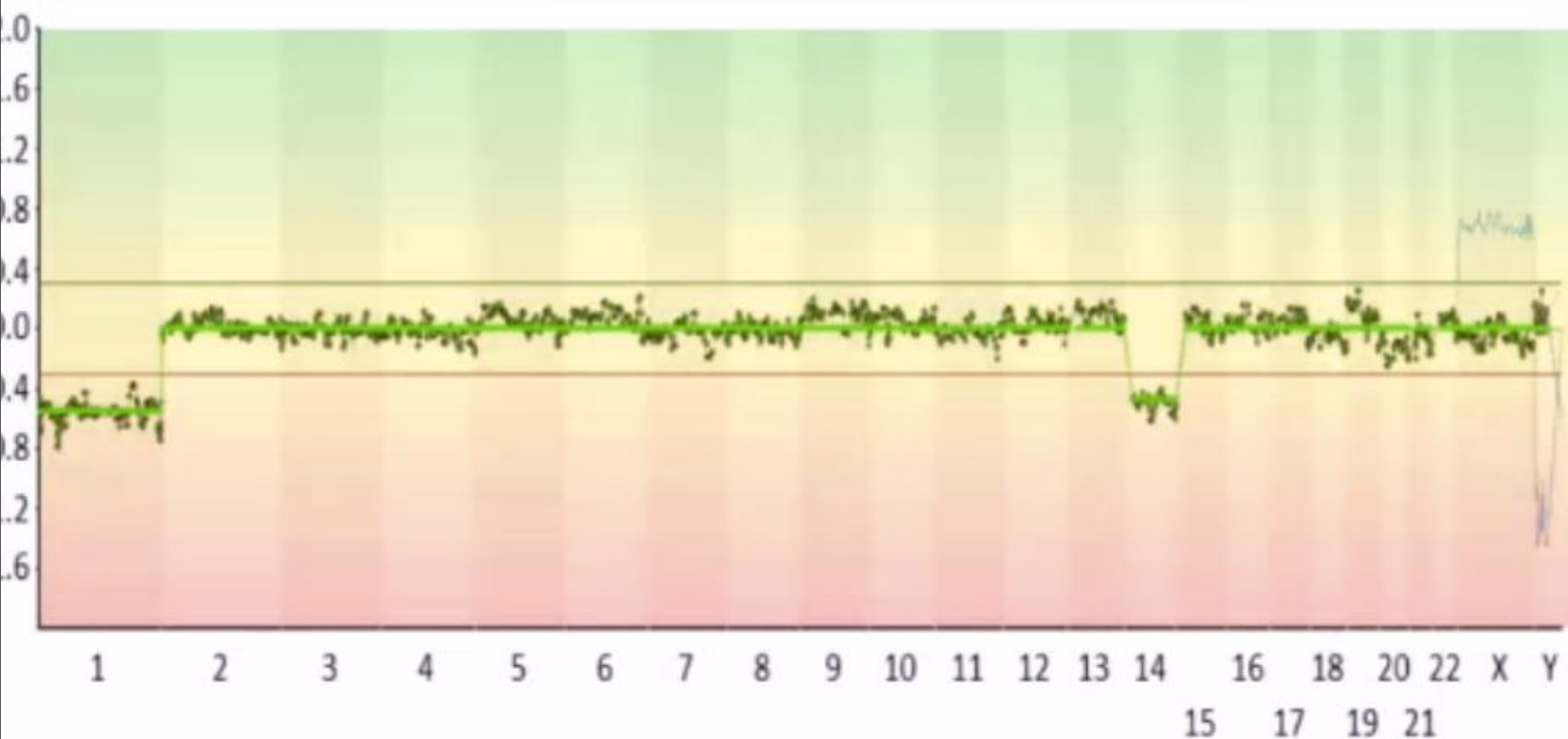
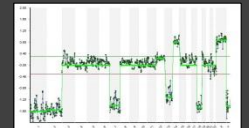
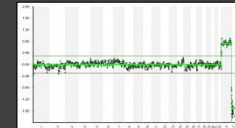
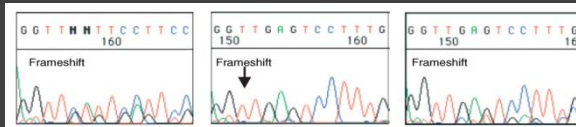
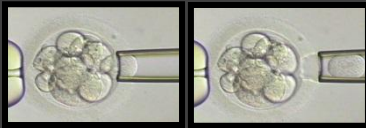


