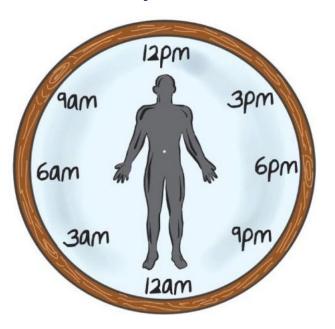
Body Clock

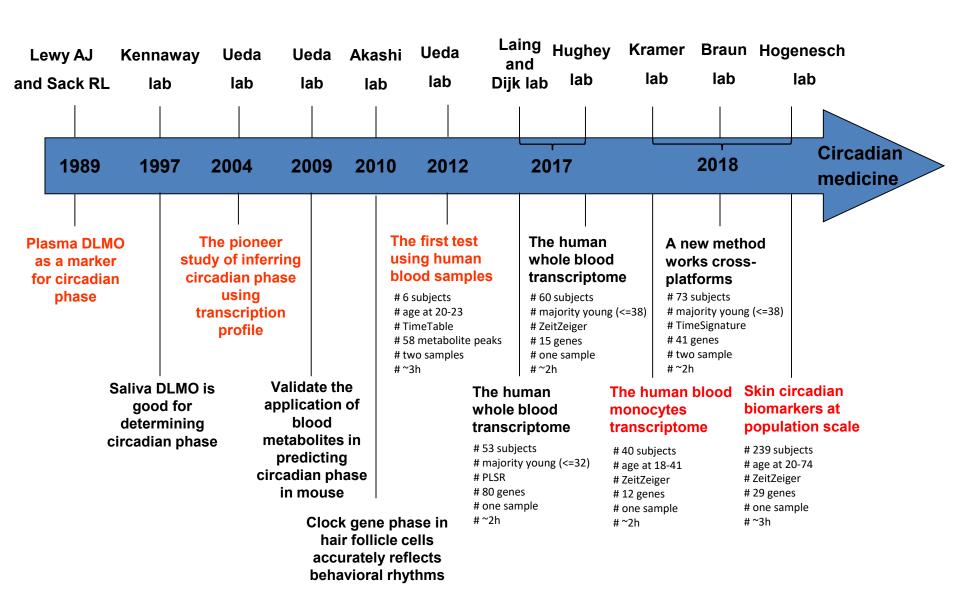




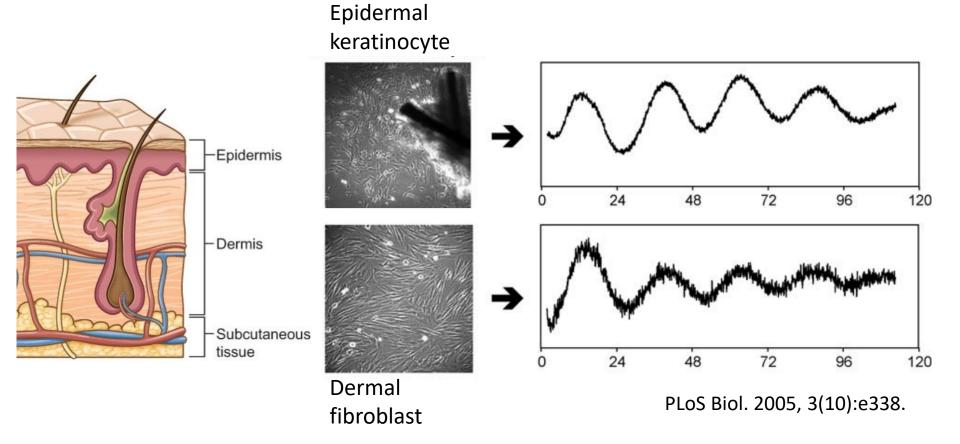
Wall Clock



A brief history of circadian biomarkers

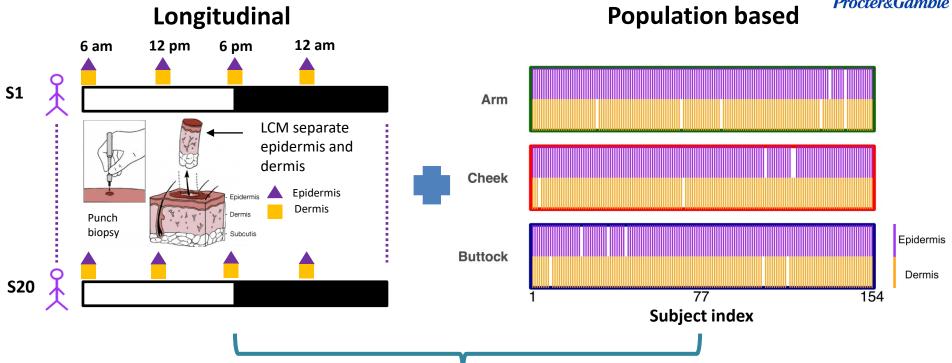


Skin has robust circadian clocks



A hybrid experimental design



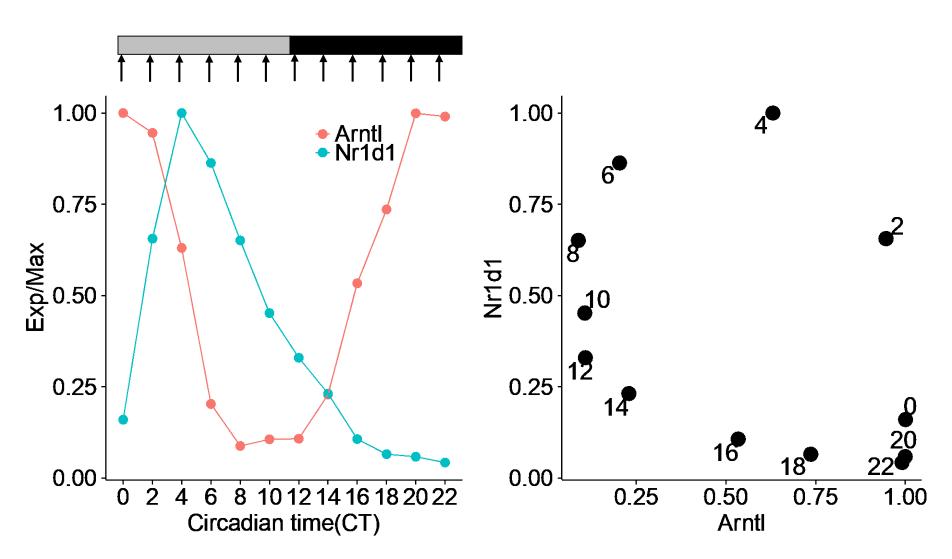


533 epidermis samples across body sites profiled with Affymetrix array

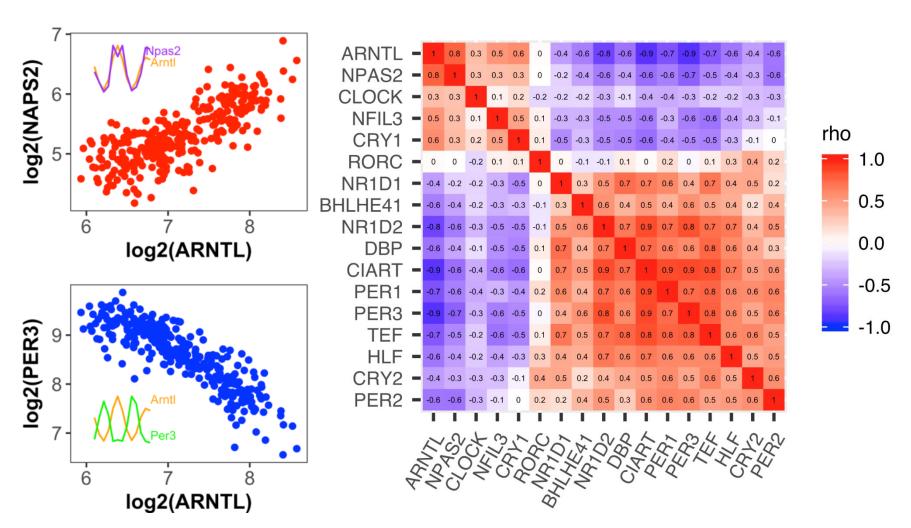
531 dermis samples across body sites profiled with Affymetrix array

CYCLOPS reveals human transcriptional rhythms in health and disease

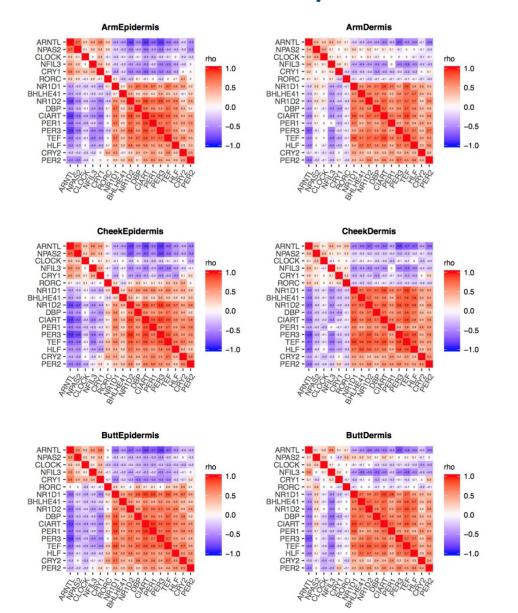
Ron C. Anafi^{a,b,c,1}, Lauren J. Francey^{d,e,f}, John B. Hogenesch^{d,e,f}, and Junhyong Kim^{g,h}



