

Biología Molecular aplicada al diagnóstico clínico

Módulo I: Clase 1



Introducción a la biología molecular y
su aplicación a la Medicina

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Círculo Médico de Rosario

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La **Genética** es la ciencia que estudia la *diversidad biológica* y la *herencia*

La **Genética Médica** estudia los aspectos genéticos en la especie humana y su relación con la salud y la enfermedad, así como su aplicación al diagnóstico, pronóstico y asesoramiento de enfermos y familiares

La **Medicina Genómica** tiene como objetivo mejorar la calidad de la práctica médica orientando el cuidado pacientes hacia una medicina individualizada, predictiva y preventiva basándose en la información genómica de cada individuo.



Las tres leyes de la genética de Mendel

Primera ley

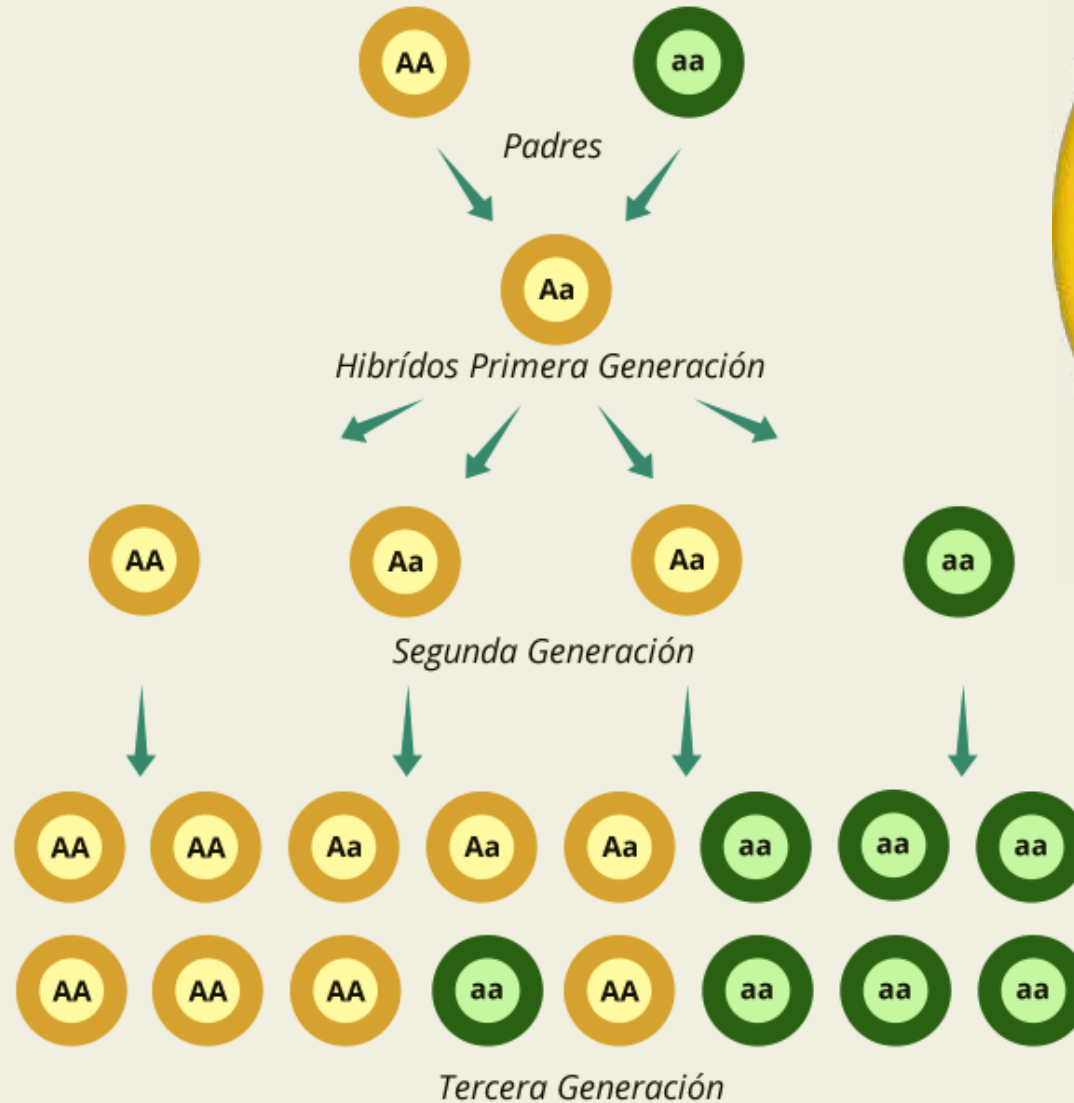
Cuando se cruzan dos variedades de individuos de raza pura para un determinado carácter, todos los híbridos de la primer generación son iguales.

Segunda ley

Cuando se cruzan variedades de la primera generación entre sí, se obtienen semillas amarillas y verdes en la proporción 3:1 (75% amarillas y 25% verdes).

Tercera ley

Cuando se cruzan plantas que difieren en dos caracteres (dihíbridos), cuyo genotipo, por ejemplo es $AaAa$, se originan cuatro tipos distintos, que se combinaron de todas las formas posibles. En total se obtienen 16 genotipos posibles.



Gregor Mendel
(1822-1884)

Principios de la genética

1866



1865
Mendel
documents patterns of heredity in pea plants

1902
Sutton and Boveri
propose chromosome theory of heredity

1927
Muller
shows that X-rays induce mutations

1930s
Hämmerling
shows that hereditary information is contained in the nuclei of eukaryotic cells

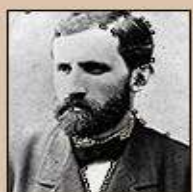
1931
McClintock
demonstrates genetic recombination in corn

1944
Avery, McLeod, and McCarty
show that DNA is the "transforming principle" responsible for heredity

1952
Hershey and Chase
use radioactive labeling to prove that DNA is responsible for heredity

1990s
Genome
sequencing projects begin

1869
Miescher
first identifies DNA ("nuclein")



1915
Morgan
and his "Fly Room" colleagues confirm the chromosome theory of heredity

1928
Griffith's
"transformation experiments" transform non-pathogenic bacteria strains to pathogenic

1941
Beadle and Tatum
describe the "one gene—one enzyme" hypothesis

1950
Chargaff
discovers that A = T and C = G (Chargaff's rules)

1953
Watson and Crick
propose the double helix

1961
Jacob and Monod
propose the

Francis Crick James Watson Maurice Wilkins Rosalind Franklin

Dogma central de la Biología (Pre-Genomic Era)



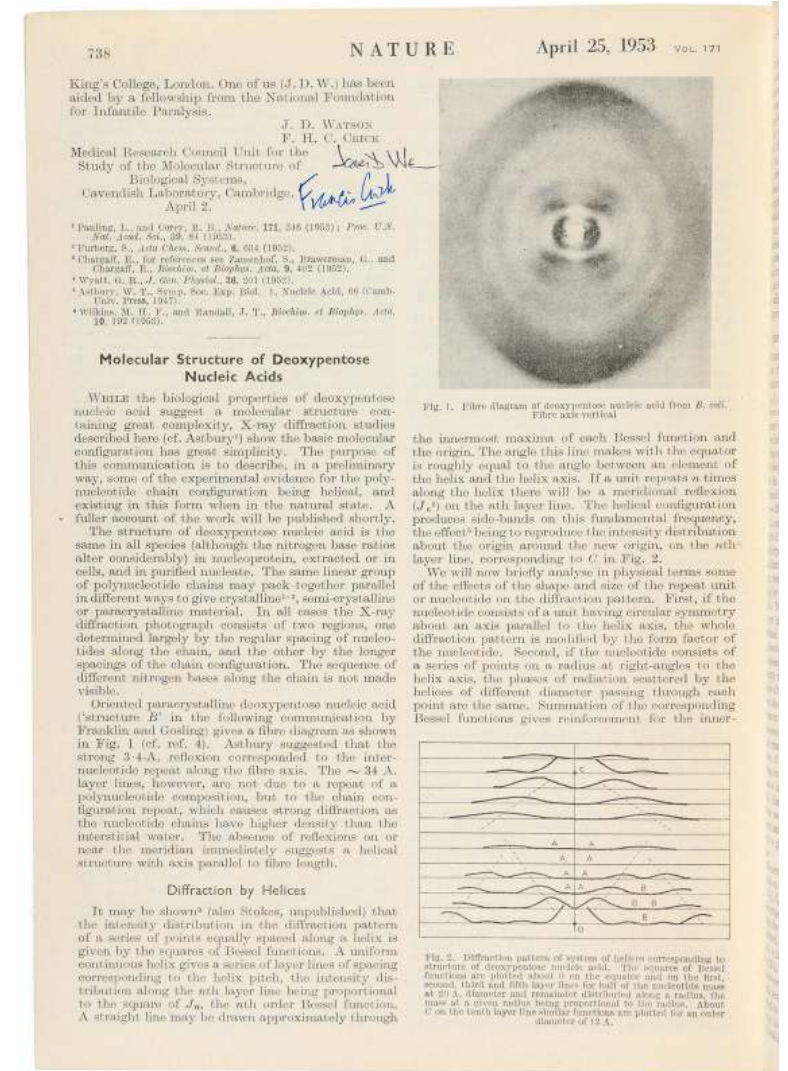
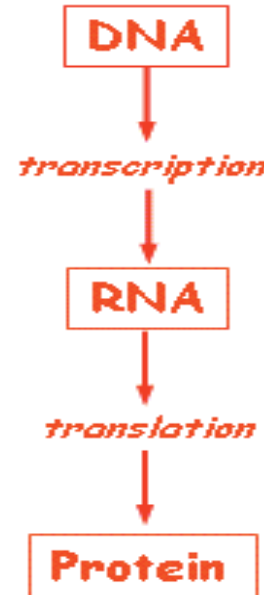
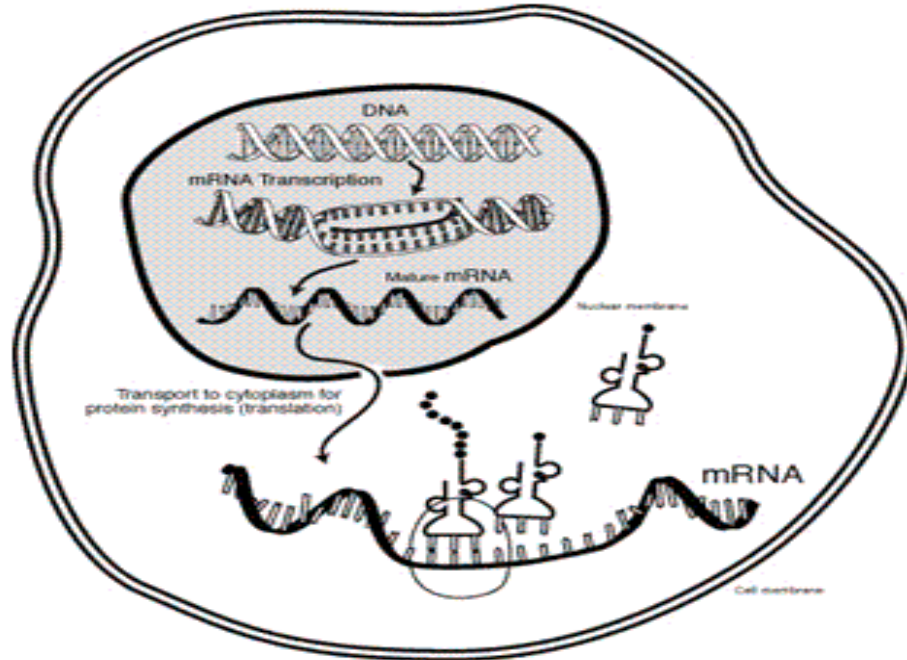
Francis Crick

James Watson

Maurice Wilkins

Rosalind Franklin

Fisiología – Medicina
Nobel Prize 1962

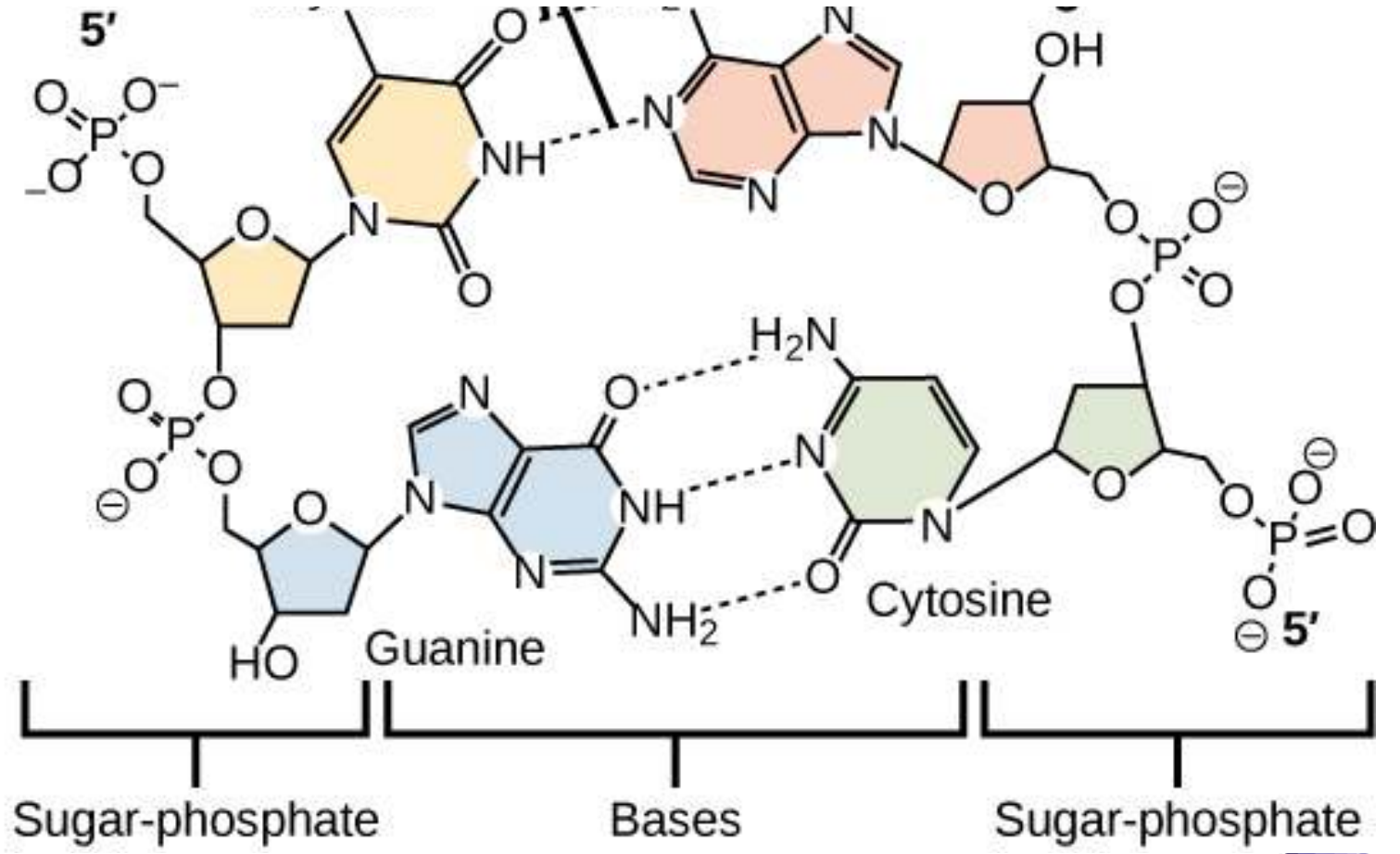
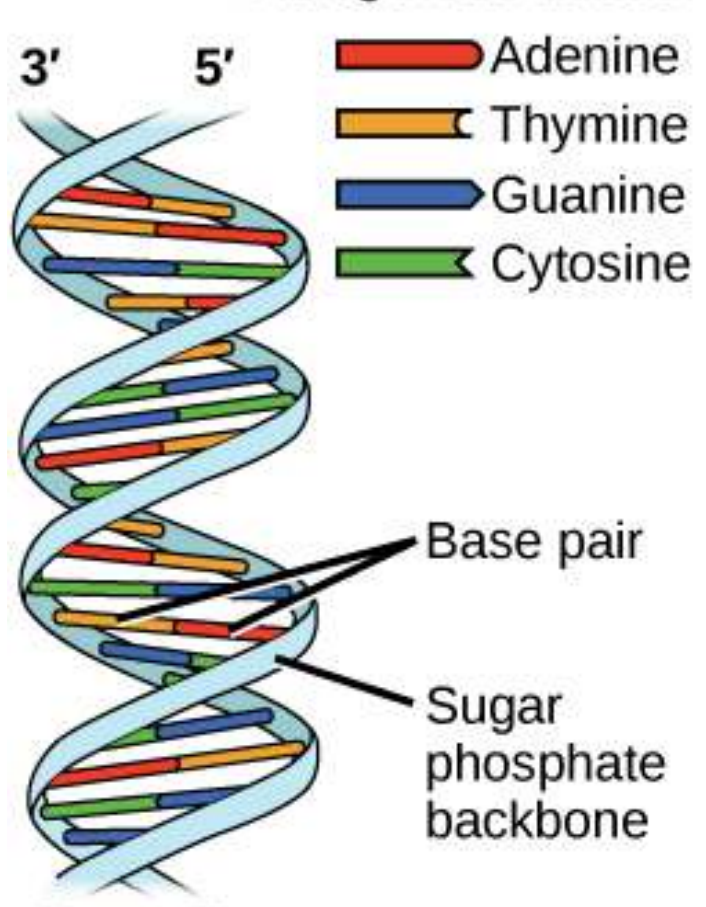


Edwin Schrödinger
(1887-1961)

1933 Noble Prize (Física) : aportes a la mecánica cuántica moderna
1943: Lectures series – *What is life?*



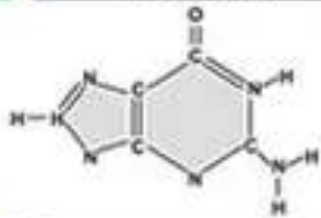
*“ Because so much information had to be packed into every cell, it must be packed in a **hereditary code-script** embedded in the molecular fabric of chromosomes. To understand life, then, we would have to identify these molecules, and crack their code”*



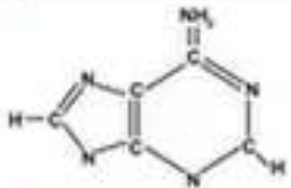
Cytosine



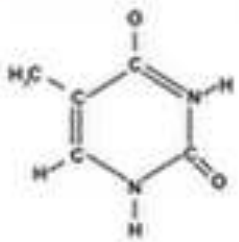
Guanine



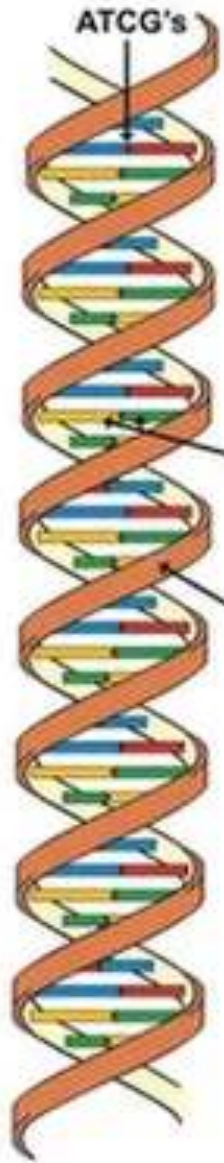
Adenine



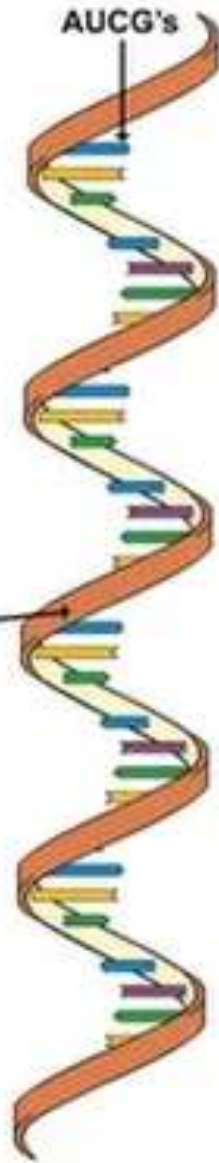
Thymine



Nitrogenous Bases



DNA
Deoxyribonucleic Acid



RNA
Ribonucleic Acid

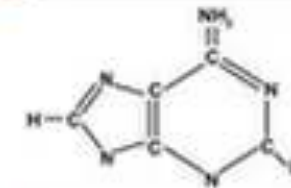
Cytosine



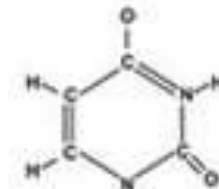
Guanine



Adenine



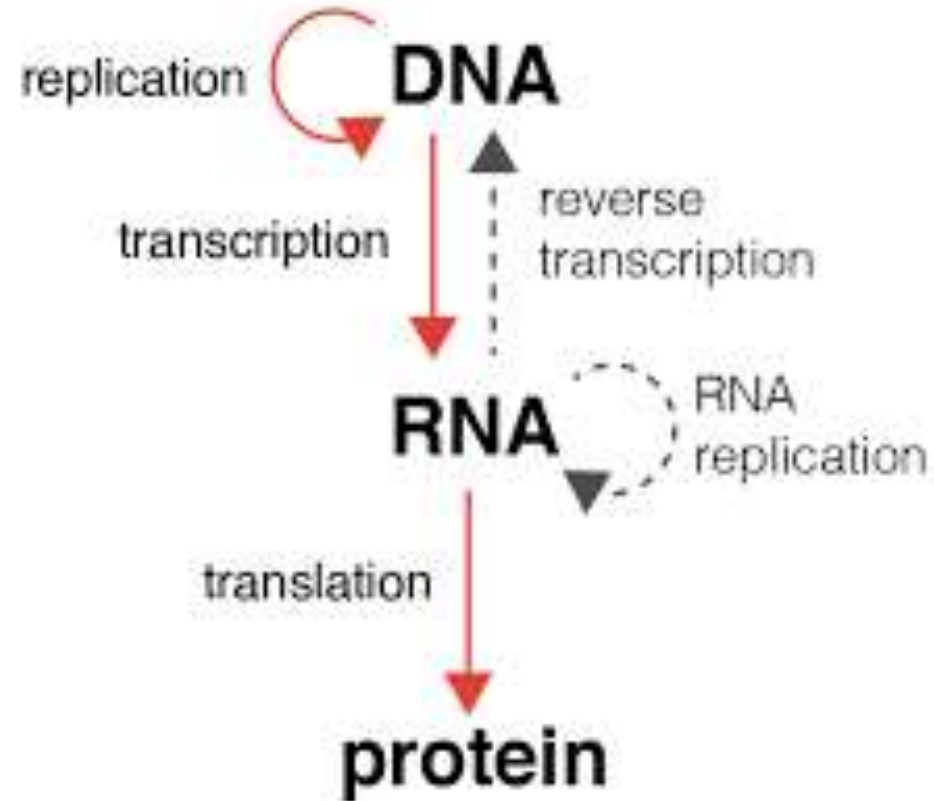
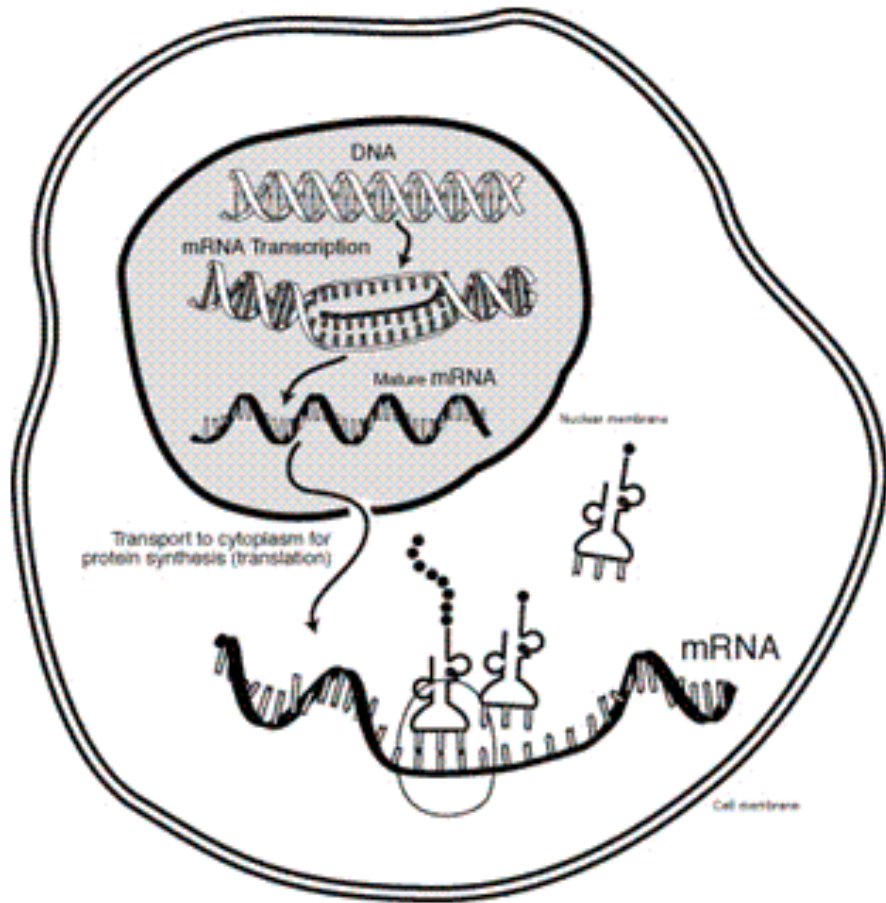
Uracil



Replaces Thymine in RNA

Nitrogenous Bases

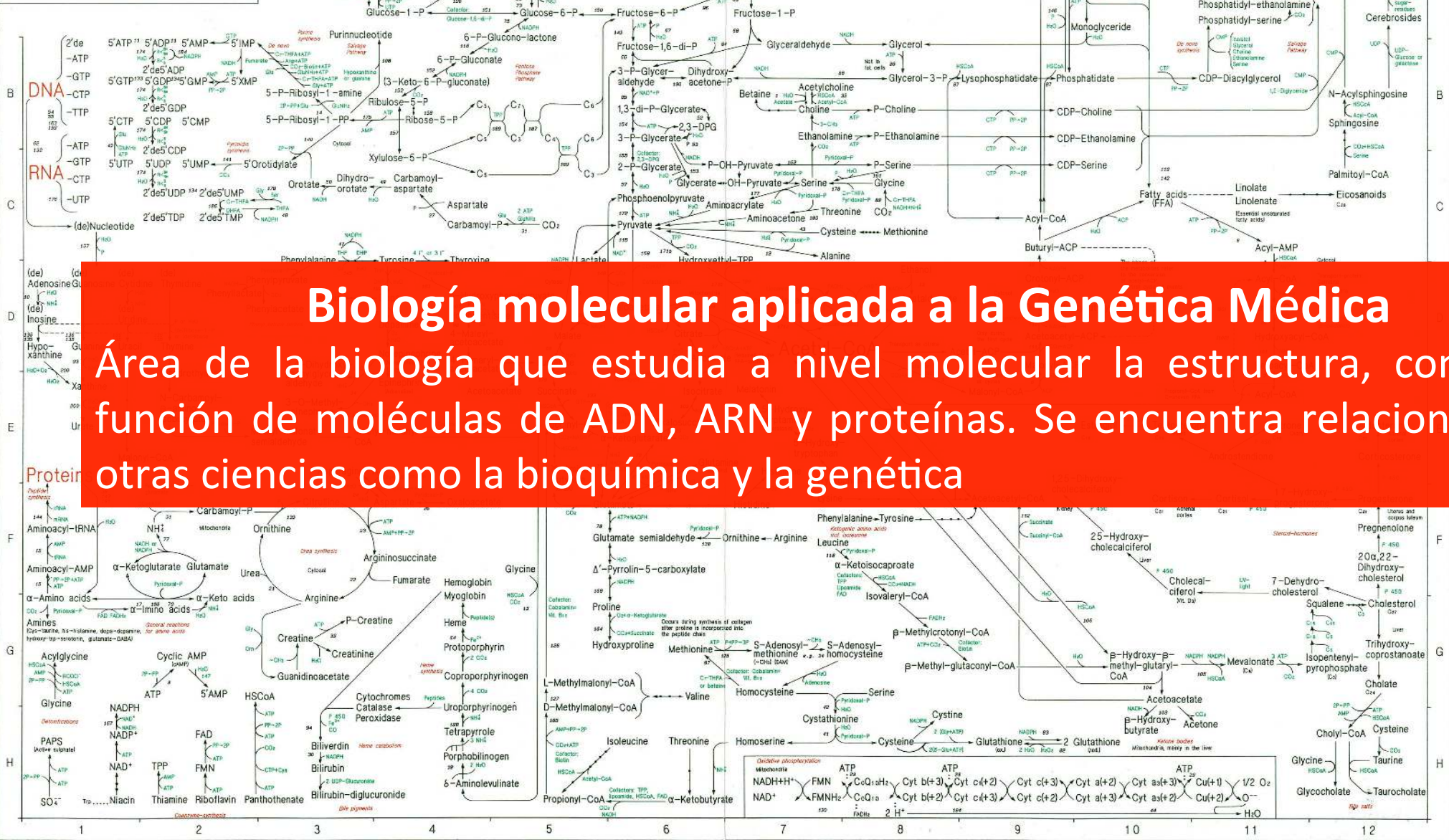
Dogma central de la biología *molecular*



Human Metabolism

2. Main Map

Per Hellung Larsen & Jens Dilling Lundgren & Lars Helleberg & Mogens Sandberg Hansen
© Munksgaard 1987



Biología molecular aplicada a la Genética Médica

Área de la biología que estudia a nivel molecular la estructura, contexto y función de moléculas de ADN, ARN y proteínas. Se encuentra relacionada con otras ciencias como la bioquímica y la genética

HISTORIA DE LA GENOMICA: EL PROYECTO GENOMA HUMANO

1990

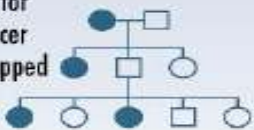
Human Genome Project (HGP) launched in the U.S.



