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&

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!

(FH – Familial Hypercholesterolemia)

(LDLR)

(apoB).

LDL –
LDL

LDL-

LDL –

2010-2011

40 60
60

250

LDL-

Title

Molecular diagnostic methods, risk and prevention of familial hypercholesterolemia

Abstract

Familial Hypercholesterolemia (FH) represents a genetic disorder of the organism, mostly induced by mutation of the gene for the receptor for low density lipoproteins (LDLR) and the gene for apolipoprotein B (apoB). FH is inherited disease and as such is characterized by elevated quantity of total cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol, as a result of the presence of dysfunctional receptors for LDL-cholesterol or deficiency of receptors for LDL-cholesterol in the liver, with which the liver will cleanse the LDL-cholesterol from the blood while it circulates in the organism. Patients with this disease have a high risk of developing cardiovascular, cerebrovascular or peripheral vascular disease as a result of atheromatous changes in the blood vessels and with that they have a very high risk of fatality if the condition is not detected and treated accordingly.

In this specialized labor are used the results from the laboratory testing of the clinical register from PHI DL – “Pavlina” – Vinica, in the time span of 2 years (2010-2011). The purpose of this specialized labor is to show the prevalence and the risk of appearance of possible hypercholesterolemia defined by gender and age.

According to the analyzed results, we have concluded that in the male population most of the patients with high concentration of cholesterol are in the age group between 40 and 60, while in the female population most cases of elevated concentration of cholesterol are in the age group over 60. It has been established a generation link i.e. elevated concentration of cholesterol appearing in two generations in one family.

Familial hypercholesterolemia is a disease which is estimated that 250 million people are affected by it and it is of primary importance to be detected and treated accordingly in its early stages. It is done with help of clinical laboratory methods and criteria, and molecular diagnostic methods for detection of the genetic reason for the appearance of this disease. This makes it possible for patients to undergo appropriate treatment and extension of their life span.

Key words: atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, peripheral vascular disease, screening, LDL-cholesterol, total cholesterol.

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1. (Introduction)

250

(FH Familial Hypercholesterolemia) 10
(FCH Familial Combined
Hyperlipidemia) 40
(PH Polygenic Hypercholesterolemia) 200

(4 1998).

(LDL Low Density Lipoproteins – LDL),

(Low Density Lipoproteins = LDL - LDL).

lipoproteins) -LDL (low density

Lipoproteins), LDL. HDL (High Density

HDL – (

HDL)

LDL – (

LDL)

3 mm,

s

(, 2010).

35 – 65

(, 4 1998).

1.1.

1.1.1.

18-

1938

1925
(Francis Harbitz 1867-1950)

1939

(Carl Müller 1886-1983),
17

(Müller-Harbitz)

1970-

1980-

()

CoA

HMG-

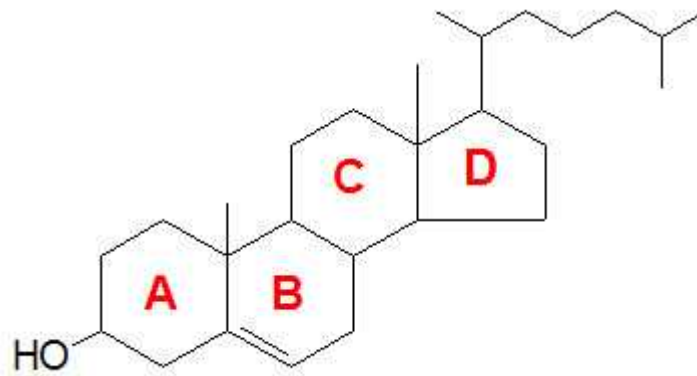
1985

1.2.

(A, B, C, D)

S-N

4



1.

Fig.1. Structural formula of cholesterol

De Novo

10%

15%



7-

3

2

:

-
-

4

:

1. 0.93 – 0.96 g/ml;
2. VLDL (Very Low Density Lipoproteins –)
0.96 – 1.006 g/ml;
3. LDL (Low Density Lipoproteins –)
1.006 – 1.063 g/ml;
4. HDL (High Density Lipoproteins –)
1.063 – 1.210 g/ml.

4

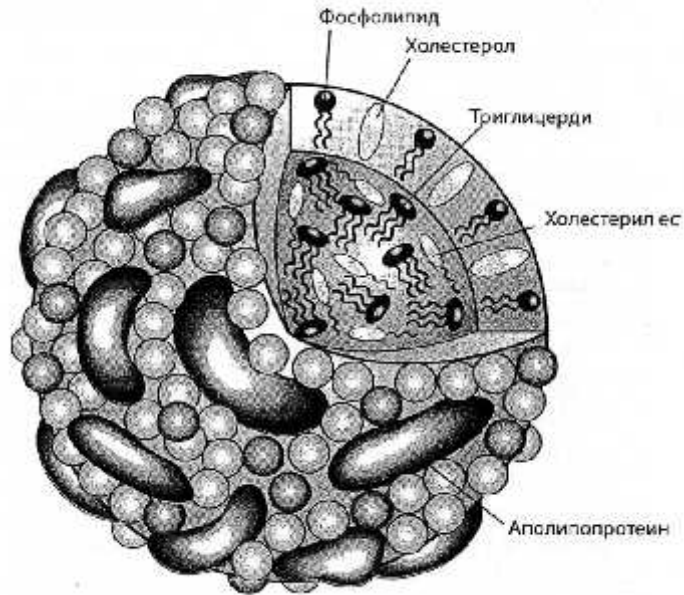
:

1. HDL – ;
2. VLDL- ;
3. LDL –
- 4.

10 1200 nm

()

(VLDL-)



.2.

Fig.2. Model of lipoprotein structure

(LDL-)

LDL . LDL-

8

(HDL-

)

. HDL –

(VLDL-)

Intermediate Density Lipoproteins –

(IDL-

).



(LDL -)

LDL-

-
-

HMG - CoA LDL - ; (3- -3-

)

(ACAT).

HDL-

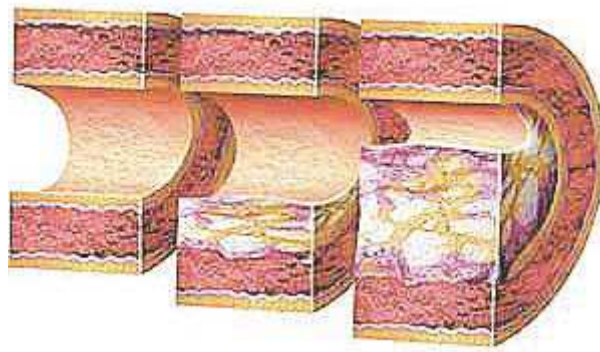
(LCAT).

1.3.

... è ...

a ...

3 mm ().



.3.

o .

Fig.3. Display of atherosclerosis in arteries.

40% è

•)

• ()

(VLDL, LDL, IDL),

- HDL.

HDL-

2010).

(1.55mmol/l)

HDL-

70 nm ().

2010).

LDL-

(moxLDL).

-100.

LDL-

è

-100

“scavenger”
LDL-

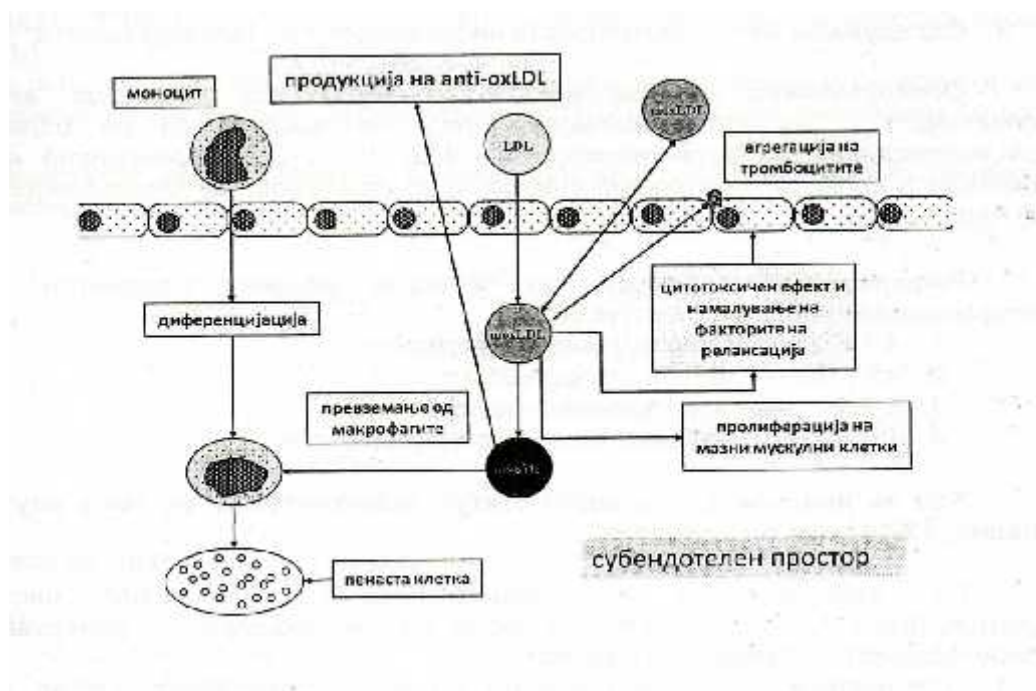
()

LDL-

LDL-

LDL- (anti-oxLDL).

(,2010).



.4.

Fig.4. Lipoprotein transport into the subendothelium of arteries.

1.4.

1 500

20%

7%

(Williams et al., 1993).

(FH–Familial Hypercholesterolemia)

(LDLR)

(apoB).

LDL –
LDL

LDL-

LDL –

(FH)

LDL-

LDL-

LDL-

30-

(Rader, 2007).

(Austin et al., 2004a).



.5.

Fig.5. Xanthoma in skin in knee region at patient - child suffering from Familial hypercholesterolemia.

1970-
LDL-
(LDLR-).
80
LDL- (LDLR-),
5% FH
2004b).

1980-

FH

-100 (apoB-100),

(Austin et al.

LDL- (Rader, 2007).

apoB- LDL- "Familial Defective Apolipoprotein B-100 (FDB)".

3500 -100 -100, LDL- (Rader, 2007).

-100, LDLR - LDL- -100.

LDL- -100,

LDL- 2 (Autosomal Recessive hypercholesterolemia - ARH).

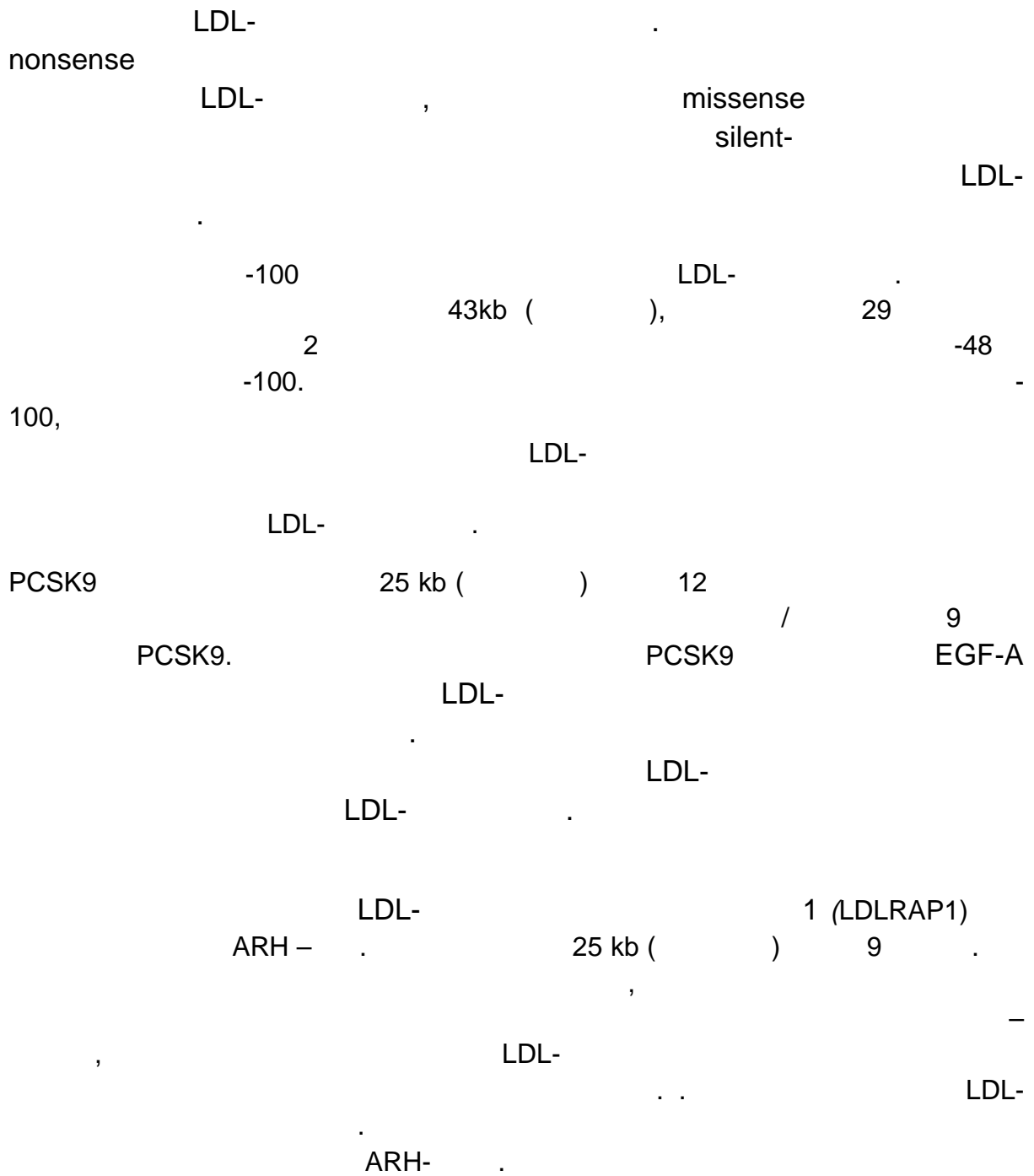
(FH) (FH).

(Austin et al. 2004a).

PCSK9

" "

LDL- 5 12 mmol/L, 55-



1.6.

1 500

1 1.000.000 (Leren, 2004).

(Austin et al., 2004).

(Huxley et al., 2003).

282 244 1980
– 1988
3.9
Broome Register Group, 1991). (Simon
20-39 60-74

(Simon Broome Register Group, 1991).
Simon Broome Register Group 1980
1995 605 580 20 – 79
39 20-
(Simon Broome Register Group, 1999).

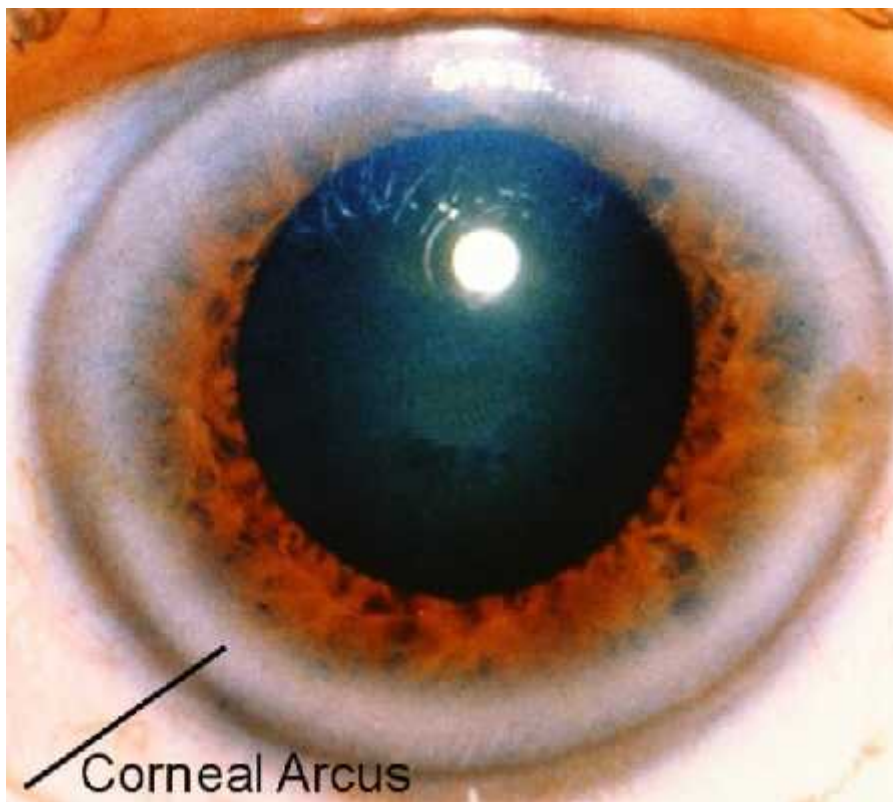
Xanthelasma Palpebrarum



.6. Palpebrarum - Xanthelasma

Fig.6. Yellowish patches of cholesterol around the eyelids - Xanthelasma Palpebrarum

(Arcus senilis Arcus senilis corneae),



.7. Arcus Senilis Corneae.

Fig.7. Photography of eye at patient with Arcus Senilis Corneae.



.8.

Fig.8. Xanthoma Achilles tendon.

(Beaumont et al., 1976; Ferrières et al., 1995).

(Ferrannini et al., 1991).

Diabetes mellitus 40 150 15 (Yanagi et al., 1997).
 Tolerance). : Diabetes mellitus 27
 (Impaired Glucose Tolerance) (Impaired Glucose

(Beaumont et al., 1976).

(Kotze et al., 1993),
 (Kroon et al., 1995).

1.7.

-

1.000

LDL-

,
de novo,

LDL-

è

- LDL- ; LDL- – IDL-
-
-
- ;
- ;
- ;
- ;
- Corneal arcus – ;
- Xanthelasma palpebrarum Xanthelasma –

➤ (Dutch Lipid Clinic criteria):

- DNK LDL- > 8.5 mmol/L-----8
- -Tendon xanthomas -----6
- LDL- 6.5 – 8.4 mmol/L-----5
- Arcus senilis < 45 -----4
- LDL- 5.0 – 6.4 mmol/L-----3
- Arcus senilis ,
- LDL- -----2
- LDL- 4.0 – 4.9 mmol/L , LDL- -----1

8 ,

6-8 ,

3-5 ,

➤ () – (Modified UK (Simon Broome) criteria):

1. DNK ;
2. Tendon xanthomas ;
3. <50 ;
4. <60 ; >7.5 mmol/L
5. >7.5 mmol/L ; >6.7 mmol/L
6. LDL-16 ; >4.9 mmol/L ; >4.0 mmol/L

(5 6 + 1).
(5 6 + 2),

(5 6 + 3 4),



:

1.

(US MedPed Program diagnostic criteria for familial hypercholesterolemia)

(mmol/L) Total cholesterol cutpoints (mmol/liter)				
()	† First-degree relative with FH†	† Second-degree relative with FH	† Third-degree relative with FH	General population
Age (years)				
<20	5.7	5.9	6.2	7.0
20–29	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.5
30–39	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.8
40	7.5	7.8	8.0	9.3

(†)
 Diagnosis (FH† is diagnosed if total cholesterol levels exceed the cutpoint).

† – (FH familial hypercholesterolemia).

.1.

Tab.1. American diagnostic criteria for diagnosis of Familial hypercholesterolemia.

DNK -

5

()

0.002

LDL-

“The founder effect”

0.002 /

:

(
)

(
)

