

**GENOMIC RESEARCH & SOLUTIONS of ADPL** 

# CLINICAL EXOME SEQUENCING



#### What is an exome?

- Exome consists of all the exons which codes for protein
- About 1-2 % of DNA consists of exons
- Mutations in the exons causes diseases

# What is Clinical Exome Sequencing?

- Clinical Exome Sequencing is a test for identifying disease-causing DNA variants within the genome which codes for proteins (exons) or flanks the regions which code for proteins
- It is widely accepted that about 85% of known disease-causing variants occur within the 1% of the genome containing the exons and splice junctions; thus, surveying just this portion of the genome is an efficient and powerful clinical diagnostic tool for individual patients

# Why Greenarray- Clinical Exome Sequencing Test?

- Delivers the most accurate and comprehensive exome coverage
- Validation of the sequencing results by sangers sequencing
- Advanced informatics tools improves overall accuracy and sensitivity for calling single nucleotide variants
- High quality exome sequencing, highly sensitive and specific detection of mutations

## Advantages of Clinical Exome Sequencing

- Identifies variants across wide range of applications
- Provide cost effective alternative to whole genome sequencing
- Comprehensive coverage of all coding regions
- Smaller and more manageable data for easy analysis



# What all possible genetic diseases are detected in Clinical Exome Sequencing?

- Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases
- Congenital, Hereditary, and Neonatal Diseases
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Musculoskeletal Diseases
- Respiratory Tract Diseases
- Nervous System Diseases

# Who should undergo CES?

- Patients with clinical or genetic heterogeneity
- With clearly genetic disease, but previous genetic testing having been negative
- With an atypical presentation of a genetic disorder
- With a long list of differential diagnoses

One time blood sampling of about 3ml is all required for test!

# Is biological parent sample important?

- Biological parents of proband provides relevant information for analyzing the affected individual's exome
- Comparing the probands' exome to their parents' exomic data could show that a pathogenic variant was not inherited from a parent and was new in the proband



#### How does sequencing work?

- Greenarray's CES reads the sequence of exome using Next Generation Sequencing
- We isolates the DNA and compares the sequence of the affected individual's exome with the sequence of the exome from healthy people
- This helps to identify any variant that may be cause of medical condition
- Relevant variants detected are then confirmed by Sanger Sequencing

#### Is Genetic Counseling necessary?

It is recommended to have genetic counseling before and after genetic testing to learn the benefits and limitations of the test.

## Necessity of Patient Consent form

- The testing can sometimes detect any additional findings related to one's health
- It may also provide genetic information about family members of the individual being tested
- It is thus necessary to get complete consent of the patient before undergoing a genetic testing

#### Application of CES

- Rare variant mapping of complex disorders
- Discovery of rare Mendelian Disorders



#### How are clinical results reported?

- Not all variants causes genetic disorders
- A clinical exome puts hundreds of sequences together to understand the identified variant and its clinical significance

| Variant type                       | Explanation  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Pathogenic Variant                 | Mutation known to cause the disease  |
| Likely pathogenic<br>Variant       | Alterations with strong evidence in favor of pathogenicity                   |
| Variant of Unknown<br>Significance | Variant detected is not sure that it is actually causing the genetic disease |
| No variant detected                | No mutation to the reported clinical feature is detected                     |
| Additional Findings                | A pathogenic variant outside the analysis requested was found                |

## Limitation of CES

- Cannot detect mosaic mutations
- mutations in repetitive or high GC rich regions
- Cannot detect large rearrangements

#### References

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- Clinical exome sequencing for genetic identification of rare Mendelian disorders. Lee H JAMA. 2014 Nov 12
- Exome sequencing: what clinicians need to know Sastre L 31 March 2014 <u>Volume 2014:4</u> Pages 15—27 Dove Press medical journal



#### About Greenarray

Green Array is a molecular diagnostic company. We offers diagnosis of infectious diseases, genetic testing and healthcare information to improve health and wellness. Our goal is to provide high quality affordable and accessible services.

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