Ethical, Legal, and Social Implications (ELSI) programs founded at NIH and DOE

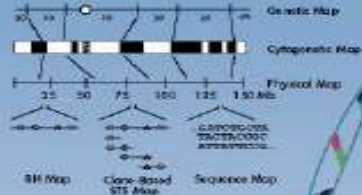


First gene for breast cancer (BRCA1) mapped



1991

First U.S. Genome Centers established



1992

Second-generation human genetic map developed



Rapid data release guidelines established by NIH and DOE

1993

New five-year plan for the HGP in the U.S. published



Sanger Centre founded (later renamed Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute)



The Wellcome Trust

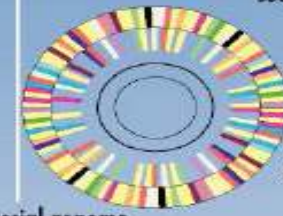
1994

HGP's human genetic mapping goal achieved



1995

HGP's human physical mapping goal achieved



First bacterial genome (*H. influenzae*) sequenced

First archaeal genome sequenced

Yeast (*S. cerevisiae*) genome sequenced



U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission issues policy on genetic discrimination in the workplace

HGP's mouse genetic mapping goal achieved



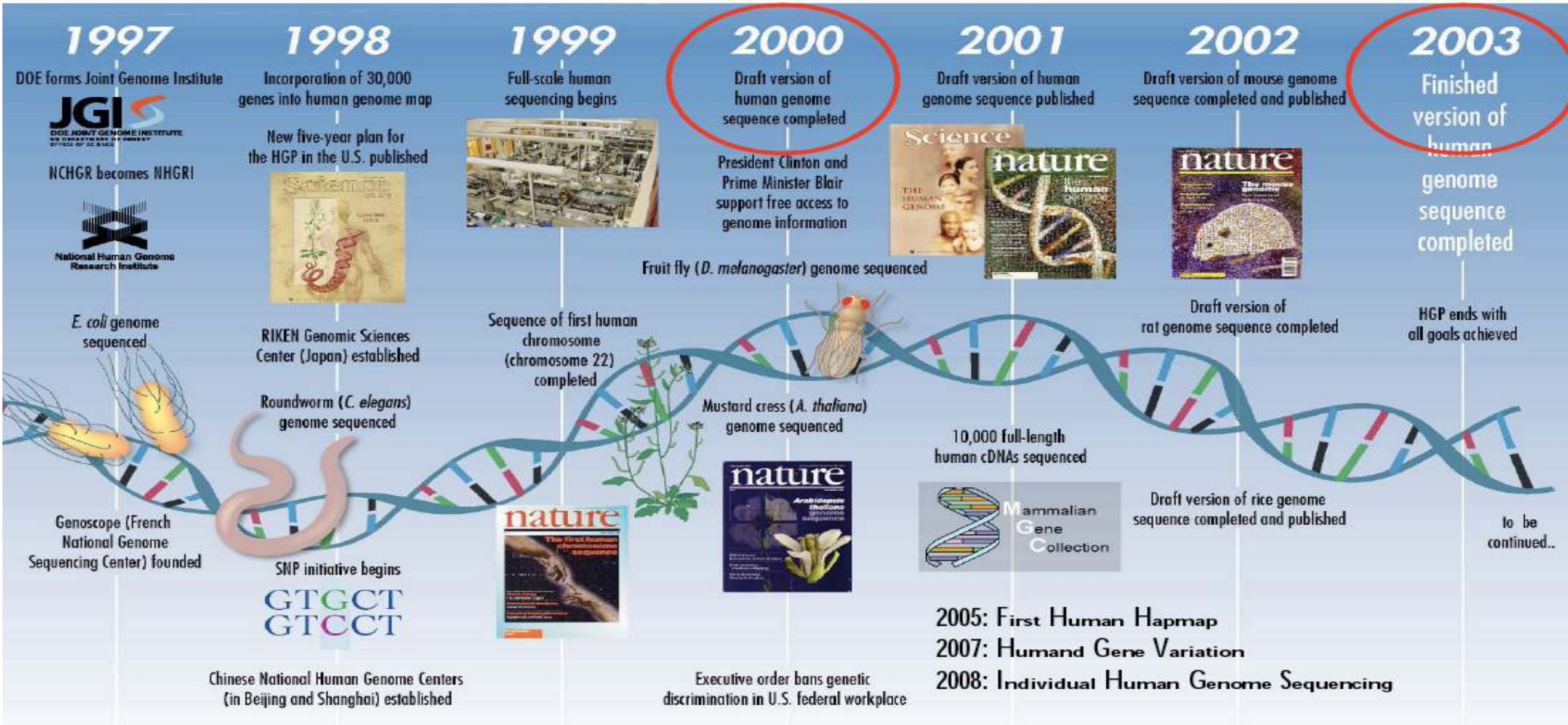
Bermuda principles for rapid and open data release established

1996

First human gene map established

Pilot projects for human genome sequencing begin in U.S.

HISTORIA DE LA GENOMICA: EL PROYECTO GENOMA HUMANO



“Adquirir la **información** fundamental sobre nuestro material genético para profundizar en el conocimiento de la genética humana y el *papel de los distintos genes en la salud y la enfermedad*”



Francis Collins
Director Human Genome Project
(1990 – 2000/2003)

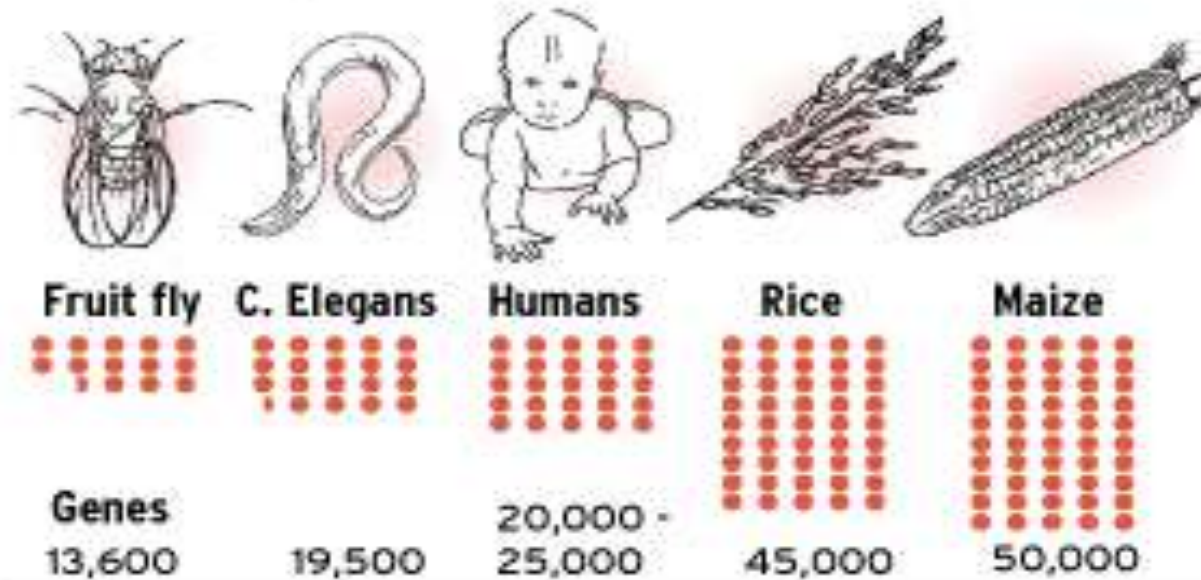
HISTORIA DE LA GENOMICA: EL PROYECTO GENOMA HUMANO

Objetivos

- Identificación de ≈ 30.000 genes
- Determinar la secuencia de ADN (3 billones pb)
- Generación de Bases de Datos públicas
- Mejorar herramientas para análisis de datos
- Transferencia de tecnologías asociadas al sector privado
- Definir principios éticos, legales y sociales

Humans have fewer genes

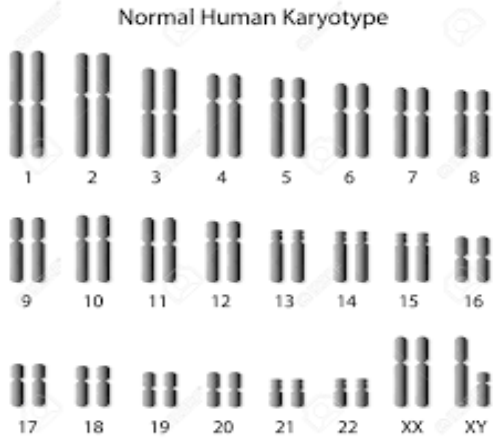
In Thursday's issue of the journal *Nature*, researchers who decoded the human genome concluded that people have only 20,000 to 25,000 genes, a drop from the 30,000 to 40,000 estimated in 2001.



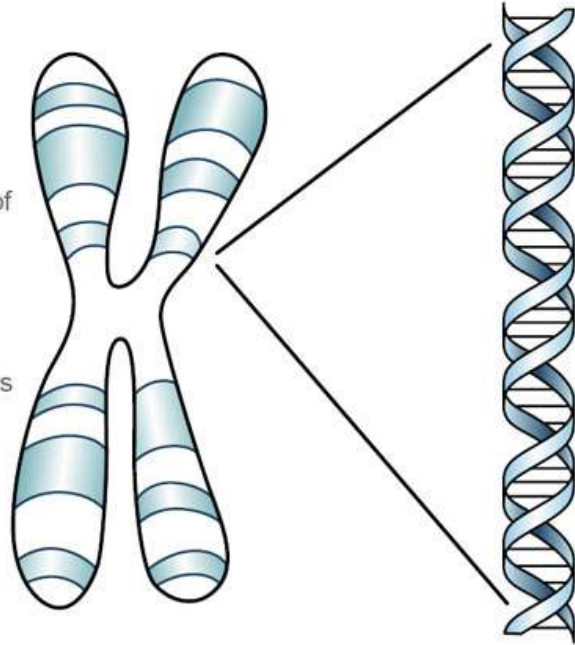
SOURCE: *Nature*

AP

HISTORIA DE LA GENOMICA: EL PROYECTO GENOMA HUMANO



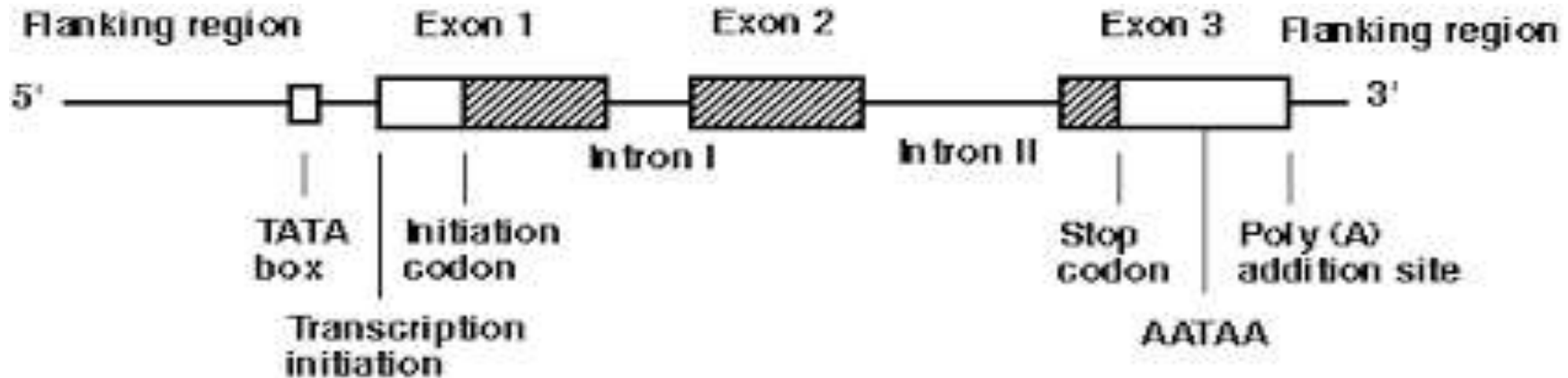
We all have 23 pairs of chromosomes. One pair of chromosomes determines our sex. The other 22 pairs of chromosomes are non-sex chromosomes and determine things like hair color and our eye color.



Gene

Each chromosome is made up of many genes. Genes are made of a section of a long molecule called DNA. Genes carry the genetic information.

DNA codes the genetic information on a gene.



Whole Genome (3 billones pb) 25,000 genes
1-2% exones 23% intrones 75% intergenómico



25,000 genes
(60 millones pb)
1-2% **exones**

Se estiman alrededor de 10×10^6 SNPs
Single Nucleotide Polimorphism



nature
articles

A map of human genome sequence variation containing 1.42 million single nucleotide polymorphisms

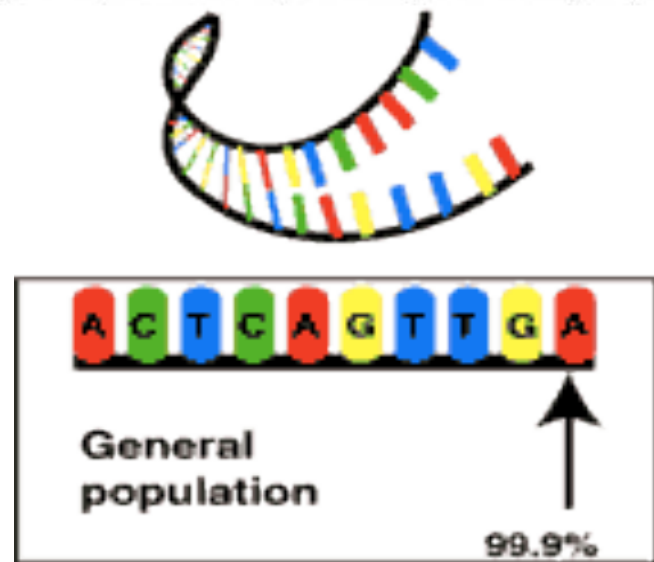
The International SNP Map Working Group*

*A full list of authors appears at the end of this paper.

We describe a map of 1.42 million single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) distributed throughout the human genome, providing an average density on available sequence of one SNP every 1.9 kilobases. These SNPs were primarily discovered by two projects: The SNP Consortium and the analysis of clone overlaps by the International Human Genome Sequencing Consortium. The map integrates all publicly available SNPs with described genes and other genomic features. We estimate that 60,000 SNPs fall within exon (coding and untranslated regions), and 85% of exons are within 5 kb of the nearest SNP. Nucleotide diversity varies greatly across the genome, in a manner broadly consistent with a standard population genetic model of human history. This high-density SNP map provides a public resource for defining haplotype variation across the genome, and should help to identify biomedically important genes for diagnosis and therapy.