1 83

95%

90%

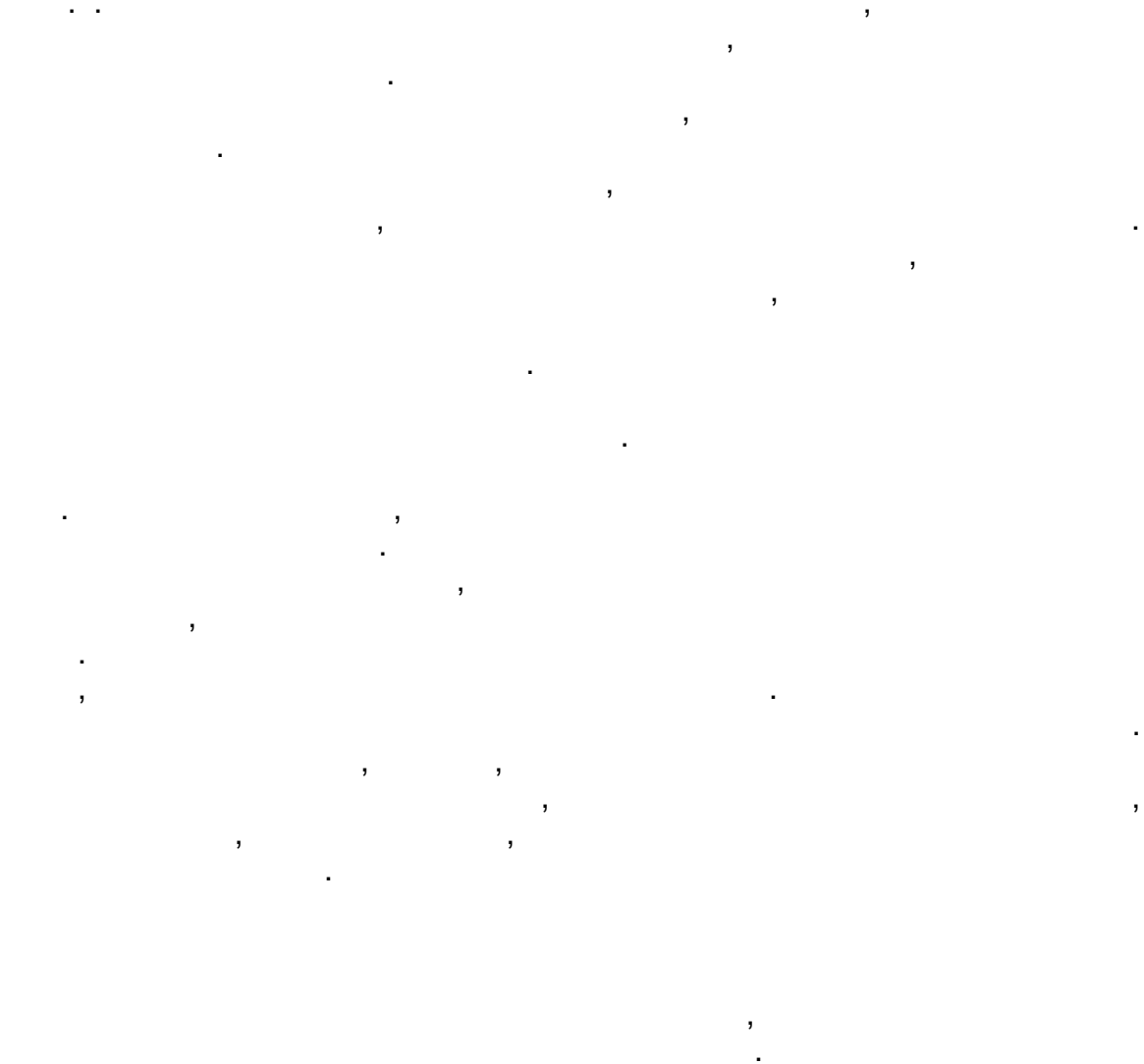
11

LDL-



50%

LDL-



DNK

LDL-

. DNK

LDL-

LDL -
LDL-

LDL-

LDL-

LDL-

a

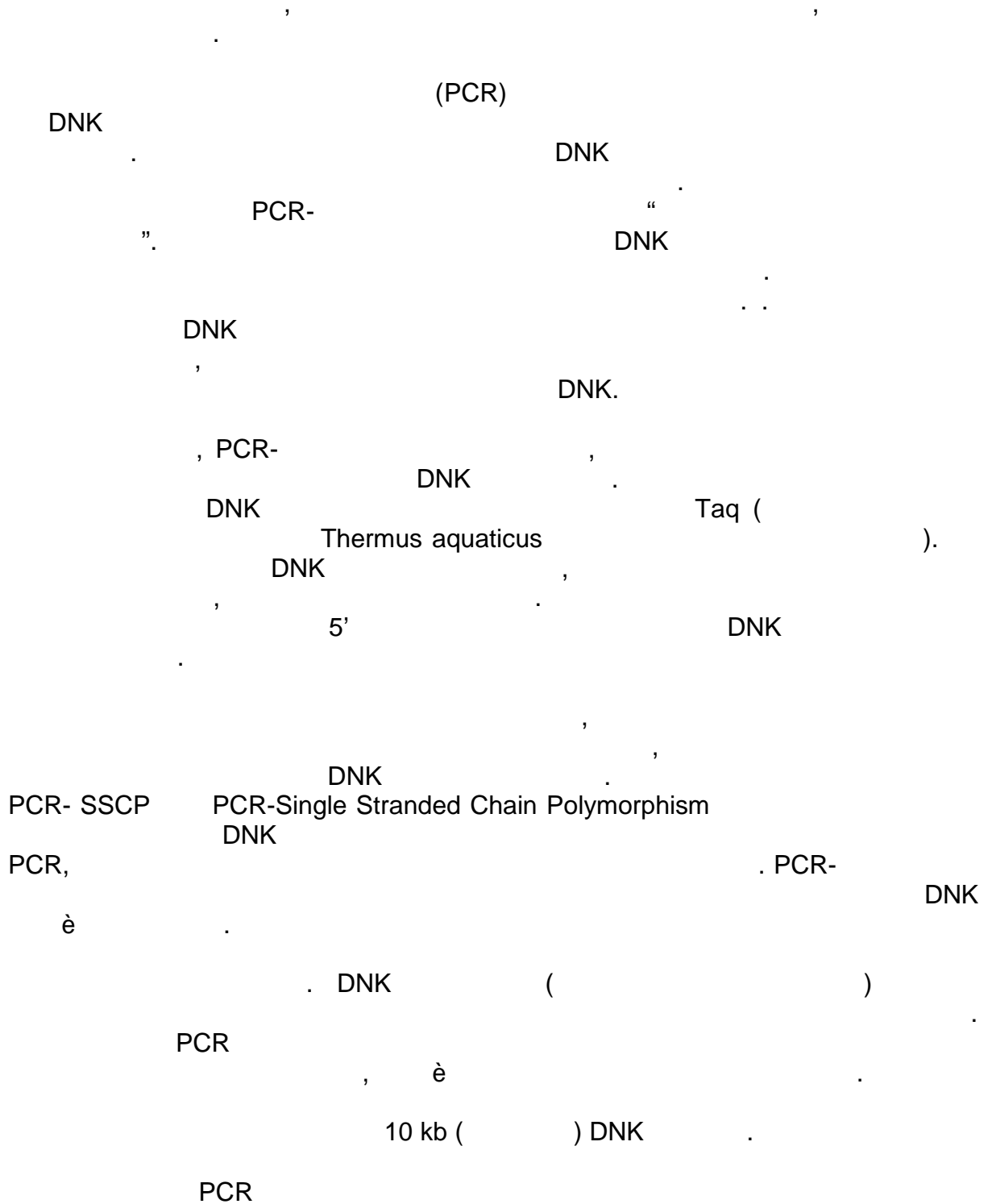
LDL-

: Polymer Chain
Reaction - Single Stranded Chain Polymorphism (PCR-SSCP), Southern Blotting –
, Multiplex Ligation-Dependent Probe Amplification (MLPA) –
Exon-By-exon Sequencing Analysis (EBESA) – , Denaturing High-
Performance Liquid Chromatography (dHPLC) , Gel Electrophoresis-
Based Heteroduplex Analysis – DNK –
(DNA Sequencing)

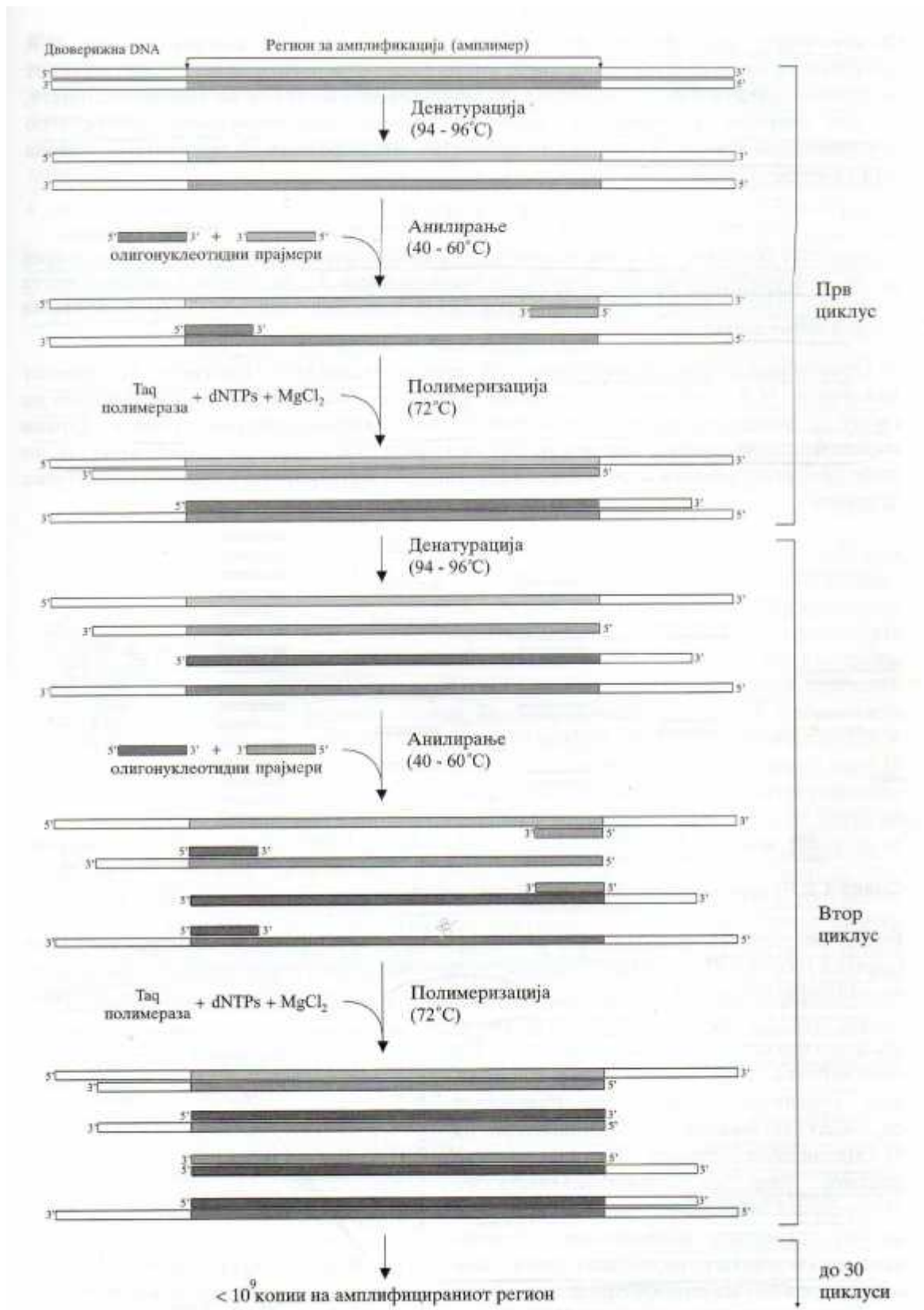


Polymer Chain Reaction - Single Stranded Chain Polymorphism (PCR-SSCP -)

Polymer Chain Reaction - Single Stranded Chain Polymorphism (PCR).



-
1. DNK, 95°C ()
2. DNK
3. 3' DNK
(Taq- 70 - 72°C)
9. DNK,



.10.

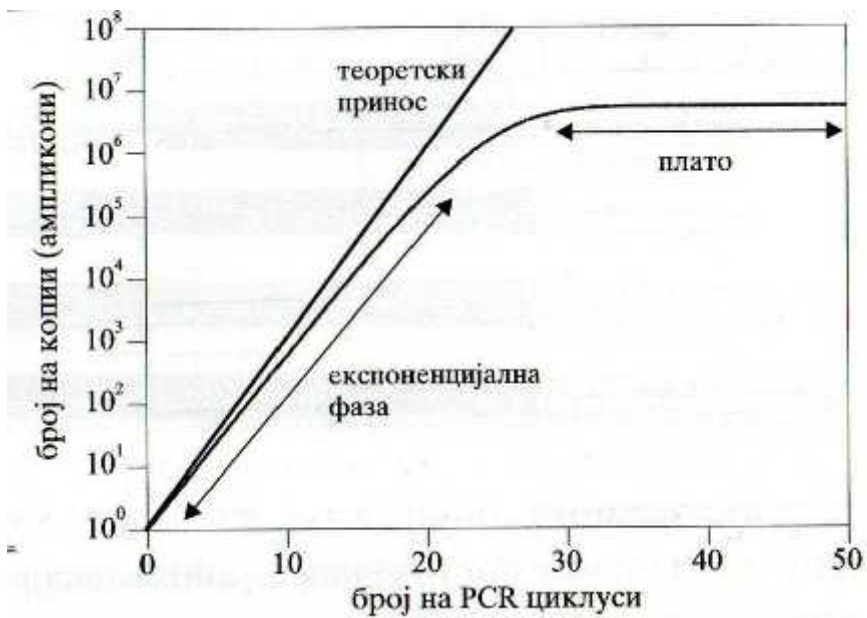
PCR-

Fig.10. Schematic display of PCR-reaction

PCR-

$$N_f = N_0 (1 + Y)^n$$

N_f DNK PCR- , N_0
PCR- , Y
PCR- , n
PCR
PCR
(PCR 25 40)
Taq - (40
95° ()
PCR



.11. PCR-

Fig.11. Plateau effect in PCR amplification.

In vitro :

- DNK. 5' " (+)DNK "
- DNK dATP, DGTP, dCTP dTTP) 200 μM "dNTP".
- DNK. DNK (>4 mM) Taq Thermus Aquaticus () 70 - 80 ° (25-35) 95° () 3" 3"
- PCR - () (Na)
- PCR - Ph-DNK
- DNK - DNK

PCR- DNK (Thermal Cycler).

PCR- PCR- PCR-



.12. PCR- (PCR Systems 2400 Applied Biosystems).

Fig.12. Older model of PCR-machine ((PCR Systems 2400 manufactured by Applied Biosystems).

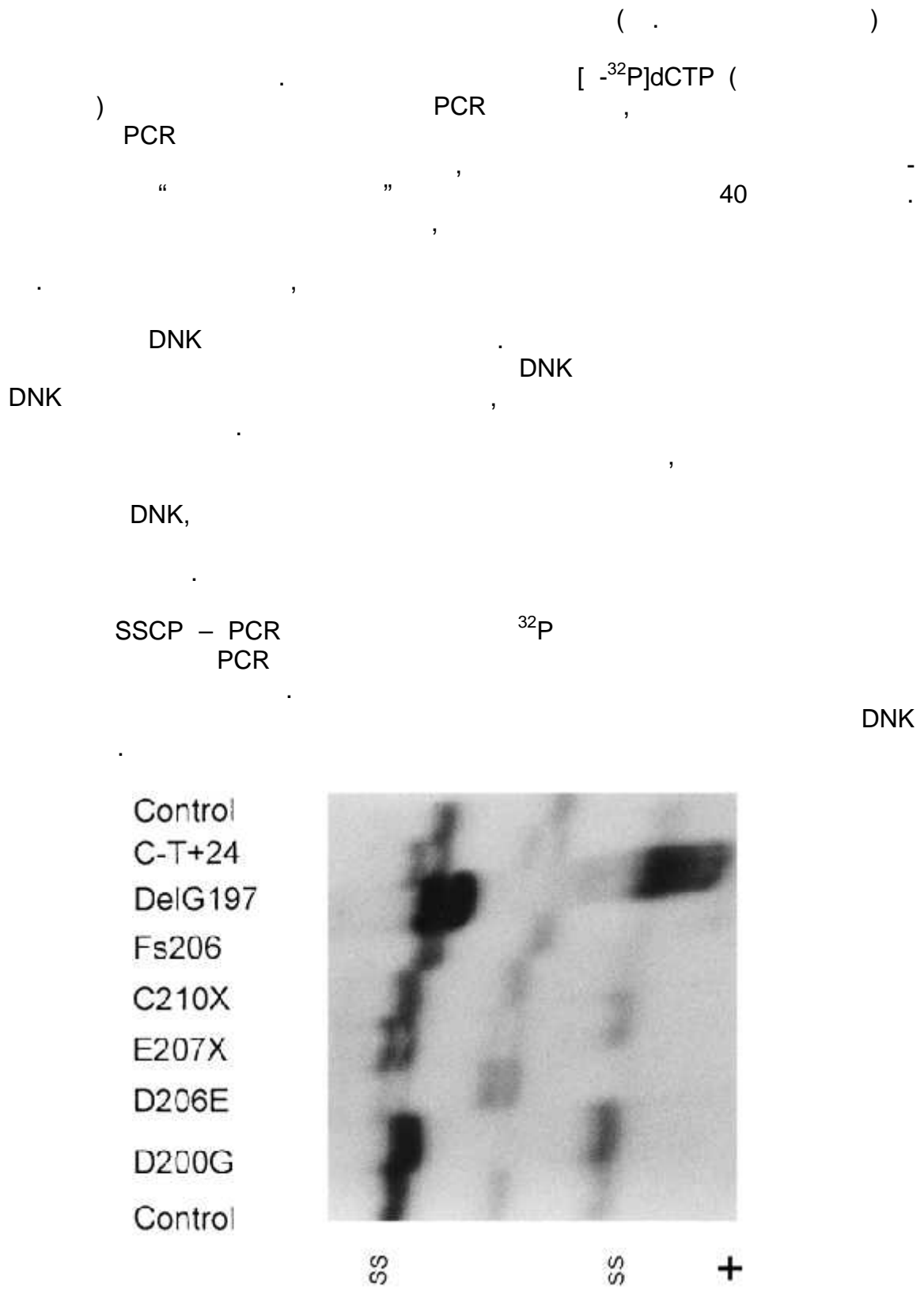


.13. PCR- (T100™ gradient thermal cycler Bio-Rad).

Fig.13. Modern model of PCR-machine (T100™ gradient thermal cycler manufactured by Bio-Rad).

, PCR-Single Stranded Chain Polymorphism

DNK.
 150 250
 DNK



.14. SSCP 3' 4 LDL-

Fig.14. SSCP of the 3' end of exon 4 of the LDL receptor gen.

14 SSCP 3'

4 LDL – (D200G, D206E, E207X, C210X, Fs206, DelG197) (C=T+24)

6

+ PCR – artefacts

DNK

PCR- SSCP-

• e DNK;

• DNK ;

• DNK 150 – 200

• SSCP 70 – 90%

SSCP –

4° () 50 100 mL/L

22° () 20

25° ()

SSCP DNK

5 50

DNK

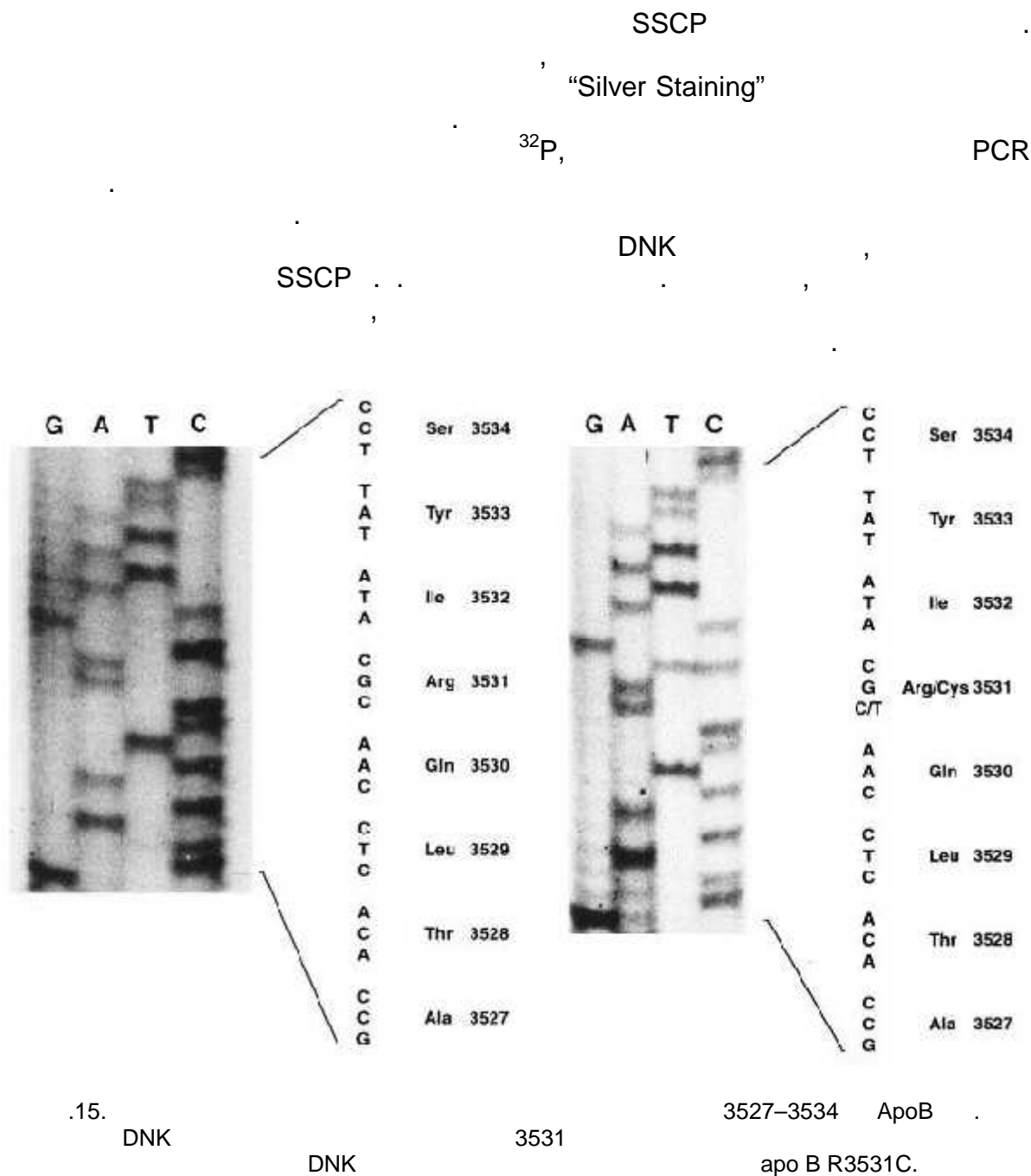


Fig.15. Autoradiograph, showing the nucleotide sequences in codons 3527-3534 of the apo B gene. Left, DNA from individual with no mutation in codon 3531; right, DNA from individual heterozygous for apo B R3531C.

PCR-SSCP 80-90%.



Southern Blotting -

DNK

(Southern Blotting) (, 2003).

(Edwin Southern, 1975)

Blotting()

DNK

(Southern Blotting)

DNK

DNK

DNK

– Southern Blotting

5 :

1.

DNK

–

DNK

DNK

DNK

DNK

2.

DNK

3.

DNK

DNK

DNK

()

DNK

DNK

15.

UV –

80° ()

DNK

DNK

80° ()

DNK

DNK

”

”

DNK ”

”

16.

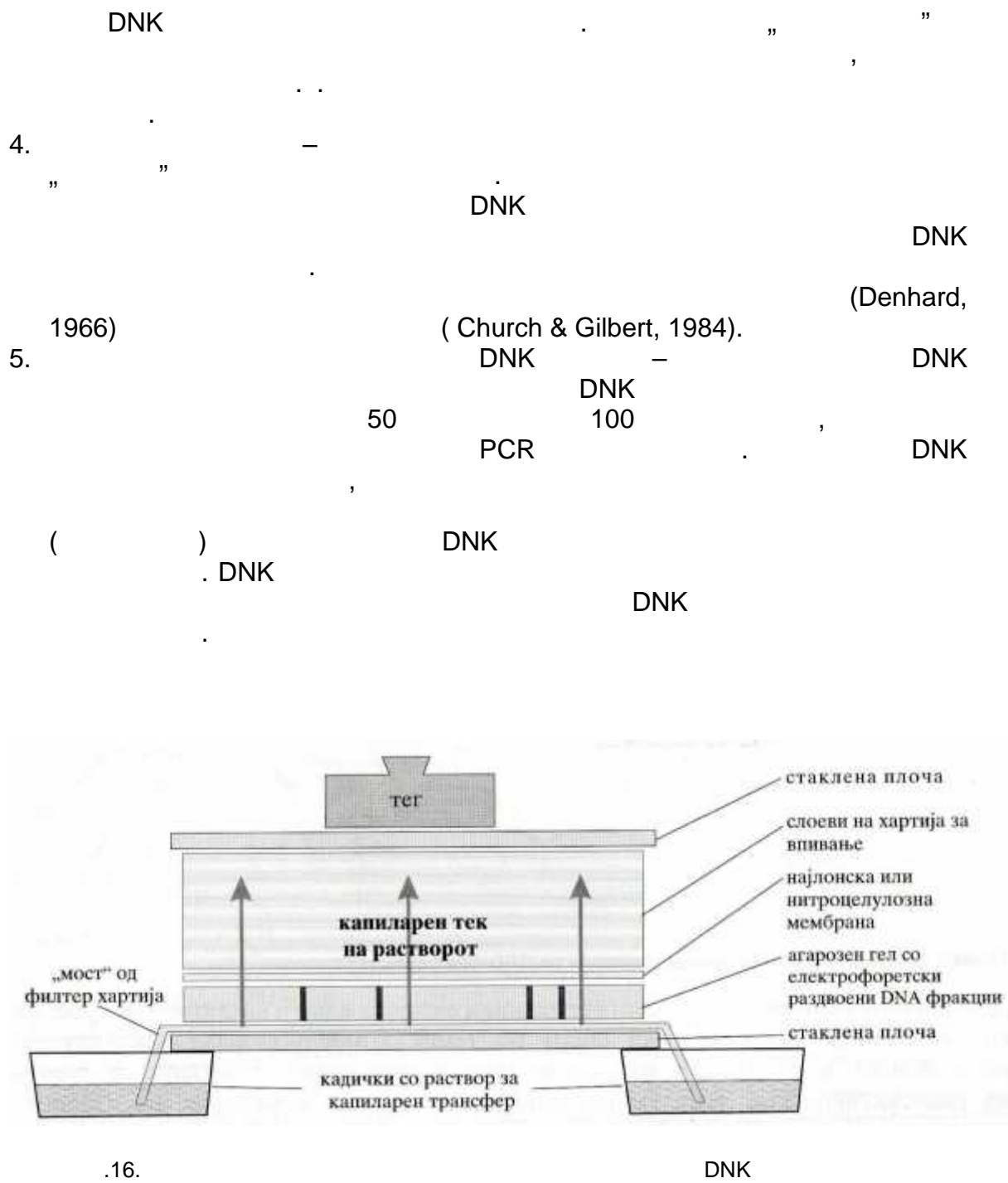
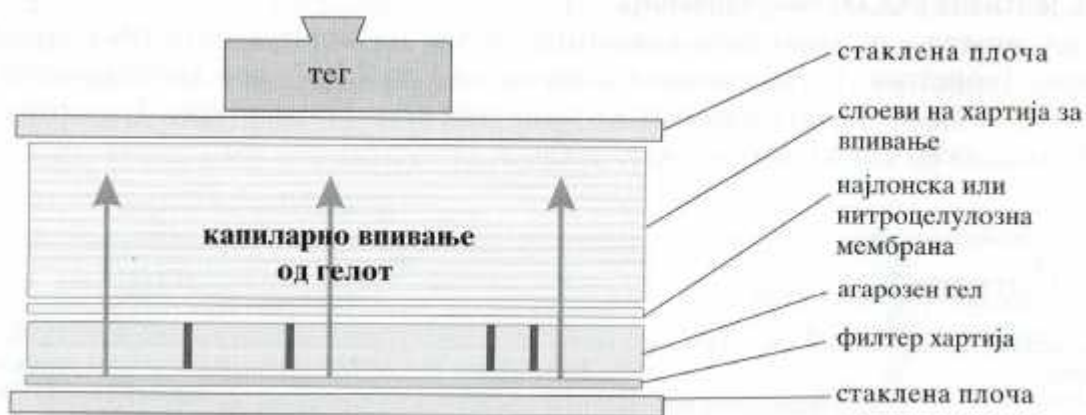


Fig.16. Schematic display of standard capillary transfer of fragments of DNA from electrophoresis gel to the nylon membrane.



.17. " " DNK

Fig.17. Schematic display of "dry blotting" of fragments of DNA from the electrophoresis gel to the nylon membrane.

DNK

DNK

, DNK

DNK

/ DNK

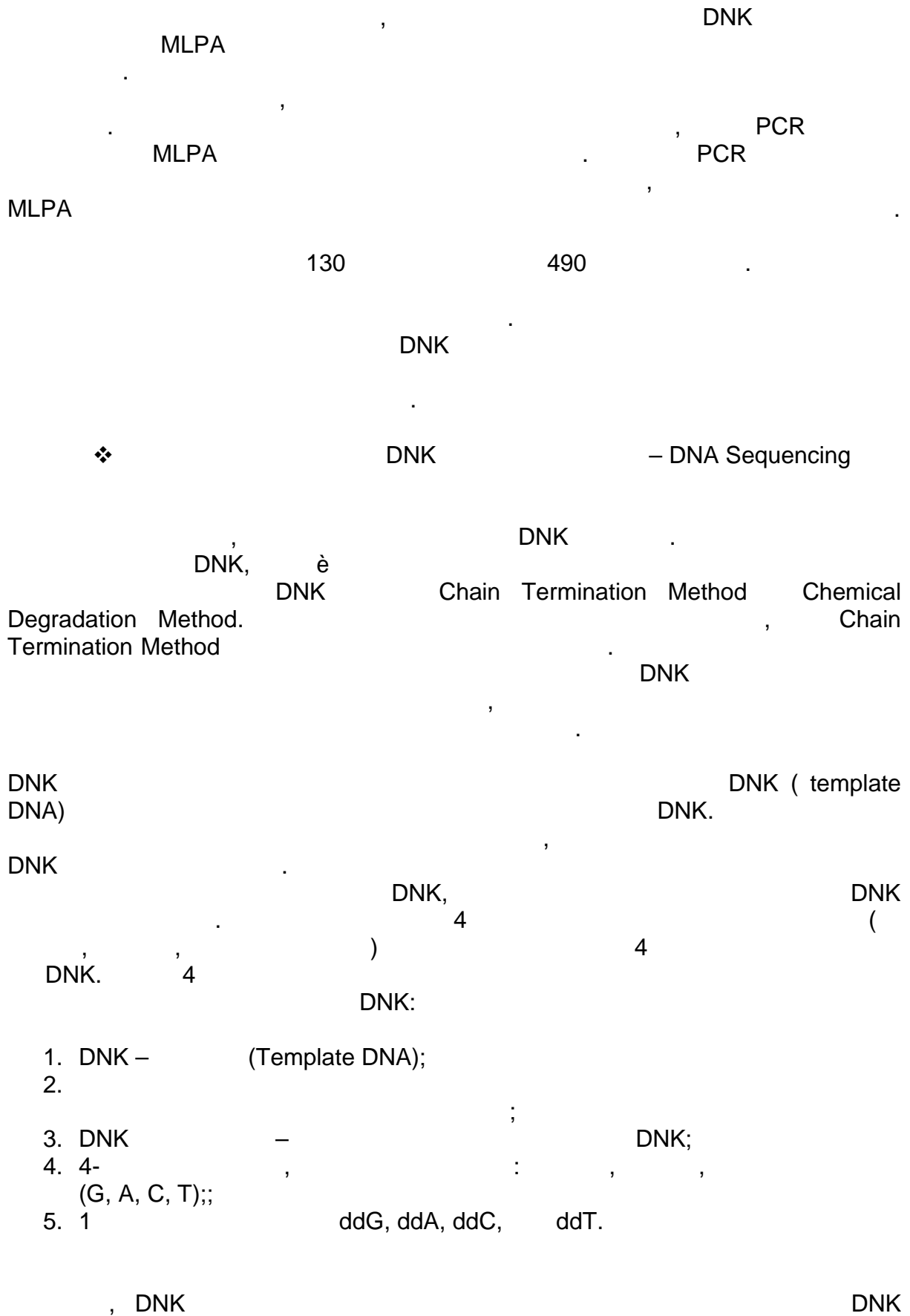
()

Southern Blotting-
DNK

❖ Multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification (MLPA) –

MRC-Holland
- PCR
DNK,

MLPA –



3'

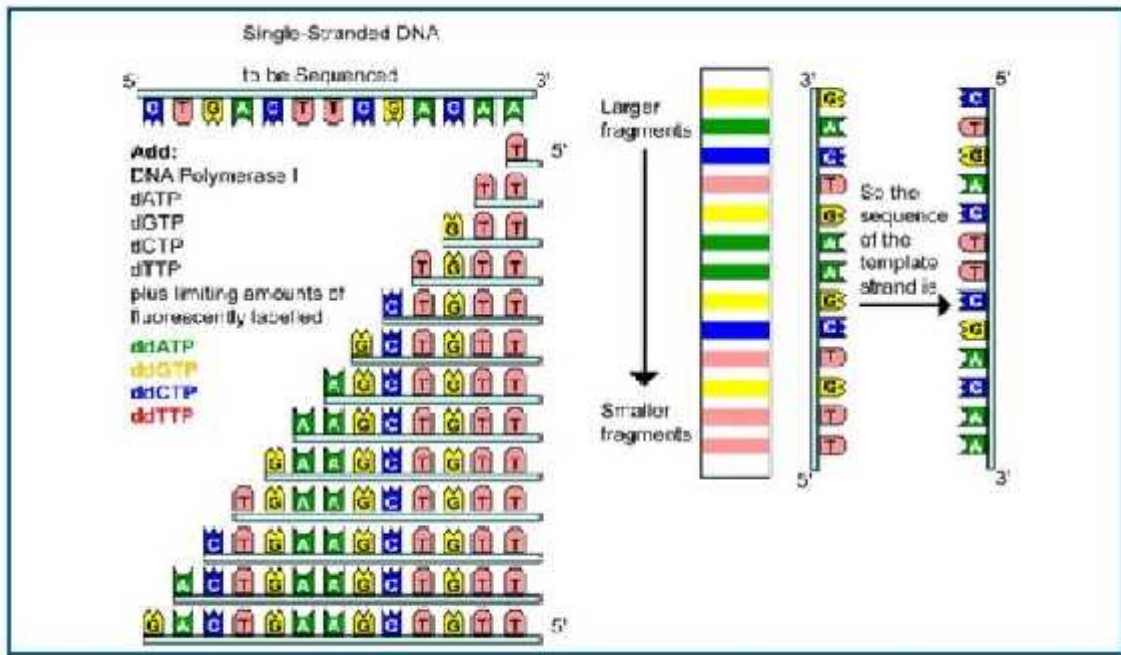
DNK

DNK

ddATP

ddCTP, ddGTP, ddTTP

DNK



.18. DNK –“ Chain Termination”.

Fig.18. Schematic display of Chain Termination DNA Sequencing.

„Cycle Sequencing”,

DNK

1.8.

1. ;
 2. 30 ; 6
 3. ;
 4. ;
 5. a ;
 6. ;
- – (),
- : Lovastatin (Mevachol), Pravastatin (Pravachol), Rosuvastatin (Crestor), Simvastatin (Zocor), Atorvastatin (Lipitor), Fluvastatin (Lescor).
- () – LDL- HDL- (30),

- () LDL -
- : Cholestyramine (Prevalite, Questran), Colestipol (Colestid), Colesevelam (WelChol).

- LDL- Ezetimibe (Zetia) Vytorin.

- () - HDL - HDL - (), : Gemfibrozil (Lopid), Fenofibrate (Tricor, Lofibra).

- - : Atenolol (Tenormin), Bisoprolol (Zebeta), Metoprolol (Lopressor, Toprol XL), Nadolol (Corgard), Timolol (Blocadren), Nebivolol (Bystolic).

- (ACE) - : Captopril (Capoten), Benazepril (Lotensin), Enalapril (Vasotec), Lisinopril (Prinivil, Zestril), Fosinopril (Monopril), Ramipril (Altace), Perindopril (Aceon), Quinapril (Accupril), Moexipril (Univasc), Trandolapril (Mavik).

- - : Amlodipine (Norvasc), Bepridil (Vascor), Diltiazem

(Cardizem), Felodipine (Plendil), Nifedipine (Adalat, Procardia), Nicardipine (Cardene), Verapamil (Calan, Isoptin).

- II (ARBs) –

(ACE) : Candesartan
(Atacand), Eprosartan (Tevetan), Irbesartan (Avapro), Losartan (Cozaar),
Telmisartan (Mycardis), Valsartan (Diovan).

- – 3 :
Henle-

Hydrochlorothiazide.

Henle-

Furosemide (Lasix) Bumetanide (Bumex).

Amiloride (Midamor)

Triamterene (Maxzidel).

- (Aspirin) –

- (Ticlopidine) –

- (Dipyridamole) –

(warfarin).

- (Clopidogrel) –

- IIb/III (Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa
receptor agonists) –

- (Heparin) –

- (Warfarin) -

-
- (Angioplasty)–
 - (Atherectomy)–
 - (Bypass surgery) –
 - (Minimally invasive bypass) –
 - (Endarterectomy) –
 -
 -
 -

-
- ❖ Q10 – Q10 Q10
 - ❖ –
 - ❖ -
 - (Crataegus monogyna) –
 - (Allium sativum) –
 - (Olea europaea) –
 - (Plantago psyllium) –
 - – (Monascus purpureus).
 - (Commiphora mukul) –
Bursaceae
()

2.0.

(The goal of the specialized labor)



18



2011-2012



2011-2012

“ ” -



()



3.0.

(Materials and methods of work)

” “ – 2011 , . . . 2 . 2010
12 , è 90 .
Cobas
C111 – Roche Diagnostics.



.19. Cobas C111 – Roche Diagnostics.

Fig.19. Biochemistry analyzer Cobas C111 – Roche Diagnostics.

Cobas C111

” “ – 2011 , . . . 2 . 2010
12 , è 90 .
Cobas
C111 – Roche Diagnostics.

4 - - 3 - H₂O₂.
” “ 4 -
- “red quinone-imine
dye”.

(European Atherosclerosis Society), :

- 5.2 mmol/L
2.3 mmol/L,
- HDL- 0.9 mmol/l, 5.2 – 7.8 mmol/L
- 7.8 mmol/L
2.3 mmol/L,

2010 2011 „ “-
HDL LDL
7.8 mmol/L.
:

40
40-60
60

.2.

Tab.2. Patients by age groups

4.0. (Results and discussion)

2010 2011 , 2.376
 " " - ,
 , 904
 5.2 mmol/L.

5.2 mmol/L	904
	2.376

.3. 5.2 mmol/L.

