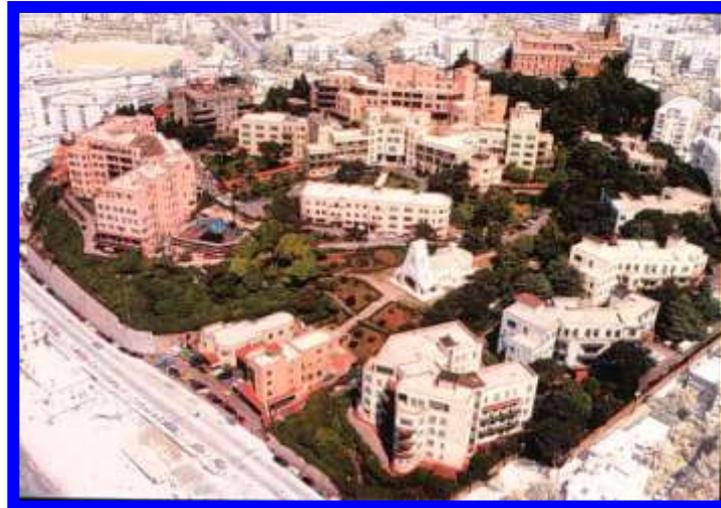


Analisi del genoma umano: possibilità e limiti

Francesca Lugani, MD, PhD

U.O.C. Nefrologia, dialisi e trapianto

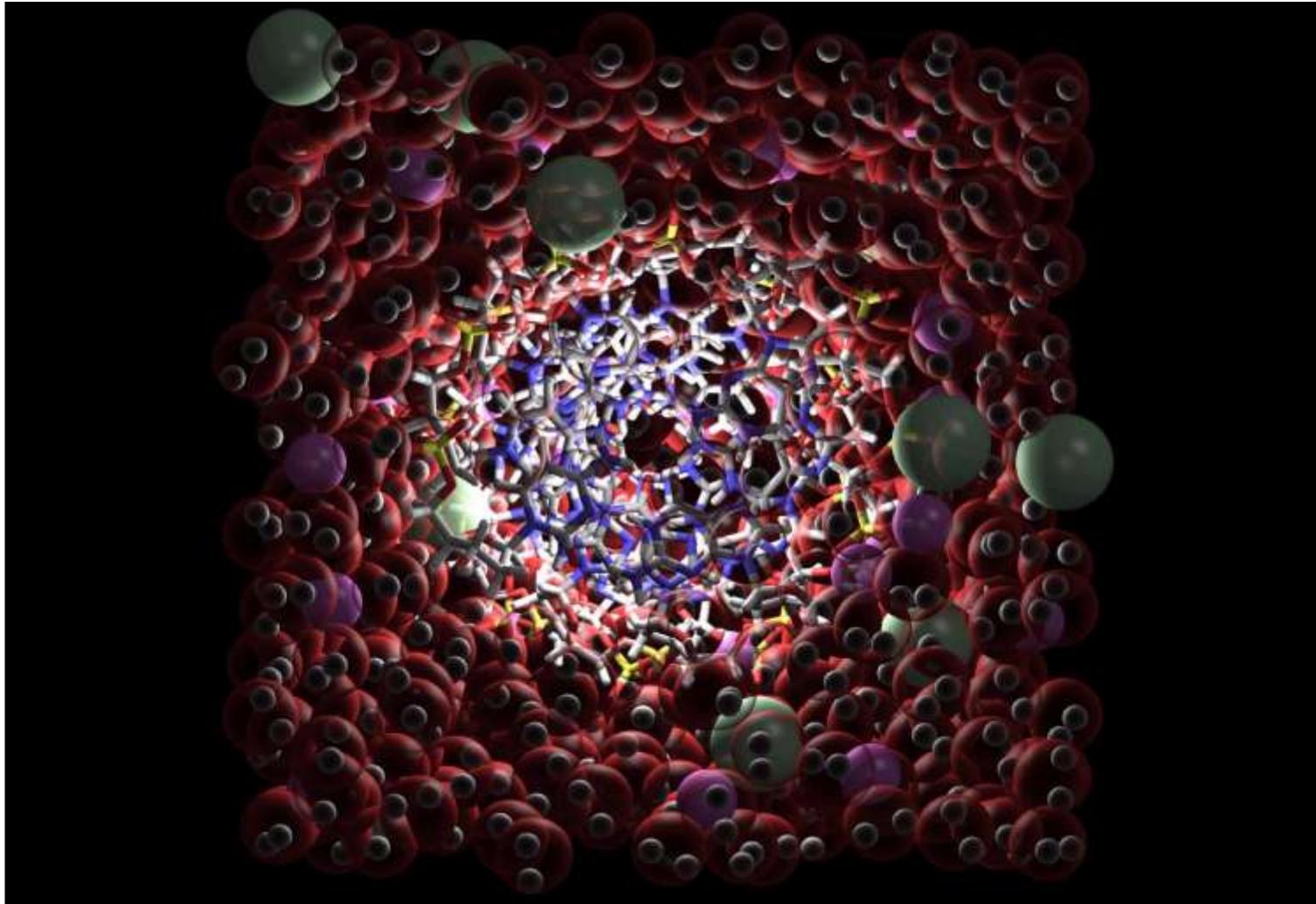
IRCCS G. Gaslini



What is DNA?

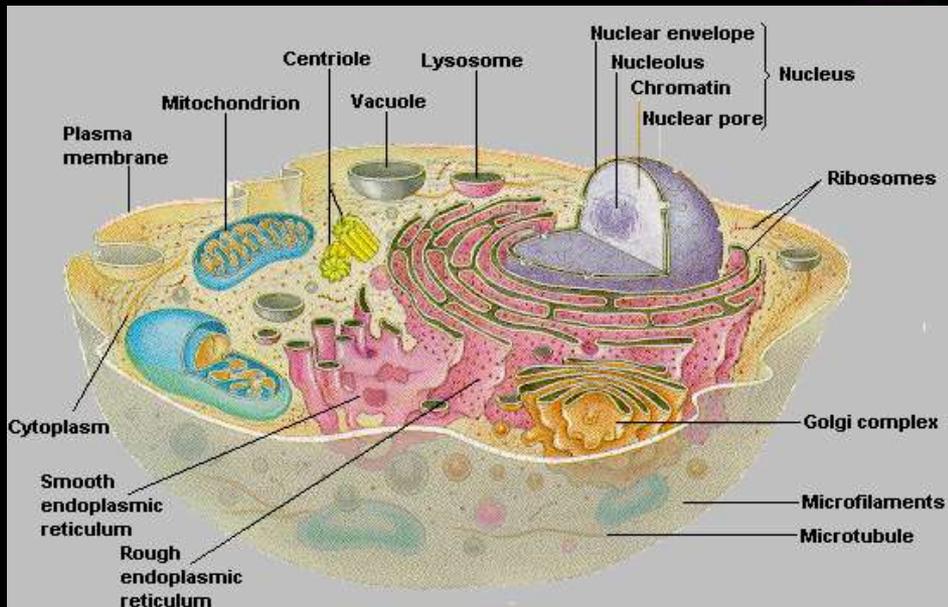
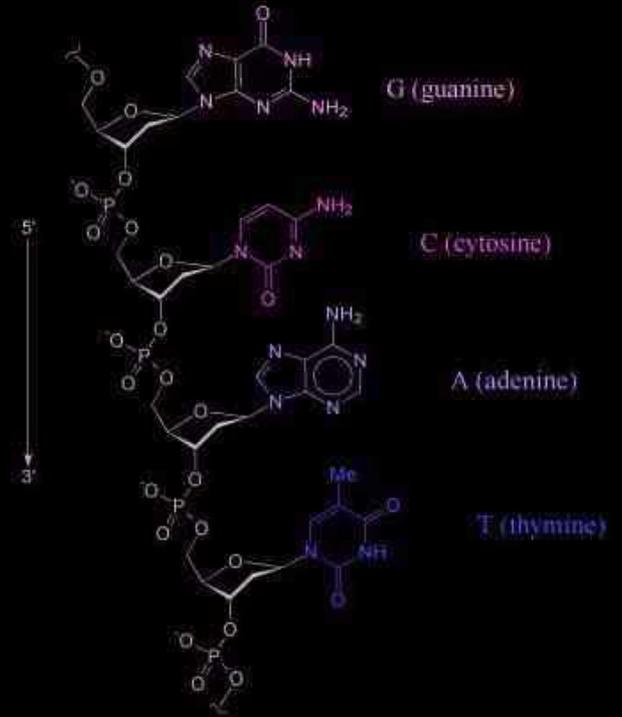
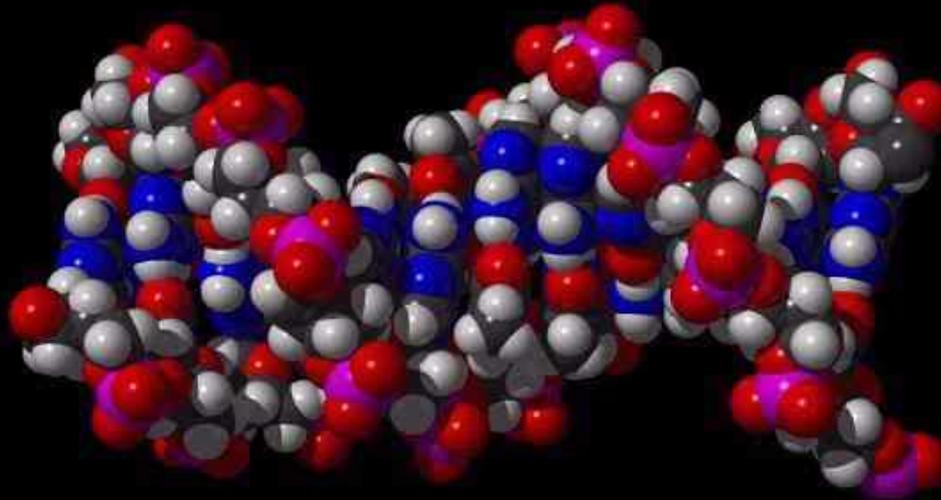
*"It's a history book - a narrative of the journey of our species through time.
It's a shop manual, with an incredibly detailed blueprint for building every human cell.
And it's a transformative textbook of medicine, with insights that will give health care providers immense new powers to treat, prevent and cure disease."*

- Francis Collins

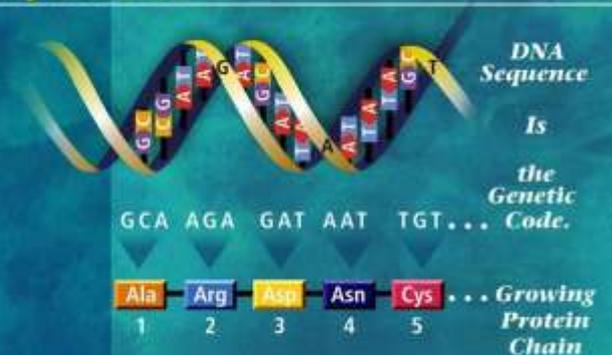


DNA

(deoxyribonucleic acid)



DNA Genetic Code Dictates Amino Acid Identity and Order



equipment, and to Dr. G. E. R. Deacon and the captain and officers of R.R.S. *Discovery II* for their part in making the observations.

³Young, F. B., Gerrard, H., and Jevons, W., *Phil. Mag.*, **40**, 149 (1920).

⁴Louguet-Bigot, M. S., *Mon. Not. Roy. Astro. Soc., Geophys. Supp.*, **5**, 285 (1949).

⁵Von Arx, W. S., *Woods Hole Papers in Phys. Oceanogr. Meteor.*, **11** (3) (1950).

⁶Ekman, V. W., *Arkiv. Mat. Astron. Fysik. (Stockholm)*, **2**(11) (1905).

MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF NUCLEIC ACIDS

A Structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid

WE wish to suggest a structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid (D.N.A.). This structure has novel features which are of considerable biological interest.

A structure for nucleic acid has already been proposed by Pauling and Corey¹. They kindly made their manuscript available to us in advance of publication. Their model consists of three intertwined chains, with the phosphates near the fibre axis, and the bases on the outside. In our opinion, this structure is unsatisfactory for two reasons: (1) We believe that the material which gives the X-ray diagrams is the salt, not the free acid. Without the acidic hydrogen atoms it is not clear what forces would hold the structure together, especially as the negatively charged phosphates near the axis will repel each other. (2) Some of the van der Waals distances appear to be too small.

Another three-chain structure has also been suggested by Fraser (in the press). In his model the phosphates are on the outside and the bases on the inside, linked together by hydrogen bonds. This structure as described is rather ill-defined, and for this reason we shall not comment on it.

We wish to put forward a radically different structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid. This structure has two helical chains each coiled round the same axis (see diagram). We have made the usual chemical assumptions, namely, that each chain consists of phosphate diester groups joining β -D-deoxy-ribofuranose residues with 3',5' linkages. The two chains (but not their bases) are related by a dyad perpendicular to the fibre axis. Both chains follow right-handed helices, but owing to the dyad the sequences of the atoms in the two chains run in opposite directions. Each chain loosely resembles Furberg's² model No. 1; that is, the bases are on the inside of the helix and the phosphates on the outside. The configuration of the sugar and the atoms near it is close to Furberg's 'standard configuration', the sugar being roughly perpendicular to the attached base. There

is a residue on each chain every 3.4 Å. in the z -direction. We have assumed an angle of 36° between adjacent residues in the same chain, so that the structure repeats after 10 residues on each chain, that is, after 34 Å. The distance of a phosphorus atom from the fibre axis is 10 Å. As the phosphates are on the outside, cations have easy access to them.

