

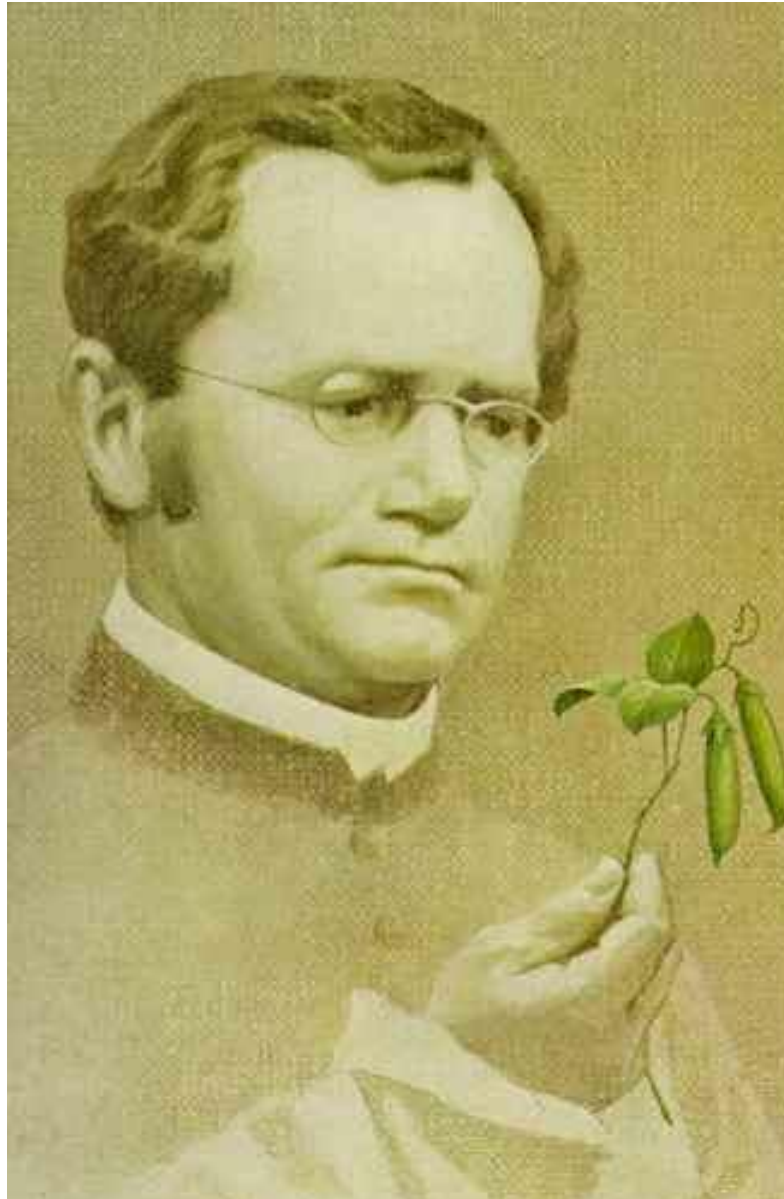
Od Gregora Mendela k personalizované medicíně

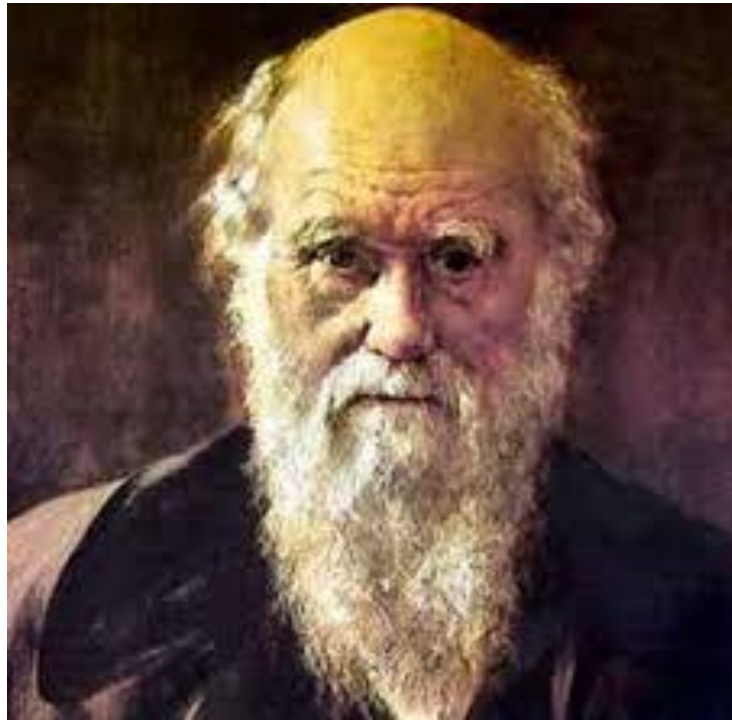
Václav Pačes

**Ústav molekulární genetiky
Akademie věd České republiky**











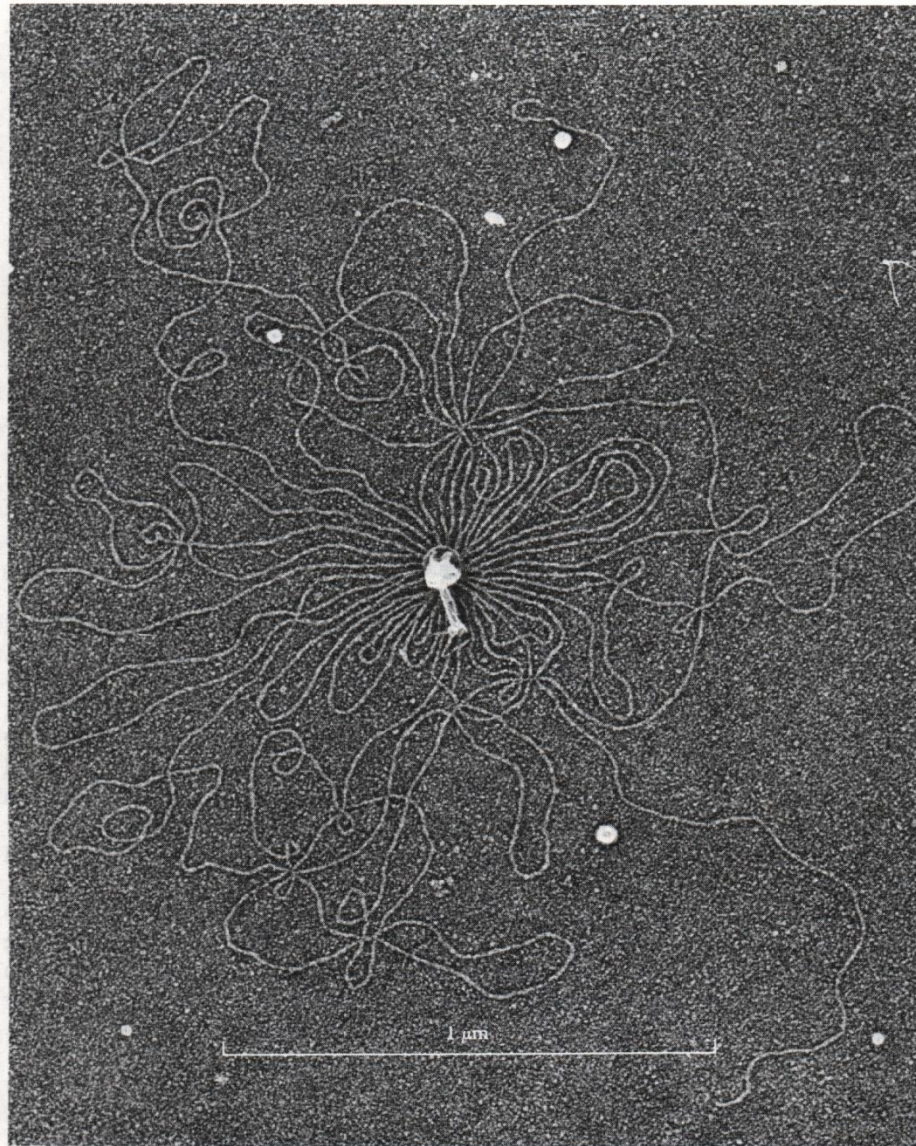
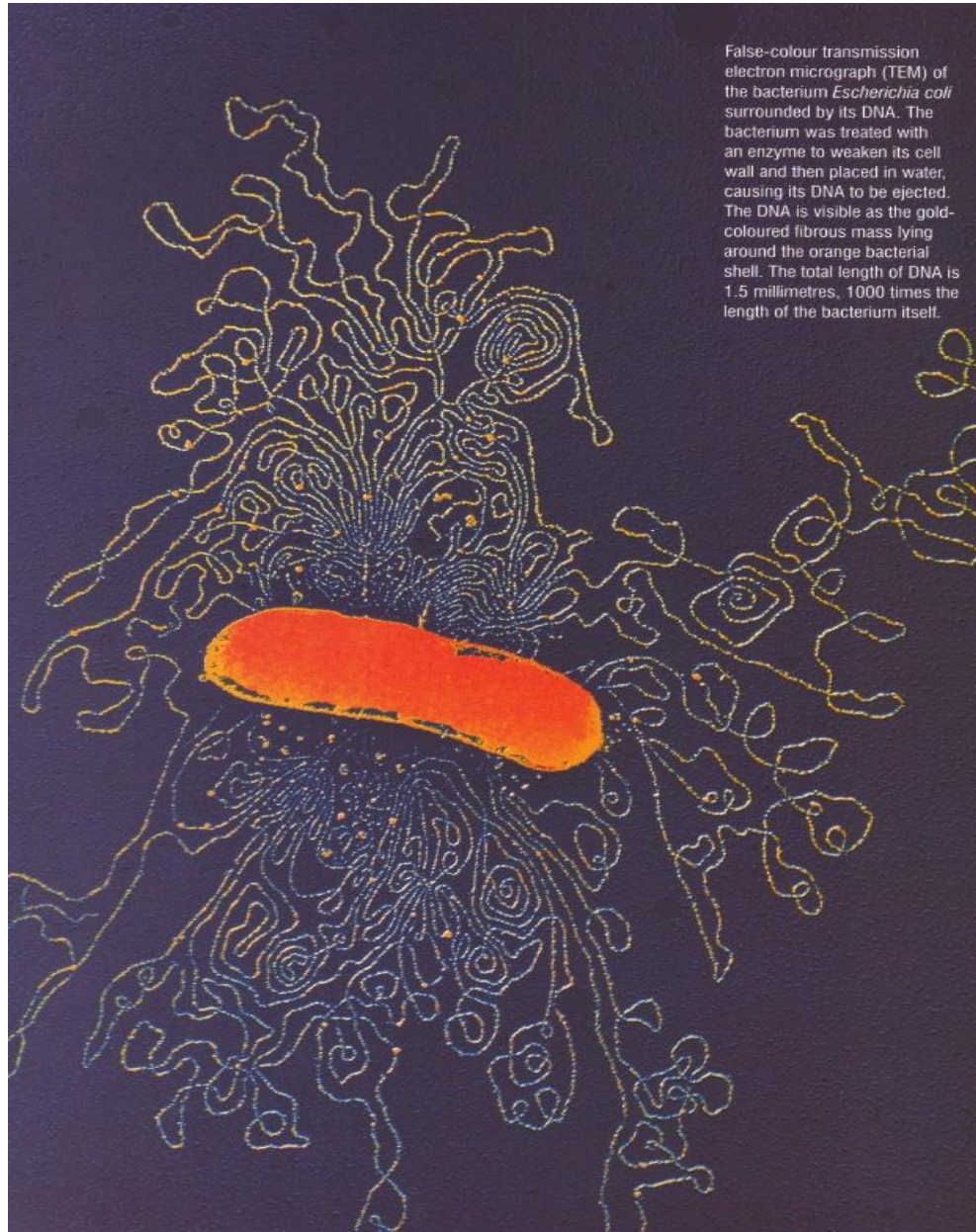


FIGURE 10-6

Electron micrograph of the DNA molecule of T-even phage released from the phage head by osmotic shock. Center: The phage ghost. Bottom right and top center: The two ends of the DNA molecule. [From A. K. Kleinschmidt, D. Lang, D. Jacherts, and R. K. Zahn, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **61**, 857 (1962).]



False-colour transmission electron micrograph (TEM) of the bacterium *Escherichia coli* surrounded by its DNA. The bacterium was treated with an enzyme to weaken its cell wall and then placed in water, causing its DNA to be ejected. The DNA is visible as the gold-coloured fibrous mass lying around the orange bacterial shell. The total length of DNA is 1.5 millimetres, 1000 times the length of the bacterium itself.

Selected Genome Projects

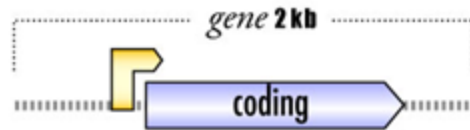
Category	Species	Genome size (Mb)		Genes
PROKARYOTES				
Actinobacteria	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	4,4		4397
Chlamydia	<i>Chlamydia pneumoniae</i>	1,1		1000
Cyanobacteria	<i>Synechocystis species</i>	3,6		3215
Gram-positive bacteria	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	4,2		4221
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	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	1,8		1791
	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	1,7		1609
	<i>Rickettsia prowazekii</i>	1,1		834
	Radioresistent bacteria	<i>Deinococcus radiodurans</i>	3,2	
Spirochete	<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>	0,9		1279
	<i>Treptonema pallidum</i>	1,1		1082
Archea	<i>methanococcus jannaschii</i>	1,6		1813
EUKARYOTES		Chromosomes		
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Nematode	<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>	6	97	19000
Insect	<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	6	137	13500
Plants	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	5	116	25545
Fish	<i>Fugu rubripes</i>	22	400	25000
Human	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	23	3000	25000

Haploid genomes:

	Chromosome # (2N)	Chromosome length (average)	DNA per cell	Megabases per genome	# of genes per genome
Amphioxus	38	3 μm	0.9 pg	520	22,000
Human	46	15 μm	3.5 pg	3,000	25,000

In spite of their much larger DNA content vertebrates have only 25% more genes than amphioxus

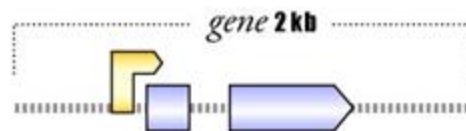
Genome complexity



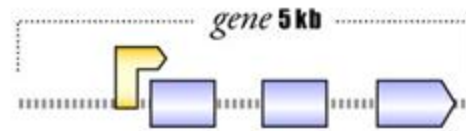
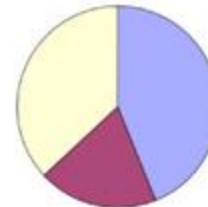
S. cerevisiae
14 Mb
 ~6,000 genes (16 chr.)



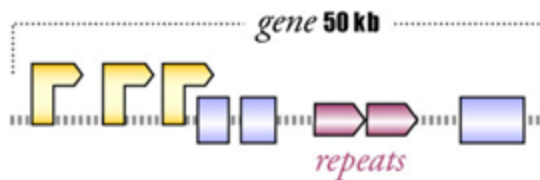
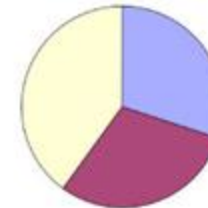
S. pombe
13.8 Mb
 ~5,000 genes (3 chr.)



A. thaliana
125 Mb
 >25,000 genes (5 chr.)



D. melanogaster
180 Mb
 >14,000 genes (4 chr.)



M. musculus
2.4 Gb
 >25,000 genes (20 chr.)



H. sapiens
3.2 Gb
 >25,000 genes (23 chr.)



Some Data on Human Genome

- **3.1647 Bbp**
- **Average gene is three thousand bp long**
- **The longest gene (for dystrophin) is 2.4 Mbp long**
- **Total number of genes is estimated to be 25 000**
- **Less than 2% of DNA encode proteins**
- **Over 50% of identified genes have unknown functions**
- **Over 50% of junk DNA are repetitive elements**
- **Around 20% of our genome is transcribed**

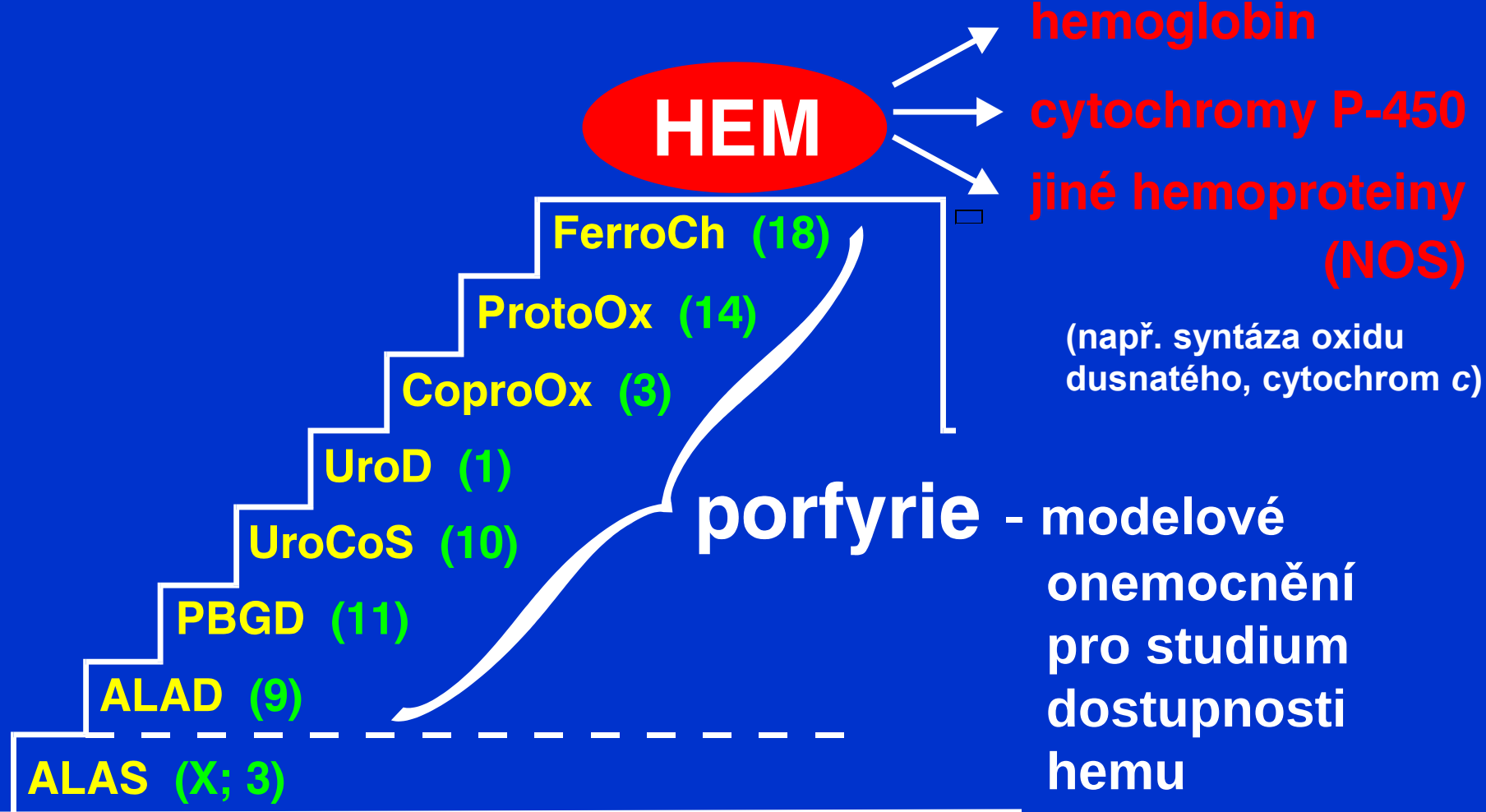
Importance of chimp genome

Medical Condition	Human	Great Apes
<i>Definite</i>		
HIV progression to AIDS	Common	Very rare
Influenza A symptomatology	Moderate to severe	Mild
Hepatitis B/C late complications	Moderate to severe	Mild
Malaria	Susceptible	Resistant
Menopause	Universal	Rare
<i>Likely</i>		
<i>E. coli</i> K99 gastroenteritis	Resistant	Sensitive?
Alzheimer's disease pathology	Complete	Incomplete
Coronary atherosclerosis	Common	Uncommon
Epithelial cancers	Common	Rare
<i>Speculative</i>		
Menstrual blood loss	Variable	Lower amount?
Early fetal wastage	High	Low?



Integrace genomiky do medicíny

- Molekulární diagnostika
- Genová terapie
- Personalizovaná medicína



Syntetická dráha hemu

Mutace v genech (jejich chromozomální lokalizace), kódujících jednotlivé enzymy hemové syntézy, vedou k sedmi typům porfyrií. Český soubor 2100 porfyriků je celosvětově unikátní délkou sledování i rozsahem.

