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# Homocysteine levels associate with subtle changes in leukocyte DNA methylation: an epigenome-wide analysis

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**Aim:** Homocysteine (Hcy) is a sensitive marker of one-carbon metabolism. Higher Hcy levels have been associated with global DNA hypomethylation. We investigated the association between plasma Hcy and epigenome-wide DNA methylation in leukocytes. **Methods:** Methylation was measured using Illumina 450 k arrays in 2035 individuals from six cohorts. Hcy-associated differentially methylated positions and regions were identified using meta-analysis. **Results:** Three differentially methylated positions cg21607669 (*SLC27A1*), cg26382848 (*AJUBA*) and cg10701000 (*KCNMA1*) at chromosome 19, 14 and 10, respectively, were significantly associated with Hcy. In addition, we identified 68 Hcy-associated differentially methylated regions, the most significant of which was a 1.8-kb spanning domain (*TNXB/ATF6B*) at chromosome 6. **Conclusion:** We identified novel epigenetic loci associated with Hcy levels, of which specific role needs to be further validated.

Homocysteine (Hcy), an intermediate of the one-carbon metabolism, is an independent risk factor of diseases like osteoporotic fractures [1] and cardiovascular disorders [2]. In addition, Hcy is often used as sensitive marker of folate- and vitamin B12 deficiency. Recent intervention trials were not able to show that lowering of plasma Hcy by B-vitamin intervention led to a reduction in disease risk such as myocardial infarction [3–5] and osteoporotic fractures [6]. Identification of the underlying pathophysiological mechanism of Hcy is warranted to understand its role as biomarker of several disease states.

Hcy is formed by a demethylation reaction from methionine. In the methionine cycle, S-adenosylmethionine donates its methyl group to the DNA resulting in S-adenosylhomocysteine (SAH) as a by-product and a potent inhibitor of this methyltransferase reaction. SAH is hydrolyzed to Hcy in a reversible manner. Elevated Hcy in a condition known as hyperhomocysteinemia (HHcy) is associated to an increased SAH level, which is linked to alterations in DNA methylation [7–9]. This is one of the possible mechanisms in Hcy-related pathologies and the rationale to study the effect of Hcy on genome-wide DNA methylation.

Hcy is a sensitive marker of one-carbon metabolism and will increase when remethylation or trans-sulfuration is impaired. Shortage of folate, vitamin B12 or B6 results in elevated Hcy levels. Although folate levels are important, we believe that it is not necessary to correct for folate in our analysis as Hcy is strongly correlated to folate and belongs to the same pathway. This would have canceled out the effect of Hcy itself on DNA methylation. The general hypothesis of this study was that Hcy is associated with changes in DNA methylation irrespective of the cause.

Normal circulating Hcy levels range from 8 to 10  $\mu\text{mol/l}$  for women and 10 to 12  $\mu\text{mol/l}$  for men [10]. Mild or moderate HHcy is referred to Hcy concentrations between 15 and 30  $\mu\text{mol/l}$ , whereas intermediate and severe HHcy is referred to Hcy concentrations between 30–100 and  $>100$   $\mu\text{mol/l}$ , respectively [10–12]. HHcy has been shown to be associated with both global- and gene-specific DNA hypomethylation, which was recently reviewed by us [14]. In candidate gene studies of animal models, genes whose methylation have shown association with Hcy are the hypomethylation of imprinted genes (e.g., *IGF2/H19* locus) [19,20], cardiac *Trp53* [21], leukocytic *mTERT* promoter [22], brain *Nr3c1* exon region [17], brain *Ppp2r1a* [23] and liver 5'-portion of *Soat2* [24] and hypermethylation of the aortic *Nr3c1* promoter [25] and liver *Fads2* promoter [26]. In human studies, HHcy has been shown to be associated with altered methylation of the *RFC1* gene [27]. For patients with vascular disorders, HHcy has shown association with hypomethylation of the leukocytic *hTERT* promoter [22], leukocytic *SHC1* promoter [28], punch aortic *NOS2* proximal promoter [29] and hypermethylation of the blood *ESR1* promoter [30] and internal mammary artery *NOS2* proximal promoter [29]. For patients with colorectal, esophageal and breast cancer, HHcy has shown association with hypermethylation of *ESR1* promoter [31] and exon 1 [32], *MLH1* promoter [33], *RARB* promoter exon [32], *BRCA1* and *RASSF1* promoter [34].

In animal models, HHcy was also shown to associate with global hypomethylation [15–18]. Human studies included mostly small-scale studies in renal or vascular patients with HHcy in which global DNA hypomethylation was observed [10,13,35]. Most studies showed significant associations of Hcy with DNA methylation, however, also null associations have been found [36,37]. Hence, the association between Hcy and DNA methylation is complex, contradictory and remains to be fully understood. Mild HHcy can occur due to either genetic or environmental factors such as low intake of B vitamins. Regardless of the cause, Hcy itself is thought to be the most prominent key player in altering DNA methylation patterns and associated disease risks.

In the current manuscript, we explored the association of Hcy in relation to genome-wide CpG site level in leukocytes to assess its role in DNA methylation. In this study, we performed a meta-analysis in 2035 individuals of six individual cohorts using the high-resolution Infinium Illumina 450 k BeadChip arrays.

## Materials & methods

### Cohorts

Six cohorts participated in the analysis, Rotterdam study [38] (n = 700), Leiden Longevity study [39] (n = 550), Cohort on Diabetes and Atherosclerosis Maastricht [40] (n = 186), MARseille THrombosis Association study [41] (n = 293), Estonian Biobank [42] (n = 96) and French-Canadian family study on Factor V Leiden thrombophilia [41] (n = 210). This added up to a total sample size of 2035 for the meta-analysis. The ethics review committees approved each study at their relevant organizations. Characteristics of each study are provided in [Table 1](#) and [Supplementary Text 1](#).

