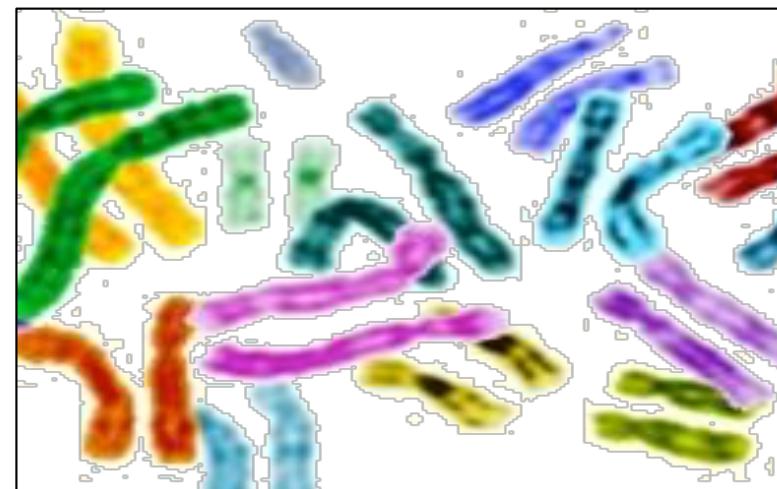


Révolutions et évolutions en Génétique au 21^{ème} siècle

Alexandra Henrion-Caude – Institut Imagine, Inserm, Paris, France



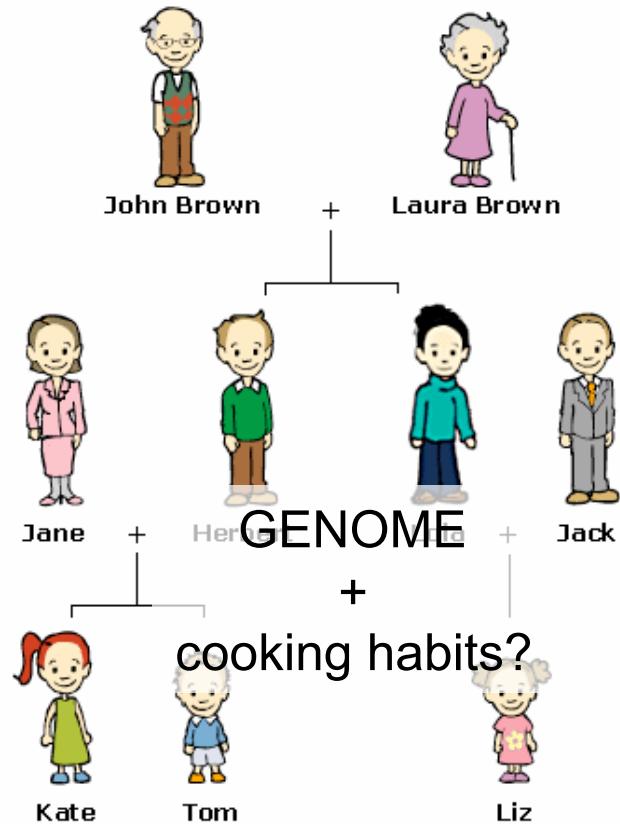
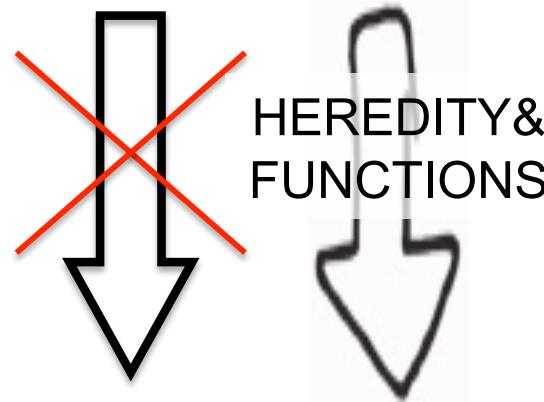


What is life?



SAME ATOMS

SAME PHYSICOCHEMICAL PRINCIPLES



Qui sommes-nous ?

- Des **atomes**, comme les cailloux...
- Une **conscience...** d'avoir eu un(e) grand-p(m)ère
- Un **génome** qui n'a de cesse d'évoluer (gènes sauteurs, mutations/remaniements de novo, information épigénétique)
- Une histoire **imprégnée dans nos molécules** (*in utero*, partenaire, saut de génération, microchimérisme...): **DOHaD**

Developmental Origin of Health and Disease

Genetics: a Young Science in Evolution

Heredity is transmitted in discrete units (Gregor Mendel, 1865)

A physical unit - Living elementary particle (Weismann-de Vries, 1880)

A measurement unit - Unit for calculation (Johannsen, 1905)

A physical location - A locus on a chromosome (Morgan, 1915/Mc Clintock)

The gene : considered as « nominal »

A segment of DNA:

① 1st breakthrough: Schrödinger (program) / Avery (heredity). 

=> A genetic information (1944).

② 2nd breakthrough: Description of DNA structure (Watson&Crick, 1953). 

=> A functional segment of DNA?

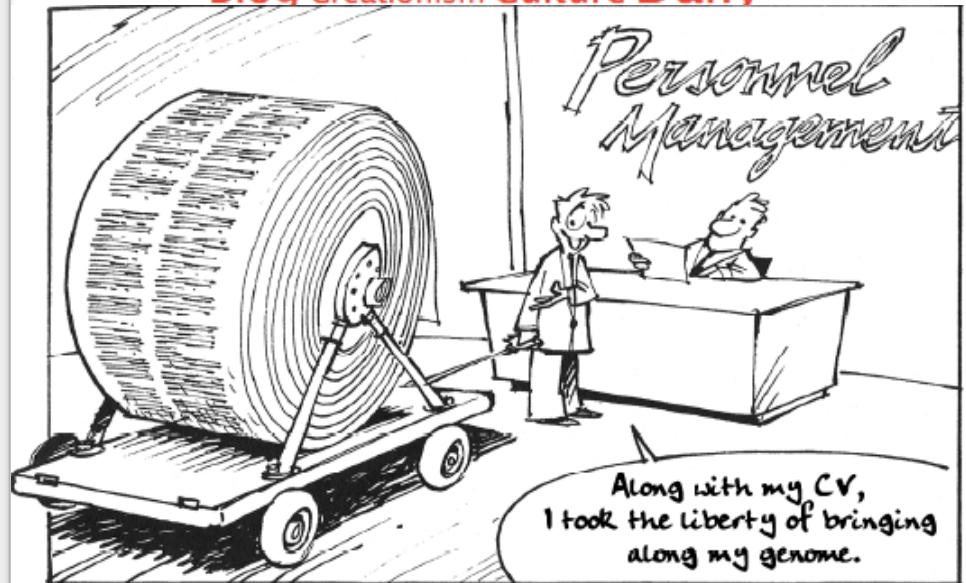
bearing some discontinuity in the coding part: the introns (Sharp & Robert 1977). 

The gene : Open Reading Frame to keep up with the prediction era

Societal Perception on Genetics

- **the most intimate of our molecules**
- **a source of fear ...as well as hope**
- **a response to an old quest of humanity for eternity**
- **a sense of power...**

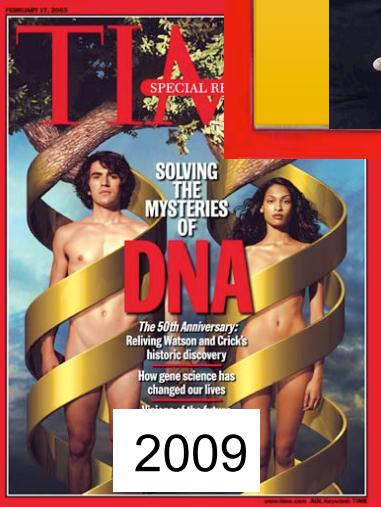
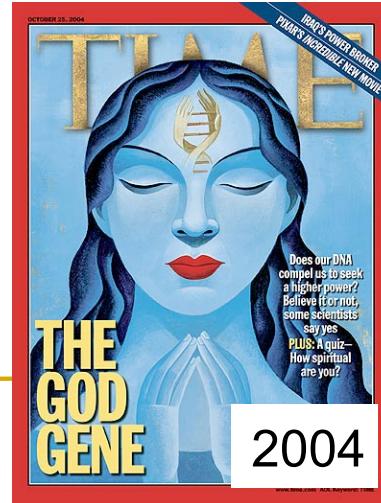
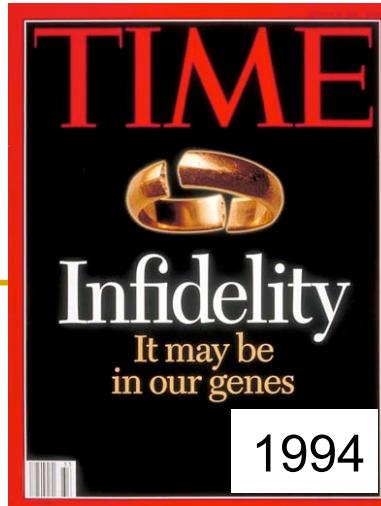
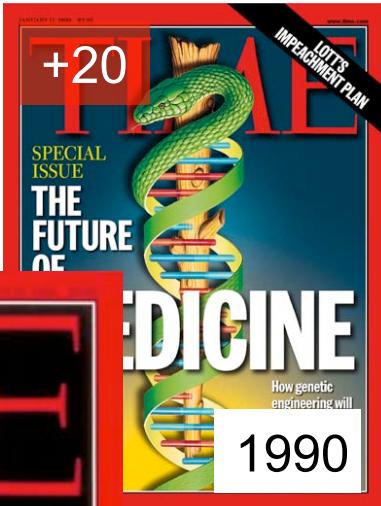
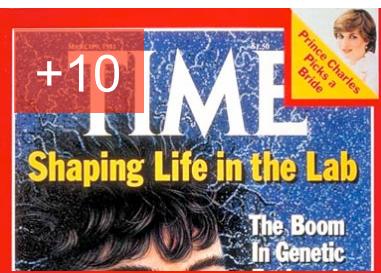
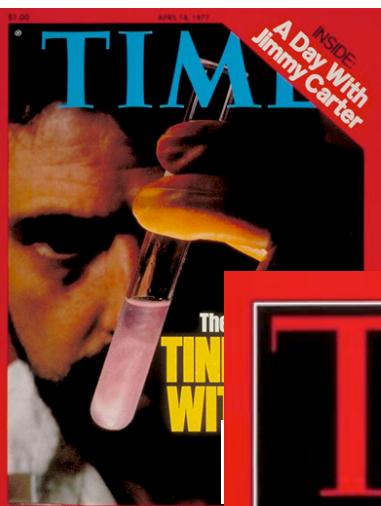
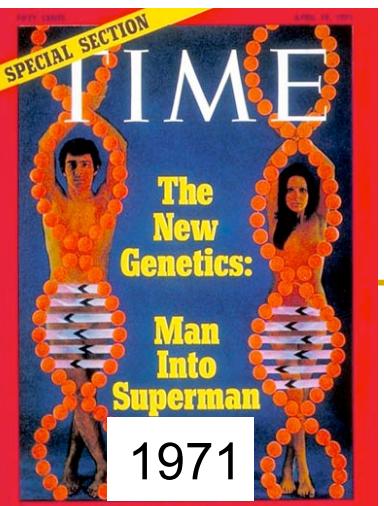
23andMe Adaptation Admixture
Agriculture Anthropology
Archaeogenetics Behavior Genetics
Blog Creationism Culture Daily



bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.05.10.488551; this version posted May 10, 2022. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under a [CC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license](#).

phylogenetics Politics Population Genetics
Psychology Race Religion Science Select
Post Technology

- Greek closest equivalent for “inherited diseases” was “*family diseases*”.
- Greek etymology of “*genetics*”: “genesis”, birth, or “*genos*”, origin.
- Latin etymology of “*heredity*”: “*hereditas*, i.e what you receive after your parents’ death.



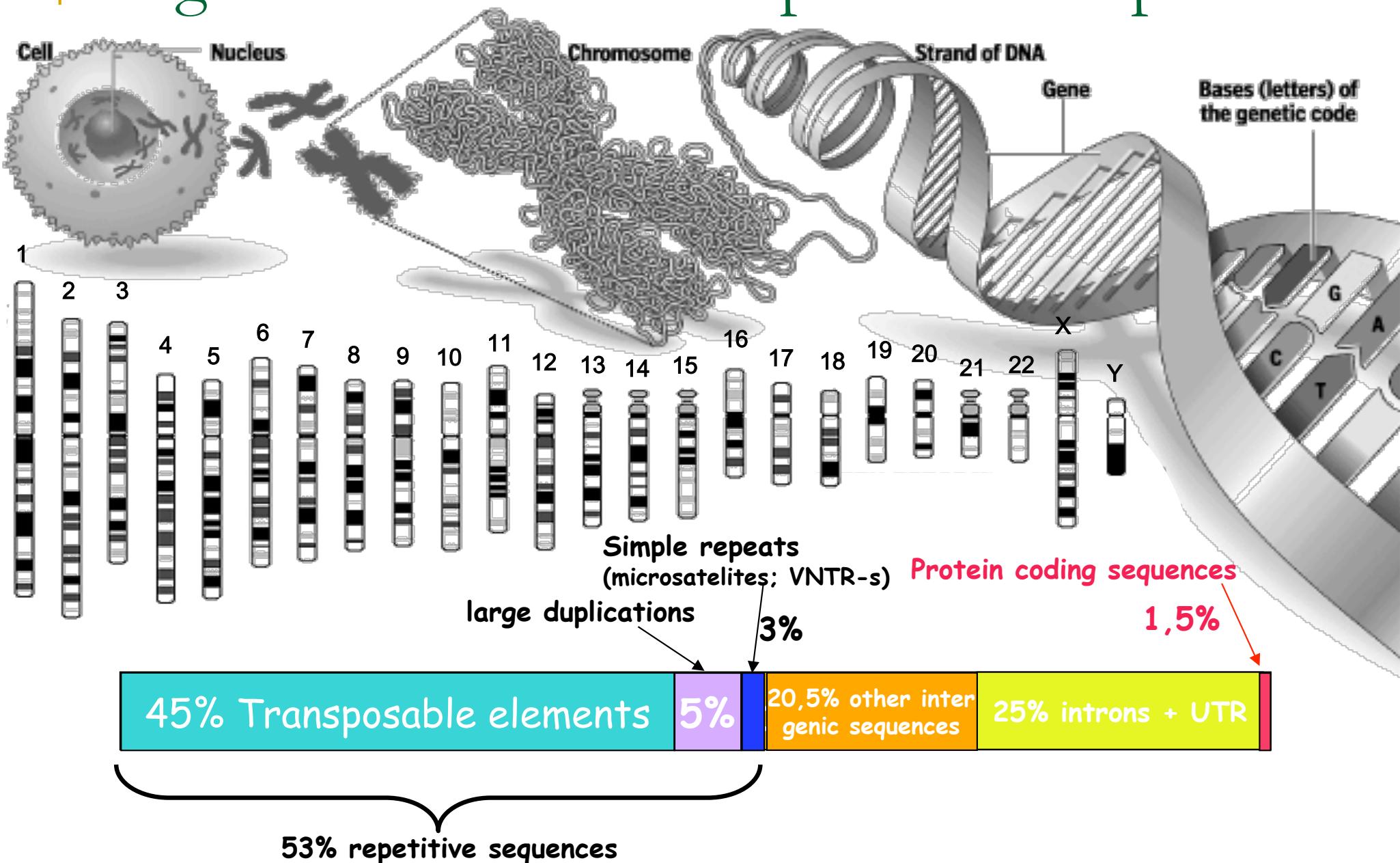
Une connaissance parallèlement à des progrès techniques/technologiques

- Séquençage du tout génome
- Tests génétiques
- Manipulations génétiques

Le livre vivant des génome(s)

- **60** genomes séquencés.
- Le vôtre ~3Mb (3 300 000 000 pb) pour **1,000\$**
- Avec une immense **variation interindividuelle** : toutes les 1000 bases versus le génome de référence.
- Effort considérable pour assigner une **fonction**.

nucéaire Le génome humain: une pochette-surprise



Adapted from Hein, The Washington Post, 2004
& from Gregory, T.R. *Nature Reviews Genetics* 2005

L'essor des tests génétiques d'ADN nucléaire

Tests génétiques en vente libre aux Etats-Unis, au Canada et dans certains pays européens

Psychomédia | Publié le 26 octobre 2015

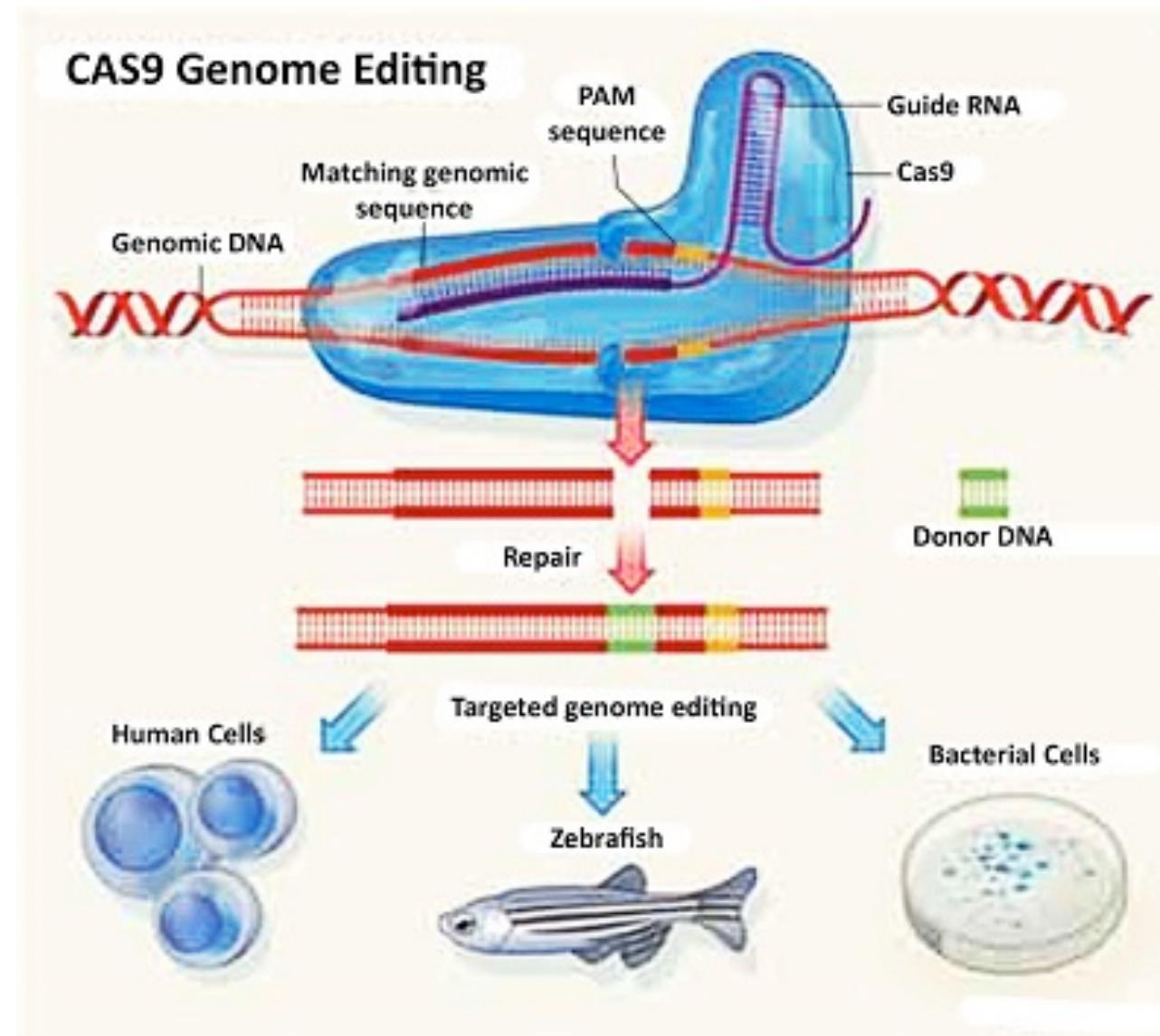


Deux ans après avoir été forcée par la *Food and Drug Administration* (FDA), l'agence américaine des médicaments, à cesser la commercialisation de kits d'analyse d'ADN déterminant des risques de maladies, la société 23andMe vient d'obtenir l'autorisation de vendre de nouveaux tests génétiques au public.

Pour l'instant, indique le site internet de 23andMe, nouveaux kits offrent de l'information sur plusieurs centaines de gènes héréditaires qui pourraient être responsables de maladies comme l'hypertension, 10 façons dont l'ADN peut influencer la réponse aux médicaments, 100 façons de réagir au lactose et 100 façons de voir.

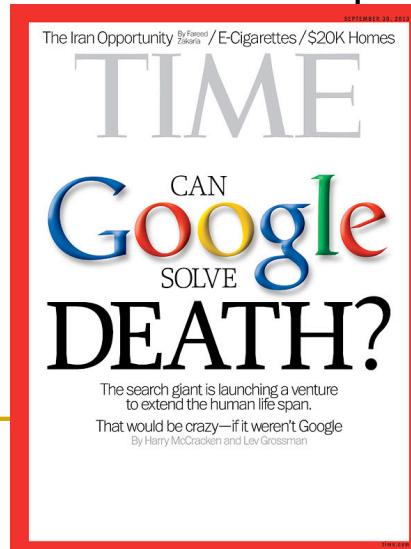


Manipulations génétiques: fines et facilitées



Progrès techniques/technologiques

- 1970's: la taille de l'ADN est trop important pour que l'on puisse un jour modifier le génome humain (Jacques Monod)...
- 1975: premières manipulations génétiques (Asilomar) => Re: 2015.
- 1990: séquençage du génome humain impossible (*dixit un consensus de généticiens...*)
- 2003: le génome humain est séquencé
- Prix du séquençage passe de 3 milliards à 1000 \$
- 2014: Illumina classée l'entreprise « la plus intelligente » par le MIT
- Investissements concentrés sur la santé numérique: Big Data et la science analytique.



Qui en sourit?

Sept, 2013

Du réel au virtuel

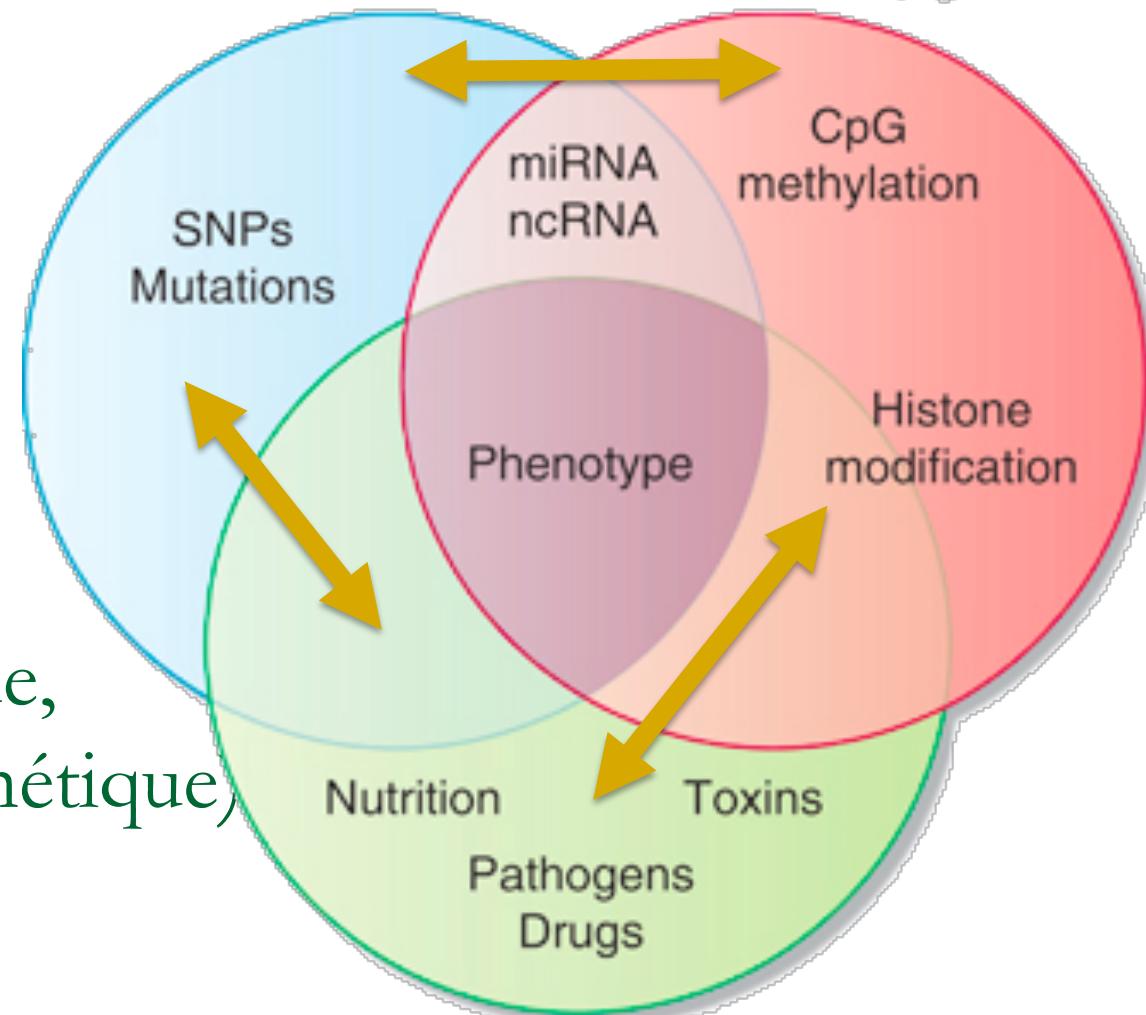
Danger du fossé d'une technique qui dépasse la connaissance

- La connaissance que nous acquérons de *ce que nous sommes* augmente nos responsabilités.
- Nécessité d'exercer ces responsabilités *intelligemment*.
- De nouvelles responsabilités génératrices d'angoisse comme si nous comprenions le souci de l'application de ces techniques sans en connaître les conséquences sur...
l'Humanité.

Et pourtant, selon notre connaissance

Genetics

Epigenetics



Phénotype = $f(\text{Génétique, Environnement, Epigénétique})$

Environment = macro+micro

L'apport de la compréhension systémique

The Secret of the Universe autobiography I, Asimov: A Memoir

«I believe that scientific knowledge has fractal properties; that no matter how much we learn; whatever is left, however small it may seem, is just as infinitely complex as the whole was to start with. That, I think, is the secret of the Universe.»

Multi-enzymes chez la levure

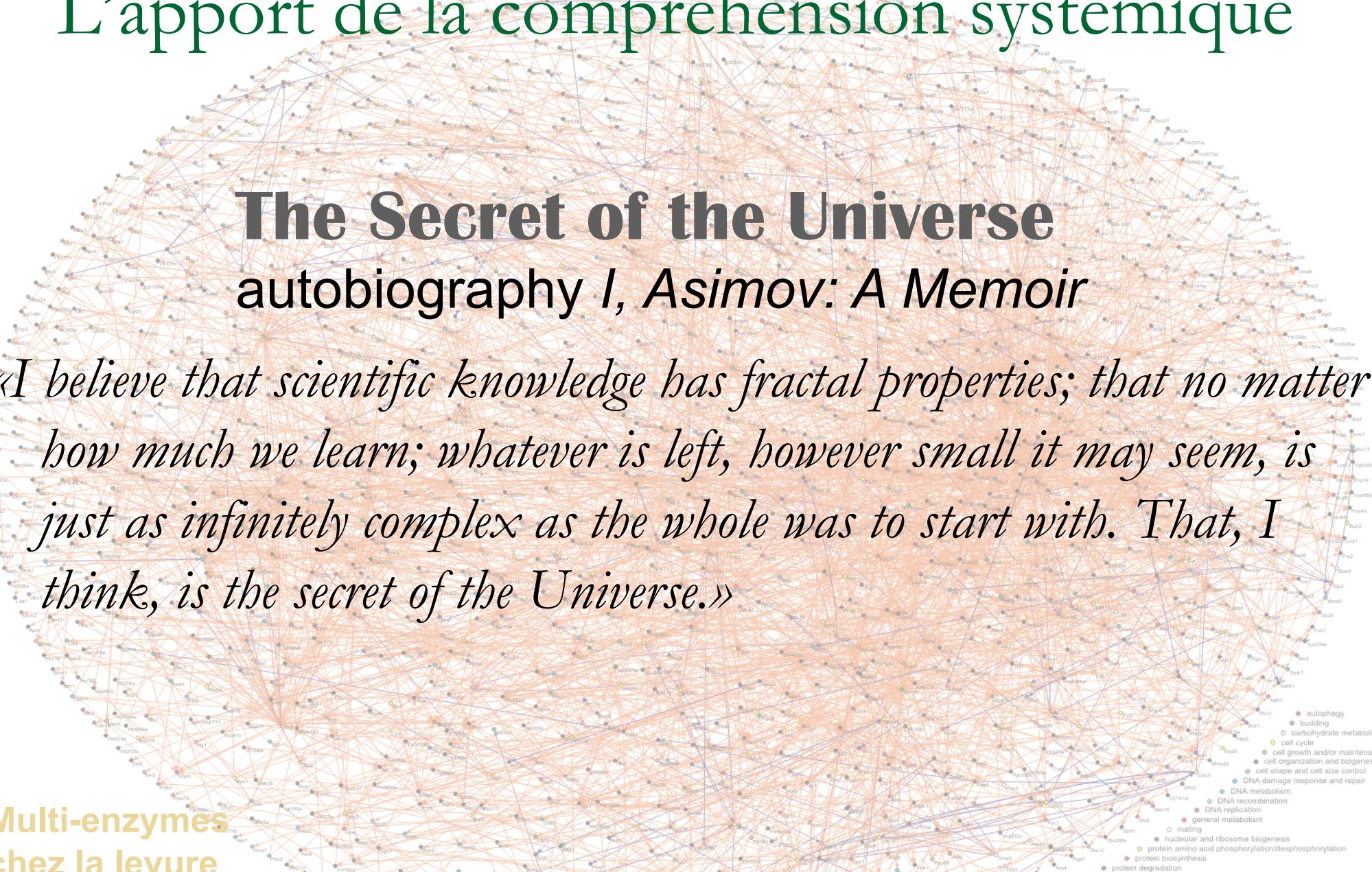
Mikulecky DC, Thellier M.

Determining the transient kinetic behavior of complex multi-enzyme systems by use of network thermodynamics

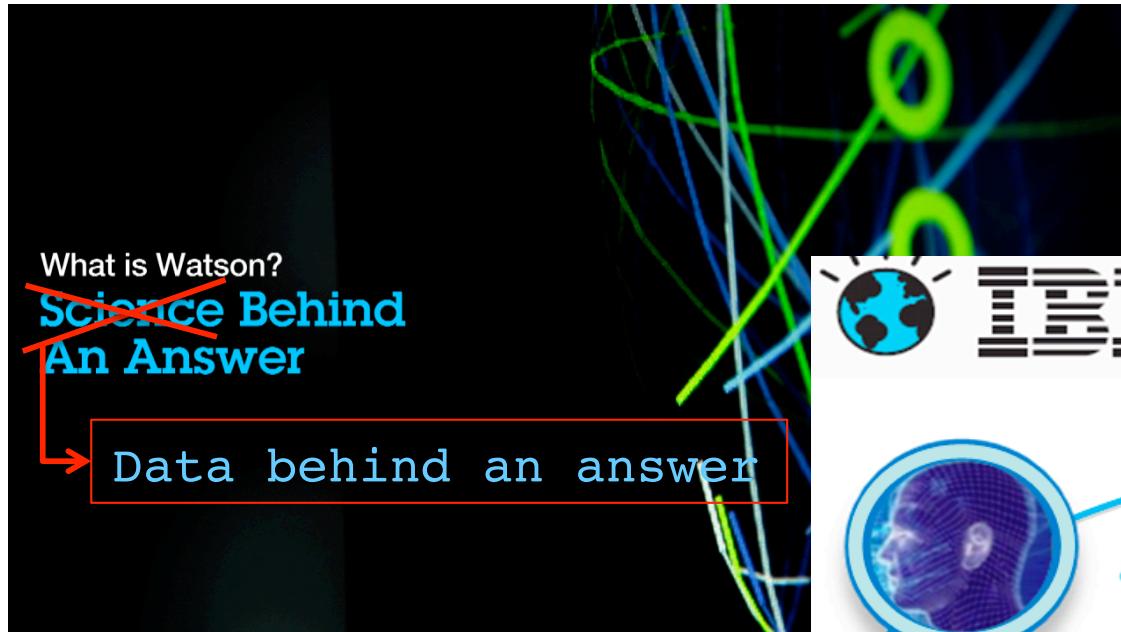
C R Acad Sci III. 316: 1399-403 (1993)



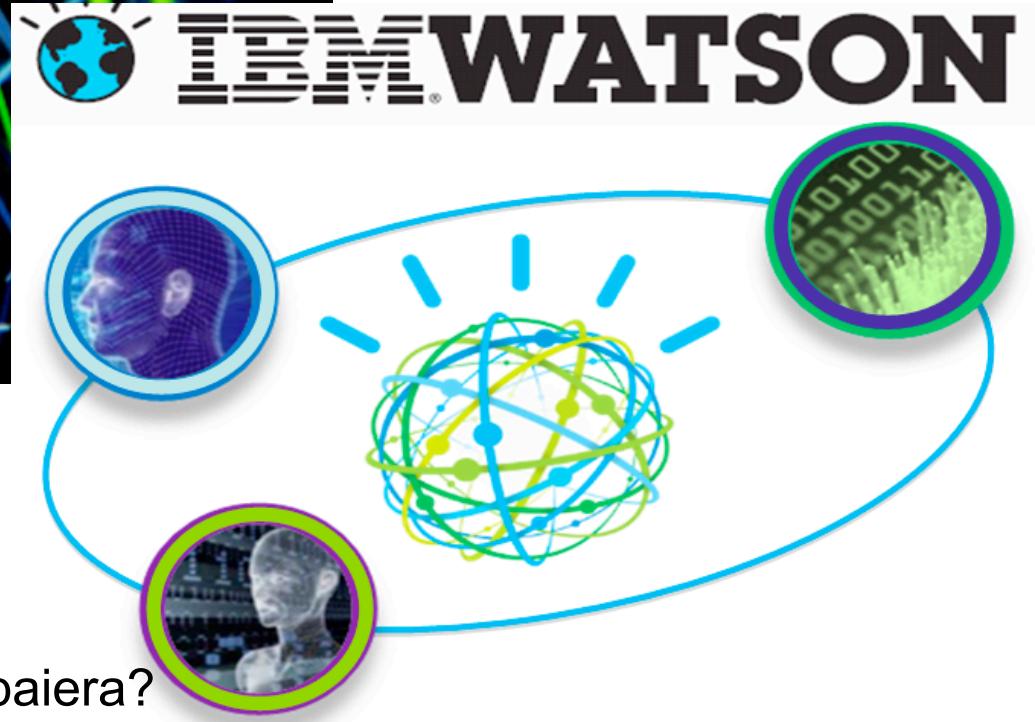
Thick blue lines represent previously known interactions.
Thin orange lines represent new interactions.
Arrows point from bait to hit.
Functional annotation derived from GO.
(www.genontology.org)



Quel bénéfice patient par rapport aux promesses de Watson?



Qui est propriétaire des données sur sa santé?
Chacun?! Non!
L'Islande a vendu les données génétiques de sa population.



Qui re-traitera périodiquement l'information?

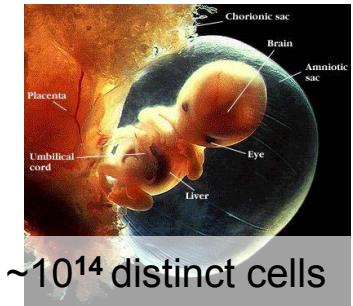
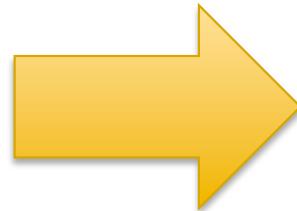
Qui informera la patient? Quand?

Quelle capacité de stockage? Qui paiera?
Quel coût sur l'environnement?

~~Taille du génome~~
~~Nombre de chromosomes~~
~~Nombre de gènes~~



Unicellular > colony
Limited differentiation

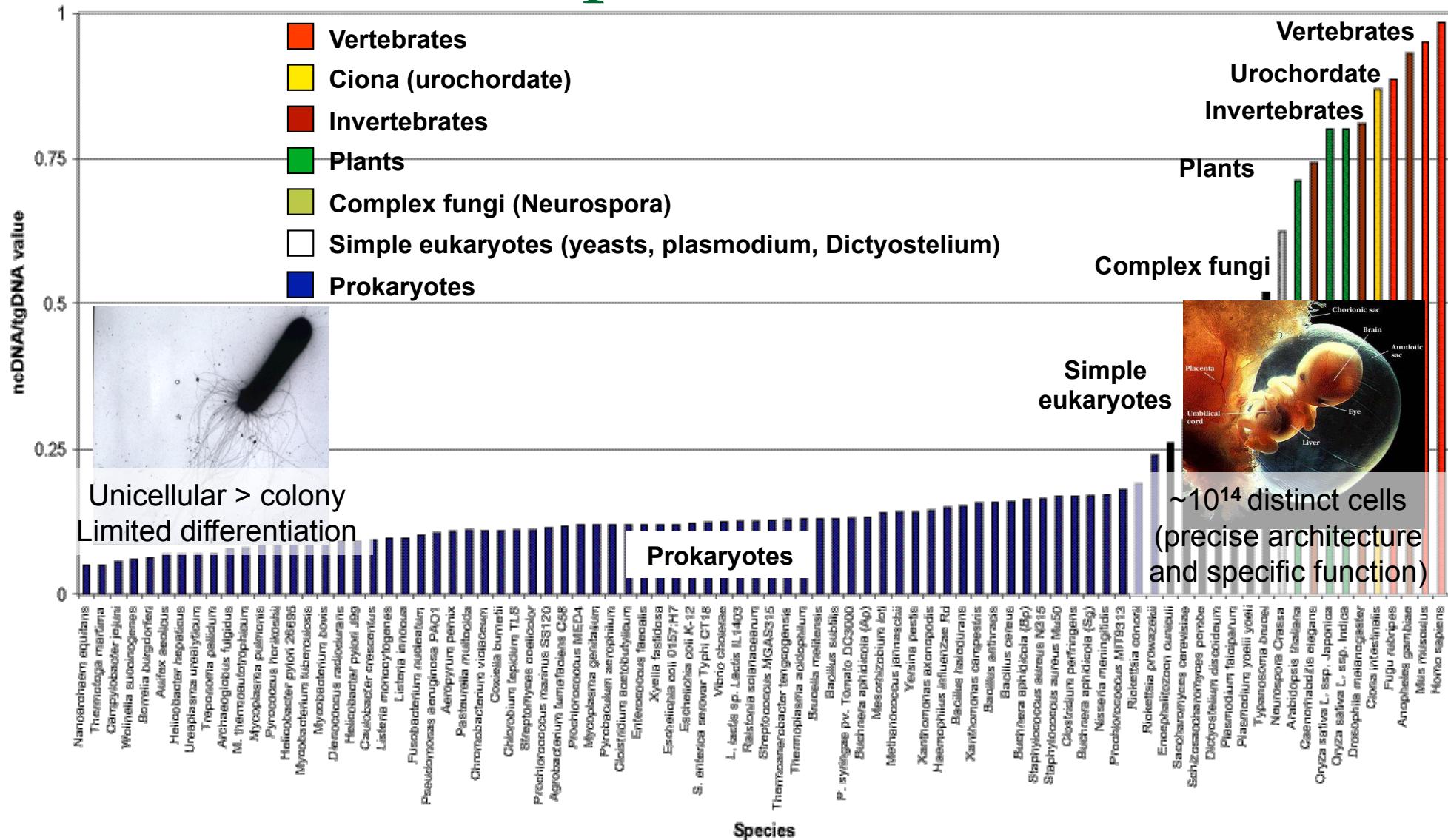


$\sim 10^{14}$ distinct cells
(precise architecture
and specific function)

No correlation with the size of the nuclear genome

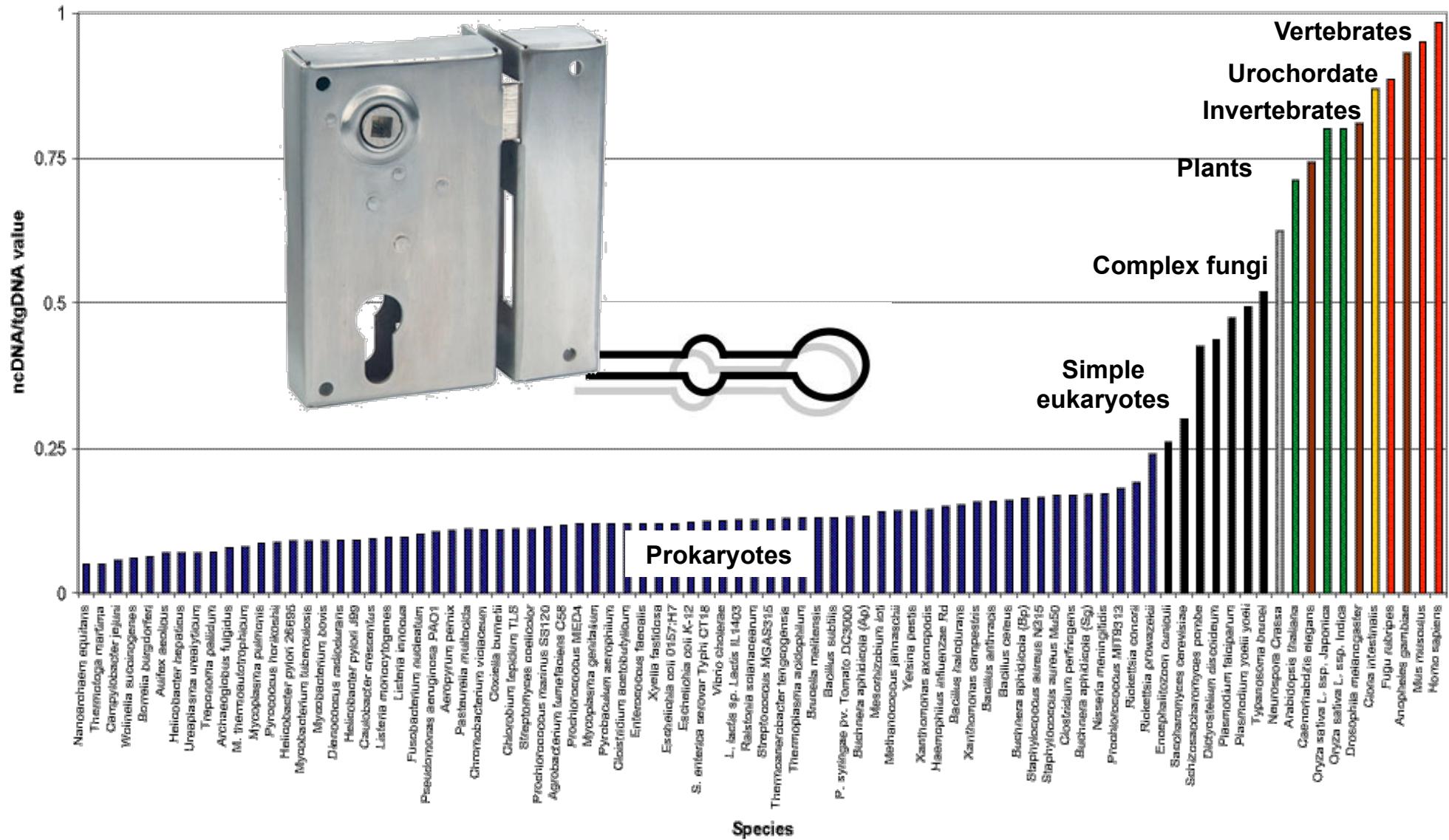
	Mitochondrial genome	Nuclear genome
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	85,779 bp	1.2×10^7 bp
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	16,554 bp	2.9×10^9 bp

Une clé dans la poubelle: le non-codant



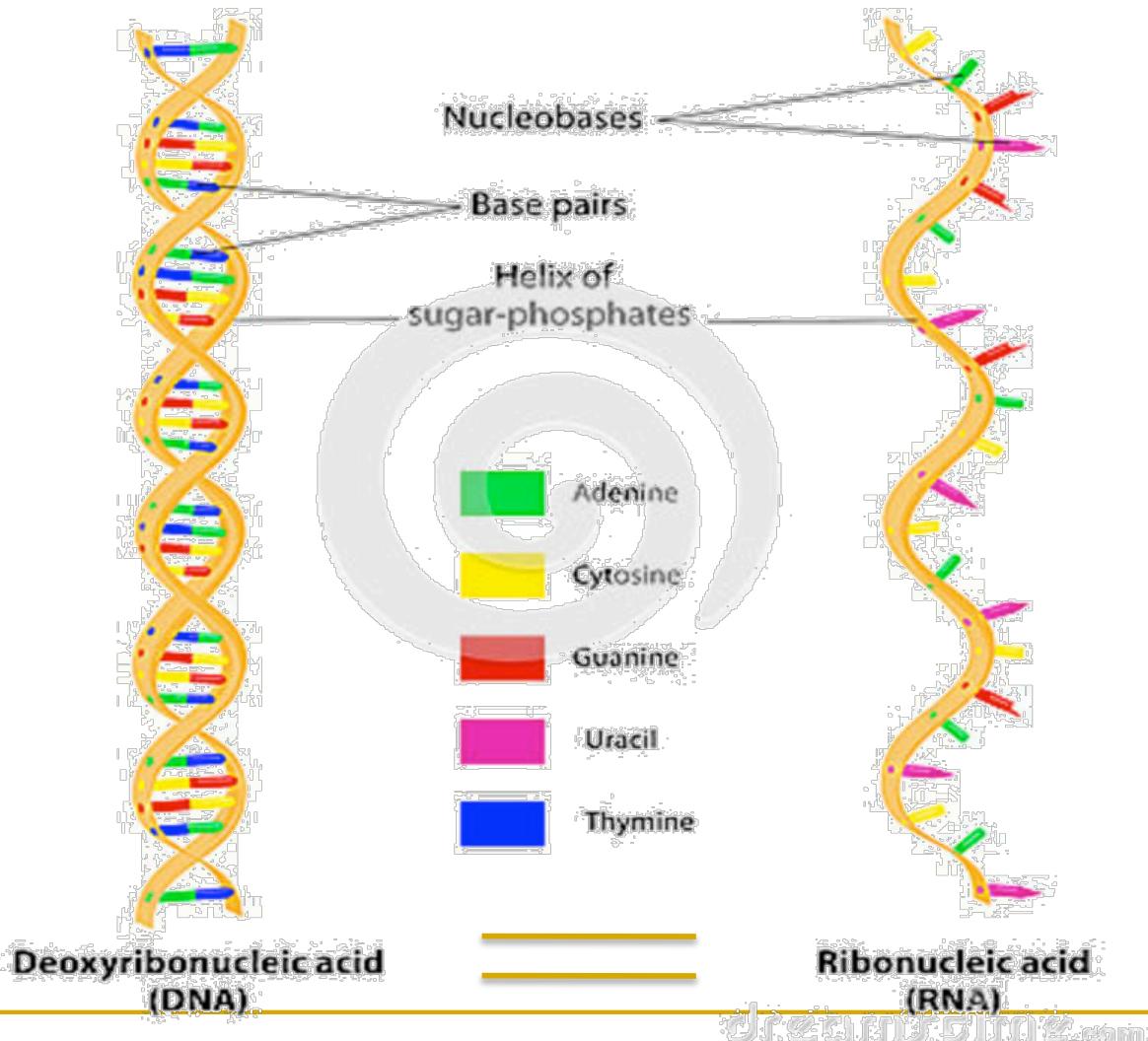
Taft and Mattick, Bioessays 2007

Le non-codant: clé innovante de l'évolution



Taft and Mattick, Bioessays 2007

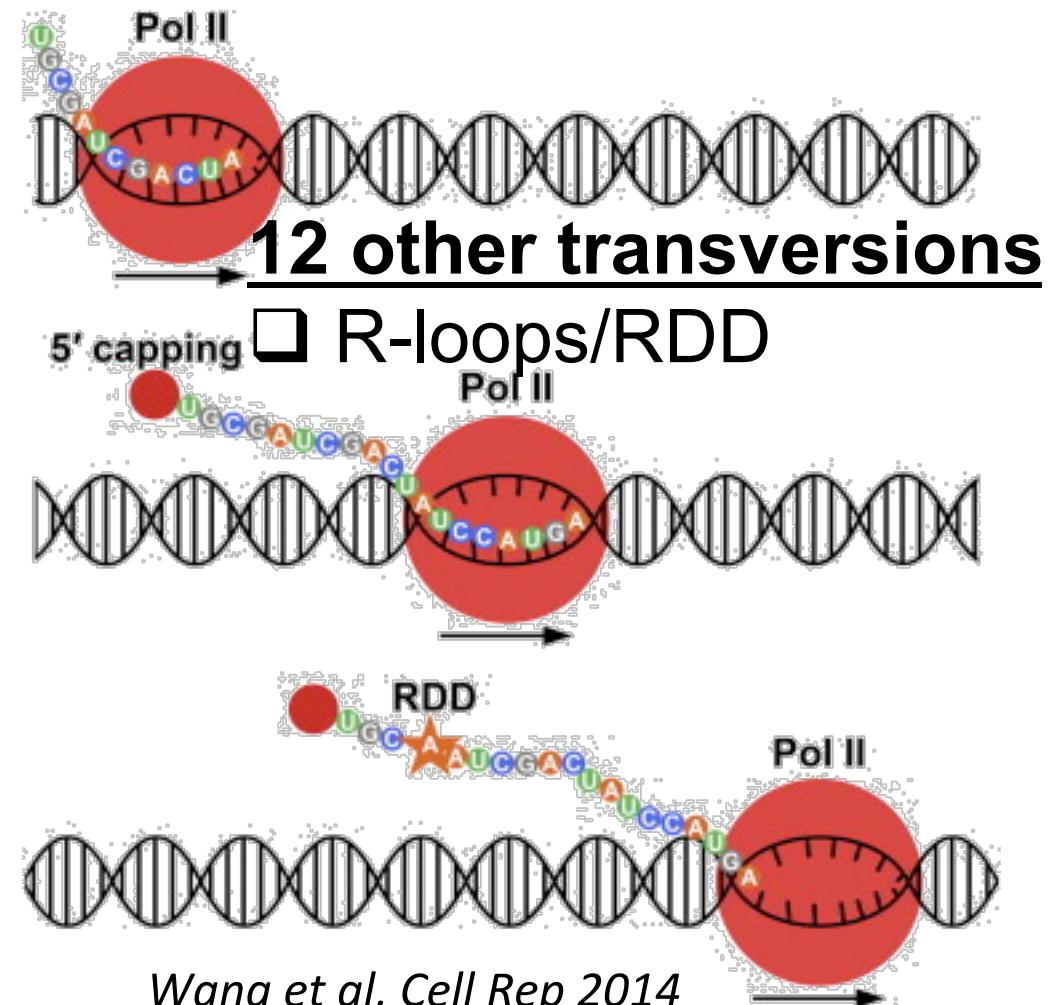
Les limites de notre compréhension: l'ADN copié en ARN...



RNA-DNA sequence differences (RDDs)

RNA editing (1986)

- C>U, APOBEC
apolipoprotein B mRNA editing enzymes
- A>I (G), ADAR
adenosine deaminases



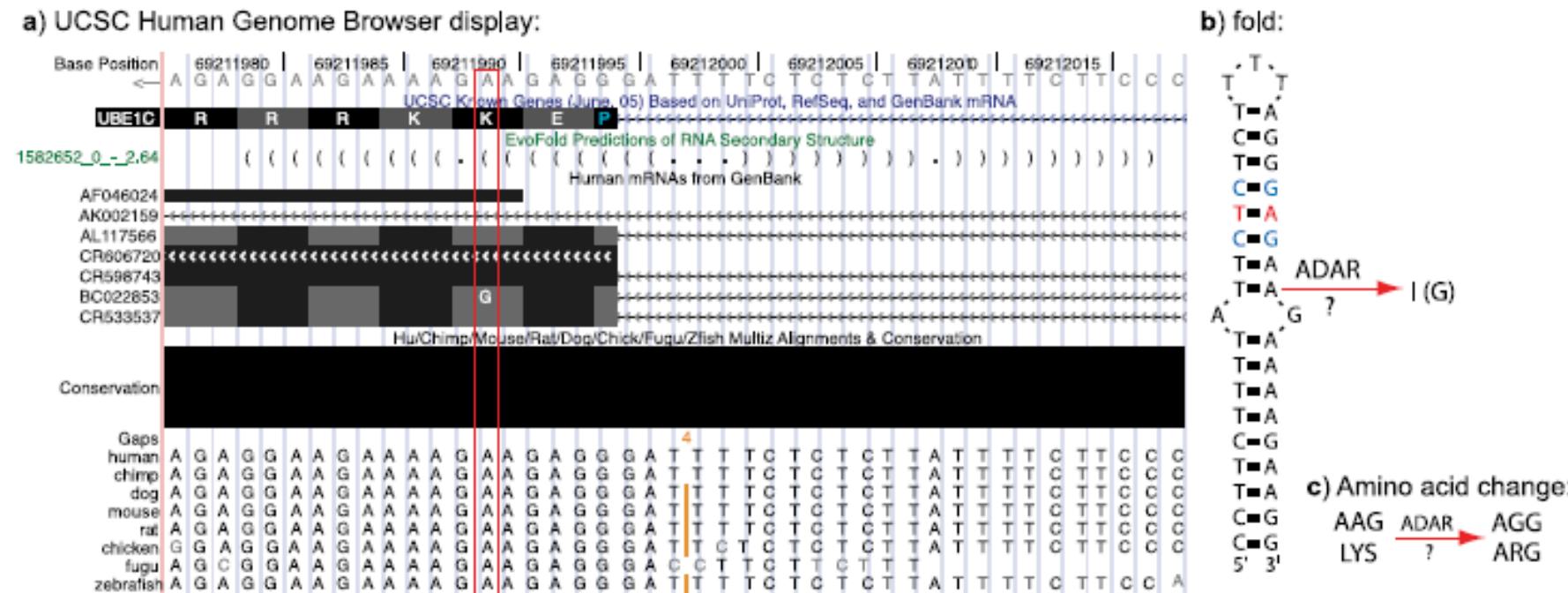


Figure 4. Candidate Substrate for A-to-I Editing

(A) Gene structure, EvoFold predictions, cDNAs, conservation, and eight-way alignment are shown at the start of the second exon of the *UBE1C* gene. The predicted hairpin is shown in parenthesis format and can be seen to overlap the intron-exon boundary. The red box highlights a position where the genomic sequence contains an A and a cDNA contains a G. The orange bar and label “4” indicate that up to four extra bases are present in this loop location in the indicated species.

(B) Depiction of hairpin (see Figure 3B for color legend) with indication of the potential site of ADAR editing (A-to-I).

