

Help, mijn kind wordt geel
een wereld met NGS



Marcel Nelen, PhD

Hoofd Sectie Genoomdiagnostiek
Email: m.r.nelen-2@umcutrecht.nl

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Human Genetics



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Variant collection



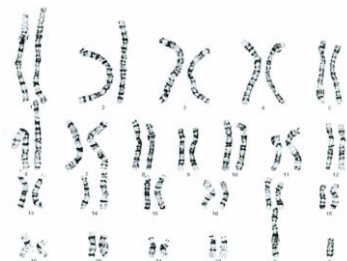
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From art....

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The humane genome



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To industry....

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Finding the answer in the genome




6 billion nucleotides
46 chromosomes

2 people differ
at ??? positions

1 variation (mutation)
can result in disease

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Variation in our genomes (# per genome)

- SNVs (single nucleotide variants):
 - ~ 3-3.5Mio SNVs
 - of which vast majority SNPs – single nucleotide polymorphisms
 - ~ 500 private/rare coding variants
 - ~50-100 de novo mutations per genome
- Indels (insertions/deletions)
 - ~500,000 indels per genome
 - Largest CNVs (copy number variations)
- Inversions/translocations?

And often we do not know which type of mutation is causing disease in a given individual
(e.g. hereditary breast cancer can be caused by SNVs, indels or CNVs of BRCA1)

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Looking for a needle in a haystack?



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Questions parents and patients have?



Gene hunt is on for mental disability
Fluoride clinical genome sequencing project focus on patients with developmental delay

What is happening in our child?
What is the cause (am I to blame)?
What can we do?
What kind of complications can we expect and if possible prevent?
Is there a recurrence risk?
Are there other children with similar disorders from which we can learn?

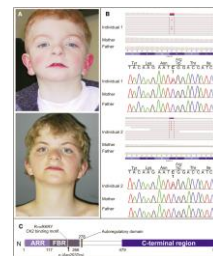


Human Genetics Nijmegen

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Recurrent De Novo Mutations in PACS1 Cause Defective Cranial-Neural-Crest Migration and Define a Recognizable Intellectual-Disability Syndrome

Schuurman et al. AJHG, 96, 1122-1137, December 7, 2012



Human Genetics Nijmegen

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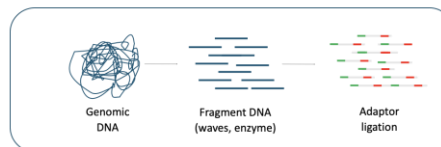
Illumina, meet the dominant technology



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- NGS basics -

Library preparation



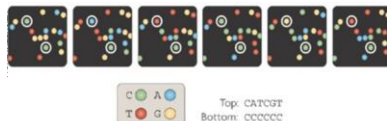
Adaptors = double-stranded universal sequencing primers

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Next generation sequencing basics

Main principles

- 1.) Massively parallel (millions to billions of molecules in parallel)
- 2.) Non-terminated fluorescently labeled bases added to the sequencer over time
 - a) (Fluorescent) Intensity is measure for the number of bases incorporated (e.g. 454, IonTorrent)
 - b) Sequential pictures are taken – multiple colors (e.g. Illumina, BGI, PacBio)



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Mapping sequencing reads

Mapping the reads to a reference genome



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Variant detection - Theory

Wildtype sequence

AGCTGGCTTAGATAACCAIT G ACTAGA A CTTTCCGGATCG

Sequence reads

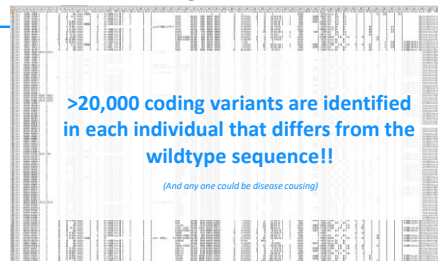
CTGGCTTAGATAACCAIT G ACTAGA T CTTTCCGG
TGGCTTAGATAACCAIT G ACTAGA T CTTTCCGGA
GCTTAGATAACCAIT G ACTAGA T CTTTCCGGATC
TTAGATAACCAIT C ACTAGA T CTTTCCGGATCTA
AGATAACCAIT C ACTAGA T CTTTCCGGATCGA
ATAACCAIT C ACTAGA T CTTTCCGGATCGA

Heterozygous variant
Homozygous variant

Error (PCR or sequencing) – main reason we need high coverage

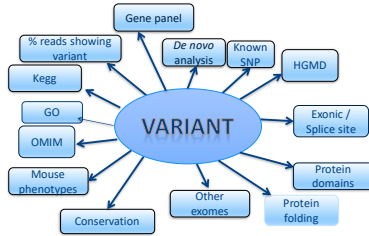
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Variant calling and variant annotation



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Annotation pipeline



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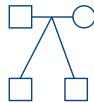
Filtering out inherited variation greatly reduces amounts of variants for follow-up

Filtering step	
Total called	
After exclusion of	
& synonymous	143
Private	5
Valid	0-2

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Casus non-invasive prenatal exome sequencing

- 35-jarige zwangere vrouw - 32+3 weken
- tweeling zwangerschap vanuit ivf behandeling
- biochemisch onderzoek verdenking acute fatty liver disease of pregnancy (AFLP)



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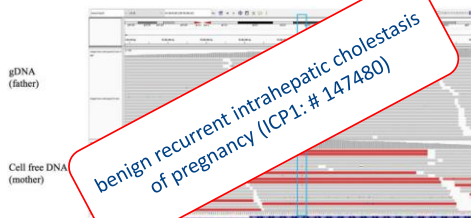
- AFLP is zeldzame aandoening (1:10.000), vaak tijdens derde trimester
- *LCHAD* gen

- ICP aandoening in tweede of derde trimester bij 3-5% van de zwangerschappen
- betrokken genen
- ABC membraaneiwit complex (13 genen),
- ATP8B1, TJB2, NR1H4, ANO8

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ATP8B1: missense variant c.[913T > A] + [=] p.[Phe305] + [=]



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Take Home message

WES/WGS zijn "unbiased" en helpt bij lastig te onderscheiden phenotypes

Een snelle en correcte diagnose heeft impact op management van zowel patiënt, pasgeborene, en prenataal

Lever aandoeningen komen tijdens zwangerschap met overlappende verschijnselen. Essentieel om snel en precies diagnoses te stellen.

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