The structure is an open one, and its water content is rather high. At lower water contents we would expect the bases to tilt so that the structure could become more compact.

The novel feature of the structure is the manner in which the two chains are held together by the purine and pyrimidine bases. The planes of the bases are perpendicular to the fibre axis. They are joined together in pairs, a single base from one chain being hydrogen-bonded to a single base from the other chain, so that the two lie side by side with identical z -co-ordinates. One of the pair must be a purine and the other a pyrimidine for bonding to occur. The hydrogen bonds are made as follows: purine position 1 to pyrimidine position 1; purine position 6 to pyrimidine position 6.

If it is assumed that the bases only occur in the structure in the most plausible tautomeric forms (that is, with the keto rather than the enol configurations) it is found that only specific pairs of bases can bond together. These pairs are: adenine (purine) with thymine (pyrimidine), and guanine (purine) with cytosine (pyrimidine).

In other words, if an adenine forms one member of a pair, on either chain, then on these assumptions the other member must be thymine; similarly for guanine and cytosine. The sequence of bases on a single chain does not appear to be restricted in any way. However, if only specific pairs of bases can be formed, it follows that if the sequence of bases on one chain is given, then the sequence on the other chain is automatically determined.

It has been found experimentally^{3,4} that the ratio of the amounts of adenine to thymine, and the ratio of guanine to cytosine, are always very close to unity for deoxyribose nucleic acid.

It is probably impossible to build this structure with a ribose sugar in place of the deoxyribose, as the extra oxygen atom would make too close a van der Waals contact.

The previously published X-ray data^{5,6} on deoxyribose nucleic acid are insufficient for a rigorous test of our structure. So far as we can tell, it is roughly compatible with the experimental data, but it must be regarded as unproved until it has been checked against more exact results. Some of these are given in the following communications. We were not aware of the details of the results presented there when we devised our structure, which rests mainly though not entirely on published experimental data and stereochemical arguments.

It has not escaped our notice that the specific pairing we have postulated immediately suggests a possible copying mechanism for the genetic material.

Full details of the structure, including the conditions assumed in building it, together with a set of co-ordinates for the atoms, will be published elsewhere.

We are much indebted to Dr. Jerry Donohue for constant advice and criticism, especially on interatomic distances. We have also been stimulated by a knowledge of the general nature of the unpublished experimental results and ideas of Dr. M. H. F. Wilkins, Dr. R. E. Franklin and their co-workers at

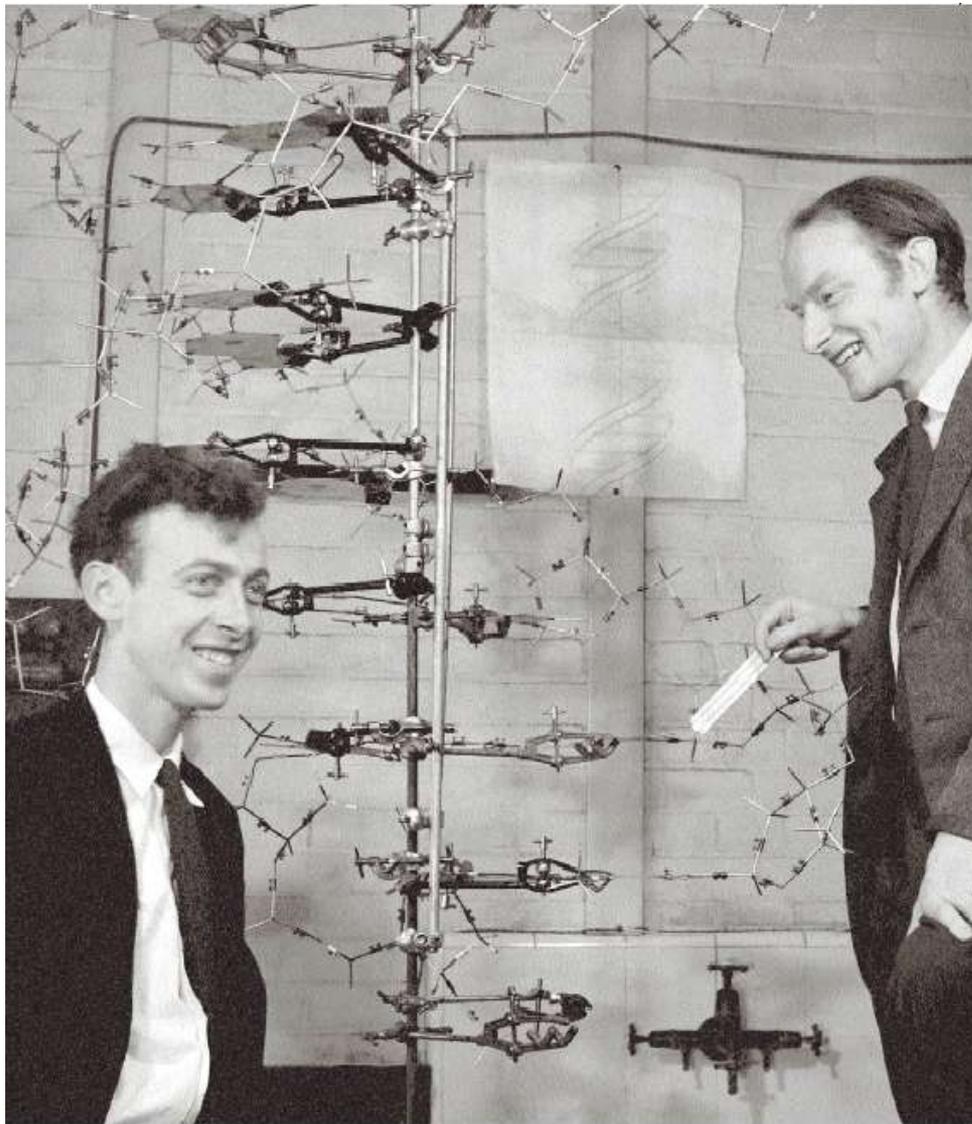
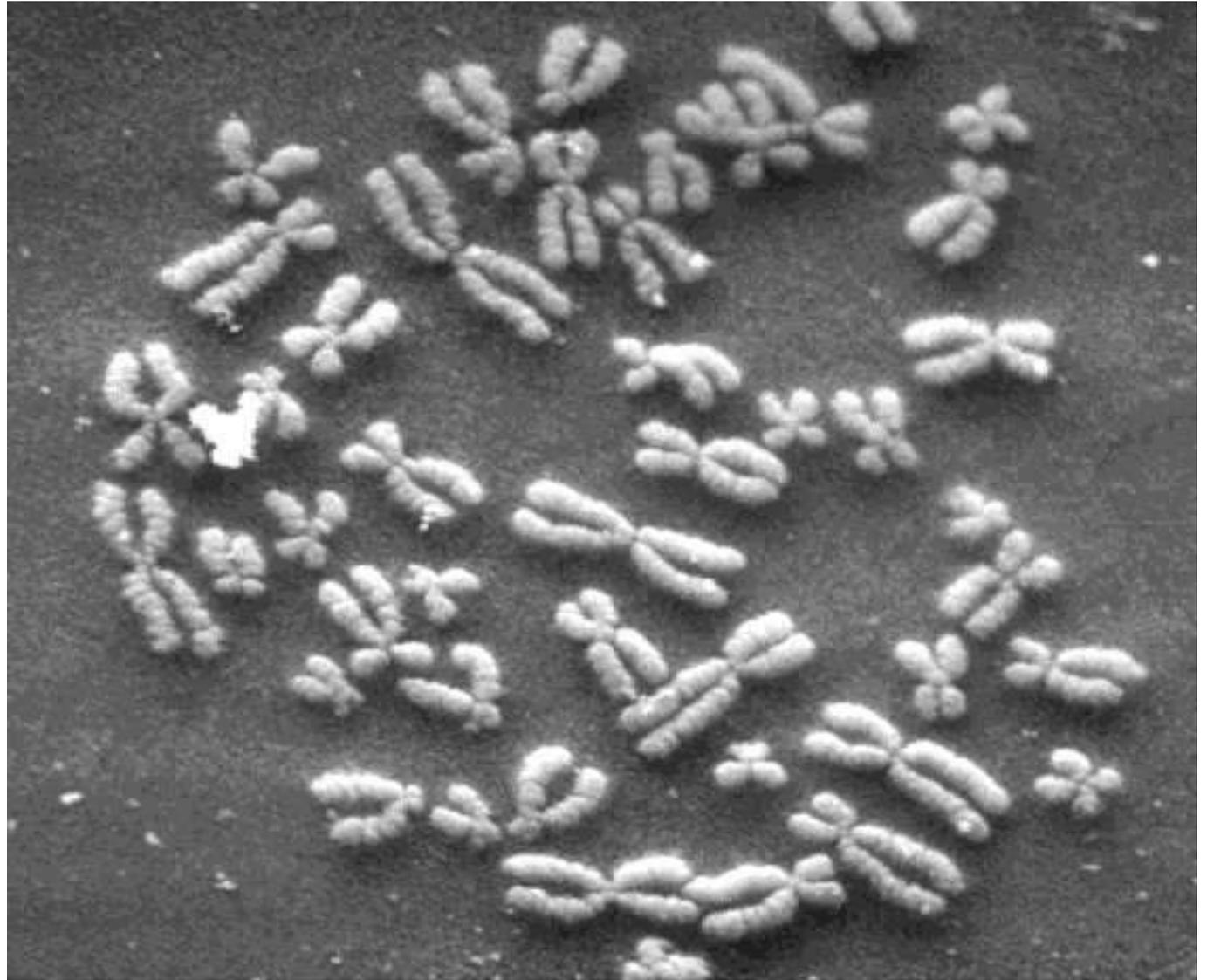
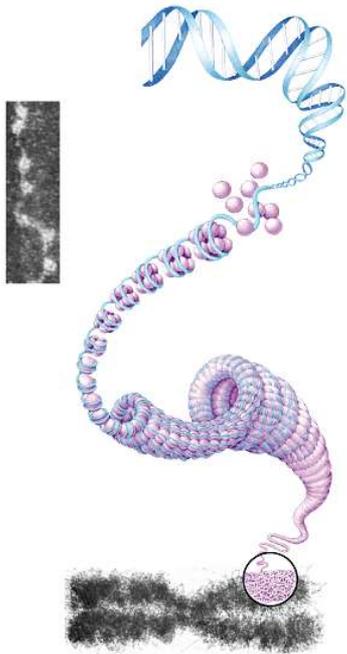


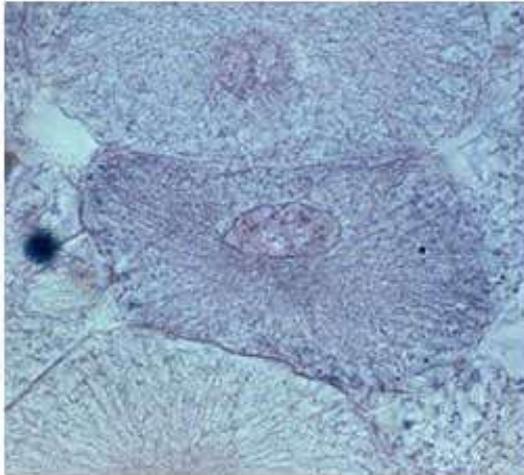
Figure 3 Anthony Barrington Brown's photograph of Watson and Crick with their model of DNA at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge, 21 May 1953.

This figure is purely diagrammatic. The two ribbons symbolize the two phosphate-sugar chains, and the horizontal rods the pairs of bases holding the chains together. The vertical line marks the fibre axis.

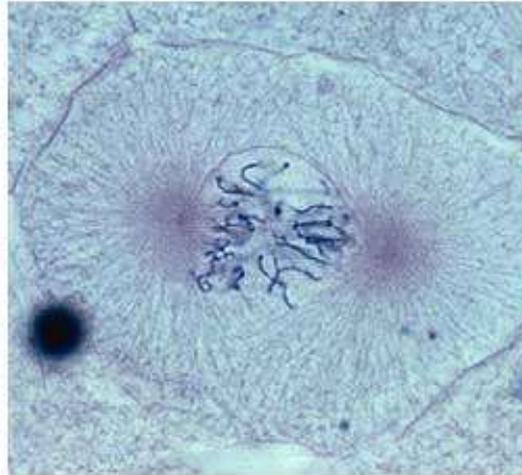
1953: immagini da diffrazione a raggi X realizzate da **Rosalind Franklin**, chimica-fisica inglese, permettono a **James Watson e Francis Crick** di presentare, sulla rivista *Nature*, quello che è oggi accertato come il primo modello accurato della struttura del DNA, ovvero il modello a doppia elica.



