

Les Anomalies chromosomiques

De nombre : Trisomie (T21)
Monosomie (Syndrome de Turner)

De Structure : Les délétions et duplications
(délétion 22q11)



Pierre SARDA
Génétique Médicale
Centre de Référence Anomalies du Développement
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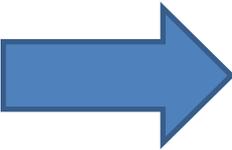
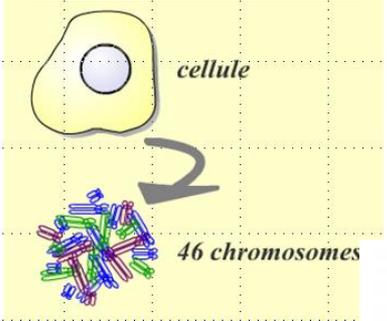


avec une Anomalie
du Développement
en Languedoc Roussillon

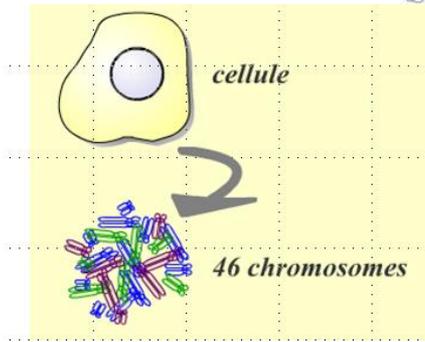
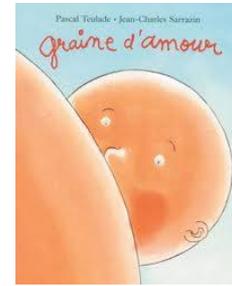
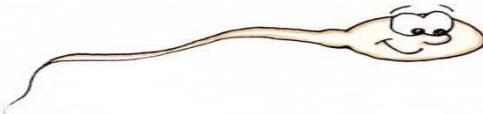
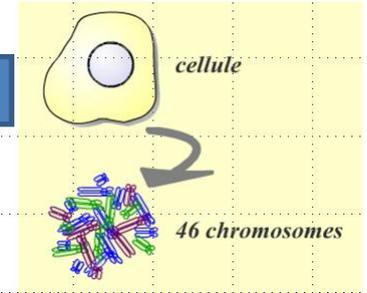
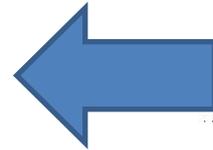




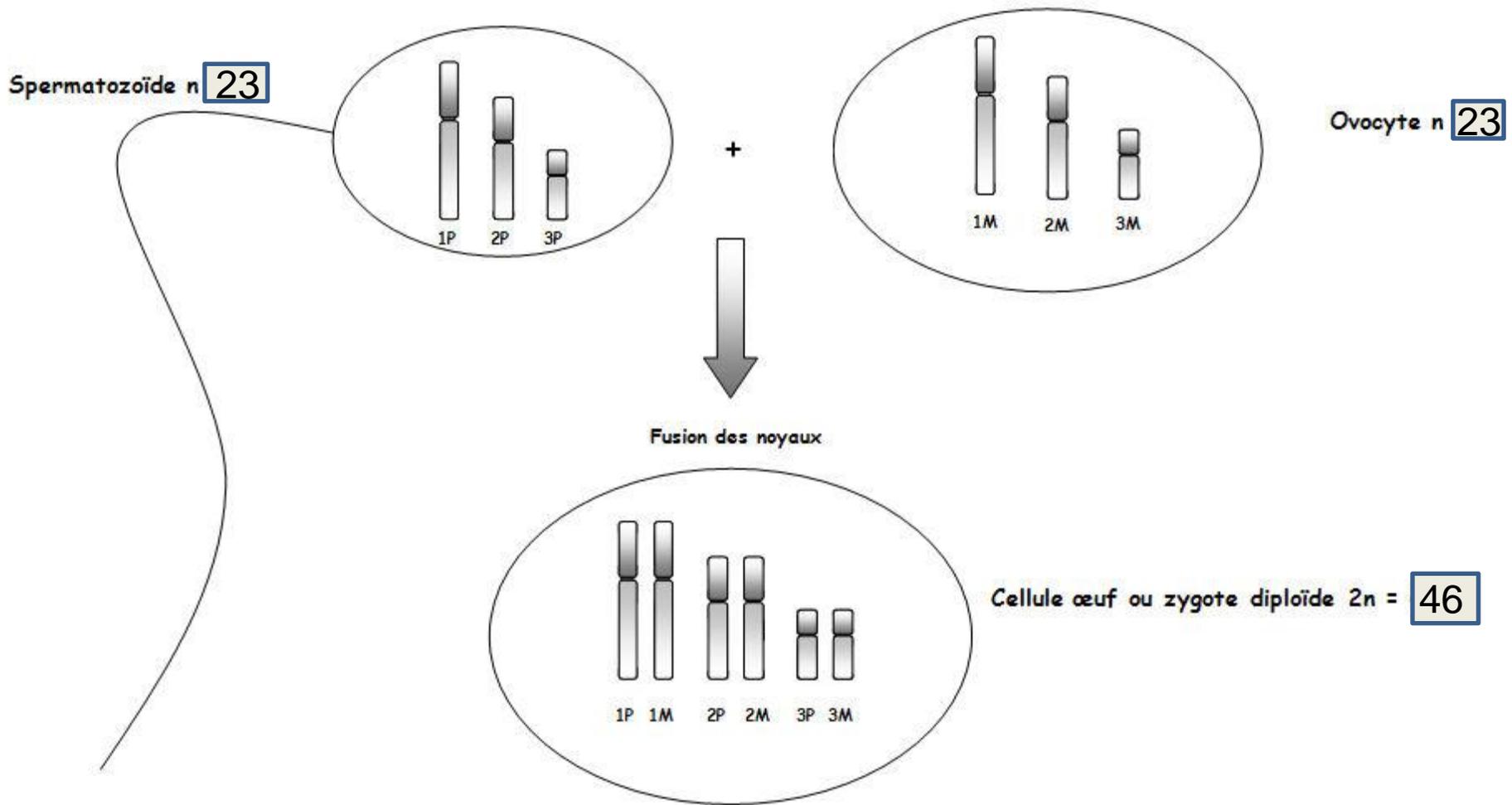
Comment se transmet l'information génétique



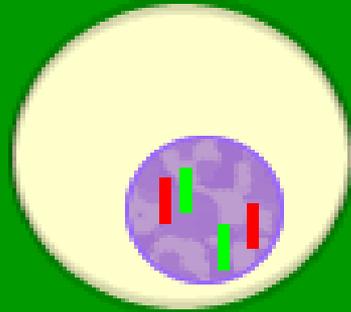
MEIOSE
Réduction dans 1 cellule du
nombre de chromosomes de
46 à 23.



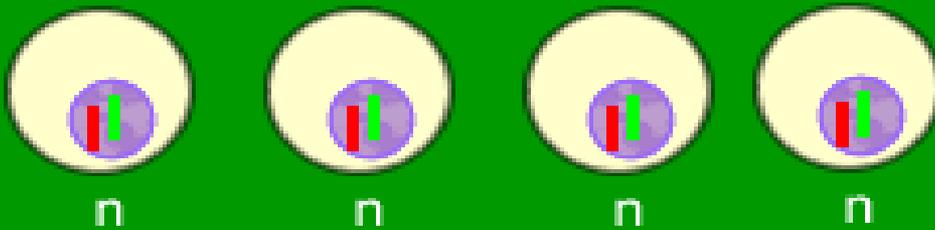
Fécondation d'un ovule par un spermatozoïde



