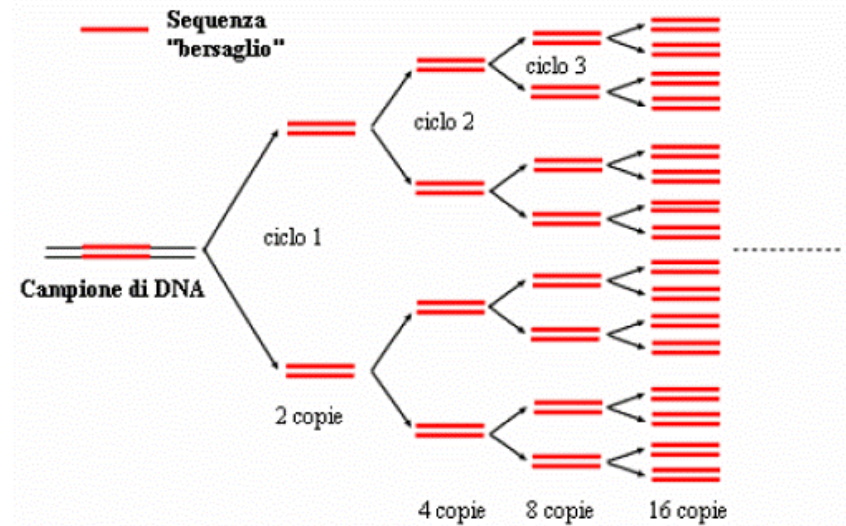
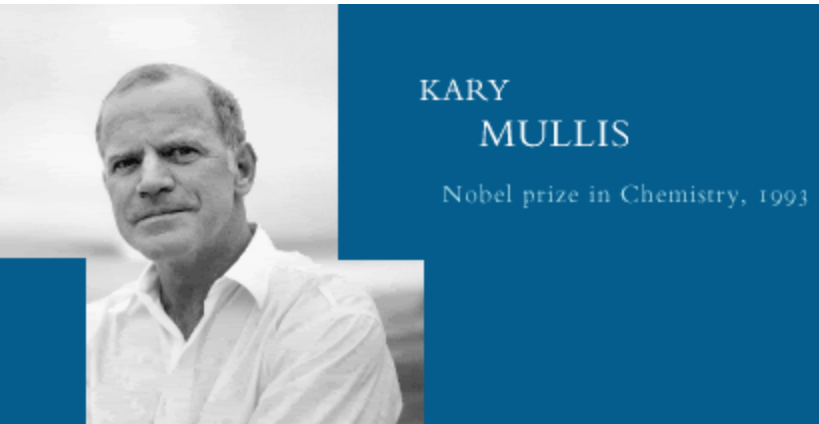


***DIAGNOSI GENETICA MOLECOLARE
E NUOVE TECNOLOGIE***

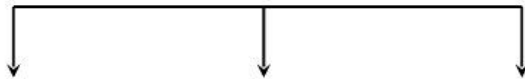
GENETICA MOLECOLARE: le tappe fondamentali

PCR: REAZIONE A CATENA DELLA POLIMERASI

1985 – Kary Mullis



Applications of PCR



Molecular Identification

- Molecular Archaeology
- Molecular Epidemiology
- Molecular Ecology
- DNA fingerprinting
- Classification of organisms
- Genotyping
- Pre-natal diagnosis
- Mutation screening
- Drug discovery
- Genetic matching
- Detection of pathogens

Sequencing

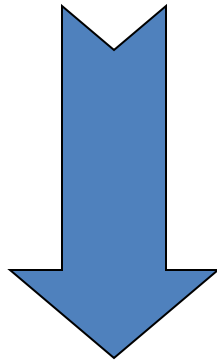
- Bioinformatics
- Genomic cloning
- Human Genome Project

Genetic Engineering

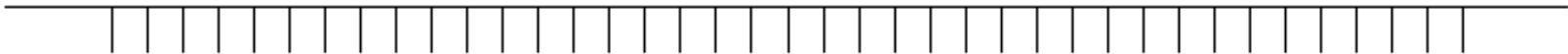
- Site-directed mutagenesis
- Gene expression studies



Step 1. Denaturation

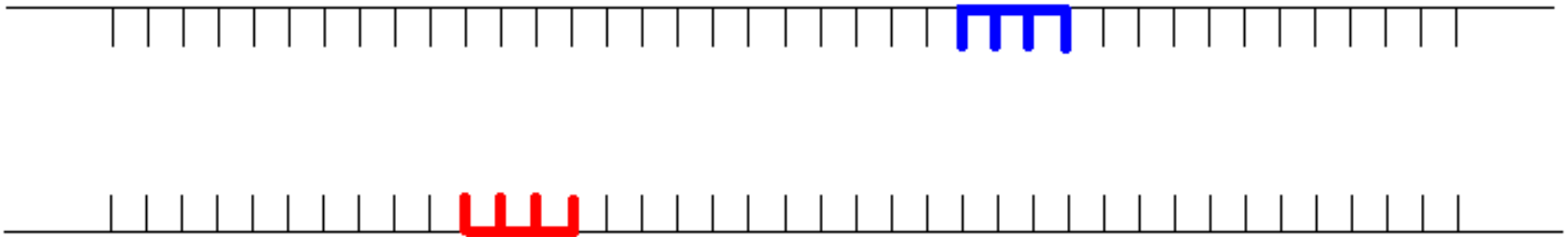


Raise temperature to 94°C
to separate the duplex form
of DNA into single strands



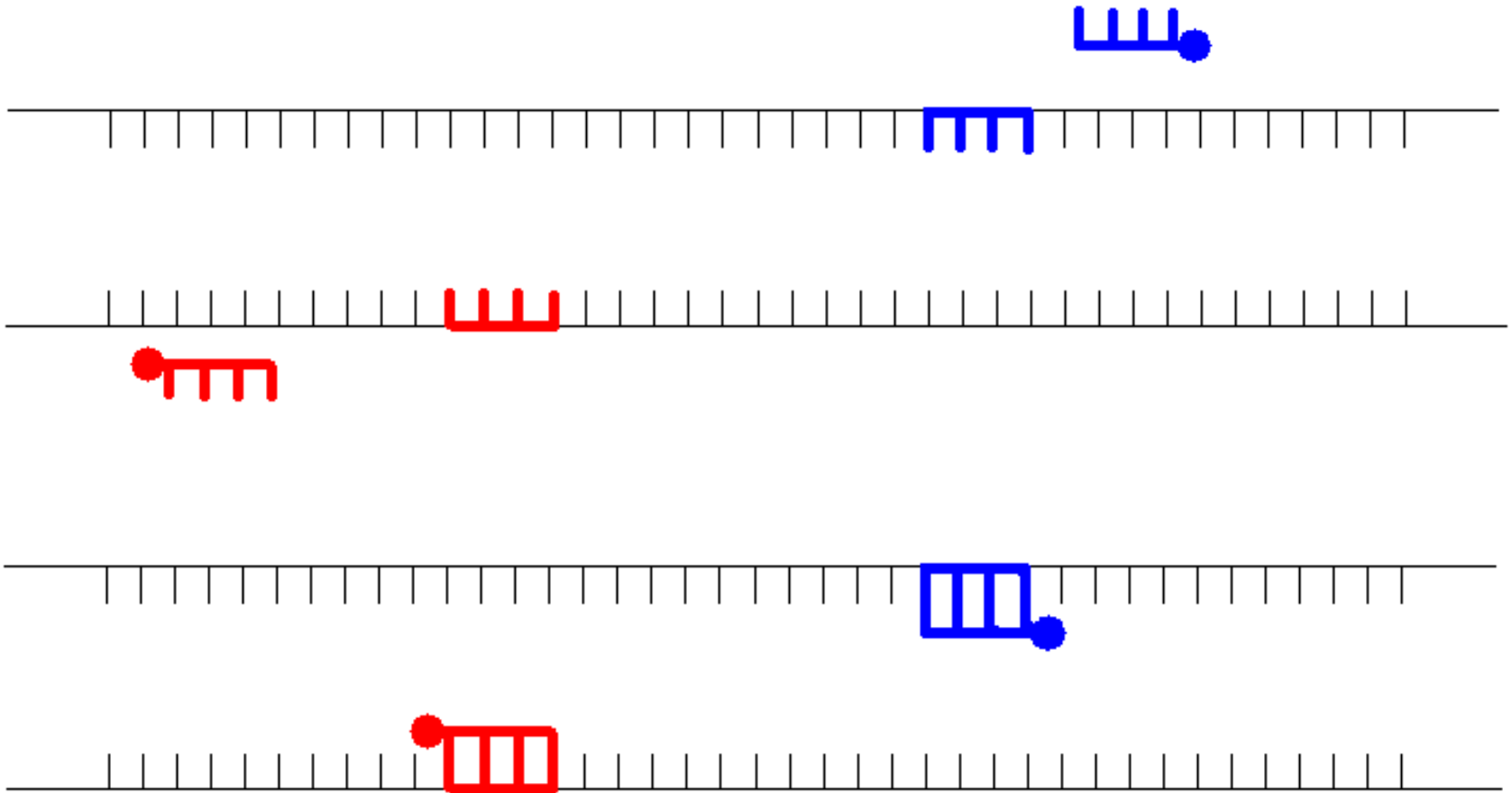
Design primers

- To perform PCR, a 10-20bp sequence on either side of the sequence to be amplified must be known because DNA pol requires a primer to synthesize a new strand of DNA



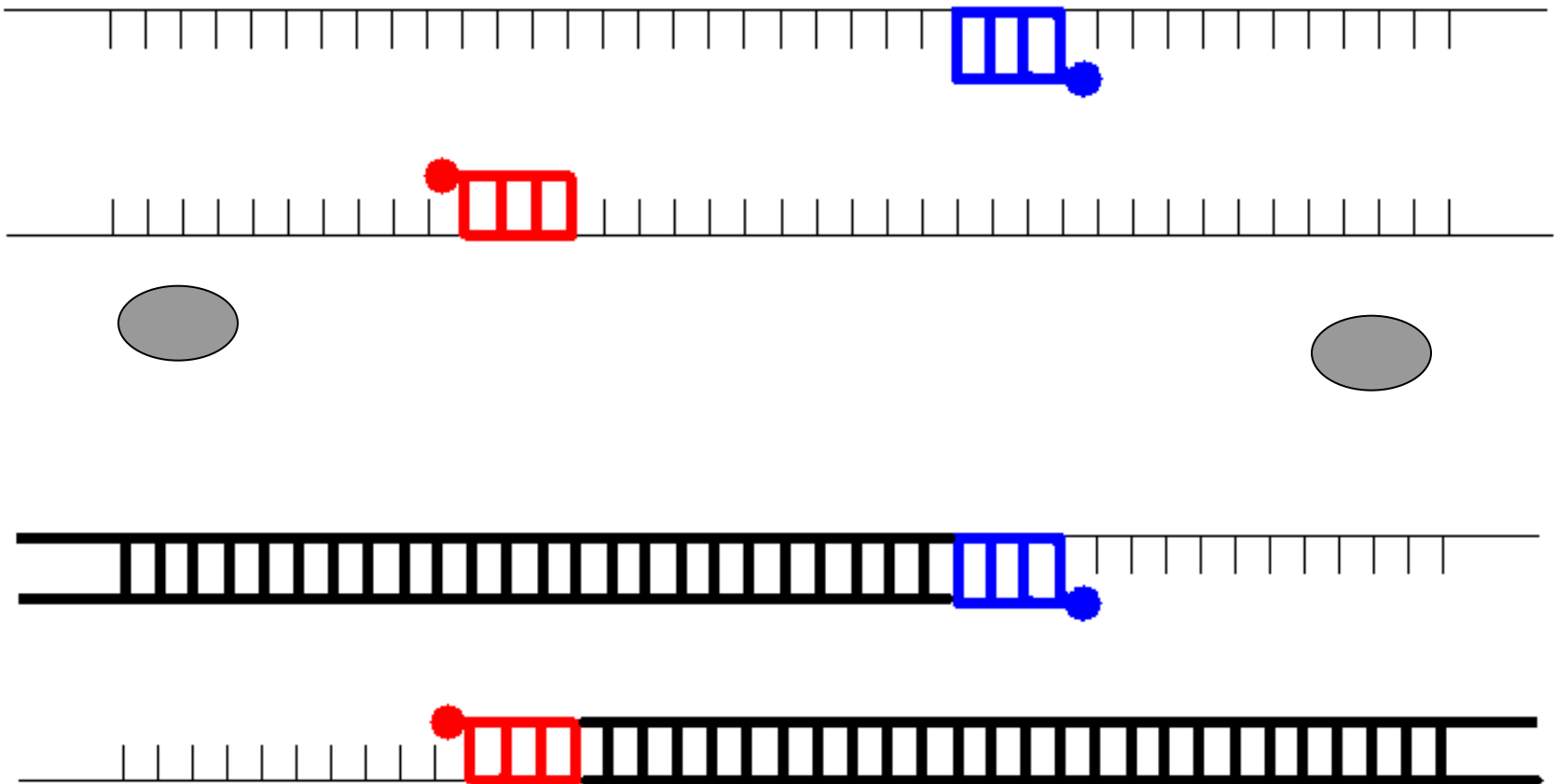
Step 2. Annealing

- Anneal primers at 50-65°C



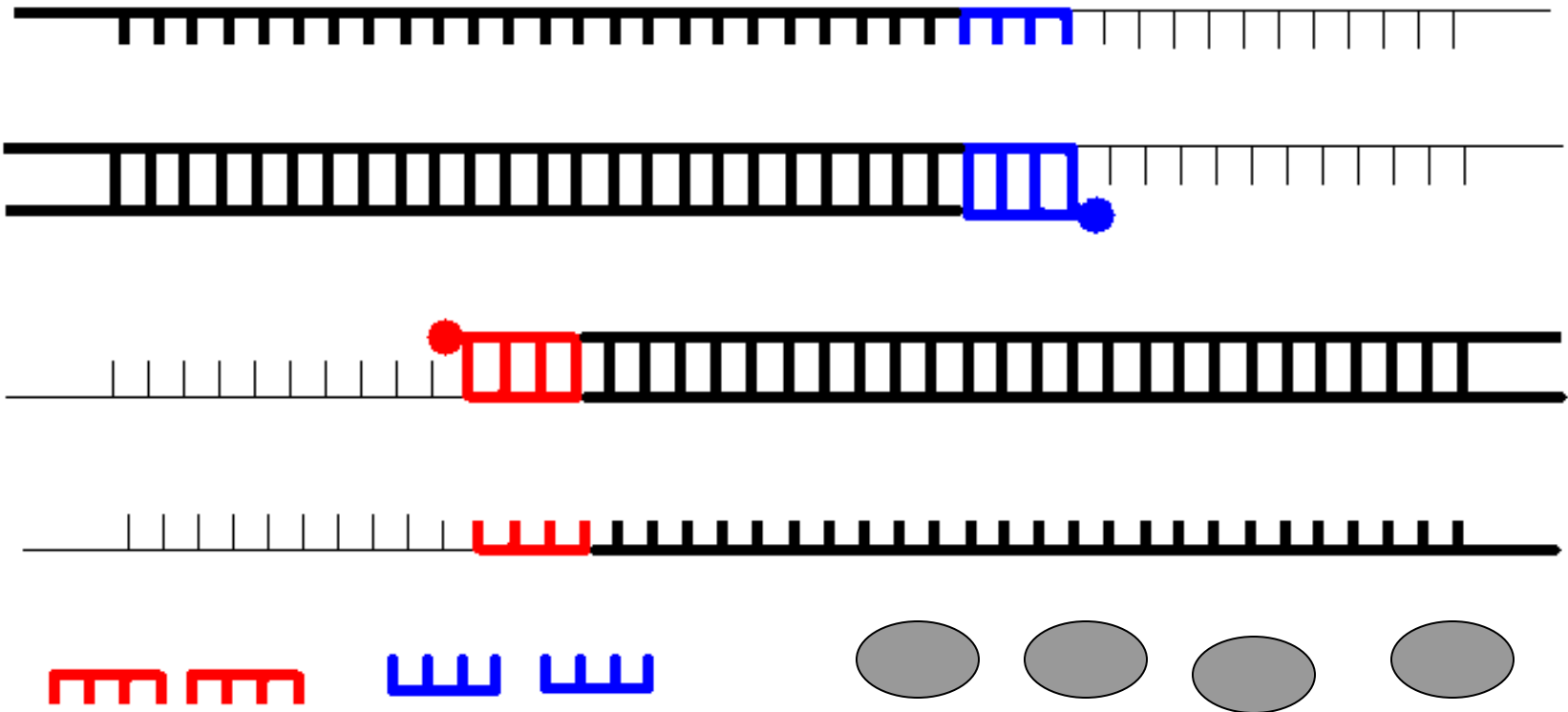
Step 3. Extension

- Extend primers: raise temp to 72°C, allowing Taq pol to attach at each priming site and extend a new DNA strand



Repeat

- Repeat the Denature, Anneal, Extension steps at their respective temperatures...



Come si è sviluppata questa nuova tecnologia?

SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA

1977 – Il DNA è sequenziato per la prima volta da Fred Sanger, Walter Gilbert e Allan Maxam in maniera indipendente. Ottenuta la sequenza completa dell'intero genoma del fago Φ -X174

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1980



Paul Berg
Prize share: 1/2



Walter Gilbert
Prize share: 1/4



Frederick Sanger
Prize share: 1/4

Nature Vol. 265 February 24 1977

687

articles

Nucleotide sequence of bacteriophage Φ X174 DNA

F. Sanger, G. M. Air*, B. G. Barrell, N. L. Brown*, A. R. Coulson, J. C. Fiddes, C. A. Hutchison III†, P. M. Slocombe* & M. Smith*

MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 2QH, UK

A DNA sequence for the genome of bacteriophage Φ X174 of approximately 5,375 nucleotides has been determined using the rapid and simple 'plus and minus' method. The sequence identifies many of the features responsible for the production of the proteins of the nine known genes of the organism, including initiation and termination sites for the proteins and RNAs. Two pairs of genes are coded by the same region of DNA using different reading frames.

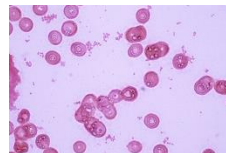
strand DNA of Φ X has the same sequence as the mRNA and, in certain conditions, will bind ribosomes so that a protected fragment can be isolated and sequenced. Only one major site was found. By comparison with the amino acid sequence data it was found that this ribosome binding site sequence coded for the initiation of the gene G protein¹¹ (positions 2,362-2,413). At this stage sequencing techniques using primed synthesis with DNA polymerase were being developed¹⁰ and Schott¹² synthesised a decanucleotide with a sequence complementary to part of the ribosome binding site. This was used to prime into the intergenic region between the F and G genes, using DNA



1977

1982: lambda virus
DNA stretches up to 30-40Kbp
(Sanger et al.)

1994: H. Influenzae
1.8 Mbp
(Fleischmann et al.)

