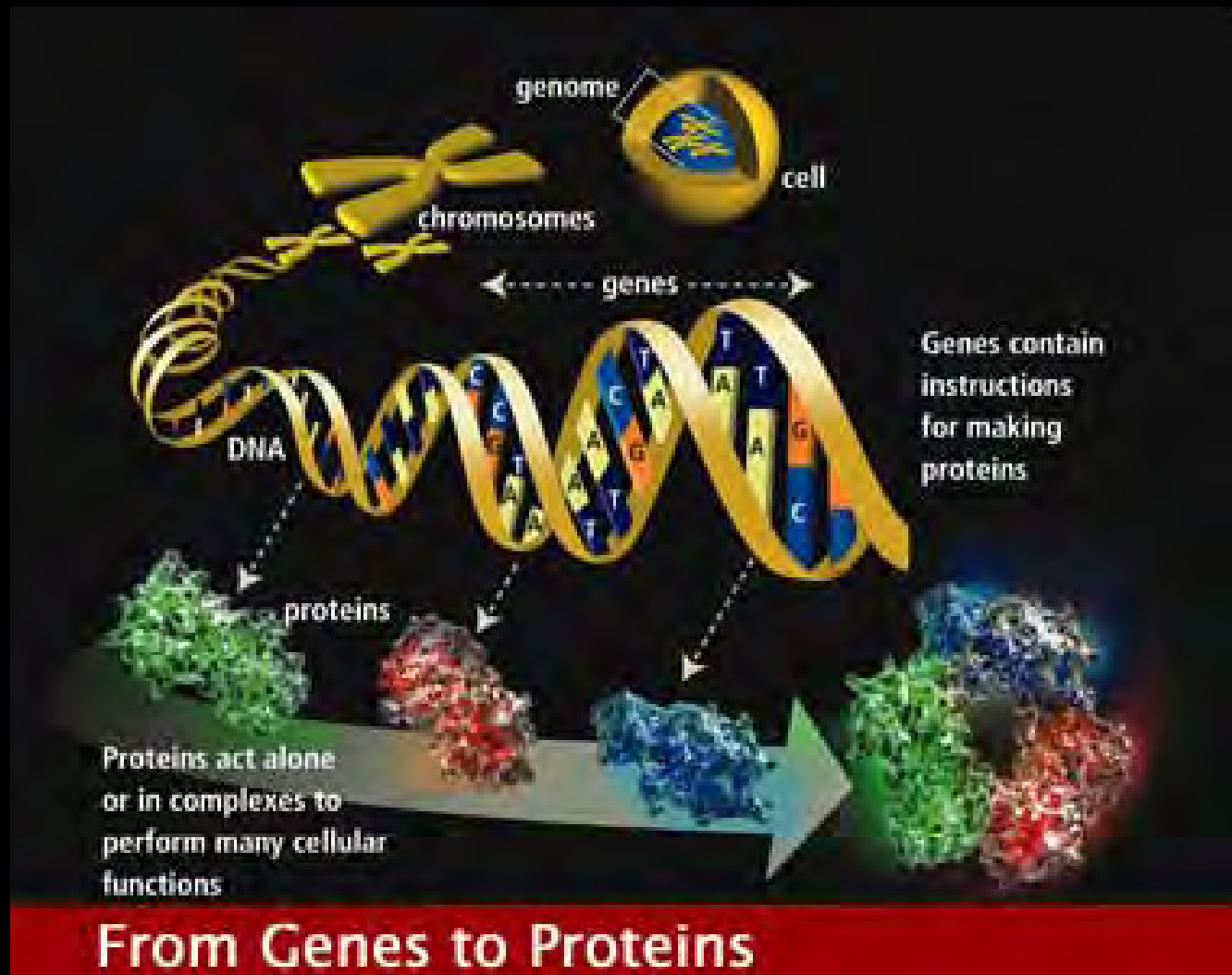
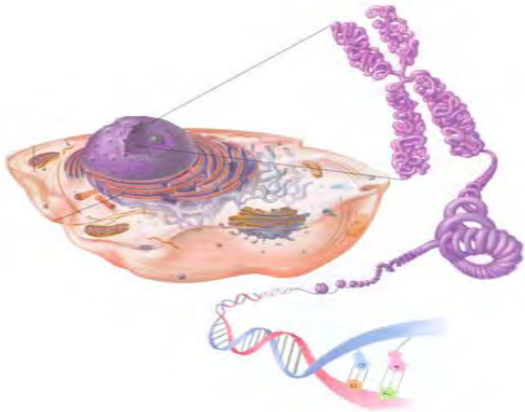


Od gena do genoma...



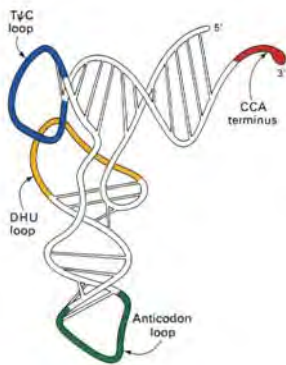
....od genoma do proteoma

Genom, Transkriptom, Proteom



Genom – ukupna genetska informacija organizma, predstavlja celokupnu sekvencu baza u DNK (ili, kod mnogih virusa, RNK)

Gen - određeni deo DNK koji nosi informaciju za RNK ili protein.



Transkriptom - ukupne iRNK eksprimirane u ćeliji.



Proteom – svi proteini eksprimirani u ćeliji.

*“Kad bih vam iščitavao genom
brzinom od jedne reči u sekundi
tokom osam sati dnevno, bio bi mi
potreban ceo vek. Kad bih ispisao
ljudski genom slovima veličine
jednog milimetra, moj bi tekst bio
dužine reke Dunav. Divovski je to
dokument, golema knjiga, tekst
neobične dužine koji stane u jedro
mikroskopske veličine u ćeliji tako
sićušnoj da bi se mogla smestiti u
glavicu čiode.”*

Met Ridley

(Iz knjige Genom, Autobiografija vrste u 23 poglavlja,
kod nas postoji u prevodu prof. Gordana Matić,
Plato, Beograd, 2001)

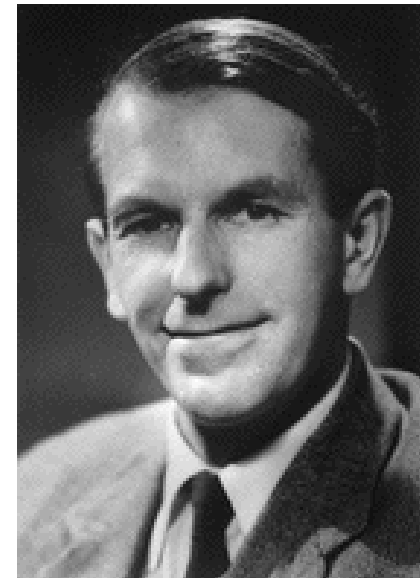
Sekvenciranje DNK

AGTCCGCGGAATACAGGGCTCGGT

Frederic Sanger

Nobelova nagrada za hemiju 1980:

"for their contributions concerning the determination of base sequences in nucleic acids"



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

DNA sequencing with chain-terminating inhibitors

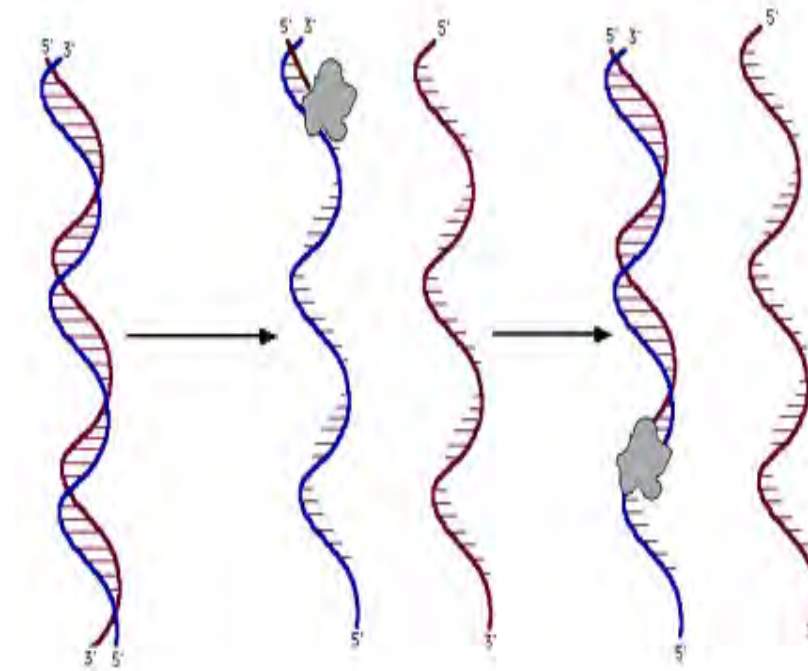
(DNA polymerase/nucleotide sequences/bacteriophage ϕ X174)

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

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

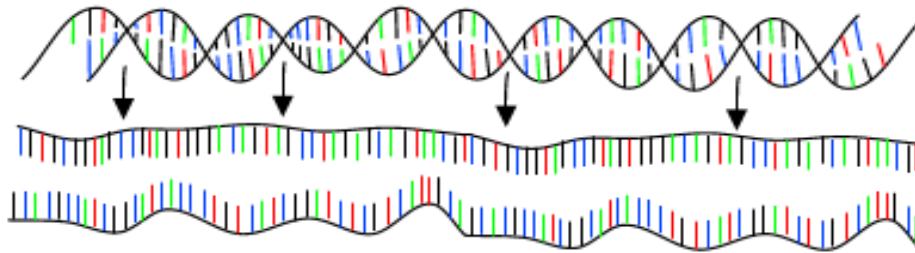
Sanger-ova metoda za sekvenciranje DNK

- ▶ Reakcije sekvenciranja DNK slične PCR reakcijama!
- ▶ U reakcionoj smeši se nalaze:
templatna DNK, Taq polimeraza, dNTP, 5 % ddNTP-a, i “primer”
(malo parče jednolančane DNK, 20-30 nukleotida, koja se hibridizuje sa templatnom DNK).
- ▶ Reakcija započinje zagrevanjem
....



