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基因检测报告解读

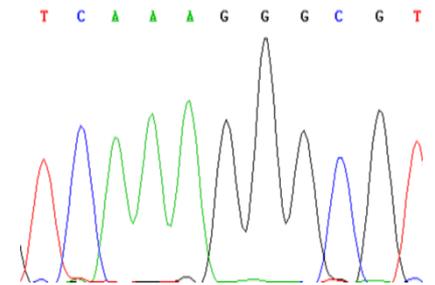
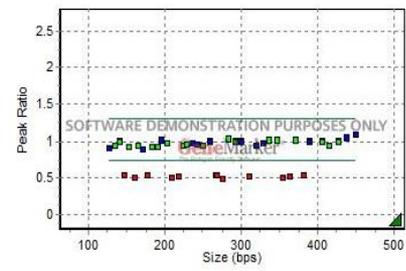
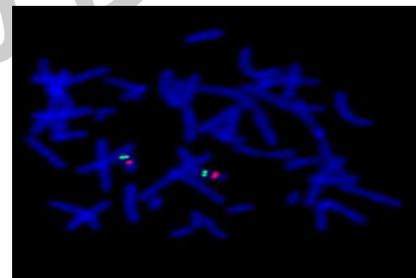
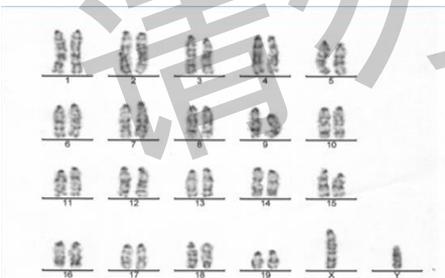
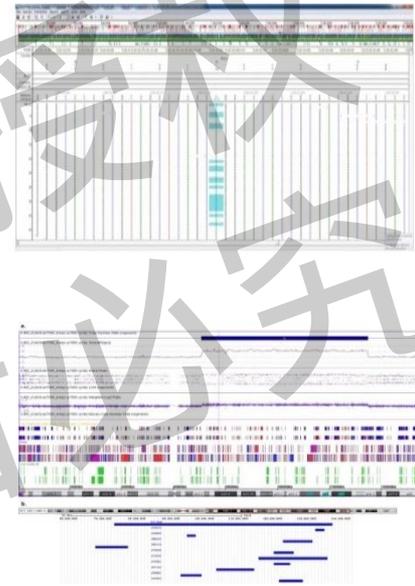
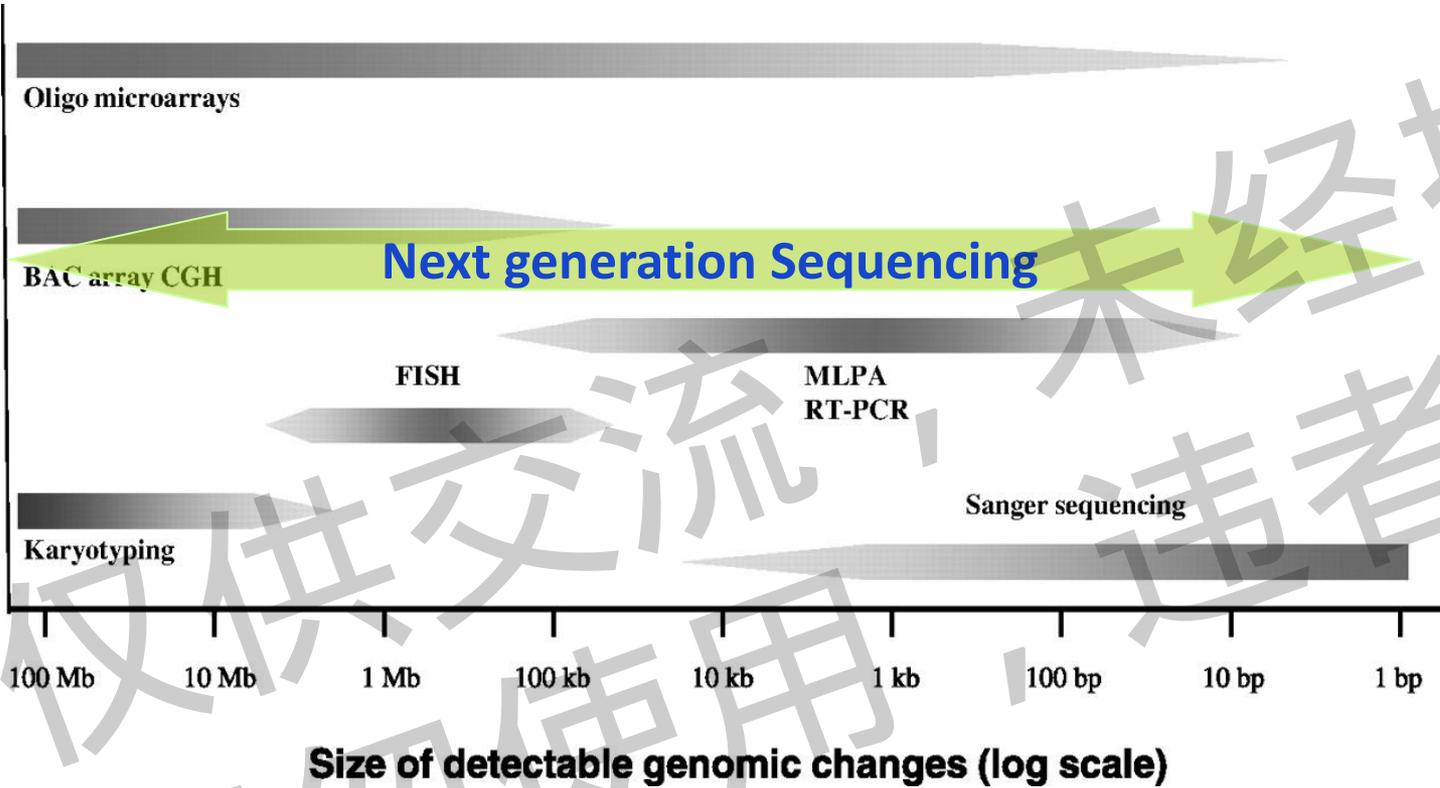
王 剑

上海儿童医学中心

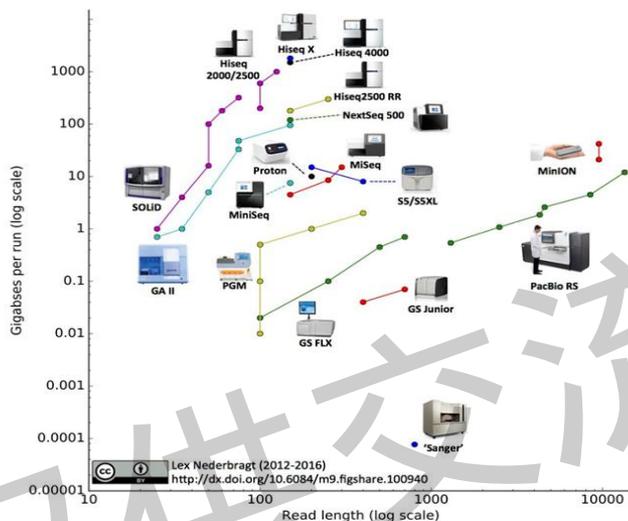
国家儿童医学中心（上海）



遗传学诊断技术



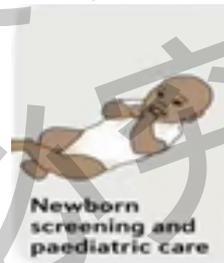
走进“基因组医学时代”



