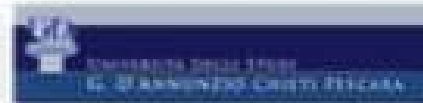




Museo Storico della Città
Martedì 2 Giugno 2015
Lushnja, Ore 10

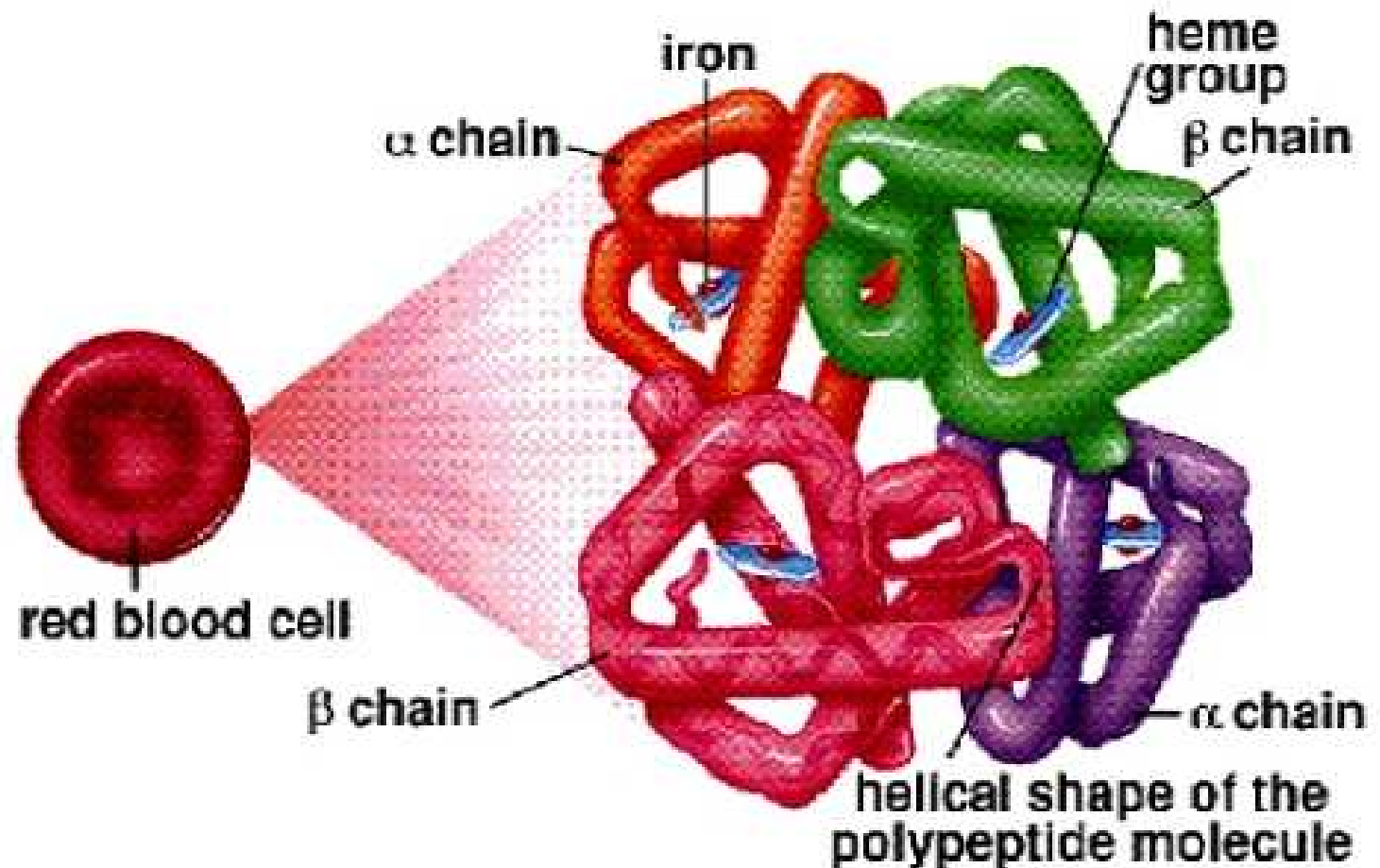
CONFERENZA SCIENTIFICA SULLA TALASSEMIA

Francesco Brancati
Genetista Medico
Ricercatore Universitario



Hemoglobin Structure

- Four subunits
 - two α
 - two β
- Iron
- Heme
- Binds 4 O_2

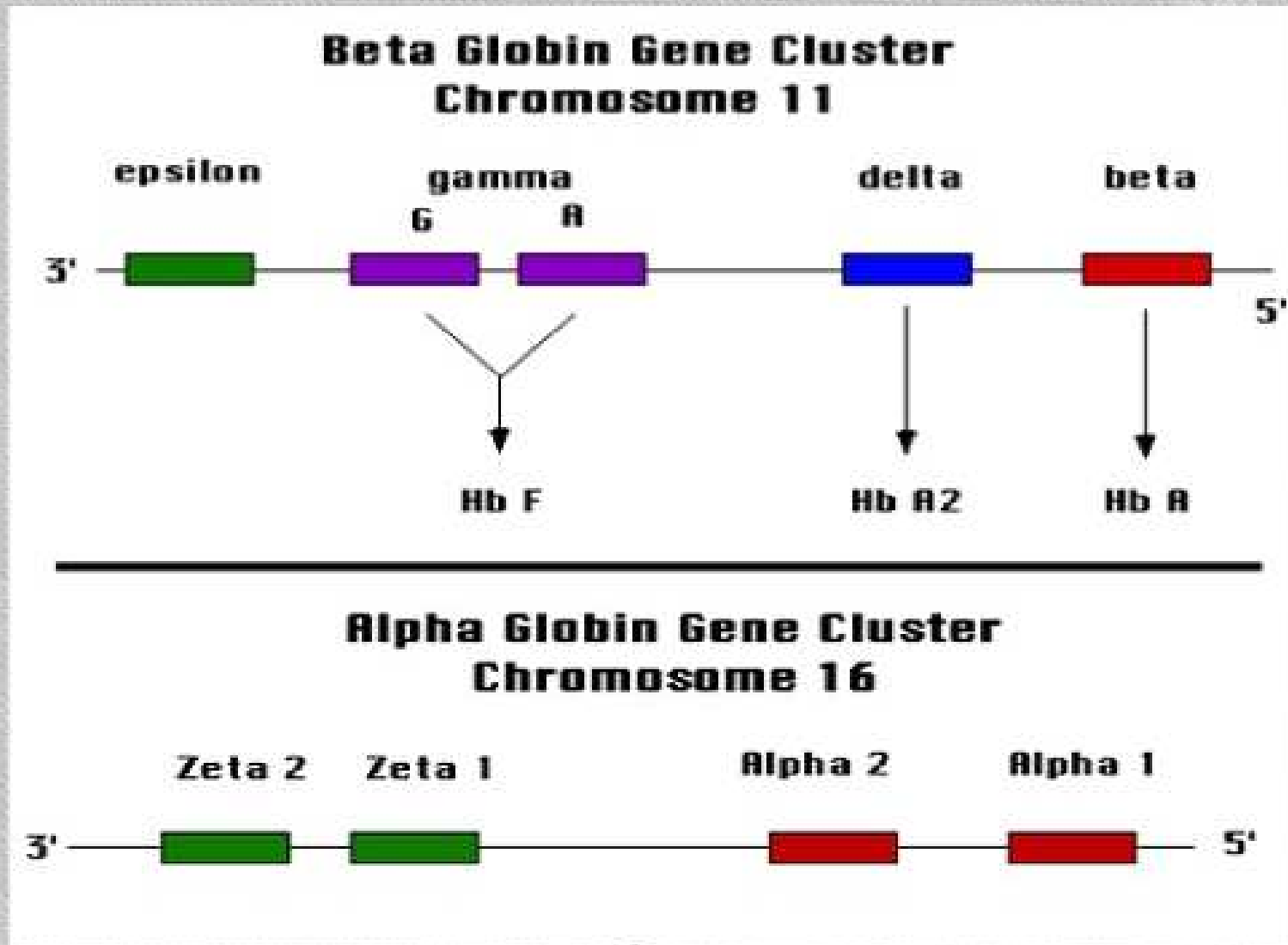


Emoglobine fisiologiche nell'uomo

Haemoglobin	Globin chains	Period of life when present
Gower 1	$\zeta_2\epsilon_2$	Embryo
Gower 2	$\alpha_2\epsilon_2$	Embryo
Portland 1	$\zeta_2\gamma_2$	Embryo
Haemoglobin F	$\alpha_2\gamma_2$	Embryo, fetus and neonate; minor component during adult life
Haemoglobin A	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	Minor component in fetus, increasing late in gestation and in the neonatal period to become the major haemoglobin during infancy, childhood and adult life
Haemoglobin A ₂	$\alpha_2\delta_2$	Very low levels in infancy; minor component in childhood and adult life

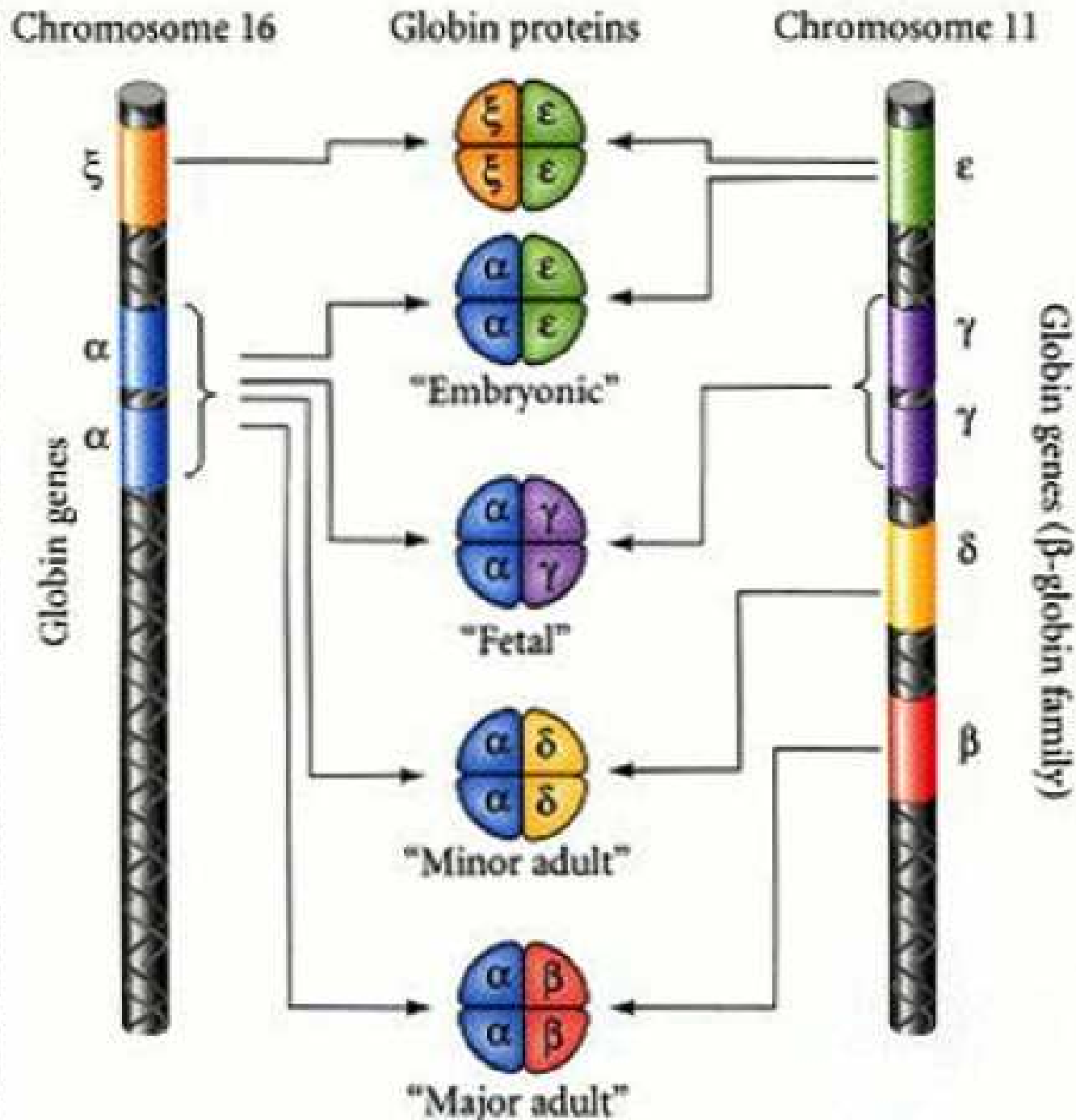
Geni delle catene globiniche

Chr. 11

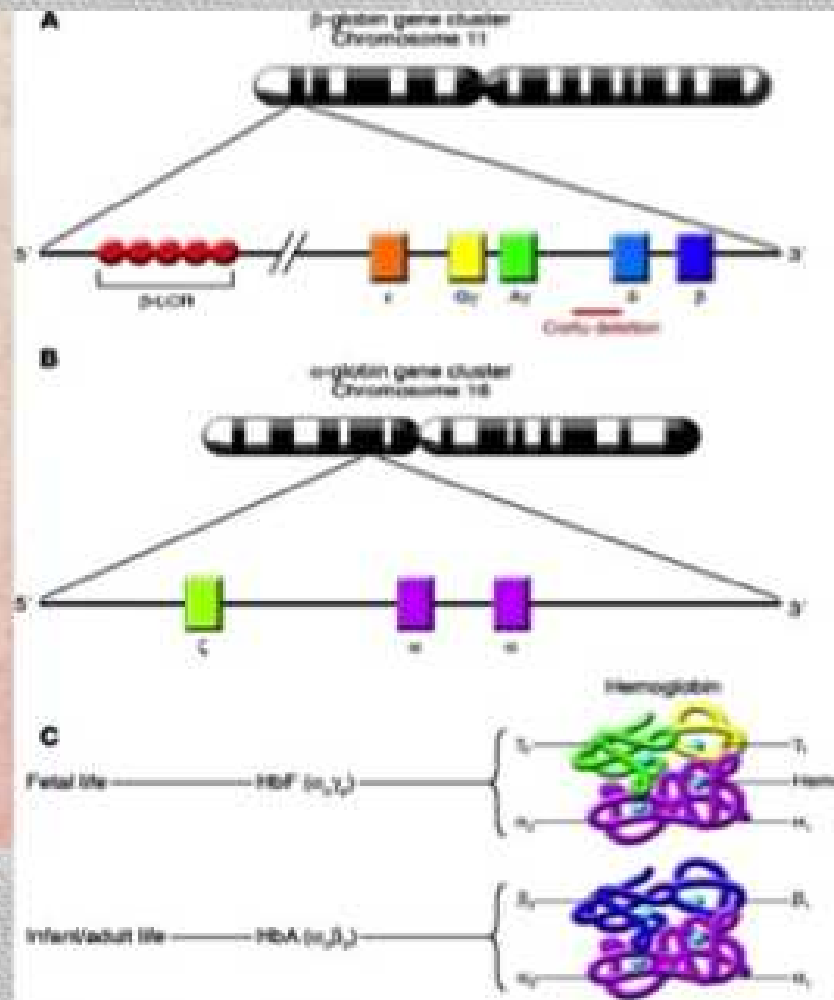
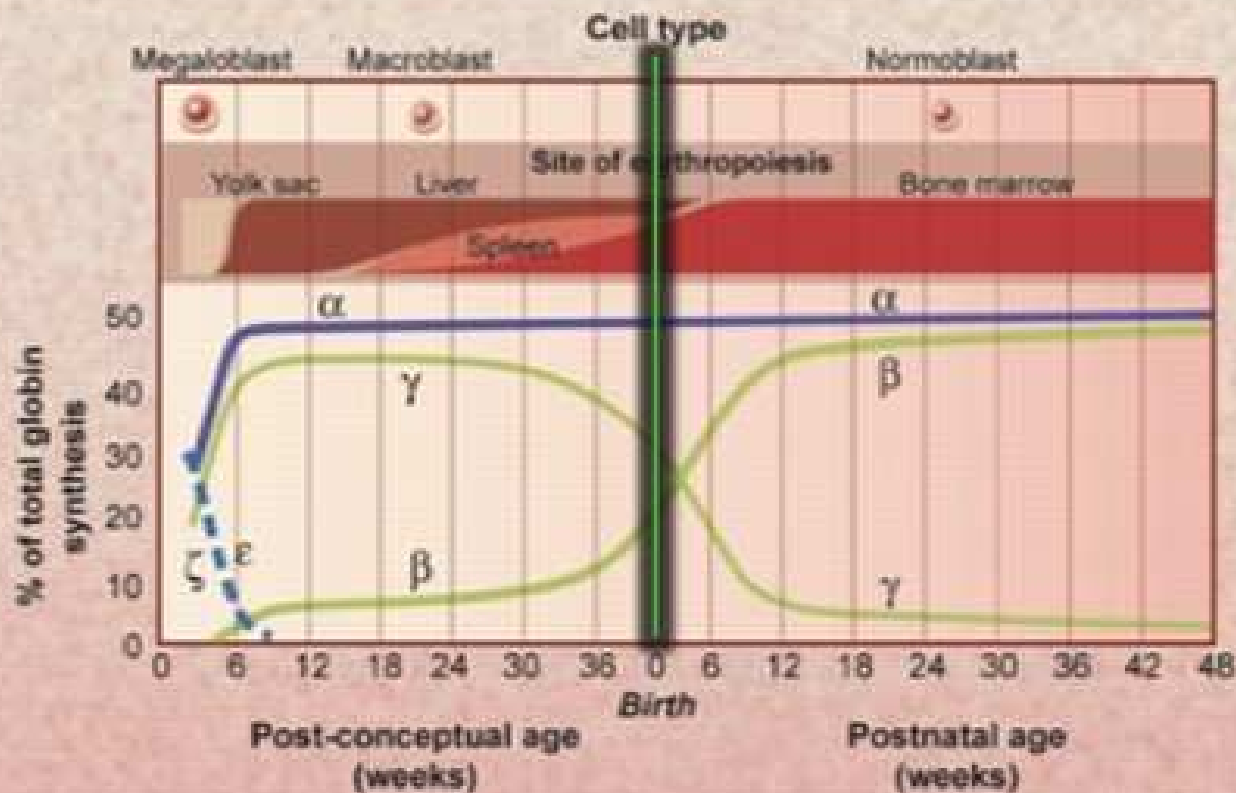


