15.7) | 0.38          | 7.0 (-4.7 to 18.6) | 0.24          | 10.9 (1.0 to 20.8) | 0.042         | 1.2 (-43.3 to 45.7) | 0.96          | -12.0 (-23.1 to 0.9) | 0.014         |
| Trimester 3          | 2.6 (1.5 to 3.7) | <0.0001       | 9.3 (2.1 to 16.5) | 0.0078        | -14.8 (-14.8 to 5.2) | 0.24          | 2.6 (-7.3 to 12.4) | 0.61          | 8.9 (-28.8 to 46.7) | 0.64          | -1.9 (-9.8 to 6.0) | 0.55          |
| Entire Pregnancy     | 2.0 (1.4 to 2.5) | 0.0013        | 9.2 (4.1 to 14.3) | 0.0018        | -2.0 (-8.9 to 4.9) | 0.27          | 27.6 (17.6 to 37.6) | <0.0001       | 2.1 (-2.4 to 6.6) | 0.47          | -1.3 (-8.7 to 6.0) | 0.39          |
Supplemental Table S3: Clinical and socio-demographic characteristics of the participants in the total group, in the ENVIRONAGE birth cohort, and reference values from Flanders. Population characteristics of the current study (n = 463), the entire ENVIRONAGE Cohort (n = 814), and the reference population as births in Flanders (born in 2002 until 2011; n = 606,877). Data is presented as median (10th percentile – 90th percentile) for continuous variables, and as n (%) for discrete variables.

| Characteristics | Current study n = 463 | ENVIRONAGE n = 814 | Births in Flanders (1) n = 606,877 |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| **Maternal variables** | | | |
| Age, years | 29·0 (23·0 – 35·0) | 29·0 (23·0 – 35·0) | 29·5 (23·5 – 35·8) |
| Pre-pregnancy BMI, kg/m² | 23·2 (19·5 – 30·1) | 23·4 (19·6 – 30·7) | N/A |
| **Self-reported tobacco use** | | | |
| Never smokers | 288 (62%) | 512 (63%) | N/A |
| Smoked before pregnancy | 115 (25%) | 188 (23%) | N/A |
| Smoked during pregnancy | 60 (13%) | 113 (14%) | N/A |
| **Alcohol consumption during pregnancy** | | | |
| No | 387 (83%) | 664 (83%) | N/A |
| ≤ 1 glass a day | 68 (15%) | 117 (15%) | N/A |
| > 1 glass a day | 8 (2%) | 13 (12%) | N/A |
| **Maternal education**<sup>b</sup> | | | |
| Low | 47 (10%) | 95 (12%) | 58,743 (13%) |
| Middle | 170 (37%) | 290 (36%) | 183,410 (41%) |
| High | 246 (53%) | 418 (52%) | 5,968 (46%) |
| **Newborn variables** | | | |
| Gestational age, weeks | 39·0 (38·0 – 41·0) | 39·0 (37·0 – 41·0) | N/A |
| Birth weight, g | 3,390 (2,845 – 3,965) | 3,385 (2,805 – 4,005) | 3,360 (2,740 – 3,965) |
| Birth length<sup>a</sup>, cm | 50·5 (48·0 – 53·0) | 50·0 (48·0 – 53·0) | N/A |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 234 (51%) | 402 (49%) | 311,620 (51%) |
| Female | 229 (49%) | 412 (51%) | 295,257 (49%) |
| **Ethnicity**<sup>c</sup> | | | |
| European | 415 (90%) | 715 (88%) | 384,522 (88%) |
| Non-European | 48 (10%) | 99 (12%) | 222,355 (12%) |
| **Season at birth** | | | |
| Winter (Dec – Mar) | 125 (27%) | 238 (29%) | 147,471 (24%) |
| Spring (Mar – Jun) | 108 (23%) | 165 (21%) | 152,326 (26%) |
| Summer (Jun – Sep) | 108 (23%) | 180 (22%) | 157,788 (26%) |
| Autumn (Sep – Dec) | 122 (27%) | 231 (28%) | 149,292 (24%) |

<sup>a</sup>n = 807 for the ENVIRONAGE Cohort

<sup>b</sup>Maternal education was coded as ‘low’ (no diploma or primary school), ‘middle’ (high school) and ‘high’ (college or university degree).

<sup>c</sup>Ethnicity is classified based on the native country of the newborns’ grandparents as either ‘European’ (at least two grandparents were European) or ‘non-European’ (at least three grandparents were of non-European origin).

N/A = Not Available
**Supplemental Table S4: DNA methylation information.** Mean ± SD of the specific CpG sites for *APEX1* (n = 3), *OGG1* (n = 3), *PARP1* (n = 7), *ERCC1* (n = 4), *ERCC4* (n = 5), *p53* (n = 5), and *DAPK1* (n = 3) are presented. Average methylation of the investigated promoter region per gene is indicated in bold.

| DNA methylation levels (%) | Mean ± SD |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| **APEX1**                | 1·3 ± 0·9 |
| CpG 1                     | 0·8 ± 0·7 |
| CpG 2                     | 1·3 ± 0·8 |
| CpG 3                     | 1·9 ± 0·7 |
| **OGG1**                  | 0·8 ± 0·9 |
| CpG 1                     | 0·4 ± 0·5 |
| CpG 2                     | 1·6 ± 0·9 |
| CpG 3                     | 0·6 ± 0·8 |
| **PARP1**                 | 1·9 ± 2·4 |
| CpG 1                     | 2·8 ± 3·0 |
| CpG 2                     | 0·5 ± 0·9 |
| CpG 3                     | 0·8 ± 1·3 |
| CpG 4                     | 2·1 ± 1·8 |
| CpG 5                     | 1·9 ± 2·4 |
| CpG 6                     | 0·4 ± 1·1 |
| CpG 7                     | 4·5 ± 2·1 |
| **ERCC1**                 | 1·7 ± 2·3 |
| CpG 1                     | 1·1 ± 2·0 |
| CpG 2                     | 4·1 ± 2·3 |
| CpG 3                     | 0·5 ± 1·4 |
| CpG 4                     | 1·0 ± 1·4 |
| **ERCC4**                 | 1·8 ± 2·3 |
| CpG 1                     | 2·1 ± 2·3 |
| CpG 2                     | 2·8 ± 2·7 |
| CpG 3                     | 1·1 ± 1·9 |
| CpG 4                     | 1·3 ± 1·8 |
| CpG 5                     | 1·5 ± 2·3 |
| **p53**                   | 4·9 ± 3·6 |
| CpG 1                     | 4·6 ± 2·9 |
| CpG 2                     | 9·1 ± 4·3 |
| CpG 3                     | 3·3 ± 1·6 |
| CpG 4                     | 2·6 ± 2·1 |
| CpG 5                     | 4·9 ± 1·8 |
| **DAPK1**                 | 1·1 ± 1·1 |
| CpG 1                     | 0·8 ± 0·8 |
| CpG 2                     | 0·7 ± 0·8 |
| CpG 3                     | 1·8 ± 1·2 |
Supplemental Table S5: Association between mutation marker, and DNA repair genes in association with PM₁₀, PM₂.⁵, black carbon (BC), and NO₂ exposure during the entire pregnancy. All models were adjusted for the following covariates: newborns’ sex, ethnicity, parity, maternal age, maternal education, smoking habits, pre-pregnancy BMI, gestational age, season at delivery, and batch effect. In order to obtain a relevant exposure change, the effect estimates of the mutation marker and genes were presented as a relative percentage change in methylation level for an interquartile range (IQR) increment in air pollution exposure during the entire pregnancy: 4.41 µg/m³ for PM₁₀, 3.84 µg/m³ for PM₂.⁵, 0.36 µg/m³ for BC, and 5.34 µg/m³ for NO₂.

|                | PM₁₀         | PM₂.⁵       | BC           | NO₂          |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
|                | β (95% CI)   | p-value     | β (95% CI)   | p-value      | β (95% CI) | p-value     |
| APEX1          | 6.3 (0.2 to 12.3) | 0.042      | 9.0 (15.7 to 2.3) | 0.0089      | 9.2 (4.1 to 14.2) | 0.0005 | 1.3 (-3.2 to 5.9) | 0.57 |
| OGG1           | 8.0 (0.1 to 16) | 0.048      | 13.9 (22.6 to 5.1) | 0.0054 | 2.0 (-8.9 to 4.9) | 0.56  | 1.9 (-4.1 to 7.9) | 0.53 |
| PARP1          | 0.6 (-4.6 to 5.7) | 0.83      | -0.5 (5 to -6.1) | 0.85 | 4.5 (-0.5 to 9.4) | 0.29  | 3.2 (-0.5 to 6.9) | 0.091|
| ERCC1          | -8.6 (-17.9 to 0.6) | 0.15     | -6.2 (3.6 to -16) | 0.22 | -3.9 (-11.5 to 3.6) | 0.31  | -2.5 (-8.8 to 3.9) | 0.44 |
| ERCC4          | 22.5 (10.7 to 34.4) | <0.0001   | 16.3 (27.2 to 5.4) | 0.0034 | 27.6 (17.6 to 37.6) | <0.0001 | 8.0 (-1.0 to 17.1) | 0.082|
| p53            | 5.4 (0 to 10.6) | 0.046      | 10.6 (16.7 to 4.5) | 0.0008 | 2.1 (-2.4 to 6.5) | 0.36  | 1.4 (-2.6 to 5.5) | 0.48 |
| DAPK1          | -7.4 (-15.5 to 0.8) | 0.076     | -12.9 (-3.5 to -22.4) | 0.0073 | -1.3 (-8.7 to 6.0) | 0.72  | -3.9 (-10.1 to 2.2) | 0.21 |
| Alu            | 23.0 (0.6 to 3.9) | 0.042      | 3.0 (5.7 to 0.2) | 0.035 | 2.0 (1.4 to 2.5) | 0.0007 | 0.7 (-0.9 to 2.4) | 0.40 |
Supplemental Figure S1. Maps of the province of Limburg (Flanders, Belgium). In Panel A, the land use, according to the Corine Land Cover data-set: Semi-natural, Agricultural, Urban Green, Residential Area, and Industry. In Panel B, the yearly interpolated PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations, and the mothers’ residence (black dots) in the recruitment area. Bold red lines represent highways, thin red lines represent major roads.
Supplemental Figure S2. Sensitivity analysis. The associations between relative methylation in placental DNA repair genes and air pollution exposure were re-evaluated after excluding preterm births (Excluding preterm birth; n = 440) mothers with gestation diabetes (Excluding diabetes gravidarum; n = 435), excluding mothers with pre-eclampsia, i.e. pregnancy disorder characterised by the onset of high blood pressure and proteinuria (Excluding pre-eclampsia; n = 461), and mothers who smoked during pregnancy (Excluding current smokers; n = 403). All models were adjusted for newborn’s sex, ethnicity, maternal age, education, smoking habits, pre-pregnancy BMI, gestational age, season at delivery, and batch effect. The apparent mean temperature (°C) and relative humidity during the third trimester were also added in the sensitivity model (Including temperature and humidity in 3rd trimester; n = 463). All estimates are presented as a relative percentage change in methylation level for an IQR increment of 3.84 µg/m³ PM_{2.5} exposure during the entire pregnancy (Panel A), and for an IQR increment 0.36 µg/m³ black carbon (BC) exposure during the entire pregnancy (Panel B). * p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.0001
REFERENCES

1. Cox B, Martens E, Nemery B, Vangronsveld J, Nawrot TS. Impact of a stepwise introduction of smoke-free legislation on the rate of preterm births: analysis of routinely collected birth data. BMJ. 2013;346:f441.