Lidský genom – etické aspekty

- Důvěrnost dat (rodina, zaměstnavatel, pojišťovna, adopce)
- Patentování genů (vlastnická práva)
- Genová terapie (somatické buňky vs. zárodečné buňky)
- „Pozitivní“ genové inženýrství

Lidské buňky – etické aspekty

- Klonování
- Embryonální kmenové buňky

Francis S. Collins

Řeč života -

- DNA a revoluce v personalizované medicíně

Edice Galileo, Nakladatelství ACADEMIA 2012

Applications of Molecular Genetics

1. Transgene organisms

- Microorganisms producing important proteins (enzymes, hormones...)**
- Higher organisms producing important proteins (e.g. in milk)**
- Improved organisms (e.g. for agriculture, bioremediations...)**

2. Diagnostics (prenatal, infections...)

3. Forensics (DNA tests)

4. Gene therapy

- Somatic cells**
- Germinal cells**
- „Positive“ gene engineering**

5. Protein engineering

**Biotechnologické a biomedicínské centrum
Akademie věd a Univerzity Karlovy**

BIOCEV

Mise projektu BIOCEV

„Vybudovat centrum excelentního výzkumu jako součást Evropského výzkumného prostoru a garantovat rozvoj moderních biotechnologií a biomedicíny ve prospěch vědeckého pokroku a společnosti“

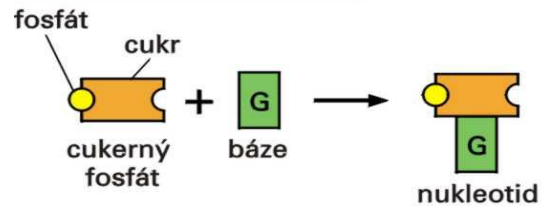
Vědecký program

- **Funkční genomika** - charakterizace komplexní funkce genů včetně jejich interakcí, zejména se zaměřením na molekulární podstatu chorob
- **Buněčná biologie a virologie** - asociace nádorových onemocnění s virovými infekcemi, regulační mechanismy transformovaných a kmenových buněk a mechanismy interakce mezi patogeny a hostitelem
- **Strukturní biologie a proteinové inženýrství** - vývoj a produkce rekombinantních proteinů s praktickým využitím (např. příprava léčiv cíleně směřovaných do patologicky postižených oblastí organismů)
- **Biomateriály a tkáňové inženýrství** - vývoj syntetických polymerních terapeutik a diagnostik a vývoj polymerních materiálů pro tkáňové náhrady v regenerativní medicíně
- **Vývoj léčebných a diagnostických postupů** - studium molekulární podstaty chorob směřující ke zlepšení diagnostiky a získání údajů využitelných pro další studie terapeutických možností

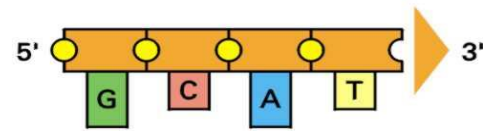
Základní pilíře projektu BIOCEV



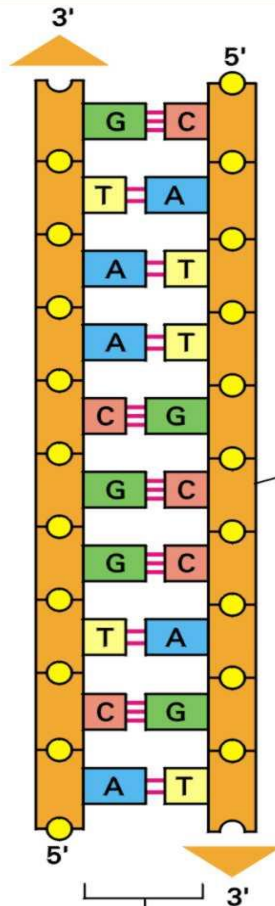
stavební kameny DNA



řetězec DNA

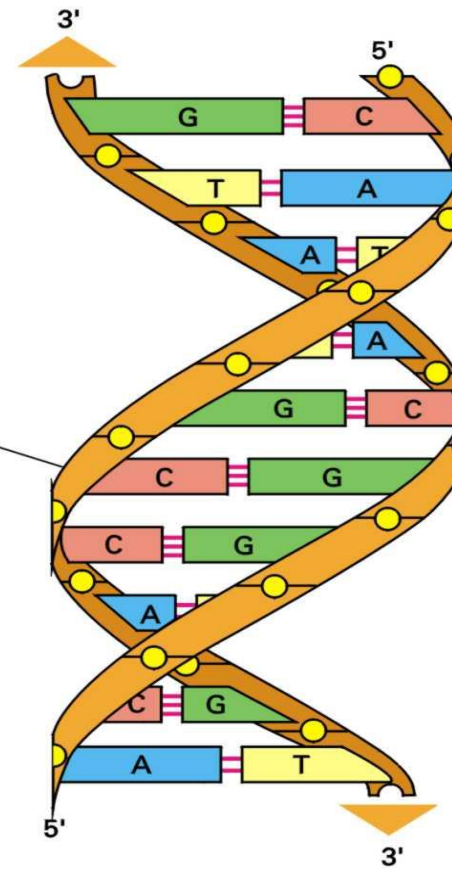


dvouřetězcová DNA

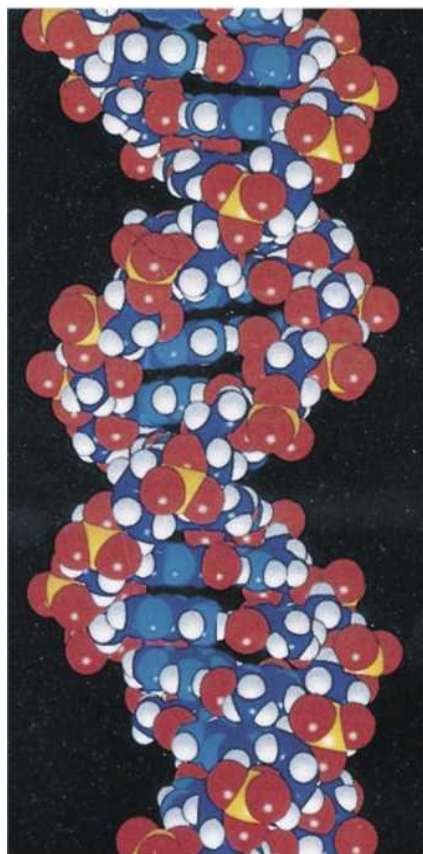


páry bází vázaných
vodíkovými můstky

dvojšroubovice DNA

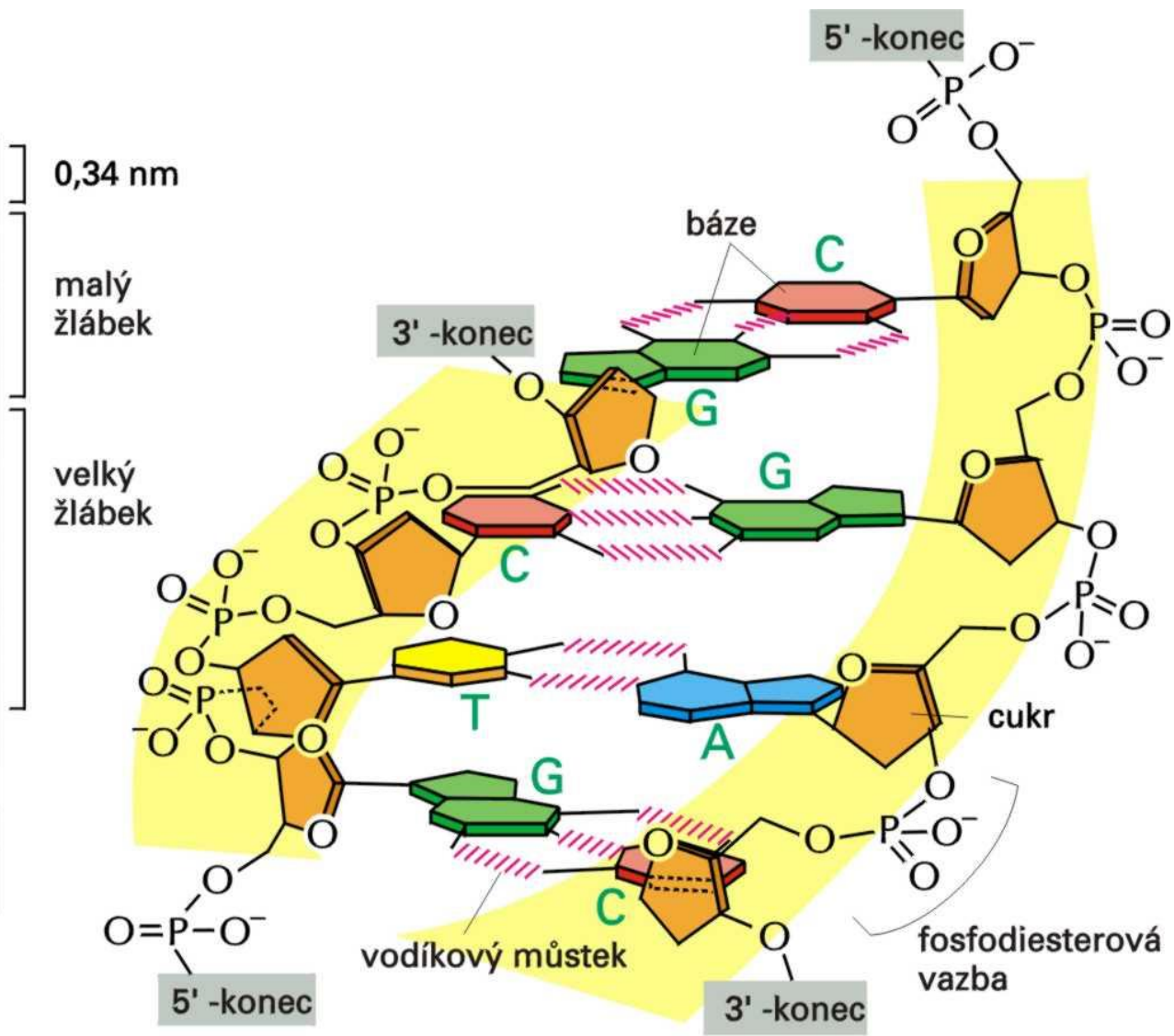


kostra cukerného
fosfátu



2 nm

(A)



(B)

Life Without the Double Helix

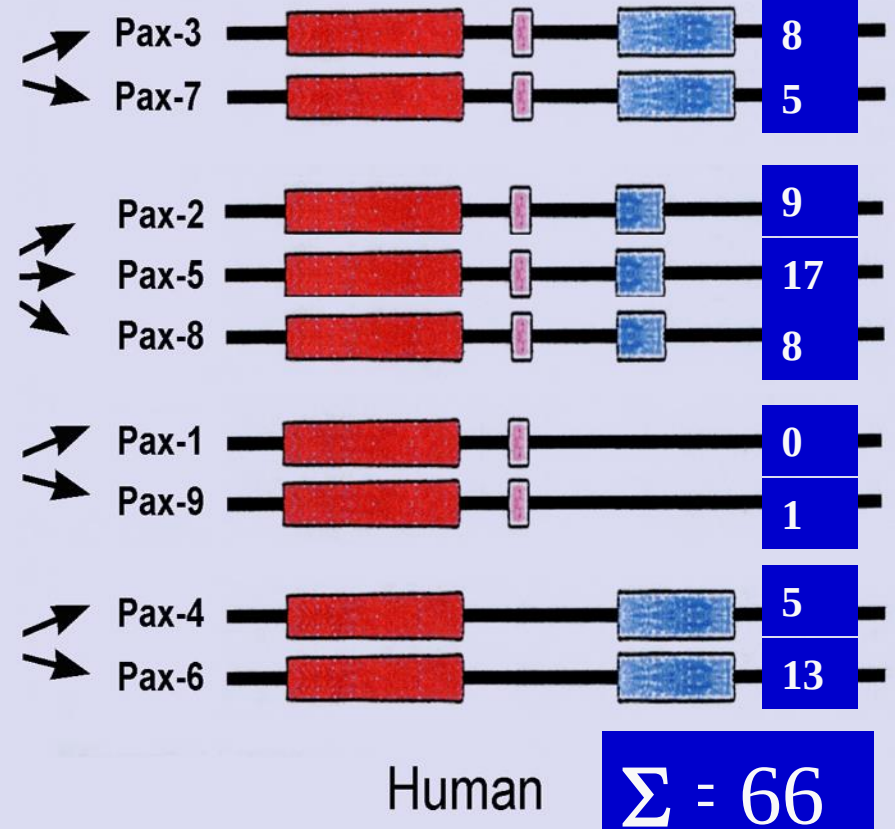
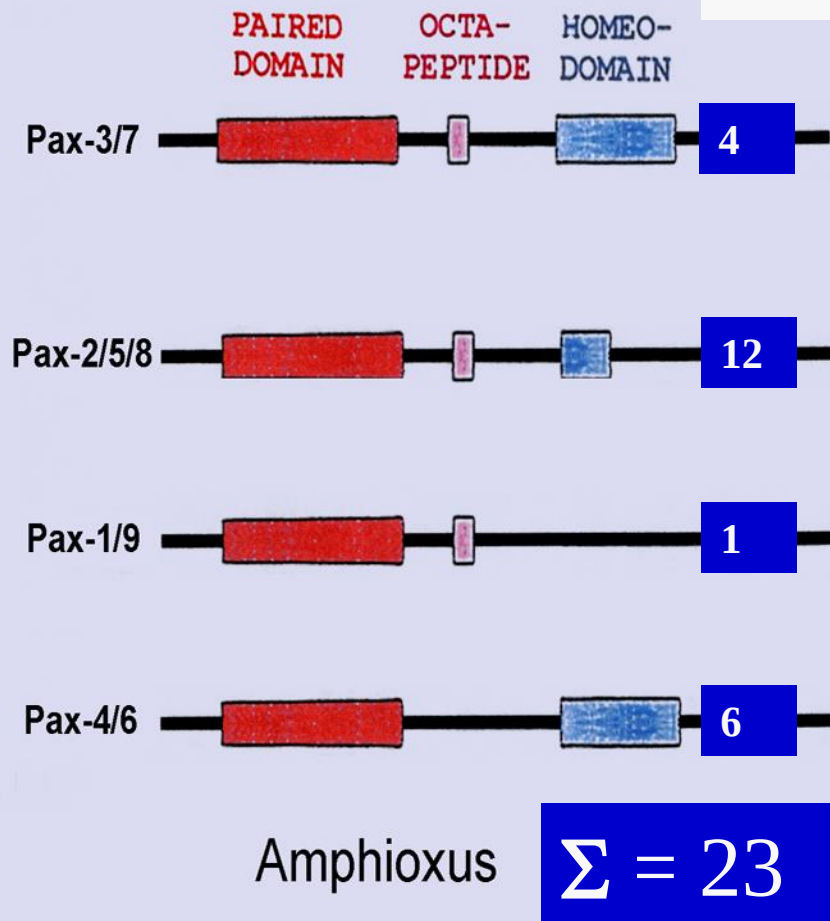
DNA replication.
Coloured Transmission
Electron Micrograph (TEM)
of human DNA from a HeLa
cancer cell, showing a stage
of DNA replication. The
strand of DNA is coloured
yellow. It has formed into a
Y-shaped molecule termed
a replication fork, where the
DNA has unwound into two
single strands. Normally,
DNA consists of two tightly
wound spiral strands. During
replication, a "bubble" region
forms which enlarges to form
a replication fork. It is here that
daughter strands form as the
parent DNA acts as a template
for the construction of a new
matching strand. In this way the
sequence of bases (or genetic
information) along the DNA
molecule is replicated.

Importance of “junk” DNA

- ▶ Syncytin (adapted ancestral *env* polyprotein of HERV-W family)
- ▶ Social behavior in rodents (and possibly humans).
Microsatellite instability generates diversity in brain and sociobehavioral traits
- ▶ Regulation of gene expression and promotion of genetic diversity. Retrotransposons regulate host genes in mouse oocytes and preimplantation embryos
- ▶ Antifreeze-protein gene in fish
- ▶ Source of microRNAs. Highly conserved non-coding sequences are associated with vertebrate development
- ▶ LINE-1 retrotransposition is involved in repair of broken DNA strands

Pax genes: the vertebrate proteome is markedly larger than the amphioxus proteome:

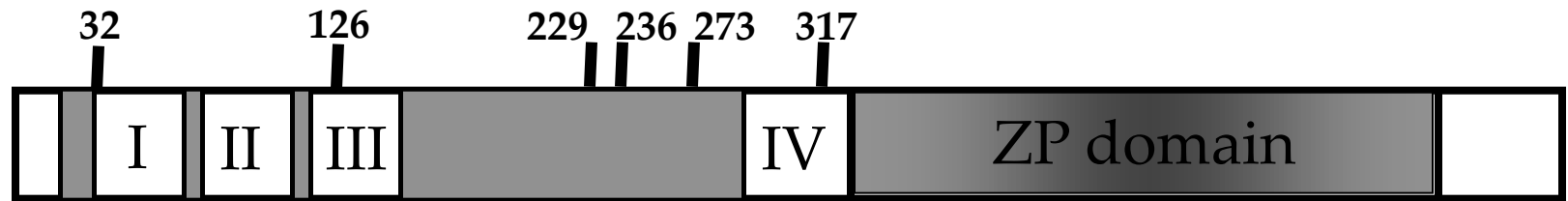
Protein isoforms



Studium molekulární podstaty familiární juvenilní hyperurikemické nefropatie

**(poziční klonování podmiňujících genů, charakterizace
mutantních proteinů, studium vztahu genotyp-fenotyp)**

Mutace uromodulinu



Analýza 20 rodin

chr.16 + 4 mutace/7 rodin

chr.16 - 1 mutace/13 rodin

1 mutace nalezena u sporadického případu

Cys32Tyr	- Cz5
Cys126Arg	- GB2
Met229Arg	- Cz2
Pro236Leu	- GB7
Val273Phe	- Be2
Cys317Tyr	- Cz1

FJHN je geneticky heterogenní onemocnění

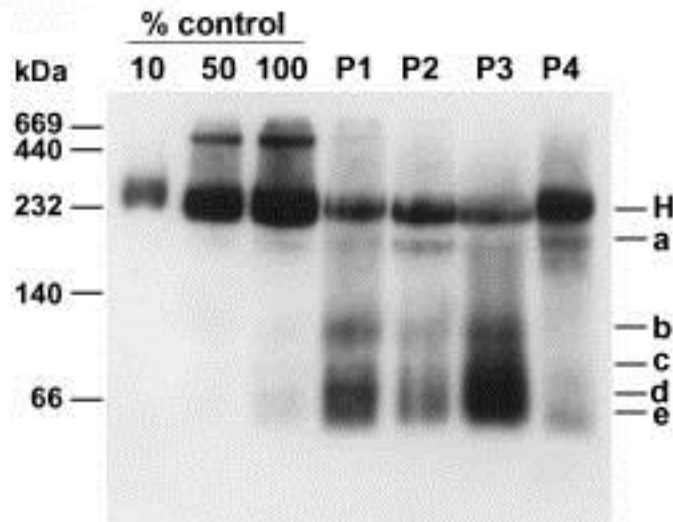
Cytochrom c oxidáza

DNA analýzy u 180 dětí s defektem cytochrom c oxidázy (největší světový soubor dětí s COX deficiencí)

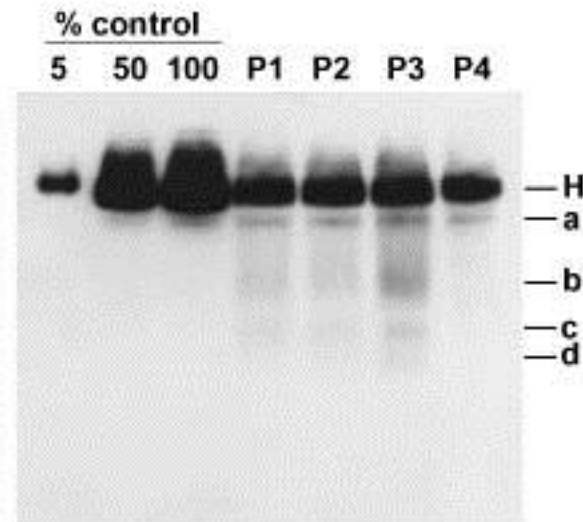
mutace v SURF1 genu	45 dětí
mutace v SCO2 genu	9 dětí
mutace v mtDNA	18 dětí

Imunoelektroforetické analýzy

Poruchy asemblace COX v srdci a mozku u dětí s mutacemi v SCO2 a SURF1



SRDCE



MOZEK

Etické, právní a sociální otázky

- Kdo má mít přístup ke genetickým údajům jedince?
- Jak má a smí být dědičná informace použita?
- Patenty, autorská práva a obchodní tajemství
- Vlastnická práva

pojišťovny, zaměstnavatelé, soudci, učitelé, organizace
zprostředkující adopci, armáda???

Lidský genom – etické aspekty

Důvěrnost dat

Patentování genů

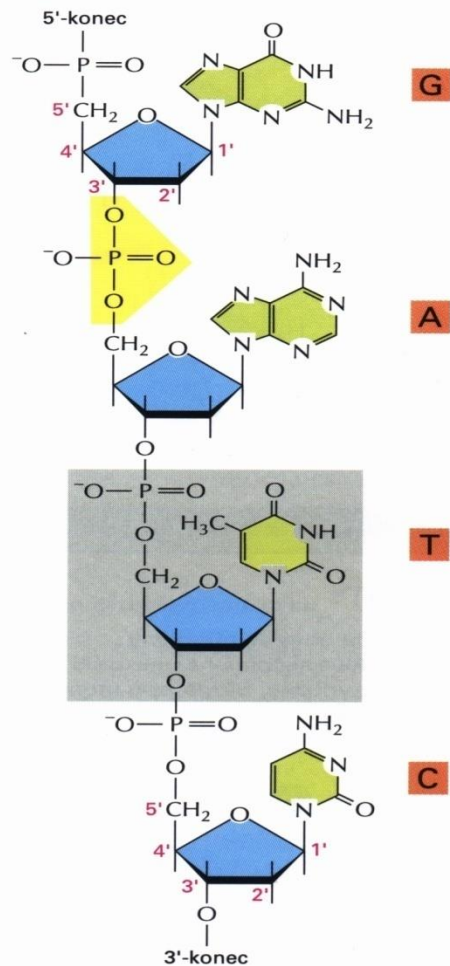
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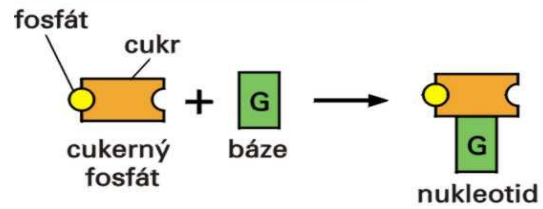
Klonování

Embryonální kmenové buňky

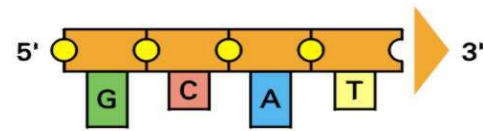


Otázka 2-7 Co se myslí „polaritou” polypeptidového řetězce a „polaritou” chemické vazby? Jak se tyto dva významy liší?

