

## Abordaje Multidisciplinar de los Trastornos del Neurodesarrollo en la Infancia (XVII)

Organizado por:



# *Implicaciones genéticas en los trastornos del espectro autista*

*Dra. Sara Álvarez de Andrés*

Servicio de Pediatría. B. García Cuartero. Jefa de Servicio

**3 de Noviembre de 2023**

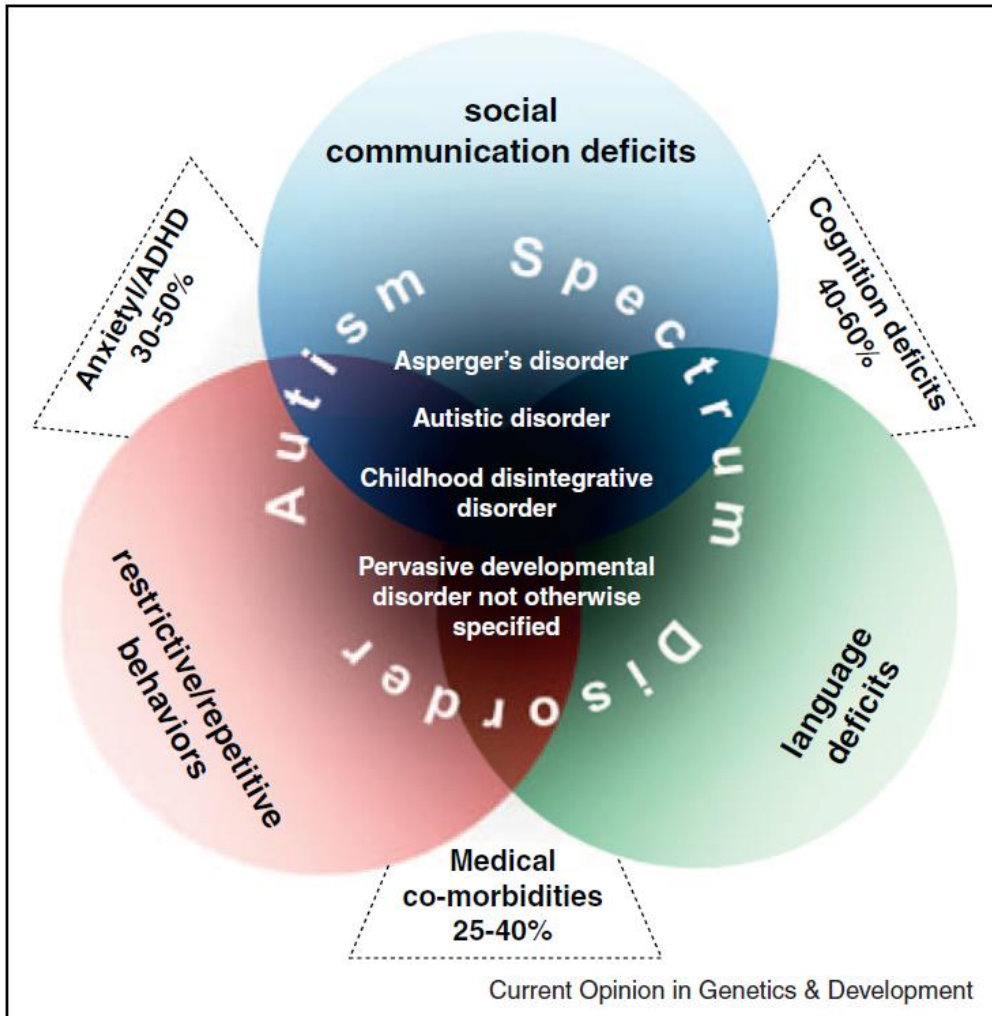
Salón de Actos. Planta 0 D.

Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal

[www.nimgenetics.com](http://www.nimgenetics.com)

# Los Trastornos del Espectro Autista (TEA)

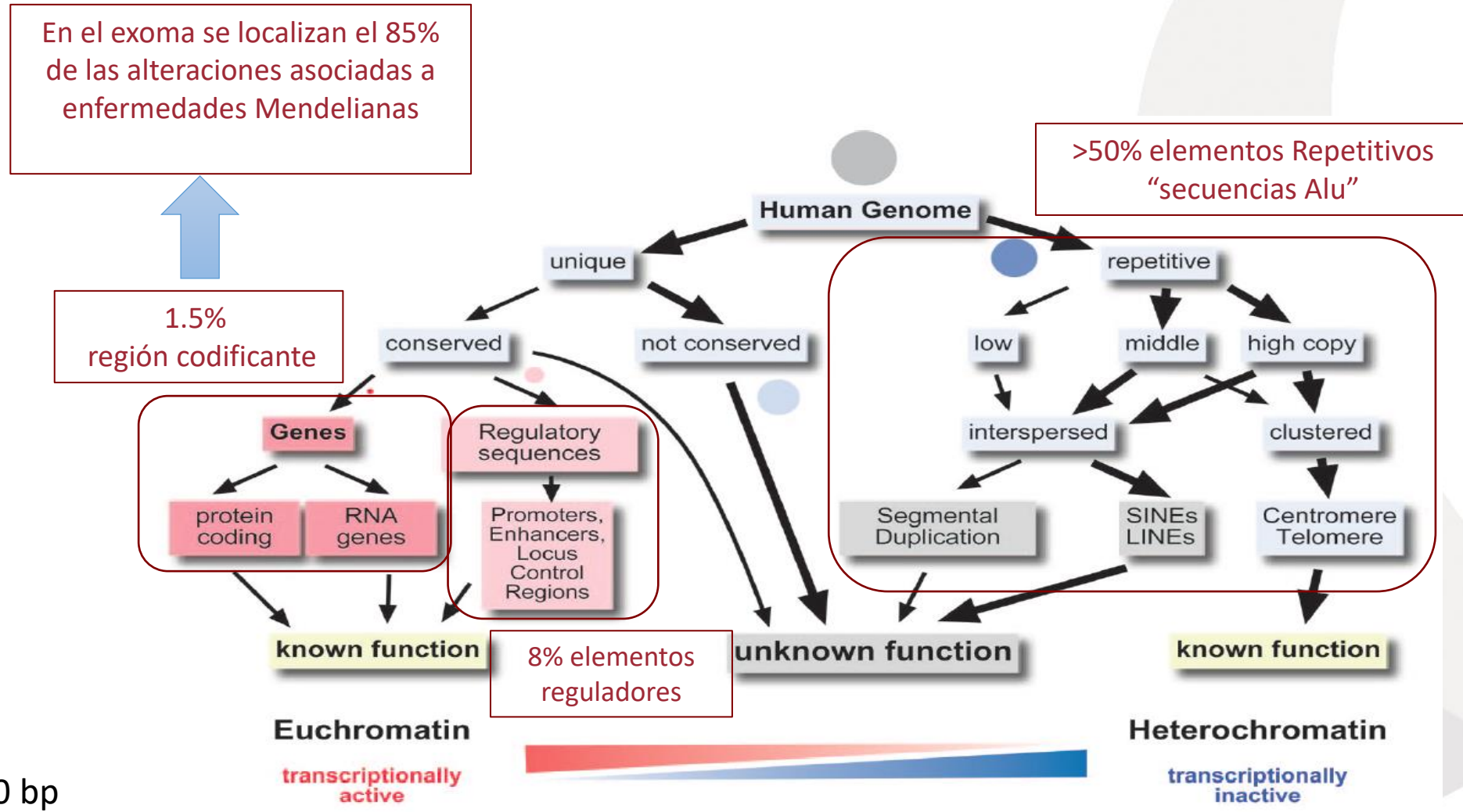
*Entidad **clínicamente** compleja y heterogénea*



- **Alta Prevalencia (>1% de la población, 1/59 individuos )**
- Relación Hombre/Mujer 4:1
- **Alta heredabilidad**
  
- **Presentación clínica caracterizada por**
  - Dificultad en la Interacción social
  - Deficit comunicación verbal y no verbal
  - Comportamientos o intereses repetitivos
  
- **Adicionalmente, esos trastornos pueden asociarse a:**
  - alteraciones neurológicas (epilepsia, esquizofrenia ó discapacidad intelectual)
  - manifestaciones clínicas (pej: dismorfias ó problemas gastrointestinales)
  - Trastornos del comportamentales (ansiedad, TDAH y otras complicaciones médicas complejas asociadas)

# La heredabilidad de TEA reside en el genoma

*Estudios de población estiman que el componente genético es el factor determinante en el desarrollo del TEA*



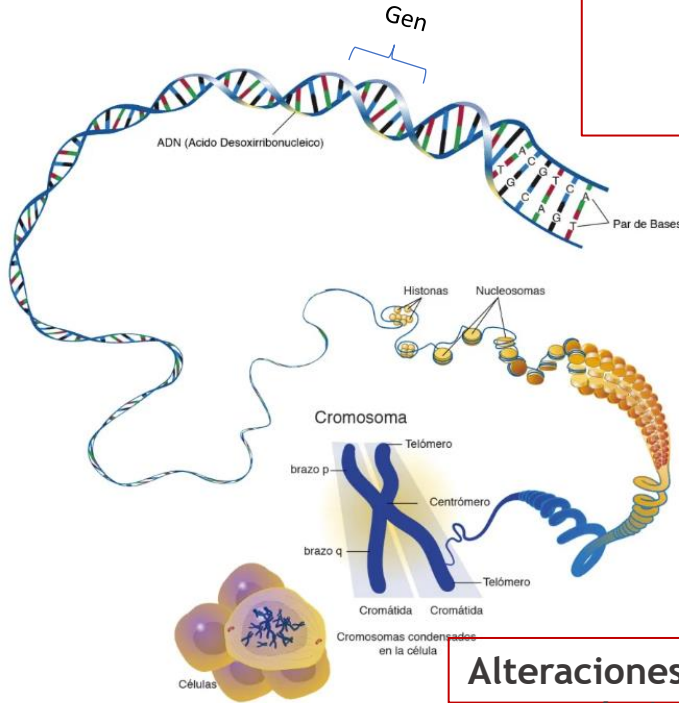
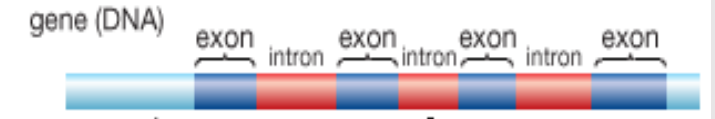
3,000,000, 000 bp

# El Trastorno del Espectro Autista (TEA)

*Entidad genéticamente compleja*

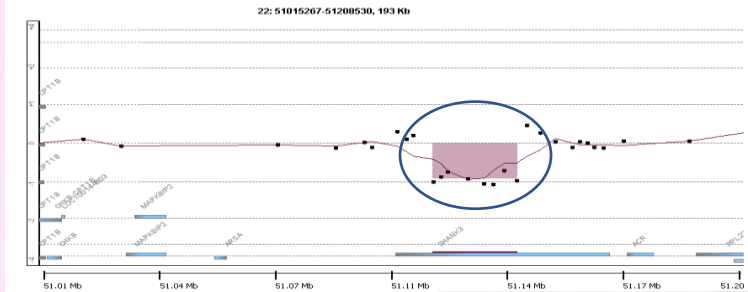
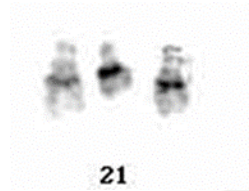
## Alteraciones Génicas

- Variantes raras o comunes
  - SNV
  - Indels
- Variantes codificantes (exónicas) o no codificantes



