Week 6: Metabolic Pathways

1. Diagram and discuss the metabolic pathway for Tay-Sachs and Sandhoff Disease.
(a) Describe the phenotype, diagnosis and prognosis and look at the frequency of occurrence in various populations.
Points: [/]
Feedback:
(b) Indicate the biochemical basis for the disease (i.e, the pathway).
Points: [/]
Feedback:
(c) What is known about the gene/s and proteins involved – chromosomal location, structure of the gene and size, mutations known, protein structure and function.

(d) Any gene therapies?

—–

Points: [/]

Feedback:

- 2. Diagram and discuss the metabolic pathway for Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome.
- (a) Describe the phenotype, diagnosis and prognosis and look at the frequency of occurrence in various populations.

Points: [/]
Feedback:
(b) Indicate the biochemical basis for the disease (i.e, the pathway).
Points: [/]
Feedback:
(c) What is known about the gene/s and proteins involved – chromosomal location, structure of the gene and size, mutations known, protein structure and function.
——
Points: [/]
Feedback:
recuback.
(d) Any gene therapies?
Points: [/]
Feedback:

Week 8: Mapping and Genome Organization

1. A synthesis of the Huntington's Disease story:

		`	~ ~	0 10	ı٠	_		\sim		⊦∽il	+1	h		<u></u>	0 10		٠, ١				4 4	<u>ام</u> ا .		_ ~		_		J /	~ ~
\sim	1 1					$1 \leftarrow$	111		$\boldsymbol{\omega}$	пап	- 11	he		ΓH	$rac{1}{2}$	()	I \ /		\hookrightarrow	$^{\prime}$		Гl	11 5	2 (1	١١٧	21	111	16	
a			\sim	\cup				u		ιап	L.		\sim			\cup	Lγ	\mathbf{P}	$\overline{}$	\cup		. 1) U		\sim			

—–

Points: [/]

Feedback.

(b)	Describe in detail the chromosomal location of Huntington's Disease (HD) and how
the	location of this gene was worked. Give a detailed description of the process of
pos	sitional cloning

—–

Points: [/]

Feedback:

(c) Describe in detail what is known about the structure and function of the HD gene.

__

Points: [/]

Feedback:

(d) Develop the status of treatments and gene therapies. Be detailed here as well

__

Points: [/]

Feedhack.

References

- Caron, N. S. (2020, Jun). *Huntington disease*. U.S. National Library of Medicine. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1305/
- Ekman, F. K., Ojala, D. S., Adil, M. M., Lopez, P. A., Schaffer, D. V., & Gaj, T. (2019). Crispr-cas9-mediated genome editing increases lifespan and improves motor deficits in a huntington's disease mouse model. *Molecular Therapy-Nucleic Acids*, 17, 829–839.
- Huntington disease #143100. (2020). Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man. Retrieved from https://omim.org/entry/
 - 143100?search=huntington%20disease&highlight=disease%20huntington
- Kumar, A., Kumar, V., Singh, K., Kumar, S., Kim, Y.-S., Lee, Y.-M., & Kim, J.-J. (2020). Therapeutic advances for huntington's disease. *Brain sciences*, *10*(1), 43.
- Lehrach, H., & Wanker, E. E. (2001). Huntington's disease: from gene to potential therapy. *Dialogues in clinical neuroscience*, 3(1), 17.
- Myers, R., Madden, J., Teague, J., & Falek, A. (1982). Factors related to onset age of huntington disease. *American journal of human genetics*, 34(3), 481.
- Shin, J. W., Kim, K.-H., Chao, M. J., Atwal, R. S., Gillis, T., MacDonald, M. E., ... Lee, J.-M. (2016). Permanent inactivation of huntington's disease mutation by personalized allele-specific crispr/cas9. *Human molecular genetics*, 25(20), 4566–4576.
- Walker, F. O. (2007). Huntington's disease. The Lancet, 369(9557), 218-228.
- Wu, Z., Parry, M., Hou, X.-Y., Liu, M.-H., Wang, H., Cain, R., ... others (2020). Gene therapy conversion of striatal astrocytes into gabaergic neurons in mouse models of huntington's disease. *Nature communications*, *11*(1), 1–18.