



FORUM

DE LA RECHERCHE EN
CANCÉROLOGIE

Génomique et IA, vers une médecine de précision

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2003 – Fin du Human Genome Project

Human
Genome
Project

13 ans
> 3 milliards \$

articles

Initial sequencing and analysis of the human genome

International Human Genome Sequencing Consortium*

** A partial list of authors appears on the opposite page. Affiliations are listed at the end of the paper.*

The human genome holds an extraordinary trove of information about human development, physiology, medicine and evolution. Here we report the results of an international collaboration to produce and make freely available a draft sequence of the human genome. We also present an initial analysis of the data, describing some of the insights that can be gleaned from the sequence.

Science

AAAS

The Sequence of the Human Genome

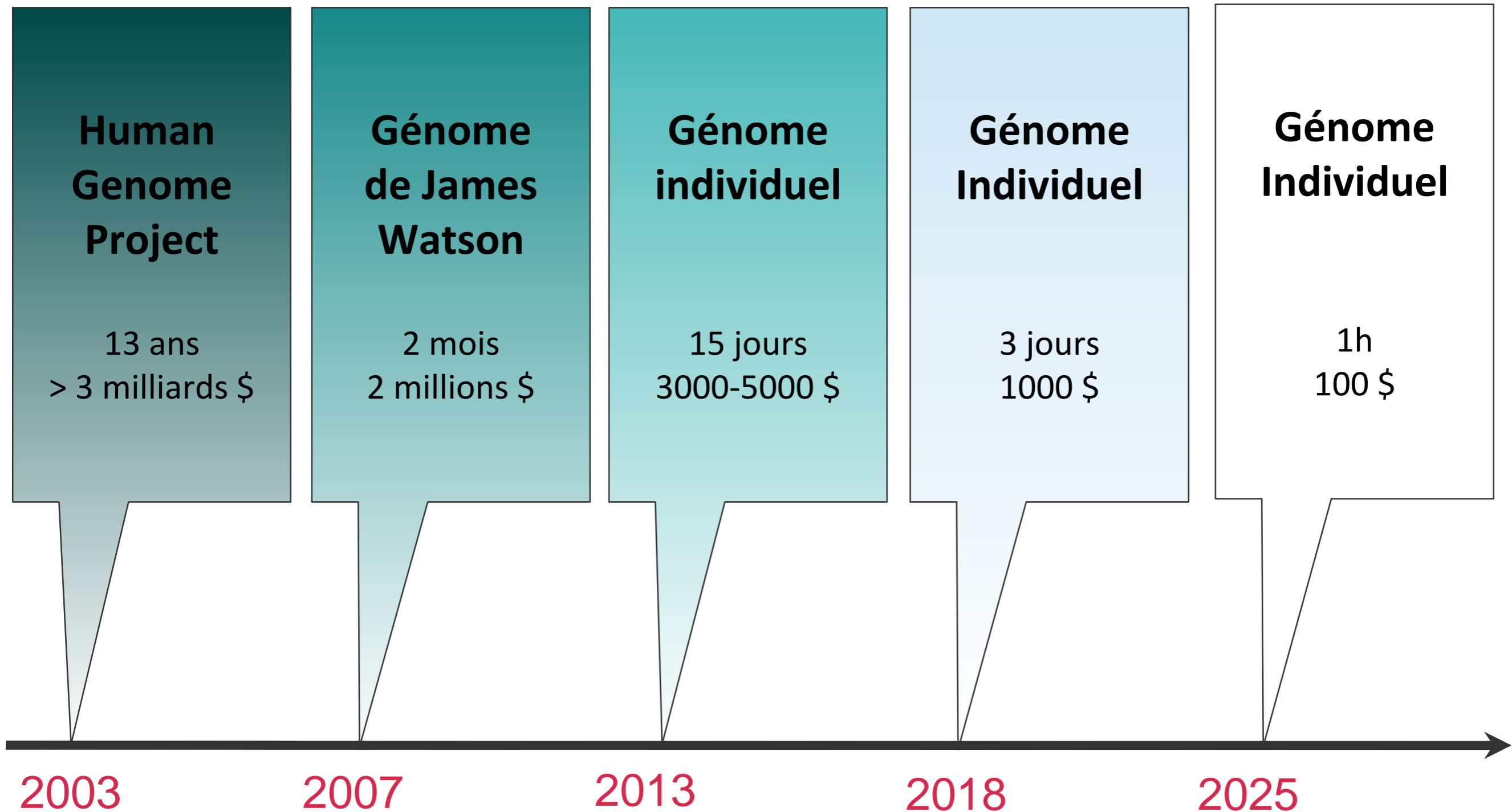
J. Craig Venter *et al.*

Science **291**, 1304 (2001);