## Síndromes de microdelección (CNVs)

## Alteraciones cromosómicas





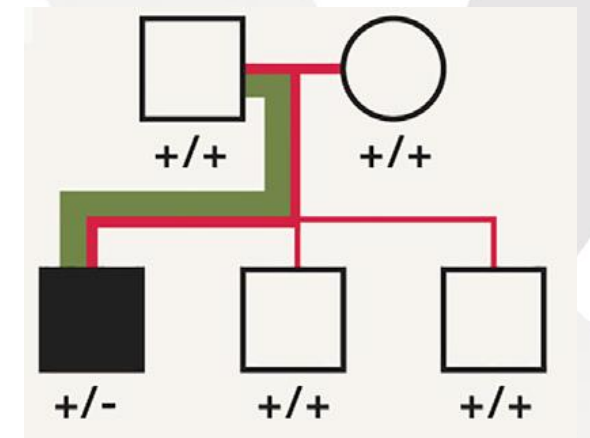
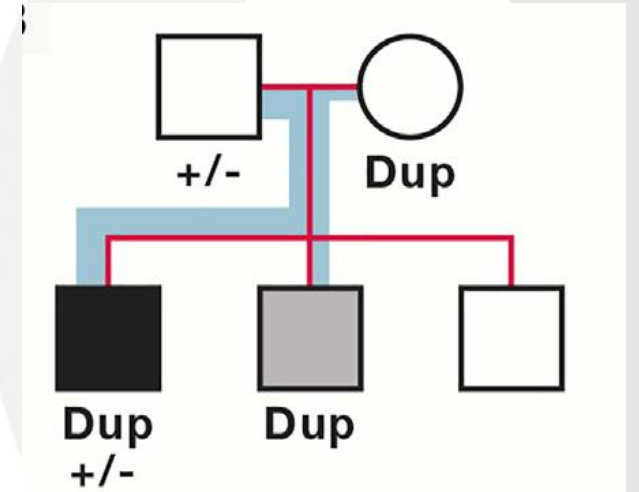
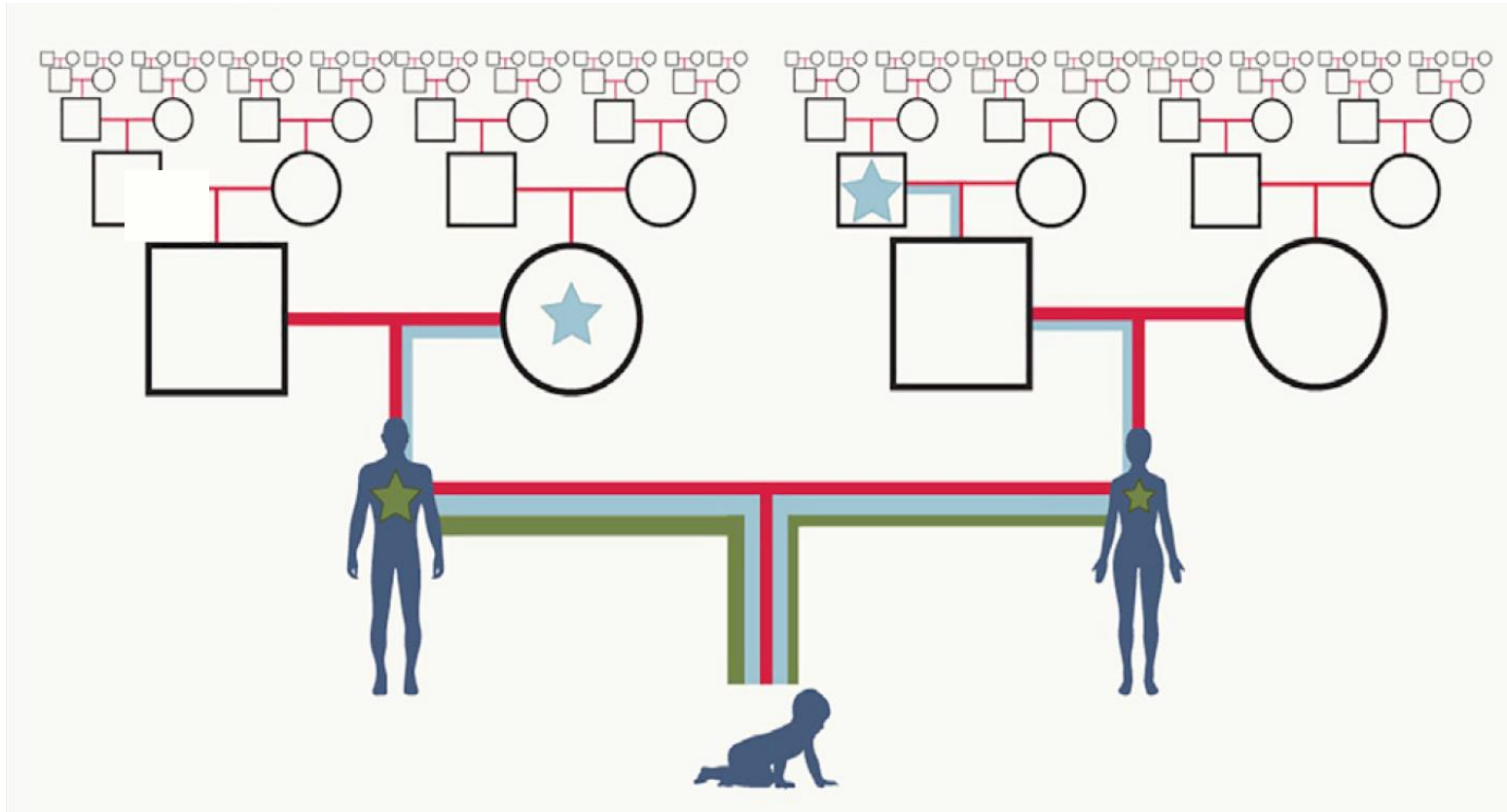
# El Trastorno del Espectro Autista (TEA)

*Patrones de herencia heterogéneos*

**Poligénico**

**Variantes "raras" heredadas**

**De Novo**



# La Arquitectura Genética del TEA

## Síndromes genéticos relacionados con el TEA (10%)

### Alt. Cromosómicas (5%):

- Trisomía 21
- Sdr de Turner
- dup (15)(q11q13)
- Etc..

### Enf. Mendelianas (3%):

- X-fragil (1-2%)
- Esclerosis tuberosa (1%)
- S. Rett (0.5%)
- Etc..

### Sdr. de delección de genes contiguos (2%):

- S. Williams-Beuren
- S. Sotos
- S. Phelan-McDermid
- Etc.

## Caracterizados por presentar Fenotipos con:

- Otras alteraciones neurológicas:
  - discapacidad intelectual
  - Epilepsia
  - etc..
- Malformaciones asociadas
- Facies característica

## TEA No Sindrómico

# La Arquitectura Genética del TEA

## Síndromes genéticos relacionados con el TEA

(10%)

Alt. Cromosómicas

(5%)

Enf. Mendelianas

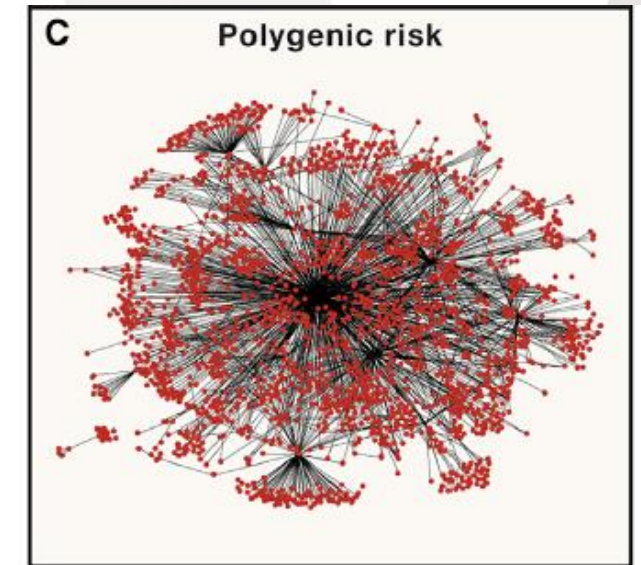
(3%)

Sdr. de delección de genes contiguos

(2%)

TEA No  
Sindrómico

Herencia compleja  
Poligénica (50%-80%)



# Frecuencias poblacionales: SNP vs variante

ExAC Browser Beta

Gene, transcript, variant

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## Variant: 19:45411941 T / C

**Warning!** This variant is only covered in 14463 individuals (adjusted allele number = 28926). This means that the site is covered in fewer than 80% of the individuals in ExAC, which may indicate a low-quality site.

**Filter Status** PASS  
**dbSNP** [rs429358](#)  
**Allele Frequency** 0.1843  
**Allele Count** 5332 / 28926  
**UCSC** [19-45411941-T-C](#)  
**ClinVar** [Click to search for variant in Clinvar](#)

Genotype Quality Metrics

Site Quality Metrics

### Annotations

This variant falls on 7 transcripts in 2 genes:

missense

- [APOE](#)

Transcripts ▾

**Note:** This list may not include additional transcripts in the same gene that the variant does not overlap.

### Population Frequencies

Population	Allele Count	Allele Number	Number of Homozygotes	Allele Frequency
European (Finnish)	211	646	22	0.3266
African	682	2496	66	0.2732
Latino	233	1086	4	0.2145
European (Non-Finnish)	3039	14626	161	0.2078
Other	43	252	1	0.1706
East Asian	157	1044	6	0.1504
South Asian	967	8776	60	0.1102
<b>Total</b>	<b>5332</b>	<b>28926</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>0.1843</b>

<http://exac.broadinstitute.org>



# Most genetic risk for autism resides with common variation

Trent Gaugler<sup>1</sup>, Lambertus Klei<sup>2</sup>, Stephan J Sanders<sup>3,4</sup>, Corneliu A Bodea<sup>1</sup>, Arthur P Goldberg<sup>5-7</sup>, Ann B Lee<sup>1</sup>, Milind Mahajan<sup>8</sup>, Dina Manaa<sup>8</sup>, Yudi Pawitan<sup>9</sup>, Jennifer Reichert<sup>5,6</sup>, Stephan Ripke<sup>10</sup>, Sven Sandin<sup>9</sup>, Pamela Sklar<sup>6-8,11,12</sup>, Oscar Svantesson<sup>9</sup>, Abraham Reichenberg<sup>5,6,13</sup>, Christina M Hultman<sup>9</sup>, Bernie Devlin<sup>2</sup>, Kathryn Roeder<sup>1,14</sup> & Joseph D Buxbaum<sup>5,6,8,11,15,16</sup>

Estudio de GWAS (531,906 SNPs)

N= 3046 individuos

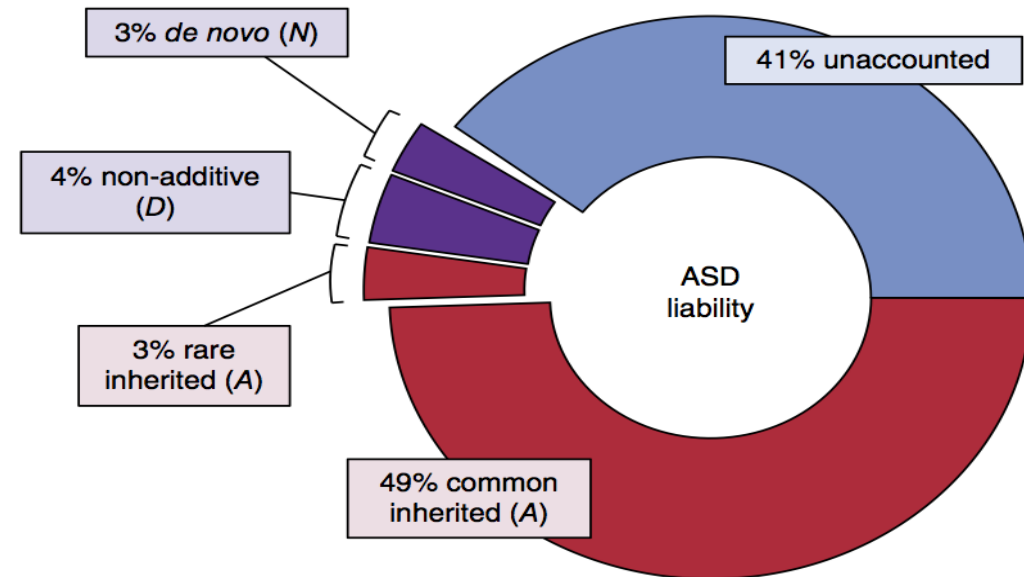
Casos TEA= 466 individuos

Controles = 2580 individuos

- **La mayor parte del riesgo genético** asociado al autismo proviene de **variantes comunes** (SNPs) y no de variantes “raras” de novo o heredadas
- **La variación genética representa** aproximadamente el **50 por ciento de la responsabilidad** del autismo
- A pesar de que **cada una** ejerce sólo un **efecto pequeño** en el código genético **en su conjunto producen un impacto sustancial**.

A Additive genetic  
D Non-additive genetic  
C Common environment  
E Unique environment  
N De novo

■ Additive genetic (A)  
■ Environment (C/E)  
■ Non-additive/de novo (D/N)



# Una heredabilidad estimada del 50% sugiere que los factores genéticos explican el 50% del riesgo

## Estudios de gemelos/Hermanos

1.6 millones de familias con al menos dos hijos:

- 5,799,875 parejas de primos
- 2,642,064 Hermanos de padre y madre
- 432,281 hermanos de madre
- 445,531 hermanos de padre
- 37,570 Mellizos y Gemelos

14,516 casos de TEA

5,689 (39%) Dx de TEA antes de los 10 años

### Características del Estudio:

- Estudio Homogéneo (Sueco)
- Controla factores como:
  - Edad Materna
  - Antecedentes Psiquiátricos en la familia
  - Ratio Niños/Niñas
  - Exposición ambiental a factores únicos
- Seguimiento de nacidos entre 1982-2007 y Dx de TEA antes del 2010

Table 2. Autism Spectrum Disorder and Autistic Disorder Heritability

Models, Terms Included <sup>b</sup>	Estimated Variance (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>				Total Genetic <sup>e</sup>
	Additive Genetic <sup>d</sup>	Dominant Genetic	Environment		
			Shared	Nonshared	
<b>Autism spectrum disorder</b>					
Full model <sup>f</sup>	0.33 (0.00-0.55)	0.16 (0.00-0.59)	0.05 (0.00-0.17)	0.46 (0.24-0.65)	0.49 (0.21-0.75)
Excluding the dominant genetic term	0.42 (0.19-0.55)	NA	0.04 (0.00-0.15)	0.54 (0.45-0.66)	0.42 (0.19-0.55)
Excluding the shared environment term	0.44 (0.24-0.55)	0.13 (0.00-0.51)	NA	0.43 (0.23-0.55)	0.57 (0.45-0.77)
Excluding the additive genetic term	NA	0.45 (0.18-0.71)	0.14 (0.07-0.20)	0.41 (0.21-0.62)	0.45 (0.18-0.71)
Additive genetic + nonshared environment	0.50 (0.45-0.56)	NA	NA	0.50 (0.44-0.55)	0.50 (0.45-0.56)
Dominant genetic + nonshared environment	NA	1.00 (1.00-1.00)	NA	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	1.00 (1.00-1.00)
Shared + nonshared environment term	NA	NA	0.24 (0.21-0.26)	0.76 (0.73-0.79)	NA
Nonshared environment term only	NA	NA	NA	1.00 (1.00-1.00)	NA

# Impacto del modelo de Herencia complejo Poligénico

## Estudios de gemelos/Hermanos

1.6 M de familias con al menos dos hijos:

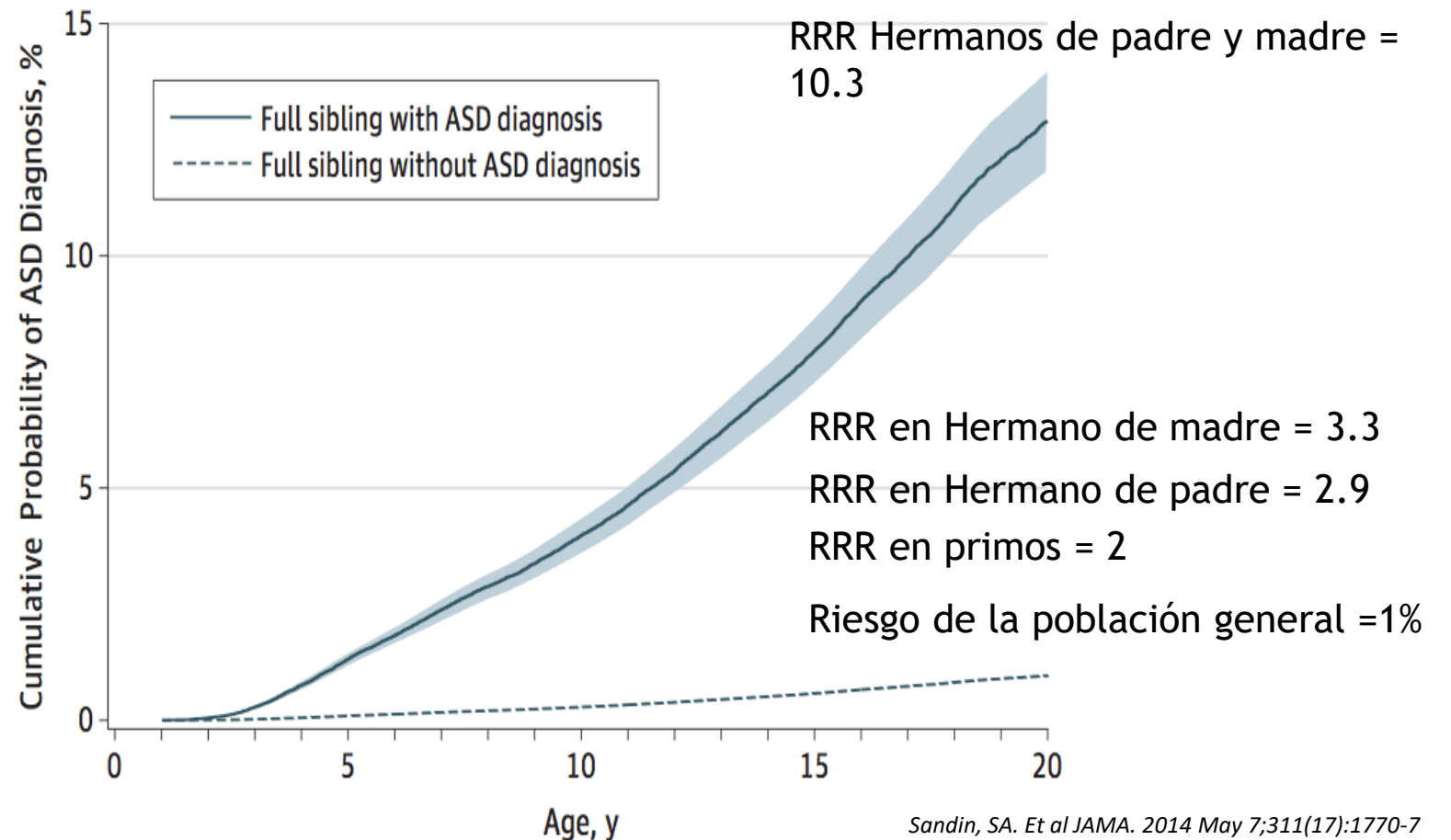
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14,516 casos de TEA

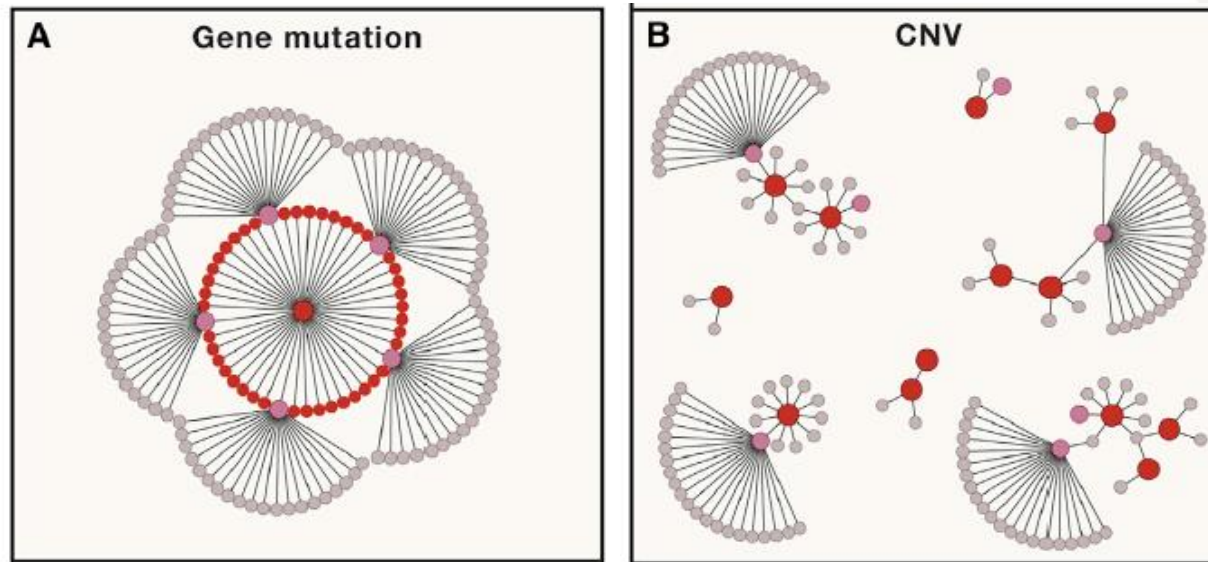
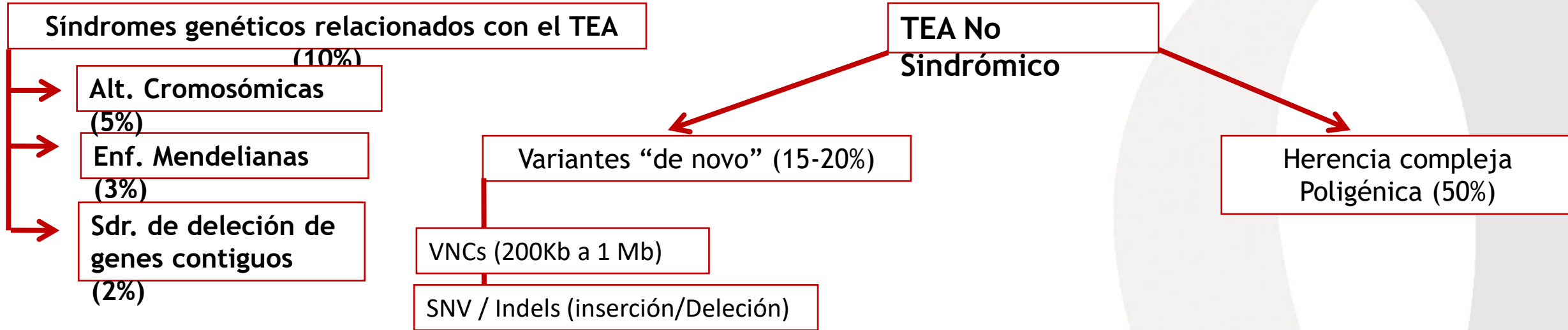
5,689 (39%) TEA <10 años

No se encontraron evidencias que apoyen una diferencia específica por sexo en el RRR

Figure 1. Age-Cumulative Probabilities for ASD Diagnosis in Siblings With a Full Sibling With ASD and in Siblings With a Full Sibling Without an ASD Diagnosis



# La Arquitectura Genética del TEA



# CNVs y TEA

N=10.220 individuos (2591 familias)

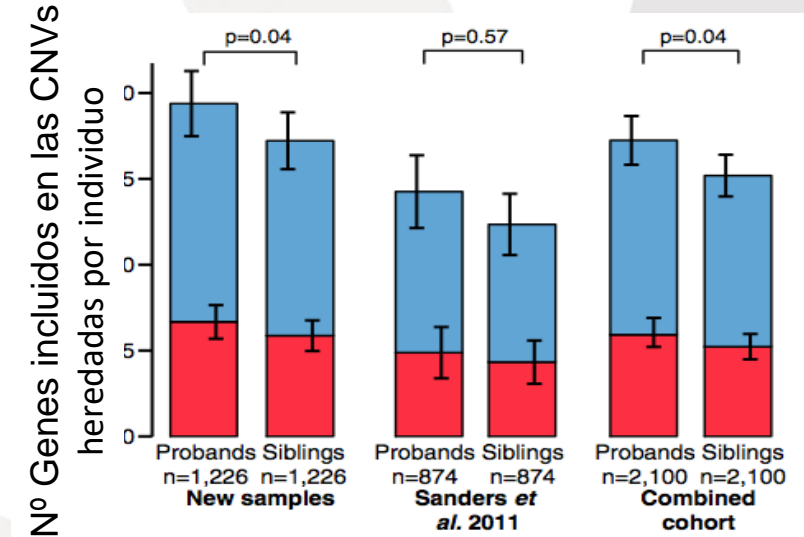
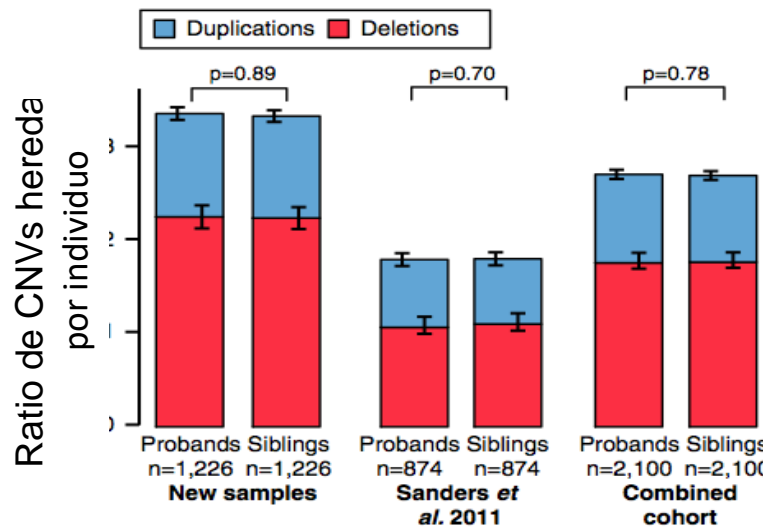
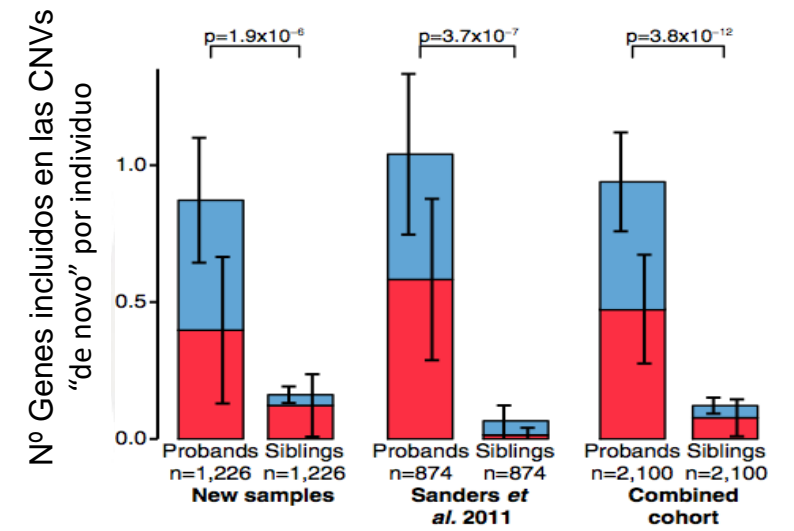
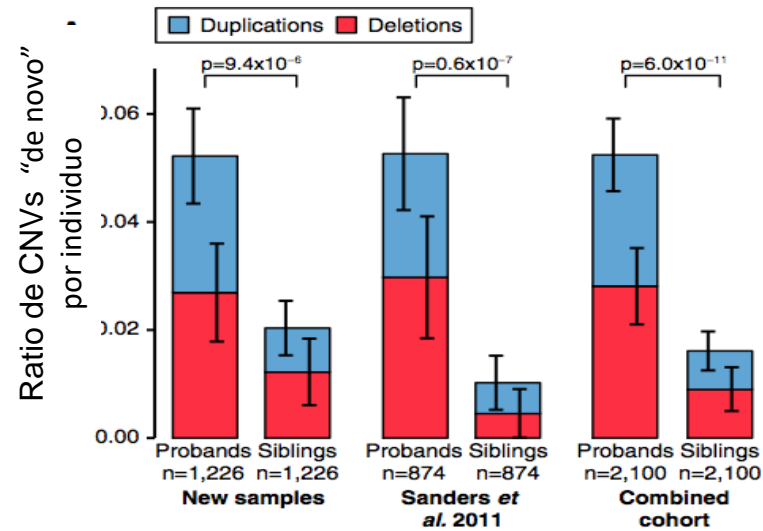
AGP: Autism Genome Project

