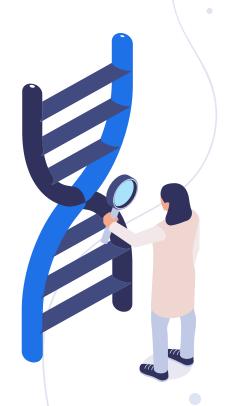
Cómo usar Python para curar enfermedades genéticas

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PyCon Panamá 2024





¡Hola! :D



- Ingeniera biomédica
- Futura doctora en biofísica y bioingeniería
- 'Programadora' en mi día a día científico
- Secretaria de Python España

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Teoría para entender el caso práctico

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Tratamiento con CRISPR
y Python

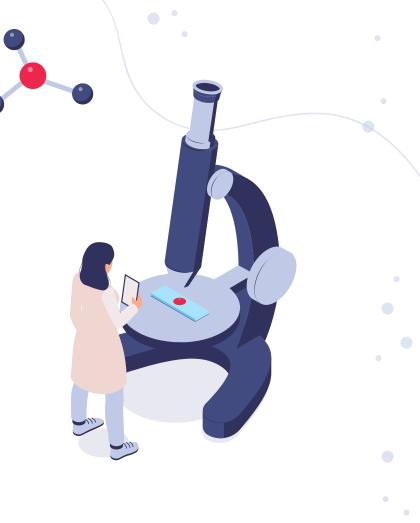
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RONDA DE PREGUNTAS



INTRODUCCIÓN

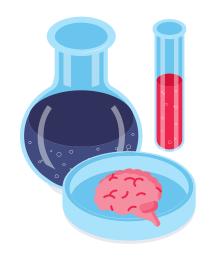
¿Qué es la enfermedad de Huntington?



¿Qué es la enfermedad de Huntington?

Enfermedad rara genética neurodegenerativa hereditaria

Producida por una mutación en el gen de la proteína Huntingtina



De 5 a 10 afectadxs cada 100.000 habitantes

Síntomas y tratamientos



Movimientos involuntarios, dificultad en el habla, pérdida de memoria, demencia, depresión y suicidio