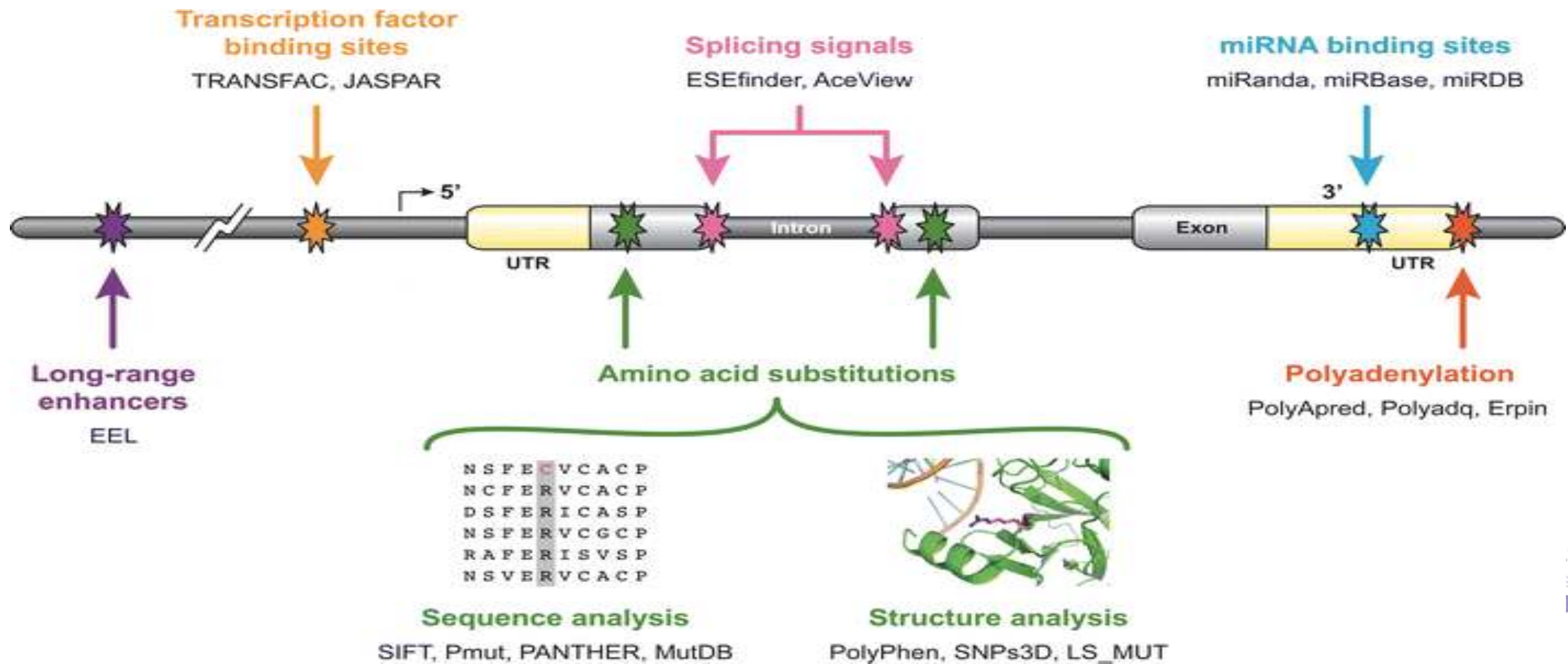
Los SNP constituyen hasta el 90% de todas las variaciones genómicas humanas, y aparecen en promedio, cada 1,000 pb.

Asociados a la respuesta de los individuos a enfermedades hereditarias, enfermedades infecciosas y respuesta a fármacos



SNP codificantes: se localizan en la secuencia codificante pueden modificar o no la cadena de aminoácidos de proteínas

SNP no-codificantes: en regiones no codificantes. Consecuencias en el proceso de traducción (*splicing*, factores de transcripción) > Reguladores



Hallazgos

- La complejidad del genoma humano no radica en el nro. de genes, sino en la *interacción* entre ellos
 - ➔ Genes reguladores
 - ➔ Genes con mas de una función
 - ➔ Moléculas reguladoras (ADN,ARN,mARN,siARN)

La mayoría de los genes son **polimórficos**

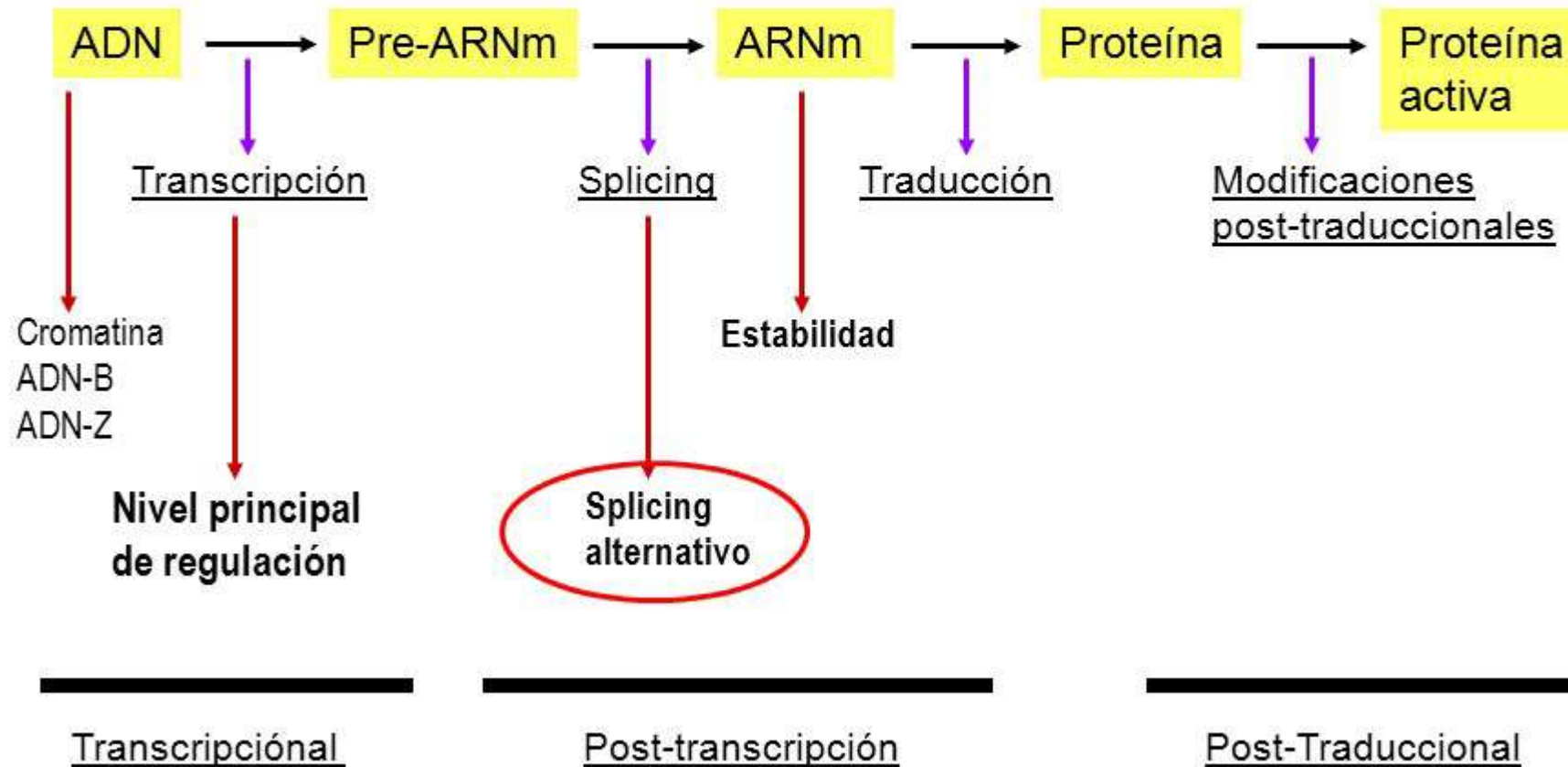
estrategia biológica para la evolución y para la supervivencia

- El estudio del genoma está relacionado con las enfermedades multifactoriales y comprender esta relación requiere conocimiento y herramientas de análisis

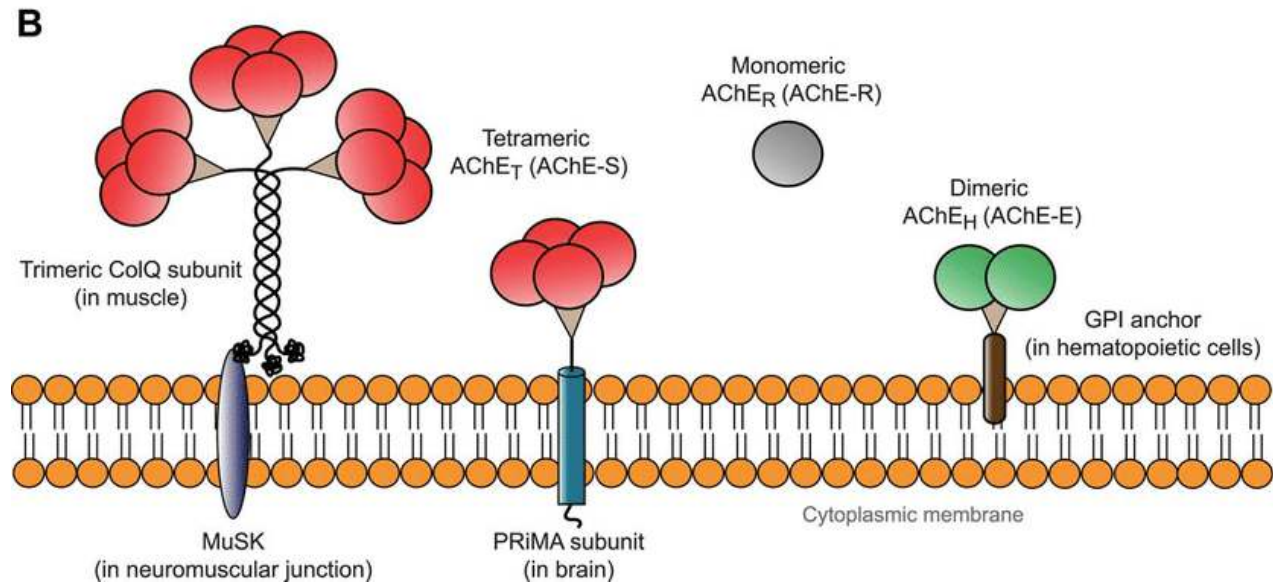
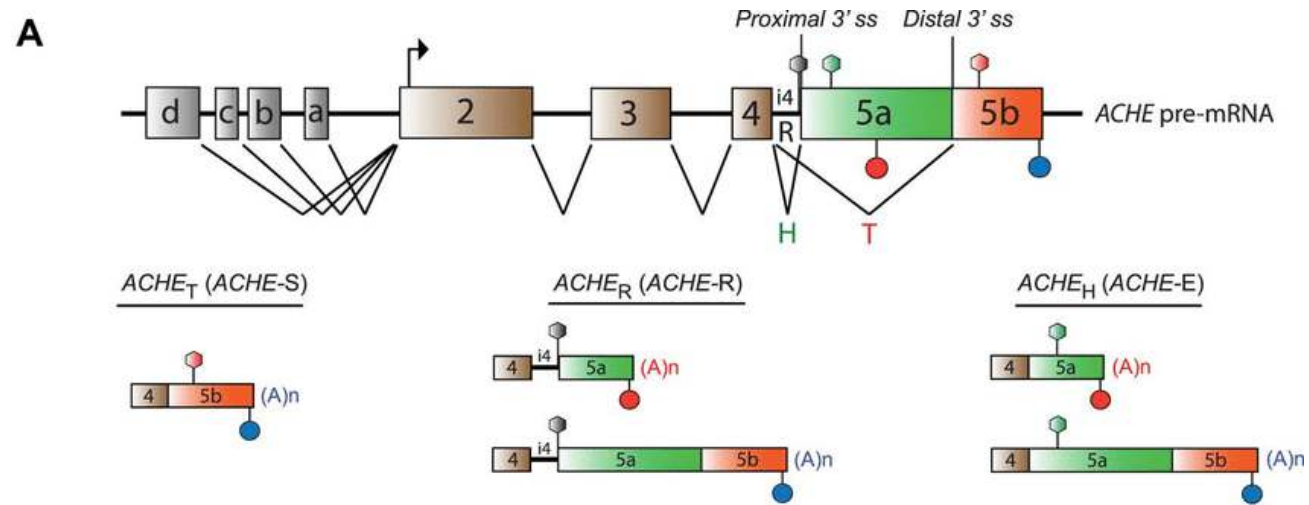
Regulación Genética

Regulación Genética

Clasificación



Regulación Genética – *Splicing alternativo*

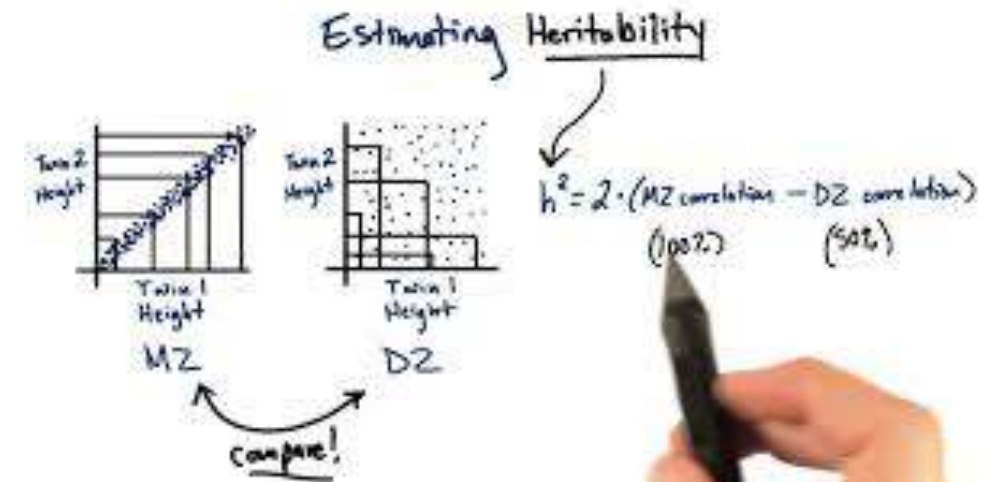
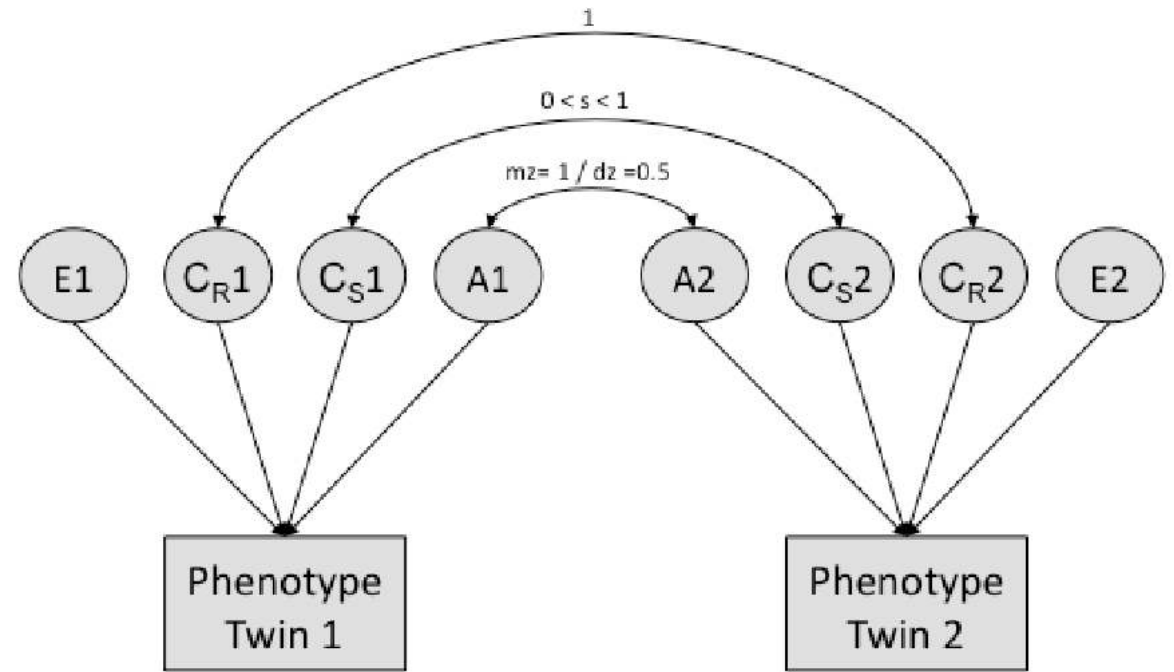


