3rd International Conference on



Genetic analysis of 20 facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy (FSHD) probands by southurn blot analysis and investigation of genotype/phenotype correlation

Afagh Alavi¹, Sara Esmaeili¹, Kimia Kahrizi¹, Hosein Najmabadi¹ and 6 K D K U L D⁴U 1 D À V V L ¹University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran ²Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

acioscapulo humeral muscular dystrophy (FSHD) is a dominantly inherited disease that is characterized with involvement and weakness of the facial and scapular muscles. It's one of the most common forms of myopathies with prevalence 1:750 1:15000. FSHD is caused by genetic and epigenetic factors and can be classi ed into two subgroups: FSHD1 and FSHD FSHD1-accounts for around 95% of the cases- is associated with contraction of D4Z4 macrosatellites at the subtelomeri region of chromosome 4. Normal individuals carry 11-100 repeats whereas FSHD1 patients have 1-10 D4Z4 repeats. 2 Iranian FSHD probands were recruited. All cases consented to participate a er being informed about the project. eir clinical presentations were recorded precisely. DNAs were extracted using salting out method and digested by EcoRI and EcoRI/BIr enzymes. e southern blot was optimized for DIG-labelled probe P13E11. e average age at onset of patients was 15-/+6.5 (range 1-49 years). 12 out of 20 patients were familial and remaining cases were sporadic. Respectively, four (20%), six (30 and ten (50%) of patents presented mild, severe and moderate type of the disease. Results of Southern blot showed 19 of (95%) patients shared less than nine D4Z4 repeats. One patient presented more than 11 D4Z4 repeats. Our ndings showed correlation between genotype and phenotype. More severe type of the disease war related to less number of the D4Z4 repeats

Biography

344-447-		
6RFLDO :HOIDUH DQG 5HKDELOLWDWLRQ 6FLHQFHV	6KH KDV SXEOLVKHG PRUH WKDQ SDSHUV LQ UI	H S
	ip ign	

Notes: