

Concorso pubblico, per titoli ed esami, per la copertura di n. 1 posto di Tecnologo di I livello – posizione economica EP1 a tempo determinato, con regime di impegno a tempo pieno presso il Dipartimento di Biomedicina Traslazionale e Neuroscienze DiBraIN dell’Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro, nell’ambito del Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza, Missione 4 “Istruzione e ricerca” Componente 2 “Dalla ricerca all’impresa” Investimento 1.3 “Partenariati estesi alle Università, ai centri di ricerca, alle aziende per il finanziamento di progetti di ricerca di base” finanziato dall’Unione Europea – NextGenerationEU, per il Progetto MNESYS “A multiscale integrated approach to the study of the nervous system in health and disease” (PE00000006, CUP_H93C22000660006), indetto con DDG n. 1048 del giorno 05/10/2023

Domande elaborate dalla commissione esaminatrice per l'espletamento della prova orale.

Prova n. 1

- 1 Analisi immunochimiche per biomarcatori di malattie neurodegenerative.
- 2 Il candidato descriva i possibili impieghi dell'applicativo Microsoft Excel nella ricerca applicata.

ABSTRACT.

Clinical diagnosis of several neurodegenerative disorders based on clinical phenotype is challenging due to its heterogeneous nature and overlapping disease manifestations.

Therefore, the identification of underlying genetic mechanisms is

of paramount importance for better diagnosis and therapeutic regimens. With the emergence of next-generation sequencing, it becomes easier to identify all gene variants in the genome simultaneously, with a system-wide and unbiased approach. Presently

various bioinformatics databases are maintained on discovered gene variants and phenotypic indications are available online. Since individuals are unique in their genome, evaluation based on their genetic makeup helps evolve the diagnosis, counselling,

and treatment process at the personal level. This article aims to briefly summarize the utilization of next-generation sequencing in deciphering the genetic causes of Alzheimer's disease and address the limitations of whole genome and exome sequencing.

Prova n. 2

- 1 Metodi di rivelazione nei test immunochimici.
- 2 Il candidato descriva come condurre una ricerca bibliografica ai fini della ricerca scientifica.

WHOLE GENOME SEQUENCING

WGS sequences the whole genome together. It helps to uncover variation in any part of the human genome, including coding, noncoding, and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) regions. WGS is considered the best option once DNA variations outside protein-coding regions can affect gene activity and protein production, potentially leading to genetic disorders. It also helps to gather more information on an unknown or partially-known disorder and to discover the genomic instabilities leading to complex disorders. It becomes easier to predict any specific variation running in the lineage or genetic

pool leading to specific phenotypes through various genome-wide association studies (GWAS).

Il Segretario della Commissione
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