# Microarray comparative genomic hybridization

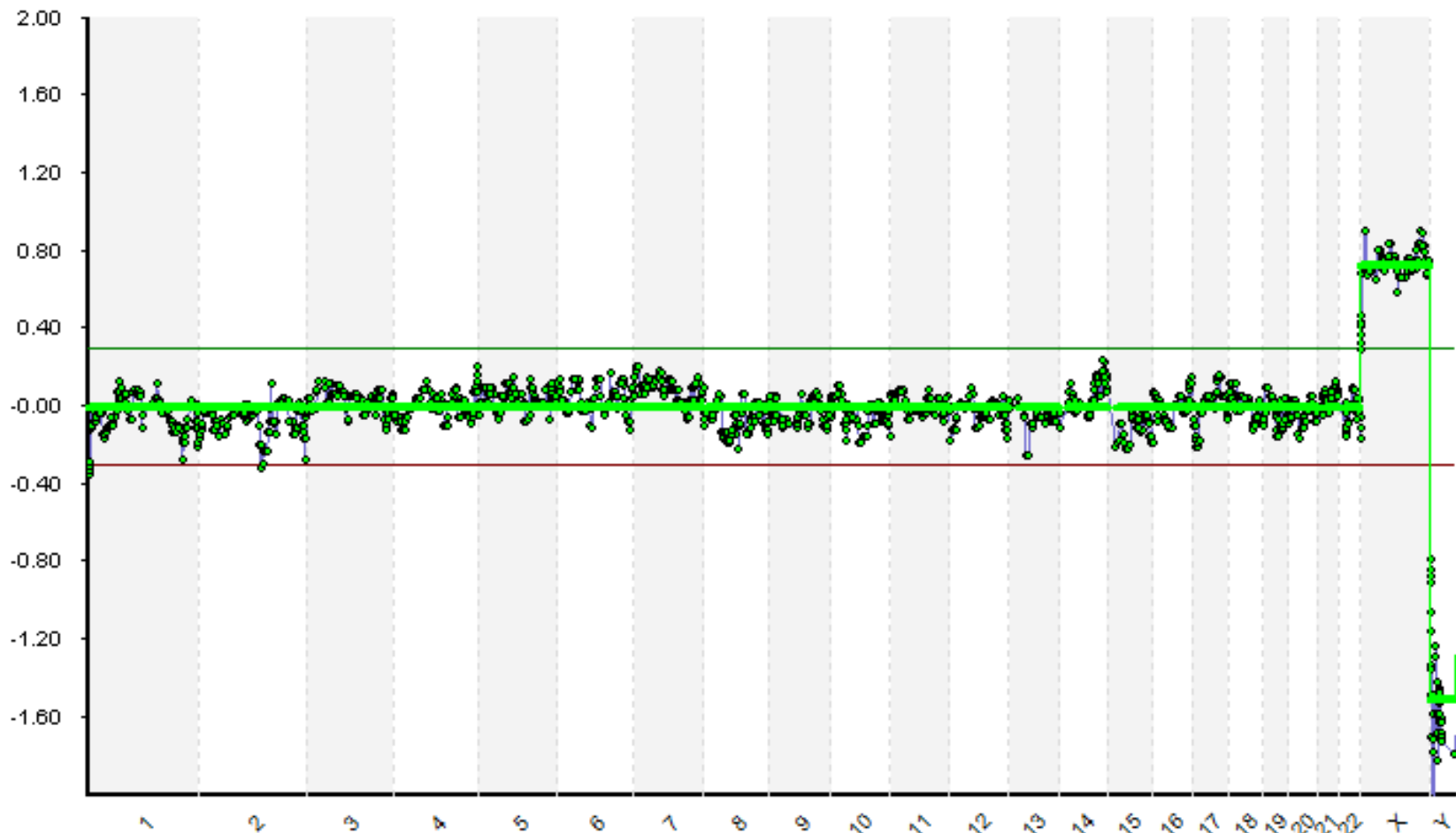


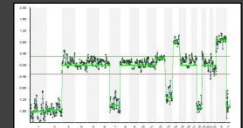
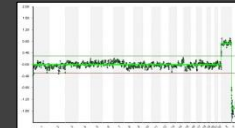
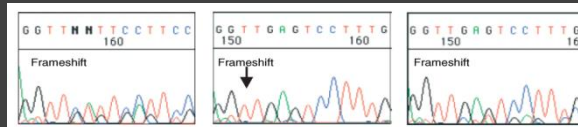
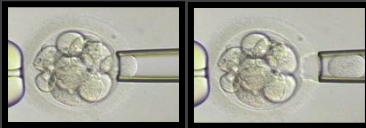
Monosomy 1 and monosomy 14