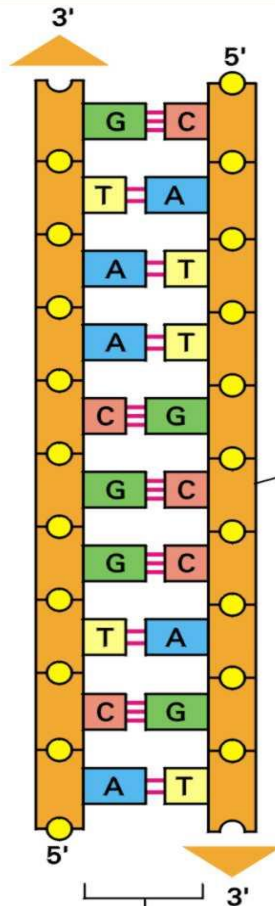
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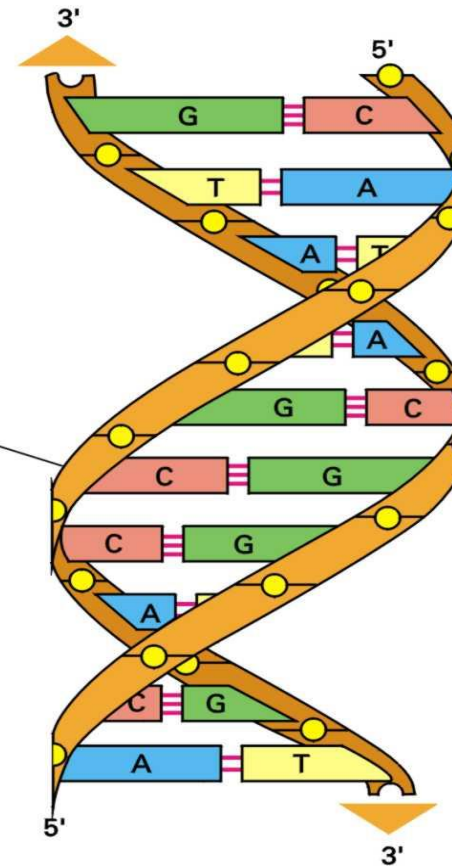
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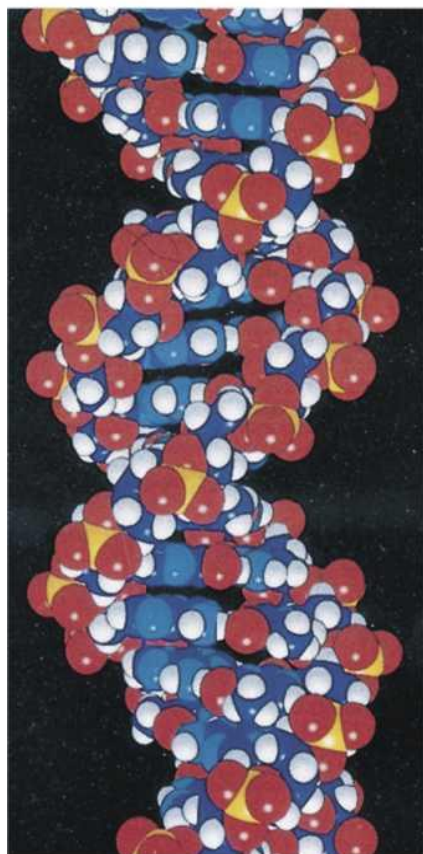


kostra cukerného fosfátu

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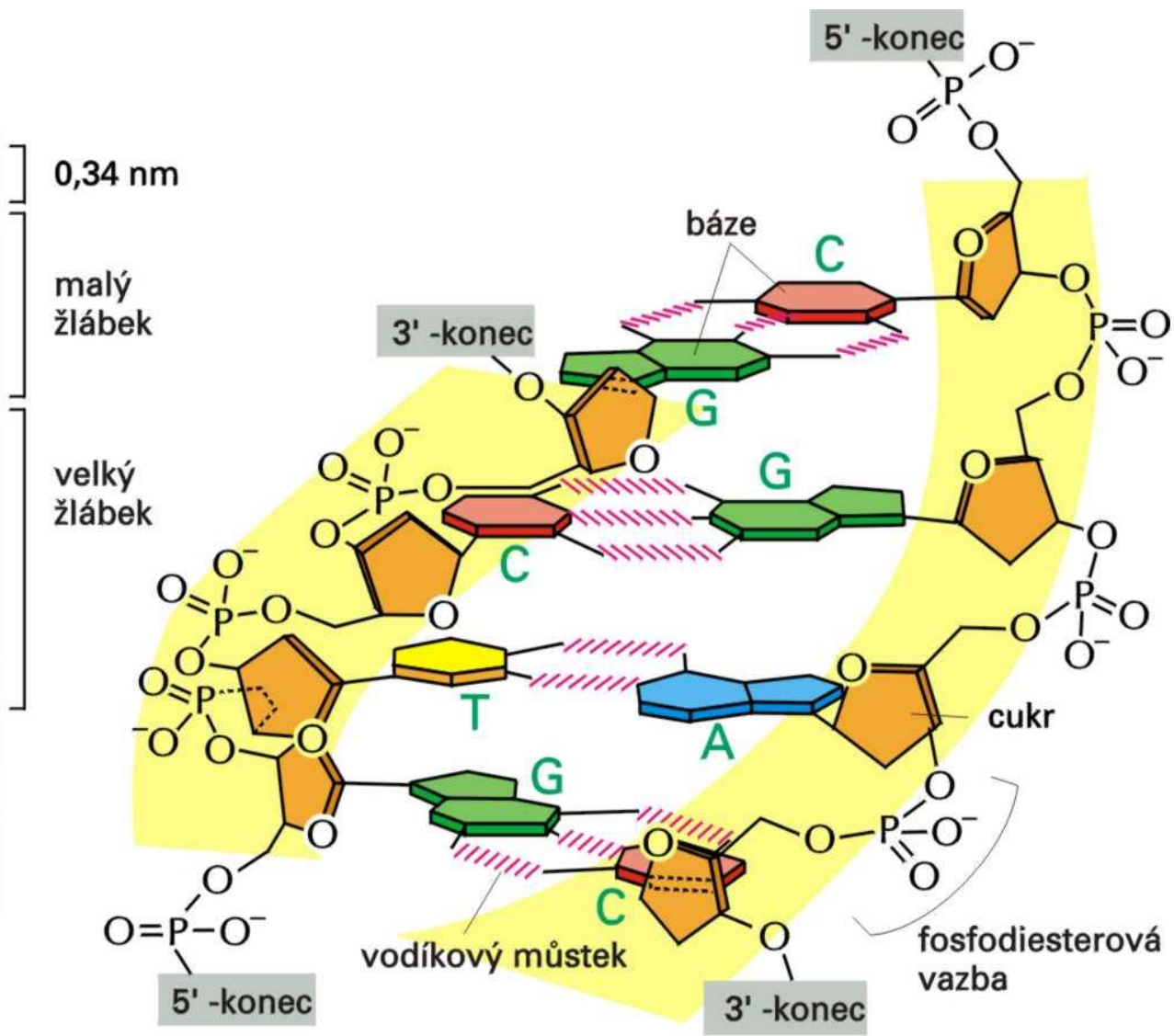
dvojšroubovice DNA





2 nm

(A)



(B)

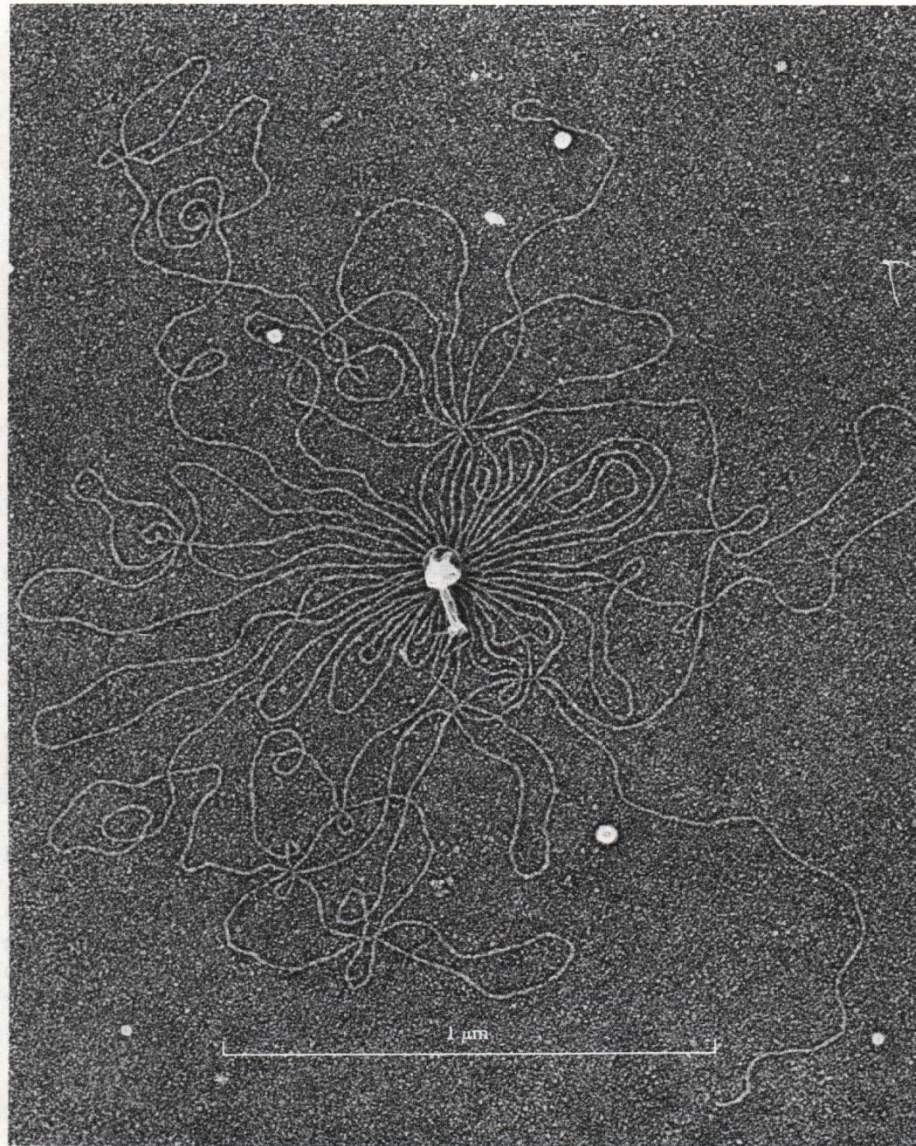


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Electron micrograph of the DNA molecule of T-even phage released from the phage head by osmotic shock. Center: The phage ghost. Bottom right and top center: The two ends of the DNA molecule. [From A. K. Kleinschmidt, D. Lang, D. Jacherts, and R. K. Zahn, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **61**, 857 (1962).]

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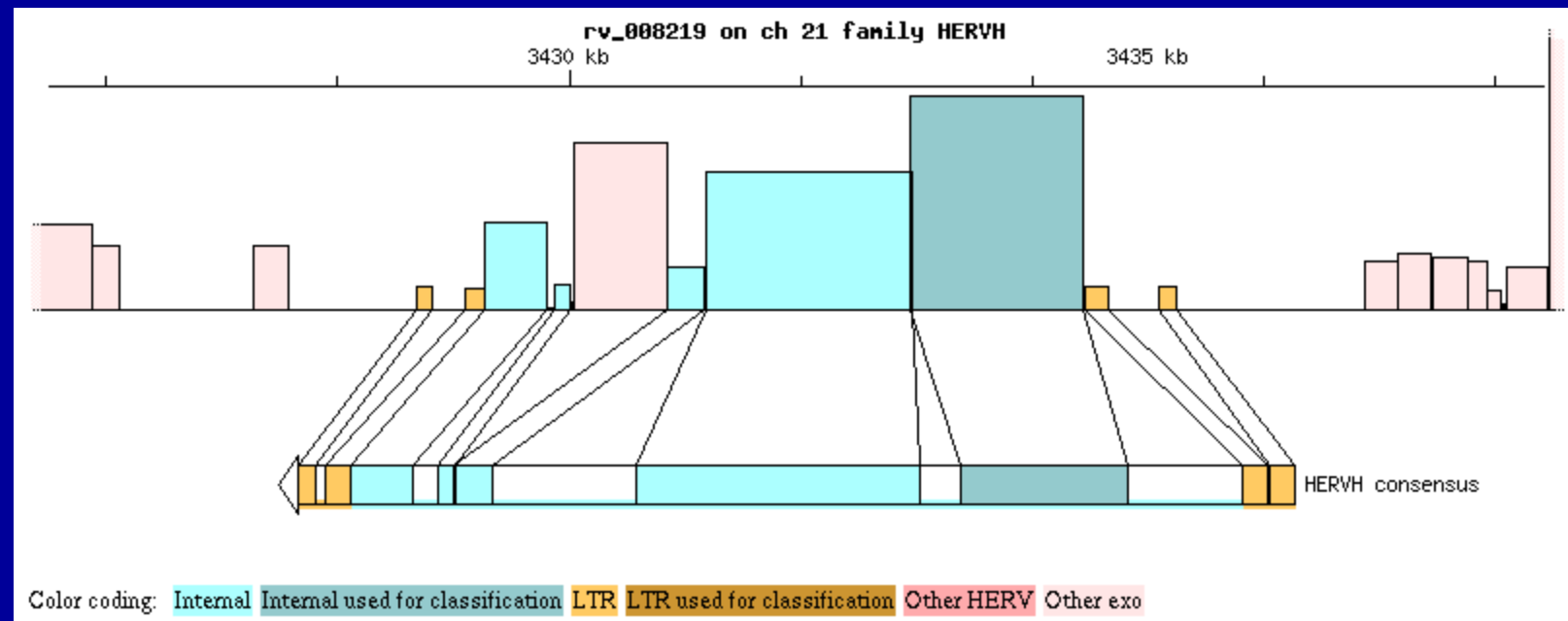
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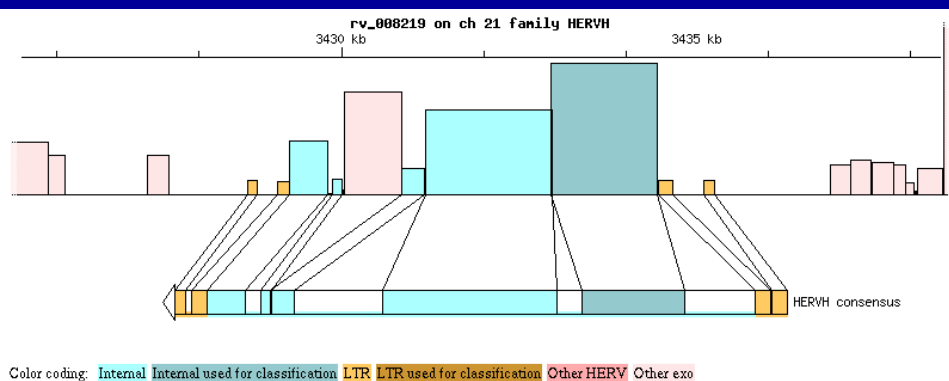
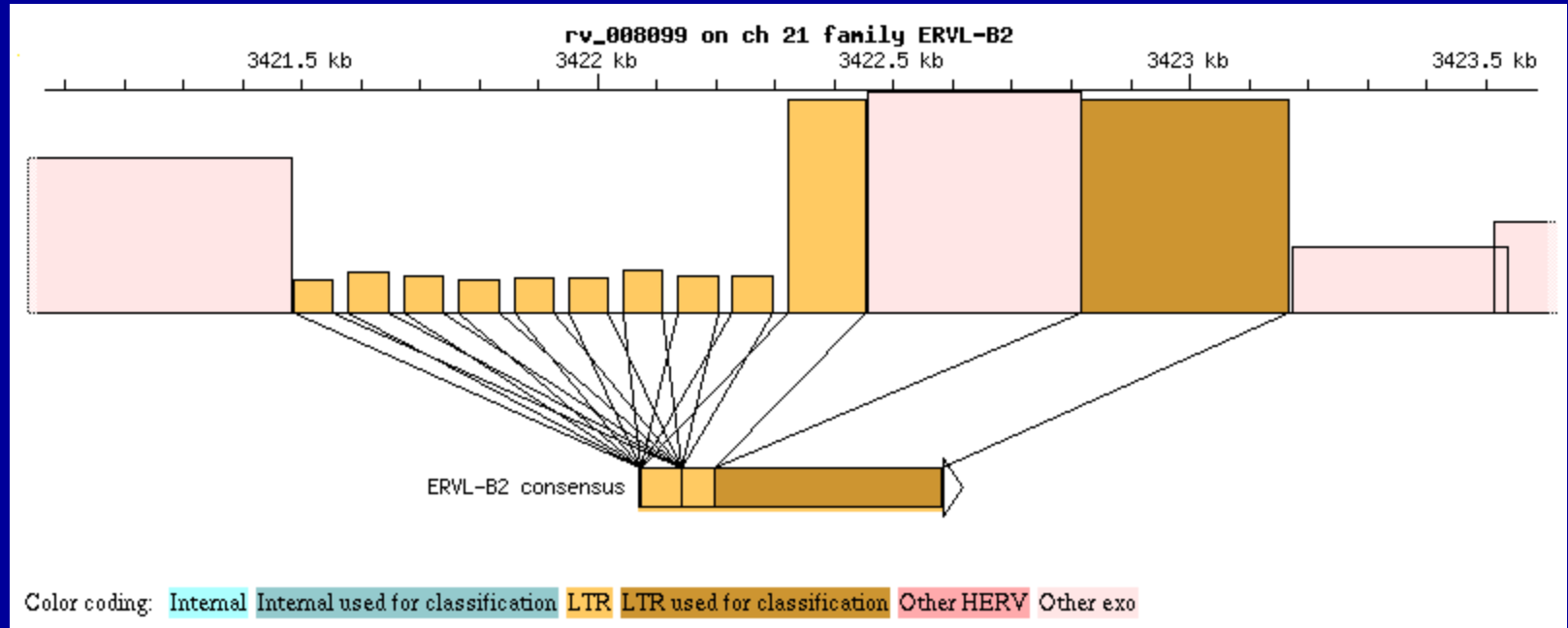
HERV

Human Endogenous Retroviruses (Example of HERV H)



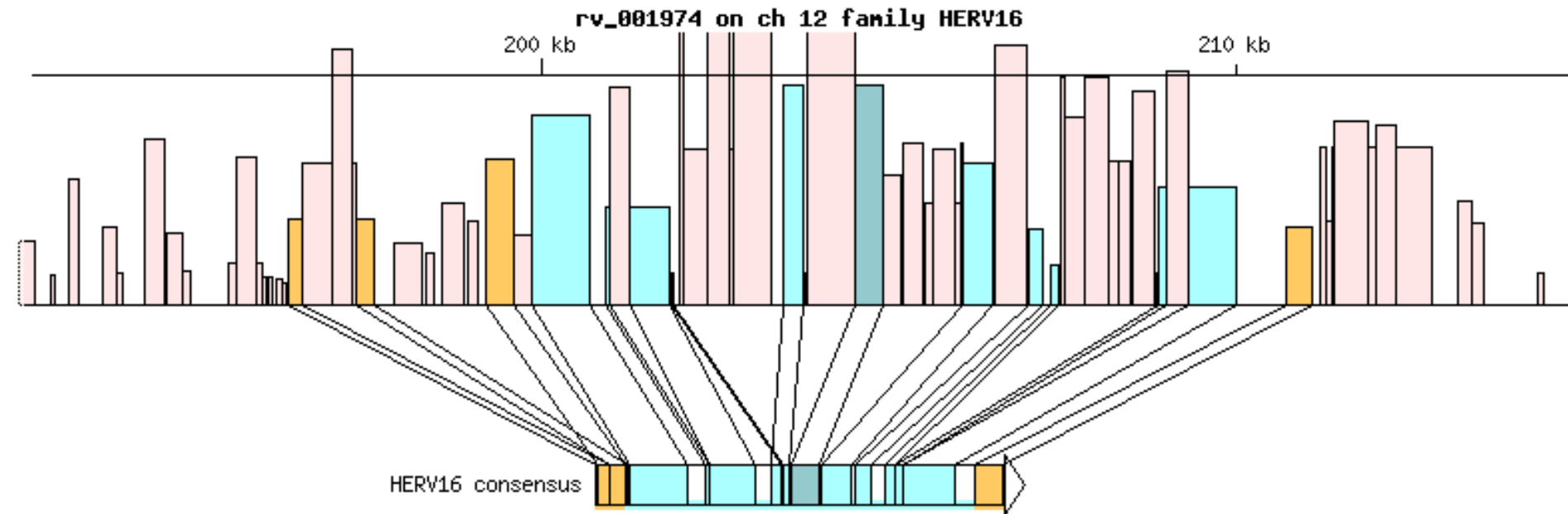
HERV

Human Endogenous Retroviruses (Example of HERV L)

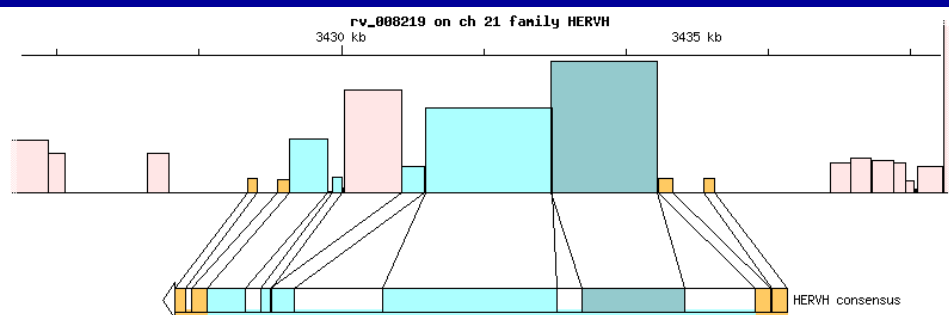


HERV

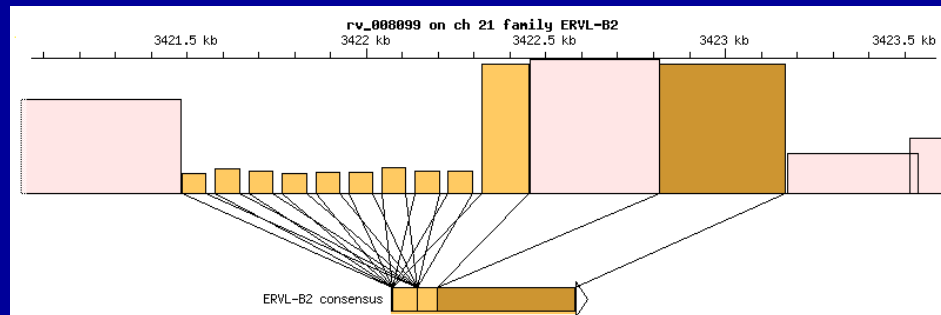
Human Endogenous Retroviruses (Example of HERV 16)