SSC: Simons Simplex Collection

*Las CNVs "de novo" se asocian significativamente con el TEA*

*Las CNVs heredadas de baja frecuencia en la población general muestran una leve asociación con TEA*

Samocha, et al Neuron. 2015 Sep 23;87(6):1215-33.





# CNVs y TEA

N=10.220 individuos (2591 familias)

- AGP: Autism Genome Project
- SSC: Simons Simplex Collection

Las VNCs “de novo” recurrentes permiten identificar 8 regiones genómicas asociadas a predisposición a TEA

**Table 2. Regions with Multiple dnCNVs in the SSC and AGP (FDR ≤ 0.1)**

Band	Location (hg19)	dnCNVs (del/dup)	RefSeq Genes	Genes <sup>a</sup>	p Value (Corrected)	q Value (FDR)
1q21.1	chr1:146,467,203-147,801,691	9 (1/8)	13	–	$6 \times 10^{-9}$	$2 \times 10^{-9}$
2p16.3	chr2:50,145,643-51,259,674 <sup>b</sup>	8 (7/1)	1	<i>NRXN1</i>	$1 \times 10^{-7}$	$4 \times 10^{-8}$
3q29	chr3:195,747,398-196,191,434	4 (4/0)	7	–	0.07	0.02
7q11.23	chr7:72,773,570-74,144,177	5 (1/4)	22	–	0.005	0.0008
7q11.23	chr7:72,773,570-73,158,061 <sup>c</sup>	6 (1/5)	10	–	0.0002	0.00003
7q11.23	chr7:73,978,801-74,144,177 <sup>c</sup>	6 (1/5)	2	<i>GTF2I, GTF2IRD1</i>	0.0002	0.00003
15q11.2-13.1	chr15:23,683,783-28,446,765	10 (0/10)	13	–	$<1 \times 10^{-10}$	$<1 \times 10^{-10}$
15q12	chr15:26,971,834-27,548,820 <sup>d</sup>	11 (0/11)	3	<i>GABRA5, GABRB3, GABRG3</i>	$<1 \times 10^{-10}$	$<1 \times 10^{-10}$
15q13.2-13.3	chr15:30,943,512-32,515,849	5 (3/2)	7	–	0.005	0.0008
16p11.2	chr16:29,655,864-30,195,048	19 (12/7)	27	–	$<1 \times 10^{-10}$	$<1 \times 10^{-10}$
22q11.21	chr22:18,889,490-21,463,730	8 (4/4)	45	–	$1 \times 10^{-7}$	$4 \times 10^{-8}$
22q13.33	chr22:51,123,505-51,174,548	4 (4/0)	1	<i>SHANK3</i>	0.07	0.02

<sup>a</sup>Where ≤3 genes are present they are listed to clarify the genomic location.

<sup>b</sup>Eight dnCNVs overlap at least one exon of this gene.

<sup>c</sup>These are the regions of intersection between two atypical dnCNVs and the Williams-Beuren Syndrome locus (see Figure S5).

<sup>d</sup>This is the region of intersection between an atypical dnCNV and the 15q11.2-13.1 locus (see Figure 6F).

# Frecuencias poblacionales: SNP vs variante

ExAC Browser Beta

Gene, transcript, variant

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## Variant: 19:45411941 T / C

**Warning!** This variant is only covered in 14463 individuals (adjusted allele number = 28926). This means that the site is covered in fewer than 80% of the individuals in ExAC, which may indicate a low-quality site.

**Filter Status** PASS  
**dbSNP** [rs429358](#)  
**Allele Frequency** 0.1843  
**Allele Count** 5332 / 28926  
**UCSC** [19-45411941-T-C](#)  
**ClinVar** [Click to search for variant in Clinvar](#)

Genotype Quality Metrics

Site Quality Metrics

### Annotations

This variant falls on 7 transcripts in 2 genes:

missense

• [APOE](#)

Transcripts ▾

**Note:** This list may not include additional transcripts in the same gene that the variant does not overlap.

### Population Frequencies

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<b>Total</b>	<b>5332</b>	<b>28926</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>0.1843</b>

<http://exac.broadinstitute.org>

# Métricas poblacionales

<https://gnomad.broadinstitute.org/>



## KMT5B lysine methyltransferase 5B

Genome build GRCh37 / hg19  
Ensembl gene ID ENSG00000110066  
Canonical transcript ID ENST00000304363  
Region [11:67922331-67981296](#)  
References [Ensembl](#), [UCSC Browser](#), and [more](#)

The gnomAD constrained genes intolerante a la variación genética

LoF intolerant genes  
pLI score > 0.9

Missense constrained genes  
mis-Z > 3.09

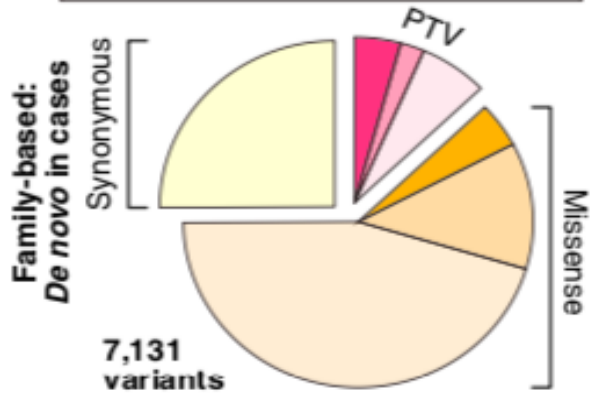
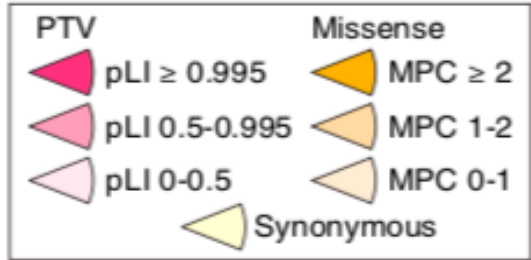
## Constraint

Category	Exp. SNVs	Obs. SNVs	Constraint metrics
Synonymous	185.4	160	Z = 1.46 o/e = 0.86 (0.76 - 0.98)
Missense	477.5	306	Z = 2.79 o/e = 0.64 (0.58 - 0.7)
pLoF	38.1	0	pLI = 1 o/e = 0 (0 - 0.08)

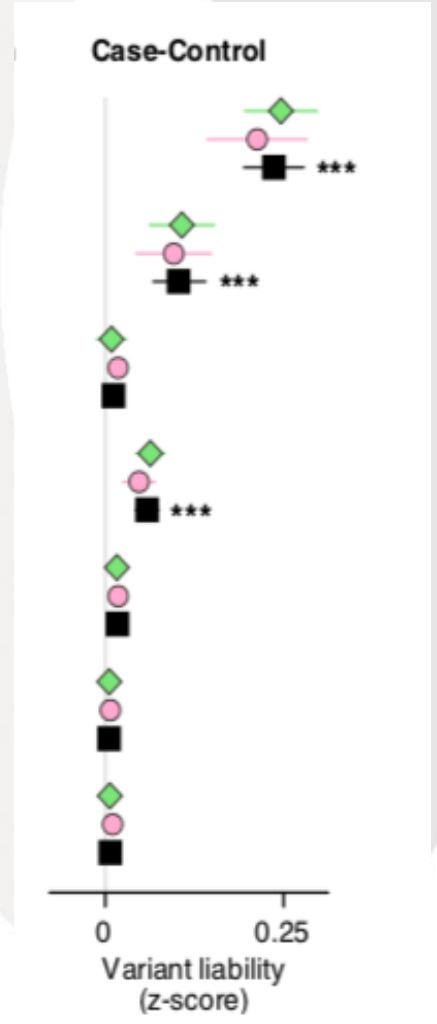
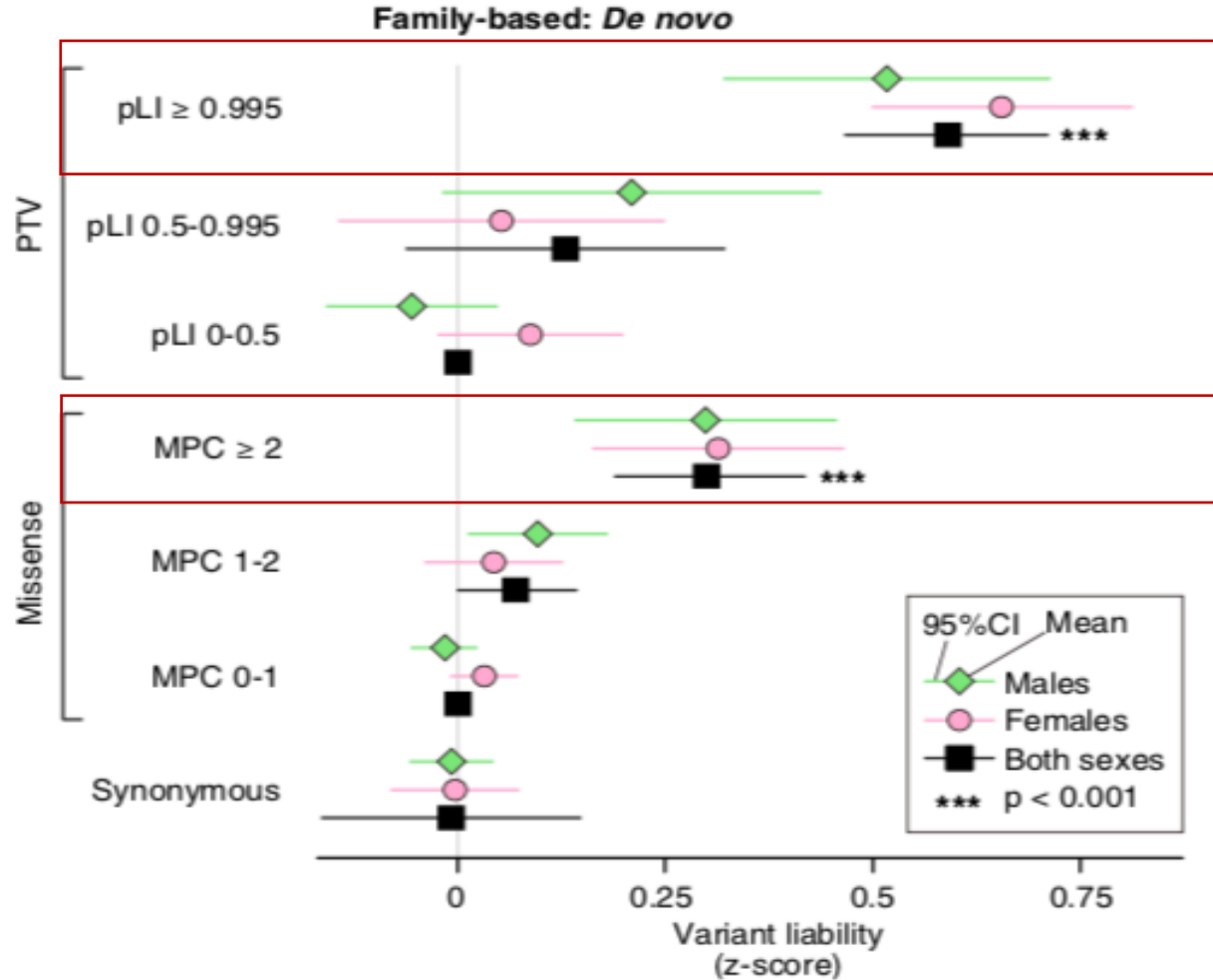
exome genome Metric: Mean Save plot