孕前



产前



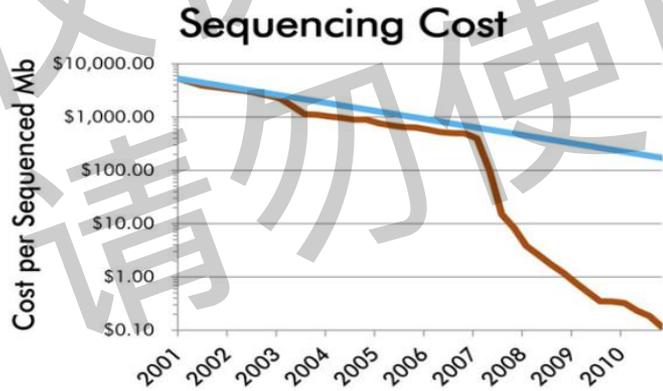
新生儿
与儿童



老年



青壮年



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高通量测序(NGS)分类

Scales of a test



- ✓全基因组 (Genome)
- ✓全外显子组 (Exome)
- ✓医学外显子组\遗传病 (Medical Exome, inherited disease)
- ✓靶向目标基因测序 (Panel)

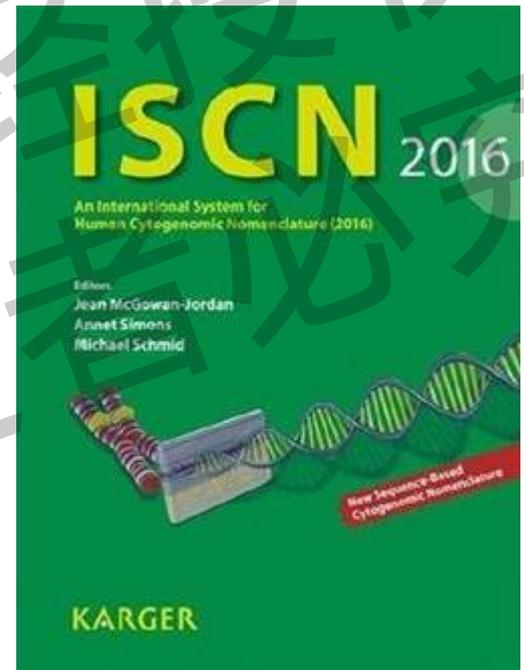
(一) 染色体核型报告

数目畸变

- 整倍体 euploid
- 非整倍体 aneuploid
- 嵌合/镶嵌体 mosaic/chimera

结构畸变

- 缺失 deletion, **del**
- 重复 duplication, **dup**
- 倒位 inversion, **inv**
- 易位 translocation, **t**
- 环状染色体 ring chromosome, **r**
- 等臂染色体 isochromosome, **i**



举例

- **46 , XY , t (12 ; 13)(p13 ; q21) :**

表示 12 号染色体和 13 号染色体发生平衡易位，断裂易位点发生在 12 号染色体短臂 1 区 3 带和 13 号染色体长臂 2 区 1 带。

- **46 , X , i (X) (q10) :**

性染色体是 X(比正常女性丢失了一条 X 染色体)，但增加了一条 (结构异常的) 染色体 i(Xq)。i(Xq) 表示 X 长臂等臂。患者表型近似 45 , X 特纳综合征，但症状较轻。身材矮小，第二性征不发育，闭经，肘外翻等。

常见染色体多态性

- **inv(9)(p12q13)** , 9 号染色体臂间倒位 ;
- Y 染色体长臂异染色质区长度的增减 ;
- 13、14、15、21、22 号染色体随体、随体柄的增减 ;
- 1 , 9 , 16 号长臂异染色质区增加。 **46 , XY , 9qh+**

qh+, 某条染色体长臂的异染色质区长度增加;

qh-, 某条染色体长臂的异染色质区长度减少;

ph, 某条染色体短臂出现异染色质区;

qs, 某条染色体长臂出现随体;

ps, 某条染色体短臂出现随体;

pss, 某条染色体短臂出现双随体;

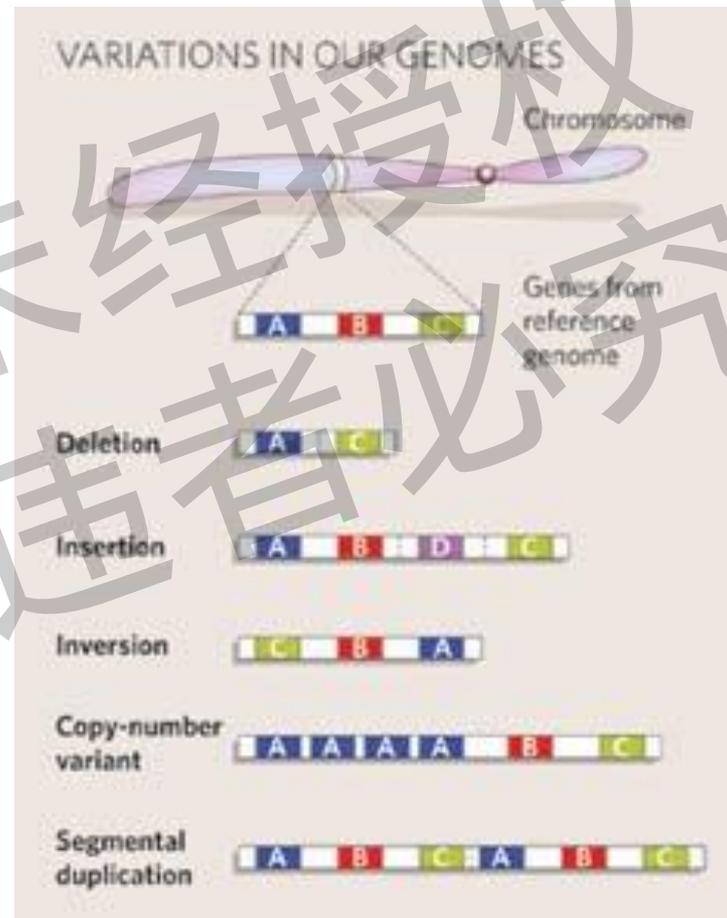
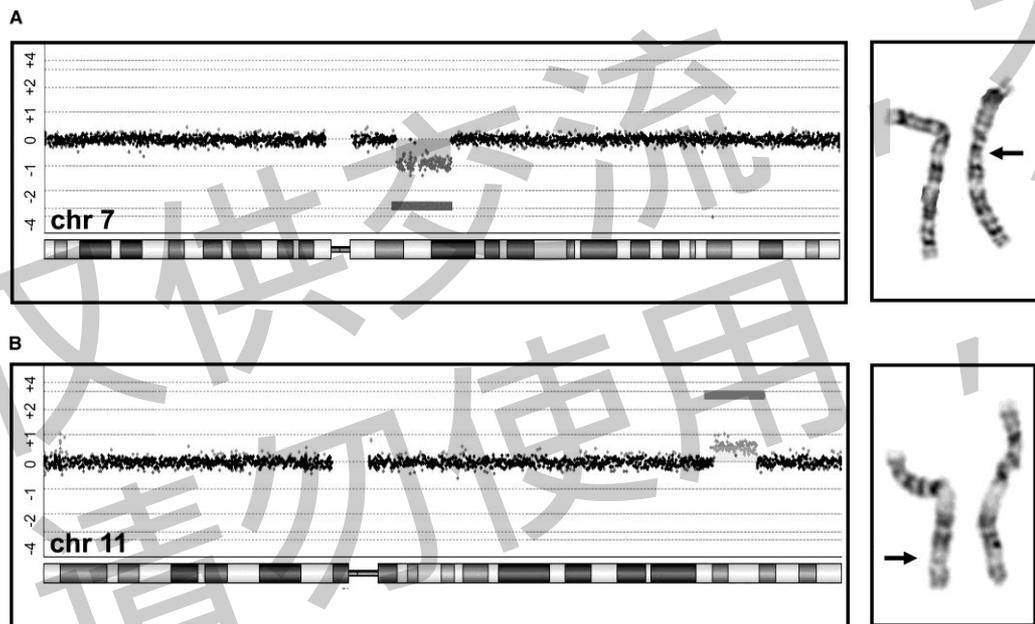
ps+, 某条染色体短臂的随体长度增加;

pstk+, 某条染色体短臂的随体柄长度增加;

cenh+, 某条染色体的着丝粒异染色质区长度增加

(二) 基因组拷贝数变异 (CNV)