**Table 1. Characteristics of cohorts included in the homocysteine meta-analysis.**

Cohort	N	Country	Type (pathophysiology)	Women (%)	Hcy <sup>‡</sup> (median [range])	Hcy (%)	Method	Total precision (C.V.%)	Time between blood collecting and freezing	Age (mean ± SD)	Gran (mean ± SD)	Lym (mean ± SD)				Mono (mean ± SD)
Rotterdam Study (RS)	7000	The Netherlands	Prospective, population-based (mainly healthy)	54.7	11.5 (5.9 – 35.4)	19.4	LC-MS/MS	5.5	As soon as possible	59.8 ± 8.0	4.2 ± 1.5	2.4 ± 0.7				0.4 ± 0.4
Leiden Longevity Study (LLS)	5500	The Netherlands	Prospective, family-based (mainly healthy)	51.8	12.2 (5.3 – 31.6) <sup>†</sup>	18.2	Competitive immunoassay	NA	As soon as possible	58.7 ± 6.6	4.4 ± 1.3	2.0 ± 0.6				0.4 ± 0.1
Cohort on Diabetes and Atherosclerosis Maastricht (CODAM)	186	The Netherlands	Prospective, observational (mildly increased DM2/CVD risk factors)	54.8	10.5 (5.6 – 29.9)	11.3	LC-MS/MS	Less than 4.0	Less than 2 h	65.3 ± 7.0	0.3 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1 <sup>W</sup>	0.3 ± 0.1 <sup>X</sup>	0.2 ± 0.1 <sup>Y</sup>	0.1 ± 0.0 <sup>Z</sup>	0.1 ± 0.1
MARseille Thrombosis Association Study (MARTHA)	293	France	Retrospective (patients with venous thromboembolism)	80.3	10.3 (3.4 – 33.8)	10.2	Competitive immunoassay	5.0	Less than 2 h	43.5 ± 14.3	4.4 ± 1.6	1.9 ± 0.6				0.3 ± 0.1
Estonian Biobank (EGCUT)	96	Estonia	Population-based (mainly healthy)	50.0	13.3 (6.3 – 34.0) <sup>†</sup>	32.3	LC with photometric detection	NA	No freezing	52.4 ± 23.7	3.8 ± 1.3	2.0 ± 0.7				0.5 ± 0.2
French-Canadian family study on F5L thrombophilia	210	Canada	Pedigree-based (mainly healthy; probands with VTE)	52.4	8.3 (3.7 – 28.2)	3.3	Fluorescence polarization immunoassay	5.2	1–3 h	39.8 ± 16.8	0.6 ± 0.1	0.0 ± 0.0 <sup>W</sup>	0.2 ± 0.1 <sup>X</sup>	0.1 ± 0.1 <sup>Y</sup>	0.1 ± 0.0 <sup>Z</sup>	0.1 ± 0.0

Gran, Lym, Mono (measured cell counts in  $10^9/l$ ).

<sup>W</sup>CD8T. <sup>X</sup>CD4T. <sup>Y</sup>NK. <sup>Z</sup>B-cell (Houseman-estimated percentage cell counts).

<sup>†</sup>Nonfasting. <sup>‡</sup>Hcy concentrations in  $\mu\text{mol/l}$ . C.V.: Coefficient of Variation; CVD: Cardiovascular disease; DM2: Diabetes mellitus type 2; F5L: Factor V Leiden; Hcy: Homocysteine; HHcy: Hyperhomocysteinemia (Hcy concentrations  $>15 \mu\text{mol/l}$ ); NA: Not available; NK: Natural killer cells; SD: Standard deviation; VTE: Venous thromboembolism.

## Hcy measurements

Total Hcy was measured in ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid plasma. Measurements in nonfasting state were performed in the Leiden Longevity study and Estonian Biobank study, while rest of the studies measured Hcy in fasting state. Details of each method are depicted in [Table 1](#). Since the absolute values of Hcy in all studies were skewed to the right, logarithmic transformation of base 10 was used to achieve normal distribution. For a sample to be considered as an outlier, an outlier detection strategy [43] was used with four parameters of the Hcy log<sub>10</sub> transformed data: quartile 1 (Q1), quartile 3 (Q3), interquartile range (IQR) and a multiplying factor (M). The lower end outliers (LO) were detected by the formula,  $LO = Q1 - (M * IQR)$ , and upper end outliers (UO) were detected using  $UO = Q3 + (M * IQR)$ . Any value less than or equal to LO and greater than or equal to UO was considered as an extreme outlier, using the M 3. A logarithmic transformation of base 10 and removal of outliers showed a clear improvement toward normal distribution ([Supplementary Figure 1](#)).

## DNA methylation assessment

Genomic DNA was extracted from whole blood and was bisulfite converted. Infinium Illumina HumanMethylation 450k BeadChip arrays (Illumina, Inc., CA, USA) were used to perform DNA methylation profiling according to the manufacturers' protocol. This assay covers methylation status of a wide range of CpGs at more than 450,000 sites at regions of CpG islands, shores and shelves. The sites annotate to various gene regions like promoters, enhancers, gene bodies, exons and UTRs [44]. Standard  $\beta$ -values were considered for the methylation analysis in all studies. These contain values ranging from 0 to 1, representing the percentage of methylation.  $\beta$ -values are calculated from the methylated (m) and unmethylated (u) probe intensities using the formula of  $\beta = m / (m + u + \alpha)$ , with the default alpha ( $\alpha$ ) of 100. These values were normalized using methods, such as DASEN [45] or SWAN [46]. Details of DNA methylation assessment, preprocessing methods and sample and probe quality control used by each cohort are provided in [Supplementary Text 1](#) and [Supplementary Table 1](#).

## Differentially methylated positions

Statistical analysis to identify differentially methylated positions (DMPs) was performed using R programming scripts, which were sent around to each cohort and run by each cohort separately with log<sub>10</sub> transformed Hcy as the exposure variable and DNA methylation as an outcome. This association analysis was performed using linear-mixed models of the lme4 package in R. The association model was adjusted for technical covariates and biological covariates like age, sex and differential white blood cell counts. Array number and position on array were used as technical covariates, and were treated as random effects. For cohorts that

did not contain measured white blood cell counts, the counts were inferred using the Houseman method as implemented in the minfi package [47] (Table 1).

Association analyses provided summary statistics from each study. A fixed effect meta-analysis was performed in 2035 individuals of six cohorts using the classical approach of the METAL software [48] that combines effect size estimates and standard errors of each study summary statistics. Probes with SNPs at single-base extension site were removed to avoid confounding and spurious signals. Probes with improper binding were also removed to avoid cohybridization with alternate homologous sequences [49]. In addition, we removed probes that were present in less than four studies since each cohort had different probe exclusions. This resulted in 468,108 probes remaining. The Benjamini–Hochberg (BH) method was used to define statistical significance for a false discovery rate (FDR) less than 0.05. The genomic inflation factor ( $\lambda$ ) was calculated [50] and cohort heterogeneity was considered by taking into account the heterogeneity  $I^2$  parameter [48]. CpGs for nearby genes were annotated using the Genomic Regions Enrichment of Annotations Tool [51]. This assigns extension up to 5-kb upstream and 1-kb downstream to a basal regulatory region from its transcription start site and a maximum up to 1-Mb extension distance, as defined by UCSC [52].

### ***IGF2/H19* locus**

We also looked up for the three differentially methylated regions (DMRs) of *IGF2/H19* locus at chromosome 11, which were previously related with Hcy [19,20]. The seven 450 k array CpGs underlying the three DMRs of this locus were identified using the literature [36,53,54]. Multiple testing using the Bonferroni method was applied on these seven CpGs to test for their significance with Hcy.

### **Enrichment of previously found folate-associated CpGs**

Because Hcy is associated with folate, we additionally focused our analysis on the previously found 443 CpGs in cord blood of newborns associated with maternal plasma folate during pregnancy [55]. In order to check for their significant enrichment, we compared their p-values with the p-values of randomly selected 443 CpGs from the array, using the Fisher's exact test.

### **Differentially methylated regions**

DMRs were identified using the python library of the comb-p software [56]. Absolute p-values from the meta-analysis of DMP analysis were given as input to combine them [57] adjacently at varying distance lags of 50 base pairs (bp) in a sliding-window of 500 bp, in order to calculate autocorrelation between them. As weighted according to this autocorrelation, each p-value is adjusted according to its adjacent p-values. An FDR correction using the BH method is then calculated on these adjusted p-values. A peak-finding algorithm then finds enrichment regions on these FDR-corrected adjusted p-values, and using Stouffer–Liptak correction as implemented in comb-p [56,58,59], it then assigns new p-values to the identified regions using the original absolute p-values from the meta-analysis. Finally, these assigned new p-values of the identified regions are multiple tested using the Sidak correction [60], where the defined statistical significance for the identified regions was Sidak-corrected P less than 0.05. The number of tests for a region in the Sidak correction is the total bases covered by input probes divided by the region size [56].

### **DMRs: pathway analysis**

For the pathway analysis, we annotated the regions for genes using the Genomic Regions Enrichment of Annotations Tool [51]. We used WEB-based GENE SeT AnaLysis Toolkit (WebGestalt) [61] online resource for pathway analysis. KEGG database were used for enrichment. The BH method in WebGestalt was used to define statistical significance for an FDR less than 0.05.

## Results

### Cohort characteristics

Meta-analysis comprised of six cohorts with a total of 2035 individuals. All individuals were of European ancestry. The study design was mainly population based but also included cohorts with increased risk of diabetes, cardiovascular disorders and venous thromboembolism. Study characteristics for all the participating cohorts are given in [Table 1](#).

### Differentially methylated positions

Meta-analysis on 468,108 CpGs was done on the summary statistic of the six cohorts ([Supplementary Figure 2](#)) comprising of 2035 individuals. The p-values of this analysis showed a genomic inflation factor of 1.2 ([Supplementary Figure 3](#)). Three DMPs ([Table 2](#) & [Figure 1](#)) were significantly associated with Hcy (FDR < 0.05). All three DMPs showed 1% increase in methylation with each unit increase in the 10 logarithmic Hcy value. The DMP cg21607669 located near the gene *SLC27A1* at chromosome 19 had the lowest p-value of  $7.71 \times 10^{-8}$  (FDR = 0.04). The two other DMPs were cg26382848 (nearest gene *AJUBA*) located at chromosome 14 with p-value  $1.67 \times 10^{-7}$  (FDR = 0.04) and cg10701000 (nearest gene *KCNMA1*) located at chromosome 10 with p-value  $2.38 \times 10^{-7}$  (FDR = 0.04). These three DMPs showed no substantial cohort heterogeneity  $I^2$  ( $I^2 < 35$ ). The direction of effects were mostly similar between all studies ([Figure 2A–C](#)).

Rank	CpG	N	Effect	Std Err	p-value	FDR	HetISq	Nearby gene ( $\pm$ bp)	Chr	Bp	Location
1	cg21607669	2035	0.01	0.001	$7.71 \times 10^{-8}$	0.036	0	<i>SLC27A1</i> (+40)	19	17581292	Promoter
2	cg26382848	2035	0.01	0.001	$1.67 \times 10^{-7}$	0.037	31.1	<i>AJUBA</i> (-39)	14	23451889	Promoter
3	cg10701000	1346	0.01	0.003	$2.38 \times 10^{-7}$	0.037	0	<i>KCNMA1</i> (-143,626), <i>DLG5</i> (+145,258)	10	79541025	-

Effect:  $\beta$ -coefficients based on log-transformed Hcy. HetISq: Heterogeneity  $I^2$  parameter.

Bp: Base pair location based on Illumina annotation. Location: Based on Illumina annotation, derived from UCSC. FDR threshold = 0.05.

bp: Base pair; Chr: Chromosome; FDR: False discovery rate; Hcy: Homocysteine; Std Err: Standard error; UCSC: University of California, Santa Cruz.

**Figure 1. Manhattan plot showing the association between homocysteine and genome-wide DNA methylation in 2035 samples, with three significant differentially methylated positions at chromosomes 10, 14 and 19, at false discovery rate less than 0.05 (red line).**

Nearest genes for these three DMPs are reported.

DMP: Differentially methylated position.

**Figure 2. Forest plots showing the association between homocysteine and the significant DMPs across cohorts.**

(A) Forest plot showing the association between homocysteine and the first significant DMP cg21607669 across the six cohorts. (B) Forest plot showing the association between homocysteine and the second significant DMP cg26382848 across the six cohorts. (C) Forest plot showing the association between homocysteine and the third significant DMP cg10701000 across the three cohorts.

DMP: Differentially methylated position.

### ***IGF2/H19* locus**

We did a lookup for CpGs at the three DMRs of the *IGF2/H19* gene (DMR0, DMR2, *H19*-DMR3) that have been previously studied in humans [36,53,54]. Data from our 450 k arrays contained seven CpGs at these DMRs: two at DMR0, four at DMR2 and one at *H19*-DMR3. However, none of the seven CpGs showed an association with Hcy with a Bonferroni cutoff of  $7.14 \times 10^{-3}$  (Table 3 & Supplementary Figure 5).

<b>Table 3. Homocysteine-associated differentially methylated positions at the three <i>IGF2/H19</i> differentially methylated regions at chromosome 11.</b>								
<b>DMR</b>	<b>CpG</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Std Err</b>	<b>p-value</b>	<b>Bonferroni</b>	<b>HetISq</b>	<b>Bp</b>
<i>H19</i> -DMR3	cg22259242	1532	0.0032	0.0048	0.5014	No	8.6	2021243
DMR2	cg13165070	1849	0.0041	0.011	0.713	No	0	2154113
DMR2	cg11717189	1753	-0.0079	0.0143	0.5824	No	0	2154132
DMR2	cg07096953	2035	-0.002	0.0106	0.847	No	0	2154255
DMR2	cg02613624	2035	0.0084	0.0072	0.2421	No	32.9	2154386
DMR0	cg00273464	2035	0.024	0.0094	0.0107	No	54.2	2170412
DMR0	cg17665927	2035	0.0054	0.0098	0.584	No	30.3	2170443

Effect:  $\beta$ -coefficients based on log transformed Hcy. HetISq: Heterogeneity  $I^2$  parameter.

Bp: Base pair location based on Illumina annotation. Bonferroni threshold =  $7.14 \times 10^{-3}$ .

bp: Base pair; DMR: Differentially methylated region; Hcy: Homocysteine; Std Err: Standard error.

## Enrichment of previously found folate-associated CpGs

For the previously found 443 CpGs in cord blood of newborns associated with maternal plasma folate during pregnancy [55], we compared their nominal p-values with 443 randomly selected CpGs in the array using 100 permutations. Based on our significant threshold ( $p < 0.05$ ), 20 of the 443 folate-related CpGs met the threshold as compared with the 32 of the 443 randomly selected CpGs in the array. Using the Fisher's exact test, we found no significant enrichment ( $p$ -value = 0.97) in the folate-related CpGs.

## Differentially methylated regions

We identified 68 DMRs significant at Sidak P less than 0.05 (Table 4, Figure 3 & Supplementary Figure 4). The most significant was the DMR at chromosome 6 (spanning a region of 1.8 kb) with a p-value of  $4.34 \times 10^{-24}$  (Sidak-P =  $1.12 \times 10^{-21}$ ) containing 55 CpGs. CpGs within this region were annotated to gene *TNXB* and *ATF6B*. Pathway analysis on the 114 genes annotated to the 68 DMRs showed 14 significant pathways (Table 5). Top five pathways were metabolic pathways, folate biosynthesis, glycosaminoglycan biosynthesis – heparan sulfate, phagosome and MAPK signaling pathway. Furthermore, results of the GO enrichment analysis showed that many biological processes are related to embryogenesis and development (Table 6).

