

Forum LIFC
22-24 Novembre 2019

Genetica e destino: un rapporto immutabile?

Carlo Castellani

Centro Fibrosi Cistica

Istituto Giannina Gaslini, Genoa





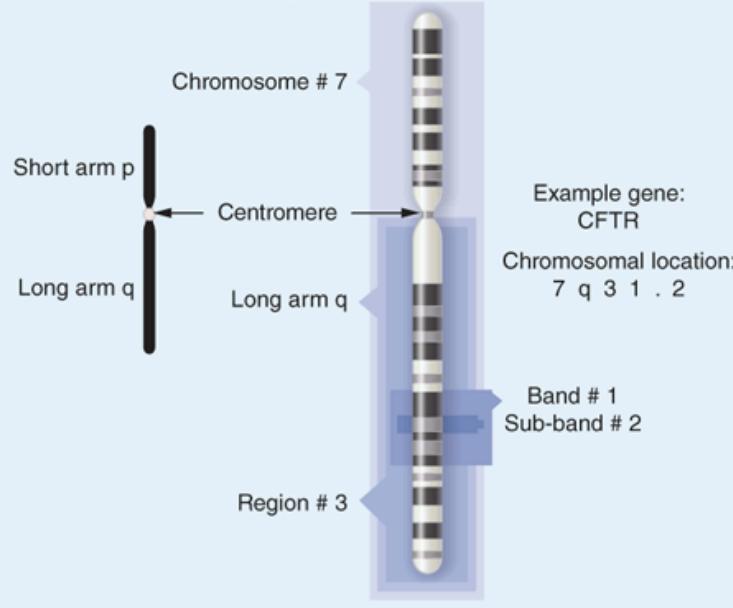
BAROUKH M. ASSAEL
IL GENE DEL DIAVOLO

Le malattie genetiche, le loro metafore,
il sogno e la paura di eliminarle

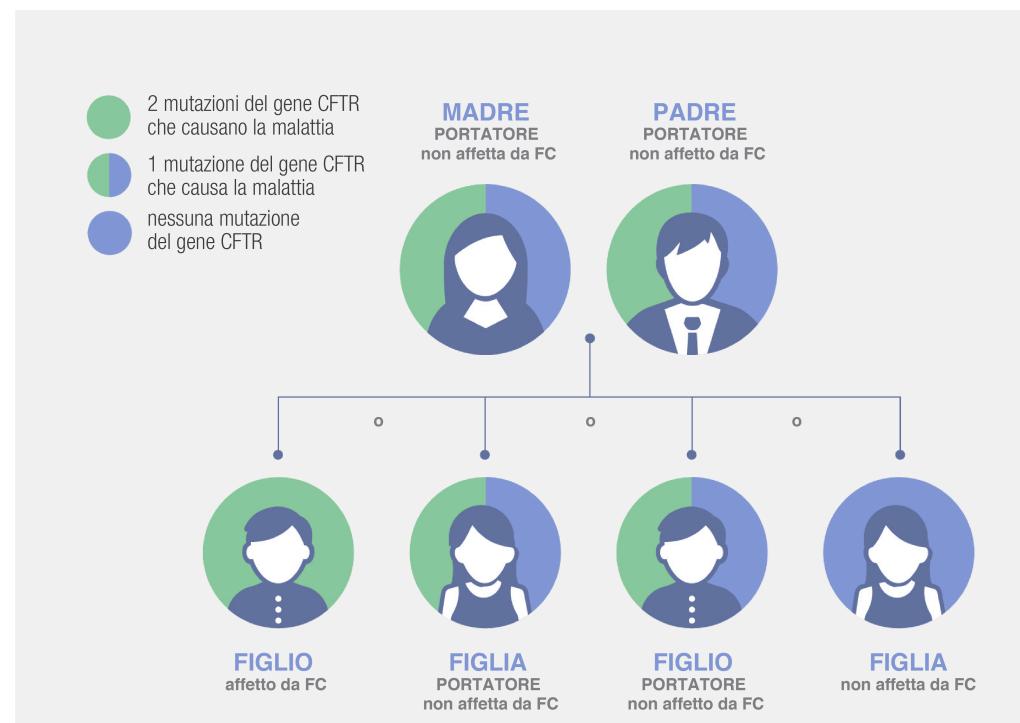


Bollati Boringhieri

Chromosomal location of a gene



Source: G. Bradley Schaefer, James N. Thompson, Jr.:
Medical Genetics: An Integrated Approach
Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.

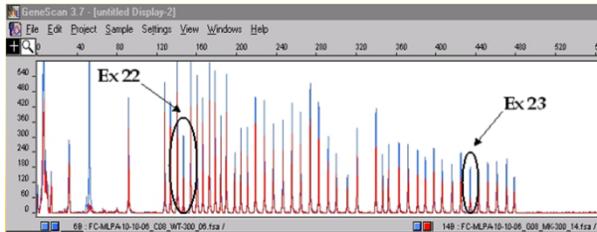


Mutazioni CFTR

Fase di scoperta



Fase tecnica



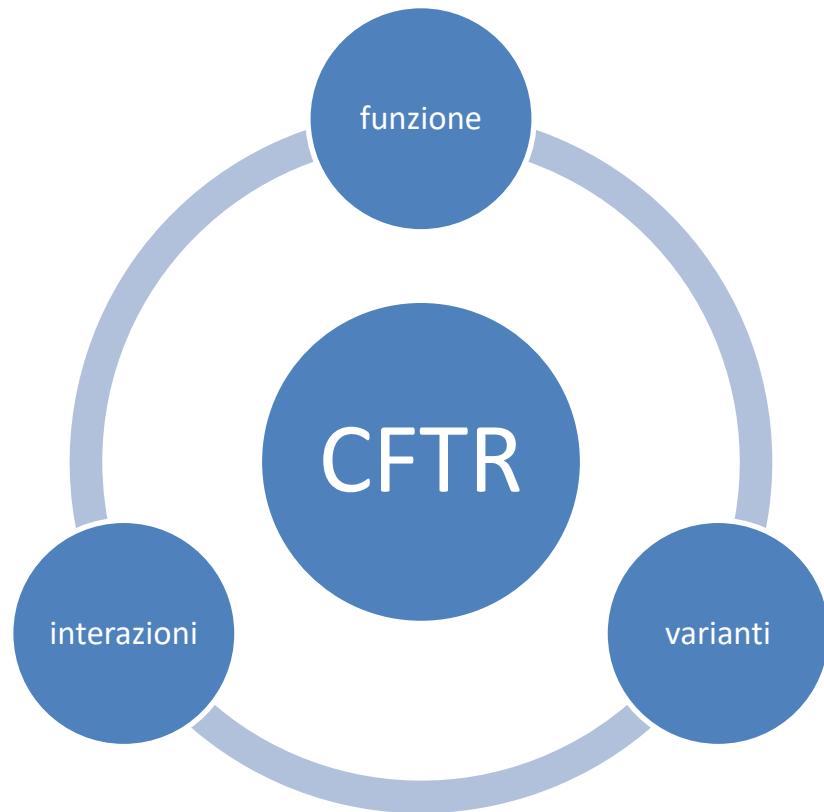
Fase interpretativa

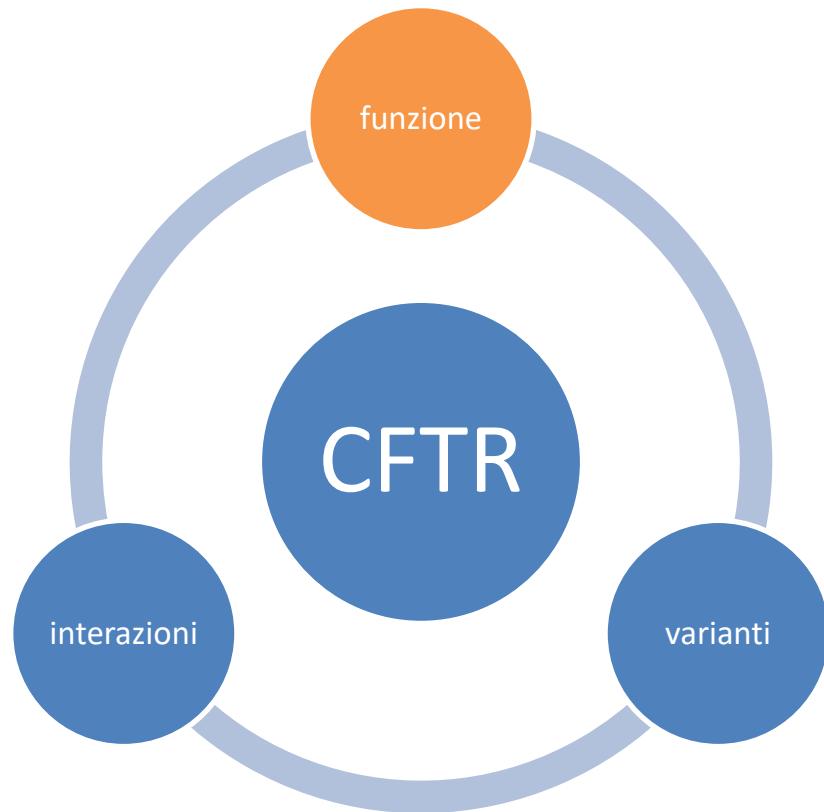


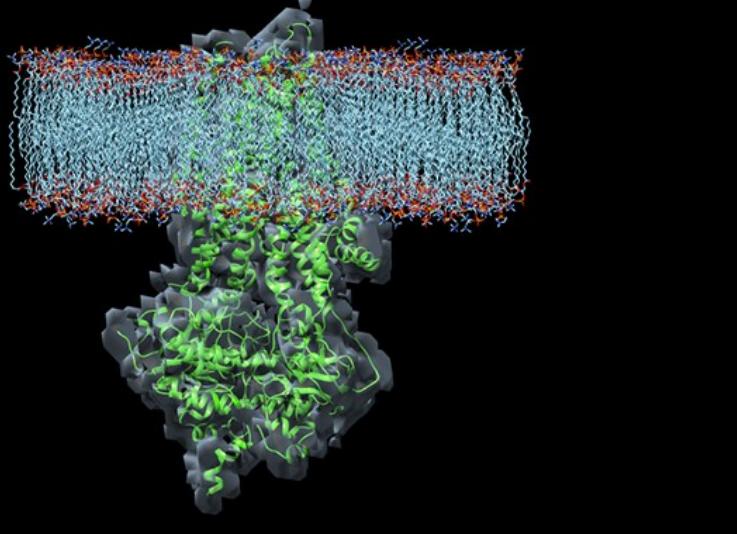
Strumento diagnostico

Strumento predittivo

Strumento di sviluppo terapeutico





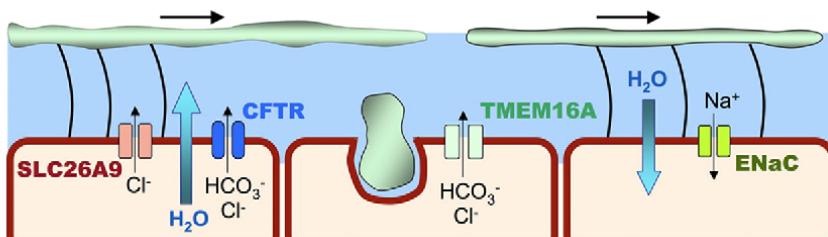


Cystic fibrosis -- From basic science to clinical benefit: A review series.

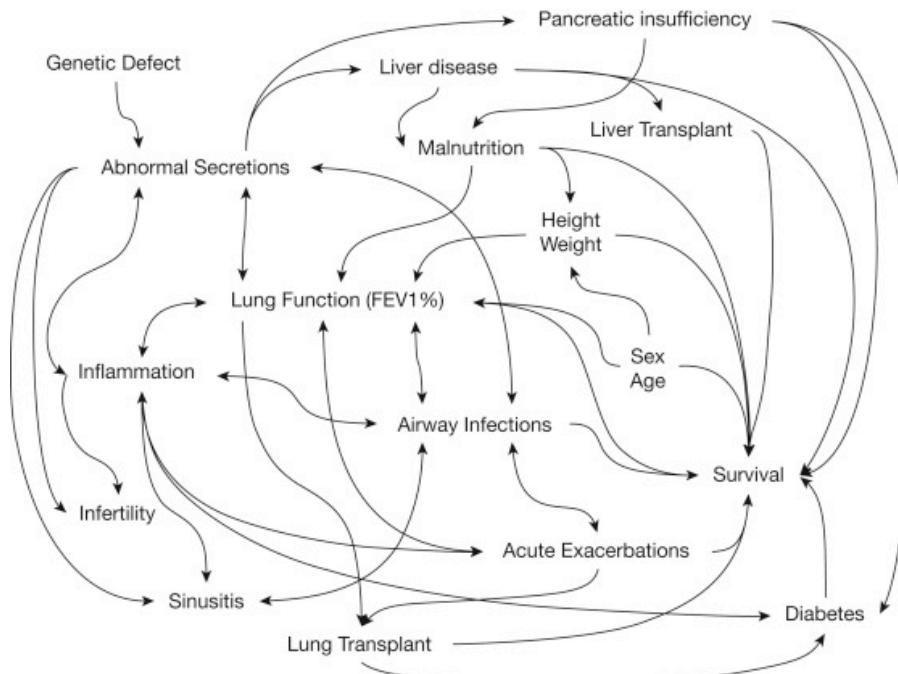
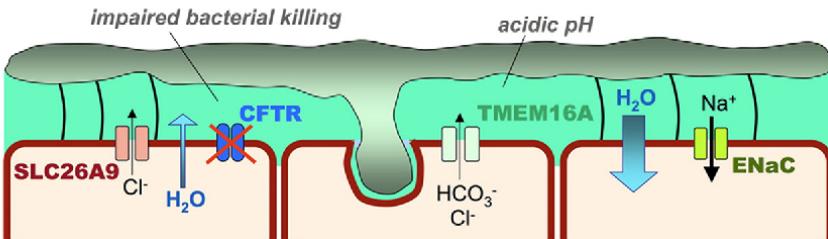
Hartl D, Amaral M.