(C) Which would lead to a lysine to arginine amino acid change.

Pendant ce temps, une nouvelle réalité clinique

Et si le Petit Prince se rendait à l'hôpital:

« Bonjour. Pourquoi viens-tu de séquencer les exons?

- C'est la consigne, répondit le généticien.

- Qu'est-ce « la consigne »?

- C'est de séquencer les exons des gènes.

Et il séquença un autre individu.

- Les exons des gènes...! Mais... c'est quoi un gène?... »

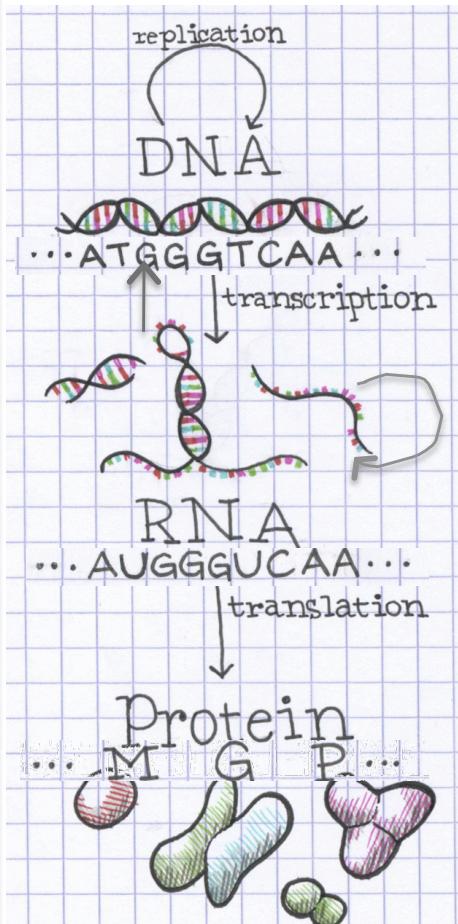


Open to debate - What is a gene?

LATELY

Molecular Biology

Dogma



CURRENTLY

An expanding family

WITH

1 protein-coding only

rRNA
snoRNA
snRNA
rRNA
tRNA
mRNA

known
for
decades

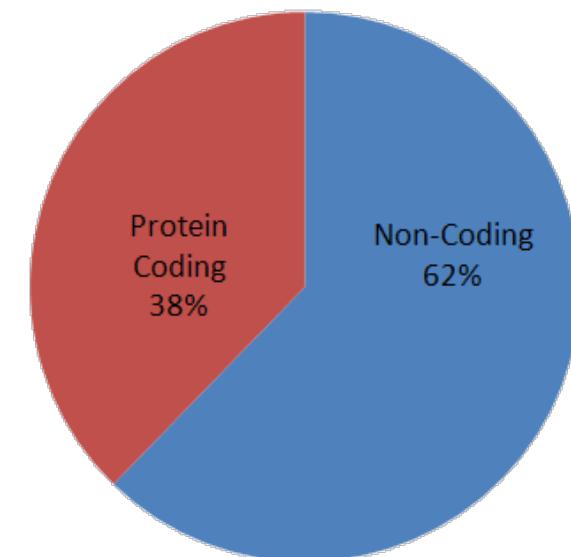
piRNA
siRNA
miRNA
(Fire-Mello)
IncRNA
(Blackburn)



and TODAY ??

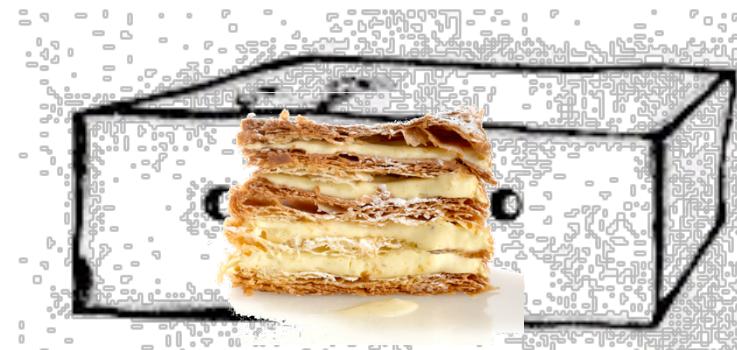
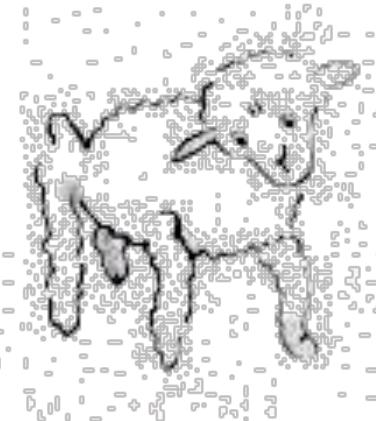
Tom Gingeras, ENCODE

*There's no such thing as a gene...
Every base of the genome is
transcribed in both directions, sense
and antisense... But, if you really
HAVE to count genes:*

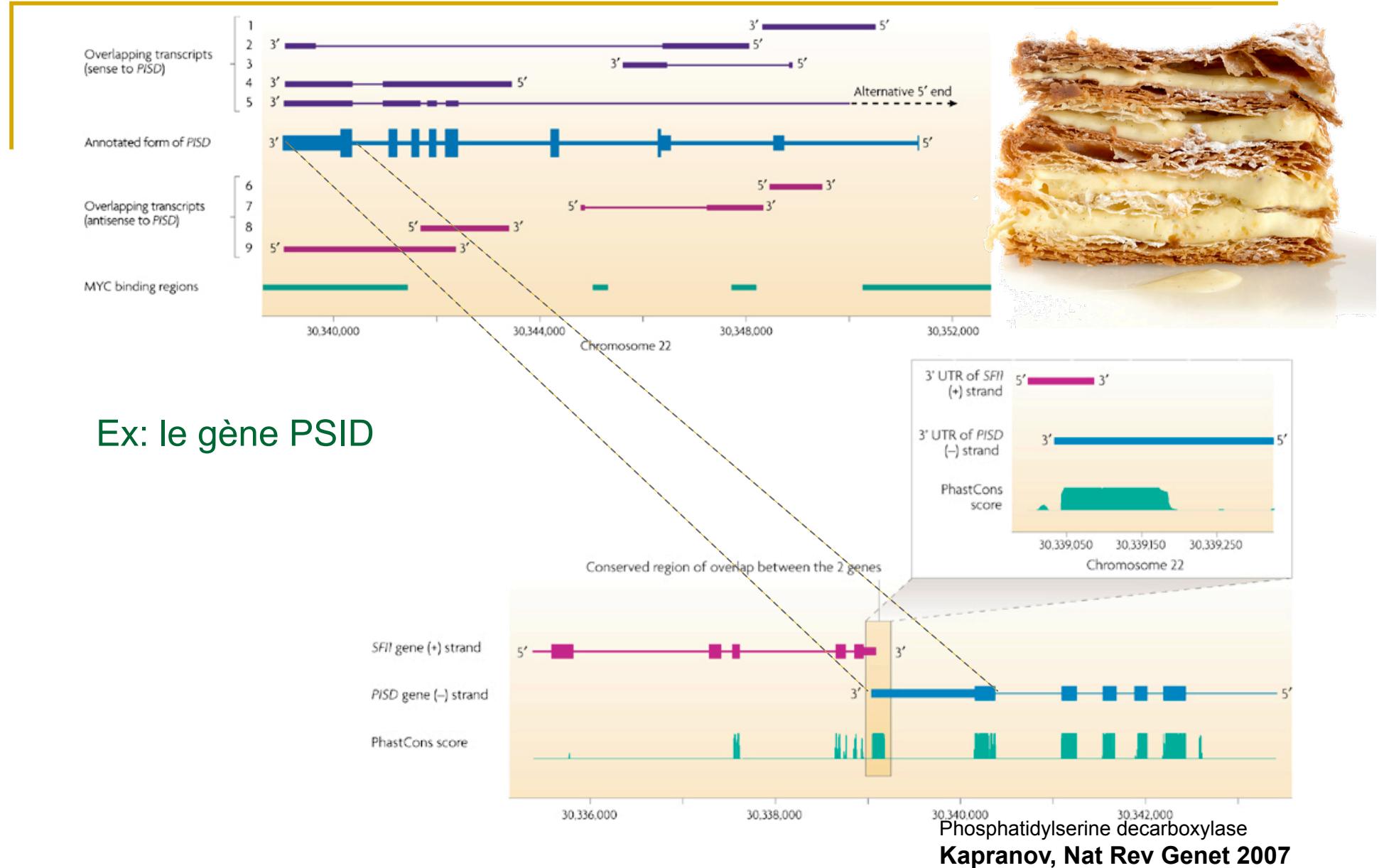


Harrow et al 2012, *Genome Research*

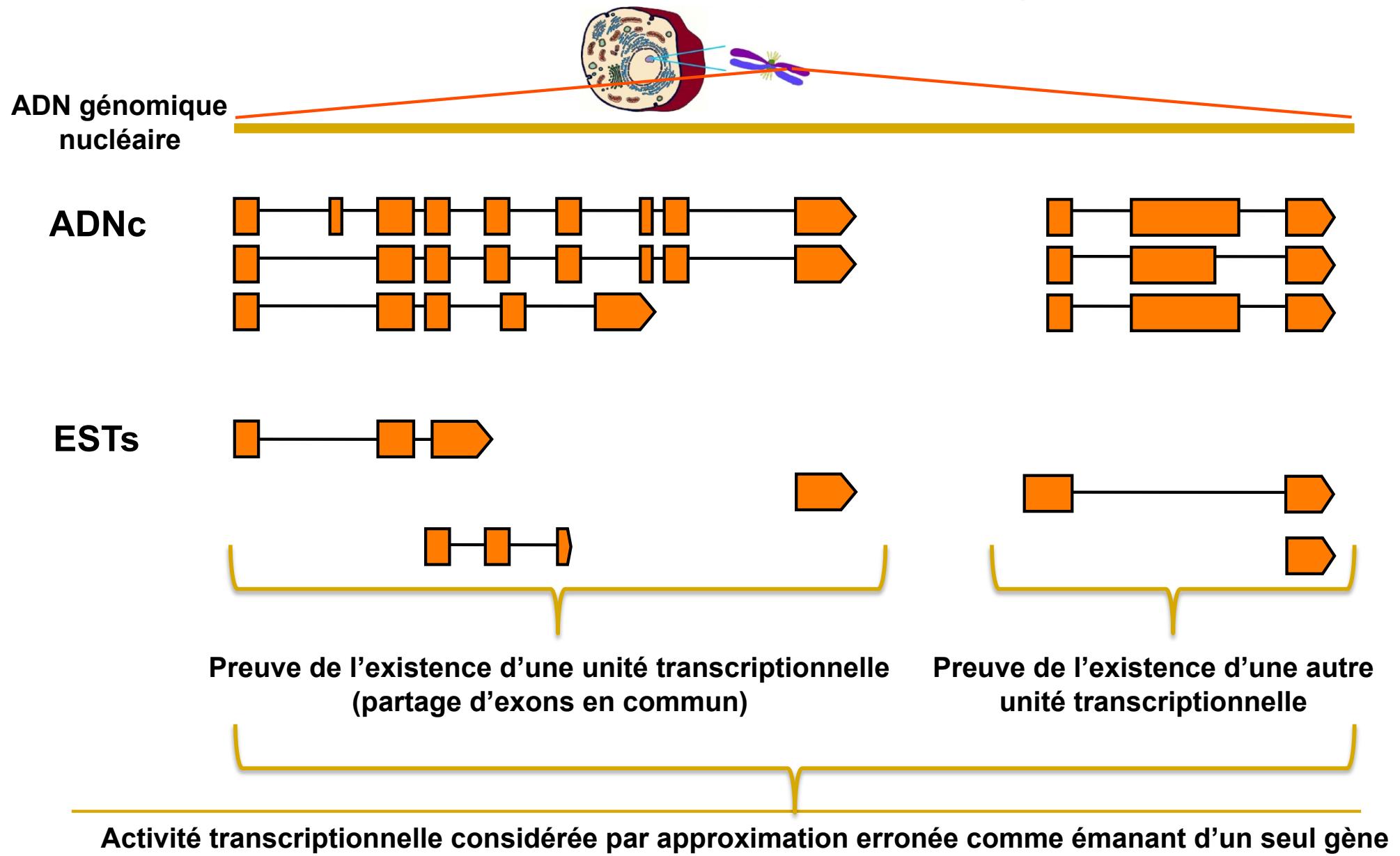
*S'il te plait...
dessine-moi un "gène"*



Le génome: un millefeuille transcriptomique



La difficulté de délimiter un gène

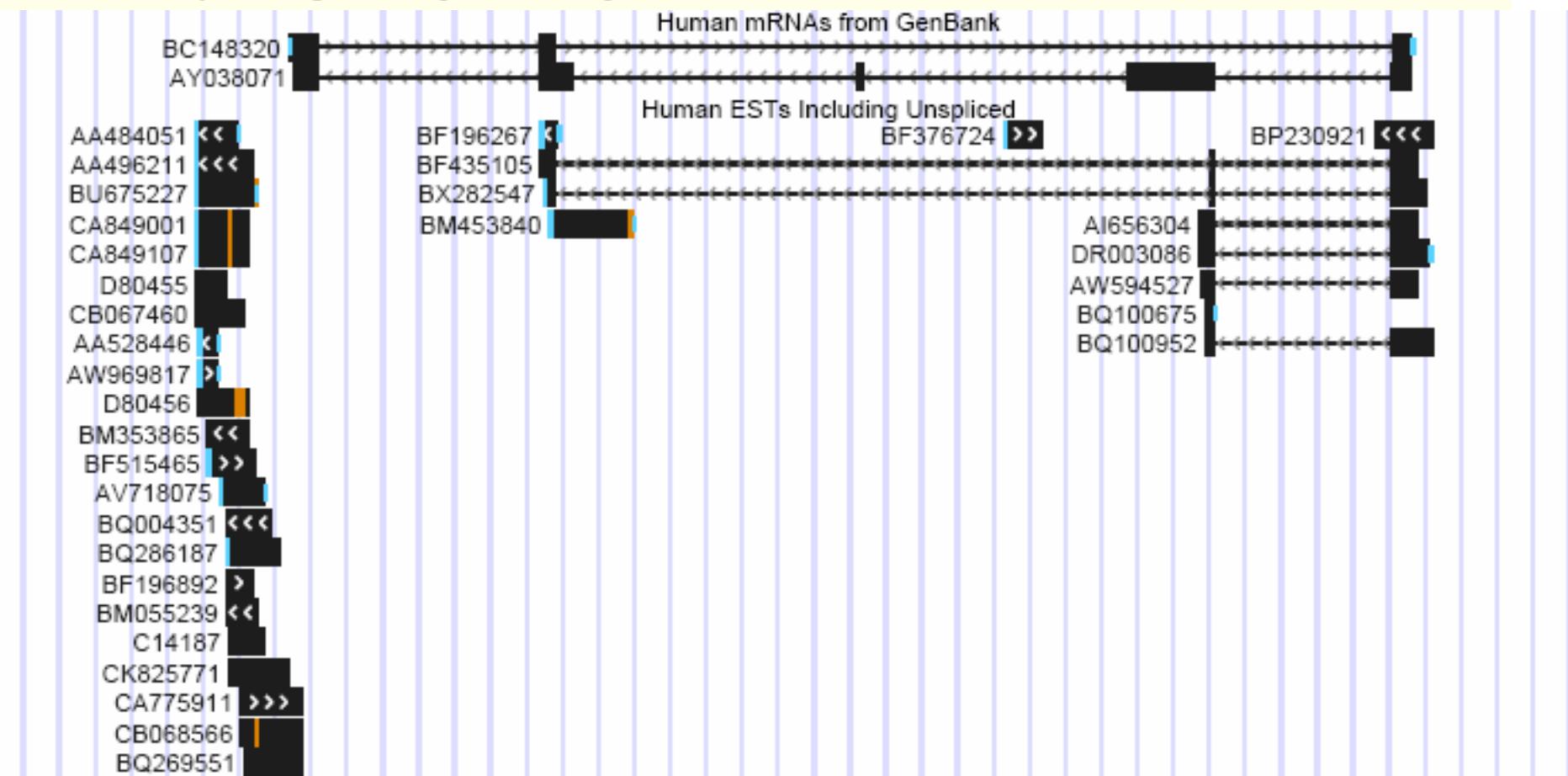


L'apport des ESTs

ARX UCSC Gene Predictions Based on RefSeq, UniProt, GenBank, and Comparative Genomics

Methods

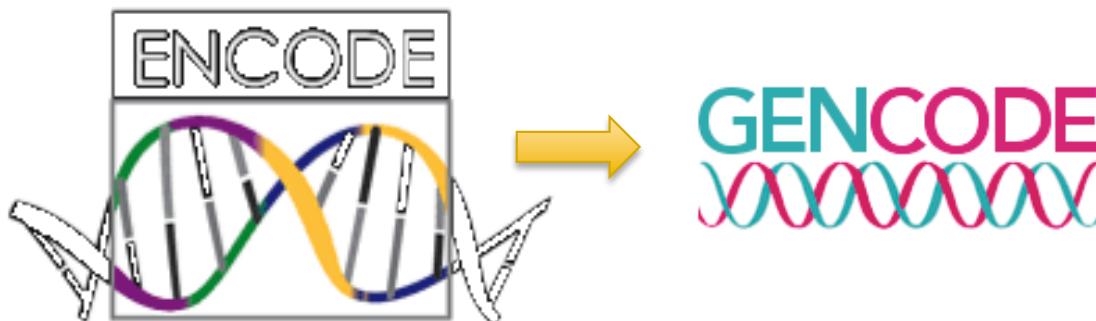
GenBank human mRNAs were aligned against the genome using the blat program. When a single mRNA aligned in multiple places, the alignment having the highest base identity was found. Only alignments having a base identity level within 0.5% of the best and at least 96% base identity with the genomic sequence were kept.



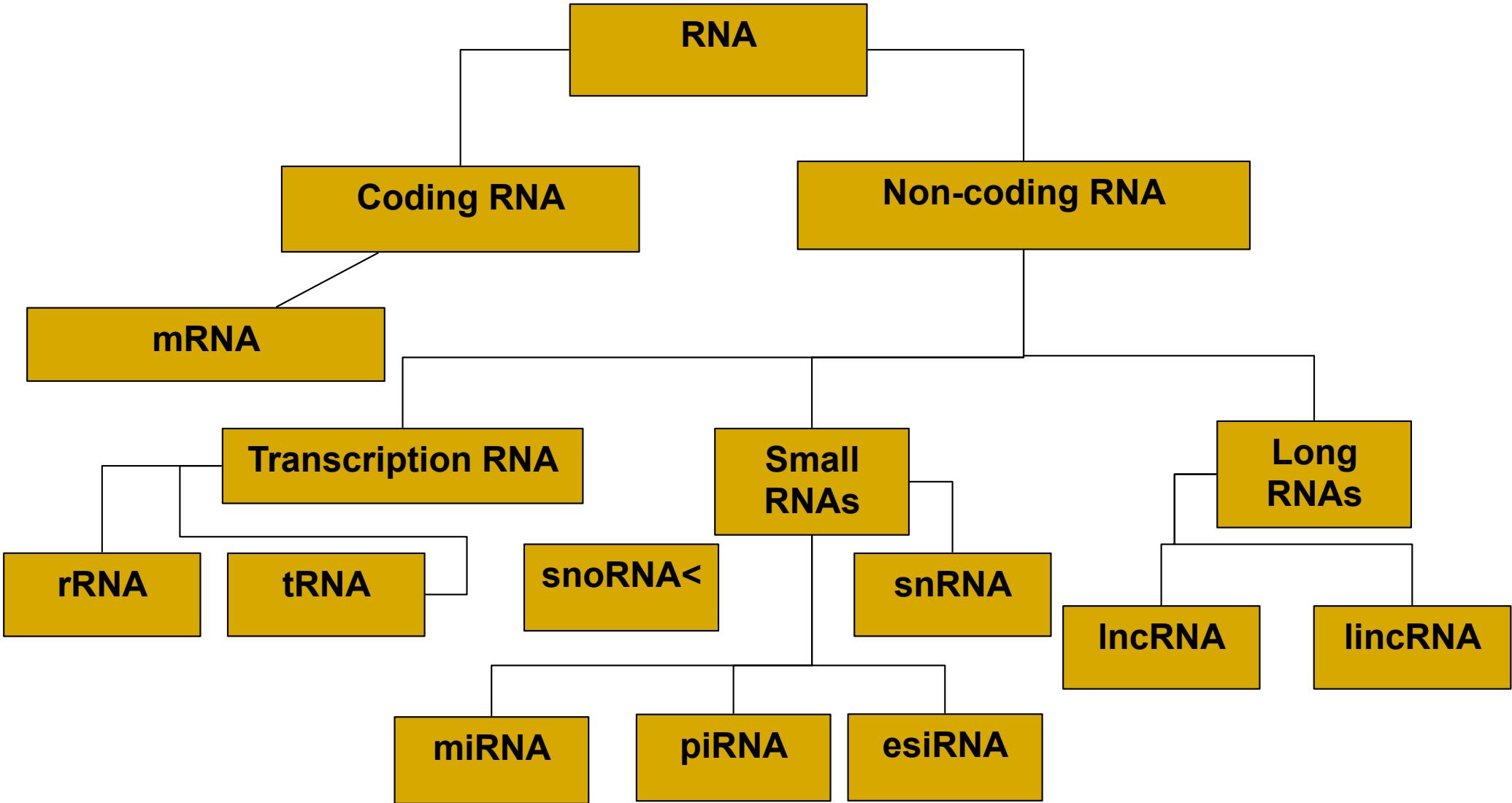
Annotation fonctionnelle en ébullition

2013 ENCODE stats + add-ons

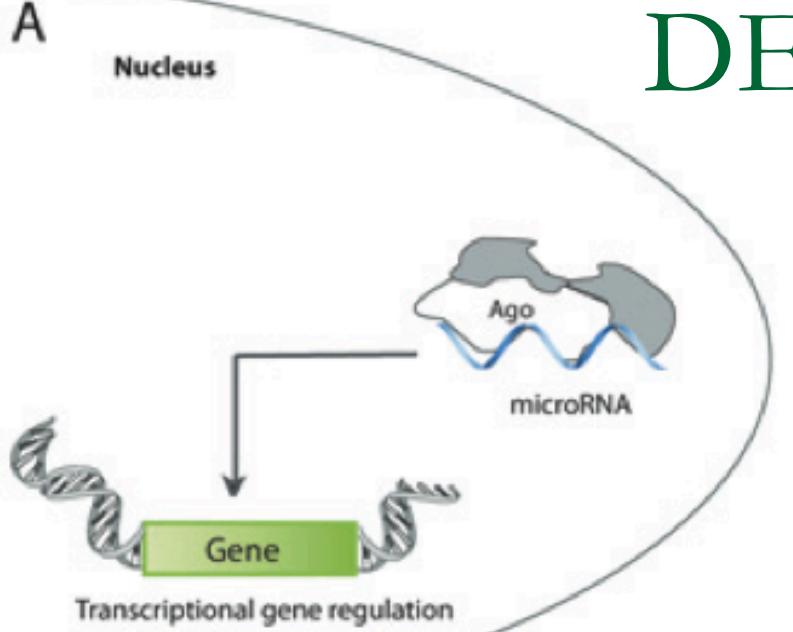
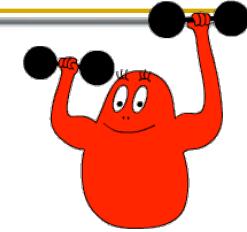
Total No of Genes	57281
Protein-coding genes	20330
Introns	>100,000
Long non-coding RNA genes	13333
Small non-coding RNA genes	9078
Pseudogenes	14154
Mobile elements	>1,100,000



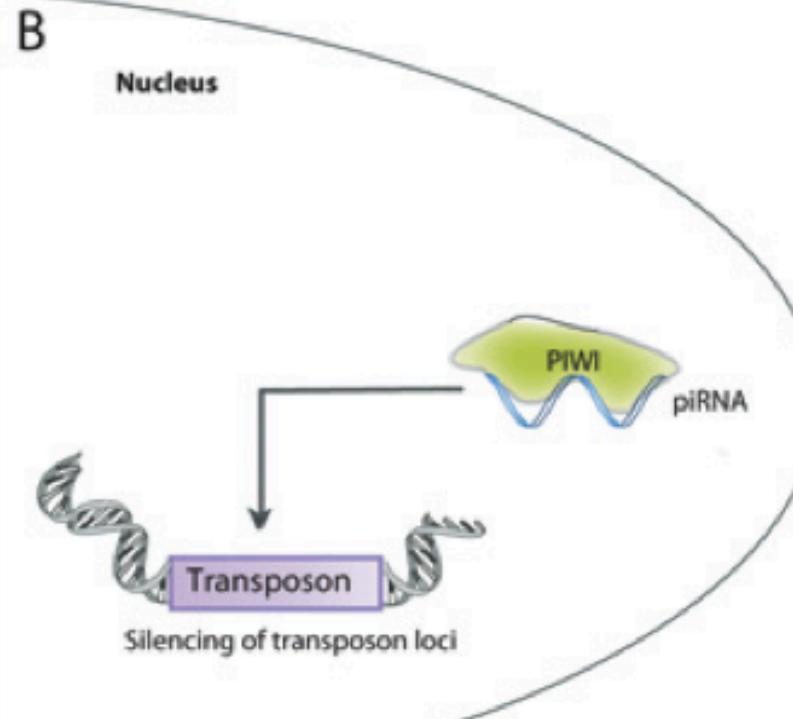
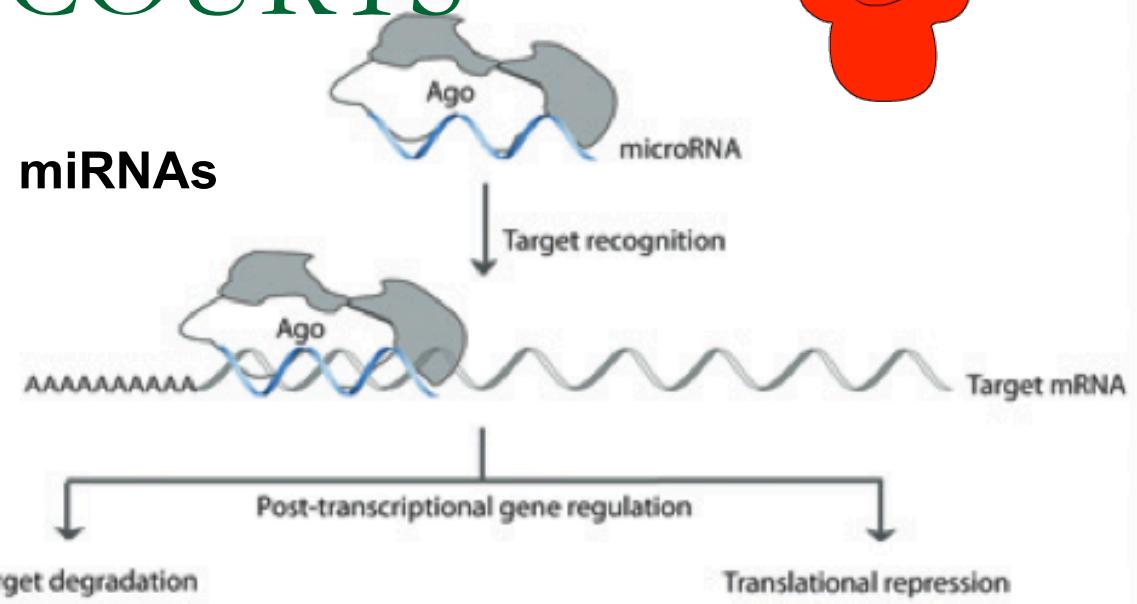
L'arbre florissant des ARN



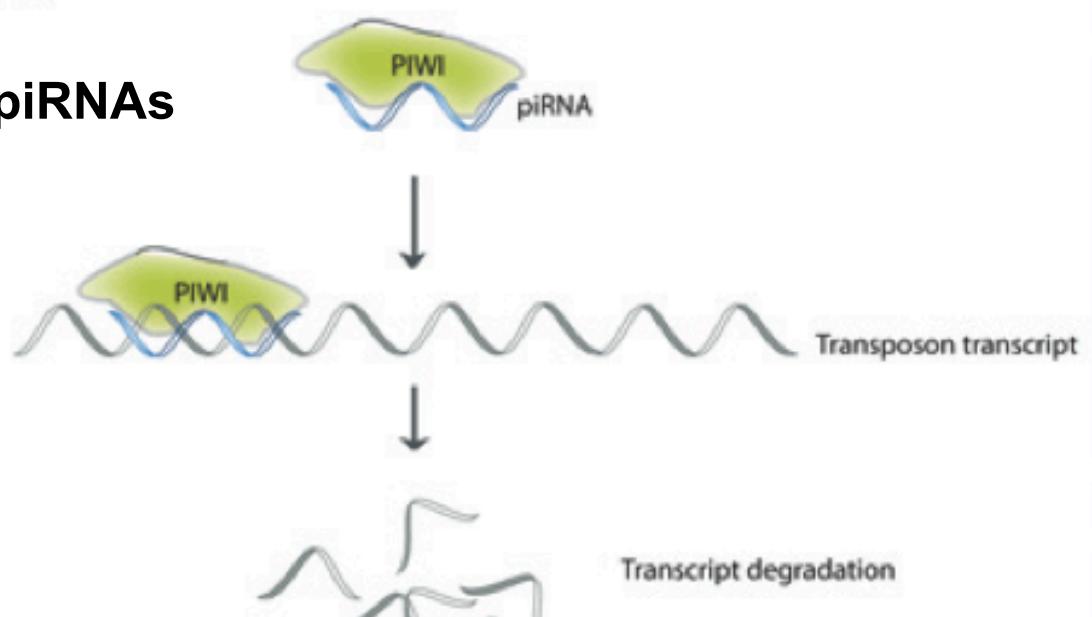
DES COURTS

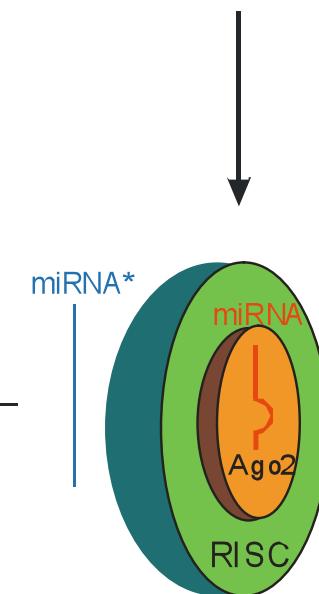
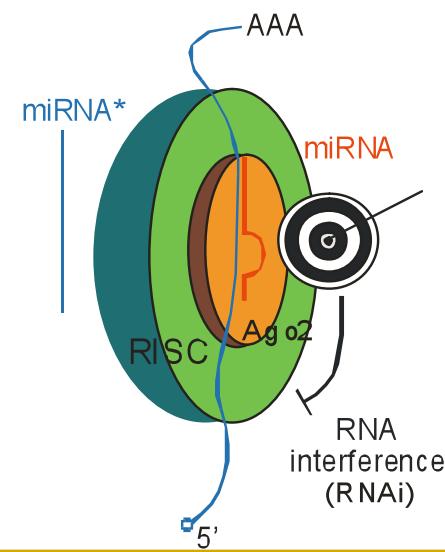
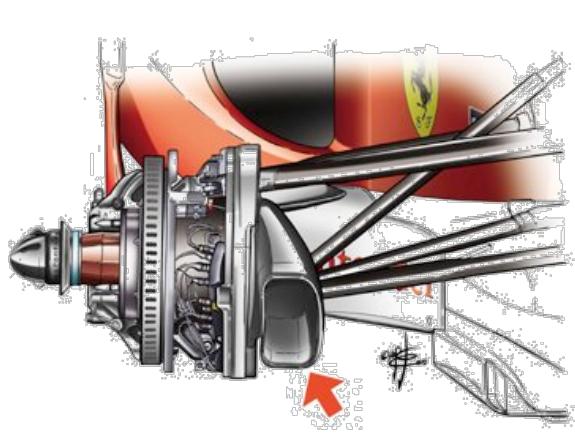
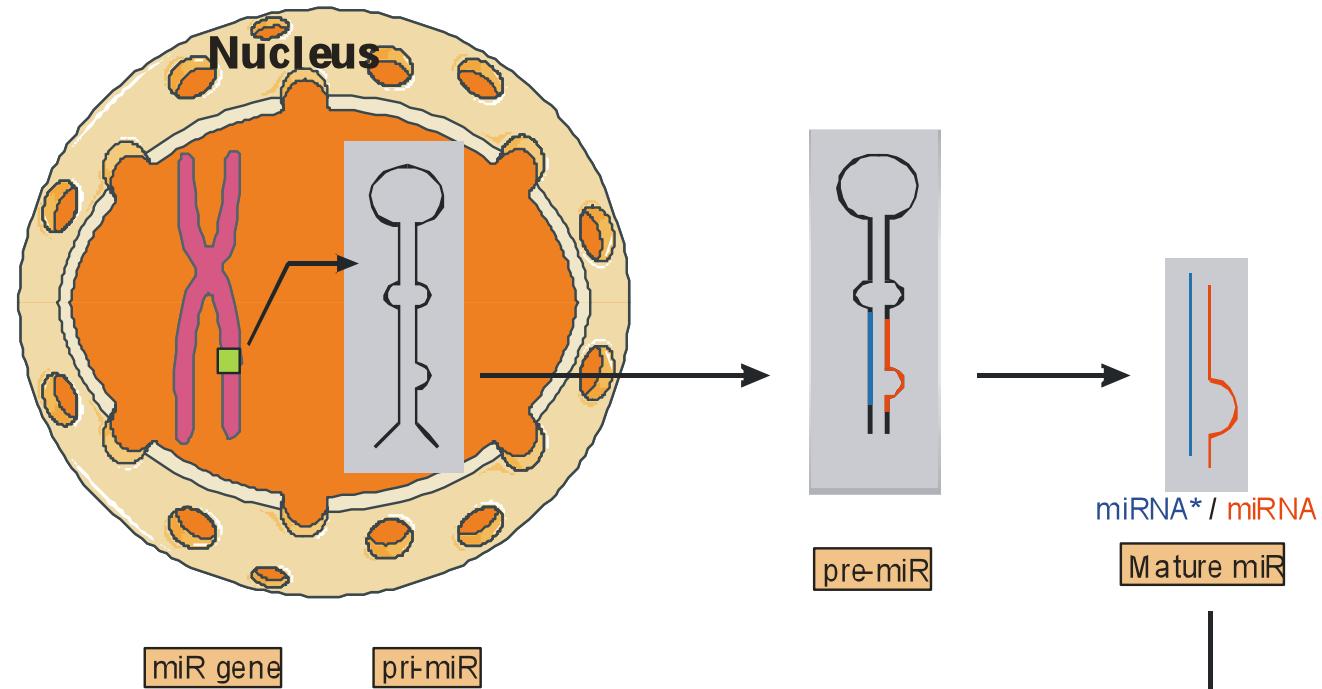


miRNAs

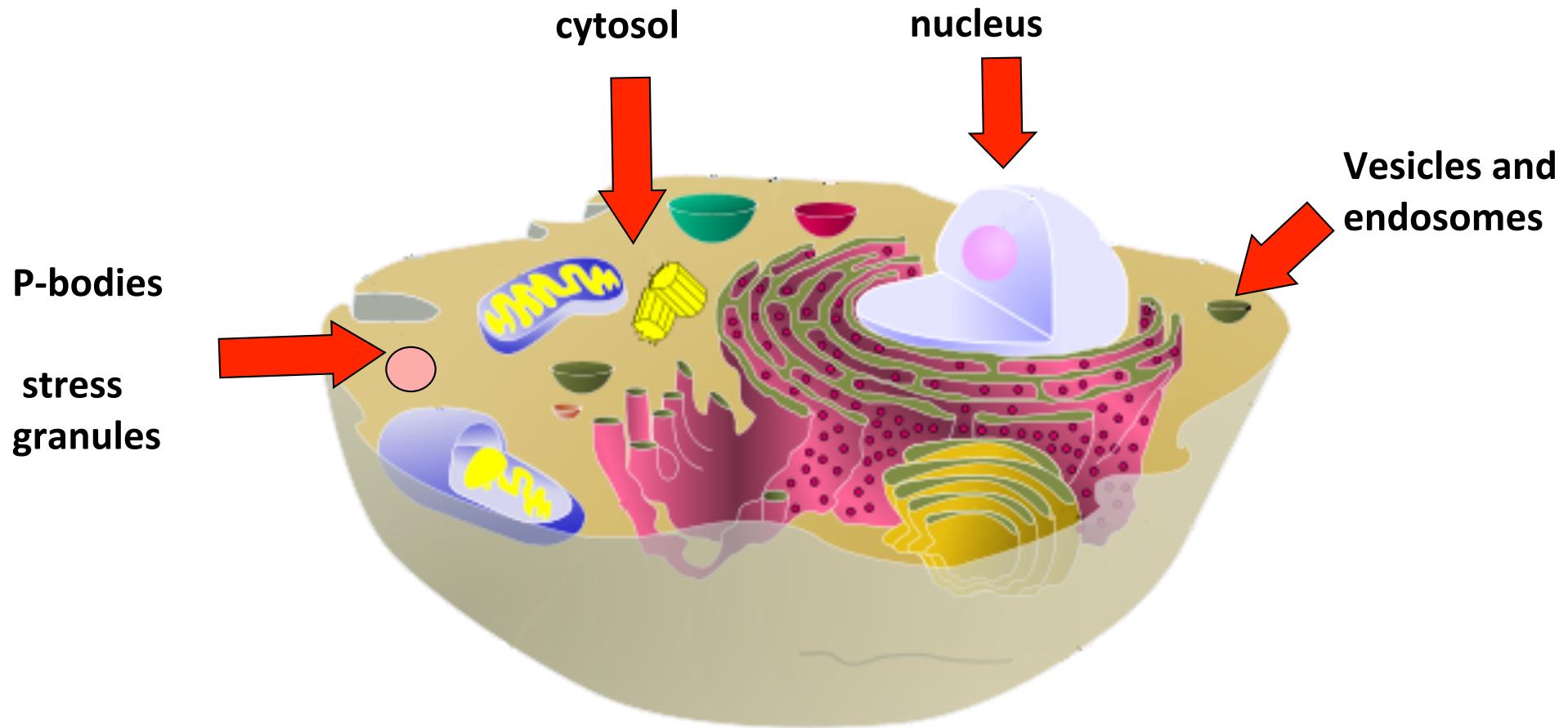


piRNAs





-1- Intracellular miRNAs: Compartmentalization of Ago2 and miRNAs



Assembly of RISC at the level of :

- the nucleus (*Hwang, 2007; Liao, 2010; Park 2011; Jeffries 2011*)
- microvesicles and endosomes (*Valadi, 2007; Hunter, 2008; Gibbings 2009*)

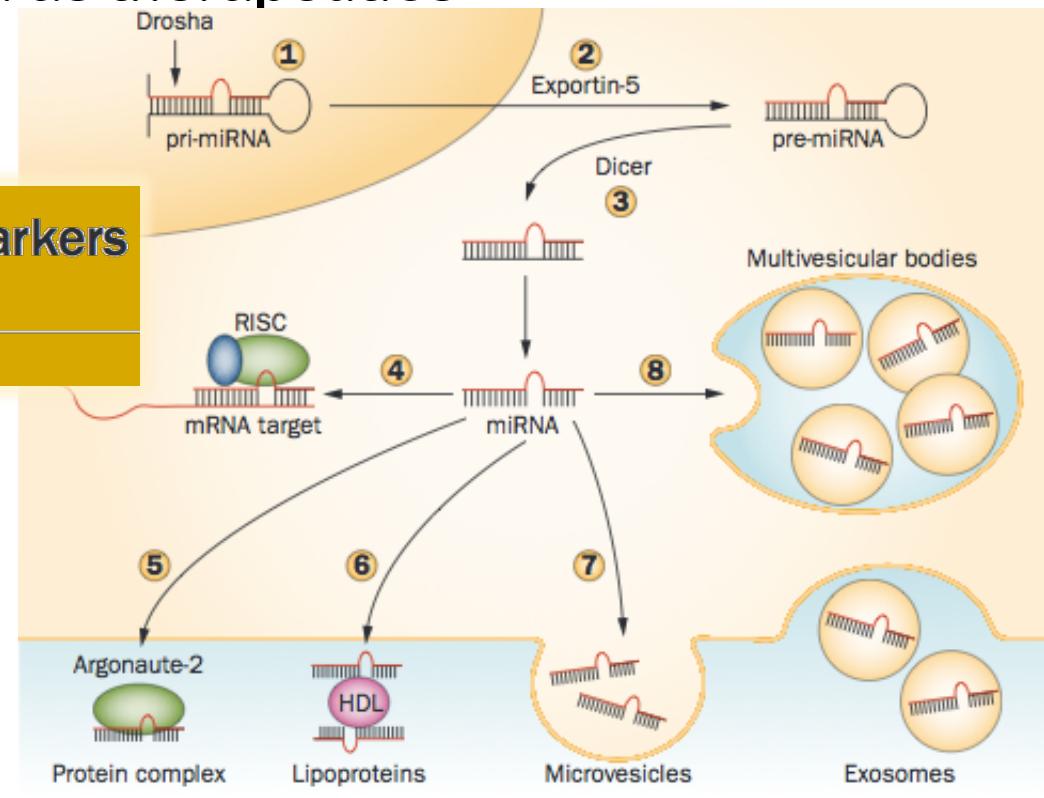
-2- Extra-cellular miRNAs: Complex with Ago1-2, HDL

- Discovery of circulating nucleic acids (Mendel and Metais, 1948)
- miRNA in blood, serum, urine, saliva, tears, breast milk, CSF (2008)
- Correlations with human disease, e.g T1D (40 miRNAs dont 2 tissulaires)
- Usefulness as biomarkers and as therapeutics

Circulating microRNAs as novel biomarkers for diabetes mellitus

Claudiane Guay and Romano Regazzi

Guay and Regazzi, Nat Rev Endoc 2013



-3- Exogenous miRNAs: cellular activity / intercellular communication

- Exogenous RNA taken up from the environment:
 - from fungi, bacteria, viruses
 - from food: detection of the plant miR-168 in human circulation
(Zhang, 2012)
- The field is just beginning to be explored, and is so far limited by the approaches for quantification

Exogenous plant MIR168a specifically targets mammalian

Effective detection and quantification of *dietetically absorbed plant microRNAs in*

Liang et al, J Nutr Biochem 2015

human plasma

Zhang et al, Cell Research 2012

Hongwei Liang¹, Suyang Zhang¹, Zheng Fu¹, Yanbo Wang, Nan Wang, Yanqing Liu, Chihao Zhao, Jinhui Wu,¹,
Yiqiao Hu, Junfeng Zhang, Xi Chen*, Ke Zen*, Chen-Yu Zhang*

hang¹,
[u¹,

Food Science & Nutrition

hang¹,

Transfer
of dietary

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Open Access

Concept

Assessing the survival of exogenous plant microRNA in
Witwer and Hirschl, BioEssays 2014

Negative result

and regulatory

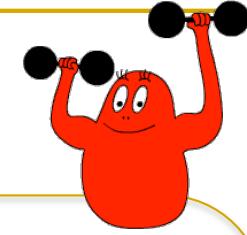
GaoFeng Liang^{1,2}, YanLiang Zhu¹, Bo Sun¹, YouHua Shao¹, AiHua Jing², JunHua Wang¹ &
ZhongDang Xiao¹

Kenneth W. Witwer

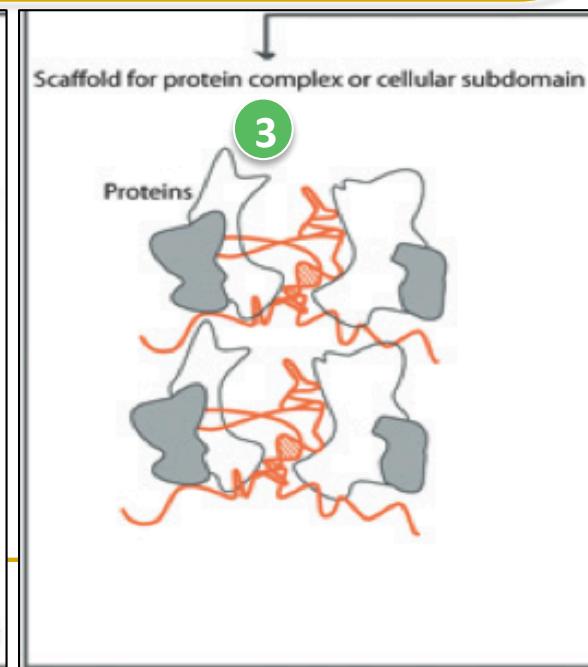
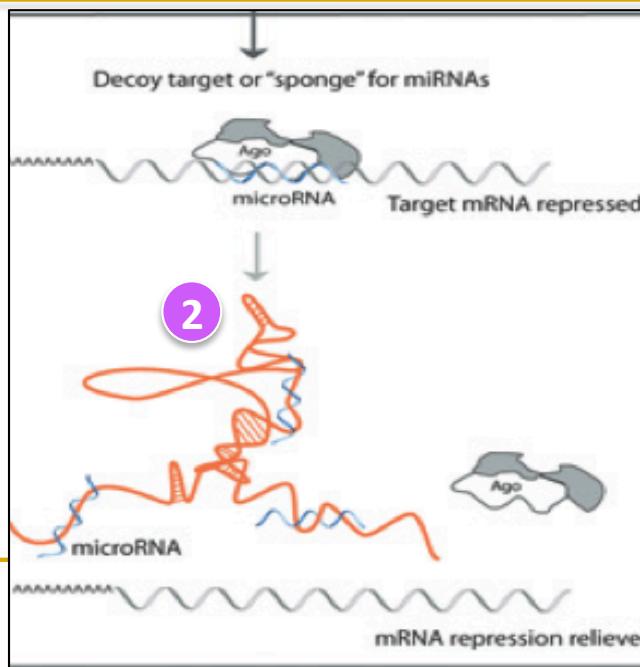
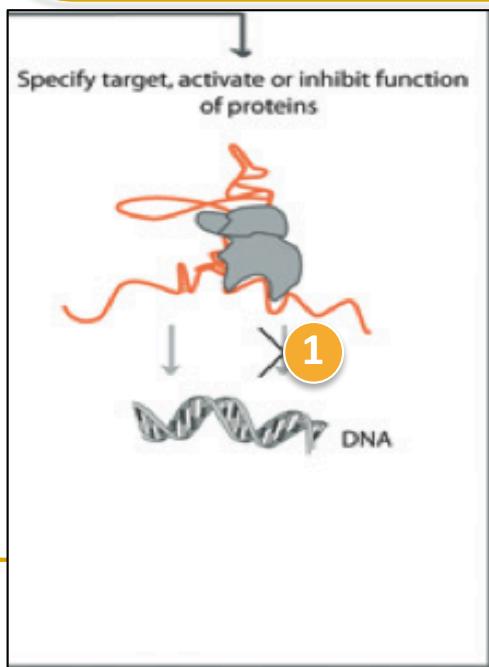
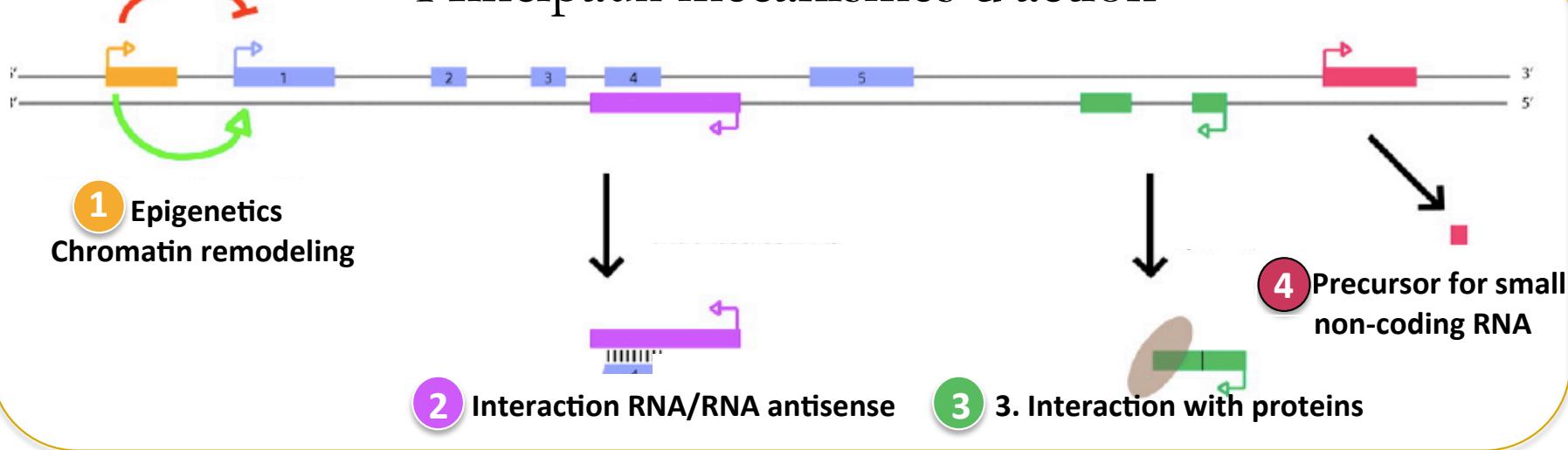
State Key Laboratory of Bioelectronics, School of Biological Science and Medical Engineering, Southeast University, Nanjing 210096, China

²School of Medical Technology and Engineering, Henan University of Science and Technology, Luoyang 471003, Henan, China

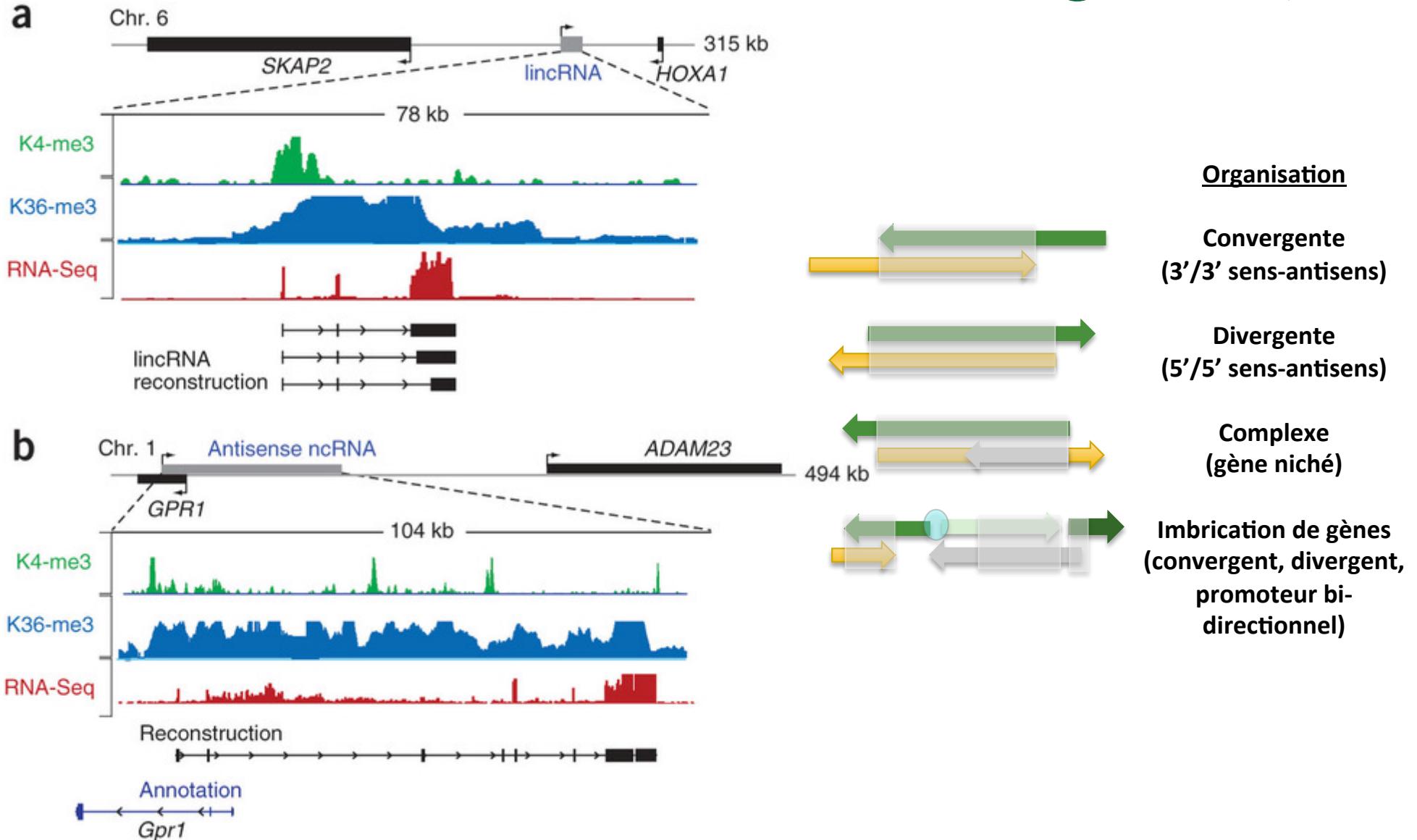
DES LONGS



Principaux mécanismes d'action



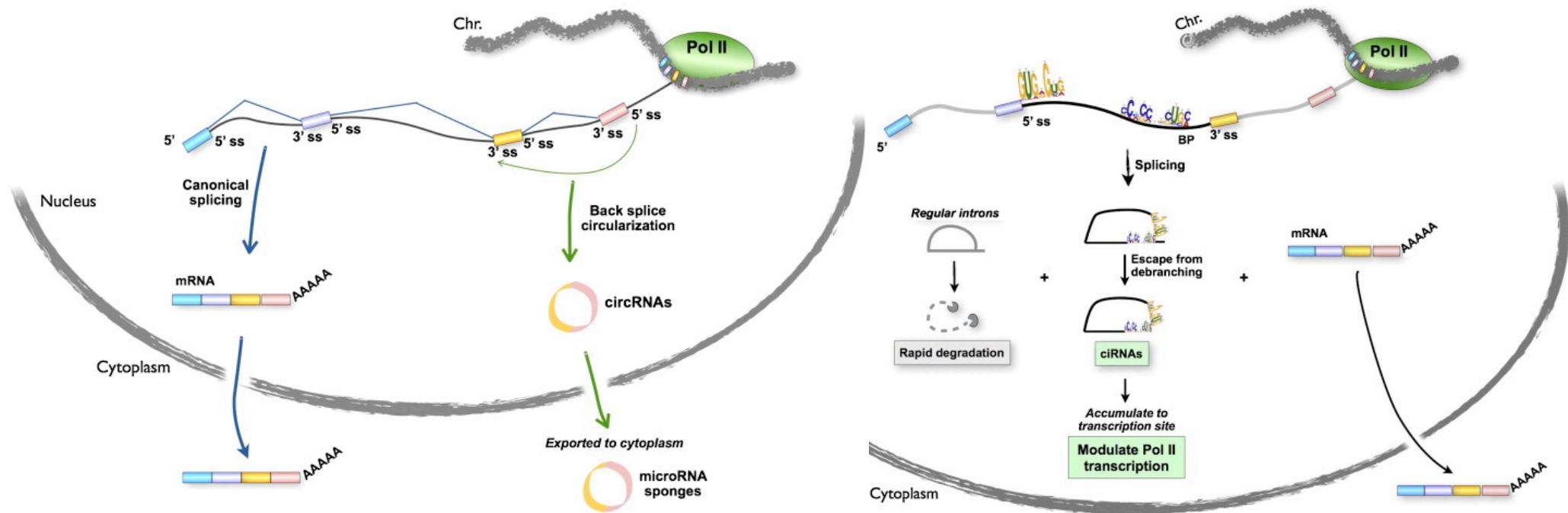
lincRNAs (long intergenic non coding RNAs)