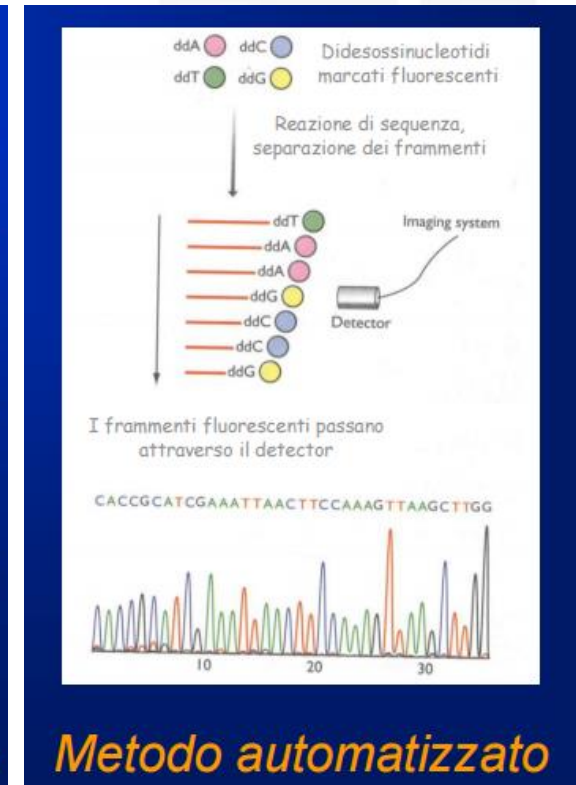
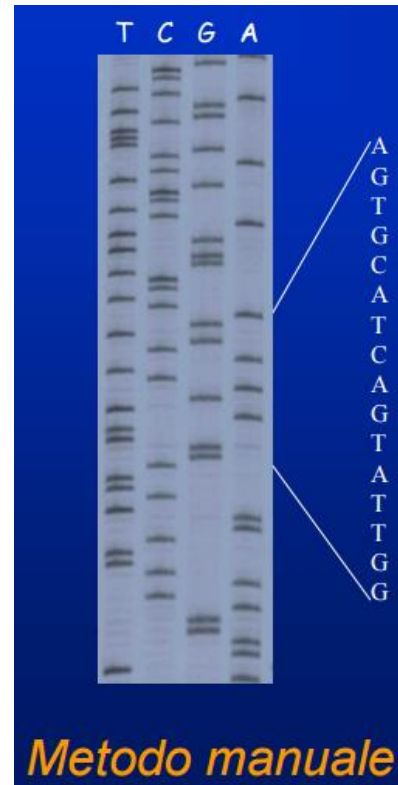
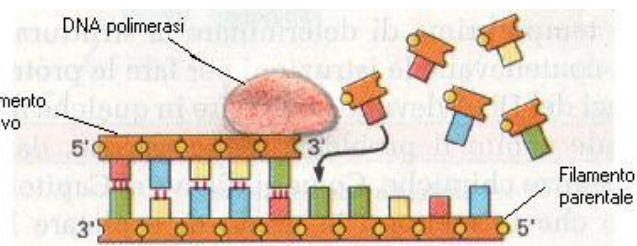
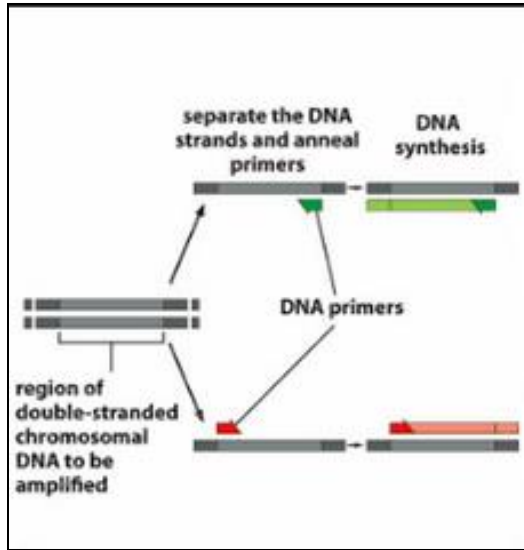


2001: Homo Sapiens



Su cosa si basa il sequenziamento con metodo Sanger?

SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA – Sanger sequencing



Sanger sequencing

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iTBTHmhNNbE>

GENOMICA

SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA – PROGETTO GENOMA UMANO

1990 - 2003

OBIETTIVI:

- Descrivere completamente il genoma umano mediante il sequenziamento
- Creazione di accurate mappe fisiche dei cromosomi umani
- Sviluppo di tecnologie di supporto
- Creazione di Banche dati per archiviare il dato genetico
- Identificazione di alterazioni nella sequenza di DNA determinanti lo sviluppo di patologie umane – geni malattia
- Comprendere le basi genetiche dell'evoluzione e del funzionamento dell'organismo umano.

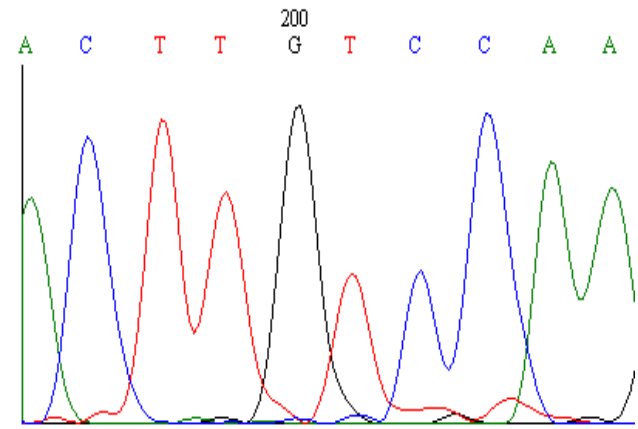
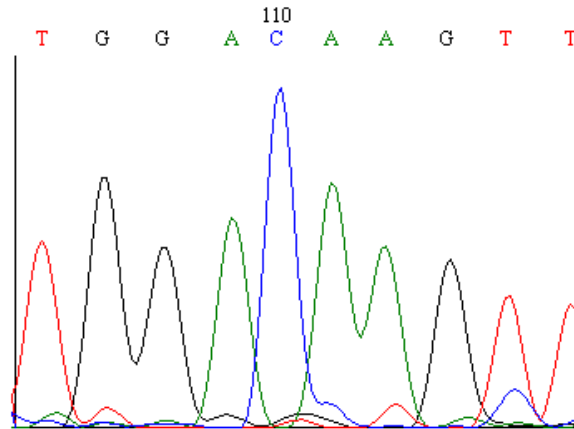


MUTAZIONE PUNTIFORME ETEROZIGOTE

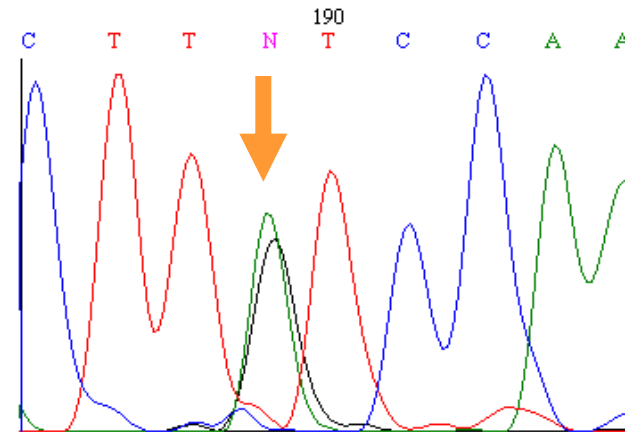
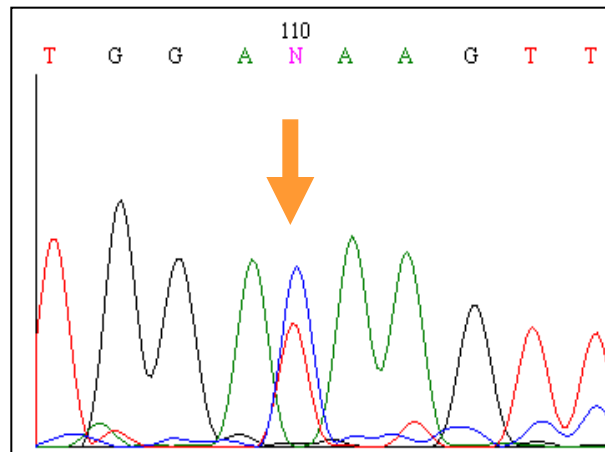
FORWARD

REVERSE

Wild-type

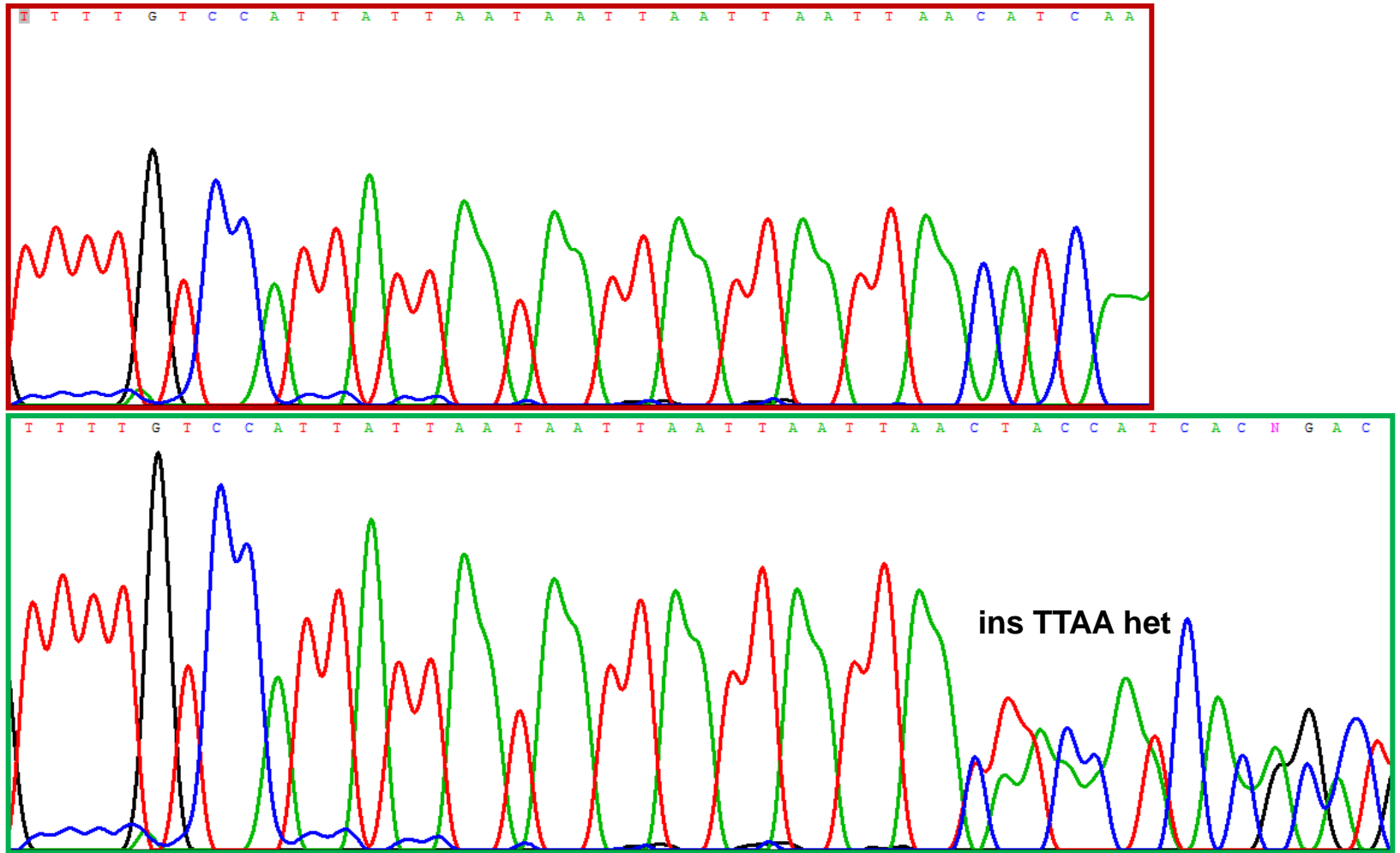


Mutato



SOSTITUZIONE C->T
PRESENZA DI UN DOPPIO PICCO

MUTAZIONE FRAMESHIFT



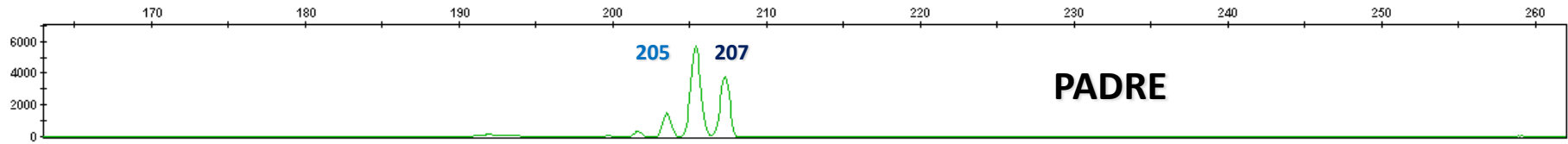
Diagnosi di paternita

- Metodo

Analisi di VNTR nel nucleo familiare
(sequencing)

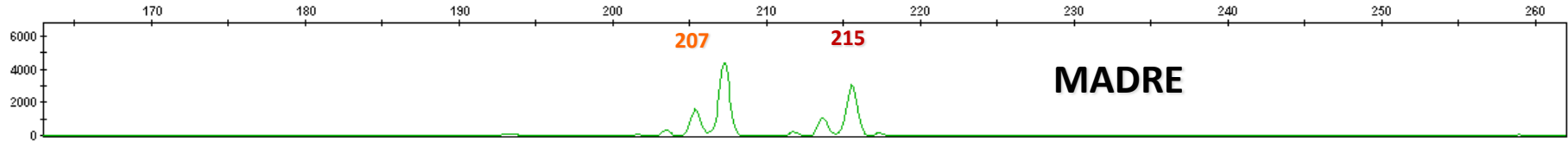
- Precisione 99,9 %
- **Genetica forense**

D6S434 (202-246)



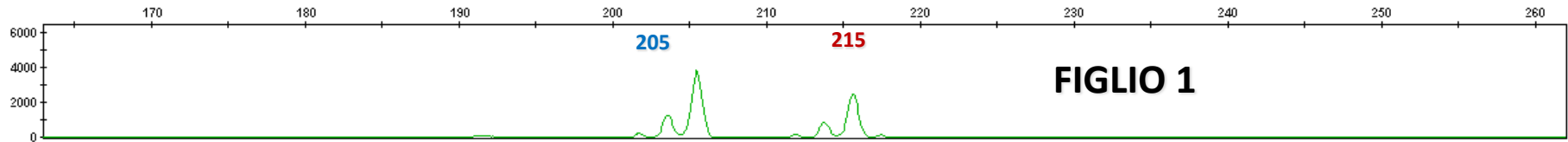
PADRE

2010-08-05_D55408_D6S434_D6S441_D55410_PC_004_2 ; D55408_D6S434_D6S441_D55410 ; None



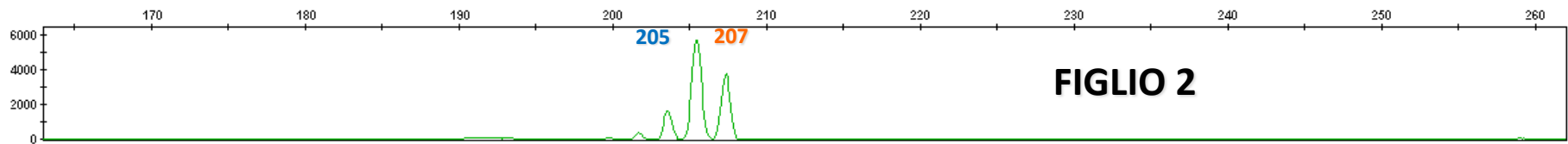
MADRE

2010-08-05_D55408_D6S434_D6S441_D55410_TA_006_2 ; D55408_D6S434_D6S441_D55410 ; None



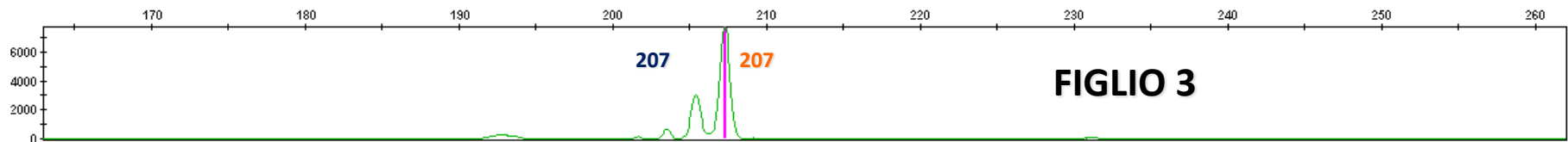
FIGLIO 1

2010-08-05_D55408_D6S434_D6S441_D55410_TME_010 ; D55408_D6S434_D6S441_D55410 ; None



FIGLIO 2

2010-08-05_D55408_D6S434_D6S441_D55410_TF_008_2 ; D55408_D6S434_D6S441_D55410 ; None



FIGLIO 3

GENOMICA

SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA – PROGETTO GENOMA UMANO

RISULTATI:

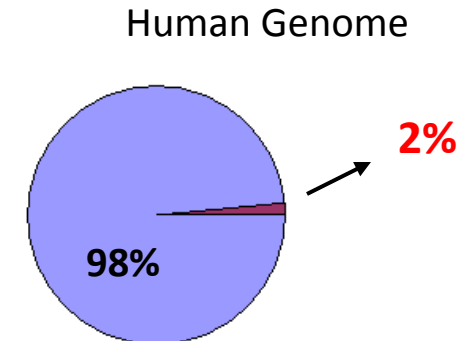
La grandezza totale del genoma umano è di 3.070.000.000 basi di cui 2.843.000.000 sono di eucromatina

Il numero di geni stimato scende da 50.000-100.000 a circa 30.000

Il 60% delle proteine umane presenta similarità di sequenza con proteine presenti in altre specie

Il gene umano medio

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lunghezza | 100.000 coppie di basi (100 kb) |
| Numero di esoni | 7 |
| Lunghezza dell' esone | 100-200 basi |
| Lunghezza dell' introne | 200-2.000 basi |



GENE

esone1

introne1

esone2

introne2

esone N

SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA – PROGETTO GENOMA UMANO

Search NCBI databases

[Help](#)

Results found in 34 databases for "Col1A1"

Literature

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Books | 80 | books and reports |
| MeSH Books Results Page | 4 | ontology used for PubMed indexing |
| NLM Catalog | 2 | books, journals and more in the NLM Collections |
| PubMed | 1,736 | scientific & medical abstracts/citations |
| PubMed Central | 4,720 | full-text journal articles |

Health

| | | |
|---------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------|
| ClinVar | 145 | human variations of clinical significance |
| dbGaP | 3 | genotype/phenotype interaction studies |
| GTR | 142 | genetic testing registry |
| MedGen | 23 | medical genetics literature and links |
| OMIM | 89 | online mendelian inheritance in man |
| PubMed Health | 3 | clinical effectiveness, disease and drug reports |

Genomes

| | | |
|-------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Assembly | 0 | genome assembly information |
| BioProject | 21 | biological projects providing data to NCBI |
| BioSample | 11 | descriptions of biological source materials |
| Clone | 1,977 | genomic and cDNA clones |
| dbVar | 88 | genome structural variation studies |
| Epigenomics | 0 | epigenomic studies and display tools |
| Genome | 1 | genome sequencing projects by organism |
| GSS | 3 | genome survey sequences |
| Nucleotide | 614 | DNA and RNA sequences |
| Probe | 707 | sequence-based probes and primers |
| SNP | 7,558 | short genetic variations |
| SRA | 11 | high-throughput DNA and RNA sequence read archive |
| Taxonomy | 0 | taxonomic classification and nomenclature catalog |

Genes

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| EST | 59 | expressed sequence tag sequences |
| Gene | 253 | collected information about gene loci |
| GEO DataSets | 133 | functional genomics studies |
| GEO Profiles | 8,502 | gene expression and molecular abundance profiles |
| HomoloGene | 2 | homologous gene sets for selected organisms |
| PopSet | 3 | sequence sets from phylogenetic and population studies |
| UniGene | 17 | clusters of expressed transcripts |

Proteins

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------|
| Conserved Domains | 2 | conserved protein domains |
| Protein | 324 | protein sequences |
| Protein Clusters | 0 | sequence similarity-based protein clusters |
| Structure | 5 | experimentally-determined biomolecular structures |

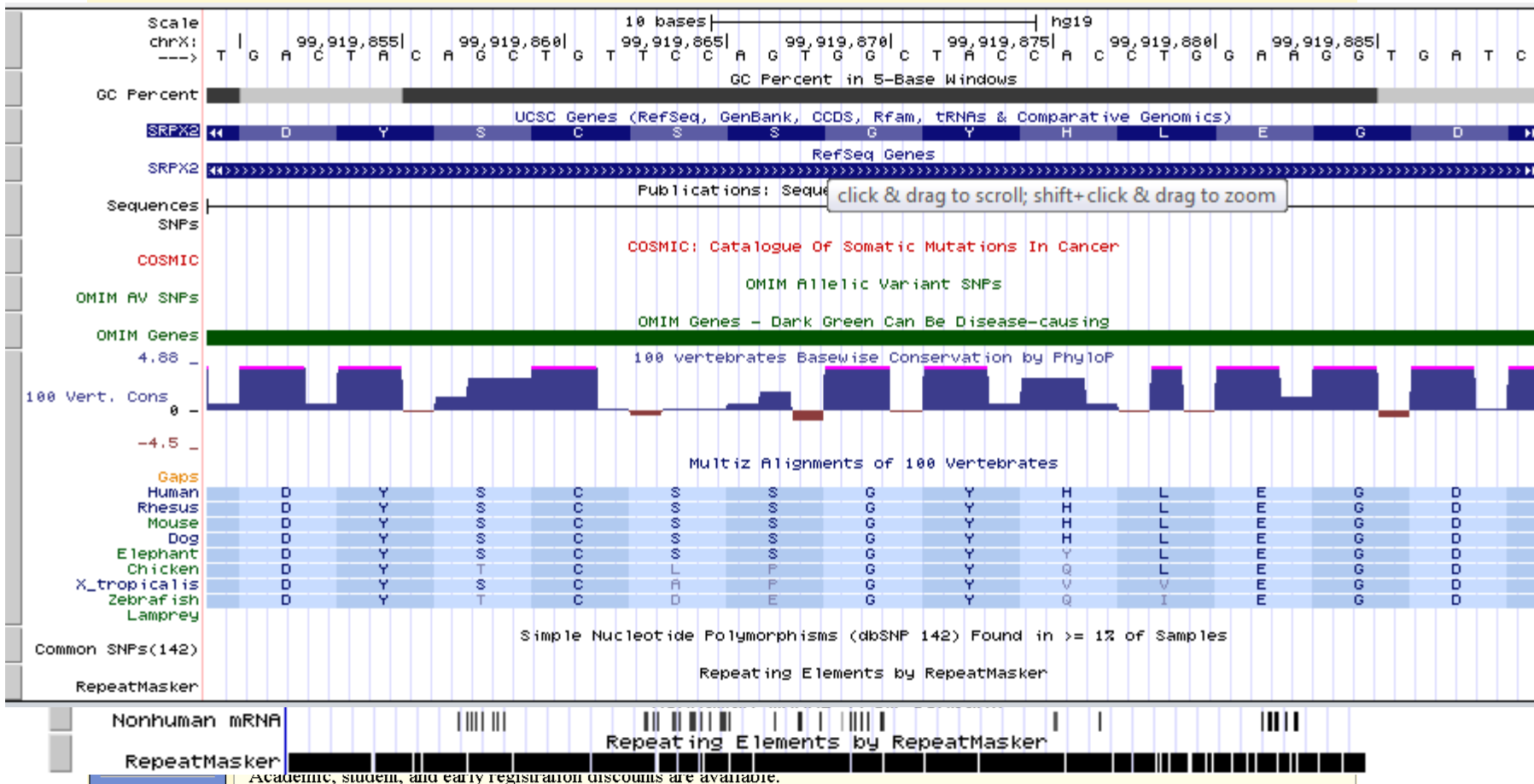
Chemicals

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| BioSystems | 562 | molecular pathways with links to genes, proteins and chemicals |
| PubChem BioAssay | 17 | bioactivity screening studies |
| PubChem Compound | 0 | chemical information with structures, information and links |
| PubChem Substance | 85 | deposited substance and chemical information |

GENOMICA

SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA – PROGETTO GENOMA UMANO

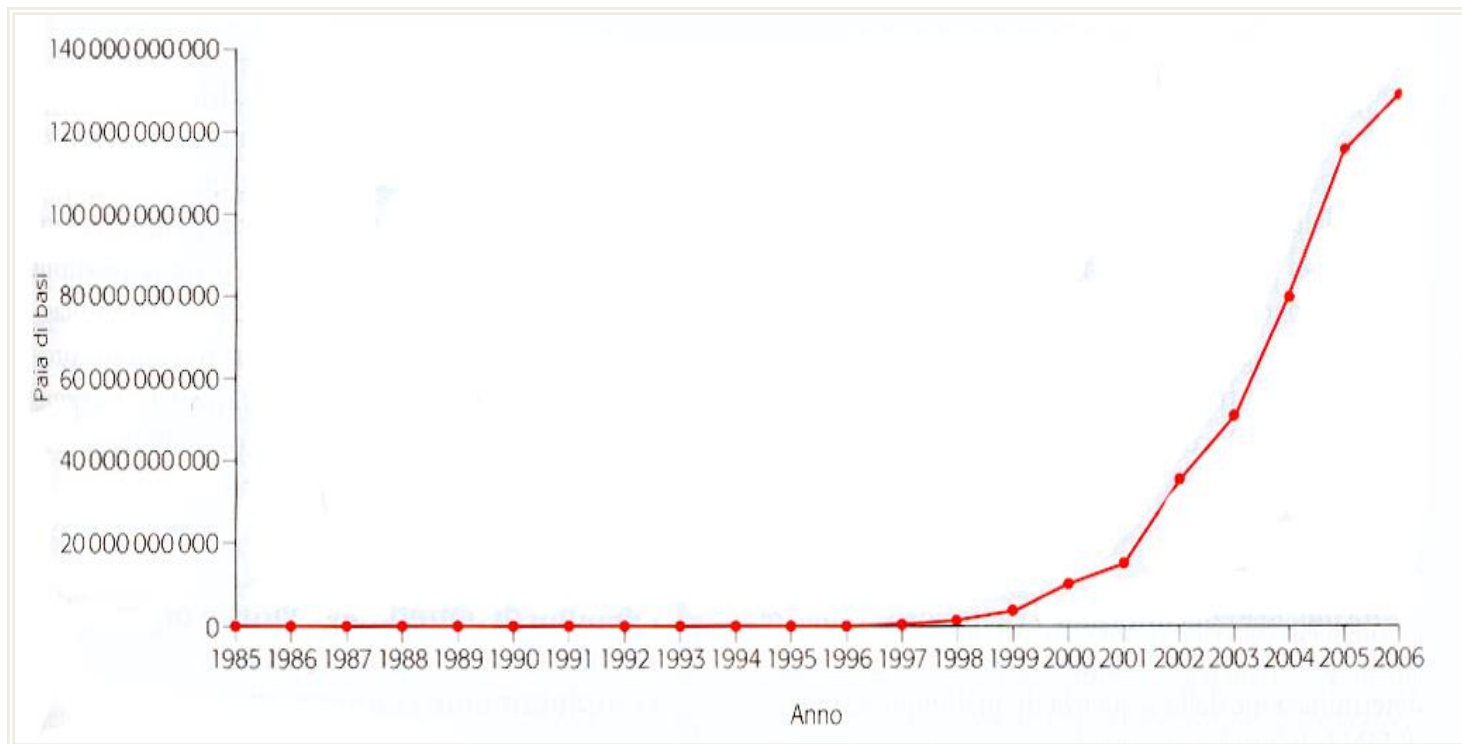
UCSC Genome Bioinformatics



GENOMICA

SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA – PROGETTO GENOMA UMANO

Aumento delle sequenze depositate (GenBank, EBI, DDBJ) dal 1985 al 2006



Quali le applicazioni del progetto genoma?

APPLICAZIONI PROGETTO GENOMA UMANO

- ✓ Ricerca GENI-MALATTIA in patologie Mendeliane
- ✓ Ricerca di GENI e MUTAZIONI PREDISPONENTI in patologie Multifattoriali e Oncologiche

MENDELIANA o MONOGENICA

(es. Fibrosi Cistica,
Emofilia)

- malattia dovuta alla mutazione di un singolo gene
- alto rischio di ricorrenza familiare
- ca 7000 note (2000 con difetto biochimico noto)

MALATTIA GENETICA

MULTIFATTORIALE

(es. Diabete,
Ipertensione, Problemi
cardiovascolari)

- malattia dovuta al coinvolgimento di più geni, molto frequenti
- interazione con l'ambiente
- basi molecolari e meccanismo patogenetico spesso sconosciuti
- predisposizione a sviluppare determinate patologie

DELLE CELLULE SOMATICHE

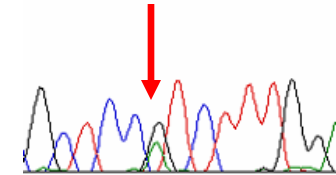
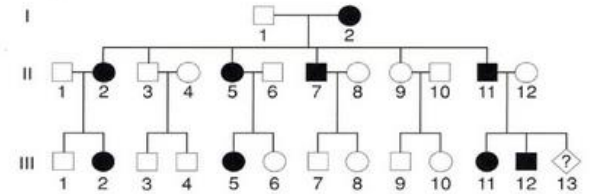
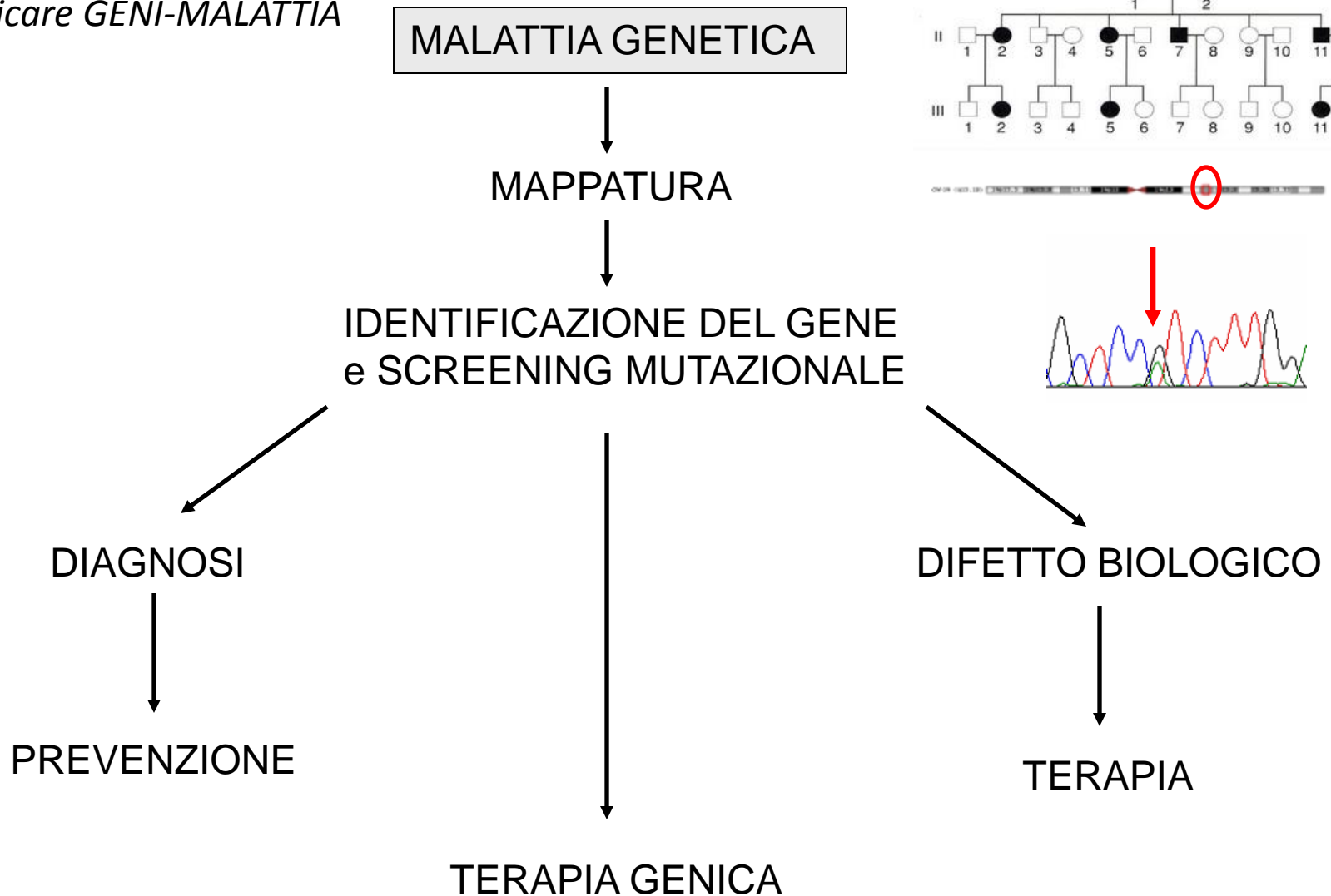
(es. Vari tipi di tumore)

- a carico generalmente di un unico tipo cellulare
- generalmente dovute ad una mutazione ereditata (PREDISPOSIZIONE) + una seconda mutazione nelle cellule somatiche

POST GENOMICA

APPLICAZIONI PROGETTO GENOMA UMANO

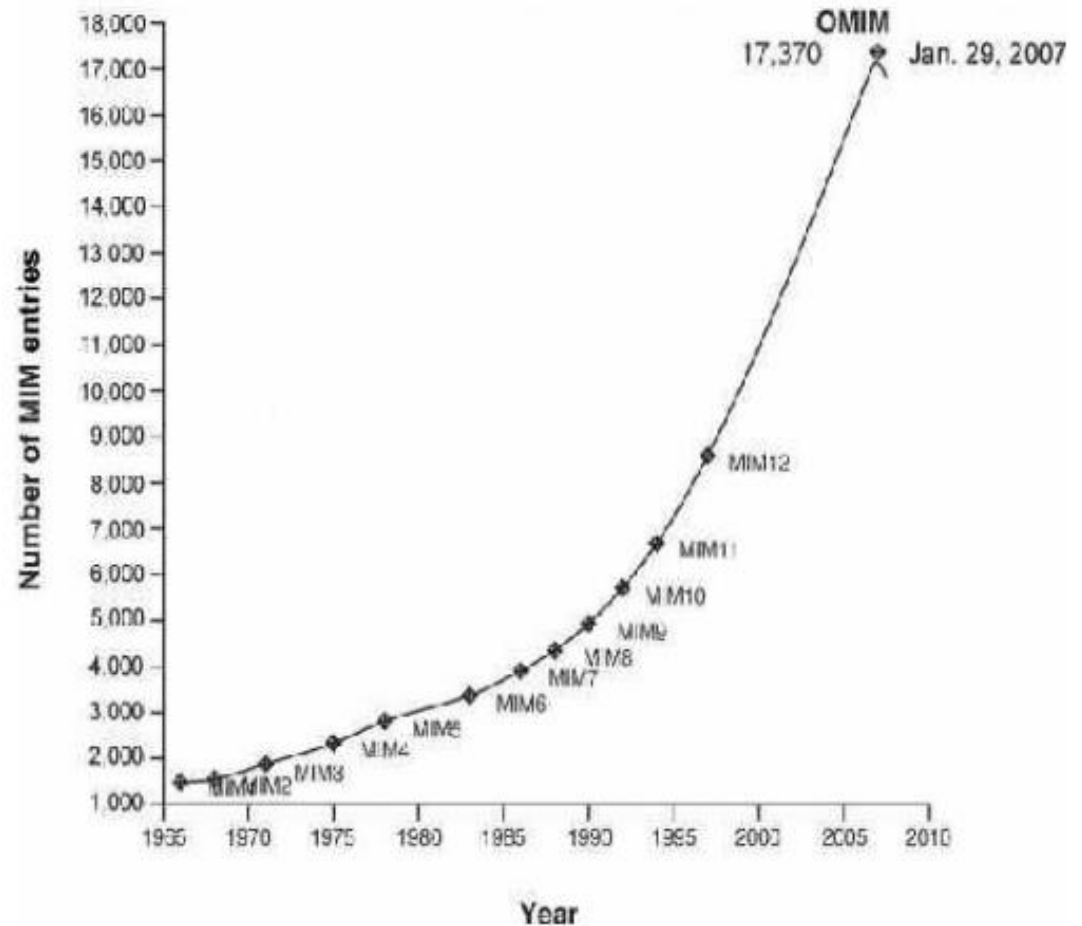
Identificare GENI-MALATTIA



POST GENOMICA

APPLICAZIONI PROGETTO GENOMA UMANO

OMIM[®] Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man[®]
An Online Catalog of Human Genes and Genetic Disorders
Updated 16 October 2015



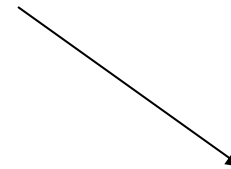
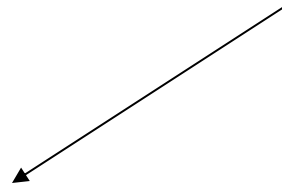
POST GENOMICA

0.1% delle differenze tra individui



Consistono in variazioni frequenti a livello delle singole basi (conversione di una base in un'altra, delezione, inserzione)

- **SNP** (Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms) -



VARIAZIONI
SENZA EFFETTI

VARIAZIONI INNOCUE
(es. legate all'aspetto esteriore, alla
capacità di arrotolare la lingua, ecc...)

**TENDENZA A SVILUPPARE
MALATTIE**

Individuo SANO ma con
una proteina con
funzionamento alterato



Individuo SANO

POST GENOMICA

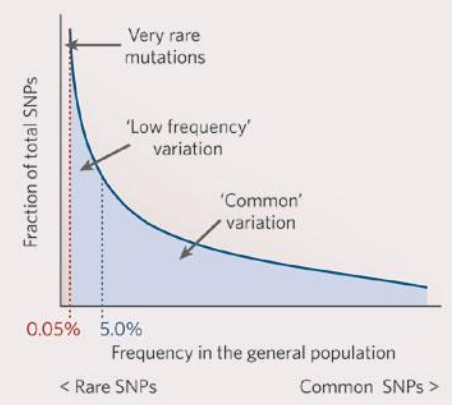
TC TCG ATATAGC TC GCG ACAC AC ACAG ATATATAGC GTAGGG CTC TCG ATATAG CTC GCG AC ACAC AC AGAT ATATAG CGC TC C CTG AAACAGC
TC C GAC AC AGC TCG C AC ACC G CTC GAG ACC TG ACC TGAC AC G TG C TAG CTAGC TCC TCTC GAC GAG AC G TAG GGC TC TCG ATATAGC TC GCG AC
AC ACAC AG ATATATAGC G CTC CC TGAAAC AGC TCC G AC ACAG CTC GC ACAC CGC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC G A
GAC GTAGGG CTC TC G ATATAG CTC GCG AC ACAC AC AGAT ATATAG CGC TC CCTG AAACAG CTC CG ACAC AGC TC GCAC AC C GC TCG AGAC CTTA
TAGC TCC TC TCG AGAC GTAGGG CTC TCG ATATAG CTC GCG AC ACAC AC AGAT ATTATAGC TCG C GAC AC ACAC AG ATATATAGCG TAG GGC T
CTC GATATAGC TCG C GAC AC ACAC AG ATATATAGC G CTC CC TGAAAC AGC TCC G AC ACAG CTC GC ACAC CGC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TG
CTAGC TAGC TCC TC TCG ACG AGAC GTAGGG CTC TC G ATATAG CTC GCG AC ACAC AC AGAT ATATAG CGC TC CCTG AAACAG CTC CG ACAC AGC T
CG C AC ACC G CTC GAG ACC TG ACC TGAC AC G TG C TAG CTAGC TCC TCTC GAG AC G TAG GGC TC TCG ATATAGC TCG CG ACAC AC ACAG ATATATA
GCG CTC CC TGAAAC AGC TCC G AC ACAG CTC GC ACAC CGC TC G AG ACC TTAGCTAGC TCC TCTC GAG AC G TAG GGC TC TCG ATATAGC TC GCG AC
AC ACAC AG ATATATAGC G CTC CC TGAAAC AGC TCC G AC ACAG CTC GC ACAC CGC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC G A
GAC GTTATAGC TCG C GAC AC ACAC AG ATATATAGC G TAG GGC TC TCG ATATAGC TC GCG ACAC AC ACAG ATATATAG CGC TCC C TGAAAC AGC T
CC G AC ACAG CTC GC ACAC CGC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC G A
CAC AC AGA ATATAGC G CTC CC TGAAAC AGC TCC G AC ACAG CTC GC ACAC CGC TC G AG ACC TTAGCTAGC TCC TCTC GAG AC G TAG GGC TCTC
ACG TAG GG A C AC AC ACAG ATATATAGC G CTC TCC TG AAAC AGC TC C GAC AC AGC TCG C AC A
CTAGC TCC TCTC GAG AC G TAG GGC TC TCG ATATAGC TC GCG ACAC AC ACAG ATATATAGC G CTC TCC TG AAAC AGC TC C
CGC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG T
GAC. CCG AC G TAG GGC TC TCG ATATAGC TC GCG ACAC AC ACAG ATATATAGC G CTC TCC TG AAAC AGC TC C
CTAGC TCC TCTC GAG AC G TAG GGC TC TCG ATATAGC TC GCG ACAC AC ACAG ATATATAGC G CTC TCC TG AAAC AGC TC C
CGC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG T
GC TCTC GATATAGC TCG C GAC AC ACAC AG ATATATAGC G CTC CC TGAAAC AGC TCC G AC ACAG CTC GC ACAC CGC TC G
GTG CTAGC TAGC TCC TC TCG ACG AGAC GTAGGG CTC TC G ATATAG CTC GCG AC ACAC AC AGAT ATATAG CGC TC CCTG
GC TCG C AC ACC G CTC GAG ACC TG ACC TGAC AC G TG C TAG CTAGC TCC TCTC GAG AC G TAG GGC TC TCG ATATAGC TC G
ATAGC G CTC CC TGAAAC AGC TCC G AC ACAG CTC GC ACAC CGC TC G AG ACC TTAGCTAGC TCC TCTC GAG AC G TAG GG C
GAC AC ACAC AG ATATATAGC G CTC CC TGAAAC AGC TCC G AC ACAG CTC GC ACAC CGC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG T
CG AGAC GTAGGG CTC TC G ATATAG CTC GCG AC ACAC AC AGAT ATATAG CG TAG GGC TCTC GATATAGC TCG C GAC AC A
TCC CTG AAACAG CTC CG ACAC AGC TC G CAC AC C GC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC TCG ACG A
TATAGC TC G CC TCG C GAC AC ACAC AG ATATATAGC G TAG GGC TC TCG ATATAGC TC GCG ACAC AC ACAG ATATATAG C
CC G AC ACAG CTC GC ACAC CGC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG T
CAC AC AGAT ATATAG CGC TC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG T
CTG AAACAG CTC CG ACAC AGC TC G CAC AC C GC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC TCG AGAC GTAGGG CTC TCG ATATAGC
TC GCG ACAC AC ACAG ATATATAGC G CTC TCC TG AAAC AGC TC C GAC AC AGC TCG C AC ACC G CTC GAG ACC TG ACC TGAC AC G TG C TAG CTAGC TC
CTC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC TCG AGAC GTAGGG CTC TCG ATATAGC
GAC CTG ACC TG ACAC GTG CTAGC TAG C TCC TC TCG AGAC GTAGGG CTC TC G ATATAG CTC GCG AC ACAC AC AGAT ATATAG CGC TC CCTG AAAC
AGC TC C GAC AC AGC TCG C AC ACC G CTC GAG ACC TG ACC TGAC AC G TG C TAG CTAGC TCC TCTC GAG AC G TAG GGC TC TCG ATATAGC TC GCG AC
AC ACAC AG ATATATAGC G CTC CC TGAAAC AGC TCC G AC ACAG CTC GC ACAC CGC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC
GAC GTAGGG CTC TC G ATATAG CTC GCG AC ACAC AC AGAT ATATAG CGC TC CCTG AAACAG CTC CG ACAC AGC TC GCAC AC C GC TCG AGAC CTTA
CC TGAC AC G TG C TAG CTAGC TCC TCTC GAG AC G TAG GGC TC TCG ATATAGC TC GCG ACAC AC ACAG ATATATAGC G CTC TCC TG AAAC AGC TC C
AC ACAG CTC GC ACAC CGC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC G AG ACC TGAC CTG AC ACG TGC TAG C TAG CTC CTC TC G A

Predisposing

Pathogenic

Neutral

GENETIC VARIATION IN HUMANS
Variation is measured by single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).



Frequenza SNPs:
1/1000basi

POST GENOMICA

Come vengono utilizzati gli SNPs in ambito medico?

- ✓ Alcuni polimorfismi genetici relativamente comuni, se associati tra loro e combinati con specifiche componenti ambientali, possono elevare notevolmente il rischio di sviluppare patologie diffuse → GLI SNPs NON SONO CAUSA DI MALATTIE MA POSSONO AIUTARE AD INDIVIDUARE LA PROPENSIONE INDIVIDUALE A CONTRARLE
- ✓ Alcune patologie hanno un decorso molto diverso in individui portatori di una stessa mutazione causativa; tale fenomeno sembra essere in parte causato dalla presenza di polimorfismi differenti

Basandosi sulle informazioni ricavabili dalla costituzione genetica di un individuo è possibile effettuare una **stima del rischio** di sviluppare una determinata patologia durante il corso della vita



MEDICINA PREDITTIVA- PREVENTIVA

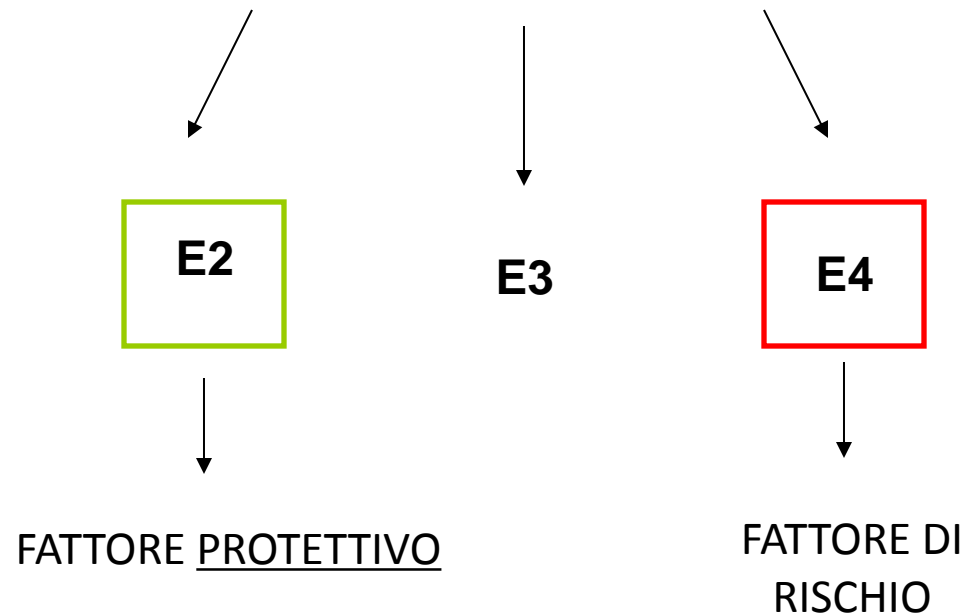
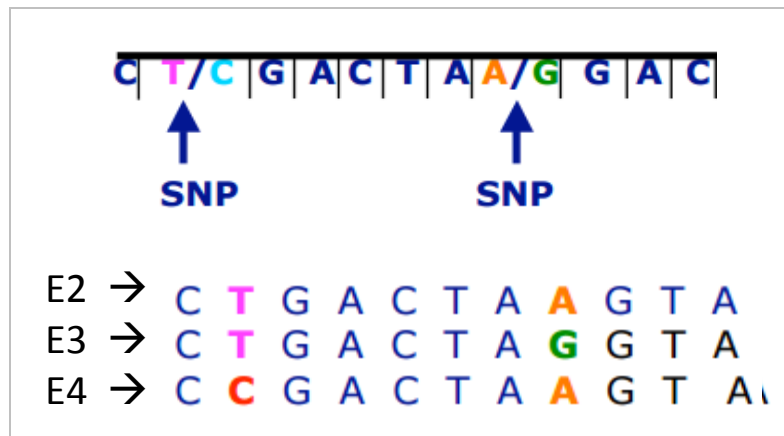
(possibilità di intervenire precocemente, ottimizzazione dei trattamenti, limitazione dei problemi clinici)

STUDI DI ASSOCIAZIONE GENOME-WIDE

POST GENOMICA

ApoE – Apolipoproteina E- →

Nella sequenza di questo gene sono presenti 2 SNPs la cui combinazione da origine a 3 diverse possibili sequenze geniche



[Alzheimer disease: APOE*ε4-associated increase in AD risk linked to phospholipid dysregulation.](#)

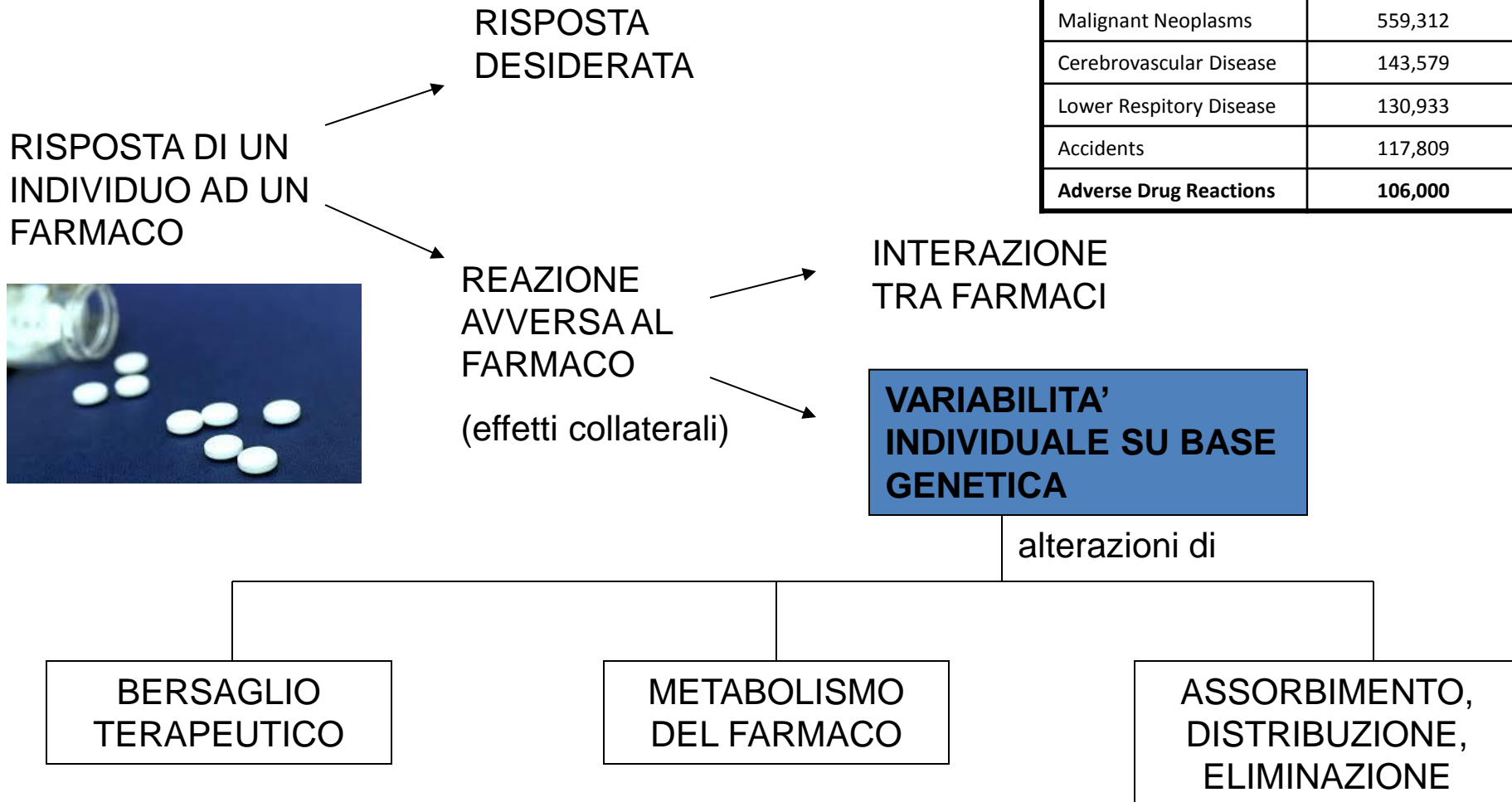
Malkki H.

Nat Rev Neurol. 2015 Sep 29. doi: 10.1038/nrneurol.2015.180. [Epub ahead of print] No abstract available.

POST GENOMICA

Come vengono utilizzati gli SNPs in ambito medico?

La risposta di singoli individui ai farmaci è spesso molto diversa → *come si può spiegare?*



POST GENOMICA

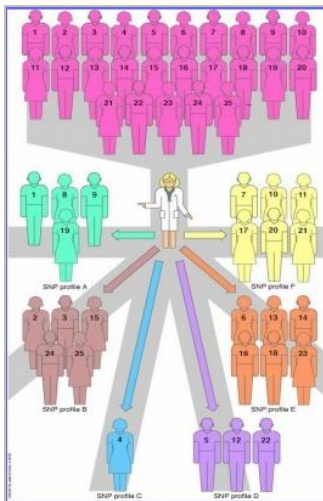
SNPs → Individui diversi possono avere una base diversa in una specifica posizione



MAPPATURA DEGLI SNPs Posizione degli SNPs nel DNA umano



Raggruppamento degli individui in classi in base al profilo di SNPs



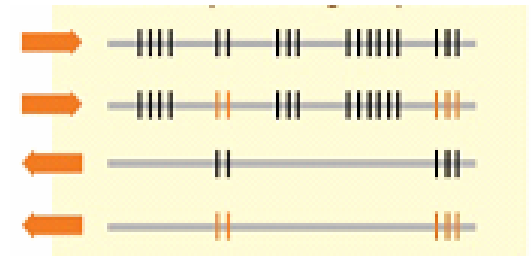
PAZIENTI CON EFFICACIA IN STUDI CLINICI

PAZIENTI SENZA EFFICACIA IN STUDI CLINICI

PROFILO PREDITTIVO DI EFFICACIA

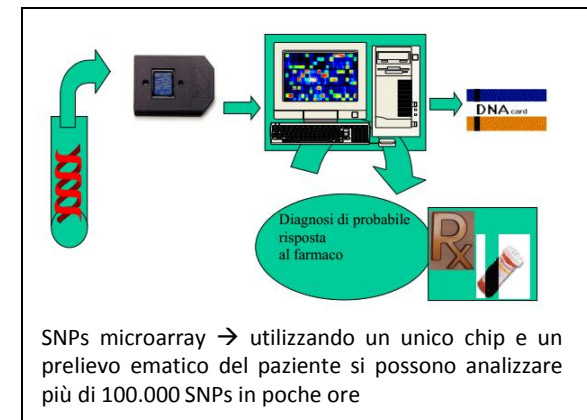
PROFILO PREDITTIVO DI MANCATA EFFICACIA

PROFILO GENOTIPICO SNPs



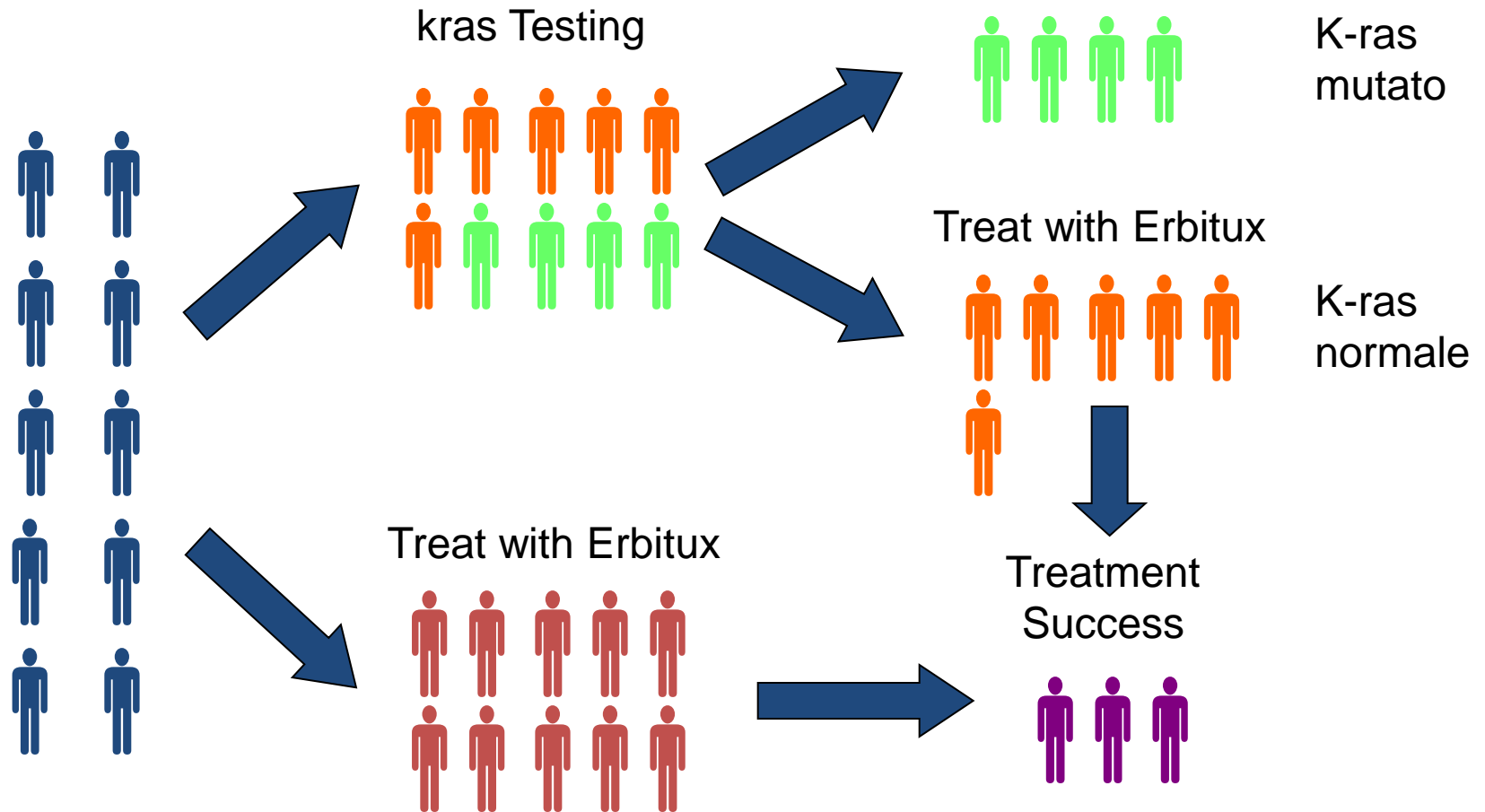
Roses AD Nature 2000, 405:827-865

FARMACOGENOMICA (MEDICINA PERSONALIZZATA)



POST GENOMICA

Personalized Medicine Reduces Ineffective Treatment in Colon Cancer



POST GENOMICA

MEDICINA TRADIZIONALE → MEDICINA GENETICA

DIFFERENTE APPROCCIO DIAGNOSTICO-TERAPEUTICO

MEDICINA TRADIZIONALE

- Epidemiologica
- Diagnosi e terapie uguali per tutti
- **Fenodiagnostica**
- **Fenoterapeutica**
- Prognostica e Preventiva

IPOSTESI BIOLOGICA



RICERCA DELLE CAUSE

MEDICINA GENETICA

- Eziologica
- **Genodiagnostica**
- **Genoterapeutica**
- Predittiva
- Personalizzata

INDAGINE GENETICA



CAUSA BIOLOGICA

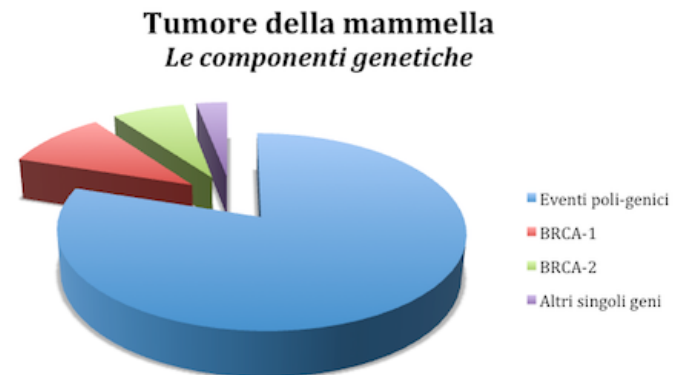
POST GENOMICA



TEST GENETICO

Analisi di specifici geni, del loro prodotto o della loro funzione, nonché ogni altro tipo di indagine del DNA o dei cromosomi, finalizzate ad individuare o ad escludere modificazioni del DNA verosimilmente associate a patologie genetiche.

- ✓ test **DIAGNOSTICO** (conferma della clinica)
- ✓ test **PRESINTOMATICO** (per malattie ad esordio tardivo)
- ✓ test **PREDITTIVI** per suscettibilità ad una malattia (es. tumori famigliari del colon o della mammella)
- ✓ test **FARMACOGENETICO** (per la risposta individuale ai farmaci)
- ✓ test **MEDICO-LEGALI** (es. accertamento esclusione paternità)

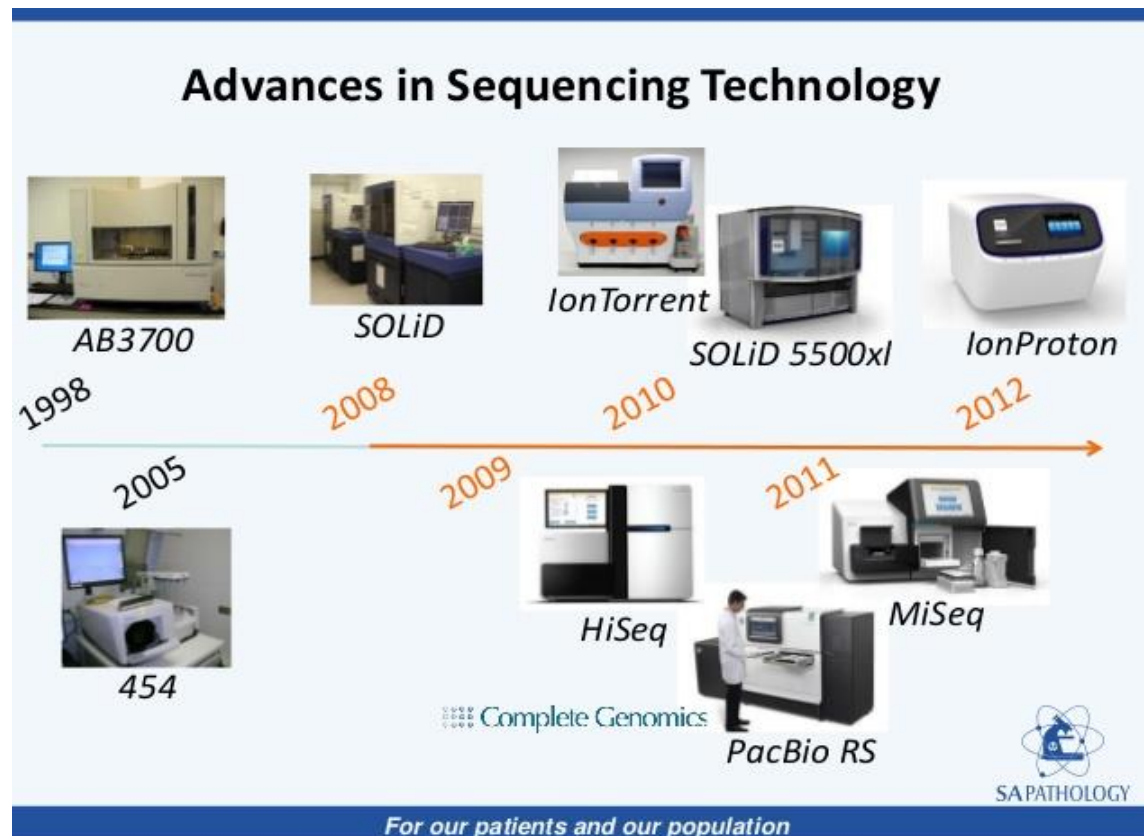


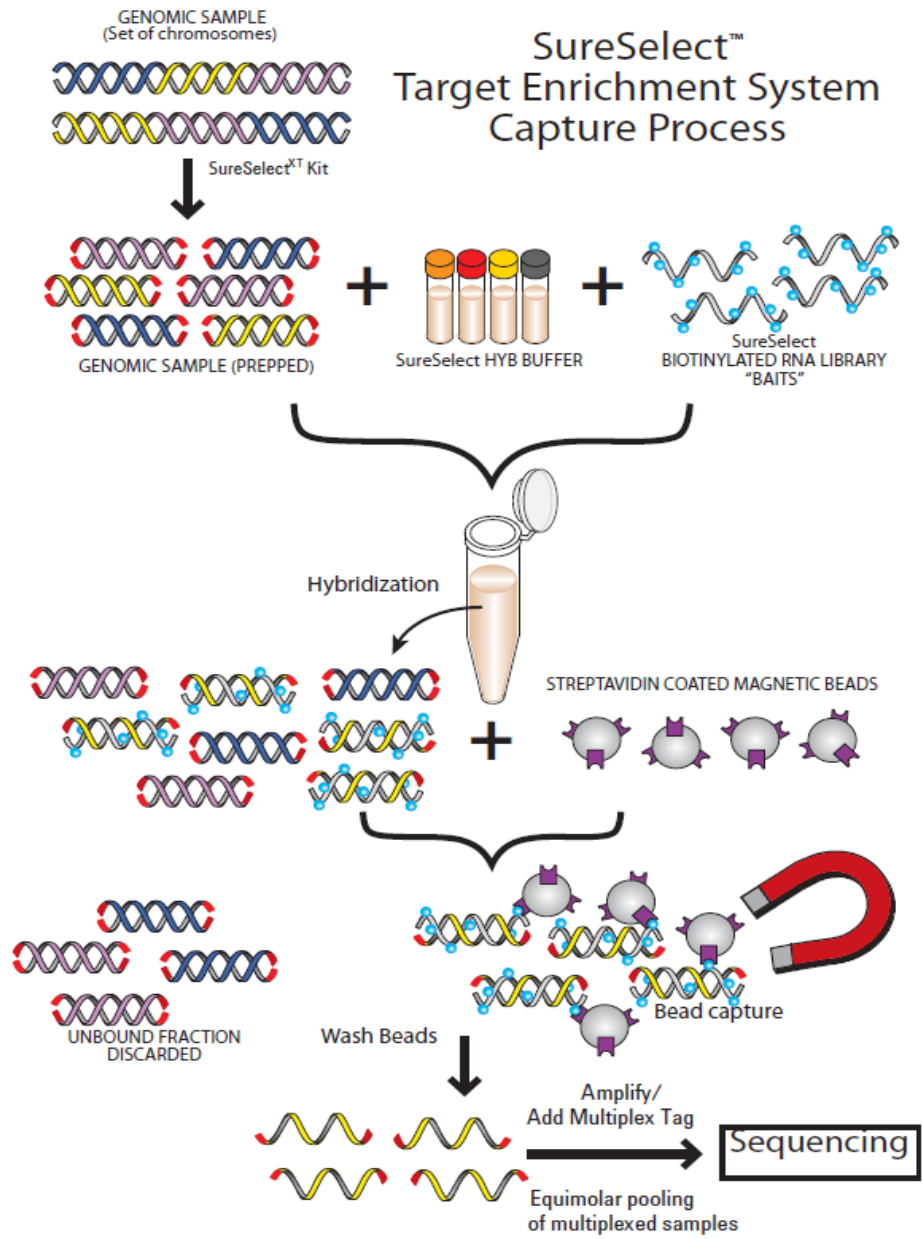
POST GENOMICA

SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA DI NUOVA GENERAZIONE

NGS – Next Generation Sequencing

Si basa sul principio del sequenziamento di *cluster* clonali: milioni di analisi di sequenziamento di DNA contemporaneamente sullo stesso campione e su più campioni diversi





**ARRICCHIMENTO GENICO
(ENRICHMENT)**

**CATTURA GENICA
(CAPTURING)**



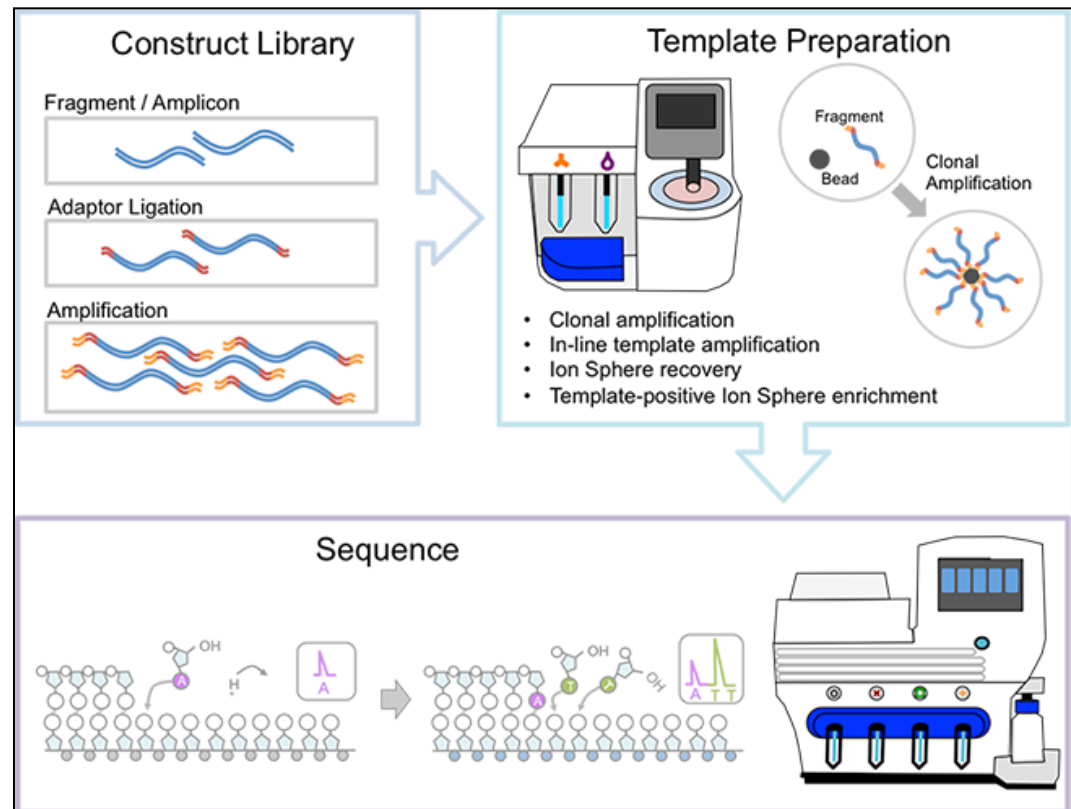
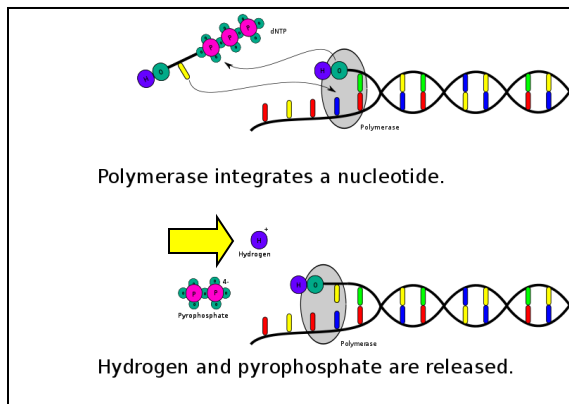
POST GENOMICA

SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA DI NUOVA GENERAZIONE

ION TORRENT

Si basa sul rilevamento di ioni idrogeno liberati in caso di incorporazione di una base

Workflow : Library preparation → Emulsion PCR → Semiconductor Sequencing

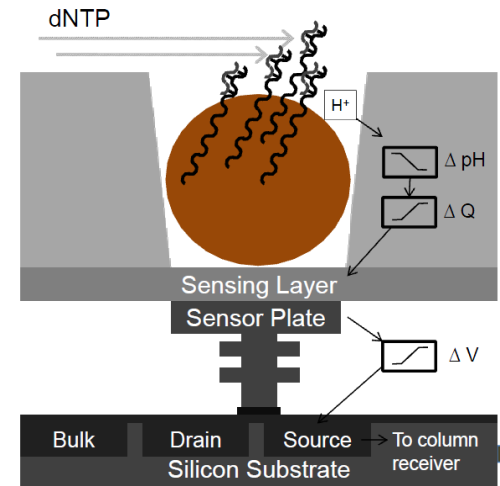
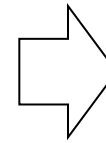
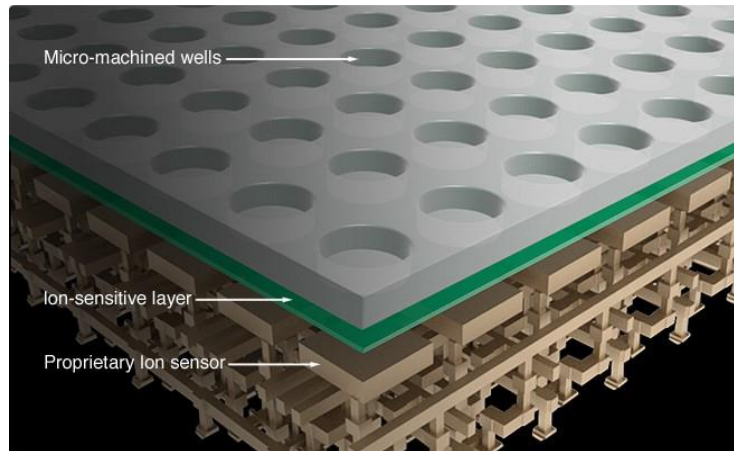
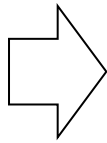
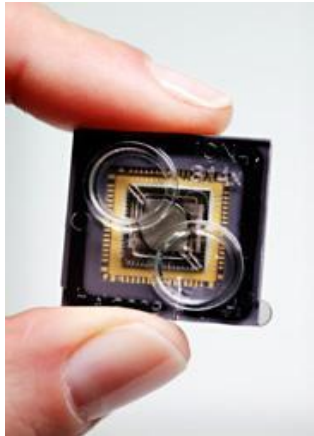


POST GENOMICA

SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA DI NUOVA GENERAZIONE

ION TORRENT

Dove avviene la reazione di sequenziamento?



POST GENOMICA

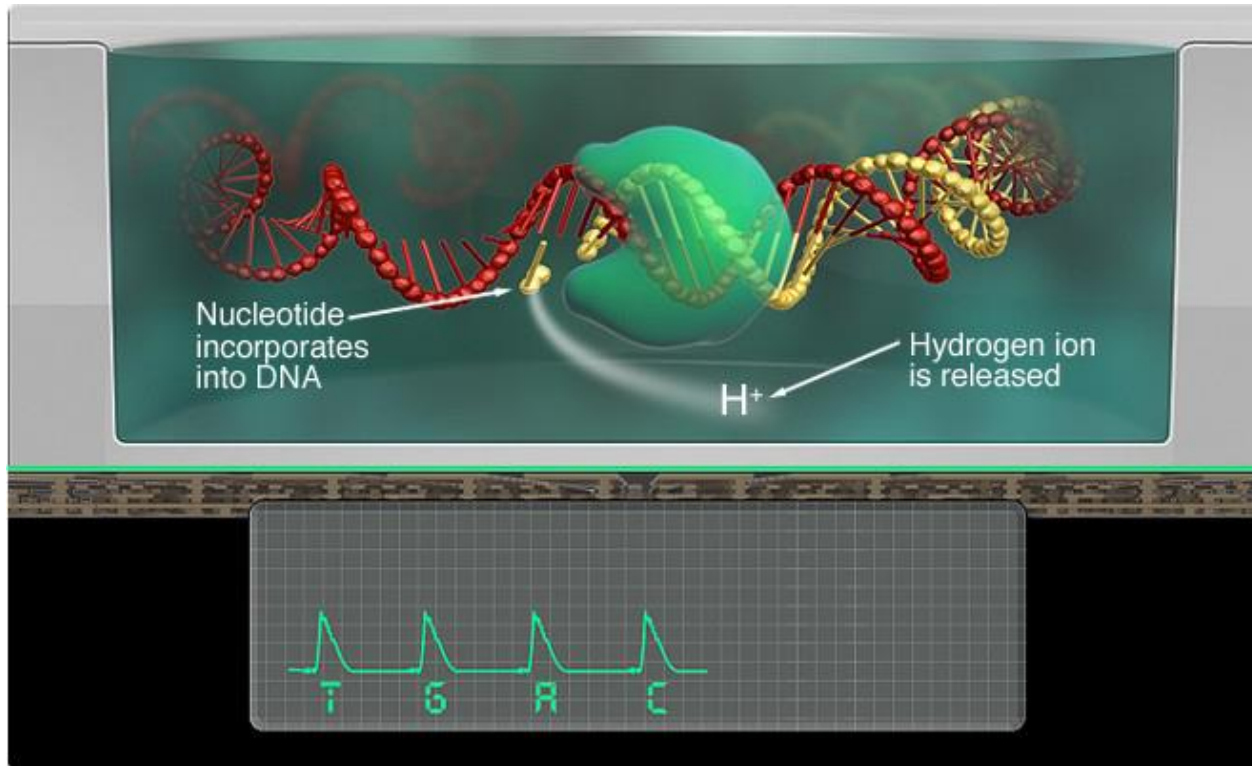
SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA DI NUOVA GENERAZIONE

