

Target identification and therapy validation by post genomic technologies

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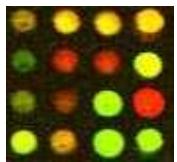
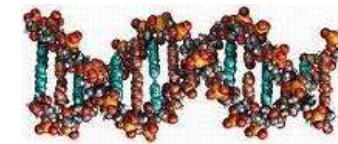
Genomics



- 1990 Human genome project – estimated \$3bn 15 years
- 1995 First full genome published (bacteria)
- 2000 1st draft Human Genome
- 2003 Full human genome (92% at 99.99% accuracy)
- 2008 1000 genomes project – estimated 5 years \$30-50M
- 2012 Genetic variation map 1092 genomes
UK Government - £100M for 100,000 genomes

Post Genomics

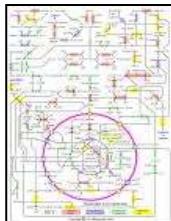
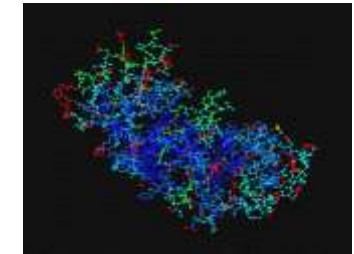
Genome: the complete set of genetic material.



Transcriptome: the set of expressed genes (mRNA)



Proteome: the set of expressed proteins



Metabolome: the set of small chemical molecules

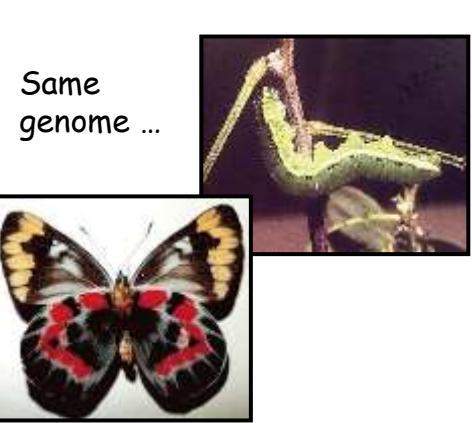
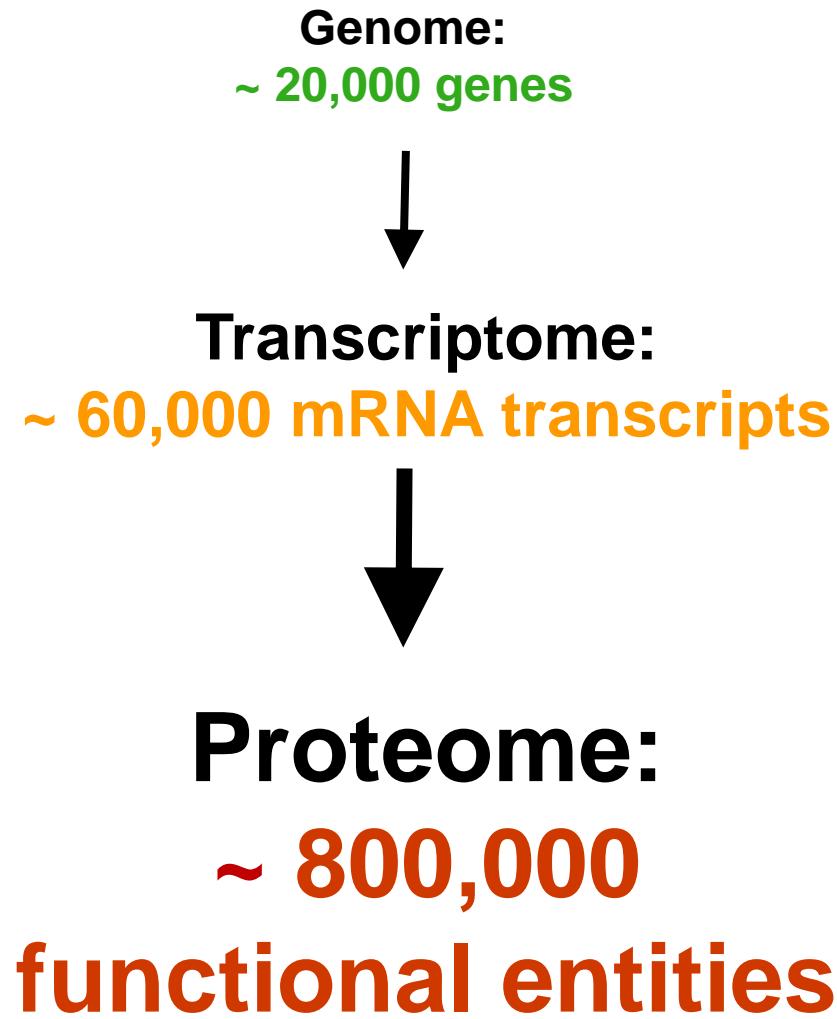
Proteomics