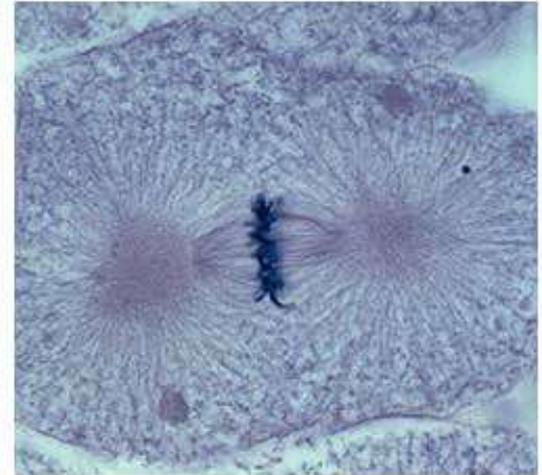
Chromosomes are –literally- the colored bodies
in latin: “chromo” “soma”



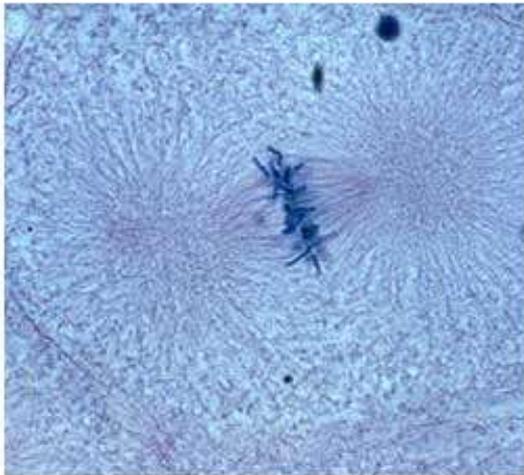
Interphase



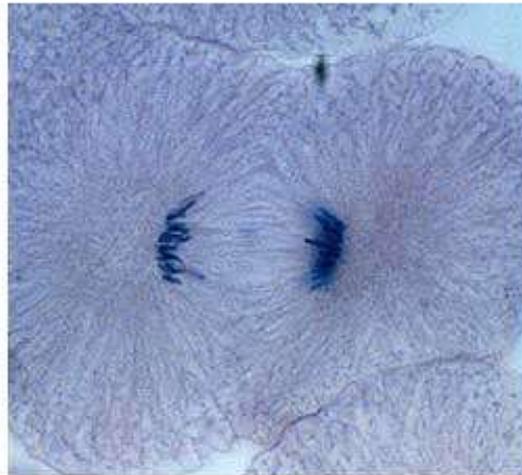
Prophase



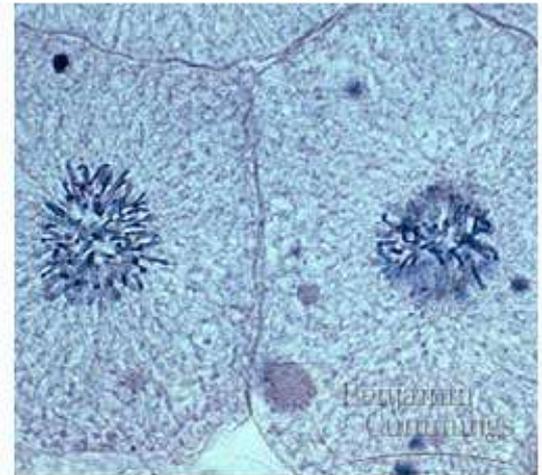
Metaphase



Anaphase



Early Telophase



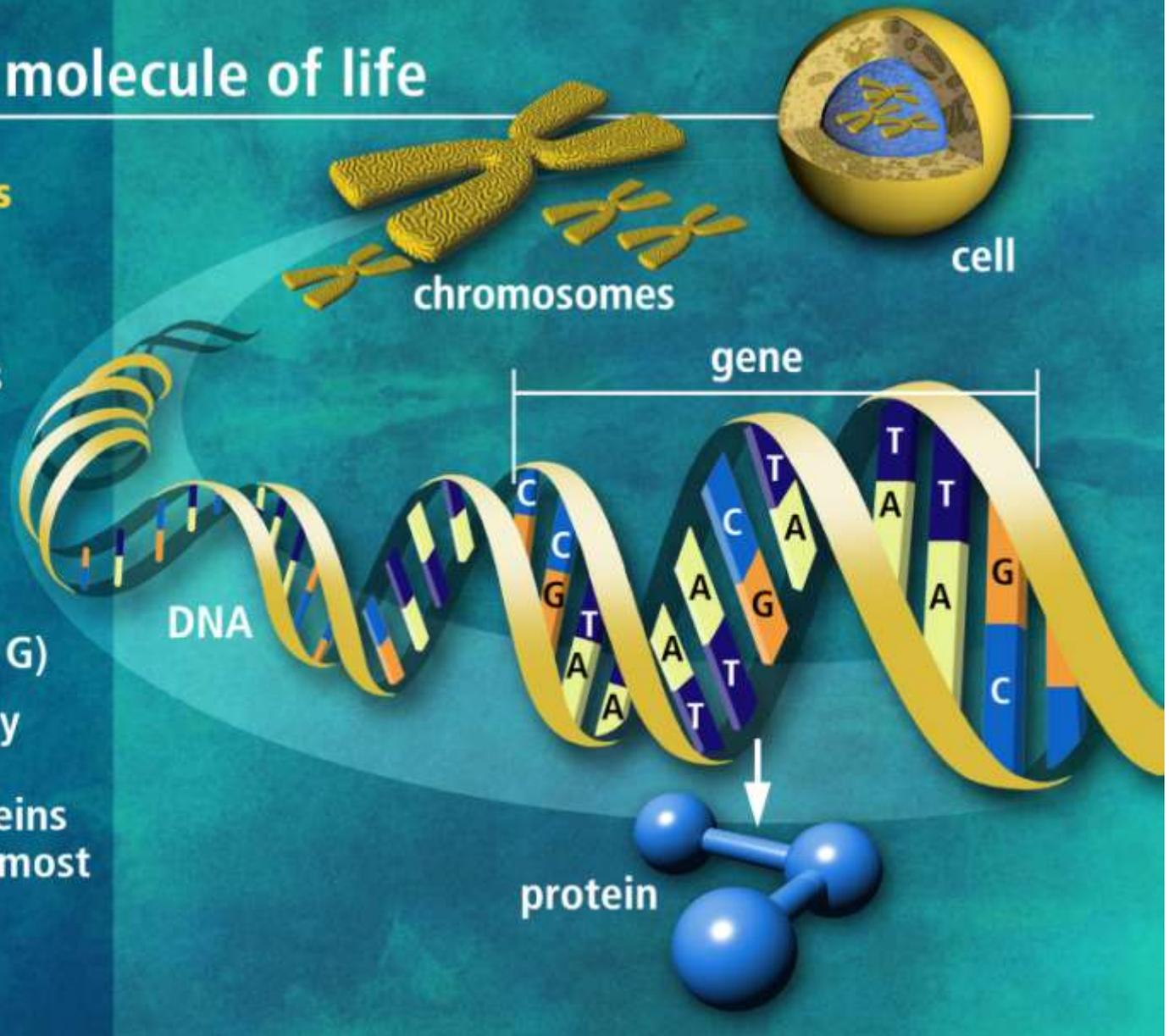
Late Telophase

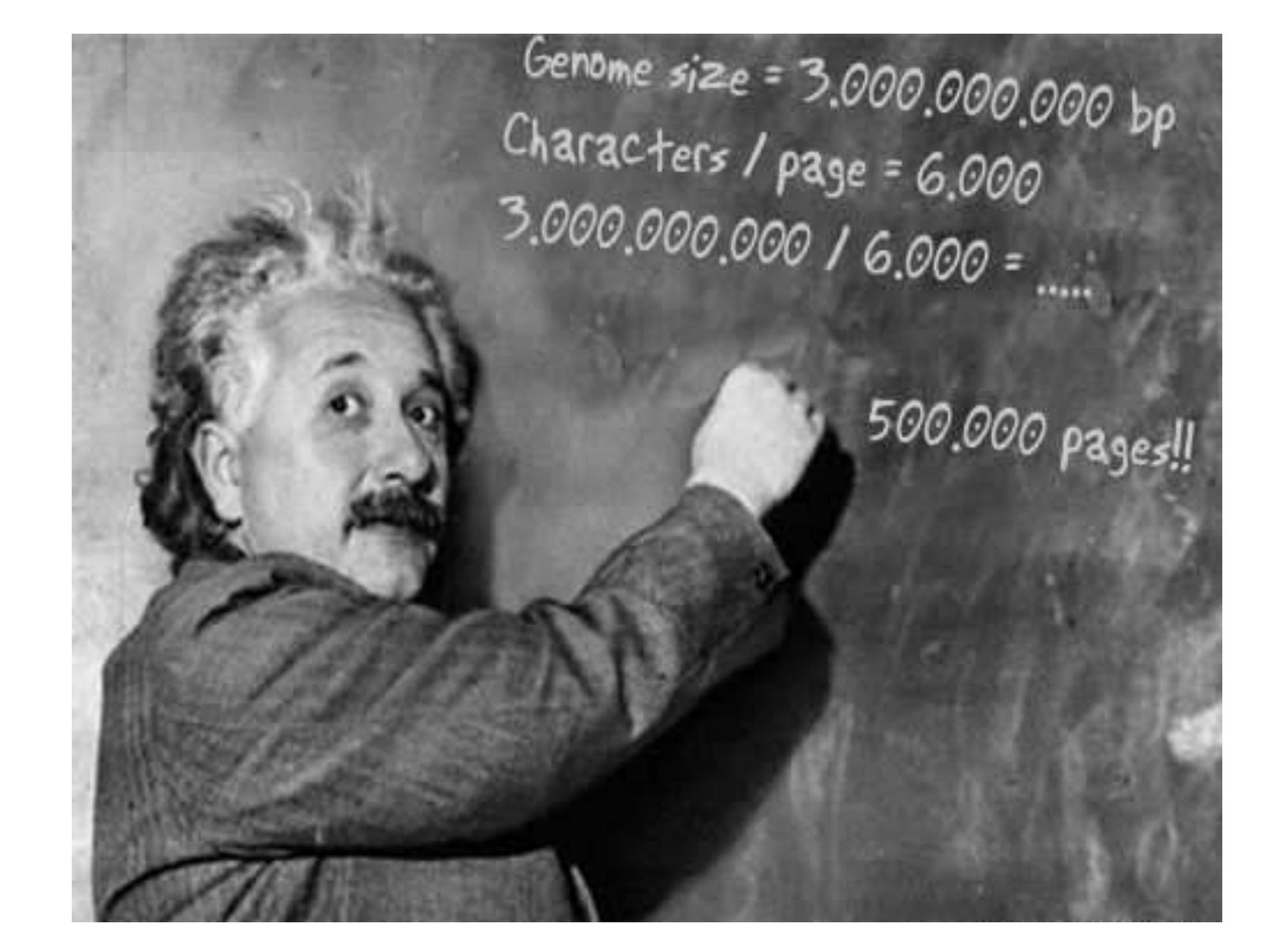
DNA the molecule of life

Trillions of cells

Each cell:

- 46 human chromosomes
- 2 meters of DNA
- 3 billion DNA subunits (the bases: A, T, C, G)
- Approximately 30,000 genes code for proteins that perform most life functions

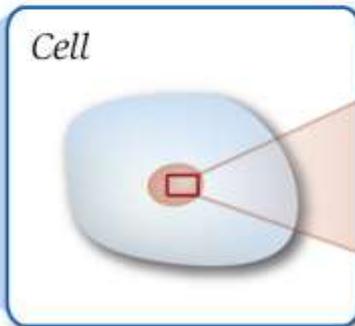




Genome size = 3.000.000.000 bp
Characters / page = 6.000
 $3.000.000.000 / 6.000 = \dots$

500.000 pages!!

The human genome contains about 3 billion nucleotides



...AGG TTCAGGCATCAGATT CGCAATCGCTTG
AGCAATCGCTTGCAGATACGAAAGCTTATACC
TATGTCCTAGGTCAGTGTTTCAAAAAGTTTGT
TCCATAAAAAGTAACATTGTGCTGCAGGATTT
CTCAGACGGACCAGTTTGCTAAAGTACTCCGG
GTGTCTCCACAAAGCTTACATAGAATGTGAAG
CTTACAAAATCATCAGACAAGAGAACATCTC
CTGGACTGAGTTTAAAACACAATTTGGAAA...

3 billion nucleotides would fill
about 200 1,000-page phone books

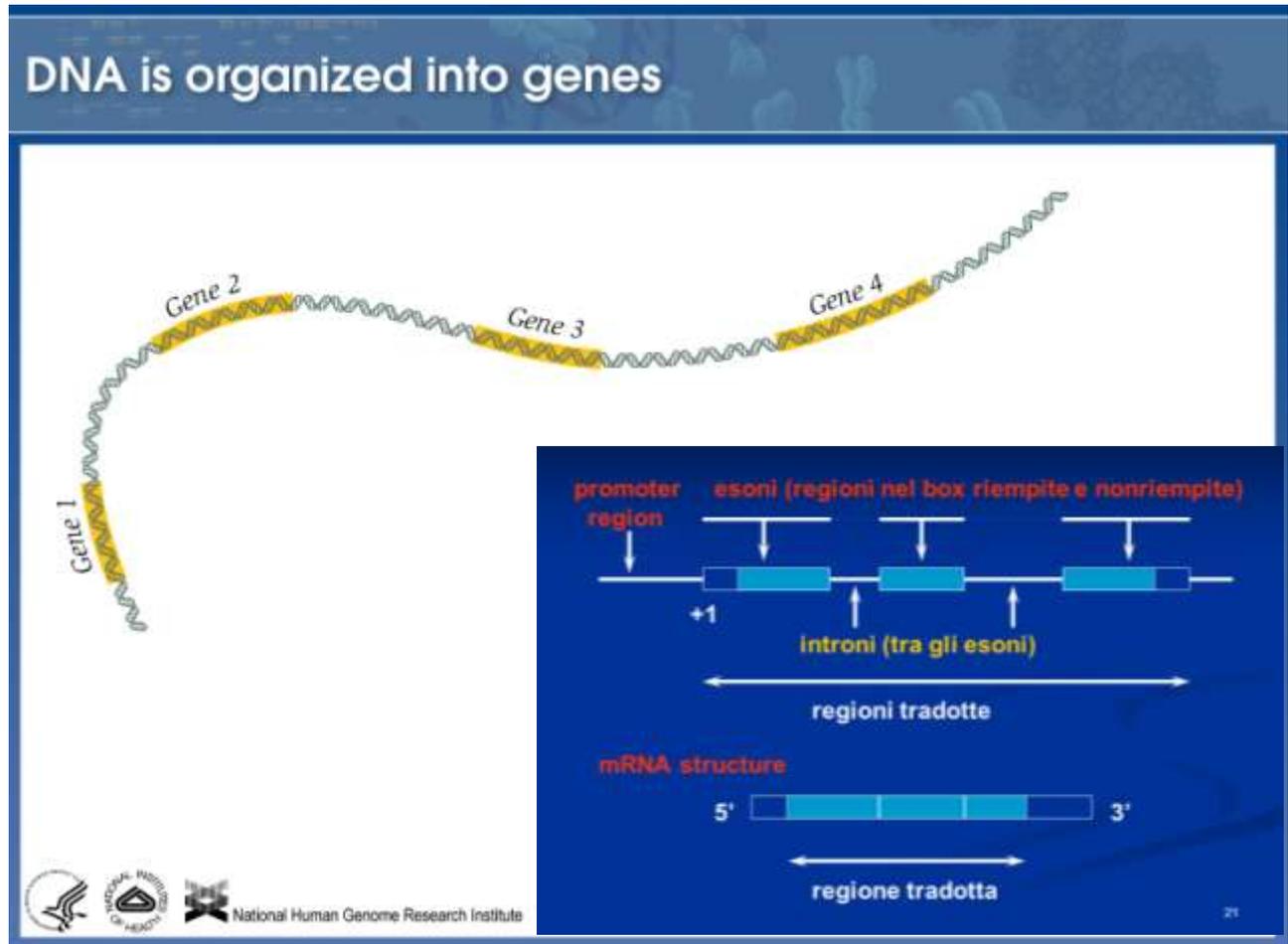


Il DNA è organizzato in geni, i geni in esoni.

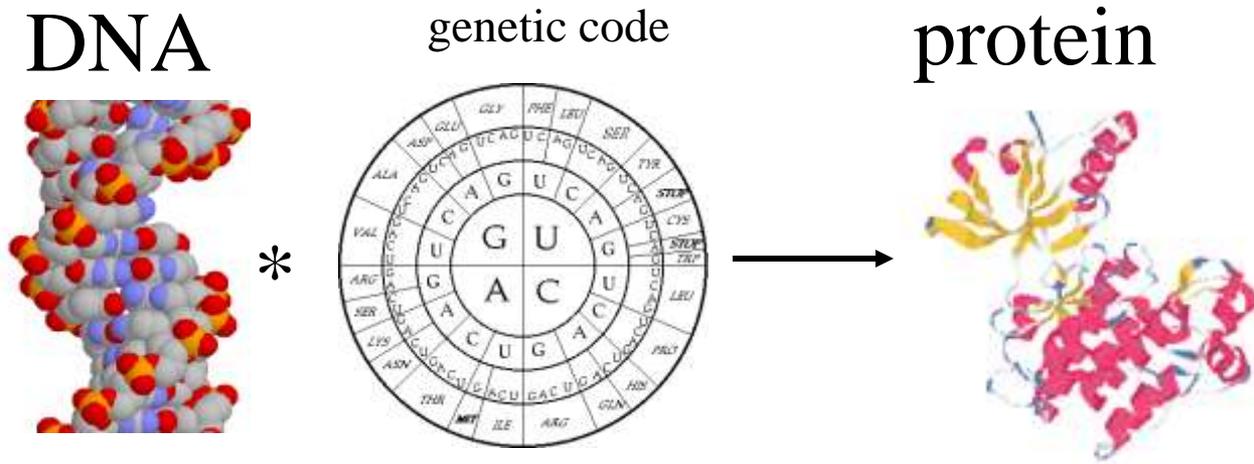
E' come un libro, in cui i geni sono parole di senso compiuto che formano frasi di senso compiuto, ma inframmezzate da un flusso di pensiero senza logica e compiutezza (le regioni introniche, gli enhancers, elementi ripetuti -> *junk DNA*)

meantnfmcosarjthyuyif
kfmnsbzcaxqswthyujuk
bnpyoitjguryrtefdgvcbx
nservejkamnsbegdfvrty
ghjukiolmmlabnvcvxc
dfergrtgenetica?gjyiuolj
pgkbidhgrtydhs

meantnfmcosarjthyuyif
kfmnsbzcaxqswthyujuk
bnpyoitjguryrtefdgvcbx
nservejkamnsbegdfvrty
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dfergrtgenetica?gjyiuolj
pgkbidhgrtydhs



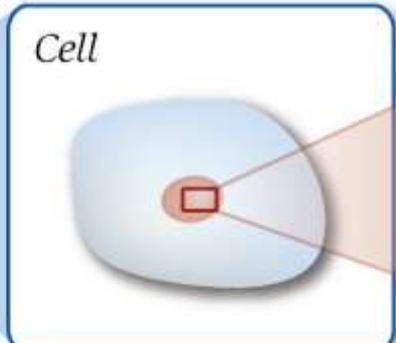
Ci sono circa 25,000 geni nel genoma umano



L'insieme dei geni umani corrisponde al ~1.5% del genoma (regioni codificanti)

La sequenza di DNA in due persone e' identica al 99.9%
– solo lo 0.1% e' unica!

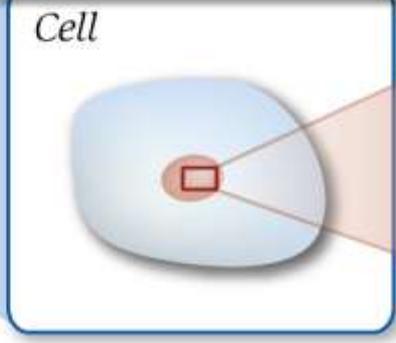
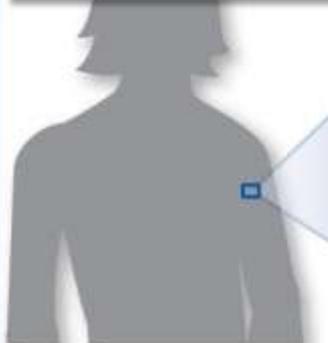
Each individual has a unique DNA sequence



DNA sequence variant 1:

```
...AGGTTCAGGCATCAGATTTCGCAATCGCTTG  
AGCAATCGCTTGCAGATACGAAAGCTTATACC  
TATGTCCTAGGTCAGTGTTTCAAAAAGTTTGT  
TCCATAAAAAGTAACATTGTGCTGCAGGATTT  
CTCAGACGGACCAGTTTGCTAAAGTACTCCGG  
GTGTCTCCACAAAGCTTACATAGAATGTGAAG  
CTTACAAAACTCATCAGACAAGAGATCATCTC  
CTGGACTGAGTTTAAACACAATTTGGAAA...
```

Ogni "parola" (gene) può avere "sinonimi" (varianti, siano esse polimorfismi o mutazioni) che è poi quello che ci differenzia gli uni dagli altri.



DNA sequence variant 2:

```
...AGGTTCAAGCATCAGATTTCGCAATCGCTTG  
AGCAATCGCTTGCAGATACGAAAGCTTATACC  
TATGTCCTAGGTCAGTGTTTCAAAAAGTTTGT  
TCCATAAAAAGTAACATTGTGCTGCAGGATTT  
CTCAGACGGACCAGTTTGCTAAAGTACTCCGG  
GTGTCTCCACAAAGCTTACATAGAATGTGAAG  
CTTACAAAACTCATCAGACAAGAGAACATCTC  
CTGGACTGAGTTTAAACACAATTTGGAAA...
```



www.harunyahya.org



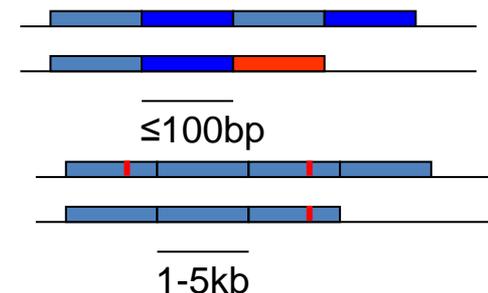
How do we differ? – Let me count the ways

- **Single nucleotide polymorphisms**
 - 1 every few hundred bp, mutation rate* $\approx 10^{-9}$
- **Short indels (=insertion/deletion)**
 - 1 every few kb, mutation rate v. variable
- **Microsatellite (STR) repeat number**
 - 1 every few kb, mutation rate $\leq 10^{-3}$
- **Minisatellites**
 - 1 every few kb, mutation rate $\leq 10^{-1}$
- **Repeated genes**
 - rRNA, histones
- **Inversions, deletions...**
 - Rare, e.g. Y chromosome

TGCATT**G**CGTAGGC
TGCATT**C**CGTAGGC

TGCATT---TAGGC
TGCATT**CCG**TAGGC

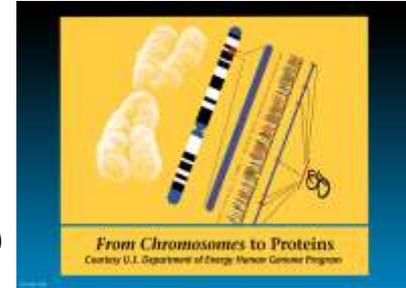
TGCT**CA**TCAT**CA**TC**CA**GC
TGCT**CA**TC**A**-----GC



*per generation

Quali sono le malattie genetiche?

- 1) Le malattie monogeniche o ereditarie
- 2) Le malattie cromosomiche
- 3) Le malattie multifattoriali o complesse



Su che principi si basano le malattie genetiche?



Gregor Mendel
1822-1884

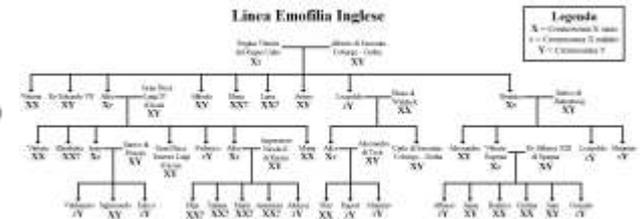
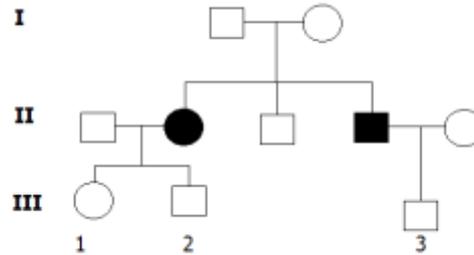
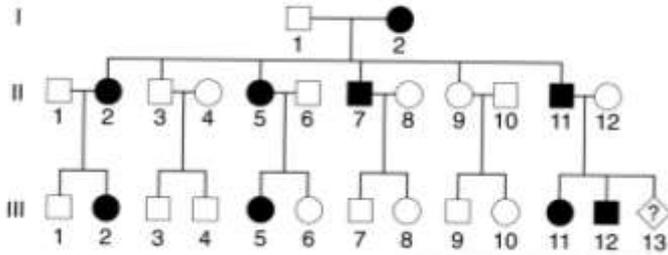
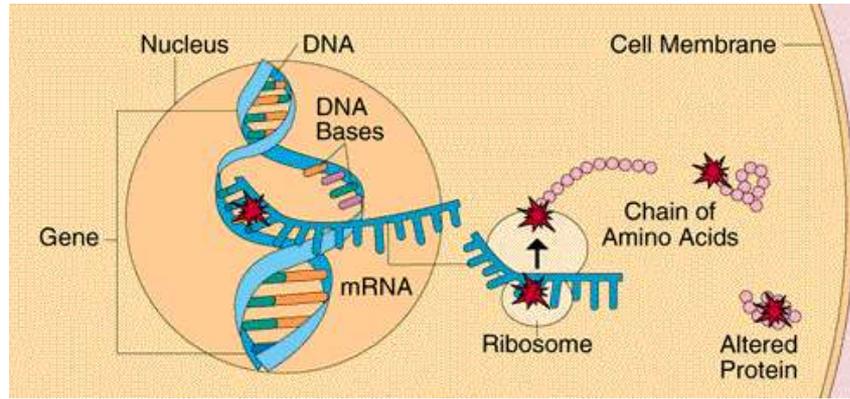
Mendel's laws:

1. Principle of segregation
2. Principle of independent assortment
3. Principle of dominance

- Augustinian monk who cross-bred pea plants with different characteristics
- Observations led to laws regarding the transmission of hereditary characteristics from generation to generation
- Many of the concepts from his observations still hold true today!