Chr. 16

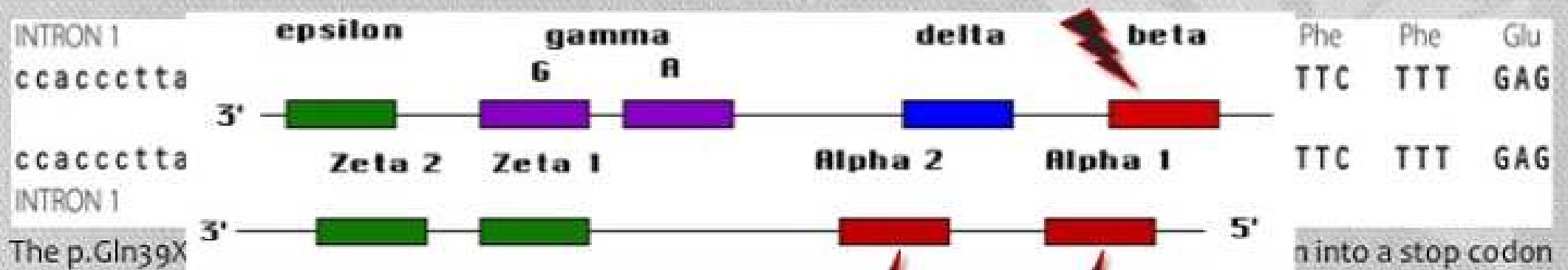
Dai Geni alle Globine



Un emoglobina per ogni età...



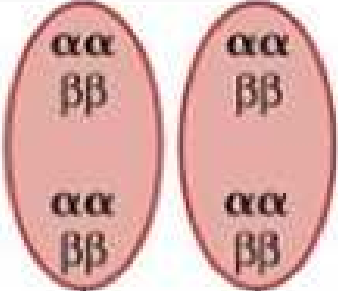
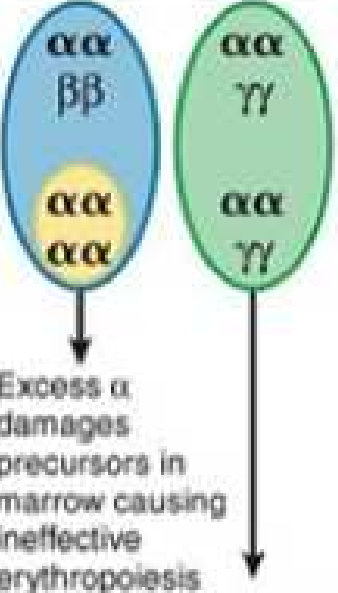
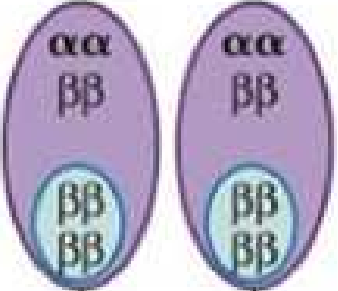
Mutazioni nei geni globinici → fenotipo



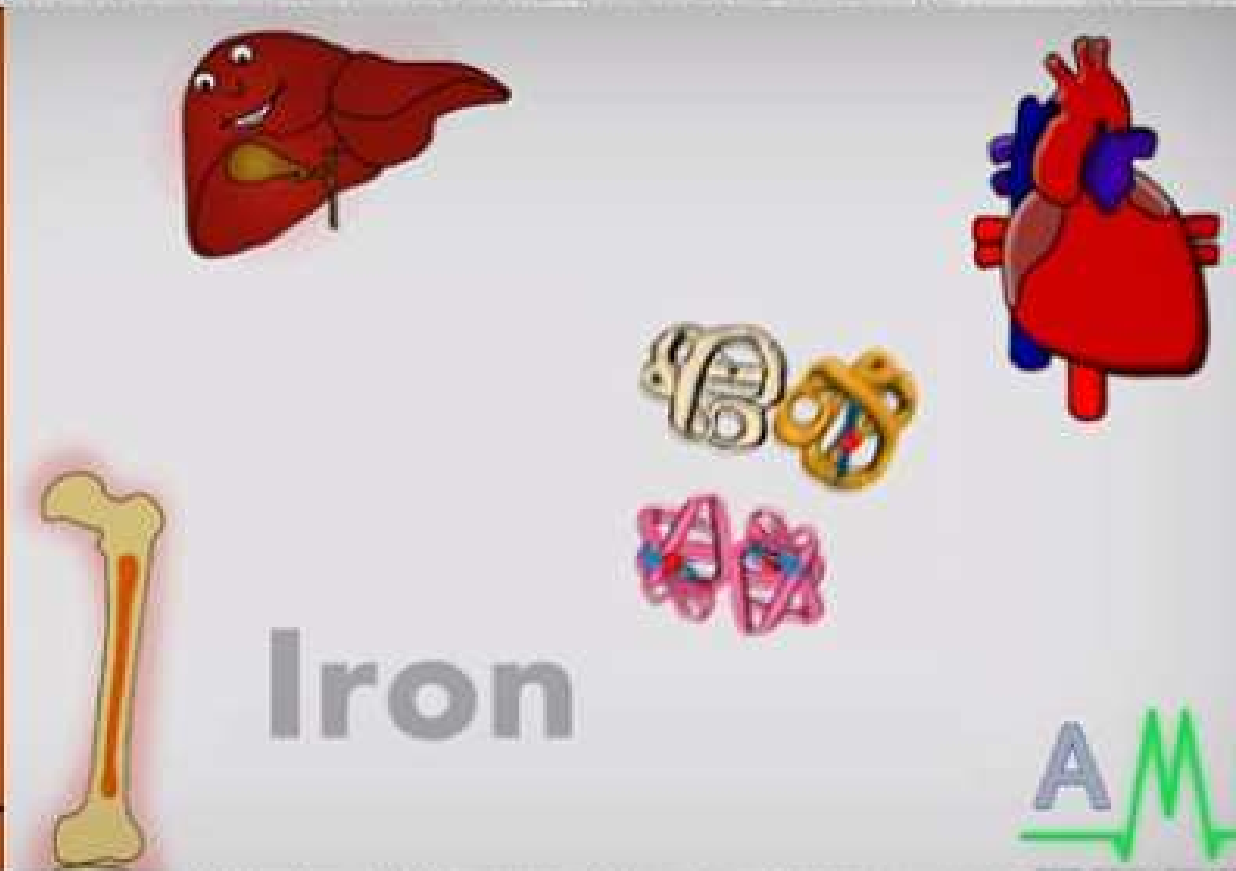
Diverse mutazioni → Diverse globine

- **Hemoglobin S** ($\alpha_2\beta^S_2$, severe). This is the predominant hemoglobin in people with sickle cell disease.
- **Hemoglobin Constant Spring** named after isolation in a Chinese family from the Constant Spring district of Jamaica (severe). In this variant, a mutation in the alpha globin gene produces an alpha globin chain that is abnormally long. Both the mRNA and the alpha chain protein are unstable.
- **Hemoglobin H** (β_4 , mild). This is a tetramer composed of four beta globin chains: it occurs only with extreme limitation of alpha chain availability. Hemoglobin H forms in people with three-gene alpha thalassemia as well as in people with the combination of two-gene deletion alpha thalassemia and hemoglobin Constant Spring.
- **Hemoglobin Barts** (γ_4 , lethal). With four-gene deletion alpha thalassemia no alpha chain is produced. The gamma chains produced during fetal development combine to form gamma chain tetramers. Individuals with four-gene deletion thalassemia and consequent hemoglobin Barts die in utero (hydrops fetalis).

Alterata sintesi delle globine - patogenesi

	Normal	Severe β thalassemia	Severe α thalassemia (hemoglobin H disease)
Globin production	Balanced α and β production	Decreased β production	Decreased α production
Bone marrow		 <p>Excess α damages precursors in marrow causing ineffective erythropoiesis</p>	
Peripheral blood	Normal hemoglobin composition (97% hemoglobin A)	Selective survival of cells producing hemoglobin F	Hemoglobin H detectable in blood. Hemoglobin H precipitates and damages RBCs, causing hemolysis

Alterata sintesi delle globine - patogenesi

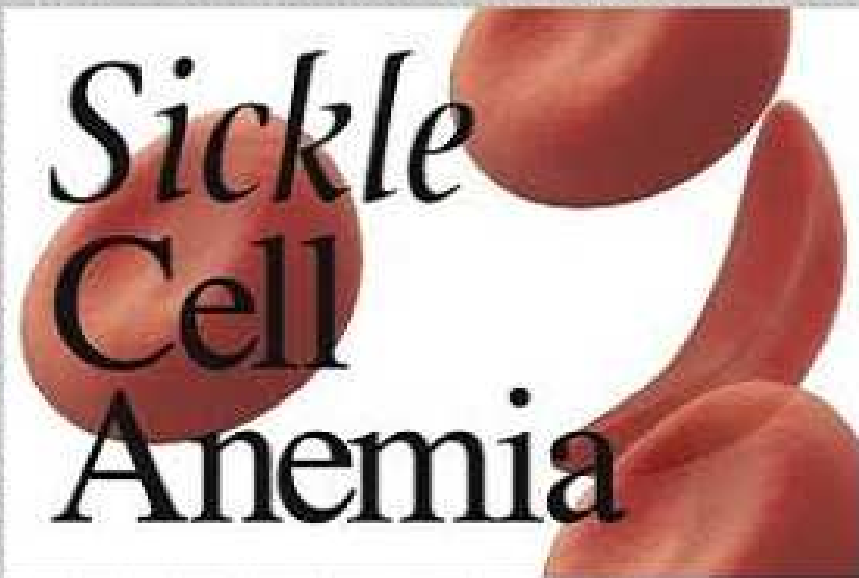
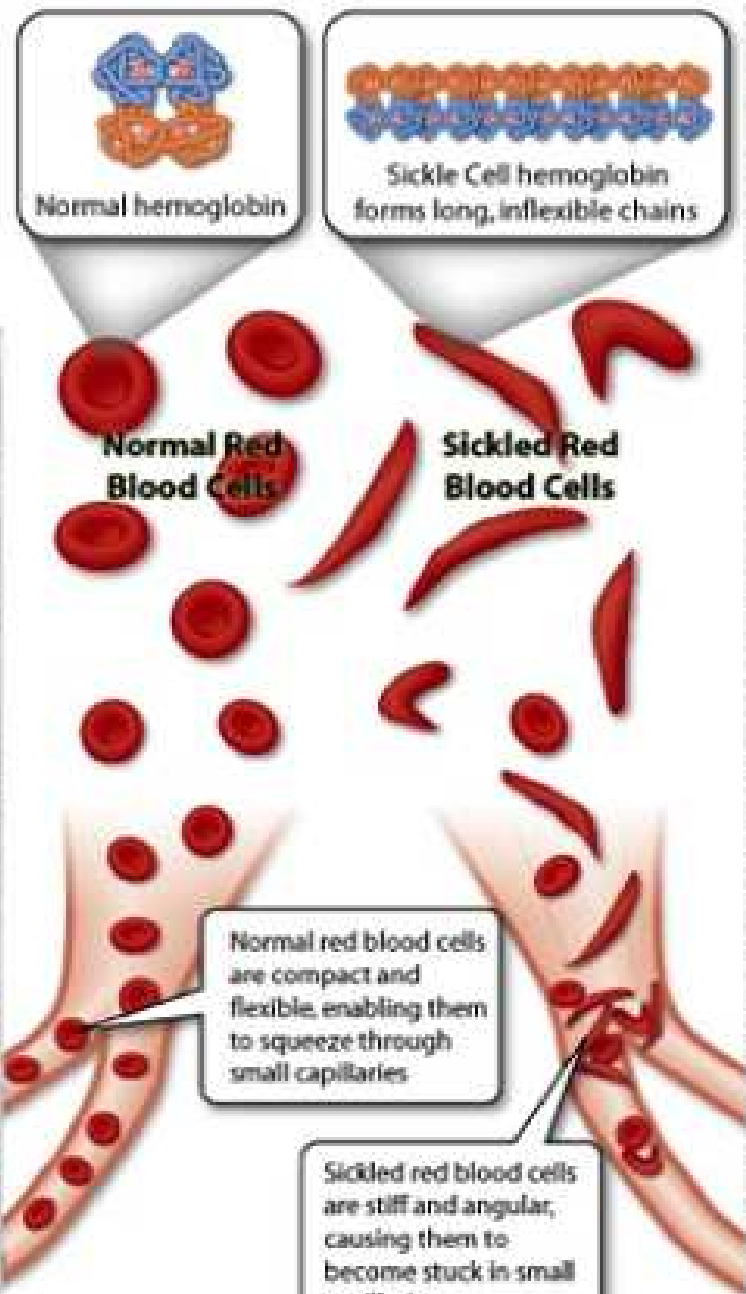


About Sickle Cell

Anemia falciforme - HbS

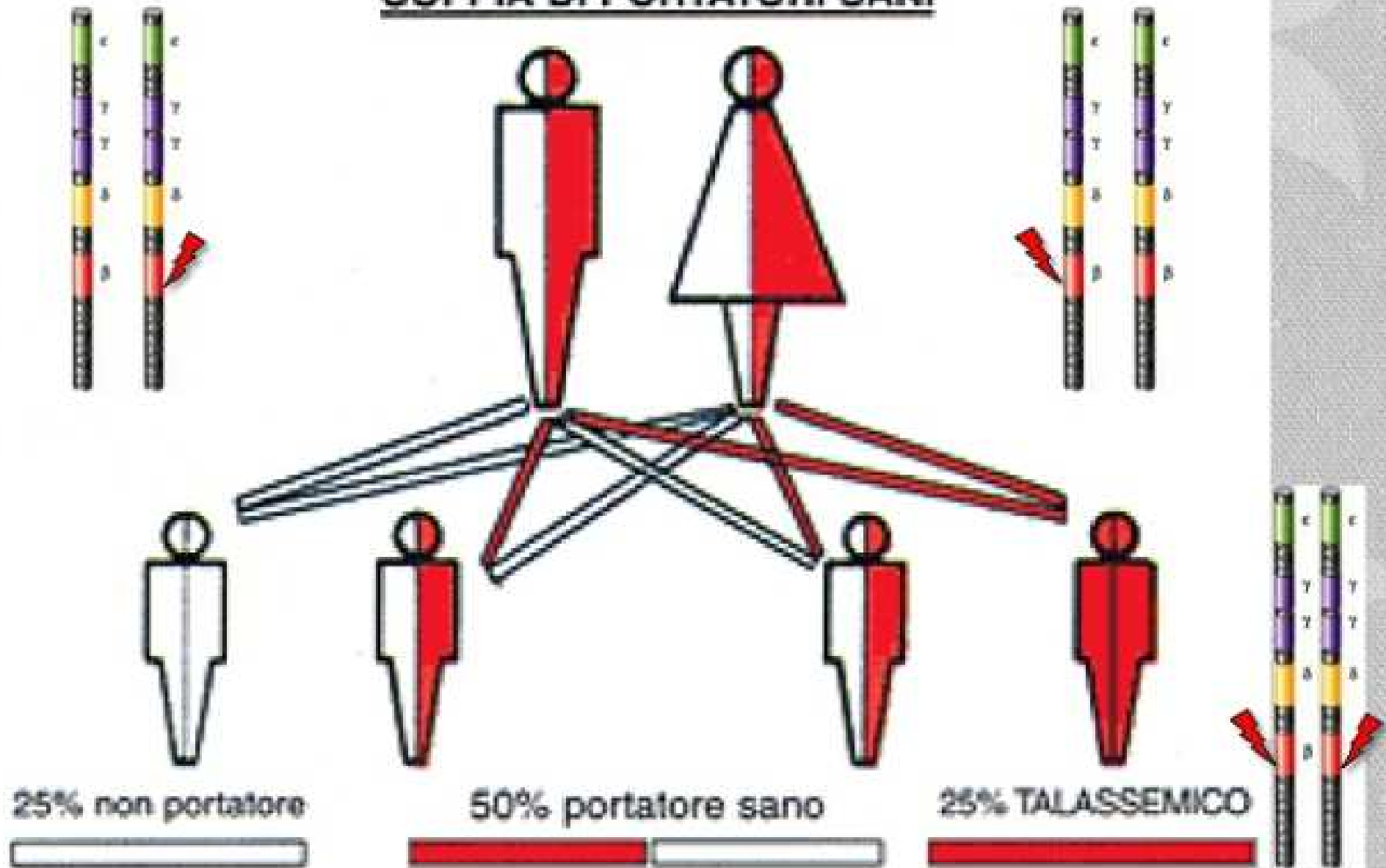
	Val	His	Leu	Thr	Pro
NORMAL	GTG	CAT	CTG	ACT	CCT
SICKLE	GTG	CAT	CTG	ACT	CCT
	Val	His	Leu	Thr	Pro

In sickle cell disease an A>T nucleotide substitution causes glutamic acid the β -globin protein.