REGULACION EPIGENETICA

Cambios heredables de la expresión génica que ocurren sin que se presenten modificaciones en la secuencia de ADN

Principales mecanismos epigenéticos

- Metilación del ADN
- Modificación post-traducciona de Histonas
- Silenciamiento de genes mediados por microARNs



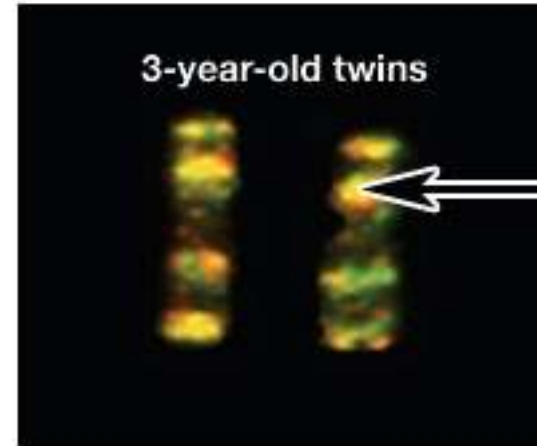


www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

Epigenetics of discordant monozygotic twins: implications for disease

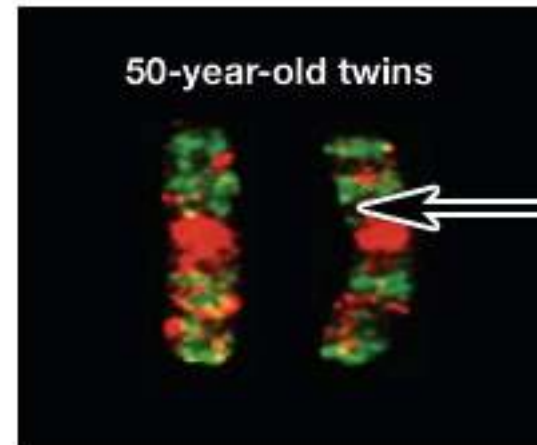
Chromosome 3 Pairs

3-year old twins vs. 50-year-old twins



3-year-old twins

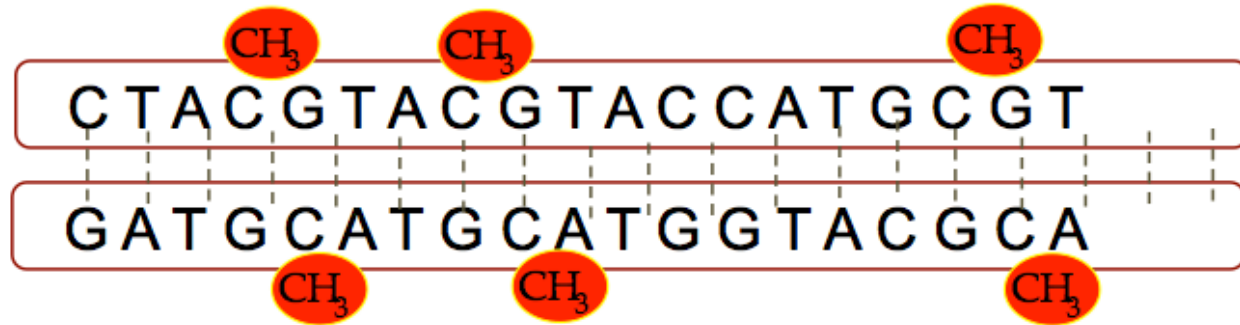
Yellow shows where the twins have epigenetic tags in the same place.



50-year-old twins

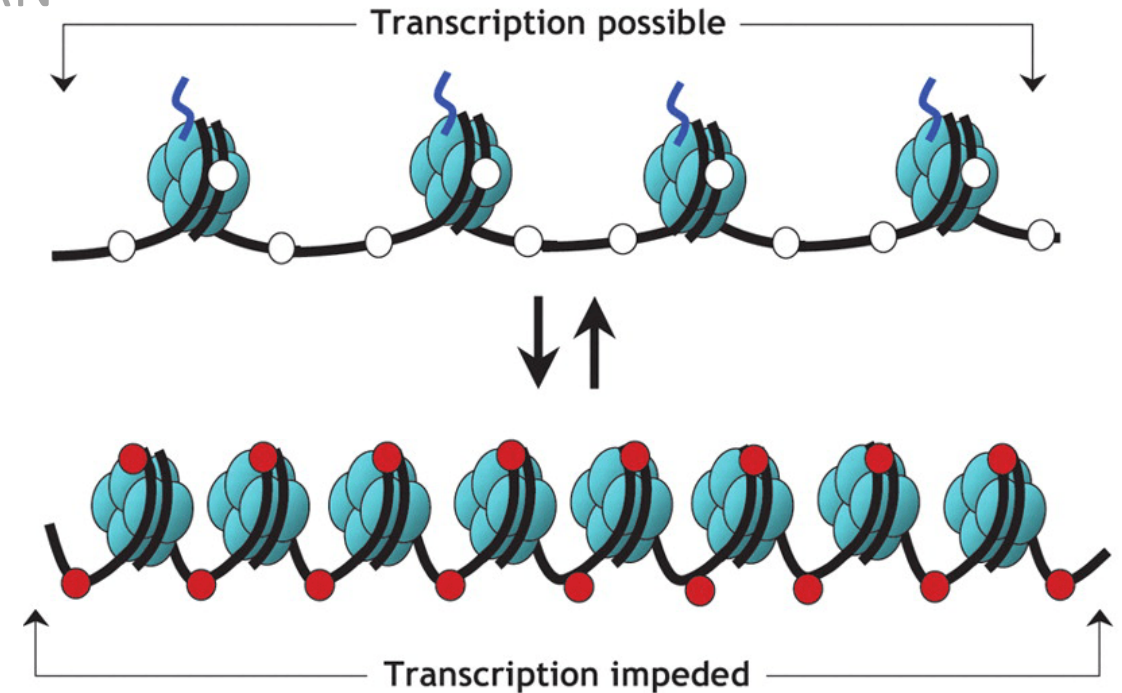
Red and green show where the twins have epigenetic tags in different places.

- Metilación del ADN
- Modificación post-traducciona de Histonas
- Silenciamiento de genes mediados por microARN

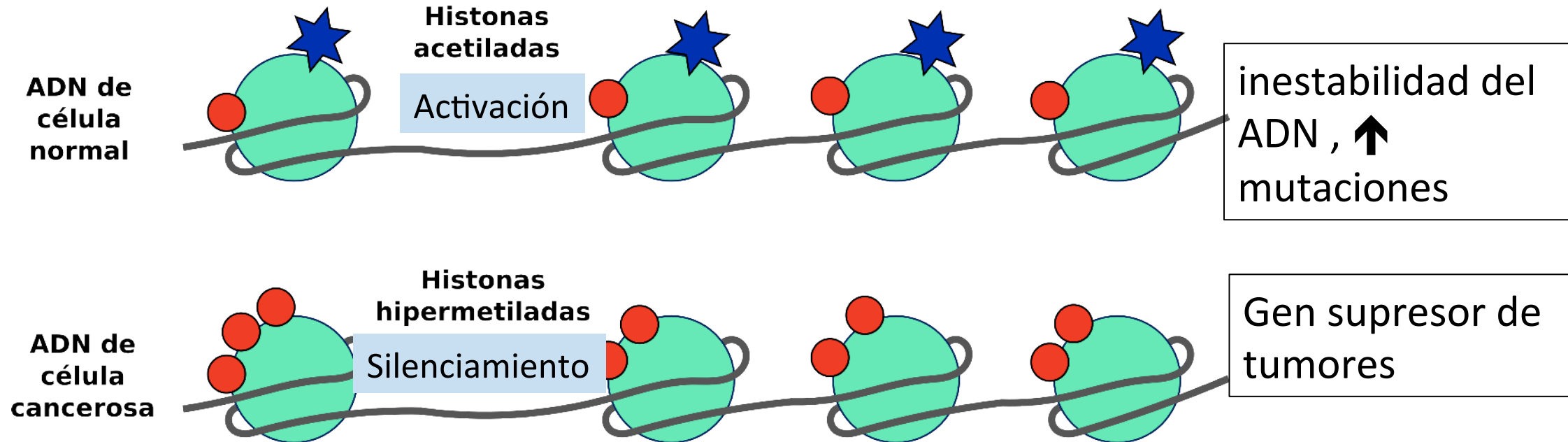


*Ocurre generalmente en Citosinas,
especialmente en nucleótidos emparejados CpG
(Dímeros metilados CpG)*

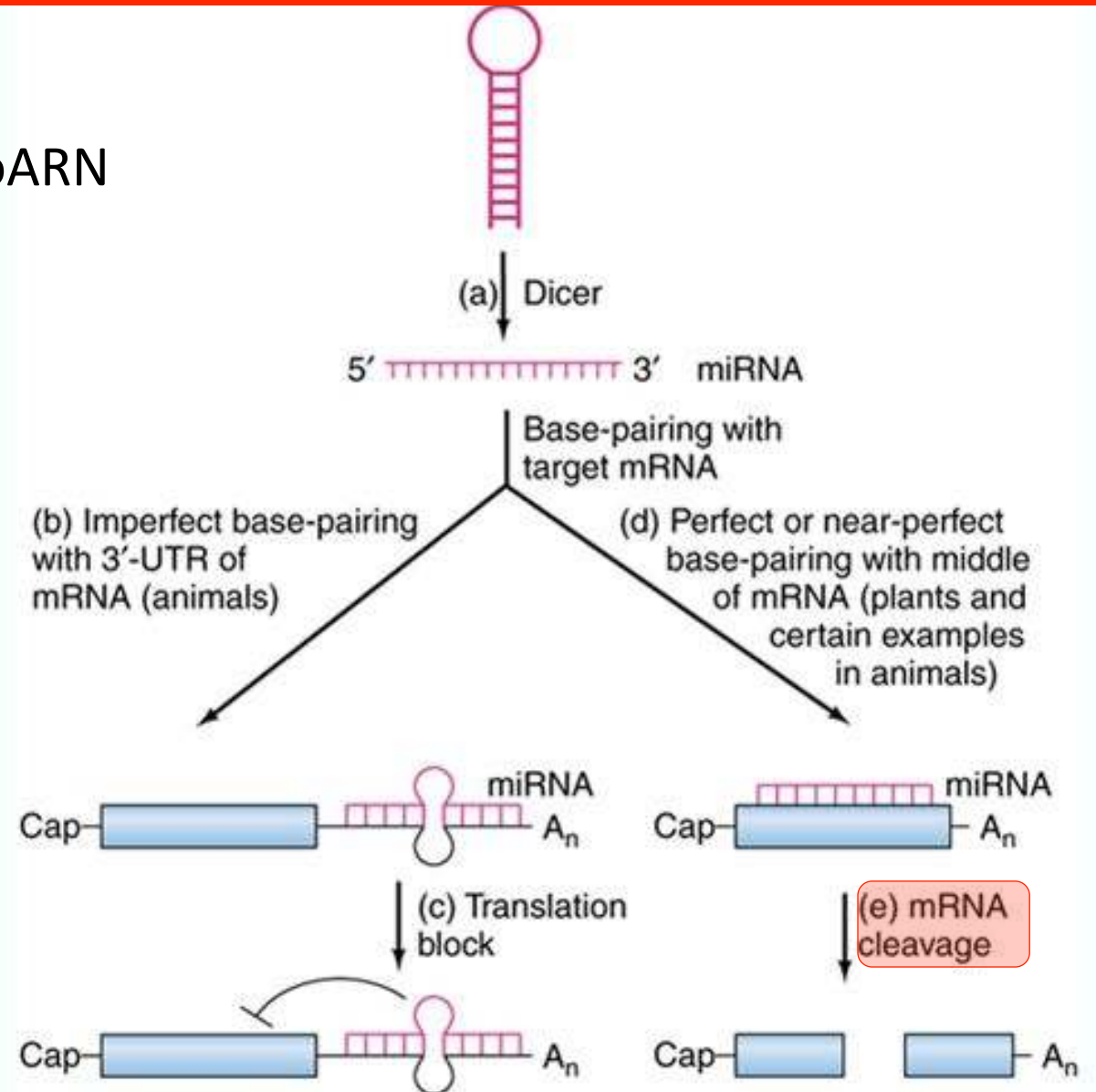
Químicamente muy estable
Mecanismo de silenciamiento de genes,
impronta genómica, inactivación cromosoma X



- Metilación del ADN
- Modificación post-traducciona de Histonas
- Silenciamiento de genes mediados por ARN

