

# The Human Genome

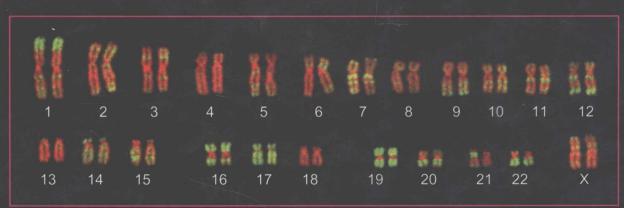
(Third Edition)

# 人类基因组

(原著第三版)

Julia E. Richards and R. Scott Hawley







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Julia E. Richards

University of Michigan

Ann Arbor, Michigan

R. Scott Hawley

Stowers Institute for Medical Research

Kansas City, Missouri

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## 一本基于遗传学的人类基因组入门参考书

#### 曾长青

(中国科学院北京基因组研究所,北京,100029, E-mail: czeng@big. ac. cn)

进入 21 世纪以来发展最为迅速的学科当属基因组和信息科学。20 世纪末,很多具有生物学背景的专业人员还不大知道基因组学。而 21 世纪初期人类基因组测序草图的完成,使基因组成了家喻户晓的名词。以人类基因组计划为先导,仅仅数年基因组学就成为生命科学的最大生长点,并由此催生了一系列以"组学"为特点的前沿学科及更为综合的系统生物学。显然人类基因组是这些以整体性、系统性,以及高信息量为特征的热门研究的核心对象。然而,与研究论文的海量剧增相反,以人类基因组为题的大型专著风毛麟角。人类基因组研究几乎日新月异的进展使学者们一时还来不及进行全面细致的著述。因此对于莘莘学子来说,这是一本相对全面的人类基因组入门书,具有较高参考价值。本书自 1999年第一版问世以来,分别在 2005 年和 2011 年进行了再版,每版均分别进行过多次印刷。每一版都在组织和内容上进行了全面彻底的修订,增加了大量人类基因组研究成果。

本书共有 15 章,分成六部分。第一部分"基因如何决定性状"的两章从孟德尔定律 开始,穿插着近代和现代的几个里程碑意义的实验和发现,不但汇总了各种遗传现象及遗 传学的基础概念,还从细胞、分子生物学与生物化学角度阐述了遗传的分子基础与 DNA 的构成和各级组装。对于非生命科学相关专业的学生,这一部分所述的性状如何传递、遗 传信息如何保存是理解生命中心法则的基础。

第二部分"基因如何行使功能"主要讲述的是遗传信息传递表达的"中心法则"(第三、四章)和遗传突变(第五章)。作者对这两个生物学和遗传学最重要的概念的描述比之上一版加入了很多遗传学和基因组学的最新知识,例如对于基因结构、涉及遗传信息传递表达的各种因子和不同层次的精细调节的深入描述和对于多种类型的变异和突变(如拷贝数变异)等的刻画。多个不同类型的表型异常和疾病的实例使读者可以从突变角度获得对于人类基因组研究进展的了解。同时,作者通过描述突变的发现和检测概括了基础的基因组和医学遗传学研究技术。

作为研究减数分裂的专家,作者综合细胞遗传学的经典内容和人类基因组最新进展,并结合多种染色体运动相关的错误所引起的遗传病实例,将第三部分"染色体如何运动"描述得十分细致。这一部分也是本书的重要内容,即使是那些细胞分裂方面人们所熟悉的过程,在第六章里也能够读到令人耳目一新的进展。其中一些内容还包括作者本人的贡献,如着丝粒介导的染色体运动与配对。同样,对于一些被人熟知的遗传性疾病,如唐氏综合征,读者仍能从中获得关于这一疾病发生的分子机制的大量新细节。性染色体和性别发育是本书描述人类基因组的一条重要线索,在这一部分的第七章中作者从精子和卵子形成开始全面描述了X和Y这一对特殊染色体整个生命过程的动态变化和机制。

第四部分"基因如何影响复杂性状"可以说是本书重点,也是较之前两个版本扩充和重组最大的部分之一。作者在第九章用人类基因组研究的成果并通过多个遗传病的分子机制从理论上详细解释了遗传的复杂性状和性状的复杂性,使读者得以充分理解基因型(及其环境)决定表现型的多种机制。尽管这是本书的难点,作者的描述图文并茂、十分清晰。另一方面,作者专门针对性别发育(第八章)和癌症(第十章)这两个最为复杂的性状展开深入阐述,读者可以体会机体各个层次的不同因子控制性状形成的分子机理,以及不同程度的突变对于性状的影响。同时,在每一章中作者还从不同角度分析了基因与环境对于性状的共同影响。