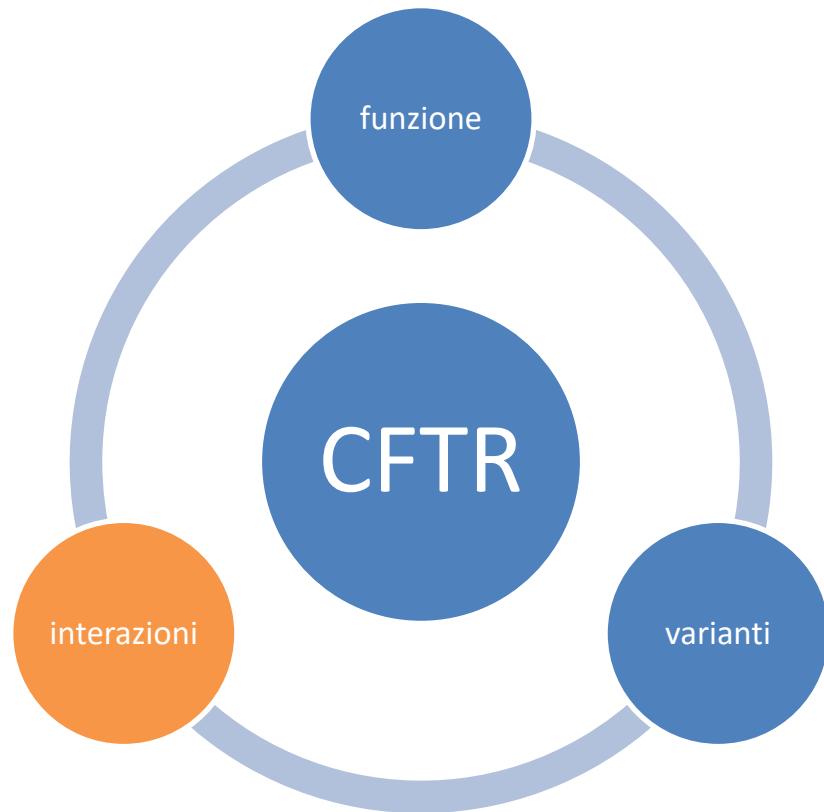
J Cyst Fibros. 2015 Jul;14(4):415-6.

A



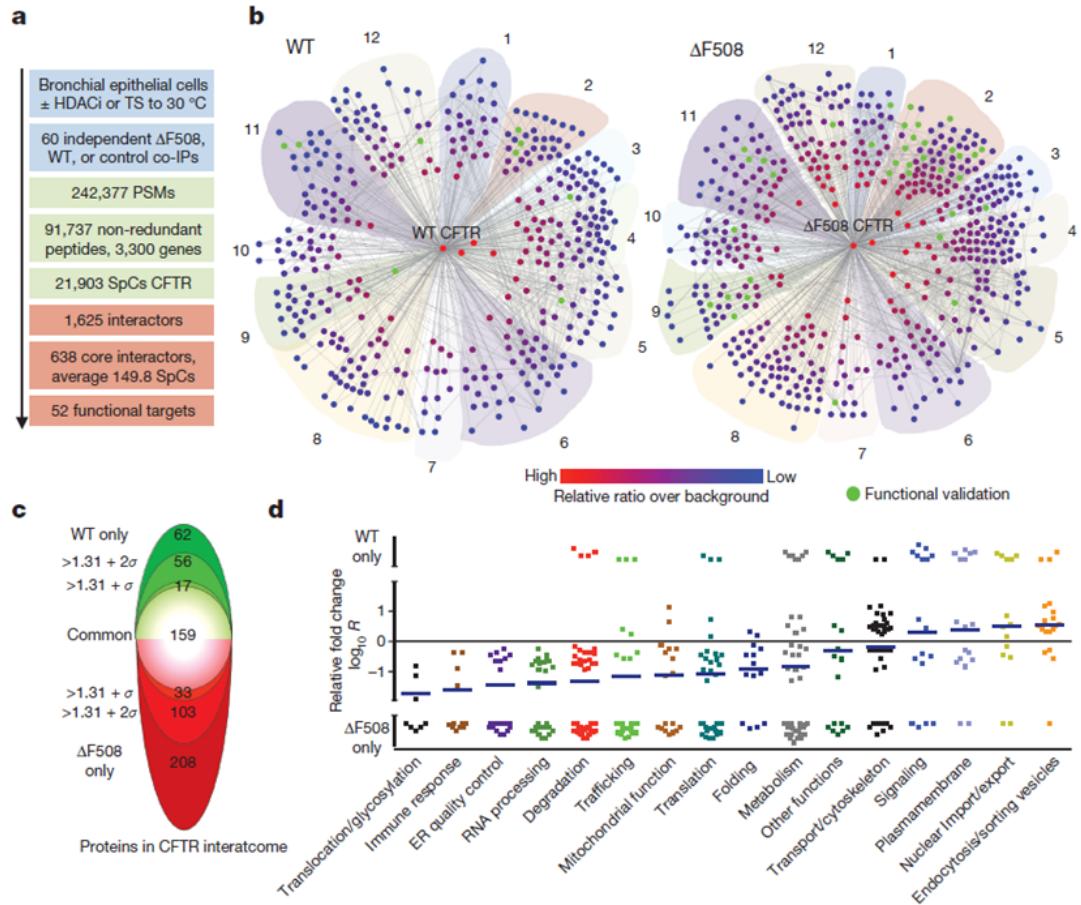
B



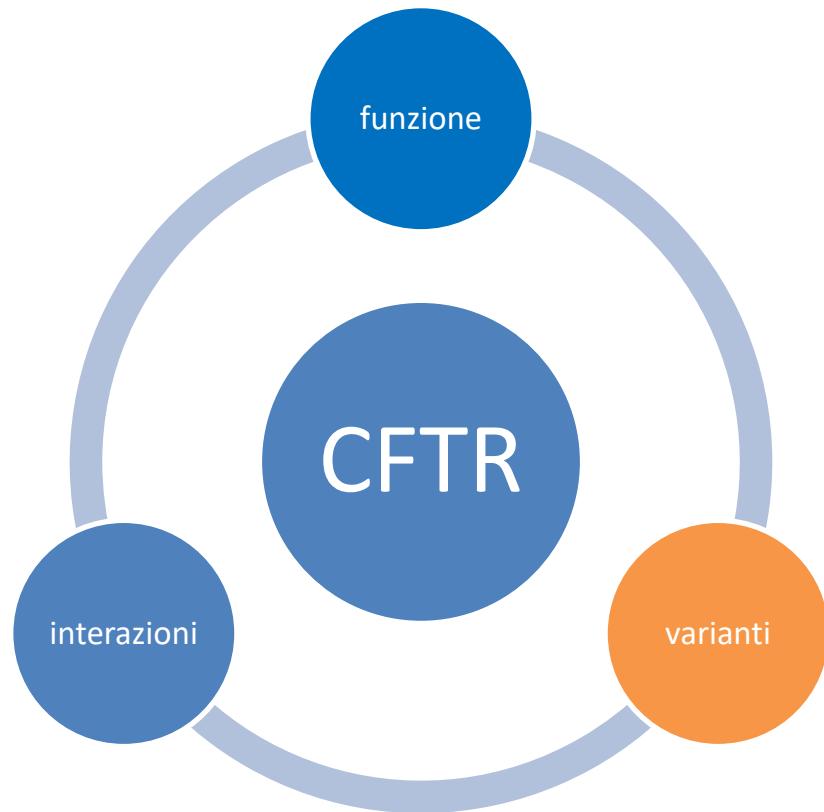


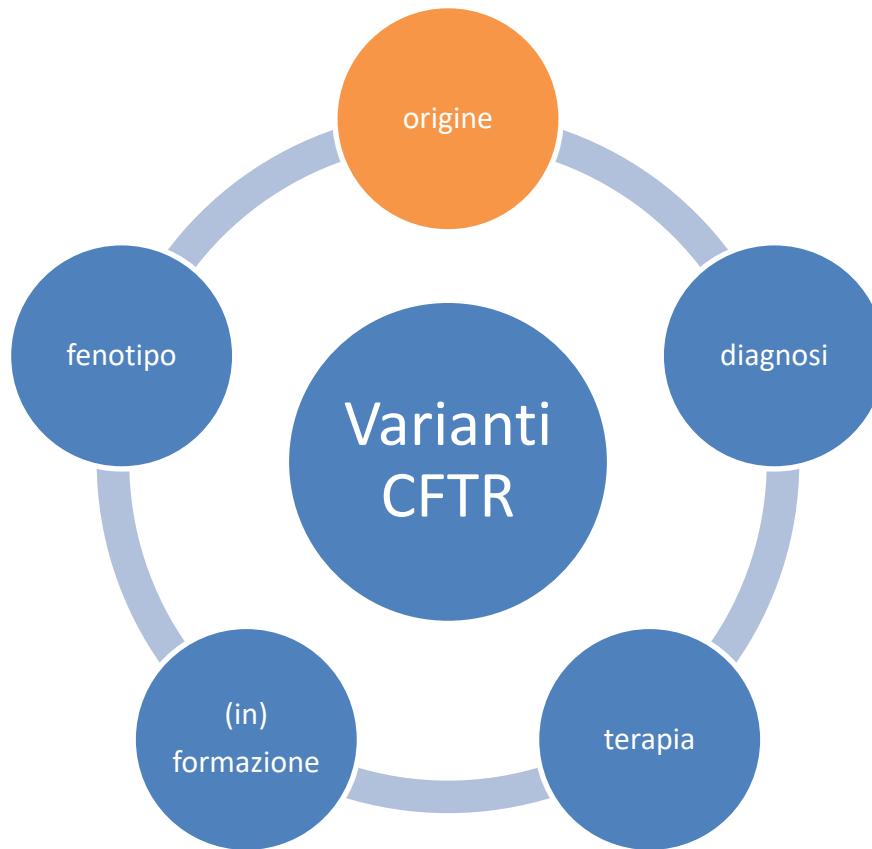
CFTR FUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPE

CFTR operates in a dynamic network of interactor proteins



WT and ΔF508 CFTR interactome
in bronchial epithelial cells



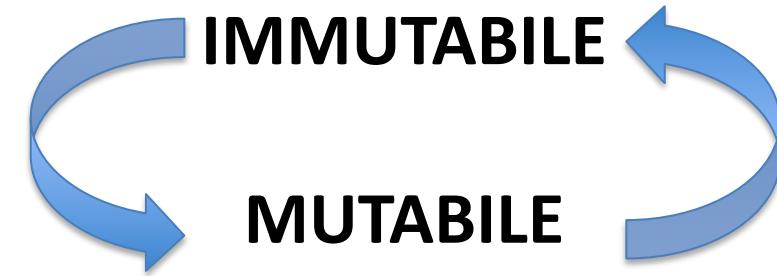
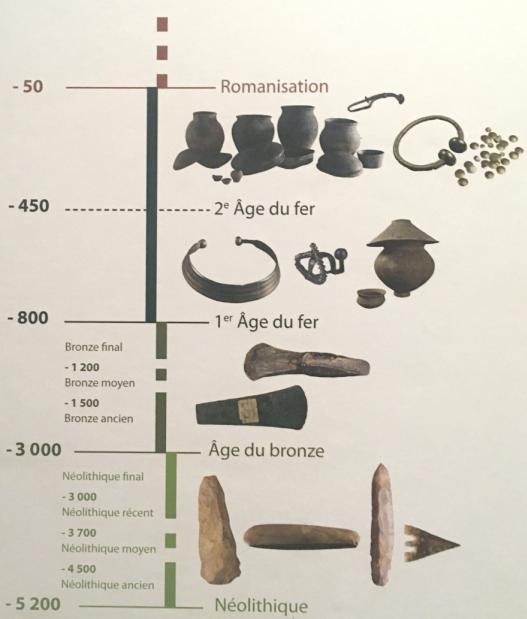




Estimating the age of p.(Phe508del) with family studies of geographically distinct European populations and the early spread of cystic fibrosis

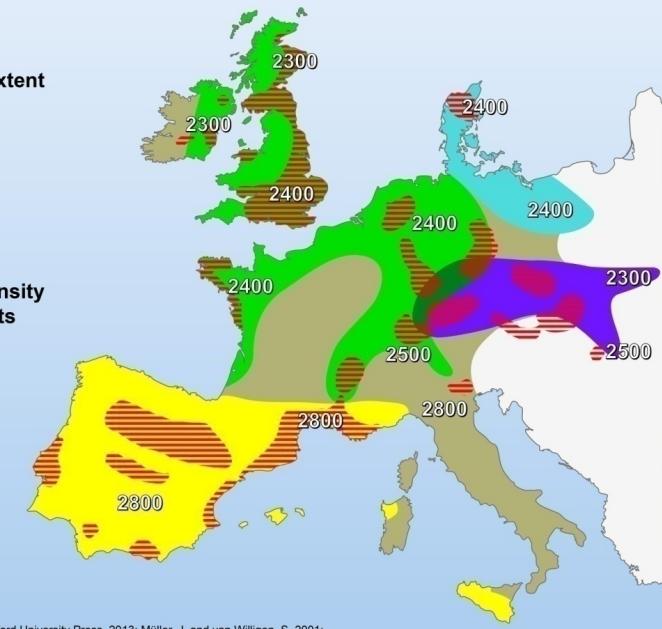
Philip Farrell¹ · Claude Férec^{2,3} · Milan Macek^④ · Thomas Frischer⁵ · Sabine Renner⁵ · Katharina Riss⁵ · David Barton^{6,7} · Teresa Repetto⁸ · Maria Tzetzis^⑨ · Karine Giteau³ · Morten Duno¹⁰ · Melissa Rogers⁶ · Hara Levy¹¹ · Mourad Sahbatou¹² · Yann Fichou² · Cédric Le Maréchal^{2,3} · Emmanuelle Génin^②

Received: 1 May 2018 / Revised: 10 July 2018 / Accepted: 19 July 2018
© European Society of Human Genetics 2018