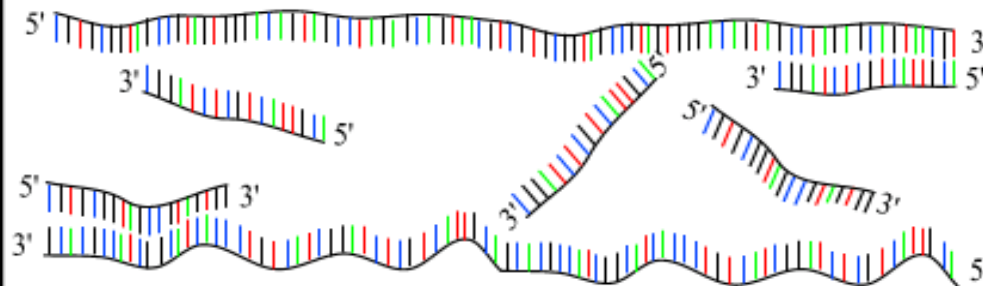
PCR : Polymerase Chain Reaction

30 - 40 cycles of 3 steps :



Step 1 : denaturation

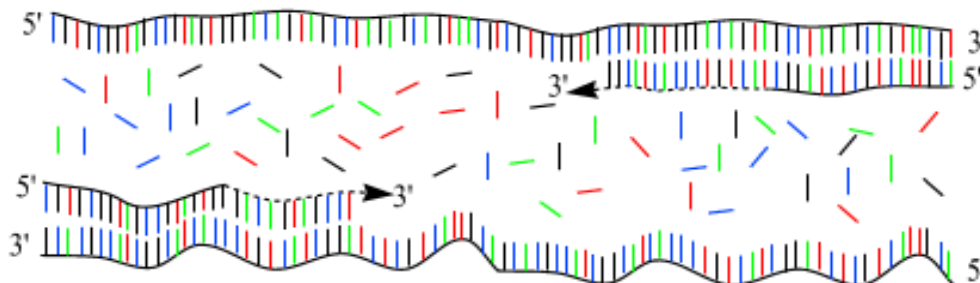
1 minut 94 °C



Step 2 : annealing

45 seconds 54 °C

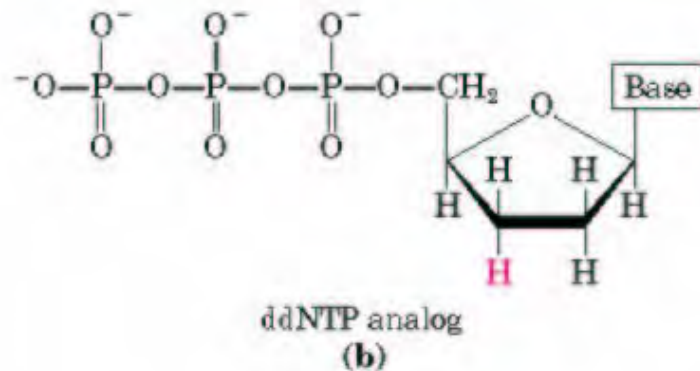
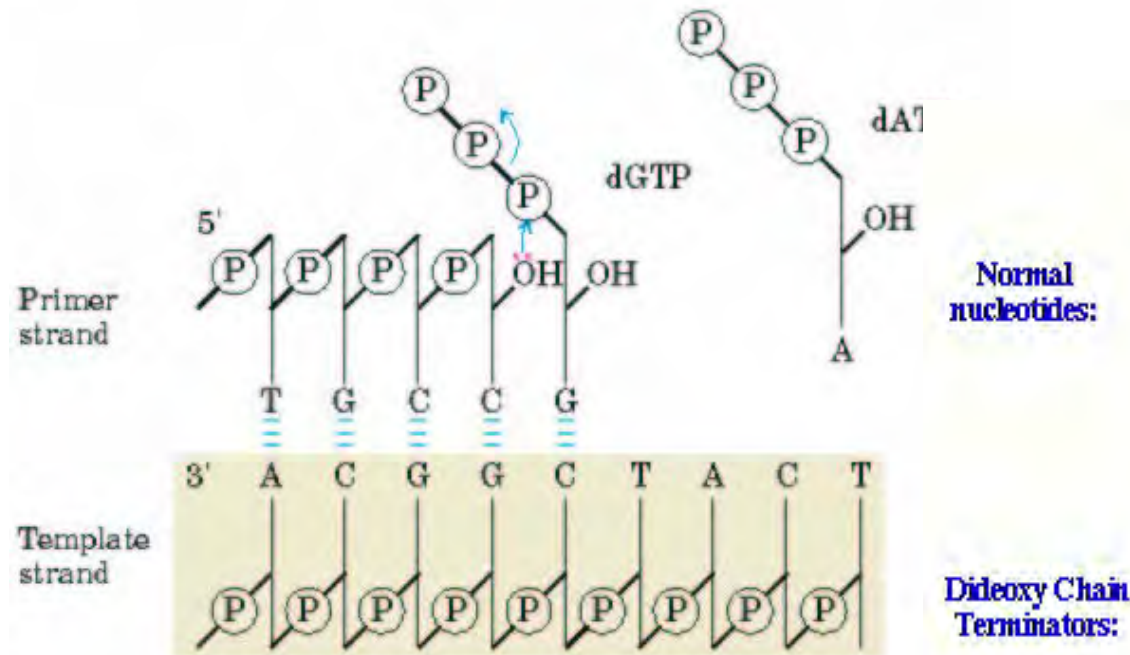
forward and reverse primers !!!



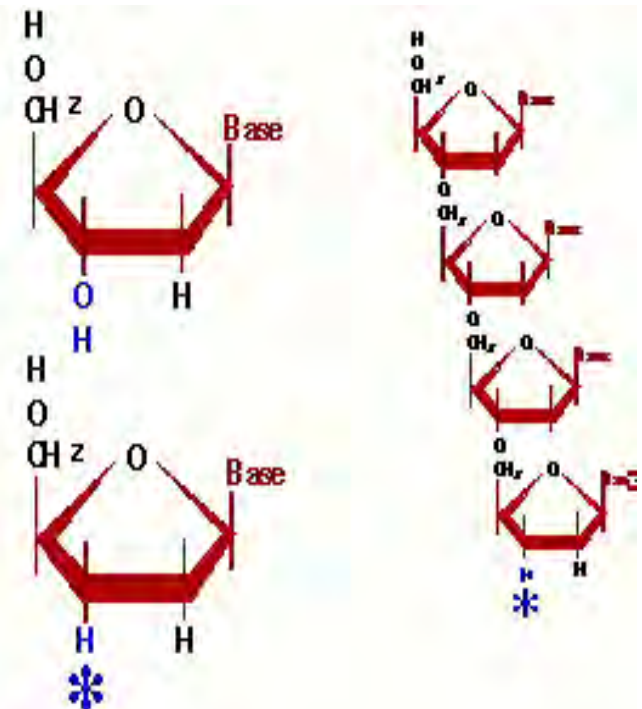
Step 3 : extension

2 minutes 72 °C
only dNTP's

Sekvenciranje DNK Sanger-ovom metodom



dNTP



ddNTP

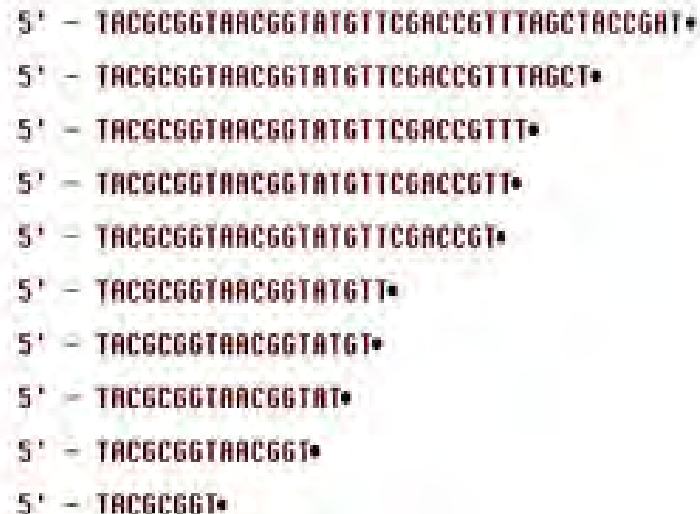
DNK replikacija u prisustvu 5% ddNTP-a

- U reakcionoj smeši se nalazi pored sva 4 dNTP-a, 5% ddNTP-a (primer ddTTP na slici desno!)
- Polimerizacija će se završiti kada se dodati ddNTP nađe na rastućem kraju (replikacija ide u smeru 5' ka 3').

DNA Polymerase reads the template strand and synthesizes a new second strand to match:

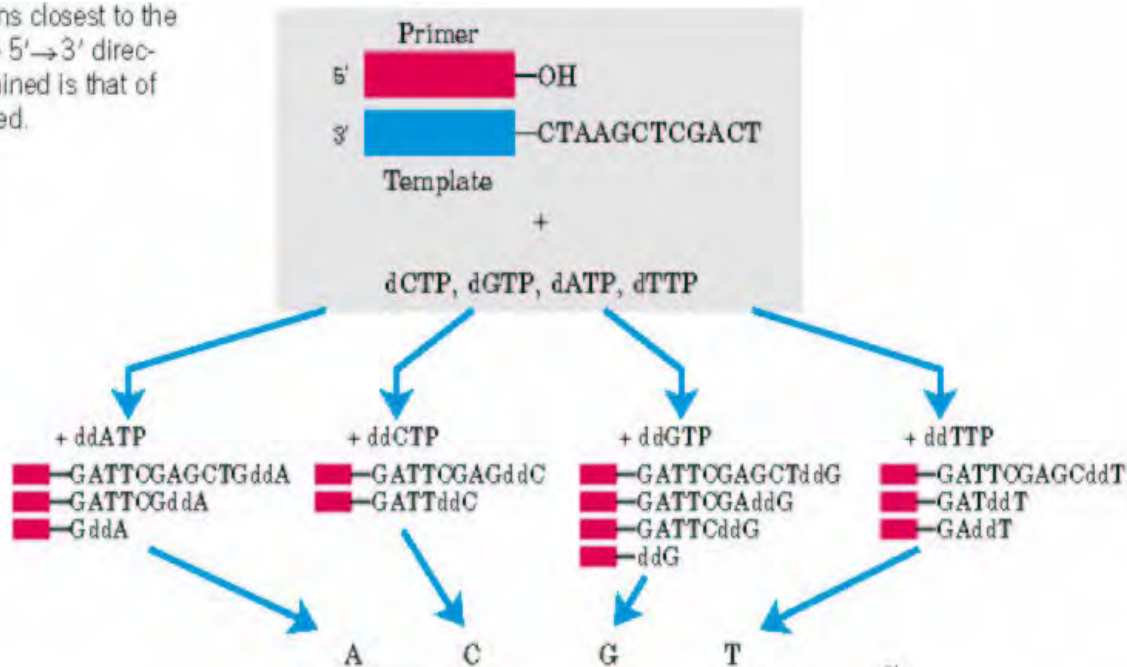


IF 5% of the T nucleotides are actually dideoxy T, then each strand will terminate when it gets a ddT on its growing end:

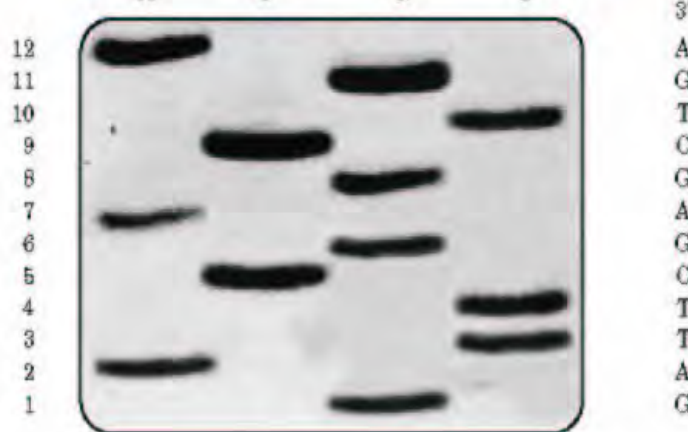


Sekvenciranje DNK Sanger-ovom metodom

ons closest to the
e 5'→3' direc-
tained is that of
zed.



+ 5 % ddNTP

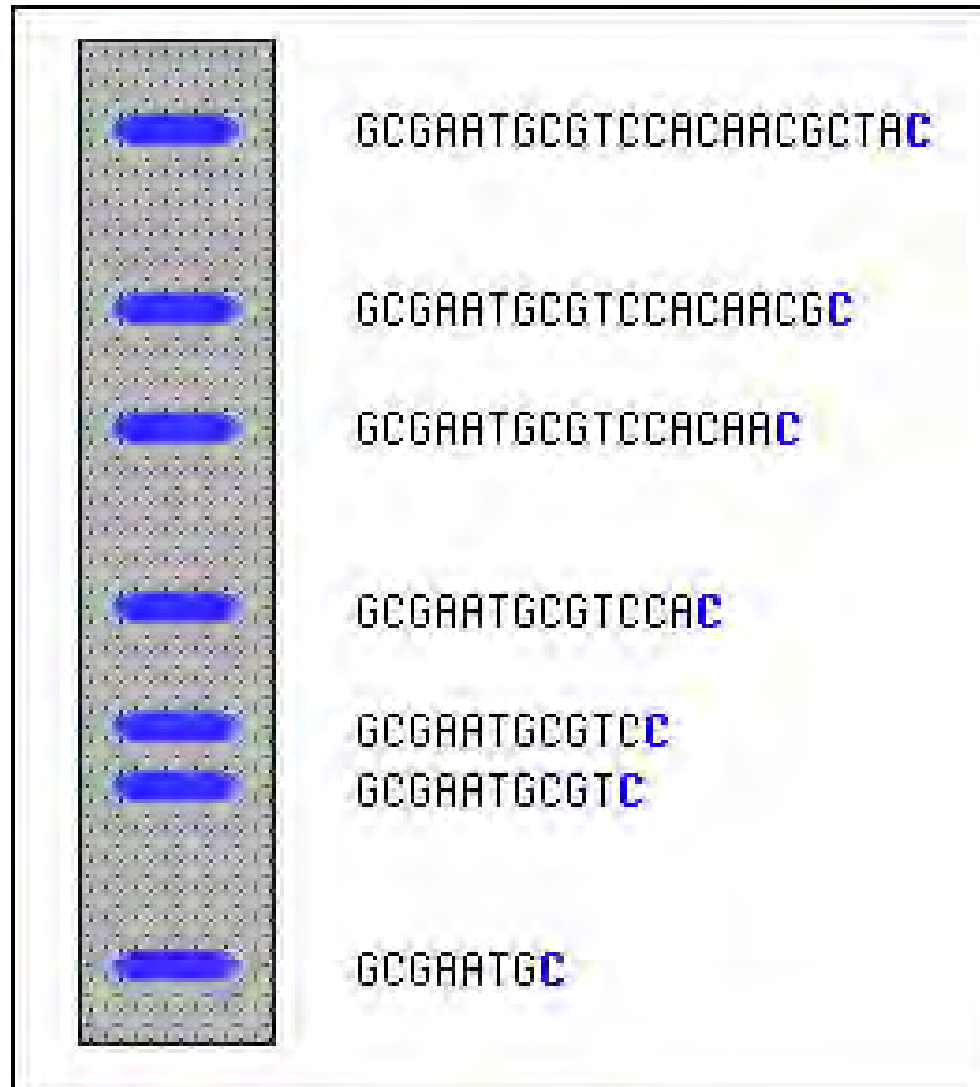


Autoradiogram of
electrophoresis gel

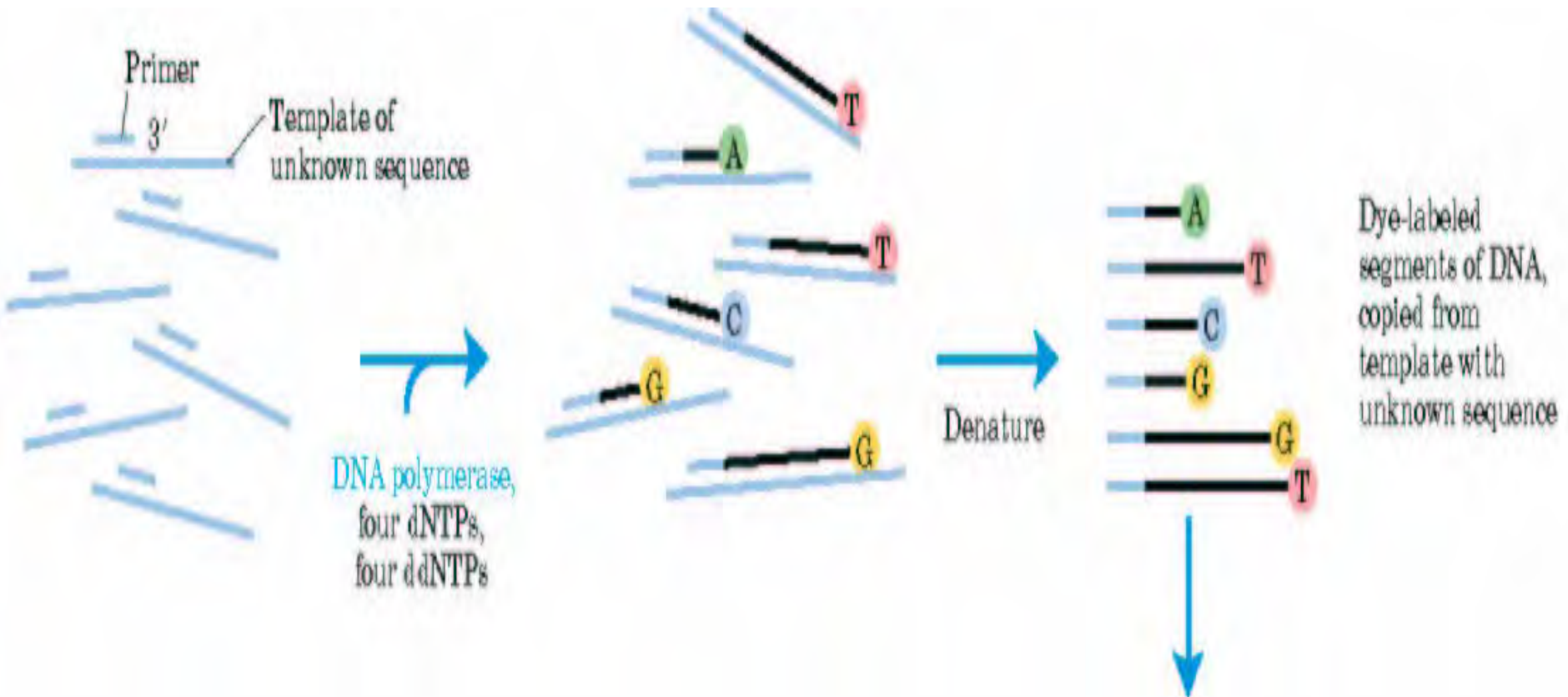
Sequence of
complementary
strand

(c)