- 染色体上微缺失、微重复
- 包含1个基因以上~
- 常规染色体核型分析无法检出



- 适应症：“发育落后、智力障碍、多发畸形、自闭症等”

CNV致病性分析考虑因素：

- 考虑基因组失衡区间的**大小**；
- 考虑所包含的**基因重要性及数目**；
- **数据库**已记录致病性，如：DECIPHER、DGV、ClinVar、本地数据库等；
- 一般**缺失**比重复更有临床意义，基因组中也有一些三倍剂量敏感基因具有肯定的致病性；
- **新发 (*de novo*)**变异比父母传递下来(*inherited*)的变异更可能具有致病性。

CNV分类：ACMG指南三大类5级

- **致病性**：与已报道的微缺失/微重复综合征致病区域在位置和大小上匹配；涉及多个基因的大片段缺失或重复也为致病性，特别是新发变异。
- **可能致病性**(90%致病可能)：与已报道的致病性缺失或重复有部分重叠，或涉及可疑但并未在疾病致病机制中证实的基因，或涉及的基因虽有支持单倍剂量不足或三倍剂量敏感的证据，但不足以得出肯定结论。
- **临床意义不明性VUS**：此类变异不符合致病条件也不符合良性条件，文献报道中的结论尚未一致，暂没有足够的证据做肯定的分类。
- **可能良性**：含有基因的变异在正常人群中多次发生，但发生率未达1%。
- **良性**：涉及的CNV在DGV数据库或内部数据库中的发生率 > 1%；或不包含任何基因或重要的基因组成部分等。

举例

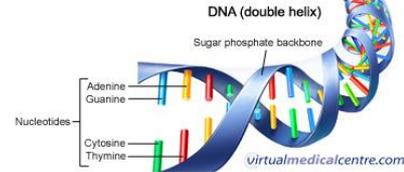
- **arr[hg19] 16p11.2(29,428,531-30,176,508)x1**

受检者16号染色体p11.2区域检测到一段大小为748kb的杂合缺失，覆盖多个表型明确的OMIM基因如*PRRT2*，*ALDOA*，*TBX6*等，为**致病性变异 (Pathogenic)**。

该区域的缺失可导致16p11.2微缺失综合征 (OMIM#611913)，患者可能出现的表型包括“智力障碍、生长发育迟缓、自闭症、肥胖、脊柱侧弯、癫痫”等。

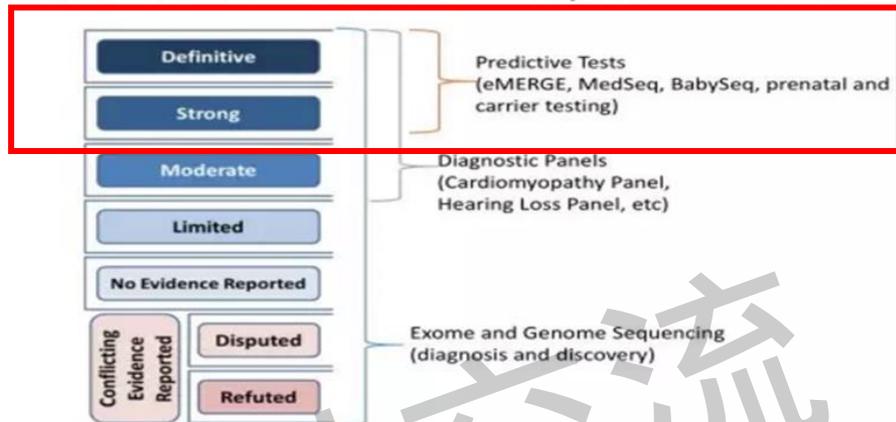
外显率约为31.5-64.2% ，请结合临床表型再做进一步诊断。

(三) 基因变异解读：



基因分级：

ClinGen Gene-Disease Validity Classification



遗传学证据

病例数、遗传分离度等

实验证据

细胞、动物实验等

变异分类：

致病变异(Pathogenic)

可能致病变异

(Likely pathogenic)

临床意义未明(VUS)

可能良性变异(Likely benign)

良性变异(Benign)

ACMG STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Genetics
inMedicine

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

变异位点在正常人群中的频率

(基于人群数据库
incon

人群中该变异位点的频率大于5%

该变异位点在人群中频率大于相关遗传病中致病位点的期望频率

根据注释的结果进行变异分析的判读

其它可参考的数据库

导致基因产物完全缺失 (包括无义、移码、同义变异、并且不影响

错义变异	相关功能	根据可靠来源的证据表明该变异位点具有致病性	PP5
	变异	根据可靠来源的证据表明该变异位点属于良性变异	BP6
	相关功能	携带该变异位点的患者已明确携带了导致其临床症状的其他变异。	BP5
	功能	携带该变异位点的患者的临床症状、或者其家族史所表现的临床症状与该基因功能高度相关	PP4
		多个生物信息分析软件预测该变异位点为良性变异	BP4
		多个生物信息分析软件预测该变异位点为致病性变异	PP3
错义变异		新发现的变异位点，并且在同一位点曾经有过其它致病性变异的案例报道	PM5
		该变异位点与某已知致病性变异都导致相同氨基酸改变	PS1
读码框内的插入缺失		位于重复区域	BP3
		位于非重复区域、或者终止密码子缺失	PM4
等位基因的位置关系		符合隐性遗传模式、且该变异位点与另一致病位点不在同一条染色体上 (反式效应)	PM3
		该变异位点与另一致病位点在同一条染色体上 (顺式效应)、或者与某一符合显性遗传模式的变异位点不在同一条染色体上 (反式效应)	BP2

BA1

BS1

家系分析

PP1

分类规则

已知致病突变(Pathogenic)

1. 1个PVS证据+1个以上的PS证据
2. 1个PVS证据+2个以上的PM证据
3. 1个PVS证据+1个PM证据+1个PP证据
4. 1个PVS证据+2个以上的PP证据
5. 2个以上的PS证据
6. 1个PS证据+3个以上的PM证据
7. 1个PS证据+2个PM证据+2个以上的PP证据
8. 1个PS证据+1个PM证据+4个以上的PP证据

疑似致病突变 (Likely pathogenic)

1. 1个PVS证据+1个PM证据
2. 1个PS证据+1个或2个PM证据
3. 1个PS证据+2个以上的PP证据
4. 3个以上的PM证据
5. 2个PM证据+2个以上的PP证据
6. 1个PM证据+4个以上的PP证据

已知良性突变(Benign)

1. 1个BA证据
2. 2个以上BS证据

疑似良性突变(Likely benign)

1. 1个BS证据+1个BP证据
2. 2个以上BP证据

临床意义未名(Uncertain significance)

1. 未在规则以内的其他组合类型
2. 既有良性证据又有致病证据的突变

Case : 缺乏致病性

◆ 足月小样儿、小头畸形、语言组织能力差、外

➤ 患儿一人重测WES:

➤ **DOCK6**基因:

(1) c.4076_4077del

“致病性” (P)

(2) c.5260G>A, p.V

“可能致病性”

“Adams-Oliver综合征”

神经系统症状、脑发育

发生。双下肢肌力弱，但仍能爬行。17月会走路。DQ<50。体格检查：神清，精神反应可。左眼可视，视力较差，弱视。双眼斜视。四肢肌力肌张力可。腱反射正常。无病理征。心肺正常。头畸形，头围44cm (<3SD)。前额宽。诊断：小头畸形，癫痫（难治性），精神发育迟缓。

检测项目:

(家系) 全外显子组检测: 对患者及父母基因组DNA进行全外显子组捕获和测序

检测结论: 未检测到可以明确解释患儿表型的致病突变

临床意义

本例次要发现中所列出的变异,为患儿携带的与临床表型部分相关,但无法完全解释表型的变异位点,或与临床表型相关但遗传模式不符的位点,或根据人群频率考虑致病性可能较小的位点,供临床医生参考,必要时请完善Sanger验证和家系样本检测。

基因	染色体位置	基因突变信息	合子类型	疾病名称	遗传模式	变异
BCKDHA	chr19:41930461	NM_000709:exon9:c.1286G>A(p.R429H)	Het	Maple syrup urine disease type Ia, [MIM:248600]	AR	Ma
DEPDC5	chr22:32241092	NM_001242896:exon30:c.2890G>A(p.A964T)	Het	Epilepsy, familial focal, with variable foci, [MIM:604364]	AD	M
DHFR	chr5:79950718	NM_002439:exon1:c.122G>C(p.A58P)	Het	Megaloblastic anemia due to dihydrofolate reductase deficiency, [MIM:613839]	AR	D
DOCK6	chr19:11313361	NM_020812:exon42:c.5260G>A(p.V1754M)	Het	Adams-Oliver syndrome 2, [MIM:614219]	AR	M
DOCK6	chr19:11326092-1326093	NM_020812:exon32:c.4076_4077delAC	Het	Adams-Oliver syndrome 2, [MIM:614219]	AR	Pa
FOLR1	chr11:71907136	NM_016725:exon5:c.689C>A(p.A230D)	Het	Neurodegeneration due to cerebral folate transport deficiency, [MIM:613068]	AR	Pa
GLYCTK	chr3:52325786	NM_145262:exon4:c.553G>A(p.A185T)	Het	D-glyceric aciduria, [MIM:220120]	AR	M
				Homocystinuria, cblD type, variant 1,		

基因变异解读要点：

- 该基因遗传发病模式是否符合患者家系成员情况？

（特殊情况：外显率、限性遗传）

- 候选基因是否明确导致疾病？
- 发病年龄、严重程度是否符合？

- 变异评估：

人群频率

功能改变

是否有文献、数据库报道





MECP2



Options

Display: Highlights

KDM5A



Options

Display: Highlights

- Title
- Gene-P
- Relatio
- Text
- Descr
- Cloni
- Expre
- Gene
- Mappr
- Bioch
- Gene
- Mole
- Geno
- Corre
- Anim
- Allelic
- Table
- Refere
- Contrl
- Creati
- Edit Hi

*180202
Table of Contents

* 180202

LYSINE-SPECIFIC DEMETHYLASE 5A; **KDM5A**

Alternative titles; symbols

JUMONJI, AT-RICH INTERACTIVE DOMAIN 1A; JARID1A
RETINOBLASTOMA-BINDING PROTEIN 2; RBP2; RBBP2

HGNC Approved Gene Symbol: **KDM5A**

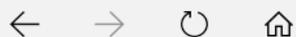
Cytogenetic location: 12p13.33 *Genomic coordinates (GRCh38):* 12:280,056-389,454 (from NCBI)

TEXT

▼ Description

Methylation of histone H3 (see 602810) lys4 (H3K4) is an important epigenetic modification involved in gene activation. H3K4 di- and trimethylation (H3K4me2 and H3K4me3, respectively) residues mark the transcription start sites of actively transcribed genes, whereas a high level of H3K4 monomethylation (H3K4me1) is associated with enhancer sequences. Members of the KDM5 family of JmjC domain-containing proteins, including **KDM5A**, are demethylases of H3K4me2 and H3K4me3 (see 120100) (Mannervik et al., 2014) (PMID: 24611111).

候选基因发病表型与病例是否符合



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Location	Phenotype	Phenotype MIM number	Inheritance	Phenotype mapping key	Gene/Locus	Gene/Locus MIM number
Xq28	Rett syndrome, preserved speech variant	312750	XLD	3	MECP2	300005
Xq28	Rett syndrome, atypical	312750	XLD	3	MECP2	300005
Xq28	Rett syndrome	312750	XLD	3	MECP2	300005

Clinical Synopsis ▾

INHERITANCE

- X-linked dominant

GROWTH

Height

- Short stature

Weight

- Cachexia

HEAD & NECK

Head

- Normal birth head circumference

- Deceleration of head growth

- Microcephaly

Teeth

- Bruxism

CARDIOVASCULAR

Heart

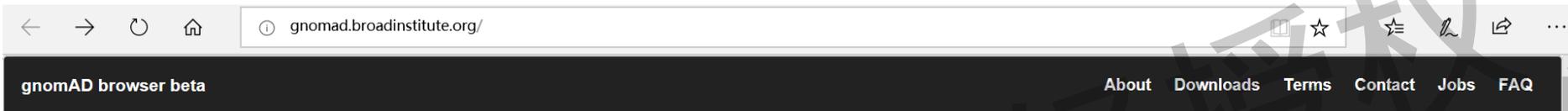
- Prolonged QTc interval

- T-wave abnormalities

RESPIRATORY

候选变异评估1：

对照人群基因组数据库频率



gnomAD browser beta | genome Aggregation Database

Search for a gene or variant or region

Example - Gene: PCSK9, Variant: 1-55516888-G-GA

Variant ID	Effect	Protein Change	Variant Type	AC	AN	AF	AFR	ASJ	EA	EUR	FIN	Lat	OTH	SA
X:153296074 G / A (rs61753014)	E	p.Pro414Leu	missense	15	193214	0	3	7.763e-5						
X:153296074 G / T (rs61753014)	E	p.Pro414His	missense	8	193214	0	1	4.14e-5						
X:153296075 G / A (rs150146088)	E	p.Pro414Ser	missense	4	172687	0	2	2.316e-5						
X:153296075 G / C (rs150146088)	G	p.Pro414Ala	missense	1	20539	0	1	4.869e-5						
X:153296075 G / T (rs150146088)	E	p.Pro414Thr	missense	6	172687	0	3	3.474e-5						
X:153296076 G / A (rs267608614)	E	p.Ser413Ser	synonymous	2	172636	0	0	1.159e-5						
X:153296076 G / C (rs267608614)	E	p.Ser413Arg	missense	1	172636	0	0	5.793e-6						
X:153296077 C / T (rs62707562)	E	p.Ser413Asn	missense	2	172461	0	2	1.16e-5						
X:153296078 T / C (rs267608613)	E	p.Ser413Gly	missense	1	172278	0	0	5.805e-6						
X:153296078 TGGTGGGGTCTCCGGAGCTC... T (rs267608612)	E	p.Leu399AlaHisTer8	frameshift	1	172278	0	1	5.805e-6						
X:153296080 G / A (rs782420809)	E	p.Thr412Ile	missense	1	172470	0	1	5.798e-6						
X:153296081 TGGGGTCTCCGGAGCTCCTC... T (rs267608612)	E	p.Pro400_Pro411del	inframe deletion	1	171355	0	0	5.836e-6						
X:153296082 G / A (rs61753012)	E	p.Pro411Pro	synonymous	157	192488	0	53	0.0008156						
X:153296083 G / A (rs62915962)	E	p.Pro411Leu	missense	12	192507	0	3	6.234e-5						
X:153296084 G / A (rs61753011)	E	p.Pro411Ser	missense	3	172006	0	2	1.744e-5						
X:153296085 G / A (rs782741920)	E	p.Asp410Asp	synonymous	2	172008	0	0	1.163e-5						
X:153296087 C / A (rs63749024)	E	p.Asp410Tyr	missense	1	171750	0	0	5.822e-6						
X:153296090 C / T (rs56268439)	E	p.Glu409Lys	missense	417	187352	0	164	0.002226						
X:153296090 CCGAGCTCTCGGGTCTCAGG... /	E	p.Pro400_Ser408del	inframe deletion	1	170200	0	0	5.875e-6						