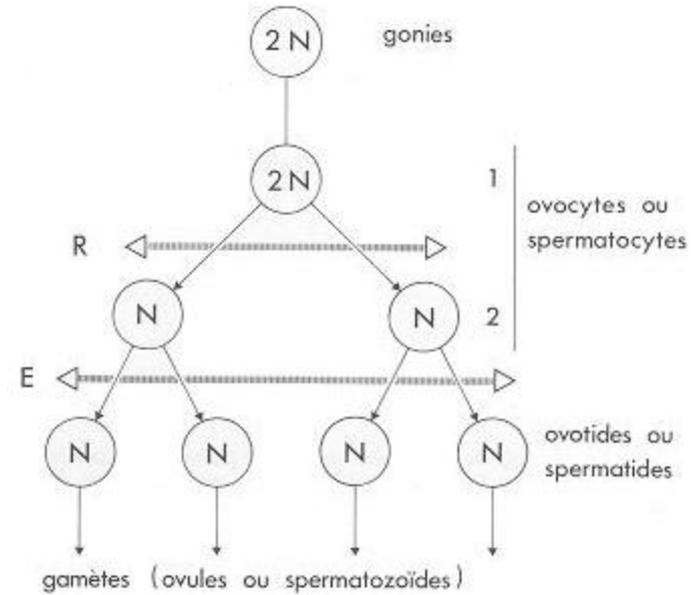
Cellule mère
 $2n$



La méiose



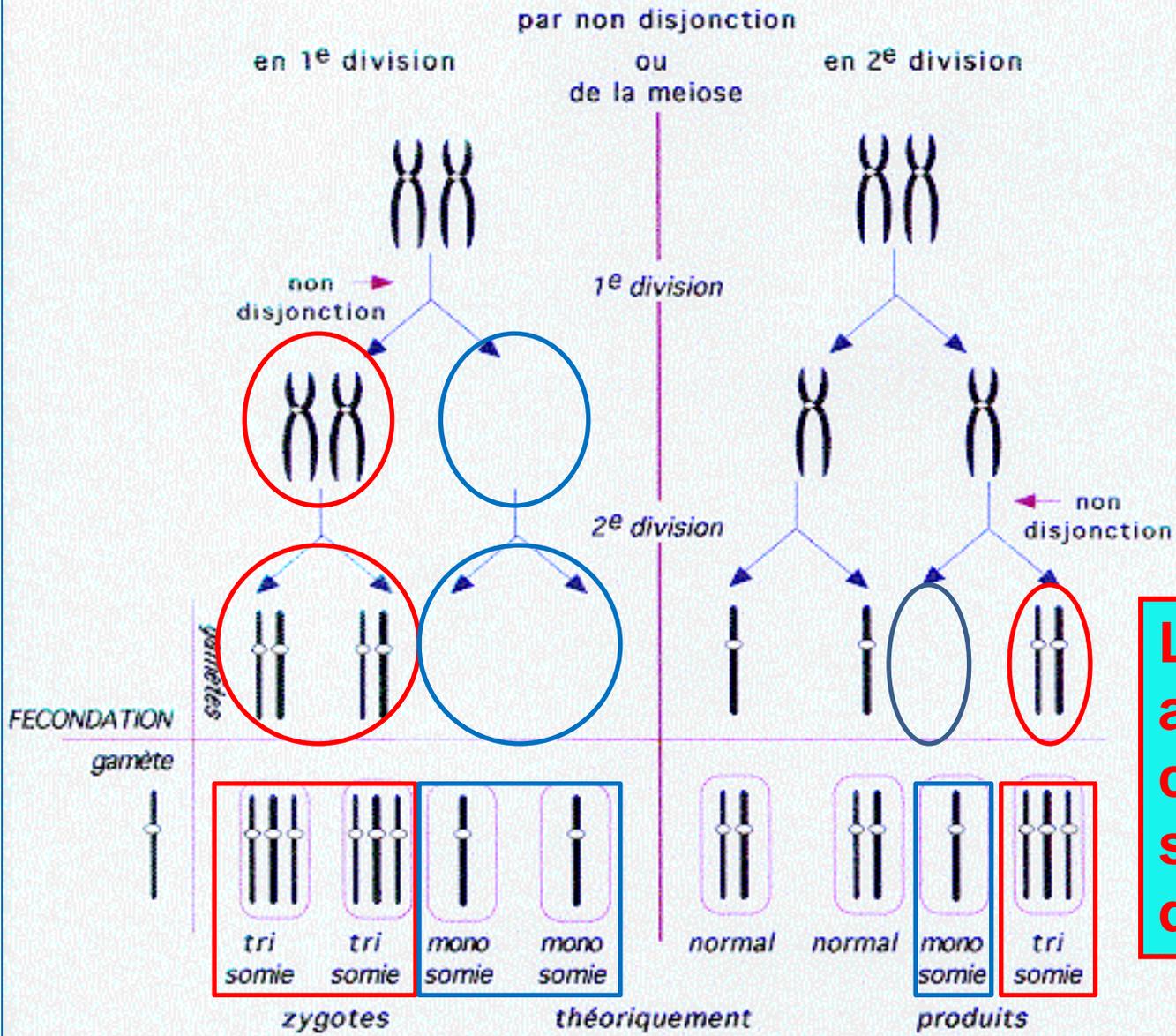
4 cellules filles



Comment passer de
- 46 chromosomes
- à 23 chromosomes

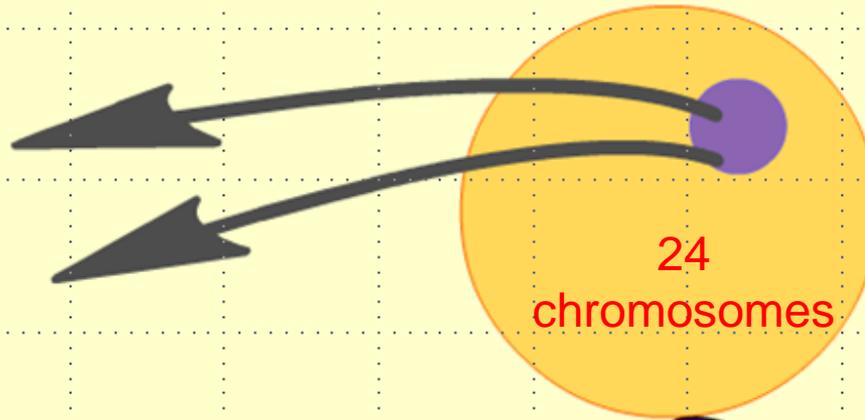
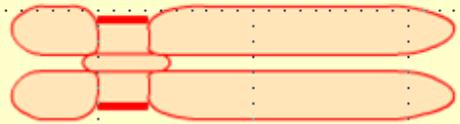
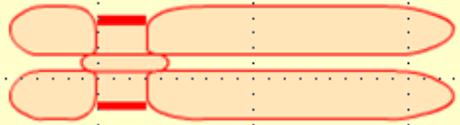
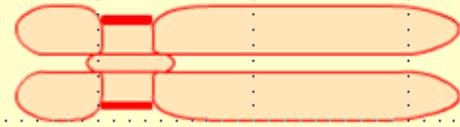
Dans :
- le spermatozoïde
- et l'ovule

