

# Genetics

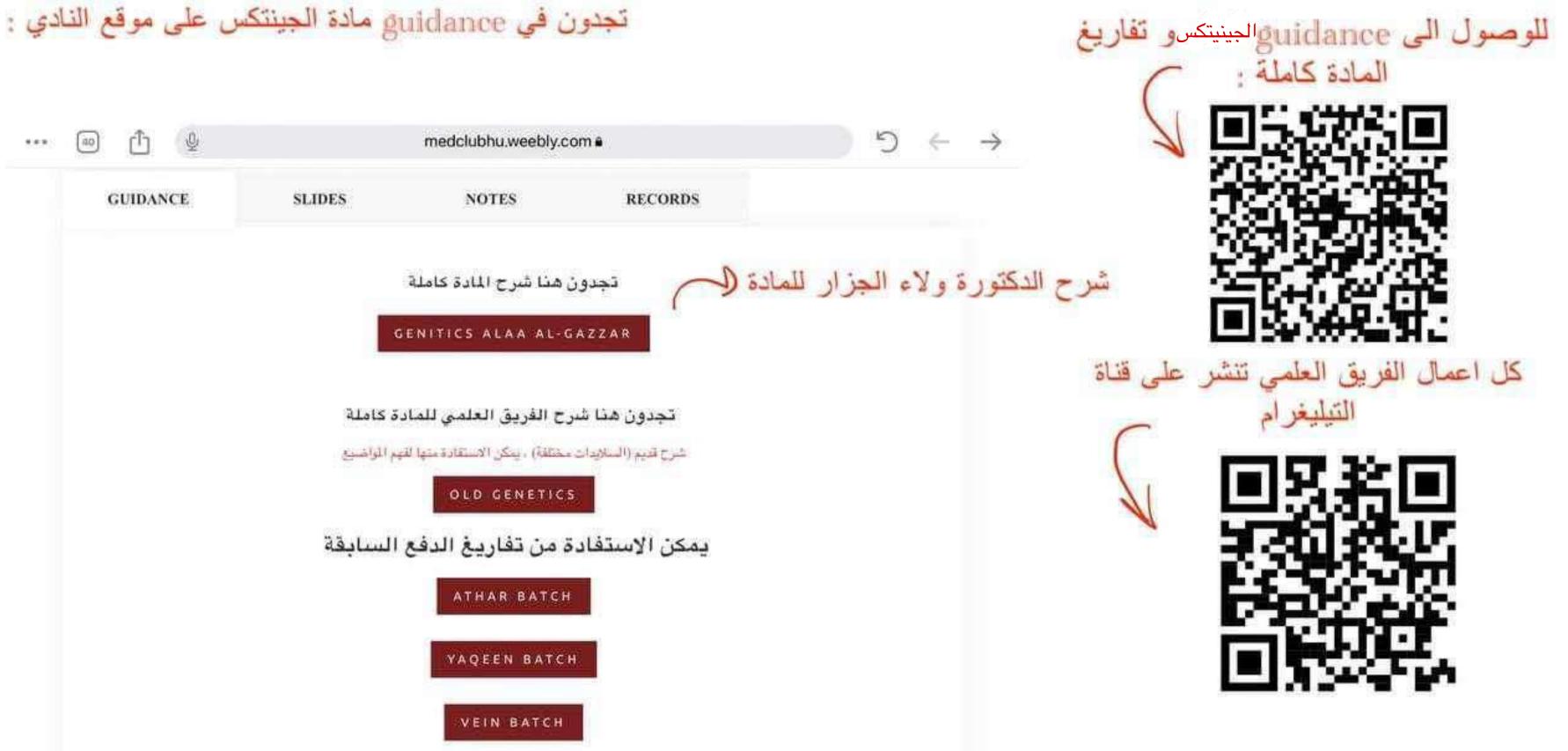
# Subject : Genetic diseases part 3

Lecmo: 27

Dome By : Noor Zamel









بعض الامثلة المذكورة بهاي المحاضرة بتحكي عن metabolic pathways اخدناهم بال biochemistry بالصيفي الدكتورة شرحتهم او (ذكّرتنا فيهم) وحكت يلي مو متذكرهم يرجع لمادة الصيفي (يعني مطلوبين منا ) بس ان شاءالله ما رح تحتاجوا إنه ترجعولهم وضحتلكم اياهم بشكل كافي بالسلايدات ~جزء بسيط من المحاضرة حتلاقوه ·رخم شوي بس الباقي كتير سهل ونفس مادة التوجيهي 🛟

Lec 27



# **Monogenic disorders**

- A single-gene disorder is the result of a single mutated gene.
- frame shift mutations.
- Such genetic changes may affect the synthesis of structural or transport protein or a receptor or coagulation factor or immunoglobulin or peptide hormone or natural inhibitor or an enzyme. Also called In born errors of metabolism which
- means inherited defect involving one of the steps in certain metabolic pathway.

تال بعن عام المعلم مع ماجل النبي بطلح من معلى بلغ خطون الريم ماي المعلم مع ماجل المعلم الترث جاي الخطي

- non Functional product
  - 216 Ju protien product\_1 nonFunctional هن خطوات أحد إل metabolic pathways K quan

Essintal tructosuria 6 Congenital disease • فسجة لنقص أنزع اسمه hepatic Fructokinase Mainless in hainless Fractokinase giols Liver بالتامي مو عارف ليحسر الفركيوز وهملي الفليوز ج معلى بالدم (Fratozinia) evenal (S

< villes parmless village \* ~>

The severity of mutation depends on the function of protein being affected . Some mutations can be harmless like **pentosuria** and **fructosuria**( Appearance of pentose and fructose sugars in urine due to defect in their metabolisms, respectively).

### harmful ait i's

Unine ju execution dues (Fractozoria) • Others can be harmful due to decreased formation of an important structural protein like Collagen or receptor protein like LDL receptor or some enzymatic defect in metabolism that causes one of the following metabolic changes:

» الدهون مانشه الحم على هية بحسبة LDL بكونوا في ceseptors اللي هيه بعينات بكونوا وال الما من للولسيول الجنار منابع حدايش عالمان معلن تعل جلطات موجودين ع tissues وتلبقتم يعلوا Uptake مسحل ال LDL لوهار منع مشكله في يتراكم ال LDL بالدم

in born error of metabolism ope metabolic Pathway & i leliso Vronic acid pathway ] ust 4.0 - 11 وتديداً الخطوة الاحيرة منه كنا نحتاج أنزم Julose reductose 9 ours Xylitol of L-Xylulose Jez-vil وباإنه الانزم هش موهبور رح يراكم arpila L-suger < L-Xylulose and the defendence Urine Jis execrition harmless alsticker

Essintal pentosuria,

\* بعض الاشلة ع صغرات harmful دراك عكن يأبروا على metabolic pathways

#### • <u>1. Decrease in rate of product formation:</u>

Deficiency of glucose 6-phosphatase liver enzyme in glycogen catabolic pathway leads to reduced formation of glucose from glucose-6phosphate. The genetic disease is called Gierke's glycogen storage disease in which liver abnormally accumulates glycogen without being degraded.

(male Juni ye Law) Von Gierk's Disease Glycogen storag disease type 1

نقليل تصنيع Aroduct محين د لمثال هون الحلولوز - is in the second of the seco في آخر خطوة من هاي العلية بكون عنا الحبولوز Jui Glucose -6-phosphate Tup de هاي العوسات عن طريف أنزم إسم Glucose - 6- phosphatase لوالحبي تبع هاد لانتزم صارحيه طغره رح بأدى لقلبل تصبيح الجلولوز رفى مركن ناتح عن هاك the and out ولنتية الحفوة ال nous مارح glycogen Judy 2 2 2 glycogen, kija

#### • 2.Decrease in rate of substrate removal :

The deficiency of **phenyl alanine hydroxylase** enzyme leads to accumulation of phenyl alanine substrate as well as its chemically deaminated products phenylketones, which appears in urine due to their excessive formation (Phenylketonuria disease or PKU).

Normally this enzyme converts the amino acid phenylalanine to the amino acid tyrosine, therefore patients with PKU have low levels of tyrosine. The high levels of phenylalanine metabolites affect neuronal development, which leads to mental retardation. However, the symptoms associated with this disease can be علاج الطفل في أول أيام حياته \_\_\_\_ . prevented with proper nutrition. Tyrosin ioilles pheny alonin 11 in alle

Phenylalanine is an amino acid found in many proteins; therefore, patients affected with PKU can escape the disease by strictly limiting themselves to low phenylalanine protein diets, providing that the disease is detected early.

> أول ٧-١٠ ايام مناحياة الطغل لعتب Mental reterdation 11 Jan-



) زيادة تركيزال Substrate بسب تقليل علية إزالته phenyl alanine hydroxylase rinicipai -لو الحيف المسؤول عن انتاجه حمار منه لمغرة ورطل يطح هاد لاتريم احلب هاد کامتزیم ستو بجل ؟ Tyrosine y phenyl alanine Judg (phenyl alanme) Substrate الما يطلح هاد لانتزم ال ching tetons way single let (Dearninated products of phenyl alanne) it row rolls Urine Jis exection fine phenylketonuria upplique

#### • 3.Altered feedback control:

Deficiency of **21-hydroxylase enzyme** causes reduced formation of cortisol which stops the feedback control mechanism and leads to increase secretion of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) in a disease called Congenital adrenal hyperplasia. ing la gui

الم يد ال ACTH ال adrenal gland بتفكرانه ما في خلايا كا عنه vzle Lorhisol inperplasia view corhisol indiversed

> adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) is produced & secreted by the anterior pituitary gland. Its principal effects are increased production & release of cortisol by the cortex of the adrenal gland.

يمنع تصنيع ال ACTA ف رح تمثل تتصنع و يغش إلو هت ماي المحت ال

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negative Feedback inhibition is will (=

## Genetic disease penetrance

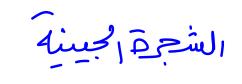
- The penetrance of a disease-causing mutation is **the** proportion of individuals with the mutation who exhibit clinical symptoms.
- For example, if a mutation in the gene responsible for a particular genetic disorder has 95% penetrance, then 95% of those with the mutation will develop the disease, while 5% will not.
- **Complete penetrance** if clinical symptoms are present in all individuals who have the disease-causing - تظهرالاعرامي العرامي المحرف العرامي العرامي المعرامي ا mutation.
- **Reduced or incomplete penetrance** , means that clinical symptoms are not always present in individuals جنور الله مشراعاً رح ترض لأعلى who have the disease-causing mutation.

يعن يسة الاستخاص اللي عندهم هاي لطغرة مع أكراض

### مثال لو في لمؤة معينة بتصريحين ال Penetrance بنعل ٥٥٪ هاد لعن انه ٥٥٪ هن الاستخاص لمصابين مرك لطخرة رح تطهر علم لاع المن

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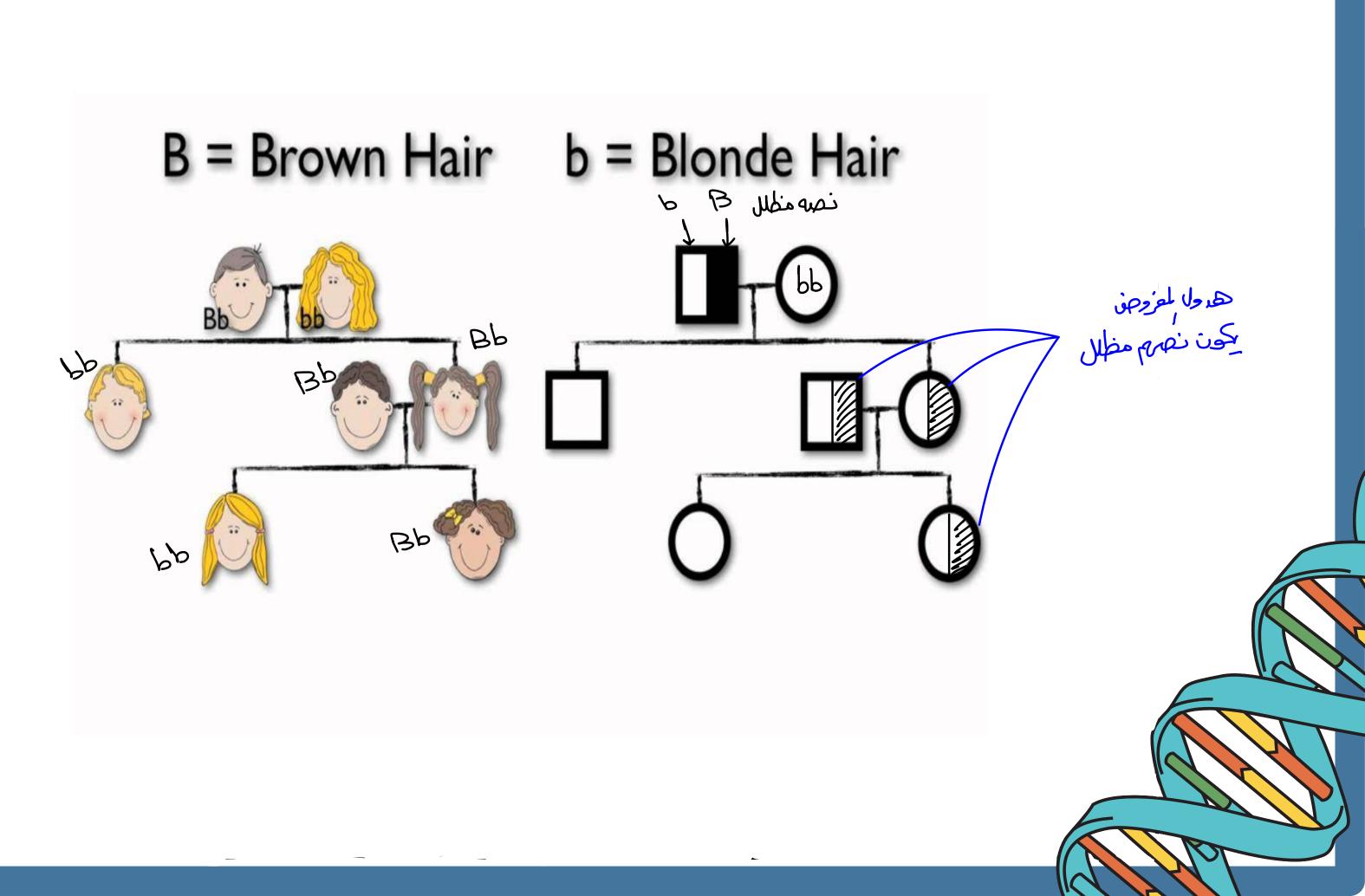
# Pedigree

- <u>tree</u> which a family genetic ls interrelationship between parents and children for a particular trait.
- The pedigree not only gives genetic information about the history of the family for certain trait, but also can predict to some extent the segregation of this trait in future عن العائله برعنو ديني يتحصيا محلومات ح • The pedigree not only gives genetic information about the
- In a pedigree, squares represent males and circles represent females. Horizontal lines connecting a male and female represent mating. Vertical lines extending downward from a couple represent their children. Dark color represents individuals affected by the disease while white color indicates healthy individuals.

describes the



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لح لعني الجين محول ع الكرموسومات

من 22-1 وسائد نعني البل عاجد المحفي لظهور المرجن

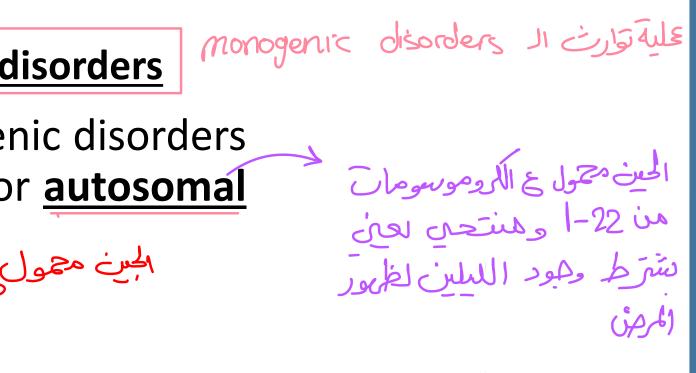
Mode of inheritance for monogenic disorders

 The mode of inheritance for monogenic disorders can be either autosomal dominant or autosomal recessive or <u>sex-linked</u> Sex chromosomes ولي محول

a-Autosomal dominant disorder:

Autosomal (defective gene is present on one of the 22 somatic chromosome pairs).

The phenotypic properties of the dominant disorder (symptoms) will appear even when the individual has mutation in only one copy of the two gene alleles ( heterozygous) . جرح دمري ينهي

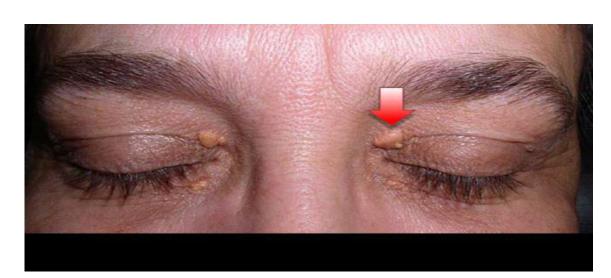




نتية طفق محس والد فقط

#### مثالك أمراعن سائدة

• Example:



-Familial hypercholesterolemia:

- Monogenic disorder, autosomal dominant.
  - الجين اللي تأثر كان يعلى مواحد المراحل ف بالمالي في يتراكم الساحل مر LDL receptor gene mutations .
  - Very high plasma cholesterol and LDL-C levels.
  - Premature CHD (teenage years).
  - Lipid deposits at eyelids, tendons, hand, cornea.
  - Heterozygotes: also symptomatic, develop CHD at the age of 20s-50s.

### ominant. الحبين اللي تأثر كان يعجل reseptor لل سلاما ف بالمالي رج يتراكم الـ LDL-C levels.

#### , <mark>hand, cornea</mark>. . develop CHD at



### **b-Autosomal recessive disorders:**

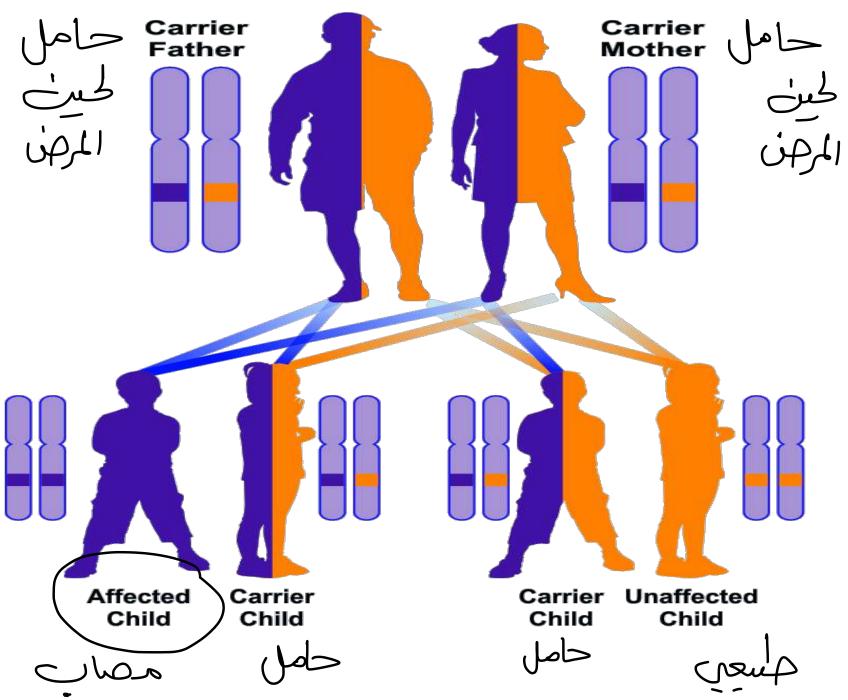
اليكون الأبوسي حاملين mutation and they are normal carrier or المرجن Both parents are heterozygous of this sometimes show mild clinical symptoms. المرض يكون طبحي أو لا المرض يكون طبحي أو therefore, autosomal recessive defect has عنده أعربون بسيطة children who inherit one recessive allele from each parent.

# ماسطر الالوكان في الليلين لمرض من العالدين



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#### **Autosomal Recessive**

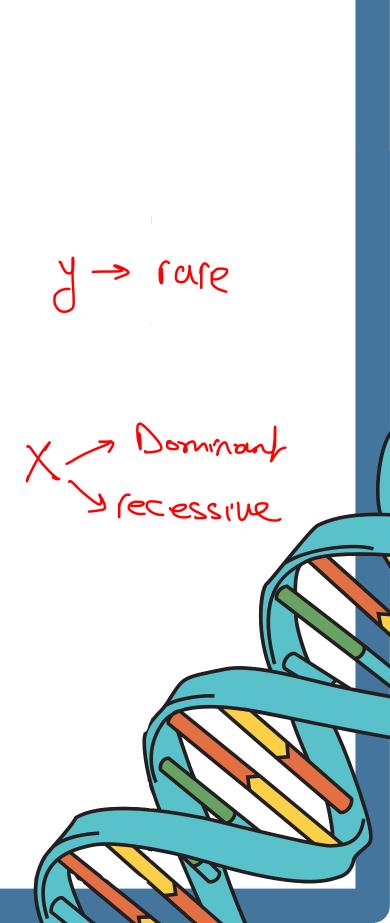






### c. Sex -linked disorders

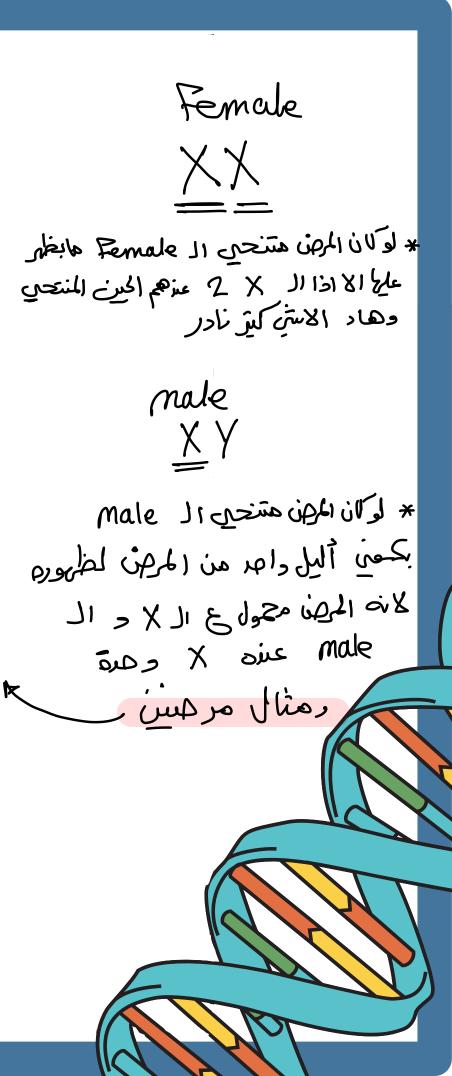
- Genes carried either on the y or x sex chromosomes are called sex linked.
- The disorders which are transmitted as ylinked are very rare.
- In contrast the x-linked defective alleles can be **inherited** either as x-linked recessive or dominant disorders similar to that of the autosomal genetic transmittance.





• As females have two x- chromosomes, they are usually unaffected carriers of x-linked recessive disease trait, unless they are homozygous for the mutated allele (very rare). However males who have only one copy of the x chromosome may develop the clinical symptoms of the disease from the mutated allele ( e,g Hemophilia and Duchenne muscular dystrophy).

Remales المرجس نادر ما يمسوا ال Females X recessive rizz





واللم إلى (يفس عرض بس هش يقنس المسبب)

*lickets* 

• The x-linked dominant disorder is rare, which shows the clinical symptoms in the heterozygous female or in a male with single copy of the mutated allele.

**\***X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH) or X-linked مثال عليه ب الكساح إله ع أسماء domimant hypophosphatemic rickets or X-Autosomal hypophosphatemic linked vitamin D resistant rickets: a form of rickets, this disease occurs due to an excess excretion of phosphates from the body, which results in bones being unable to properly calcified and having short stature.

نتية لقص الفوسفات وليس الكالسوم ف علاجه مش UD

X-linked dominant 1161 panel 11 pane 11 10 ray female rare

- It is associated with a mutation in the PHEX (Phosphate-regulating neutral endopeptidase, Xlinked) gene sequence. The PHEX protein regulates another protein called fibroblast growth factor 23 (produced from the FGF23 gene).
- Fibroblast growth factor 23 normally inhibits the kidneys' ability to reabsorb phosphate into the bloodstream.
- Gene mutations in PHEX prevent it from correctly regulating fibroblast growth factor 23. The resulting overactivity of FGF-23 ↓ reduces <u>phosphate reabsorption by the kidneys</u>, leading to hypophosphatemia and the related features of hereditary hypophosphatemic rickets.

Le Ad, Azo En IL X HEY al Sum IL EF Ju درح يطع ال ( محال enil دنيل العوسات

من بعير الكساح النابج عن نقص ال phosphate في - siqui Imp (PHEX) 3 IlZe remen مسؤول عن تصنع بوس ينظم نسبة العوسفات إذا صار طفة برح ولحبين البروس لك بطله رح يبط ينظم نسبة العوسفان بالحب م طيب مبل مانكل كيف منظم أطلاً سنبة ال (P) ؟ Kidny JI zie Airo FGF23 and in 34 ابنا محل إعادة المتصاعد للعوسفان بالتابي رح ينزل 4 Urine JL وظيفة ال PHEX مناسمه endopeptidse بعني رح سكس البردين الي الح FGF23 وبطريقة تالية بعله FGF23 وبمناه المناه

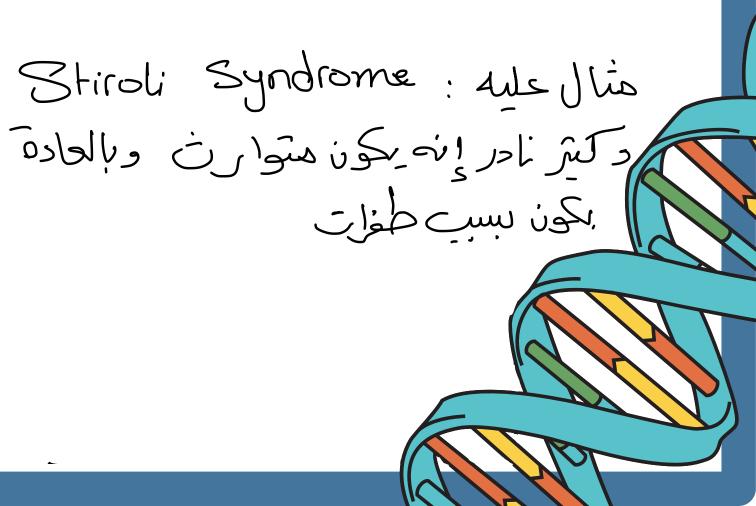
- Autosomal dominant hypophosphatemic rickets (ADHR) is a rare hereditary disease in which excessive loss of phosphate in the urine leads to poorly formed bones (rickets).
- ADHR is caused by a mutation in the fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23). *FGF23* is located on chromosome 12.
- ADHR may be lumped in with X-linked hypophosphatemia under general terms such as hypophosphatemic rickets.
- Mutations in *FGF23* that render the protein resistant to proteolytic cleavage leads to increased activity of FGF23 and the renal phosphate loss found in the human disease autosomal dominant hypophosphatemic rickets.

حكيا في المم رابع لمرمن الكساح هوه نفس المرض لكن هش نفس هشكلة الجينات - بلشكه هون بتكون يحين ال FGF23 اللي هوه موهور X JIE JIE je je autosomal Chromosomell E - لاتصرطغة بركد فين رح يصر تحوشر بالبوس FGF23 ومارح يتحرّف عليه اله FGF23 ما لمالي ما لقدر يكسره



- <u>Y-Linked</u> These conditions affect only males and carrying a copy of the mutated allele always results in the disease phenotype because men only have one copy of Y.
- It is inherited from father to son affecting all children males.
- Y-linked diseases are generally rare as there are few genes contained on this relatively small chromosome.
- It has been linked to male infertility as a number of genes crucial to spermatogenesis are present on Y chromosome.
- One such condition, **Sertoli syndrome**, results in the complete absence of the germ cells in the testis.

in the ship on males 11 up Wo ight de sin X and



### **Multifactorial (multigenic) disorders**

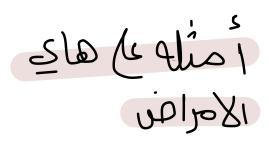
- These disorders are influenced by <u>the</u>
   <u>contribution of multiple genes that act</u>
   <u>together in combination with environmental</u> factors.
- Although these complex disorders often cluster in families, their genetic inheritance usually do not follow simple Mendelian patterns. Therefore, it is difficult to determine a person risk of inheriting the disease or the genetic transfer of these disorders.

مايدنا فغرف عنهم الااللى محدد

\* Any Eichmy

 complex disorders are also difficult to study and treat because the specific factors that cause these disorders have not yet been identified.

Multifactorial genetic diseases represent the single largest class of inherited disorders affecting human population and include **alzheimer, cancer, coronary heart disease, diabetes, epilepsy, hypertension, obesity** and **schizophrenia**.



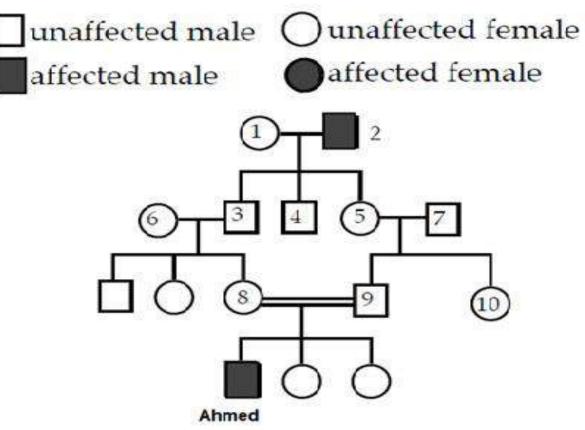
• The role of genetics in these diseases is supported by:

a. Their high frequency in certain ethnic groups.
b. Involvements of family history.
c.Detection of several oncogenes in tumorgenesis.

-



- Ahmed, a second-year student at the Hashemite university, failed physics. His parents are both physicists, but he remembers that his great grandfather also failed physics. Ahmed constructs the following family pedigree and is convinced that his poor performance in physics is an inherited genetic trait. If Ahmed's hypothesis is true, what is the most likely mode of inheritance?
- Individuals marrying into the family are homozygous for the wild-type (normal) allele. The genotype of individual 10 would be.....(Use G or g to denote the alleles of this gene.)





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### Autosomal Recessive / GG or Gg