Rank	Chr	Start	End	Bp length	# CpGs	p-value	Sidak-P	Mean effect size	Annotated genes	Location
1	6	32063394	32065212	1818	55	$4.34 \times 10^{-24}$	$1.12 \times 10^{-21}$	-0.04	<i>TNXB</i> (-50398), <i>ATF6B</i> (+31714)	-
2	22	31317764	31318547	783	12	$1.28 \times 10^{-11}$	$7.67 \times 10^{-9}$	-0.04	<i>MORC2</i> (+46031), <i>OSBP2</i> (+227363)	Enhancer
3	6	32145146	32146780	1634	29	$6.53 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.87 \times 10^{-7}$	-0.01	<i>AGPAT1</i> (-1106), <i>RNF5</i> (-168)	Promoter
4	7	27142100	27142811	711	15	$2.70 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.78 \times 10^{-6}$	-0.02	<i>HOXA2</i> (-26)	-
5	15	91473059	91473570	511	9	$2.59 \times 10^{-9}$	$2.37 \times 10^{-6}$	-0.02	<i>HDDC3</i> (+2461), <i>MAN2A2</i> (+25895)	Promoter
6	22	32598479	32598717	238	4	$5.87 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.16 \times 10^{-5}$	-0.03	<i>RFPL2</i> (+866)	-
7	17	48473757	48474100	343	4	$1.16 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.59 \times 10^{-5}$	-0.02	<i>LRRC59</i> (+985)	-
8	2	31806352	31806899	547	6	$1.94 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.66 \times 10^{-5}$	-0.03	<i>XDH</i> (-169045), <i>MEMO1</i> (+429000)	-
9	11	45827260	45827696	436	6	$1.61 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.73 \times 10^{-5}$	-0.01	<i>CRY2</i> (-41479), <i>SLC35C1</i> (+1521)	-
10	2	129659316	129659947	631	6	$5.12 \times 10^{-8}$	$3.80 \times 10^{-5}$	-0.04	<i>HS6ST1</i> (-583481)	-
11	15	31515750	31516482	732	9	$1.34 \times 10^{-7}$	$8.55 \times 10^{-5}$	-0.03	<i>KLF13</i> (-102942), <i>TRPM1</i> (-62640)	Enhancer
12	10	123355268	123356042	774	5	$1.62 \times 10^{-7}$	$9.81 \times 10^{-5}$	-0.06	<i>FGFR2</i> (+2262), <i>WDR11</i> (+744968)	-
13	2	72079276	72079610	334	6	$7.86 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.10 \times 10^{-4}$	-0.04	<i>CYP26B1</i> (+295724), <i>DYSF</i> (+385611)	-
14	20	3643863	3644193	330	5	$8.80 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.25 \times 10^{-4}$	-0.02	<i>GFRA4</i> (+18)	-

**Table 4. Homocysteine-associated differentially methylated regions.**

Rank	Chr	Start	End	Bp length	# CpGs	p-value	Sidak-P	Mean effect size	Annotated genes	Location
15	14	106321551	106322430	879	7	$2.89 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.54 \times 10^{-4}$	0.01	<i>TMEM121</i> (+329051)	-
16	6	126080132	126080724	592	4	$2.57 \times 10^{-7}$	$2.03 \times 10^{-4}$	-0.02	<i>NCOA7</i> (-21879), <i>HEY2</i> (+9702)	-
17	3	142666108	142666477	369	4	$2.04 \times 10^{-7}$	$2.59 \times 10^{-4}$	-0.04	<i>PCOLCE2</i> (-58248), <i>PAQR9</i> (+15885)	-
18	1	242220475	242220926	451	4	$3.66 \times 10^{-7}$	$3.80 \times 10^{-4}$	-0.04	<i>MAP1LC3C</i> (-58326), <i>PLD5</i> (+467119)	-
19	5	54281198	54281734	536	8	$5.68 \times 10^{-7}$	$4.96 \times 10^{-4}$	-0.02	<i>ESM1</i> (+25)	Enhancer
20	16	87978839	87979203	364	3	$6.93 \times 10^{-7}$	$8.91 \times 10^{-4}$	-0.04	<i>BANP</i> (-24603), <i>CA5A</i> (-8899)	-
21	5	134735544	134735915	371	8	$8.01 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.01 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.02	<i>H2AFY</i> (-418)	-
22	2	118616155	118616577	422	5	$1.08 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.20 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.04	<i>INSIG2</i> (-229684), <i>DDX18</i> (+44140)	-
23	16	89689811	89690263	452	3	$1.37 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.42 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.04	<i>SPATA33</i> (-34173), <i>DPEP1</i> (+3037)	-
24	13	23412250	23412623	373	4	$1.22 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.53 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.06	<i>SGCG</i> (-342654)	-
25	6	32805398	32805693	295	6	$1.21 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.91 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.02	<i>TAP2</i> (+958)	Promoter
26	7	4764845	4765313	468	4	$2.01 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.01 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.03	<i>AP5Z1</i> (-50174), <i>FOXK1</i> (+43139)	Promoter, enhancer
27	13	23310188	23310676	488	6	$2.36 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.26 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.04	<i>SGCG</i> (-444659)	-
28	8	48744176	48744603	427	5	$2.19 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.40 \times 10^{-3}$	0.01	<i>CEBPD</i> (-92742), <i>PRKDC</i> (+128353)	-
29	7	21209338	21209782	444	4	$2.38 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.51 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.03	<i>SP8</i> (-383055), <i>SP4</i> (-258092)	Enhancer
30	8	141359539	141359787	248	4	$1.34 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.53 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.04	<i>TRAPPC9</i> (+109015), <i>C8orf17</i> (+416247)	Enhancer
31	7	99724112	99724444	332	4	$1.99 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.80 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.01	<i>MBLAC1</i> (-39)	Promoter
32	11	396686	397078	392	3	$3.42 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.07 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.06	<i>PKP3</i> (+2665), <i>SIGIRR</i> (+18094)	-
33	20	62367698	62368257	559	8	$5.46 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.56 \times 10^{-3}$	0.02	<i>SLC2A4RG</i> (-3236), <i>LIME1</i> (-17)	Promoter
34	4	15704393	15704845	452	8	$4.79 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.95 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.01	<i>BST1</i> (+46)	-
35	15	81426347	81426670	323	9	$3.71 \times 10^{-6}$	$5.36 \times 10^{-3}$	0.03	<i>MESDC2</i> (-144290), <i>IL16</i> (-91232)	-
36	5	140762229	140762583	354	4	$4.62 \times 10^{-6}$	$6.09 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.03	<i>PCDHGA7</i> (-61)	-
37	1	17634543	17634717	174	4	$2.33 \times 10^{-6}$	$6.25 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.02	<i>PADI4</i> (-62)	-
38	16	4802600	4802991	391	4	$5.69 \times 10^{-6}$	$6.79 \times 10^{-3}$	0.01	<i>ZNF500</i> (+14423), <i>NUDT16L1</i> (+59101)	-
39	20	43883307	43883747	440	4	$6.81 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.22 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.02	<i>SLPI</i> (-322)	-
40	22	25160033	25160407	374	6	$8.42 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.05 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.03	<i>PIWIL3</i> (+10463), <i>GGT1</i> (+161052)	-

**Table 4. Homocysteine-associated differentially methylated regions.**

Rank	Chr	Start	End	Bp length	# CpGs	p-value	Sidak-P	Mean effect size	Annotated genes	Location
41	7	54732478	54732752	274	2	$6.94 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.18 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.03	<i>SEC61G</i> (+95052), <i>VSTM2A</i> (+122597)	-
42	7	27187269	27187692	423	9	$1.23 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.35 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.01	<i>HOXA5</i> (-4194), <i>HOXA6</i> (-88)	-
43	15	42371511	42371968	457	7	$1.49 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.51 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.02	<i>PLA2G4E</i> (-28352), <i>PLA2G4D</i> (+15012)	Enhancer
44	2	1480789	1481098	309	3	$1.02 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.54 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.04	<i>TPO</i> (+63711), <i>PXDN</i> (+267334)	-
45	2	86038423	86038803	380	4	$1.38 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.69 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.02	<i>ATOX8</i> (+57596), <i>ST3GAL5</i> (+77524)	Enhancer
46	15	38988533	38988861	328	4	$1.23 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.74 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.02	<i>THBS1</i> (-884597), <i>RASGRP1</i> (-131690)	-
47	8	55294536	55294883	347	6	$1.34 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.79 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.01	<i>SOX17</i> (-75785), <i>MRPL15</i> (+246940)	Enhancer
48	22	20009063	20009276	213	2	$8.62 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.88 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.01	<i>ARVCF</i> (-4839), <i>TANGO2</i> (+539)	Promoter
49	11	44327869	44328155	286	2	$1.26 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.04 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.02	<i>ALX4</i> (+3704), <i>EXT2</i> (+210265)	-
50	3	72704324	72704702	378	4	$1.71 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.09 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.03	<i>RYBP</i> (-208444), <i>SHQ1</i> (+193118)	Enhancer
51	10	124578209	124578545	336	4	$1.60 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.21 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.04	<i>CUZD1</i> (+31932), <i>DMBT1</i> (+258196)	-
52	5	66462293	66462663	370	3	$1.78 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.23 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.03	<i>CD180</i> (+30149), <i>MAST4</i> (+570289)	Promoter, enhancer
53	20	43726431	43726766	335	3	$1.64 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.27 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.03	<i>KCNS1</i> (+3154), <i>STK4</i> (+131484)	Promoter
54	10	135092104	135092242	138	2	$8.19 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.74 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.02	<i>ADAM8</i> (-1801)	-
55	2	233251770	233252171	401	4	$2.72 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.13 \times 10^{-2}$	0.02	<i>ALPPL2</i> (-19582), <i>ALPP</i> (+8727)	Enhancer
56	7	156400711	156400991	280	4	$2.02 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.32 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.04	<i>SHH</i> (-795884), <i>C7orf13</i> (+32497)	-
57	10	104196206	104196542	336	5	$2.44 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.34 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.02	<i>CUEDC2</i> (-3956)	-
58	4	8126221	8126659	438	4	$3.31 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.47 \times 10^{-2}$	0	<i>AFAP1</i> (-184787), <i>ABLIM2</i> (+33996)	-
59	20	42955472	42955782	310	3	$2.47 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.66 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.02	<i>FITM2</i> (-15818), <i>R3HDML</i> (-9999)	-
60	22	32599511	32599649	138	5	$1.13 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.77 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.05	<i>RFPL2</i> (-116)	-
61	6	27185676	27186077	401	4	$3.54 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.04 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.05	<i>PRSS16</i> (-29625), <i>HIST1H2AH</i> (+71016)	-
62	12	133000383	133000831	448	4	$4.13 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.23 \times 10^{-2}$	0.02	<i>GALNT9</i> (-310034), <i>MUC8</i> (+50119)	-
63	1	146551565	146551745	180	2	$1.68 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.27 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.02	<i>PRKAB2</i> (+92468), <i>NBPF12</i> (+177599)	-
64	6	28601269	28601520	251	14	$2.43 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.44 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.03	<i>SCAND3</i> (-46283), <i>TRIM27</i> (+290371)	-
65	7	117854304	117854635	331	3	$3.48 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.81 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.02	<i>ANKRD7</i> (-10260), <i>NAA38</i> (+30384)	Promoter
66	6	30656499	30656693	194	7	$2.06 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.86 \times 10^{-2}$	0.01	<i>PPP1R18</i> (-924)	-

Rank	Chr	Start	End	Bp length	# CpGs	p-value	Sidak-P	Mean effect size	Annotated genes	Location
67	3	49723947	49724292	345	3	$3.75 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.96 \times 10^{-2}$	-0.02	<i>RNF123</i> (-2812), <i>MST1</i> (+2366)	-
68	16	129230	129563	333	3	$3.63 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.98 \times 10^{-2}$	0.01	<i>MPG</i> (+1141), <i>NPRL3</i> (+59272)	Promoter

bp: Base pair; Chr: Chromosome.

**Figure 3. Manhattan plot showing the association between homocysteine and genome-wide DNA methylation in 2035 samples, with 68 significant differentially methylated regions, at false discovery rate less than 0.05 (red line) of autocorrelation adjusted p-values in comb-p.**

Nearest genes for the top five DMRs are reported.

DMR: Differentially methylated region.

**Table 5. KEGG pathway analysis using WebGestalt tool.**

Pathways	Enrichment ratio	rawP	adjP	Number of genes	Genes
<b>Metabolism</b>					
Metabolic pathways	4.13	$3.60 \times 10^{-5}$	0.0006	12	<i>MAN2A2, GGT1, ALPPL2, GALNT9, ALPP, AGPAT1, TPO, BST1, ST3GAL5, EXT2, XDH, PLA2G4E</i>
Folate biosynthesis	70.64	0.0004	0.0034	2	<i>ALPPL2, ALPP</i>
Glycosaminoglycan biosynthesis - heparan sulfate	29.89	0.002	0.0113	2	<i>HS6ST1, EXT2</i>
Arachidonic acid metabolism	13.17	0.0102	0.0217	2	<i>GGT1, PLA2G4E</i>
Glycerophospholipid metabolism	9.71	0.0182	0.0314	2	<i>PLA2G4E, AGPAT1</i>
<b>Cellular processes</b>					
Phagosome	7.62	0.0073	0.0207	3	<i>TAP2, SEC61G, THBS1</i>
<b>Environmental information processing</b>					
MAPK signaling pathway	5.80	0.0052	0.0207	4	<i>FGFR2, RASGRP1, STK4, PLA2G4E</i>
ECM-receptor interaction	9.14	0.0204	0.0314	2	<i>THBS1, TNXB</i>
<b>Organismal systems</b>					
Fat digestion and absorption	16.89	0.0063	0.0207	2	<i>PLA2G4E, AGPAT1</i>
Salivary secretion	8.73	0.0222	0.0314	2	<i>DMBT1, BST1</i>
Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis	8.27	0.0246	0.0322	2	<i>PLA2G4D, PLA2G4E</i>
Pancreatic secretion	7.69	0.0281	0.0341	2	<i>BST1, PLA2G4E</i>
<b>Genetic information processing</b>					

**Table 5. KEGG pathway analysis using WebGestalt tool.**

Pathways	Enrichment ratio	rawP	adjP	Number of genes	Genes
Protein processing in endoplasmic reticulum	7.06	0.009	0.0217	3	<i>ATF6B, SEC61G, RNF5</i>
<b>Human diseases</b>					
HCM	9.36	0.0195	0.0314	2	<i>SGCG, PRKAB2</i>

ECM: Extracellular matrix; HCM: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.

**Table 6. GO analysis using WebGestalt tool.**

GO Id	Description	Enrichment Ratio	rawP	adjP	No. of genes	Genes
<b>Biological process</b>						
GO:0048568	Embryonic organ development	5.89	$8.31 \times 10^{-7}$	0.0009	12	<i>HEY2, HS6ST1, INSIG2, FGFR2, ALX4, HOXA2, HOXA5, SHH, TPO, HOXA6, SOX17, STK4</i>
GO:0003002	Regionalization	5.79	$2.95 \times 10^{-6}$	0.001	11	<i>CYP26B1, HEY2, FGFR2, ALX4, PRKDC, HOXA2, HOXA5, SHH, HOXA6, SOX17, SP8</i>
GO:0007389	Pattern specification process	4.89	$2.25 \times 10^{-6}$	0.001	13	<i>CYP26B1, HEY2, FOXC1, FGFR2, ALX4, PRKDC, HOXA2, HOXA5, SHH, HOXA6, SOX17, SP8, STK4</i>
GO:0009790	Embryo development	3.25	$7.56 \times 10^{-6}$	0.002	18	<i>CYP26B1, INSIG2, FOXC1, PRKDC, TPO, EXT2, SP8, HEY2, DMBT1, HS6ST1, ALX4, FGFR2, HOXA2, HOXA5, SHH, HOXA6, SOX17, STK4</i>
GO:0048705	Skeletal system morphogenesis	7.27	$1.42 \times 10^{-5}$	0.003	8	<i>CYP26B1, INSIG2, FGFR2, ALX4, HOXA2, HOXA5, HOXA6, THBS1</i>
GO:0060484	Lung-associated mesenchyme development	48.77	$2.62 \times 10^{-5}$	0.0046	3	<i>FGFR2, HOXA5, SHH</i>
GO:0009952	Anterior/posterior pattern specification	6.25	$4.17 \times 10^{-5}$	0.0062	8	<i>HEY2, ALX4, PRKDC, HOXA2, HOXA5, SHH, HOXA6, SOX17</i>
GO:0048598	Embryonic morphogenesis	3.94	$4.90 \times 10^{-5}$	0.0064	12	<i>CYP26B1, INSIG2, FGFR2, ALX4, HOXA2, HOXA5, SHH, HOXA6, SOX17, EXT2, SP8, STK4</i>
GO:0048514	Blood vessel morphogenesis	4.13	$6.83 \times 10^{-5}$	0.0076	11	<i>HEY2, HS6ST1, FGFR2, HOXA5, SHH, ADAM8, ESM1, SOX17, XDH, STK4, THBS1</i>
GO:0043009	Chordate embryonic development	3.78	$7.30 \times 10^{-5}$	0.0076	12	<i>HEY2, HS6ST1, DMBT1, FGFR2, ALX4, PRKDC, HOXA2, HOXA5, SHH, HOXA6, SOX17, STK4</i>
GO:0009792	Embryo development ending in birth or egg hatching	3.74	$8.15 \times 10^{-5}$	0.0077	12	<i>HEY2, HS6ST1, DMBT1, FGFR2, ALX4, PRKDC, HOXA2, HOXA5, SHH, HOXA6, SOX17, STK4</i>
GO:0060523	Prostate epithelial cord elongation	108.37	0.0001	0.008	2	<i>FGFR2, SHH</i>

**Table 6. GO analysis using WebGestalt tool.**

GO Id	Description	Enrichment Ratio	rawP	adjP	No. of genes	Genes
GO:0051150	Regulation of smooth muscle cell differentiation	32.51	$9.71 \times 10^{-5}$	0.008	3	<i>HEY2, FGFR2, SHH</i>
GO:0060916	Mesenchymal cell proliferation involved in lung development	81.28	0.0002	0.0123	2	<i>FGFR2, SHH</i>
GO:0001568	Blood vessel development	3.63	0.0002	0.0123	11	<i>HEY2, HS6ST1, FGFR2, HOXA5, SHH, ADAM8, ESM1, SOX17, XDH, STK4, THBS1</i>
GO:0060737	Prostate gland morphogenetic growth	81.28	0.0002	0.0123	2	<i>FGFR2, SHH</i>
GO:0061031	Endodermal digestive tract morphogenesis	81.28	0.0002	0.0123	2	<i>FGFR2, SOX17</i>
GO:0001944	Vasculature development	3.46	0.0003	0.0165	11	<i>HEY2, HS6ST1, FGFR2, HOXA5, SHH, ADAM8, ESM1, SOX17, XDH, STK4, THBS1</i>
GO:0001525	Angiogenesis	4.1	0.0003	0.0165	9	<i>HS6ST1, FGFR2, HOXA5, SHH, ADAM8, ESM1, SOX17, STK4, THBS1</i>
GO:0048562	Embryonic organ morphogenesis	5.24	0.0004	0.0199	7	<i>INSIG2, HOXA6, FGFR2, ALX4, HOXA2, HOXA5, SHH</i>
GO:0045165	Cell fate commitment	5.1	0.0004	0.0199	7	<i>CYP26B1, HEY2, FGFR2, SOX17, PRKDC, HOXA2, SHH</i>
GO:0060441	Epithelial tube branching involved in lung morphogenesis	19.51	0.0005	0.0237	3	<i>FGFR2, HOXA5, SHH</i>
GO:0048565	Digestive tract development	7.39	0.0006	0.0241	5	<i>FGFR2, SOX17, ALX4, HOXA5, SHH</i>
GO:0001501	Skeletal system development	3.78	0.0006	0.0241	9	<i>CYP26B1, INSIG2, FGFR2, ALX4, HOXA2, HOXA5, SHH, HOXA6, THBS1</i>
GO:0048706	Embryonic skeletal system development	7.46	0.0006	0.0241	5	<i>HOXA6, ALX4, HOXA2, HOXA5, SHH</i>
GO:0030855	Epithelial cell differentiation	4.24	0.0006	0.0241	8	<i>HEY2, DMBT1, FGFR2, HOXA5, SHH, SOX17, STK4, XDH</i>
GO:0010467	Gene expression	1.51	0.0008	0.0246	44	<i>BANP, SIGIRR, ATOH8, INSIG2, LIME1, SHQ1, ATF6B, SEC61G, SLC2A4RG, KLF13, TRIM27, EXT2, SP8, THBS1, HEY2, IL16, PADI4, GALNT9, H2AFY, PIWIL3, CRY2, SOX17, MRPL15, CEBPD, RYBP, CYP26B1, FOXK1, ZNF500, PRKDC, NAA38, ST3GAL5, SP4, CUZD1, MAN2A2, HS6ST1, FGFR2, ALX4, HOXA2, HOXA5, SHH, NCOA7, HOXA6, ADAM8, XDH</i>