Chromosome number

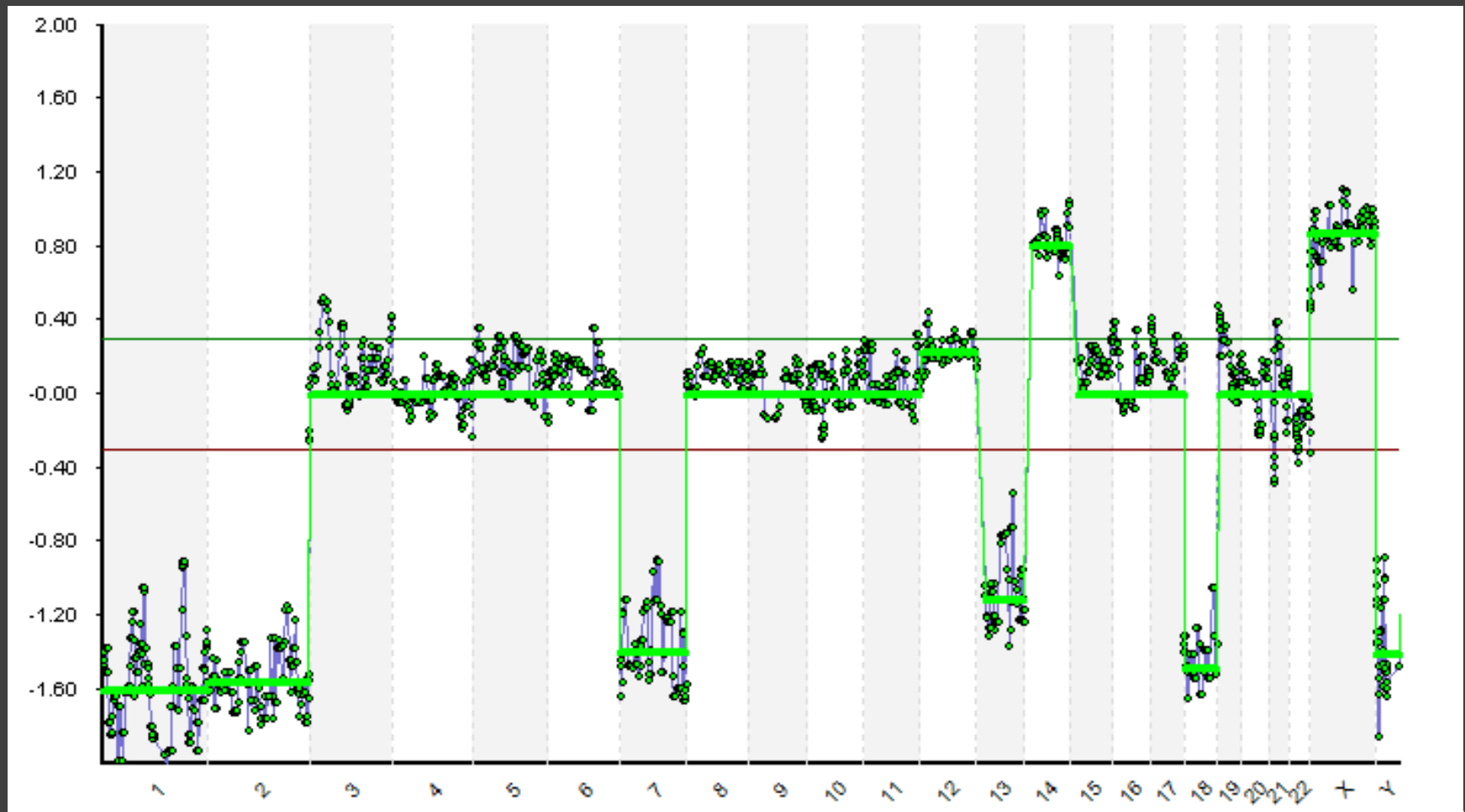


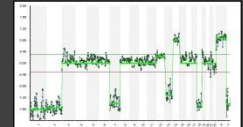
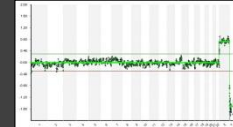
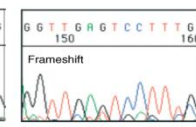
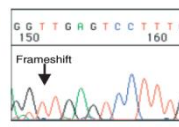
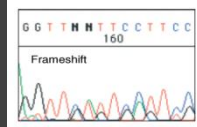
# aCGH