Color coding: Internal Internal used for classification LTR LTR used for classification Other HERV Other exo

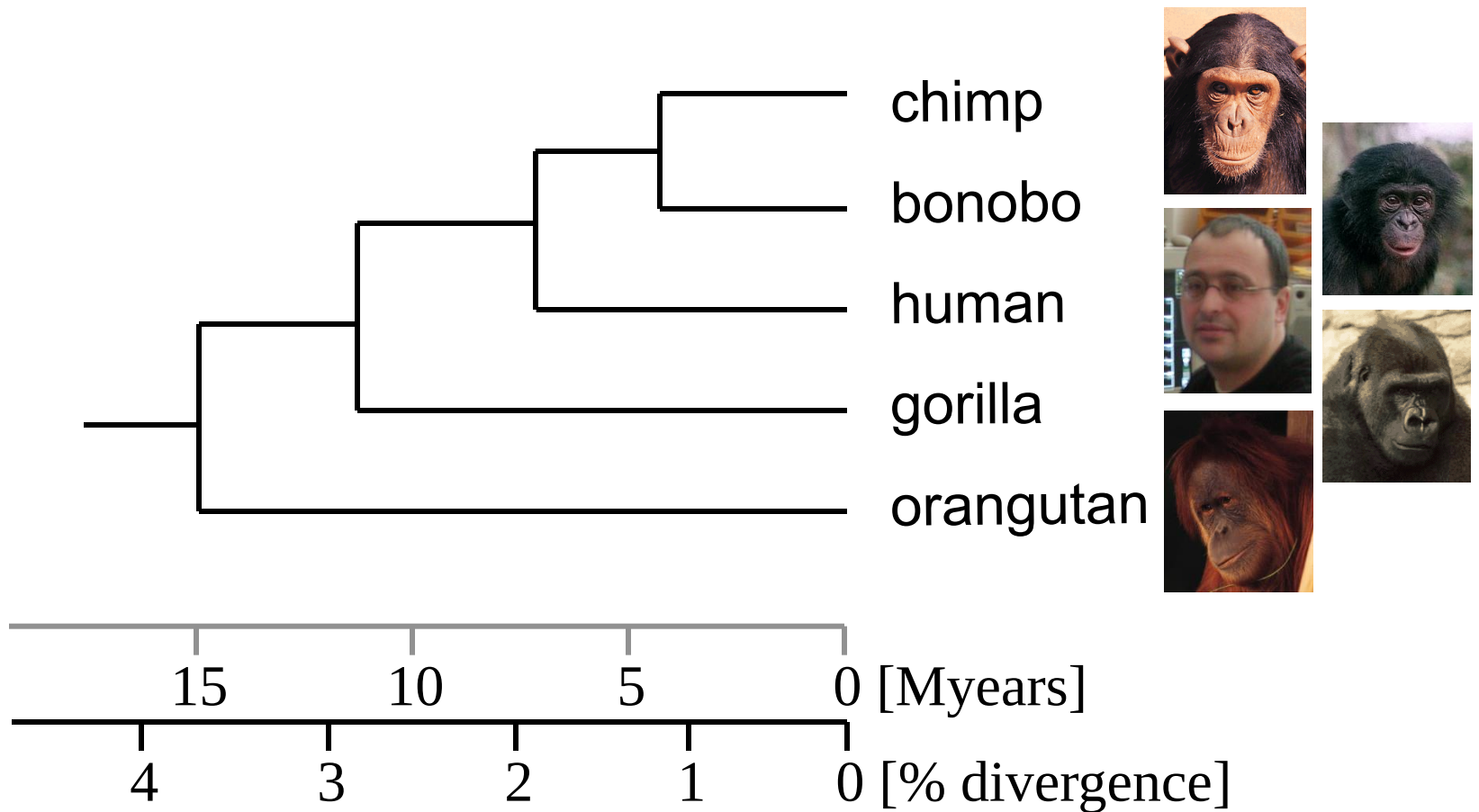


Color coding: Internal Internal used for classification LTR LTR used for classification Other HERV Other exo

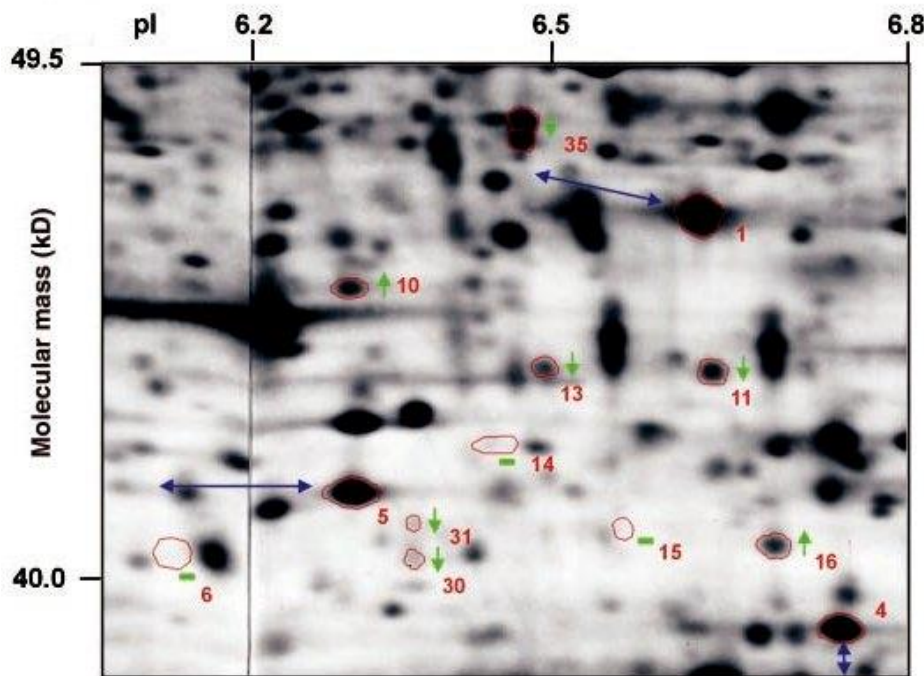


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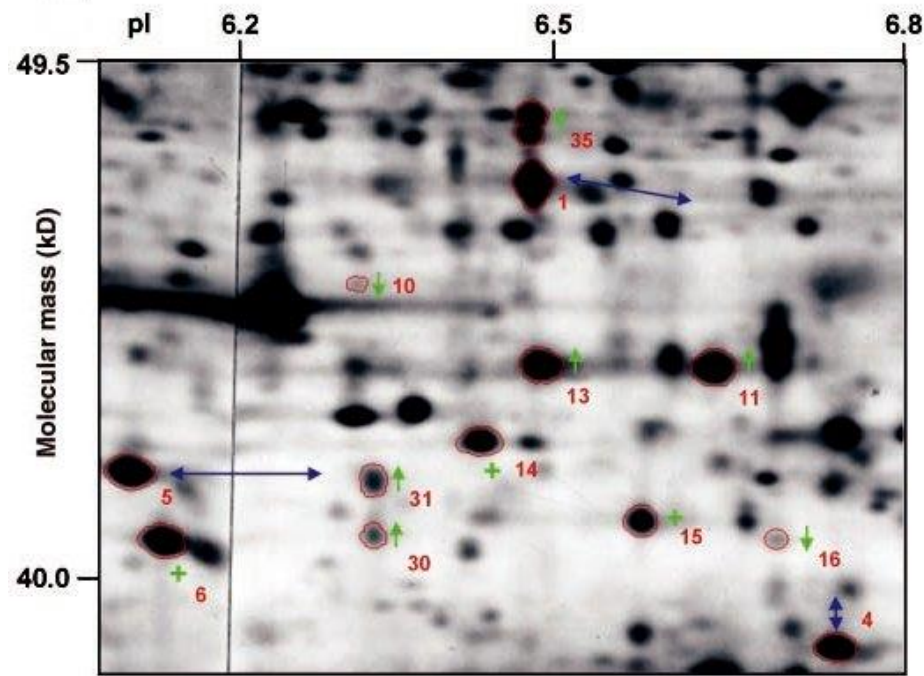
Evolution of Primates



Proteom



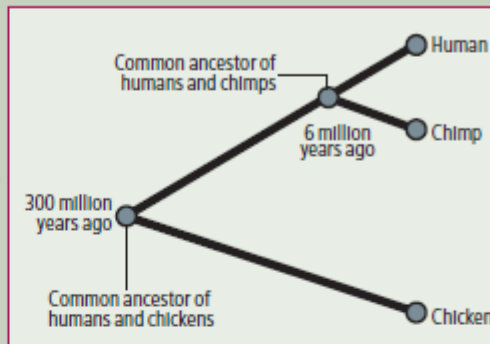
human



chimp

SCANNING THE GENOME

To find the parts of our genome that make us human, the author wrote a computer program that searched for the DNA sequences that have changed the most since humans and chimpanzees diverged from their last common ancestor. Topping the list was a 118-letter snippet of code known as human accelerated region 1 (HAR1). This region of the genome changed very little for most of vertebrate evolution, with chimp and chicken sequences differing by just two letters. Human and chimp HAR1s, however, differ by 18 letters, suggesting that HAR1 acquired an important new function in humans.



T	G	A	A	A	C	G	G	A	G	G	A	G	A	C	G	T	T	A	C
A	G	C	A	A	C	G	T	G	T	C	A	G	C	T	G	A	A	A	T
G	A	T	G	G	G	C	G	T	A	G	A	C	G	C	A	C	G	T	C
A	G	C	G	G	C	G	G	A	A	A	T	G	G	T	T	T	C	T	A
T	C	A	A	A	T	G	A	A	A	G	T	G	T	T	T	A	G	A	
G	A	T	T	T	T	C	C	T	C	A	A	G	T	T	T	C	A		

Changes in human sequence relative to that of the chimp

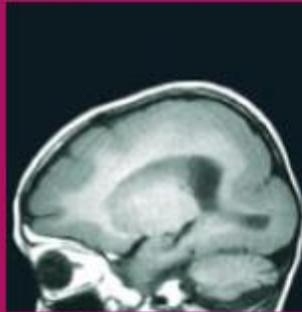


T	G	A	A	A	T	G	G	A	G	G	A	G	A	A	A	T	T	A	C
A	G	C	A	A	T	T	T	A	T	C	A	A	C	T	G	A	A	A	T
T	A	T	A	G	G	T	G	T	A	G	A	C	A	C	A	T	G	T	C
A	G	C	A	G	T	G	G	A	A	A	T	A	G	T	T	T	C	T	A
T	C	A	A	A	A	T	T	A	A	A	G	T	A	T	T	T	A	G	A
G	A	T	T	T	T	C	C	T	C	A	A	A	T	T	T	C	A		