1) Malattie ereditarie o monogeniche



AD



AR

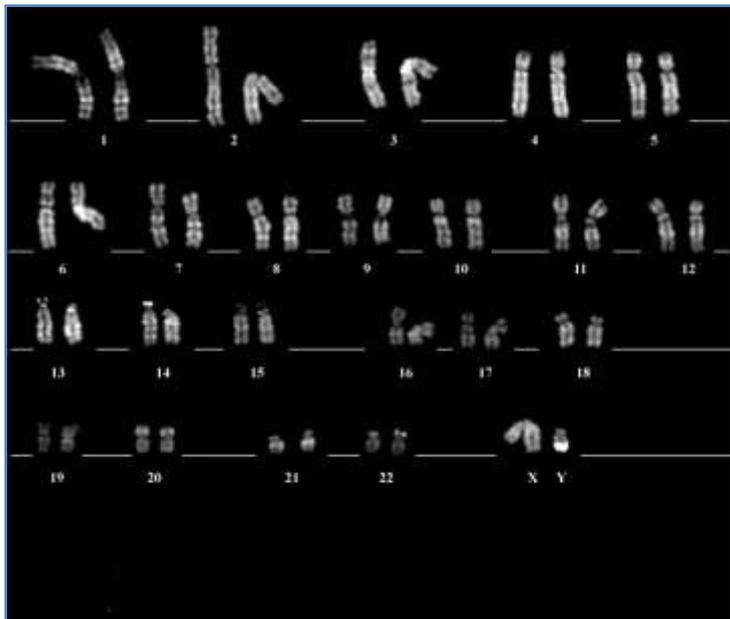


X-linked



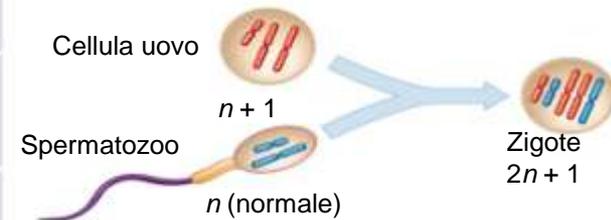
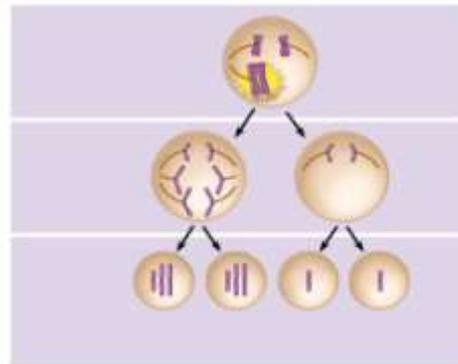
2) Malattie cromosomiche

CARIOTIPO

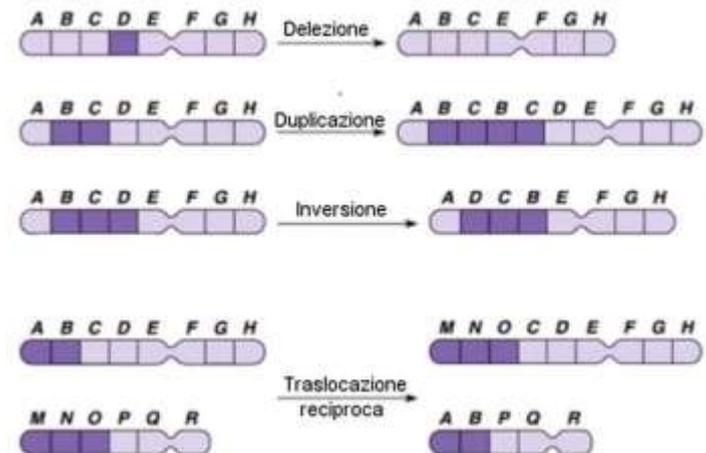


Anomalie:

- di numero, direttamente correlate all'età materna dovute al fenomeno della non disgiunzione dei gameti (es trisomia 21, sindrome di Down)



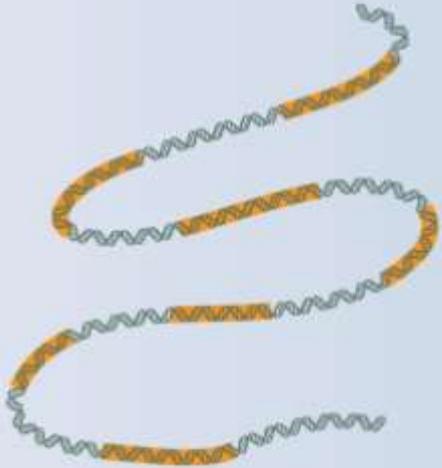
- di struttura



3) Malattie multifattoriali o complesse

Most traits result from the interaction of many genes and the environment

Multiple genes polymorphisms



Complex Diseases:

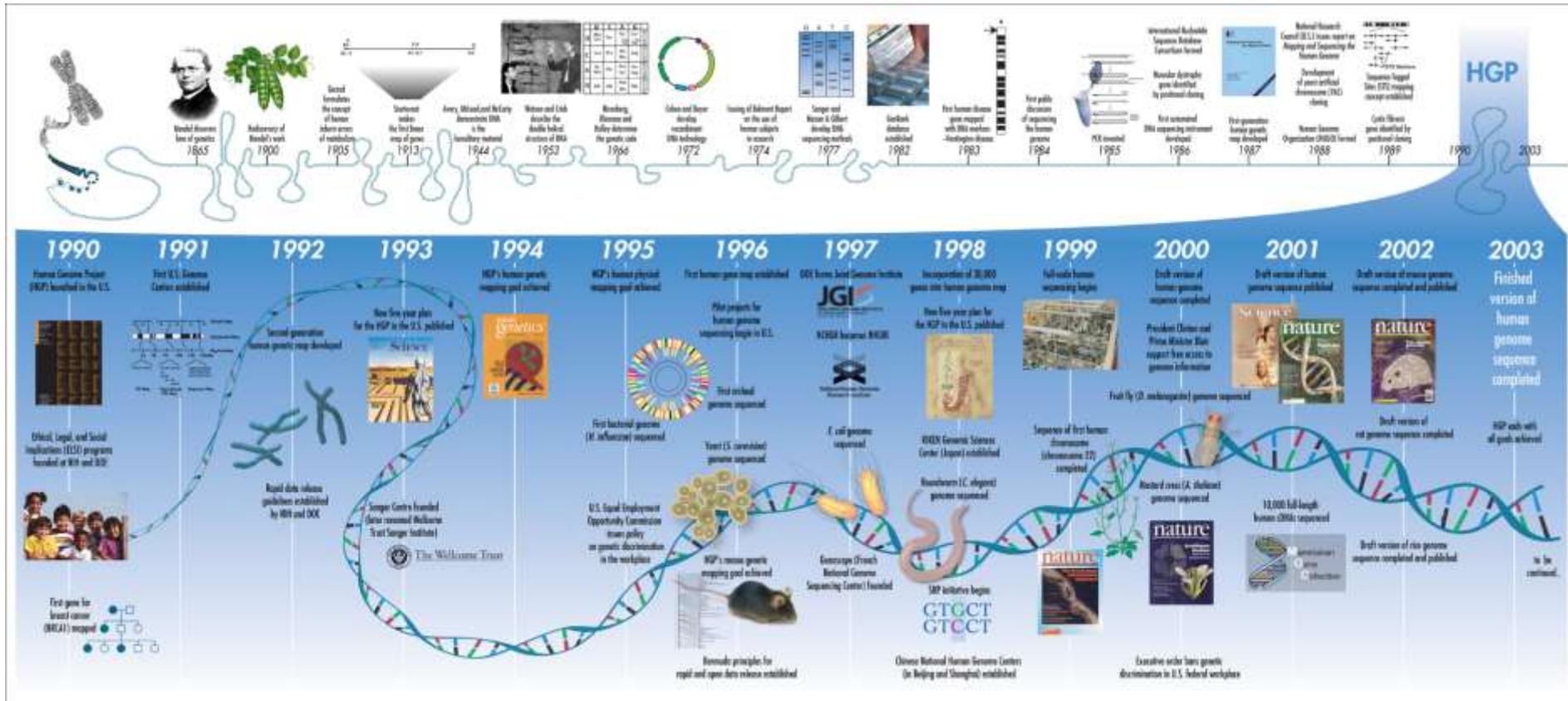
- Cancer
- Asthma
- Diabetes
- Heart Disease

Environment factors



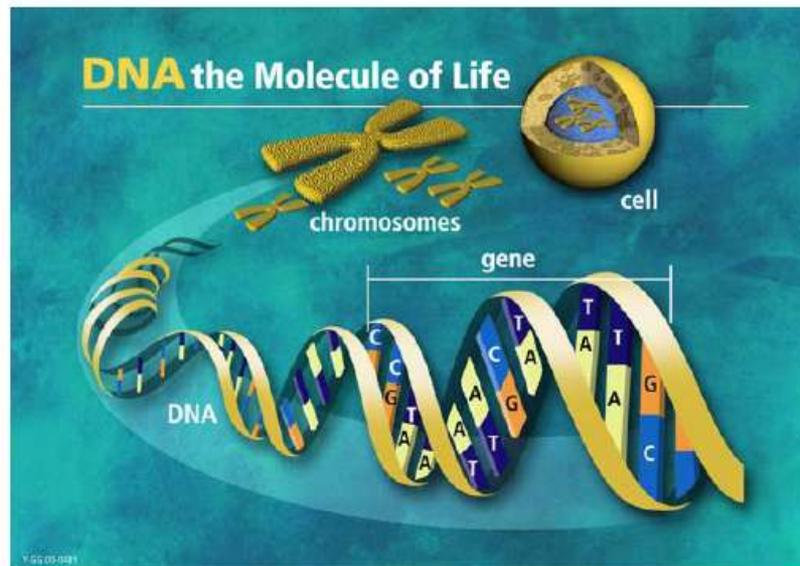
National Human Genome Research Institute

Human Genome Project (HGP)



The Human Genome Project Goals

- To sequence (i.e. determine the exact order of nucleotides (A,T,G,C) for ALL of the DNA in a human cell
- To determine which sections of DNA represent individual genes (protein-coding units).



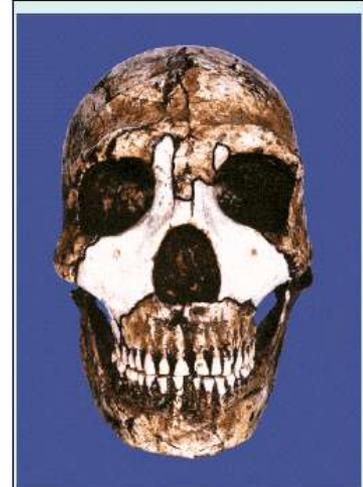
- **February 2001: Draft of the sequence published in Nature (public effort)and Science (Celera – private company).**
- **April, 2003 (50 years after Watson and Crick structure of DNA was published) : Full sequence published and researchers determined that within this sequence there was somewhere between 30,000 and 40,000 genes. We now believe there are closer to 25,000 genes**



How Can We Use This Information?

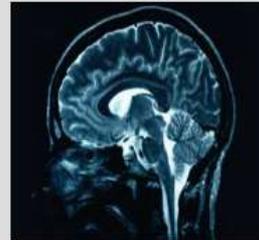


Better understanding of human disease



Insight into human origins

Personalized medicine & Pharmacogenetics



Greater insight into cognitive function



Identifying genetic susceptibility to disease

Altre implicazioni?

Human Genome Project

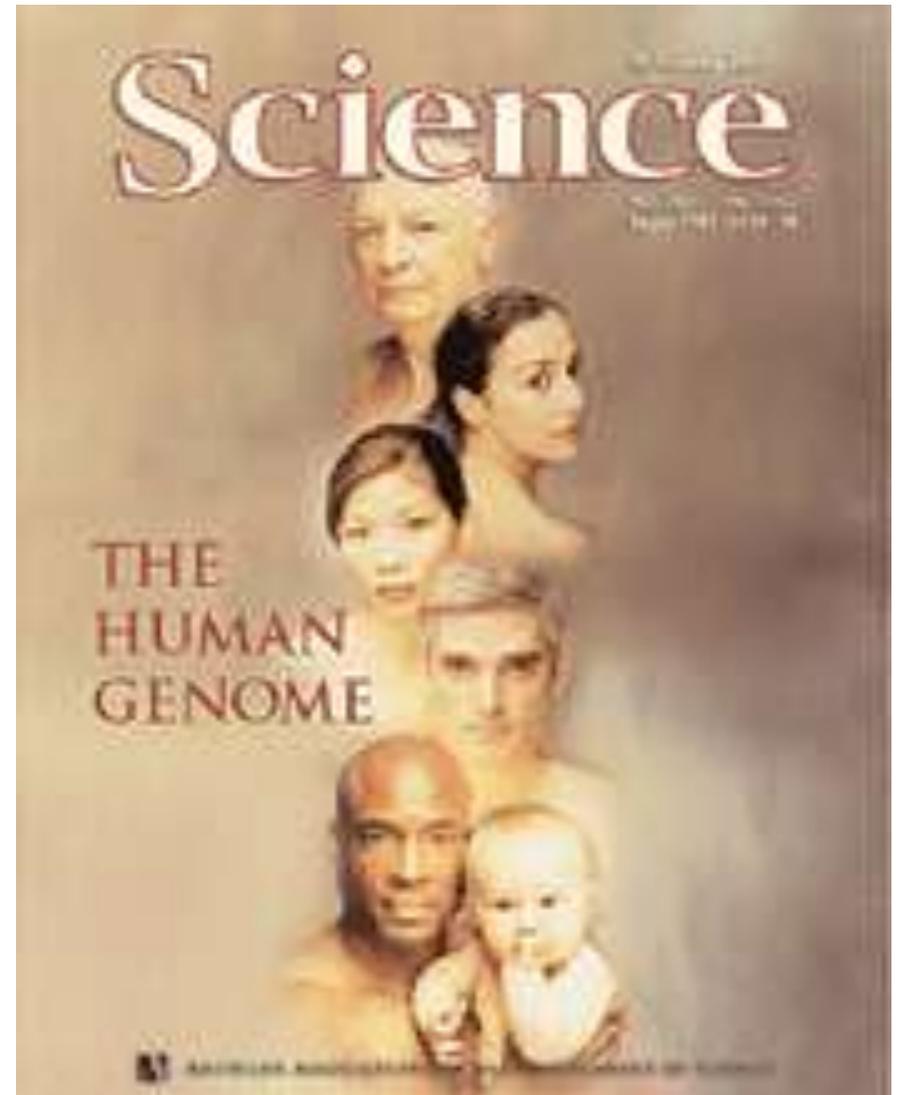
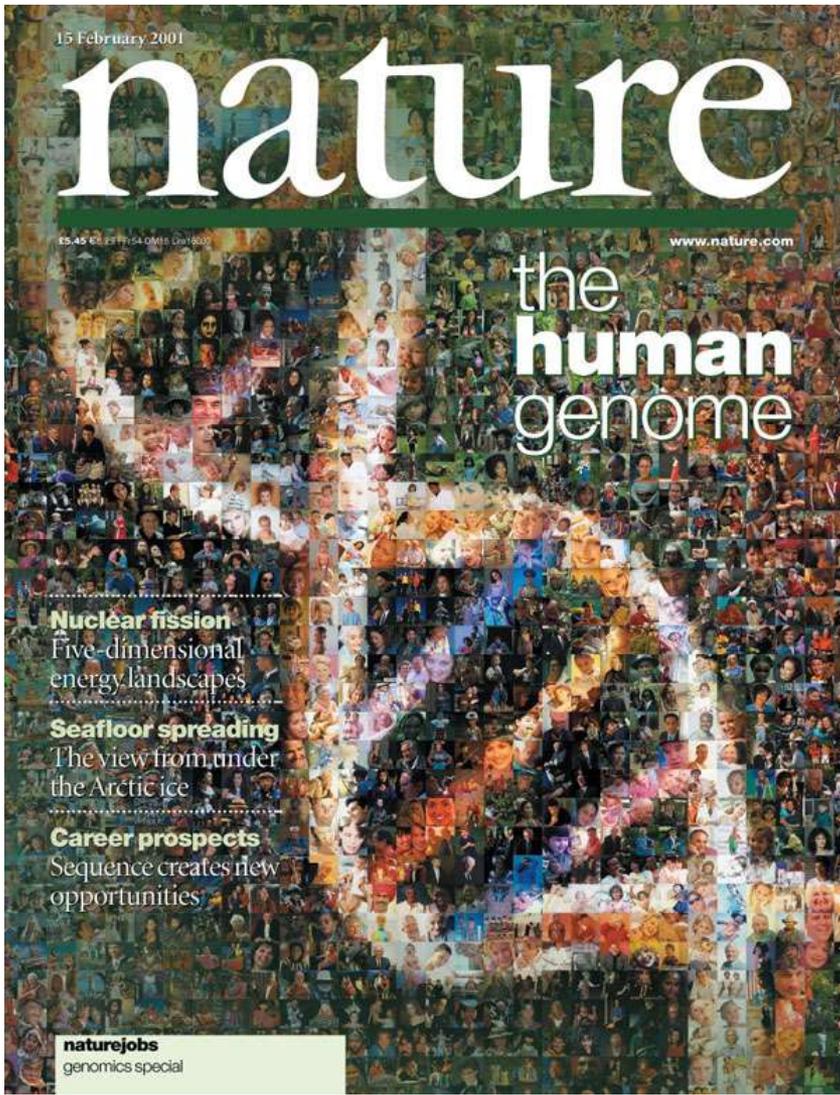


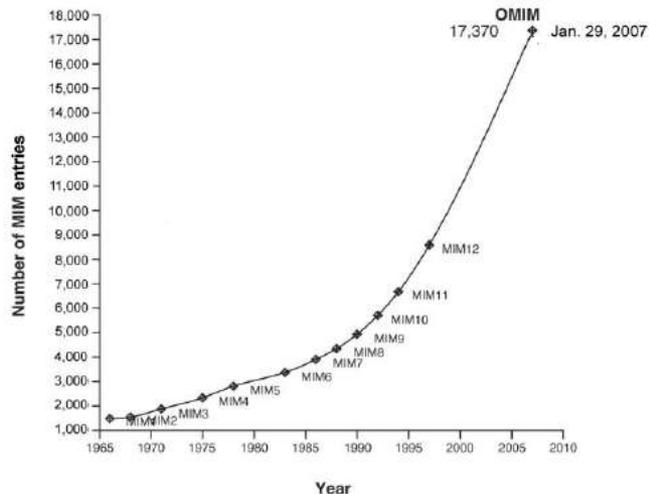
Impacting
many
disciplines

Courtesy
U.S. Department of Energy
Human Genome Program



*Global Carbon Cycles
Industrial Resources • Bioremediation
Evolutionary Biology • Biofuels • Agriculture • Forensics
Molecular and Nuclear Medicine • Health Risks*





<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Omim/>



National Center for
Biotechnology Information



BREAKTHROUGH OF THE YEAR

Human Genetic Variation

Equipped with faster, cheaper technologies for sequencing DNA and assessing variation in genomes on scales ranging from one to millions of bases, researchers are finding out how truly different we are from one another.

THE UNVEILING OF THE HUMAN GENOME ALMOST 7 YEARS AGO cast the first faint light on our complete genetic makeup. Since then, each new genome sequenced and each new individual studied has illuminated our genomic landscape in ever more detail. In 2007, researchers came to appreciate the extent to which our genomes differ from person to person and the implications of this variation for deciphering the genetics of complex diseases and personal traits.

Less than a year ago, the big news was triangulating variation between us and our primate cousins to get a better handle on genetic changes along the evolutionary tree that led to humans. Now, we have moved from asking what in our DNA makes us human to striving to know what in my DNA makes me me.

Inversion: C D A → A D C

Insertion: A B C → A B C C C

Deletion: A B C → A C

Copy number variation: A B C C C C C

Reference: A B C

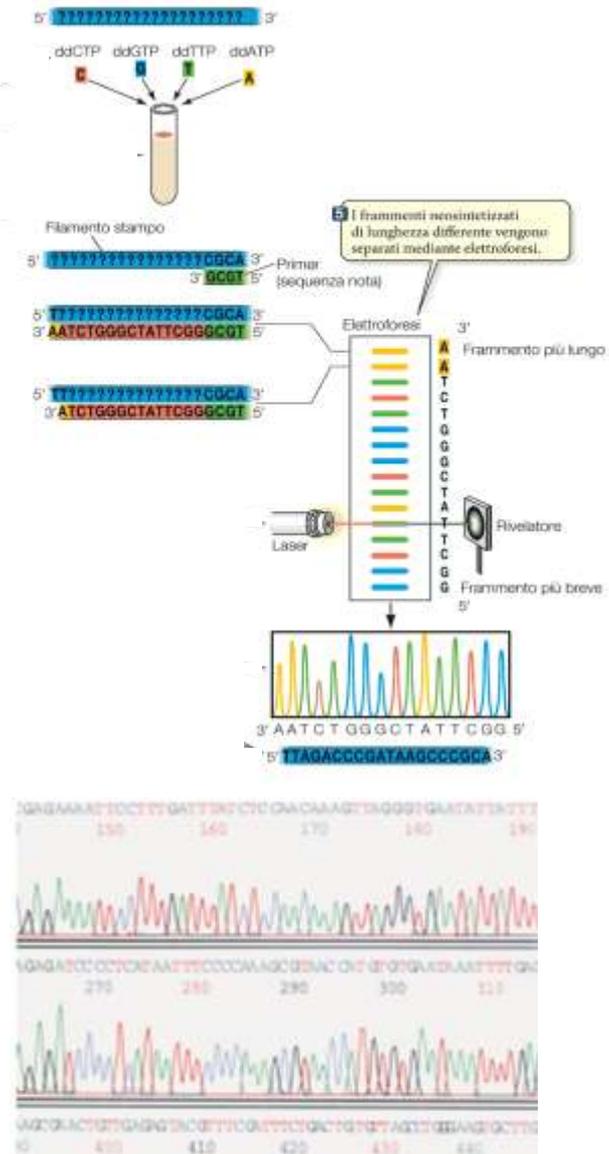
What makes us unique. Changes in the number and order of genes (0-1) add variety to the human genome.

Next Generation Sequencing

Il sequenziamento di nuova generazione (Next Generation Sequencing, NGS) è una tecnica nuovissima, rapida ed efficace, che permette la lettura di tutte le basi nucleotidiche che compongono i geni del nostro DNA. Questa metodologia di sequenziamento genico si chiama Sequenziamento Esonico (Exome Sequencing) e sfrutta la capacità tecnologica dei sequenziatori del DNA di nuova generazione.



Figure 6: Sequencing Systems for Every Scale.



...prima

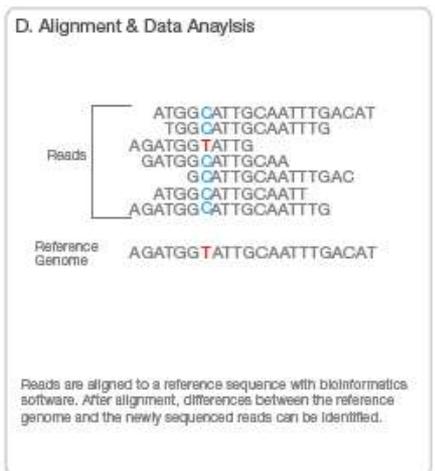
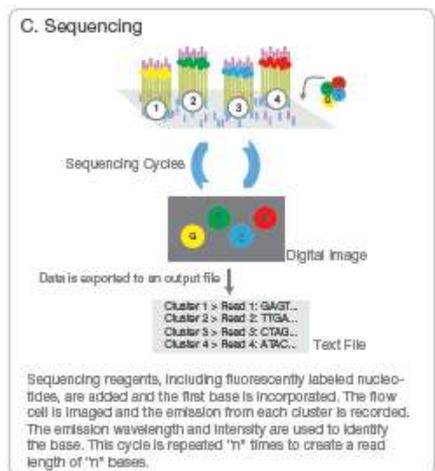
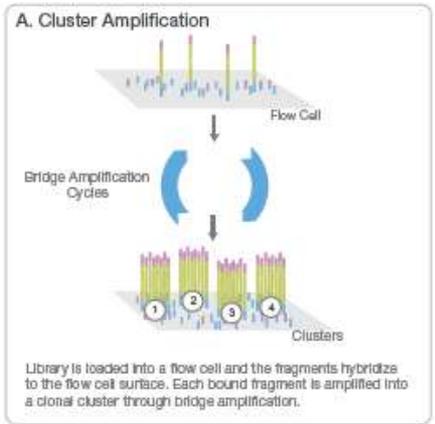
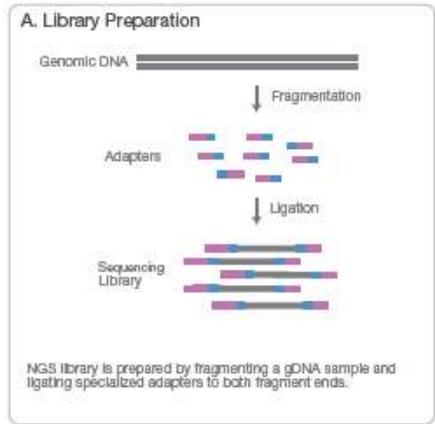


Figure 3: Next-Generation Sequencing Chemistry Overview.

NGS: Shotgun Sequencing Strategy

Cosa ha determinato la NGS e il progetto genoma?

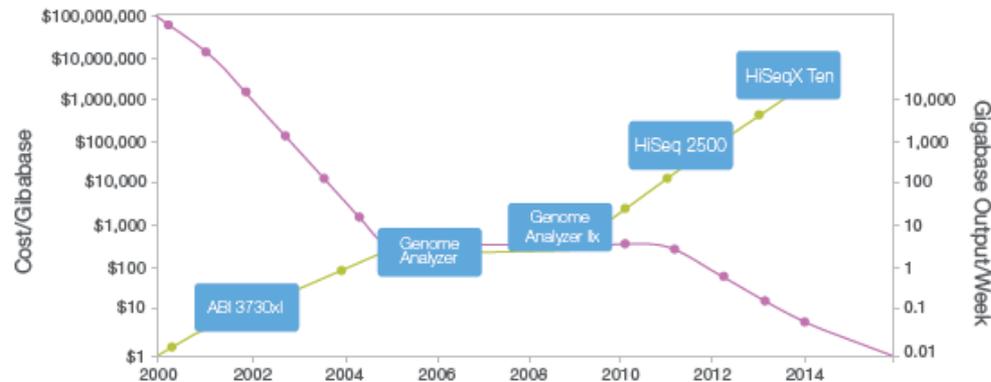
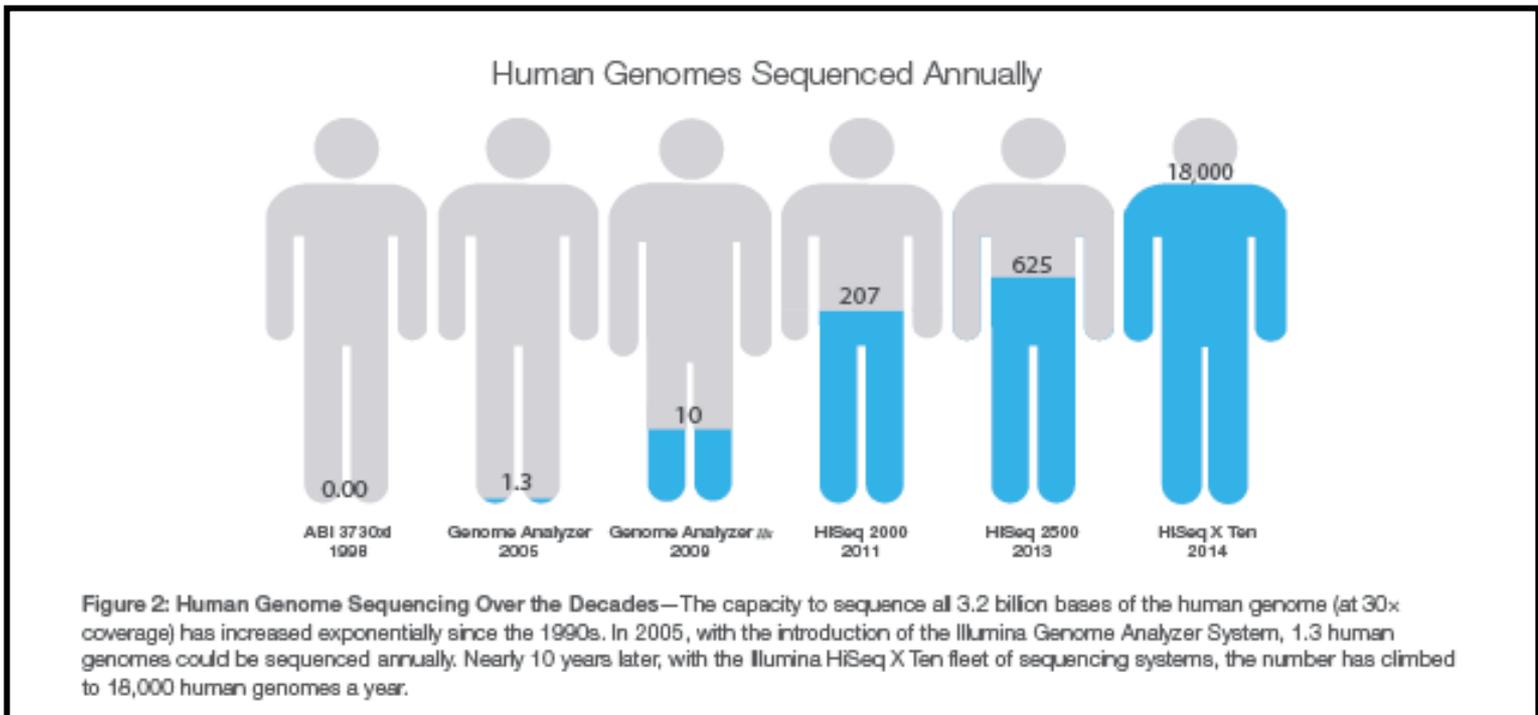
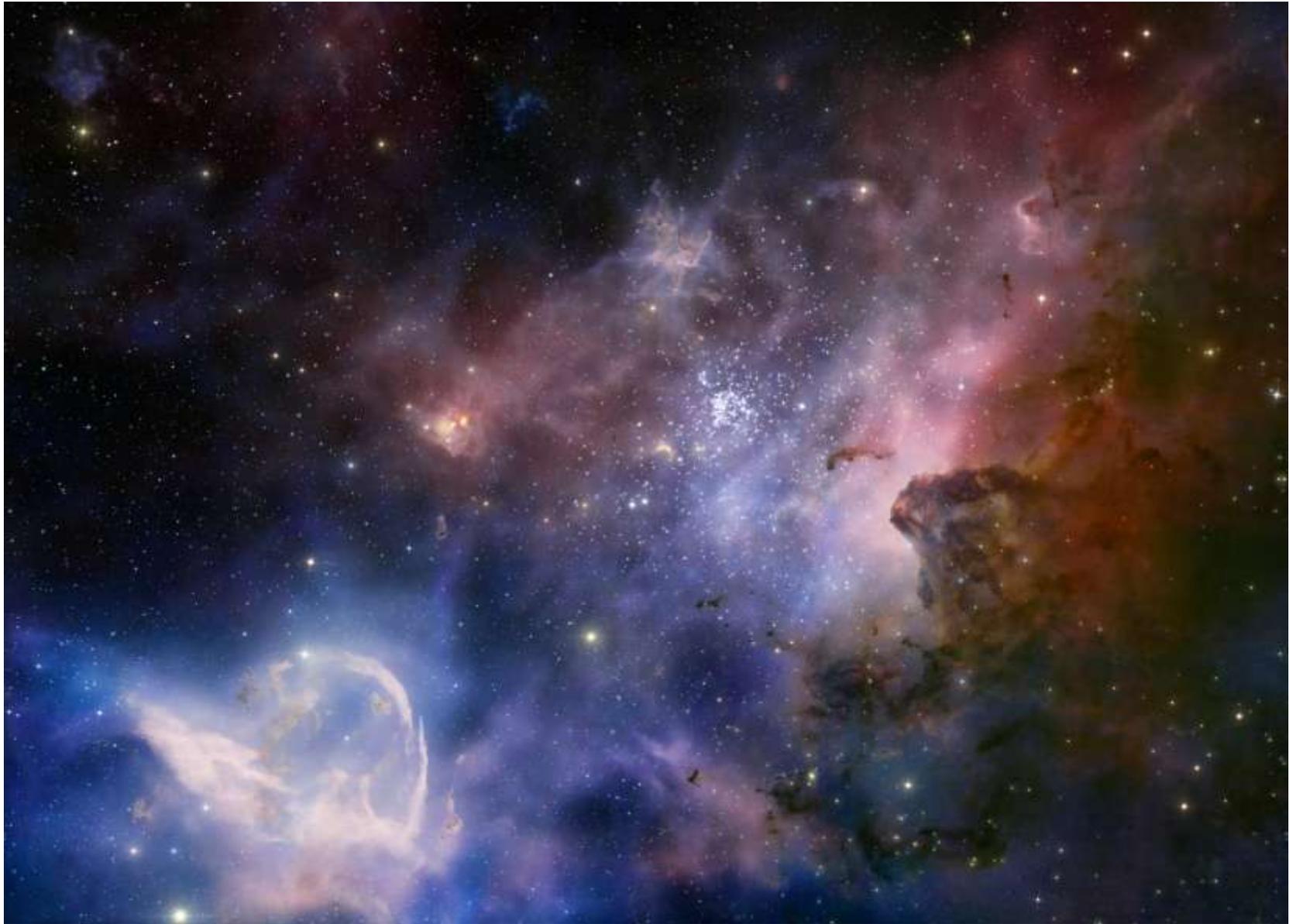


Figure 1: Sequencing Cost and Data Output Since 2000—The dramatic rise of data output and concurrent falling cost of sequencing since 2000. The Y-axis on both sides of the graph are logarithmic.

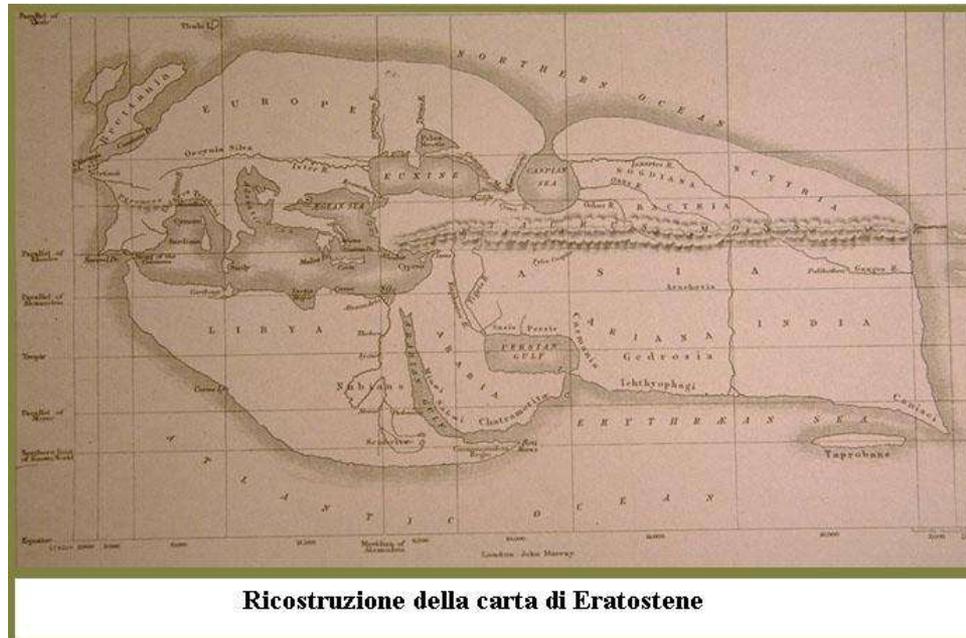


Conclusioni

Un requisito essenziale alla comprensione della biologia completa di un organismo è la determinazione della sequenza del suo intero genoma

“A prerequisite to understanding the complete biology of an organism is the determination of its entire genome sequence” Fleischmann *et al.* 1995

Ma la sola sequenza, anche se completa, del genoma sarà SUFFICIENTE a comprendere le funzioni (e disfunzioni) biologiche del nostro organismo?

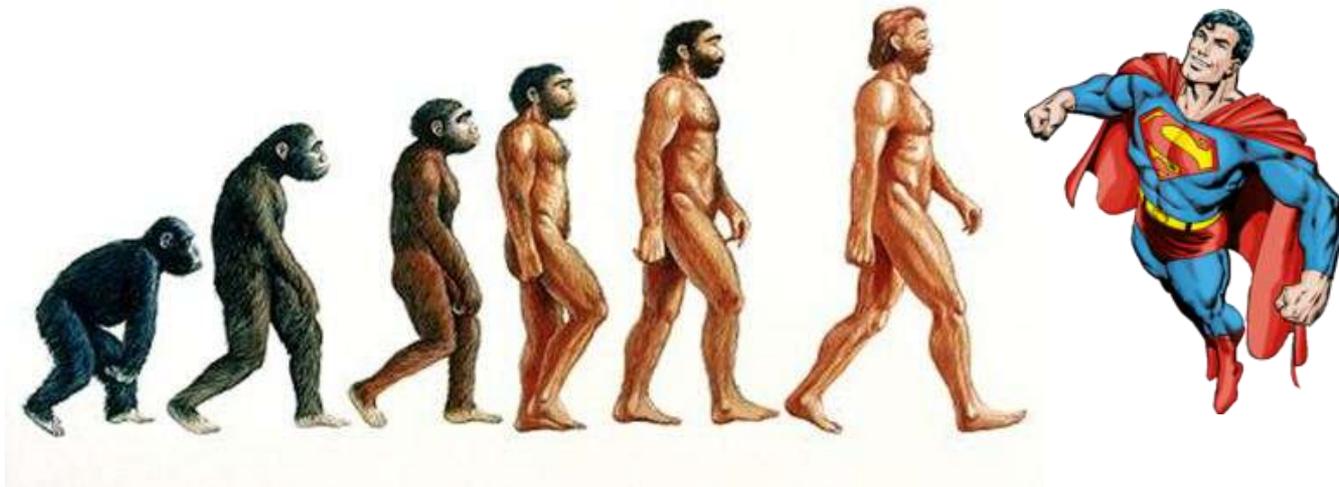


Ricostruzione della carta di Eratostene

La genetica in questa nuova fase si occuperà di cercare di comprendere la struttura e funzione del genoma umano, le sue varianti (fisiologiche e patologiche) e il loro significato.

Aver decodificato l'intero genoma non è chiaramente sufficiente a soddisfare la nostra curiosità e a venire incontro alle nostre aspettative per quanto riguarda le applicazioni alla nostra salute.

Questa fase sarà molto più lunga di quella appena conclusa. Il guadagno dovrebbe essere però straordinario soprattutto dal punto di vista conoscitivo. Sapremo meglio cosa fanno i geni conosciuti, cosa fanno quelli che conosciamo appena e cosa fanno anche quelle regioni geniche che non conosciamo e che non immaginiamo nemmeno che possano esistere.



PrenatalSAFE®

Continua...

Approfondisci su www.prenatalsafe.it



PrenatalSAFE® è un esame prenatale non invasivo che, analizzando il DNA fetale libero circolante isolato da un campione di sangue materno, valuta la presenza di aneuploidie fetali comuni in gravidanza, quali quelle relative al cromosoma 21 (Sindrome di Down), al cromosoma 18 (Sindrome di Edwards), al cromosoma 13 (Sindrome di Patau) e dei cromosomi sessuali (X e Y), quali per esempio la Sindrome di Turner o Monosomia del cromosoma X. ... [\[Continua\]](#)

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PrenatalScreen™

Continua...

