

## Klinická genetiká pro mediky

### Nové trendy v klinické genetice: genomická medicína

Petr Hořín

Ústav genetiky FVL VFU Brno, Ceitec VFU  
Ústav lékařské genetiky a genomiky LF MUNI  
Ústav experimentální biologie PŘF MUNI



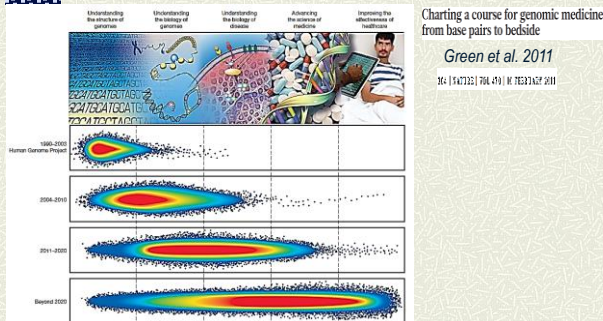
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## Outline

- ✓ *Genomická medicína: motivace pro lékaře*
- ✓ *Genomy, geny, genetická variabilita, nemoci*
- ✓ *Genomika a medicína: nástroje*
- ✓ *Praktické aplikace*

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## Genomická medicína: predikce z roku 2011



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## Genomická medicína v praxi

Genetics  
inMedicine | REVIEW

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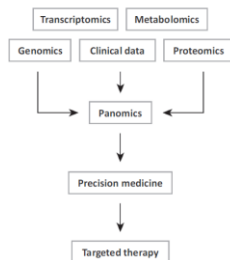
### Implementing genomic medicine in the clinic: the future is here

Teri A. Manolio, MD, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Rex L. Chisholm, PhD<sup>2</sup>, Brad Ozenberger, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Dan M. Roden, MD<sup>3</sup>, Marc S. Williams, MD<sup>4,5</sup>, Richard Wilson, PhD<sup>6</sup>, David Bick, MD<sup>7</sup>, Erwin P. Bottinger, MD<sup>8</sup>, Murray H. Brilliant, PhD<sup>9</sup>, Charis Eng, MD, PhD<sup>10</sup>, Kelly A. Frazer, PhD<sup>11</sup>, Bruce Korf, MD, PhD<sup>12</sup>, David H. Ledbetter, PhD<sup>5</sup>, James R. Lupski, MD, PhD<sup>13</sup>, Clay Marsh, MD<sup>14</sup>, David Mrazek, MD<sup>15</sup>, Michael F. Murray, MD<sup>16</sup>, Peter H. O'Donnell, MD<sup>17</sup>, Daniel J. Rader, MD<sup>18</sup>, Mary V. Relling, PharmD<sup>19</sup>, Alan R. Shuldiner, MD<sup>20</sup>, David Valle, MD<sup>21</sup>, Richard Weinshilboum, MD<sup>22</sup>, Eric D. Green, MD, PhD<sup>1</sup> and Geoffrey S. Ginsburg, MD, PhD<sup>23</sup>

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## Personalizovaná medicína



### Highlights

Genome sequencing costs are rapidly decreasing, within the coming decade we might anticipate that whole-genome sequencing may be affordable for patients.

Automated, high-throughput DNA sequencing and peptide sequencing platforms are currently creating torrents of information, referred to as "big data".

Big data are characterized by the three Vs: a large volume of data, a high velocity of data production occurring in real time, and the variety of data that can encompass multiple omic subfields.

The analysis of big data has the potential to identify novel biomarkers of disease and targets for therapy. The analysis of large-scale datasets may enable the discovery of diagnostic or prognostic markers that are not readily apparent.

The complexity and vastness of data analysis may ultimately require the development of computational platforms to aid in the discovery of biological pathways underlying health and disease.

Panomics for Precision Medicine

Chengxi Song<sup>1,2</sup>, Xu Qian<sup>1,2</sup> and Andrew Dool<sup>1</sup>

Figure 1. Proposed Model of Precision Medicine Approaches. Data from omic subfields are integrated (panomics) to guide patient care in a manner that accounts for the genetic variation of each patient.

2 Trends in Molecular Medicine, Month Year, Vol. no. pp.

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## Genomická medicína v praxi

EXPERT REVIEW OF MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTICS, 2016  
VOL. 16, NO. 5, 521-531  
http://dx.doi.org/10.1586/14737159.2016.1146593