Population Frequencies

Population	Allele Count	Allele Number	Number of Homozygotes	Number of Hemizygotes	Allele Frequency
African	0	12225	0	0	0.000
Ashkenazi Jewish	0	7289	0	0	0.000
East Asian	0	12866	0	0	0.000
European (Finnish)	0	15295	0	0	0.000
European (Non-Finnish)	1	79437	0	0	0.00001259
Latino	0	26572	0	0	0.000
Other	0	4036	0	0	0.000
South Asian	0	19138	0	0	0.000
Total	1	176858	0	0	0.000005654

Include: Exomes Genomes (no variant)

候选变异评估2：

疾病基因组数据库

The Human Gene Mutation Database
at the Institute of Medical Genetics in Cardiff

Home Search help Statistics New genes What is new Background Publications Contact Register Login LSDBs Other links Edit details Logout

Gene symbol: Go! Symbol: Missense/nonsense Go!

Gene Symbol	Chromosomal location	Gene name	cDNA sequence	Extended cDNA	Mutation viewer
MECP2 <small>(Aliases: available to subscribers)</small>	Xq28	Methyl CpG binding protein 2 <small>(Aliases: available to subscribers)</small>	NM_004992.3	Not available	Available to subscribers

Missense/nonsense
Splicing
Regulatory
Small deletions
Small insertions
Small indels
Gross deletions
Gross insertions/duplications
Complex rearrangements
Repeat variations
Get all mutations by type
Public total (HGMD Professional)

Review status
Practice guideline (0)
Expert panel (0)
Multiple submitters (98)
Single submitter (350)
At least one star (480)
Conflicting interpretations (32)

Allele origin
Germline (428)
De novo (203)
Somatic (0)

Method type
Research (15)
Literature only (776)
Clinical testing (619)

NCBI Resources How To Sign in to NCBI

ClinVar ClinVar MECP2[gene] Search

www.lovd.nl/3.0/home

LOVD v.3.0 - Leiden Open Variation Database
Online gene-centered collection and display of DNA variations

Home News FAQ Documentation Download Contact Developers

LOVD 3.0 LOVD 2.0 Public list of LOVD installations Search for a variant Our list of Locus Specific Databases

Leiden Open Variation Database 3.0

Directly see all databases of your gene of interest from our LSDB list:

GENE.LOVD.NL

Examples: DMD.lovd.nl, BRCA1.lovd.nl.

See also our [full list of LSDBs](#), or the [list of registered LOVD installations](#).

Search for a variant in any public LOVD

LOVD
LOVD stands for Leiden Open (source) Variation Database.
LOVD's purpose : To provide a flexible, freely available tool for Gene-centered collection and display of DNA variations.
LOVD 3.0 extends this idea to also provide patient-centered data storage and storage of NGS data, even of variants outside of genes. LOVD is open source, released under the [GPL license](#), and is actively being improved.

数据解读误区1：已报道的基因、变异

Clinical Chemistry 60:5
711-713 (2014)

Perspective



When a “Disease-Causing Mutation” Is Not a Pathogenic Variant

Jian Wang^{1,2} and Yiping Shen^{1,2*}

XLID-Causing Mutations and Associated Genes Challenged in Light of Data From Large-Scale Human Exome Sequencing

Amélie Piton,^{1,2,4,*} Claire Redin,^{1,2,4} and Jean-Louis Mandel^{1,2,3,*}

RESEARCH ARTICLE

HUMAN GENOMICS

Carrier Testing for Severe Childhood Recessive Diseases by Next-Generation Sequencing

HGMD® Professional 2014.1

Gene Mutation Reference Batch Advanced | Statistics Information

Confirmed

Need replication

Questioned

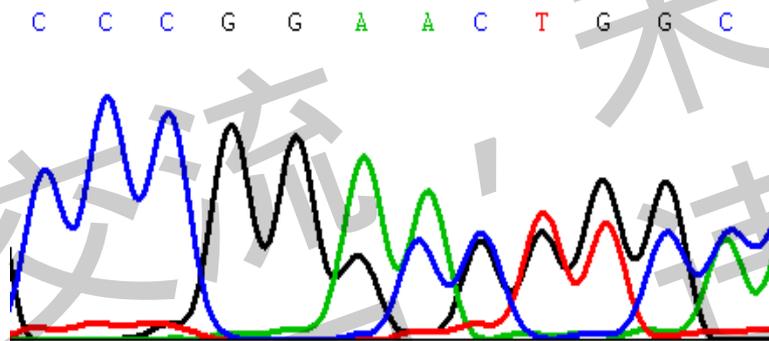


需要“正确可靠、不同人群、大样本”变异数据库

数据解读误区2：变异类型（致病机理）

- 临床表现“骨骼发育异常”

外院 *FGFR3* c.1927delG;p.D643fs*18, 考虑“软骨发育不良”



- 本院内分泌代谢专科就诊，考虑“粘多糖”

GALNS 基因：c.106_111del,p.Leu36_Leu37del (het) ;
c.812T>C,p.Leu271Pro (het) ;

- “IVA型粘多糖贮积症”

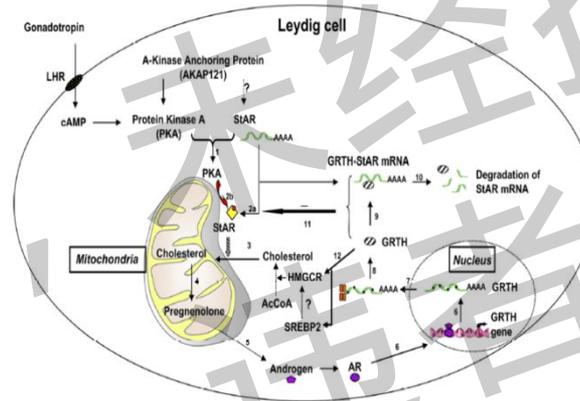
基因 “致病机理”

➤ **lose or gain of function** : 同一基因由于不同的基因变异而导致不同的

表型

LHCGR基因 :

- **lose** : 46,XY两性畸形 (常隐)
- **gain** : 男性性早熟 (常显)



➤ **domain** : 同一基因由于不同的domain(Exon)而导致不同的表型

马凡氏综合征

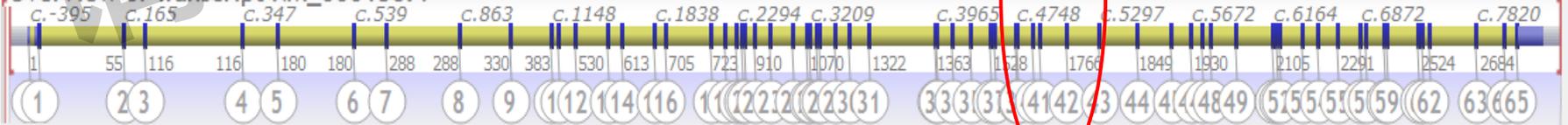
矮小、Acromicric、Geleophysic

dysplasia

FBN1 - Fibrillin 1 | GRCh37 (Chr 15)

[Hints and Tips](#)

Overview of Transcript NM_000138.4



Genome - chr15:48,939,985-48,698,503 (GRCh37) - 241,483 bps

通过已报道的变异类型-间接判断

NM_002834.3

Gene symbol: [PTPN11](#)

Extended cDN

Database: [Missense/nonsense](#) - Single base-pair substitutions in coding regions are presented in terms of a triplet change with an additional flanking base included if the mutated base lies in either the first or third position of the codon. There are currently 103 mutations available in this category.

