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Transgenerational Effect of Smoking During Pregnancy on DNA Methylation of the Newborn

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Background: Maternal smoking during pregnancy (MSDP) is related to adverse health outcomes in the children. MSDP-induced DNA methylation (DNA-m) alterations have been suggested to play a role in these effects. However, whether these effects remain across multiple generations is not known. We investigated the association of MSDP with DNA-m in the blood of the grandchildren across four exposure gropes formed by grandmother/mother gestational smoking (yes/yes, yes/no, no/yes, and no/no), using data from the Isle of Wight study.

Methods: Mother-daughter pairs (n=750) were recruited at birth of the daughters (1989) and followed up until some daughters became pregnant and gave birth (2011-2015). DNA-m at CpG (cytosine-phosphate-guanine) sites was measured in 187 of the grandchildren using Illumina Infinium MethylationEPIC BeadChip kit (Illumina, Inc., San Diego, CA). MSDP was assessed using self-report. We compared DNA-m levels of 59 MSDP-related CpGs, known from the literature, across the four exposure groups.

Results: Grandmaternal MSDP was associated with maternal MSDP (OR = 2.6; 95% CI = 1.7, 4.2). Five CpGs were differentially methylated across the four exposure groups (cg12803068(MYO1G); cg04180046(MYO1G); cg00213123(CYP1A1); cg19089201(MYO1G), and cg05575921(AHRR), p<0.001 for all). To assess the effect of grandmother gestational smoking, grandchildren DNA-m was compared between the no/yes and yes/yes groups, stratified by the gender of the grandchild. Only three CpGs (cg12803068(p=0.07); cg04180046(p=0.07); cg05575921(p=0.06)) were differentially methylated in boys with borderline significance.

Conclusion: The results suggest a transgenerational effect of MSDP on DNA-m profile of the grandchildren.