

Princípios e aplicações do sequenciamento tradicional por *Sanger*

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Sequenciamento por *Sanger*

Estratégia: gene candidato (exon a exon)

- Investigação de variantes de ponto e pequenas indels em genes candidatos (doenças com um ou poucos genes candidatos);
- Segregação de variantes identificadas pelo NGS.

Princípio da reação

Método de 'terminação de cadeia'

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA
Vol. 74, No. 12, pp. 5463–5467, December 1977
Biochemistry

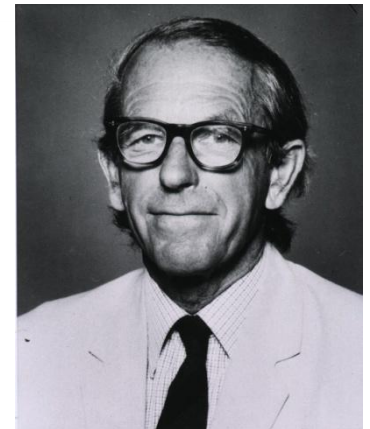
DNA sequencing with chain-terminating inhibitors

(DNA polymerase/nucleotide sequences/bacteriophage ϕ X174)

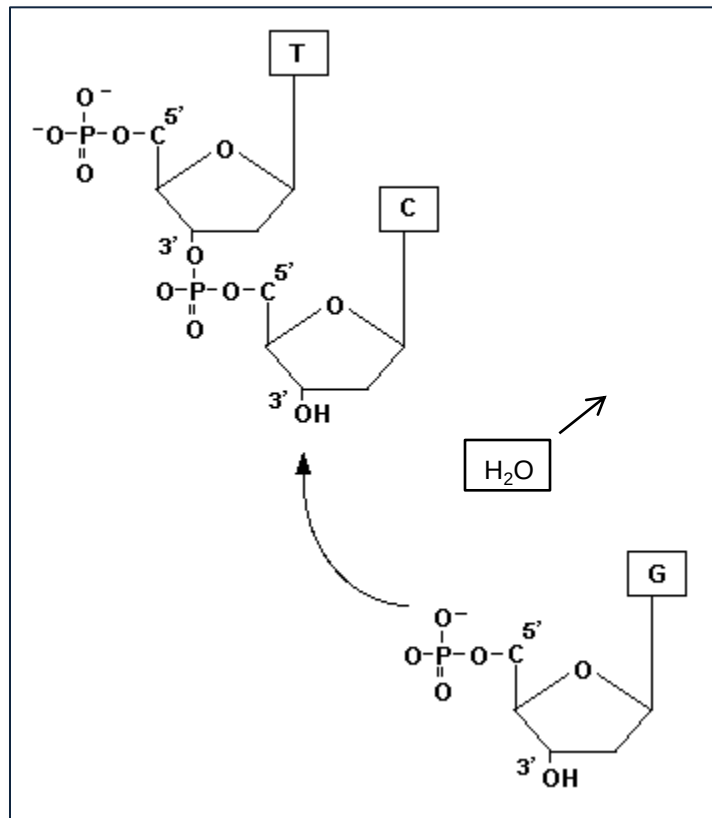
F. SANGER, S. NICKLEN, AND A. R. COULSON

Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge CB2 2QH, England

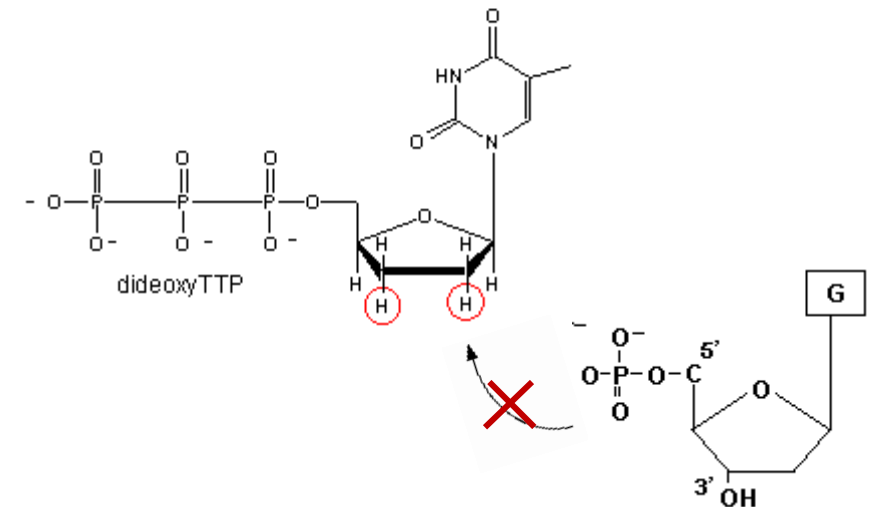
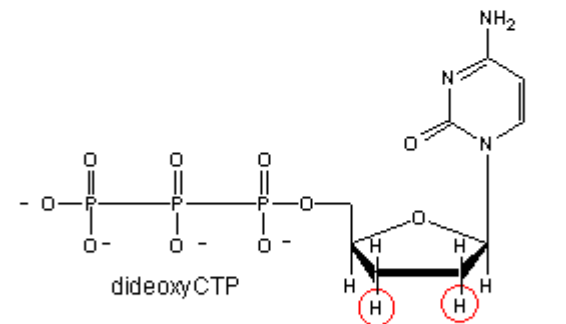
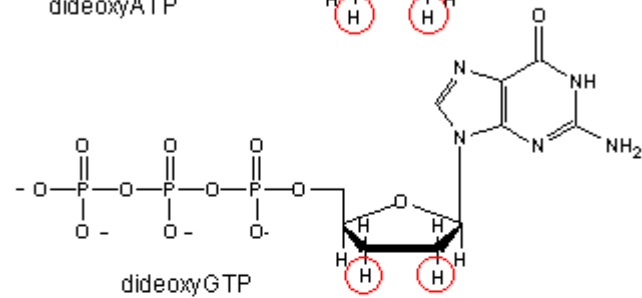
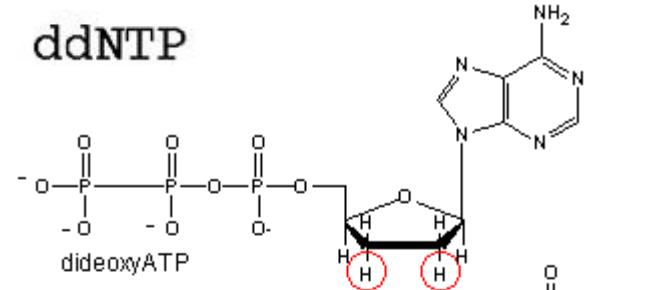
Contributed by F. Sanger, October 3, 1977



Método de *Sanger*



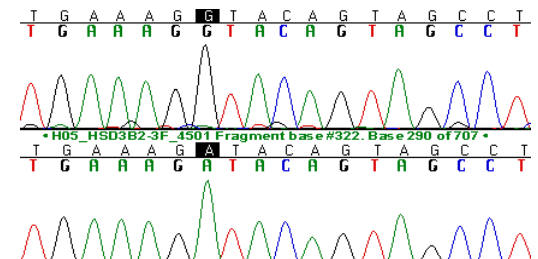
ddNTP



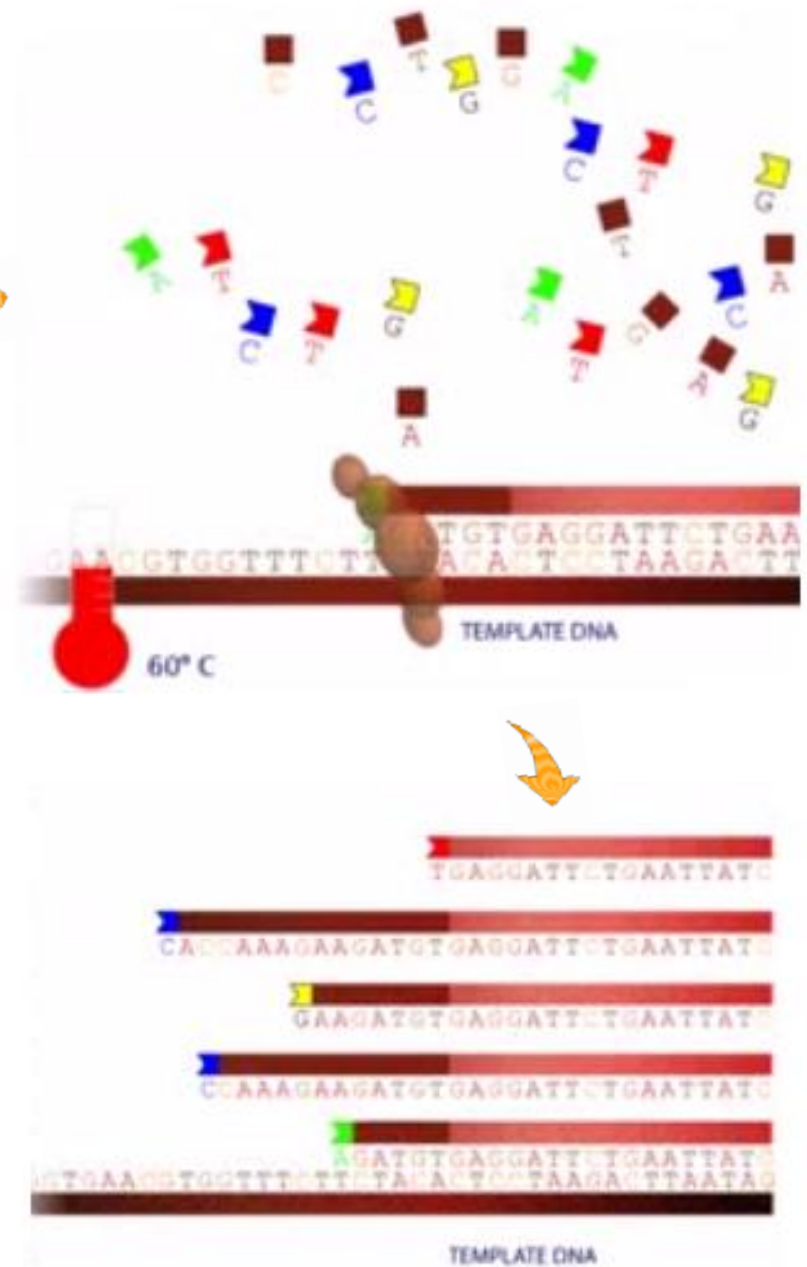
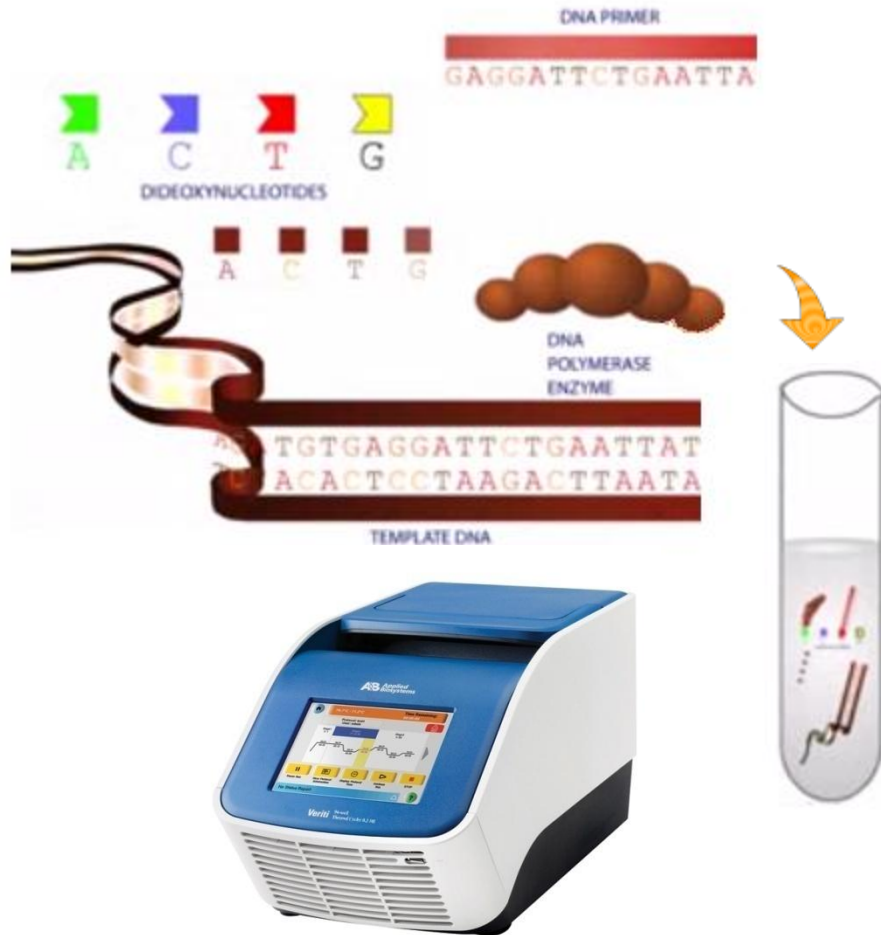
Etapas da reação do sequenciamento

- Amplificação das regiões de interesse por PCR;
- Purificação enzimática do produto de PCR;
- Reação de sequenciamento;
- Precipitação do produto do sequenciamento;
- Eletroforese capilar dos fragmentos sequenciados;
- Análise do eletroferograma em comparação a uma sequência referência.

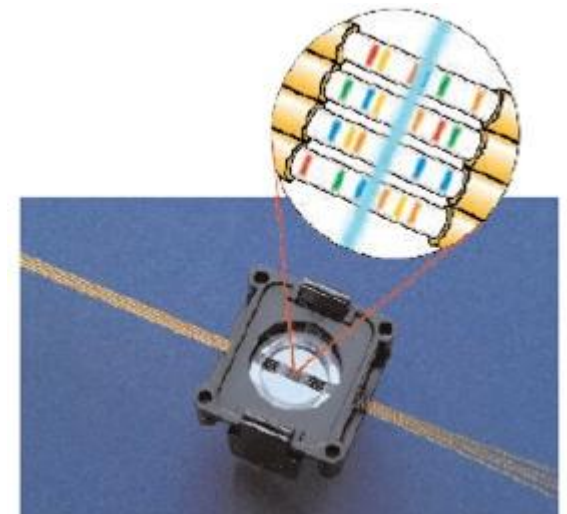
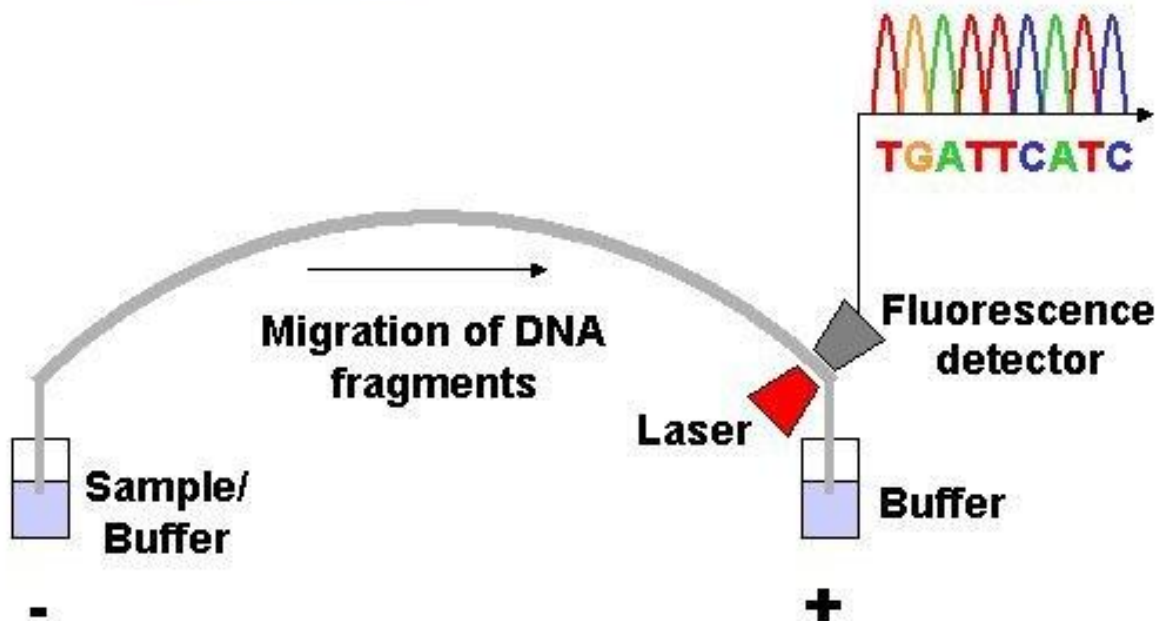
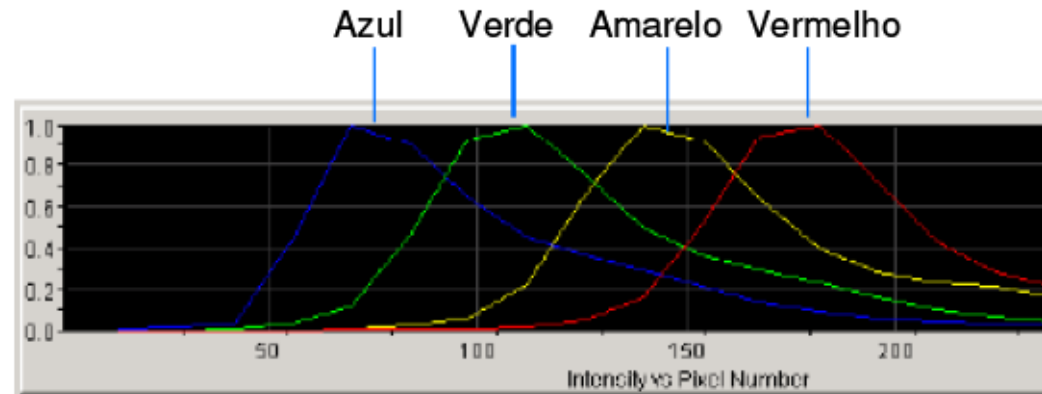
applied
biosystems
by *life* technologies



Sequenciamento automático

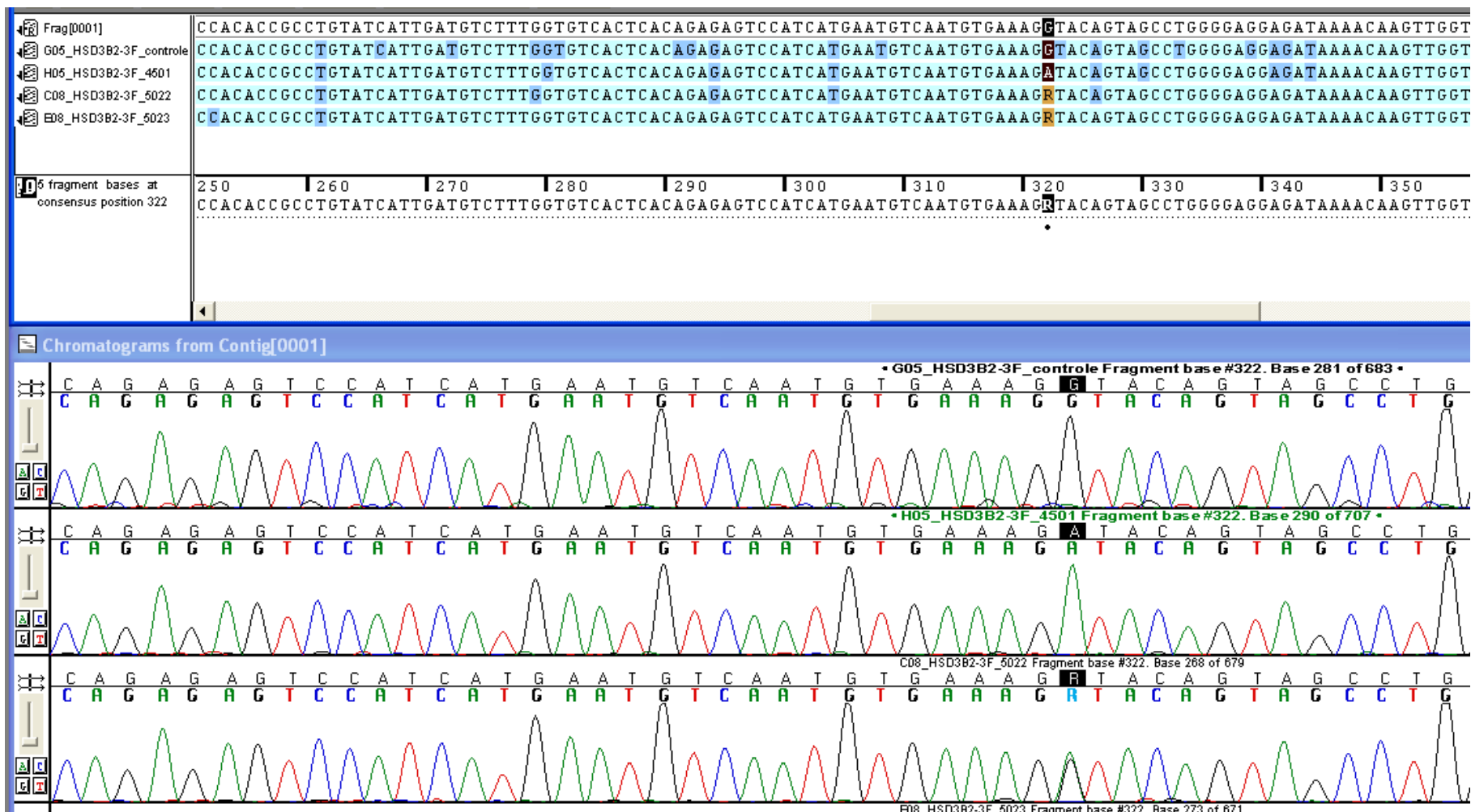


Eletroforese capilar



Eleetroferograma

Sequenciamento automático



Sequência referência

 BLAST/BLAT | BioMart | Tools | Downloads | Help & Documentation | Blog | Mirrors

Human (GRCh37) ▾ Location: X:585,079-620,146 Gene: SHOX

Gene-based displays

- Gene summary
- Splice variants (4)
- Transcript comparison
- Supporting evidence
- Sequence
- External references
- Regulation
- Expression
- Comparative Genomics
 - Genomic alignments
- Gene tree (image)
 - Gene tree (text)
 - Gene tree (alignment)
 - Gene gain/loss tree
- Orthologues (37)
- Paralogues (14)
- Protein families (1)
- Phenotype
- Genetic Variation
 - Variation table
 - Variation image
 - Structural variation
- External data
 - Personal annotation
- ID History
 - Gene history

Gene: SHOX ENSG00000185960

Description short stature homeobox [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:10853]

Location [Chromosome X: 585,079-620,146](#) forward strand.
This gene is mapped to the following HAP/PARs:

- [Y: 535,079-570,146](#)

INSDC coordinates chromosome: GRCh37:CM000685.1:585079:620146:1

Transcripts This gene has 4 transcripts (splice variants) [Hide transcript table](#)

Show/hide columns Filter

Name	Transcript ID	Length (bp)	Protein ID	Length (aa)	Biotype	CCDS
SHOX-202	ENST00000381578	3757	ENSP00000370990	292	Protein coding	CCDS14107
SHOX-201	ENST00000334060	1951	ENSP00000335505	225	Protein coding	CCDS14106
SHOX-003	ENST00000554971	1902	ENSP00000452016	292	Protein coding	CCDS14107
SHOX-001	ENST00000381575	1351	ENSP00000370987	225	Protein coding	CCDS14106

Gene summary ⓘ

Name [SHOX](#) (HGNC Symbol)

Synonyms GCFX, PHOG, SHOXY, SS [To view all Ensembl genes linked to the name [click here.](#)]

CCDS This gene is a member of the Human CCDS set: [CCDS14106](#), [CCDS14107](#)

Ensembl version ENSG00000185960.8

Gene type Known protein coding

Prediction Method Annotation for this gene includes both automatic annotation from Ensembl and [Havana](#) manual curation, see [article](#).

Alternative genes This gene corresponds to the following database identifiers:
Havana gene: [OTTHUMG00000021053](#) (version 4)

Human Genome Variation Society

Sequence Variant Nomenclature

Contact Us

Discussions regarding HGVS nomenclature are necessary in order to further improve them. What is listed on these pages represents the current consensus of the recommendations. We invite everybody to send us comments or examples of cases that are not yet covered, with a suggestion of how to describe these ✉ [E-mail: VarNomen@HGVS.org](mailto:VarNomen@HGVS.org).



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<http://varnomen.hgvs.org/>

Current Recommendations

General	DNA	RNA
Protein	Uncertain	Checklist
Open Issues		

Background Material

Basics	Reference Sequences	Standards
Numbering	Community Consultation	HGVS Simple
Educational Material	Glossary	

<https://varnomen.hgvs.org/>

Significado clínico das variantes identificadas

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ACMG STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

**Genetics
in Medicine**

Standards and guidelines for the interpretation of sequence variants: a joint consensus recommendation of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology

Sue Richards, PhD¹, Nazneen Aziz, PhD^{2,16}, Sherri Bale, PhD³, David Bick, MD⁴, Soma Das, PhD⁵, Julie Gastier-Foster, PhD^{6,7,8}, Wayne W. Grody, MD, PhD^{9,10,11}, Madhuri Hegde, PhD¹², Elaine Lyon, PhD¹³, Elaine Spector, PhD¹⁴, Karl Voelkerding, MD¹³ and Heidi L. Rehm, PhD¹⁵; on behalf of the ACMG Laboratory Quality Assurance Committee

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Classificação das variantes alélicas de acordo com a patogenicidade

Evidências:

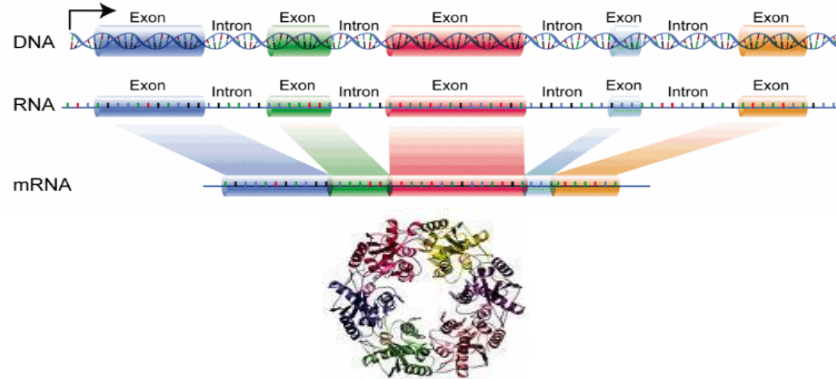
- características da variante
- dados populacionais
- estudos *in silico*
- dados de segregação
- estudos funcionais

Classificação sugerida:

- **patogênica**
- **provavelmente patogênica**
- de significado incerto (VUS)
- provavelmente benigna
- benigna

Características da variante

- Localização da variante



- Estado da variante: Heterozigose x Homozigose
- Tipo de variante
 - Variantes sinônimas;
 - Variantes *missense*;
 - Loss of function variants (stopgain, stoploss, frameshift, splice site).*

Outros dados importantes

- Presença da variante em bancos populacionais
ExAC, 1000 Genomes, gnomAD, AbraOM
- Presença da variante em bancos de doença
ClinVar, OMIM, Human Gene Mutation Database, DECIPHER
- Segregação da variante com o fenótipo na família do paciente
- Patogenicidade prevista pelos programas de predição *in silico*
Polyphen, Mutation Taster, Mutation Acessor, PROVEAN, FATHMM, SIFT, CADD, etc
- Presença ou possibilidade de se fazer um estudo funcional
Ensaio in vitro ou in vivo

Resumo

- estratégia de sequenciamento;
 - localização da variante;
 - tipo de variante;
- estado da variante (homozigose, heterozigose);
- investigação de indivíduos controles/ bancos de dados;
 - segregação na família;
 - softwares de predição;
 - estudos funcionais;
 - limitação das técnicas.

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