# Usando Python para curar enfermedades genéticas

Marina Moro López









## ¡Hola! :D



- Ingeniera biomédica
- Futura doctora en biomedicina
- 'Programadora' en mi día a día científico

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Teoría para entender el caso práctico

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y Python

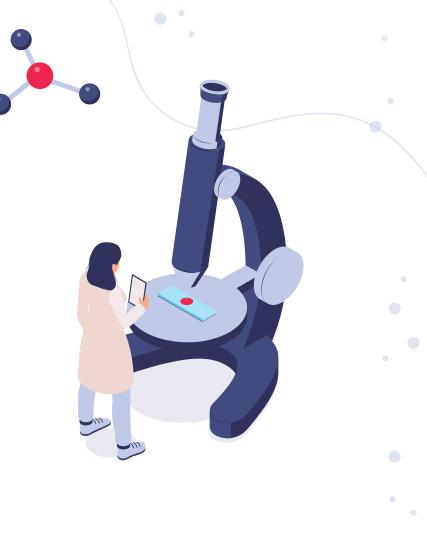
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RONDA DE PREGUNTAS



## INTRODUCCIÓN

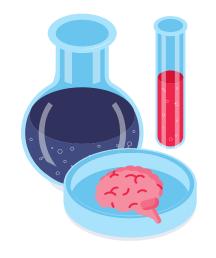
¿Qué es la enfermedad de Huntington?