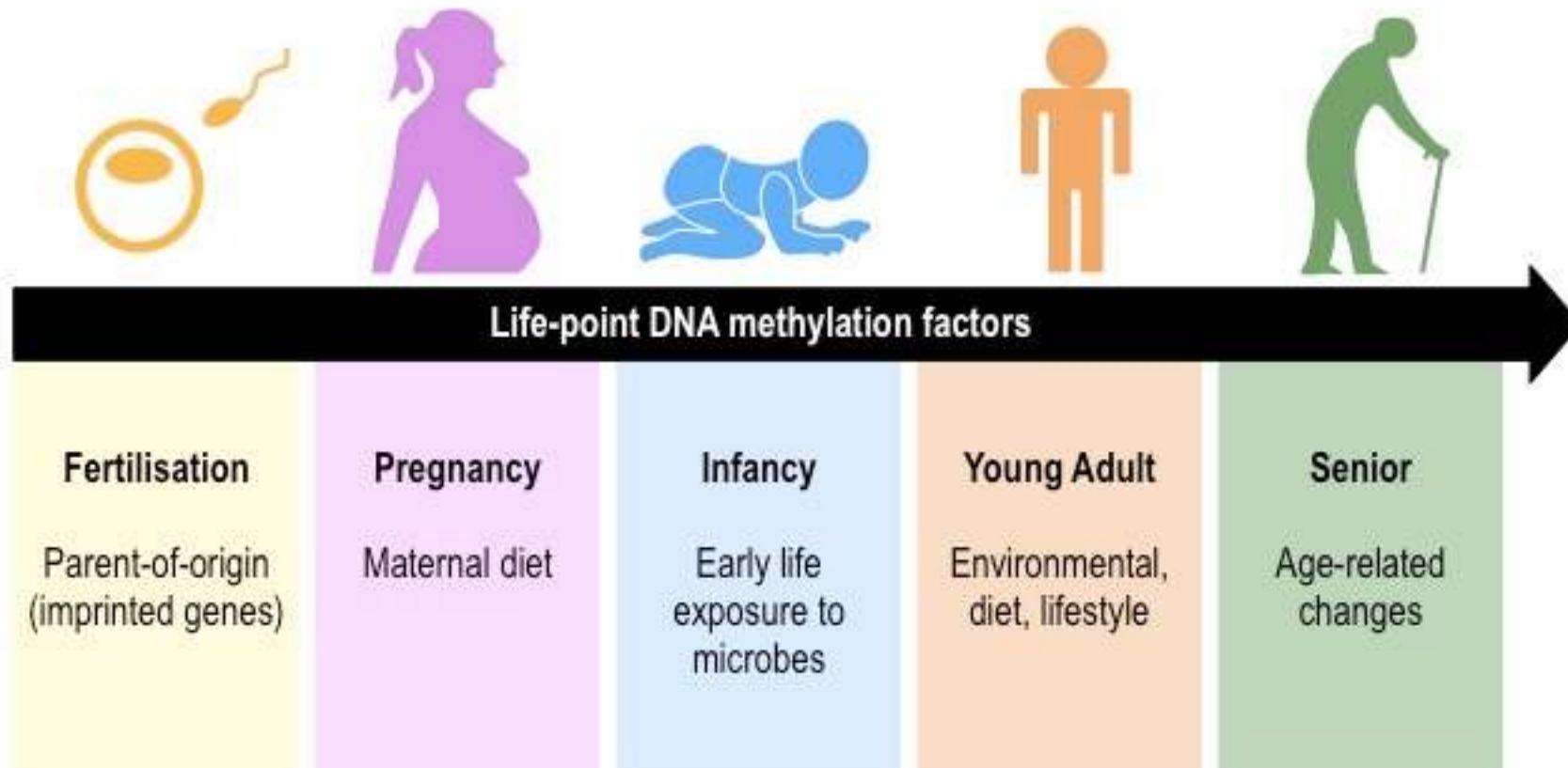


- Metilación del ADN
- Modificación post-traducciona de Histonas
- Silenciamiento de genes mediados por microARN



Lines of evidence supporting a role of epigenetics in etiology and pathogenesis of specific NDGs

	Alzheimer's disease	Parkinson's disease	Huntington's disease
Methylation	<p>Reduced DNA methylation in the anterior temporal neocortex neuronal nuclei</p> <p>Hypermethylation of HTERT gene</p> <p>Hypomethylation of inflammatory genes iNOS, IL-1, and TNF-α in the AD cortex</p>	<p>Overall reduction of methylation potential</p> <p>Hypomethylation of SNCA gene in brain tissue</p> <p>α-synuclein related reduction of Dnmt1 methyltransferase availability</p> <p>Differential methylation of ARK16, GPNMB, STX1B and CYP2E1</p>	<p>Early reports of increased variability at HTT gene locus</p>
Histone modifications	<p>increased phosphorylated histone H3 in hippocampal neurons</p> <p>Modulation of histone acetylation by HDAC inhibitors improved learning and memory in mouse models</p>	<p>Response to treatment with HDACIs in disease models</p> <p>α-synuclein related reduction in histone acetylation and histone gene expression</p>	<p>Beneficial effect of HDACIs in disease models</p> <p>Sequestration of proteins with HDAC activity (CBP)</p> <p>Increase of histone proteins carrying H3K9 marks in brain and blood tissues</p>
micro RNA regulation	<p>Deregulation of several miRNAs in brain</p>	<p>Differential expression of dopaminergic neuron specific miRNA miR-133b</p> <p>Differential Expression of miR-7, -10a, -10b, -34b/c -212, -132, -495 miRNAs in brain tissues</p>	<p>Down-regulation of nine miRNAs in animal models of HD (AC128 and R6/2 mice)</p> <p>High 3' terminal sequence variability of miRNAs in HD</p> <p>miR-34b unregulated in plasma of pre manifest HD patients</p>



Metilación aberrante

Cáncer: hipometilación (inestabilidad del ADN, activación de oncogenes) e hipermetilación (mutación de genes y silenciamiento de genes supresores de tumores)

Mutaciones



Síndromes de X frágil, Bockwith Wiedemann, Prader Willi/Abgelman, ICF, ATRX, Rull

Metilación fisiológica

Inactivación del cromosoma X

Silenciamiento de transposones

Mantenimiento de la estabilidad cromosómica

Modulación de la estructura de la cromatina

Regulación transcripcional

Aplicaciones de la *Biología Molecular* en Genética Médica

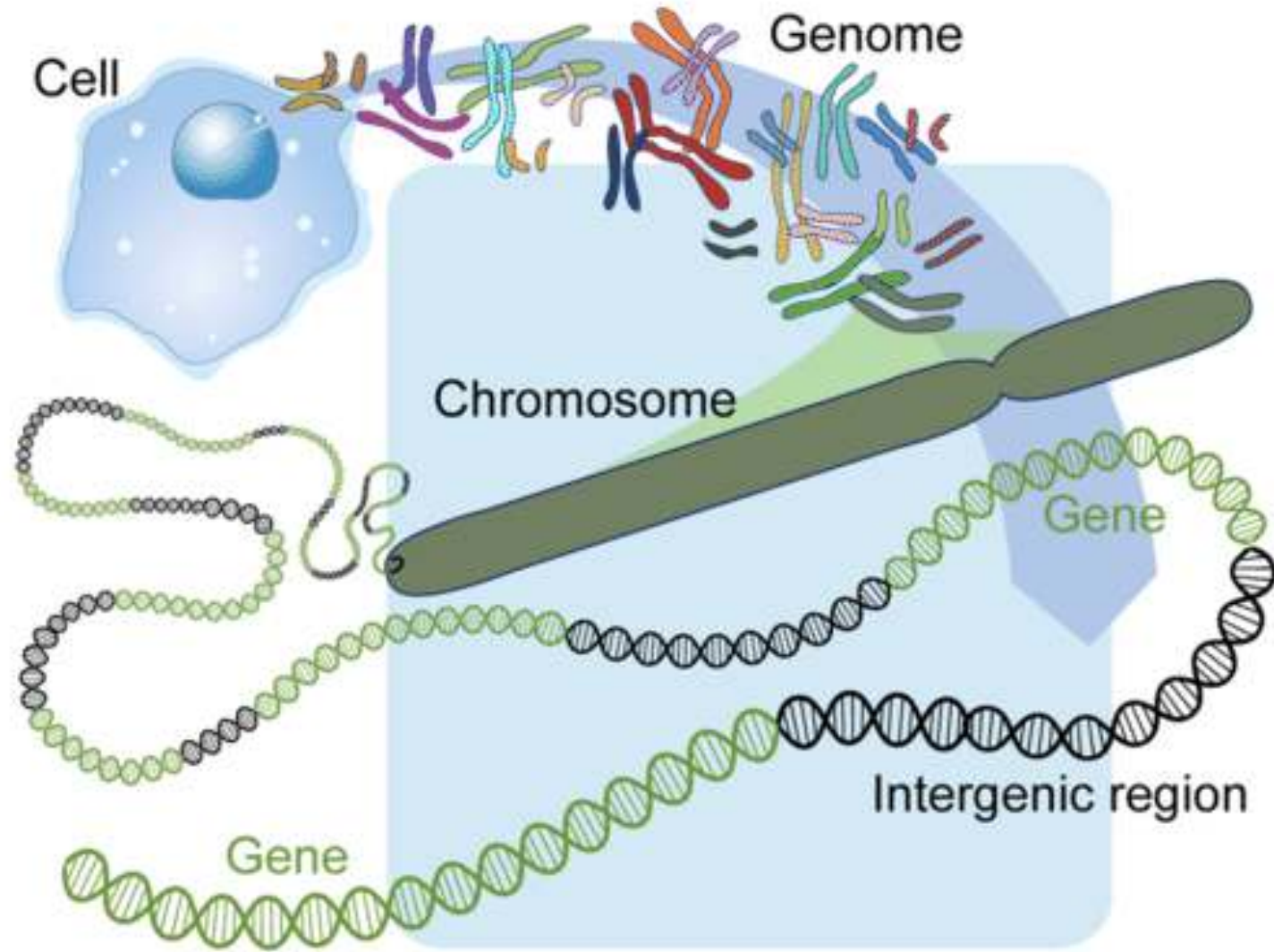
- Genética de Poblaciones
- Medicina Forense
- Enfermedades Hereditarias
- Infectología
- Farmacogenética
- Cáncer
- Fertilidad y Reproducción

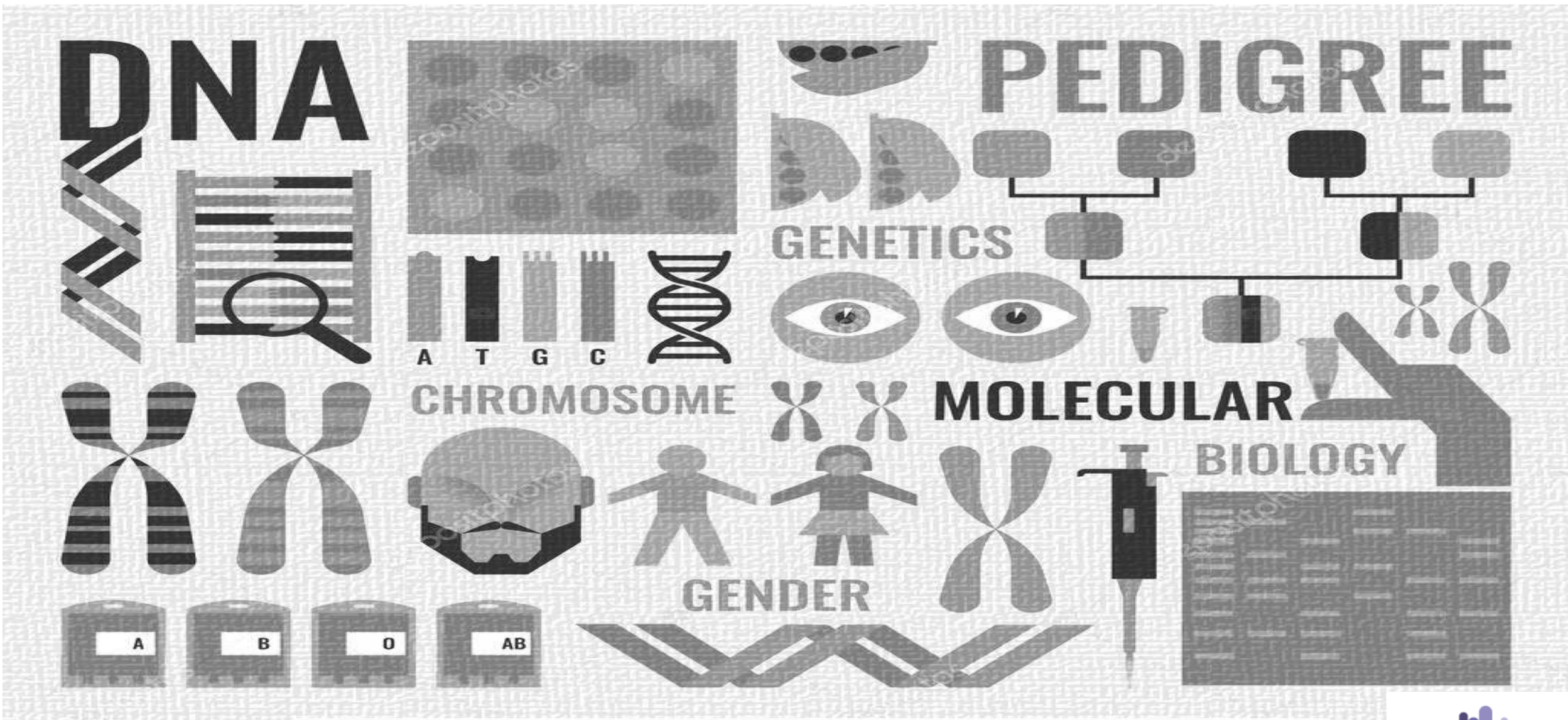
Enfermedades hereditarias

Conjunto de enfermedades genéticas cuya característica principal es su supervivencia de generación en generación, transmitiéndose de padres a hijos.



- **Cromosómicas**
Anormalidades numéricas
Anormalidades estructurales
- **Monogénicas**
Herencia Mendeliana
- **Multifactoriales**
Poligénicas
GxE
- **Mitocondriales** (herencia materna)





Enfermedades hereditarias Mendelianas
Tipos de Herencia

Enfermedades hereditarias Mendelianas

Árbol genealógico



El *pedigree* es una forma de análisis genético en donde el médico genetista hace un diagrama que muestra a un individuo con una característica estudiada y todos sus familiares conocidos.

El *pedigree* indica la presencia o ausencia de esta característica y si es aplicable la variación de expresión de la misma

Propósito facilitar el análisis genético de una característica examinando su posible **patrón de herencia** en una familia en particular

	PEDIGREE	PROGENITOR AFECTADO	CON-SANGUINEIDAD	PROBABILIDAD DE TRANSMISION (EJEMPLOS)
AUTOSOMICA DOMINANTE		SI	NO	50% - PROGENITOR AFECTADO (NF1, MARFAN, NOONAN)
AUTOSOMICA RECESIVA		NO (PORTADORES ASINTOMATICOS OBLIGADOS)	SI	25% - AFECTADO (FIBROSIS QUISTICA, AME)

	PEDIGREE	PROGENITOR AFECTADO	MUJERES	EJEMPLOS
LIGADO A X DOMINANTE		AMBOS SEXOS	AFECTADAS	SME RETT, HIPOFOSFATEMIA
LIGADO A X RECESIVA		SOLO VARONES	PORTADORAS	HEMOFILIA, E. FABRY

EXISTEN DESVIACIONES DE LOS PATRONES MENDELIANOS CLÁSICOS...