# SNVs e Indels de novo y TEA

WES en N=35,584  
Casos: 11,986



El ratio de variantes de truncamiento o de cambio de sentido varía sustancialmente entre genes

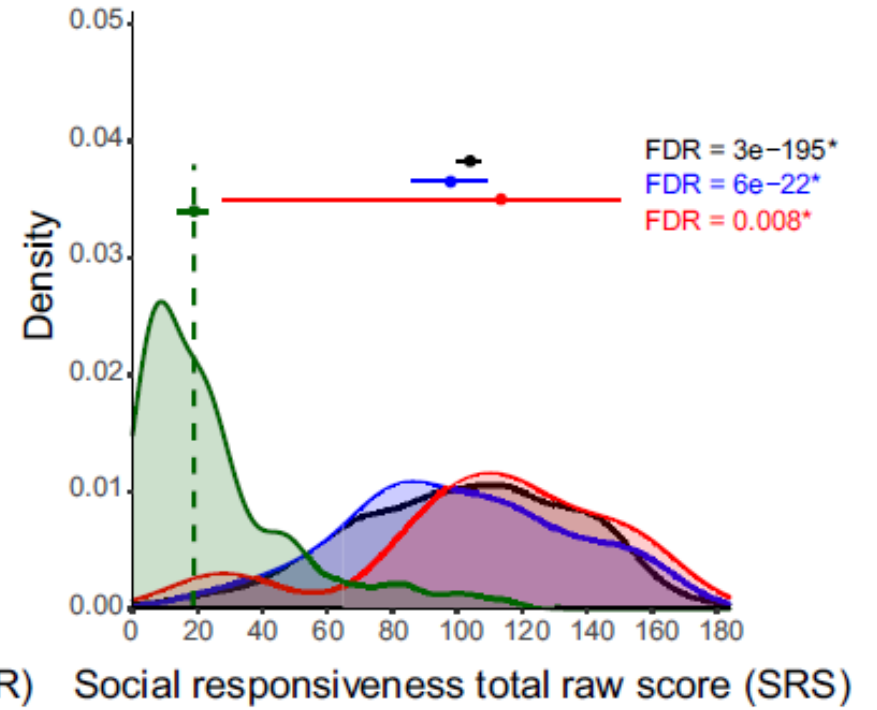
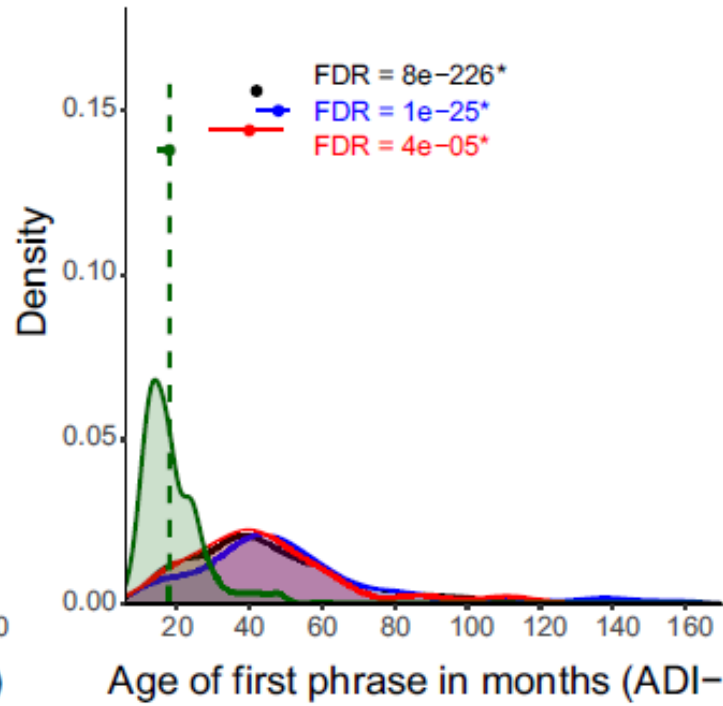
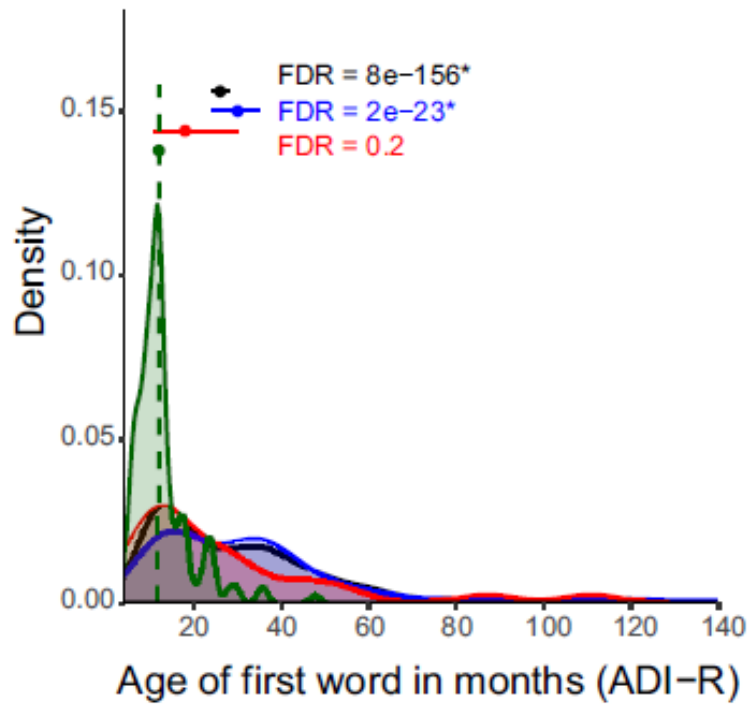


El TEA presenta un llamativo sesgo masculino. Las mujeres con TEA exhiben una mayor carga de variantes de novo de protección femenina/susceptibilidad masculina

# The contributions of rare inherited and polygenic risk to ASD in multiplex families

2254 children with fully phaseable parents (1004 ASD multiplex families)

1660 autistic with fully phaseable parents



**KARG Carrier Status**  Autistic non-carrier  Autistic RI carrier  Autistic RDN carrier  Non-autistic non-carrier



# Autism risk in offspring can be assessed through quantification of male sperm mosaicism

Martin W. Breuss<sup>1,2</sup>, Danny Antaki<sup>3,4,5,6</sup>, Renee D. George<sup>1,2</sup>, Morgan Kleiber<sup>3,4,5</sup>, Kiely N. James<sup>1,2</sup>, Laurel L. Ball<sup>1,2</sup>, Oanh Hong<sup>3,4,5,6</sup>, Ileena Mitra<sup>7,8</sup>, Xiaoxu Yang <sup>1,2</sup>, Sara A. Wirth<sup>1,2</sup>, Jing Gu<sup>1,2</sup>, Camila A. B. Garcia<sup>1,2</sup>, Madhusudan Gujral<sup>3,4,5,6</sup>, William M. Brandler<sup>3,4,5,6</sup>, Damir Musaev<sup>1,2</sup>, An Nguyen<sup>1,2</sup>, Jennifer McEvoy-Venneri<sup>1,2</sup>, Renatta Knox<sup>1,2,9</sup>, Evan Sticca<sup>1,2</sup>, Martha Cristina Cancino Botello<sup>10</sup>, Javiera Uribe Fenner<sup>10</sup>, Maria Cárcel Pérez<sup>11</sup>, Maria Arranz<sup>11</sup>, Andrea B. Moffitt<sup>12</sup>, Zihua Wang<sup>12</sup>, Amaia Hervás<sup>13</sup>, Orrin Devinsky <sup>14</sup>, Melissa Gymrek<sup>7,8</sup>, Jonathan Sebat <sup>3,4,5,6\*</sup> and Joseph G. Gleeson <sup>1,2\*</sup>

**Denovo mutations arising on the paternal chromosome make the largest known contribution to autism risk, and correlate with paternal age at the time of conception. The recurrence risk for autism spectrum disorders is substantial, leading many families to decline future pregnancies, but the potential impact of assessing parental gonadal mosaicism has not been considered. We measured sperm mosaicism using deep-whole-genome sequencing, for variants both present in an offspring and evident only in father's sperm, and identified single-nucleotide, structural and short tandem-repeat variants. We found that mosaicism quantification can stratify autism spectrum disorders recurrence risk due to de novo mutations into a vast majority with near 0% recurrence and a small fraction with a substantially higher and quantifiable risk, and we identify novel mosaic variants at risk for transmission to a future offspring. This suggests, therefore, that genetic counseling would benefit from the addition of sperm mosaicism assessment.**

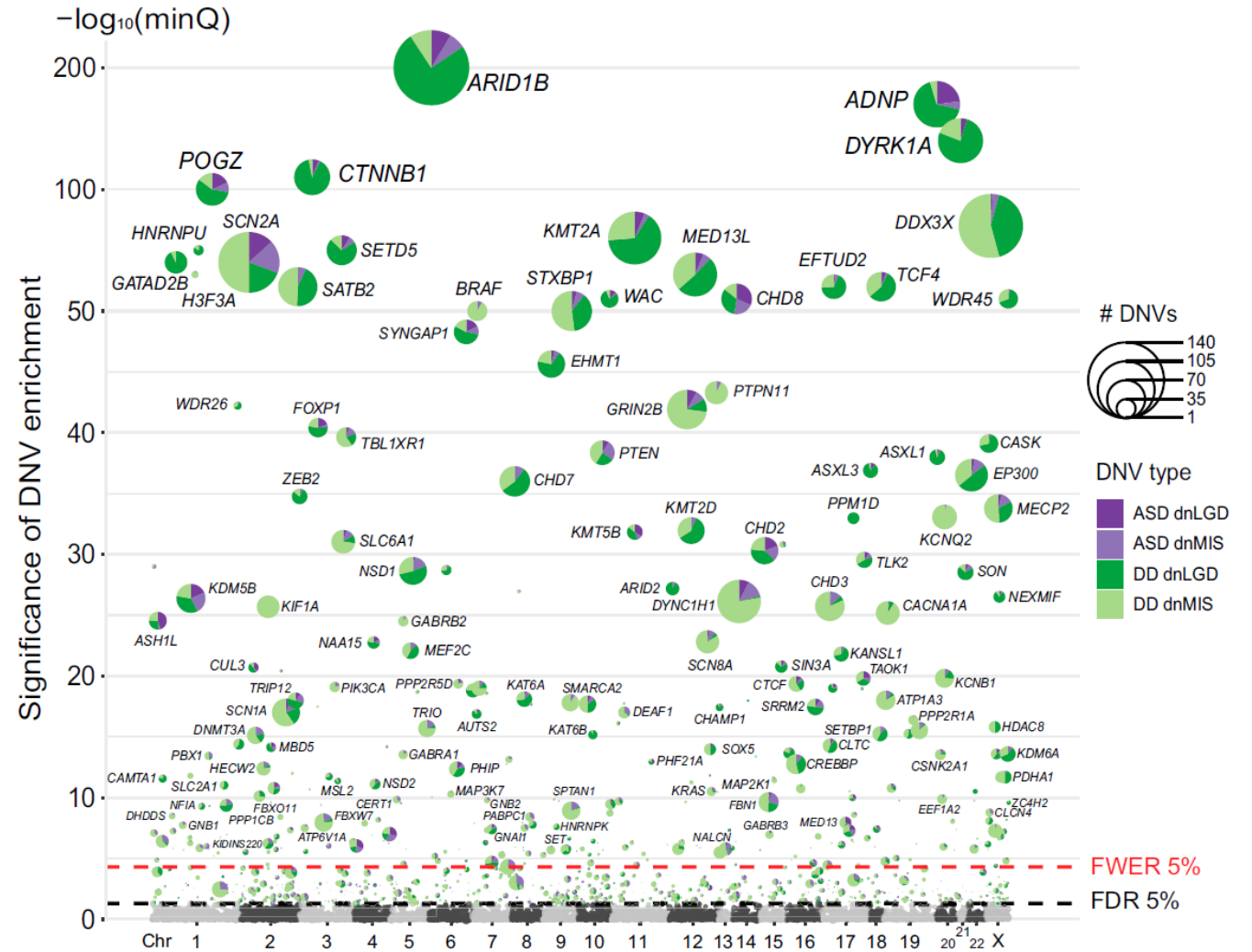


# Integrated gene analyses of de novo variants from 46,612 trios with autism and developmental disorders

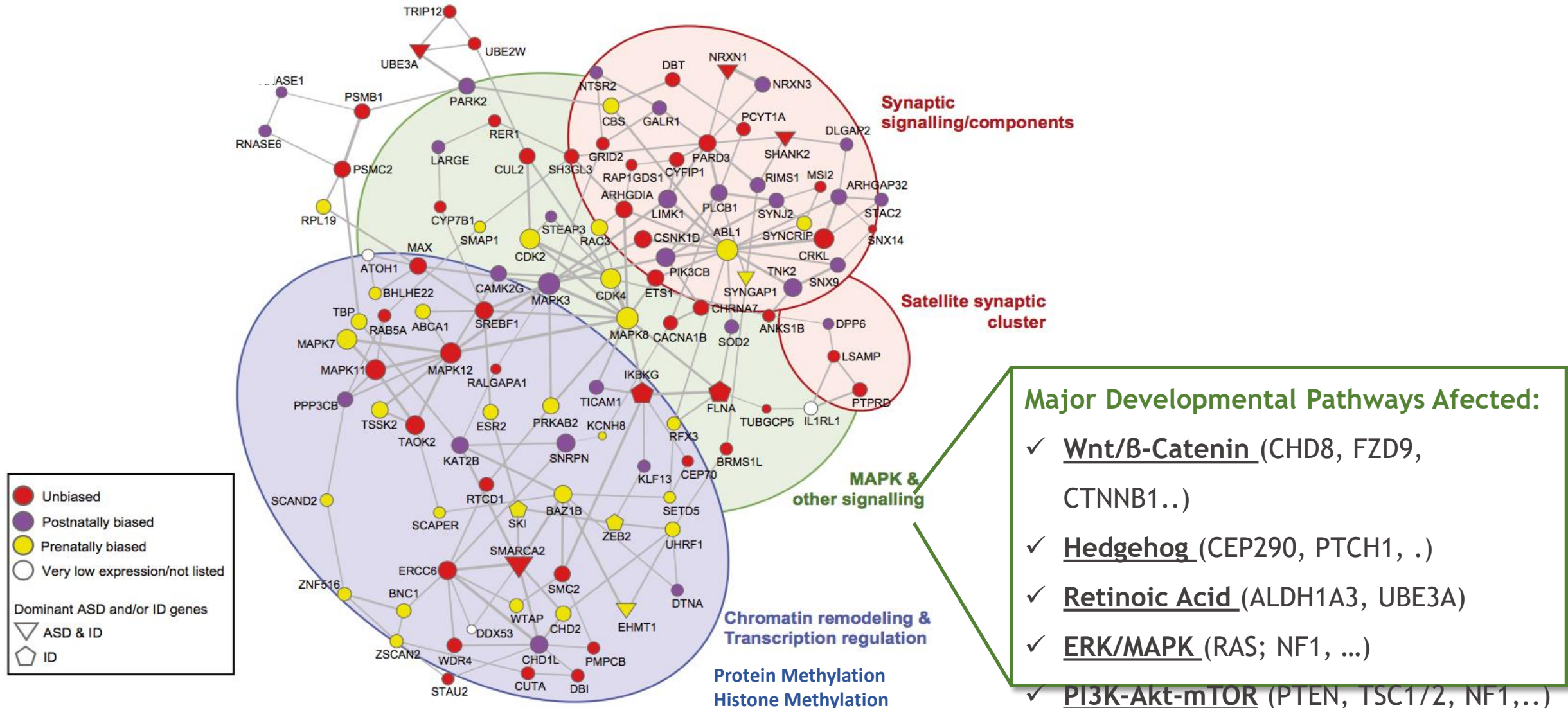
Tianyun Wang<sup>a,b,c,1</sup>, Chang N. Kim<sup>d</sup>, Trygve E. Bakken<sup>e</sup>, Madelyn A. Gillentine<sup>a</sup>, Barbara Henning<sup>a</sup>, Yafei Mao<sup>a,f</sup>, Christian Gilissen<sup>g</sup>, The SPARK Consortium<sup>h</sup>, Tomasz J. Nowakowski<sup>d,i,j</sup>, and Evan E. Eichler<sup>a,k,1</sup>

Edited by Daniel Geschwind, University of California Los Angeles Center for Autism Research and Treatment, Los Angeles, CA; received March 3, 2022; accepted September 28, 2022 by Editorial Board Member Jeannie T. Lee

En los análisis en Trío no se evidencian genes específicos de TEA distintos de los 18 genes significativamente enriquecidos en los TND.



# Los genes en los que se identifican SNVs e INDELS “de novo” asociados a TEA están implicados en la sinapsis, la transcripción y la regulación de la cromatina

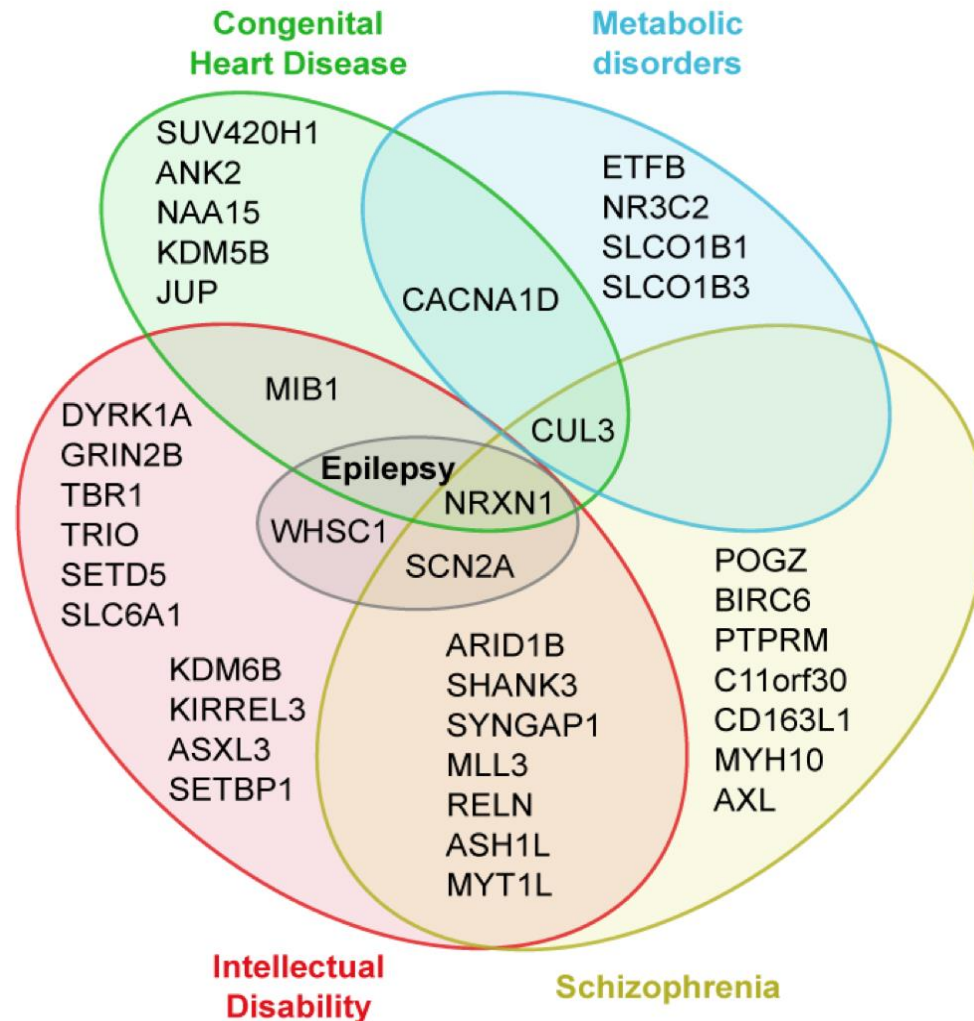


Pinto D et al Am J Hum Genet. 2014 May 1;94(5):677-94

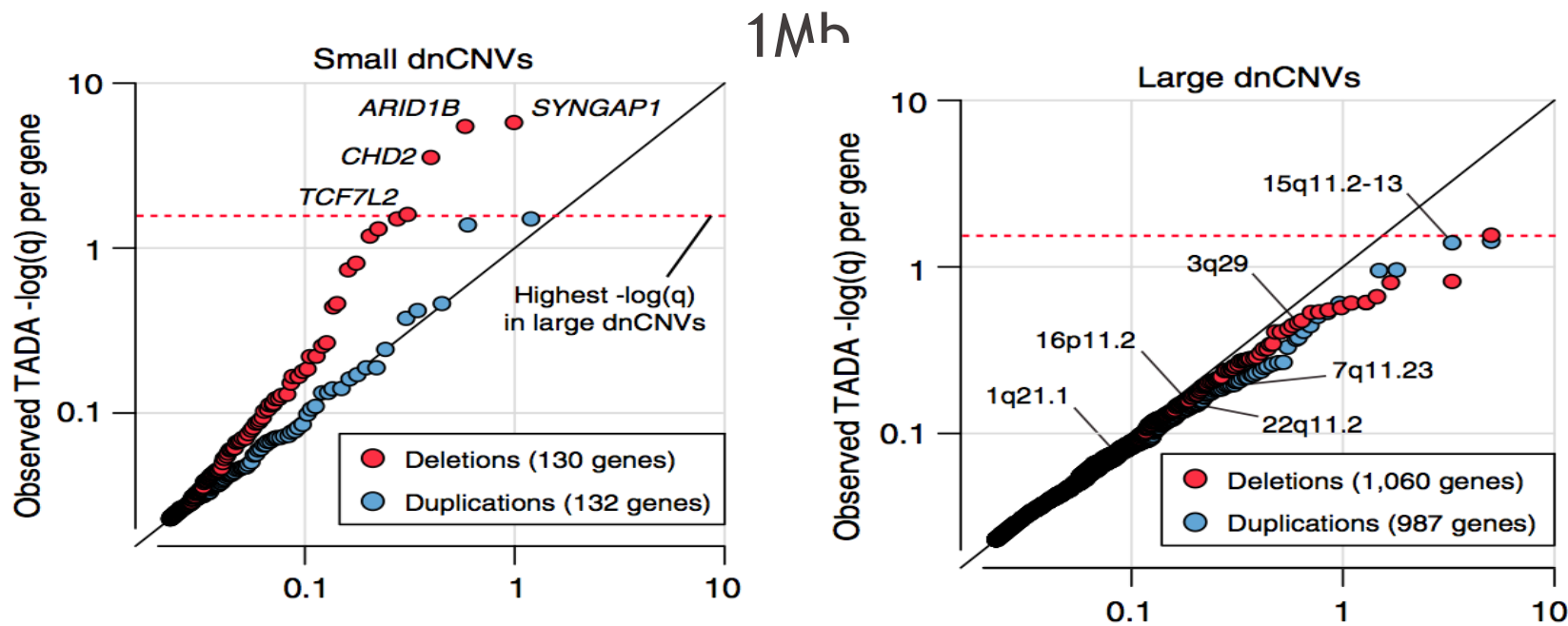
Murtaza et al. Cell Rep. 2022 Nov 22;41(8):111678



Los genes asociados a TEA están implicados en diversos trastornos del neurodesarrollo, psiquiátricos o malformativos de origen genético



En las CNV “de novo” de <200Kb se localizan muchos de los genes con variantes de pérdida de función “de novo”. Esto no se observa en las grandes CNVs de >200Kb y



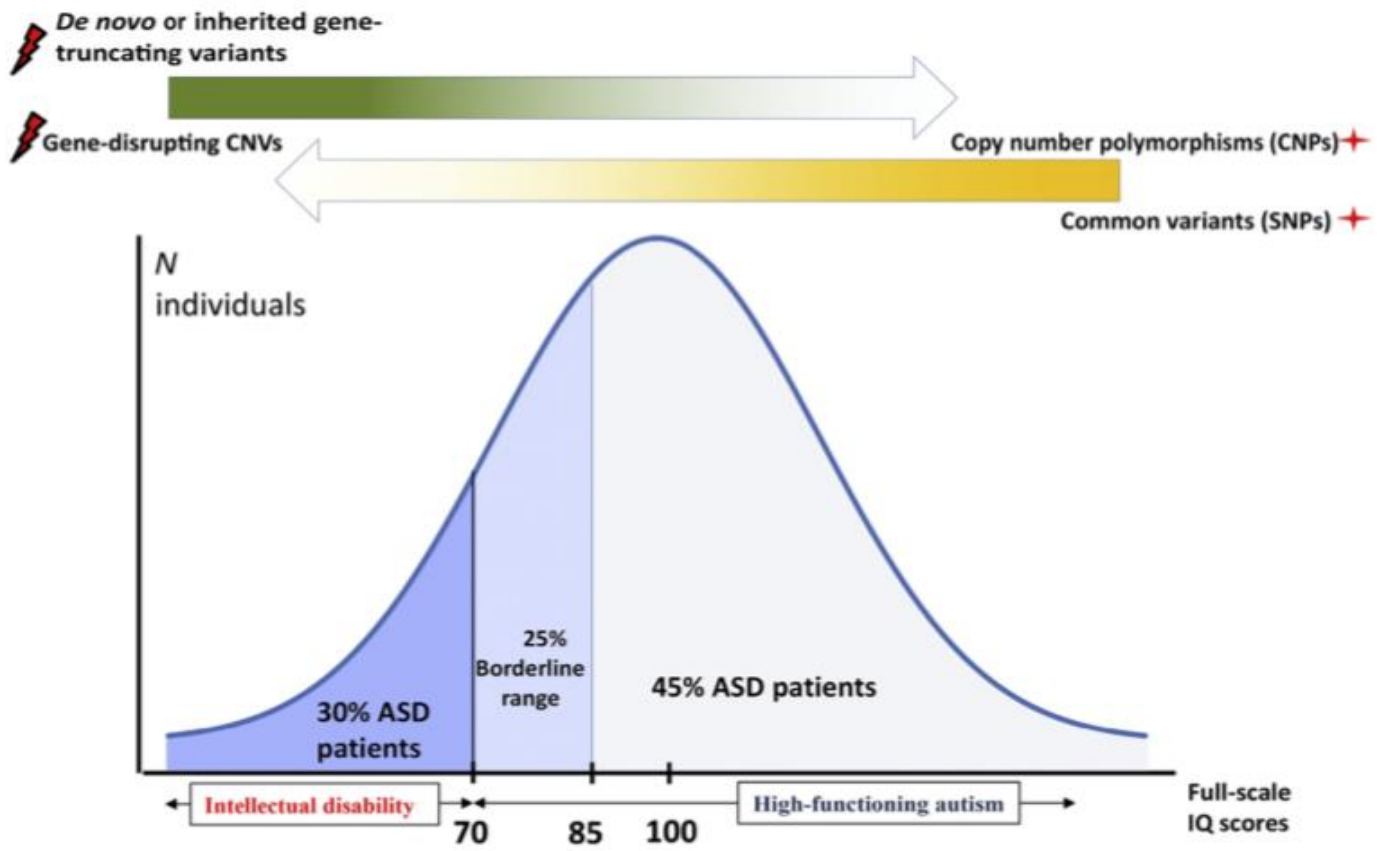
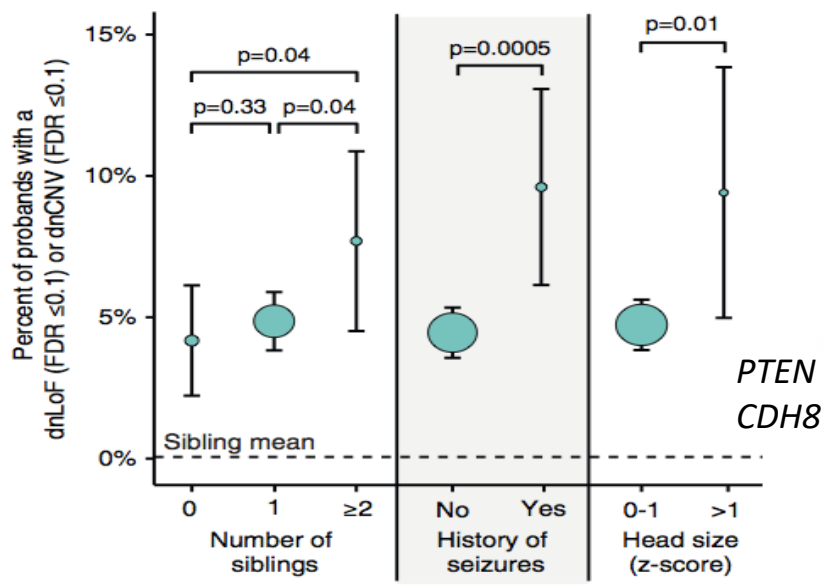
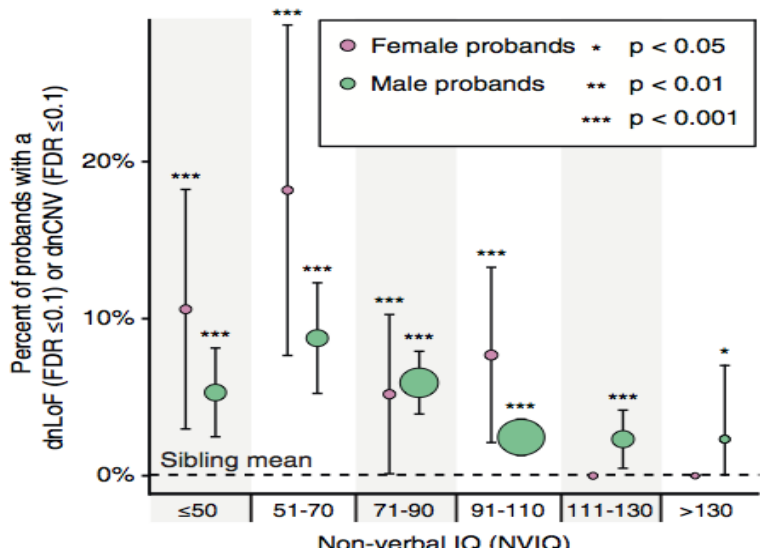
**Table 4. Integrating Small De Novo Deletions in TADA Identified 65 ASD Genes**

dnLoF Count	FDR ≤ 0.01	0.01 < FDR ≤ 0.05	0.05 < FDR ≤ 0.1
≥2	<i>ADNP, ANK2, <b>ARID1B</b>, ASH1L, <b>CHD2</b>, CHD8, CUL3, DSCAM, DYRK1A, GRIN2B, KATNAL2, KDM5B, <b>KMT2C</b>, NCKAP1, POGZ, SCN2A, SUV420H1, <b>SYNGAP1</b>, TBR1, <b>TCF7L2</b>, <b>TNRC6B</b>, WAC</i>	<i>BCL11A, FOXP1, GIGYF1, ILF2, KDM6B, PHF2, RANBP17, SPAST, WDFY3</i>	<i>DIP2A, KMT2E</i>
1	<i><b>NRXN1</b>, PTEN, <b>SETD5</b>, <b>SHANK2</b>, <b>SHANK3</b>, <b>TRIP12</b></i>	<i>DNMT3A, GABRB3, <b>KAT2B</b>, MFRP, MYT1L, P2RX5</i>	<i>AKAP9, APH1A, CTTNBP2, ERBB2IP, ETFB, INTS6, IRF2BPL, <b>MBD5</b>, NAA15, NINL, OR52M1, PTK7, TRIO, USP45</i>
0	-	<i>MIB1, SLC6A1, ZNF559</i>	<i>ACHE, CAPN12, <b>NLGN3</b></i>

Genes with a small de novo deletion are in bold. FDR, false discovery rate.



# Fenotipo asociado a las CNVs y las SNVs/Indel “de novo”



*Utilidad clínica limitada:*

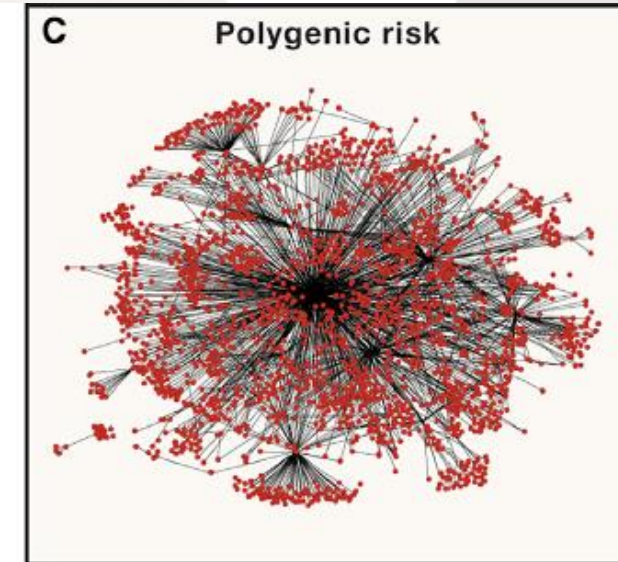
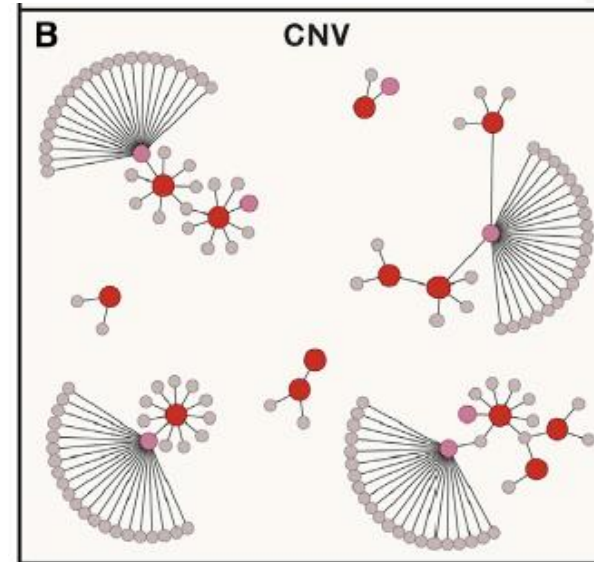
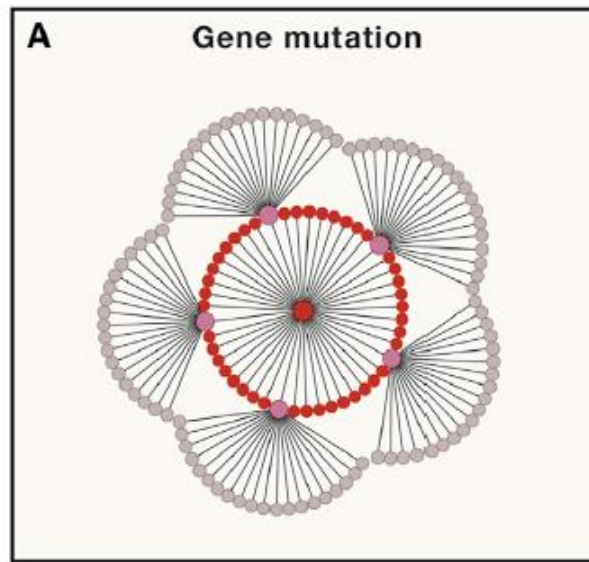
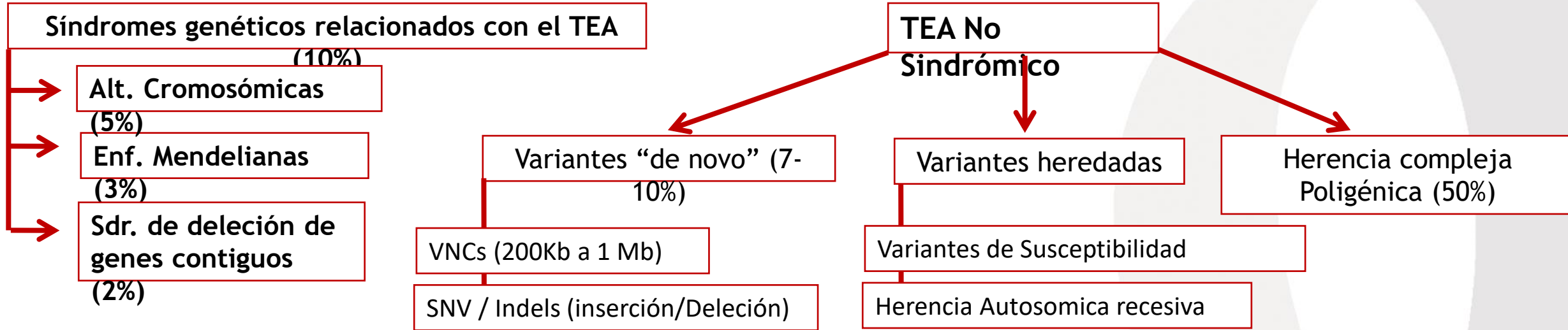
*“...a pesar de la asociación entre el CINV y la presencia de mutaciones de novo, un bajo CINV no garantiza la presencia de una variante de novo y un alto CINV no excluye la posible asociación con una variante de novo.”*

# El 10% de los TEA presenta alteraciones genéticas “de novo” en regiones ó genes previamente implicados en trastornos del neurodesarrollo

Category of de novo mutation	Percent of cohort with a mutation				Percent of cases with a mutation contributing to ASD risk (95% CI)		
	Probands			Siblings	Probands		
	All	Male	Female	All	All	Male	Female
Deletions	3.1%	2.7%	6.0%	1.0%	2.2% (1.1%–3.2%)	1.8% (0.8%–2.5%)	5.0% (2.3%–8.4%)
Duplications	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	0.8%	1.9% (1.2%–2.6%)	1.9% (1.0%–3.0%)	2.0% (0.2%–4.3%)
All CNVs	5.8%	5.3%	8.7%	1.7%	4.1% (2.6-5.7%)	3.6% (2.3%–4.9%)	7.0% (3.2%–11.4%)
Nonsense	5.9%	6.0%	5.0%	2.8%	3.1% (1.4-4.4%)	3.2% (1.8%–4.9%)	2.2% (0.0%–6.2%)
Splice Site	2.4%	1.9%	6.0%	1.1%	1.3% (0.5-2.3%)	0.7% (0.0%–1.5%)	4.8% (1.5%–8.8%)
Frameshift	7.8%	7.7%	8.7%	4.8%	3.0% (1.2-4.8%)	2.9% (1.2%–4.4%)	3.9% (0.2%–7.5%)
All LoF	15.4%	14.9%	18.8%	8.5%	6.9% (4.9-8.9%)	6.4% (3.9%–8.8%)	10.3% (6.3%–16.2%)
All LoFs and CNVs	20.6%	19.7%	26.6%	10.1%	10.5% (7.8-13.1%)	9.6% (6.8%–12.0%)	16.6% (11.4%–22.6%)

En mujeres con TEA se observa una mayor acumulacion de variates de novo  
¿Efecto protector?