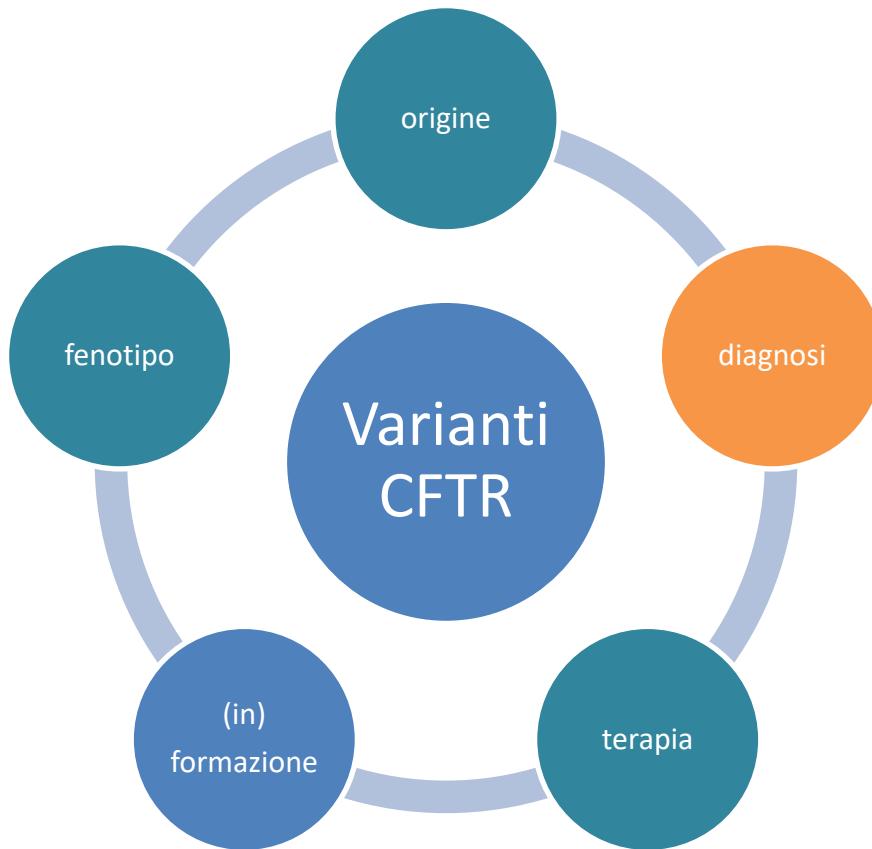
Bell Beaker Diffusion in the Bronze Age

- General extent
- Southern
- Western
- Eastern
- Northern
- Higher density settlements

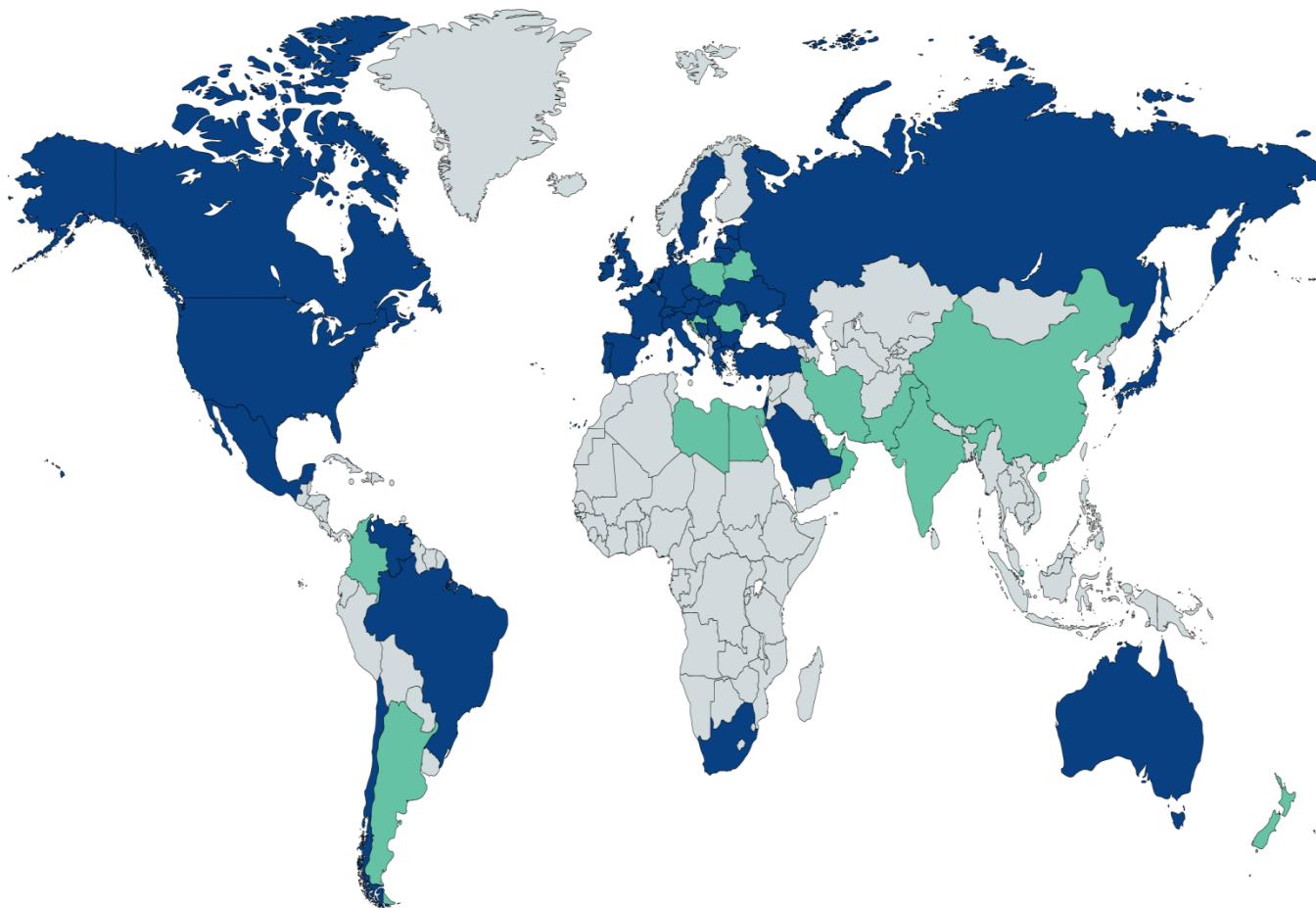


Sources: Price TD Europe before Rome. Oxford University Press, 2013; Müller, J. and van Willigen, S. 2001: New radiocarbon evidence for European Bell Beakers and the consequences for the diffusion of the Bell Beaker Phenomenon. In: Nicolis, F. (ed.), Bell Beakers Today. Pottery, people, culture, symbols in prehistoric Europe. Proc Internat Colloq. Riva del Garda (Trento, Italy), 11–16 May 1998. Trento, 59–80.

Courtesy Phil Farrell / modified

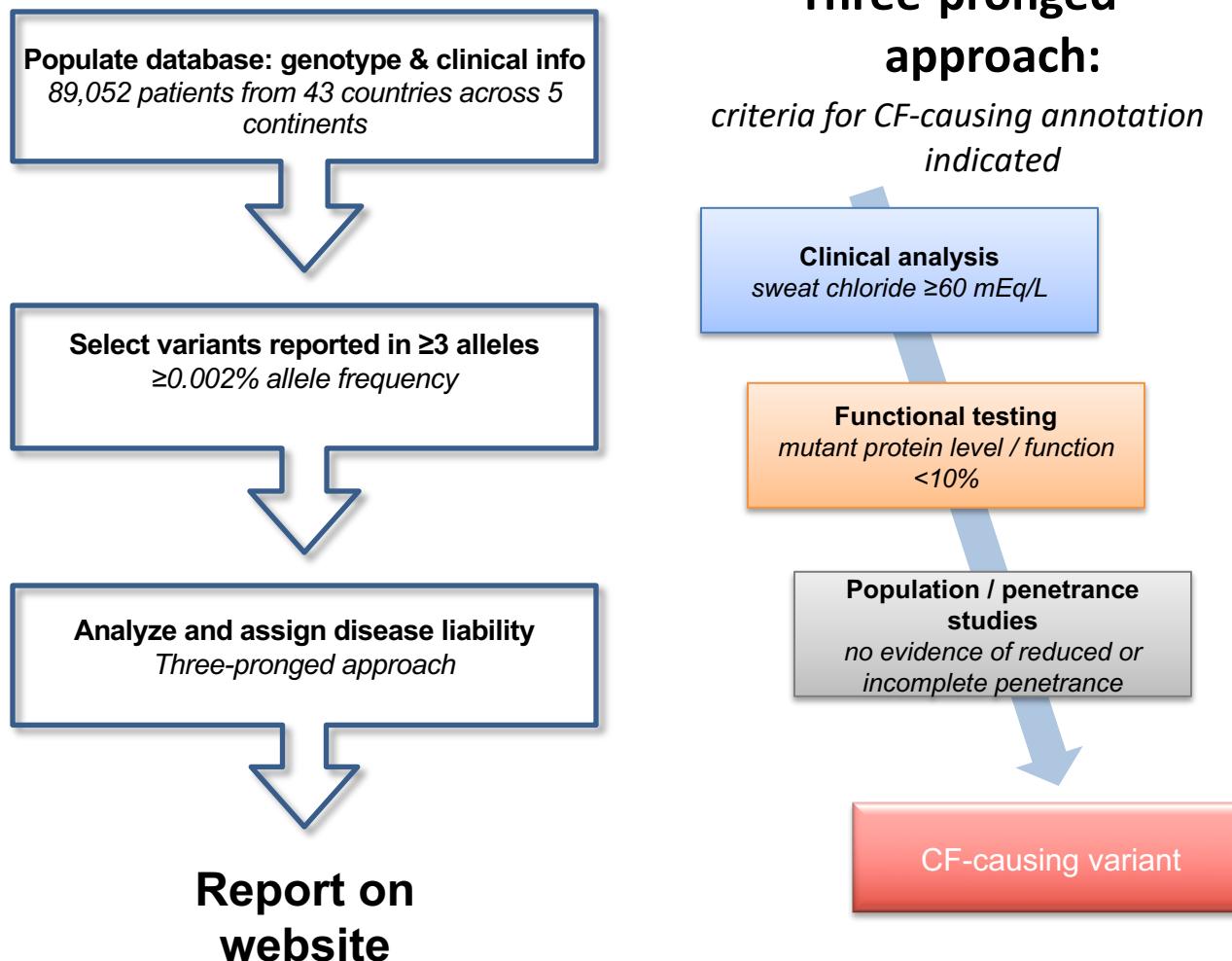


CFTR2 worldwide collection



Countries with patients represented in CFTR2
Countries interested in future contributions to CFTR2

CFTR2 variant annotation process



Sosnay P, et al., *Nat Genet* 2013

Source: CFTR2 team

Results for N1303K

Variant N1303K can be referred to as N1303K, p.Asn1303Lys, c.3909C>G, or ,

The information shown below is for a single variant. To search for a variant combination, enter your first variant in the search box above and then start typing in the "Second variant (optional)" search box. If you do not find your second variant listed or don't know what it is, you can select a group of variants to search.

Summary Information

Clinical Information

Functional Testing

Population Analysis

Additional Information

The variant N1303K is seen in 2,142 patients in our worldwide database. This variant is expected to result in CF.



The diagnosis of any individual patient with CF should be made based upon clinical parameters. The content of this website should not be used as a substitute for clinical judgement.



THE JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS • www.jpeds.com



SUPPLEMENT

Applying Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator Genetics and CFTR2 Data to Facilitate Diagnoses

Patrick R. Sosnay, MD¹, Danieli B. Salinas, MD², Terry B. White, PhD³, Clement L. Ren, MD⁴, Philip M. Farrell, MD, PhD⁵, Karen S. Raraigh, MGC⁶, Emmanuelle Girodon, MD⁷, and Carlo Castellani, MD⁸

DETECTION RATE 75% → 100 AFFECTED

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| TWO MUTATIONS DETECTED | 56.25 |
| ONE MUTATION DETECTED | 37.25 |
| NO MUTATION DETECTED | 6.25 |

DETECTION RATE 85% → 100 AFFECTED

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| TWO MUTATIONS DETECTED | 72.25 |
| ONE MUTATION DETECTED | 25.25 |
| NO MUTATION DETECTED | 2.25 |

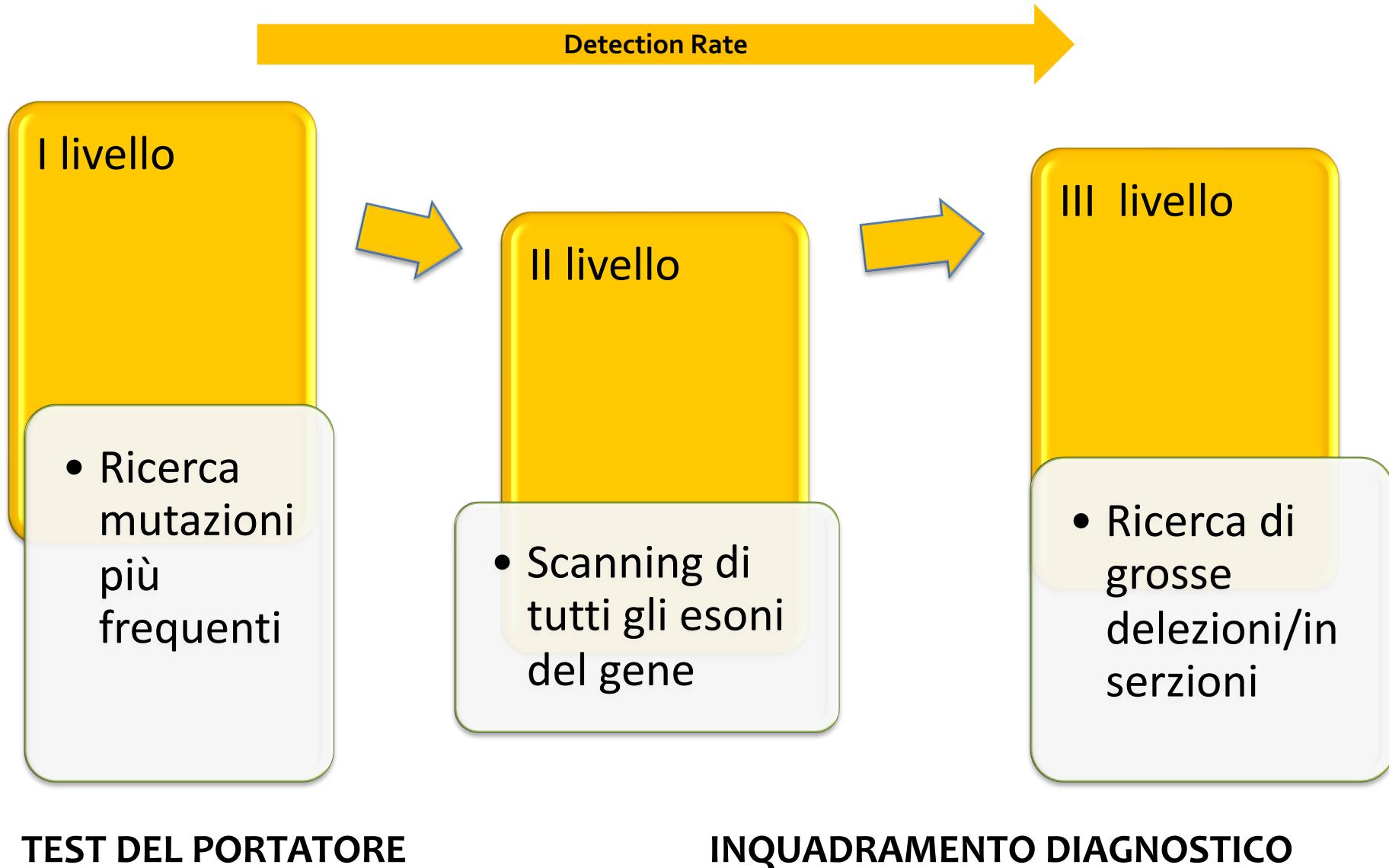
DETECTION RATE 90% → 100 AFFECTED

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| TWO MUTATIONS DETECTED | 81.00 |
| ONE MUTATION DETECTED | 18.00 |
| NO MUTATION DETECTED | 1.00 |

DETECTION RATE 95% → 100 AFFECTED

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| TWO MUTATIONS DETECTED | 90.25 |
| ONE MUTATION DETECTED | 9.5 |
| NO MUTATION DETECTED | 0.25 |

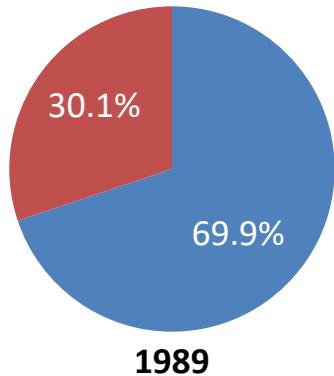
A Che Livello Proporre il Test FC



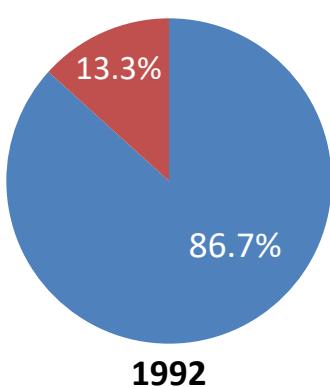
Understanding CFTR mutations

Progression through time

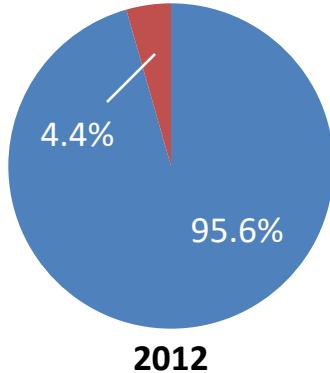
F508del



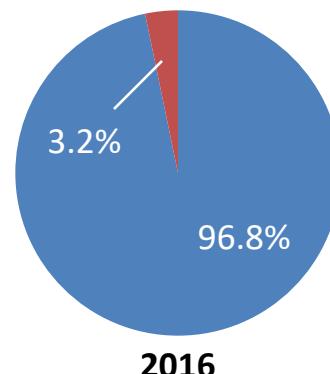
ACMG 23



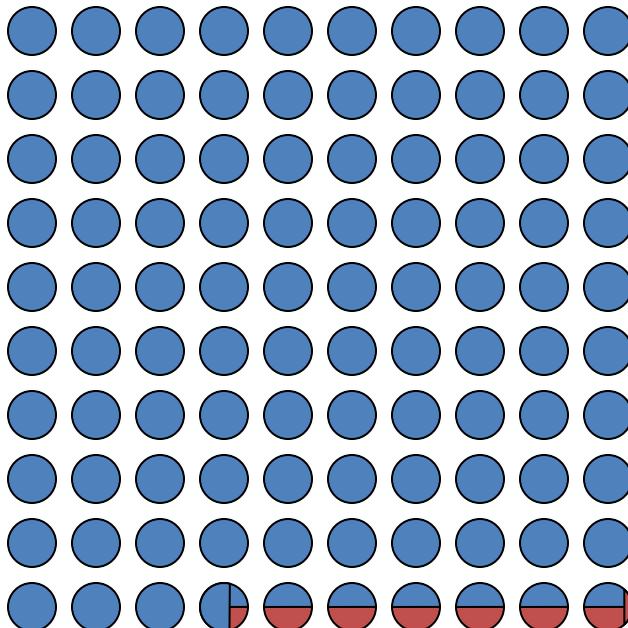
CFTR2 159



CFTR2 306

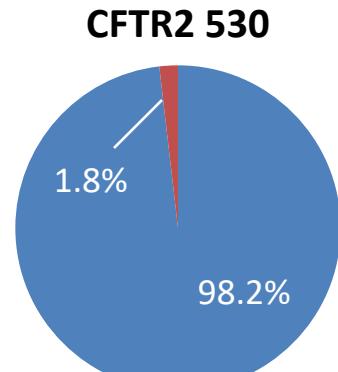
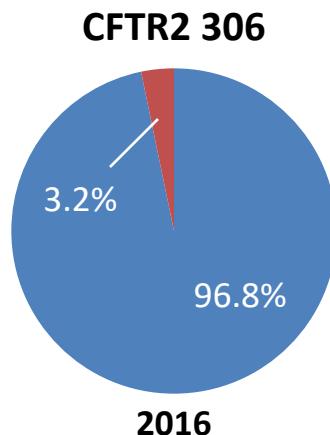
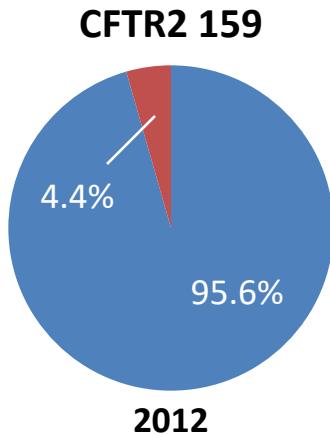
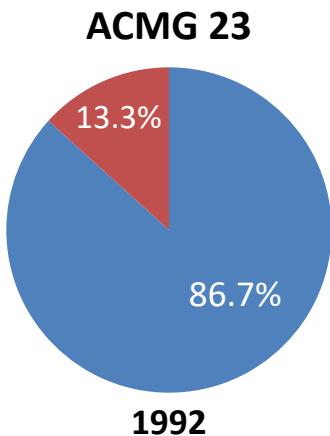
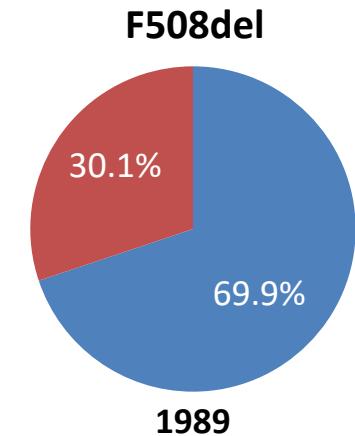


CFTR genotype interpretation

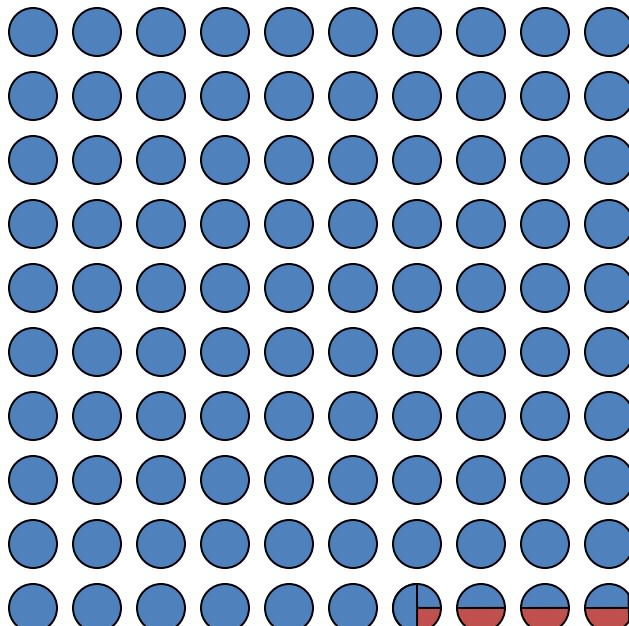


Understanding CFTR mutations

Progression through time



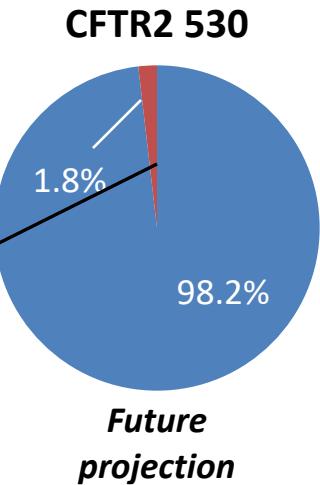
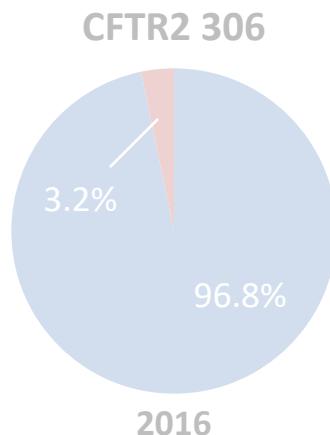
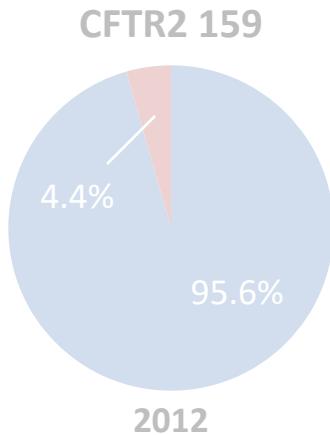
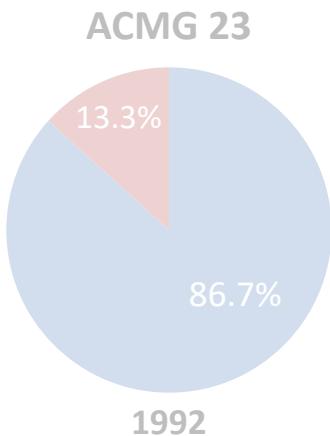
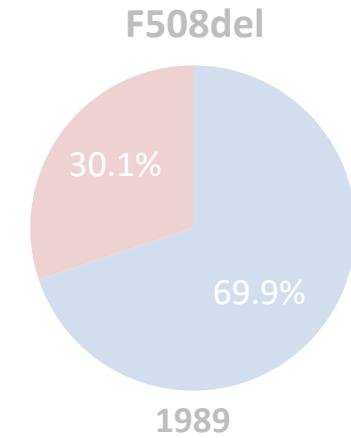
CFTR genotype interpretation



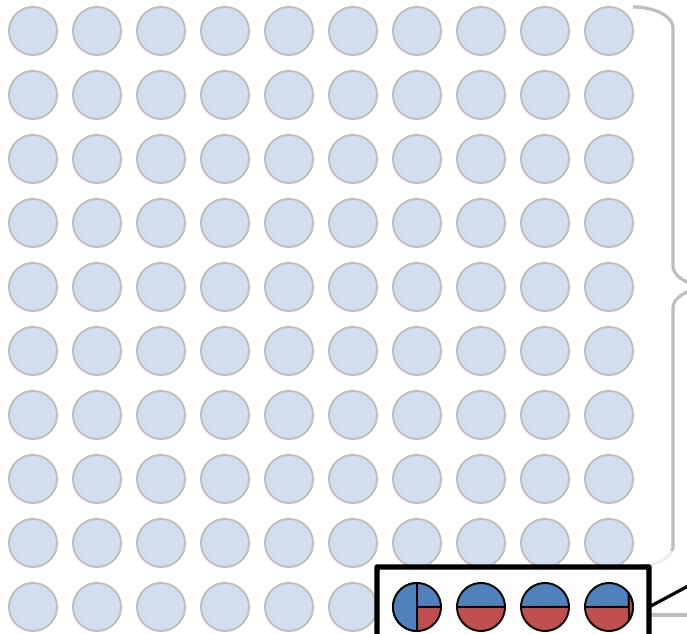
Future projection

Understanding CFTR mutations

Progression through time



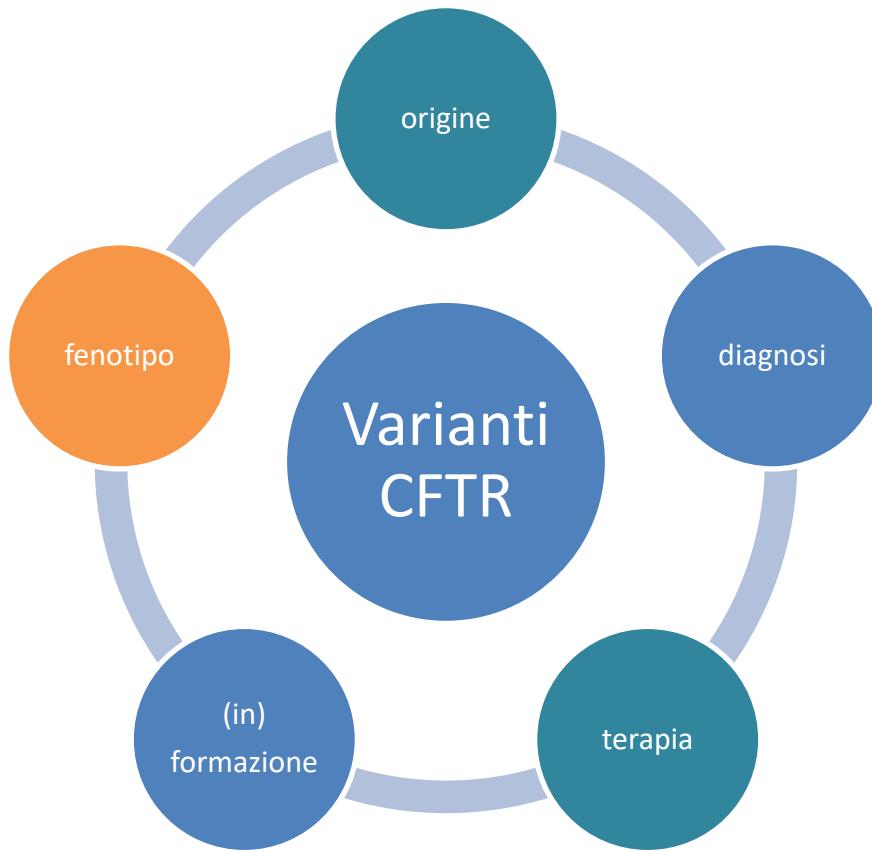
CFTR genotype interpretation



96.4% (both
mutations
interpreted)