Approfondisci su prenatalscreen.it



PrenatalScreen® è un test diagnostico, sviluppato da GENOMA Group, che permette di eseguire nel feto un'analisi multiple di oltre 1.000 malattie genetiche, tra cui quelle più frequenti nella popolazione italiana, come la Fibrosi Cistica, l'Anemia Falciforme, la Talassemia, l'Arefia Muscolare Spinale, la Sordità Ereditaria. ... [\[Continua\]](#)

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La Diagnosi Genetica Preimpianto (PGD)

Continua...

Approfondisci su www.diagnosipreimpianto.it



E' una procedura, complementare alle tecniche di diagnosi prenatale, che permette di identificare la presenza di malattie genetiche o di alterazioni cromosomiche in embrioni in fasi molto precoci di sviluppo, generati in vitro da coppie a elevato rischio riproduttivo, prima del loro impianto in utero. La PGD, quindi, permette evitare il ricorso all'aborto terapeutico, spesso devastante dal punto di vista psicologico e non sempre accettato dal punto di vista etico/morale. ... [\[Continua\]](#)

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Genoma Procreazione

Continua...

Approfondisci su genomaprocreazione.it



La caratteristica che contraddistingue GENOMA Procreazione, rispetto ai tradizionali centri di procreazione medicalmente assistita (PMA), riguarda l'approccio multidisciplinare con cui viene affrontata l'infertilità di coppia. Il nostro intervento non si limita semplicemente all'applicazione delle tecniche di

Il Test di paternità

Approfondisci su www.testpaternita.it

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Risultati in 3/5 giorni lavorativi!
Il test di paternità si basa sul principio che ogni individuo eredita il patrimonio genetico dai genitori, il 50% dal padre ed il 50% dalla madre. Confrontando le caratteristiche genetiche del figlio, oggi di paternità, con quelle del presunto padre e della madre, il padre essere considerato padre biologico. ... [\[Continua\]](#)

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GeneScreen®

Approfondisci su genescreen.it



GeneScreen® è un test diagnostico, sviluppato da GENOMA Group, che permette di eseguire un'analisi multiple di oltre 700 malattie genetiche ereditarie, tra cui quelle più frequenti nella popolazione italiana, come la Fibrosi Cistica, l'Anemia Falciforme, la Talassemia, la Sordità Ereditaria. ... [\[Continua\]](#)

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CardioScreen®

Continua...

Approfondisci su cardioscreen.it



CardioScreen® è un test diagnostico, sviluppato da GENOMA Group, che permette di eseguire un'analisi genetica multiple per valutare la presenza di mutazioni associate alla morte cardiaca improvvisa e alle cardiomiopatie ereditarie. ... [\[Continua\]](#)

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OncoScreening

Continua...

Approfondisci su oncoscreening.it



Oncoscreening® è un test diagnostico, sviluppato da GENOMA Group, che permette di eseguire un'analisi genetica multiple per valutare la predisposizione a vari tipi di tumori ereditari. ... [\[Continua\]](#)

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BreastScreen®

Continua...

Approfondisci su breastscreen.it



BreastScreen® è un test diagnostico, sviluppato da GENOMA Group, che permette di eseguire un'analisi genetica multiple per valutare la predisposizione allo sviluppo del tumore della mammella e del tumore ovarico. ... [\[Continua\]](#)

Condividi su [f](#) [t](#) [g](#) [v](#) [p](#) [+](#)

ColonScreen®

Continua...

Approfondisci su colonscreen.it



ColonScreen® è un test diagnostico, sviluppato da GENOMA Group, che permette di eseguire un'analisi genetica multiple per valutare la predisposizione allo sviluppo del tumore al Colon-retto o della Poliposi Adenomatosa Familiare. Il test, quindi, permette di identificare le pazienti a rischio di insorgenza delle suddette neoplasie attraverso l'analisi del loro DNA. ... [\[Continua\]](#)

Condividi su [f](#) [t](#) [g](#) [v](#) [p](#) [+](#)

La Nutrigenetica

Continua...

Approfondisci su www.nutrigenetica.it



Dieta e benessere dal nostro DNA

Oltre 30.000 geni compongono il nostro DNA, una sorta di "istruzioni per l'uso" per il nostro organismo; sebbene il nostro genoma sia immutabile, l'ambiente circostante e i nutrienti possono, una volta decifrato il codice, influenzarne l'espressione genica intervenendo sulla predisposizione a determinati stati patologici, ... [\[Continua\]](#)

Condividi su



La Dieta GENOMA

E' noto come anche le diete più famose agiscono solo per alcune persone, o come alcuni individui soffrano di ipertensione nonostante

seguano diete iposodiche mentre altri presentano livelli di colesterolo altissimi pur mangiando cibi a basso contenuto di grassi. **La chiave è nella variabilità genetica individuale;** non esiste un'alimentazione sana in assoluto ma un alimento più giusto e adatto per ognuno di noi, finora questi erano concetti empirici, oggi le recenti scoperte inerenti il genoma umano ci forniscono gli strumenti e le basi per comprendere i meccanismi molecolari e **sostituire alle diete standardizzate un'alimentazione personalizzata tarata sul corredo genetico di ciascuno** e coadiuvata da integratori scelti su misura proprio come un abito da sartore; non solo quindi per perdere peso ma per prevenire patologie e vivere più a lungo e meglio... [\[Continua\]](#)



Il test antiaging Genoma

L'utilità e l'importanza di sottoporsi ad un test genetico è legata al fatto che, qualora dovesse emergere la

predisposizione per una o più malattie, si ha la **possibilità di PREVENIRE lo sviluppo della patologia con una serie di comportamenti e azioni atti a migliorare la propria qualità e aspettativa di vita** (per esempio eliminando i fattori di rischio, introducendo azioni protettive come l'eliminazione della caffeina o dei prodotti latticaseari o attraverso l'assunzione di determinati integratori) e controllando costantemente le aree "predisposte" grazie a specifiche indagini mediche preventive... [\[Continua\]](#)

<https://www.23andme.com/en-int/>



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Love is no coincidence!

Matching people by analyzing their DNA



→ Order a GenePartner Test

GenePartner has developed a formula to match men and women for a romantic relationship based on their genes.

GenePartner's biological matching method is designed as a complementary service for matchmakers and online dating sites. Based on the genetic profile of the client, the GenePartner formula determines the level of genetic compatibility with the person they are interested in. The probability for successful and long-lasting romantic relationships is greatest in couples with high genetic compatibility.

[Order a GenePartner Test](#)
[Apply for a partnership with GenePartner](#)

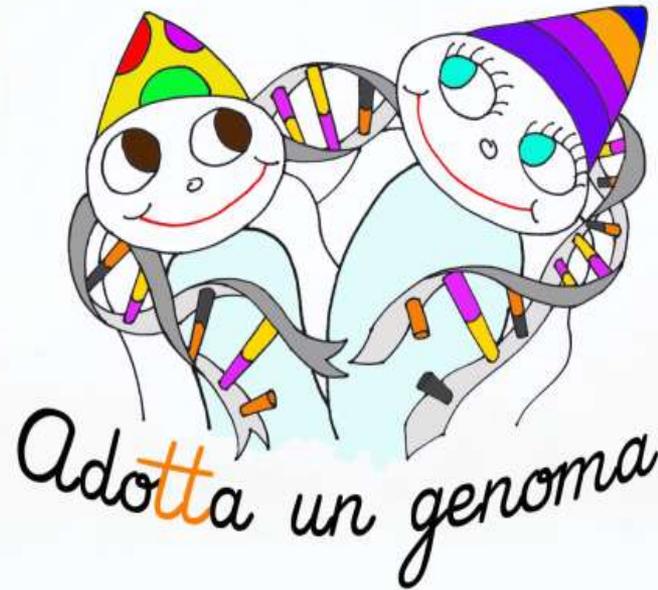
Why is genetic compatibility important?

With genetically highly compatible people we feel that rare sensation of perfect chemistry. This is the body's receptive and welcoming response when immune systems harmonize and fit well together. Genetic compatibility results in:

- An increased likelihood of forming an enduring and successful relationship
- A more satisfying sex life
- Higher fertility rates

U.O.C. Nefrologia, dialisi e trapianto

IRCCS G. Gaslini



MODY (Maturity Onset Diabetes of the Young)

Il MODY rappresenta un modello di ridotta secrezione insulinica ad ereditarietà autosomica dominante monogenica, può manifestarsi fin dalla prima infanzia anche se la sua incidenza è maggiore durante l'adolescenza, è causato dalla mutazione a carico di un singolo gene e questi sono i geni attualmente identificati:

Type	Gene Name	OMIM	Locus	Gene Function	Primary defect
MODY 1	Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 α (HNF4A)	125850	20q	Transcription factor (Nuclear factor)	Pancreas
MODY 2	Glucokinase (GCK)	125851	7p15-p13	Hexokinase IV	Pancreas/Liver
MODY 3	Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 α (HNF1A)	600496	12q24.2	Transcription factor (Homeodomain)	Pancreas/Kidney
MODY 4	Insulin promoter factor-1 (IPF-1)	606392	13q12.1	Transcription factor (Homeodomain)	Pancreas
MODY 5	Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 β (HNF1B)	137920	17q12	Transcription factor (Homeodomain)	Kidney/Pancreas
MODY 6	Neurogenic differentiation 1 (NEUROD1)	606394	2q	Transcription factor(bHLH)	Pancreas
MODY 7	Kruppel-like factor 11 (KLF11)	610508	2p25	Transforming Growth Factor-Beta-Inducible-early Growth response 2.	Pancreas
MODY 8	Bile salt dependent lipase (CELL)	609812	9q34.3	The endocrine cells of pancreas synthesize insulin and are involved in the pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus and exocrine cells are involved in the pathogenesis of pancreatic malabsorption.	Pancreas
MODY 9	Paired Domain gene 4 (PAX4)	612225	7q32	Transcription Factor (Paired Domain gene 4)	Pancreas
MODY 10	Insulin (INS)	176730	11p15.5.	Beta cells of the islets of Langerhans	NF-kappa-B
MODY 11	Tyrosine kinase, B-Lymphocyte specific	191305	8p23-p22	Tyrosine kinase (B lymphocytes)	MIN6 beta cells

Il MODY può associarsi a patologia malformativa anche dei reni, che inoltre sono sede di una delle più gravi complicanze del diabete (insieme alla retinopatia), che è la nefropatia diabetica che può condurre ad insufficienza renale, dialisi e necessità di trapianto di rene.

NGS e Diabete giovanile:

Poiché questo tipo di diabete non-insulino dipendente è frequentemente erroneamente diagnosticato come Diabete di tipo 1 o di tipo 2, una diagnosi molecolare puntuale ed accurata è essenziale per decisioni terapeutiche, prognosi, screening familiare e gestione ostetrica del diabete gestazionale. (Ellard et al. 2008).

L'NGS permette l'analisi simultanea di multipli geni in un unico test.

E' possibile la creazione di un pannello che includa tutti i geni *mody*, i geni del diabete neonatale e quelli della sindrome di Wolfran, una patologia a trasmissione genetica che colpisce più apparati ed è associata a diabete.



The screenshot shows the top portion of the Fulgent website. At the top left, there is a navigation bar with 'PREVENTION' and 'GENETICS' in white text on a dark blue background. Below this, a search bar is visible. A secondary navigation bar contains links for 'HOME', 'CLINICAL DNA TESTING', 'DNA BANKING', 'BILLING', 'QUALITY', 'ABOUT US', 'CAREERS', 'RESOURCES', 'CONTACT US', and 'MYPREVENT'. The main content area features a large orange arrow pointing right, with the text 'MATURITY ONSET DIABETES OF THE YOUNG (MODY) NEXTGEN SEQUENCING (NGS) PANEL' in bold orange and white letters.



The screenshot shows the product page for the 'MODY Neonatal Diabetes NGS Panel' on the Fulgent website. The Fulgent logo is in the top left, and navigation links for 'HOME', 'OUR COMPANY', 'CAREERS', 'TESTING INFO', and 'FORMS' are in the top right. The product title is 'MODY Neonatal Diabetes NGS Panel'. Below the title, a list of genes is provided: *ABCC8*, *AR12*, *BLK*, *CEL*, *CELS3*, *CP*, *EP2AK3*, *FOXP3*, *GATA6*, *GCK*, *GLIS3*, *GLI3*, *HADR*, *HNF1A*, *HNF1B*, *HNF4A*, *IRS1*, *INS*, *INSR*, *KOL1L1*, *KLF11*, *NEUROD1*, *NEUROG3*, *PAX4*, *PDX1*, *PTF1A*, *RFX5*, *SLC3A2*, *WFS1*, *ZFP67*. The page also lists 'Number of Genes: 30', 'TAT: 4-6 Weeks', and 'Add one available: Del/Dup and/or Run'. CPT codes are listed as (Seq) 81478(2), 81404(3), 81406(4), 81405, 81403 and (Del/Dup) 81478(2), 81404. Specimen requirements are listed as 'Blood (two 5ml EDTA tubes, lavender top) or Extracted DNA (Dug on TE buffer) or Buccal Swab or Saliva (kits available upon request)'.



Famiglie con malattie geniche su cui poter fare NGS allo scopo di:

-Dare una risposta diagnostica alla famiglia

-Identificare nuovi geni

- Identificare una eventuale risposta terapeutica personalizzata

Grazie

- Ai pazienti e alle loro famiglie
- Dr. Enrico Verrina
- Laboratorio di Nefrologia
(Gianluca Caridi e dr. Gianmarco Ghiggeri)