Changes in chimp sequence relative to that of the chicken



T	G	A	A	A	T	G	G	A	G	G	A	G	A	A	A	T	T	A	C
A	G	C	A	A	T	T	T	A	T	C	A	A	C	T	G	A	A	A	T
T	A	T	A	G	G	T	G	T	A	G	A	C	A	C	A	T	G	T	C
A	G	C	A	G	T	A	G	A	A	A	C	A	G	T	T	T	C	T	A
T	C	A	A	A	A	T	T	A	A	A	G	T	A	T	T	T	A	G	A
G	A	T	T	T	T	C	C	T	C	A	A	A	T	T	T	C	A		

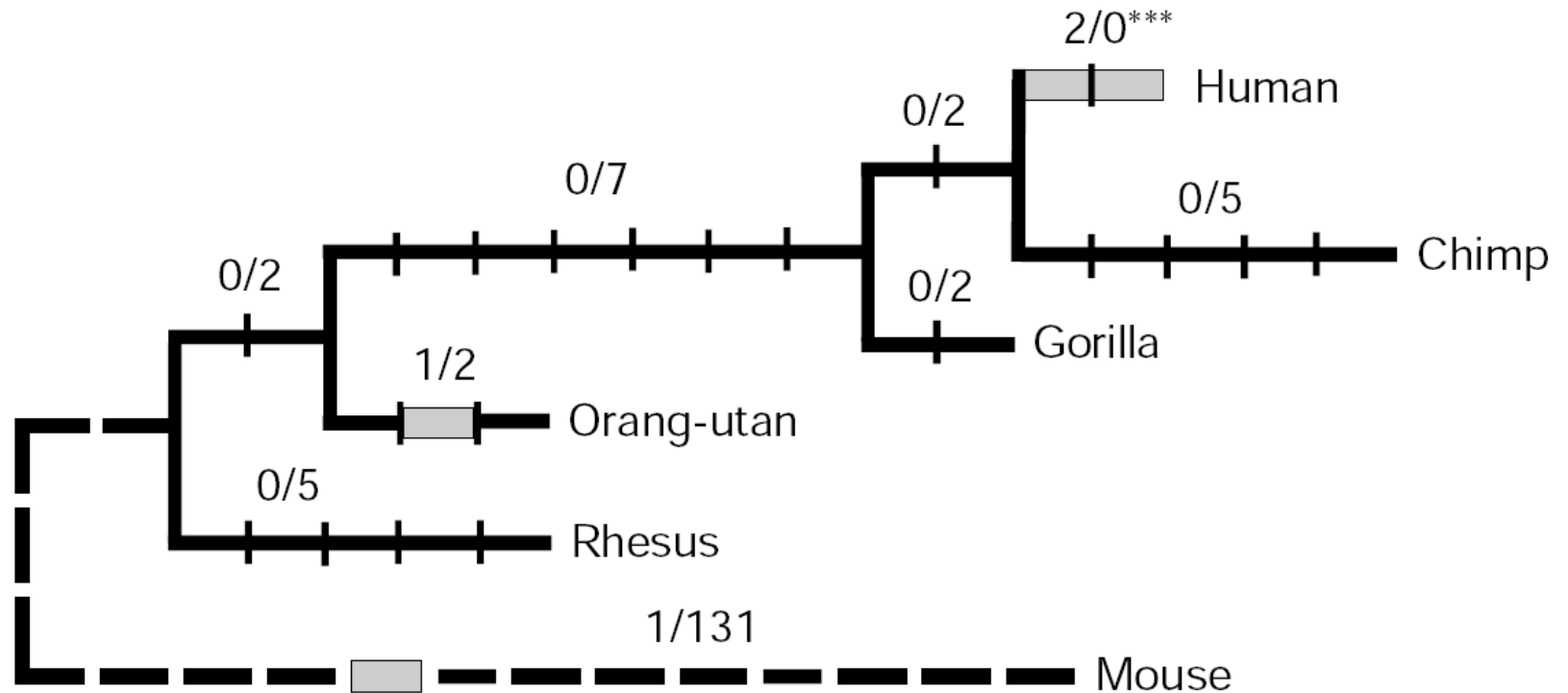


BRAIN SHAPERS: Changes to certain genome sequences can have dramatic effects on the brain. Mutation of the *ASPM* gene, for example, leads to markedly reduced brain size (*middle*) compared with a normal brain (*top*), suggesting that this gene played a key role in the evolution of large brain size in humans. Malfunctions in the neurons in which *HAR1* is active during development, meanwhile, can lead to a severe disorder in which the brain's cerebral cortex fails to fold properly (*bottom*), hinting that *HAR1* is essential for the formation of a healthy cortex.

FOXP2

- **Mutations lead to articulation impairment (KE family).**
- **Only three aa changes between human and mouse.**
- **Two specific changes [thr -> asp (233) and asp -> ser (325)] appeared 100 000 – 200 000 years ago when *Homo sapiens* appeared.**

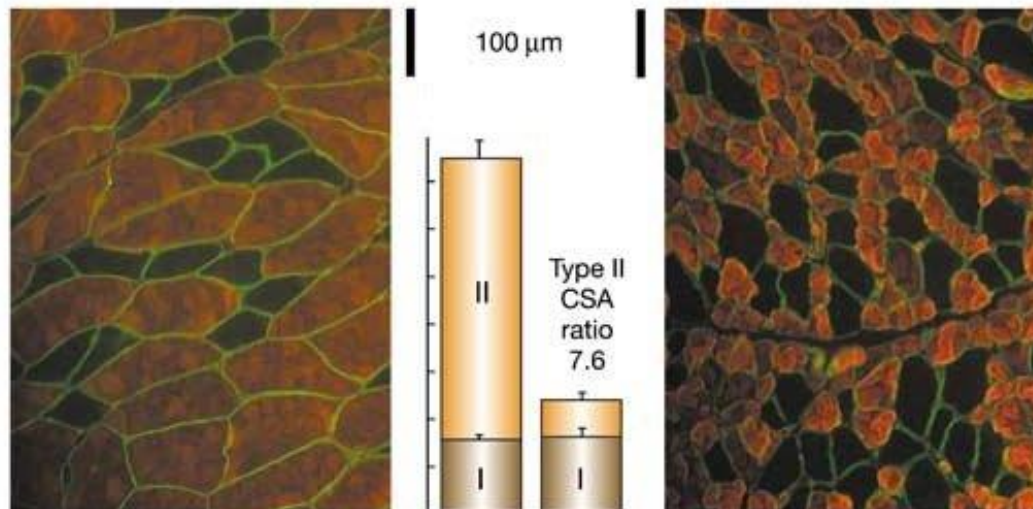
Evolution of FOXP2

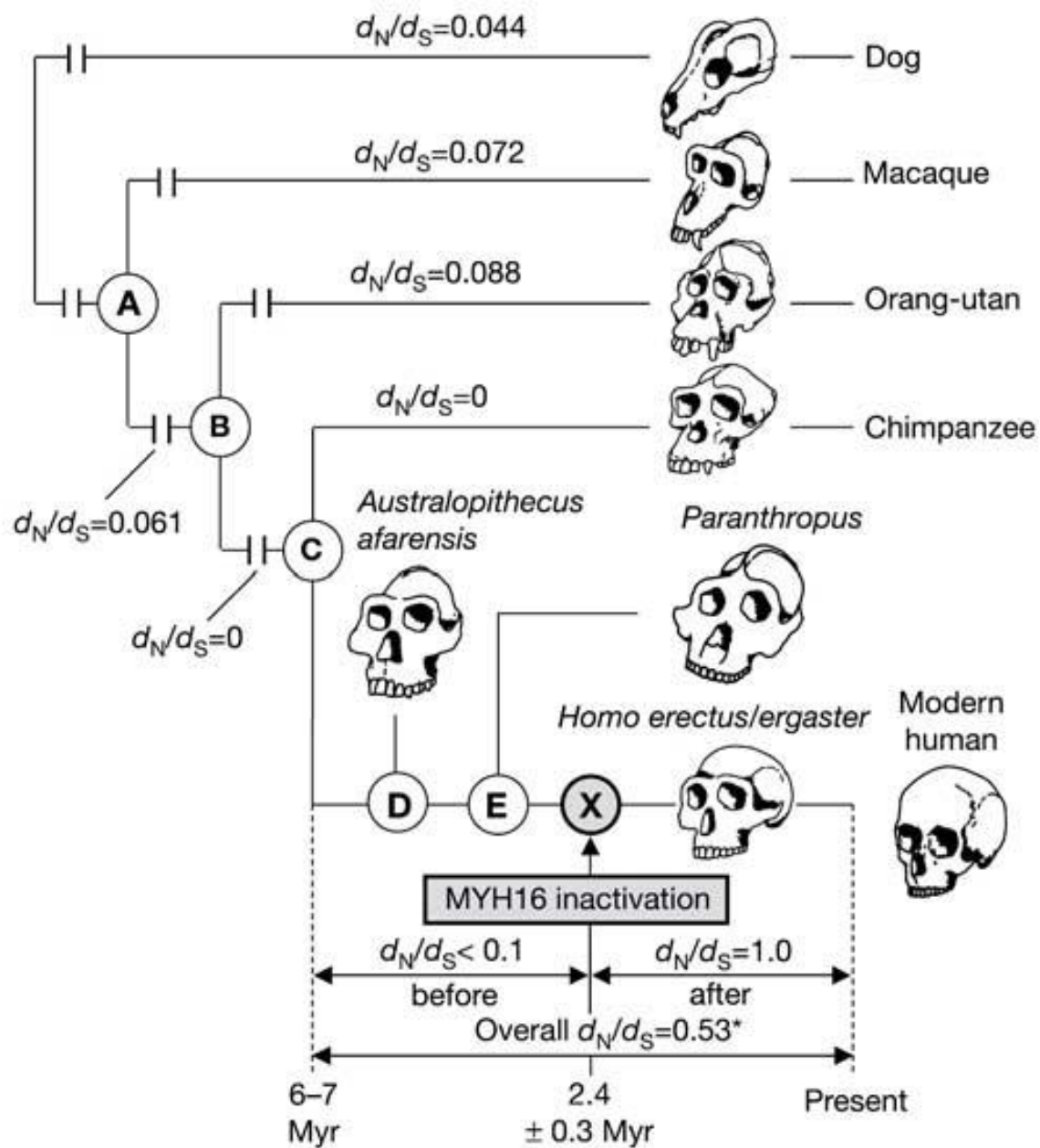


— Base substitution

■ Amino acid substitution

MYH16 inactivation





DISTINCTIVE DNA

Efforts to uncover uniquely human DNA have yielded a number of sequences that are distinctive in humans as compared with chimpanzees. A partial list of these sequences—and some of their functions—follows below.

SEQUENCE: HAR1

What it does: Active in the brain; may be necessary for development of the cerebral cortex, which is especially large in humans. Possibly also involved in sperm production.

SEQUENCE: FOXP2

What it does: Facilitates formation of words by the mouth, enabling modern human speech.

SEQUENCE: AMY1

What it does: Facilitates digestion of starch, which may have enabled early humans to exploit novel foods.

SEQUENCE: ASPM

What it does: Controls brain size, which has more than tripled over the course of human evolution.

SEQUENCE: LCT

What it does: Permits digestion of milk sugar in adulthood, allowing people to make milk from domesticated animals a dietary staple.

SEQUENCE: HAR2

What it does: Drives gene activity in the wrist and thumb during development, an activity that may have given the hand enough dexterity to make and use complex tools.