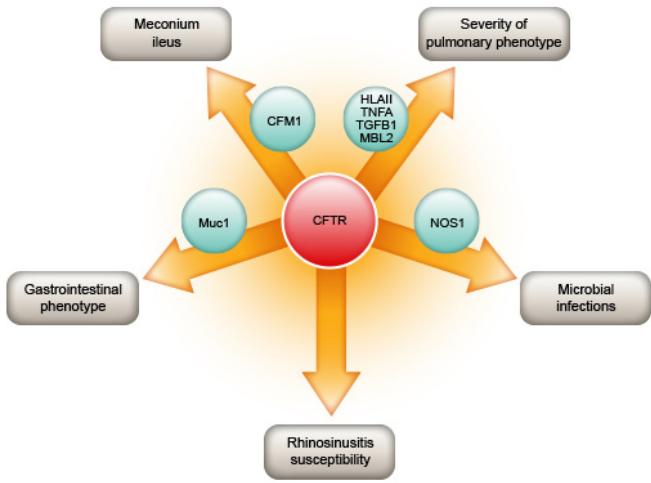
**~1200 mutations
remain for study**

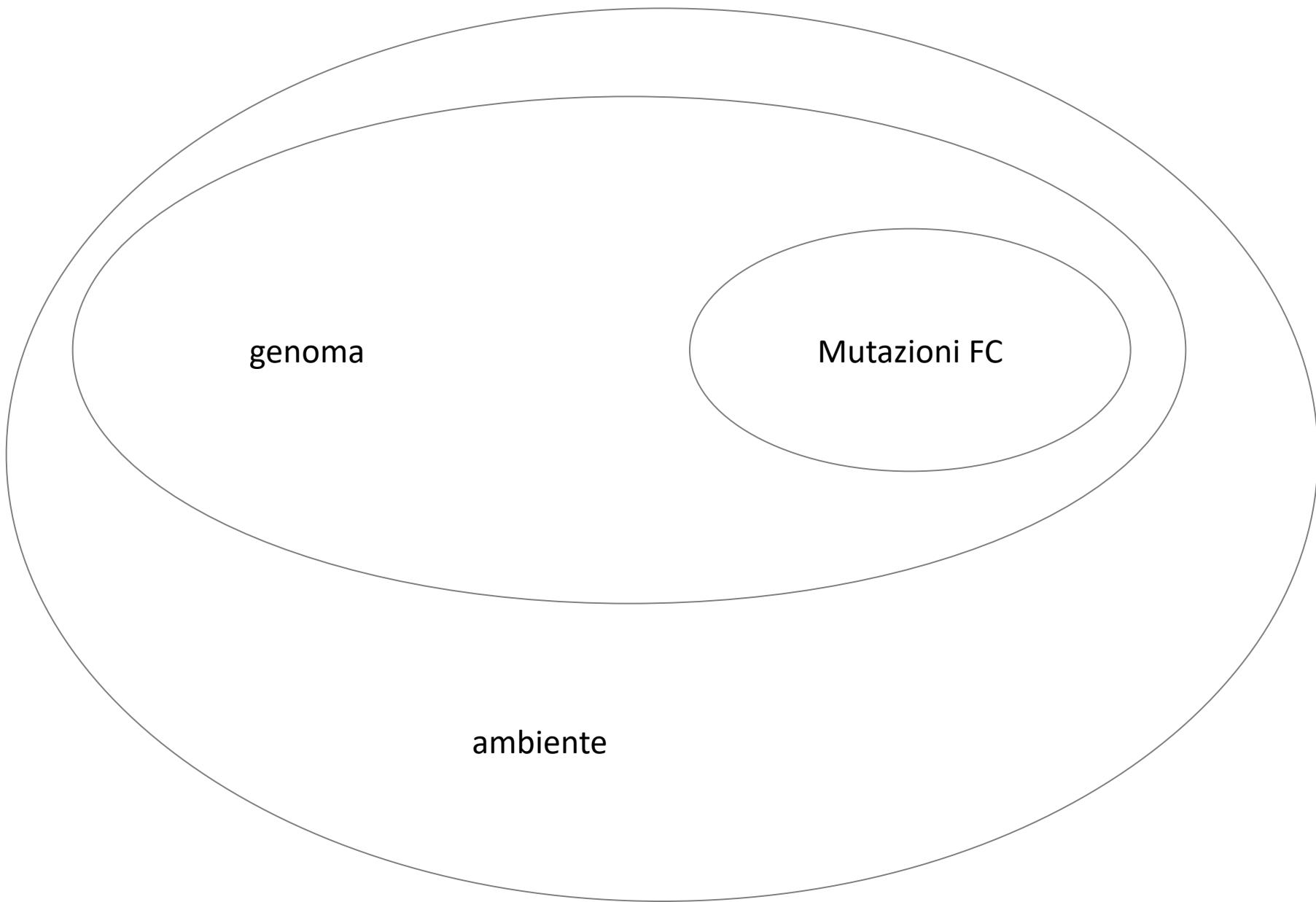
3.6% (one mutation interpreted)
0.03% (neither mutation interpreted)

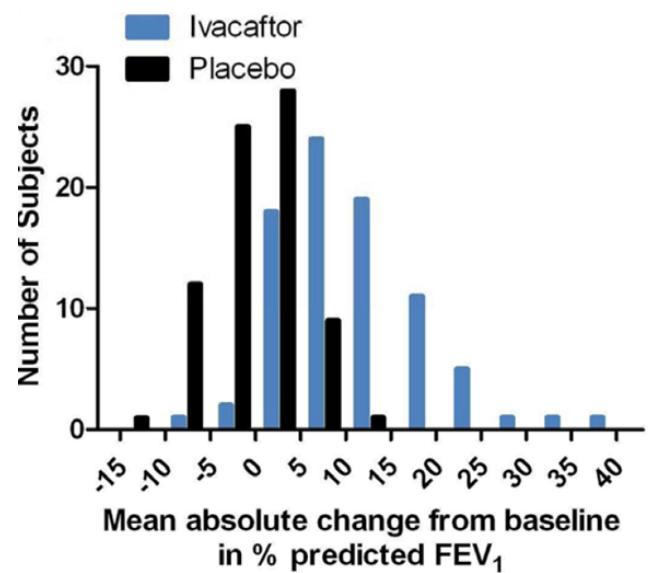




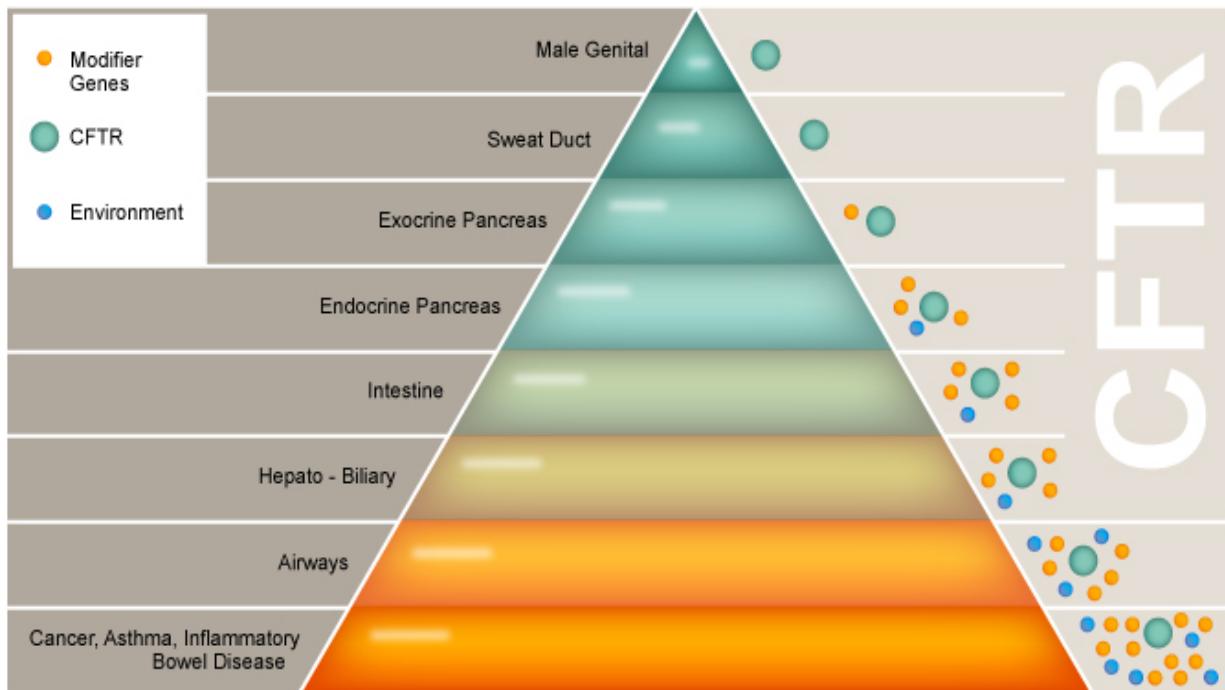
geni modificatori



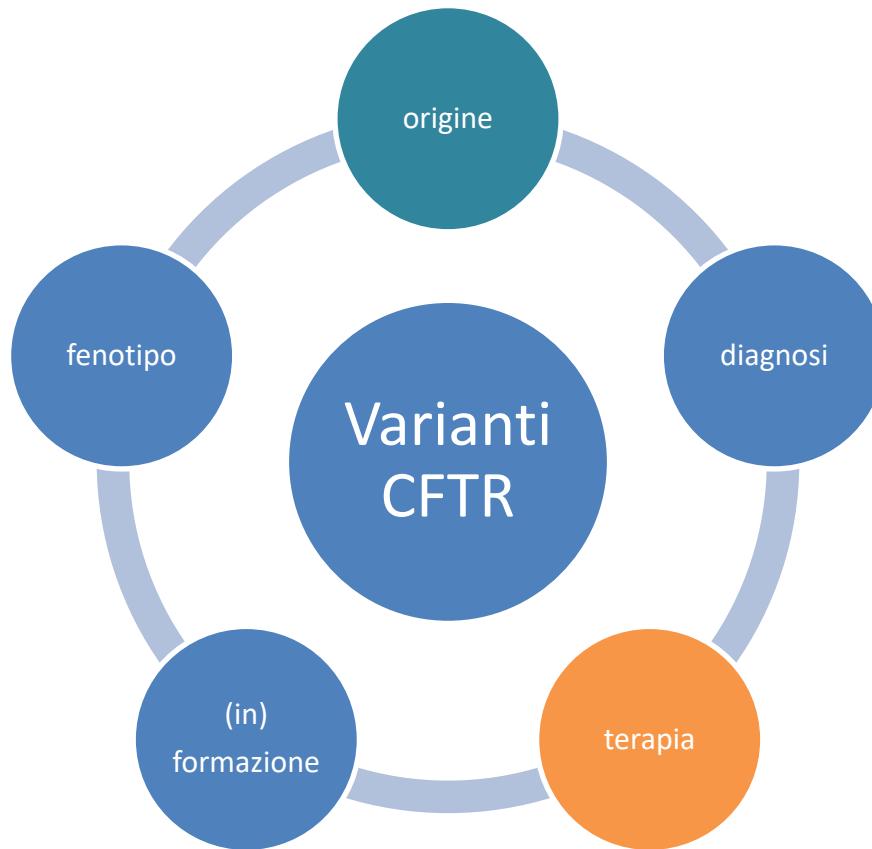


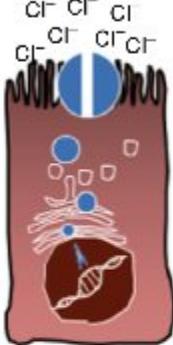
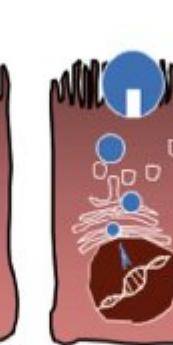
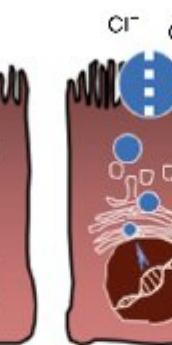
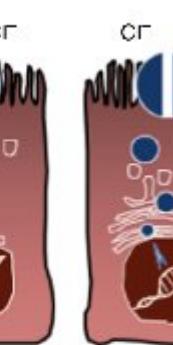
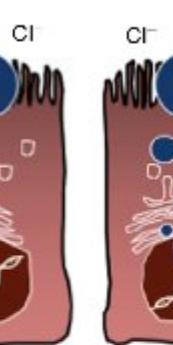


N Engl J Med 2011; 365:1663-1672



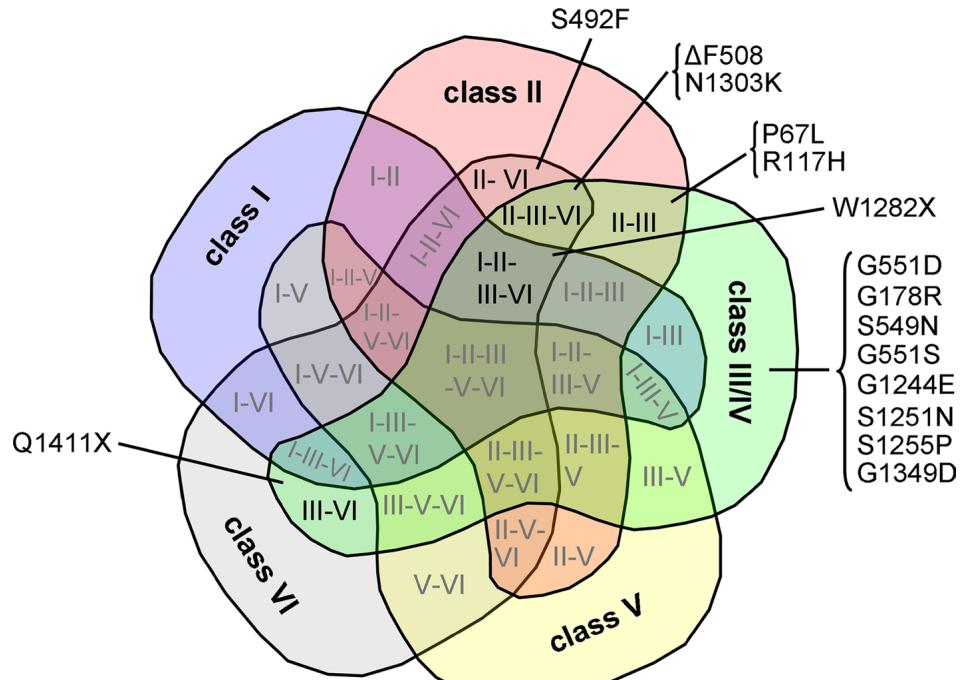
Courtesy Milan Macek Jr



| | Class of mutation | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Normal | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Molecular defect | No synthesis | Block in processing | Block in regulation | Reduced conductance | Reduced synthesis | Reduced half-life |
| Functional abnormality | Protein is not synthesized | Folding defect | Channel opening defect | Ion transport defect | Decreased protein synthesis | Decreased half-life of the protein |
| Main mutations | Gly542X Trp128X Arg553X 621+1G→T | Phe508del Asn1303Lys Ile507del Arg560Thr | Gly551Asp Gly178Arg Gly551Ser Ser549Asn | Arg117His Arg347Pro Arg117Cys Arg334Trp | 3849+10kbC→T 2789+5G→A 3120+1G→A 5T | 4326delTC Gln1412X 4279insA |

