

Δ in protein seq affects protein fold
 Δ in protein fold / structure affects function.
 Δ SEQ $\Rightarrow$ Δ FOLD $\Rightarrow$ Δ FUNCT

every
single
cell

This can be bad. Each disease on your list has a molecular cause. The following diseases should be marked with a star so you can remember some of their causes and outcomes.

Genetic Diseases ^{where applicable,} Mechanisms (MOLECULAR CAUSES OR DEFECTIVE PROTEINS BOXED)

A DOM

HUNTINGTONS

Late onset, neurodegeneration, Huntingtin protein lost

A. DWARFISM

Short stature. FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR 3 (FGFR3) ^{protein} FUNCTION LOST.

POLYDACTYLY
SYNDACTYLY
BRACHYDACTYLY

^{many webbed} fingers + toes - developmental ^{we have BRACHY} * thumbs + toes *

HOLOPROSENCEPHALY

facial + cranial abnormalities, brain damage, SHH (Sonic Hedgehog) ^{protein} malfunct.

AREC

See p 164, + 101e

ALBISM

^{SKIN} NO pigment or hair color. Loss of ^{protein} tyrosinase that forms melanin.

CF

Lungs malfunction; dead by 20 w/out lung transplant. ^{protein} CFTR ^{lost - can't move} ^{STIFF FIBROSIS TRANSMEMBRANE} ^{CONDUCTANCE REGULATOR} defect.

PKU

defect in phenylalanine metabolism can cause brain damage. ^{PAH} phenylalanine hydroxylase ^{protein} malfunct.

SICKLE CELL

defect in ^{protein} Hb β -globin assembly. 1 copy confers heterozyg advantage against malaria. Hb β encodes β -globin - Val 6. ^{causes sickle cell} ^{thalassaemia related} ^{fatal by age 5}

TAY SACHS

defect in ^{protein} Neuraminidase HEXA ^{protein} malfunct.

X DOM

ADDED 2013: FRAGILE X ^{Defect in FMRP - mRNA CHAPERONE -} ^{ABSENCE CAUSES COG. DELAY / DAMAGE}

(VITD)-RICKETS

genetically conferred inability to process Vitamin D. Bones soften.

RETT

severe cogitw delay phenotype ^{Defect in} ^{transcriptional regulator} Methyl CpG BINDING PROTEIN 2 (Me Cp2)

X REC

^{IN retina} ^{can't be} ^{plastic} ^{function} condition that knocks out red-green cones so there's no color vision.

HEMOPHILIA

F8C clotting factor 8 F9C clotting factor 9 ^{either of these proteins causes spec. blood}

DUCHENNES MD

Defect in ^{protein} Dystrophin results in Duchennes or Becker MD. Extreme loss of muscle strength.

Y LINKED

^{ERY} sex-determining region

SRY defects

^{protein} binds DNA, alters chromosome structure. ^{translocation results in gender defects}