Genes in Diseases

Computational Biology camp for high school students

January 29, 2012



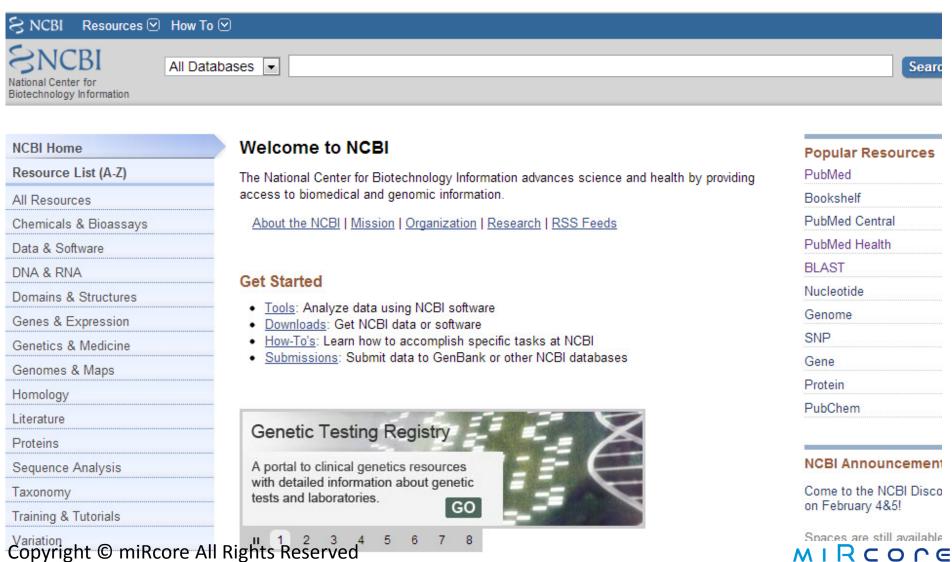
Inhan Lee, Ph.D. inhan@mircore.org http://mircore.org

Choose a disease



NCBI

(The National Center for Biotechnology Information) http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/



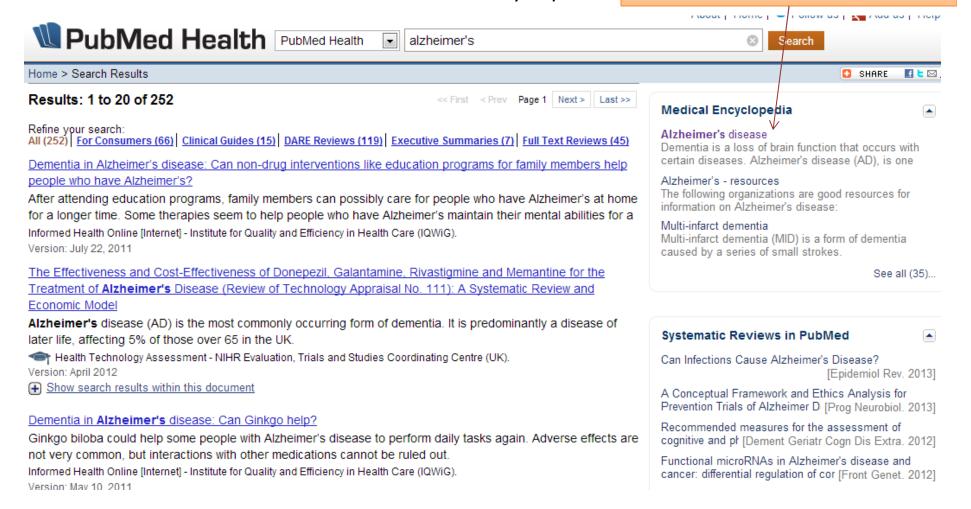
Pubmed Heath http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/



Search your disease

A.D.A.M. Medical Encyclopedia.

Click one under the Medical Encyclopedia



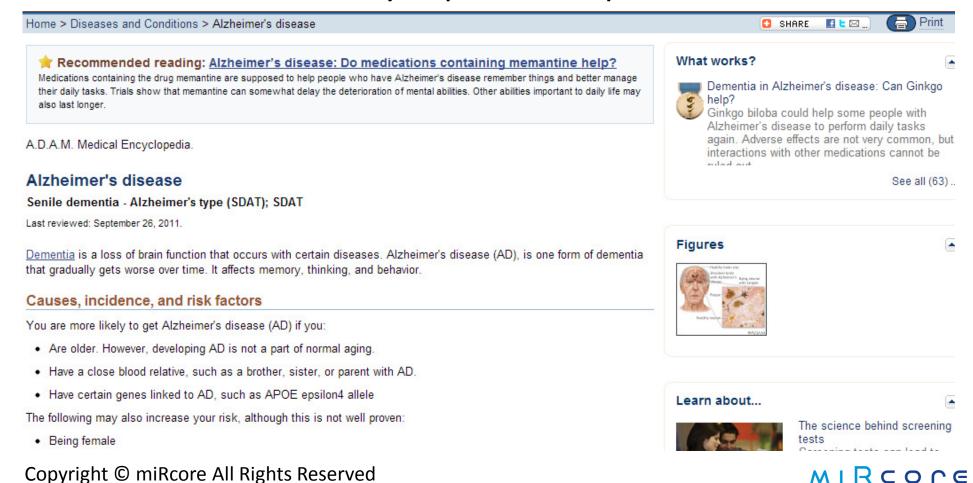


Alzheimer's disease

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/P MH0001767/

Review Date: 9/26/2011.

A.D.A.M. Medical Encyclopedia: For professional overview



CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

http://www.cdc.gov/diseasesconditions/



autism

A-Z Index for All CDC Topics

Diseases & Conditions



A-Z Index for Diseases and Conditions

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S I U V W X Y Z

Topics

- ADHD
- Arthritis
- Asthma
- Autism

- Heart Disease
- Hepatitis
- HIV/AIDS
- HPV (Human papillomavirus)

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Campaigns & Programs

Colorectal Cancer Control Program (CRCCP)

Inside Knowledge: Get the Facts About Gynecologic Cancer campaign

Learn the Signs. Act Early.

Million Hearts

National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

One Test, Two Lives

Pre-teen Vaccine Campaign

Screen for Life: National Colorectal Cancer Action Campaign

Tobacco Control Program

Saving Lives. Protecting People.

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September is National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month

Press Room »



http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/autism/index.html



A-Z Index A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S I U V W X Y Z #

Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs)

National Center Homepage

Autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) are a group of developmental disabilities that can cause significant social, communication and behavioral challenges. CDC is committed to continuing to provide essential data on ASDs, search for risk factors and causes, and develop resources that help identify children with ASDs as early as possible.





Limited Scientific Information for Most Genetic Tests

Despite the many scientific advances in genetics, researchers have only identified a small fraction of the genetic component of most diseases. Therefore, genetic tests for many diseases are developed on the basis of limited scientific information and may not yet provide valid or useful results to individuals who are tested. However, many genetic tests are being marketed prematurely to the public through the Internet, TV, and other media. This may lead to the misuse of these tests and the potential for physical or psychological harms to the public. At the same time, valid and useful tests, such as those for hereditary breast and ovarian cancer or for Lynch syndrome, a form of hereditary colorectal cancer, are not widely used, in part because of limited research on how to get useful tests implemented into practice across U.S. communities. Individuals can learn more about specific genetic tests by visiting the Web sites listed below or by talking with their doctor.

http://www.cdc.gov/genomics/gtesting/index.htm



OMIM® - Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man® http://omim.org/

$\mathbf{OMIM}^{^{ ext{ iny S}}}$

Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man® An Online Catalog of Human Genes and Genetic Disorders

Search Sample Searches

Updated 25 January 2013

Advanced Search: OMIM, Clinical Synopses, OMIM Gene Map, Search History









Caution

- NOTE: OMIM is intended for use primarily by physicians and other professionals concerned with genetic disorders, by genetics researchers, and by advanced students in science and medicine. While the OMIM database is open to the public, users seeking information about a personal medical or genetic condition are urged to consult with a qualified physician for diagnosis and for answers to personal questions. (from OMIM site)
- Genes associated with diseases are mainly in DNA level.



Search your disease

1: #₹04300. ALZHEIMER DISEASE; AD ALZHEIMER DISEASE, FAMILIAL, 1, INCLUDED Cytogenetic locations: 4p14-p13, 6p22.2, 7q36, 7q36.1, 7q36.2, 10q22.2, 10q24, 11q24.1, 12p13.31, 12p11.23-q13.12, 17q11.2, 17q22, 17q23.3, 19p13.2, 20p, Matching terms: alzheimer, disease #: disease centric information * 104760. AMYLOID BETA A4 PRECURSOR PROTEIN; APP %: disease where the cause is Cytogenetic location: 21q21.3, Genomic coordinates (GRCh37): 21:27,252,860 27,543,445 unknown

+ 107741, APOLIPOPROTEIN E: APOE

APOLIPOPROTEIN E, DEFICIENCY OR DEFECT OF, INCLUDED Cytogenetic location: 19q13.32, Genomic coordinates (GRCh37): 19:45,409,038 - 45,412.649 Matching terms: alzheimer, disease

4: * 104311. PRESENILIN 1; PSEN1

Matching terms: alzheimer, disease

Cytogenetic location: 14q24.2, Genomic coordinates (GRCh37): 14:73,603,142 - 73,690,398 Matching terms: alzheimer, disease

607822, ALZHEIMER DISEASE 3

ALZHEIMER DISEASE, FAMILIAL, 3, WITH SPASTIC PARAPARESIS AND UNUSUAL PLAQUES, INCLUDED Cytogenetic locations: 14q24.2 Matching terms: alzheimer, disease

6: * 157140. MICROTUBULE-ASSOCIATED PROTEIN TAU; MAPT

Cytogenetic location: 17q21.31, Genomic coordinates (GRCh37): 17:43,971,747 - 44,105,699 Matching terms: alzheimer, disease

+: gene with known sequence

*: gene with known sequence

and phenotype

Google "autism gene"

Genetic test predicts risk for autism spectrum disorder

www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/09/120912093827.htm

Sep 11, 2012 – A team of Australian researchers has developed a **genetic** test that is able to predict the risk of developing **autism** spectrum disorder (ASD).

Recent studies

Scientists Link Gene Mutation to Autism Risk - New York Times

www.nytimes.com/.../scientists-link-rare-gene-mutations-to-heightene...

Apr 4, 2012 – Scientists have for the first time identified several **gene** mutations that they say sharply increase the chances of **autism**, and have found that the ...

Need to check the scientific source

Genetics: DNA modification marks autism genes —

sfari.org > News & Opinion > In Brief > 2012

by I Profiles

Dec 12, 2012 – Studies in the past few years have found that DNA methylation tends to concentrate around **autism**-linked **genes** and that it changes in ...

New Gene Variants Linked to Autism | TIME.com

healthland.time.com/2013/01/15/new-gene-variants-linked-to-autism/

Jan 15, 2013 – In one of the largest-ever studies of genetics and **autism**, researchers have identified 24 new **gene** variants associated with **autism** spectrum ...

Researchers Identify 24 More "High Impact" Autism Gene Changes ...

www.autismspeaks.org/.../researchers-identify-24-more-"high-impact...

Jan 14, 2013 – Researchers report their identification of 24 **genetic** changes that individually more than double the risk of **autism**.

'Autism gene discovered' by researchers - Health News - NHS Choices

www.nhs.uk/news/.../Autism-gene-discovered-by-researchers.aspx

by NHS Choices - 2012

Nov 8, 2012 – There are more than half a million people with **autism** in the UK. "**Genetic** mutation discovered in people with **autism**," The Daily Telegraph ...



Wikipedia: Heritability of autism http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heritability_of_autism

Gene	OMIM/#	Locus	Description
CDH9, CDH10		5p14.1	A 2009 pair of genome-wide association studies found an association between autism and six single-nucleotide polymorphisms in an intergenic region between CDH10 (cadherin 10) and CDH9 (cadherin 9). These genes encode neuronal cell-adhesion molecules, implicating these molecules in the mechanism of autism. ^[57]
МАРК3		16p11.2	A 2008 study observed a de novo deletion of 593 kb on this chromosome in about 1% of persons with autism, and similarly for the reciprocal duplication of the region. [58] Another 2008 study also found duplications and deletions associated with ASD at this locus. [59] This gene encodes ERK1, one of the extracellular signal regulated kinase subfamily of mitogen-activated protein kinases which are central elements of an intracellular signaling pathways that transmits signals from cell surfaces to interiors. 1% of autistic children have been found to have either a loss or duplication in a region of chromosome 16 that encompasses the gene for ERK1. A similar disturbance in this pathway is also found in neuro-cardio-facial-cutaneous syndromes (NCFC), which are characterized by cranio-facial development disturbances that also can be found in some cases of autism. [60]
SERT (SLC6A4)		17q11.2	This gene locus has been associated with rigid-compulsive behaviors. Notably, it has also been associated with depression but only as a result of social adversity, although other studies have found no link. [61] Significant linkage in families with only affected males has been shown. [62][63] Researchers have also suggested that the gene contributes to hyperserotonemia. [64] However, a 2008 meta-analysis of family- and population-based studies found no significant overall association between autism and either the promoter insertion/deletion (5-HTTLPR) or the intron 2 VNTR (STin2 VNTR) polymorphisms. [65]
CACNA1G	1	17q21.33	Markers within an interval containing this gene are associated with ASD at a locally significant level. The region likely harbors a combination of multiple rare and common alleles that contribute to genetic risk for ASD. [66]
GABRB3, GABRA4		multiple	GABA is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter of the human brain. Ma et al. (2005) concluded that GABRA4 is involved in the etiology of autism, and that it potentially increases autism risk through interaction with GABRB1. ^[67] The GABRB3 gene has been associated with savant skills. ^[68] The GABRB3 gene deficient mouse has been proposed as a model of ASD. ^[69]
Engrailed 2 (EN2)		7q36.2	Engrailed 2 is believed to be associated with cerebellar development. Benayed et al (2005) estimate that this gene contributes to as many as 40% of ASD cases, about twice the prevalence of the general population. ^[70] But at least one study has found no association. ^[71]



Choose a gene



Task example 1

 Identify a gene related to the increased risk of developing late-onset Alzheimer's with specific DNA sequences. This gene is on chromosome 19 and one of the four forms of this gene accounts for about 40 percent of all cases of late-onset Alzheimer's. Write its general symbol, not differentiating the four forms.