# aCGH





# CGH

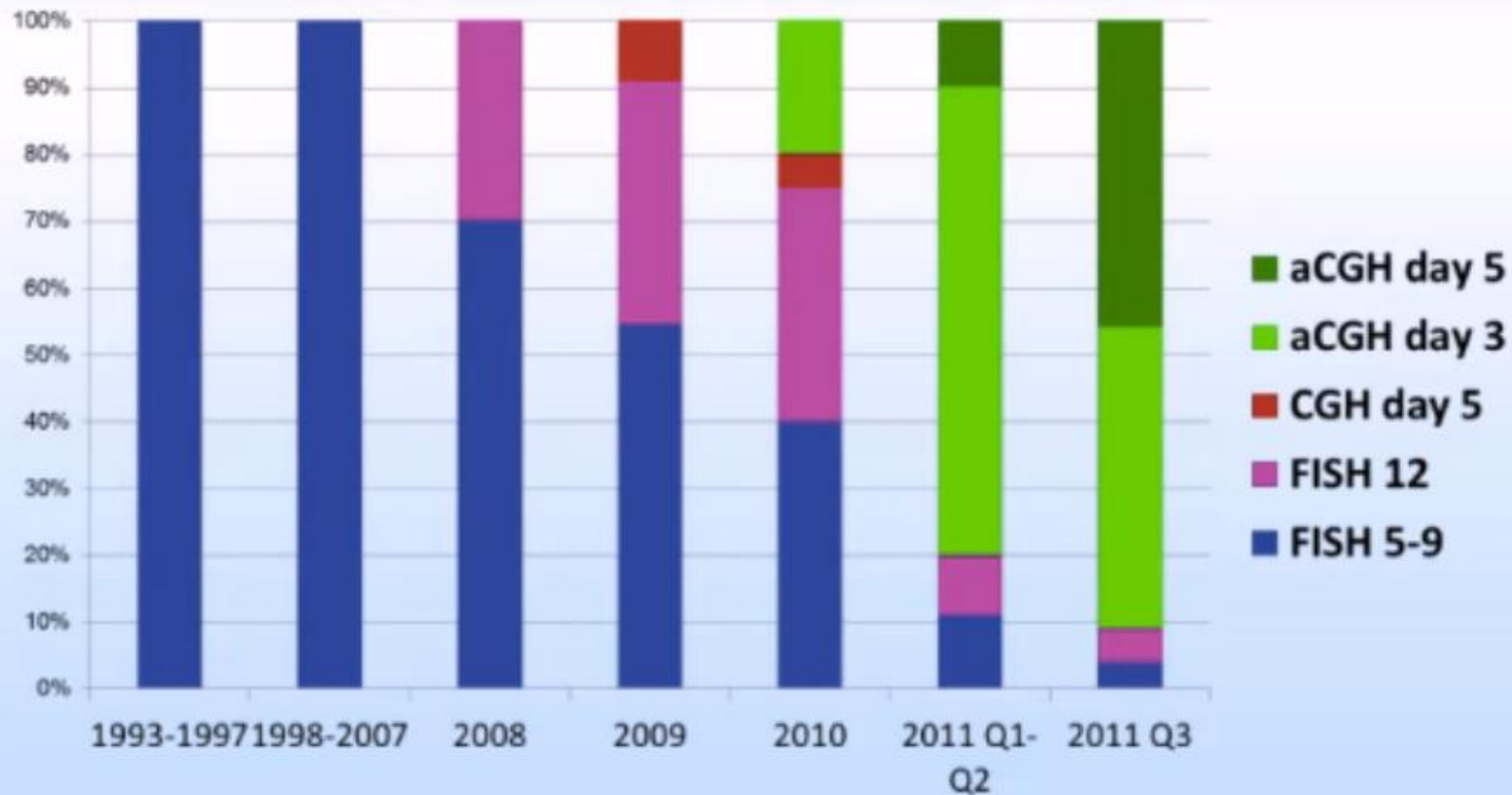
## ■ Pros

- Copy number information
- All 24 chromosomes analysed

## ■ Cons

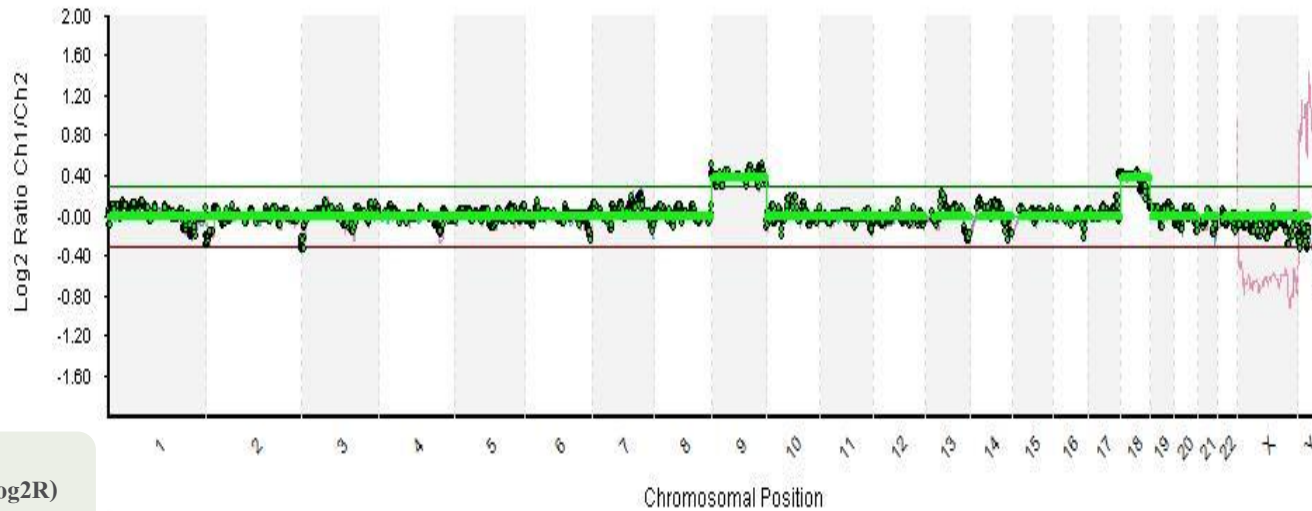
- Balanced translocation
- Triploidy
- Mosaicism
- 72 hours hybridisation
- Labour intensive
- Expensive

# PGD for aneuploidy: evolution



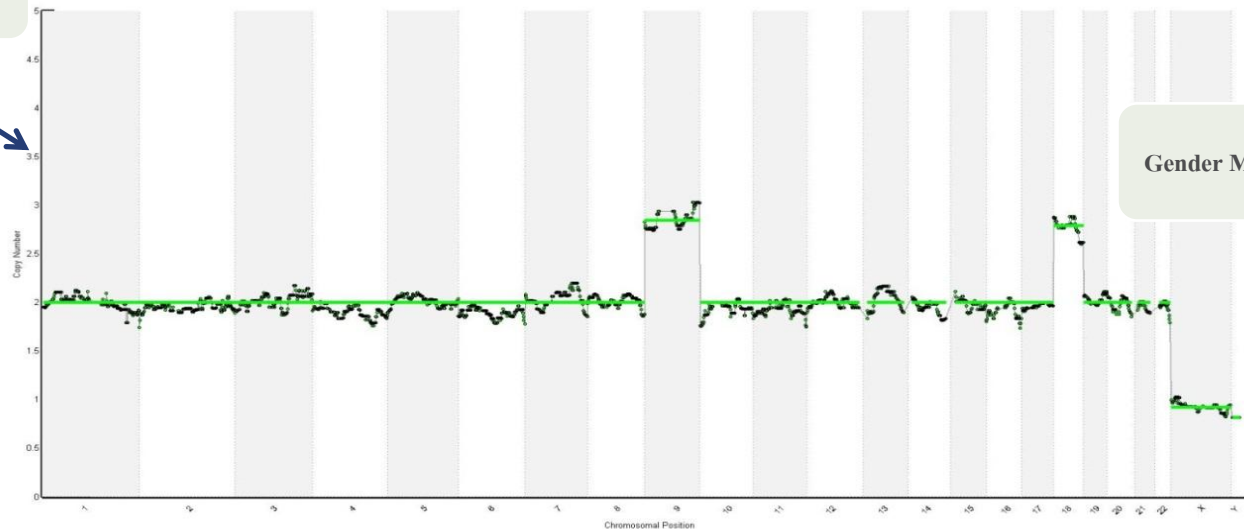
# Performance Comparison between aCGH & NGS on Single Cell Day 3 Biopsy

aCGH



Copy number (not log2R)

NGS

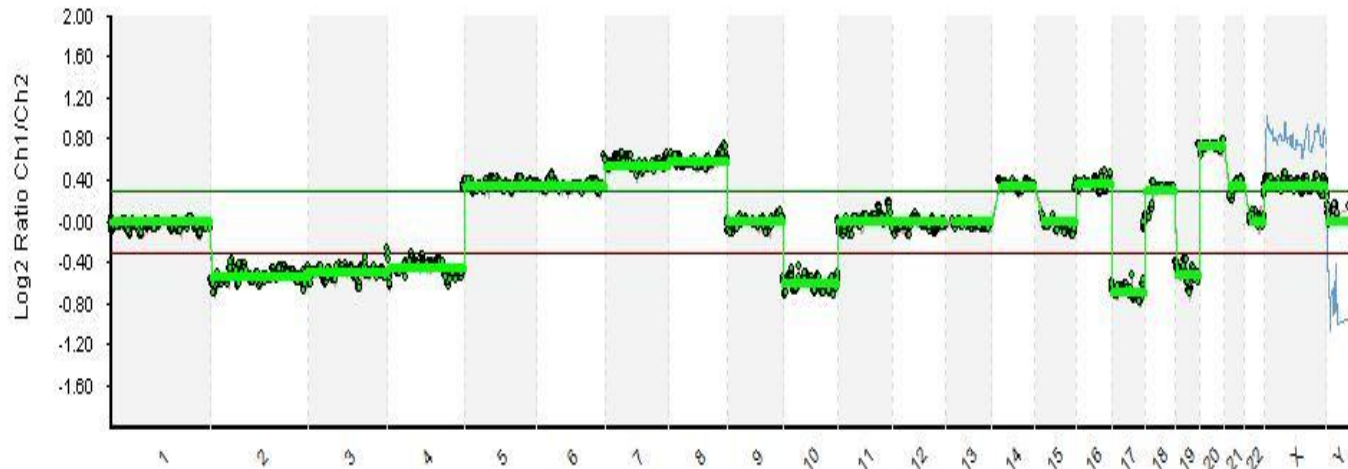


Gender M (XY) one copy of X & Y

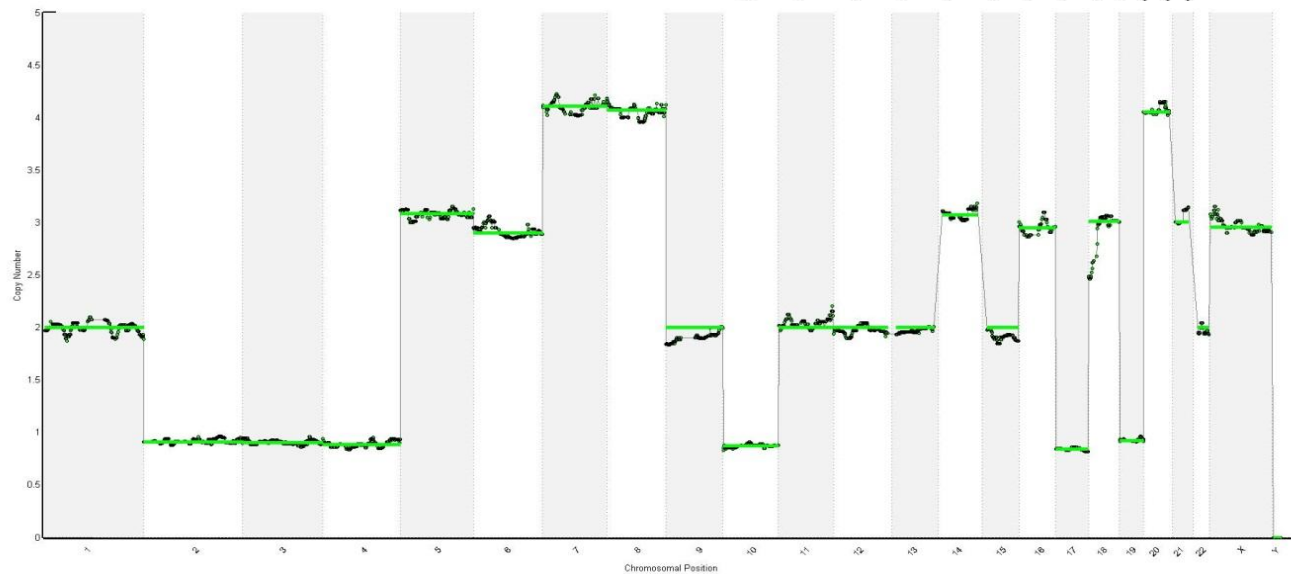


# Performance Comparison between aCGH & NGS on Complex Day 5 TE Biopsy

aCGH

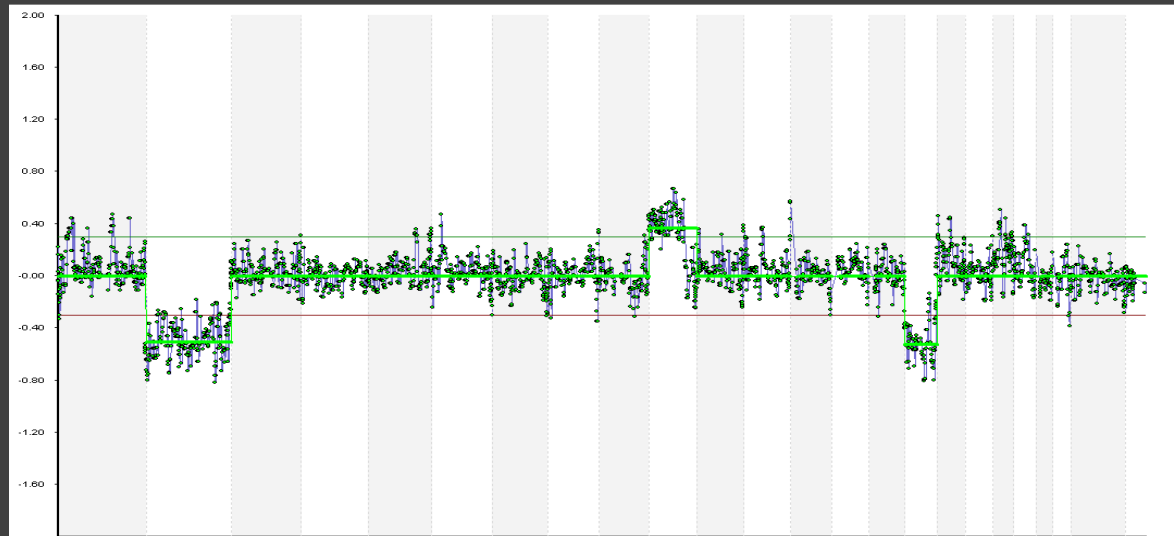


NGS

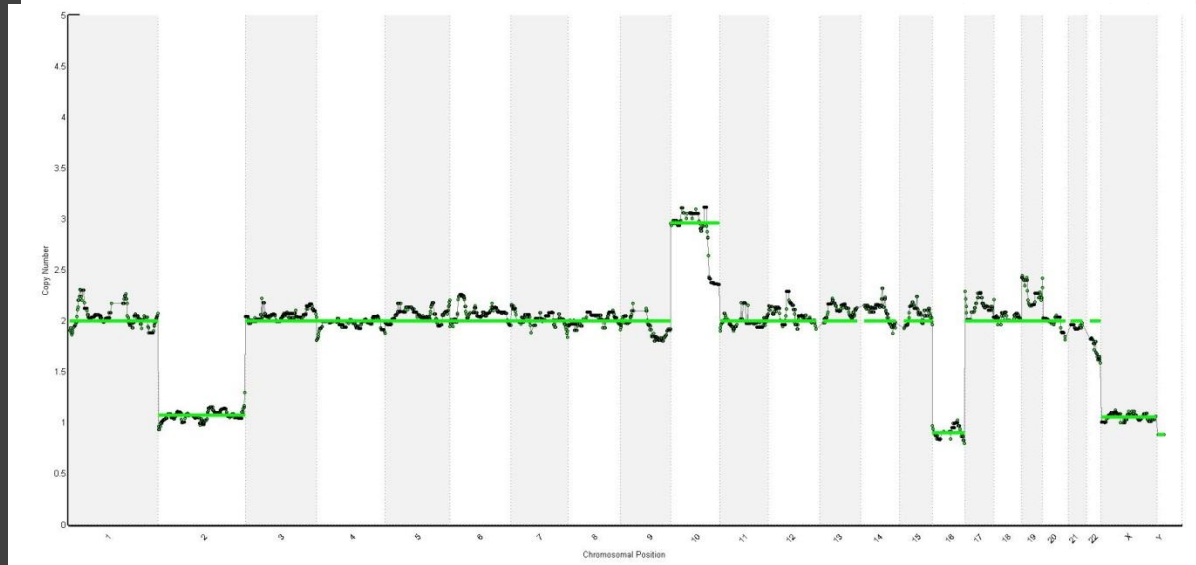


# Poorer Quality Amplification Products

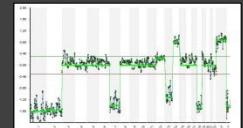
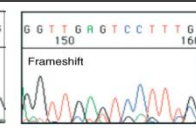
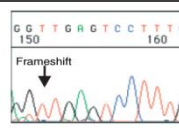
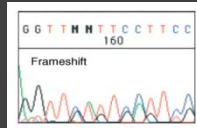
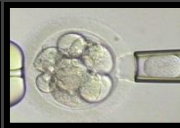
aCGH



NGS

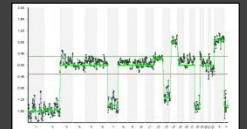
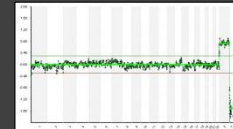
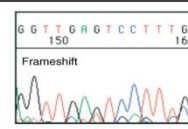
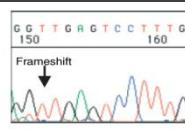
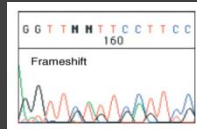
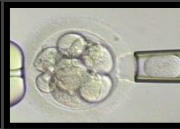






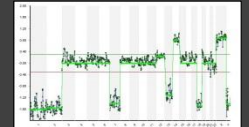