DOI: 10.1126/science.1058040

2003

Vers le séquençage en routine de génomes entiers

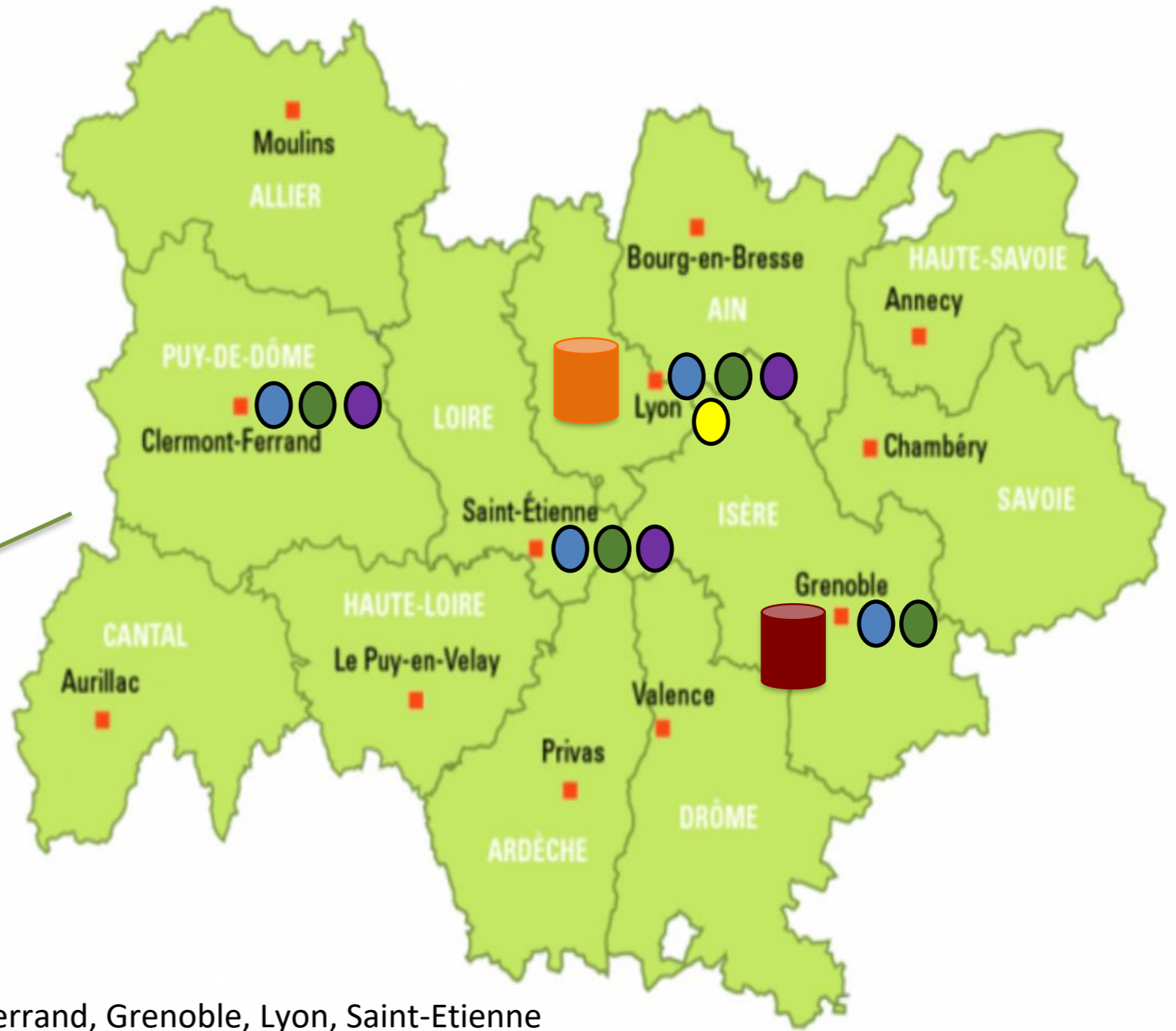
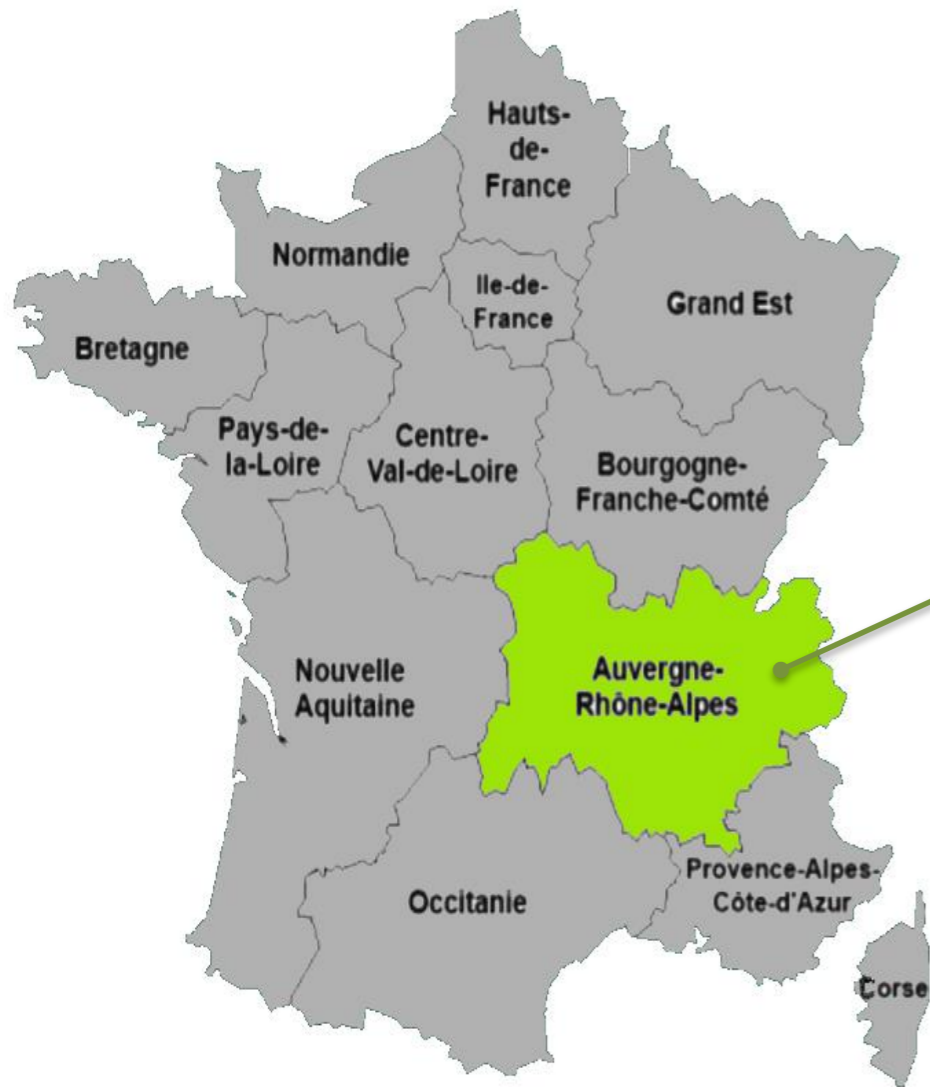


FRANCE MÉDECINE GÉNOMIQUE 2025

Objectifs du PFMG2025:

- Mise en oeuvre du parcours de soins génomique
- Déploiement opérationnel et montée en puissance, cadre technique et éthique sécurisé
- Outils de suivi, pilotage et adaptations; assurer l'adhésion du public

Consortium régional AURAGEN



GCS (HCP)

● Hôpital : Clermont-Ferrand, Grenoble, Lyon, Saint-Etienne

● CLCC-IC: Centre Léon Bérard, Centre Jean Perrin, Inst. Cancérologie Loire

Partenaires

● Universités : Clermont-Ferrand, Grenoble, Lyon, Saint-Etienne

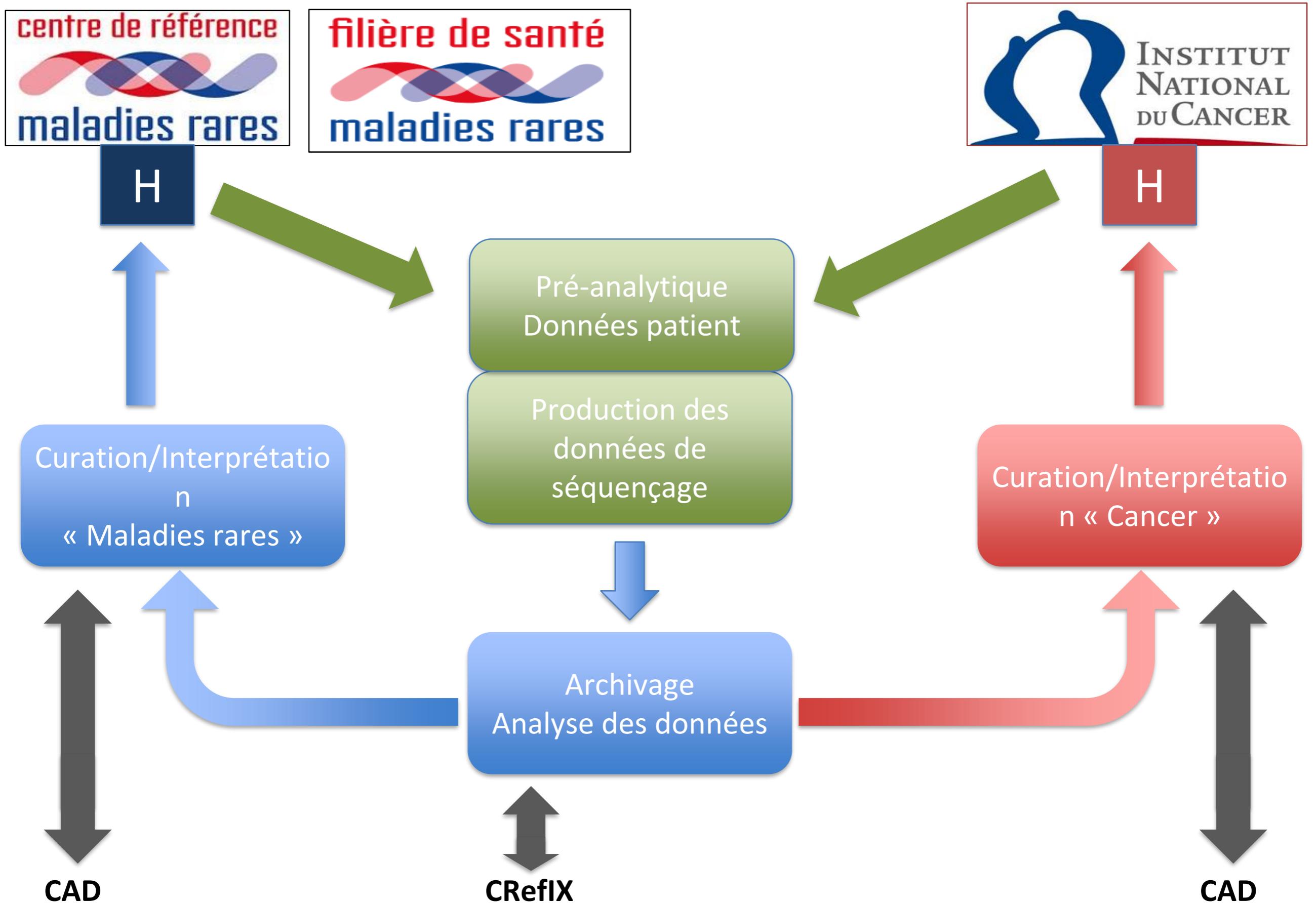
● Partenaires académiques : Ecole de mines, Fondation Synergie Lyon-Cancer

Infrastructures

● Centre de séquençage: HCL

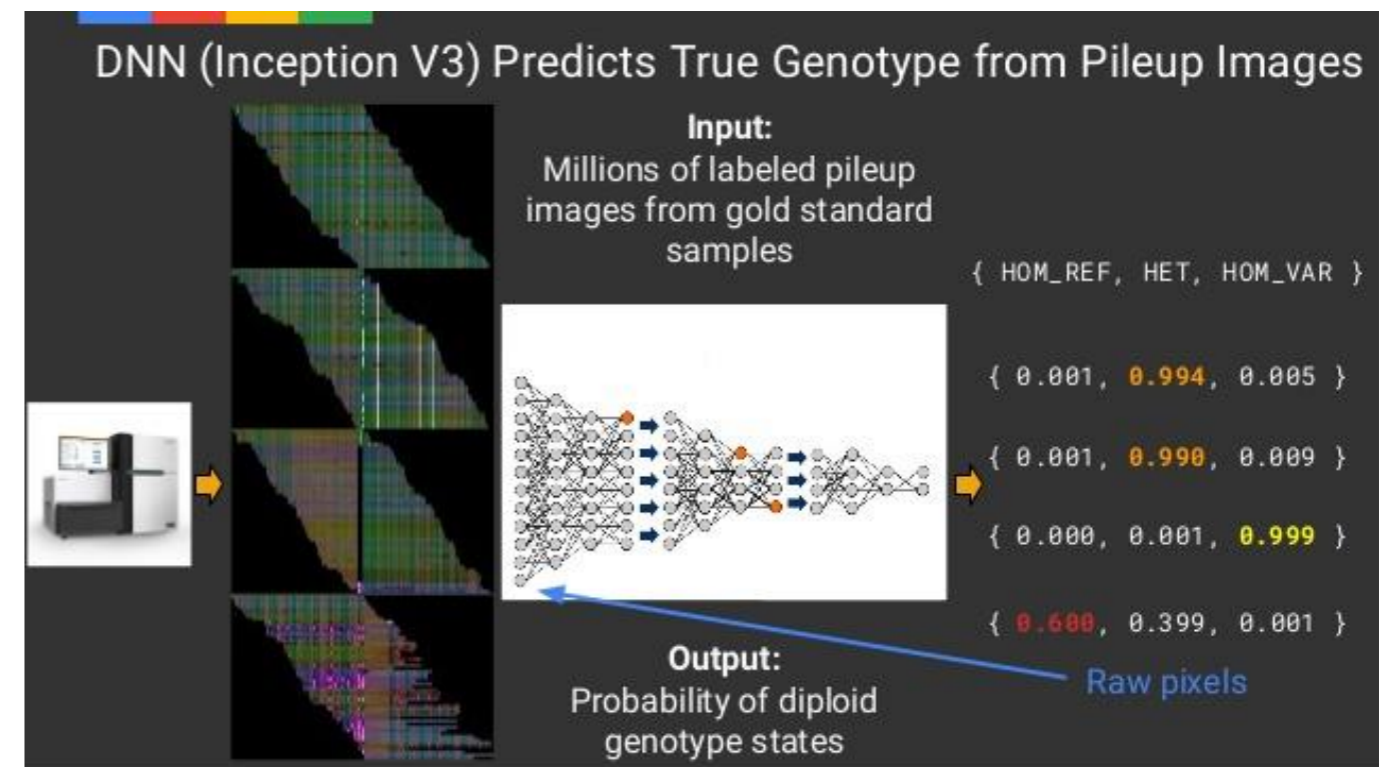
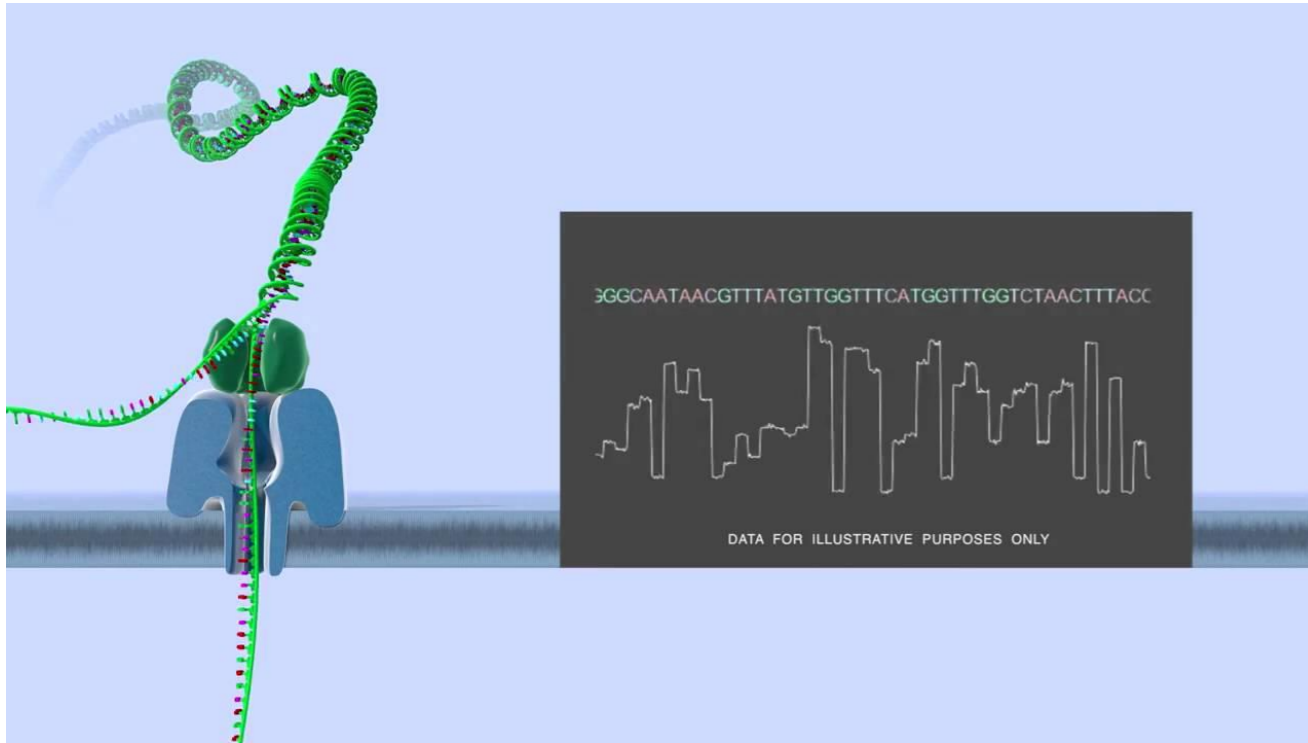
● Centre de calcul: CHU Grenoble-Alpes

Parcours de soins génomique proposé



Perspectives d'application de l'IA en génomique

Depuis le traitement du signal de séquençage



A l'identification précises de variations génomiques

Organisation de l'interprétation des données

Variations génomiques germinales

Table 2. SNPs Identified through Whole-Genome Sequencing of DNA from the Proband.*

SNP Type	No. of SNPs
Nongene	2,255,102
Gene	1,165,204
Intron	1,064,655
Promoter	60,075
3' UTR	16,350
5' UTR	3,517
Splice regulatory site	2,089
Splice site	112
Synonymous	9,337
Stop→stop	17
Nonsynonymous	9,069
Stop→gain	121
Stop→loss	27
Total	3,420,306

* Stop→stop refers to synonymous substitutions within a stop codon that maintain the stop codon, stop→gain refers to nonsense mutations, and stop→loss refers to nonsynonymous substitutions that change a stop codon to any other codon. SNP denotes single-nucleotide polymorphism, and UTR untranslated region.

Table 2. Variant Categories in Clinical Reports of Whole-Exome Sequencing.*

Category	No. of Variants†
Focused report	
Deleterious mutation related to the disease phenotype	0–2
VUS related to the disease phenotype	4–9
Medically actionable mutation‡	0 or 1
Autosomal recessive carrier status§	0 or 1
Pharmacogenetic variant¶	0–4
Expanded report	
Deleterious mutation unrelated to the disease phenotype	1–3
VUS unrelated to the disease phenotype	17–41
Truncating mutation in genes with no known association with disease	17–25
Not included in report	
VUS unrelated to the disease phenotype in which only one mutant allele was identified in a gene associated with a recessive disorder	26–64
VUS in gene with no known association with disease	300–600

Organisation de l'interprétation des données

Variations génomiques germinales

Curation/interprétation experte et manuelle de 300-600 variations
= 1 h de praticien

AURAGEN = 20000 WGS/an

20000 heures d'interprétation
~10 emplois à temps plein

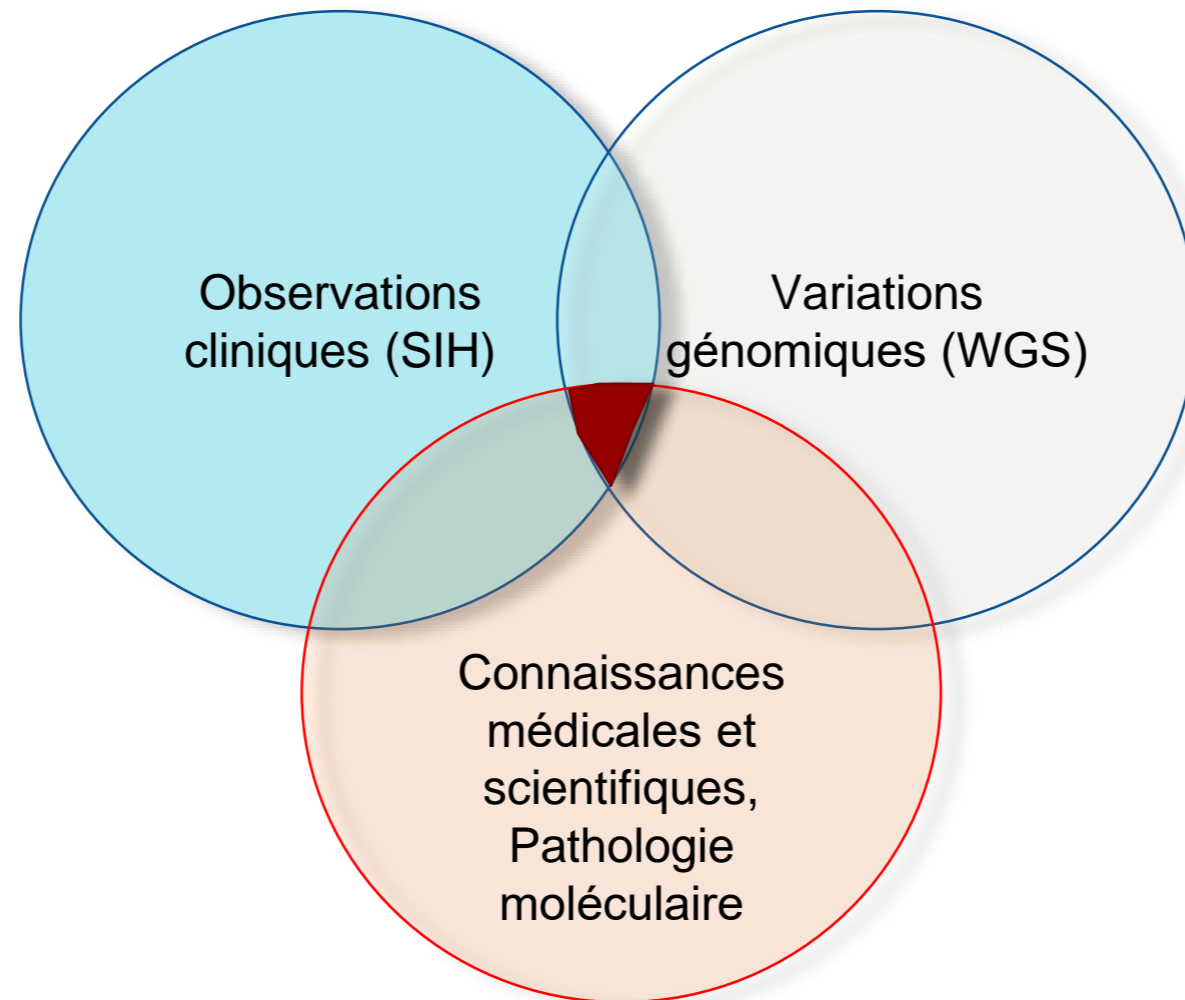
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Intégration des contextes cliniques et génomiques

Thésaurus cliniques

HP:0000xxx
HP:0000xxx
HP:0000xxx
HP:0000xxx
HP:0000xxx
HP:0000xxx



VCF

Variant N – gène X
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Mécanismes moléculaires
Modes de transmission
Règles d'interprétation métier

« Automatisation » de la curation des variations génomiques



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Merci pour votre attention

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