DES RONDS

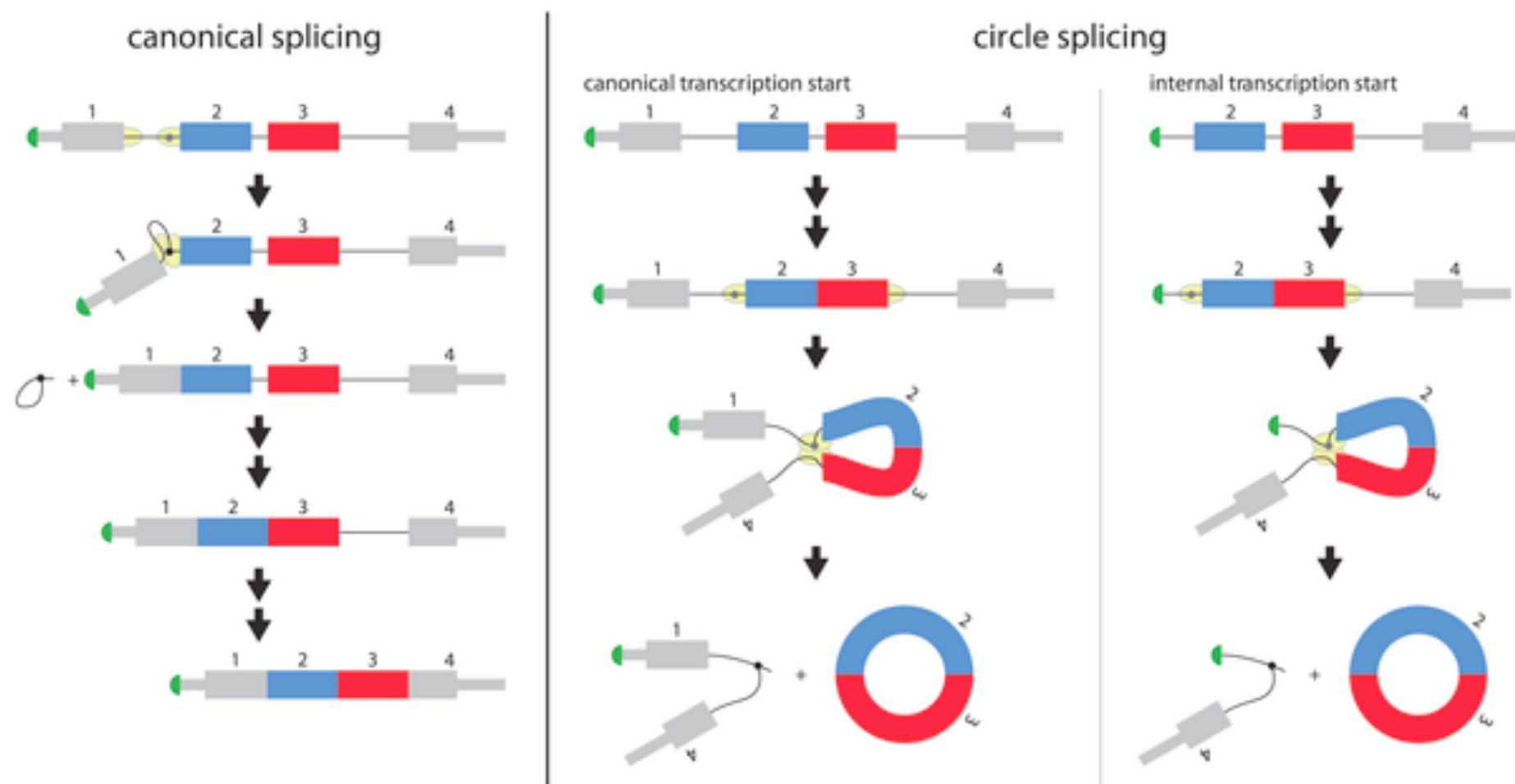


Circular RNAs Are the Predominant Transcript Isoform from Hundreds of Human Genes in Diverse Cell Types



Human fibroblasts: 25,000 unique circular RNA species that arise from 14.4% of expressed genes.

When it comes to RNA, assume nothing



Circular RNAs Are the Predominant Transcript Isoform from Hundreds of Human Genes in Diverse Cell Types

Julia Salzman^{1,3}, Charles Gawad^{1,3*}, Peter Lincoln Wang¹, Norman Lacayo³, Patrick O. Brown^{1,2*}

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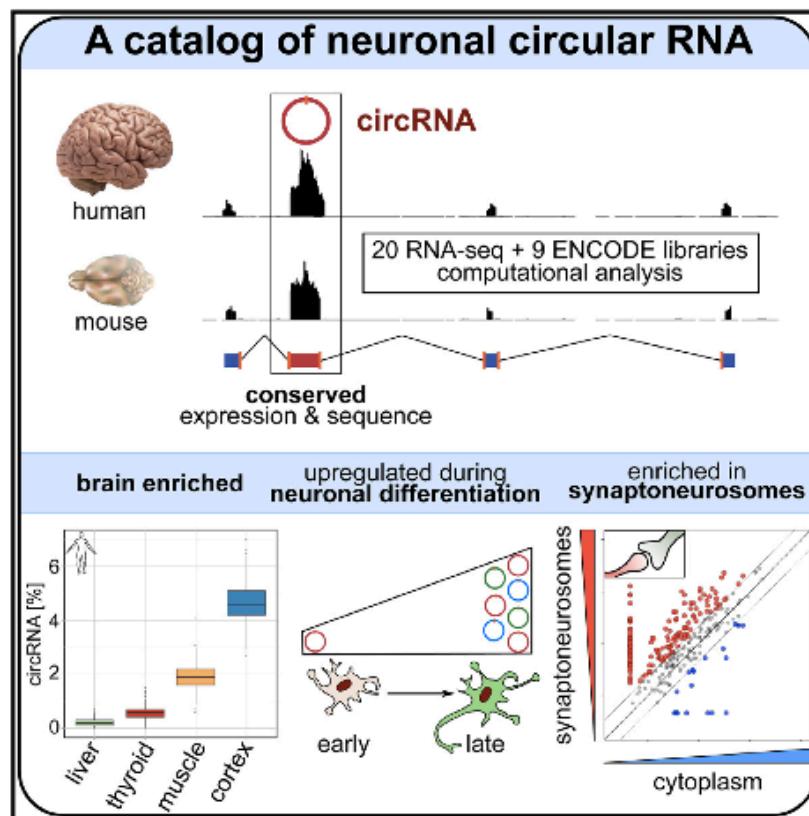
Rybak-Wolf et al., 2015, Molecular Cell 58, 1–16
June 4, 2015

MOLECULAR CELL

Molecular Cell

Circular RNAs in the Mammalian Brain Are Highly Abundant, Conserved, and Dynamically Expressed

Graphical Abstract



Authors

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Christin Stottmeister, ...,
Sebastian Kadener, Nikolaus Rajewsky

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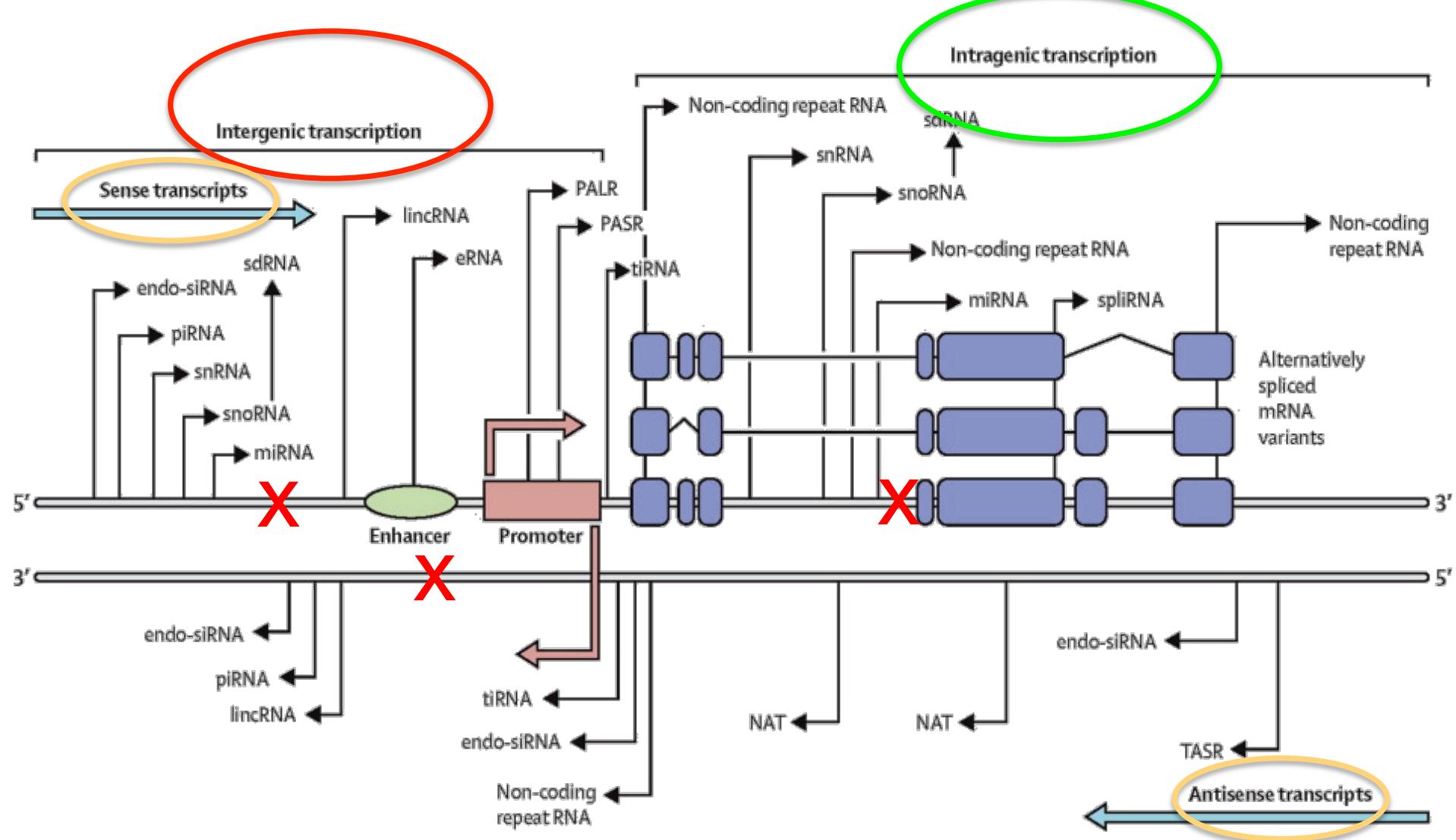
In Brief

Rybak-Wolf et al. combined computation and experiment to compile a catalog of circRNA expression in the brain. circRNAs are highly enriched in the mammalian brain, with specific and dynamic expression during neuronal differentiation, often independent of linear transcripts. Brain-expressed circRNAs are often conserved in expression and display elevated sequence conservation.

L'ARN: une nouvelle dimension au NGS

- >30x DNA
- >200 million reads RNA

Adding technical and methodological complexities



Salta and De Trooper, Lancet Neurol 2012

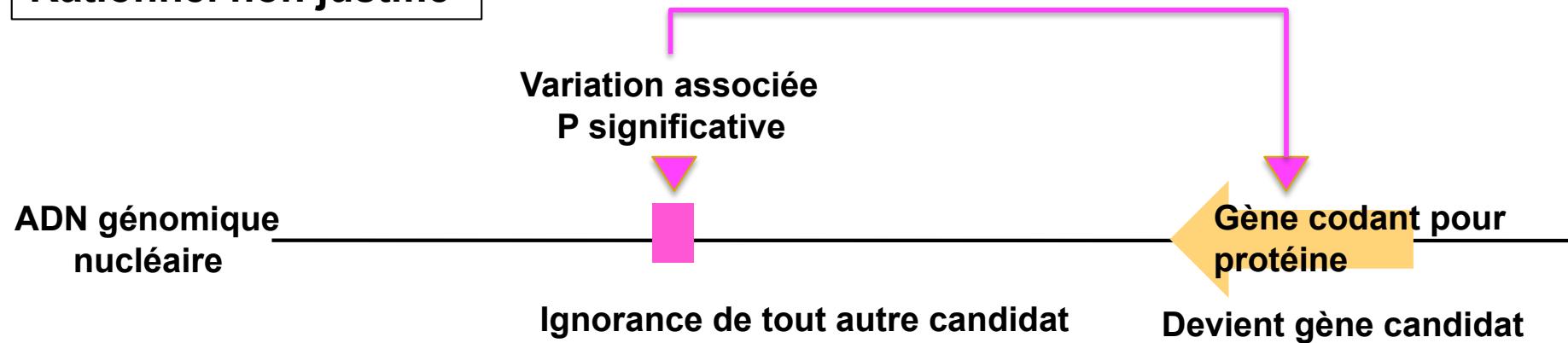
Une autre réalité pour les GWAS

- 1,200 GWAS ont identifié près de 6 500 SNPs de maladies ou de prédisposition à un trait.
- Seulement 7% de ces SNPs sont localisés dans des régions de gènes codant pour des protéines. Les 93% restant sont dans des régions... non-codantes.

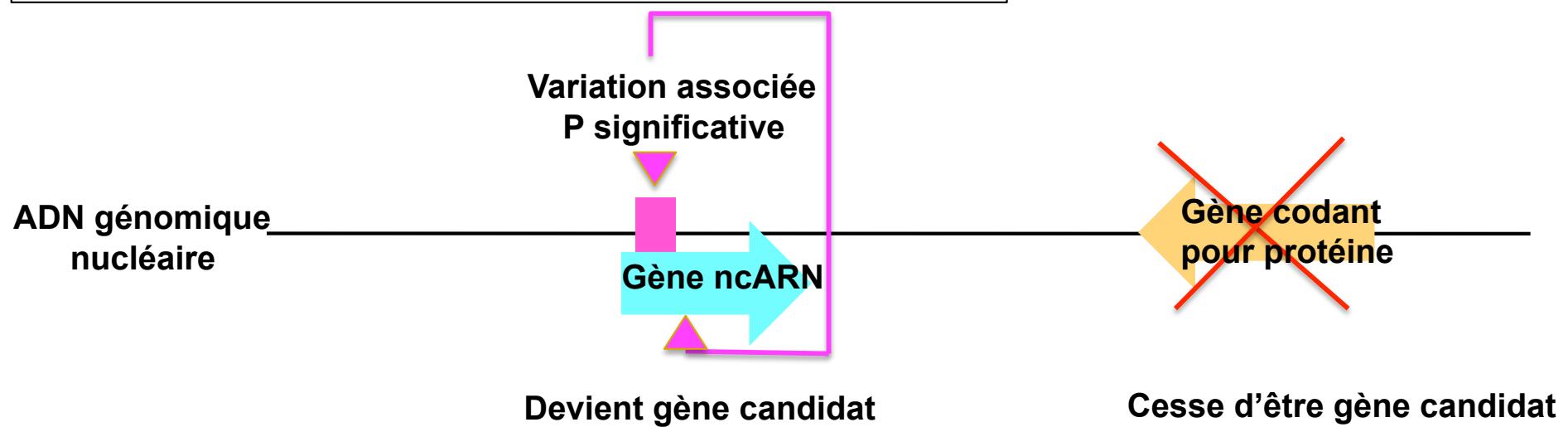


Pennisi-Science 2011
Kumar et al-Semin Immunol 2012
Hindorff et al, PNAS 2009

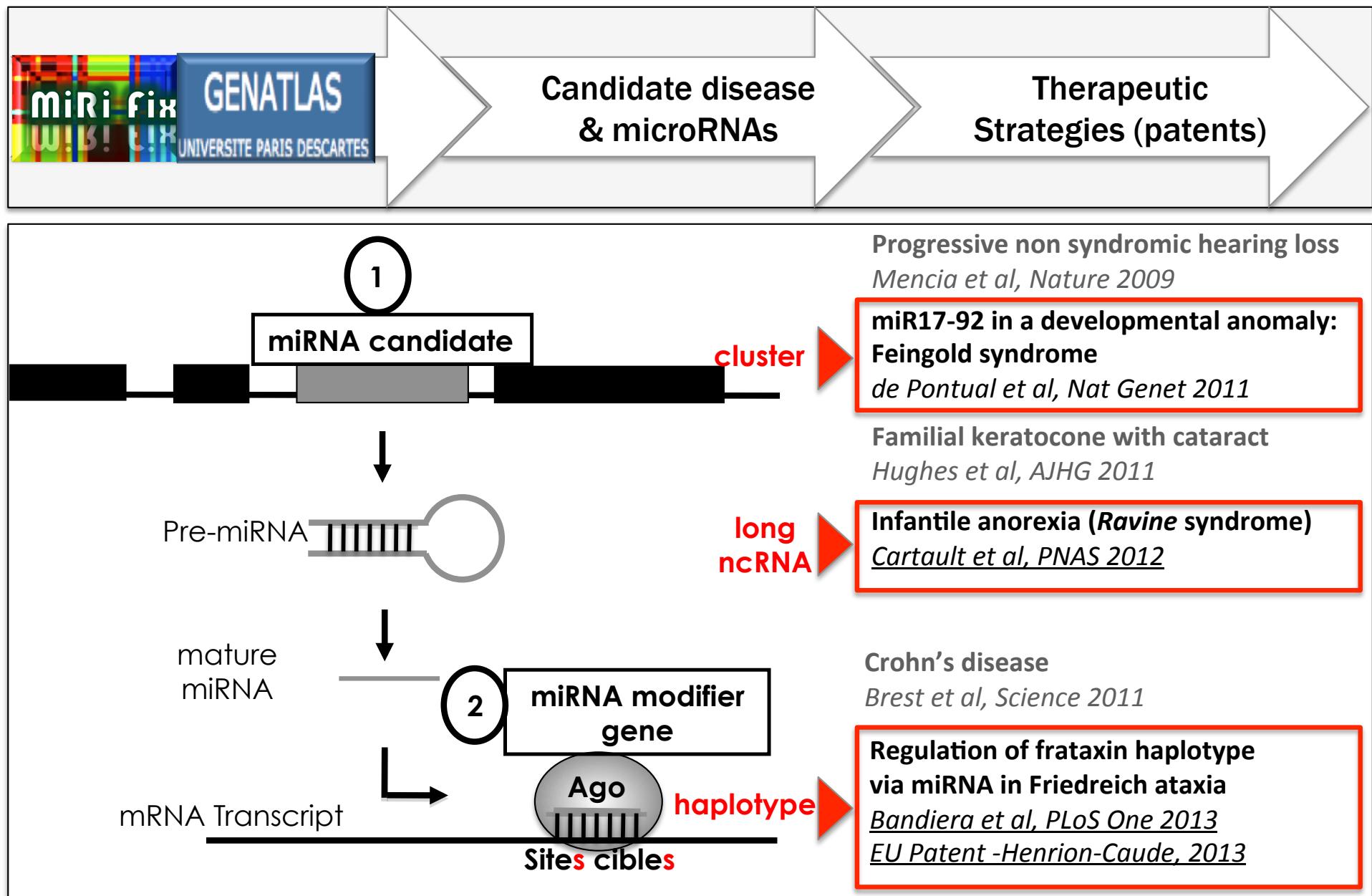
Rationnel non justifié



Rationnel justifié – Prise en compte des ncARNs

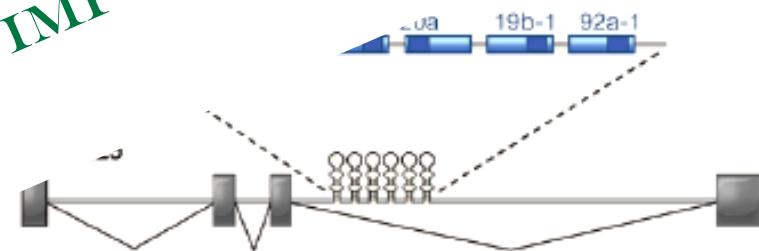
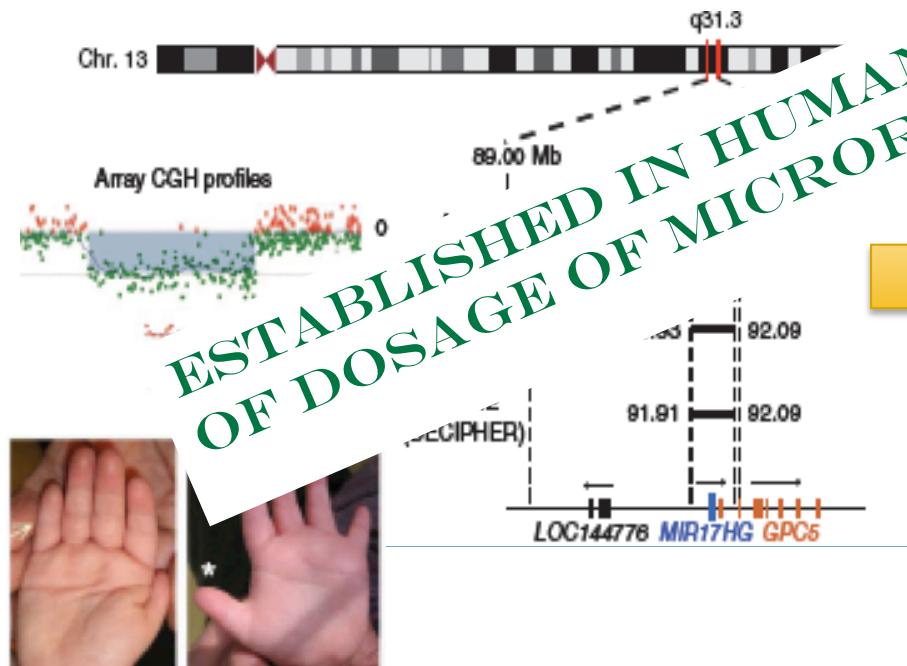


Maladies rares: source de variation fonctionnelle



Germline deletion of the miR-17~92 cluster causes skeletal and growth defects in humans

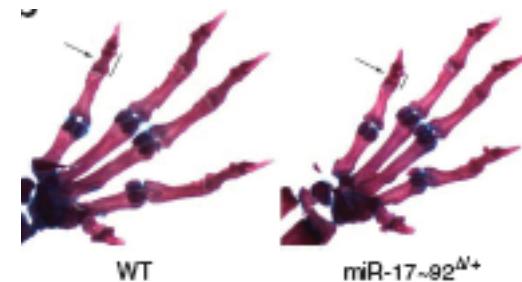
Loïc de Pontual^{1,2,10}, Evelyn Yao^{3,10}, Patrick Callier⁴, Laurence Faivre⁴, Valérie Drouin⁵, Sandra Cariou¹, Arie Van Haeringen⁶, David Geneviève⁷, Alice Goldenberg⁵, Myriam Oufadem¹, Sylvie nouvrier⁸, Arnold Munnich^{1,9}, Joana Alves Vidigal³, Michel Vekemans¹, Stanislas Lyonnet^{1,9}, Anne Henrion-Caude¹, Andrea Ventura^{3,10} & Jeanne Amiel^{1,9,10}



OncomiR-1



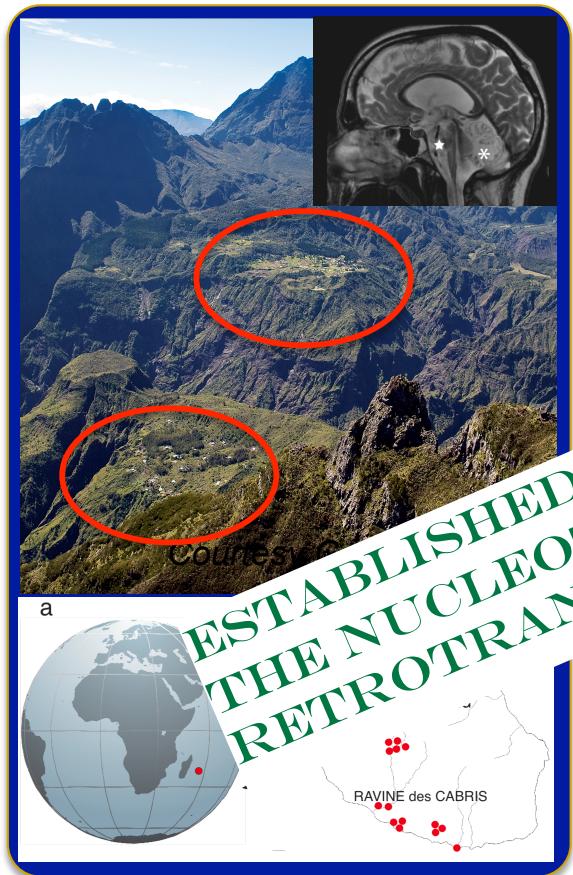
DevmiR



de Pontual et al, Nat Genet 2011

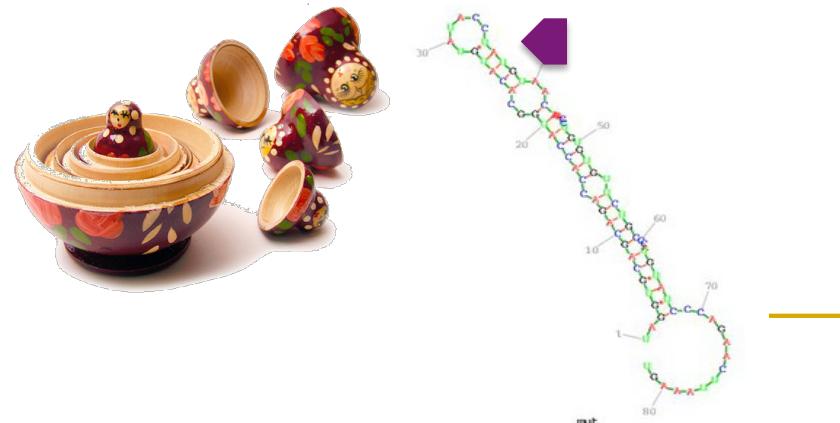
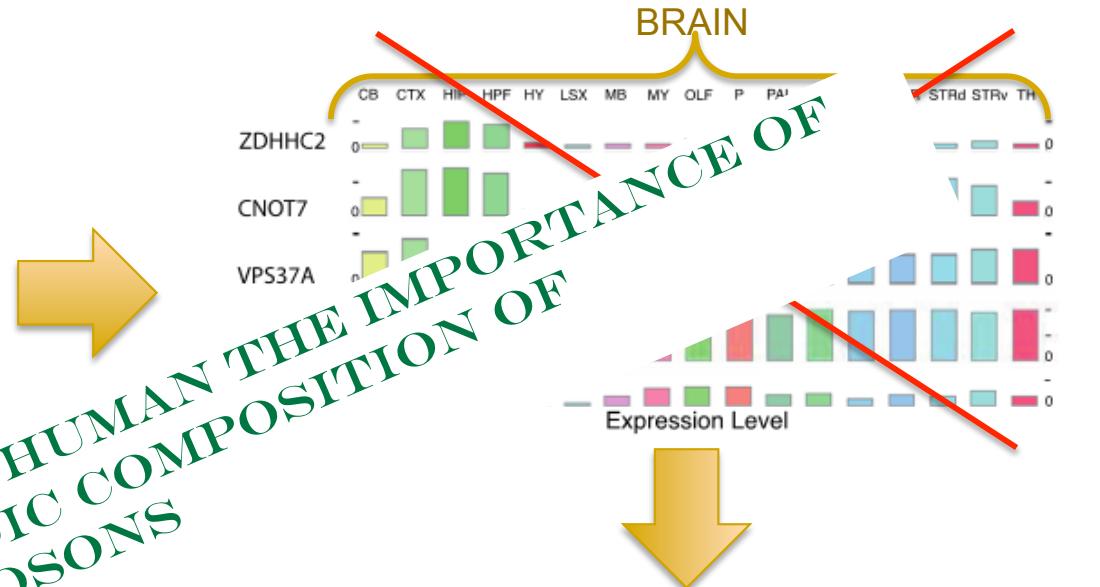
Mutation in a primate-conserved retrotransposon reveals a noncoding RNA as a mediator of infantile encephalopathy

François Cartault^{a,b,1}, Patrick Munier^a, Edgar Benko^c, Isabelle Desguerre^d, Sylvain Hanein^b, Nathalie Boddaert^e, Simonetta Bandiera^b, Jeanine Vellayoudom^a, Pascale Krejbiel-Trotot^f, Marc Bintner^g, Jean-Jacques Hoarau^f, Muriel Girard^b, Emmanuelle Génin^h, Pascale de Lonlay^b, Alain Fourmaintraux^{a,i}, Magali Navilleⁱ, Diana Rodriguez^k, Josué Feingold^b, Michel Renouil^l, Arnold Munnich^{b,l}, Eric Westhof^m, Michael Fähling^{c,2}, Stanislas Lyonnet^{b,l,2}, and Alexandra Henrion-Caude^{b,1}

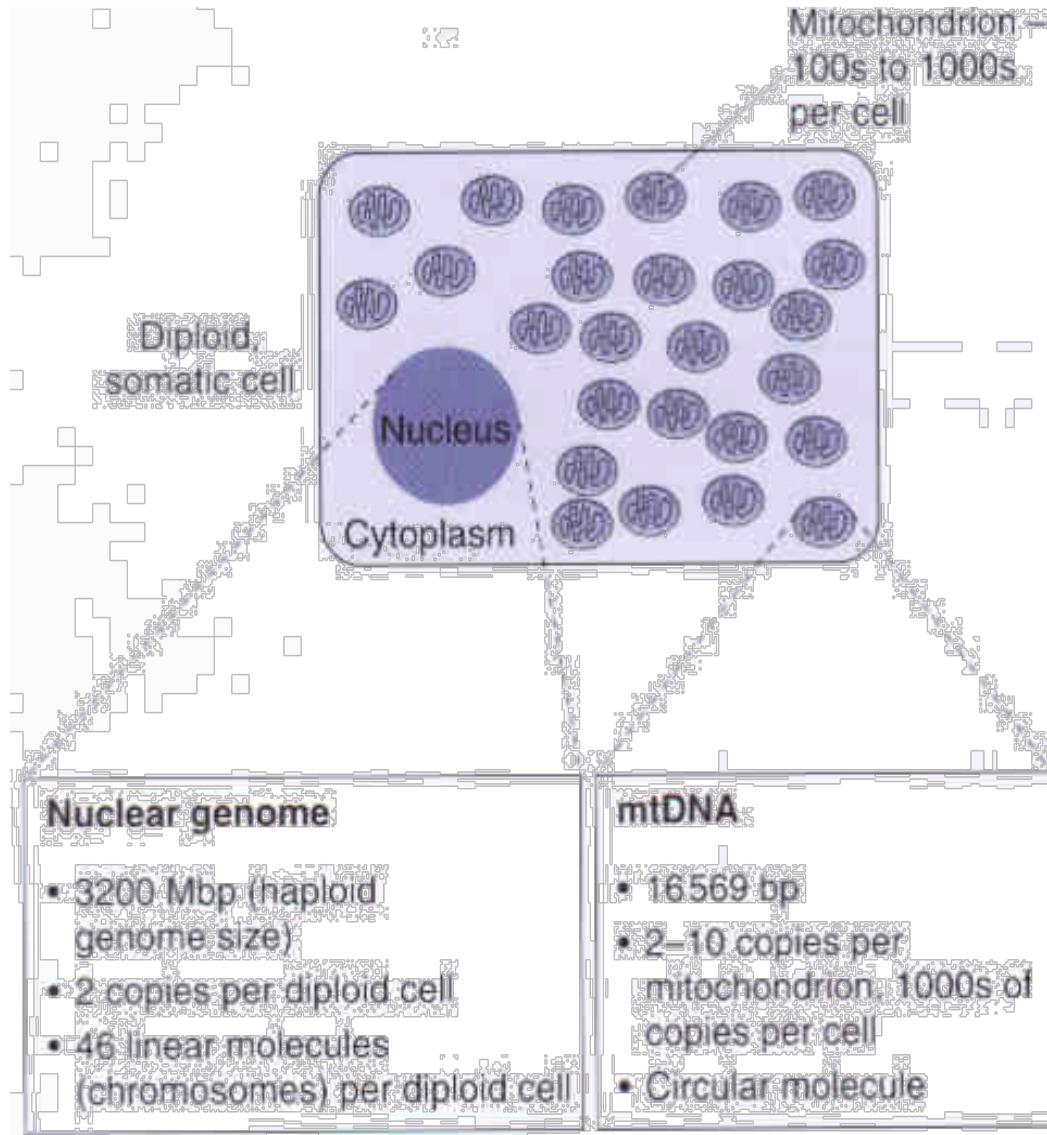


Cartault et al, PNAS 2012

ESTABLISHED IN HUMAN THE IMPORTANCE OF
THE NUCLEOTIDIC COMPOSITION OF
RETROTRANSPOSONS

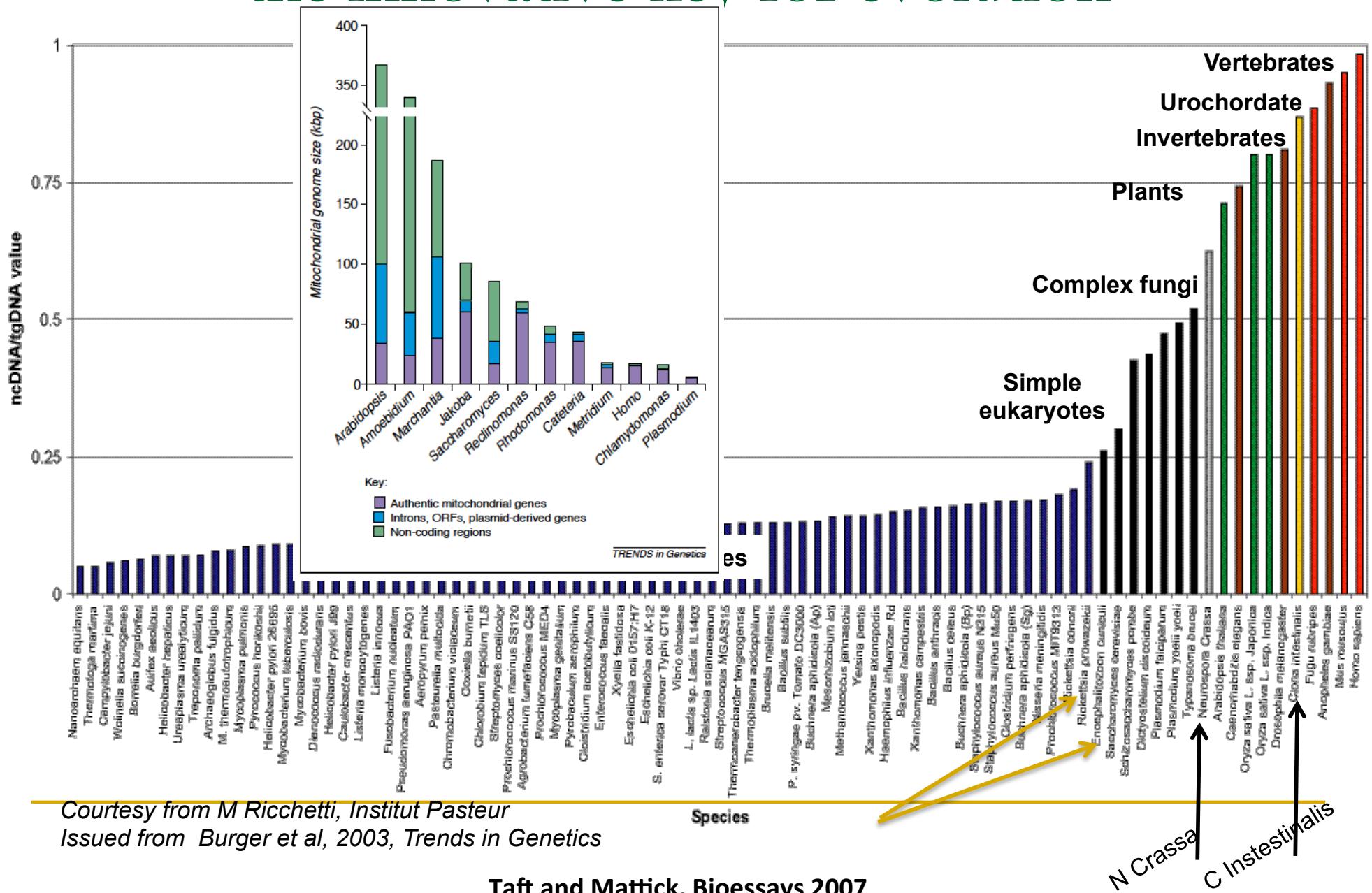


Sans oublier notre autre génome



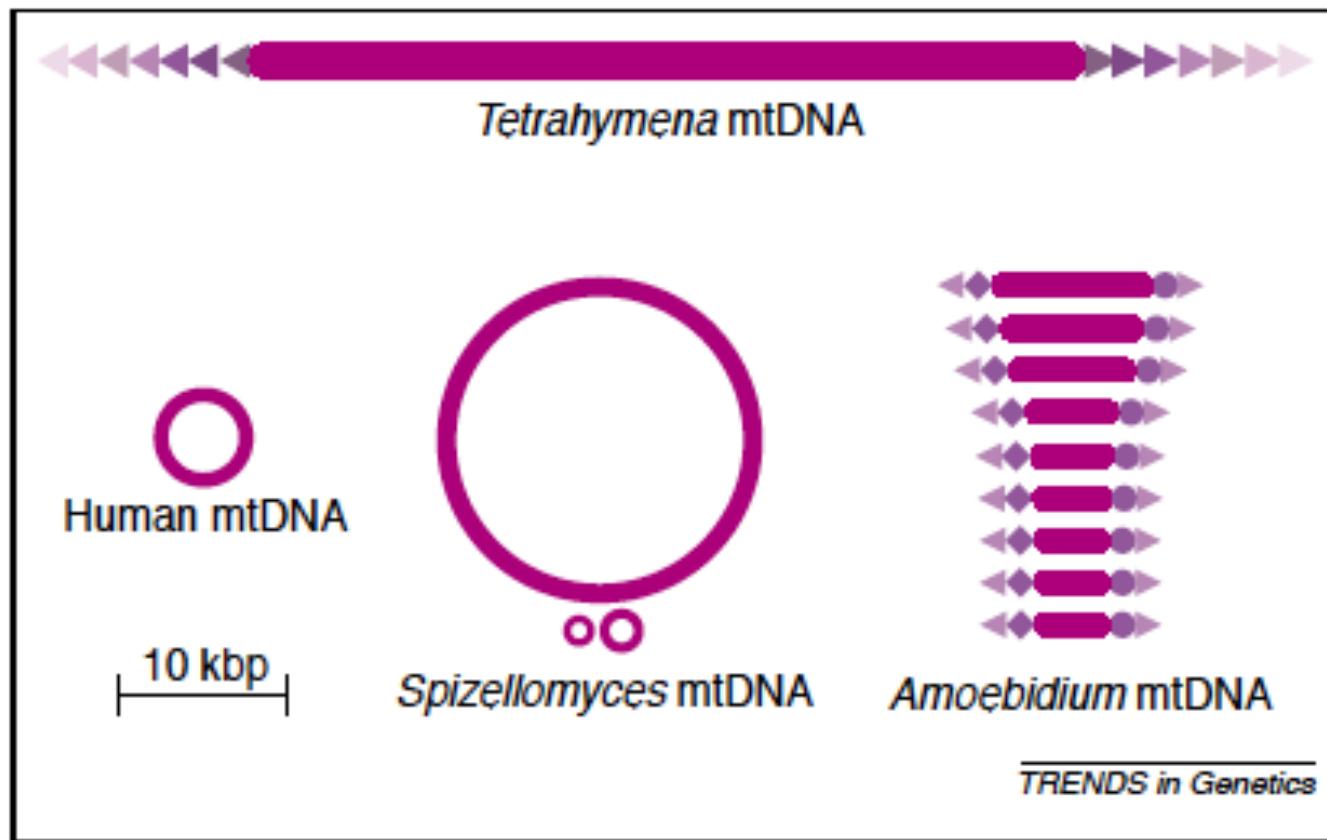
NON-CODING

-the innovative key for evolution-

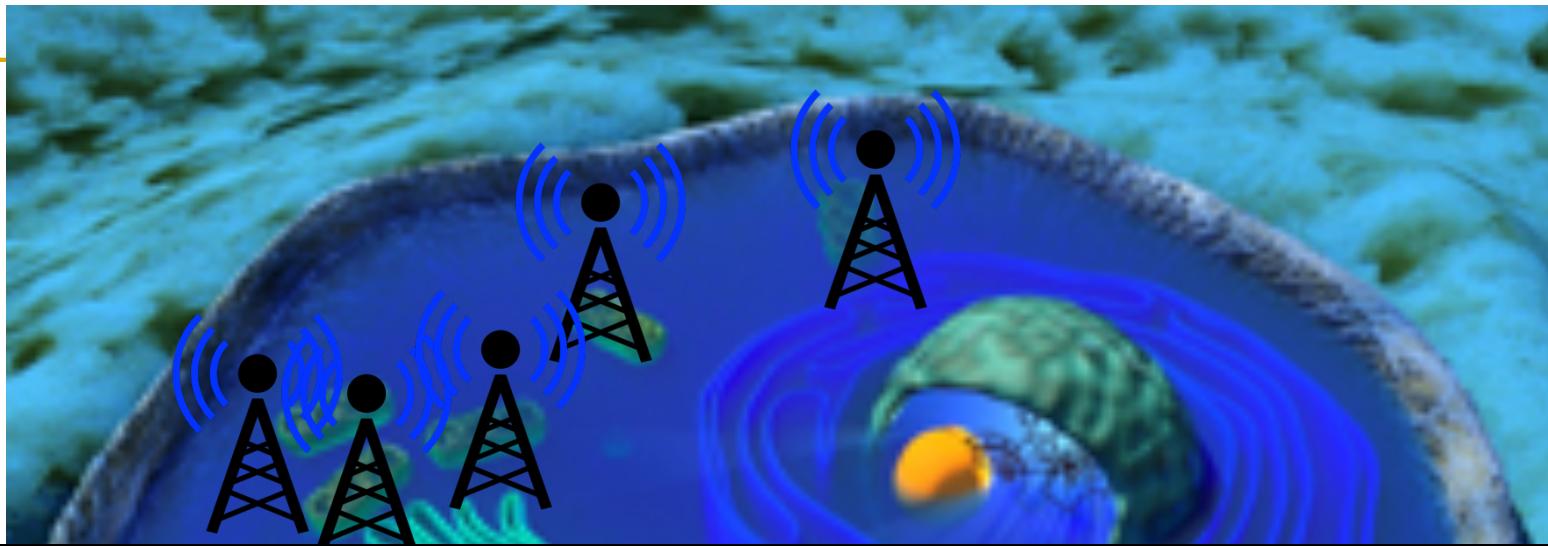


Courtesy from M Ricchetti, Institut Pasteur
Issued from Burger et al, 2003, Trends in Genetics

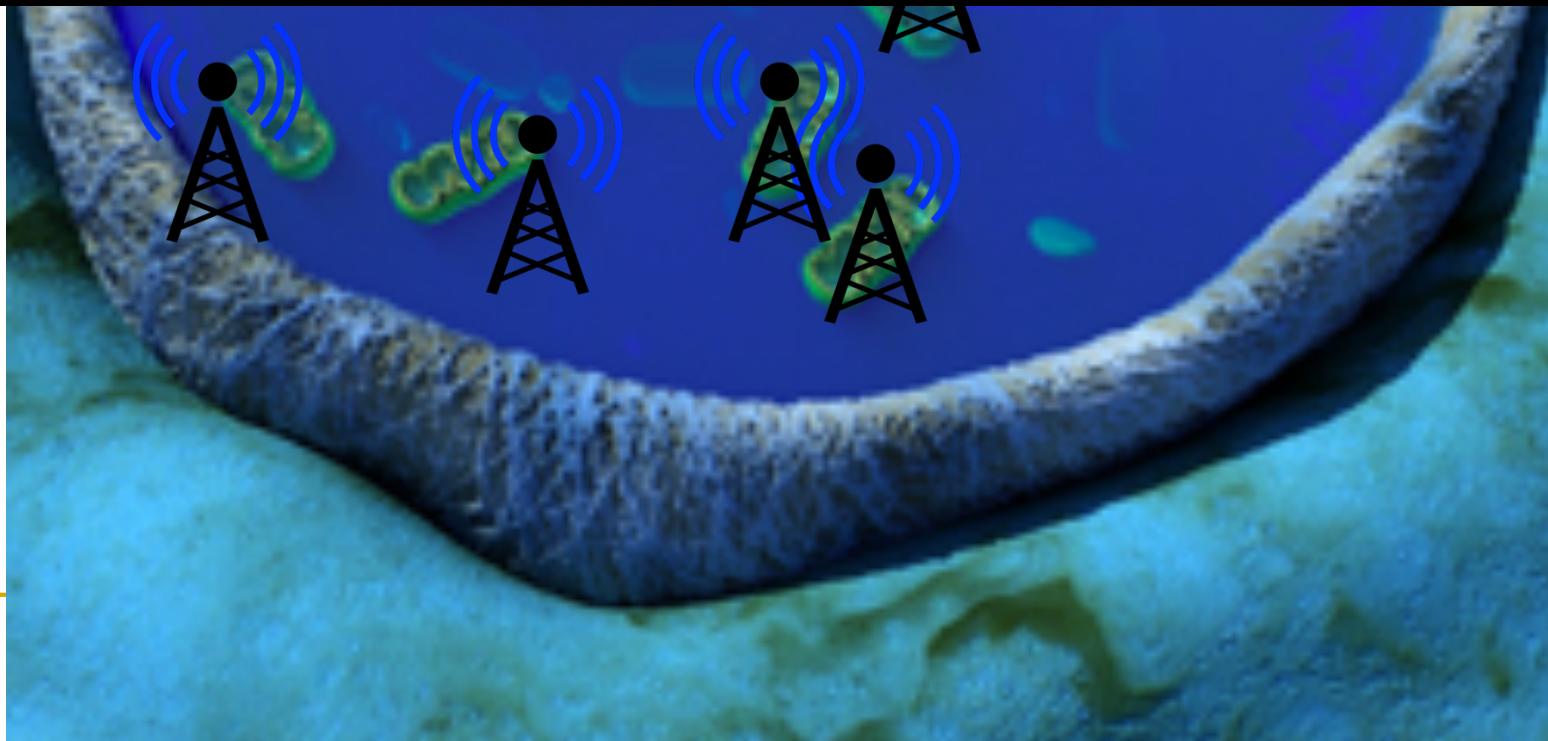
Mt genome architecture



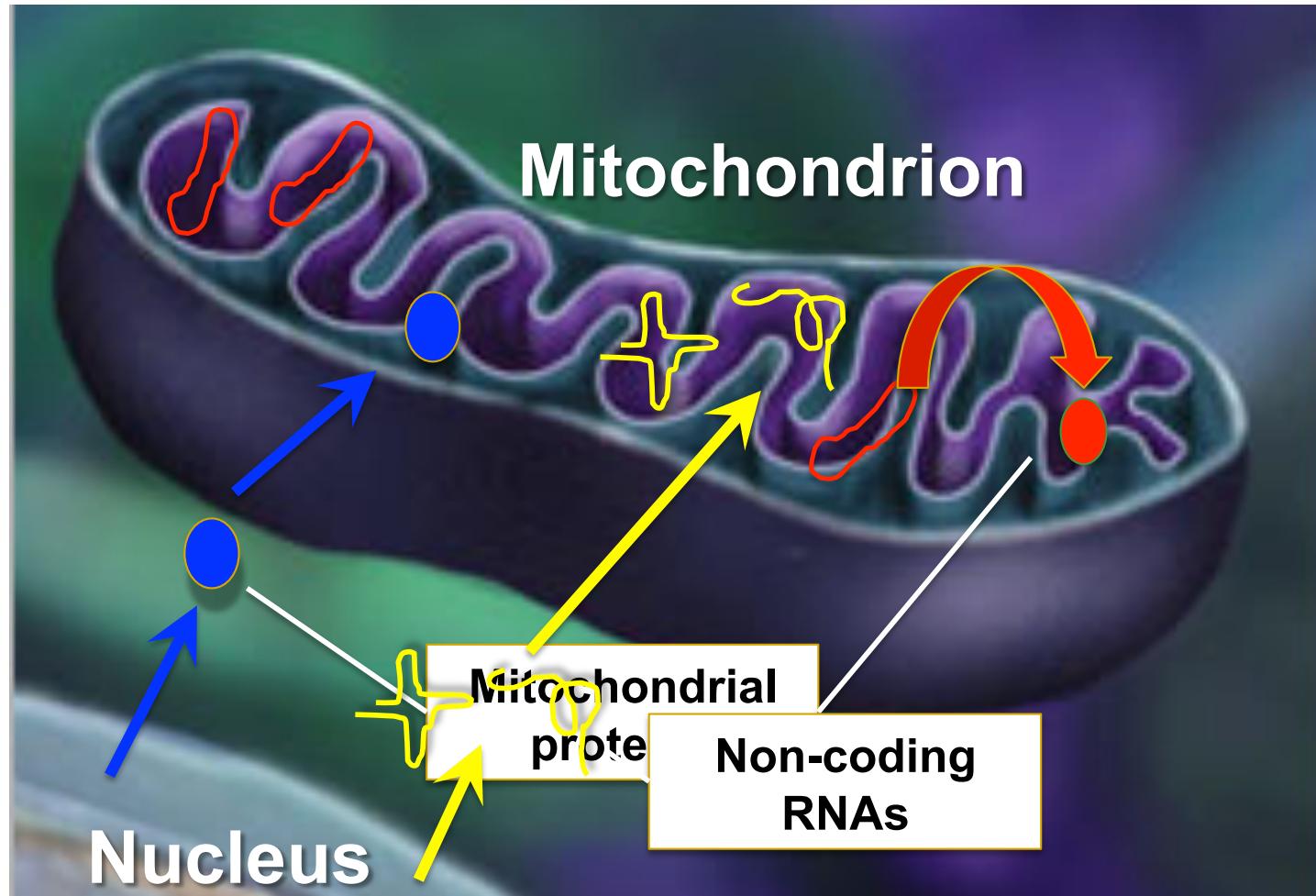
from Burger et al, 2003, Trends in Genetics 19



Are mitochondria receptor-transmitter AND/OR emitter of ncRNAs?

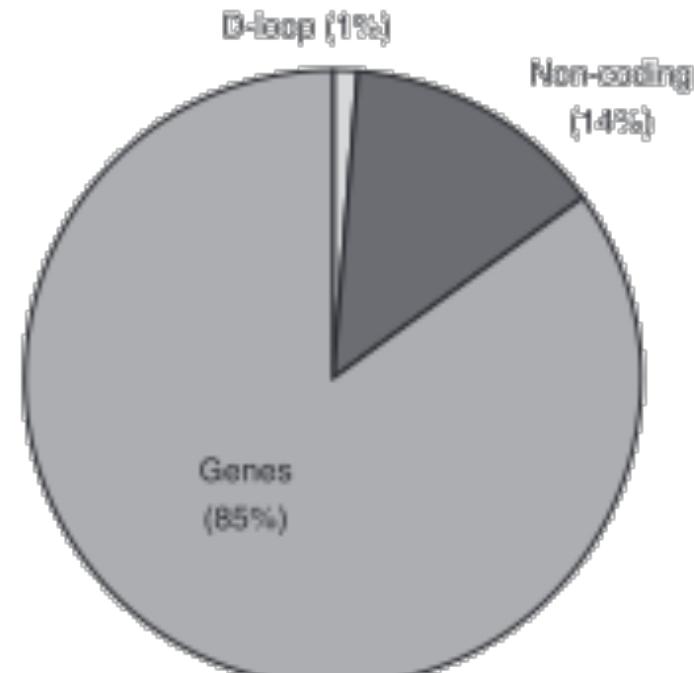
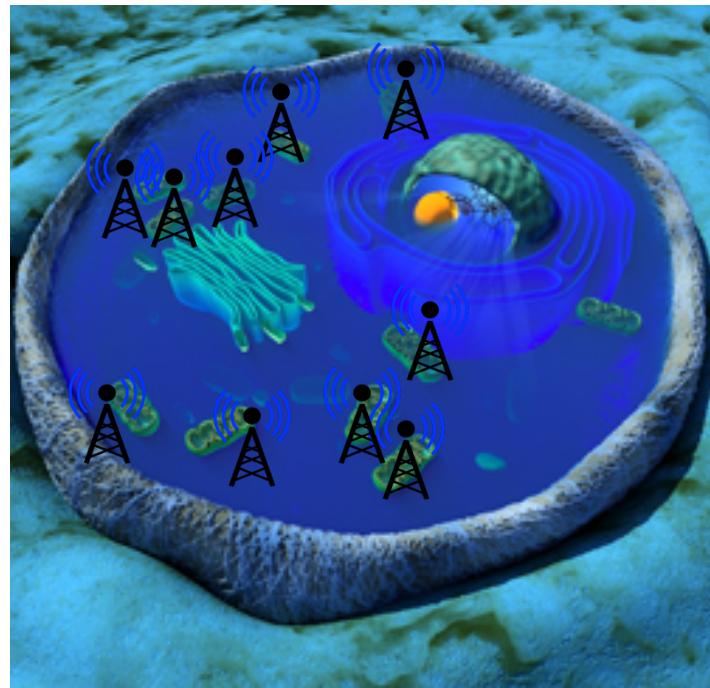


Traffick of non-coding RNA was known

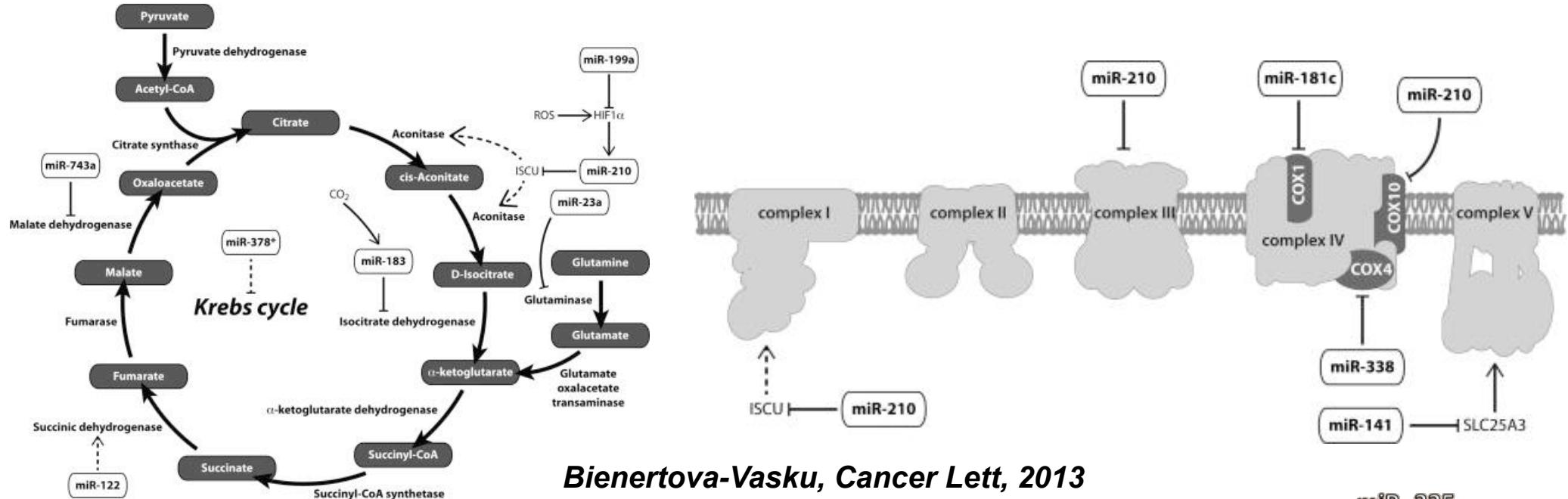


(Topper and Clayton, 1990; Entelis et al, 2001; Puranam and Attardi, 2001; Rubio et al, 2008)

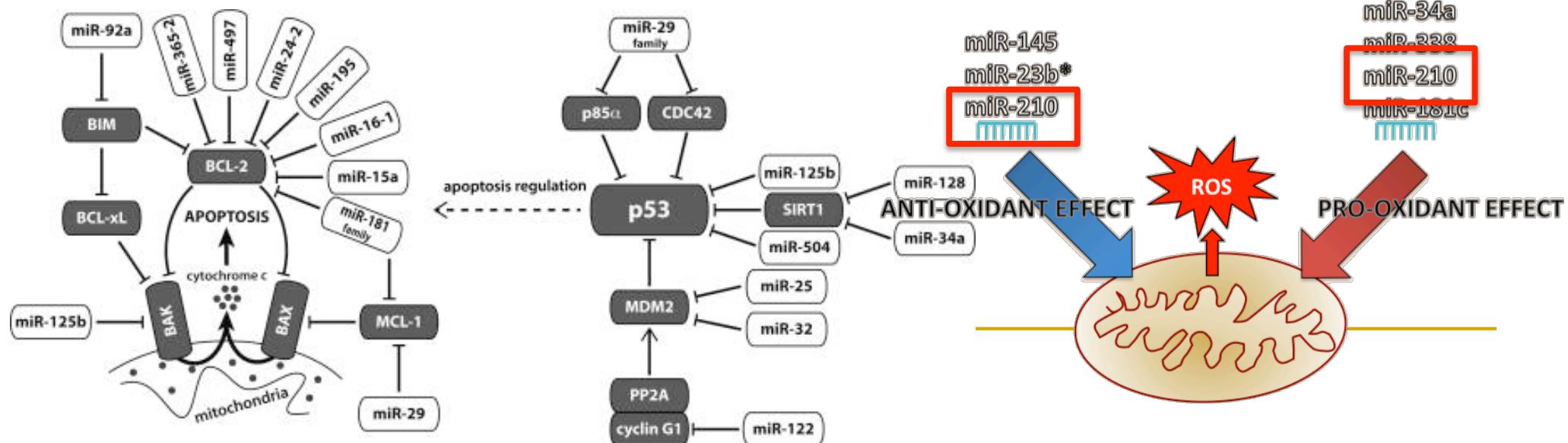
Mitochondrion: emitter of small AND long ncRNAs



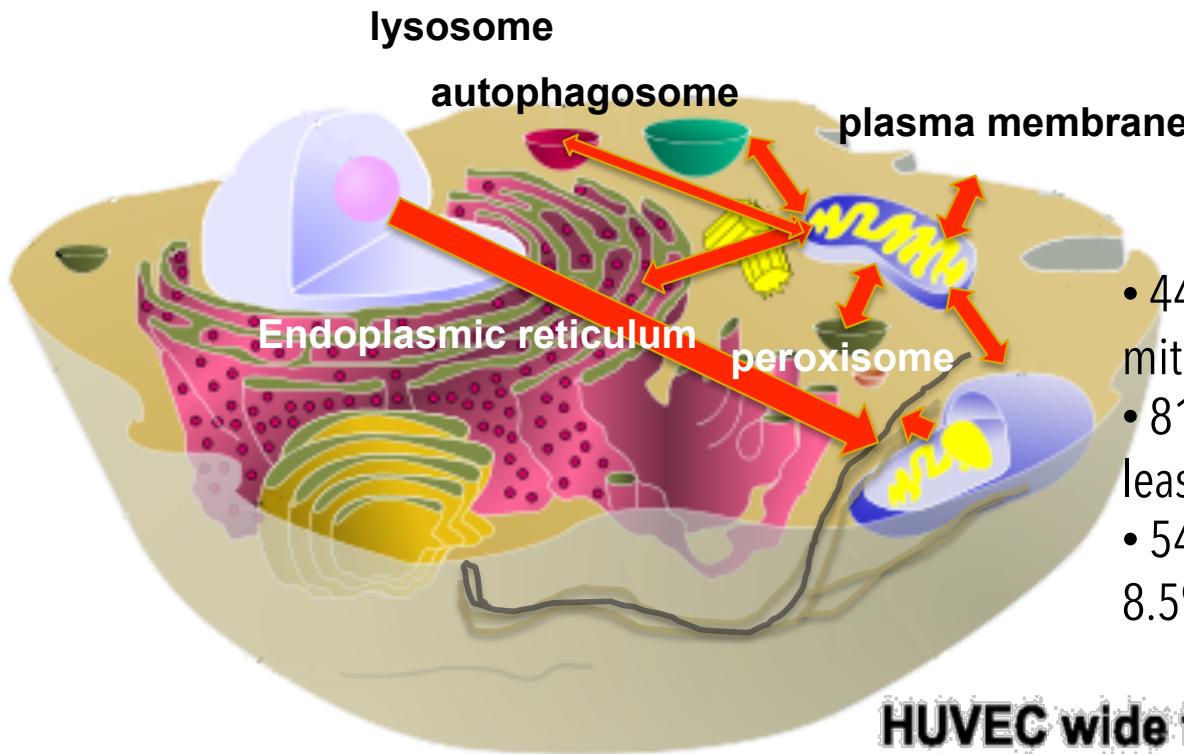
Mitochondrial regulation via microRNA



Bienertova-Vasku, Cancer Lett, 2013

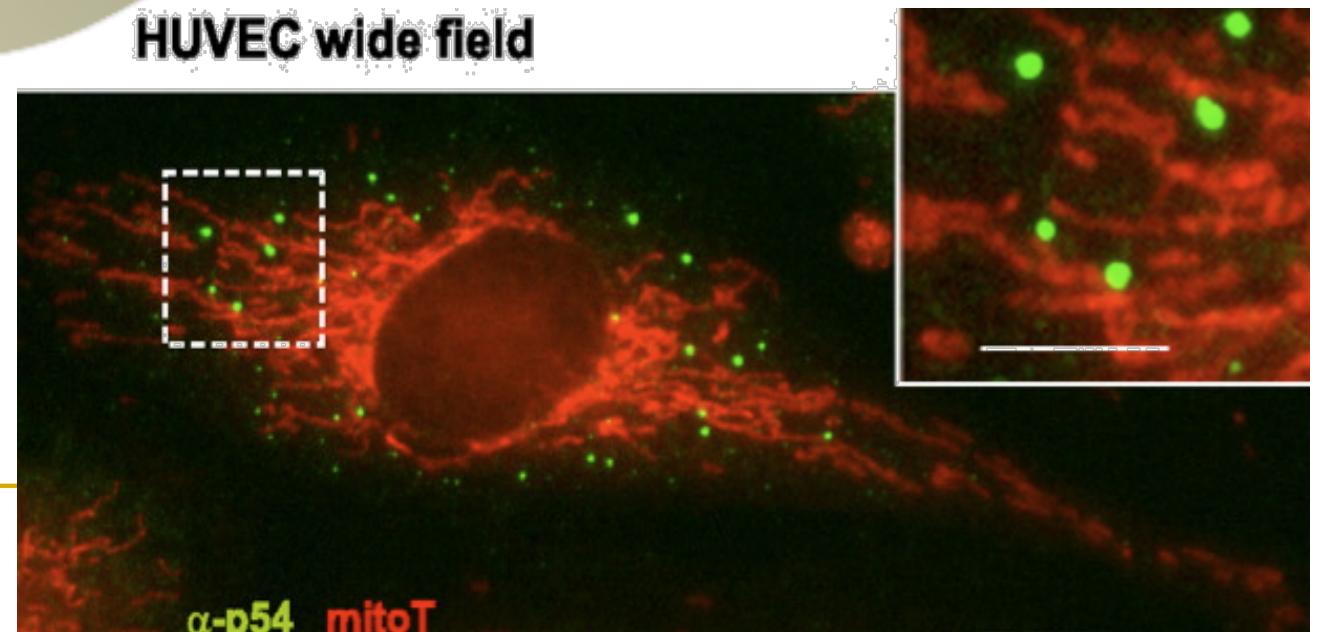


Mitochondria, P-bodies and RNAi



and P-bodies...

- 44% of the P-bodies were associated with mitochondria (time 0).
- 81% of the P-bodies contacted a mitochondrion at least once during the 3-min movie.
- 54.5% of the contacts lasted more than 12 s, and 8.5% more than 3 min.



Functional evidences of mitomiRs

miR-181c in heart

IN VITRO

Nuclear miRNA Regulates the Mitochondrial Genome in the Heart

Samarjit Das, Marcella Ferlito, Oliver A. Kent, Karen Fox-Talbot, Richard Wang, Delong Liu, Nalini Raghavachari, Yanqin Yang, Sarah J. Wheelan, Elizabeth Murphy, Charles Steenbergen

Das et al, Circ Res 2012

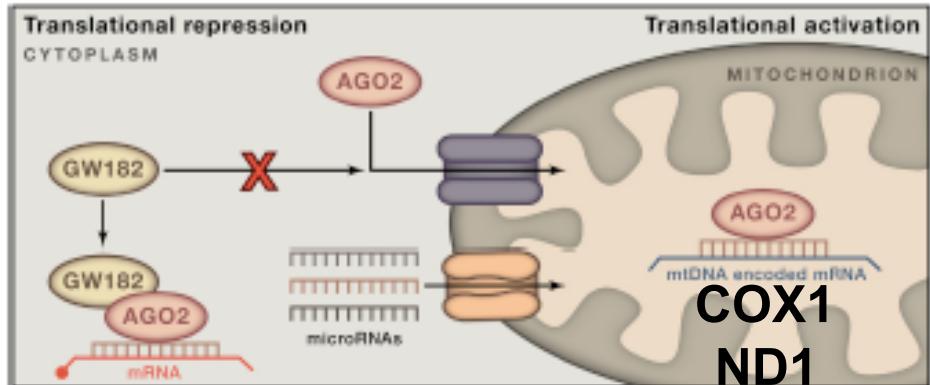
IN VIVO

miR-181c Regulates the Mitochondrial Genome, Bioenergetics, and Propensity for Heart Failure *In Vivo*

Samarjit Das, Djahida Bedja, Nathaniel Campbell, Brittany Dunkerly, Venugopal Chenna, Anirban Maitra, Charles Steenbergen

Das et al, PLoS One 2014

miR-1 in myogenesis



Zhang et al, Cell 2014

miR-378 in diabetic heart



Circ Cardiovasc Genet. 2015 Sep 16; pii: CIRGENETICS.115.001067. [Epub ahead of print]

Translational Regulation of the Mitochondrial Genome Following Redistribution of Mitochondrial MicroRNA (MitomiR) in the Diabetic Heart.

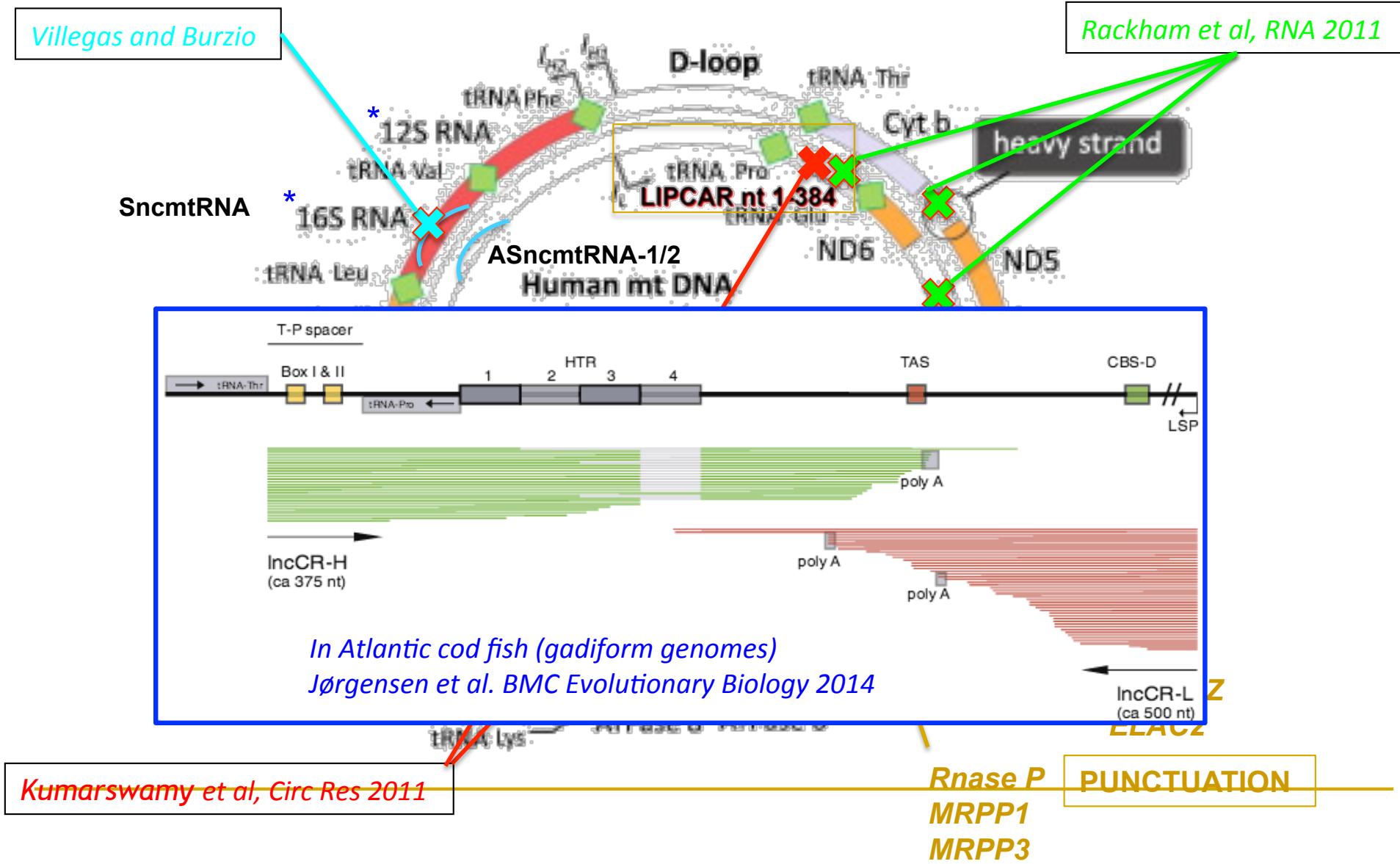
Jagannathan R¹, Thapa D¹, Nichols CE¹, Shepherd DL¹, Stricker JC², Croston TL¹, Baseler WA¹, Lewis SE¹, Martinez I³, Hollander JM⁴.

Jagannathan et al, Circ Genet 2015

Mitochondrial regulation via lncRNA

lncRNA	Illustrative cases	References
HIF1A-AS1 (antisense HIF1A)	Apoptosis inhibitor	Wang et al. <i>Mol Cell Biochem</i> 2015
HOTAIR (antisense HOXC)	Mitochondrial homeostasis in cancer cells	Zheng et al. <i>Mol Cell Proteom</i> 2015
CARL (Cardiac Apoptosis-Related lncRNA)	Inhibits anoxia-induced fission (via PHB2) Apoptosis inhibitor Sponges miR-539	Wang et al. <i>Nat Commun</i> 2014
MDRL (Mitochondrial Dynamic Related lncRNA)	Mitochondrial network Sponges mir-361 & promotes processing of miR-484	Wang et al. <i>PLoS Genet</i> 2014

Map of long noncoding RNAs (lncRNAs) on the human mitochondrial genome



En résumé:



FOUR DECADES OF EXCITING BIOLOGY
40
Leading Edge
Review
SINCE 1974

Cell

The Noncoding RNA Revolution— Trashing Old Rules to Forge New Ones

Thomas R. Cech^{1,2,*} and Joan A. Steitz^{1,3}

¹Howard Hughes Medical Institute

²Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry, BioFrontiers Institute, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO 80309, USA

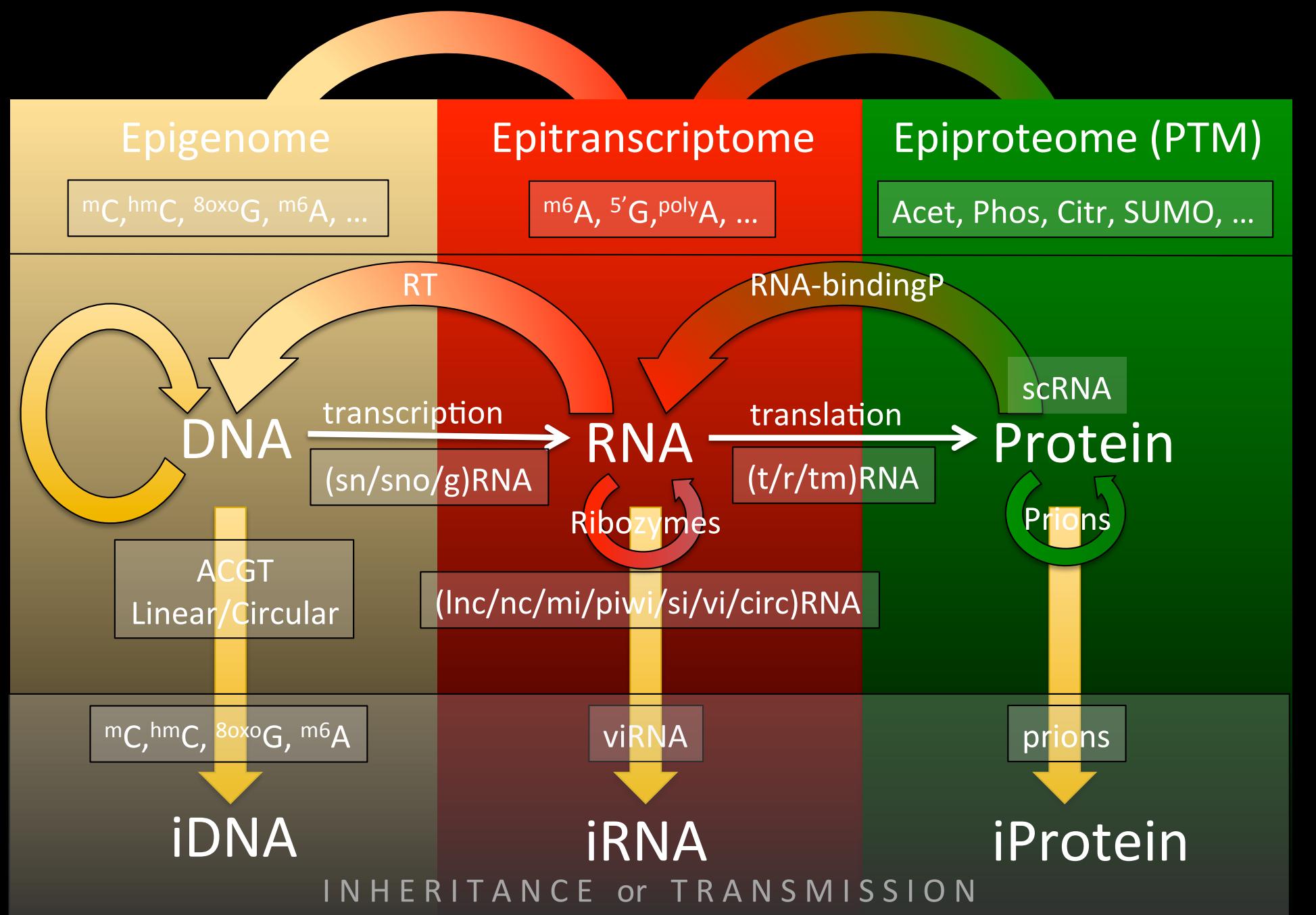
³Department of Molecular Biophysics and Biochemistry, Boyer Center for Molecular Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT 06536, USA

*Correspondence: thomas.cech@colorado.edu

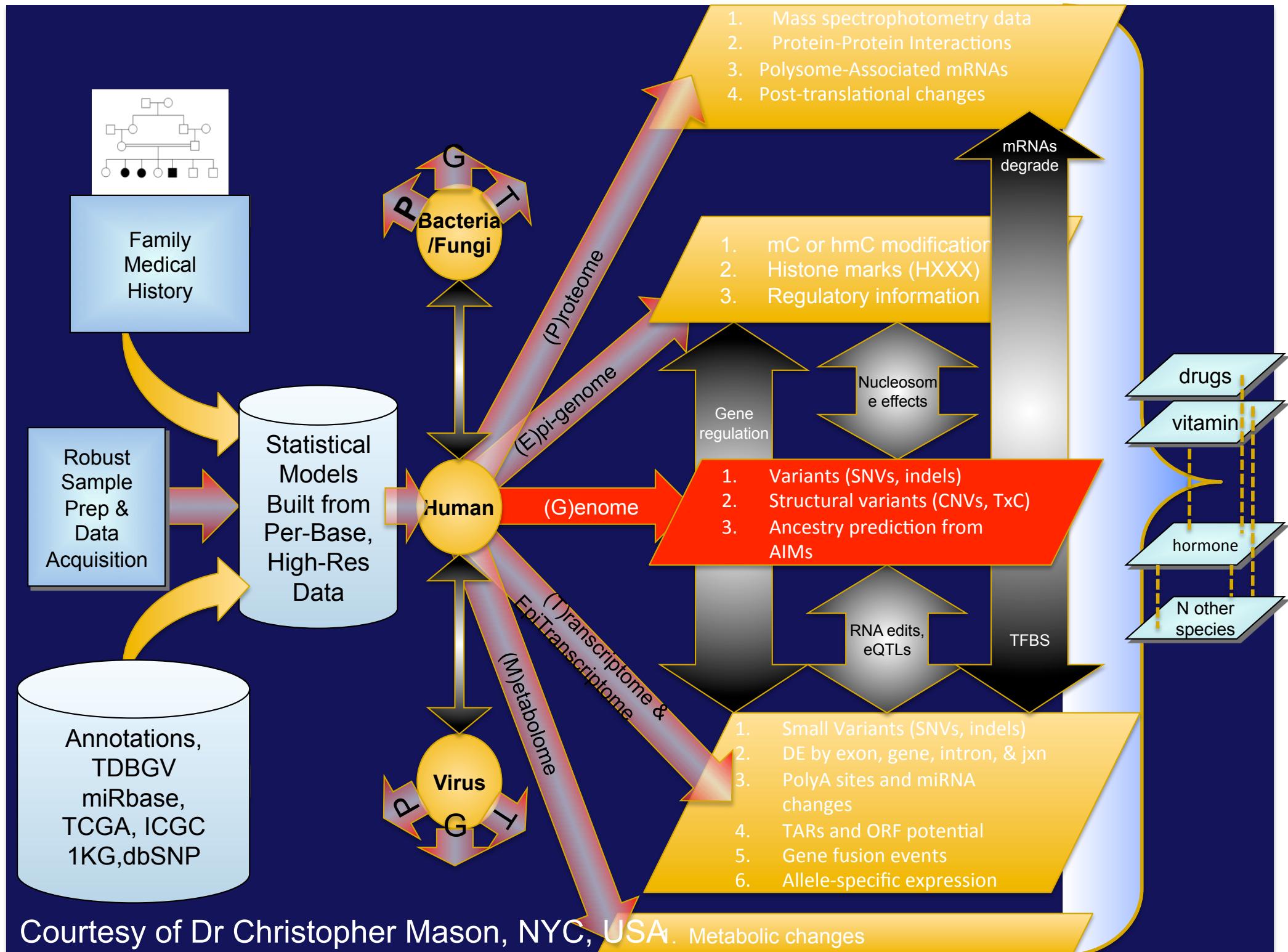
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2014.03.008>

En résumé

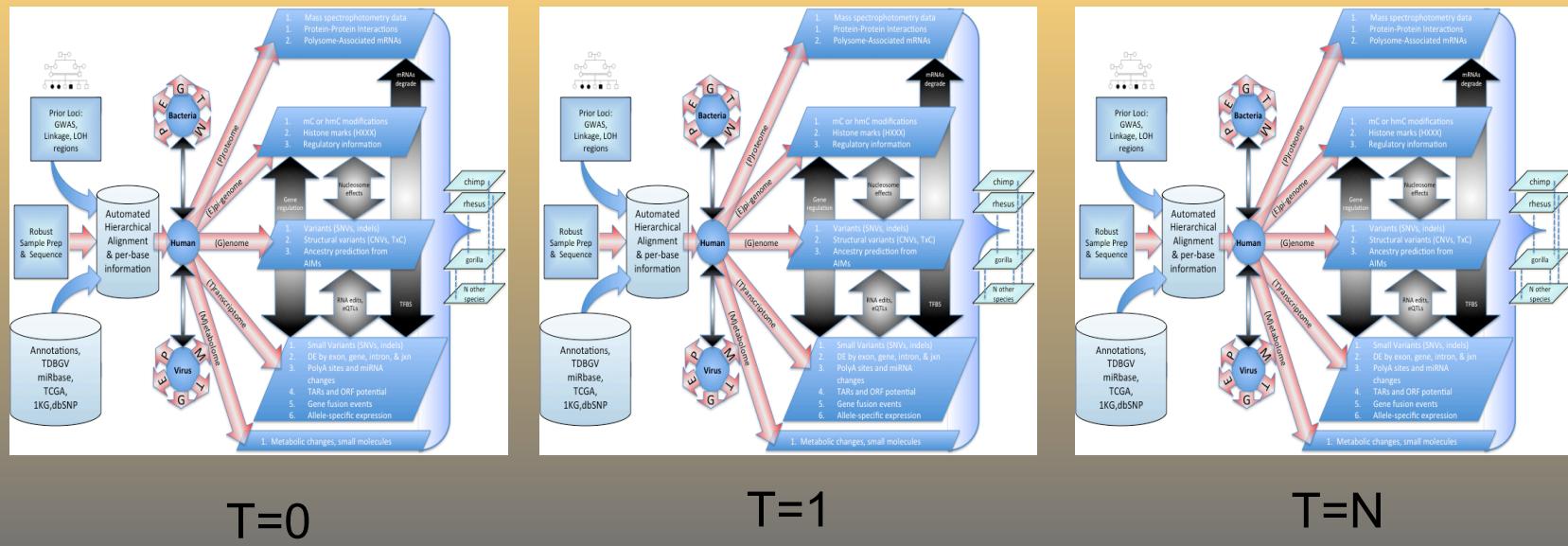
- Les ARNnc sont **divers dans leurs structures**, avec une taille qui varie de 20 nt à 100 kb.
- Les ARNnc, longs ou courts, jouent un rôle essentiel dans de nombreux processus biologiques et sont cruciaux pour le **développement** et dans les **maladies**, et interviennent probablement dans l'**évolution** des organismes.
- La plupart des ARNnc dont la fonction a été caractérisée participe à la **régulation de l'expression**.
- Leurs propriétés leur permettent de fonctionner:
 - soit par **complémentarité de séquence** nucléotidique ARN/ADN, ARN/ARN
 - soit en **formant des structures** avec des protéines et/ou des acides nucléiques.
- Les sous-classes de **petits ARN non-codants** sont relativement bien définies et déterminent des modes de fonctionnement semblables. Ce qui n'est pas le cas des **longs ARN non-codants**.
- Tous **sont mis en jeu dans la mitochondrie**, issus ou non du génome mitochondrial. Avec des spécificités mécanistiques.



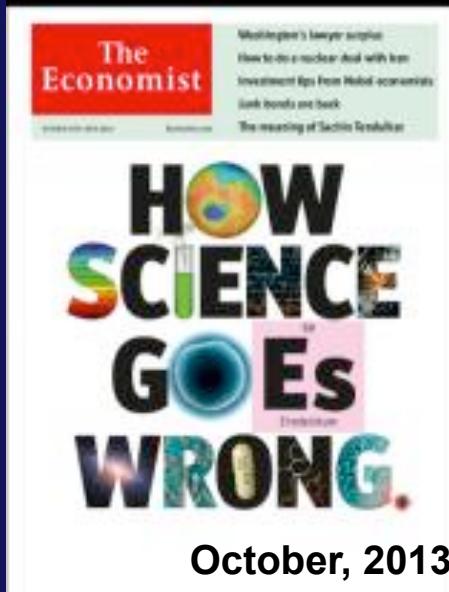
Courtesy of Christopher Mason, Weill Cornell Med Coll, NYC



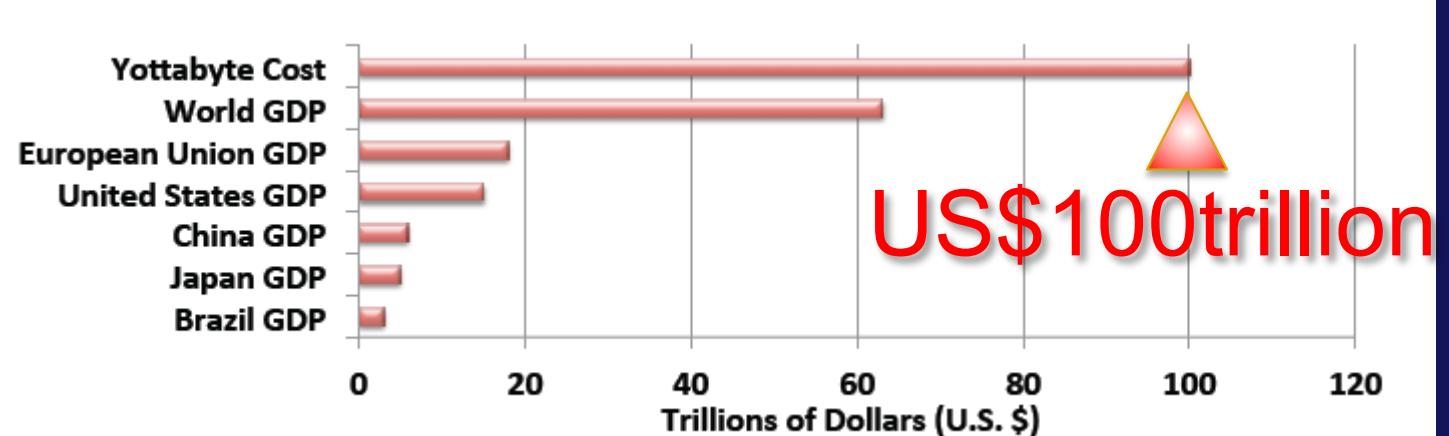
Environment



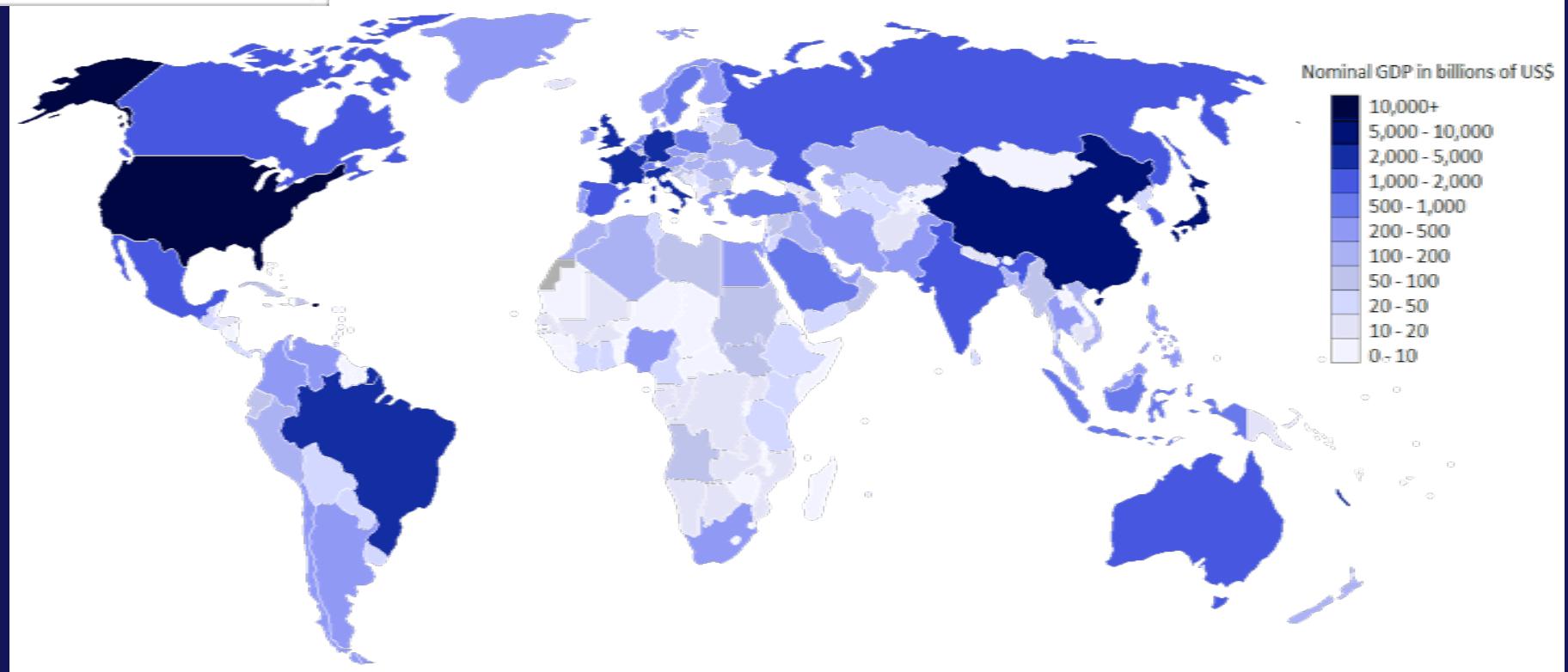
Courtesy of Christopher Mason, Weill Cornell Med Coll, NYC



WANTED 1 Yottabyte = 1 trillion Terrabyte



October, 2013



Courtesy of Christopher Mason, Weill Cornell Med Coll, NYC

Construire une recherche et une santé durable

Soigner l'humain
*Manifeste pour un
juste soin au juste coût*

17 décembre 2015
Hôpital Saint-Louis, Paris

- Homme-Plantes: une relation symbiotique méconnue (le baobab, arbre des palabres / le chêne, dans nos contrées)

Ameenah Gurib-Fakim, présidente de l'île Maurice,
lauréate Oreal-Unesco : La chimiste décode les vertus
thérapeutiques d'une centaine de plantes

LAST UPDATED ON MONDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 2015 11:51

WRITTEN BY AMA

MONDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 2015 11:18



- 80 % de la population mondiale dépendent de ces plantes médicinales (d'après l'OMS)
- Plantes médicinales ont une valeur marchande chiffrée
 ≥ 60 milliards de dollars

Acknowledgements

Inserm UMR1163– Institut Imagine, Paris

Muriel Girard
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Rosa Anna Vacca
Daniela Valenti



« Toute vérité franchit trois étapes. D'abord elle est ridiculisée. Ensuite, elle subit une forte opposition. Puis, elle est considérée comme ayant toujours été une évidence. » A. Schopenhauer

Traitements du SCORBUT

Découvertes empiriques:
Fraîcheur des agrumes?

A l'encontre de...
la compréhension médicale de
l'époque

Importance du mode
d'administration (fraîcheur)

Soigner l'humain
Manifeste pour un
juste soin au juste coût

**QUALITÉ DE
L'OBSERVATION**
(temps, échange)

OBSTACLES
(transmission, mode
du moment)

**UN DESIGN
DURABLE**
(galénique, intérêt
économique)

Traitements du PALUDISME

Découvertes empiriques:
Éparses
Sous le sceau du secret

A l'encontre de...
la volonté de comprendre de l'époque
(OMS)

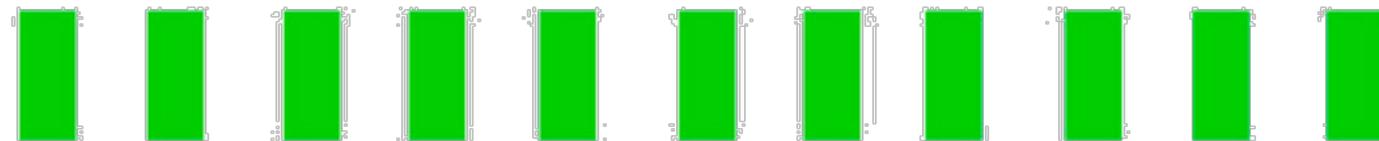
Importance du mode d'extraction
(sans bouillir)

Reaching beyond ignorance: what is repetition?

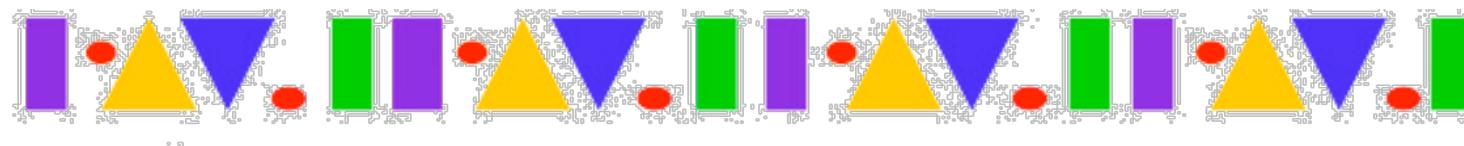
Repetition refers to one object or shape repeated (disappointing: junk!).

Pattern is a combination of elements or shapes repeated in a recurring and regular arrangement.

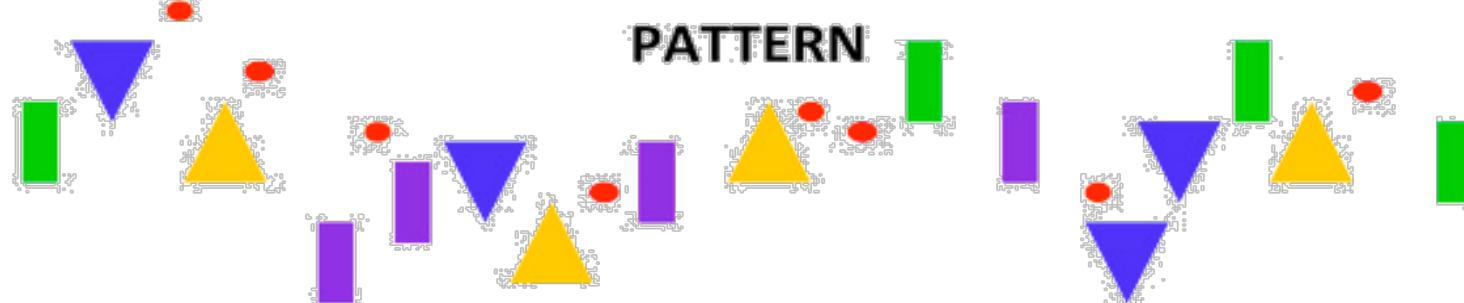
Rhythm is a combination of elements repeated, but with variations.



REPETITION

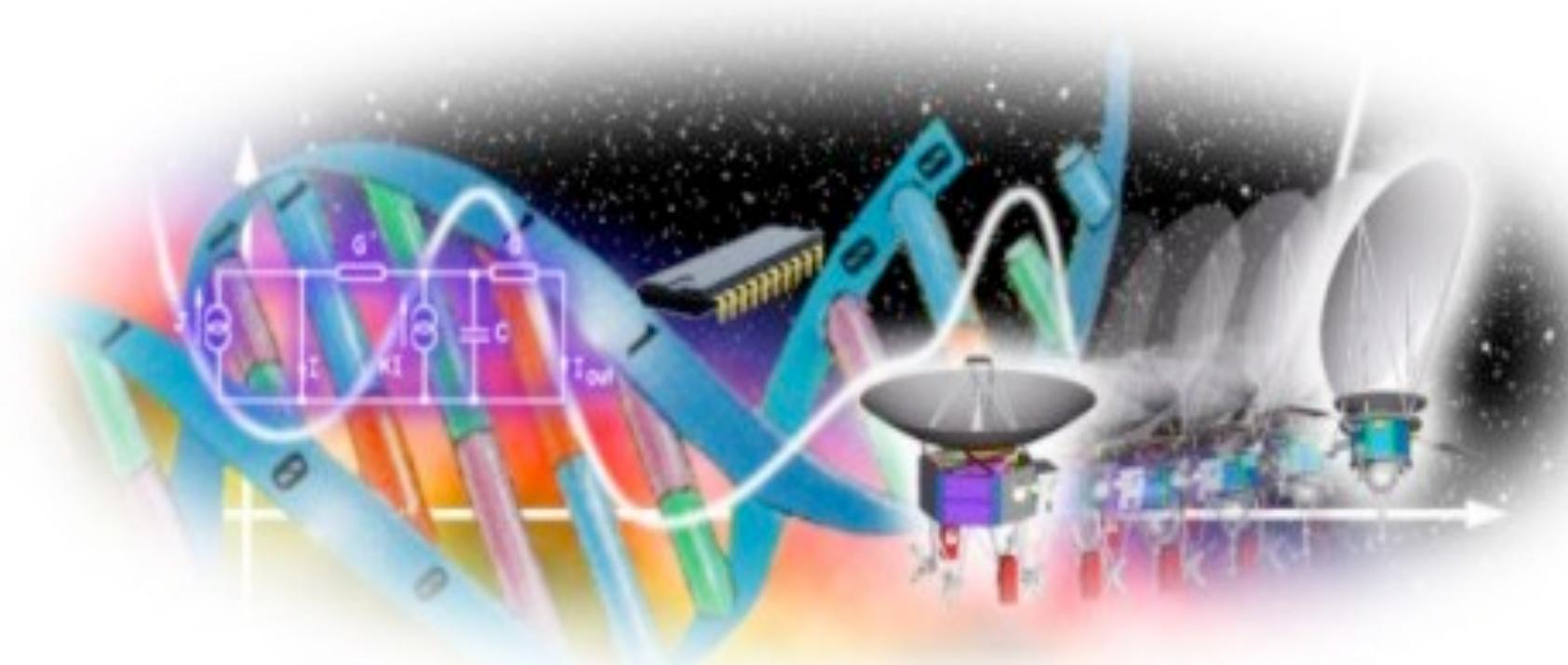


PATTERN



RHYTHM

What is the best analogy?

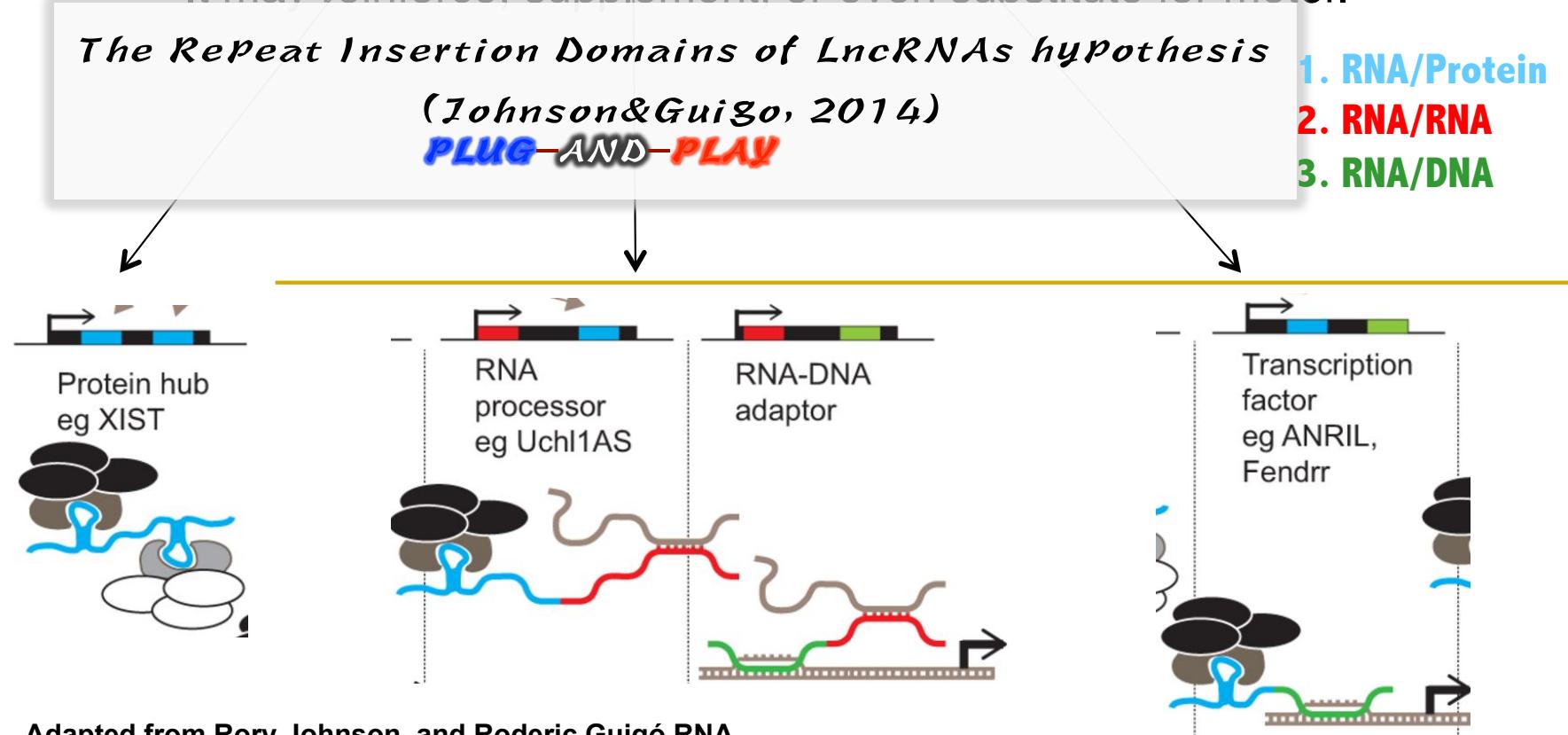




In Mathematics:

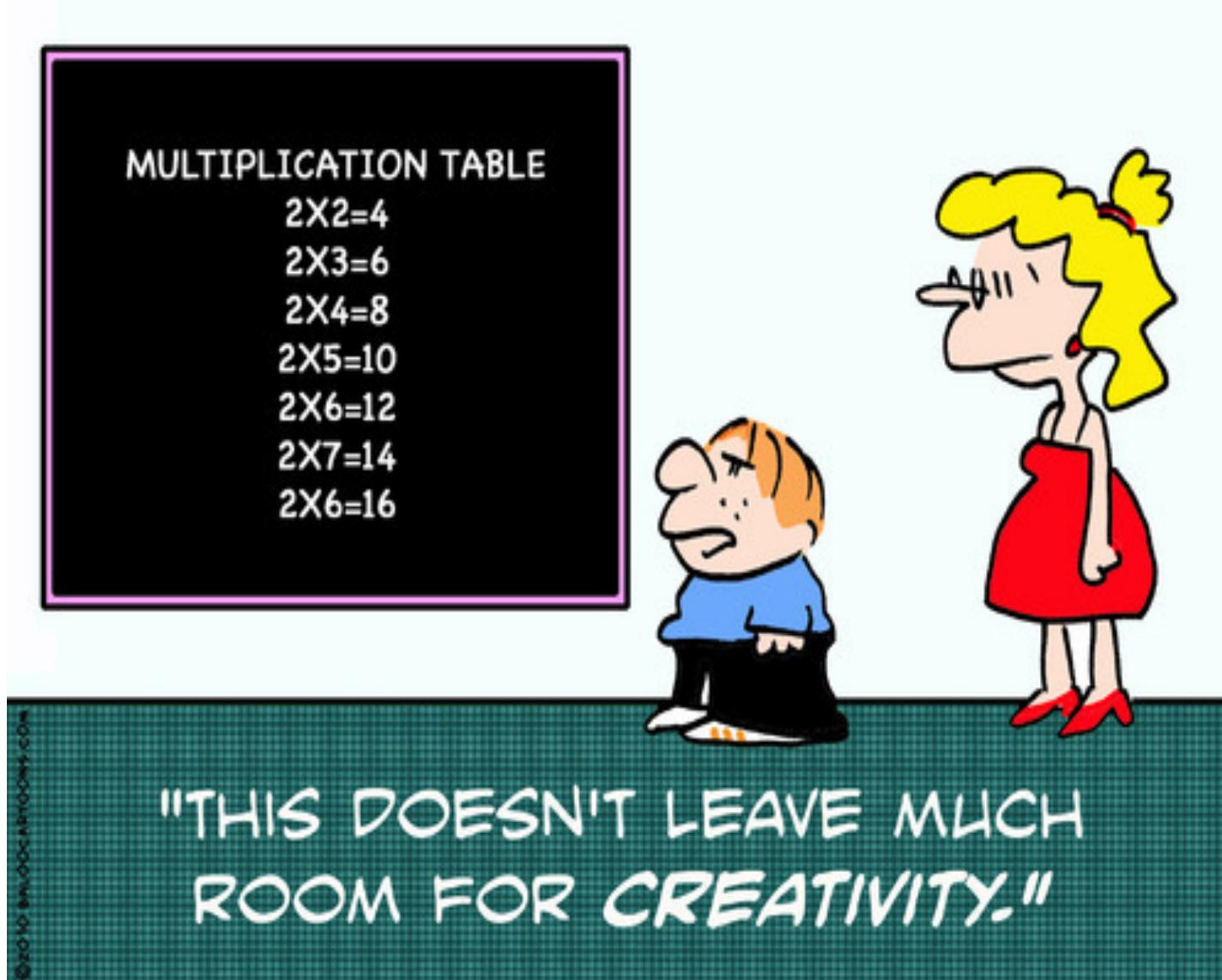
- If the order does not matter, it is a **Combination**.
- If the order does matter, it is a **Permutation** (i.e. ordered combination).

In Poetry: Repetition is a basic unifying device.
It may reinforce, supplement, or even substitute for meter.



Adapted from Rory Johnson, and Roderic Guigó RNA
2014;20:959-976

Repetition is learning



A core principle of music is repetition

FAMILIARITY

INSTRUCTIVITY

MEMORY

EFFECT

CUES

TRANCE

Why do we listen to our favourite music over and over again? Because repeated sounds work magic in our brains

Repetition is so powerfully linked with musicality that its application can dramatically transform non-musical materials => song

This takes place by shifting our perceptual circuitry such that the segment of sound is heard as music.

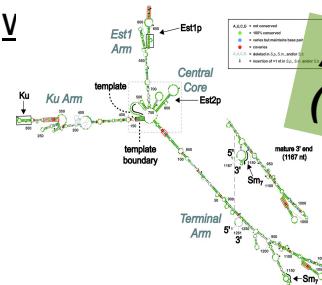
 Music originates from « noise »...
(free adaptation from Mattick's talk)

 Alu RBP: STAU1, SRP14, p68...
(free adaptation from Maquat's talk)

Repetition serves as a handprint of human intent. A phrase that might have sounded arbitrary the first time might come to sound purposefully « shaped and communicative » the second.

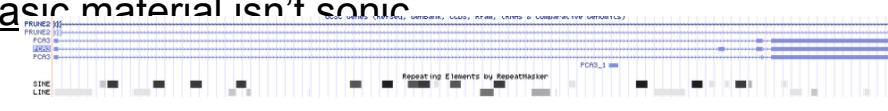
Can you make anything into music just by repeating it?

Yes! No matter the constituent material, whether it's strings of syllables or strings of pitches, it seems that the brute force of repetition can work to musicalise sequences of sounds, triggering a profound shift in the



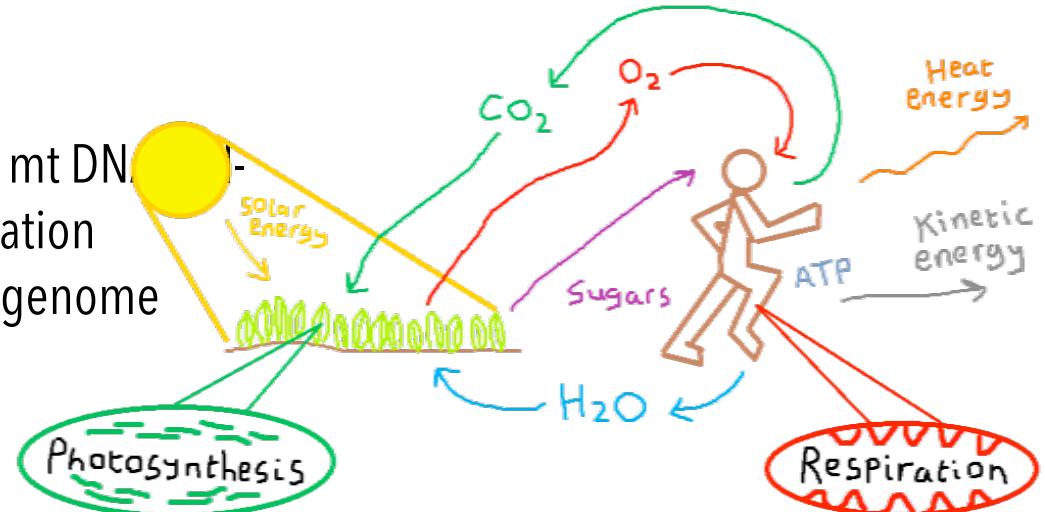
 An arm in your back, on your leg...
(free adaptation from Cech's talk)

 No, there seems to be something special about sound. The few studies that have transferred musical devices, such as rhythm, repetition, and periodicity, to non-auditory domains – flashing lights, for example – suggest that the distinctive kinds of mental processing associated with music are harder to elicit when the basic material isn't sonic



L'intérêt d'un génome modèle: la mitochondrie?

- closed-circular
- double-stranded
- maternal inheritance
- reduced model but abundant -approx 1000 mt DNA molecules per cell
- heteroplasmy
- exceptional economy of organization
- much smaller (16,500 bp) than the nuclear genome
- normally does not undergo recombination
- relatively rapid sequence evolution
- inter-relates with other genome



- haploid genome
- ma