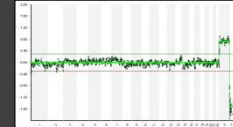
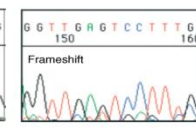
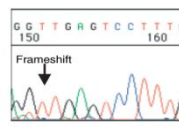
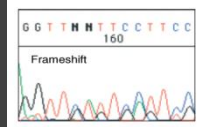
# PREIMPLANTATION GENETIC DIAGNOSIS

- **Sample Retrieval Techniques**
  - Polar body biopsy
  - Embryo biopsy\*
  - Blastocyst biopsy
- **Molecular Genetic Analyses**
  - PCR\* : Single Gene Disorders
  - FISH : Chromosome Abnormalities, Sexing
  - aCGH : Chromosome Abnormalities
  - Other techniques : sequencing, SNaPshot, SNP Array, NGS

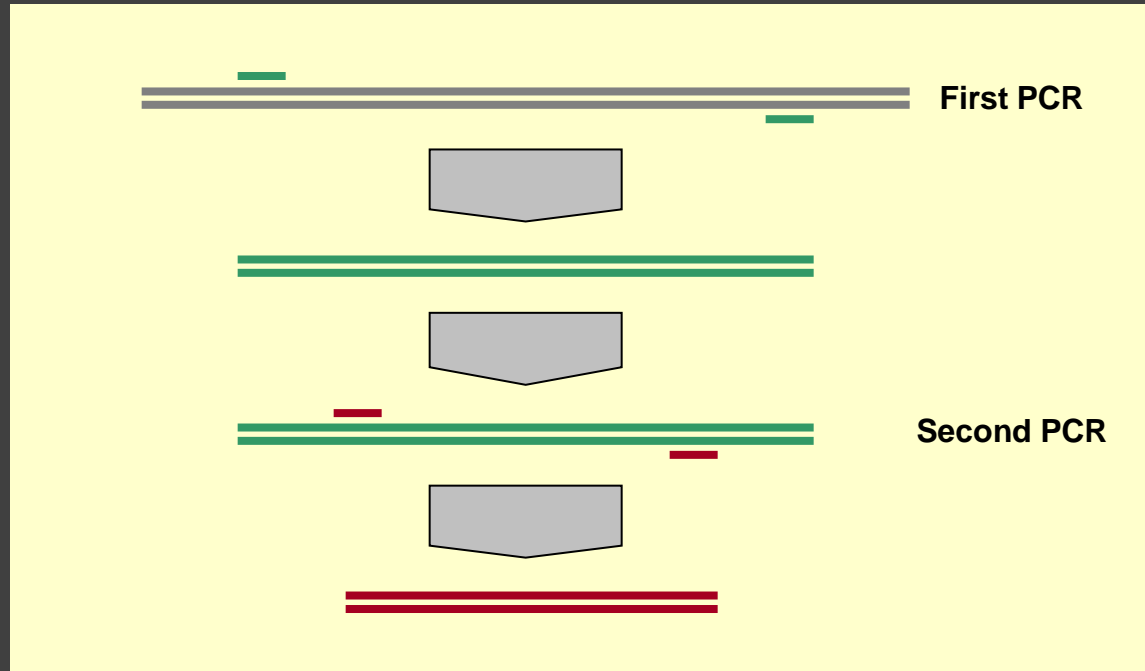


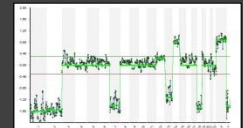
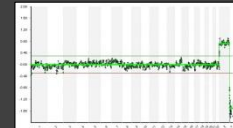
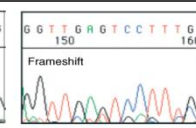
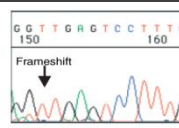
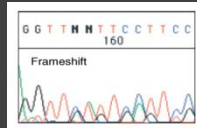
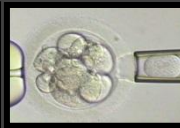
# Single Cell PCR

- 24 hours
- Amplification efficiency : nested PCR, fluorescent PCR
- Specific analysis technique for each mutation: deletion/insertion, substitution
- Contamination : PCR mixture preparation, STR markers
- Allele drop-out (ADO) : analyse 2 cells, linked markers



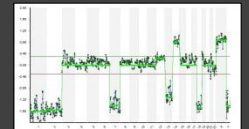
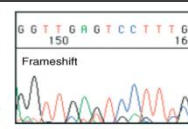
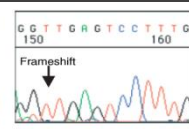
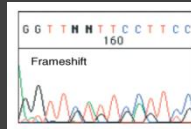
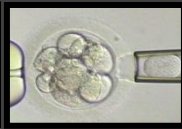
# Nested PCR



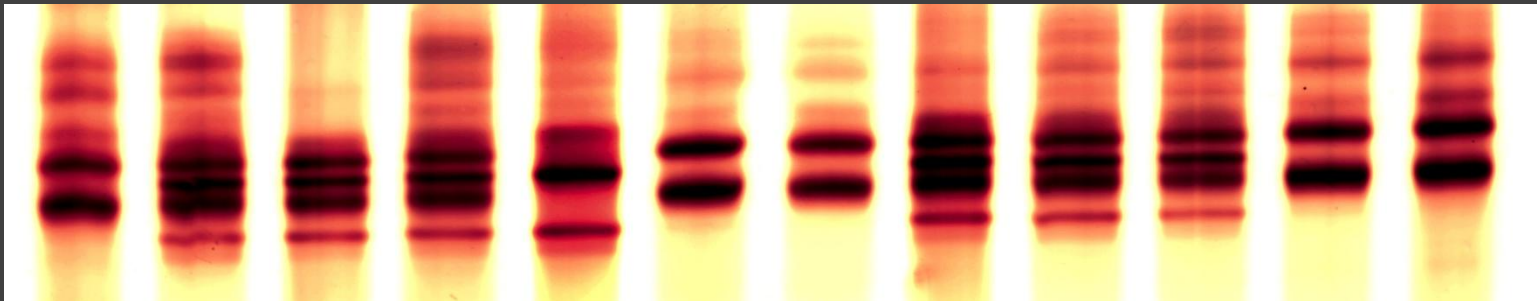


# ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

- Gel electrophoresis
- Restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP)
- Amplification refractory mutation system (ARMS)
- Heteroduplex analysis (HA)
- Single strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP)
- Denaturant gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE)
- Fluorescent PCR (F-PCR)
- Sequencing
- Mini-sequencing (SNaPshot)
- Microarray (DNA chip), Karyomapping

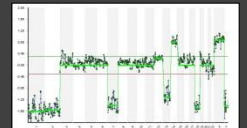
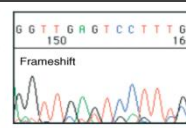
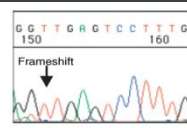
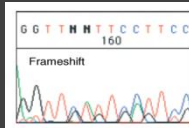
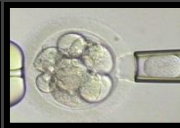


# SSCP



N Ht Ht Ht Hm N N Ht Ht Ht N N



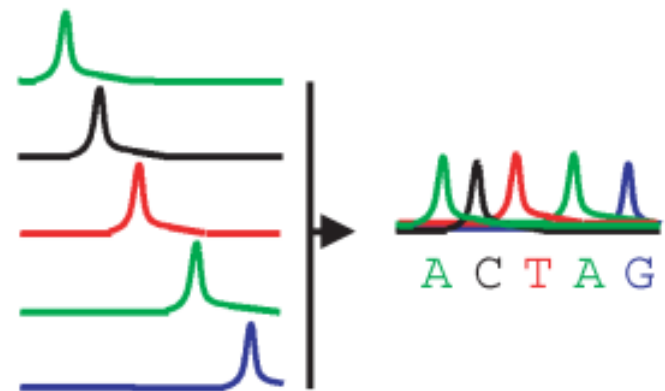


# SEQUENCING

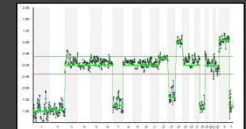
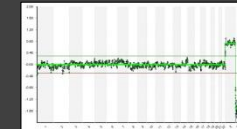
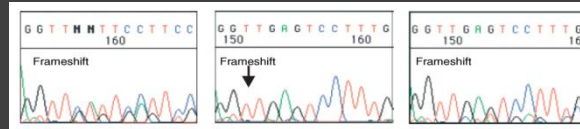
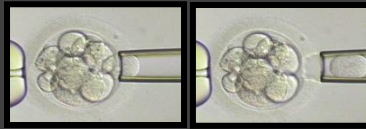
3' - A T A G T C T T G A T C - 5' DNA template

T C A G A →

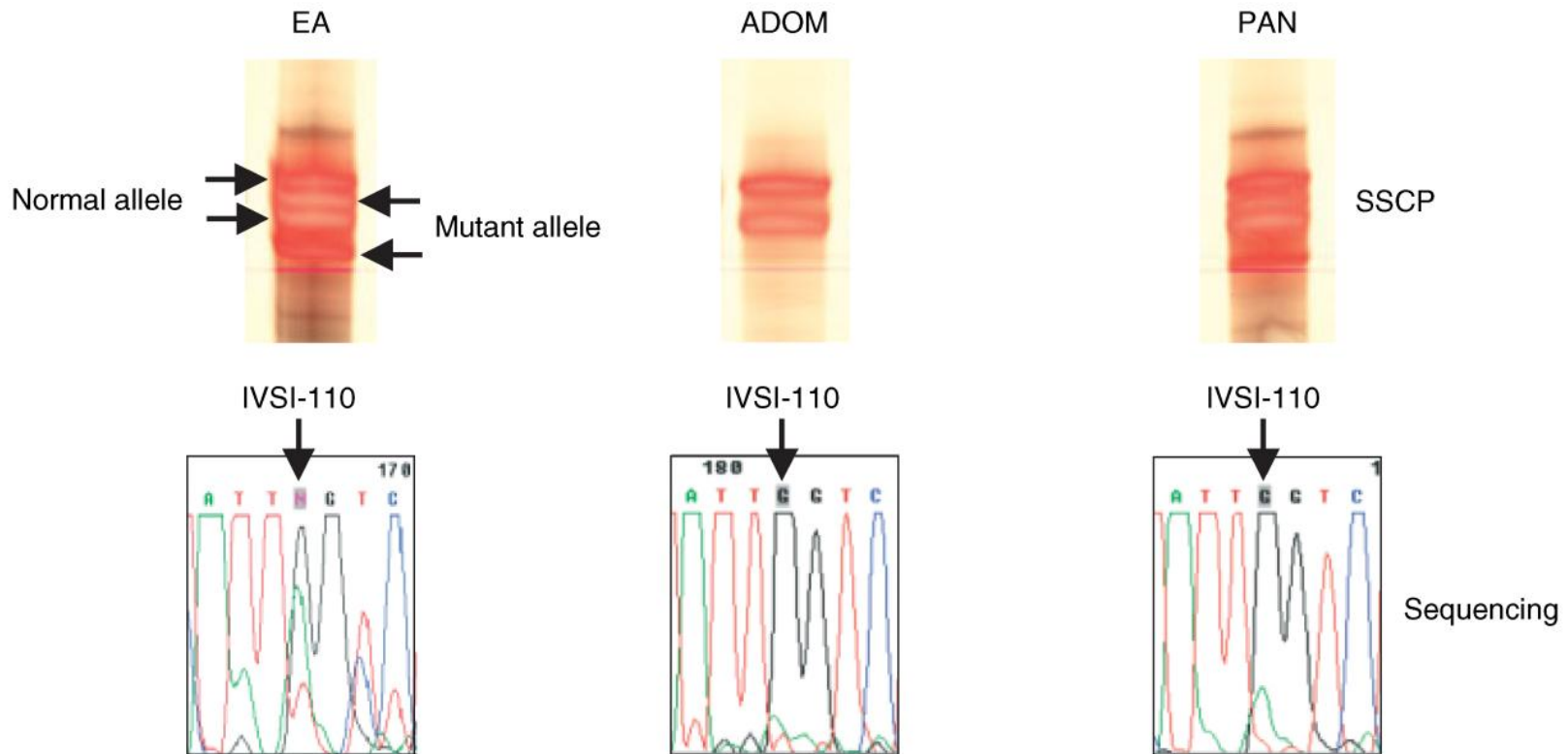
Primer

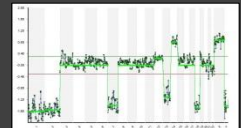
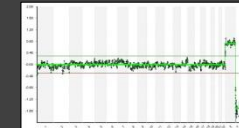
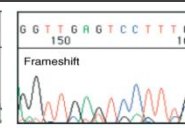
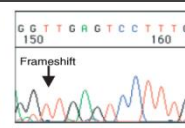
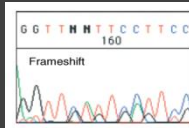
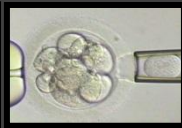






# SINGLE CELL SEQUENCING beta-Thalassemia IVSI-110 G>A

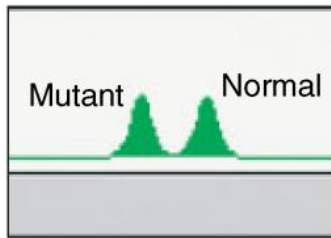




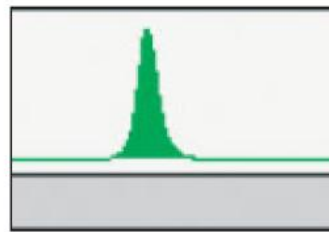
# SINGLE CELL SEQUENCING

## beta-Thalassemia codon 41-42

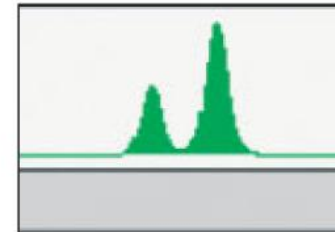
EA



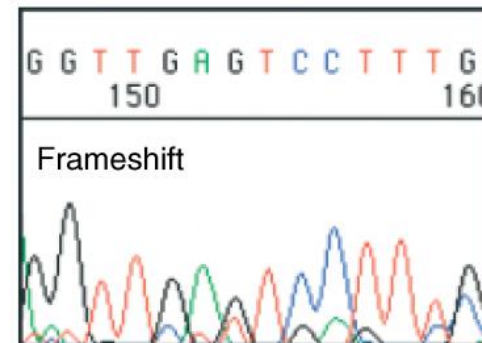
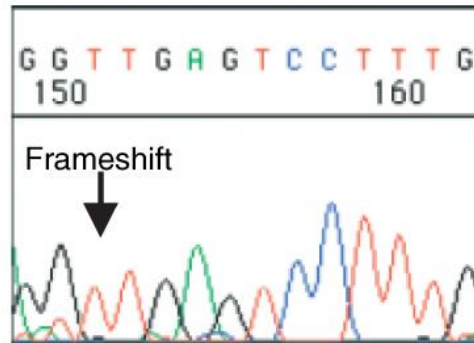
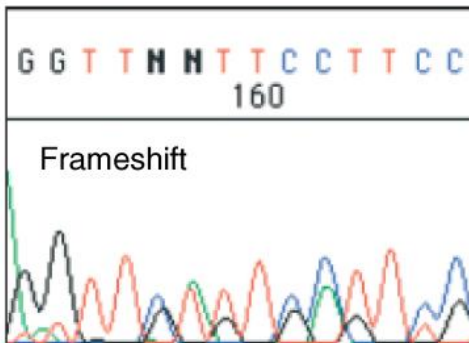
ADON



PAM



Fluorescent  
PCR



Sequencing