

# الاستهلال

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال الله تعالى: {وَلَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ سُلَالَةٍ مِنْ  
طِينٍ \* ثُمَّ جَعَلْنَاهُ نُطْفَةً فِي قَرَارٍ مَكِينٍ \* ثُمَّ خَلَقْنَا  
النُّطْفَةَ عَلَقَةً فَخَلَقْنَا الْعَلَقَةَ مُضْغَةً فَخَلَقْنَا الْمُضْغَةَ  
عِظَامًا فَكَسَوْنَا الْعِظَامَ لَحْمًا ثُمَّ أَنْشَأْنَاهُ خَلْقًا آخَرَ  
فَتَبَارَكَ اللَّهُ أَحْسَنُ الْخَالِقِينَ}

[المؤمنون: 12-14].

صدق الله العظيم

# *Dedication*

*To my Lovely mother, to my father,*

*To my brothers and sisters*

*To my teachers at Omdurman Ahlia University*

*To my colleagues and friends*

*To all who have lent me a hand*

*to make the accomplishment*

*of this work possible*

*I dedicate this work*

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## **Abstract**

This study was cross sectional hospital based to detect the mutation of WT1 gene in Sudanese patients with acute myeloid leukemia, this study was carried out in Radiation and Isotopes Center in Khartoum ,during the period March 2012 to Feb Dec 2013.

Fifty one Sudanese patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia were informed about the study and the agreement for participation was obtained, twenty six were male and twenty five were female, their ages range between 10 – 70 years old.

5.0 ml of a venous blood were collected in Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic acid container, Deoxyribonucleic Acid extraction was done in all patient samples using the salting out method and the quality of extracted DNA were checked on 1% agrose gel by electrophoresis, and then Polymerase Chain Reaction amplification for exon 7 of Williams's tumor 1 gene was done using the specific primers from the published data and the Polymerase Chain Reaction product was 214 bp. For mutation detection restriction fragment length polymorphism was done in all Polymerase Chain Reaction products from the patient samples using the restriction enzyme AflIII.

The mean age of study population was (2.51), and tribal group distribution among the study population were 38 (74.5%) from Afro Asiatic, 3 (5.9%) from Nilo Saharan and 10 (19.6%) from Niger Kordofanian tribal group. genotyping distribution among the study population were 27 (52.9%) were normal (A/A) of Williams's tumor1 mutation, 22 (43.1%) were heterozygous (A/G) of Williams's tumor 1 gene mutation and only 2 (3.9%) of patients were homozygous (G/G) of Williams's tumor 1 gene mutation

In this study we have found the mutation of Williams's tumor 1 gene in 24 of 51 (47.1%), Acute Myeloid Leukemia cases, This mutation frequency is not equivalent to the previous studies of Williams's tumor 1 gene mutation in Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Subsequent studies revealed that Williams's tumor 1 is mutant in approximately 10 - 15% of primary.

In conclusion, the result suggest a possible role of Williams's tumor 1 gene mutation in the development of Acute Myeloid Leukemia in Sudanese and that is because of the heterozygous nature of the mutation , this gene act as an oncogene that inherited as dominant allele (only one mutant allele could causes the disease).

## ملخص الدراسة

هذه الدراسة تعتبر دراسة مقطعية للكشف عن الطفرة الجينية لجين ورم وليام واحد لدي السودانيين المصابين بمرض ابيضاض الدم الحاد ، اجريت هذه الدراسة بالمركز القومي للعلاج بالاشعة بالخرطوم في الفترة بين مارس 2012م الي فبراير ديسمبر 2013م .

تضمنت الدراسة واحد وخمسون سوداني مريض بداء ابيضاض الدم الحاد ، تم اعلامهم واخذ موافقتهم كتابيا للمشاركة بالبحث ، كان منهم 26 ذكر و 25 انثي وتراوحت اعمارهم بين 10 الي 70 سنة.