- | | |
|------|--|
| 1990 | Human Genome Project starts |
| 1995 | Term proteomics first used |
| 2000 | <p>“Considering the hundreds of billions of dollars poured into proteomics research in the past decade, it is striking that not a single commercial molecule has emerged from it.”</p> |
| 2003 | |
| 2008 | |
| 2012 | Initiation of the Human Proteome Project |

Mitchell P., *Nature Biotech.*, 2010, 28, 665

“Billions of dollars spent and proteomics has delivered nothing!”



If we can't do Proteomics, what can we do?



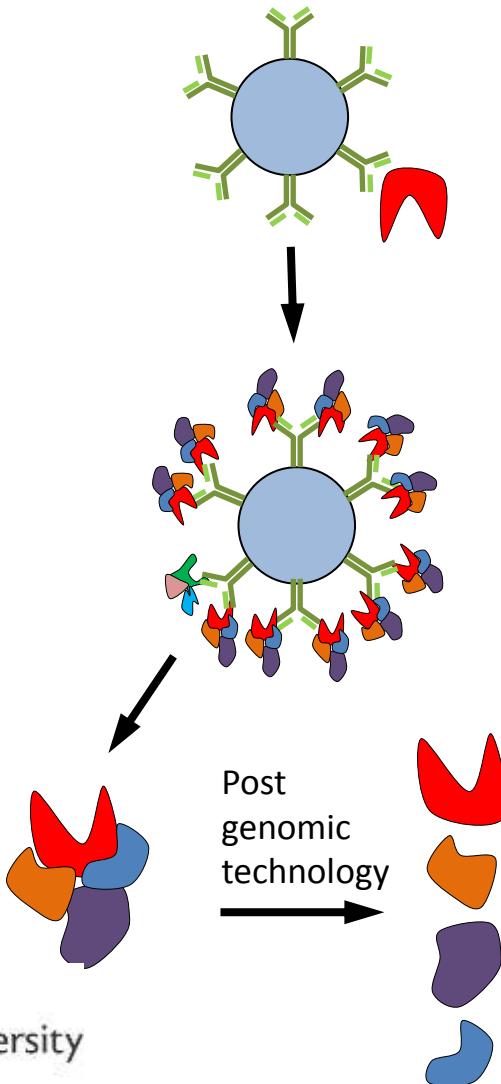
Targeted proteomics can do just about everything else!

Post-genomic technologies allow us to ask questions of biology that we could not address before.

