Impact of early-life exposure to Epstein-Barr virus and mycotoxins on the epigenome of African children and endemic Burkitt lymphomagenesis

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World Health Organization

International Agency

for Research on Cancer

Introduction/Background/Motivation



Epigenome deregulation \rightarrow Carcinogenesis

Design: Molecular Epidemiology Approach



Results



Mycotoxins and EBV prevalence in 6 month-infants from Burkina Faso



Results: Methylome analyses of blood spots from children at 6 months.



Observed $-\log_{10}(p)$



QQ plot: lambda=1.08057448190648 9 4 2 0 5 3 6 0 1 2 Expected $-\log_{10}(p)$

1.5 -log10(adj.P.Val) 1.0 0.5 0.0 -20 -10 10 20 deltabetas

Volcano plot of differentially methylated positions (DMPs)

Results: Methylome analyses of blood spots from children at 6 months.





Differentially methylated regions (and their related genes) associated

IDENTIFICATION OF DIFFERENTIALLY METHYLATED REGIONS AND GENES ASSOCIATED WITH EBV

INFECTION ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH OTA

Design: In vitro Approach for validation and mechanistic analyses



A SYNERGISTIC IMPACT OF THE MYCOTOXIN AFLATOXIN B1 AND EBV ON CANCER AND IMMUNE RELATED PATHWAYS.

Discussion and Conclusions

Summary of findings:

- > OTA is probably the most prevalent mycotoxin in Burkina Faso
- > EBV infection and OTA exposure impacts DNA methylation profile of children at 6 months
 - => Biomarkers of exposure.

Future plans:

- > Methylome profiling of dried blood spots from children at 11 months
- > Impact of *in-utero* and early life exposure to OTA on DNA methylation (longitudinal analysis).
- > Methylome profiling of eBL tumours from Burkina Faso => identification of biomarkers of cancer risks.
- > Using in-vitro approaches to reveal early mechanisms of eBL development induced by EBV and co-factors.

Key take-home messages

> In-utero and early-life exposure to mycotoxins is a risk factor for EBV-

associated Burkitt Lymphoma in children from Africa

> Basis for the development of biomarkers and direct rigorous actions for

cancer prevention in LMICs



Acknowledgments

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