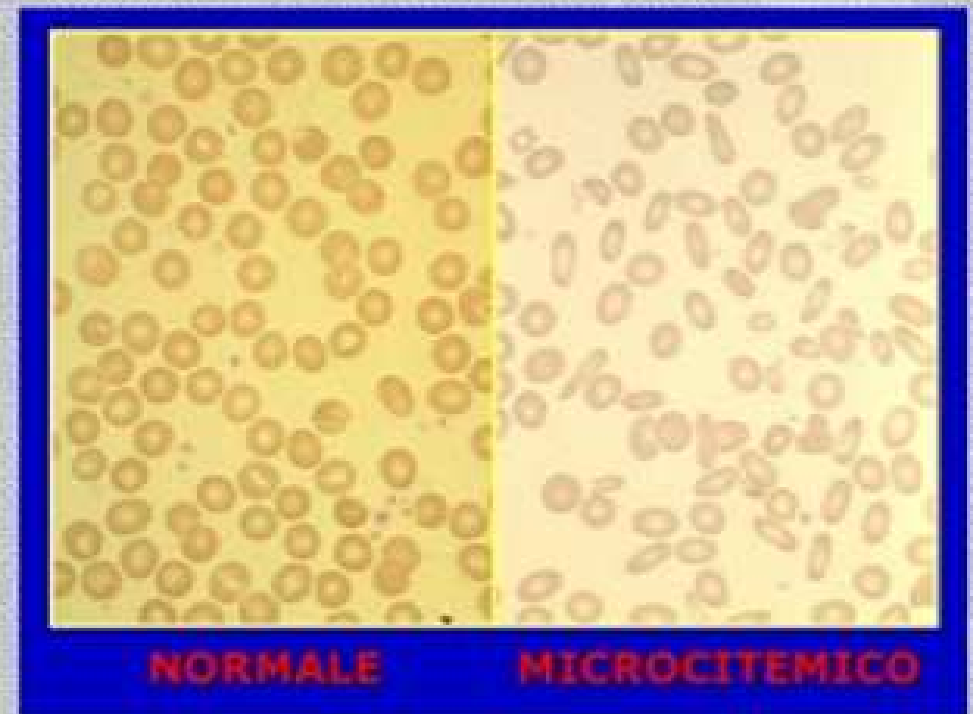
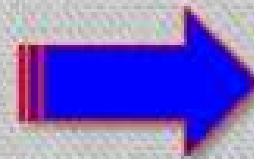
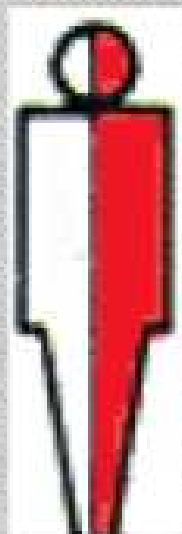
Modello di ereditarietà della talassemia

COPPIA DI PORTATORI SANI



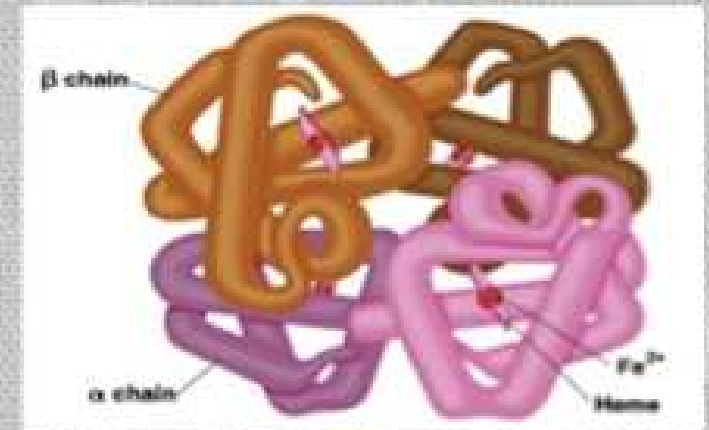
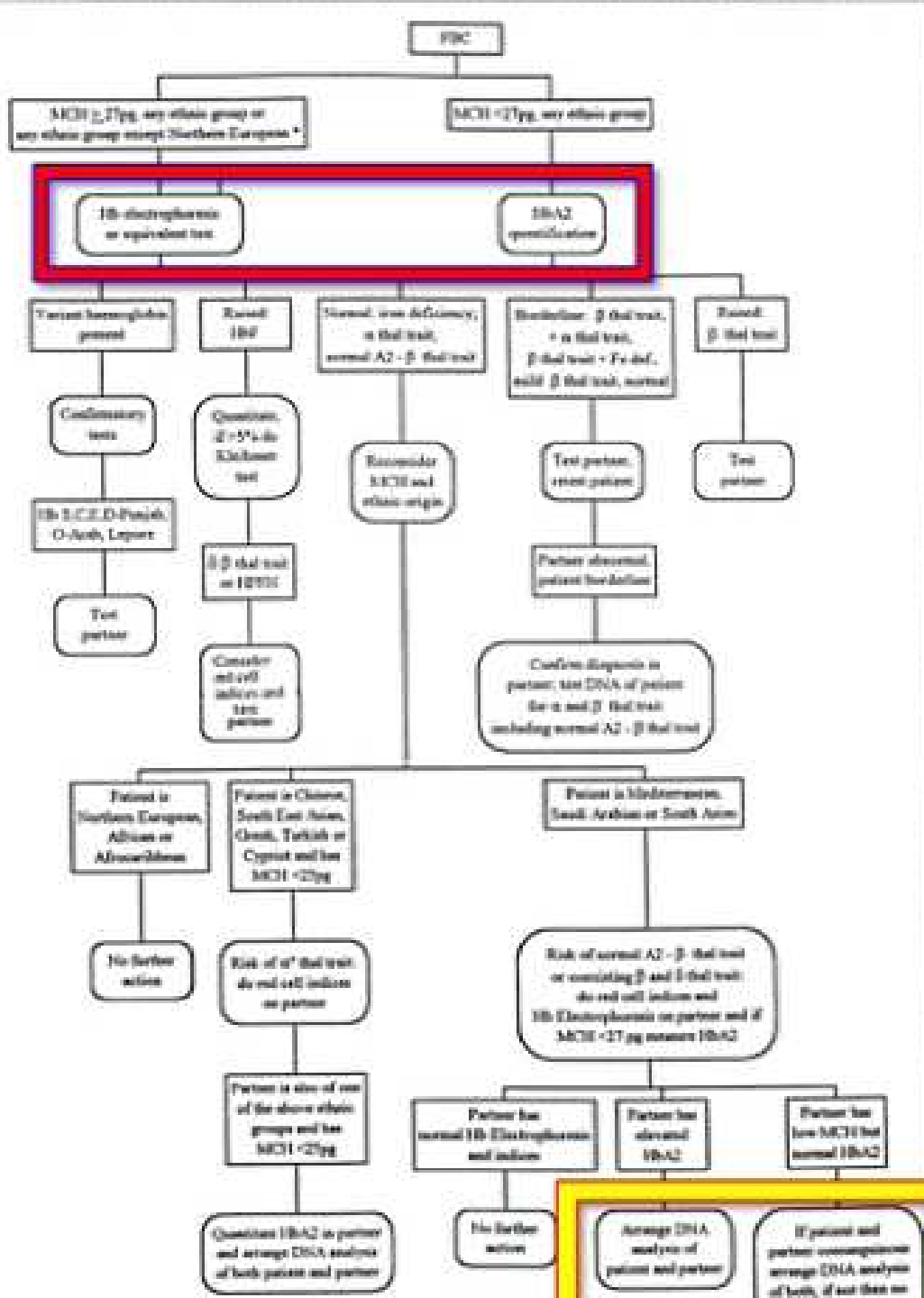
Endofenotipo talassemia: **microcitemia**

Fenotipo cellulare

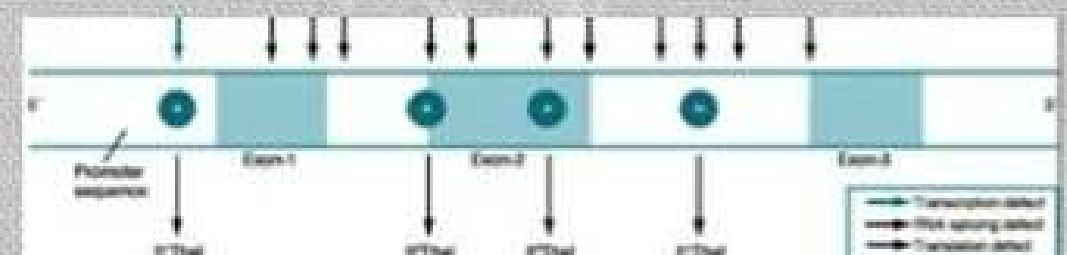


Possibile identificare i portatori sani mediante test NON GENETICI !