تم سحب 5 مل عينة دم وريدية وتم وضعها في انبوب EDTA كمانع تجلط ، تم عمل استخلاص للحمض النووي من جميع عينات المرضى باستخدام طريقة salting out وتم التأكد من نوعية الحمض النووي المستخلص باستخدام عملية الفصل الكهربائي للحمض النووي باستخدام تركيز جل 1%، بعدها تم عمل سلسلة تفاعل البلمرة للحمض النووي المستخلص وذلك لمضاعفة المنطقة 7 من جين ورم وليام واحد وذلك باستخدام الاشعال المخصصة للجين والتي تم نشرها بالاوراق العلمية المعتمدة، بعدها تم عمل تحليل تقييد جزء من طول تعدد الاشكال وذلك للكشف عن الطفرة الجينية باستخدام الانزيم المقيد AflIII .

بلغ متوسط اعمار المرضى المشاركين بالدراسة (2,51) وبلغ توزيع العرق الجنسي بينهم 38 (74,5%) افارقة اسويين ، 3 (5,9%) نيليين صحراويين و 27 (52,9%) زنوج كردفانيين.

بلغت نسبة النمط الجيني بين المرضى المشاركين بالدراسة 27 (52,9%) طبيعيين يحملون النمط الجيني (A/A) ، 22 (43,1%) غير طبيعيين مخالفين يحملون النمط الجيني (A/G) و فقط 2 (3,9%) غير طبيعيين متجانسين يحملون النمط الجيني (G/G) .

في هذه الدراسة وجد تكرار الطفرة الجينية لدى السودانيين المصابين بمرض ابيضاض الدم الحاد في 24 مريض من جملة 51 وذلك بنسبة (47,1%) وهذا التكرار في الطفرة الجينية لا يتطابق مع الدراسات السابقة التي اجريت حيث توصلت الدراسات التي اجريت الي ان نسبة الطفرة الجينية لدى المصابين بمرض ابيضاض الدم الحاد تتراوح بين 10 – 15 % .

كخلاصة وبناءا علي ما توصلت اليه الدراسة ، اقترحت الدراسة ان وجود الطفرة الجينية لجين ورم ويليام واحد لدي السودانيين المصابين بمرض ابيضاض الدم الحاد قد يكون له دور في تطور وحدوث مرض ابيضاض الدم الحاد في السودانيين وذلك لطبيعة التخالف الجيني في الطفرة الجينية، كما اقترحت الدراسة ايضا أن هذا الجين قد يعمل كجين مسرطن ويورث بصفة جينية سائده، حيث ان وجود اليل واحد مريض قد يكون كاف لحدوث المرض.



	Page No
الآية	
Dedication	II
Acknowledgment	III
Abstract	V
ملخص الدراسة	VII
Table of Contents	IX
List of Tables	XII
List of Figures	XIII
Abbreviation	XIV
<b>Chapter One</b>	
1 <b>Introduction and literature Review</b>	1
1.1      Introduction	1
1.2      literature Review	1
1.2.1      Acute Myeloid Leukemia	1
1.2.2      Risk factors for AML	2
1.2.2.1      Smoking	2
1.2.2.2      Chemical exposure	2
1.2.2.3      Radiation exposure	3
1.2.2.4      Blood disorder	3
1.2.2.5      Congenital syndrome at birth	4
1.2.2.6      Identical twins with AML	4
1.2.2.7      Gender	4
1.2.2.8      Controversial risk factors	4
1.2.3      Statistics of AML	4
1.2.4      Classification of AML	5
1.2.4.1      FAB classification	5
1.2.4.2      WHO classification	5
1.2.4.2.1      AML with certain genetics abnormalities	6
1.2.4.2.2      AML with multilineage dysplasia	7
1.2.4.2.3      Phenotypic leukemia	8
1.2.4.3      Uncommon phenotype of AML	8
1.2.5      Sign and symptoms of AML	8
1.2.5.1      Generalized symptoms	8
1.2.5.2      Symptoms caused by low blood cells	9
1.2.5.3      Symptoms caused by high number of leukemia cells	10
1.2.5.4      Other signs and symptoms	11