# La Arquitectura Genética del TEA



# Variantes heredadas de susceptibilidad

Asociadas a penetrancia incompleta y expresividad variable

## Tipos de variantes

### ✓ CNVs:

- ✓ Duplicaciones (pej 15q11-13)
- ✓ Deleciones (pej: 16p11.2 y 15q11.2)
- ✓ SV en CRE (Structural variants in cis regulatory elements)

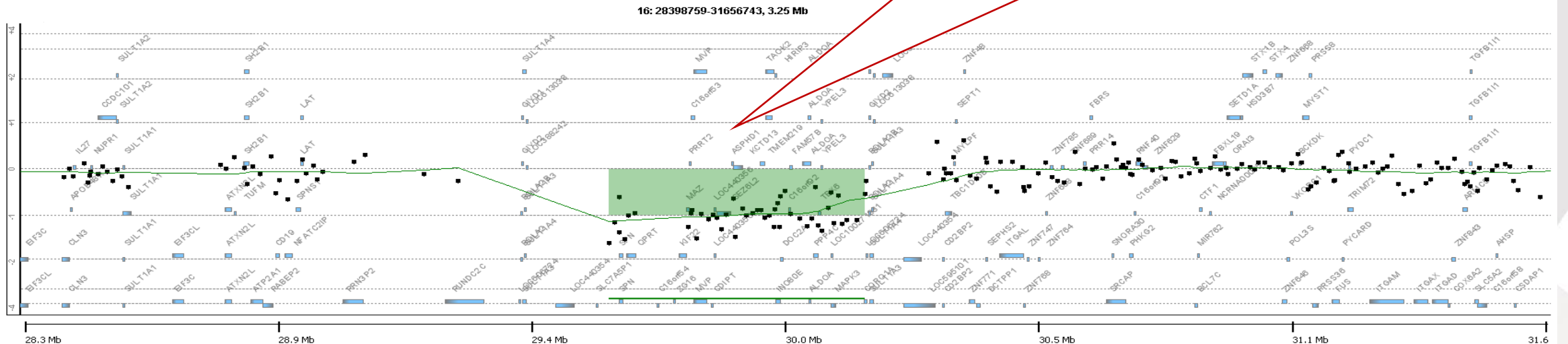
### ✓ Variantes de truncamiento proteico

## Microdelección 16p11.2

540kb con 17 genes OMIM)

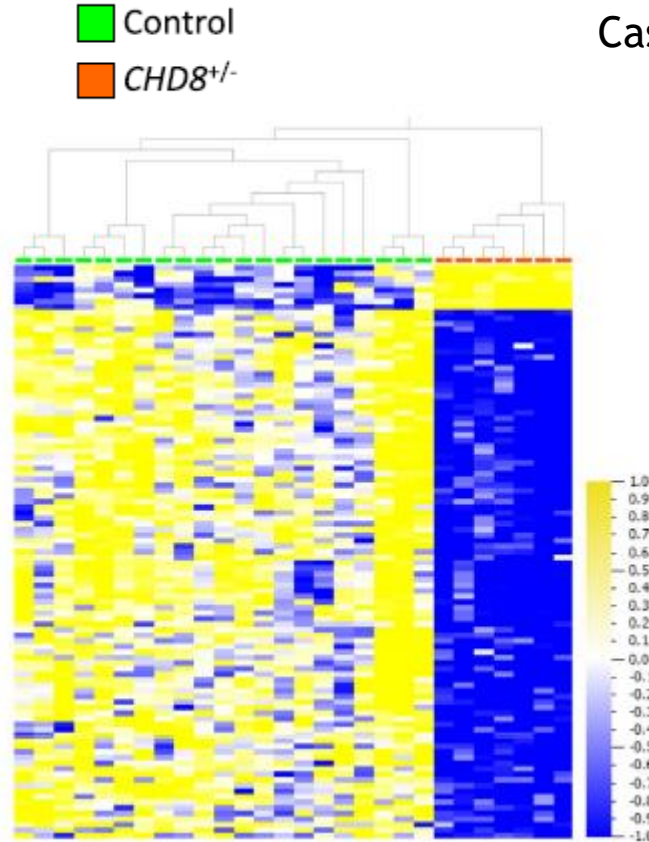
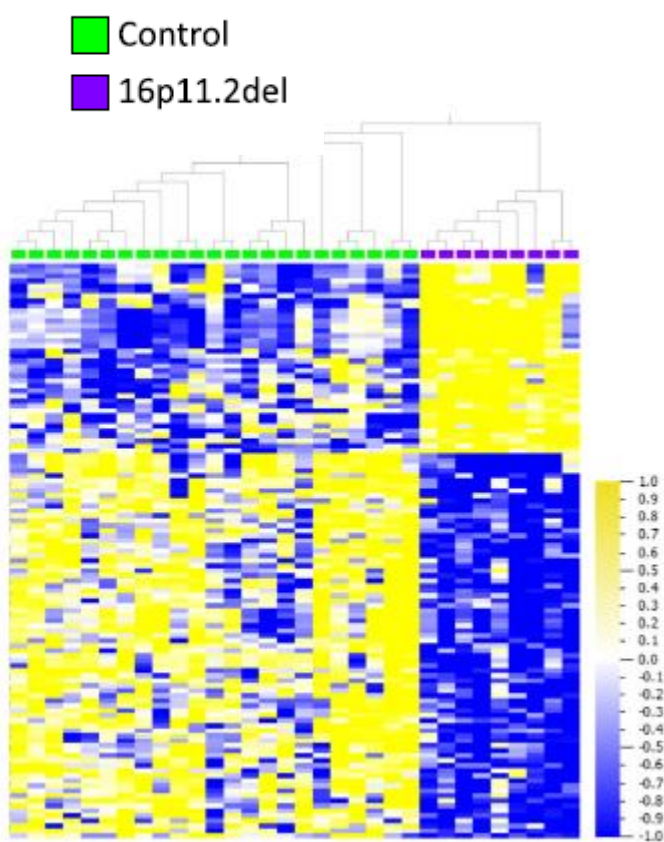
Región de susceptibilidad a autismo 14 (OMIM# 611913)

Heredada y con AF (primos de la probando afectados)





# Interacción entre Genética y epigenética en la etiología del autismo



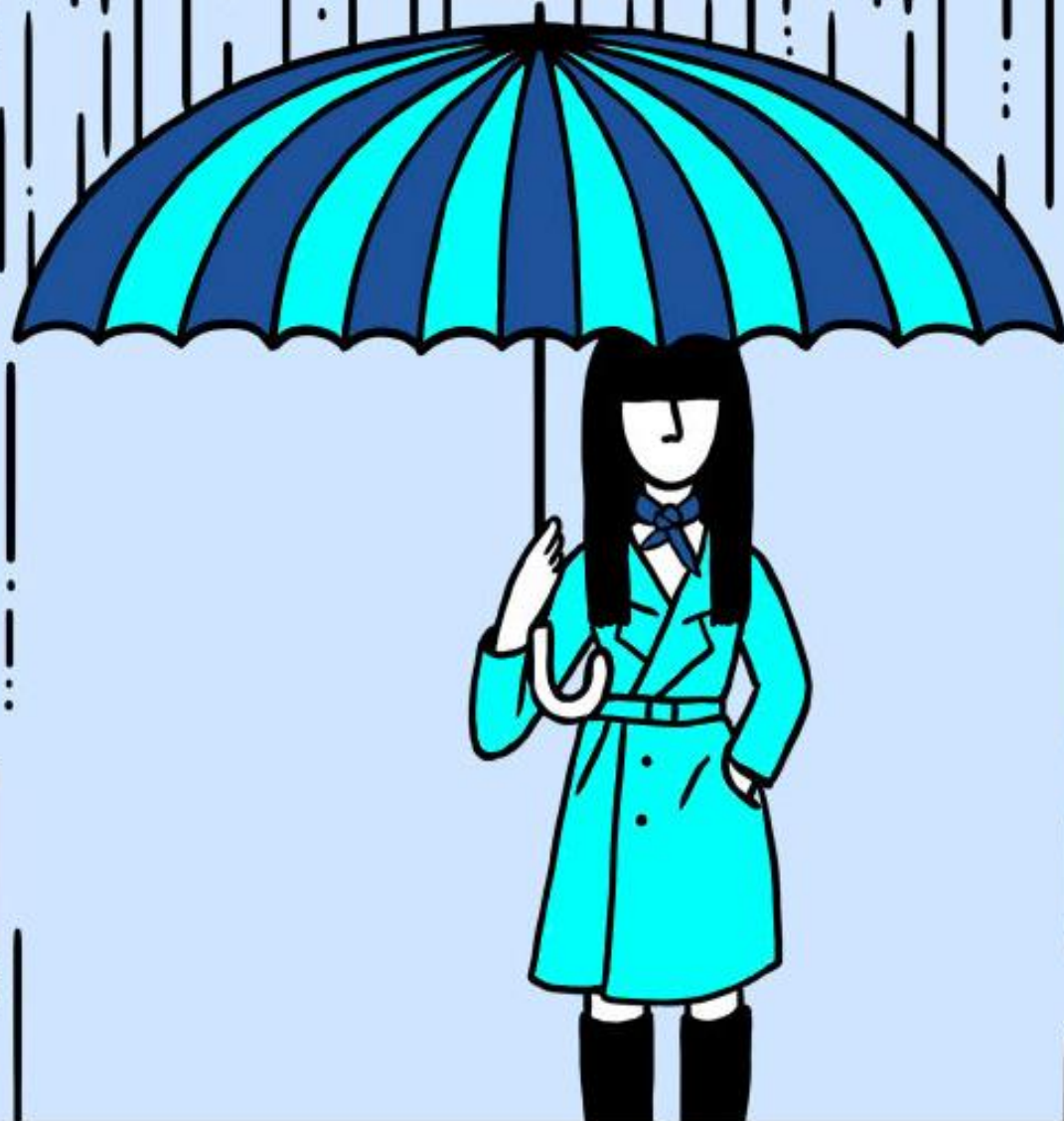
Casos sin genética causal n=52  
Casos con deleciones en 16p11.2 n=9  
Casos con variantes patogénicas en CHD8 n=7

Pacientes con deleciones en 16p11.2 o variantes patogénicas en CDH8 presentan firmas de metilación distintas que aquellos sin alteración genéticas definida.

Estas firmas se caracterizan por patrones de Hipometilación



# Variantes asociadas a un Patrón de Herencia Autosómico Recesivo



# Conclusiones:

- ✓ **El desarrollo tecnológico y la creación de grandes series** a través de institutos nacionales y fundaciones privados ha permitido **importantes avances en el conocimiento del TEA.**
- ✓ Se estima que es **riesgo poligénico**, debido a variantes comunes en la población general **es superior al 50%** en base a estudios epidemiológicos y de GWAS en familias y gemelos
- ✓ La compleja arquitectura Genética del TEA indica que **hay una contribución tanto de variantes raras, como de variantes comunes**
- ✓ El desarrollo de los **Arrays de CGH y WES** han permitido identificar un elevado número de **variantes raras de novo y heredadas con un efecto significativo** en el desarrollo del TEA.
- ✓ Variantes patogénicas en los mismos genes son identificadas en individuos con una gran variedad de trastornos del neurodesarrollo o condiciones psiquiátricas. Hasta el momento **no se ha identificado ningún gen que se asocie exclusivamente a TEA**, y no a DI o a otro TND.
- ✓ **Los componentes genéticos definen en algunos casos la severidad del fenotipo** de esta entidad altamente heterogénea.



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