Flow-chart diagnostica no genetics without chemistry!



eleetroforesi



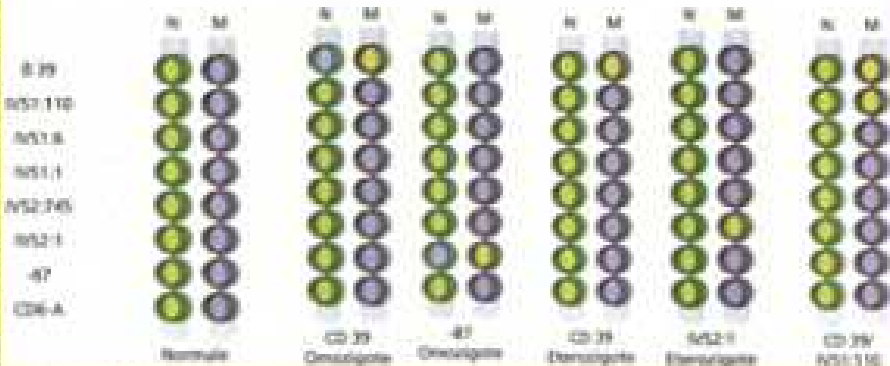
Analisi genetica: non una ma **diversi tipi**

Table 5.1 The principal methods of DNA diagnosis of the haemoglobinopathies.

DISORDER AND MUTATION TYPE	DIAGNOSTIC METHOD
α^0 -thalassaemia	Gap-PCR, MLPA
α^+ -thalassaemia: deletion non deletion	Gap-PCR, MLPA ASO, RE, DGGE, Sanger sequencing
β -thalassaemia: deletion non deletion	Gap-PCR, MLPA ASO, RDB, ARMS, RE-PCR, Sanger sequencing
$\delta\beta$ -thalassaemia	Gap-PCR, MLPA
HPFH deletion non deletion	Gap-PCR, MLPA ASO, ARMS, RE-PCR, Sanger sequencing
Hb Lepore HbS HbC HbE Hb D-Punjab Hb O-Arab Hb variants	Gap-PCR, MLPA ASO, RDB, ARMS, RE-PCR, pyrosequencing ASO, RDB, ARMS, pyrosequencing ASO, RDB, ARMS, RE-PCR, pyrosequencing ASO, RDB, ARMS, RE-PCR, Sanger sequencing ASO, ARMS, RE-PCR, Sanger sequencing Sanger sequencing

Reverse dot-blot

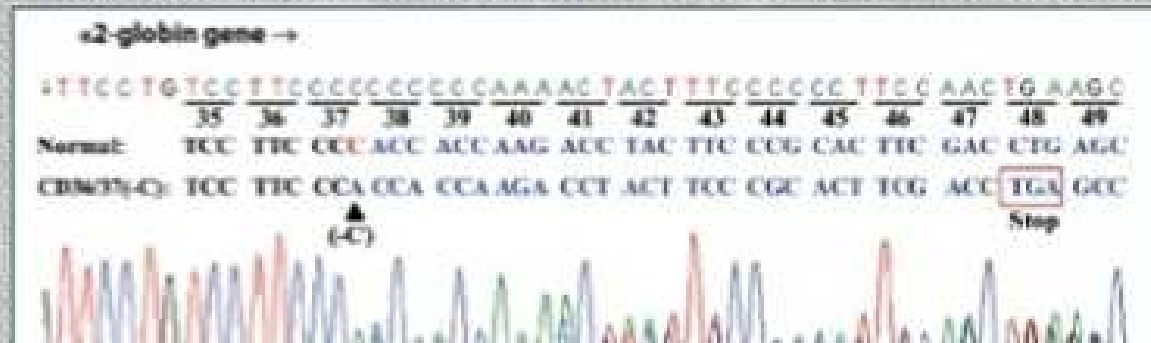
La rivelazione dell'avvenuta ibridazione attraverso una reazione enzimatico-colorimetrica (colore giallo), indica quali sequenze (normali o mutate) sono presenti nel campione.

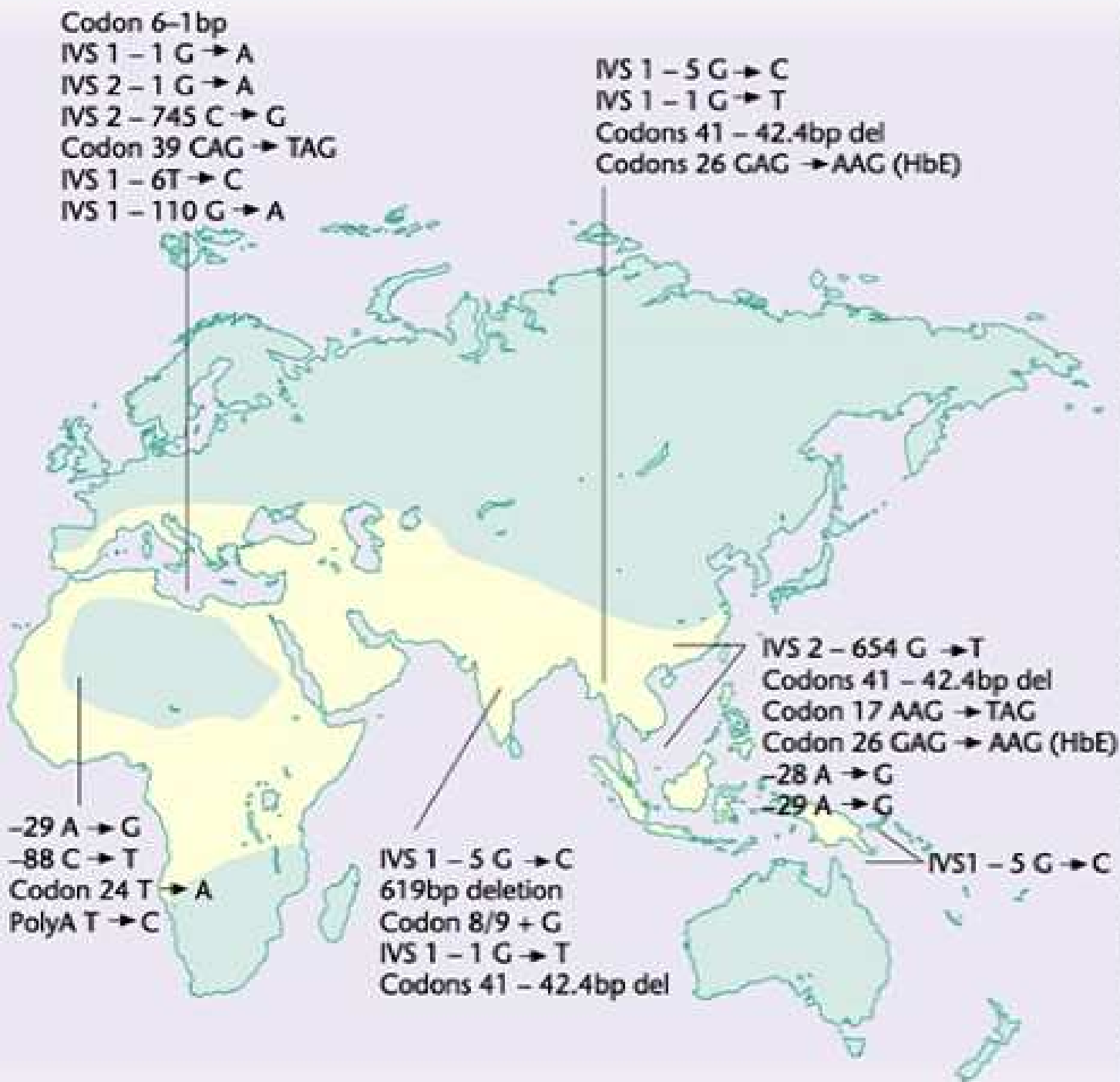


MLPA

(...)

Sequenziamento diretto





Distribuzione nel mondo delle mutazioni della talassemia

Letteratura Talassemia – Falcemia (Albania)

Boletini E, Svobodova M, Divoky V, Curuk M, Dimovski A, Liang R, Adekile AD, Huisman THJ.
Sickle cell anemia, sickle cell β -thalassemia, and thalassemia major in Albania: characterization of mutations. Hum Genet. 1994; 93: 182-187.

Angioletti M, Lacerra G, Boletini E, Di Noce F, Musollino G, Carestia C.
b- and α -globin genotypes in Albanian patients affected by b-globin disorders. Haematologica 2002; 87(9): 1002-1003.

Mokini V, Duka D, Rosatelli C, Tuveri T, Demurtas M, Babameto-Laku A, Cao A.
Molecular characterization of b-thalassemia mutations in Albania. The UNEPSA and European Congress of Paediatrics, 2000. Abstract Book, Haematology and Oncology. 2000; HO-265: 143.

Babameto-Laku A, Mitre A, Berisha S, Mokini V, Roko D
Molecular genetic characterization of b-thalassemia and sickle cell syndrome in the Albanian population. Balkan J Med Genet 2011; 14: 45–50.

Letteratura Talassemia – Falcemia (Albania)

β and α globin genotypes		Patients no. and age (yr)	Transfusions	
β	α			
A	β -NS+110 homozygote	5 (10m, 3)	regular	
	β -cod 39/ β -NS+1	3 (14, 3)	sporadic	
	β -cod 39/ β	1 (17)	sporadic	
	β^0 homozygote	1	regular	
	β^0 homozygote	2 (14, 6)	sporadic	
	β -cod 39/ β^0	1	regular	
	β -cod 39/ β	3 (18, 15, 7)	sporadic	
	β -NS+110/ β^0	1 (10)	regular	
	β -NS+110/ β^0	7 (24, 27, 10, 8)	sporadic	
	β -NS+110/ β^0	1 (8)	regular	
B	β -NS+110/ β -cod 39	4	regular	
	β -NS+110/ β -cod 44	2	regular	
	β -NS+110 homozygote	1	regular	
	β -cod 39 homozygote	1	regular	
	β -NS+110/ β -cod 82-83	1	regular	
	β -cod 39/ β -cod 5	1	regular	
	β -cod 39/ β -NS+1	1	regular	
	β -NS-6745/ β -NS+1	1	regular	
	β -NS+6/ β -cod 37	1	regular	
	C	β -NS+6/ β -NS+110	5 (8, 13, 15, 3)	sporadic
		β -NS+6 homozygote	2 (7, 43)	sporadic
		β -poly A/ β -NS+110	2	sporadic
β -NS+6/ β -cod 39		1 (15)	sporadic	
β -NS+6/ β -cod 44		1 (4)	sporadic	
β -cod 39 homozygote		1 (10)	sporadic	
β^0 homozygote		2 (23, 24)	sporadic	
β -NS+1/ β^0		1	sporadic	
D		β -cod 39/ β^0	1 (8)	none
		β -cod 44/ β^0	1 (45)	none
	β^0/β^0	1 (2)	none	
	β -NS+110/ β^0	1	none	
	β -NS-6-1/ β^0	1	none	

... alta eterogeneità allelica nei pazienti Albanesi con emoglobinopatie...

Angioletti M b- and α -globin genotypes in Albanian patients affected by b-globin disorders.

Haematologica 2001; 87(2): 200-202

Studi pilota in Albania - Lushnjë

Acta
Haematologica

Acta Haematologica 2009;121:214-220
DOI: 10.1159/000228423

Received February 23, 2009
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Published online June 26, 2009

A Pilot Beta-Thalassaemia Screening Program in the Albanian Population for a Health Planning Program

Lella Baghemajad-Salchi^a Maria Rosaria D'Apice^a Anila Babameto-Laku^b
Michela Biancoletta^{a,c} Anila Mitre^a Silvia Russo^c Nicola Di Daniele^a
Federica Sangiuolo^{a,c} Vibe Mokini^b Giuseppe Novelli^{a,c}

217 students

Saliva DNA extraction (DNA only)

Results:

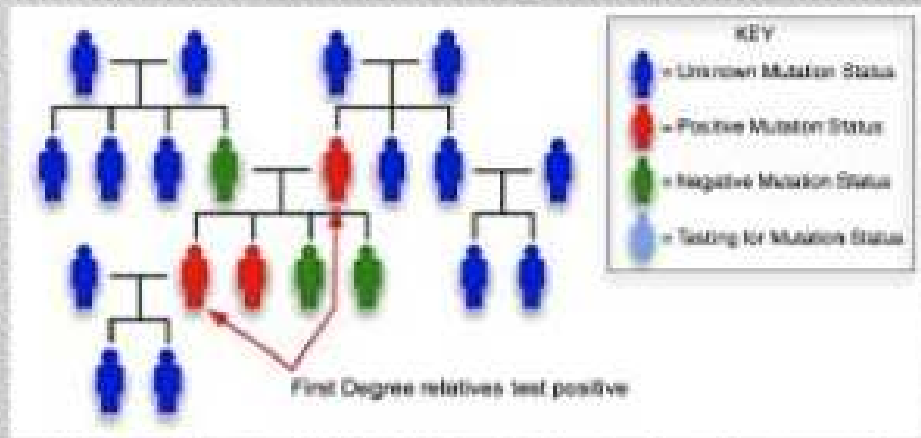
- HbS c.20A→T 3.2%
- IVS-I-110 (G→A) 1%

DNA only (selected mutations)

