

## Chapter 1.1

### \* Benefit of Biotechnology:

1. Direct → such as using drugs to treat certain diseases
2. Indirect → cleaning the environment & eliminate pollution which will lead in humans having a healthy life by breathing clear air, eating a clean food & drinking a clean water free of contaminants (slide) & toxic materials. (slide)
3. used to solve the pollution problem

- We have to know these 2 important things →

1. we were able to produce sth called casper zebrafish through selective breeding to study metastasis

<sup>or</sup>  
Metastasis The migration of cancer cells

2. Casper Zebrafish is considered a model animal

\* Gene cloning → making more copies of a gene by inserting it into a plasmid & then allowing bacteria to make more of the plasmid

\* Genetic engineering → introducing modifications into a sequence of a DNA, this sequence of a DNA could be

1. Sequence of a gene
2. Any piece of DNA

\* Human Genome Project → 1990 - 2003  
Rely on the use of Gene cloning & Recombinant DNA technology

\* Recombinant DNA technology →

Combine DNA from 2 different sources

Chromosome 13 → Bladder cancer

Chromosome 21 → Breast cancer  
Muscular dystrophy, Hemolytic anemia

\* following the human Genome project, scientist where able to map the locations of all human Genes in the human Genome & determine their location within chromosome,

also scientist where able to link certain chromosomal location with certain disease

Also scientist determined which genes are involved in certain Genetic disease.

Now many scientists & companies are using Recombinant DNA technology to come up with products could be used to treat/ prevent diseases.

- candidates drug: drugs that still under developing, being developed to treat certain disease or medical conditions & some of them are vaccines.

- human Genome rely on Gene cloning & Recombinant DNA tech.

• Infectious disease is disease caused by infection agent like: bacteria, viruses

Some candidates drug are indirected against

- some drugs are for Gene therapy → to treat certain Genetic diseases

- Some to treat certain conditions caused by viruses → Hepatitis C

\* Some to treat AIDS caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

- or certain disease caused from the immune system called autoimmune disease

(↓ cancer), yes. Candidates drug no just

Hepatitis C is a disease caused by a virus called Hepatitis C virus & it's affect one organ which is the liver, cancer can affect different parts of your body:

liver, brain, bone marrow, pancreas  
digestive system. (cancer more common)

→ 9 , who is saying, \*

Humulin R → First drug which is basically is a recombinant insulin that is used to treat diabetes.

↓  
Produced by a company called Genetech

through recombinant DNA techn., the coding sequencing of this insulin

it's a protein hormone made of a.a  
hormone used to regulate the levels of Glucose in our blood.

They cloned the sequencing of the human insulin into the plasmid & introduce them into bacterial cell (E. coli). Then they grow E. coli cells with the plasmids & with the coding sequencing of the human insulin inside large tank called fermenters to produce large quantities of the human insulin proteins.

Eventually → the human insulin protein was purified (, sores) as it was basically the first biotechnology product that is used as a drug to treat a human disease.

Currently → there are hundreds of drugs that are produced the same way by cloning, for ex: Gene encoding these drugs

bacterial cell ← plasmids ← into mammalian cell

then mass production of these proteins inside cells → the purification of these proteins outside these cells

Recombinant protein: produced by recombinant DNA tech., some where genetically engineered, which mean the a.a sequences is different than a.a sequence of the natural proteins that are produced inside our bodies.

- Scientist after the discovery of SNPs they utilized the knowledge about SNPs in order to come up with customized medicine

### \* single nucleotide polymorphisms



- single nucleotide changes, they contribute to the genetic diversity observed among individuals
- Typically these changes are present in more than 1% of a certain population (different from different individuals)
- These variations might play a role in many medical conditions
- Some of it have been found to determine how our bodies can respond to drugs, or to food or how our bodies interact with the environment surrounding

certain SNPs are linked to certain types of diseases or medical condition

So for ex their are some SNP's in BRCA1 & BRCA2 genes that is involved in promoting breast cancer

So certain females are at higher risk of breast cancer

- It turned out that certain SNPs are important for designing a specific type of treatment

• part of the management of breast cancer & many types of cancer is to determine the types of mutation in the types of SNP's that are found in certain types of promoter genes or tumor substructure

\* Identifying these SNP's are important for designing a specific type of treatment, so we have 5th called

### Customized medicine

means each ↴

individual might receive different treatment / doses of treatment based on the type of SNP's they have in their Genome

Practice in determining ↴  
the treatment options for different diseases ex certain types of Cancer

& These' SNP's are found to be important whenever we take a drug

Some drugs can work for some people, another may be not, because the presence of certain SNP's that allow some individuals to metabolism & benefit from the drug

But at the same time other SNP's might not allow individuals to benefit / metabolize the drug correctly

Some people may take a drug & suffer from side effects because the present of certain SNP's in their genome, other people won't suffer.

