

- Human DNA contains around 20000 different genes
- Genes produce proteins which are human body building blocks
- Most DNA is "non-coding" and does not produce proteins
- Only 2% of the DNA encodes proteins

Double helix

DNA is a long string of bases



- ONA is like a long thread made of "base pairs" A-T and G-C only
- Genes contain the information to make proteins. Mechanism that make proteins read the message in three-base sets called codons
- One set of three means "start", others specify the 20 different amino acids (gene building blocks) or "stop"
- Changes in a gene sequence alter the protein it encodes
- The complete list of all bases is called genome





STOP

(3 bases)

STOP

- Most Syngap mutations are "de novo" (new/random, not inherited from the parents)
- Rarely, a mosaicism can occur. Reproductive cells with a syngap mutation from the otherwise unaffected parent can cause syngap syndrome in the child
- Speak to your geneticist about the possibility of being mosaic if you are having more children

Impact of a gene mutation



EARLY STOP

FRAMESHIFT DELETION

FRAMESHIFT INSERTION



START

START

START

STOP

Let's suppose that a gene coded in DNA create a chair shaped protein

If a missense (substitution) occurs, a single part the protein will be changed (which can massively impact the function)



In the case of a nonsense (chain termination after deletion or insertion), the protein construction would be stopped early and be incomplete



Finally, a frameshift change the rest of the protein to a different sequence which result is a completely different protein



Based on the known genetic results of syngap patients, any of the mutations will have an impact but there is no known correlation between the mutation and the severity of the condition

More information on: <u>www.syngapblobal.net</u> And Facebook Syngap Global Network

Note : information page was written by Syngap parents, not medical professionals.