Missense/nonsense	Splicing	Regulatory	Small deletions	Small insertions	Small indels	Gross deletions	Gross insertions	Complex
118 mutations in HGMD professional 2018.2	4 mutations in HGMD professional 2018.2	2 mutations in HGMD professional 2018.2	7 mutations in HGMD professional 2018.2	1 mutation in HGMD professional 2018.2	3 mutations in HGMD professional 2018.2	1 mutation in HGMD professional 2018.2	3 mutations in HGMD professional 2018.2	2 mutations in HGMD professional 2018.2

Further options available in [HGMD professional 2018.2](#)

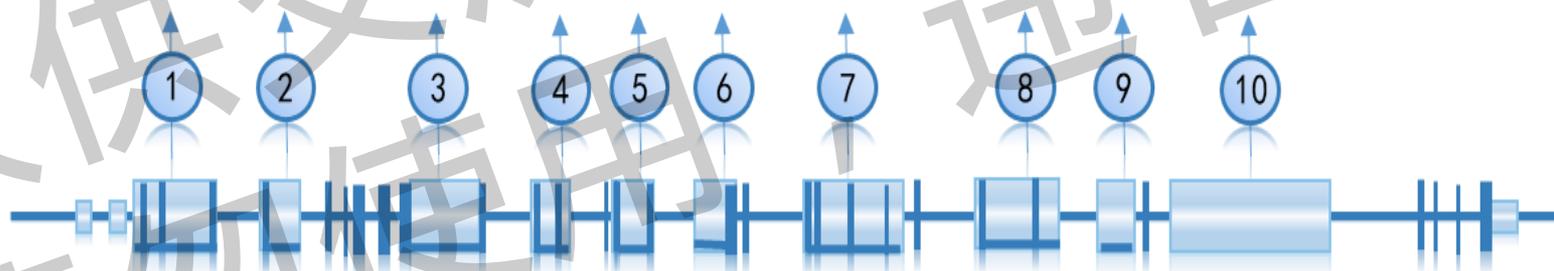
Accession Number	Codon change	Amino acid change	Codon number	Genomic coordinates & HGVS nomenclature	Phenotype	Reference
CM032348	ACA-ATA	Thr-Ile	2	Available to subscribers 	Noonan syndrome	Sarkozy (2003) J Med Genet 40, 704 Additional report available to subscribers Additional report available to subscribers
CM068622	ACA-GCA	Thr-Ala	22	Available to subscribers 	Glioma	Martinelli (2006) Cancer Genet Cytogenet 166, 124
CM021125	ACA-GCA	Thr-Ala	42	Available to subscribers 	Noonan syndrome	Tartaglia (2002) Am J Hum Genet 70, 1555 Additional phenotype report available to subscribers Functional characterisation report available to subscribers Additional report available to subscribers Functional characterisation report available to subscribers Functional characterisation report available to subscribers Functional characterisation report available to subscribers
CM052357	CTT-TTT	Leu-Phe	43	Available to subscribers 	Atrioventricular septal defect	Weismann (2005) Am J Med Genet 136A, 146
CM122798	ACC-ATC	Thr-Ile	52	Available to subscribers 	Noonan syndrome	Ezquieta (2012) Rev Esp Cardiol 65, 447 Additional report available to subscribers
CM030492	AAC-AAG	Asn-Lys	58	Available to subscribers 	Noonan syndrome	Musante (2003) Eur J Hum Genet 11, 201 Additional report available to subscribers Additional report available to subscribers Additional report available to subscribers
CM060441	AAC-CAC	Asn-His	58	Available to subscribers 	Noonan syndrome	Limal (2006) J Clin Endocrinol Metab 91, 300 Additional report available to subscribers

同源序列导致“假变异”

21-羟化酶缺乏型先天性肾上腺皮质增生症

*CYP21A2*基因

CYP21A2 (active gene)



CYP21A1P (pseudogene)

二代测序“假阴性、假阳性”可能，需用“一代测序+MLPA”

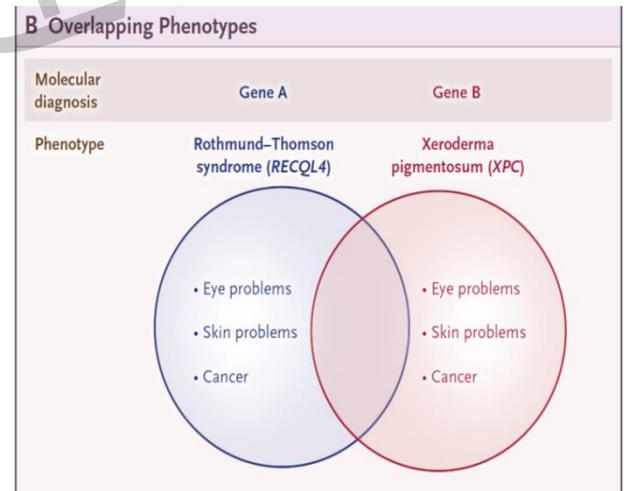
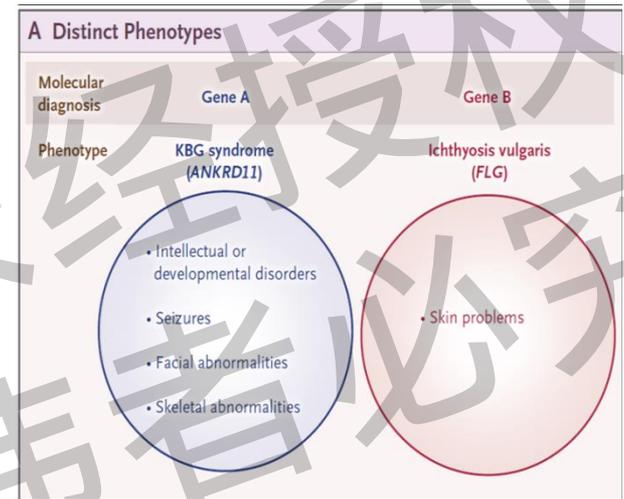
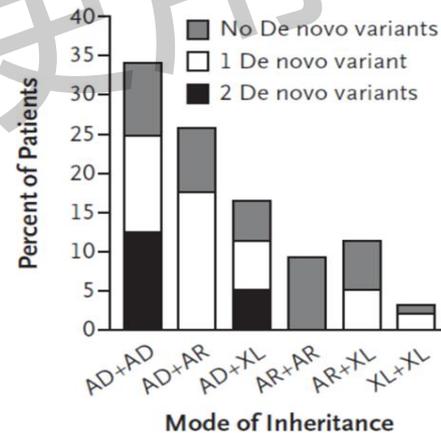
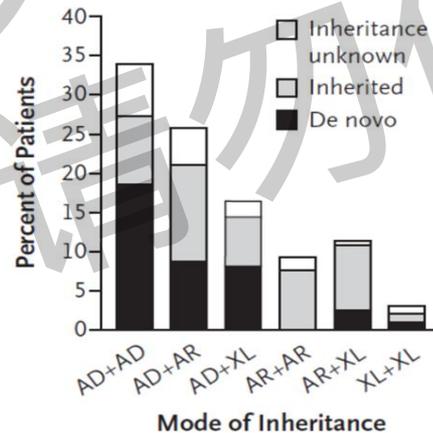
更大挑战1：双重诊断 dual diagnosis

贝勒大样本统计报道

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

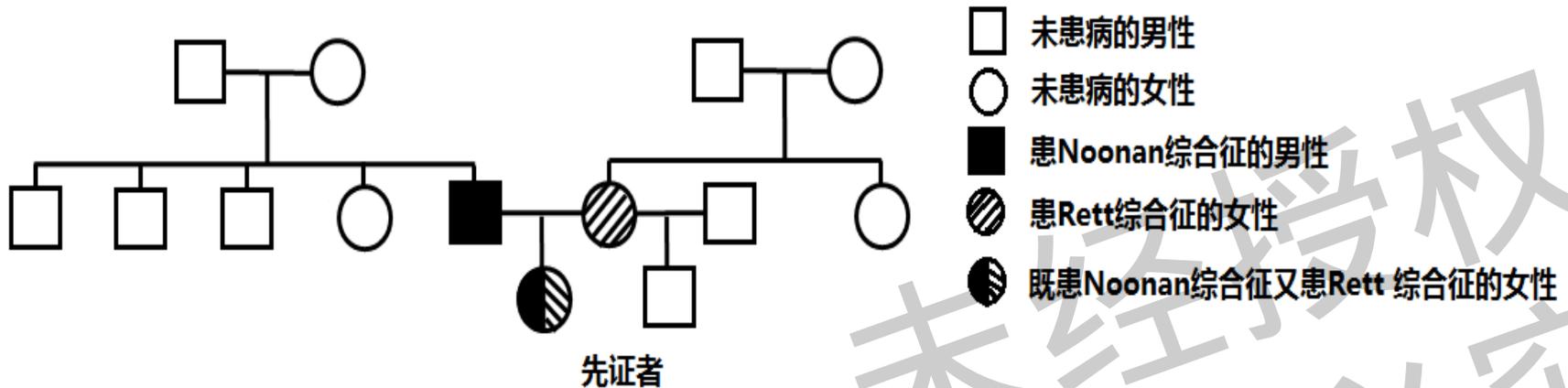
Resolution of Disease Phenotypes Resulting from Multilocus Genomic Variation

- (1) 28.2% (2076 of 7374): at least one molecular diagnosis
- (2) 101 patients (4.9%): two or more molecular diagnosis



Posey et al. NEJM 2017

Case: Rett综合征 + Noonan综合征



· 父方

- 父亲身高150cm (<P3), 其他基本正常。

· 母方

- 母亲智力低下, 说话口齿不清, 无法胜任工作。

· 是否近亲

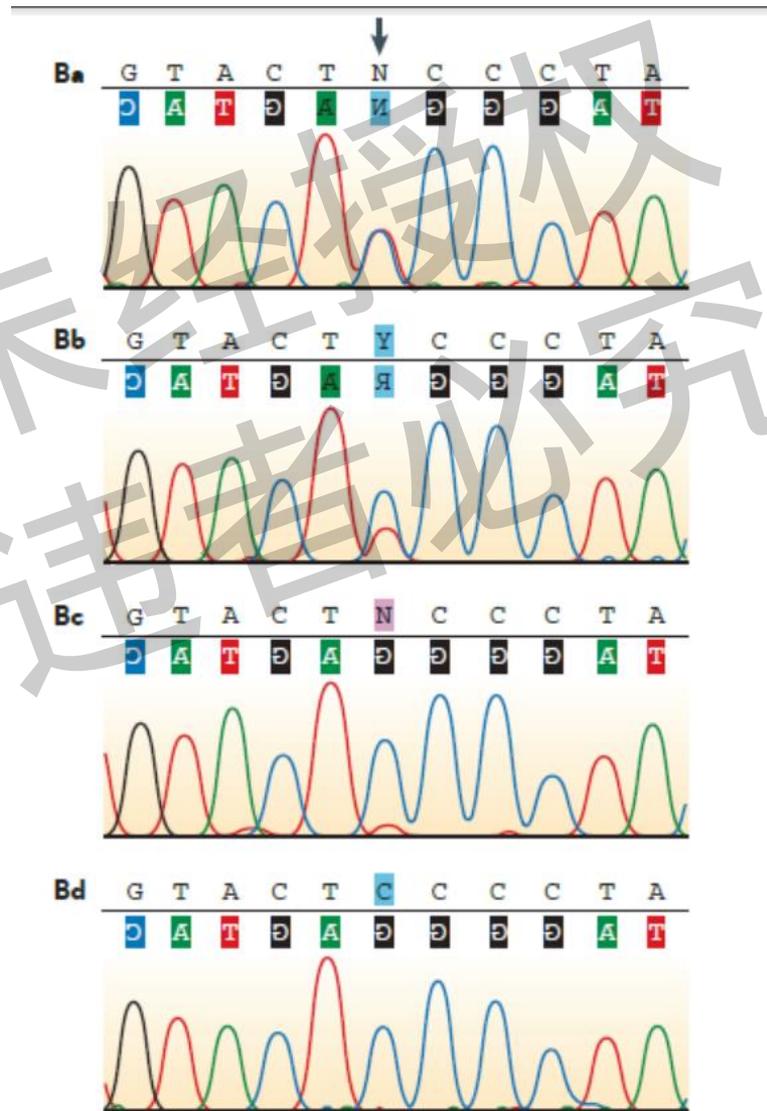
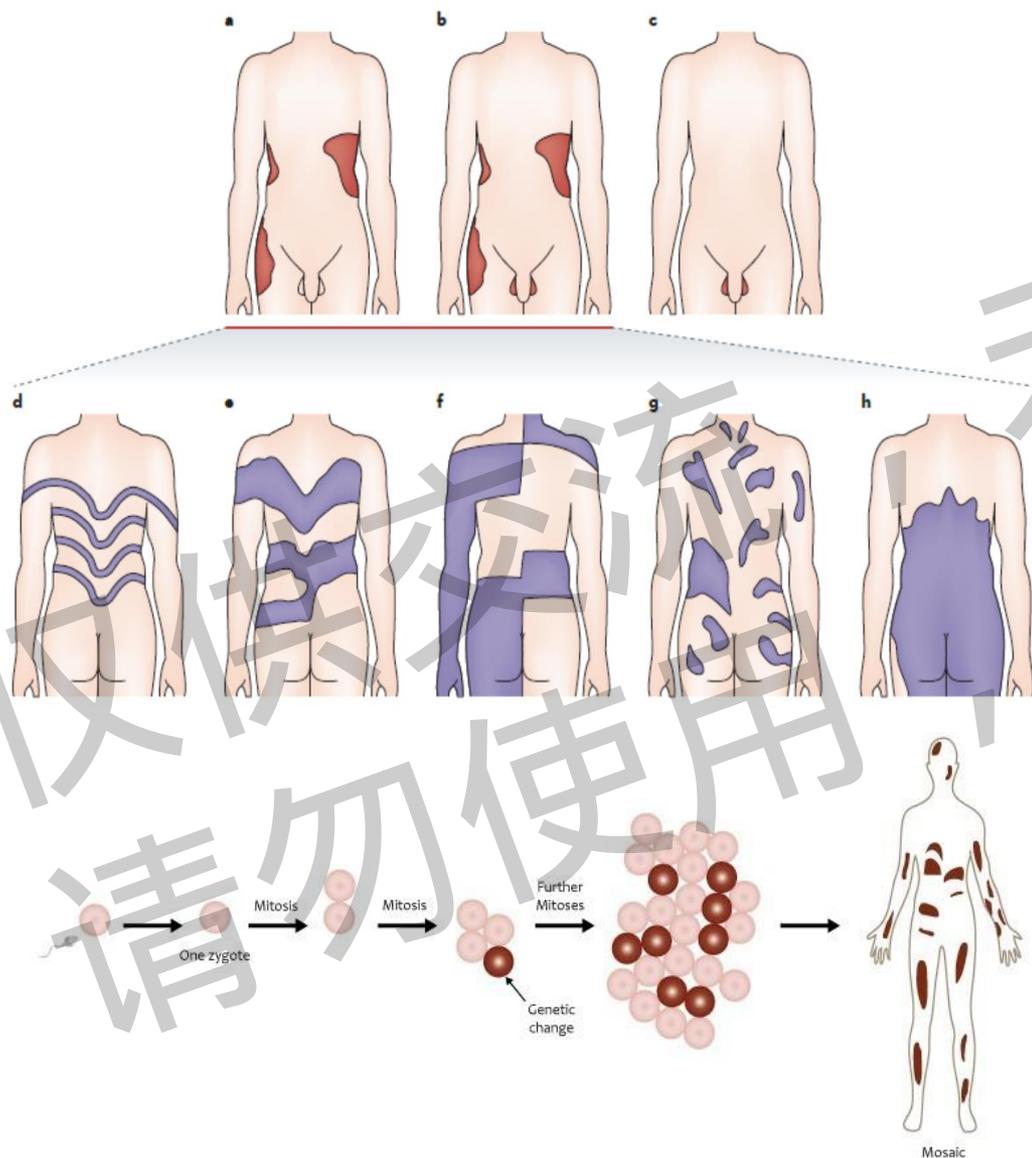
- 父母非近亲婚配
- “弱者婚配”