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### PERSPECTIVE

#### Toward clinical genomics in everyday medicine: perspectives and recommendations

Susan K. Delaney<sup>1</sup>, Michael L. Hultner<sup>2,3</sup>, Howard J. Jacob<sup>4</sup>, David H. Ledbetter<sup>1</sup>, Jeanette J. McCarthy<sup>1</sup>, Michael Ball<sup>1</sup>, Kenneth B. Beckman<sup>1</sup>, John W. Belmont<sup>1</sup>, Cinnamon S. Bloss<sup>1</sup>, Michael F. Christman<sup>1</sup>, Andy Cosgrove<sup>1</sup>, Stephen A. Damiani<sup>1</sup>, Timothy Danic<sup>1</sup>, Massimo Delledonne<sup>1</sup>, Michael J. Dougherty<sup>2,3</sup>, Joel T. Dudley<sup>1</sup>, W. Andrew Faucett<sup>1</sup>, Jennifer R. Friedman<sup>1</sup>, David H. Hassel<sup>1</sup>, Tom S. Hays<sup>1</sup>, Stu Heitberg<sup>1</sup>, Jeff Huber<sup>1</sup>, Leah Kaminsky<sup>1</sup>, Nikki Ledbetter<sup>1</sup>, Warren H. Lee<sup>1</sup>, Elissa Levin<sup>1</sup>, Ondrej Libiger<sup>1</sup>, Michael Lindeman<sup>1</sup>, Richard L. Love<sup>1</sup>, David C. Magnus<sup>1</sup>, AnneMarie Martland<sup>1</sup>, Susan L. McClure<sup>1</sup>, Scott E. Megill<sup>1</sup>, Helen Messier<sup>1</sup>, Robert L. Nussbaum<sup>1</sup>, Latha Palaniappan<sup>1</sup>, Bradley A. Pataky<sup>1</sup>, Bradley W. Papovich<sup>1</sup>, John Quackenbush<sup>1</sup>, Mark J. Savant<sup>1</sup>, Michael M. Su<sup>1</sup>, Sharon F. Terry<sup>1</sup>, Steven Tucker<sup>1</sup>, William T. Wong<sup>1</sup> and Robert C. Green<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Coriell Institute for Medical Research, Camden, NJ, USA; <sup>2</sup>Lockheed Martin, Information Systems & Global Solutions, Rockville, MD, USA; <sup>3</sup>HudsonAlpha Institute for Biotechnology, Huntsville, AL, USA; <sup>4</sup>Geisinger Health System, Danville, PA, USA; <sup>5</sup>Duke University, Center for Applied Genomics and Precision Medicine, Durham, NC, USA; <sup>6</sup>Genetics, Redwood City, CA, USA; <sup>7</sup>University of Minnesota, Genomics Center, Minneapolis, MN, USA; <sup>8</sup>Baylor College of Medicine, Children's Nutrition Research Center, Houston, TX, USA; <sup>9</sup>University of California, San Diego, School of Medicine, La Jolla, CA, USA; <sup>10</sup>Medullan Inc., Cambridge, MA, USA; <sup>11</sup>Mission Massimo Foundation, Esterwick, VIC, Australia; <sup>12</sup>Mission Massimo Foundation Inc., Westlake Village, CA, USA; <sup>13</sup>MSD Management, LLC, Phoenix, AZ, USA; <sup>14</sup>University of Verona, 37134 Verona, Italy; <sup>15</sup>The American Society of Human Genetics, Bethesda, MD, USA; <sup>16</sup>Department of Pediatrics, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, CO, USA; <sup>17</sup>ICahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA; <sup>18</sup>University of California, San Diego, Departments of Neurosciences and Pediatrics and Rady Children's Hospital, San Diego, CA, USA; <sup>19</sup>Massell Clinic, Clarksville, TN, USA; <sup>20</sup>University of Minnesota, Department of Genetics, Cell Biology and Development, Minneapolis, MN, USA; <sup>21</sup>Google Inc., Mountain View, CA, USA; <sup>22</sup>Woodward Family Clinic, Elwood, VIC, Australia; <sup>23</sup>Life Letters, Sydney, NSW, Australia; <sup>24</sup>MD Revolution, San Diego, CA, USA; <sup>25</sup>Stanford Center for Biomedical Ethics, Stanford School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA; <sup>26</sup>Genome magazine, Big Science Media, Plano, TX, USA; <sup>27</sup>Coriell Life Sciences, Camden, NJ, USA; <sup>28</sup>Healix Health, Ltd, West Vancouver, BC, Canada; <sup>29</sup>Invitae Corp., San Francisco, CA, USA; <sup>30</sup>Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA, USA; <sup>31</sup>Sciences Clinic Medical Group, La Jolla, CA, USA; <sup>32</sup>Genome Branch Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; <sup>33</sup>Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA; <sup>34</sup>Savant Wellnetx, San Francisco, CA, USA; <sup>35</sup>Armed Blue Cross, Woodland Hills, CA, USA; <sup>36</sup>Genetic Alliance, Washington, DC, USA; <sup>37</sup>Novena Specialist Center, Singapore, Republic of Singapore; <sup>38</sup>Cancer Commons, Palo Alto, CA, USA; <sup>39</sup>Division of Genetics, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, the Broad Institute, Harvard Medical School and Partners Healthcare Personalized Medicine, Boston, MA, USA

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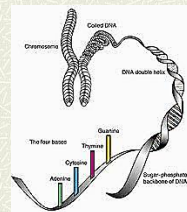
## Doporučení pro lékaře

Bowdin S et al.: Recommendations for the integration of genomics into clinical practice. *Genet Med.* 2016 May 12. doi: 10.1038/gim.2016.17. [Epub ahead of print]

Jedním z těchto doporučení je, aby nejen kliničtí genetici, ale i další poskytovatelé lékařské péče **porozuměli** výhodám a limitacím genomických vyšetření natolik, aby dokázali korektně **interpretovat** klinický význam diagnostikovaných genomických variant

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## Genomika: lidský (savčí) genom



- ✓ > 1m DNA
- ✓ 24 chromosomů, mtDNA
- ✓ > 3,100,000,000 bp
- ✓ 20,000–25,000 protein kódujících genů
- ✓ (< 2% genomu)
- ✓ „Junk“ DNA: RNA, repetice, ??

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## Genomika a holistický přístup: Genom je víc než souhrn genů

```
1atgtgccgc cgcgcggcct cctcctgtg gccatcctg toctctaaa ccacctggac 61
cacctcagtt tggccaggaa cctccccaca gccacaccag gccccaggaat gttccagtc 121
ctcaaccact cccaaaacct gctgaggacc gtcagcaaca cgttcagaa gccacggcaa 181
accctagaat tclactcctg cactctgaa gagatcgatc atgaggalat cacaaaagac 241
aagagcagca ccgtggcggc ctgccctccc ctggaactcg cccccaacga gagttgctct 301
gcttccagag agatctctt cataactaat gggagttgcc tgaccccg aaaggcctct 361
tctatgatga cgtctgctt tagcagcatc tatgaggact tgaagatga ccaggtgga 421
ttcaaggcca tgaatgcaa gctgtgata gatctcaga gccagatctt totggatgag 481
aacatgctga cagccattga caagctgatg caggccctga acttcaacag tgagactgt 541
ccacaaaagc cctcctgtg aggactggat tttataaaa ctaaagtcaa gctctgcatc 601
cttctcatg ccttcagaat cgcgcagtg accataaca ggalgatgg ctatctgaat 661
gcttctclaa
```

Strukturní a funkční anotace genomu

## Postgenomic era

### **Kompletní sekvence lidského genomu (Human genome project 2001)**

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

### **Anotace genomu**

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## Sekvenování dnes

- ✓ DNA Sanger (1-2 kb)
- ✓ DNA NGS (až celé genomy)
- ✓ DNA NGS LR: „HiFi“ (50 kb)
- ✓ DNA exom
- ✓ RNA Iso seq: full-length cDNA,  
PacBio SMRT sekvenování

## Nová genomika

- ✓ T2T genome(s)
- ✓ Multi omics
- ✓ Pangenomics, pangenomes

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## Multiomics

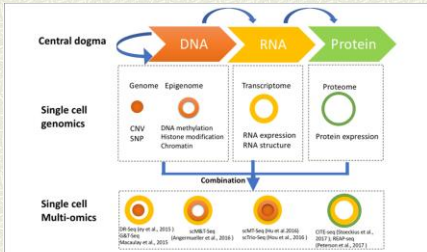


FIGURE 2 | Strategies for multi-omics profiling of single cells. Three major types of molecules relating to biological central dogma (top). Single-cell genomics methods profile the genome, epigenome, transcriptome, and proteome are shown by different shapes with various colors (middle). Single-cell multi-omics methods are built by combining different single-cell sequencing methods to simultaneously profile multiple types of molecules of a single cell genome sets (bottom). For example, CNV-seq was built by combining genomic (orange) and transcriptomic (purple) to simultaneously detect DNA amplification of the same cell genome sets.

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fcell.2018.00028>

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## Multiomics:

Souhra všech biologických úrovní

- ✓ Genom
- ✓ Epigenom
- ✓ Transkriptom
- ✓ Proteom
- ✓ Metabolome
- ✓ Mikrobiom

Regulační okruhy u komplexních fenotypů

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## Pangenomes

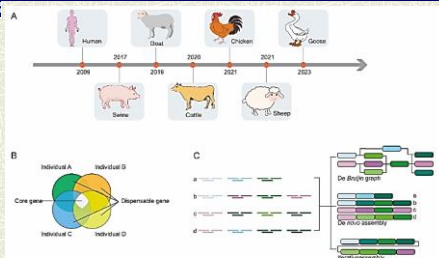


Figure 2. The development process and construction methods of pan-genome research. (A) Numerous species have developed pan-genomes, including eukaryotes. (B) Pan-genomes comprise core genes, dispensable genes, and strain-specific genes. (C) Pan-genome construction strategies include iterative assembly, de novo assembly, and graphical pan-genomes.