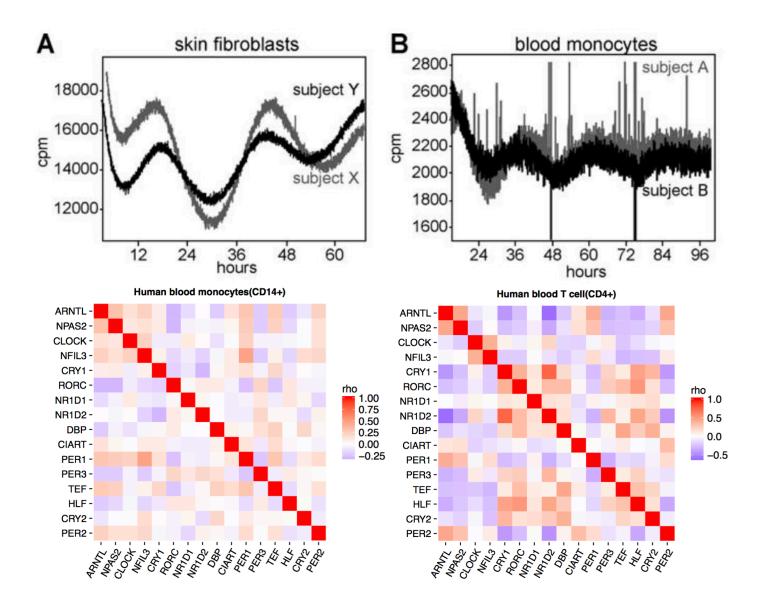
Strong clock signals in human skin at the population level



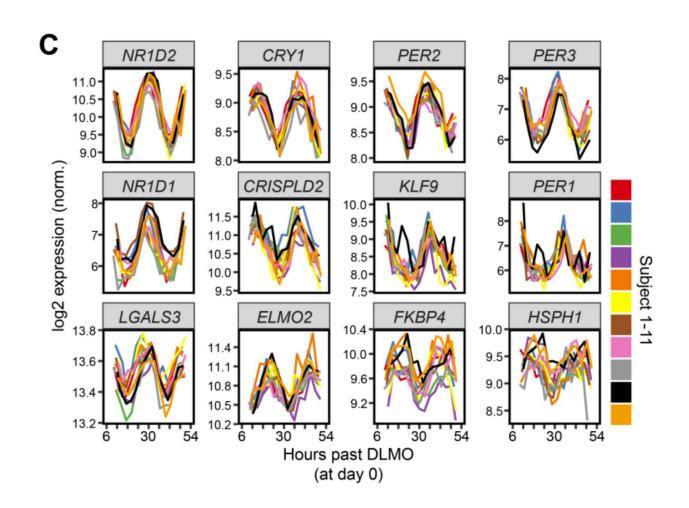
Epidermis has a stronger clock than dermis across body sites



