



Who am I?

DONOR DNA IN PATIENTS AFTER STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

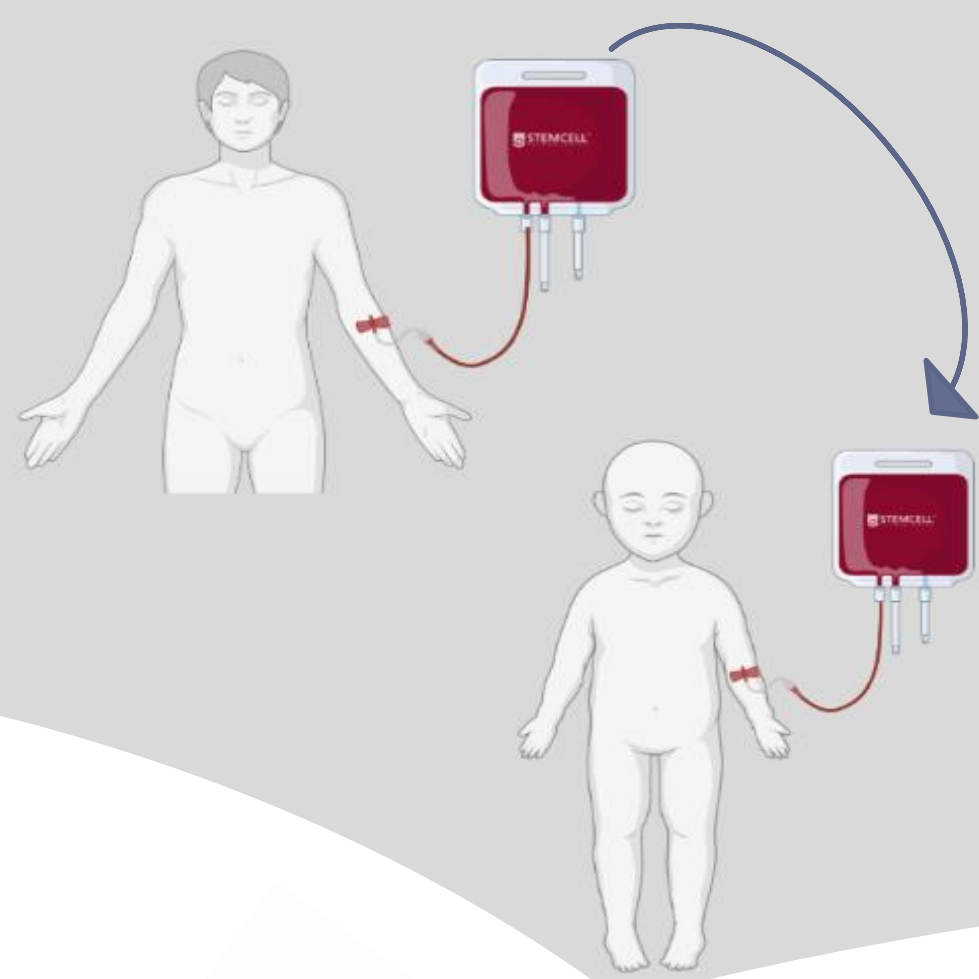
P17.013.C - M. Mertens, M. Sadlo, J.S. Kühl, L. Zschenderlein, J. Hentschel, mareike.mertens@medizin.uni-leipzig.de, Institut für Humangenetik Leipzig

Background

Methods

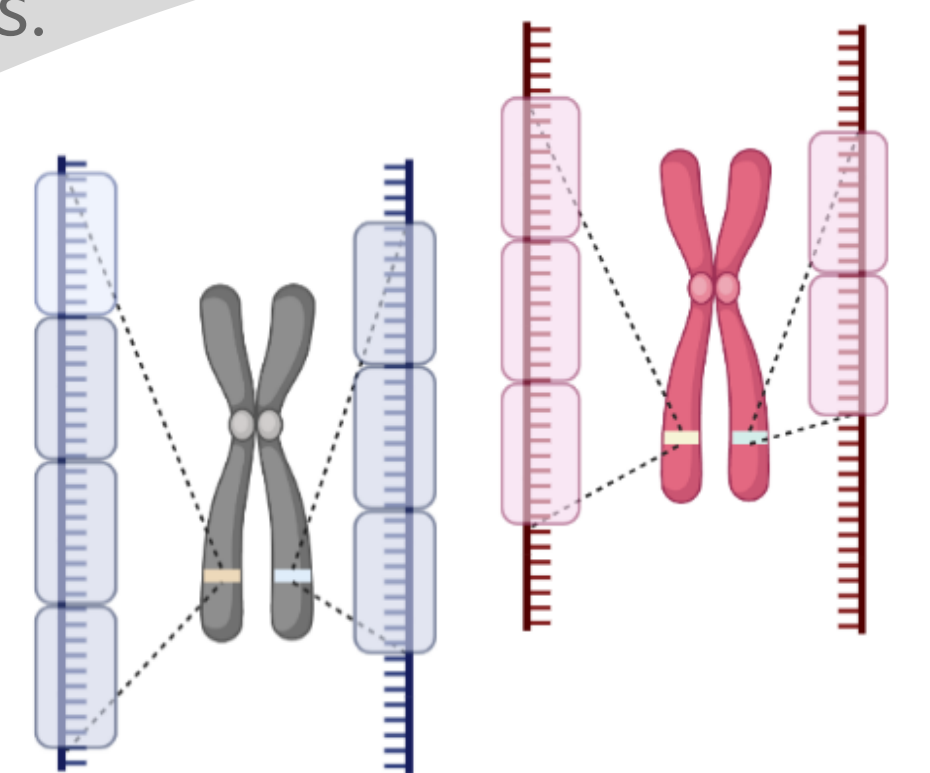
Several diseases like leukemia or metabolic disorders of the hematopoietic system require a stem cell transplantation. In Germany, 3.500 persons per year receive a stem cell transplantation resulting in a chimerism.

Due to the genetic chimerism germline testing based on blood samples cannot be done in transplanted patients.



Presence of donor derived DNA in buccal swabs and nails of stem cell recipients has previously been documented (Thiede et al. 2000; Imanishi et al. 2007). Crain et al. 2005 even detected donor-derived chimerism in **brain** cells.

Aim: provide guidance for germline testing after stem cell transplantation.