- SNP's are important whether there is a disease or whether we challenge our body with certain types of drugs

ability, type of drug is also SNP's give example

10 - who (is away) -

- SNP's can affect the activity of a protein produced a Gene

Most of SNP's they are in non-coding regions & they don't contribute directly to Genetic disease but they might become important when ever a disease happen or we want to treat a disease with drug

- From multiple population scientists found more than 300 million SNP's

o If we compare the Genomes of individuals we will found out between 4-5 million sites of variation between individuals

99% of it are actually made of SNP's

\* **Microarray** → Could be used to determine all different types of SNP's that could be found in a specific Genome,

, used to determine all the SNP's found in individual

\* **Pharmacogenomic** → **برمجة الجينوم**  
↓  
**SNP's (سلسلة من)**      **جهاز الكمبيوتر**  
**برمجة**      **Genome**  
**Genome**      **تحقيق SNP's**  
                  **الجينات الحمض**  
                  **جزء من**

\* **Metabolomics** → involves determining all the types of small molecules found inside the body & all these body molecules are products of metabolic reaction that is happening inside our cells

We could → look at the concentration of hundreds of small molecules, at the same time & based on the concentration we could determine whether an individual is healthy or might have a specific type of disease!

-omics → suffix -  
in biot. have this suffix

genomics → Genes →

proteomics → proteins

metagenomics → Multiple Genomes

transcriptomics → we look at all mRNA inside a cell / type of organism

were developed by scientists depending on the big Data produced by the Human Genome project

## \* Nanotechnology

فی  
فی

## Nanobiotechnology

use of matter

on the atomic molecular,

so we are talking about using molecules in the scale of nanometer

biology negligence

nano technology

use very small

lipid nanoparticle

to deliver drugs

$$1\text{nm} = 1 \times 10^{-9}$$

very small substances

smaller than cells

for ex & these nanoparticle might have receptors or protein on their surfaces that can recognise only receptors on cancer cells,

Drugs will be inside nanoparticle (in this scenario the drug will be only delivered to cancer cells & the drug won't be affecting normal cells)

So this could help with the chemotherapy

used to kill cancers

- Chemicals are used to kill cancer cells, but these chemicals can't distinguish cancer cells from normal cells, so it could kill or damage normal cells & this is why patient under chemotherapy might suffer

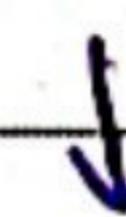
So putting the chemotherapy drug inside the nanoparticle & this nanoparticle can only bind to cancer cells, this means that we have more targeted therapy & higher concentration of the drug will reach cancer cells & the normal cells will be protected from chemotherapy drug.

\* so many drugs & certain types of vaccine

for ex pFizer-BioNTech covid-19  
American German  
Lipid nanoparticles

that actually delivers the mRNA inside a nanoparticle, so the mRNA encoding the spike mRNA actually is encapsulated in a lipid nanoparticle

## \* Gene therapy technology



Treating individuals affected with a Genetic disease caused defective gene or mutant Gene.

Adding a normal copies of a Gene

← प्रोजेक्ट नं ३ वी-

• The delivery of a Gene require a vector & vector typically is a virus (adenovirus)

• Sometimes introducing Gene doesn't guarantee that the Gene will be expressed to produce a proper protein.

CRISPR

Is a hot topic in Gene

Therapy

Design, edit & Cure

\* SiRNA →

Some companies have successfully utilize this technology to develop drugs that will treat certain medical conditions

2018

First drug

onpatro Patisiran

2019

Givlaari (Givosiran)

→ Small RNA molecule has a complementary sequence to certain mRNA, & these mRNA once they are bind by siRNA & other proteins 2 things could be happen

mRNA  
willn't be  
translated

mRNA  
will be  
Degraded

## \* Stem cells

Adult

Embryonic

Could be used in Regenerative medicine

use of stem cell to treat a Genetic disease

لـ مـ حـارـلـوـمـدـ

liver دـفـرـتـتـ

لـدـوـرـيـعـاـ

Adult stem cell

، كـلـمـلـمـ

Grow a liver in

the tissue culture or outside the body & then transfer into the liver.

بـلـعـلـوـجـوـنـ يـلـيـنـ اـلـيـسـ

mutant Gene

is

Obtain to stem cells from the patient & introduce the normal Gene to the stem cell & put back the stem cells to the patient body in order to make new cells & then will have the normal Gene

OR we could take these stem  
cell & remove the mutation &  
put back the stem cell