The clock is weaker in the immune system

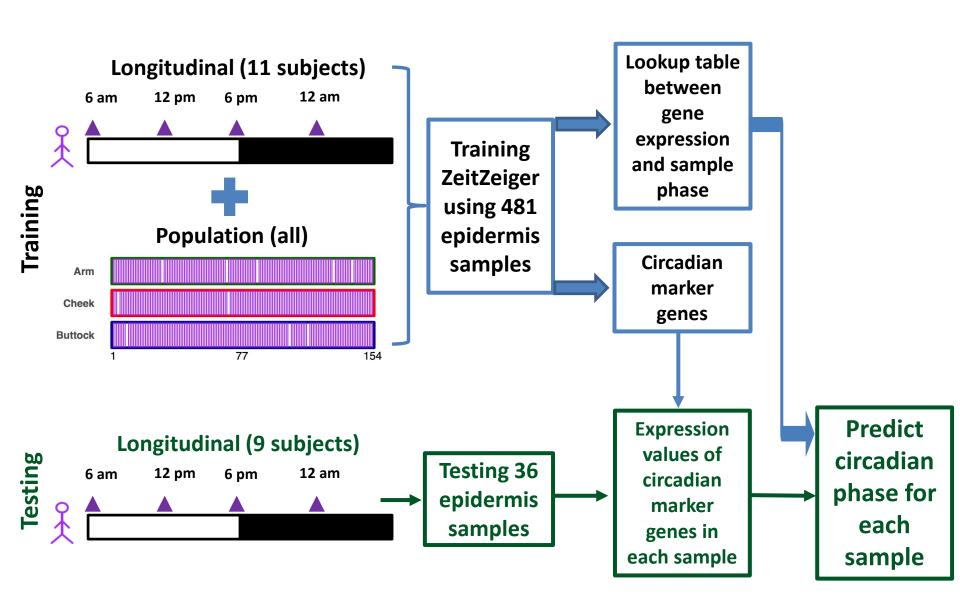


Or is it?

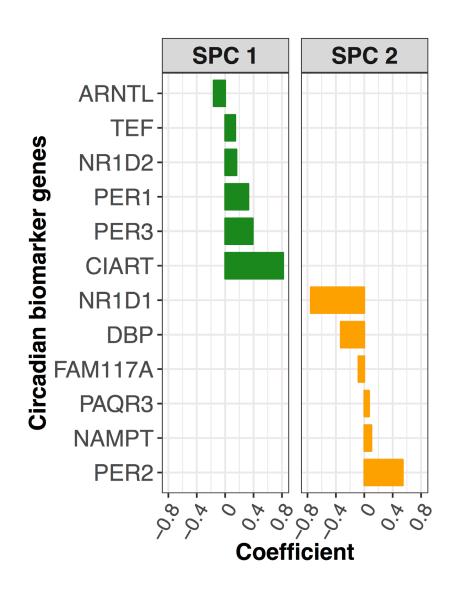


ZeitZeiger: supervised learning for high-dimensional data from an oscillatory system

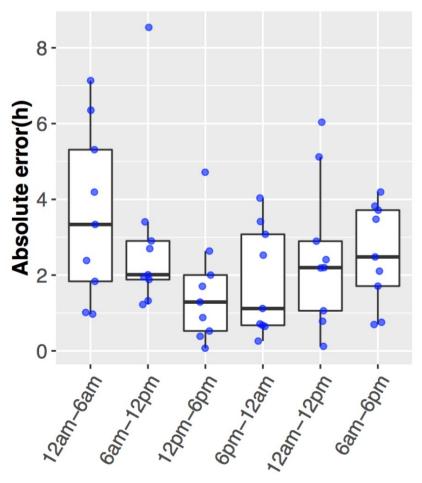
Jacob J. Hughey^{1,*}, Trevor Hastie² and Atul J. Butte¹



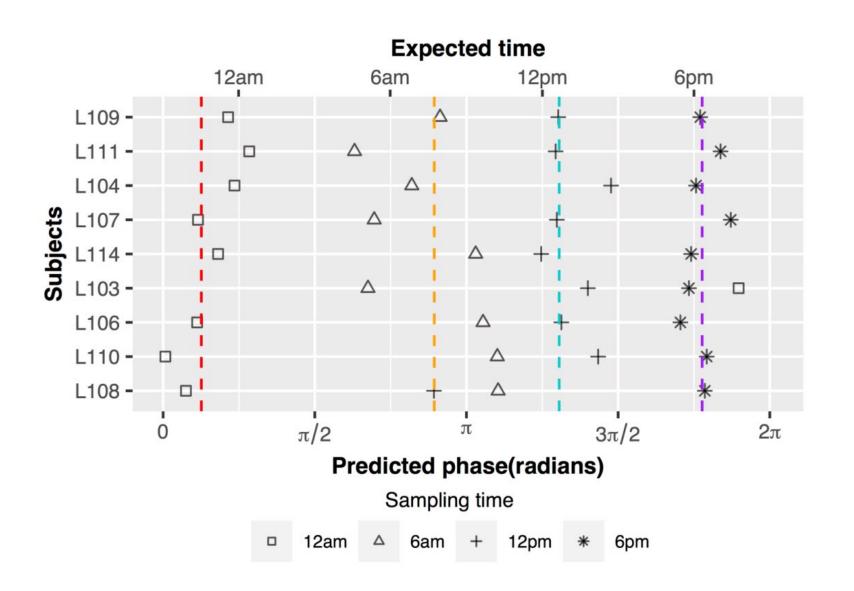
Good prediction with just 12 genes



Epidermis (mean error: 2.5h)



Temporal sample order recovered from test subjects



Future clinical application of circadian biomarkers



Making medicine more precise.