By Dr. Gouse Mohiddin Shaik

- Introduction
- Biomarkers present in all parts of the body
- Body fluids vs tissues
- Most important body fluids
  - Blood
  - Urine
  - CSF
  - Synovial fluid
- Tissue biomarkers generally requires biopsy

- Biomarkers in breath
- Volatile organic compounds can be detected by gas chromatography
- Being used in clinical conditions like
  - Lung cancer, ischemic heart, diabetes, TB and asthma
- Uses electronic sensors for NO, O<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>
   CO<sub>2</sub>

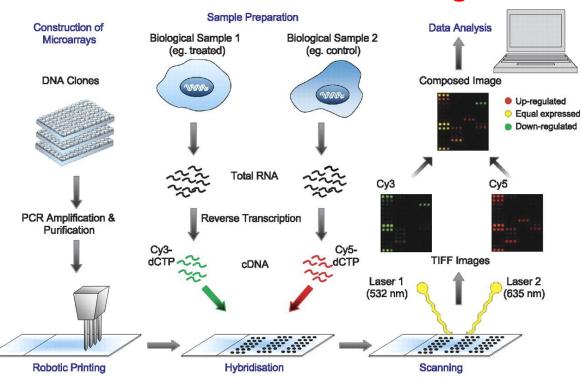
  Home About Technology Applications Investors

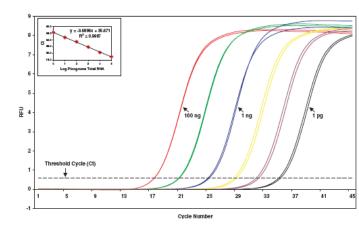


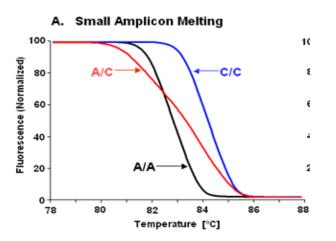
- Genomic technologies
- Human genome project effected the way we handle diseases
- Gene mutations
- Allelic differences
- SNPs
- Genome wide methods micro arrays
- Individual gene sequences qRT-PCR, HRM (high resolution melting)

Genome wide methods	Individual gene sequences
Microarrays	qRT-PCR
Serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)	Rnase protection assay
Expression profiling based on splicing	T cell receptor expression analysis

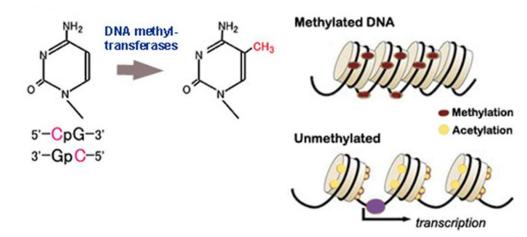
#### Genomic technologies







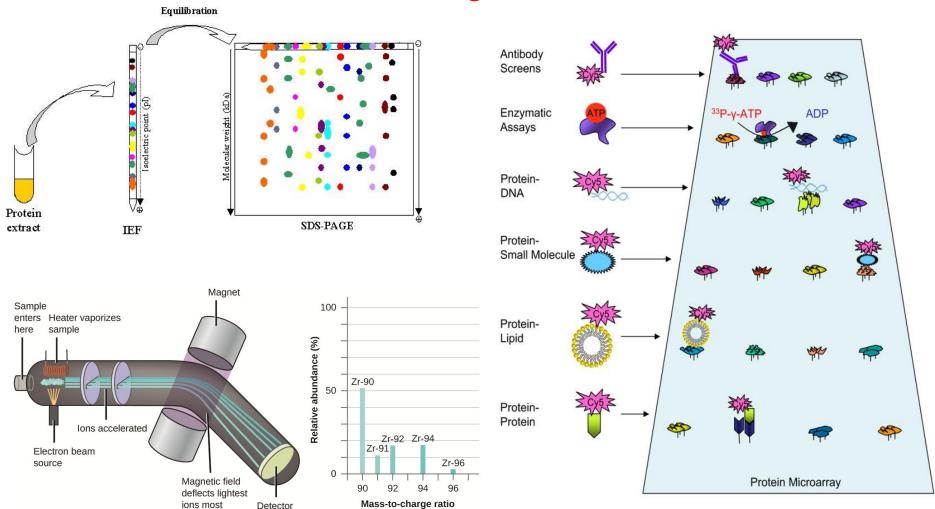
- Genomic technologies
- Tissue specific arrays
- Whole blood expression profiling
- WBC expression profiling
- Epigenomic technologies
  - DNA methylation



- Proteomic technologies
- Proteins analysis is a classical approach to detect biomarkers
- Proteomics is a key technology to detect novel biomarkers
- New techniques allow simultaneous analysis of many proteins – proteome
- Detection of fragments of set of proteins fragmentome or peptidome

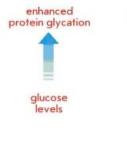
2D gel electrophoresis	Mass spectrometry (MS)
Liquid chromatography	LC-MS
Protein array/ Ab array	ELISA

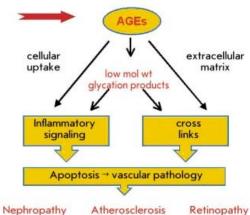
#### Proteomic technologies

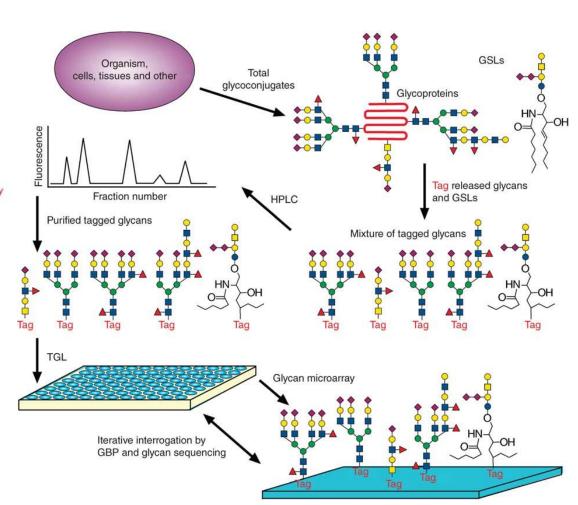


- Glycomic technologies
- Glycans oligosaccharides
- Glycosylation carbohydrate covalently attached to protein or lipid – associated with many diseases
- This changes physical and chemical properties of the target molecule
- Need for normal functioning of many proteins
- Glycome total glycans produced by a cell
- AGE Advanced glycation end products
- Total glycation pattern of a protein (IgG) changes in disease conditions (cancer)
- Shotgun glycomics

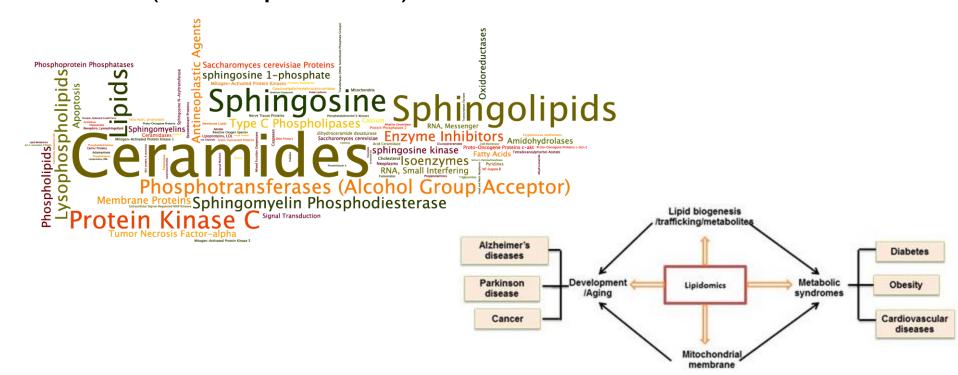
Glycomic technologies







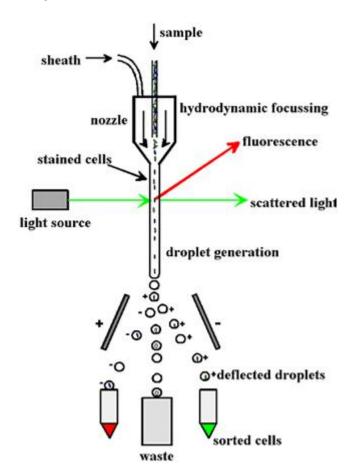
- Lipidomics
- Analysis mainly by MS
- Substantial advances in understanding diseases like diabetes, obesity and nervous system (neurolipidomics)



FACS – fluorescent activated cell sorting

Important technique for analysis of cell

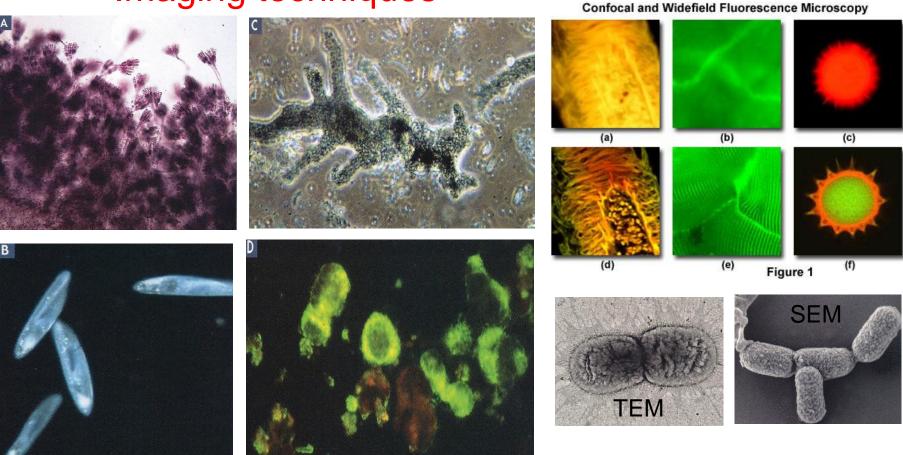
surface markers



- Imaging techniques
- Imaging biomarkers offers advantages
- Imaging is closely associated with expressed phenotype
- Imaging offers direct association between therapy and effect
- Offers versatility of continuous monitoring of functional assessment of therapy
- Useful in translational research
  - From animal studies to human trials

- Imaging techniques
- Microscopy plays a big role in imaging biomarkers
- Different types of microscopy in use differ in resolution
- Light microscopy
  - Bright field (A)
  - Dark field (B)
  - Phase contrast (C)
  - Fluorescence vs confocal (D)
- Electron microscopy
  - Transmission beam pass through the sample
  - Scanning scans the surface of the sample

Imaging techniques



- Imaging techniques
- X-rays
- Positron emission tomography
- MRI.....
- Many other technologies are in advance
  - Bionanotechnology
  - Bioinformatics...

# Next class

- Next class.....
  - Exam