1.2.6	Diagnosis of AML	12
1.2.7	Treatment of AML	12
1.2.7.1	Induction	13
1.2.7.2	Consolidation	14
1.2.7.3	Relapsed AML	15
1.2.8	Genetics of AML	15
1.2.9	William's Tumor 1 gene	17
1.2.9.1	Structure of WT1 gene	18
1.2.9.2	WT1 isoforms	18
1.2.9.3	Function of WT1 gene	19
1.2.9.4	Normal expression of WT1 gene	19
1.2.9.5	WT1 in normal hematopoiesis	20
1.2.9.6	WT1, the tumor suppressor	21
1.2.9.7	WT1 in Leukemia	22
1.2.9.7.1	WT1 as tumor suppressor in leukemia	22
1.2.9.7.2	WT1 as an oncogene in leukemia	23
1.2.9.7.3	WT1 and standard chemotherapy in leukemic patient.	24
1.2.9.7.4	Clinical relevance WT1 expression in adult leukemia.	25
1.3	Rationale	27
1.4	Objectives	28
1.4.1	General objective	28
1.4.2	Specific objectives	28
<b>Chapter Two</b>		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Materials and methods</b>	<b>29</b>
2.1	Study design	29
2.2	Study population	29
2.3	Sampling design	29
2.4	Sample collection	29
2.5	Data collection	29
2.6	methods	29
2.6.1	DNA extraction from Blood	29
2.6.2	Polymerase chain reaction (PCR).	32
2.6.3.	Restriction fragment length polymorphism	34
2.7	Ethical consideration	36
2.8	Data analysis	36
<b>Chapter Three</b>		
<b>3</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>37</b>

<b>Chapter Four</b>		
4	<b>Discussion, conclusion and recommendations</b>	45
4.1	Discussion	45
4.2	Conclusions	48
4.3	Recommendations	45
	References	50
	Appendixes	55

## List of Tables

No	Name of table	pages
1-1	French American British classification of Acute Myeloid Leukemia	6
1-2	Risk category and genetics of Acute Myeloid Leukemia	16
2-1	Standard Polymerase Chain Reaction mixture	33
2-2	Digestion mixture for Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism	35
3-1	The gender frequencies among the study population	38
3-2	Age related incidence distribution	38
3-3	Age distribution among study population	38
3-4	Tribal group distribution among sex of the study population.	39
3-5	Genotyping distribution among study population in exon 7 of William's tumor 1 gene using Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism technique restriction enzyme (AflIII)	39
3-6	Genotyping frequency among sex of the study population.	40
3-7	Mutation Frequency among tribal group of the study population	40
3-8	Allele frequencies among the study population	41

## List of Figures

No	Name of Figure	pages
1-1	Schematic diagram of the Williams tumor 1 structure	20
3-9	Extracted genomic DNA	42
3-10	Polymerase Chain Reaction amplification of Exon (7) of William's tumor 1 gene	43
3-11	Restriction fragment length Polymorphism Technique	44

## **Abbreviations**

AML	Acute Myeloid Leukemia
ALL	Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia
ATRA	All-Trans – Retinoic Acid
APL	Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia
BAALC	Brain and Acute Leukemia, Cytoplasmic
BFU-E	Bersa Forming Unit Erythroid
CML	Chronic Myloid Leukemia
CEBPA	C/ Enhancer Binding protein alpha
CFU-GM	Colony Forming unit – Granulocytes , Monocytes
CFU-GEMM	Colony Forming unit – Granulocytes , Eosinophils, Monocytes, Megakaryocytes .
CR	Complete Remission
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DIC	Disseminated intravascular coagulation
EGFR	Epithelial Growth Factor Receptor
EDTA	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid
FAB	French American British
IV	Inta Venous
ITDs	Internal tendem duplications
MDS	Myelo Dysplastic Syndrome
NPMI	National patients Master index
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PBS	Phosphate Buffer Saline.

RFLP	Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism
RNA	Ribo Nucleic Acid
TBE	Tri Boric acid EDTA
WHO	World Health organization
WT1	Williams tumors one