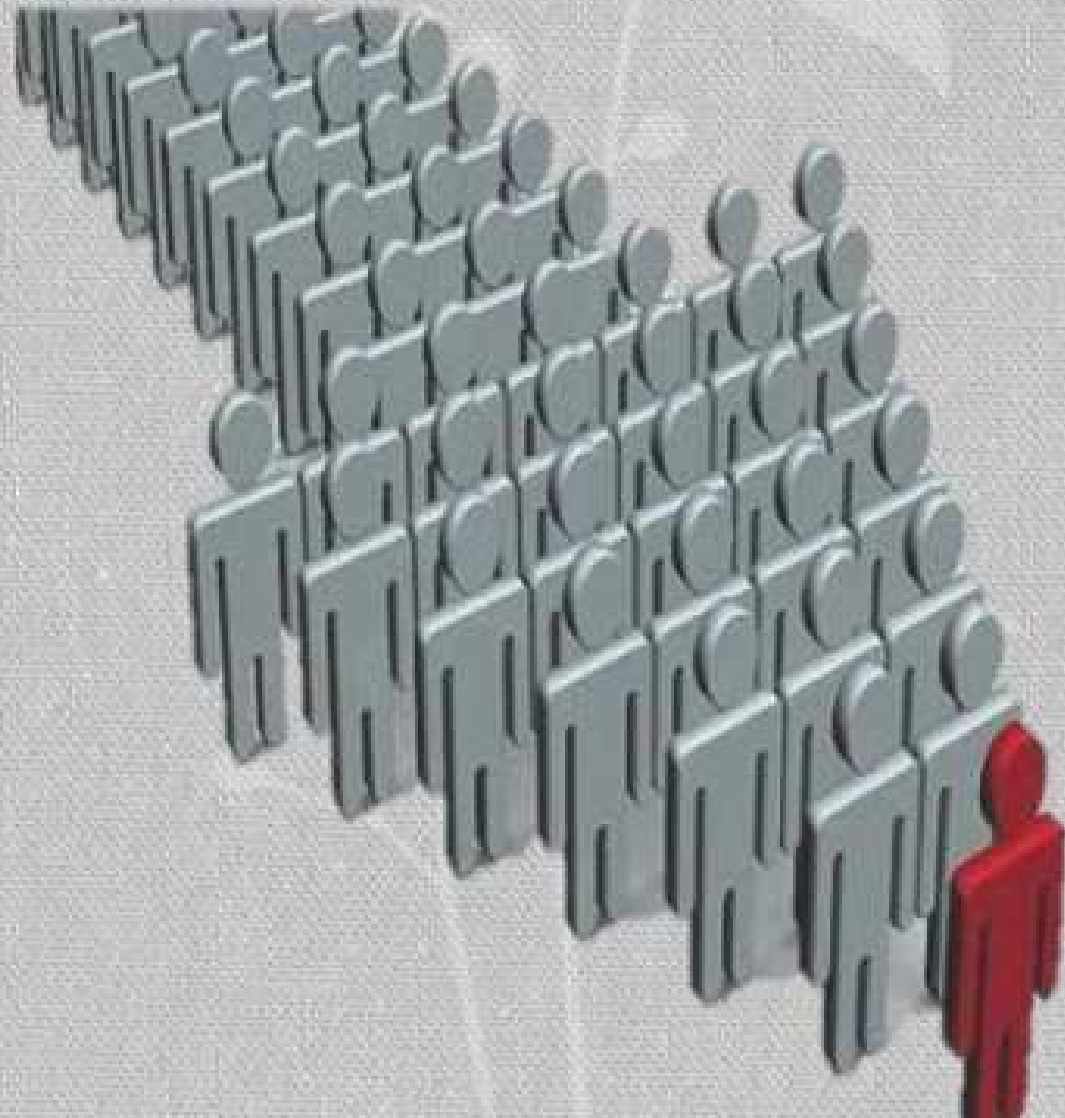


Strategie di SCREENING genetico

a cascata



di popolazione



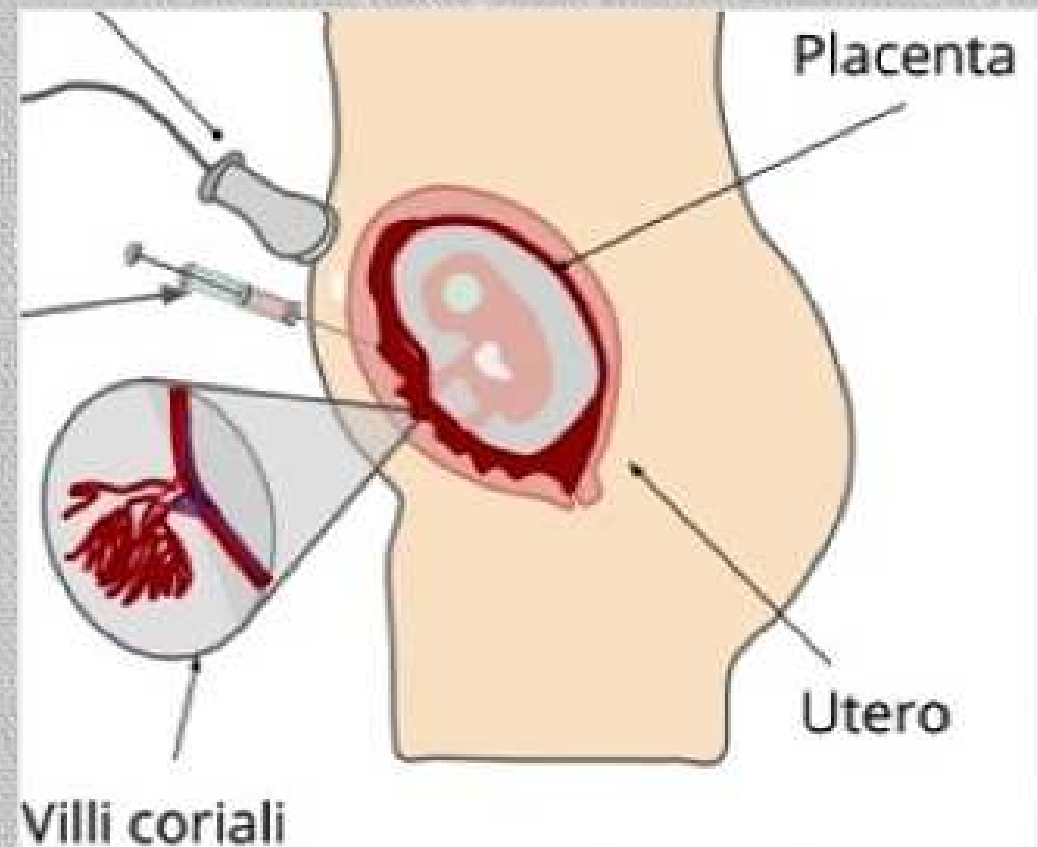
CONSULENZA GENETICA



Diagnosi prenatale

... ricerca delle specifiche mutazioni
CONFERMATE NEI GENITORI su prelievo di **villi coriali** a 11 settimane di gestazione...

TeleGenetics

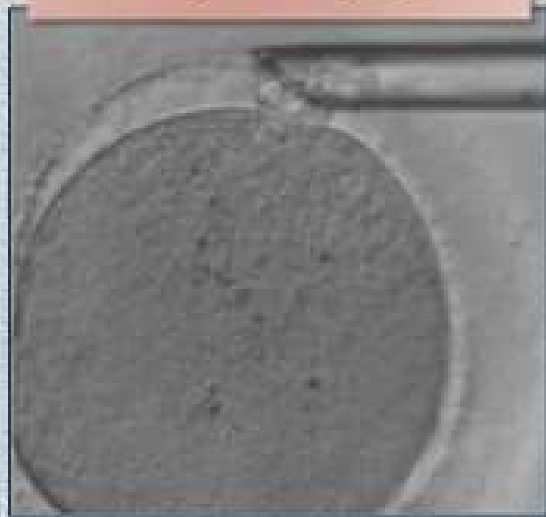


LABORATORIO ALTA
SPECIALIZZAZIONE

Diagnosi Genetica Preimpianto

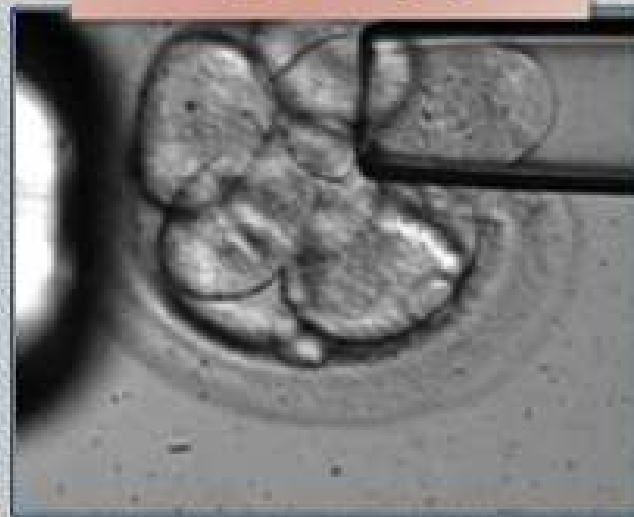
progressi, ricerca e tecnologia

Day 0 biopsy



- Paternal and post-zygotic errors not detected
- Need of 2°PB biopsy
- High false positive diagnostic rate
- Impact on embryo development
- Most expensive and time-consuming approach

Day 3 biopsy



- High worldwide experience
- Small reduction in embryo viability
- High impact of mosaicism
- Single cell analysis

Day 5 biopsy



- More robust genetic analysis
- No impact of biopsy
- Low impact of mosaicism
- Reduced number of embryos/cycles
- Less expensive

PGD: take home message

Ginecologo

Medico
Genetista



Biologo
Molecolare



Biologo della
Riproduzione



Non laboratori ma Servizi di Medicina della Riproduzione

Effetti dello SCREENING genetico

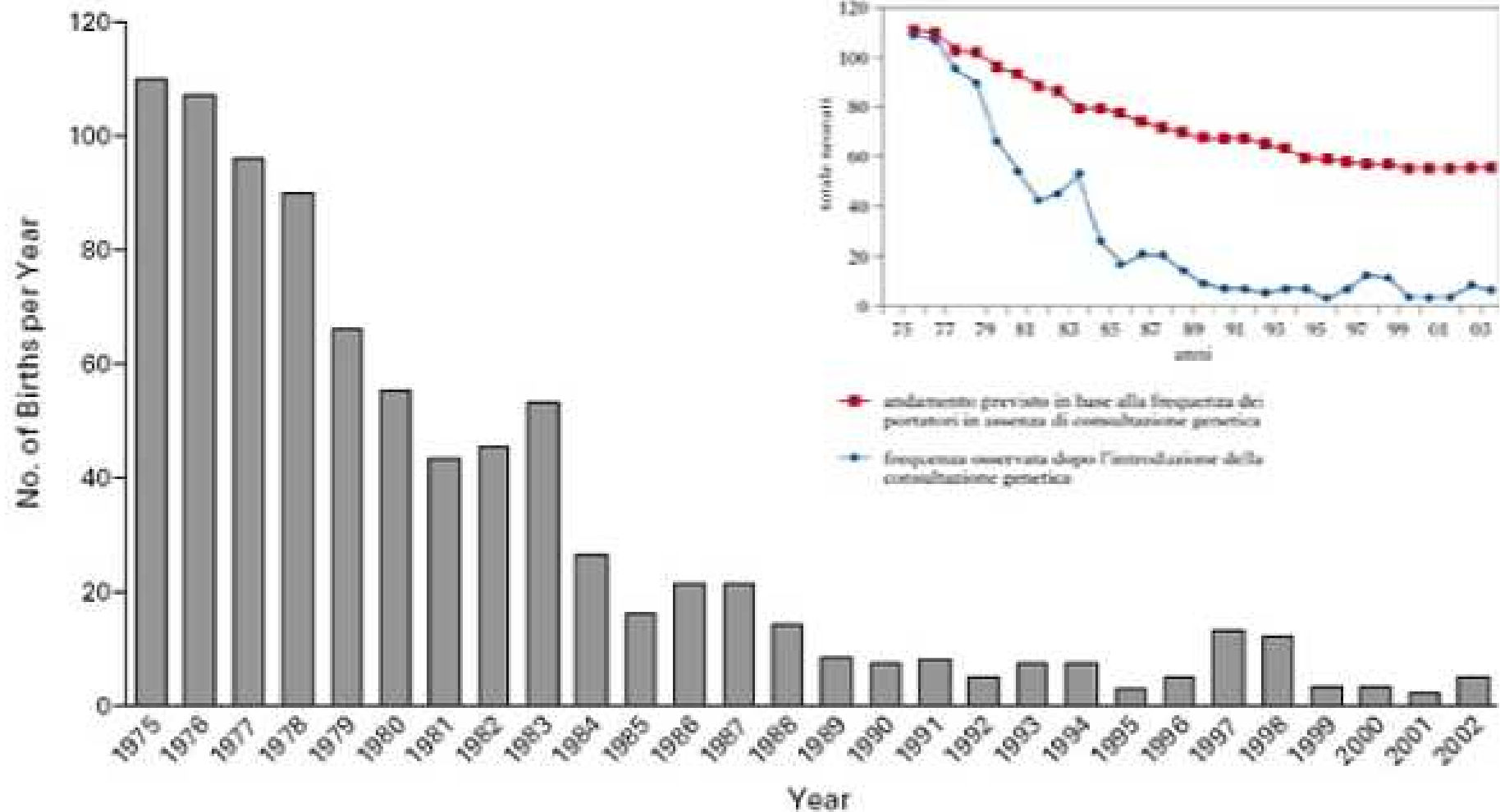


Figure 1. Declining Rate of Birth of Infants Homozygous for β -Thalassemia in Sardinia since 1975, When the Screening Program Began.

Grazie!



f.brancati@igenetica.com