- Penetrancia incompleta
- Expresividad variable
- Mutaciones de-novo
- Mosaicismo germinal
- Impronta genética
- Heterogeneidad de locus
- Mutaciones dinámicas

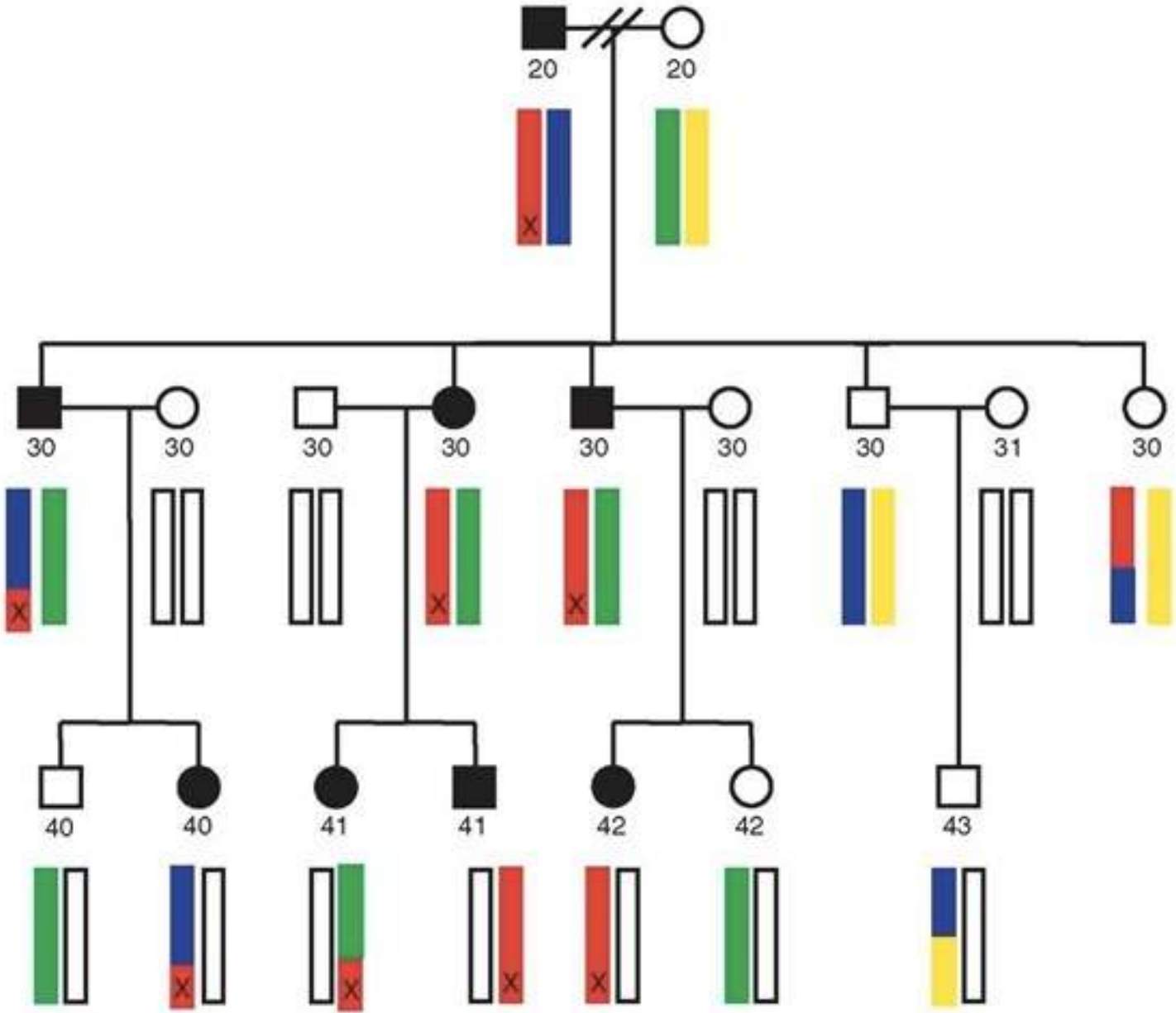


Generalmente los patrones de herencia no pueden ser definidos

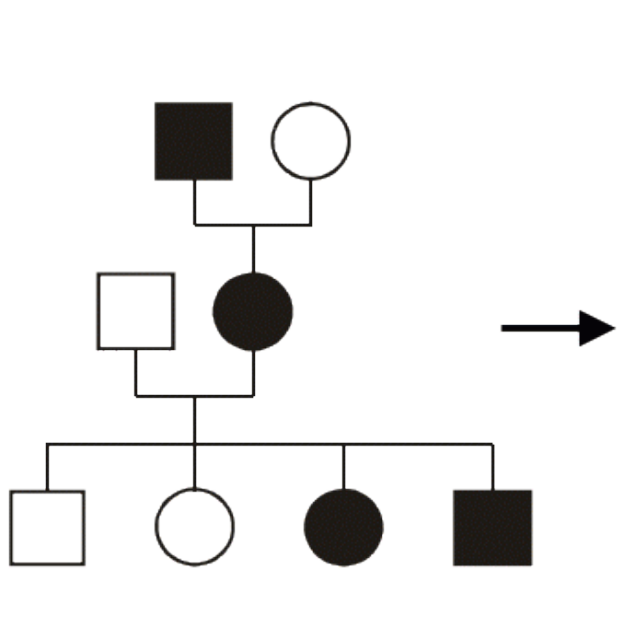
COMO SE ESTUDIABAN LAS ENFERMEDADES MENDELIANAS PREVIO A LA FINALIZACION DEL PROYECTO GENOMA HUMANO?



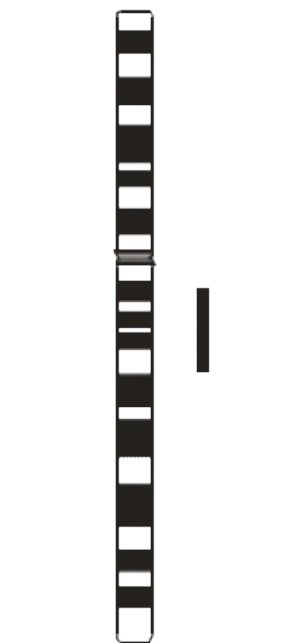
Enfermedades hereditarias Mendelianas - Estudios de Ligamiento



Gene mapping

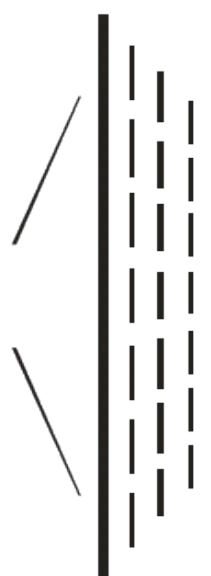


Families
Linkage analysis

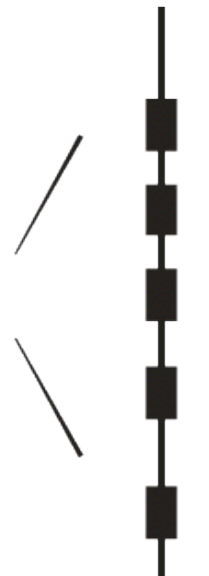


Chromosomes

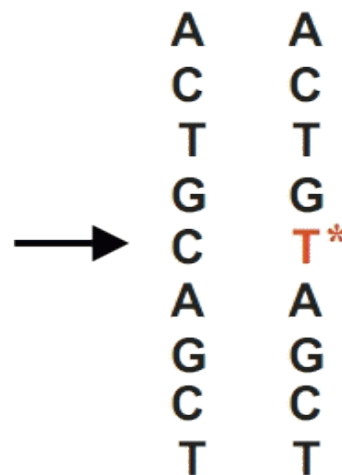
Gene identification



Cloning



Genes



Mutation

Functional studies

Estudios funcionales para confirmar la causalidad de la mutacion identificada

Estudios de Ligamiento

Limitaciones

- Tiempo de realizacion: 3-6 meses
- Altamente laborioso
- Familias numerosas
- Polimorfismos informativos (microsatélites)
- Suficiente cantidad de meiosis informativas (por lo menos 3 generaciones)
- Requiere posterior *finemapping* para posteior secuenciacion de genes candidatos

COMO ESTUDIAMOS LAS ENFERMEDADES MENDELIANAS EN LA ERA POSTGENOMICA?

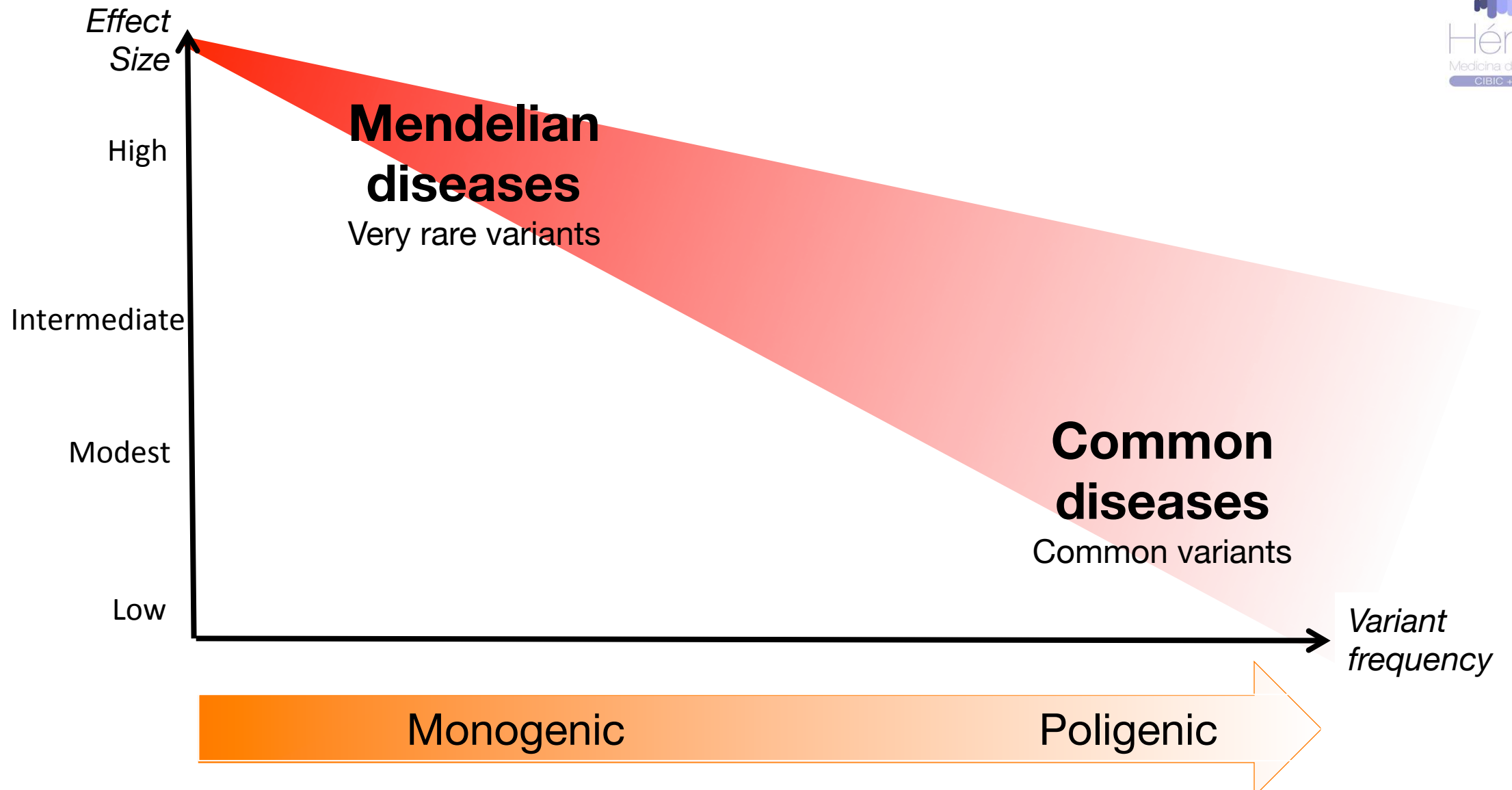


PHASE TWO: INTERPRETATION

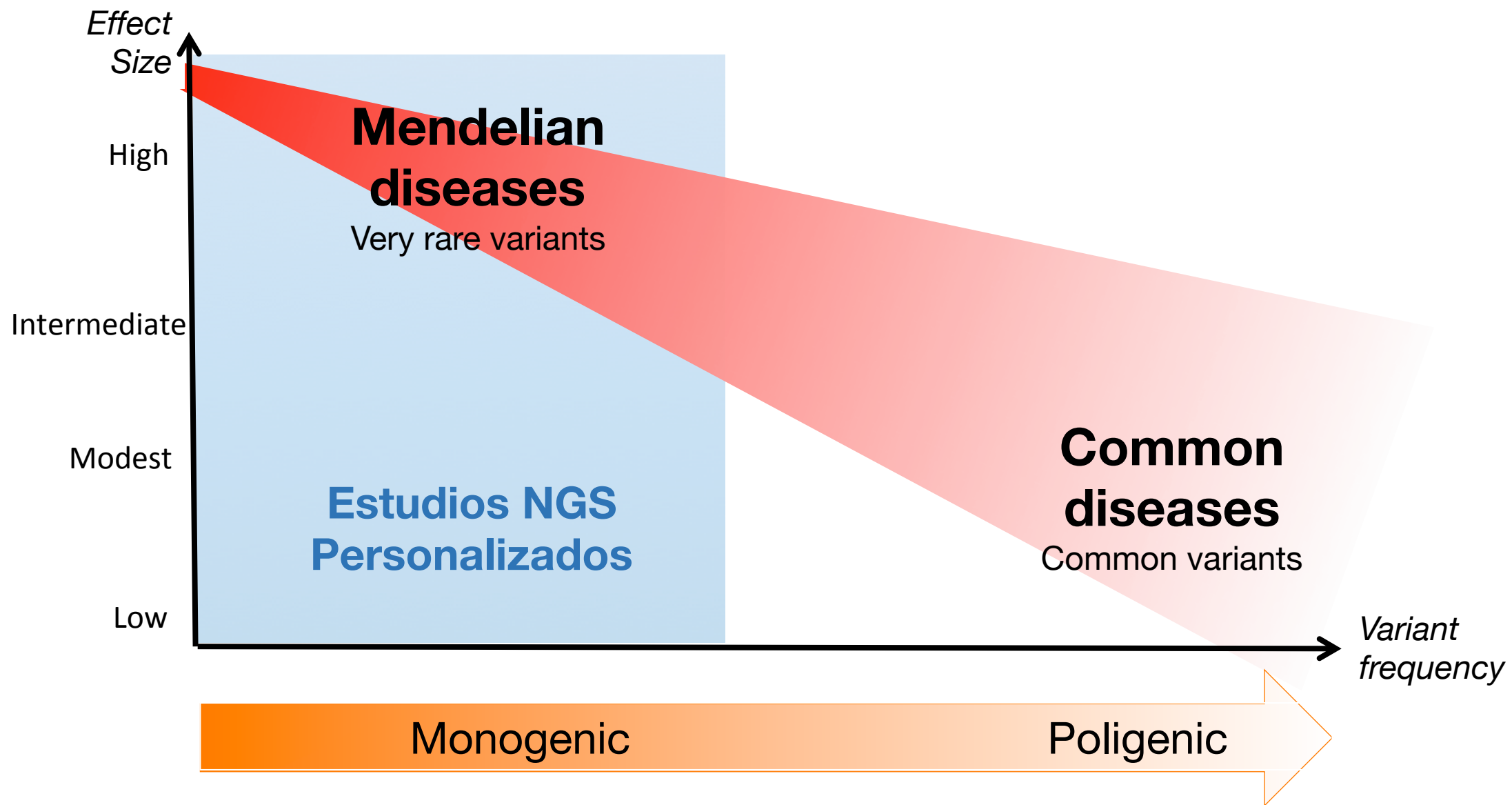
SEEDMAN Illustrator



EL PROYECTO GENOMA HUMANO 1990-2003



En función al tipo de patología sospechada, se utilizarán diferentes técnicas de biología molecular



