

ta jedince dochází – především v mozku – k další expanzi CAG tripletů, kdy počty ve striatu mohou dosáhnout i hodnot kolem 1 000 repetací (Lahue, 2020).

Genetické modifikátory pochopitelně představují potenciálně slibnou terapeutickou strategii – u těch z nich, jejichž snížená aktivita oddaluje rozvoj onemocnění (nebo

naopak jejichž zvýšená exprese vede k jeho časnějšímu nástupu), by cíl představovalo snížení úrovně či funkce daných proteinů pro zesílení požadovaného efektu.

Nutno zmínit, že vzhledem k nízkému výskytu HN je síla celogenomových asociačních studií omezena velikostí vzorku – v budoucnu tak lze očekávat objevení řady

dalších modifikátorů, které nám možná odhalí nové způsoby, jakými může být rozvoj a průběh choroby modifikován.

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