


SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



OPEN

Analysis of repetitive element expression in the blood and skin of patients with Parkinson's disease identifies differential expression of satellite elements

Kimberley J. Billingsley¹, Freddy Lättekivi², Anu Planken³, Ene Reimann², Lille Kurvits⁴, Liis Kadastik-Eerme³, Kristjan M. Kasterpalu⁵, Vivien J. Bubb¹, John P. Quinn¹, Sulev Kõks^{6,7}  & Pille Taba³

Repetitive elements (RE) constitute the majority of the human genome and have a range of functions both structural and regulatory on genomic function and gene expression. RE overexpression has been observed in several neurodegenerative diseases, consistent with the observation of aberrant expression of RE posing a mutagenic threat. Despite reports that associate RE expression with PD no study has comprehensively analysed the role of these elements in the disease. This study presents the first genome-wide analysis of RE expression in PD to date. Analysis of RNA-sequencing data of 12 PD patients and 12 healthy controls identified tissue-specific expression differences and more significantly, differential expression of four satellite elements; two simple satellite III (repName = CATTG_n and _GAATG_n) a high-copy satellite II (HSATII) and a centromeric satellite (ALR_Alpha) in the blood of PD patients. In support of the growing body of recent evidence associating REs with neurodegenerative disease, this study highlights the potential importance of characterization of RE expression in such diseases.

Parkinson's disease (PD) is the second most common progressive neurodegenerative condition¹, with late-onset forms of PD affecting around 3–4% of individuals over the age of 80^{2,3}. It is characterized pathologically by the degeneration and loss of the dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra and the presence of α -synuclein aggregates called Lewy bodies in the central nervous system (CNS)^{3,4}. However recent studies have associated more widespread involvement of other CNS structures and peripheral tissue with the disease etiology^{5–9}.

Despite huge successes in identifying genetic mutations and risk factors associated with PD, to date there has been little success in developing definitive diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers for the disease. The only definitive diagnosis for PD is performed post-mortem. As onset of the molecular and cellular neuropathology seen in PD likely initiates decades before the manifestation of the motor symptoms, the need for developing a diagnostic marker in readily available tissue is urgent, not only for early intervention but also to monitor progression of therapeutic treatments¹⁰. Recent efforts have focused on identifying biomarkers of PD in peripheral tissues, with studies identifying molecular alterations in the blood and skin of PD patients. Notably the transcriptional profile from the blood and skin of PD patients demonstrated dysregulation of genes known to be associated with PD^{11–13}.

Repetitive element (RE) sequence constitutes the majority of the human genome. Recently the field have seen the development of more sophisticated bioinformatic methods, that can now accurately analyze RE expression

¹Department of Molecular and Clinical Pharmacology, Institute of Translational Medicine, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK. ²Department of Pathophysiology, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia. ³Department of Neurology, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia. ⁴Faculty of Medicine, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia. ⁵Estonian Defense forces, Tartu, Estonia. ⁶Perron Institute for Neurological and Translational Science, Sarich Neuroscience Research Institute, 8 Verdun St, Nedlands, 6009, Western Australia, Australia. ⁷Centre for Comparative Genomics, Murdoch University, Murdoch, 6150, Western Australia, Australia. Kimberley J. Billingsley and Freddy Lättekivi contributed equally. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to S.K. (email: sulev.koks@perron.uwa.edu.au)

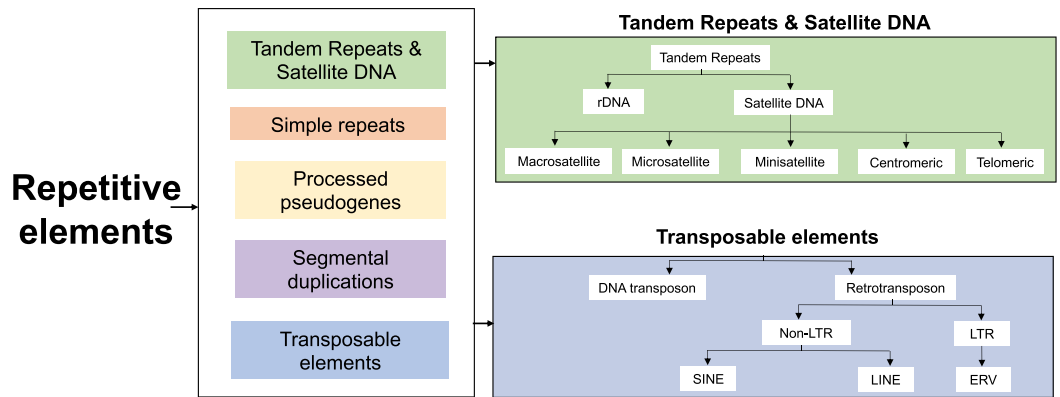


Figure 1. Repetitive DNA classes in the human genome. The major class of RE are Transposable elements, which can be further divided into DNA transposons or Retrotransposons according to their mechanism of transposition, i.e. through a RNA or DNA intermediate. Retrotransposons are the most abundant class in the human genome and can be further divided into long terminal repeats (LTR) and non-LTR retrotransposons. Non-LTR elements have the ability to mobilise and can be further subdivided into SINE (e.g. Alu elements) and LINE (e.g. LINE1 elements). The LTR class of RTE contains endogenous retroviruses (ERVs) such as HERV-K.

ans this has led to the role of RE in disease etiology becoming increasingly apparent. RE can be broadly split into five categories each of which, have very distinct functions. The first four minor categories account for ~10% of the genome, and include; simple sequence repeats, segmental duplications, tandem repeats and satellite DNA sequences, and processed pseudogenes. The fifth and most major and abundant group of RE are transposable elements (TE)s¹⁴.

TEs constitute ~45% of the human genome and can be subdivided based on their method of replication, i.e. via an RNA (retrotransposable elements (RTEs)) or DNA (DNA transposons) intermediate. RTEs are further classified into long terminal repeats (LTR) or non-LTR elements. The latter resemble integrated mRNAs and have a distinct mechanism of retrotransposition. Non-LTR RTE have also been associated with a number of diseases and can be classified as either long interspersed nuclear elements (LINEs) or short interspersed nuclear elements (SINEs)¹⁴. For a detailed review of the impact of RTE in the human genome and their role in disease see¹⁵ and an overview the classification of RE is shown in (Fig. 1).

Dysregulation of RTEs has been associated with several neurological disorders and increased expression is linked with toxicity and genomic instability^{16–19}. In response to this, cells have developed various epigenetic mechanisms to ensure RTEs are tightly suppressed. However it would appear this mechanism goes awry in pathological state, with increased RTE expression being reported in conditions such as schizophrenia, Rett syndrome, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD), ataxia telangiectasia and many cancers^{20–22}. Specifically, accumulation of RTE transcripts has been described in several neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease (AD) and Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)^{16–18,23}. A more relevant example of the potential toxicity of RTEs has been highlighted in a recent PD related study, which focussed on assessing the role of LINE1 (a non-LTR, LINE RTE element) in mesencephalic dopaminergic neurons. In an Engrailed-1 heterozygote model *Blaudin de The* show that LINE1 RNA upregulation correlates with increased DNA damage and cell death induced by oxidative stress. Subsequently reduction of LINE1 protects against oxidative stress *in vitro* and *in vivo*²⁴.

Despite the growing body of evidence that shows that RE expression is associated with many diseases, genome-wide expression of these elements is yet to be characterized in PD. In this study, we utilized existing RNA-Seq data from the skin¹² and blood of the same individuals and characterized RE expression in both PD patients and healthy controls. To gain novel insight into the expression of all classes of RE, unlike other methods that focus only on RTN, we utilized the well-established RepEnrich pipeline that quantifies all known RE class sequences. We report that overall REs are widely expressed in both tissues, with observed tissue-specific differences and most significantly, that two simple satellite III (repName = CATTC_n and _GAATG_n), a high-copy satellite II (repName = HSATII) and a centromeric satellite element (repName = ALR_Alpha) were differentially expressed in the blood in PD.

Results

Repetitive elements are widely expressed in the blood and skin. Analysis of RNA-Seq data from 12 PD patients and 12 controls (with an average of 24 (blood) or 31 (skin) million reads per individual) identified that 20.3% (blood) and 23.8% (skin) of reads mapping to the reference genome GRCh37/hg19 aligned to the RE annotated in the RepeatMasker GRCh37/hg19 Library (Fig. 2). No significant bias was detected in the RNA-Seq datasets by visualizing the read counts for expressed genes as principal component analysis (PCA) plots (Supplementary Figs S1–S4). REs were widely expressed, on average of the 1117 REs queried, 1086 were detected in the blood (RPKM ≥ 1) (97%) and 1099 in the skin. Based on RepeatMasker annotations RepEnrich output is quantified into three categories 1) expression of every RE that has a known consensus sequence in RepeatMasker, which is named as 'subfamily' classification (n = 1117) 2) grouping all of the REs by 'family' (n = 48) and 3) further sub grouping of the families by 'class' (n = 13). An explanation of the grouping of the RepEnrich output for expression levels is given in (Supplementary Table 1). No significant difference for relative abundance of reads

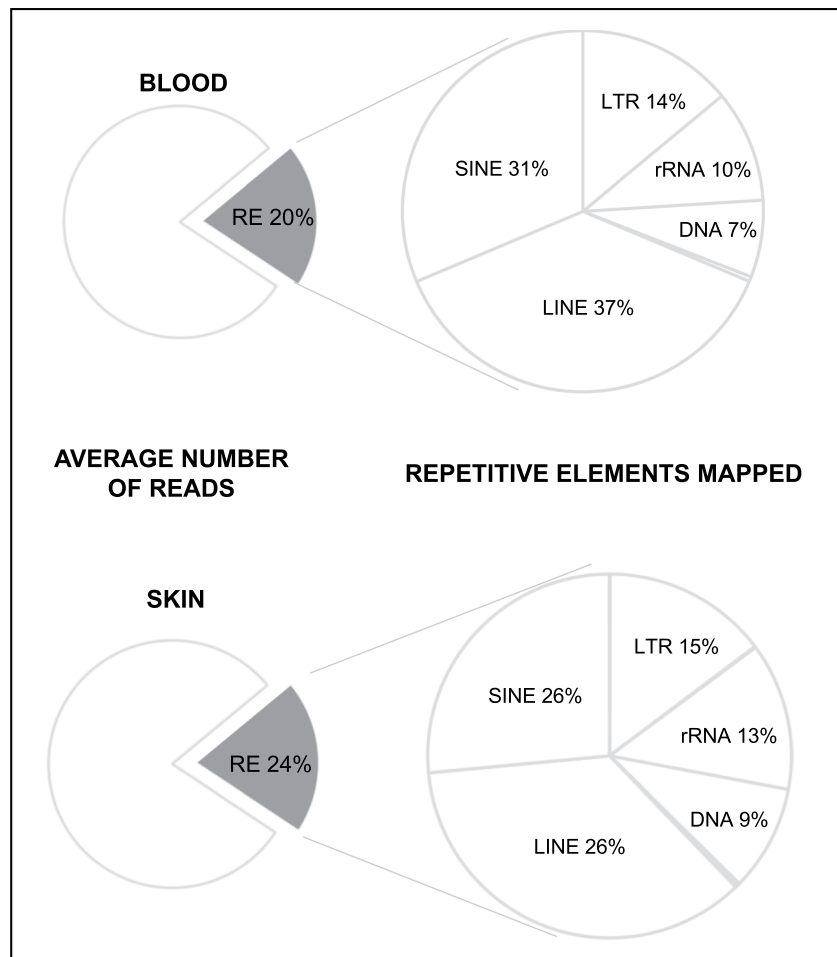


Figure 2. Mapped repetitive element expression in the blood and skin. Analysis of RNA-Seq data from the blood of 12 PD patients and 12 controls (with an average of 24 (blood) or 31 (skin) million reads per individual) identified 20% of reads mapping to the reference genome GRCh37/hg19, aligned to the custom built RE pseudogenome assembly used in RepEnrich. Of the reads that mapped to the RE pseudogenome assembly, in the blood on average 37.10% originated from LINE elements, 31.22% from SINE, 13.93% from LTR, 10.41% from rRNA, 6.90% from DNA and 0.44% other (satellite, snRNA, tRNA, RNA, RC, scRNA). In the skin on average 35.71% originated from LINE elements, 26.47% from SINE, 14.70% from LTR, 13.14% from rRNA, 9.41% from DNA and 0.57% other (satellite snRNA, tRNA, RNA, RC, scRNA).

originating from each of the different RE classes was observed between PD and control in the blood or in the skin (Supplementary Table 2).

Of the reads that mapped to the RE pseudogenome assembly, in the blood on average 37.10% originated from LINE elements, 31.22% from SINE, 13.93% from LTR, 10.41% from rRNA, 6.90% from DNA and 0.44% other (satellite, snRNA, tRNA, RNA, RC, scRNA). In the skin on average 35.71% originated from LINE elements, 26.47% from SINE, 14.70% from LTR, 13.14% from rRNA, 9.41% from DNA and 0.57% other (satellite, snRNA, tRNA, RNA, RC, scRNA) (Fig. 2). However when the abundance of individual members of each class were compared between the two tissues analyzed, there were significant differences in relative abundance of RE between blood and skin for the majority of the classes, highlighting previously reported tissue-specific nature of RE expression²⁵.

Satellite elements are significantly upregulated in the blood of PD patients. EdgeR analysis was applied to compare RE expression between PD patients and healthy control subjects in both the blood and skin. The edgeR-normalized pseudocounts of REs were visualized on PCA plots and no possible biases affecting the analysis were observed (Supplementary Figs S1 and S2). No significant differences in RE expression were observed comparing PD patients and healthy controls in the skin ($FDR \leq 0.01$). However, upregulation of satellite REs at the class level with a \log_2FC increase of 1.93 ($FDR = 7.7E-06$) was identified in the blood from PD patients compared to the blood from healthy control subjects (Supplementary Table 3).

At the family level, 3 RE families were significantly differentially expressed at $FDR \leq 0.01$; satellite, cent and acro ($FDR = 7.88E-06$, $7.88E-06$, $6.39E-04$ respectively), which were upregulated with a \log_2FC increase of 2.05 for satellite, 1.84 for cent and 1.30 for acro in the blood from the PD patients (Supplementary Table 4).

Class	Family	RE	Description	Log FC	Log CPM	P-value	FDR
Satellite	Satellite	_CATTC_n	Simple satellite III	4.4	7.74	2.27E-12	1.56E-09
Satellite	—	HSATII	High-copy satellite II	4.12	5.69	2.79E-12	1.56E-09
Satellite	Satellite	_GAATG_n	Simple satellite III	4.23	7.32	1.68E-11	6.25E-09
Satellite	Centromeric	ALR_Alpha	171 bp satellite associate with human centromeres	2.02	8.69	5.20E-08	1.45E-05

Table 1. Differentially expressed repetitive elements identified in blood from PD patients. Showing characteristics of each differentially expressed element, log FC, log CPM, p-value and FDR (≤ 0.01 cut off).

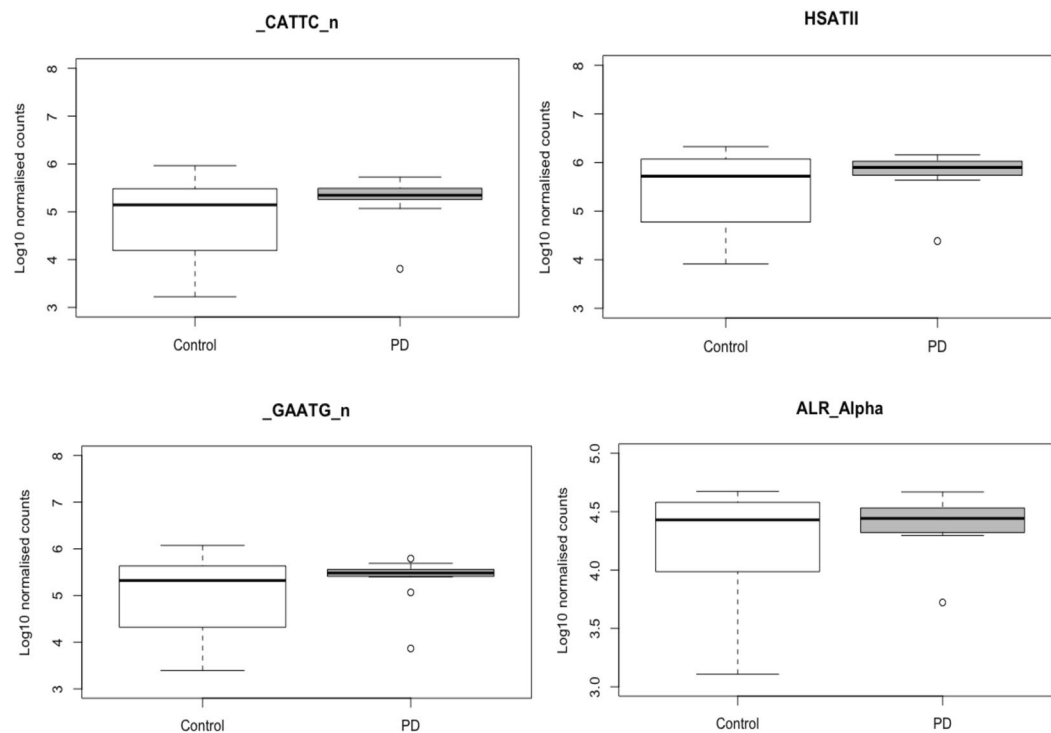


Figure 3. Upregulation of Satellite elements in the blood of PD patients. At the subfamily level four satellite class repetitive elements were significantly differentially expressed at $FDR \leq 0.01$, two simple satellite III (repName = CATTC_n and _GAATG_n) a high-copy satellite II (repName = HSATII) and a centromeric satellite (repName = ALR_Alpha) all of which were upregulated in the blood of PD patients. Simple satellite III repeat (CATTC)n RNAs were the most significantly upregulated in the blood of PD patients (p-value = 2.27E-12) with a logFC increase of 4.40. Pericentromeric human satellite II (HSATII) repeat derived RNAs were significantly upregulated (p-value = 2.79E-12) with a logFC increase of 4.12. Simple satellite III (GAATG)n derived RNAs were upregulated in PD (p-value = 1.68E-11) with a logFC increase of 4.23. Finally, human alpha centromeric satellite (ALR_Alpha) derived RNAs were also upregulated in PD (p-value = 5.20E-08) with a 2.02 logFC increase.

At the subfamily level four specific satellite class REs were significantly differentially expressed at $FDR \leq 0.01$, two simple satellite IIIs (repName = CATTC_n and _GAATG_n) a high-copy satellite II (repName = HSATII) and a centromeric satellite (repName = ALR_Alpha) all of which were upregulated in the blood of PD patients (Appendix.1. Supplementary data) (Table 1). Moreover, the expression levels of the aforementioned satellite elements displayed little inter-variability in the PD patient group when compared to healthy controls (Fig. 3).

Simple satellite III repeat (CATTC)n RNAs were the most significantly upregulated in PD blood (p-value = 2.27E-12) with a logFC increase of 4.40. Pericentromeric human satellite II (HSATII) repeat derived RNAs were also significantly upregulated (p-value = 2.79E-12) with a logFC increase of 4.12. HSATII derived RNA should be undetectable in normal tissue and dysregulation of these elements has shown to induce genomic instability²⁶. Simple satellite III (GAATG)n derived RNAs were also upregulated in the blood of PD patients compared to the blood of healthy control subjects (p-value = 1.68E-11) with a logFC increase of 4.23. Finally, human alpha centromeric satellite (ALR_Alpha) derived RNAs were also upregulated in the blood of PD patients compared to the blood of healthy control patients (p-value = 5.20E-08) with a 2.02 logFC increase (Fig. 3).

Discussion

This study presents the first genome-wide analysis of RE expression in PD, this analysis also included a detailed characterization of the expression of REs in the blood and skin and highlights the previously reported tissue-specific nature of RE expression^{25,27}. Using a stringent FDR cut-off of 0.01 we found that there was no differential expression of REs in the skin when PD patients and healthy controls were compared. However in the blood we identified that satellite elements are upregulated in PD patients and most significantly that a group of satellite elements, (repName = CATTC_n, HSATII, ALR_Alpha) which are a group of elements that have been collectively associated with genome instability^{26,28}, are significantly differentially expressed.

Characterization of RNA-Seq data in the 24 subjects studied identified that REs were widely expressed and constituted 20% of all expressed transcripts in the blood and 24% of all expressed transcripts in the skin. We report no significant difference in relative abundance of global RE expression between patients versus controls for either tissue (Supplementary Table 2). Our data is in agreement with that reported by Faulkner *et al.* who performed a comprehensive RE analysis using cap analysis gene expression (CAGE) sequencing data and determined that in human tissue, on average around 20% of all CAGE tags detected were mapped to REs and overall RE expression varied significantly between tissue²⁵. Our data is also supported by a recent study from our group that analyzed skin RNA-Seq data from 12 individuals with psoriasis and 12 healthy controls with the same RepEnrich pipeline and found that on average 27.5% of reads aligned to REs²⁷.

In light of the recent associations between RTE dysregulation and neurodegenerative disease, more specifically the identification of LINE1 overexpression inducing death of mesencephalic dopaminergic neurons, we set out to identify if these elements were differentially expressed in the peripheral tissues of PD patients. Our analysis used a method that not only determined differential expression of the different classes of RTEs but all class of RE. Although we did not observe differentially expressed RTEs in the skin or blood of PD patients, we did identify upregulation of satellite elements in the blood of PD patients (Table 1, Fig. 3).

Overall aberrant overexpression of satellite repeats has been associated with genomic instability^{29,30}. Collectively three of the upregulated satellite elements identified in this study (repName = CATTC_n and _HSATII and ALR_Alpha) have been named as a group of REs involved in genomic instability and considered to be transcriptionally silent in the genome²⁶. Although the simple satellite III RE (repName = _GAATG_n) was also significantly upregulated, like many of the REs, there is a paucity of information available for the function of this RE in the literature. Interestingly, in addition to increased expression levels, a considerably small degree of variability was observed in the PD patients compared to the healthy control subjects. This could hint at a yet undetermined regulatory process that can be associated with PD pathophysiology.

Studies have shown that inducing dysregulation of genes known to silence satellite elements can promote genomic instability, which consequently can result in; growth arrest, impaired homologous recombination and spontaneous DNA breaks through this pathway. An example of this is apparent with the gene *SIRT1* (Silent information regulator-1) which is a known repressor of repetitive DNA. It has been shown in mouse ES cells that when *SIRT1* is inhibited one of the major consequences is activation of major satellite repeats and thus an increase in expressed satellite transcripts is observed³¹. This process has been associated with mitochondrial dysfunction and oxidative stress, which are common pathways that are affected during ageing and that have been implicated in PD³². However, it is unknown if the observed upregulation of satellite elements is a mechanistically important factor in the etiology of PD or if it is simply an indicator of pathophysiological state; thus, it will of interest in the future whether such pathways and genes are modulated in the CNS or in immune cells in PD. As shown in Fig. 3 there is a striking loss of variability in the expression of the group of satellite elements upregulated in PD, which is pattern that is not observed in other RE elements (Supplementary Fig. S5). Therefore our data indicates that overexpression of these specific satellite elements is a potential disease-specific signature in the blood for PD and highlights the need for further characterization of our model in a larger, better clinically defined, data sets to also address if there is possible association with progression of the disease.