ION TORRENT

4 nucleotides flow sequentially

C G T A

C



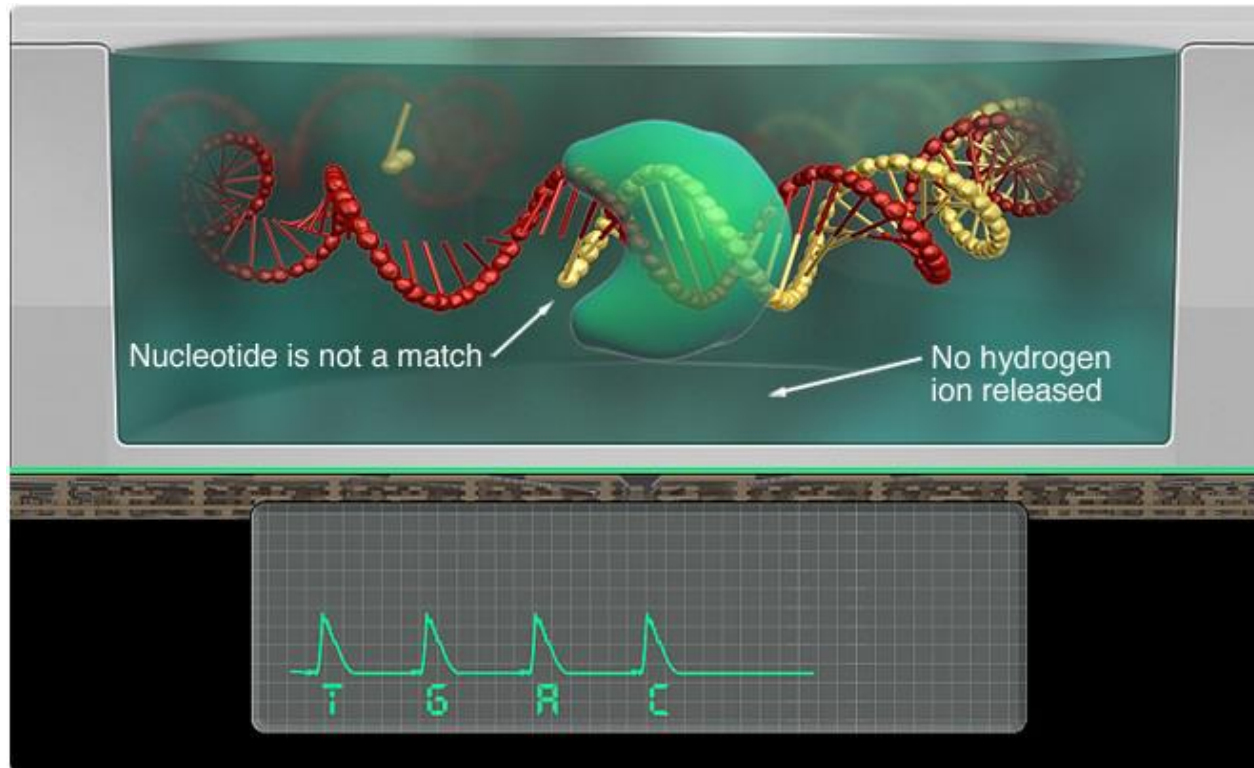
No camera, just a pH sensor

POST GENOMICA

SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA DI NUOVA GENERAZIONE

ION TORRENT

G

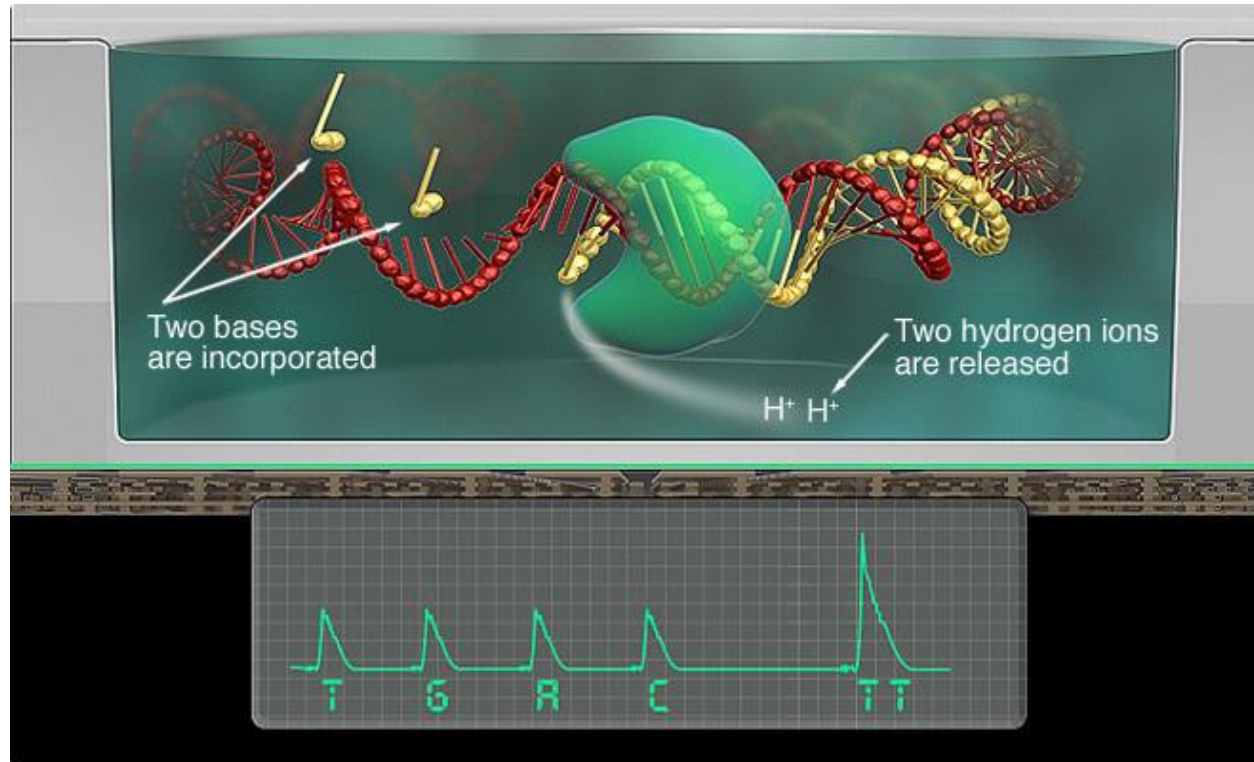


POST GENOMICA

SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA DI NUOVA GENERAZIONE

ION TORRENT

T

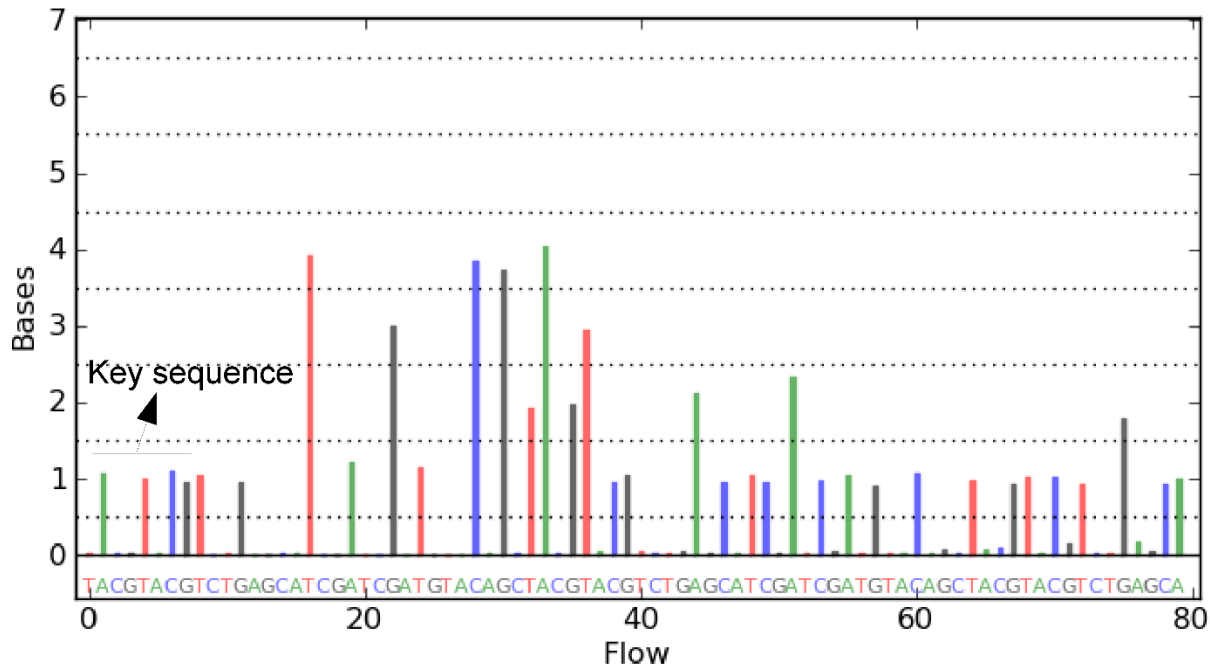


POST GENOMICA

SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA DI NUOVA GENERAZIONE

ION TORRENT

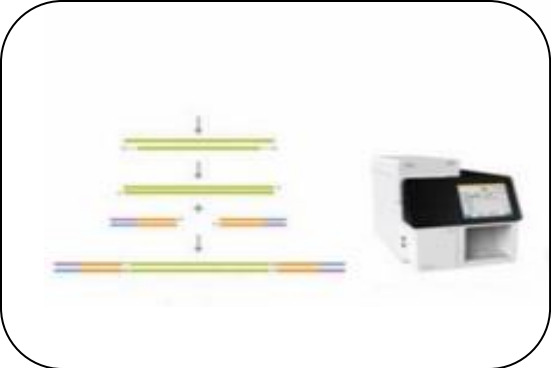
Average Corrected Ionogram



ATCGTGT TTTTAGGGTCCCCGGGGTT...

POST GENOMICA

SEQUENZIAMENTO DEL DNA DI NUOVA GENERAZIONE



| Technology | Sanger Sequencing | Next Generation Sequencing | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Applied Biosystems | Roche 454 | Illumina | Life Technologies | |
| Manufacturer | Applied Biosystems | Roche 454 | Illumina | Life Technologies | |
| Model | ABI 3730XL | GS FLX Titanium XL+ | HiSeq 2000 dual flow cell | SOLID 4 System | Ion PGM |
| Bases per RUN | ~ 96 Kb | 700 Mb | 600 Gb | 100 Gb | 1 Gb |
| Time per RUN | 2 h | ~1 day | ~11 days | ~14 days | 4.5 h |
| Reads per RUN | 96 | 1 million | 6 billions (paired-end) | 1.4 billions | 5 millions |
| Reads length | up to 1000 bp | up to 1000 bp (mode 700 bp) | 2*100 bp | 2*50 bp | up to 400 bp |



Produzione di una mole enorme di dati:
- Da 1 Gb a diversi Tb di dati grezzi prodotti per corsa
- il processamento delle sequenze tramite *pipeline* informatiche richiede molta capacità di calcolo (CPU)



INFRASTRUTTURE
INFORMATICHE
ADEGUATE

VIDEO

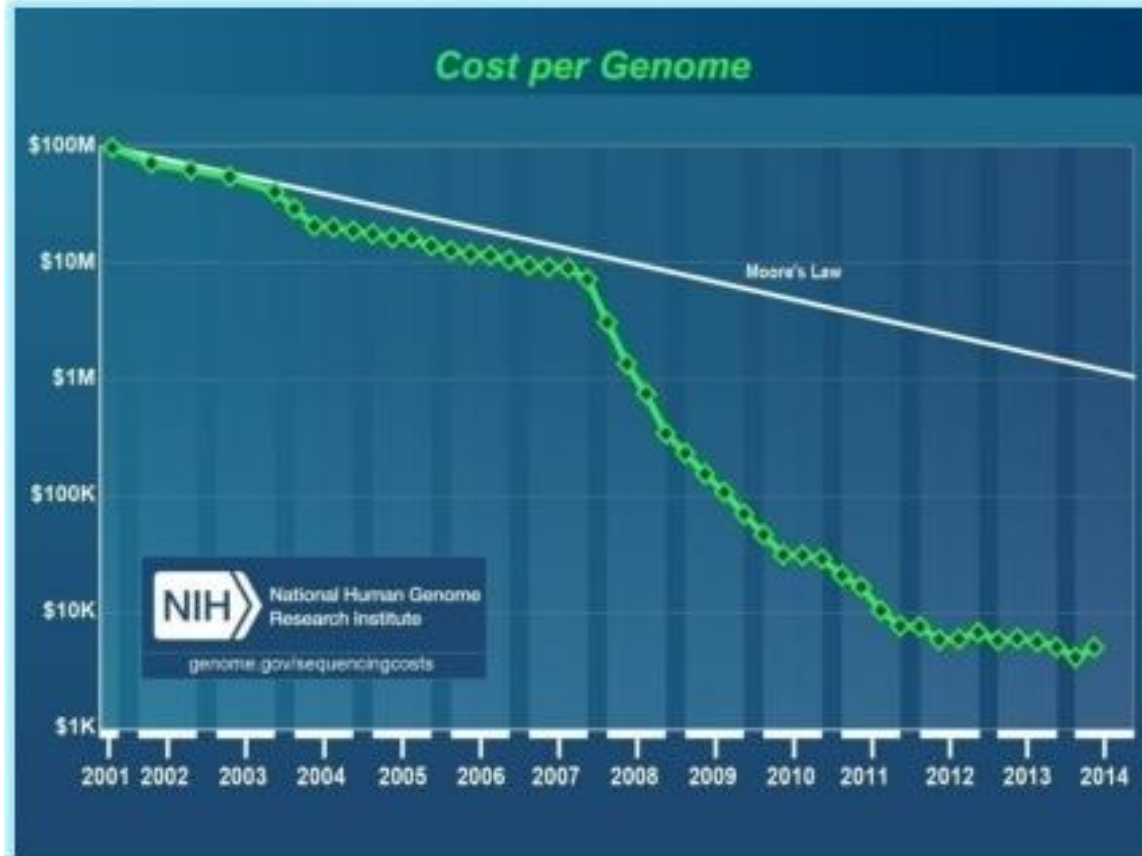
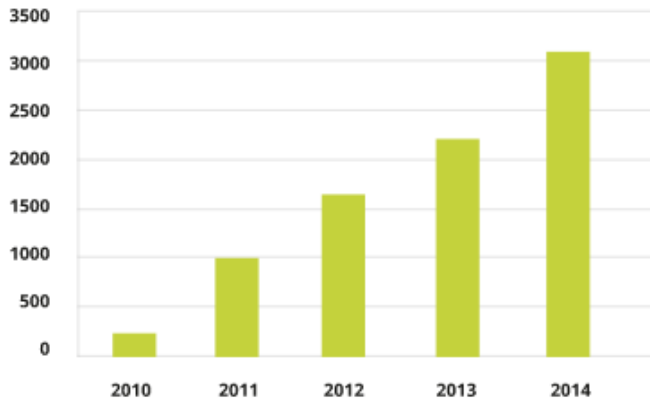
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?annotation_id=annotation_228575861&feature=iv&src_vid=womKfikWlxM&v=fCd6B5HRaZ8

POST GENOMICA



2001: Human Genome Project
2.7G\$, 11 years

Numero di pubblicazioni basate sulle tecniche NGS



Stiamo andando verso la capacità di sequenziare il genoma di un individuo in 48h con una spesa di circa 1000 euro

NGS technology approaches

| Target | Bases in the target | Median coverage | Bases to be sequenced | Expected variants |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| GS | 3.100.000.000 | 30x | >120Gb | 3.000.000 |
| ES | 50.000.000 | 100x | 10Gb | 30.000 |
| Large panel | 1.500.000 | 200x | 1Gb | 1.000 |
| Small panel | 50.000 | 300x | 0.05Gb | 30 |

POST GENOMICA

WHOLE EXOME SEQUENCING (WES) → sequenziamento di tutti i tratti del genoma che codificano proteine (< 2% del genoma di un individuo); si stima che l'esoma debba contenere circa l'**85%** delle mutazioni associate a patologia.

HUMAN EXOME

- 57.7 Mb capture
 - 70x minimum coverage
 - 150-200 average read length
- starting **\$600**

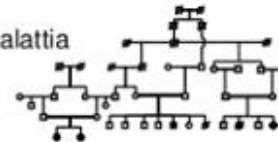


**NUOVO APPROCCIO PER
L'INDIVIDUAZIONE DI NUOVI
GENI-MALATTIA**

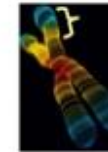
Identificazione di nuovi geni malattia

Strategia tradizionale

Grosse famiglie con malattia genetica (autosomica recessiva)



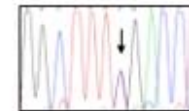
Analisi di linkage o mappaggio di omozigotità



Geni candidati



Screening mutazionale

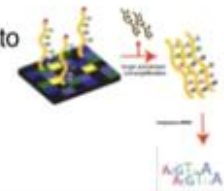


Nuova strategia

Pazienti singoli e piccole famiglie



Sequenziamento esoma



Varianti



Filtraggio



Geni (mutazioni) candidati

- ✓ I primi successi di questa tecnica risalgono al 2009 quando sono stati diagnosticati 3 pazienti affetti da malattie rare
- ✓ Identificazione del gene-malattia nel 25% dei casi analizzati

POST GENOMICA

Implementazione TEST GENETICO (in termini di sensibilità, riduzione dei costi e dei tempi di analisi) per **TEST GENETICI MALATTIA-SPECIFICI**

Applicazioni:

- ✓ Diagnosi molecolare in malattie associate a mutazioni in **geni di grandi dimensioni** non approcciabili mediante sequenziamento Sanger
- ✓ Diagnosi molecolare per malattie a **ereditarietà multigenica**: il target resequencing è destinato a diventare una pratica standard dato l'alto beneficio in termini di costo-detection rate della tecnologia NGS (es. cardiomiopatia, ritardo mentale X-linked, retinite pigmentosa):
 - Pannelli che includono numerosi geni, selezionati in base alla correlazione con la patologia in esame. Approccio indicato per lo studio di malattie ad elevata eterogeneità genetica

POST GENOMICA

Osteogenesis Imperfecta

Coverage ~97%

- COL1A1
- COL1A2
- IFITM5
- SERPINF1
- SERPINH1
- BMP1
- CRTAP
- FKBP10
- PLOD2
- PPIB
- LEPRE1
- SP7
- ATP6VOA2
- CREB3L1
- PLS3
- LRP5
- LRP6
- SMPD3
- SERPINB5
- BMP1
- TMEM38B
- WNT1

OSTEOGENESI IMPERFETTA: malattia delle ossa fragili; è una patologia rara genetica caratterizzata da una forte eterogeneità genetica (causata cioè da 16 potenziali geni).

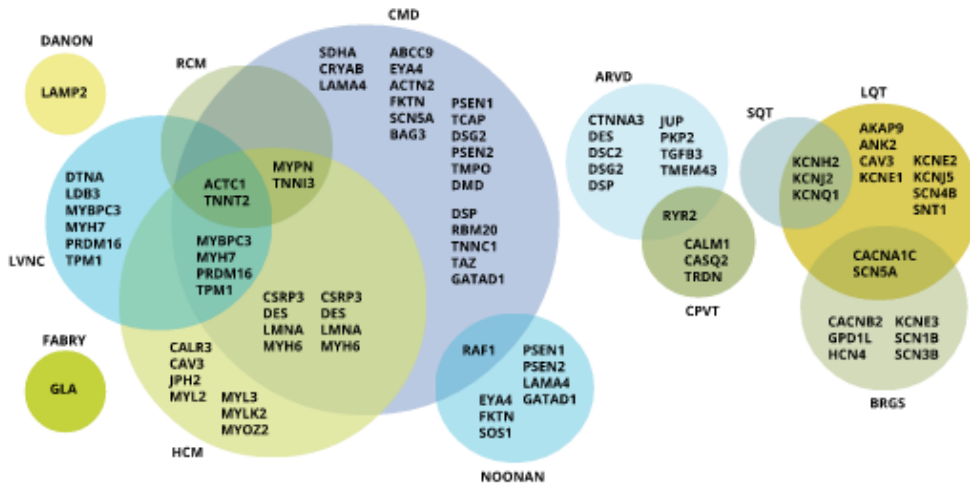
Costi per analisi NGS

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA (PANEL 2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLOD2 • IFITM5 • CRTAP • LEPRE1 • PPIB • SERPINH1 • FKBP10 • SP7 • SERPINF1 • BMP1 • WNT1 • CREB3L1 • TMEM38B • PLS3 | 14 genes (Sequencing) | 1900 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|

Costi per Sequenziamento Sanger

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| CRTAP (CARTILAGE-ASSOCIATED PROTEIN) | 605497 | OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA, TYPE 7, OI7 | 610682 | 550 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|-----|

POST GENOMICA

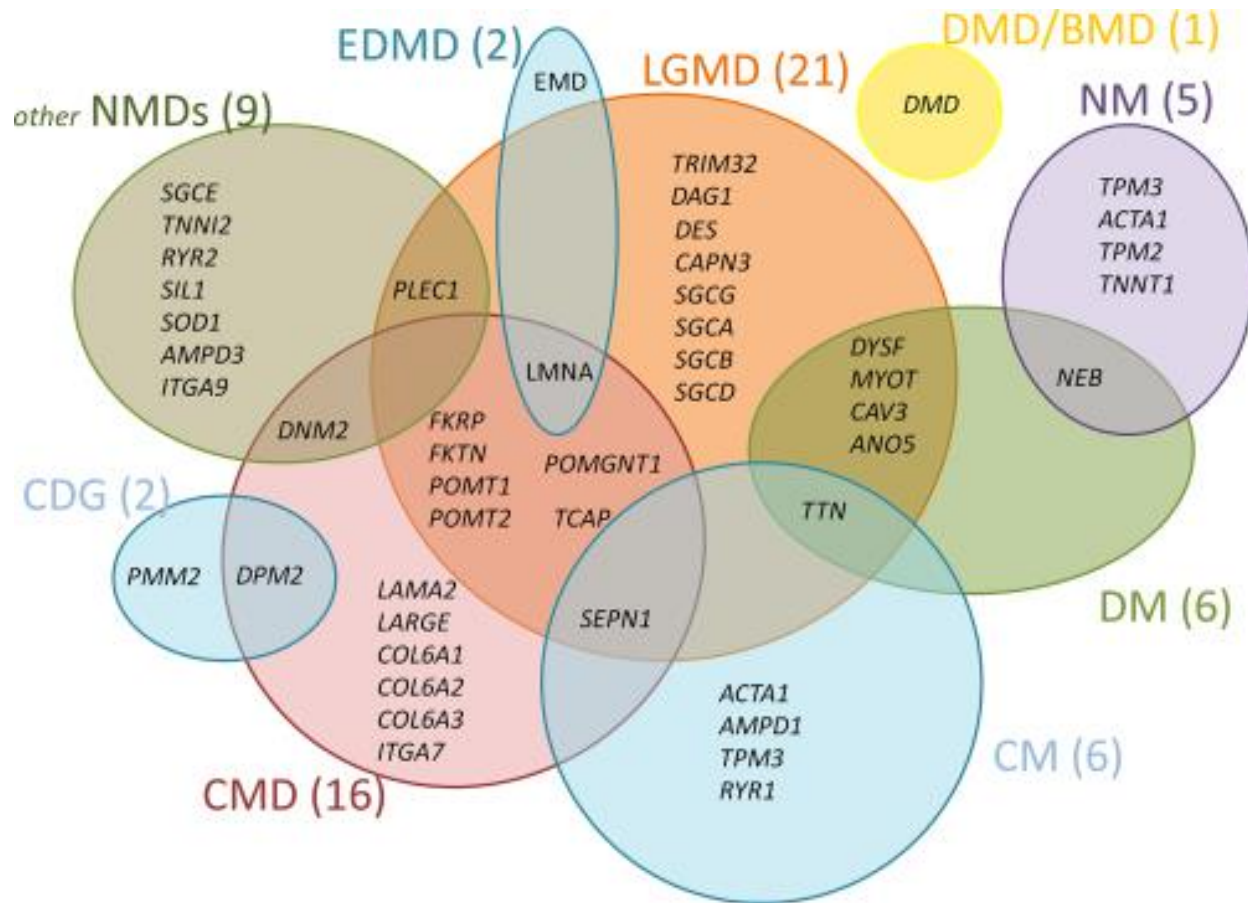


ETEROGENEITA' GENETICA DELLE CARDIOMIOPATIE

| TEST | GENI | NOTE |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CARDIOMIOPATIE STRUTTURALI (62 geni) | ABCC9 ACTC1 ACTN2 ANKRD1 BAG3 BRAF CALR3 CAV3 CRYAB CSRP3 DES DMD DSG2 DSP DTNA EYA4 FKTN GATAD1 GLA JPH2 JUP KRAS LAMA4 LAMP2 LDB3 LMNA MIB1 MYBPC3 MYH6 MYH7 MYL2 MYL3 MYOZ2 MYPN NEXN NF1 NNT NRAS PKP2 PLN PRDM16 PRKAG2 PTPN11 RAF1 RBM20 RIT1 RYR2 SCN5A SGCD SOS1 TAZ TCAP TGFB3 TMEM43 TMPO TNNC1 TNNI3 TNNT2 TPM1 TTN VCL | Il pannello comprende geni implicati nel/nelle: cardiomiopatie (CM) dilatative, CM ipertrofiche, CM da non compattazione del ventricolo destro, CM restrittiva ed altre condizioni, tra cui la sindrome di Noonan, la malattia di Fabry e la malattia di Danon |
| CARDIOMIOPATIA DILATATIVA (35 geni) | ABCC9 ACTC1 ACTN2 ANKRD1 BAG3 CRYAB CSRP3 DES DMD DSG2 DSP EYA4 FKTN GATAD1 LAMA4 LDB3 LMNA MYBPC3 MYH6 MYH7 MYPN NEXN PLN RAF1 RBM20 SCN5A SGCD TCAP TMPO TNNC1 TNNI3 TNNT2 TPM1 TTN VCL | Il pannello rileva circa il 50% dei casi ereditari di cardiomiopatia dilatativa |
| CARDIOMIOPATIE DA NON-COMPATTAZIONE DEL VENTRICOLO SINISTRO (11 geni) | ACTC1 DTNA LDB3 MIB1 MYBPC3 MYH7 NNT PRDM16 TAZ TNNT2 TPM1 | Il pannello rileva circa il 44% dei casi ereditari di cardiopatie da non-compattazione del ventricolo sinistro |

NGS technology and NMDs

Ankala et al., A comprehensive genomic approach for neuromuscular diseases gives a high diagnostic yield
(Ann Neurol 2015; 77: 206-214)



Comprehensive NMD Targeted Gene panel

TABLE 1. Genes Included in the Different NGS Panels Offered

| DMD | LGMD | CMD | NMD ^a |
|------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| <i>DMD</i> | <i>CAPN3</i> | <i>COL6A1</i> | <i>ACTA1</i> |
| | <i>CAV3</i> | <i>COL6A2</i> | <i>AMPD1</i> |
| | <i>DYSF</i> | <i>COL6A3</i> | <i>AMPD3</i> |
| | <i>LMNA</i> | <i>FKRP</i> | <i>ANO5</i> |
| | <i>MYOT</i> | <i>FKTN</i> | <i>DES</i> |
| | <i>SGCA</i> | <i>ITGA7</i> | <i>EMD</i> |
| | <i>SGCB</i> | <i>LAMA2</i> | <i>NEB</i> |
| | <i>SGCD</i> | <i>LARGE</i> | <i>PLEC</i> |
| | <i>TCAP</i> | <i>POMGNT1</i> | <i>PMM2</i> |
| | <i>SGCG</i> | <i>POMT1</i> | <i>RYR1</i> |
| | <i>TRIM32</i> | <i>POMT2</i> | <i>RYR2</i> |
| | | <i>SEPN1</i> | <i>SIL1</i> |
| | | | <i>TTN</i> |
| | | | <i>TNNI2</i> |
| | | | <i>TNNT1</i> |
| | | | <i>TPM2</i> |
| | | | <i>TPM3</i> |

^aNMD panel includes the genes listed under it, as well as all the other genes in the DMD, LGMD, and CMD lists. CMD = congenital muscular dystrophy; DMD = Duchenne muscular dystrophy; LGMD = limb-girdle muscular dystrophy; NMD = neuromuscular disease.

Validation on known variants:
analytical sensitivity and specificity
100%

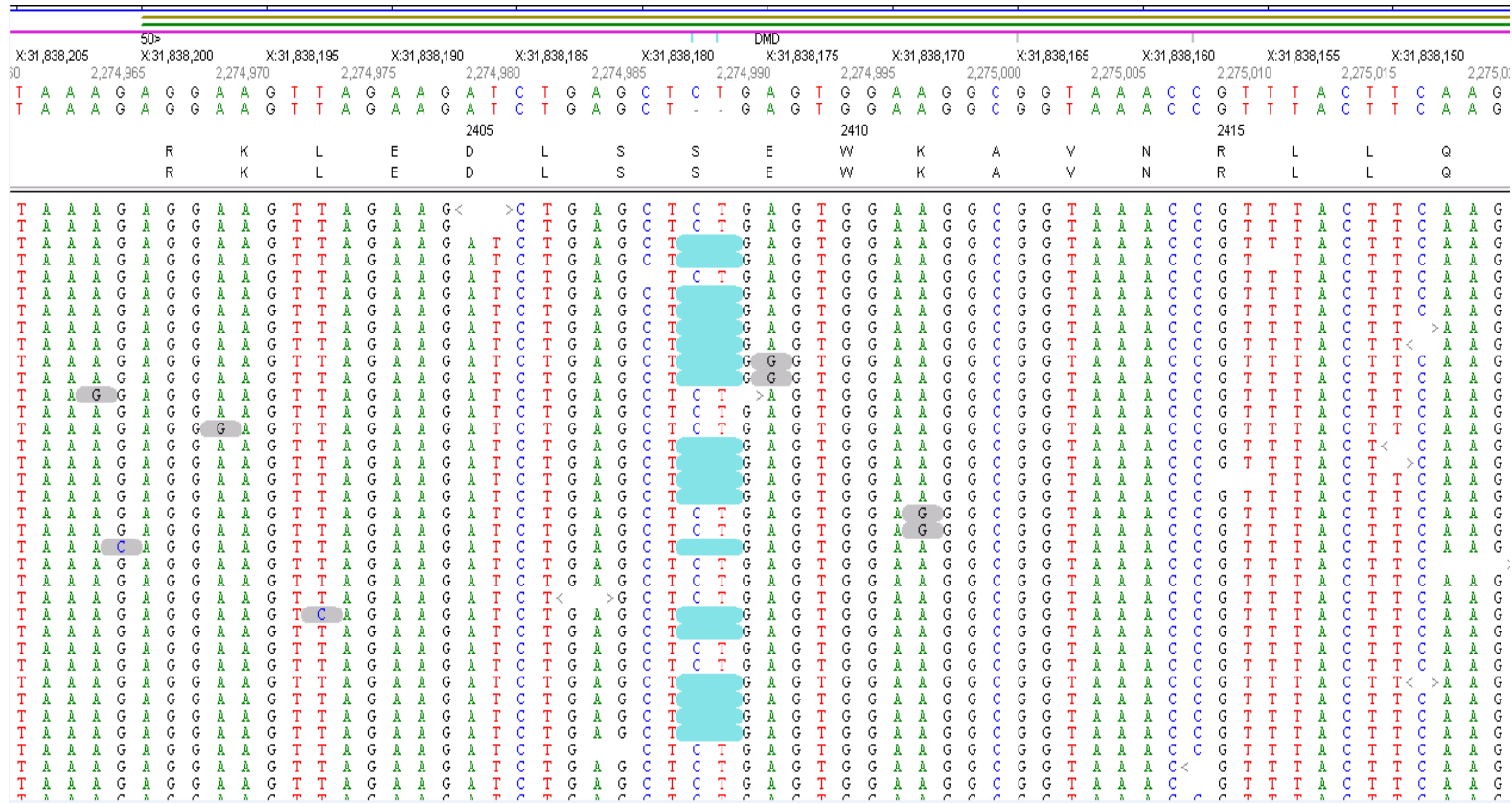
The average coverage for the all genes in the comprehensive NMD targeted gene panel assay was > 200x.

The low-coverage exons totaled 68, which involve 22 genes

NGS + aCGH + sanger fill-in of low coverage regions

Duchenne muscular dystrophy

FEMALE CARRIER 2619/11 DMD c.7223_7224delCT



Exome sequencing

has the advantage of being unbiased regarding what set of genes is analyzed, enabling parallel interrogation of most of the genes in the human genome.

Differently from gene panels, exploring selected regions, diagnostic exome can discover novel disease genes

Exome sequencing

Gene identification strategies for exome sequencing
C Gilissen *et al*

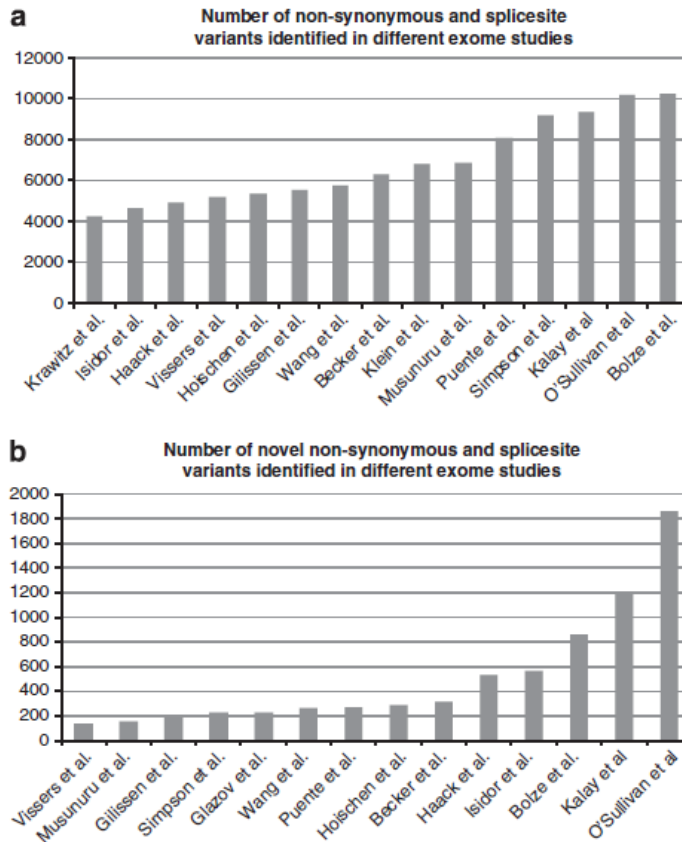


Figure 1 Number of variants identified in published exome studies. (a) Number of non-synonymous variants identified in published exome studies. From left to right: 36,73,80,74,33,32,51,31,82,52,83,72,84,85,61. (b) Number of novel non-synonymous variants identified in published exome studies. From left to right: 74,52,32,72,57,51,83,33,31,80,73,61,85,84.

Number of variants per sequenced exome:

20.000 - 50.000



Filtering for:
quality criteria
non coding variants
synonymous variant

Potential disease causing variants: 5000

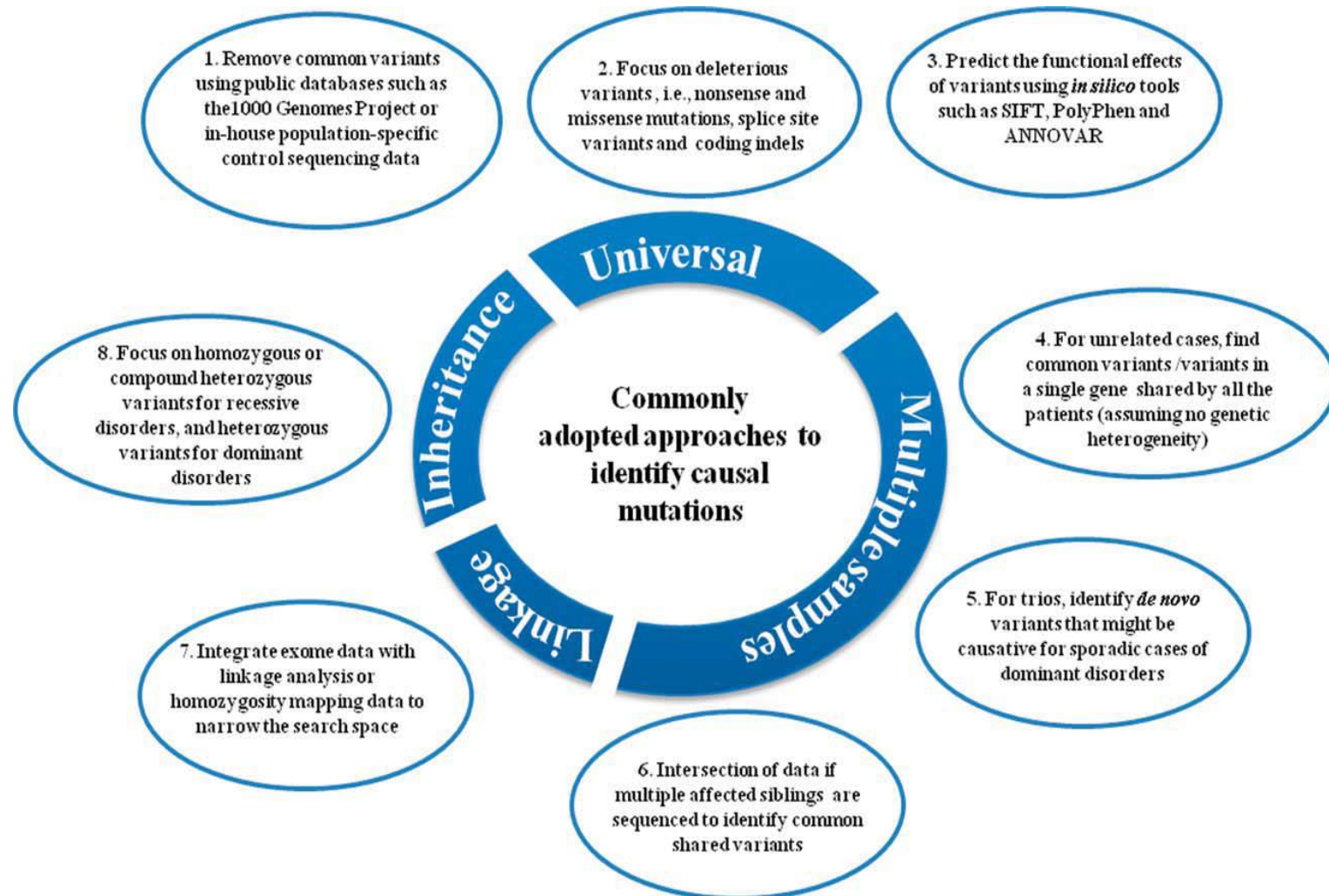


Filtering for:
Known polymorphic variants

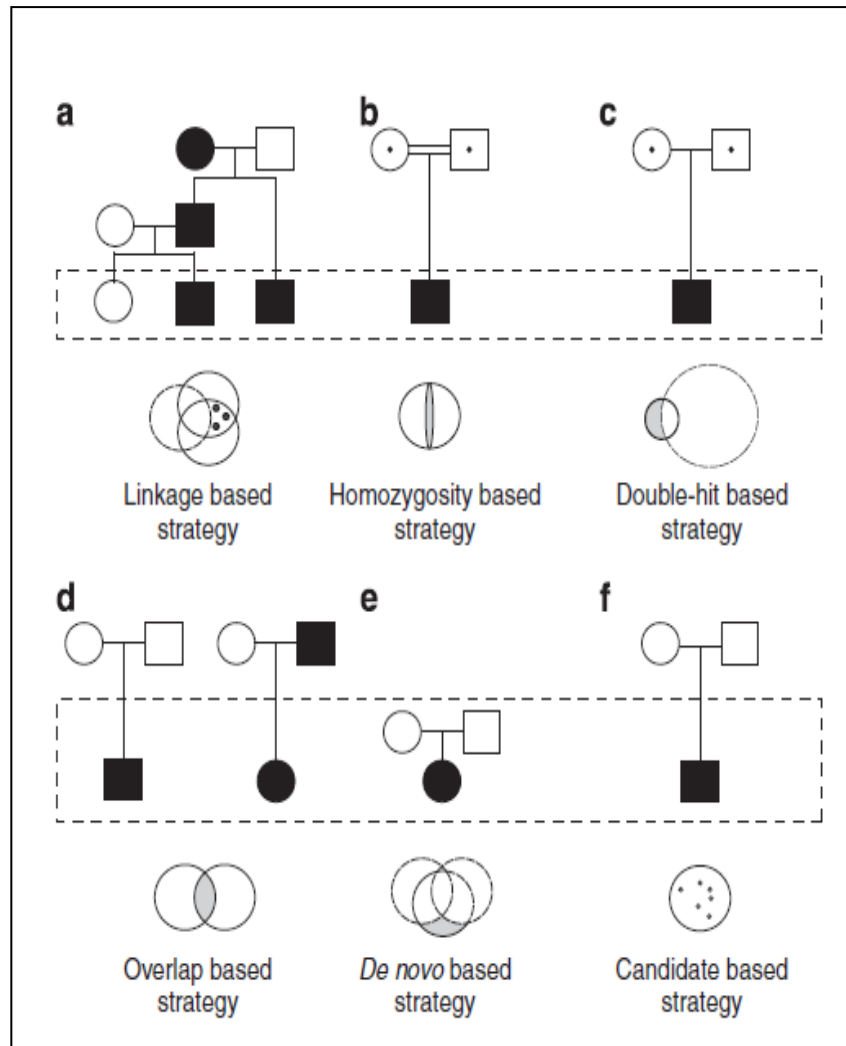
Private, non-synonymous, splice-site variants

150-500

BIOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF DATA AND IDENTIFICATION OF CAUSAL MUTATION



DISEASE GENE IDENTIFICATION STRATEGIES FOR EXOME SEQUENCING:



a: LINKAGE BASED

shared variations among affected family members

b: HOMOZYGOUS BASED

variants prioritized by their presence in large homozygous regions

c: DOUBLE-HIT

select genes carrying homozygous as well as compound heterozygous variants

d: OVERLAP BASED

Mutations in the same genes in multiple unrelated individuals with a similar phenotype

e: DE-NOVO BASED

Family based exome sequencing searching for de novo variations

f: CANDIDATE BASED

Prioritization based on gene function, most damaging change

NGS strategies comparison

| Advantages and disadvantages of different MPS strategies | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Strategies | Targeted sequencing | Exome sequencing | Genome sequencing |
| Coverage depth | ++ | + | + |
| Range of mutation : | ++ | + | +++ |
| Large rearrangement, ... | | | |
| Interpretation | +++ | +++ | +++ (exon)/+(intron) |
| Ethical issue | + | +++ or + (targeted analysis) | +++ or + (targeted analysis) |
| Data re-analysis for novel disease genes | NO | YES | YES |
| Cost (2015) | + | ++ | +++ |

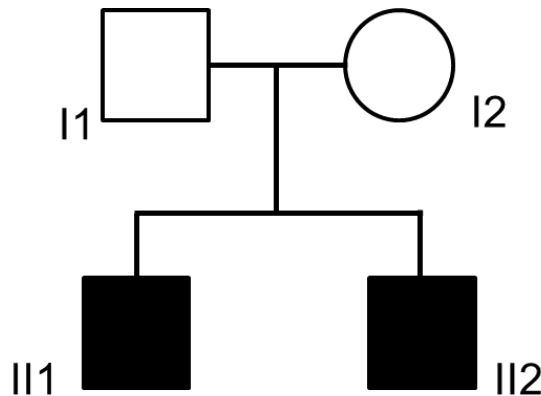
Costs: the cost for targeted sequencing of about 150 genes is usually equivalent to the cost for analysing 3-4 genes of medium size by sanger sequencing.

CLINICAL CASE

Two brothers (40 and 44 years) presenting with a distal axonal motor neuropathy and a focal autonomic dysfunction, which main manifestation was retrograde ejaculation.

One of the two sibs also suffered from enhanced gastro-intestinal motility and bradycardia. First symptoms arose around 27 years of age and presentation was with cramps, progressive difficulties in feet dorsiflexion, lower limbs distal muscle weakness, distal muscle atrophy and skin laxity.

EMG and muscular biopsy showed neurogenic patterns. EMG: axonal motor neuropathy. CPK values: 415-478 U/L (nv 0-190).



From 2003 to 2013:

Sanger sequencing excluded CMT1A-1B-2A, CMTX, LMNA, Kennedy disease, HSPB1 e HSPB8 related neuropathies

LMND GENE PANEL

65 genes:

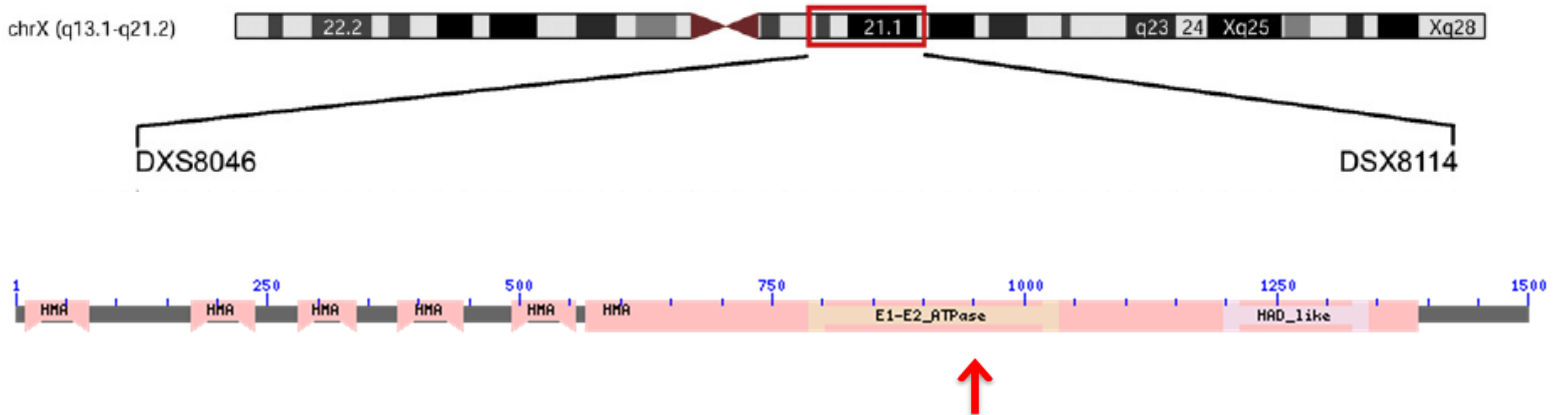
21 ALS-ASSOCIATED GENES

13 SMA-ASSOCIATED GENES

16 HMN-ASSOCIATED GENES

14 CMT-ASSOCIATED GENES

NeuroOmics



HEMIZYGOSITY FOR THE MISSENSE VARIATION c.2972C>A (p.A991D) IN EXON 15 OF THE ATP7A IN BOTH AFFECTED BROTHERS; HETEROZYGOSITY of their unaffected mother for the same variant.

X-linked recessive inheritance

ATP7A gene (ATPase, Cu⁺⁺transporting, alpha polypeptide), localized on Xq21.1, encodes a transmembrane copper transporter P-type ATPase and controls cellular copper homeostasis.

The copper is a cofactor of several enzymes, useful energetic cellular metabolism, iron metabolism and collagen maturation.

ATP7A -RELATED PHENOTYPES

MENKES DISEASE
Severe infantile neurodegenerative disease

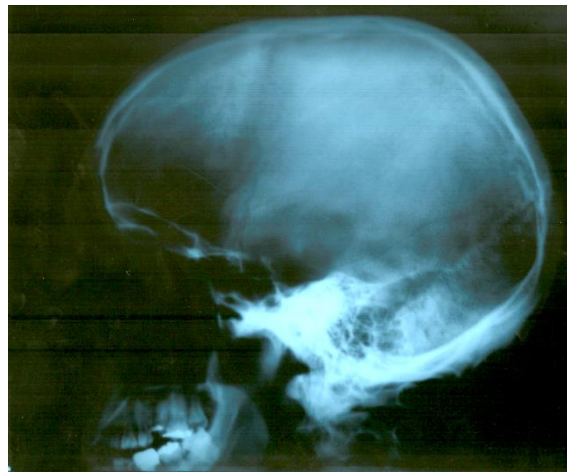
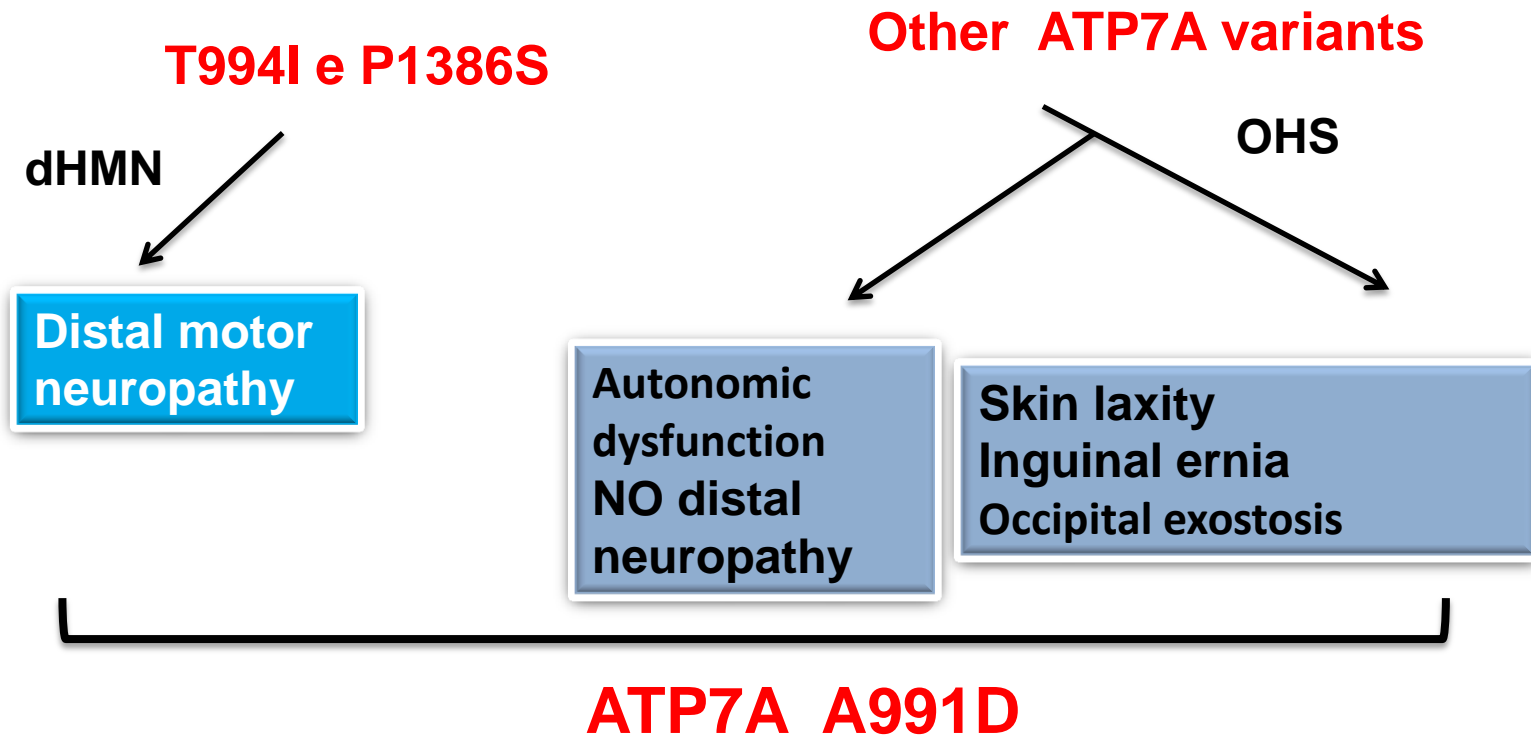
«**OCCIPITAL HORN SYNDROME**» OR «**X-LINKED CUTIS LAXA**»
Milder variant with skeletal and skin abnormalities and autonomic dysfunction

ISOLATED DISTAL MOTOR NEUROPATHY
In 2010, ATP7A missense mutations were identified in two families with isolated X-linked dHMN (SMAX3) (Kennerson ML et al.) No additional clinical signs were present.
One of the reported variant (p.T994I) is within the same a-helix-TH domain of the novel mutation identified in our family, only 3 residues apart.

B

| | p.T994I | p.P1386S |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Human | Q A S I T V L C I A | P I G L V L L Q P W M |
| Rhesus | Q A S I T V L C I A | P I G L V L L Q P W M |
| Mouse | Q A S I T V L C I A | P I G L V L L Q P W M |
| Dog | Q A S I T V L C I A | P I G L V L L Q P W M |
| Horse | Q A S I T V L C I A | P I G L V L L Q P W M |
| Opossum | Q A S I T V L C I A | P F G L V L L Q P W M |
| Platypus | Q A S I T V L C I A | P V G L V L L Q P W M |
| Lizard | Q A S I T V L C I A | P I G L V L L Q P W M |
| Chicken | Q A S I T V L C I A | P I G L V L L Q P W M |
| X_tropicalis | Q A A I T V L C I A | P V G L I L L Q P W M |
| Stickleback | Q A S I T V L C I A | P V G L V L L Q P W M |

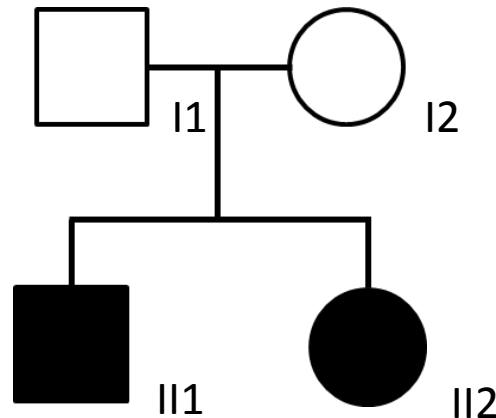
↑
A991D



“Reverse phenotyping”:

Occipital
Exostosis

Family with congenital myopathy



I1 – I2:

non consanguineous healthy parents

II1:

- Normal at birth; independent walk at 17 mo; **frequent falls and mild muscular weakness**; tiptoe walking (specific surgery at age 13 yrs).
- Height and weight below 50p
- **myalgia**
- Muscle biopsy (5 yrs): «compatible with congenital myopathy with fiber I predominance and hypotrophy of some of them; Negative IHC for dystrophin, alpha-sarcoglycan, caveolin 3. Immunoblot for calpain 3, dysferlin.
- **CPK: 294 UI/L**
- 15 yrs: the boy is able to walk with widened base, climb stairs with unilateral hand rail support, stand up from the floor with Gower's manoeuvre, jump.
- **MRC scale 4 in all muscles except for 4- in limb girdle muscles.** No muscle hypotrophy
- Cardiac and respiratory functions are normal

II2:

- At birth weak suction with gastroesophageal reflux, and frequent deglutition problems
- independent walk at 18 mo; **frequent falls and mild muscular weakness**; no tiptoe walking
- delayed speech development
- Height and weight below 50p
- **Myalgia**
- **CPK: 344 UI/L**
- 7 yrs: the girl is able to walk with widened base, climb stairs with bilateral hand rail support, jump and stand up from the floor with incomplete Gower's manoeuvre
- **MRC scale 4 in all muscles except for 4- in limb girdle muscles.** Mild muscle hypotrophy
- Mild lumbar rigid spine; finger hyperlaxity
- Cardiac and respiratory function are normal

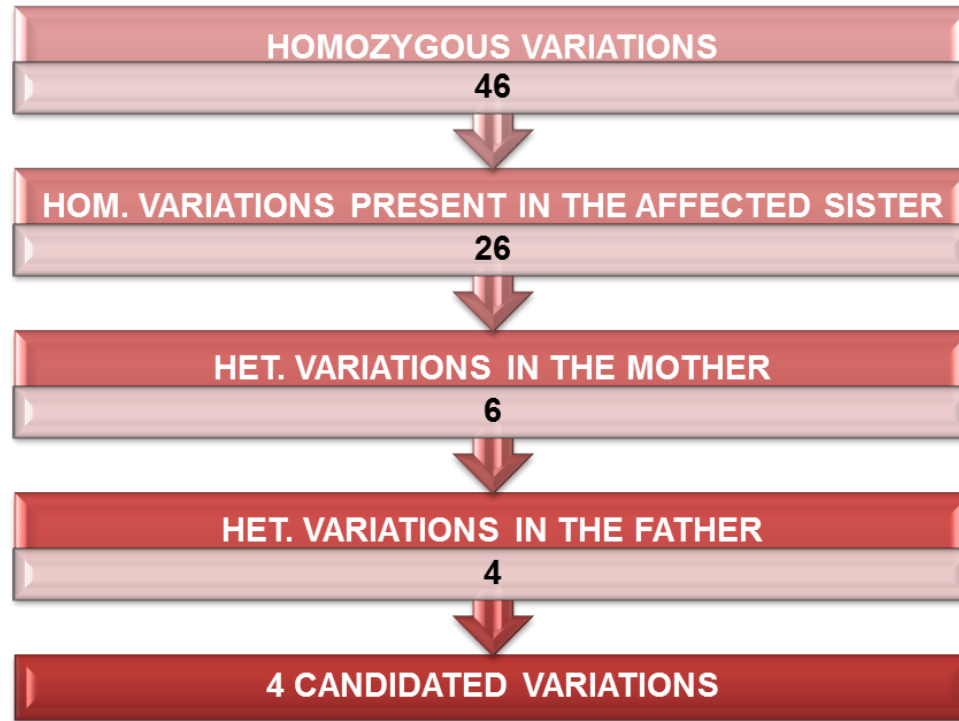
Whole Exome sequencing performed by



All variations
6913
(5440het -1473hom)

vep consequence filter **571**
(525het -46hom)

variants prioritization with **SEQUENCE MINER**



**RYR1 – huge gene composed of 106 exons
(heavy traditional Sanger Sequencing)**

Muscular biopsy: no mentioned the presence of clear «cores»

**The RYR1 gene was previously screened in the index case only for hot spot
regions.**

This RYR1 pathogenic variant correlates with the clinical phenotype

**Revaluation of patients in which only hot spot regions have been
screened due to gene complexity**

DIAGNOSTIC EXOME: CHALLENGES

Technical limitations :

- Not all the exons in the genome are targeted. Many genomic regions cannot be captured and sequences, including many exons. >97% of exons are targeted
- About 10% of exons that are targeted may not be well covered
- Certain mutation types are not detectable, such as large rearrangements, CNVs, mitochondrial genome mutations, trinucleotide repeat expansions, epigenetic effects.

When novel variants/novel disease gene are identified, a complex post-test workflow is needed to prove disease causing significance.

POST GENOMICA

Test Genetici, BENEFICI e RISCHI

- ✓ formulazione o conferma della diagnosi clinica
 - ✓ disponibilità di informazioni prognostiche
 - ✓ prevenzione di possibili complicanze (MEDICINA PREDITTIVA)
 - ✓ potenziale beneficio terapeutico, TRATTAMENTO PERSONALIZZATO
 - ✓ riduzione di indagini inutili
-
- ✓ conoscenza di condizioni prive di alcun approccio terapeutico
 - ✓ difficoltà interpretative del dato, confusione tra rischio e certezza, tra mutazione e malattia
 - ✓ quali risultati comunicare? A chi?
 - ✓ nuove problematiche etiche (i risultati ottenuti rappresentano una condizione permanente dell'individuo e possono influenzarne le scelte riproduttive e avere importanti ricadute sul soggetto in esame e su altri membri della famiglia)

POST GENOMICA

Per una corretta gestione del test e del dato genetico:

✓ PRESENZA DI **NORMATIVE NAZIONALI E INTERNAZIONALI A TUTELA DEL PAZIENTE E DEL DATO GENETICO**

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine (1997)

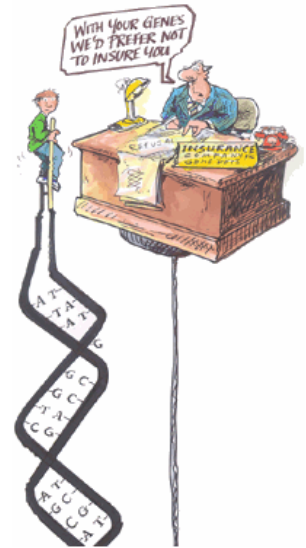
Articolo 11 - **proibisce qualsiasi forma di discriminazione nei confronti di chiunque sulla base del proprio patrimonio genetico.**

Articolo 12 - **i test genetici possono essere impiegati solo per scopi medici o per ricerca.**

AUTORIZZAZIONE 11 dicembre 2014.

Autorizzazione generale al trattamento dei dati genetici.
(Autorizzazione n. 8/2014).

**IL GARANTE PER LA PROTEZIONE
DEI DATI PERSONALI**



✓ PRESENZA DI LINEE GUIDA CHE STABILISCONO A CHI APPLICARE UN TEST GENETICO E PER QUALE FINE

POST GENOMICA

Per una corretta gestione del test e del dato genetico:

✓ **CONSENSO INFORMATO ALL'ESECUZIONE DEI TEST GENETICI**

Secondo la legge italiana, richiedono esplicitamente il **consenso informato** trattamenti terapeutici, chirurgici e diagnostici, compresi i test genetici, e le sperimentazioni cliniche (D.L. 24 giugno 2003, n. 211) e il paziente deve inoltre acconsentire al trattamento dei propri dati personali (D.L. 30 giugno 2003, n. 196). Come indicazione generale, un consenso scritto deve essere redatto in maniera chiara e comprensibile, deve contenere la descrizione dell'intervento medico, la spiegazione dei rischi prevedibili derivanti dall'esecuzione della prestazione prevista, illustrazioni delle tecniche e degli eventuali materiali da utilizzare, la descrizione dei benefici e dei rischi che possono derivare da eventuali e le potenziali complicazioni.

✓ **CONSULENZA GENETICA (PRE-TEST e POST-TEST):**

- comprendere le informazioni mediche, inclusa la diagnosi, la prognosi e le terapie disponibili
- rendersi conto del contributo ereditario alla malattia e del rischio di ricorrenza
- prendere le decisioni che sembrano appropriate in rapporto al rischio di ricorrenza, ai progetti familiari, agli standard etici e religiosi e ad agire in accordo con queste decisioni
- ottenere il miglior possibile adattamento alla malattia (in un soggetto affetto) o al rischio di ricorrenza

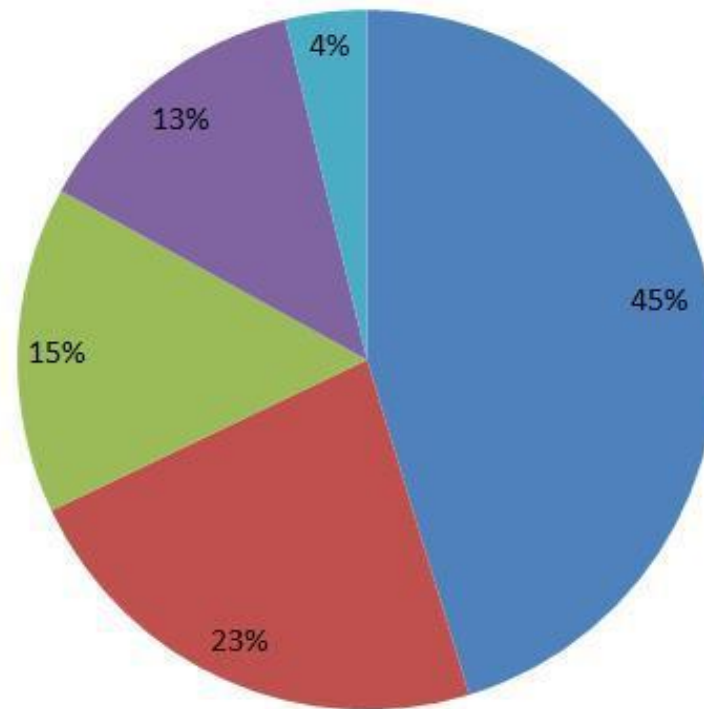
COMMERCIALIZZAZIONE DEL TEST GENETICO

Find out your DNA about and you

- Learn what percent around the world
- Contact your DNA across the street
- Build your family tree with relatives

order now

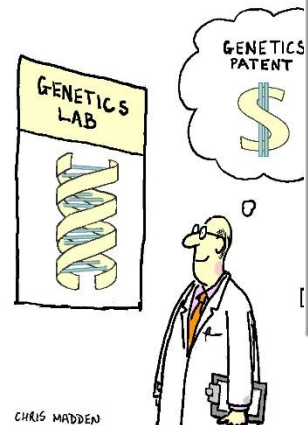
Test genetici: ritieni indispensabile la consulenza di un medico?



- Vorrei la consulenza di un esperto, non necessariamente un medico
- Sì, in ogni caso: mi fido solo dei medici
- No, voglio essere libero di conoscere da solo il mio DNA, senza nessuna intermediazione
- Vorrei la consulenza di un esperto, non necessariamente un medico, e solo per le malattie gravi
- Solo se la malattia per cui si fa il test è molto grave (cancro, Alzheimer)

e map
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attie
farmacia
"inaffidabili"



...azioni, ma questo è un tema che
...azioni, ma questo è un tema che
...azioni, ma questo è un tema che

*Niente nella vita va temuto, deve essere solamente compreso. Ora è tempo di comprendere di più, così possiamo temere di meno.
(Marie Curie)*

“

La medicina ha fatto così tanti progressi che ormai più nessuno è sano.

”

