

An Introduction to Genes, Genomes and genetic changes in the Myelodysplasic syndromes (MDS)

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Objectives

1: Genomic organisation, Structure and Genes

2: Interrogating our genome: advances in DNA sequencing

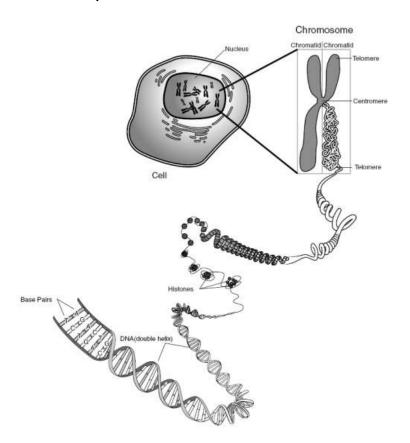
3: Genomic changes in MDS

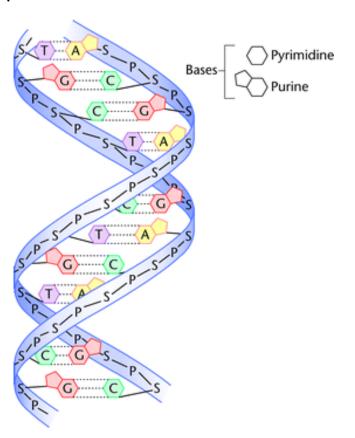




what is our genome?

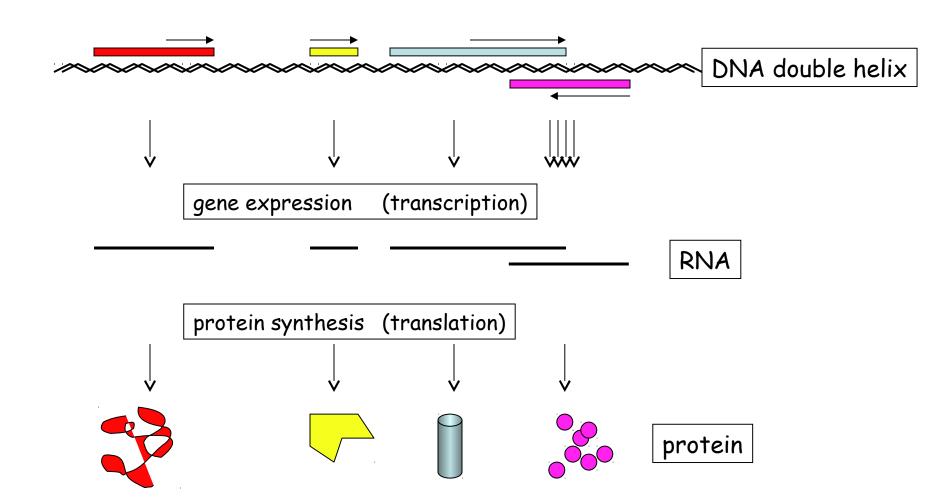
Our genes carry biological information encoded in the order or sequence of nucleotides which make up the DNA double helix







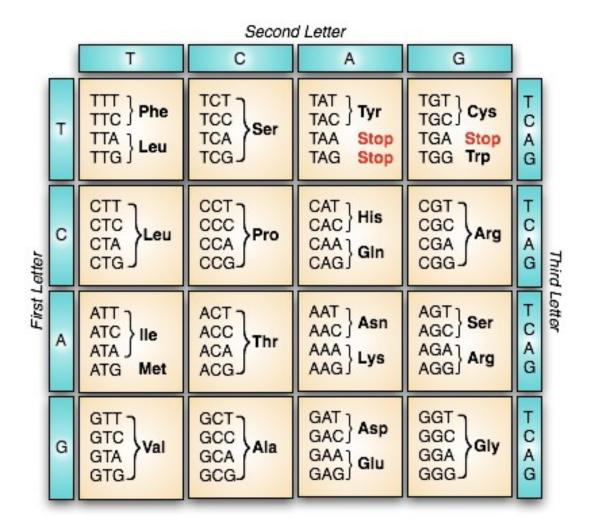
From DNA to Protein







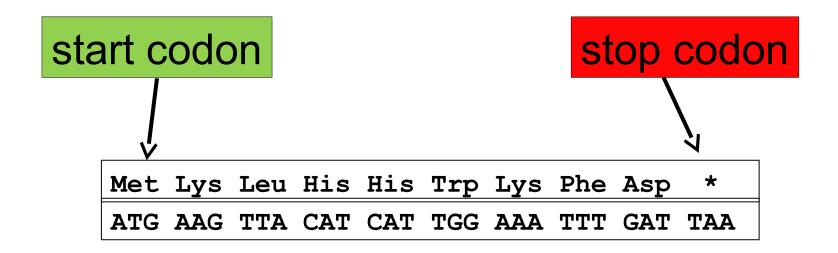
Translationfrom DNA sequence to protein: the *genetic code*







The genetic code...







13,937



32,998



18,759



57,386



20,364



20,962



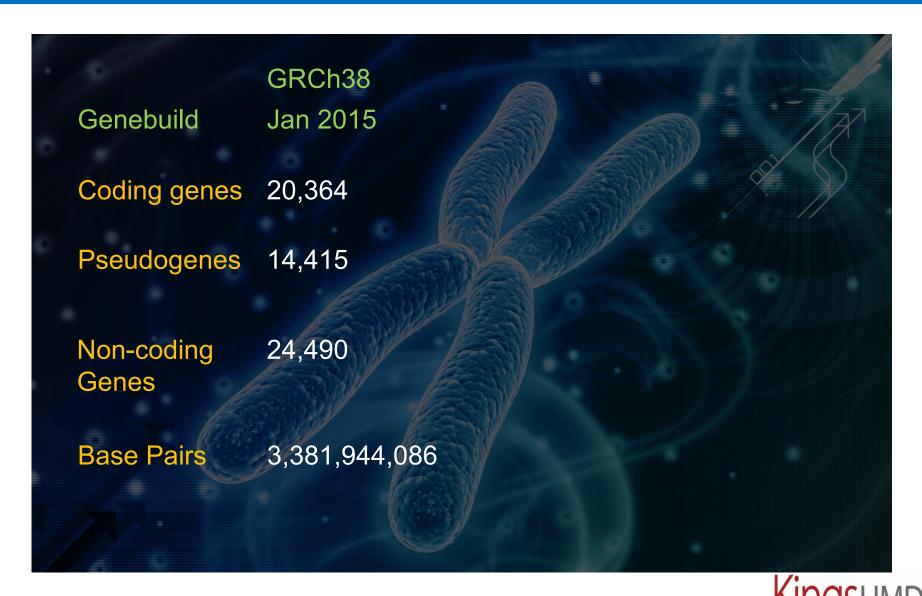
30,074



41,019

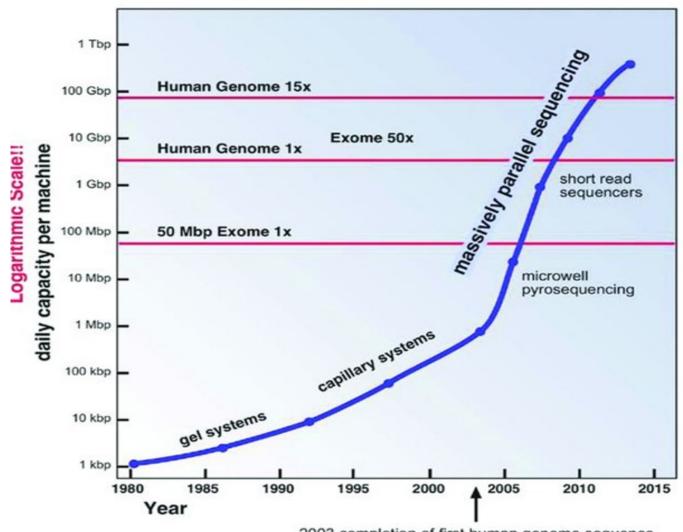


The Human Genome





Sequencing technology improvements



2003 completion of first human genome sequence Cost: \$3 billion; duration: 13 years





Next Generation Sequencing

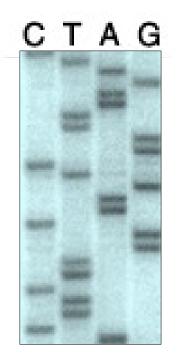
 Sanger sequencing the human genome cost \$3 billion and took more than a decade – completed in 2003.

• NGS - 5 Human genomes per week for around \$5000 per genome.

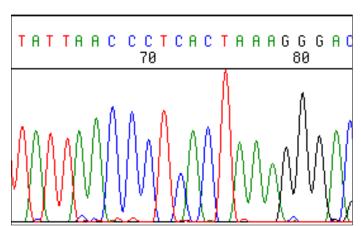




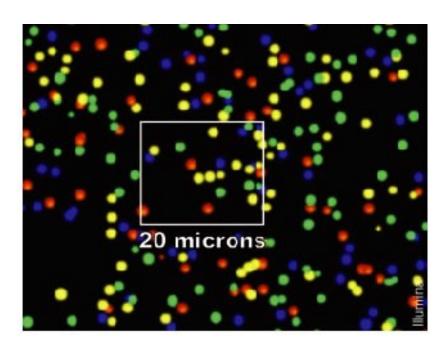
Sequencing technologies



1Kb per gel 1-2 days



20Kb 1 day



Cluster density ~1.4 million / mm² Up to 4 billion reads / run 13-15Gb 2.5 days

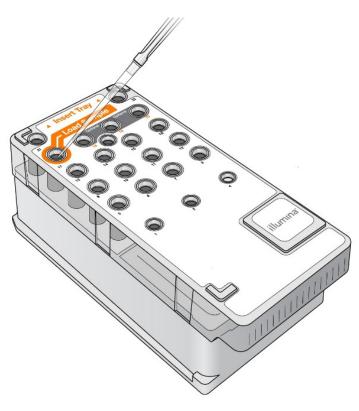




Illumina MiSeq Instrument











MiSeq Cluster generation