We set out to characterise RE expression with previously published PD RNA-Seq data in response to recent studies that have associated RTE expression with neurodegenerative disease. This type of analysis has not been explored previously, mainly due to the lack of technology to do so. Using a tool that not only quantifies RTE expression but all class of REs we report that a group of satellite elements are differentially expressed and appear to have a PD specific expression signature in the blood. Although we report the first genome-wide analysis of RE expression in PD to date, our study does have a number of limitations. First, we acknowledge that the cohort size (n = 24) is particularly small. By showing that there are significant disease-specific signatures of RE expression, we hope to illustrate that RE expression should be addressed when larger PD expression data-sets are available. Another limitation is that we show through of our analysis (of the blood and skin of the same individuals) that RE expression occurs in a tissue specific manner. Thus we cannot make any presumptions that this reflects what could be happening in the brain. Although a very interesting concept, addressing RE expression in the brains of PD individuals is particularly problematic as the areas of interest will have occurred a lot of cell-death at time of post-mortem. Despite the literature suggesting a possible role of RTE in the brain and neurodegeneration in particular, the purpose of our present study was to look for possible differences in RE expression in readily available tissue (such as blood and skin) as a possible biomarker.

Conclusion

In summary, the field is still far from establishing the molecular mechanisms underpinning PD and much progress is needed to develop an objective biomarker for the disease. We utilized previously existing RNA-Seq data and characterized RE expression in the blood and skin of PD patients, our rationale being, 1) recent studies have shown that disease pathology can be detected in the peripheral tissue 2) more sophisticated bioinformatic methods have provided a growing body of evidence that RTE dysregulation is associated with neurodegenerative diseases such as AD, ALS and PD^{16,17,23,24}. We identified firstly, overall tissue-specific differences in RE expression

Sex	Age (YR)	Disease Onset Age (YR)	Disease Duration (YR)	Disease Subtype*	HY	SE-ADL	MMSE
M	85	67	18	3	4	40	27
M	76	75	1	1	2.5	90	30
M	73	65	9	2	3	80	30
M	67	50	17	2	4	70	28
M	69	68	2	3	3	80	30
M	73	72	1	1	1	95	29
F	82	74	9	3	4	60	26
F	68	65	4	1	1.5	100	30
F	71	66	6	2	3	70	24
F	48	47	2	2	1.5	90	30
F	69	67	3	1	2.5	80	29
F	85	70	15	1	2.5	60	23

Table 2. Characteristics of the PD patients: HY = Hoehn and Yahr stage; SE-ADL, Schwab and England Activities of Daily Living Scale; MMSE, Mini Mental State Examination. * 1-tremor-dominant; 2-akinetic-rigid; 3-postural instability and gait disorder.

as supported by the literature and secondly that a specific group of satellite elements, that have been strongly associated with epigenetic instability, displayed altered expression in the blood of patients with PD. Although we cannot comment on whether the observed upregulation of satellite elements is a mechanistically important factor in the etiology of PD or simply an indicator of a pathophysiological state, this data does support recent studies showing that PD pathogenesis can be linked with changes in the peripheral tissue^{12,13}. Further characterization is required to determine the consequence of upregulation of satellite elements in PD, however our data supplies a potential novel non-invasive biomarker of the disease and its progression

Methods

Study participants and ethics. Blood samples were collected from 12 patients with PD (6 men and 6 women, aged 72.2 ± 9.9 years, mean \pm SD), and 12 healthy control subjects (blood; 6 men and 6 women, aged 68.9 ± 6.9 years, skin). All patients fulfilled the Queen Square Brain Bank Criteria for idiopathic PD^{33,34}. The mean onset age and duration of disease at sample collection were 65.5 ± 8.6 and 7.3 ± 6.3 years, respectively (Table 2). A detailed description of individuals enrolled on the skin study please refer to Planken *et al.*¹². In brief, the median total score of the Movement Disorder Society sponsored revision of the Unified Parkinson Disease Rating Scale (MDS-UPDRS)³⁵ was 65 (ranging from 22 to 159). The median disease severity assessed by the Hoehn and Yahr scale³⁶ was 2.75 (ranging from 1 to 4). The median disability score assessed by the Schwab and England Activities of Daily Living Scale (SE-ADL) was 80% (ranging from 40% to 100%). None of the PD patients were current smokers and two had a history of smoking in the past.

The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the University of Tartu. Volunteer PD patients and healthy controls were recruited from the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery at the University Hospital of Tartu. A signed informed consent was acquired from all subjects participating in this study.

Library preparation. The venous blood of all study subjects was collected into Tempus Blood RNA Tubes (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc, CA, USA). The RNA was extracted applying Tempus Spin RNA Isolation Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc, CA, USA) combined with DNase treatment (RNase-Free DNase Set, Qiagen, Hilde, Germany), according to the manufacturer's protocols. The globin mRNA was removed from the extracted total RNA using GLOBINclear Kit for human (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc, CA, USA). For the skin, one 4 mm punch-biopsy specimen was taken from non-sun-exposed skin of each subject from both study groups. All biopsy specimens were instantly frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C until RNA extraction. Biopsies were homogenized with Precellys24 homogenizer with the Cryolys system (Bertin Technologies). RNeasy Fibrous Tissue Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilde, Germany) was used for total RNA extraction, according to the manufacturer's protocol. During the purification on-column DNase I treatment was performed (Qiagen Hilde, Germany). The RNA quality was assessed using Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer, with the RNA 6000 Nano kit (Agilent Technologies) and the quantity was evaluated with Qubit fluorometer and Qubit RNA HS Assay kit (Life Technologies). The study samples RIN ranged from 6.7–9.5 in the blood and skin samples.

RNA sequencing. 50 ng of each RNA sample was amplified with Ovation RNA-Seq System V2 Kit (NuGen Technologies Inc, CA, USA) and the output double stranded DNA was used to prepare SOLiD 5500 W System DNA fragment libraries according to manufacturer's protocols (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc, CA, USA). For library preparation, the barcoding adapters were used, and 12 libraries were pooled prior to sequencing. For sequencing skin samples, the SOLiD 5500 W XL with paired-end chemistry (75 bp in forward and 35 bp in reverse direction) in 6-lane mode was applied. In the case of blood samples SOLiD 5500 W XL platform with fragment sequencing chemistry (75 bp in forward directions) in 3-lane mode was used. In both cases approximately 40 million mappable reads were expected per one sample, which is enough for successful whole transcriptome expression pattern analysis.

5. Ferrer, I. *et al.* Neurochemistry and the non-motor aspects of PD. *Neurobiol. Dis.* **46**, 508–526 (2012).
6. Mielke, M. M. & Maetzler, W. A ‘bird’s eye’ view on the current status and potential benefits of blood biomarkers for Parkinson’s disease. *Biomark. Med.* **8**, 225–227 (2014).
7. Truong, D. D., Bhidayasiri, R. & Wolters, E. Management of non-motor symptoms in advanced Parkinson disease. *J. Neurol. Sci.* **266**, 216–228 (2008).
8. Baig, F., Lawton, M., Rolinski, M., Ruffmann... - ... Disorders, C. & 2015. Delineating nonmotor symptoms in early Parkinson’s disease and first-degree relatives. *Wiley Online Library* (2015).
9. Kadastik-Eerme, L. *et al.* Nonmotor Features in Parkinson’s Disease: What Are the Most Important Associated Factors? *Parkinsons Dis.* **2016**, 4370674 (2016).
10. Chen-Plotkin, A. S. Unbiased Approaches to Biomarker Discovery in Neurodegenerative Diseases. *Neuron* **84**, 594–607 (2014).
11. Santiago, J. A. & Potashkin, J. A. Blood Transcriptomic Meta-analysis Identifies Dysregulation of Hemoglobin and Iron Metabolism in Parkinson’ Disease. *Front. Aging Neurosci.* **9**, 73 (2017).
12. Planken, A. *et al.* Looking beyond the brain to improve the pathogenic understanding of Parkinson’s disease: implications of whole transcriptome profiling of Patients’ skin. *BMC Neurol.* **17**, 6 (2017).
13. Shamir, R. *et al.* Analysis of blood-based gene expression in idiopathic Parkinson disease. *Neurology* **89**, 1676–1683 (2017).
14. Criscione, S. W., Zhang, Y., Thompson, W., Sedivy, J. M. & Neretti, N. Transcriptional landscape of repetitive elements in normal and cancer human cells. *BMC Genomics* **15** (2014).
15. Hancks, D. C. & Kazazian, H. H. Jr. Roles for retrotransposon insertions in human disease. *Mob. DNA* **7**, 9 (2016).
16. Douville, R., Liu, J., Rothstein, J. & Nath, A. Identification of active loci of a human endogenous retrovirus in neurons of patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Ann. Neurol.* **69**, 141–151 (2011).
17. Guo, C. *et al.* Tau Activates Transposable Elements in Alzheimer’s Disease. *Cell Rep.* **23**, 2874–2880 (2018).
18. Krug, L. *et al.* Retrotransposon Activation Contributes to Neurodegeneration in a Drosophila TDP-43 Model of ALS. <https://doi.org/10.1101/090175> (2016).
19. Maxwell, P. H., Burhans, W. C. & Curcio, M. J. Retrotransposition is associated with genome instability during chronological aging. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **108**, 20376–20381 (2011).
20. Jeong, B.-H., Lee, Y.-J., Carp, R. I. & Kim, Y.-S. The prevalence of human endogenous retroviruses in cerebrospinal fluids from patients with sporadic Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease. *J. Clin. Virol.* **47**, 136–142 (2010).
21. Tan, H. *et al.* Retrotransposon activation contributes to fragile X premutation rCGG-mediated neurodegeneration. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* **21**, 57–65 (2012).
22. Bundo, M. *et al.* Increased l1 retrotransposition in the neuronal genome in schizophrenia. *Neuron* **81**, 306–313 (2014).
23. Sun, W., Samimi, H., Gamez, M., Zare, H. & Frost, B. Pathogenic tau-induced piRNA depletion promotes neuronal death through transposable element dysregulation in neurodegenerative tauopathies. *Nat. Neurosci.* **21**, 1038–1048 (2018).
24. Blaudin de Thé, F. *et al.* Engrailed homeoprotein blocks degeneration in adult dopaminergic neurons through LINE-1 repression. *EMBO J.* e97374 (2018).
25. Faulkner, G. J. *et al.* The regulated retrotransposon transcriptome of mammalian cells. *Nat. Genet.* **41**, 563–571 (2009).
26. Hall, L. L. *et al.* Demethylated HSATII DNA and HSATII RNA Foci Sequester PRC1 and MeCP2 into Cancer-Specific Nuclear Bodies. *Cell Rep.* **18**, 2943–2956 (2017).
27. Lättেকivi, F. *et al.* Transcriptional landscape of human endogenous retroviruses (HERVs) and other repetitive elements in psoriatic skin. *Sci. Rep.* **8**, 4358 (2018).
28. Bersani, F. *et al.* Pericentromeric satellite repeat expansions through RNA-derived DNA intermediates in cancer. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **112**, 15148–15153 (2015).
29. Bouzinba-Segard, H., Guais, A. & Francastel, C. Accumulation of small murine minor satellite transcripts leads to impaired centromeric architecture and function. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **103**, 8709–8714 (2006).
30. Valgardsdottir, R. & Chiodi - Nucleic Acids Res, I. Giordano Metal (2008) Transcription of satellite III non-coding RNAs is a general stress response in human cells.
31. Oberdoerffer, P. *et al.* SIRT1 redistribution on chromatin promotes genomic stability but alters gene expression during aging. *Cell* **135**, 907–918 (2008).
32. Kubben, N. & Misteli, T. Shared molecular and cellular mechanisms of premature ageing and ageing-associated diseases. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* **18**, 595–609 (2017).
33. Gibb, W. R. & Lees, A. J. The relevance of the Lewy body to the pathogenesis of idiopathic Parkinson’s disease. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiatry* **51**, 745–752 (1988).
34. Lees, A. J., Hardy, J. & Revesz, T. Parkinson’s disease. *Lancet* **373**, 2055–2066 (2009).
35. Goetz, C. G. *et al.* Movement Disorder Society-sponsored revision of the Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale (MDS-UPDRS): Scale presentation and clinimetric testing results. *Mov. Disord.* **23**, 2129–2170 (2008).
36. Hoehn, M. M. & Yahr, M. D. Parkinsonism: onset, progression, and mortality. *Neurology* **17**, 427–427 (1967).
37. Website. Available at: R Core Team (2013). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. ISBN 3-900051-07-0, <http://www.R-project.org/>. (Accessed: 6th December 2018).

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by funding from the University of Liverpool and University of Tartu PhD scholarship (KB), IUT20-46 from the Estonian Ministry of Education and Research (SK), the TransGeno project in Tartu University under European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 668989 (SK), PUT1239 from the Estonian Research Council (PT), IUT2–4 from the Estonian Research Council (PT, AP) and grant No 3.2.1001.11-0017 of the EU European Regional Development Fund (PT, AP).

Author Contributions

K.J.B. and F.L. -data analysis and manuscript writing. J.Q., V.J.B. and S.K. – conceived study, data analysis and manuscript writing. L.K. and E.R. - library preparation and sequencing and manuscript writing. L.K.E. - patient selection and clinical analysis. K.K. – study planning and manuscript writing. P.T. and A.P. - initiators and leaders of the study and data generation and manuscript writing. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Additional Information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-40869-z>.

Competing Interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

Publisher’s note: Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2019