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## Microbiome and immunogenome

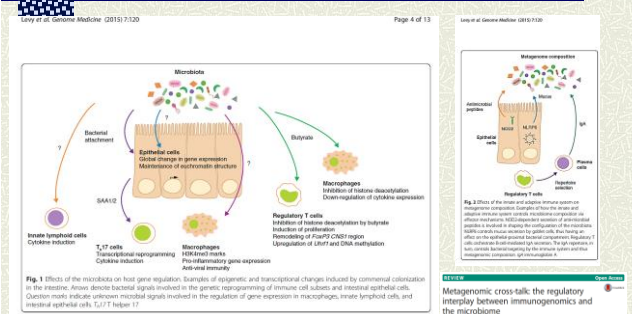


Fig. 1 Effects of the microbiome on host gene regulation. Examples of epigenetic and transcriptional changes induced by commensal colonization in the intestine. Arrows denote bacterial signals involved in the genetic reprogramming of immune cell subsets and intestinal epithelial cells. Question marks indicate unknown microbial signals involved in the regulation of gene expression in macrophages, innate lymphoid cells, and intestinal epithelial cells. *5.2.1.7* help 1?

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## Nemoc: reakce organismu na patogenní noxu

- ✓ Návrat k homeostáze ovlivněný charakterem noxy, prostředím, aktuálním stavem organismu a jeho **genetickým založením**
- ✓ Ze své podstaty je **individuálně variabilní** a manifestuje se jako **individuálně variabilní symptomatologie**
- ✓ Část této **variability je genetická**
- ✓ Potřeba **personalizované/precizní medicíny**

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## Nemoci a geny

*Individuální variabilita genomu:  
mutace a polymorfismus*

- ✓ **Mutace** jako příčina dědičných nemocí
- ✓ **Genetický polymorfismus** jako příčina variability v odolnosti a vnímavosti k nemocem

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## Dědičná onemocnění

Úloha genomu ve vzniku nemocí

0.6% VCHA, 8% Mendelistická DO, 90% Multifaktoriální DO, 1.4% jiný než genetický problém

- ✓ **Jednoduchá (mendelistická)**  
3000 lokusů
- ✓ **Komplexní**  
před 10 lety 900 lokusů, dnes tisíce

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## Dědičnost nemocí a vnímavosti k nemocem

- ✓ **Mendelistická:** jednotlivé mutace se silným účinkem na fenotyp
- ✓ **Komplexní:** interakce polymorfních variant (SNP) mnoha genů

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## Polymorfismus genomu: Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs)

- ✓ Nukleotidová sekvence

cgcgggcctcttgggcatcctggctcctctaaaccacctggac

cgcgggcctcttgggtcatcctggctcctctaaaccacctggac

- ✓ Alely

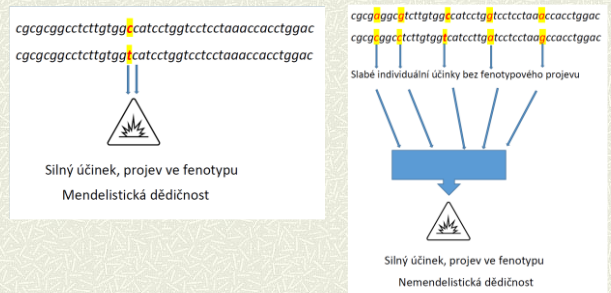
**C, T**

- ✓ Genotypy

**CC, CT, TT**

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## Mendelistická vs. nemendelistická dědičnost, jednoduché vs. komplexní znaky



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## Nové trendy

- ✓ Genomy a nemoci: **genomická medicína**
- ✓ Mendelistická dědičná onemocnění: **masivní genetická testování**
- ✓ Komplexní znaky a jejich dědičnost v medicíně: **molekulární disekce, markery**
- ✓ Genetická odolnost/vnímatost k onemocněním: **infekční choroby**

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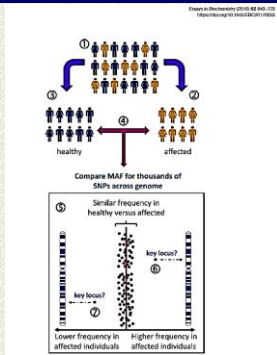
## Genomická medicína: miniaturizace a automatizace

[http://www.humgen.nl/SNP\\_databases.html](http://www.humgen.nl/SNP_databases.html)

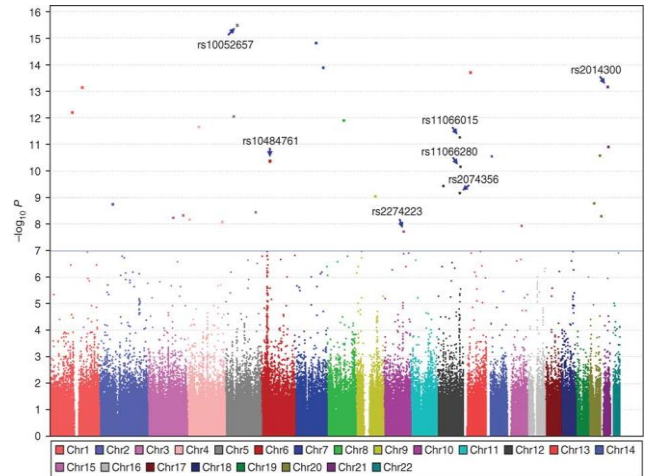


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## Hledání kauzálních genů a polymorfismů: GWAS



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## HOLISTICKÝ PŘÍSTUP

Možnost řešení komplexních  
problémů:

Příčiny a patogeneze nemocí

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## Genové dráhy a mechanismus nemoci (patogeneze)

<http://www.polygenicpathways.co.uk/>

Family	Gene
Cholesterol and lipoprotein-related	A2M, ABCA1, APOA1, APOA4, APOC1, APOC2, APOC3, APOE, CD36, CETP, HMGCR, LDLR, LIPA, LRP1, LRP6, LPA, LPL, OLR1, SREBF1
Cytokines	CCL2, CCR2, IL1B, IL1RN, IL6, IL18, TGFB1, TNF
Oxidative stress	ALDH2, GSTM1, GSTT1, HFE, MPO, NOS3, PON1, PON2
Nuclear receptor and related	CYP19A1, ESR1, PPARA
Proteases	ACE, CST3, MMP1, MMP3, SERPINE1
Miscellaneous	BCHE, CBS, CD14, CRP, GNB3, HLA-A2, HTR6, ICAM1, MEF2A, MTHFR, PTGS2, TLR4

Genes associated with both atherosclerosis/hypercholesterolaemia and Alzheimer's

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ARTICLES **nature genetics**

**A genome-wide association study with 1,126,563 individuals identifies new risk loci for Alzheimer's disease**

Table 1 | The 30 genetic risk loci identified from 95,138 (64,617 proxy) cases and 1,026,225 (378,246 proxy) controls

Gene	SNP	Lead variant	AF	Allelic frequency	P-value	R <sup>2</sup>
1	ACE2	1061127	C	0.004	3.22 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	176,279
2	APP	120717524	C	0.001	2.62 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	95,726
3	ACE2	2301226143	C	0.001	1.21 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	107,037
4	APP	2301226127	C	0.001	3.62 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	109,245
5	APP	2301226117	C	0.001	4.23 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	89,136
6	APP	411111122	T	0.016	5.24 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	108,410
7	TM6Y	835644238	C	0.02	1.27 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	108,904
8	APP	916132610	C	0.07	7.91 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	109,220
9	ACE2	62326121	A	0.02	2.24 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	79,241
10	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
11	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
12	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
13	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
14	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
15	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
16	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
17	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
18	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
19	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
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21	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
22	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
23	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
24	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
25	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
26	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
27	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
28	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
29	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220
30	TM6Y	44244276	C	0.007	1.26 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	109,220

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**Možnosti genomiky**

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**Genomická medicína: finanční dostupnost**

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**Využití genetického testování**

522 S. K. DELANEY ET AL.

Table 1. Summary of genetic testing.

Test type	Purpose description	Current examples
Diagnostic testing	To precisely identify a disease and assist in clinical decision-making	Creatine kinase (CK) level testing for Duchenne muscular dystrophy
Predictive testing	To predict the likelihood of developing a disease	HIT gene test for Huntington disease; BRCA gene testing for breast cancer
Carrier testing	To understand the likelihood of passing a genetic disease to a child	CFTR gene testing for cystic fibrosis
Prenatal testing	To identify disease in a fetus	Expanded alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) for risk of neural tube defects, such as spina bifida and Down syndrome
Newborn screening	To determine if a newborn has a disease known to cause problems in health and development	All states must screen for at least 21 disorders by law, and some states test for 30 or more. Metabolic (e.g. classic galactosemia (GALT)), endocrine (e.g. congenital hypothyroidism) and other disorders tested
Pharmacogenomics	To determine the optimal drug therapy and dose given a person's metabolic response	The vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit 1 (VKORC1) test for likely response to the anticoagulant warfarin; TPMT gene testing for likely response to thiopurine immunosuppressive therapies
Research testing	To contribute to our understanding of underlying cause of disease	Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) to determine the association of a variant with a trait

