

유전자 검사

Genetic Test

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1953 Watson Crick DNA
DNA
50

가 (Human
Genome Project) 99%

Abstract

The genetic test is a powerful diagnostic tool targeting DNA and RNA, now widely used not only in diagnosis of cancers, infectious disease, genetic disease, but also ABO genotyping, HLA typing, and forensic medicine. Even though a genetic test is of an important diagnostic value, the technical difficulty and expense make it difficult for it to completely replace the standard tests. As it is a test of high sensitivity, there is a possibility of misjudgment by errors in sample. Supplementary tests such as morphology analysis or tissue pathology may be helpful in such cases. The automation of molecular - genetic diagnostic methods such as PCR, DNA sequencing, and DNA chip will help genetic tests highlighted in laboratories in the near future.

Keywords : Genetic test; DNA;

Molecular - genetic diagnostic methods

: ; DNA;

National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards(NCCLS), American College of Medical Genetics(ACMG), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention(CDC), FDA, National Institutes of Health(NIH), World Health Organization(WHO)

(16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 45, 51, 52, 56)

가 . NCCLS
가

DNA

Pap smear

20%

DNA

가

가

DNA

HCV

가

3.

(Genotype)

B, C

DNA

. C

1.

가

4

가

4.

(DNA RNA)

DNA

2. (Genotype)

10%

(Human Papilloma Virus)

70

1.
 - 1) Target amplification system
 - Polymerase chain reaction(PCR)
 - Transcription - based amplification
 - Self - sustaining sequence replication(3SR)
 - Nucleic acid sequence - based amplification(NASBA)
 - Transcription - mediated amplification(TMA)
 - Strand displacement amplification(SDA)
 - 2) Probe amplification system
 - Q replicase
 - Ligase chain reaction(LCR)
 - 3) Signal amplification system
 - Branched probe technology(bDNA)
 - Hybrid capture system
2.
 - 1) Solution hybridization
 - 2) Filter hybridization
 - 3) Southern hybridization
 - 4) Sandwich hybridization
 - 5) In situ hybridization

DNA

Innogenetics line probe assay
(INNO - LiPA)

home brew

assay 가 .

가

가 .

가

.

2. WHO		
AML with	t(11;var)(q23;var)	MLL
	t(8;22)(q22;q22)	ETO/AML
	t(15;17)(q22;q21)	PML/RARA
	inv(16)(p13q22)	MYH11/CBF - b
ALL with	t(9;22)(q34;q11.2)	BCR/ABL
	t(11;var)(q23;var)	MLL
	t(1;19)(q23;p13)	PBX1/E2A
	t(12;21)(p12;q2)	TEL/AML1
CML with	t(9;22)(q34;q11.2)	BCR/ABL
MDS with	del(5)(q13q33)	CSF1r, EGFR

,
, (minimal residual
disease, MRD),

가 .

,
French - American - Bri-
tish(FAB)

가 MIC ,

가 MIC - M 가 .

WHO

, mRNA RT - PCR

가 . 가

RT - PCR ,

가 $10^3 \sim 10^6$

.

1.

. Quantitative PCR

Real - time PCR

3.

	Chromosome Location	Gene Product	Function
Tumor Suppressor Genes			
Retinoblastoma	13q14	pRB	Transcription factor
Wilms tumor	11p13	WT1	Transcription factor
Neurofibromatosis type 1	17q11	Neurofibromin	GTPase activation protein
Neurofibromatosis type 2	22q12	Merlin	Cytoskeletal protein
Familial polyposis coli	5q21-22	APC	Binds to beta - catenin
Familial breast cancer 1	17q21	BRCA1	Transcription factor
Familial breast cancer 2	13q12	BRCA2	Transcription factor
Li - Fraumeni syndrome	17p13	p53	Transcription factor
Von Hippel - Lindau disease	3p25-56	VHL	Unknown
Familial melanoma	9p21	p16	Kinase inhibitor
Oncogenes			
Multiple endocrine neoplasia type2	10q12	RET	Receptor tyrosine kinase
DNA Repair Genes			
Hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer	2p16	MSH2	DNA repair
	3p21	MLH1	DNA repair
	2q31-33	PMS1	DNA repair
	7p22	PMS2	DNA repair

PCR

, DGGE, SSCP, HA

PCR log phase

가

가

가

PCR - RFLP, allele

specific amplification

allele specific oligonucleotide

가

가 가

X/Y

, FISH , PCR

(DNA polymorphism)

가

(single gene disorders)

가

2.

(Mendelian inheritance)

(autosomal do-

(tumor suppressor gene)

(oncogene)

minant),

(autosomal recessive), X -

DNA

(DNA repair gene)

(3).

(X - linked)

가

가

		4.
		(familial hypercholesterolemia)
		(adult polycystic kidney disease)
		(myotonic dystrophy)
	Huntington	(hereditary spherocytosis)
		(von Willebrand disease)
	Marfan	(achondroplasia)
		(sickle cell anemia)
		(cystic fibrosis)
(genetic susceptibility)	Tay - Sachs	
		(mucopolysaccharidoses)
		(glycogen storage disease)
	X -	
1.		Duchenne (Duchenne muscular dystrophy)
1)	Lesch - Nyhan	
(Direct Mutation Test)	- 6 -	
		(glucose - 6 - phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency)

, (point mutation), , .

, 가 가

, Southern , dot blot, , DNA

, 가 가 ,

single - stranded conformation polymorphism(SSCP), (sporadic) 가 .

heteroduplex assay(HA), denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis(DGGE) 가 .

2) 2.

(Indirect Diagnosis : Linkage Analysis) 가

DNA

(presymptomatic predictive test)

가 , , ,

가 가

가 .
 , DNA



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