....gel elektroforegram fragmenata DNK razdvojenih po veličini

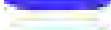


Automatsko sekvenciranje DNK: svaki ddNTP je obeležen fluorescentnom bojom



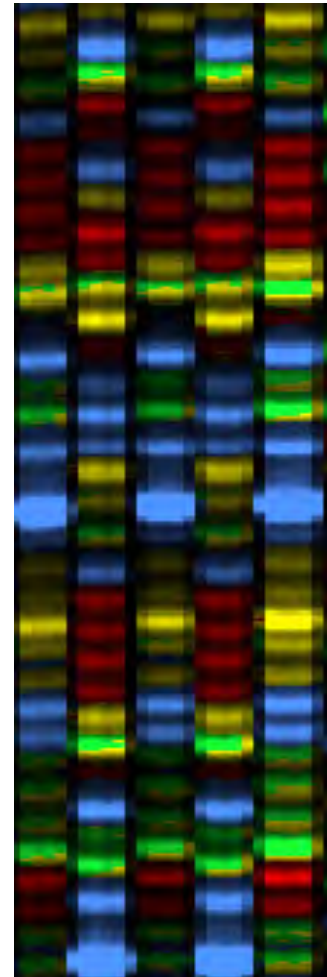
Gel elektroforegram

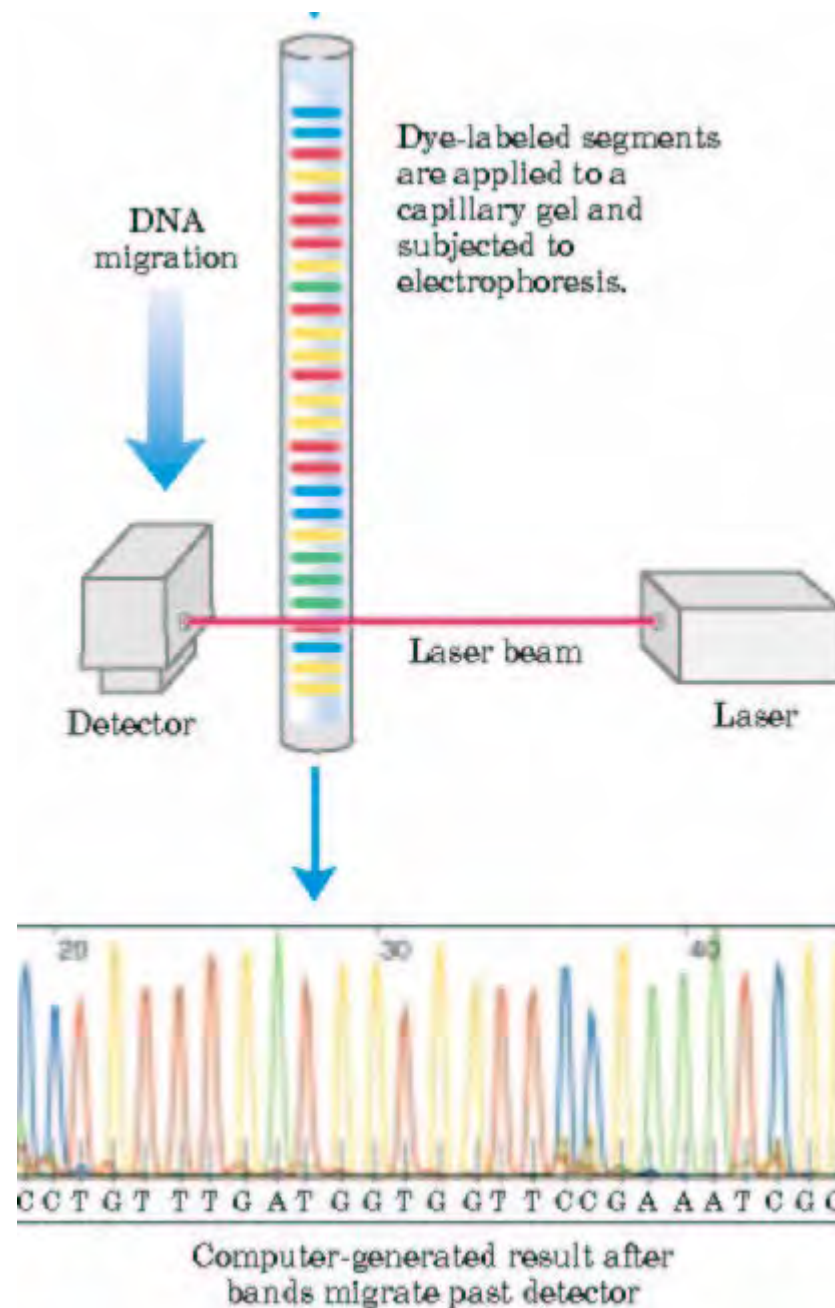
Gel:

	G	GCGAATGCGTCCACACGCTACAGGTG
	T	GCGAATGCGTCCACACGCTACAGGT
	G	GCGAATGCGTCCACACGCTACAGG
	G	GCGAATGCGTCCACACGCTACAG
	A	GCGAATGCGTCCACACGCTACA
	C	GCGAATGCGTCCACACGCTAC
	A	GCGAATGCGTCCACACGCTA
	T	GCGAATGCGTCCACACGCT
	C	GCGAATGCGTCCACACGC
	G	GCGAATGCGTCCACACG
	C	GCGAATGCGTCCACAC
	A	GCGAATGCGTCCACAA
	A	GCGAATGCGTCCACA
	C	GCGAATGCGTCCAC
	A	GCGAATGCGTCCA
	C	GCGAATGCGTCC
	C	GCGAATGCGTC
	T	GCGAATGCGT
	G	GCGAATGCG
	C	GCGAATGC
	G	GCGAATG
	T	GCGAAT

Sirovi podaci automatskog sekvenciranja DNK

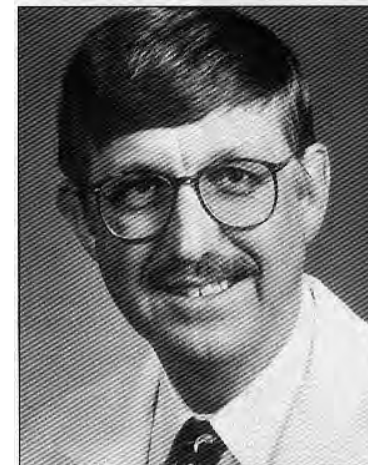
Zeleno:	ddATP
Crveno:	ddTTP
Žuto:	ddGTP
Plavo:	ddCTP





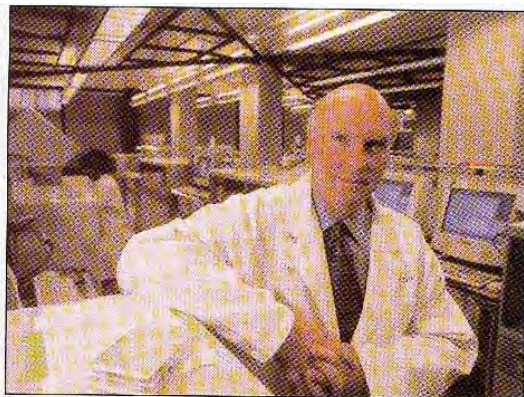
Kratka istorija sekvenciranja humanog genoma...primer kompeticije i kooperacije u nauci!!!!

- **1990 g.** (inicijativa i pripreme započele još 1984.g!)
oformljen “**Human Genome Project (HGP)**”:
internacionalni projekat/konzorcijum (20
istraživačkih centara za sekvenciranje iz 6 zemalja:
SAD, GB, Nemačka, Francuska, Japan, Kina) koji je
planiran da traje 15 godina, ali je završen ranije!!!!
Koordinatori projekta: J. Watson, potom F.S. Collins
(NIH).



Francis S. Collins

- **1997.g.** privatna firma Celera objavila da započinje
sa sekvenciranjem humanog genoma pod
rukovodstvom J.C. Ventera!!!!



J. Craig Venter

Prvi (grubi) rezultati publikovani su u
časopisima Science i Nature
februara, 2001.g.!, a definitivni? 2003.g.

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nature 15 February 2001



the human genome

article

Nature 409, 860 - 921 (2001) © Macmillan Publishers Ltd.

Initial sequencing and analysis of the human genome

[International Human Genome Sequencing Consortium](#)

The human genome holds an extraordinary trove of information about human development, physiology, medicine and evolution. Here we report the results of an international collaboration to produce and make freely available a draft sequence of the human genome. We also present an initial analysis of the data, describing some of the insights that can be gleaned from the sequence.

The Sequence of the Human Genome

J. Craig Venter,^{1*} Mark D. Adams,¹ Eugene W. Myers,¹ Peter W. Li,¹ Richard J. Mural,¹ Granger G. Sutton,¹ Hamilton O. Smith,¹ Mark Yandell,¹ Cheryl A. Evans,¹ Robert A. Holt,¹ Jeannine D. Gocayne,¹ Peter Amanatides,¹ Richard M. Ballew,¹ Daniel H. Huson,¹ Jennifer Russo Wortman,¹ Qing Zhang,¹ Chinnappa D. Kodira,¹ Xiangqun H. Zheng,¹ Lin Chen,¹ Marian Skupski,¹ Gangadharan Subramanian,¹ Paul D. Thomas,¹ Jinghui Zhang,¹ George L. Gabor Miklos,² Catherine Nelson,³ Samuel Broder,¹ Andrew G. Clark,⁴ Joe Nadeau,⁵ Victor A. McKusick,⁶ Norton Zinder,⁷ Arnold J. Levine,⁷ Richard J. Roberts,⁸ Mel Simon,⁹ Carolyn Slayman,¹⁰ Michael Hunkapiller,¹¹ Randall Bolanos,¹ Arthur Delcher,¹ Ian Dew,¹ Daniel Fasulo,¹ Michael Flanigan,¹ Liliana Florea,¹ Aaron Halpern,¹ Sridhar Hannenhalli,¹ Saul Kravitz,¹ Samuel Levy,¹ Clark Mobarry,¹ Knut Reinert,¹ Karin Remington,¹ Jane Abu-Threideh,¹ Ellen Beasley,¹ Kendra Biddick,¹ Vivien Bonazzi,¹ Rhonda Brandon,¹ Michele Cargill,¹ Ishwar Chandramouliswaran,¹ Rosane Charlab,¹ Kabir Chaturvedi,¹ Zuoming Deng,¹ Valentina Di Francesco,¹ Patrick Dunn,¹ Karen Eilbeck,¹ Carlos Evangelista,¹ Andrei E. Gabrielian,¹ Weiniu Gan,¹ Wangmao Ge,¹ Fangcheng Gong,¹ Zhiping Gu,¹ Ping Guan,¹ Thomas J. Heiman,¹ Maureen E. Higgins,¹ Rui-Ru Ji,¹ Zhaoxi Ke,¹ Karen A. Ketchum,¹ Zhongwu Lai,¹ Yiding Lei,¹ Zhenya Li,¹ Jiayin Li,¹ Yong Liang,¹ Xiaoying Lin,¹ Fu Lu,¹ Gennady V. Merkulov,¹ Natalia Milshina,¹ Helen M. Moore,¹ Ashwinikumar K Naik,¹ Vaibhav A. Narayan,¹ Beena Neelam,¹ Deborah Nusskern,¹ Douglas B. Rusch,¹ Steven Salzberg,¹² Wei Shao,¹ Bixiong Shue,¹ Jingtao Sun,¹ Zhen Yuan Wang,¹ Aihui Wang,¹ Xin Wang,¹ Jian Wang,¹ Ming-Hui Wei,¹ Ron Wides,¹³ Chunlin Xiao,¹ Chunhua Yan,¹ Alison Yao,¹ Jane Ye,¹ Ming Zhan,¹ Weiqing Zhang,¹ Hongyu Zhang,¹ Qi Zhao,¹ Liansheng Zheng,¹ Fei Zhong,¹ Wenyan Zhong,¹ Shiaoping C. Zhu,¹ Shaying Zhao,¹² Dennis Gilbert,¹ Suzanna Baumhueter,¹ Gene Spier,¹ Christine Carter,¹ Anibal Cravchik,¹ Trevor Woodage,¹ Feroze Ali,¹ Huijin An,¹ Aderonke Awe,¹ Danita Baldwin,¹ Holly Baden,¹ Mary Barnstead,¹ Ian Barrow,¹ Karen Beeson,¹ Dana Busam,¹ Amy Carver,¹ Angela Center,¹ Ming Lai Cheng,¹ Liz Curry,¹ Steve Danaher,¹ Lionel Davenport,¹ Raymond Desilets,¹ Susanne Dietz,¹ Kristina Dodson,¹ Lisa Doup,¹ Steven Ferriera,¹ Neha Garg,¹ Andres Gluecksmann,¹ Brit Hart,¹ Jason Haynes,¹ Charles Haynes,¹ Cheryl Heiner,¹ Suzanne Hladun,¹ Damon Hostin,¹ Jarrett Houck,¹ Timothy Howland,¹ Chinyere Ibegwam,¹ Jeffery Johnson,¹ Francis Kalush,¹ Lesley Kline,¹ Shashi Koduru,¹ Amy Love,¹ Felecia Mann,¹ David May,¹ Steven McCawley,¹ Tina McIntosh,¹ Ivy McMullen,¹ Mee Moy,¹ Linda Moy,¹ Brian Murphy,¹ Keith Nelson,¹ Cynthia Pfannkoch,¹ Eric Pratts,¹ Vinita Puri,¹ Hina Qureshi,¹ Matthew Reardon,¹ Robert Rodriguez,¹ Yu-Hui Rogers,¹ Deanna Romblad,¹ Bob Ruhfel,¹ Richard Scott,¹ Cynthia Sitter,¹ Michelle Smallwood,¹ Erin Stewart,¹ Renee Strong,¹ Ellen Suh,¹ Reginald Thomas,¹ Ni Ni Tint,¹ Sukyee Tse,¹ Claire Vech,¹ Gary Wang,¹ Jeremy Wetter,¹ Sherita Williams,¹ Monica Williams,¹ Sandra Windsor,¹ Emily Winn-Deen,¹ Keriellen Wolfe,¹ Jayshree Zaveri,¹ Karena Zaveri,¹ Josep F. Abril,¹⁴ Roderic Guigó,¹⁴ Michael J. Campbell,¹ Kimmen V. Sjölander,¹ Brian Karlak,¹ Anish Kejariwal,¹ Huaiyu Mi,¹ Betty Lazareva,¹ Thomas Hatton,¹ Apurva Narechania,¹ Karen Diemer,¹ Anushya Muruganujan,¹ Nan Guo,¹ Shinji Sato,¹

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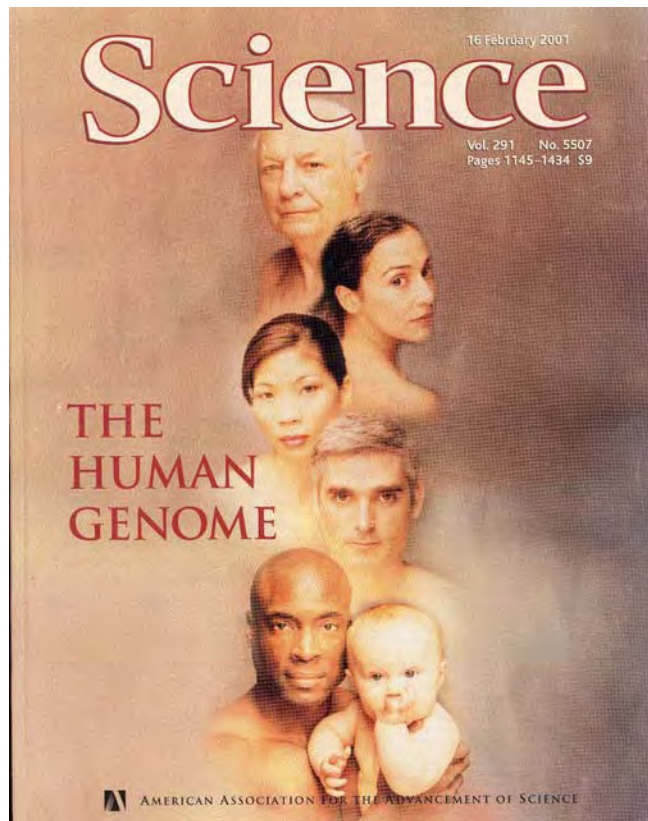
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Projekat humanog genoma (HGP)



- Šta su uradili?
- Zašto su to uradili?
- Šta to znači za čovečanstvo?

Ciljevi HGP

- Napraviti fizičku mapu za svih 24 humana hromozoma.
- Identifikovati sve gene u humanom genomu & mapirati ih na njihovim hromozomima.
- Odrediti sekvencu procenjenih 3 milijardi parova baza.
- Analizirati genetske varijacije među ljudima.
- Mapirati i sekvencirati genome model-organizama.
- Razvijati laboratorijske i računarske tehnike.
- Širenje (diseminacija) genetske informacije.
- Razmatranje etičkih, pravnih i socijalnih aspekata rezultata projekta...

Model organizmi

- Bakterije (*E. coli*, influenza, i neke druge)
- Kvasci (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)
- Biljke (*Arabidopsis thaliana*)
- Crvi (*Caenorhabditis elegans*)
- Vinska mušica (*Drosophila melanogaster*)
- Miš (*Mus musculus*)

Centri za sekvenciranje DNK



Izolovanje
DNK

Razdvajanje
uzoraka

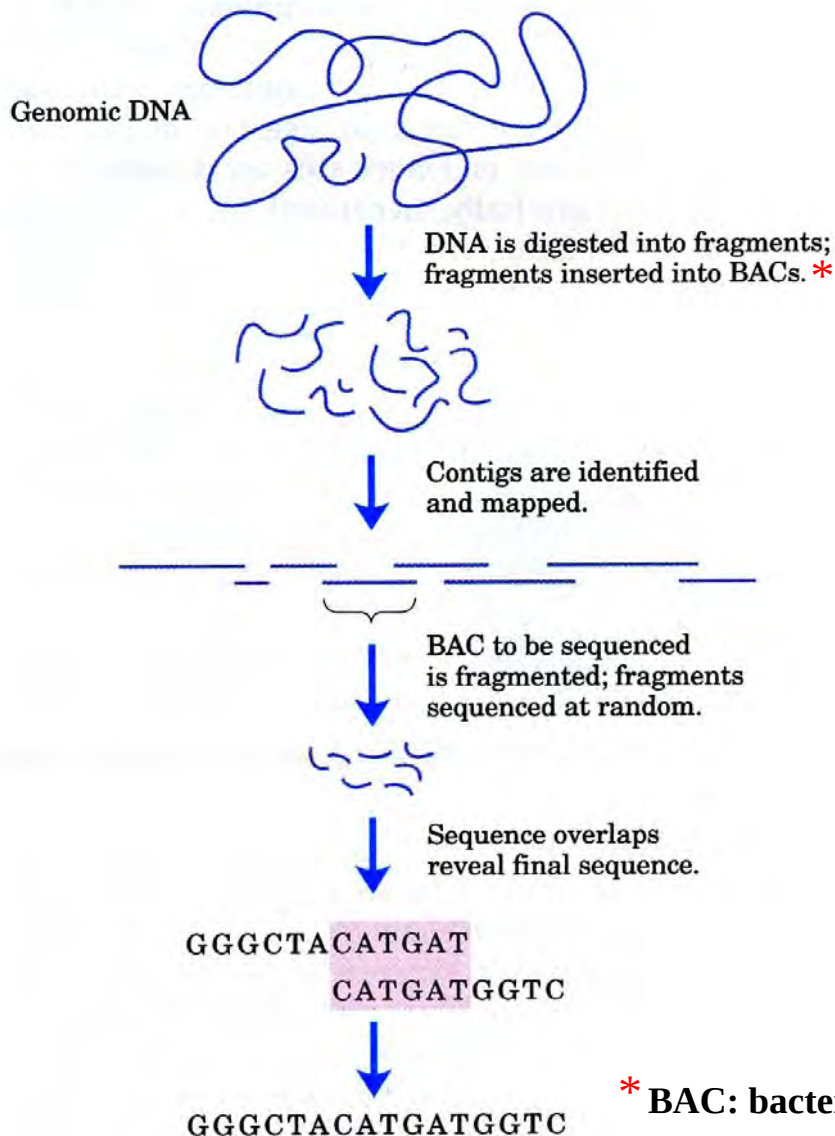
Laboratorija

Roboti za sekvenciranje



Soba sa mašinama za sekvenciranje
Celera Genomics

Strategije za sekvenciranje DNK:



HGP: polazi od fizičke mape hromozoma:

- genom je mapiran i raspodeljen među istraživačkim centrima;
- svaki klon je sekvenciran “shotgun” postupkom (tehnikе za sekvenciranje omogućuju sekvenciranje 600-750 bp, a mnogi klonovi su imali više od 100 000 bp!)

Celera: “shotgun” celokupne DNK: genom se nasumično (“random”) fragmentiše, fragmenti se kloniraju (umnože) i sekvenciraju. Postupak zahteva sekvenciranje 7-9x puta većeg broja baza od postojećeg: za humani genom of 3 milijarde bp, treba sekvencirati 21-27 milijardi baza da bi se dobilo adekvatno preklapanje fragmenata.

* BAC: bacterial artificial chromosome

Šta smo naučili iz sekvence humanog genoma?

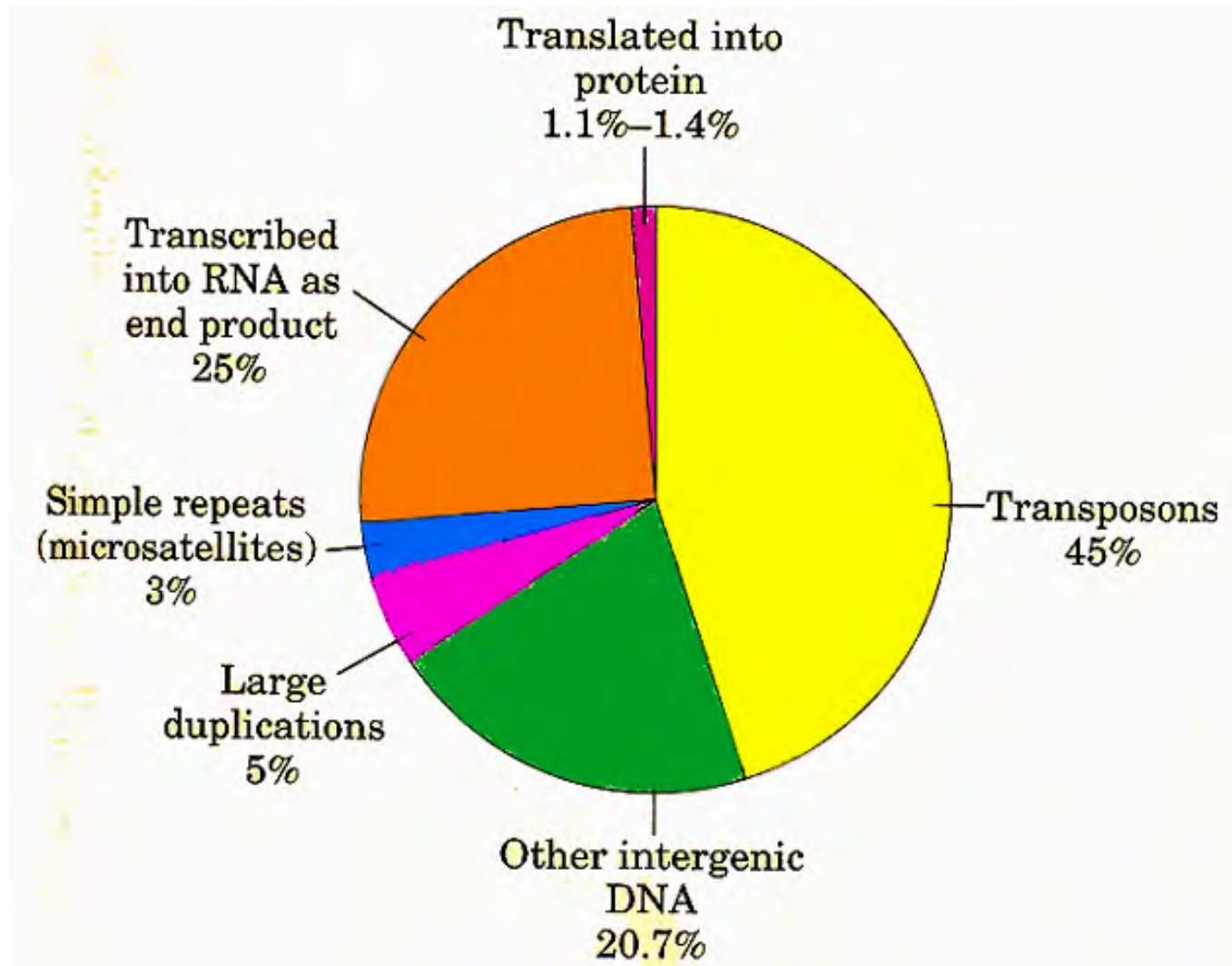
- **U brojevima:**
 - Humani genom sadrži približno 3×10^9 bp.
 - Prosečni gen sadrži oko 3000 baza.
 - Ukupan broj gena je procenjen na manje od 30 000 (ranije procenjivano: 80 000 – 140 000 gena!)
 - 99.9% sekvence je isto kod svih ljudi.
 - Ne poznajemo funkcije 50% otkrivenih gena.
- **“Odvajanje žita od kukolja”:**
 - Manje od 2% genoma kodira proteine.
 - Ponavljajuće sekvence ("junk DNK") čine najmanje 50% humanog genoma.
 - Smatra se da ponavljajuće sekvence nemaju direktnu funkciju, ali su povezane sa strukturom i dinamikom hromozoma. Tokom vremena ove sekvence menjaju genom, kreirajući nove gene i modifikujući postojeće!
- **Kako su sekvence raspoređene?**
 - U genima bogatim delovima ("gene-dense") "urbanim centrima" dominiraju blokovi G i C.
 - U genima siromašnim delovima, "pustinjama" dominiraju blokovi A i T.
 - Geni su raspoređeni nasumično duže genoma, sa velikim delovima ne-kodirajuće DNK između njih.
 - Delovi od oko 30 000 ponavljajućih C i G baza često se nalaze do oblasti bogate genima, stvarajući barijeru između gena i "junk DNK." Ova CpG "ostrva" imaju funkciju u regulaciji aktivnosti gena.
 - Hromozom 1 ima najviše (2968), a hromozom Y najmanje (231) gena.
- **Humani genom u poređenju sa genomima drugih organizama:**
 - Čovek ima tri puta više vrsta proteina od npr muve ili crva zbog "alternativnog splicinga" iRnk i post-translacionih modifikacija proteina. Na ovaj način mogu da nastanu različiti proteini iz istog gena.
 - Većina proteinskih familija je ista kod čoveka i crva, muva, biljaka, ali je broj članova familija veći kod čoveka i to posebno proteina koji su uključeni u razvoj i imunitet.
- **Individualne varijacije i mutacije:**
 - Na oko 1.4 miliona lokacija razlika je u po jednoj bazi: 1 na 1000 bp (**single nucleotide polymorphism - SNPs**)

Variation between individuals

- your DNA is 99.9% the same as any other human on Earth
- humans & chimpanzees share about 98.5% of their genes
- banana DNA & human DNA are about 50% the same



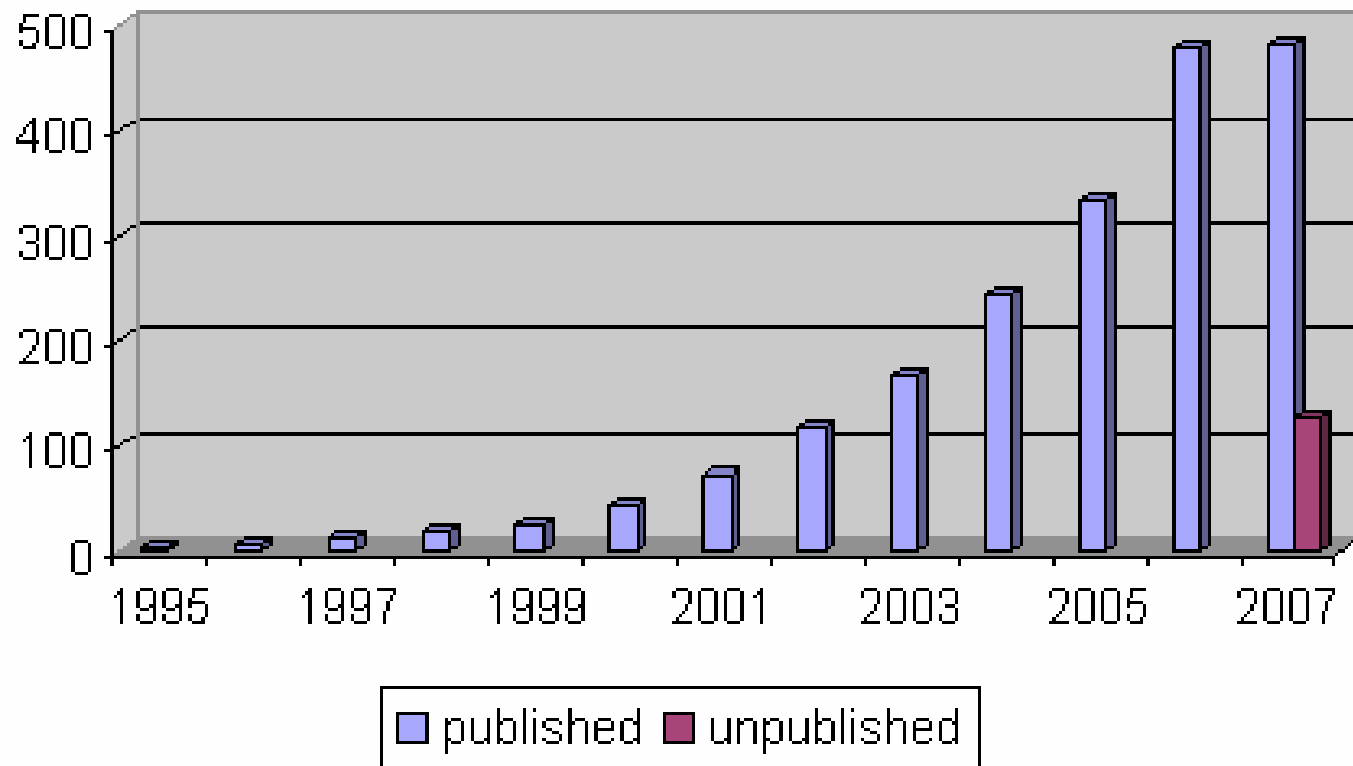
Human genome: rezime

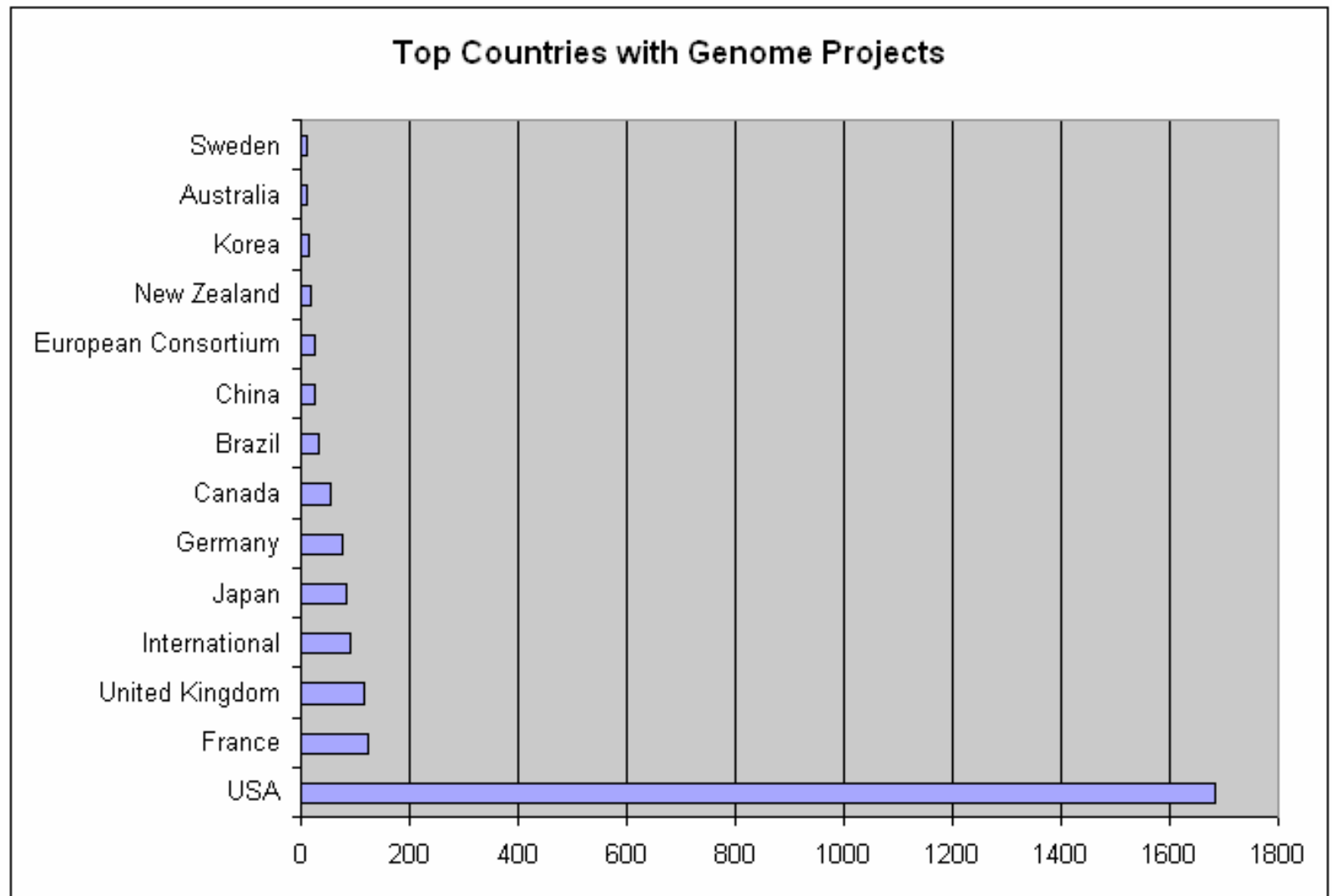


Genomes

organism	size in bp	# genes
<i>E.coli</i>	4×10^6	4,300
Anthrax bacillus	5×10^6	4,700
Yeast	2×10^7	6,000
Nematode	8×10^7	19,000
Fruit Fly	2×10^8	14,000
Mouse	3×10^9	30,000
Human	3×10^9	30,000
Rice	4×10^{11}	46,000

Completely Sequenced Genomes © January 2007



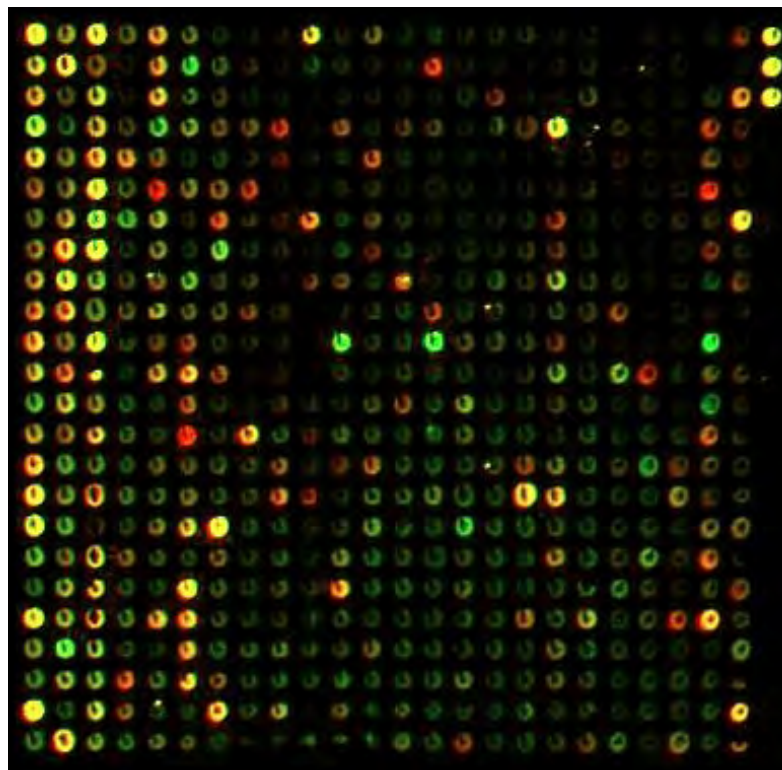


<http://www.genomesonline.org>

Pitanja koja se postavljaju nakon određivanja sekvence humanog genoma:

- Koje su funkcije ~30 000 gena?
- U kojim ćelijama pod kojim uslovima i u kom stepenu se ovi geni eksprimiraju?
- Kako proizvodi gena interaguju da bi nastao funkcionalni organizam?
- Koje su medicinske posledice varijanti u genima?
- Tradicionalni pristup (jedan protein jedan gen) ne daje odgovore na ova pitanja!!!

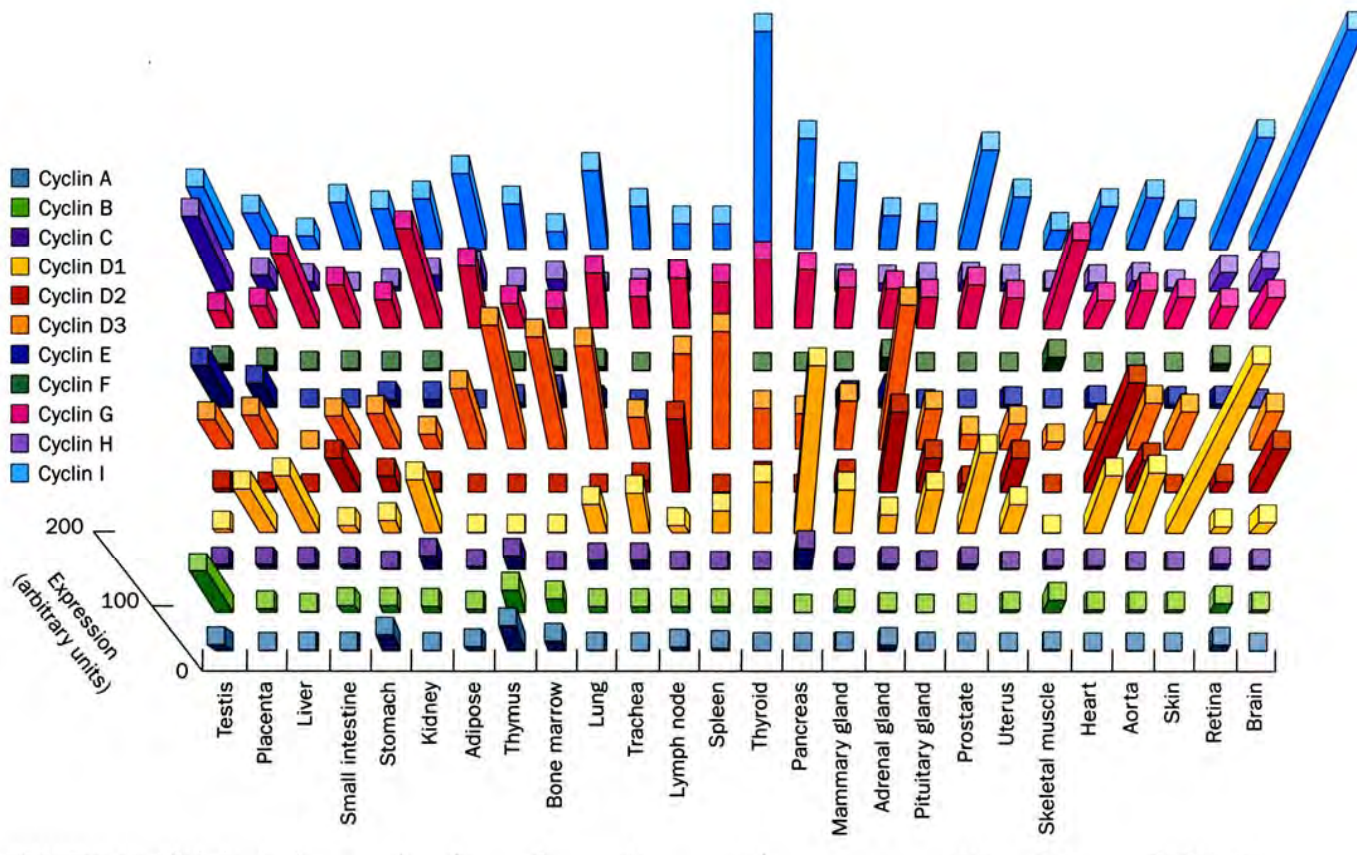
“DNA microarray” ili DNK “chip”



Geni iz kvasca eksprimirani kada je kvasac gajen sa (crveno) i bez (zeleno) glukoze.

Svaka tačka sadrži pikomole specifične sekvence DNK ili sintetičke oligonukleotide (“proba”), npr deo gena ili neki drugi deo DNK koji se koristi za hibridizaciju sa cDNK ili cRNK iz uzorka (“target – meta”).

“DNA microarray” ili DNK “chip”



Varijacije u ekspresiji gena za protein ciklin u raznim tkivima

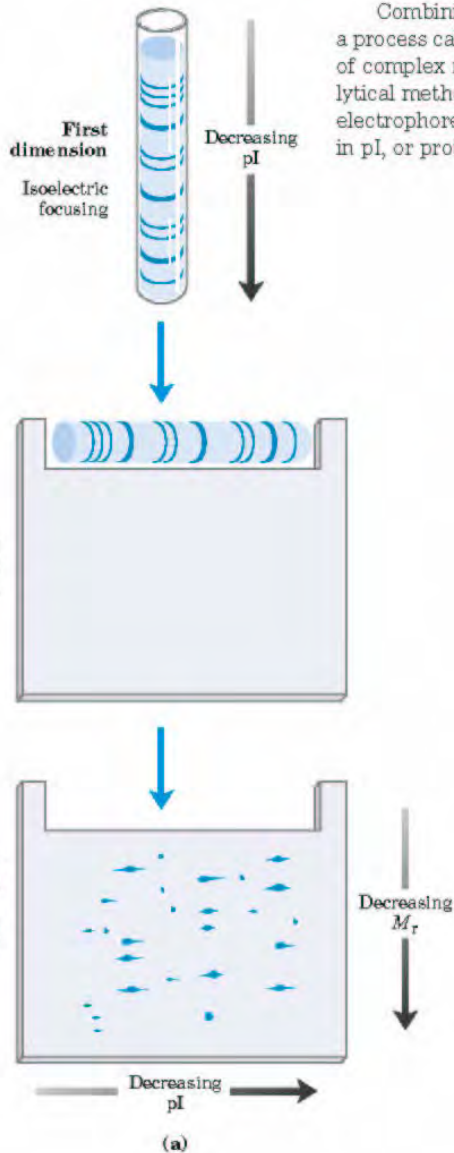
Proteom: termin prvi put upotrebljen 1995.g.!

- Analogija sa genomom:
- Svi eksprimirani proteini u ćeliji:
 - identifikacija
 - post-translacione modifikacije
 - količina
 - lokalizacija
 - međusobne interakcije

Ispitivanje proteoma – “proteomics”: 2D elektroforeza

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Part II Structure and Catalysis



Combining isoelectric focusing and SDS electrophoresis sequentially in a process called **two-dimensional electrophoresis** permits the resolution of complex mixtures of proteins (Fig. 5-22). This is a more sensitive analytical method than either electrophoretic method alone. Two-dimensional electrophoresis separates proteins of identical molecular weight that differ in pI, or proteins with similar pI values but different molecular weights.

figure 5-22

Two-dimensional electrophoresis. (a) Proteins are first separated by isoelectric focusing in a cylindrical gel. The gel is then laid horizontally on a second, slab-shaped gel, and the proteins are separated by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Horizontal separation reflects differences in pI; vertical separation reflects differences in molecular weight. (b) More than 1,000 different proteins from *E. coli* can be resolved using this technique.



(b)

♦ 2D elektroforezom se može videti do 5000 proteina prisutnih u uzorku!!!

♦ Brojni, referentni 2D elektroforegrami su javno dostupni:
<http://www.expasy.ch/ch2d/2d-index.html>.

Primena u medicini i biologiji

- Genetske bolesti:
 - javna dostupnost sekvence humanog genoma omogućuje brzu identifikaciju gena u raznim bolestima *in silico*;
- Mete (“targets”) za lekove:
 - farmaceutska industrija je imala ograničeni broj meta za razvoj novih terapija....
 - sada se mogu naći nove mete *in silico*
- Fundamentalna biologija:
 - fundamentalna fiziologija, ćelijska biologija...