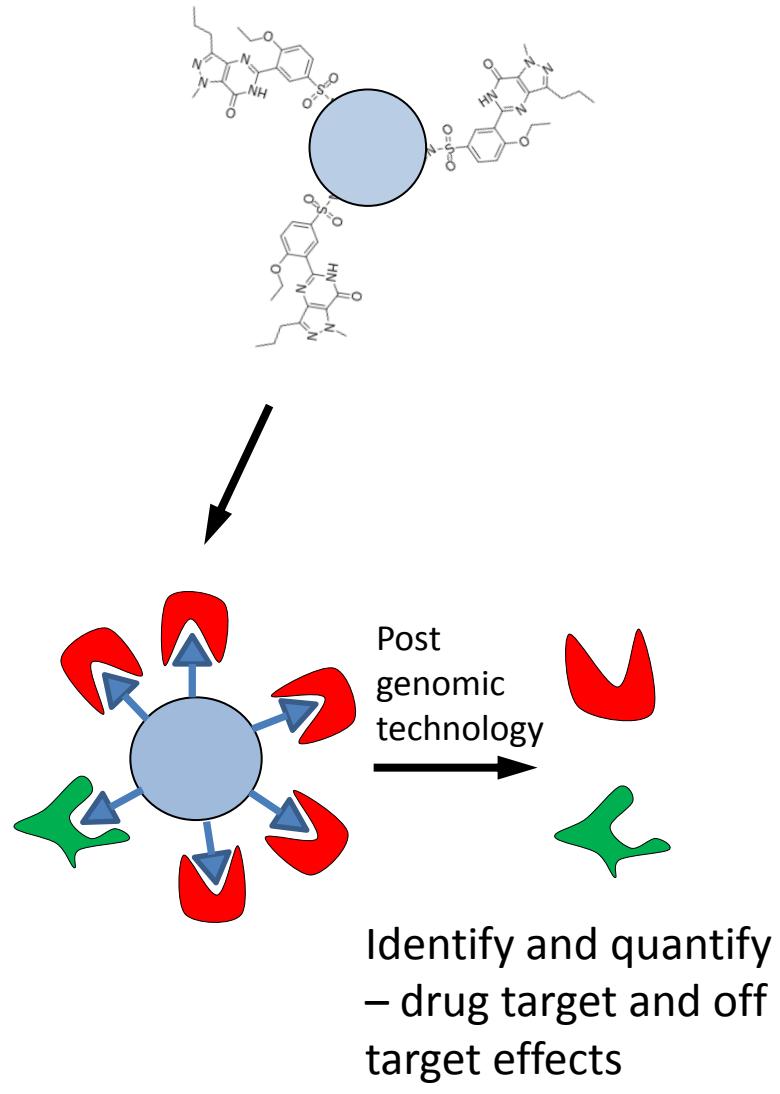
- 1) Affinity proteomics**
- 2) Biomarkers**

Affinity Proteomics

Antibody/protein - interactome

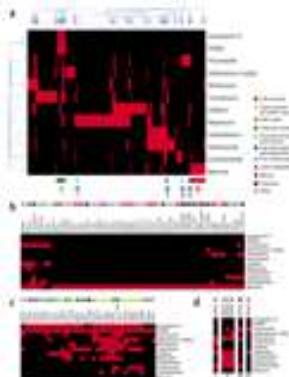
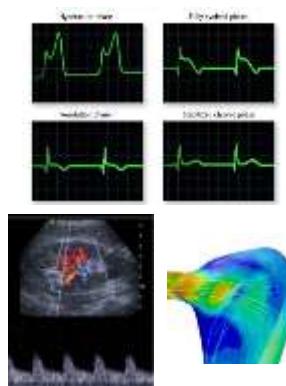
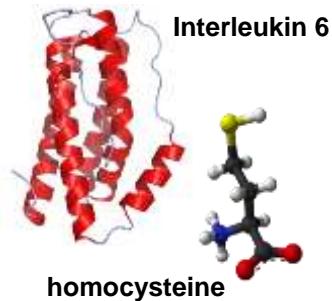