ANOMALIE de NOMBRE HOMOGÈNE: MECANISMES de SURVENUE

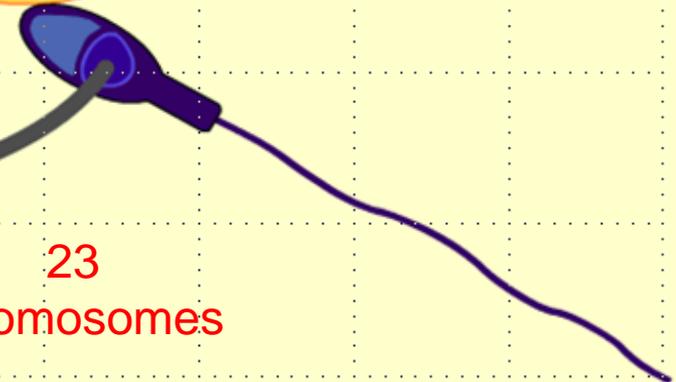


Les principales anomalies chromosomiques sont des erreurs de la méiose

La TRISOMIE 21

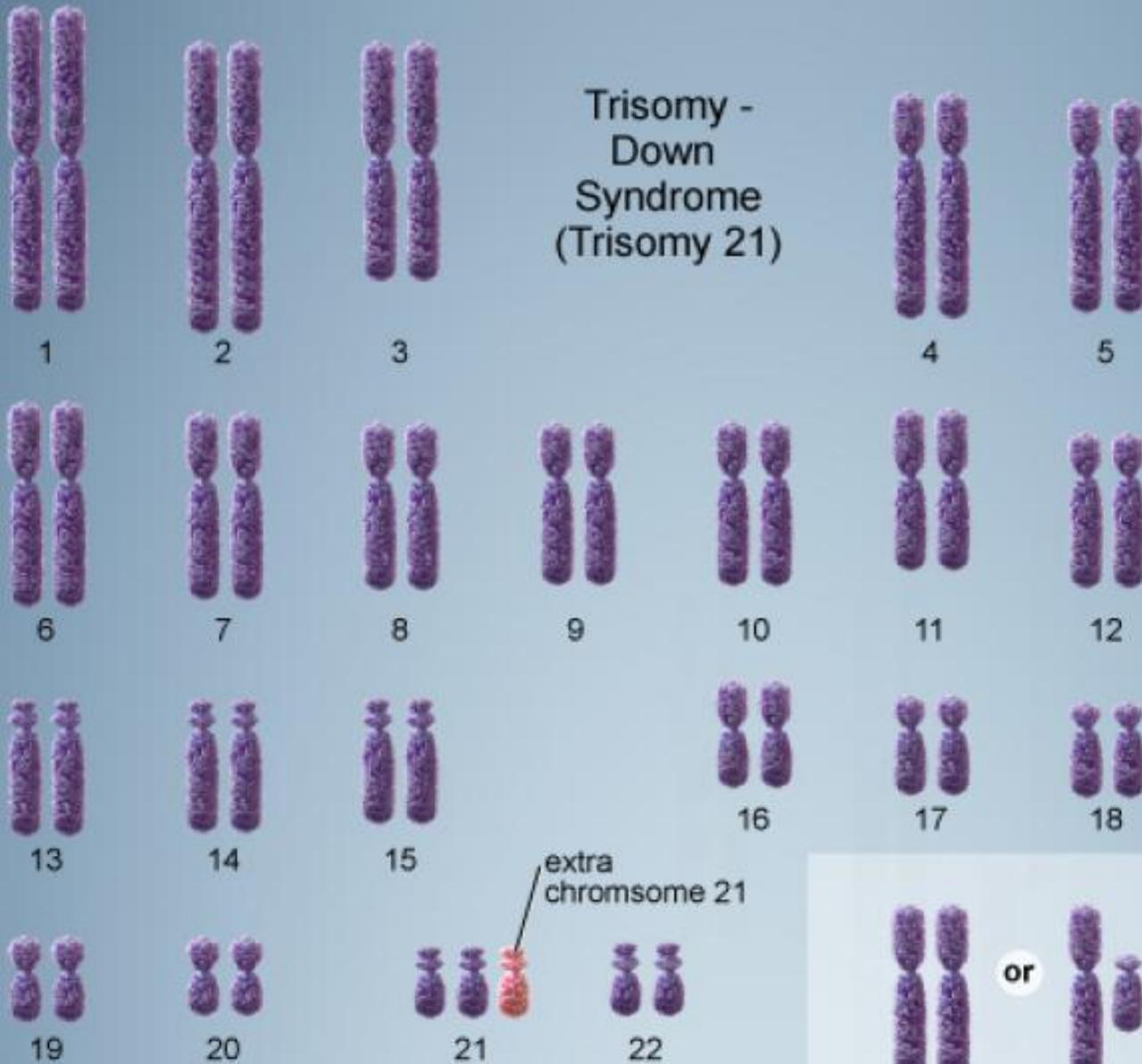


24
chromosomes



23
chromosomes

Trisomy -
Down
Syndrome
(Trisomy 21)

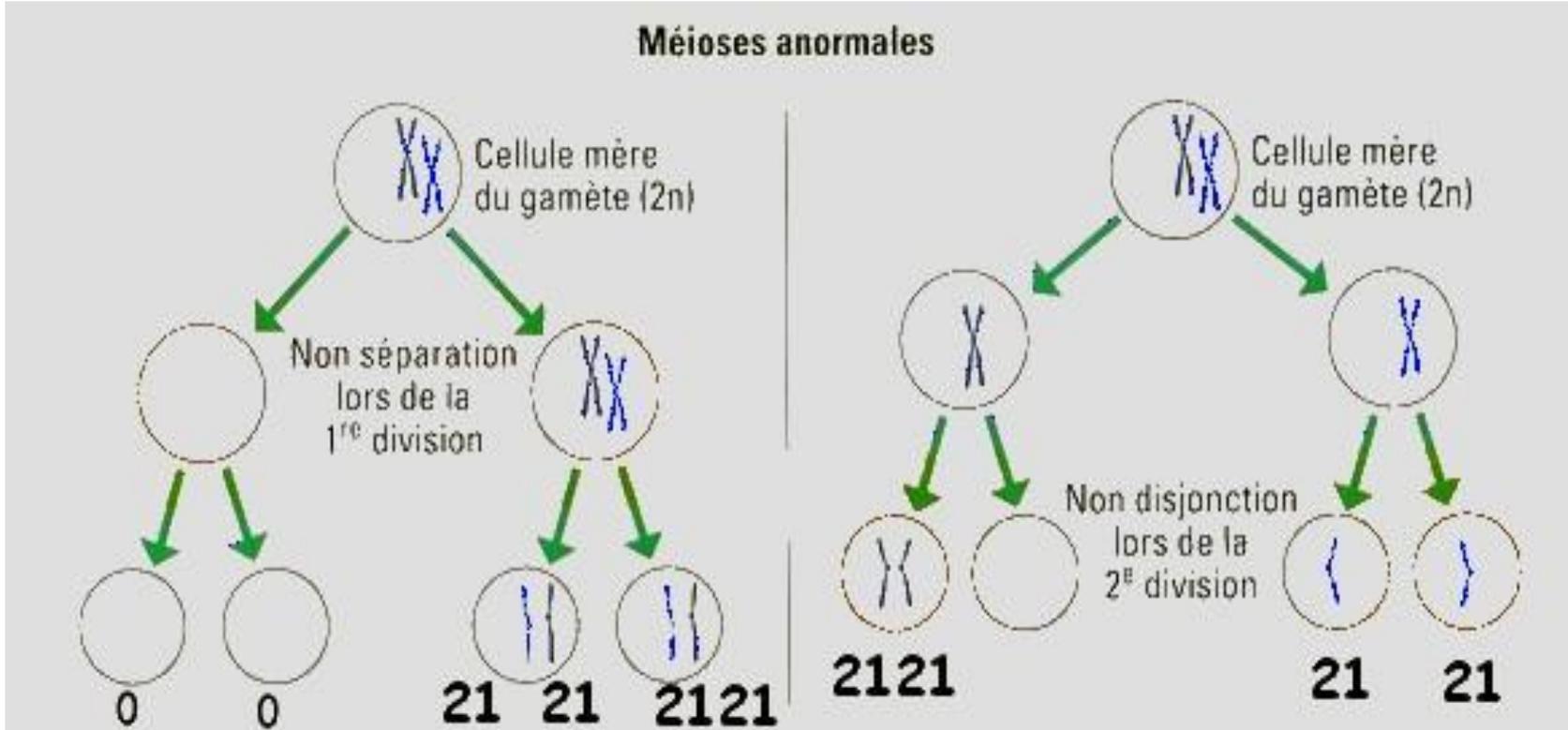


**Trisomie libre
et homogène**

Autosomes

Sex Chromosomes

La TRISOMIE 21 libre et homogène



Dans ce cas, l'évènement anormal à l'origine de la trisomie se passe pendant la formation des gamètes, chez l'un des 2 parents.

Cette erreur se produit lors de la méiose.