*Etická východiska: jak naložit s informacemi získanými genomickými metodami*

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## Genomická diagnostika

- ✓ Masivní vyšetření heterozygotnosti u AR DO (carrier test):  
*Přenašečství více než 830 nejčastějších mutací 77 genů způsobujících přes 60 AR DO (cystická fibróza, spinální svalová atrofie, vrozené vady metabolismu, poruchy zraku a sluchu, choroby pohybového aparátu a kůže.*
- ✓ panel „CZECANCA“ (CZEch CAncer paNel for Clinical Application 226 genů asociovaných s dědičnými nádorovými onemocněními)
- ✓ Exomové sekvenování, celogenomové sekvenování

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## Molekulární diagnostika: neinvazivní vyšetření plodu

- ✓ Vyšetření volné fetální DNA v mateřské krvi
- ✓ Alternativa k aminocentéze a vyšetření choriových klků na základě výsledků prenatalního skriningu
- ✓ Možnost celogenomového sekvenování plodu

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## Molekulární diagnostika: neinvazivní vyšetření plodu

JAMA | Original Investigation

### Rapid Whole-Genomic Sequencing and a Targeted Neonatal Gene Panel in Infants With a Suspected Genetic Disorder

Jill L. Maron, MD, MPH; Stephen Kingmore, MD; Bruce D. Gelb, MD; Jerry Vockley, MD, PhD; Kristen Wigby, MD; Jennifer Bragg, MD; Anemone Stroustrup, MD, MPH; Brenda Poindexter, MD, MS; Kristen Suhnle, MD; Jae H. Kim, MD, PhD; Thomas Diacovo, MD, PhD; Cynthia M. Powell, MD, MS; Andrea Trembath, MD, MPH; Lucia Gialdini, PhD; Katarzyna A. Ellsworth, PhD; Dallas Reed, MD; Anne Kurfius, MPH; Janis L. Breeze, MPH; Ludovic Trinquart, PhD; Jonathan M. Davis, MD

**IMPORTANCE** Genomic testing in infancy guides medical decisions and can improve health outcomes. However, it is unclear whether genomic sequencing or a targeted neonatal gene-sequencing test provides comparable molecular diagnostic yields and times to return of results.

Multimedia

Supplemental content

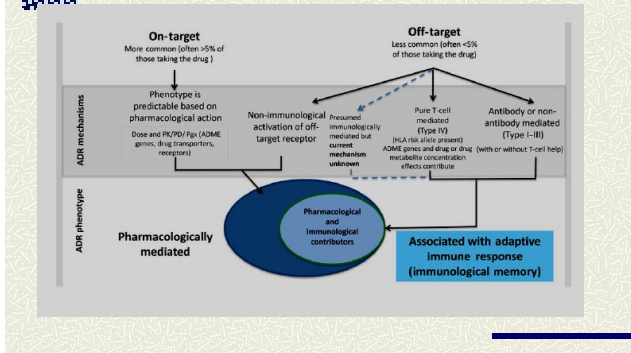
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## Preimplantační genetická diagnostika

- ✓ V kontextu asistované reprodukce (punkce blastocysty po IVF)
- ✓ Diagnostika u embryí: cílená na základě rodinné anamnézy nebo skrining nejčastějších mutací u darovaných embryí
- ✓ Selektce embryí

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## Farmakogenetika: ADR



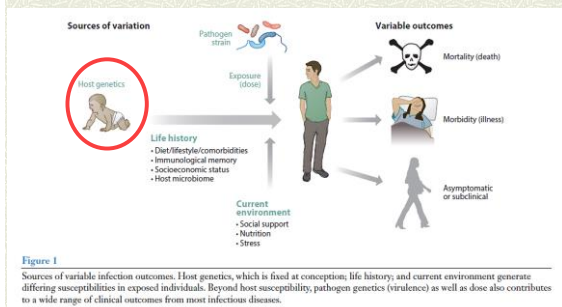
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## Farmakogenetika v praxi

**Inhibitory protonové pumpy:** Dexlansoprazol (A02BC06), Lansoprazol (A02BC03), Omeprazol (A02BC01), Pantoprazol (A02BC02), Rabeprazol (A02BC04). **Antidiabetika:** Donatinsol (A04AD10), Metoklopramid (A03FA01), Ondansetron (A04AA01), Tropisetron (A04AA03). **Parorální antidiabetika:** Glibeklamid (A10BB01). **Antigregaganti/Antikoagulantia:** Avastromopag (S02XB08), Klopogrel (B01AC04), Warfarin (B01AA03). **Antiaritmika:** Flekainid (C01BC04), Propafenon (C01BC03). **Hypotenziiva:** ACE Inhibitory (C08AA), Hydrochlorothiazid (C03EA01). **Inhibitory HMG-CoA reduktazy (statiny):** Atorvastatin (C10AA05), Pravastatin (C10AA03), Rosuvastatin (C10AA07), Simvastatin (C10AA01). **Gynekologika:** Fibonserin (S02XC02), Hormonální antikoncepce (S02A), **Antileukémiální léky:** Flucytosin (J01CF05), Vonkonazol (J03AC03). **Tuberkulózníka:** Ethambutol (J04AK02), isoniazid (J04AC01), Pyrazinamid (J04AM05), Rifampicin (J04AB03). **Antivirotika:** Abacavir (J05AF06), Efavirenz (J05AG03), Neviramin (J05AG01), Peginterferon alfa-2a (L03AB11), Ribavirin (J05AP01), Telaprevir (J05AP02). **Cytostatika:** Asparaginasa (L01XX02), Erdafitinib (L01EX16), Fluorouracil (L01BC02), Gemtabin (L01BC05), Imototecan (L01XC02), Kapectabin (L01BC06), Lapatinib (L01EH01), Metoprolol (L01BB02), Methotrexat (L01BD01), Pralsetinové preparáty (L01XLD1X), Tamoxifen (L02BA01), Tegafur (L01BC03), Tioguanin (L01BB03). **Imunoterapeutika:** Azathioprin (L04AX01), Etanercept (L04AB01), Siponimod (L04AA02), Takrolimus (L04AD02), Takrolimus (L04AD02), Ustekinumab (L04AC05). **Nesteroidní protizánětlivé léky (NSAID):** Celekoxib (M01AH01), Flurbiprofen (M01AC09), Ibuprofen (M01ED01), Lornoxicam (M01AC05), Meloxicam (M01AC06), Piroxicam (M01AC01), Tenoxicam (M01AC02). **Urokinetika:** Akabrutinol (M04AA01), Resbucicicab (N02AH07). **Inhaláční anestetika:** Inhaláční anestetika (N01AB), Mivacurium (M03AC10), Succinylcholin (M03AB01). **Analgetika:** Dihydrokodein (N02AA08), Tramadol (N02AH01), Fentanyl (N01AH01), Kodein (N02A09), Lofexidin (N07BC04). **Oxykodon (N02AA05), Tramadol (N02A02), Antiepileptika:** Rivaroxaban (N03AK03), Fenytoin (N03AB02), Fenytoin (N03AB02), Karbamazepin (N03AF01), Oxcarbazepin (N03AF02). **Jiná psychofarmaka:** Arriprazol (N05AX12), Brexpiprazol (N05AX16), Clozapin (N05BA09), Clozapin (N05AH02), Iloperidon (N05AX14), Thioridazin (N05AC02), Venlafaxin (N06AX16), Vortioxetin (N06AX20). **Tricyklická antidepressiva:** Amitriptylin (N06AA09), Clomipramin (N06AA04), Doxepin (N06AA12), Imipramin (N06AA02), Nortriptylin (N06AA10), Trimipramin (N06AA06). **Selektivní inhibitory zpětného vychytávání serotoninu (SSRI):** Citalopram (N06AB04), Escitalopram (N06AB10), Seritalin (N06AB06), Fluvoxamin (N06AB08), Paroxetin (N06AB05). **Jiná léčiva nervového systému:** Amifampirin (N07X05), Atomoxetin (N06BA09), Pimozid (N05AG02), Tetrabenazin (N07XX05), Valbenazin (N07XX13). **Antimalaria:** Primačin (P01BA03), Tafenočin (P01BA07).

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## Odolnost/vnímatost k onemocněním Modelový příklad - genetika vnímavosti k infekcím



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## Význam definice fenotypu

**\*Resistance: schopnost omezit replikaci  
patogena v hostitelském organismu**

vs.

**Tolerance: schopnost udržet homeostázu za  
přítomnosti patogena v organismu**

Susceptibilita      Tolerance, nosičství      Resistance

Genetické vlivy; přírodní a umělé selekce

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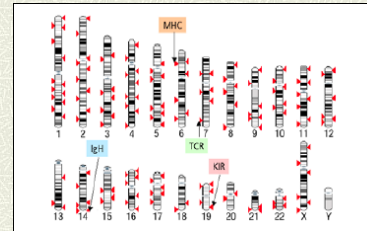
## Odolnost vs. vnímavost (resistance vs. susceptibility) k onemocněním

- ✓ Geny ovlivňující zdravotní stav v interakci s prostředím
- ✓ Jejich polymorfismy nejsou příčinou onemocnění, ale ovlivňují reakci na (environmentální) patogenní faktory
- ✓ Evoluční kontext a význam
- ✓ V praxi většinou relativní pojem