## ¿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

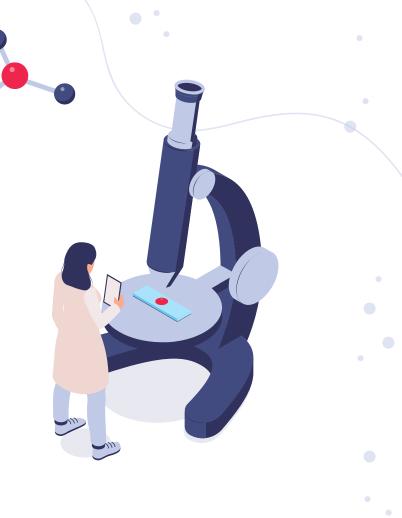


Tratamientos
paliativos
farmacológicos
Sin cura
actualmente



## **GENÉTICA BÁSICA**

Teoría para entender el caso práctico



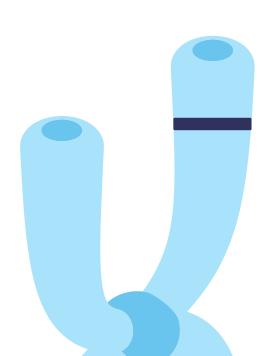
Estructura que contiene todos los genes



Estructura que contiene todos los genes





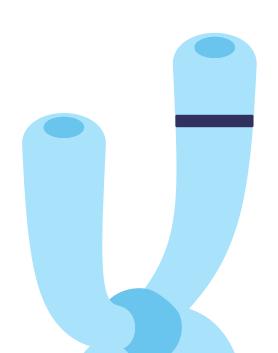


Estructura que contiene todos los genes

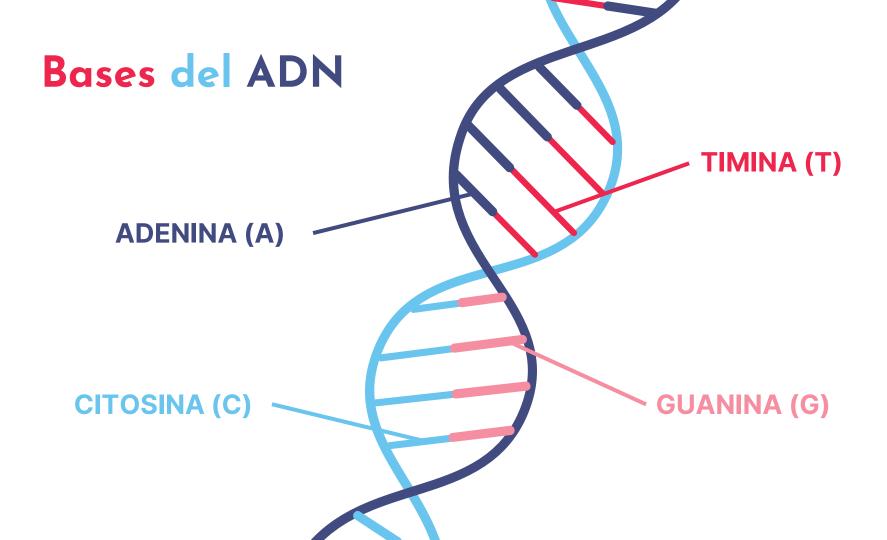
Segmento de ADN que determina un rasgo

Doble hélice formada por bases

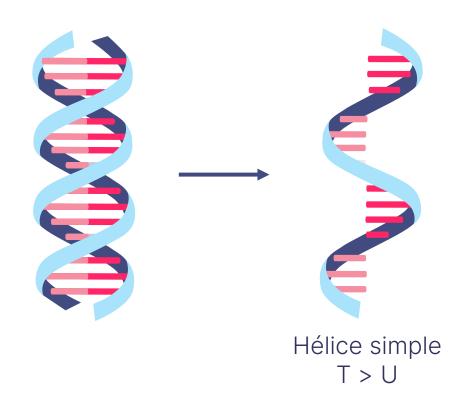


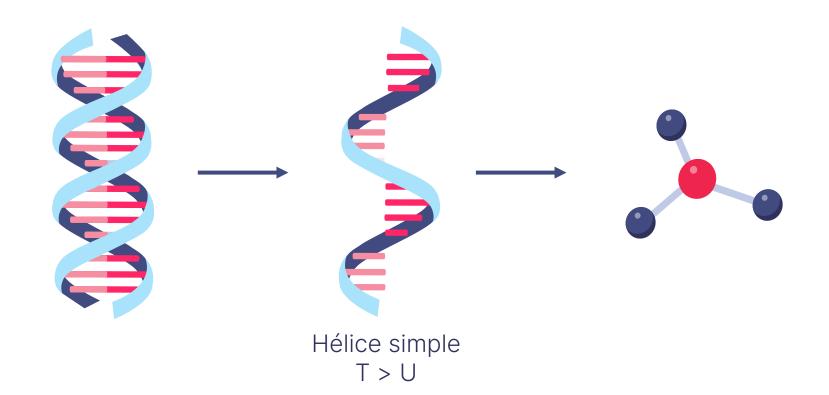






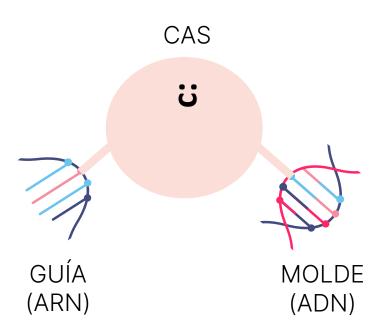




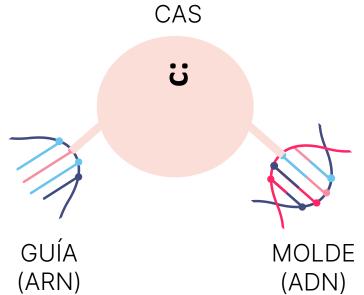


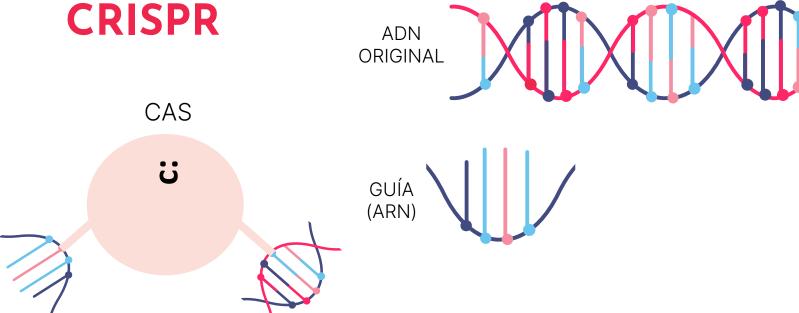


Corta y pega de secuencias de ADN (edición genética)





