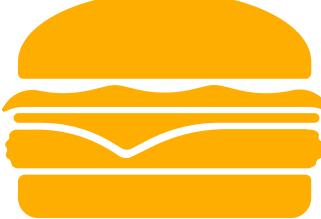
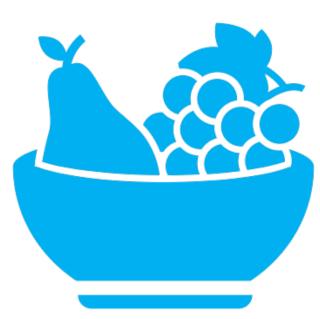
# ABILITY OF DIET TO INDUCE HERITABLE EPIGENETIC MODIFICATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE Bridey E. Brown, Asher B. Smith, Paige Braden-Kuhle, Michael J. Chumley, Matthew C. Hale

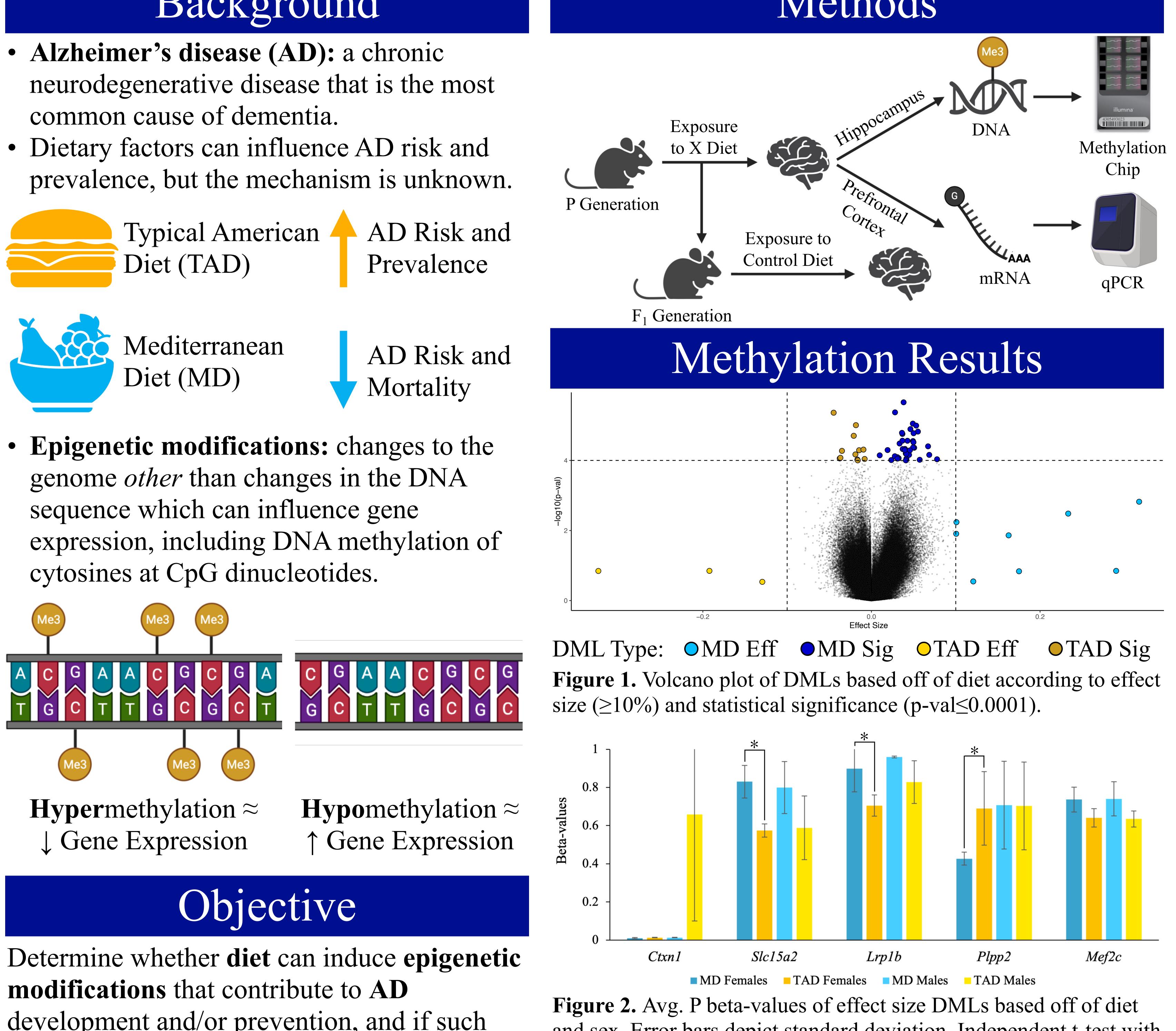
### Background

- common cause of dementia.





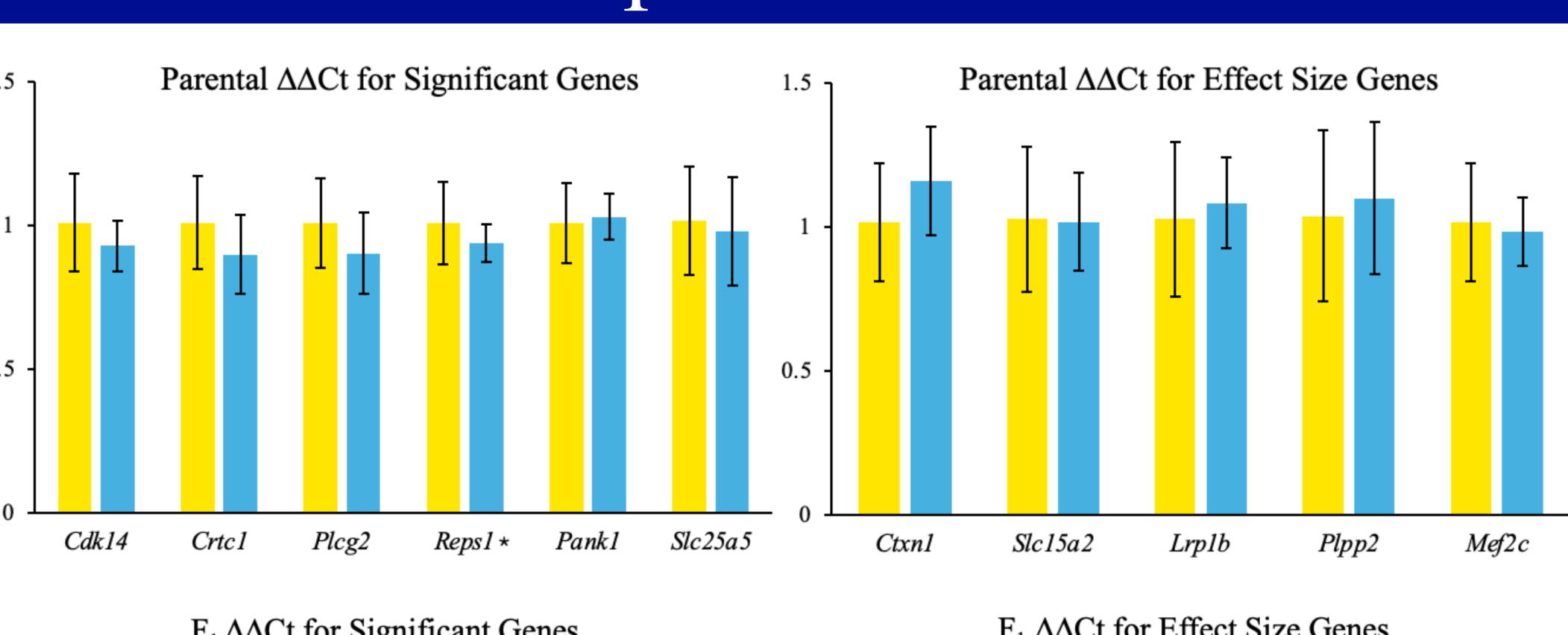
sequence which can influence gene cytosines at CpG dinucleotides.

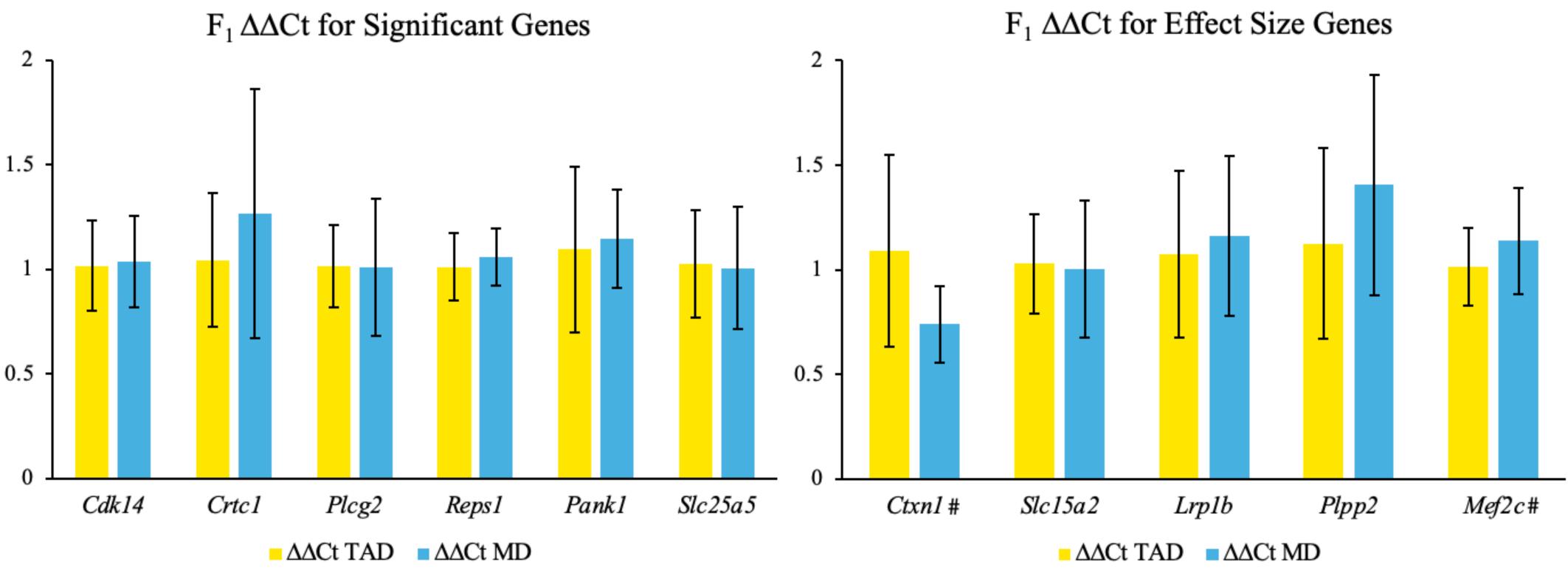


development and/or prevention, and if such modifications are heritable.

## Methods

and sex. Error bars depict standard deviation. Independent t-test with  $\alpha$ =0.05. p-val<0.05 indicated by \*.



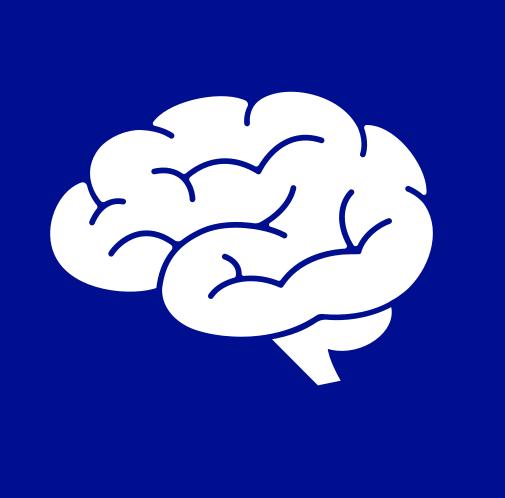


**Figure 3.**  $\Delta\Delta$ Ct scores for selected loci for both generations (collapsing by sex) with TAD set as the reference group. Significant differential expression in females only indicated by #; differential expression in males only indicated by \*.



## Acknowledgements & Funding

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## Gene Expression Results

### Conclusions

• No genes with at least 10% differential methylation were found

• Small sample size led to high variance within groups.

• Significant differences in beta-values and gene expression based on sex indicate sex difference according to diet.

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