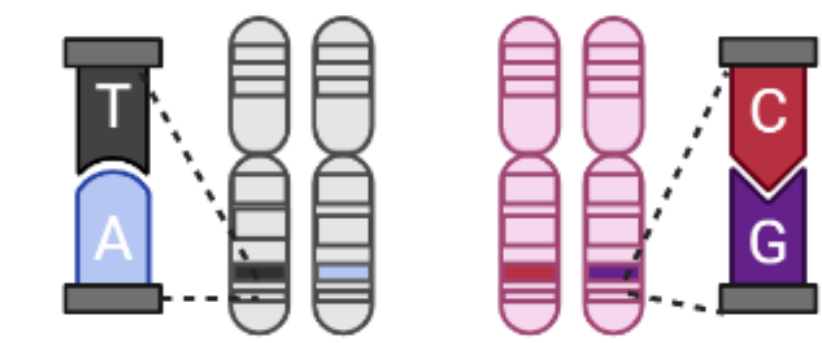


Short Tandem Repeat (STR) assay

containing 28 STR markers (custom-made) followed by capillary electrophoresis

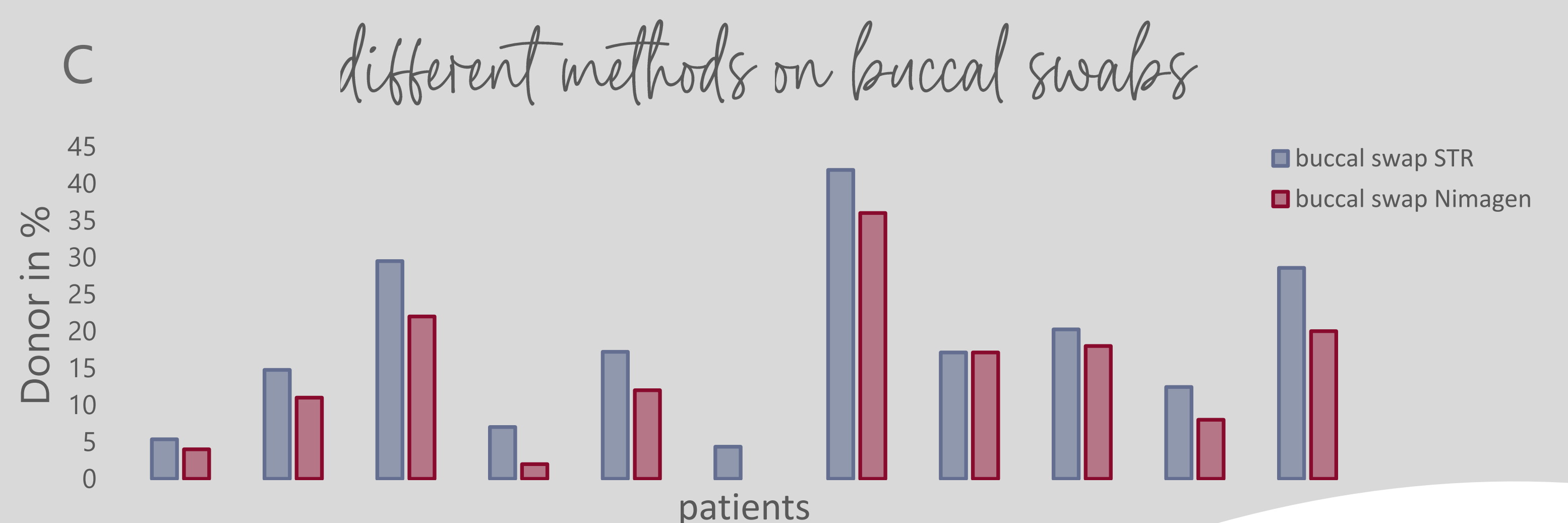
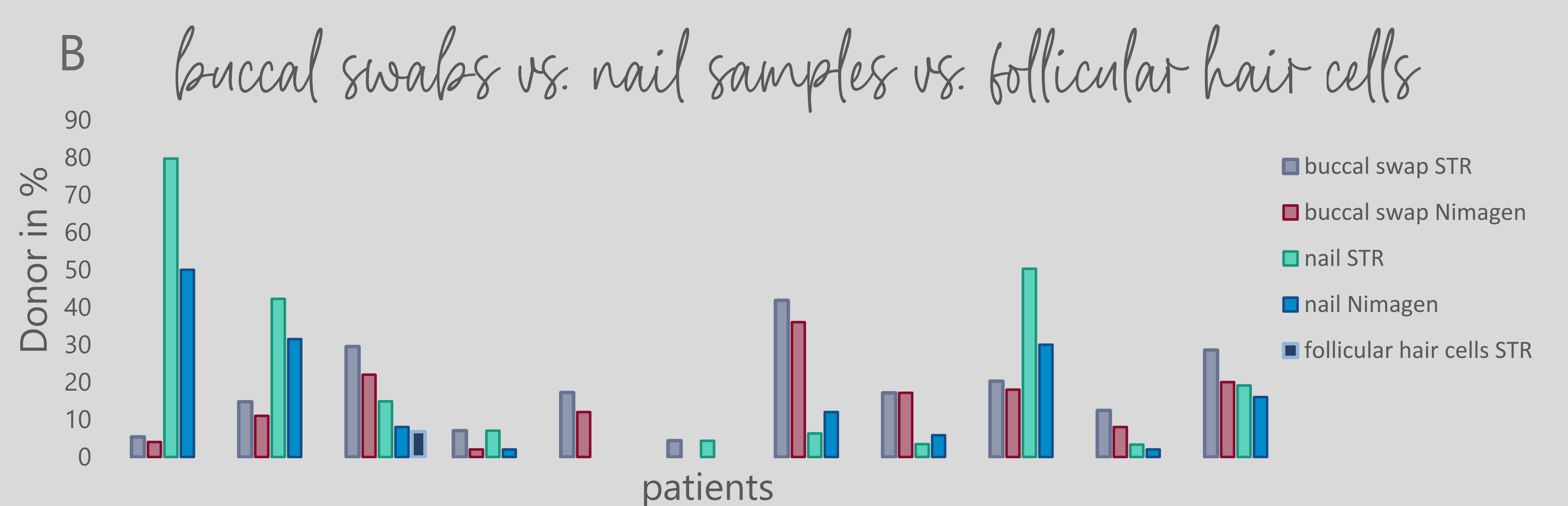
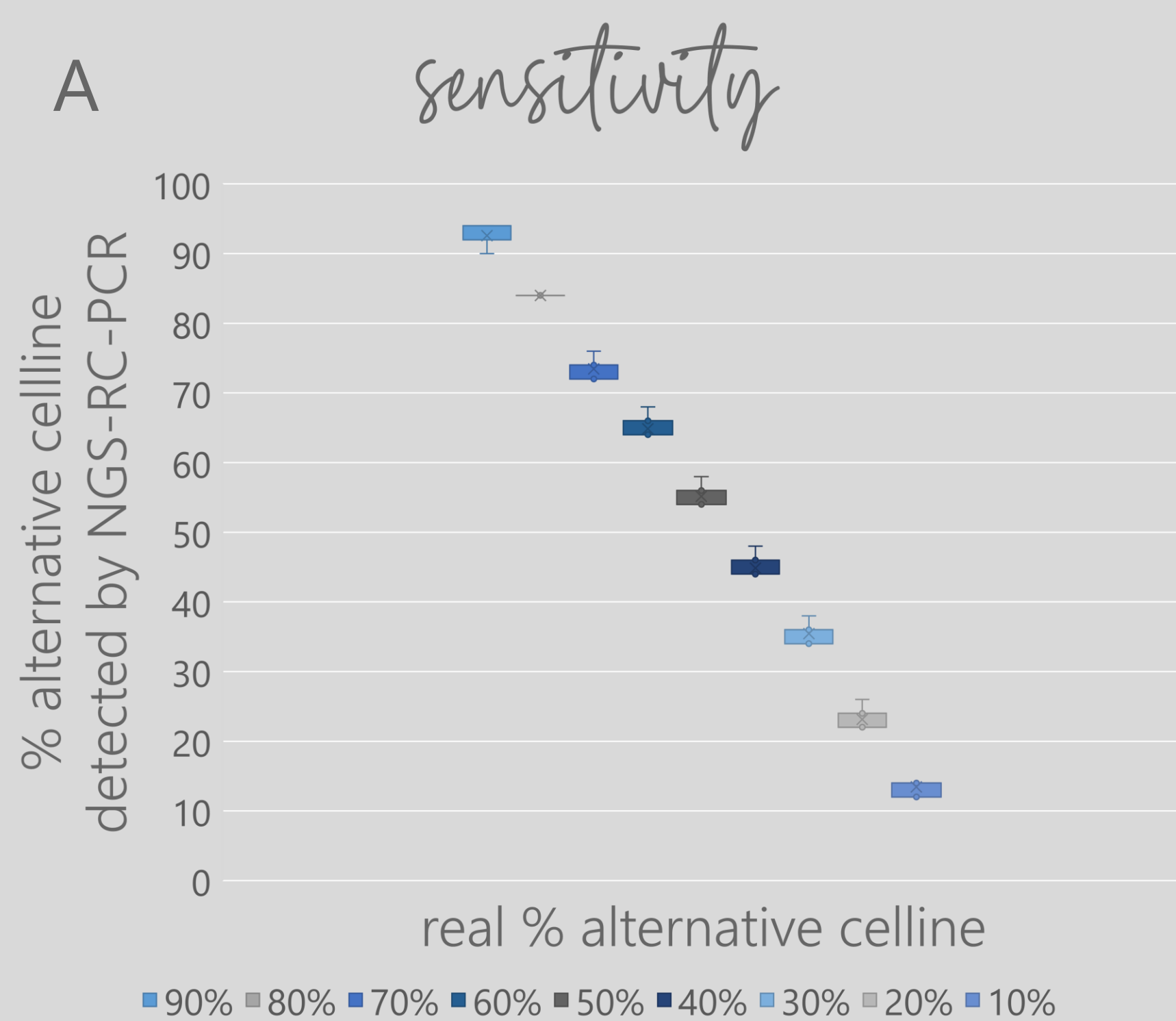
NGS-RC-PCR-based SNP assay

including 34 Loci (Nimagen)



Results

Discussion



We are able to

- detect chimerism down to less than 10 % (Fig. A).
- show that donor derived DNA proportion varies between 0 % and 41 % and between 0 % and 79 % in the buccal swabs and nail samples, respectively (Fig. C).
- detect donor derived DNA in follicular hair cells.



! We recommend using more than one tissue sample to perform germline testing after stem cell transplantation !

For more details please contact us: mareike.mertens@medizin.uni-leipzig.de or contact us at the Corporate Satellite on Sunday 14:15-15:45 location: 2.32 & - 2.33, level -2

We are searching for probands!

future

- additional patients
- donor DNA proportion depending on time and other factors
- technical replicates