**Table 6. GO analysis using WebGestalt tool.**

GO Id	Description	Enrichment Ratio	rawP	adjP	No. of genes	Genes
GO:0060462	Lung lobe development	46.44	0.0008	0.0246	2	<i>FGFR2, SHH</i>
GO:0060463	Lung lobe morphogenesis	46.44	0.0008	0.0246	2	<i>FGFR2, SHH</i>
GO:0034766	Negative regulation of ion transmembrane transport	46.44	0.0008	0.0246	2	<i>TRIM27, THBS1</i>
GO:0060664	Epithelial cell proliferation involved in salivary gland morphogenesis	46.44	0.0008	0.0246	2	<i>FGFR2, SHH</i>
GO:0060349	Bone morphogenesis	9.7	0.0008	0.0246	4	<i>CYP26B1, INSIG2, FGFR2, THBS1</i>
GO:0055123	Digestive system development	6.89	0.0008	0.0246	5	<i>FGFR2, SOX17, ALX4, HOXA5, SHH</i>
GO:0001570	Vasculogenesis	9.56	0.0008	0.0246	4	<i>HEY2, SOX17, XDH, SHH</i>
GO:0060439	Trachea morphogenesis	40.64	0.001	0.0268	2	<i>HOXA5, SHH</i>
GO:2001212	Regulation of vasculogenesis	40.64	0.001	0.0268	2	<i>HEY2, XDH</i>
GO:0051151	Negative regulation of smooth muscle cell differentiation	40.64	0.001	0.0268	2	<i>HEY2, SHH</i>
GO:0033089	Positive regulation of T-cell differentiation in thymus	40.64	0.001	0.0268	2	<i>ADAM8, SHH</i>
GO:0045647	Negative regulation of erythrocyte differentiation	40.64	0.001	0.0268	2	<i>KLF13, HOXA5</i>
GO:0035108	Limb morphogenesis	6.25	0.0012	0.0291	5	<i>CYP26B1, FGFR2, ALX4, SP8, SHH</i>
<b>Cellular component</b>						
GO:0031225	Anchored to membrane	6.64	0.0003	0.0158	6	<i>GGT1, DPEP1, ALPPL2, ALPP, BST1, GFRA4</i>
GO:0012505	Endomembrane system	2.16	0.0002	0.0158	24	<i>CYP26B1, MAP1LC3C, INSIG2, ATF6B, SEC61G, AGPAT1, SLC35C1, TRIM27, ST3GAL5, EXT2, CUZD1, PLA2G4D, MAN2A2, DMBT1, HS6ST1, GALNT9, FITM2, DYSF, TAP2, C8orf17, LRRC59, ADAM8, RNF5, RASGRP1</i>
GO:0042589	Zymogen granule membrane	39.84	0.0011	0.0385	2	<i>CUZD1, DMBT1</i>

GO: Gene ontology.

## Discussion

This is the first large-scale epigenome-wide site-specific collaborative meta-analysis studying the relationship between plasma Hcy levels and methylation at a genome-wide level. Our results show that plasma Hcy concentrations were associated with three DMPs and 68 DMRs. Identification of this relatively low number of DMPs is surprising, given the central role of Hcy in the methylation cycle.

The most significant of the three DMPs, cg21607669 is located at chromosome 19 near the promoter region of the gene *SLC27A1* (+40 bp downstream). *SLC27A1* assists in the transport of fatty acids across cell membrane, and its highest levels are found in muscle and adipose tissue [62]. Results from a recent meta-analysis demonstrated that omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid supplementation was associated with Hcy lowering [63]. It was hypothesized that the omega-3 fatty acid, docosahexaenoic acid upregulates metabolic enzymes of the one-carbon pathway like MAT resulting in increased s-adenosylmethionine bioavailability [63]. The exact role of hypermethylation of *SLC27A1* should be further investigated to understand its possible role in the relation between polyunsaturated fatty acids and HHcy.

The second significant DMP, cg26382848 is located at chromosome 14 near the promoter region of the gene *AJUBA* (-39 bp upstream). *AJUBA* plays a role in cellular processes such as cell migration, proliferation and differentiation [64,65]. It functions as a negative regulator of the retinoic signaling [66] and Hippo signaling pathway [67], and is involved in tumors [68]. However, the precise role of this gene is less clear and future replication studies are necessary to establish the role of this gene in relation to Hcy.

The third significant DMP, cg10701000 at chromosome 10 annotated to the nearby gene *KCNMA1* (-143,626 bp upstream). *KCNMA1* is a potassium calcium-activated channel and has its prominent role in many physiological processes of smooth muscles, hair cells and diseases of nervous system and cancer [69]. A recent study has shown that elevated cellular Hcy increases the activity of potassium calcium-activated channel in GH3 pituitary cells [70], while two other previous studies have reported that Hcy inhibits these channels of artery smooth muscle cells [71,72]. Our finding of hypermethylation near the *KCNMA1* gene supports the involvement of Hcy in potassium calcium-activated channel.

We specifically studied the *IGF2/H19* locus, the most frequently studied locus in relation to Hcy levels, and found that none of the CpGs on the array that were annotated to this locus showed an association with Hcy. We could therefore not corroborate results from two earlier studies that did find a relationship between Hcy levels and methylation at the *IGF2/H19* locus [19,20]. The reason could be that these studies were performed in HHcy mice models with heterogeneous knockout of the *CBS* gene, fed with high methionine and low folate diet. *CBS* deficiency is an inborn error of metabolism that leads to Hcy concentrations much higher at intermediate to severe levels, as compared with the ones present in our study. Furthermore, in human studies of patients with HHcy and uremia, the influence of Hcy on *H19* methylation is also observed at a concentration of Hcy much higher at intermediate levels, as compared with the mild levels present in our study, and the monoallelic expression of *H19* is shown to be reversed by folate supplementation [10]. Therefore, our results cannot be directly extrapolated in other populations where Hcy is higher especially in chronic renal failure and rare diseases of metabolism. However, our results are in line with another human study which did not find differences in intermediate HHcy patients with *CBS* deficiency and controls [36]. These patients were under Hcy-lowering therapy, which would have prevented the association with

*H19* DMR. Therefore, mildly elevated Hcy levels do not seem to be related to differences in methylation of the *IGF2/H19* region in circulating leukocytes. Furthermore, focusing our analysis on the previously found CpGs in newborns in relation to maternal plasma folate during pregnancy, we did not find significant enrichment. We expected some enrichment because of the strong association of Hcy with folate. The reason for not finding enrichment could be related to the different study design of mother-offspring relationship compared with population-based cohorts.

Regional analysis using the comb-p software identified 68 DMRs significant at Sidak-P less than 0.05. The most significant was 1.8-kb DMR located at chromosome 6 spanning 55 CpGs. This DMR was annotated to the genes *TNXB* and *ATF6B*. *TNXB* is located within the class III region of the major histocompatibility complex [73] that had multiple CpG sites previously shown to be hypermethylated in anorexia nervosa patients compared with controls [74,75]. Another gene located near this DMR is the *ATF6B* gene. This gene is involved in the unfolded protein response during endoplasmic reticulum stress and has been shown to be activated upon Hcy treatment to human endothelial cells [76]. More specifically a putative ATF6-binding motif was identified, which was shown to be demethylated upon treatment with Hcy, which supports our findings of possible involvement of altered methylation of *ATF6B* in relation to HHcy.