MUTATION CLASSES

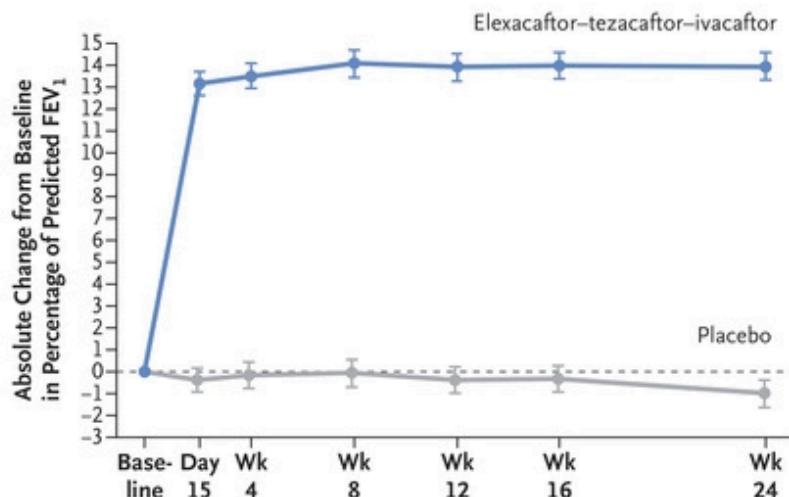
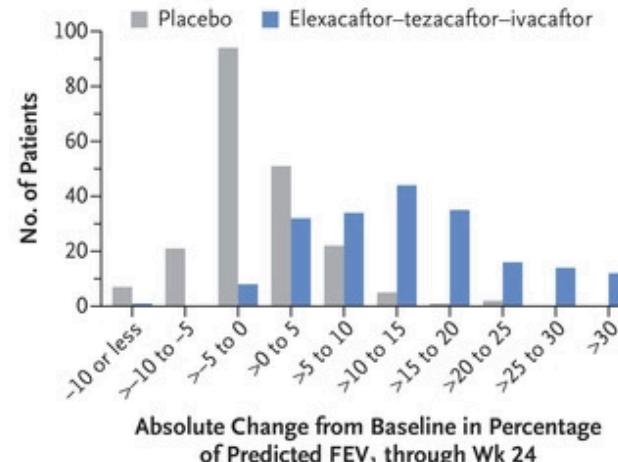
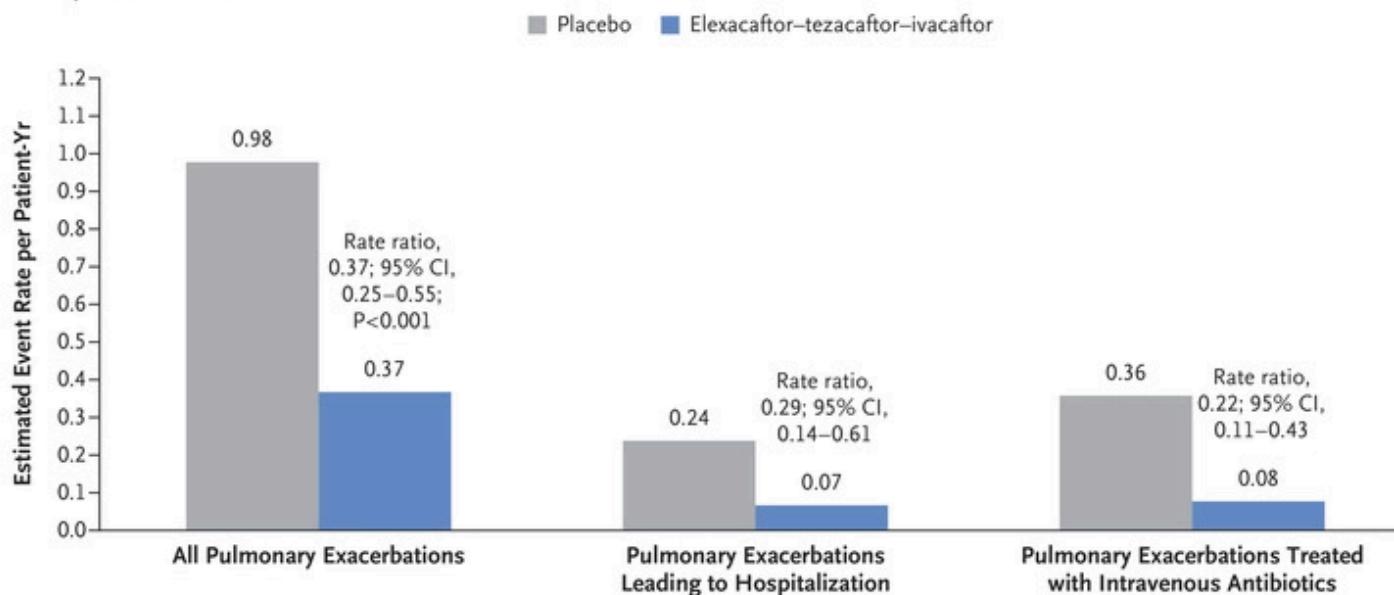
31 possible classes of mutations, including the original classes I, II, III/IV, V, and VI, as well as their 26 combinations



DOI:10.1091/mbc.E14-04-0935

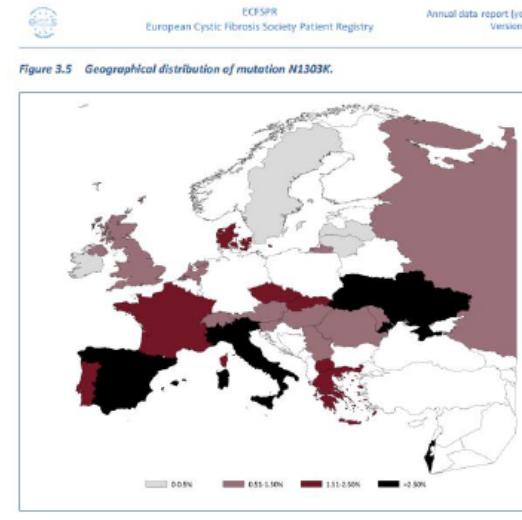
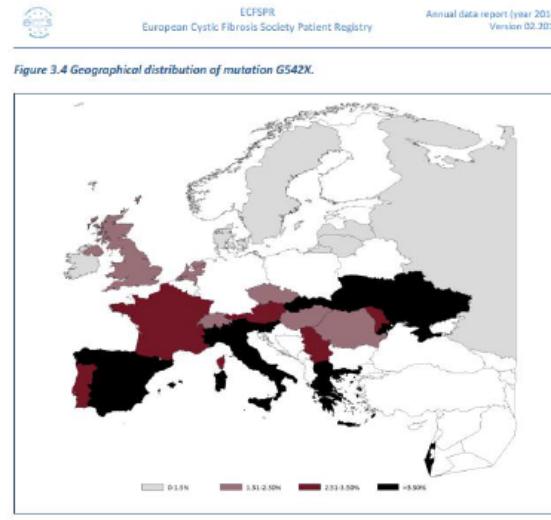
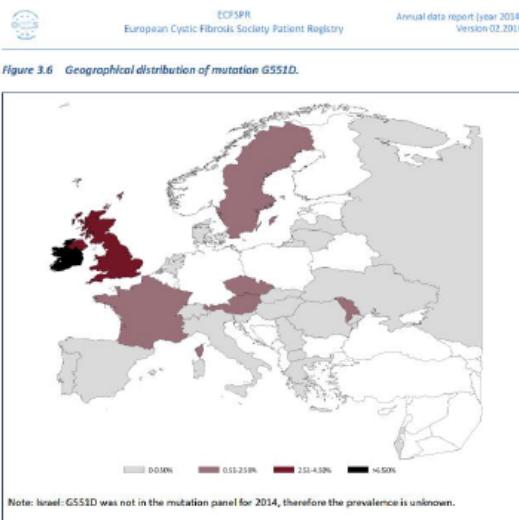
THE 'THERATYPE'

concept where a given variant can be classified according to a particular response to existing therapeutics and/or 'small molecule' drug-like compounds currently in development >> suggests drug combinations for treatment of different patient populations

A Percentage of Predicted FEV₁, According to Visit**B Individual Responses with Respect to Percentage of Predicted FEV₁****C Pulmonary Exacerbations**

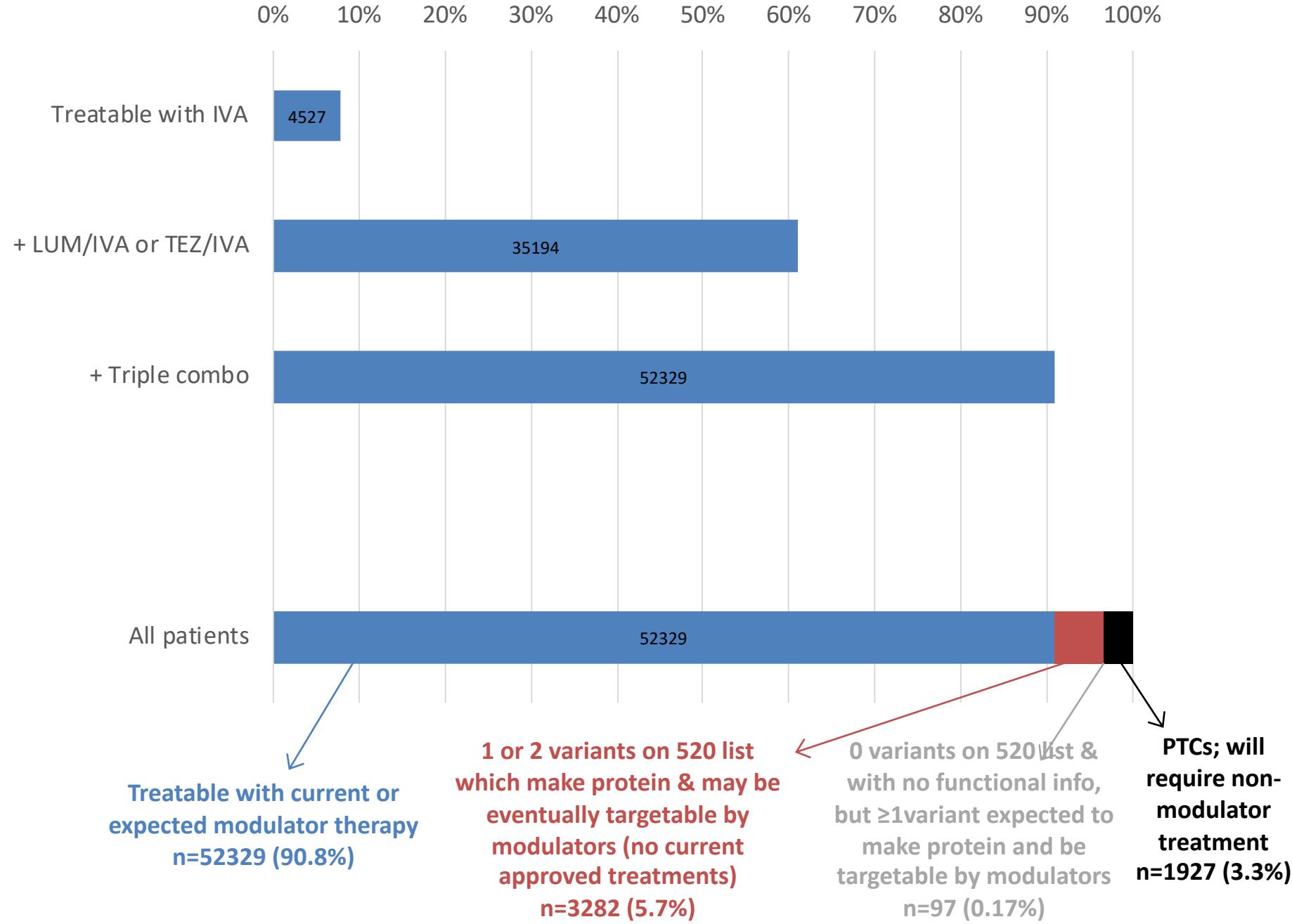
A large segment of the CF population still awaits an etiological cure

need to include robust estimates of available patient populations naïve to CFTR modulators as well as those already receiving these therapies to maximise the worldwide population of individuals with CF available for inclusion in studies



rare CFTR genotype populations are too small for traditional randomised studies, and thus alternative approaches must be discussed to enable individuals with rare mutations comparable access to safe and effective therapies

Source: CFTR2

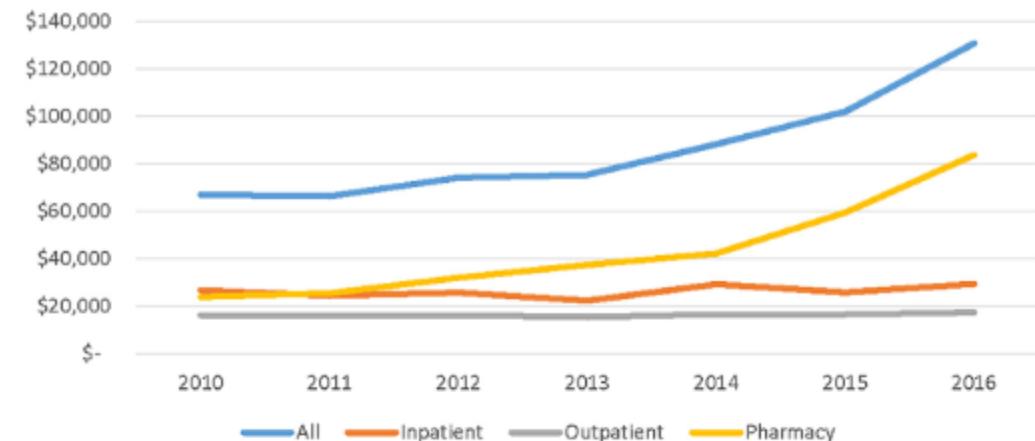


Healthcare expenditures for privately insured US patients with cystic fibrosis, 2010–2016