研究人类基因组的主要策略和方法在第五部分"怎样发现基因"中进行了阐述。第十一章针对基因和个体研究进行了介绍,第十二章则着重阐述全基因组和群体遗传学方面的研究。对于希望深入学习基因组学的读者,这两章是一个方法学的人门介绍。

研究人类基因组的终极目的是人类自身的健康,个体化是医学发展的重要目标。在本书最后的"基因在检测和治疗中的作用"部分中,第十三章讲述的是用遗传和基因组学方法进行疾病的检测和筛查,第十四章则是用基因相关的手段进行个体化医疗。值得注意的是,作者提出了用基于基因的医治(Gene-based therapies),即针对目标基因(有遗传缺陷)的产物、下游分子通路、调控等设计治疗手段,来代替以正常基因去更正损坏的基因为目的的基因治疗(Gene therapy),以期克服病毒载体可能带来的继发病(如白血病)威胁及其他困难。这一概念本身并不比基因治疗更新,但其实现却显然更加依赖于人类基因组广泛而深入的研究成果。建议不要忽略最后的第十五章。一方面,基因组研究成果无疑将越来越多地应用于全新的基因组医学;另一方面,有良知的学者在深刻反省 20 世纪前半叶西方流行的优生学时所提出的伦理和社会问题,也值得我们深思和借鉴。此外,需要提醒读者的是,优生学(eugenics)与中国优生优育政策是两个不同的概念,有时对外翻译有误。

本书第一版由 R. Scott Hawley 和健康教育作家,同时也是 Hawley 的学生 Catherine A. Mori 共同完成。Hawley 是一位杰出的遗传学家,他在减数分裂领域的研究成就使他当选为美国科学院院士和 2010 年度美国遗传学会主席,并多年担任 GENETICS 杂志的副主编。Hawley 还是一位成功的遗传学方面的教育家。尽管他的主要研究对象是果蝇,他在美国加州大学戴维斯校区教授的遗传课孕育了第一版的 The Human Genome: A User's Guide。在第二版和第三版的工作中,Julia E. Richards 是他的合作者。Richards 的主要研究领域是遗传性眼病,特别是青光眼的分子机制,因此后两版的遗传突变举例中,有很多眼病的研究结果。

本书的一个特点就是利用大量翔实的人类自身遗传疾病和缺陷的分子机制来解释重要的遗传现象和基因组特性,使得笼统复杂的学术概念通过沿着中心法则的生命活动中的每一步错误被分解成为容易理解的单元,引导读者比较轻松地一步步掌握人类基因组要义。

本书的第二个特点是以减数分裂、配子形成、X 和 Y 染色体各自结构功能特点和性别发育为线索,对于人类性别这一最复杂性状的遗传和基因组学进行阐述。

本书的第三个特点,也是最大特点是以人类遗传学为基础来讲解基因组。实际上,随着基因组学研究的深入,人们对于遗传物质及其规律在各种层次上的了解也越来越深入,

当代遗传学及其分支如细胞、分子遗传学,以及群体遗传学等已经和基因组学融合成为无法分割的学科。作为资深遗传学家,作者有机地将基因组学内容与人类遗传学相结合,特别是在每隔6年的再版中,大量整合了基因组学的最新进展。书中以遗传学为基础的组织方式使得本书比其他基因组学著作更加易懂。但这同时也暴露了一些内容的薄弱。例如,对于通过生物信息和计算生物学研究所获得的基因组成果本书少有涉及。对于人类基因组研究的一些突出成果如结构多态、DNA序列的各种功能区域和元件、各种非编码RNAs、表观基因组学内容如DNA和染色质的修饰等叙述不多。同时,如同遗传学的主要研究内容是突变,基因组的最重要特性是多态性。但本书对于突变的描述大大超过了对于基因组多态的描述。此外,简单将拷贝数变异列为一种突变似显偏颇。

总之,本书不失为一本好的基于遗传学的基因组入门参考书,对于想获得更为全面的基因组知识的读者,也为扩展阅读提供了颇有价值的导向和基础。在写作上,本书每个章节都是从简单问题开始,由浅入深之后再深入浅出地引出难点,对于有无基础遗传学背景的读者都可满足其需求。同上一版相比,增加了多幅彩图,还在每章前面增加了详细目录,在每章后面增加了思考题,便于读者学习。对中国读者来说,虽然很多遗传病名称较为生僻,但作者的英文风格比较平实易懂,很适合具有一定遗传学基础的学生和专业人员作为基因组研究的入门和参考。

## 前言:一个简单的答案

我们的身体由数十亿的细胞组成。它们是一个个精致复杂的工厂,既行使内部功能又与周围细胞或身体其他部分发生复杂的互相作用。每一个细胞拥有执行特定功能所需要的分子机器;让我们更感兴趣的是,每一个细胞还包含着制造所有执行这些功能的分子成分所需要的全部信息。我们把这些信息体称为我们的基因组。基因组并非以一个单独元件的形式发挥功能,而是由成千上万的称为基因的信息亚单位组成。

事实上,我们身体的所有细胞都拥有包含相同信息的同样一套基因。基因本身只是一个信息的容器,告诉细胞如何产生具有一定功能的基因产物。基因产物主要是两种类型的分子:一些是 RNA 分子,是基因中信息的暂时拷贝;另一些是蛋白质分子,是细胞"阅读"了一种叫做 mRNA 的特定 RNA 分子中所存在的信息之后而产生的结果。一个细胞产生的所有其他分子都是由 RNA 和蛋白质这两种基因产物的活性所产生。

我们在个体之间很多(如果不是绝大多数)的不同反映了一个事实,就是基因中的信息可以通过一种叫突变的过程被永久地改变,而且信息的改变又导致了所产生的基因产物的变化。尽管许多人认为突变是负面或是有害的,导致了出生缺陷和遗传病,突变也能带来中性(对个体的性状没有任何影响)甚至是有益的改变。正是突变产生的很多特性的改变使得我们能够互相识别,例如身高和体形,头发的颜色和质地,脸、耳、鼻子、眼睛和眉毛的形状。突变还能影响一些难以界定的东西,比如说行为。突变也能改变一些非常重要的东西,即使这些在我们的日常生活中是不可见的,例如血型。尽管突变发生的几率很小,但我们的人数非常多,并且已经繁衍了很长时间,因此我们的每一个基因都有很大的可能发生突变,并且在群体中广泛扩散。基因中被改变的信息导致基因产物的改变,从而产生了我们之间的很多个体差异。如果没有突变我们就将会有完全相同的一套遗传信息,那么我们数十亿人就会都和同卵双胞胎一样相像。对我们而言,数十亿一模一样的人可是个令人毛骨悚然的景象,所以我们身边大量的多样性是令人高兴的事。

细胞内发生的事情还受到外部影响。细胞如何发挥功能很大程度受到像细胞的营养状况,周围环境温度,氧气足够与否这些因素的影响。在很多情况下,环境通过两种方式发挥作用,一是影响细胞合成 RNA 和蛋白质并发挥功能所需要的材料的获得,二是影响细胞使用哪些遗传信息。但当我们考虑环境对细胞行为的影响时,一切又回到基因和基因产物如何控制细胞的问题上。

对此,简要概括我们的答案就是:通常情况下,没有一个人死去是因为他或者她的一个基因缺陷所致,而是因为这种缺陷导致基因产生一个不能行使正常功能的 RNA 或者蛋白质分子。这是我们将在本书中讨论的基本原理——以基因形式存在的信息指导基因产物的产生,正是这些基因产物在执行着细胞的功能。并且我们在人类中发现的很多个体差异都可以追究为一个受损伤的(或消失了的)基因产物是如何行使(或失去)功能的。就像

本书中我们将要告诉你的所有事情几乎都有例外一样,这种归纳自然也存在一些例外,但是有了这个核心概念就会给你一个在大量讨论中所把握的总体框架。

在这本书中我们希望分享遗传学的魅力,正是这种魅力使得很多人花费一生去研究我们的基因组和基因组的改变如何影响人的性状。我们将从历史开始,告诉你基因的原初概念如何被发现,然后讲述基因是如何在人类家族中遗传的。我们要告诉你遗传信息的化学本质,以及这些信息是如何用来产生细胞的结构与功能。我们会讨论突变的多种不同类型以及他们是如何影响功能的。我们将描述如何确定基因和检测基因上的改变,以及怎样用基因疗法修复有害的遗传缺陷。我们会阐明简单和复杂性状,并且告诉你人类基因组整套信息的诠释将怎样极大地改进我们用于发现人类性状产生原因的方法手段。

本书同时也将探索科学专业角度以外更广泛的话题。在考量人类性状宽泛的范围时,讲到"正常"这个术语我们还会引出什么是"正常"的问题。我们还将谈及使得现代遗传学更加复杂的各种伦理、法律和社会问题,并将讨论人们应当从历史教训中所获得的伦理警示。本书还将探究基因检测,基因治疗,还有其他先进手段如何影响我们自身及其周围人群。我们将要讨论的这些新兴技术只能是在医师誓言(Physician's Oath,世界医师协会在 1948 年制定和公布于"日内瓦宣言"中——译注)中首先保证无害的使用下才会产生巨大的力量以实现减轻疼痛和改善人类生活的善良愿望。

但在我们能解决上述问题之前需要对人类基因组有一个真正的了解。这是我们的基因组,也是你的基因组。这本应用指南是我们这些日常生活中面对人类基因组海量信息的每一个用户的工具书。

也许令人惊讶,我们的故事并不是始于一个现代化实验室,而是始于十九世纪的一个 修道院的花园中,在那里一个种植豌豆的修道十开展了一场静悄悄的科学革命······

(刘满姣、邵秀娟、吴正刚、曾长青 译)

### 致 谢

这本书在许多人的帮助下得以完成,在此我们对其中的每一个人均表示由衷的感谢。 首先要感谢我们的家人,他们给予了我们做任何事情都必需的爱和动力。我们非常感激他 们在整个写作过程中给予我们的耐心、支持和提出宝贵建议。没有他们我们也不可能完成 这本书。

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感谢为这个版本中制作插图的每一个人。在制作这些图的同时,我们也选了一些其他人的图表并在图解中给出说明。不论是来自出版物还是完全为这本书所做,每个图例包含的内容都远远超过我们的文字刻画。我们要特别感谢 Ed Trager 绘制了本书中一些令人印象非常深刻的分子图像。感谢 Elsevier 出版集团的 Fred Rose 设计的精美封面,感谢 John Martin 这位非常有天赋的艺术家,他制作的图像"带眼睛的 DNA 螺旋"(见 Corbis. com)为本书的封面设计带来了灵感。

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本书常常使用第一人称,但当说到一些科学发现时("我们做这类实验时发现……),

并不意味着我们自居书中所展示的大量工作。在过去的一个多世纪以来,许多研究者花费了巨大的时间和精力取得这些惊人的成果。尽管我们都是活跃在遗传学领域中的研究人员,在本书中我们仅是作为我们自己基因组的使用者,研究领域的代表,人类遗传学的教师和这里所描述的一些实验的研究者,以及作为在这个领域中始终如一的学生来讲述这一令人着迷的话题。

我们感激出现在这本书中的个人和家庭。这里讲述的每一个故事不仅是因为科学或教学的需要,还因为它们都触动了我们的心灵。特别感谢 Jim Knowles 让我们分享 Brenda 的故事。还有那些以匿名方式分享他们故事的人,虽然在这不能说出名字,我们同样感谢他们。为了聚焦所学到的内容,我们简化了一些故事或整合了一些相似的事件。在有些病例中,为保护隐私我们会改变一些细节例如避免使用真实的名字。虽然没有使用名字或去掉了姓氏,除非特别说明它们仍是真实的故事。在罕见情况下,我们从许多相似的故事中抽提出一个假设的情景,通过说这是假设或者用更直接的方式比如说"如果我们看一下一个具有这些特征的家庭"来说明这种情况。对许多家庭我们都抱着这样的希望,分享他们的故事能避免同样的事情发生在另一些人身上。如果这本书能达到这样的目的,哪怕只是一个家庭,那么为写这本书的所付出的努力都是值得的了。

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(杜楠、吴正刚、曾长青 译)

To the writers and characters of *CSI* and *CSI Miami*, who each week do in 20 seconds what it takes working scientists days, weeks or even months to accomplish. And to the real scientists who are moving us towards a time when such wondrous speed and accuracy might actually become possible.

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We often use the first person in this book, but when speaking of scientific findings ("When we do this type of experiment we find that ..."), we do not mean to lay claim to the vast body of work we present here. Many researchers have expended great amounts of time and energy for more than a century to arrive at the frankly amazing body of knowledge covered here. Although we are both active researchers in the field of genetics, in this book we speak as users of our own genomes, general representatives of our field, teachers of human genetics, researchers who have done some of the kinds of experiments presented here, and continual students of this fascinating topic.

We owe thanks to the individuals and families whose stories appear in this book. Each of these stories was included not only because it makes some scientific or educational point but also because these are stories that have touched our hearts. We offer special thanks to Jim Knowles for letting us share Brenda's tale.

Others who shared their stories anonymously are just as deserving of our thanks even if we must leave them unnamed here. For some of these stories, we have simplified the tale to keep it focused on the lesson to be learned from the tale, or combined information from several similar tales. In some cases we have changed minor details to help preserve confidentiality, such as avoiding use of real names. In general, where we use no names or only first names, these are still true stories unless we have indicated otherwise. In rare cases in which we present a hypothetical situation derived from many similar stories, we try to indicate this by saying it is hypothetical or by other obvious devices such as saying, "What if we looked at a family with these characteristics?" With many of the families we encountered the hope that the sharing of their tales would keep someone else from going through the same thing that had happened to their families. If this book accomplishes that goal for even one family, the writing will have been well worth all of the effort.

Finally we thank all of our readers for their interest in this topic. We are delighted every time another student reads our guide to the genome that directs the operations of all of our cells and keeps all of our bodies running 24/7 throughout our lives.