Drug molecule



Biomarkers

a measurable indicator of a biological state



Molecular

Physical

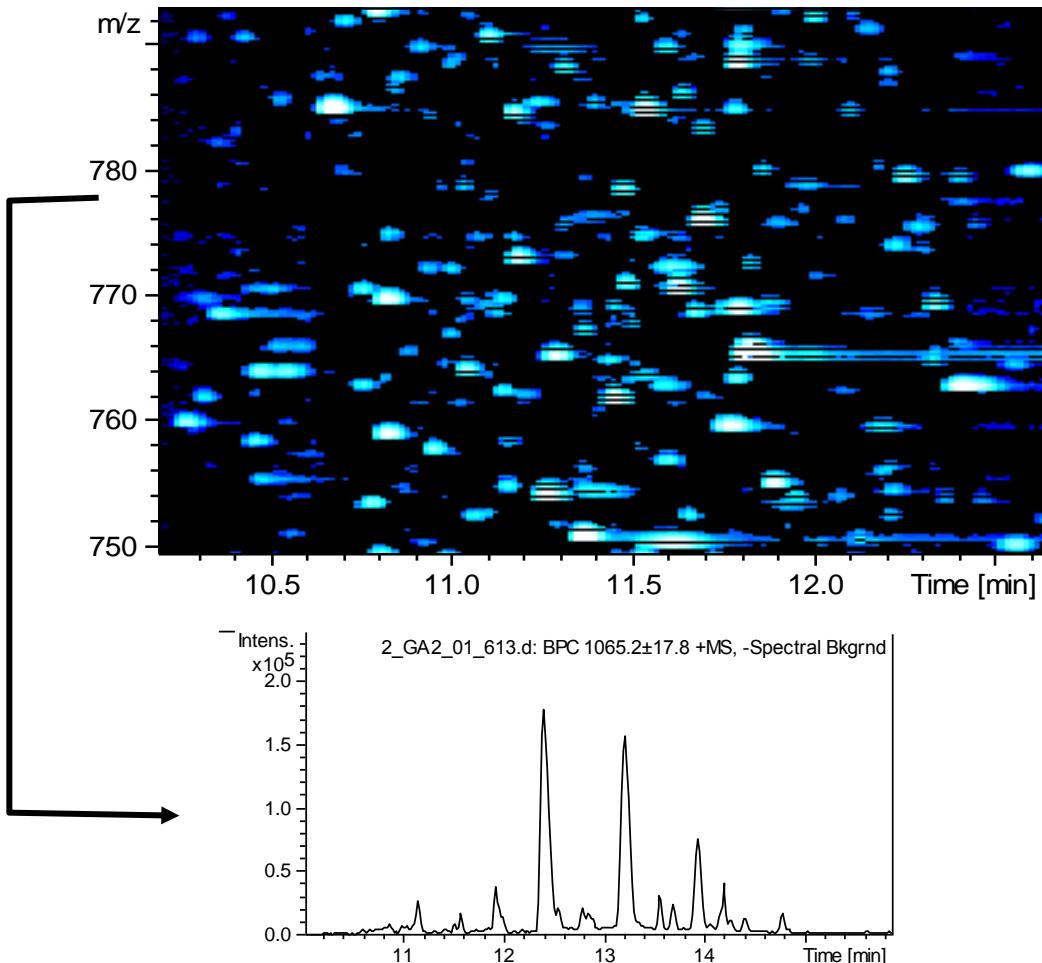
Genetic

Observational

Molecular biomarkers can be used to characterize:

- normal biological processes
- pathogenic processes
- pharmacologic responses to a therapeutic intervention

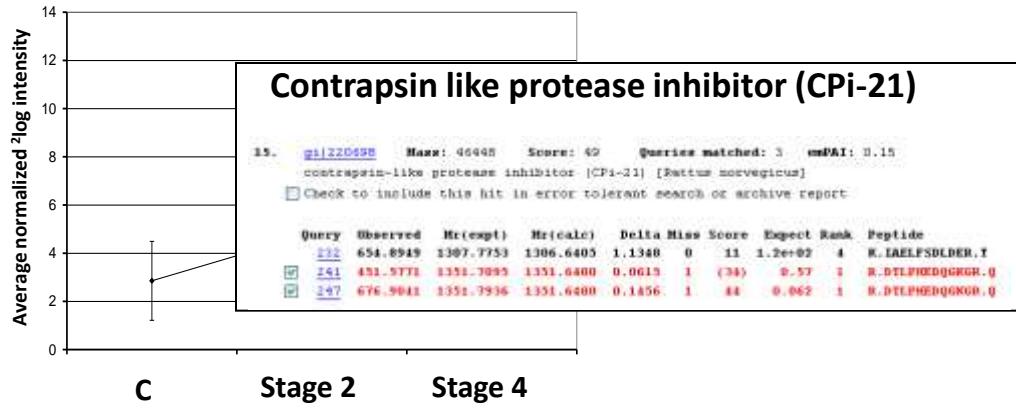
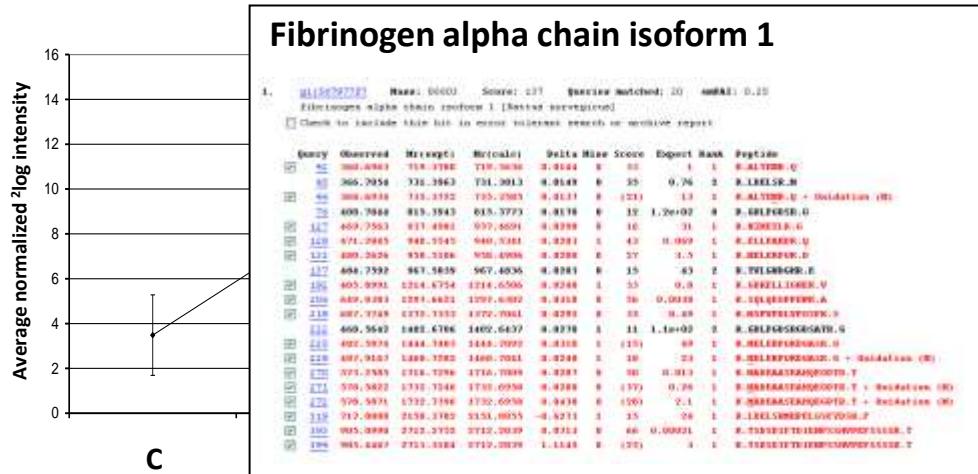
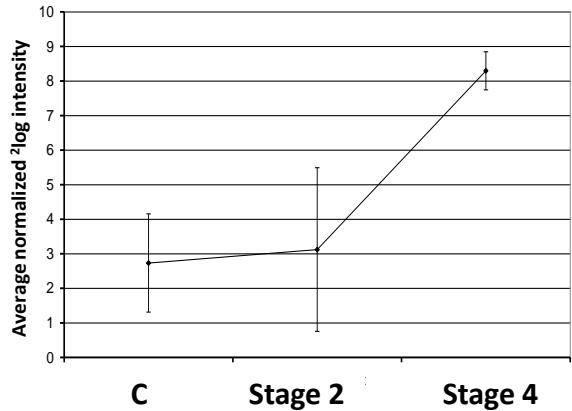
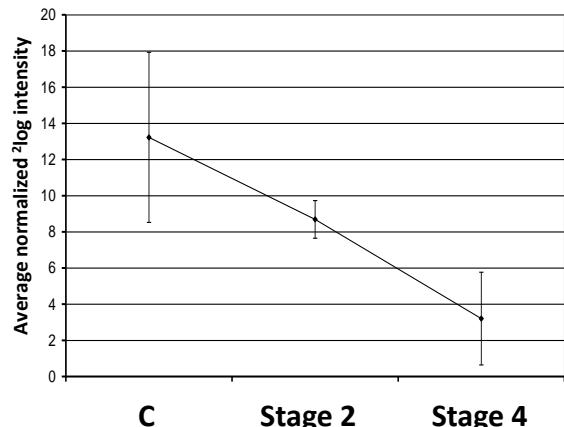
Application of Post-Genomic Technologies



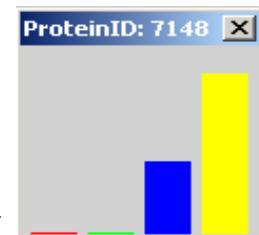
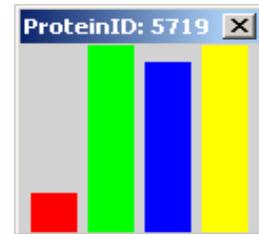
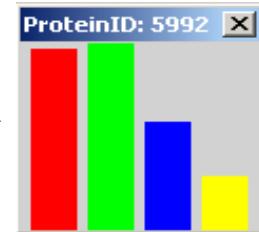
Urine from cancer study

High quality separation interfaced with mass spectrometry

Quantification and Identification of Markers



Protein ID	Migration Time (min)	Frequency (%)			
		Control	Bladder Cancer		
			grade T2	grade T3	grade T4
8027	41,6	100	40	38	14
5992	39,8	97	100	57	29
6370	39,5	97	100	57	14
4877	44,6	90	80	24	14
8022	41,3	90	40	24	0
5445	36	86	80	57	14
6622	39,1	86	80	38	14
8017	40,8	86	40	19	0
1721	42,3	83	20	19	14
2730	45,5	83	0	0	0
4545	43	83	40	29	14
2095	38,7	79	0	14	14
3967	43,7	79	20	10	14
6105	48,7	79	60	48	14
4182	47,7	76	80	43	14
6989	39,5	76	80	38	14
1435	48,2	72	0	5	0
3605	46,7	72	80	57	14
5719	38,9	21	100	90	100
6264	35,9	21	60	81	86
6809	36,8	17	40	57	86
7776	33,8	14	20	52	86
153	35	3	20	24	71
734	33,1	3	20	29	71
1228	37,4	3	20	43	71
5633	36,4	3	40	52	71
7148	46,2	0	0	38	86



Post Genomic Technologies

Post-genomic technologies are:

- Unlocking our understanding of complex biological processes
- Helping us to identify the action of drugs and other bioactive molecules
- Helping us to diagnose disease and monitor effects of drugs

science
~~“Life is a journey, not a destination”~~