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## Geny obranyschopnosti

Imunogenom: 5% genomu



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## Mendelistická dědičnost

Mendelian disorders of immunity to infection associated with predisposition or resistance to specific infections			
Infectious agent	Clinical phenotype	Immunological phenotype	Gene
<i>Neisseria</i>	Invasive disease	MAC deficiency	C5, C6, C7, C8A, C8B, C8G, C9
<i>Mycobacteria</i>	Invasive disease	Properdin deficiency	PFC
	MSMD	IL-12/23-IFN- $\gamma$ deficiency	<i>IFNGR1</i> , <i>IFNGR2</i> , <i>STAT1</i> , <i>NEMO</i> , <i>IL12B</i> , <i>IL12RB1</i>
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Invasive disease	IRAK-4 deficiency	<i>IRAK4</i>
	X-linked	SAP deficiency	<i>SH2D1A</i>
Epstein-Barr virus	lymphoproliferative disease		
Human papillomavirus	Epidemodysplasia verruciformis	EVER1 or EVER2 deficiency	<i>EVER1</i> , <i>EVER2</i>
<i>Plasmodium vivax</i>	Natural resistance	Lack of receptor for pathogen	<i>DARC</i>
Human immunodeficiency virus-1	Natural resistance	Lack of receptor for pathogen	<i>CCR5</i>
Norovirus	Natural resistance	Lack of receptor for pathogen	<i>FUT2</i>

Picard et al Curr Opin Immunol 2006

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## Komplexní dědičnost: GWAS a infekce u lidí

Table 1 Genetic loci identified by genome-wide association studies for host susceptibility to infectious diseases

Disease	Pathogen	Gene or locus	Biological mechanism
AIDS <sup>1</sup>	Human immunodeficiency virus-1	Major histocompatibility complex, class I ( <i>HLA-B-HLA-D</i> ), <i>CCR5</i>	Acquired immunity, deletion of viral co-receptor
Hepatitis B <sup>2</sup>	Hepatitis B virus (HBV)	Major histocompatibility complex, class II ( <i>HLA-DP</i> )	Acquired immunity
Hepatitis C <sup>3,4</sup>	Hepatitis C virus (HCV)	<i>IL28B</i>	Innate immunity
Leprosy <sup>5</sup>	<i>Mycobacterium leprae</i>	Major histocompatibility complex, class II ( <i>HLA-DR-DQ</i> ), <i>NOD2</i> , <i>TNFSF15</i> , <i>RIPK2</i> , <i>CCDC122</i> and <i>C13orf5</i>	Acquired and innate immunity, and unknown mechanisms
Tuberculosis <sup>6</sup>	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	18q11.2 ( <i>DAT6</i> , <i>CTAGE1</i> , <i>RBBP8</i> , <i>CABLES1</i> )	Unknown
Meningococcal disease <sup>7</sup>	<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	<i>CFH</i> , <i>CFHR3</i> , <i>CFHR1</i>	Innate immunity

De Bakker, Telenti 2010

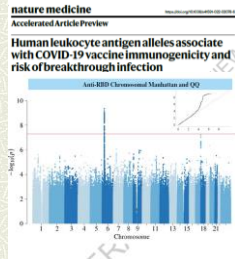
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## Genetika vakcinace

Table 3. Heritability estimates of vaccination responses in twin studies

Vaccine	Parameter	IQ*	MZ†	Population	Age	Study	Heritability, %	95% CI	References
Measles	antibody	55	45	USA <sup>b</sup>	3-18 years	cross-sectional	80	6-97	18
	antibody	55	45	USA <sup>b</sup>	2-18 years	cross-sectional	39	0-77	18
	antibody	55	45	USA <sup>b</sup>	15-19 years	cross-sectional	46	0-78	18
HA V	antibody	95	96	Germany	18-65 years	prospective	36	-2-73	15
HBsAg	antibody	95	96	Germany	18-65 years	prospective	61	41-81	15
HBsAg	antibody	159	68	Gambia	5 months	prospective	77	63-85	12 <sup>a</sup>
Polio	antibody	159	68	Gambia	5 months	prospective	60	43-75	12
Tetanus	antibody	159	68	Gambia	5 months	prospective	44	16-70	12
Tetanus	Ig G	159	68	Gambia	5 months	prospective	64	50-75	12
Diphtheria	antibody	159	68	Gambia	5 months	prospective	49	17-77	12
HB	antibody	147	63	Gambia	5 months	prospective	51	32-66	14
Pertussis	IFN- $\gamma$	159	68	Gambia	5 months	prospective	53	35-67	12
	IFN- $\gamma$	159	68	Gambia	5 months	prospective	65	50-79	12
	IFN- $\gamma$	159	68	Gambia	5 months	prospective	57	40-71	12
BCG	IFN- $\gamma$	159	68	Gambia	5 months	prospective	41	18-71	12
	IFN- $\gamma$	159	68	Gambia	5 months	prospective	39	1-71	12
	IFN- $\gamma$	159	68	Gambia	5 months	prospective	46	5-75	12
Shigella	IL-15	159	68	Gambia	5 months	prospective	50	28-67	12



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## Využitelnost v praxi

### Minimální varianta

- ✓ Kdy a kam referovat pacienta ke genetickému vyšetření - indikace a interpretace
- ✓ Kdy nereferovat pacienta ke genetickému vyšetření

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