Dependencia completa en los estadíos más avanzados de la enfermedad



Tratamientos paliativos
Sin cura actualmente

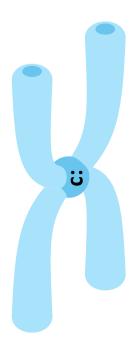


GENÉTICA BÁSICA

Teoría para entender el caso práctico

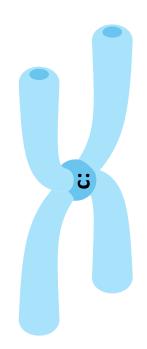


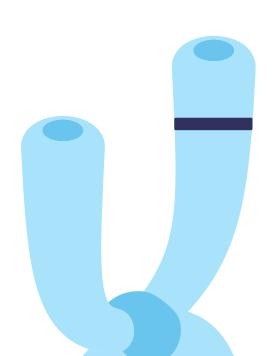
Estructura que contiene todos los genes



Estructura que contiene todos los genes





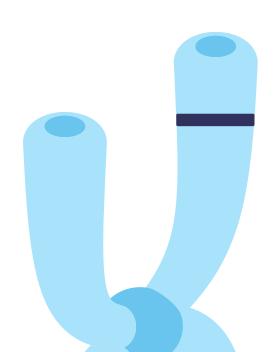


Estructura que contiene todos los genes

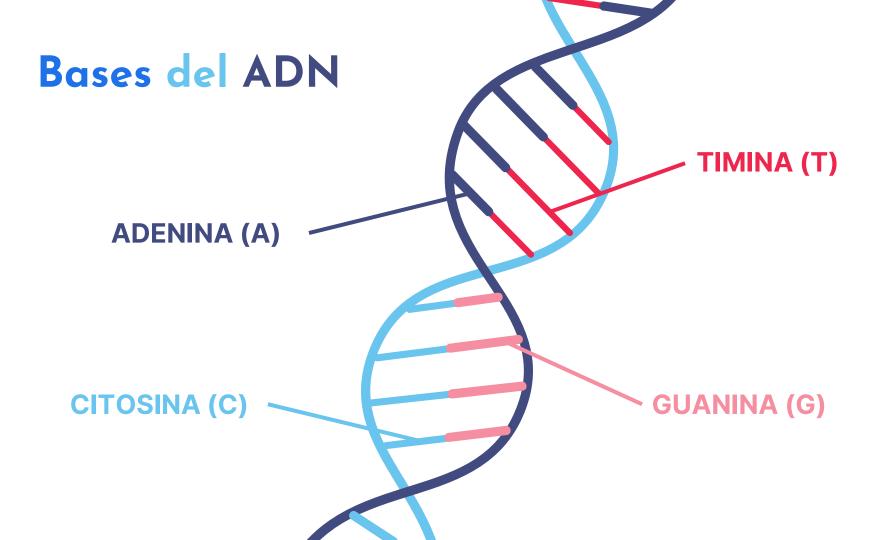
Segmento de ADN que determina un rasgo

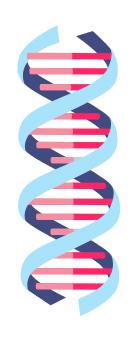
Doble hélice formada por bases

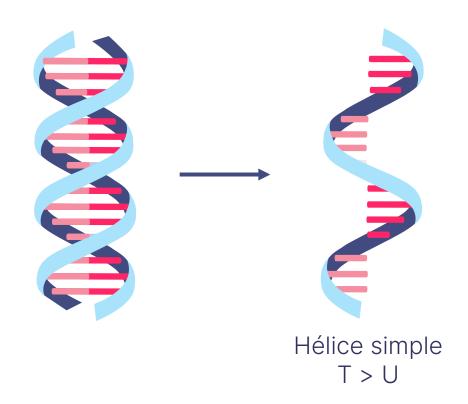


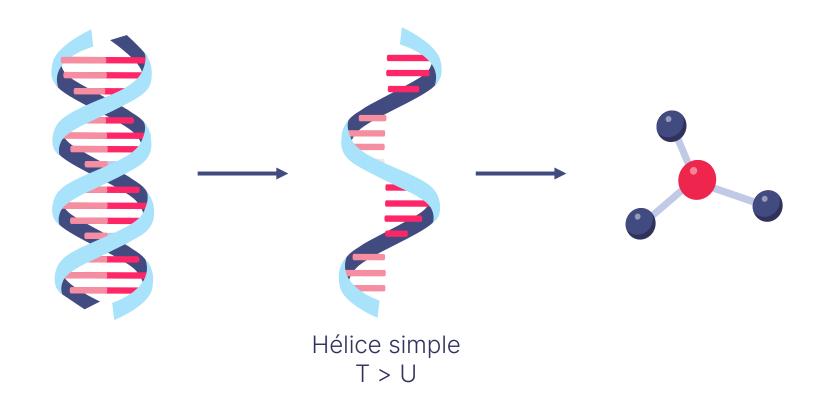


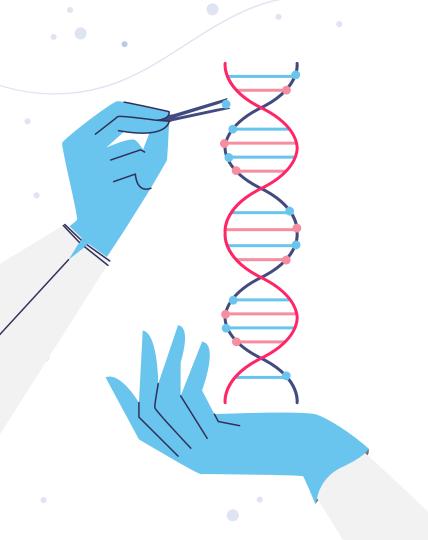




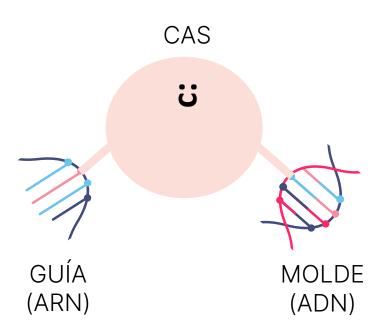




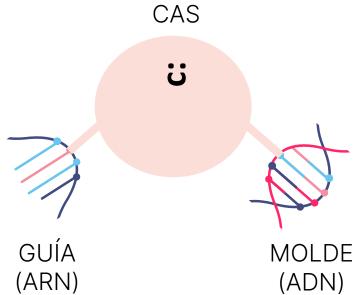




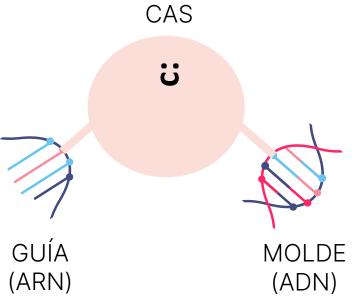
Corta y pega de secuencias de ADN (edición genética)





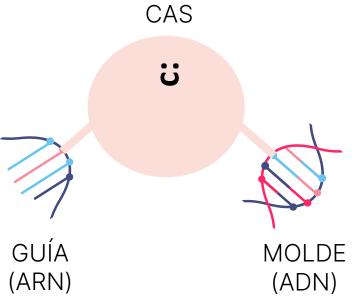


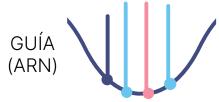


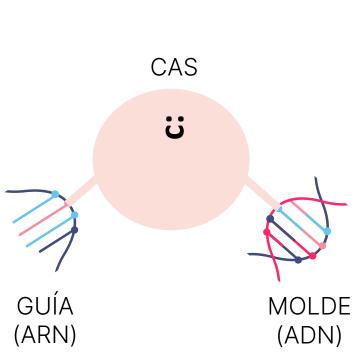










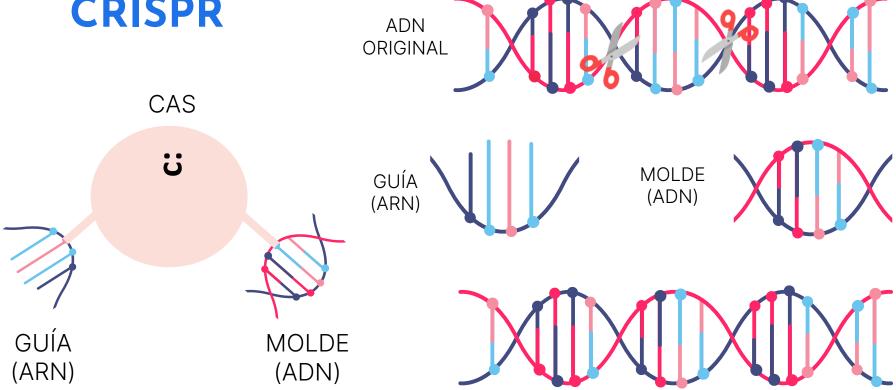








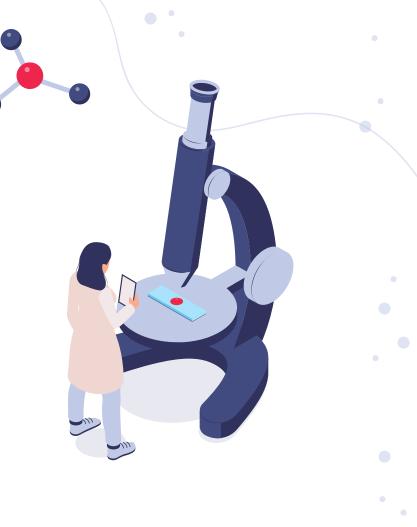




03

CASO PRÁCTICO

Tratamiento con CRISPR y Python



GEN HTT DEFECTUOSO

...GTCCCTCAAGTCCTTCCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG...



> 40 repeticiones

Posición 5197

GEN HTT CORREGIDO

...GTCCCTCAAGTCCTTCCAGCAGCAG...

8-34 repeticiones

GEN HTT DEFECTUOSO

...GTCCCTCAAGTCCTTCCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG...



> 40 repeticiones

Posición 5197

GEN HTT CORREGIDO

...GTCCCTCAAGTCCTTCCAGCAGCAG...

8-34 repeticiones





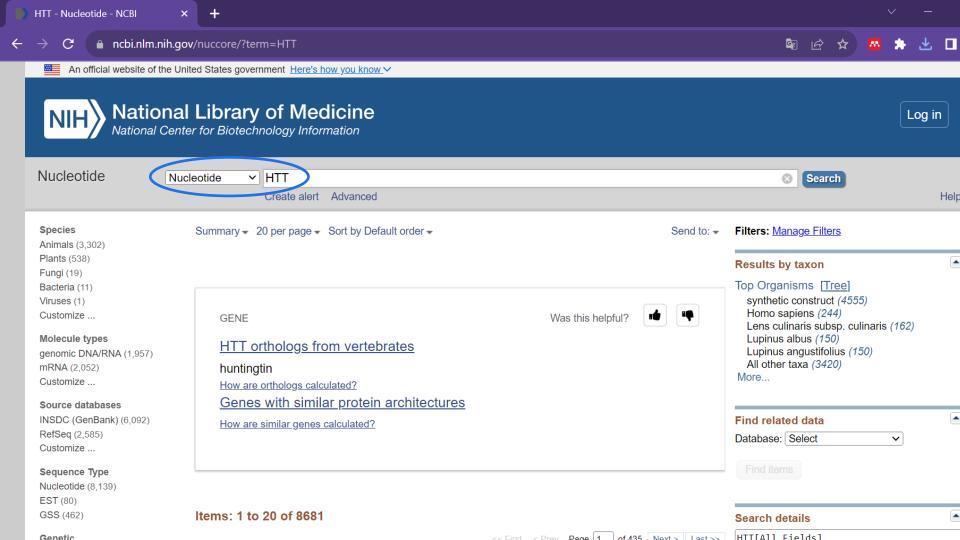
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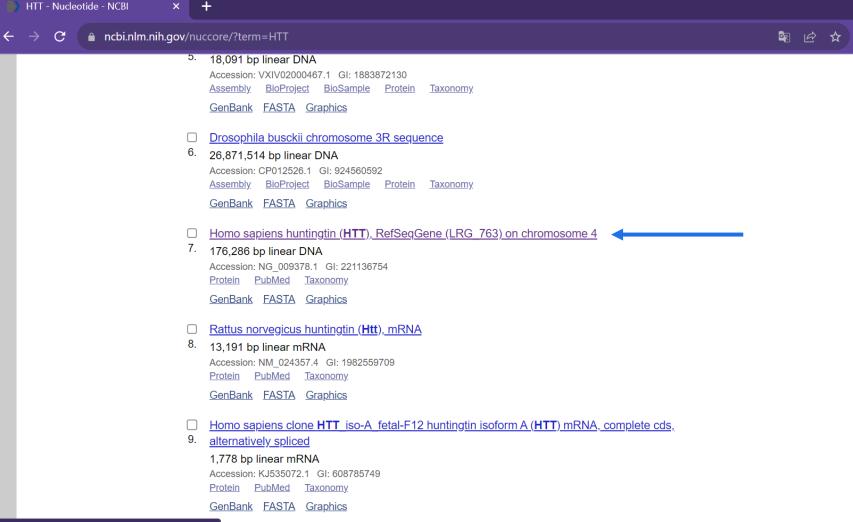
```
from tkinter.filedialog import askopenfile

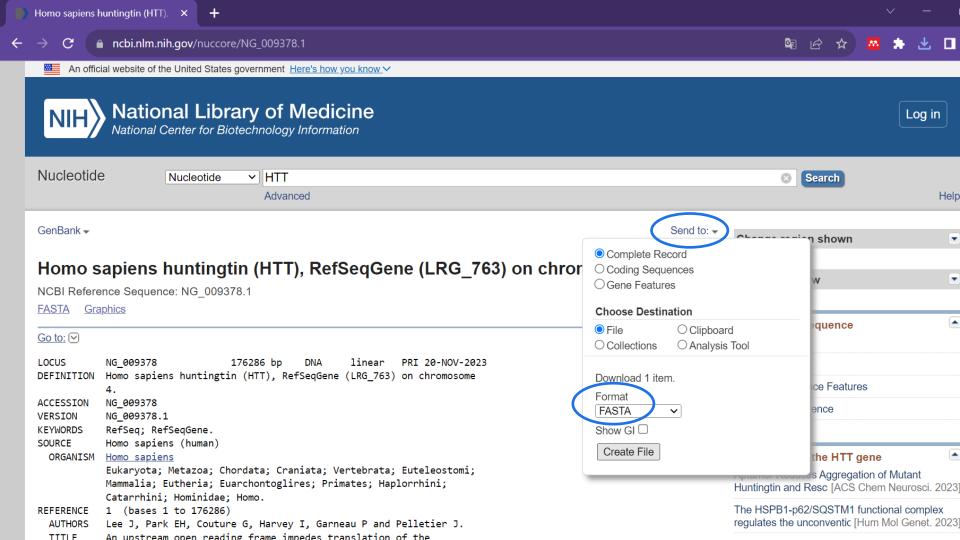
def main():

   gene_file = askopenfile(mode='r')
   gene_seq = gene_file.readlines()[1:]
   gene_seq = ''.join(gene_seq).replace('\n', '')

DNA_guide, mutated_gene_seq, mold = repeated_seq(gene_seq)
```







```
mutated_gene_file = open('MUTATED_SEQUENCE.txt', 'w')
mutated_gene_file.write(mutated_gene_seq)
mutated_gene_file.close()

guide_file = open('GUIDE.txt', 'w')
guide_file.write(DNA_to_RNA(DNA_guide))
guide_file.close()

mold_file = open('MOLD.txt', 'w')
mold_file.write(mold)
mold_file.close()
```

```
def DNA to RNA(DNA guide):
    RNA guide = ""
    for base in DNA guide:
        if base == "T":
            RNA guide += "A"
        elif base == "A":
            RNA guide += "U"
        elif base == "C":
            RNA guide += "G"
        elif base == "G":
            RNA guide += "C"
    return RNA guide
```

```
def repeated seq(gene seq):
   mutation position = int(input("Introduce the numeric position of the mutation base (e.a. 1, 25, 203): "))
   while mutation position <= 0:
       print('Invalid input. Introduce positive number. ')
       mutation position = int(input("Introduce the numeric position of the mutation base (e.g. 1, 25, 203): "))
   rep_letters = input("Introduce the letters that are repeated (e.g. AAT, CAG, CCGT, GACTA): ")
   healthy reps = int(input("Introduce the healthy number of repetitions (e.g. 20, 35, 42): "))
   while healthy reps <= 0:
       print('Invalid input. Introduce positive number. ')
       healthy reps = int(input("Introduce the healthy number of repetitions (e.g. 20, 35, 42): "))
    patient reps = []
    gene_seq_slice = gene_seq[mutation_position-1:]
   i = 0
   while gene seq slice.find(rep letters) != -1:
       patient reps.append(gene seq slice.find(rep letters))
       if i >= 2:
            if patient_reps[-1] - patient_reps[-2] != len(rep_letters):
                break
       gene seq slice = gene seq slice.replace(rep letters, "*" * len(rep letters), 1)
       i += 1
   DNA guide = rep letters * (len(patient reps)-1)
   mold = rep letters * healthy reps
   mutated gene seq = gene seq[:mutation position-1] + mold + gene seq[mutation position+(len(patient reps)-1)*len(rep letters)-1:]
   return DNA guide, mutated gene seq, mold
```

ADN A CORREGIR

GUÍA (ARN)

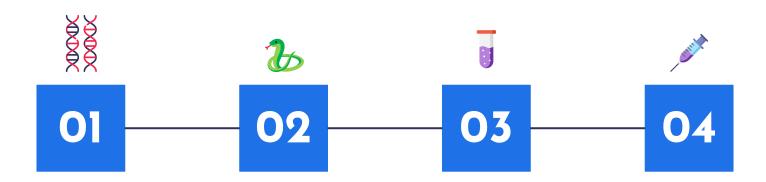
ADN A CORREGIR

MOLDE (ADN)

ADN A CORREGIR

ADN CORREGIDO

Timeline del tratamiento



Obtención de datos

Secuenciación genética del paciente

Python

Automatiza el diseño de CRISPR

Síntesis

Producción bioquímica del sistema con guía y molde

Inyección

Intracraneal o intravenosa

Más aplicaciones terapéuticas.



Células CAR-T contra el cáncer



Terapia antiviral (SARS-CoV-2, VIH)



Lucha contra enfermedades infecciosas (malaria, fiebre amarilla)

Bibliografía de interés

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- Wan Shin, J. et al. *Permanent inactivation of Huntington's disease mutation by personalized allele-specific CRISPR/Cas9.* Hum Mol Gene 25(20), 4566-4576 (2016).
- Seo, J.H. et al. *DNA double-strand break-free CRISPR interference delays Huntington's disease progression in mice.* Commun Biol 6, 466 (2023).
- Yan, S. et al. *Cas9-mediated replacement of expanded CAG repeats in a pig model of Huntington's disease.* Nat. Biomed. Eng 7, 629-646 (2023).

¡Muchas gracias!

¿Preguntas?







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