Soit au cours de la 1^{ère} division (méiose I) soit en 2^{ème} division (méiose II)

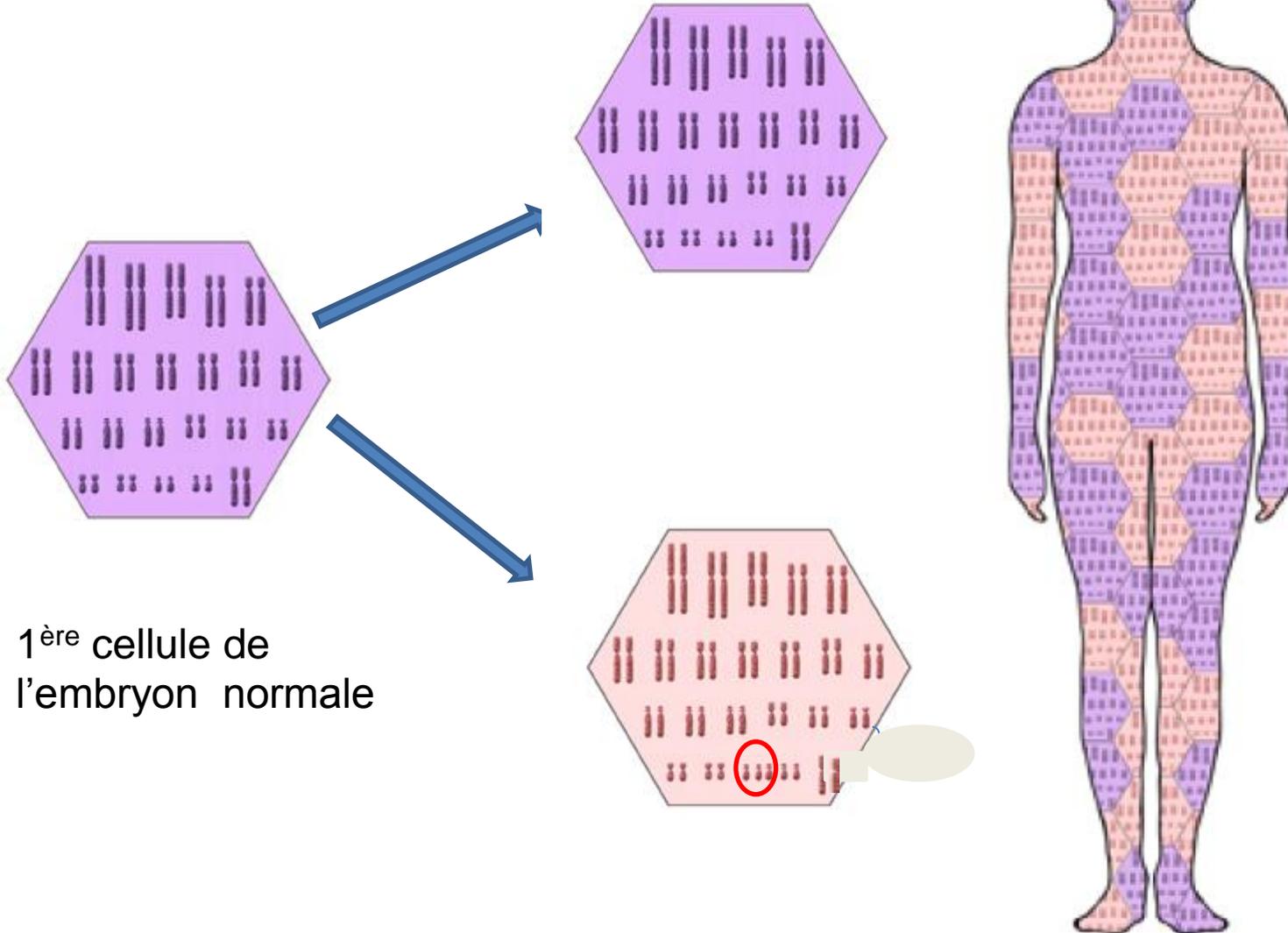
Répartition des mécanismes des TRISOMIES 21

Trisomies 21 libres et homogènes (3 chromosomes 21 séparés dans toutes les cellules)
93%

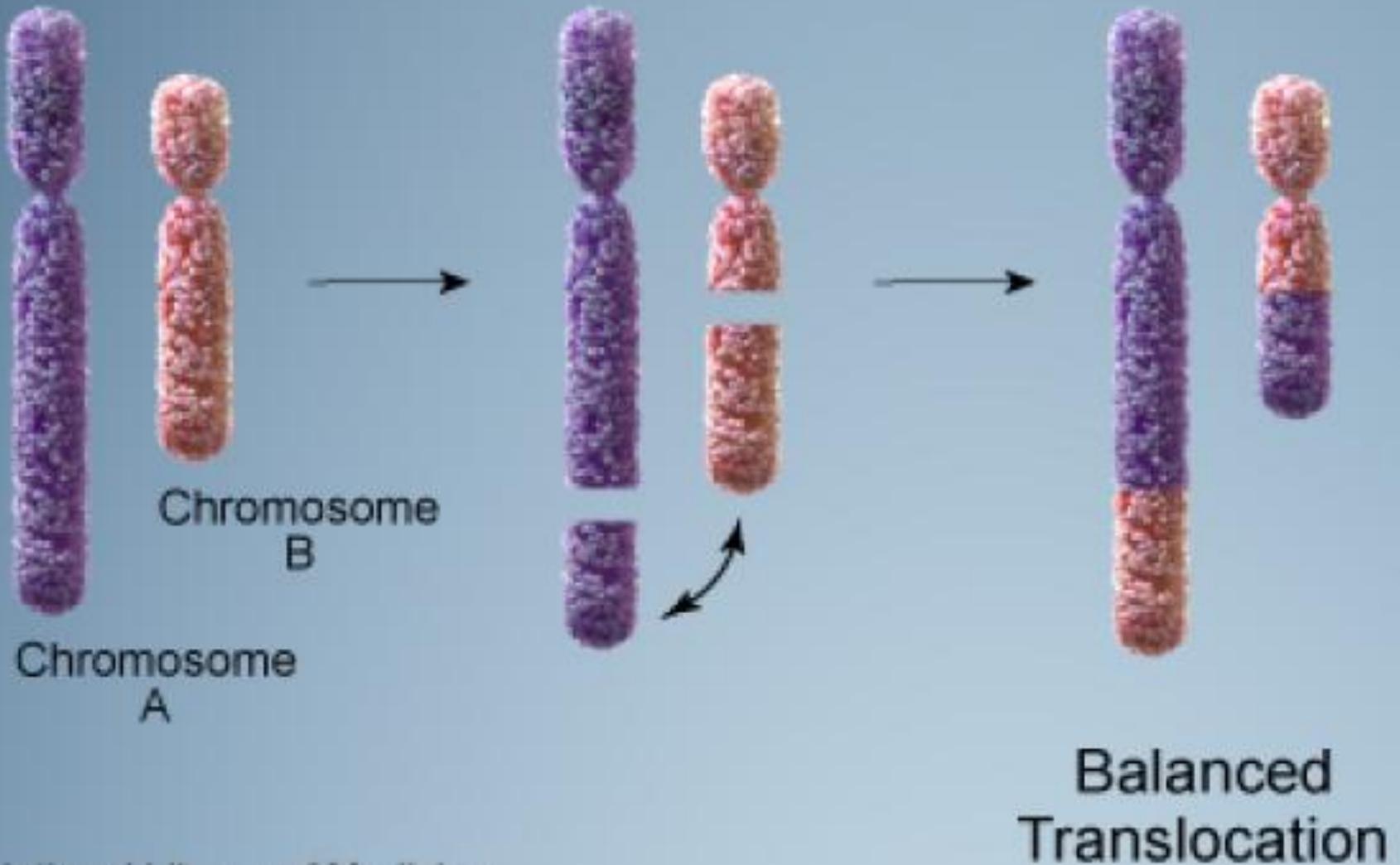
Trisomies 21 en mosaïque (seules certaines cellules du corps sont trisomiques)
3%

Trisomies 21 par translocation (2 chromosomes 21 sont attachés ensemble et forment 1 seul chromosome)
4%

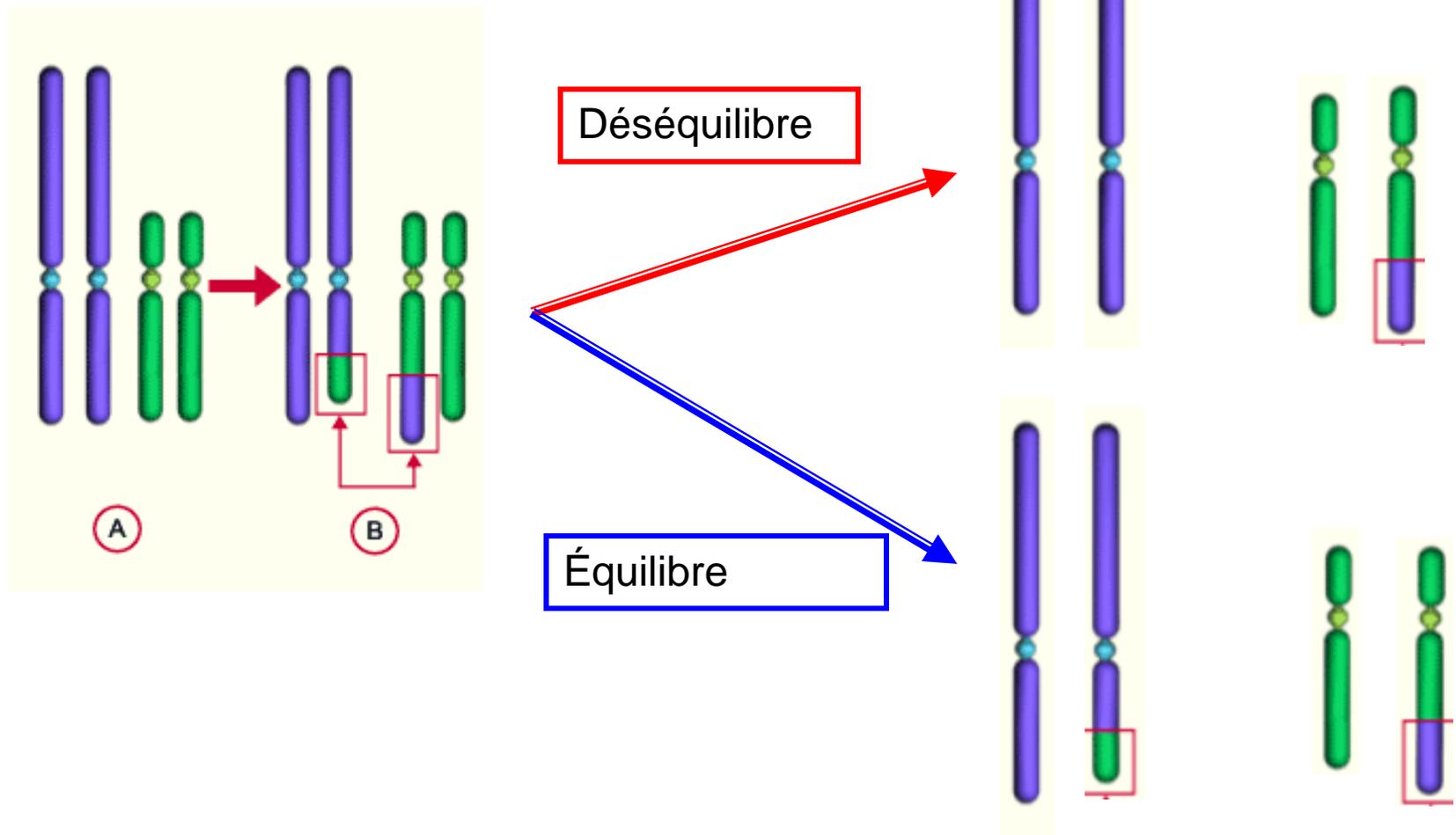
MOSAIQUE CHROMOSOMIQUE

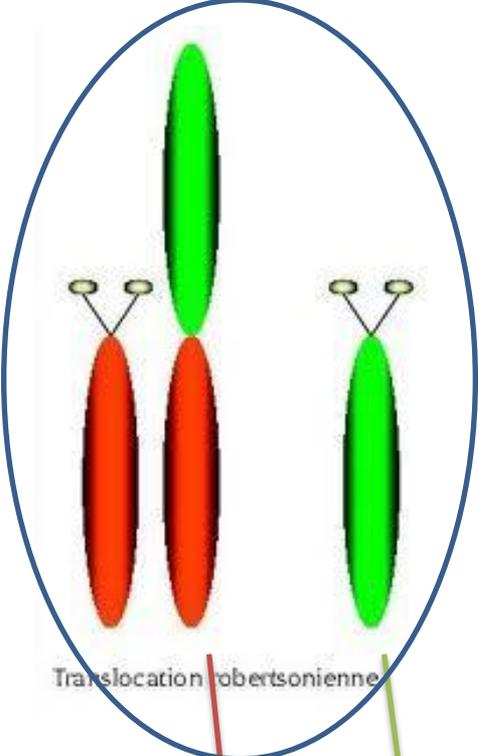


TRANSLOCATION EQUILIBREE

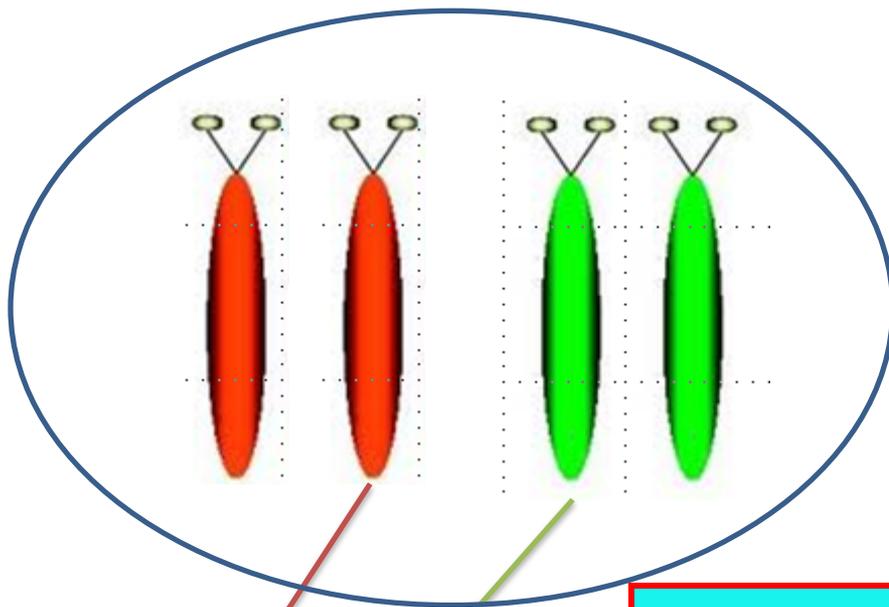


LE RISQUE EST POUR LA DESCENDANCE

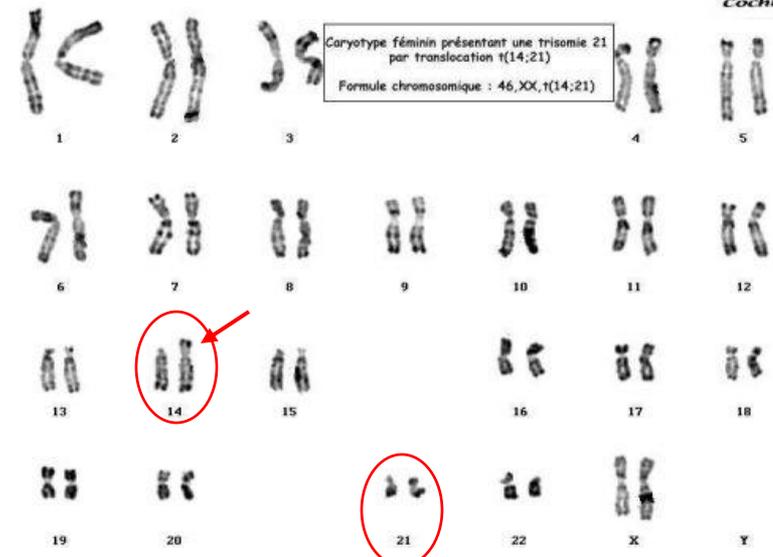
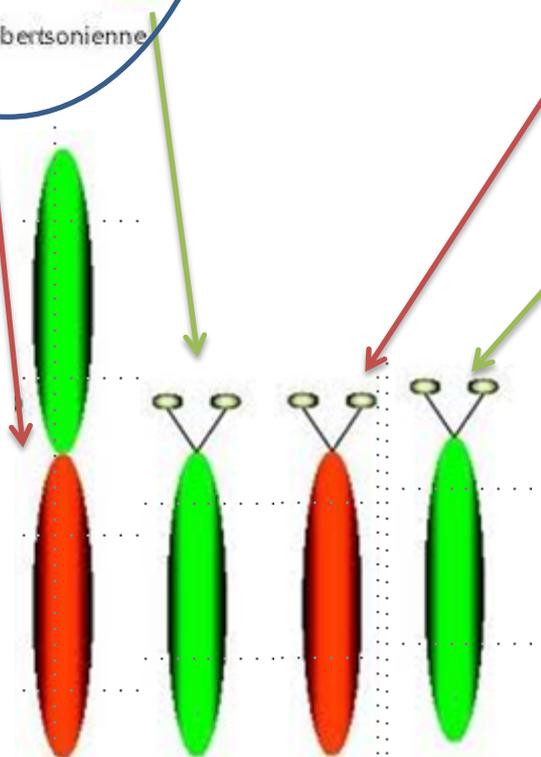




Translocation robertsonienne



Translocation 14-21



Monosomy - Turner Syndrome



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



22

Autosomes



X

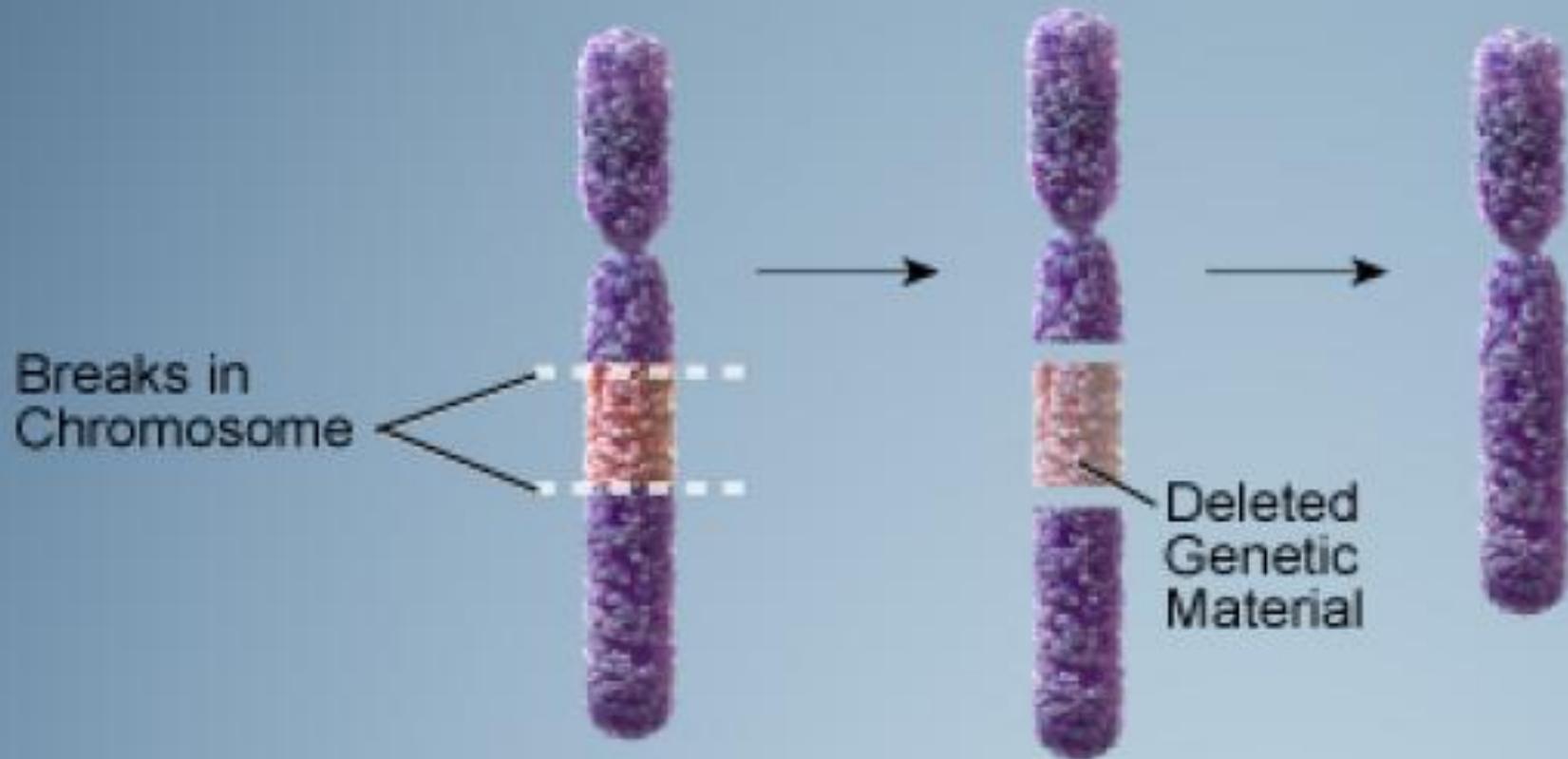
loss of 2nd sex chromosome

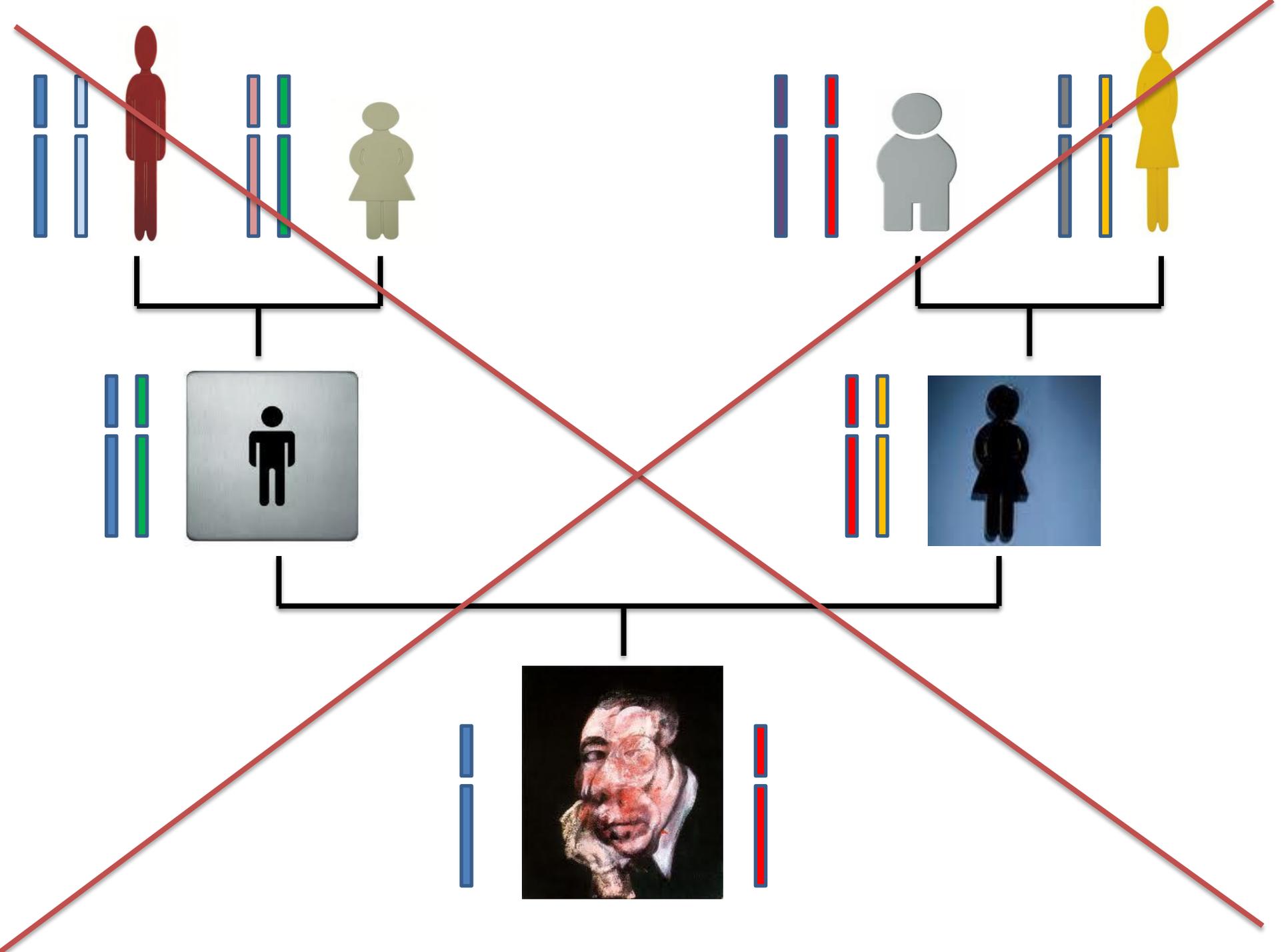
Sex Chromosomes

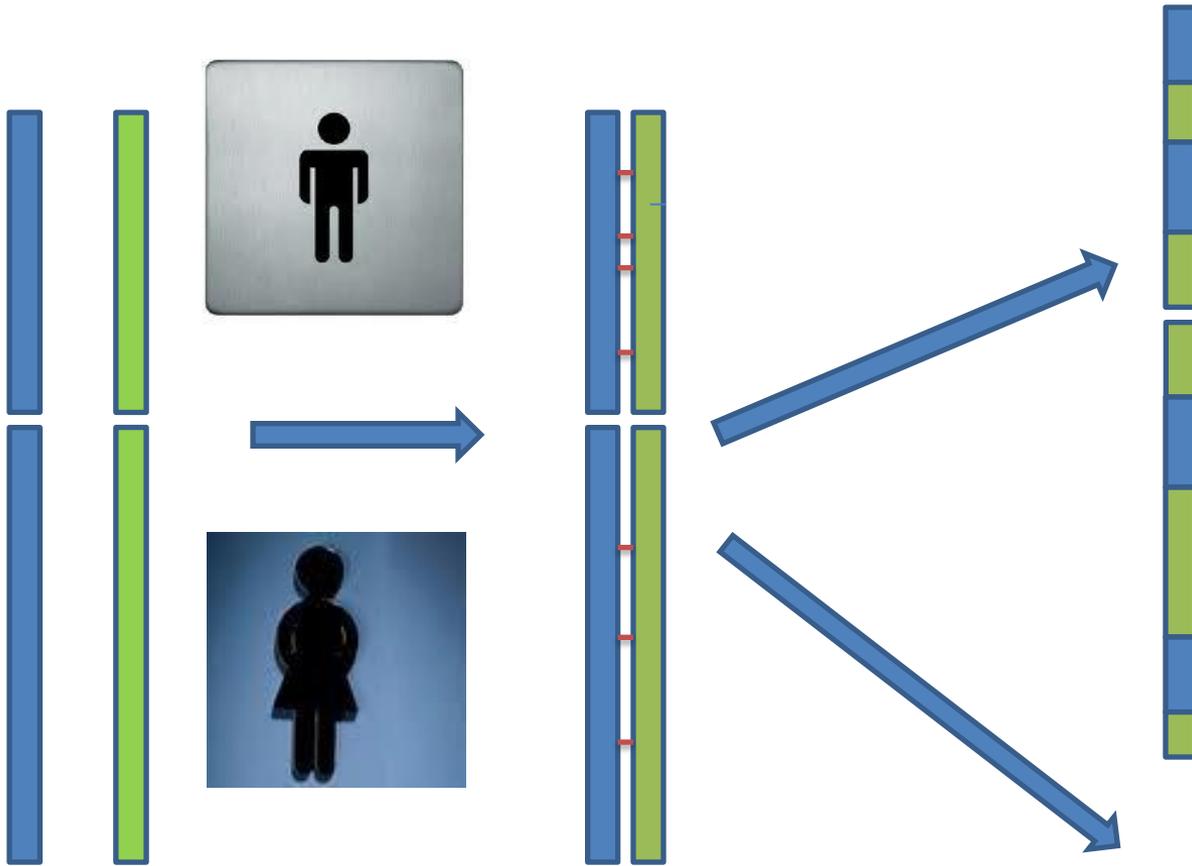
Les Délétions et duplications

ex : Délétion 22q11

Deletion

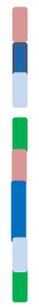
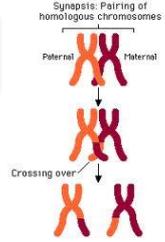
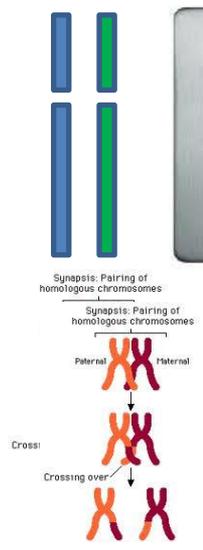
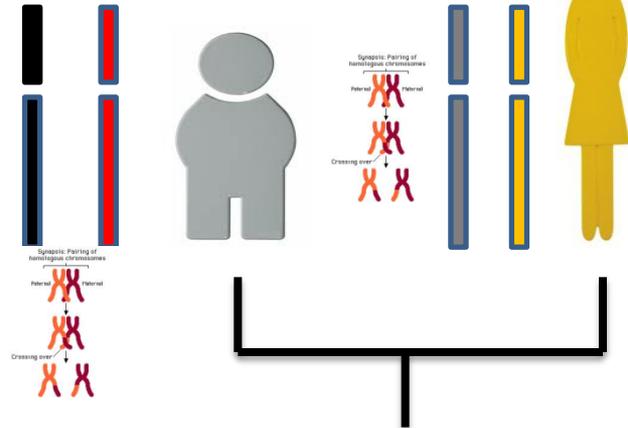
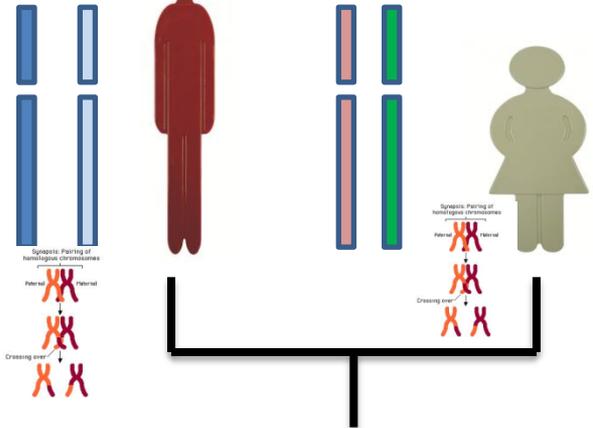




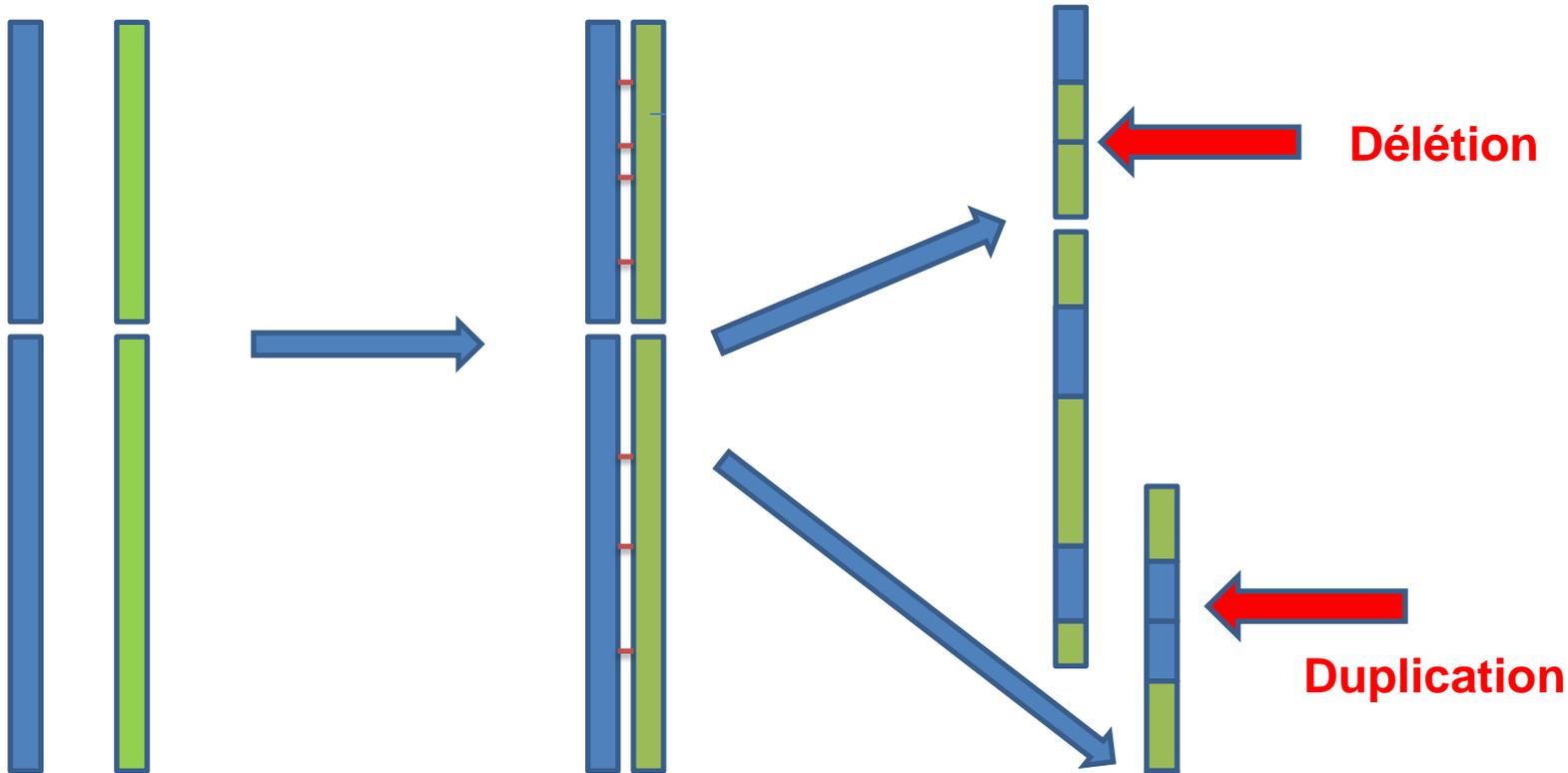


Recombinaisons méiotiques

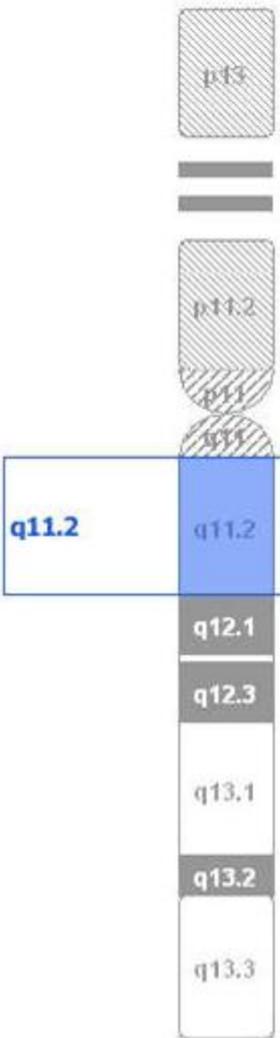




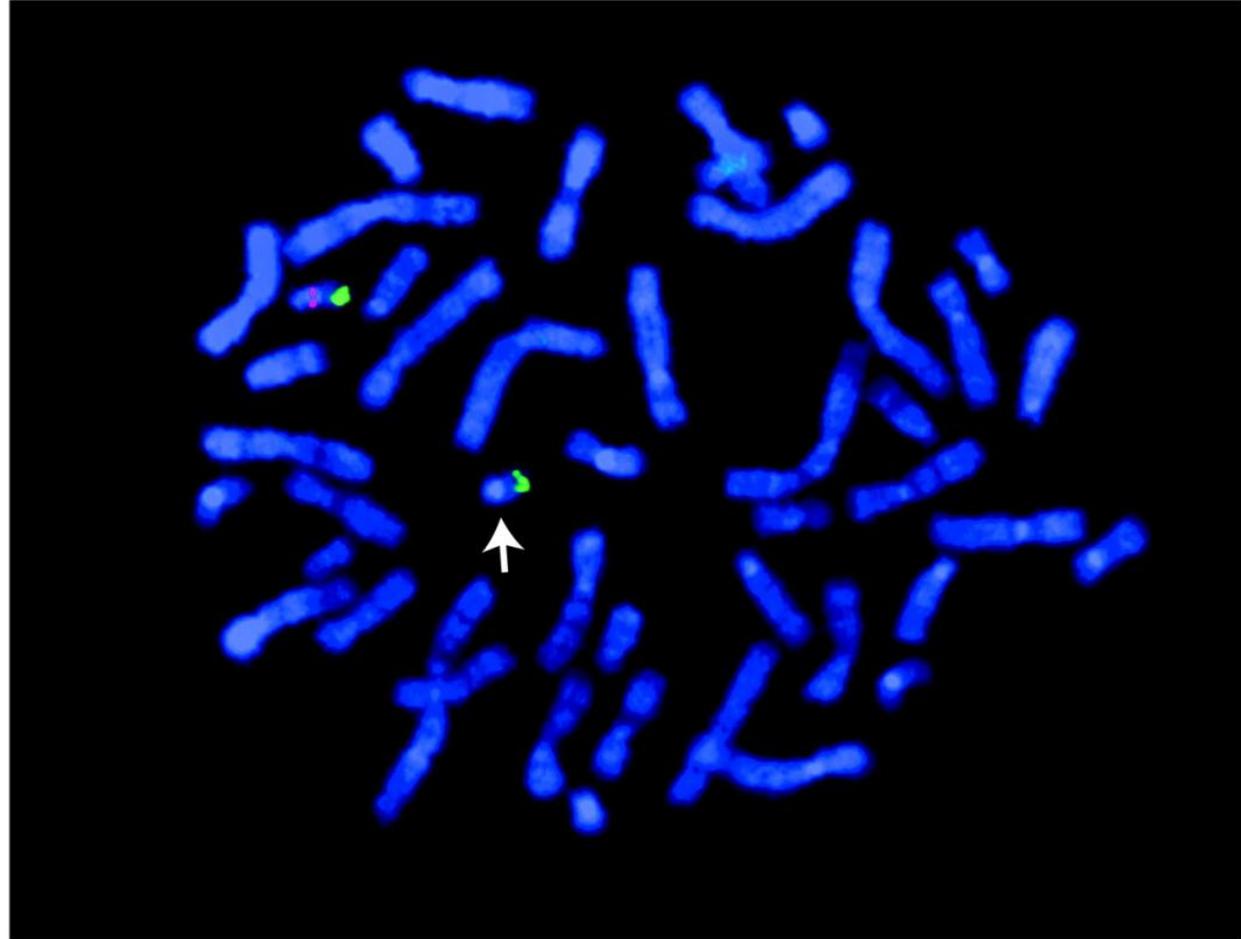
L'infinie richesse de l'être humain



Erreur de la recombinaison méiotique



Délétion 22q11



Visible seulement par une technique particulière : FISH

Ce mécanisme de microdélétion correspond à de nombreux syndromes génétiques :

Syndrome de délétion 22q11, de Williams-Beuren, de Prader-Willi, d'Angelman, de Smith-Magenis,...