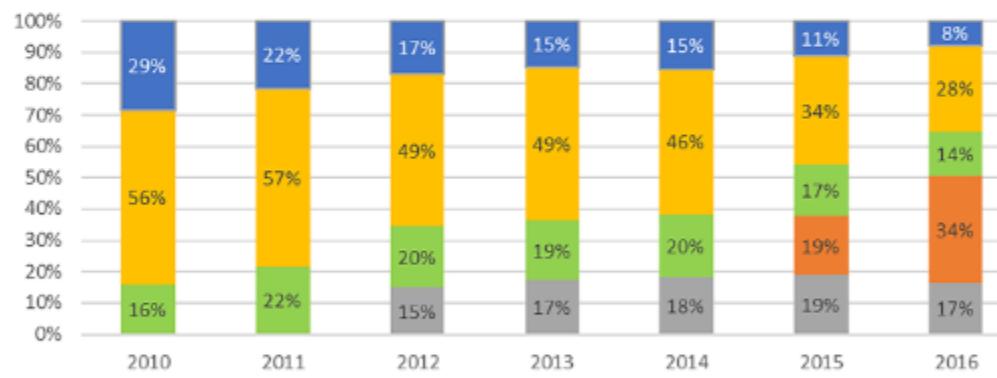
Scott D. Grosse PhD¹ | Thuy Quynh N. Do PhD, MPH¹ | Michelle Vu PharmD, MPH² |

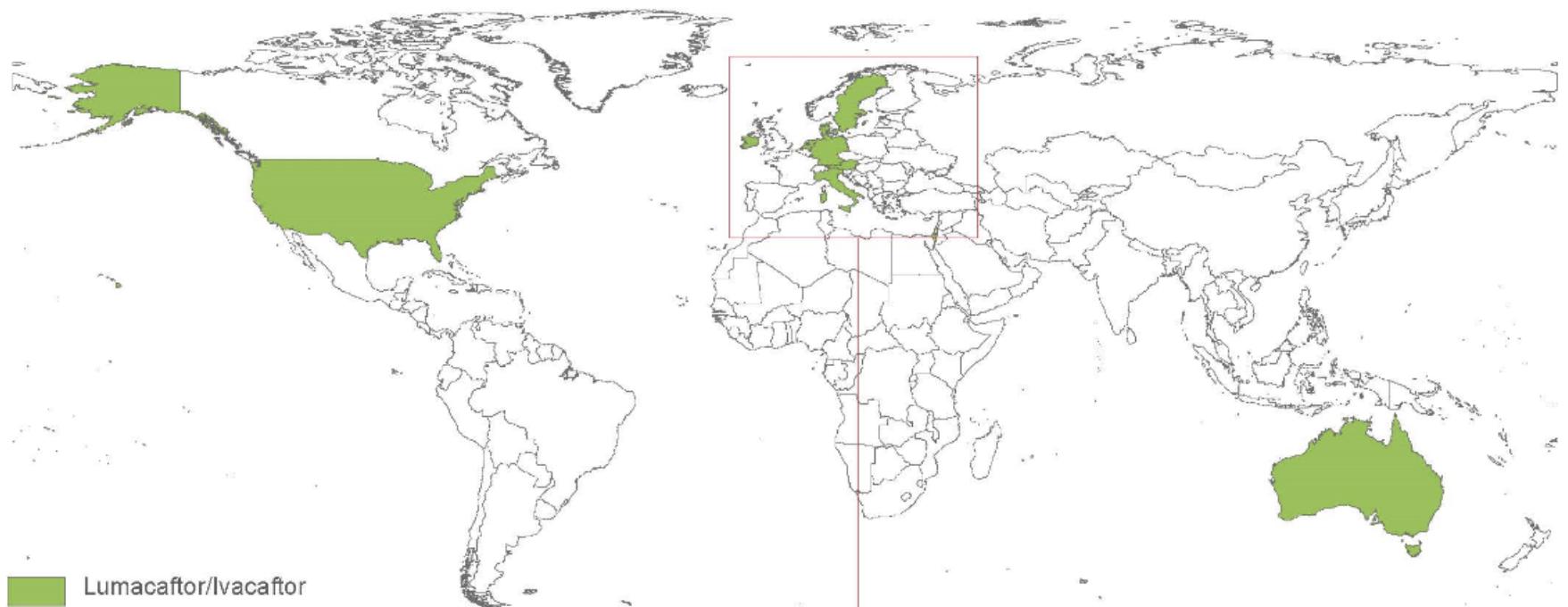
Lisa B. Feng DrPH³ | Jay G. Berry MD, MPH^{4,5} | Gregory S. Sawicki MD, MPH^{5,6} 

Mean Expenditures per Person per Year in 2016 US Dollars



Pharmaceutical Spending by Medication Type





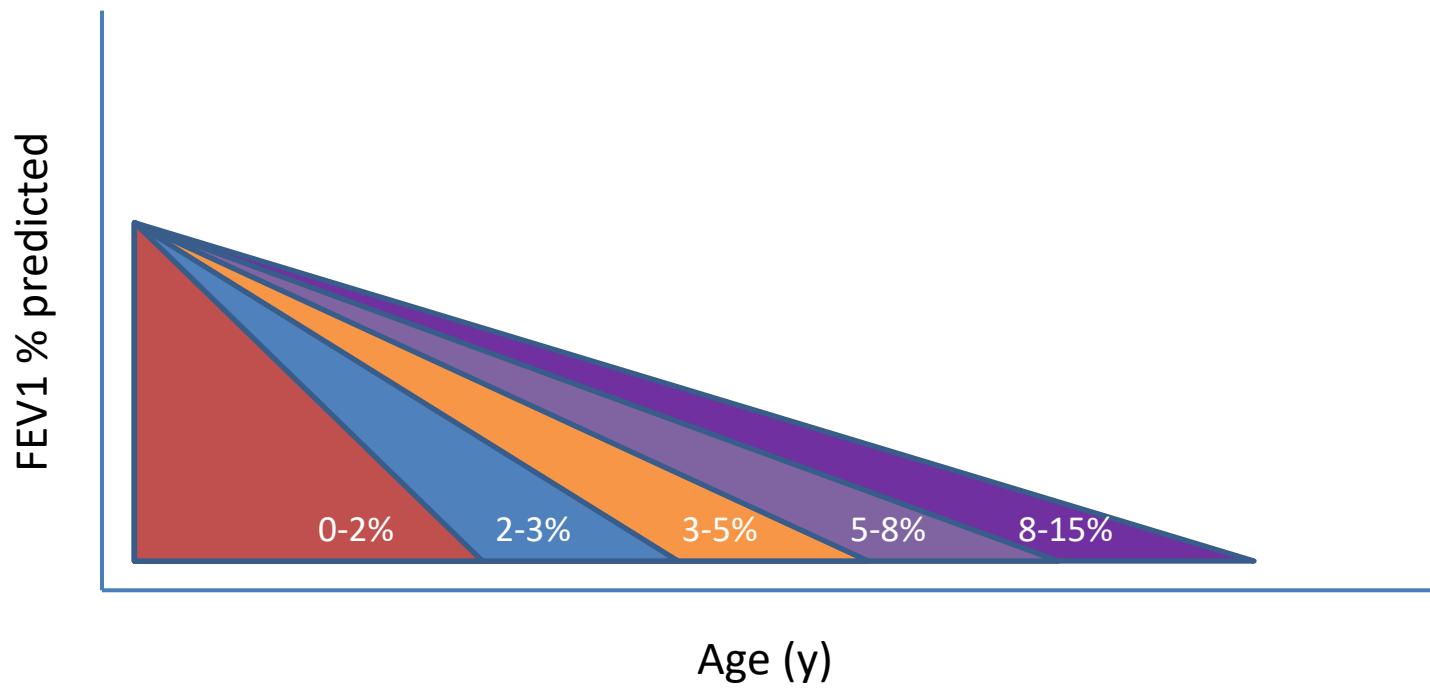
The Lancet Respiratory Medicine Commission

The future of cystic fibrosis care: a global perspective

Scott C Bell*, Marcus A Mall, Hector Gutierrez, Milan Macek, Susan Madge, Jane C Davies, Pierre-Régis Burge, Elizabeth Tullis, Claudio Castaños, Carlo Castellani, Catherine A Byrnes, Fiona Cathcart, Sanjay H Chotirmall, Rebecca Cosgriff, Irmgard Eichler, Isabelle Fajac, Christopher H Goss, Pavel Drevinek, Philip M Farrell, Anna M Gravelle, Trudy Havermans, Nicole Mayer-Hamblett, Nataliya Kashirskaya, Eitan Kerem, Joseph L Mathew, Edward F McKone, Lutz Naehrlich, Samya Z Nasr, Gabriela R Oates, Ciaran O'Neill, Ulrike Pypops, Karen S Raraigh, Steven M Rowe, Kevin W Southern, Sheila Sivam, Anne L Stephenson, Marco Zampoli, Felix Ratjen*

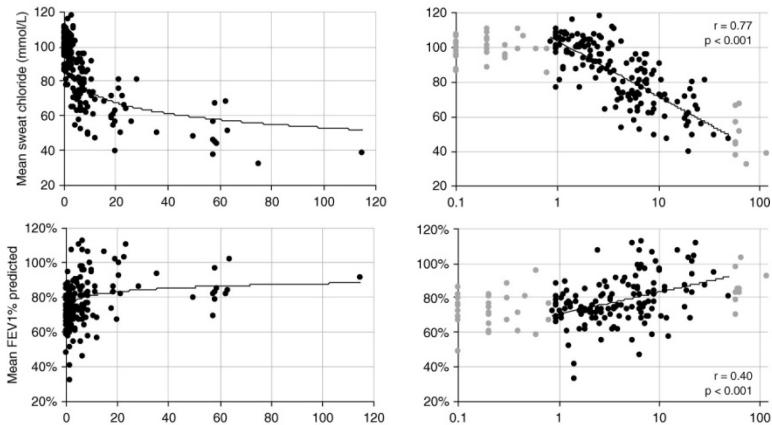


Source: CFTR2 team

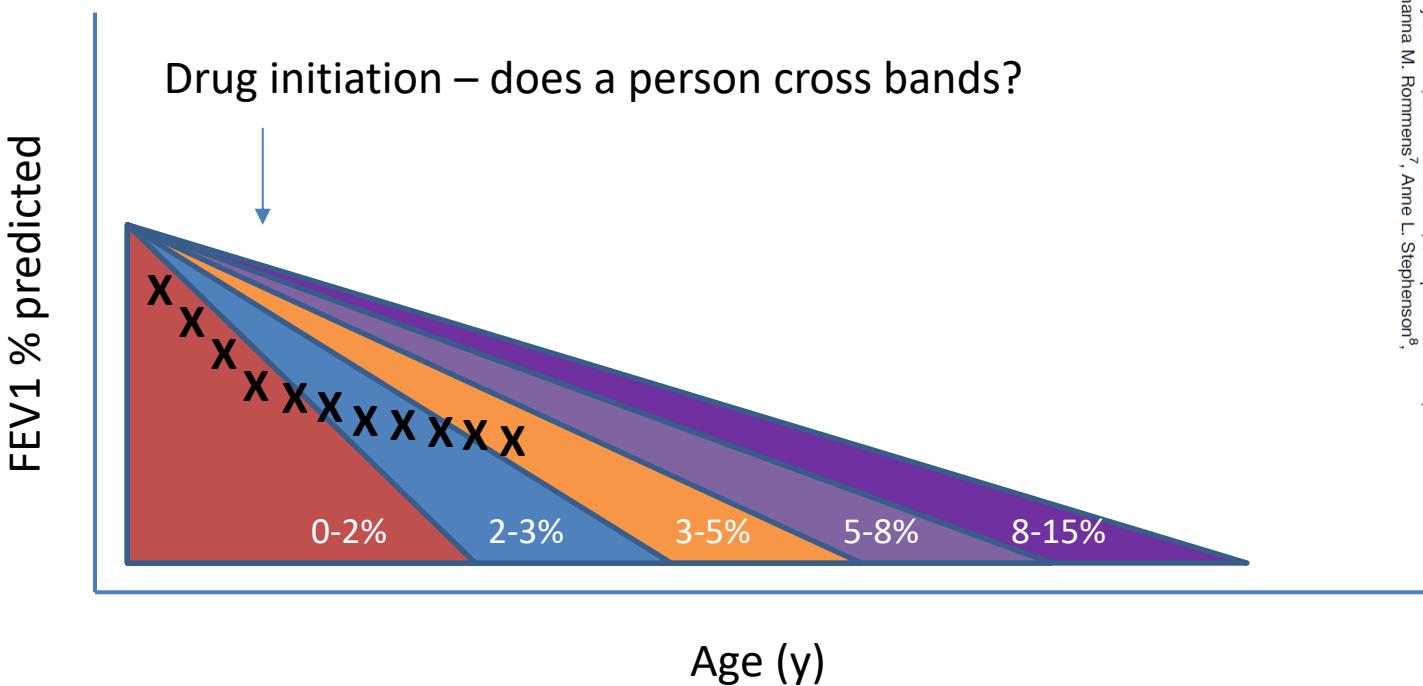


Correlating Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator Function with Clinical Features to Inform Precision Treatment of Cystic Fibrosis

Allison F. McCague^{1,*}, Karen S. Ratajng¹, Matthew J. Pellicore¹, Emily F. Davis-Marcisak¹, Taylor A. Evans¹, Sangwoo T. Han¹, Zhongzhou Lu¹, Anya T. Joynt¹, Neeral Sharma¹, Carlo Castellani², Joseph M. Collaco³, Mary Crowley⁴, Michelle H. Lewis⁵, Chris M. Penland⁶, Johanna M. Rommens⁷, Anne L. Stephenson⁸, Patrick R. Sosnay⁹, and Gary R. Cutting¹

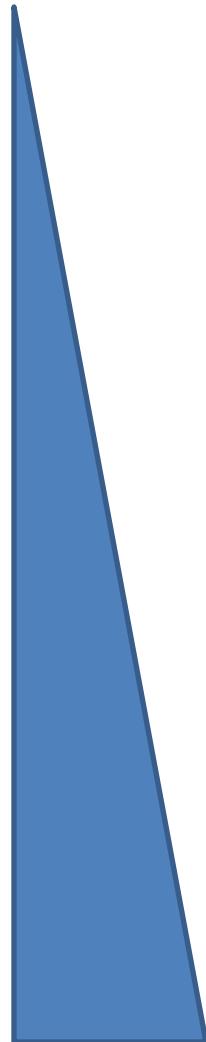


Source: CFTR2 team



CFTR function

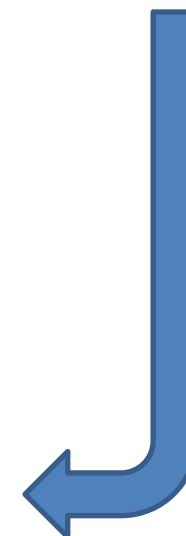
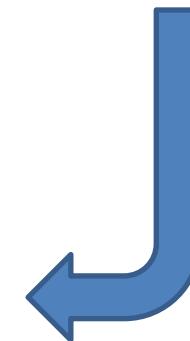
MODULATOR



CF

CFTR-RELATED BRONCHIECTASIS

NON CF BRONCHIECTASIS



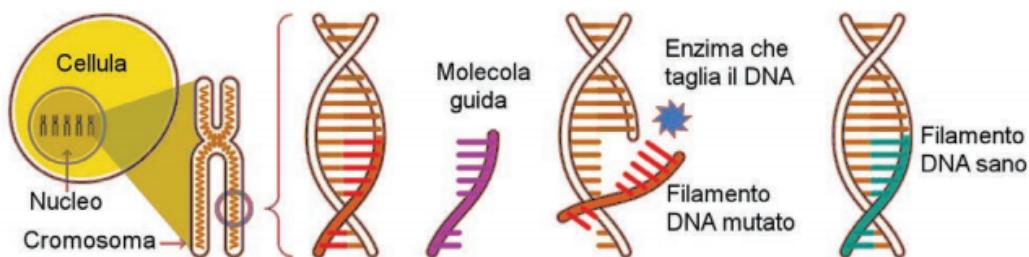


Repeated nebulisation of non-viral CFTR gene therapy in patients with cystic fibrosis: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 2b trial

DNA EDITING

La nuova tecnica di correzione del DNA è chiamata CRISPR/Cas9 e lavora in modo da "riscrivere" il DNA

COME CRISPR/Cas9 RISCRIVE IL DNA



Nella cellula viene inserito un complesso formato da:

- Una molecola guida
- Una copia di DNA sano
- ★ Un enzima in grado di tagliare il DNA

La molecola guida (sintetizzata artificialmente) trova il filamento di DNA mutato

L'enzima taglia via il filamento di DNA mutato

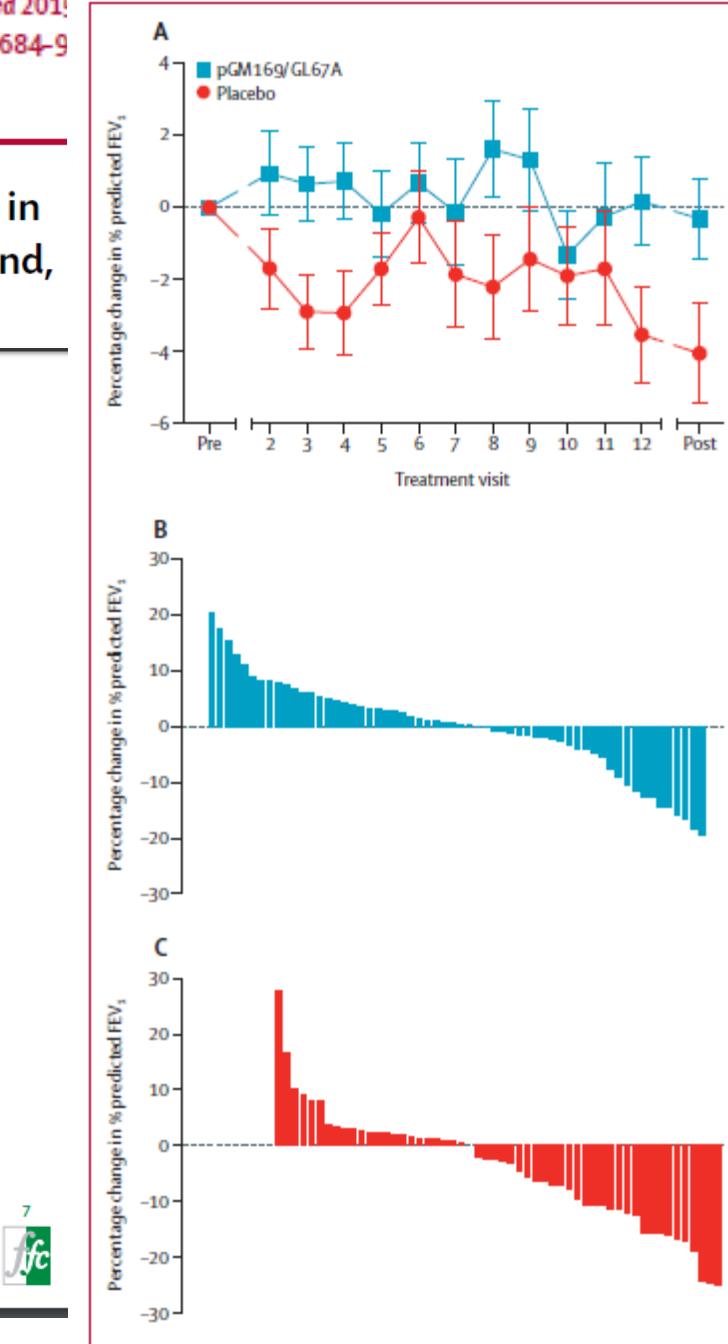
Il filamento di DNA mutato è sostituito dalla copia di DNA sano

Sources: Reuters; Nature; Massachusetts Institute of Technology

W. Foo, 24/04/2015

REUTERS

Figura 2. Come funziona il "Genome-editing" con la tecnica CRISPR/Cas9. (Inserimento redazionale)





[Home page](#) » Per i pazienti

per i pazienti

Posso partecipare?

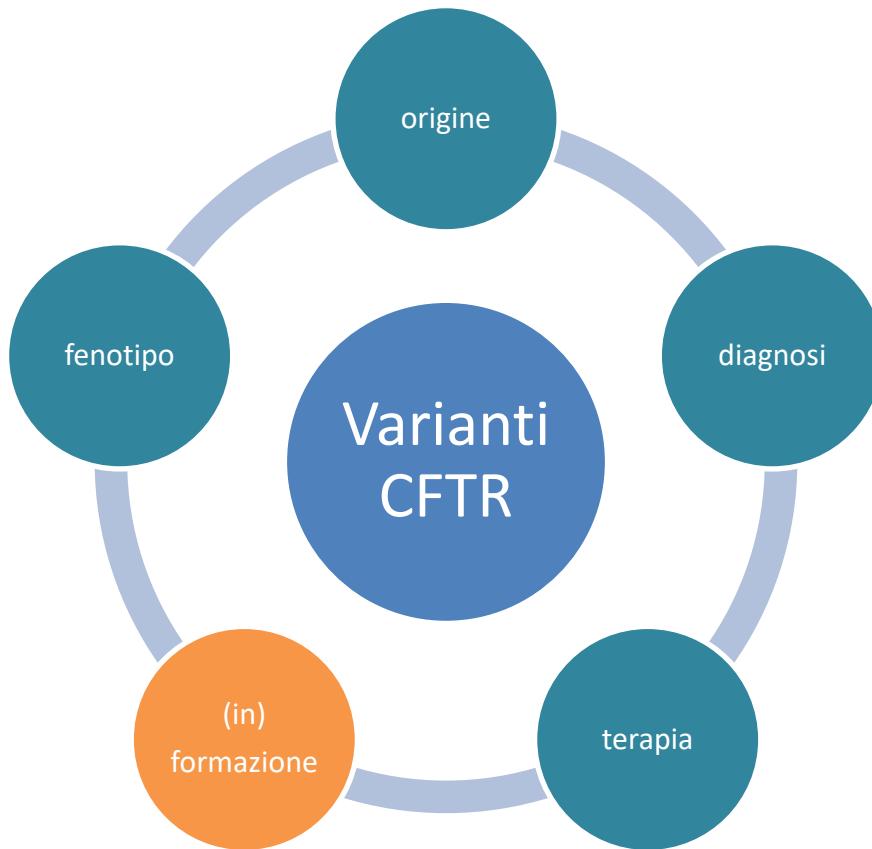
È possibile partecipare a questo progetto europeo quando si è 16 anni di età o più anziani * al giorno della firma del consenso informato per l'assunzione di biopsia. Bisogna avere una diagnosi confermata di CF e un profilo genetico raro (vedi sotto: **è il mio profilo genetico raro?**). È inoltre necessario essere in grado di fare una visita a uno degli ospedali partecipanti per raccogliere biopsie rettali per rendere il vostro organoidi unici. Inoltre, se si verrà selezionata per una sperimentazione clinica è necessario visitare questo ospedale probabilmente per 6-8 volte.

* 18 anni o più anziani in alcuni paesi a causa delle leggi nazionali

È il mio profilo genetico raro?

Solo i pazienti con rari genotipi possono partecipare al progetto HIT-CF Europa. È **Non si può** partecipare se si dispone di:

- *uno dei seguenti mutazioni: F508del, G551D, G1244E, G1349D, G178R, G551S, S1251N, S1255P, S549N, S549R, R117H, mutazioni A455E, 3849_4000del10kbC>T, o*
- *una combinazione di qualsiasi due delle seguenti mutazioni: G542X, 1717-1G>A, 621 + 1G>T, 3120 + 1G>A 1898 + 1G>A, CFTRdele2.3 e*



Domande e Risposte Progressi di ricerca Commenti degli esperti Materiali informativi

Filtra per:

Tutti
(3666)

Complicanze e
associazioni
morbose
(272)

Decorso clinico e
sintomi
(143)

Diagnosi FC,
screening
neonatale e forme
atipiche
(992)

Genetica e
mutazioni CFTR
(946)

Intestino, pancreas,
fegato
(251)

Infezione,
infiammazione,
batteri
(525)

Nutrizione
(112)

Ricerca
(575)

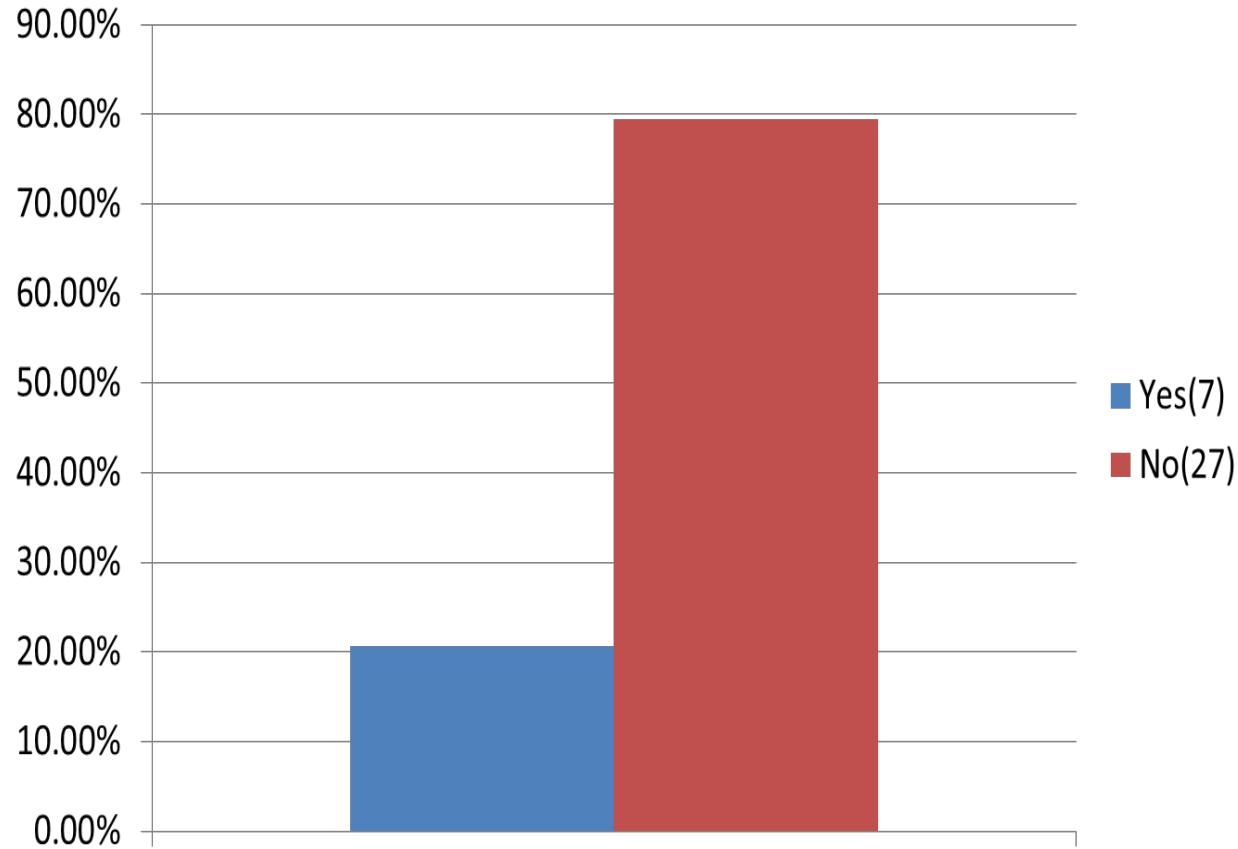
Riproduzione
(568)

Terapie correnti e
strategie
terapeutiche
(546)

Varie
(393)

Vivere con FC
(347)

Nel corso delle tua sedute
di consulenza genetica su
fibrosi cistica dai
informazioni aggiornate
sull'attesa di vita per un
bambino che nasca oggi
con la malattia?



Forum LIFC
22-24 Novembre 2019

modulabile
Genetica e destino: un rapporto ~~immutabile?~~

Carlo Castellani

Centro Fibrosi Cistica

Istituto Giannina Gaslini, Genoa

