

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى:

(وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الرُّوحِ قُلِ الرُّوحُ مِنْ أَمْرِ رَبِّي وَمَا أُوتِيتُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا)

صدق الله العظيم

الإسراء 85

## **Dedication**

**To my mother and father souls**

**To my wife and kids**

## **Acknowledgement**

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## Abbreviations

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Name</b>
APC	Activated Protein C
APTT	Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time
BLAST	Basic length alignment search tool
Bp	Base pair
DDAVP	1-deamino-8-D-arginine vasopressin
DMSO	Dimethyl sulphoxide
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
dATP	Deoxyadenosine triphosphate
dCTP	Deoxycytidine triphosphate
dGTP	Deoxyguanosine triphosphate
dTTP	deoxythymidine triphosphate
DNTPs	Deoxynucleotides Tri phosphate
EDTA	ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid
Ex	Exon
ExoSAB	Exo-nuclease shrimp alkaline phosphatase
HADB	Hemophilia A database
HAMSTeRS	Hemophilia A Mutation, Structure, Test and Resource Site
Hb	haemoglobin or haemoglobin concentration
HCT	Haematocrit
Int	Intron
Inv	Inversion
Kb	Kilobase
LD PCR	Long distance polymerase chain reaction
$\mu$ M	Micro molar
mM	Milli molar
mRNA	Messenger ribonucleic acid
nmol	Nano mole
OD	Optical density
pGEM	Professional Gel Electrophoreses Machine
PT	Prothrombin Time
RBC's	red blood cells

RPM	Round per minute.
Taq	Thermo aqueous
TBE	Trisborate EDTA (buffer)
TBS	Tris-buffered saline
PPP	Platelets poor plasma
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
VIII	Factor 8
WBC	white blood cell

## **Abstract**

Hemophilia A (factor VIII deficiency) is the most common hereditary disorder of blood coagulation. It is due to the absence or decreased function of coagulation factor VIII, resulting from mutations in the factor VIII gene. The aim of the study was to screen the factor VIII gene mutation among Sudanese patients with hemophilia A.

This analytical cross sectional study conducted in Khartoum teaching hospital in patients with hemophilia A who attended to hemophilia center, 72 patients with hemophilia A were selected, 5 ml of blood samples were taken in K<sub>2</sub> EDTA for DNA extraction for the molecular studies and 5ml tri sodium citrate for APTT, PT, factor VIII assay and factor VIII inhibitor by manual methods.

For the molecular studies a master mix and conventional PCR were used. Twenty primers were used as followed: four for Intron 22 inversion mutations. Four for Intron 1 inversion mutation. The twelve primers were used for screening of six exons sequence by sequencer. For exon screening for mutations 120 PCR products were sequenced and analyzed by BLAST and FASTA in the NCBI web site, in which query and subjects procedure was used. PCR products were tested by agrose gel electrophoreses and gel documentation system.

The result showed All the 72 patients were males factor VIII activity less than 1% were 59 patients (81.9%) and 13 patients (19.1%) between 1 - 5%. VIII inhibitor 62 patients (80.9%) were negative while 10 were positive (13.8%). All patients were normal PT and elevated APTT. Two patients out of 72 (2.7%) were positive Intron 1 inversion mutation. For exons sequencing there were deletions mutations in three out of ten samples (30%), in exons 11, 23 and exon 24. About fifty PCR runs were done for intron 22 inversin using conventional LD-PCR, but no products were found except the ladder bands.

## المستخلص

الهيموفيليا (أ) هو مرض نزفي وراثي يرجع إلى غياب أو انخفاض وظيفة عامل تجلط الدم الثامن، والناجم عن طفرات في جين العامل الثامن. هدفت الدراسة إيجاد الطفرات الجينية لعامل التجلط الثامن في المرضى السودانيين المصابين بمرض الهيموفيليا-أ. هذه دراسة مقطعية تحليلية أجريت في مستشفى الخرطوم التعليمي في المرضى الذين يعانون من الهيموفيليا-أ والذين حضروا إلى مركز الهيموفيليا، تم اختيار 72 مريضاً يعانون من مرض الهيموفيليا-أ، أخذت 5مل من عينات الدم في K2 EDTA لاستخراج الحمض النووي للدراسات الجزيئية و5مل في مانع التجلط tri-sodium citrate لقياس APTT، PT، العامل الثامن مثبتاته، أجريت التجارب بالطرق اليدوية. جمعت العينات بعد موافقة المريض أو ولي أمره.

استخدمت عشرون primer في الدراسة أربعة لدراسة انقلاب انترون 22 و أربعة لدراسة انقلاب انترون 1 واثنى عشر لمسح ستة من الاكسونات و استخدم master mix و . conventional PCR . حيث تم مسح ال exons بواسطة جهاز ال Sequencer حيث مسحت 120 عينة PCR مختلفة وتم تحليل الناتج بواسطة برنامج FASTA وBLAST من موقع NCBI حيث تم مطابقة العينات بوضع query and subjects . استخدم جل الاقاروز لكشف وجود ناتج PCR من عدمه.

أظهرت النتائج ان جميع المرضى من الذكور ونتيجة فحص PT طبيعية و APTT وجدت مرتفعة في كل المرضى. نسبة نشاط العامل الثامن حيث وجد 59 مريضاً (81.9%) اقل من 1% و 13 مريض (19.1%) بين 1-5%. ووجد 10 مرضي (13.8%) نتائج فحصهم إيجابية لمثبطات العامل الثامن و الباقي 86.2% سلبية. انترون 1 طفرتان انقلابيتان من 72 عينة (2.7%) . كما أظهرت نتيجة مسح ال exons وجود ثلاثة طفرات جينية من عشرة عينات (30%) تم مسحها لل exons الستة (30%) حيث وجدت الثلاث طفرات deletions في كل من 11exon و 23 و 24.

و أجريت اكثر من خمسين محاولة مختلفة لمسح انترون 22 بواسطة conventional PCR ولكن لم يوجد ناتج غير ladder bands.

## List of Contents

Page number	Title
I	Quran
II	Dedication
III	Acknowledgement
IV	Abbreviations
VI	Abstract English
VII	Abstract Arabic
VII	List of contents
XIII	List of tables
VIII	List of figures
<b>Chapter One Introduction and Literature Review</b>	
2	1.1 Introduction
2	1.1.1 Historical background
4	1.1.2 European royalty of hemophilia
6	1.2 Literature Review
6	1.2.1 Blood coagulations.
6	1.2.1.1 Hemophilia A
7	1.2.2 Factor VIII:
7	1.2.2.1 Factor VIII Gene
8	1.2.2.2 Structure and Function of Factor VIII
11	1.2.2.3 Production of factor FVIII:
12	1.2.2.4 Half-life of factor VIII
13	1.2.2.5 Why does FVIII deficiency lead to hemophilia?
14	1.2.3 Molecular Pathology of Hemophilia A:
14	1.2.3.1 Gene rearrangements



20	1.2.3.2 Single-base substitutions in the F8 gene
21	1.2.3.3.1 Sequence insertions:
22	1.2.3.3.2 Sequence deletions:
22	1.2.3.3.2.1 Small deletions subgroup
22	1.2.3.3.2.2 Large deletions subgroup (>50 bp):
23	2.4 Factor VIII inhibitors
23	1.2.4.1 Inhibitors to factor VIII –immunology:
24	1.2.4.2 Natural history of inhibitor development
24	1.2.5 Disease symptoms
25	1.2.5.1 Complications Associated with Hemophilia Bleeding.
27	1.2.5.2 Joint Deformities
29	1.2.5.3 Bleeding in the Brain
30	1.2.6 Hemophilia treatment:
30	1.2.6.1 Prophylaxis in hemophilia
31	1.2.6.2 Factor VIII Concentrates
32	1.2.6.3 Desmopressin
32	1.2.6.4 Treatment of Patients with Inhibitors
33	1.2.6.4 Gene therapy
34	1.2.6.5 Alternative medicine
34	2.7 Living with hemophilia:
34	1.2.7.1 Patient Education
35	1.2.7.2 Pain Management
35	1.2.7.3 Management of Bleeding Episodes by Site
35	1.2.7.3.1 Musculoskeletal bleeding
35	1.2.7.3.2 Oral bleeding:
36	1.2.7.3.3 Gastrointestinal bleeding
36	1.2.7.3.4 Intracranial bleeding
36	1.2.7.4 Activity

37	1.2.8 Hemophilia in Sudan
38	1.2.8.1 Data from hemophilia center of Sudan
38	1.3 Rationale:
39	1.4 Objectives
40	1.4.1 General Objective
40	1.4.2 Specific objectives
<b>Chapter Two Materials and Methods</b>	
42	2.1 Materials:
42	2.1.1 Study design
42	2.1.2 Study population and sampling
42	2.1.3 Sample size:
42	2.1.4 Inclusion criteria
42	2.1.5 Exclusion criteria
42	2.1.6 Data collections
42	2.1.7 Ethical consideration
43	2.1.8 Study analysis:
43	2.2 Methods:
43	2.2.1 Sampling
43	2.2.2 Platelets poor plasma (PPP) samples
43	2.2.3 EDTA blood sample
43	2.2.4 Activated partial thromboplastin time.
43	2.2.4.1 Principle.
44	2.2.4.2 Procedure
44	2.2.5 Prothombin time (PT):
44	2.2.5.1 Principle
44	2.2.5.2 Procedure
44	2.2.7 Factor VIII chromogenic assay:

44	2.2.7.1 Assay principle:
45	2.2.7.2 Reagents:
46	2.2.7.3 Assay Procedure
47	2.2.7.5 Calculations
48	2.2.8 Factor VIII inhibitors
48	2.2.8.1 Principle
48	2.2.8.2 procedure:
48	2.2.8 Factor VIII gene molecular study
48	2.2.8.1 Work planning
49	2.2.8.2 DNA extraction
49	2.2.8.2.1 Principle:
49	2.2.8.2.1 Procedure of DNA isolation kit
51	2.2.8.3 Intron 22 inversion mutation detection
51	2.2.8.3.1 LD PCR intron 22 inversion protocol
52	3.2.8.3.2 Reagents required
54	3.2.8.3.3 Methods for int 22 inversion LD PCR
54	2.2.8.3.3.1 Principle of the PCR.
56	2.2.8.3.3.2 Procedure of LD PCR.
57	2.2.8.3.4 Agrose gel electrophoreses.
57	2.2.8.3.4.1 Principle.
57	2.2.8.3.4.1 Procedure.
57	3.2.8.4 Intron 1 inversion
58	2.2.8.4.1 Reagent preparation
58	2.2.8.4.1.1 Primer dried and preparation.
58	2.2.8.5 Procedure of intron 1 inversion.
58	2.2.8.5.1.2 Reaction setups.
58	2.2.8.5.1.3 Thermal cycle condition.
59	3.2.8.6 Factor VIII gene sequencing

59	3.2.8.6.1 Protocol of PCR for exons
61	2.2.8.6.1 Principle of sequencing.
61	2.2.8.6.2.4 Sequencer operation.
62	3.2.8.6.2 Procedure of sequencing:
62	3.2.8.6.2.1 ExoSAP- IT
62	3.2.8.6.2.2 Cycle sequencing.
62	3.2.8.6.2.3 Precipitation (sequencing and genotyping)
<b>Chapter Three Results</b>	
65	Results
<b>Chapter Four Discussion, Conclusions and Recommendations</b>	
73	4.1 Discussion
77	4.2 Conclusions
78	4.3 Recommendations
78	References
93	Appendix

### List of Tables

Table number	Title	Page number
Table 2.1	Intron 1 PCR primers 9 F, 9CR and 2F) and primer mix (2F, 9F and 2R)	59
Table 2.2	Primer set forward and reverse for exons 4, 8, 11, 18, 23, and 24.	60
Table 3.1	Distribution of study population according to their age.	66
Table 3.2	distribution of study population according to their work.	66
Table 3.3	frequency % of study populations according to their APTT value.	66
Table 3.4	factor VIII activity in study population.	66
Table 3.5	Distribution of study population according to their Inhibitor.	66
Table 3.6	Residual factor VIII activity after mixing study.	67
Table 3.7	Frequency of inhibitors among hemophilic patients according to thier ages.	67
Table 3.8	Prevalence of intron 1 inversion mutation in study population.	67
Table 3.9	Prevalence of exons mutation in the study.	67
Table 3.10	Prevalence of exons mutation in 120 PCR products.	67
Table 3.11	Exons mutation types and amino acid changes.	68
Appendix 18	The amino acids, symbols, and codons.	102
Appendix 19	Prevalence of Intron 1 Inversion in Different Ethnic Population.	103

### List of Figures

Figure number	Title	Page number
Figure 1.1	Structure of the factor VIII gene	8
Figure 1.2	Structural domains of human FVIII	11
Figure 1.3	Flip tip inversion of the chromosome X	16
Figure 1.4	LD PCR assay Intron 22inv result	17
Figure 1.5	Simplified representation of the gene inversion mechanisms	19
Figure 3.1	FVIII: C Thrombin activated FVIII: C.	45
Figure 3.1	High and low range curve for the estimation of factor VIII	48
Figure 4.1	File of sequence result of exon 18 forward primer, program query and subject	70
Figure 4.2	Subject query alignment exon 11 sample 18 shows deletion mutation.	70
Figure 4.3	Subject query alignment exon 23 sample 14 shows deletion mutation.	71
Figure 4.4	Subjectt query alignment, exon 24 sample 23 shows deletion, A from the position 95.	71
Appendix 1	Questioner form.	93
Appendix 2	Consents of the study	94
Appendix 3	Thermal cycler Bio Rad T100 touch screen	94
Appendix 4	Gel documentation system XR+ Bio Rad	95
Appendix 5	Agrose gel electrophoreses SERVA blue power 500.	95
Appendix 6	PCR Protocol for LongAmp Taq DNA Polymerase (M0323)	96
Appendix 7	Exon 11 mutant part:	97
Appendix 8	Exon 23 mutant part:	97
Appendix 9	Exon 24 mutant part:	98
Appendix 10	Chromatogram file of sequence result of exon 24 forward primer .	98
Appendix 11	DNA samples extracted by salting out method.	99
Appendix 12	Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification showing Intron 1 inversion.	99

Appendix 13	PCR of Intron 1h1 region int1h1 using primer mix (9f, 9CR and 2F )	100
Appendix 14	Polymerase chain reaction shows mixed regions.	100
Appendix 15	PCR shows smear of samples run with LD PCR for int 22 inv.	101
Appendix 16	PCR product of exon 8, and exon 24.	101
Appendix 17	PCR product of exon 4, 8 ,11 and 24.	102