1. 当获得一个遗传学诊断结论后是否可以“结案”

2. 与患者表型相关的致病基因 (单基因? 多基因?), 如何出具报告, 如何解读

3. 如何遗传咨询? 产前诊断? PGD?

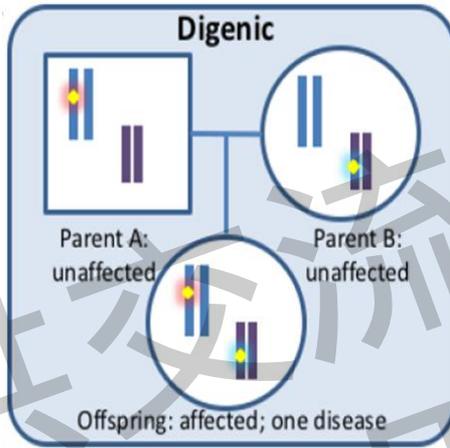
更大挑战2：嵌合体



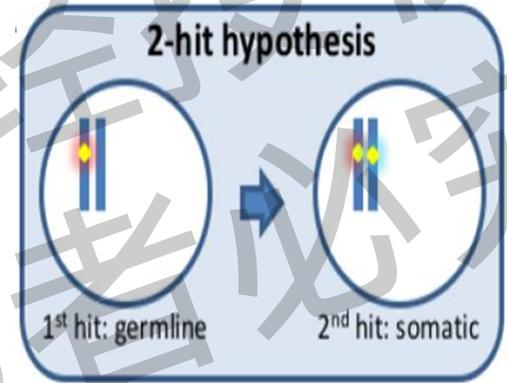
更大挑战3：特殊遗传模式

导致“表现度、外显率、表型异质性等”差异

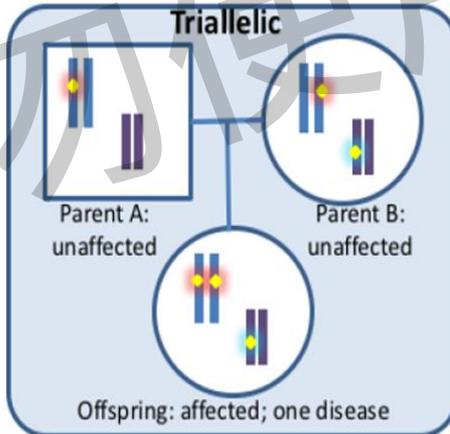
双基因



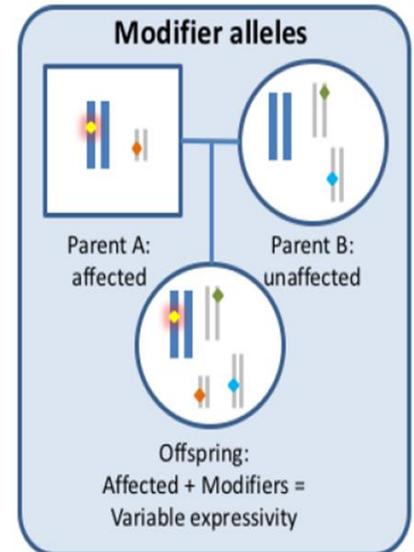
二次打击学说



三基因



修饰基因



遗传性疾病诊治流程

◆ 先证者明确诊断

临床表型：**描述评估、初步诊断，选择合适的基因检测项目**

基因检测：产生可靠数据、检出有效基因变异

致病基因：选择与目前临床表型相关的基因

致病变异：**变异评估、是否致病 (Pathogenic or Likely**

Pathogenic)

多学科会诊：综合“表型”与“基因型”

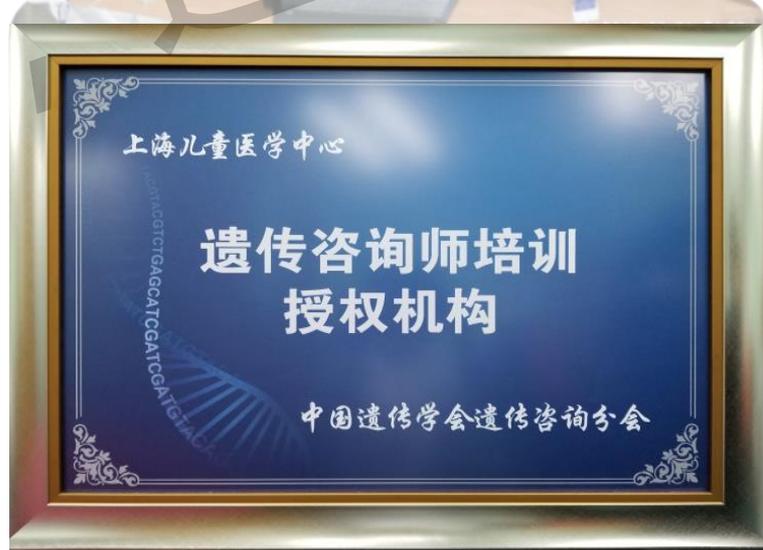
◆ 医学建议

药物、手术、移植、康复训练.....

◆ 遗传咨询、产前诊断、植入前诊断



“医学遗传” 联合门诊（每周三上午）





国家儿童医学中心
NATIONAL CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER

上海交通大学医学院附属 SHANGHAI JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

上海儿童医学中心
SHANGHAI CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER



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请勿使用
感谢聆听！
2018.11.30 武汉