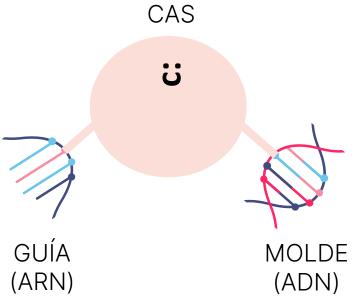




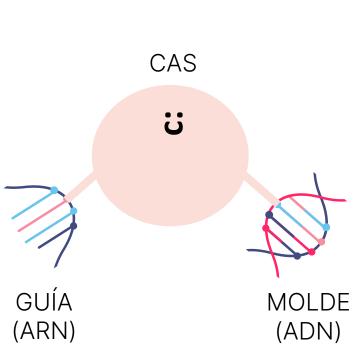
GUÍA (ARN)

**MOLDE** (ADN)

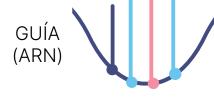






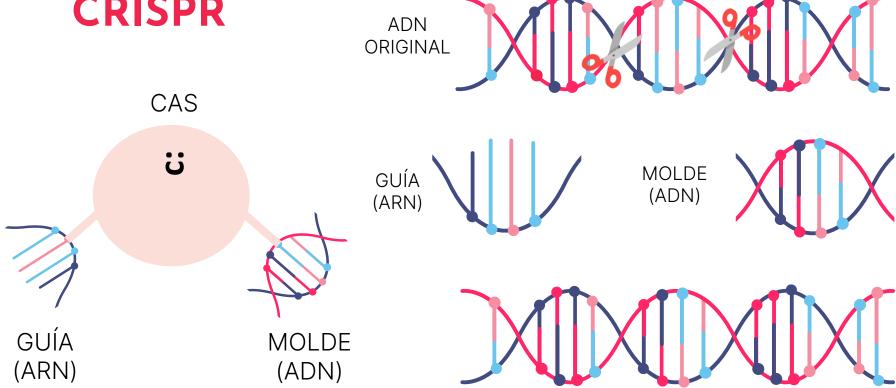








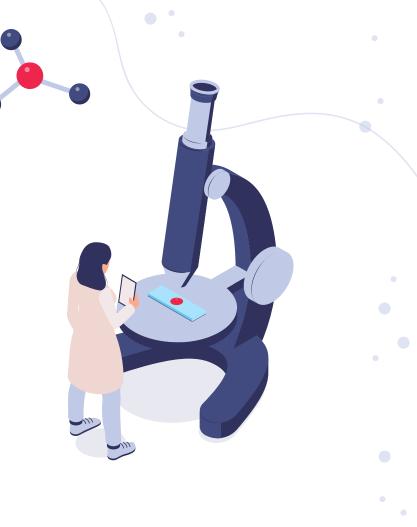




## 03

## 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





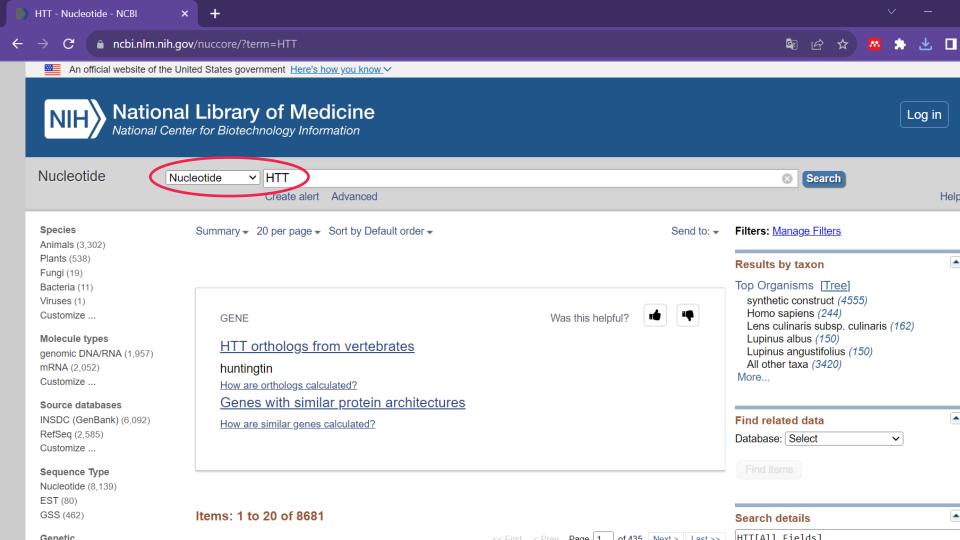
#### marinamorolopez / huntington-pyladiescon23

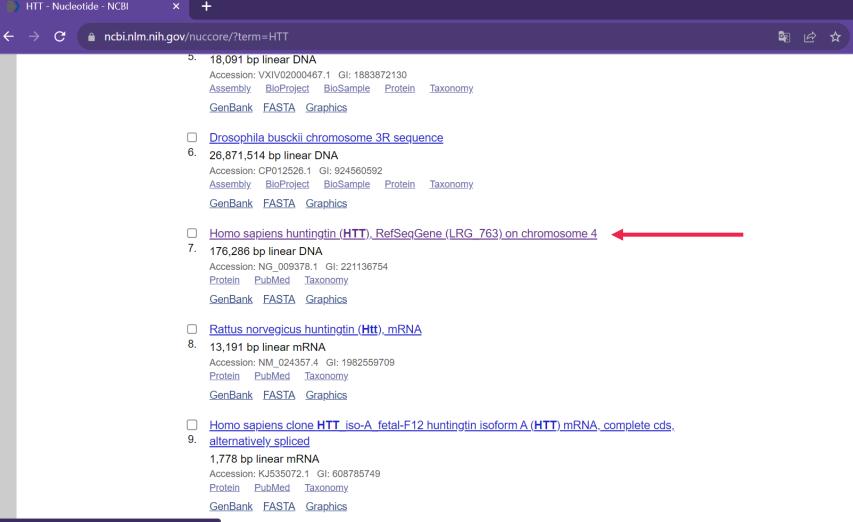
```
from tkinter.filedialog import askopenfile

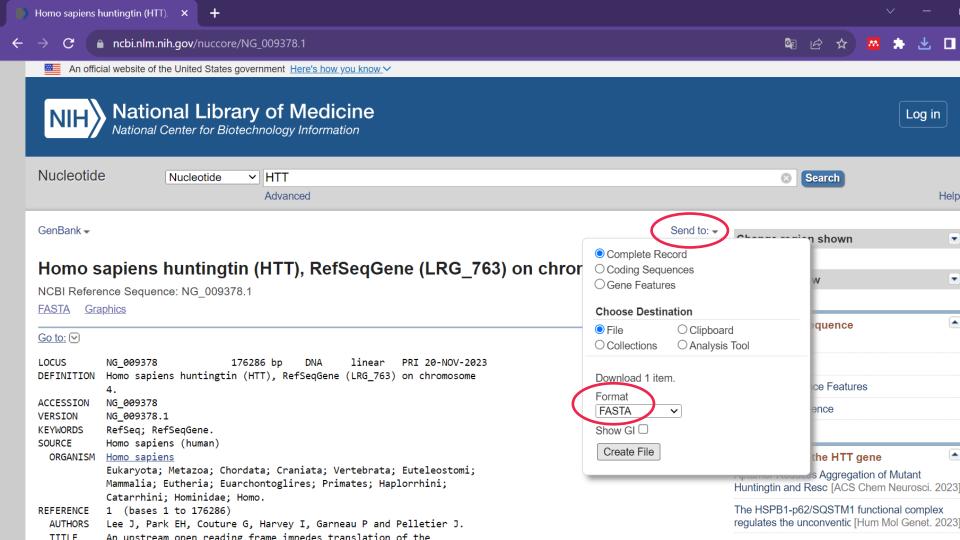
def main():

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

DNA_guide, mutated_gene_seq, mold, patient_reps = 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.g. 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 seg slice = gene seg 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, patient reps
```

**ADN A CORREGIR** 

GUÍA (ARN)

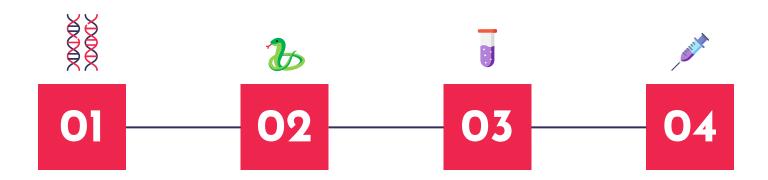
**ADN A CORREGIR** 

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

- Alkanli, S. S. et al. *CRISPR/Cas9 Mediated Therapeutic Approach in Huntington's Disease.* Mol Neurobiol 60(3), 1486-1498 (2023).
- 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).

## iMuchas gracias!

#### ¿Preguntas?

- @marinamorolopez
- Marina Moro López