Whole Genome (3 billones pb) 25,000 genes
1-2% exones 23% intrones 75% intergenómico



25,000 genes (60 millones pb)
1-2% exones

Exoma clinico 6.000 genes
(12 millones pb)
0.2% exones

Estudios NGS

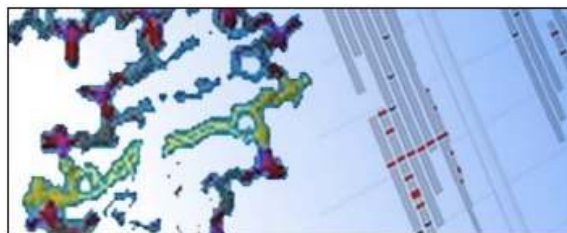
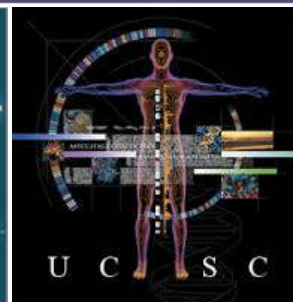
Base de datos

1000 Genomes Project

Defining Genetic Variation in People

www.1000genomes.org

International HapMap Project



dbSNP

Database of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and multiple small-scale variations that include insertions/deletions, microsatellites, and non-polymorphic variants.

```
ACTGATGGTATGGGGCCAAGAGATATATCT  
CAGGTACGGCTGTCATCACTTAGACCTCAC  
CAGGGCTGGGCATAAAAGTCAGGGCAGAGC  
CCATGGTGCATCTGACTCCTGAGGAGAAGT  
GCAGGTTGGTATCAAGGTTACAAGACAGGT  
GGCACTGACTCTCTCTGCCTATTGGTCTAT
```

ClinVar

ClinVar aggregates information about genomic variation and its relationship to human health.



OMIM

OMIM is a comprehensive, authoritative compendium of human genes and genetic phenotypes that is freely available and updated daily. OMIM is authored and edited at the McKusick-Nathans Institute of Genetic Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, under the direction of Dr. Ada Hamosh. Its official home is omim.org.

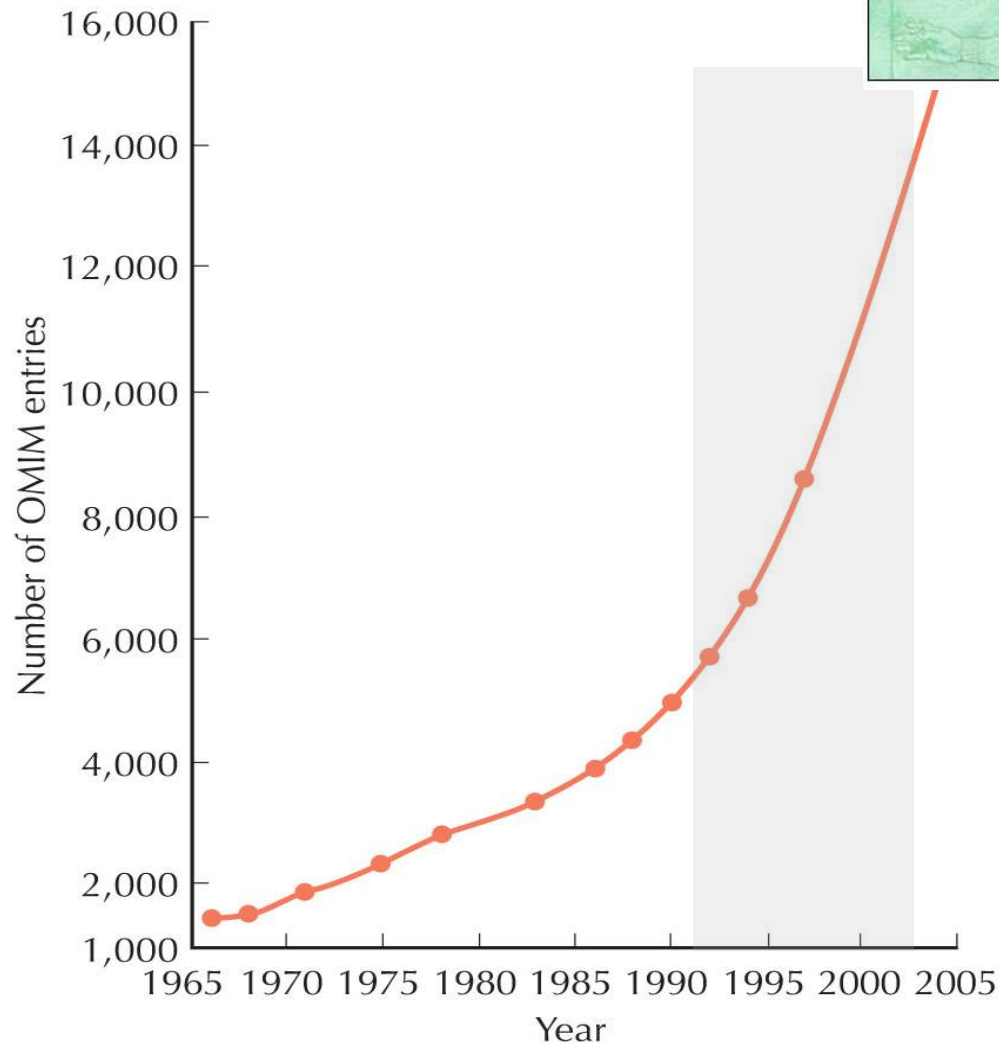
Enfermedades hereditarias Mendelianas

Bases de Datos



OMIM

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OMIM Entry Statistics

Number of Entries in OMIM (Updated April 15th, 2016) :

Prefix	Autosomal	X Linked	Y Linked	Mitochondrial	Totals
* Gene description	14,450	705	48	35	15,238
+ Gene and phenotype, combined	81	2	0	2	85
# Phenotype description, molecular basis known	4,369	303	4	29	4,705
% Phenotype description or locus, molecular basis unknown	1,495	126	5	0	1,626
Other, mainly phenotypes with suspected mendelian basis	1,693	112	2	0	1,807
Totals	22,088	1,248	59	66	23,461

En función al tipo de patología sospechada, se definen diferentes técnicas de biología molecular

Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)

1990

PGH - 13a

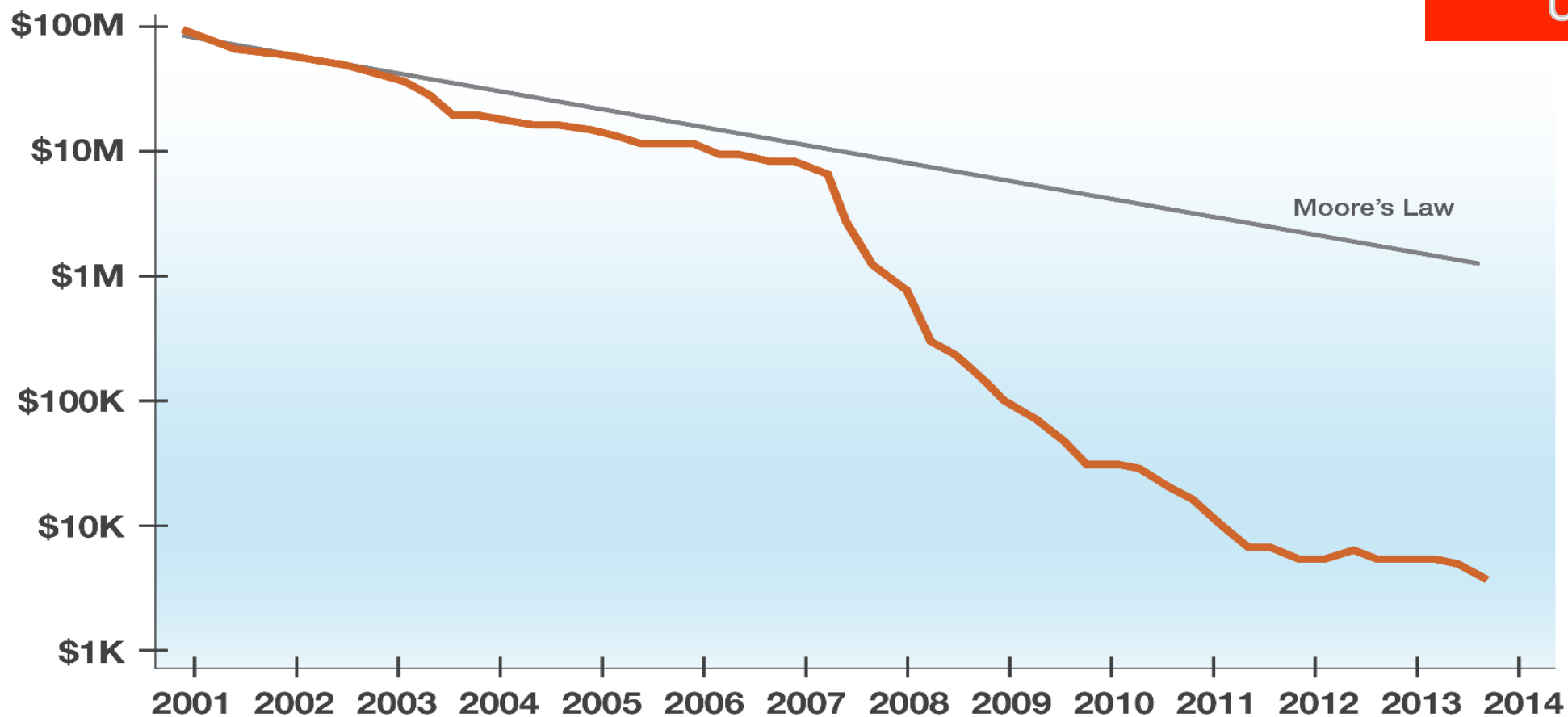
U\$D 3,000,000,000

Falling fast

In the first few years after the end of the Human Genome Project, the cost of genome sequencing roughly followed Moore's law, which predicts exponential declines in computing costs. After 2007, sequencing costs dropped precipitously.

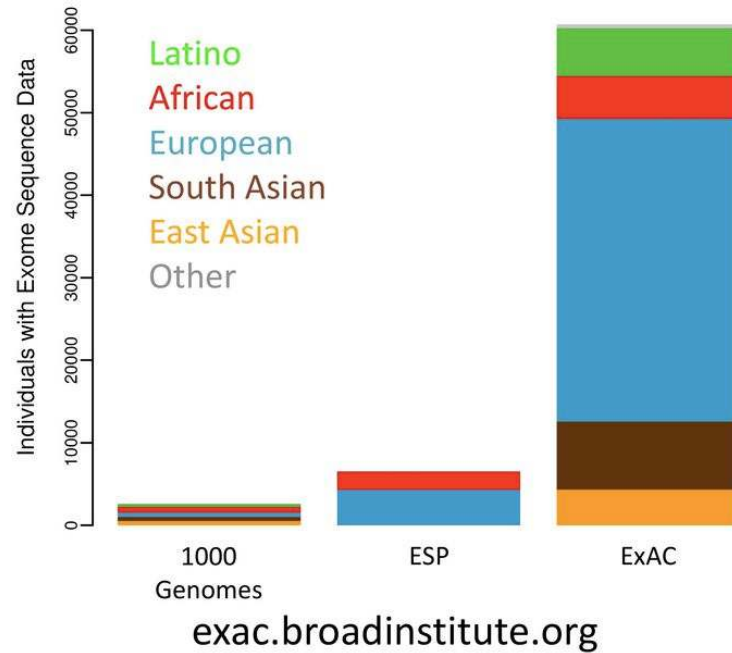
2018
Exoma Clínico dirigido
4 semanas
U\$D < 1,000

Cost Per Genome

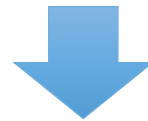




Population frequency Databases ExAc / GnomAD



Estandarizacion de diversos datasets de proyectos de secuenciacion existentes



- ✓ Generacion de grandes grupos control (individuos sanos)
- ✓ Herramienta indispensable para interpretacion de variantes en el contexto de estudios NGS

Análisis bioinformático / Interpretación de variantes

- ✓ **OMIM** (≈4000 genes, >6200 fenotipos GENES)
- ✓ **Databases ExAc / GnomAD**
- ✓ **Clasificación de variantes (ACMG)**



- ✓ **Bening**
- ✓ **Likely-bening**
- ✓ **Variant of unknown significance**
- ✓ **Likely-patogenic**
- ✓ **Pathogenic**

	← Strong	Benign	Supporting	Supporting	Moderate	Strong	Very strong →
Population data	MAF is too high for disorder BA1/BS1 OR observation in controls inconsistent with disease penetrance BS2				Absent in population databases PM2	Prevalence in affecteds statistically increased over controls PS4	
Computational data			Multiple lines of computational evidence suggest no impact on gene /gene product BP4 Missense in gene where only truncating cause disease BP1	Multiple lines of computational evidence support a deleterious effect on the gene /gene-product PPS3	Novel missense change at an amino acid residue where a different pathogenic missense change has been seen before PMS Protein length changing variant PM4	Same amino acid change as an established pathogenic variant PS1	Predicted null variant in a gene where LOF is a known mechanism of disease PVS1
Functional data	Well-established functional studies show no deleterious effect BS1		Silent variant with non-predicted splice impact BP7 In-frame indels in repeat w/out known function BP3		Mutational hot spot or well-studied functional domain without benign variation PM1	Well-established functional studies show a deleterious effect PS3	
Segregation data	Nonsegregation with disease BS4			Cosegregation with disease in multiple affected family members PP1	Increased segregation data		
De novo data					De novo (without paternity & maternity confirmed) PM6	De novo (paternity and maternity confirmed) PS2	
Allelic data			Observed in <i>trans</i> with a dominant variant BP2 Observed in <i>cis</i> with a pathogenic variant BP2		For recessive disorders, detected in <i>trans</i> with a pathogenic variant PMS		
Other data			Reputable source w/out shared data = benign BP6 Found in case with an alternate cause BP5	Reputable source = pathogenic PPS5 Patient's phenotype or FH highly specific for gene PP4			

Programas de Controles externos para validacionde estudios NGS





Data Scientist: The Sexiest Job of the 21st Century



Conclusiones

- Costos de estudios moleculares cada vez más accesibles
- Algoritmos diagnósticos clínicos → **QUE**
- Algoritmos diagnósticos moleculares → **COMO**
- Equipos interdisciplinarios para diagnóstico de pacientes



Gracias !!!