Tab.3. Display of total number of patients and total number of patients with cholesterol higher then 5.2 mmol/L

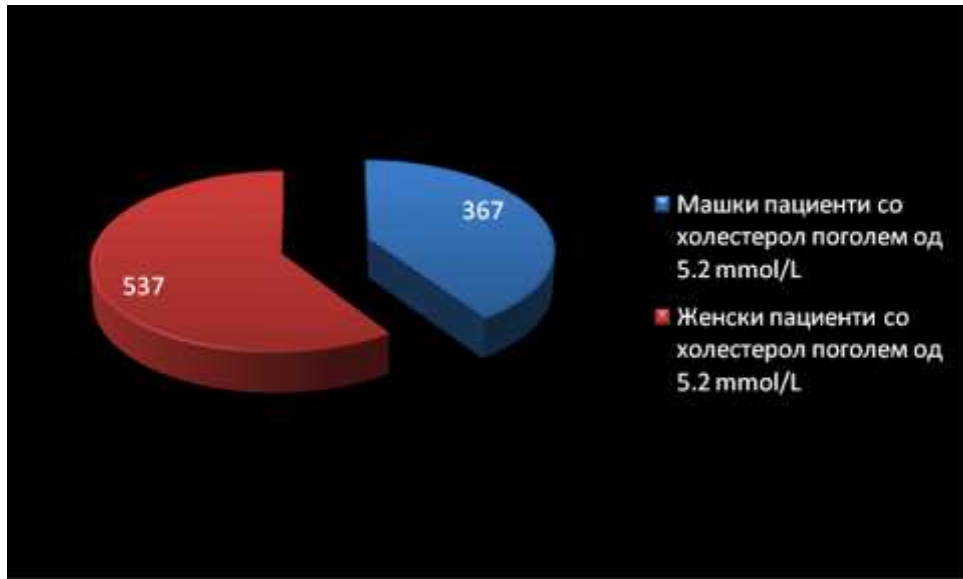
38.05%
 5.2 mmol/L.

5.2 mmol/L	367 (40,6%)
5.2 mmol/L	537 (59,4%)
5.2 mmol/L	904 (100%)

.4. 5.2 mmol/L

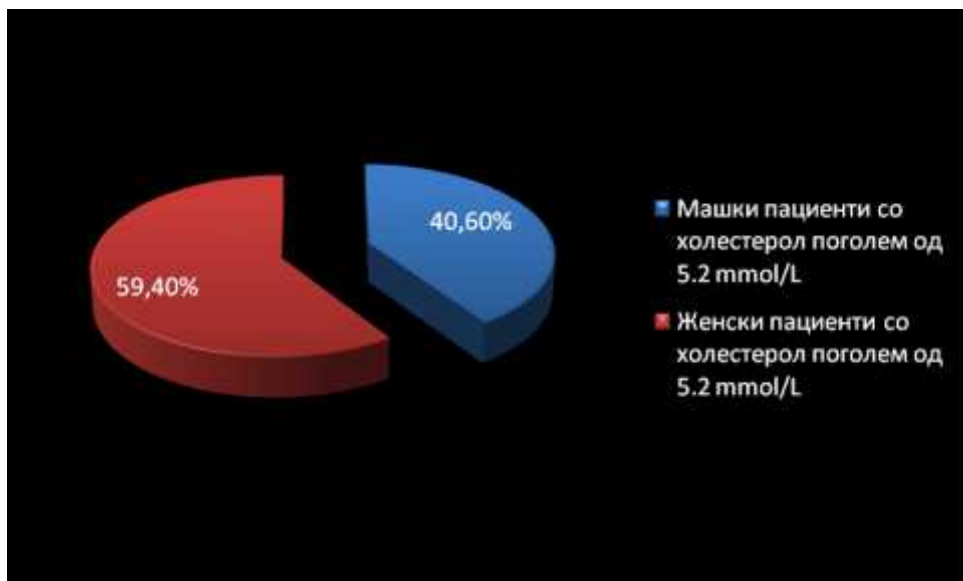
Tab.4. Display of total number of patients with cholesterol higher the 5.2 mmol/L and the sexual representation.

904 , 367 40.6%
 , 537 59.4%
 .20. .21.



.20.

Fig.20. Graphical display of sexual representation of patients with cholesterol higher then normal value.



.21.

Fig.21. Graphical display of the proportional representation of elevated cholesterol among male and female patients.

60.

7.8 mmol/L, 7.8 mmol/L, 904, 92, 32,

> 7.8 mmol/L	92	100%
> 7.8 mmol/L	32	34.78%
> 7.8 mmol/L	60	65.22%

.5. mmol/L. 7.8

Tab.5. Display of total number and the number of patients by gender, with cholesterol higher then 7.8 mmol/L.

65.22%,
34.78%.

> 7.8 mmol/L	40	6	18.75%
> 7.8 mmol/L	40 60	18	56.25%
> 7.8 mmol/L	60	8	25%
> 7.8 mmol/L		32	100%

.6. 7.8 mmol/L

Tab.6. Display of male patients with cholesterol higher then 7.8 mmol/L by age.



.22. 7.8 mmol/L

Fig.22. Graphic display of the male patients with cholesterol higher then 7.8 mmol/L grouped by age criteria.

6 22,
7.8 mmol/L
(56.25%), 40 60 – 18
60 – 6 (18.75%),
8 (25%).

> 7.8 mmol/L	40	3	5%
> 7.8 mmol/L	40-60	19	31.67%
> 7.8 mmol/L	60	38	63.33%
> 7.8 mmol/L		60	100%

.7.

7.8 mmol/L

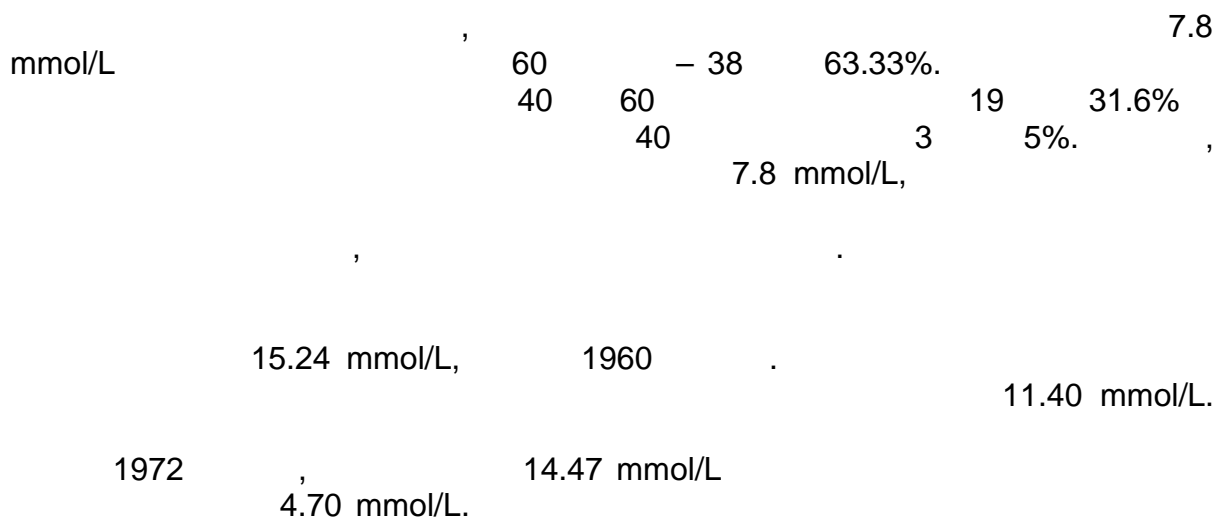
Tab.7. Display of female patients with cholesterol higher then 7.8 mmol/L by age



.23.

7.8 mmol/L

Fig.23. Graphic display of the female patients with cholesterol higher then 7.8 mmol/L grouped by age criteria.



1985
9.04 mmol/L.

1960 11.00 mmol/L 5.23 mmol/L

1984 4.52 mmol/L. 10.30 mmol/L

1960 5.90 mmol/L. 10.52 mmol/L

()

15.24 mmol/L, 1960 1988 8.5 mmol/L.

1945 9.04 mmol/L 1974 9.84 mmol/L.

1960 10.52 mmol/L

1965 9.27 mmol/L. 3

“

” Dorte Damgaard , 2005

2003 , 1995 408 385

, HDL- LDL- Friedewald-

LDL-

Polymorphism – (SSCP-), Single Stranded Conformation

: ()
 408
 , 117 135
 apoB R3500Q LDL- , 16
 apoB R3500Q, 51
 LDL-
 LDL-
 100%
 62.9%.

() (D. Damgaard et al., 2005).

5.0. (Conclusion)

) , (, ,

❖ ” “ — ,

38.05% 5.2
mmol/L.

❖ 2 (2010-2011) ” “ — 2.376, 92 7.8
mmol/L. 3.87%.

❖ .4

59,4%, 40.6%.
.5
7.8 mmol/L,

7.8 mmol/L,

❖ 65.22%
34.78%.
.6 . .21 ,

40 60 ,
60
40 .
.7. . .22.
60 ,

❖ 40 . 40 60

40 60 .

40-60 , ,



40 60 , 60 ,
40 .

,
HDL- LDL-
40 60 .

/ , , , ,



-

6.0. (References and used literature)

1. (2009):
2. (2001):
3. (2003):
4. (2010):
5. (1999):
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