Among the other DMRs, there were a number of interesting regions that had prior studies connecting Hcy to the genes annotated near the CpGs. For example, the DMR Chr.6:32,145,146–32,146,780 is annotated to the genes *AGPAT1* and *RNP5*. This region was previously found associated to serum vitamin B12 in elderly subjects with elevated Hcy in our previous study of B-vitamins for the PREvention Of Osteoporotic Fractures (B-PROOF) [77]. Other DMRs, Chr.7:27,142,100–27,142,811 and Chr.7:27,187,269–27,187,692 were annotated to the *HOX* genes, which were previously shown to be differentially methylated after a 2-year intervention with folic acid and vitamin B12 [77]. Another gene *DPEP1* annotated to the DMR Chr.16:89,689,811–89,690,263, is involved in renal function and contains SNPs previously shown to be associated with Hcy [78–80]. Furthermore, gene *PADI4* of DMR Chr.1:17,634,543–17,634,717 previously showed to interact with DNMT3A, and therefore interacting with it to control DNA methylation [81]. And lastly, two out of eight CpGs of DMR Chr.5:54,281,198–54,281,734 were significantly shown associated with maternal plasma folate levels during pregnancy in cord blood [55]. These regions are promising to be replicated in future studies.

DMR analysis is recommended as a part of the analysis pipeline in addition to CpG site analysis [82,83]. It has been shown that methylation is regulated in genomic regions, which merits the identification of DMRs in addition to single CpGs. Several software packages are available to perform DMR analysis, with their own strengths and weaknesses (i.e., Bumhunter, DMRcate) [84]. In this paper, we applied comb-p that constructs regions based on the autocorrelation between the p-values at varying lags in a sliding window, which is a good approach for the unevenly spaced CpGs in the 450 k array [56]. A recent paper has shown that comb-p has good sensitivity. However, if the data signal is weak, comb-p has the tendency to return false-positives particularly in presence of low effect size [85]. We, therefore, decided to check the DMR results of comb-p in the Rotterdam study subset of 700 individuals, and compare them with the DMR results of another package, DMRcate [84]. Of the 49 significant DMRs within the subset of 700 individuals we found using comb-p package, we saw an overlap of 60%, with the DMRs found using DMRcate (data not shown).

Results of comp-b seem valid but further studies are also necessary to validate these findings further.

Pathway analysis on the 114 genes annotated to the 68 DMRs identified pathways related to metabolism such as folate biosynthesis, glycosaminoglycan biosynthesis, arachidonic acid metabolism and glycerophospholipid metabolism. This could suggest how elevated Hcy can affect other important pathways via DNA methylation impairment. Folate pathways contained two genes: *ALPPL2* and *ALPP*. An important paralog of these genes, which is *ALPL*, previously showed polymorphisms that were associated with vitamin B6 that suggests its possible role in vitamin B6 catabolism [86]. However, these genes need to be further replicated because of its low number in the pathway. Results of the GO enrichment analysis showed many biological processes related to embryogenesis and development, where Hcy has most variedly shown to play a role by previous studies.

Most of the studies until now investigated this association by measuring DNA methylation at a global level. The strength of our study is that the association of mild HHcy with genome-wide DNA methylation using 450 k arrays was studied. Second, this is the largest epigenome-wide association study on Hcy including 2035 individuals.

Limitations of our study are that clinical heterogeneity between cohorts may have prevented us of finding additional true significant associations. Cohorts were either population based, or cases with venous thromboembolism, or have a mildly increased risk to develop Type 2 diabetes and/or cardiovascular disease. Hcy concentrations and related mechanisms may vary with such different pathophysiologies [87]. Furthermore, Hcy median concentrations were generally low in each cohort, with only 10.2–32.3% of individuals in the mild HHcy range more than 15  $\mu\text{mol/l}$  (Table 1), which could explain the subtle findings. Second, we acknowledge that Hcy levels were measured using different techniques in each study, either in fasting or nonfasting state, as well as there were differences in sample collections per cohort. However, the methylation analyses were done in each cohort separately, and the results of each separate study were then meta-analyzed. Our results are therefore not biased by the differences in Hcy measurement methods, state of fasting or sample collection. Nevertheless, this heterogeneity across cohorts could have resulted in null findings. Third, we did not account for differences in nutritional folate and/or vitamin B12 intake and B-vitamin supplementation, or Hcy-related diseases like renal insufficiency that could have confounded the results of our study [87]. We also did not account for the genetic background of individuals, especially methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (*MTHFR*) 677C >T that is associated with Hcy [88]. We could have accounted for these confounding factors, but not all of these data were available to us. In addition, these confounding factors like folate, vitamin B12 and *MTHFR* 677C >T belong to the same pathway and are highly correlated with Hcy. This would have cancelled out the effect of Hcy itself on DNA methylation. We had hypothesized that Hcy is associated with DNA methylation regardless of the cause. However, adjusting for *MTHFR* 677C >T in the linear-mixed model analysis in Rotterdam study-III and Cohort on Diabetes and Atherosclerosis Maastricht did not change the findings (data not shown). Fourth, we did not account for population stratification in the methylation analysis of each cohort because all individuals were of European ancestry. But in order to check the influence of this, we reran the analysis only in the Rotterdam study by additionally adjusting for four genetic principal components (PCs). The results still showed no significant DMPs (FDR < 0.05). In addition, the three significant DMPs of meta-analysis showed same direction of effects with and without the four genetic PCs correction (Supplementary Figure 6). Therefore, adding additional genetic PCs as covariates did not seem necessary and moreover,

would reduce statistical power. Fifth, Hcy effect could be exclusive to certain other tissues like heart, liver and brain. Future studies still need to explore such findings. And lastly, even though we included 2035 individuals from all the possible studies to our knowledge who had Hcy and DNA methylation data measured at the same time point, statistical power might still be low to identify significant DMP signals. As such, replication was not easily tractable, a main limitation of our results.

## **Conclusion**

Our meta-analysis showed three DMPs at chromosome 19, 14 and 10 with nearby genes of *SLC27A1* and *AJUBA*, and 68 DMRs associated with Hcy concentrations. Knowing the prominent role of Hcy in donation of methyl groups, we expected to find more DMPs. However, DMR analysis does show promising findings, but their role in relation to one-carbon metabolism needs to be further investigated.

## **Summary points**

- Plasma homocysteine is significantly associated with a modest number of differentially methylated positions in leukocyte DNA.
- Sixty-eight differentially methylated regions related to 114 genes were significantly associated with plasma homocysteine. These genes were involved in folate biosynthesis, glycosaminoglycan biosynthesis, arachidonic acid metabolism and glycerophospholipid metabolism.

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### **Ethical conduct of research**

All participants provided a written informed consent, and each study was approved at the relevant organizations by their respective ethics review committees (RS, Institutional review board [Medical Ethics Committee] of the Erasmus Medical Center; LLS, Ethical committee of the Leiden University Medical Center; CODAM, Medical Ethical Committee of the Maastricht University; MARTHA, 'Département santé de la direction générale de la recherche et de l'innovation du ministère' [Projects DC: 2008–880 & 09.576]; EGCUT;

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