

DNA-based Diagnostics

This is the topic that takes you to the current edge of what Molecular Biology is doing to the practice of Medicine in concrete terms. What was impossible 40 years ago is now routine. What cost 1.5 billion dollars 30 years ago, now costs 1000. What took 5 days, now takes 2 hours. A test you would not be allowed to request 15 years ago, will now go unchallenged. The pace of change has not yet slowed. One of the cutting edge sequencing technologies (**MBoC(6th)** pgs. 479-481) will likely soon replace pyrosequencing to push the cost of sequencing a human genome down to 100 USD.

Reading:

MBoC(6th) Ch8: ANALYZING AND MANIPULATING DNA. pgs: 463-482.

Lehninger (4th): DNA BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES. pgs. 319--323.

Lehninger (4th): FRET. pgs. 446-448.

Vanni et al (2020) **The Current State of Molecular Testing in the BRAF-Mutated Melanoma Landscape**

Mamotte (2006) **Genotyping of Single Nucleotide Substitutions**

Hawkins (2017) **Analysis of Human Genetic Variations using DNA sequencing** in Basic Science Methods for Clinical Researchers.

Zhu (2020) **PCR past, present and future**

Need to know and understand

Sanger (aka chain-terminator, aka di-deoxy) DNA sequencing, Next generation sequencing (NGS), pyrosequencing, RNAseq

Shotgun sequencing and genome assembly

PCR

Screening for heritable diseases, for pathogens, for cancer-associated mutations

Probing disease alleles vs. allele-linked polymorphisms

Allele Specific PCR Amplification

Melt curve tests for product size and heterozygosity

Realtime quantitative PCR (qPCR).

Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET)- based techniques

TaqMan

RT-qPCR (An initial Reverse Transcriptase reaction to prepare a DNA template from extracted RNA.

Microarray assays (Gene Chips)

Copy Number Variation (CNV) - Comparative Genomic Hybridization microarrays

Forensics

Fingerprinting - Variable Number of Tandem Repeat (VNTR) assays

Largely historic methods

Southern Blot

Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP)