

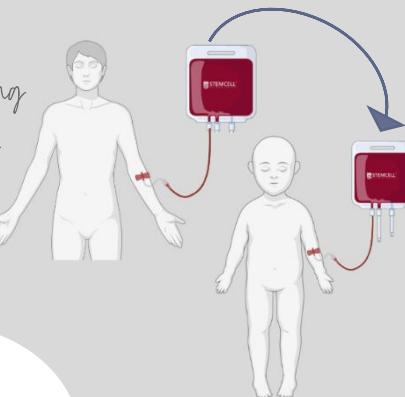
Who am I?

# DONOR DNA

## IN PATIENTS AFTER STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

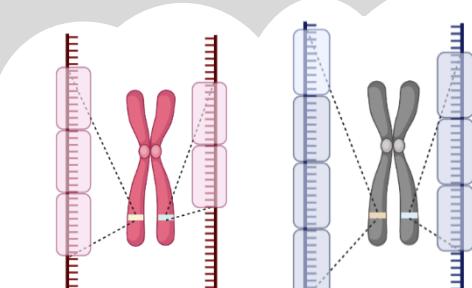
Several diseases like leukemia or metabolic disorders of the hematopoietic system require a stem cell transplantation. In Germany, 3.500 persons per year receive a stem cell transplantation to restore bone marrow function, resulting in a chimerism.

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**

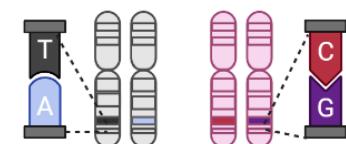
Methods

### Short Tandem Repeat (STR) assay

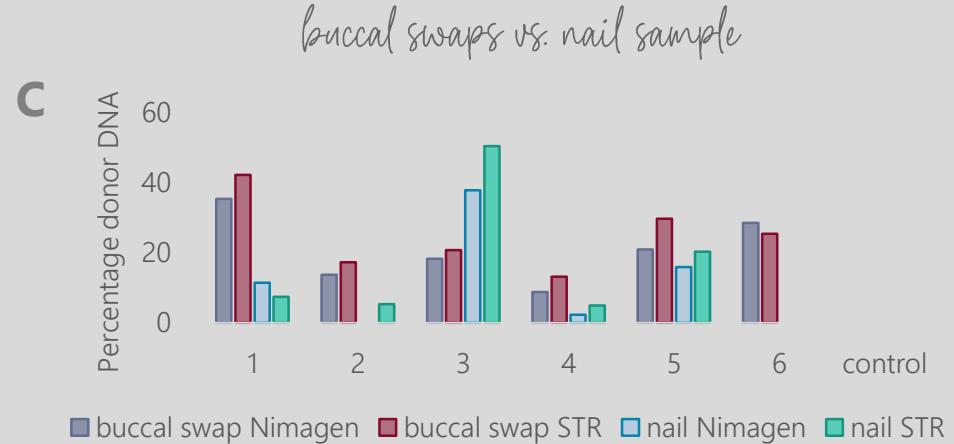
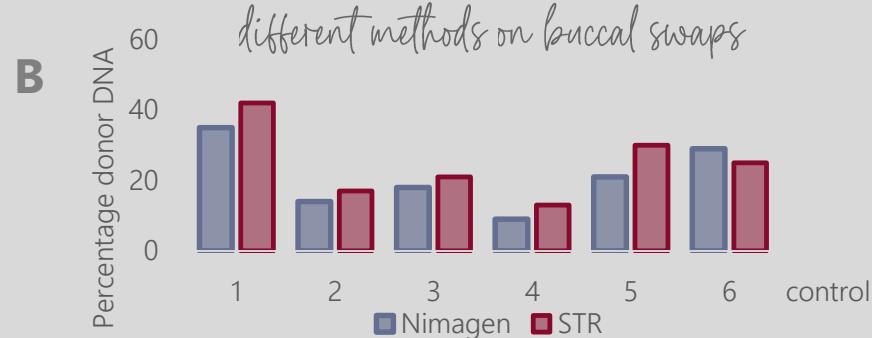
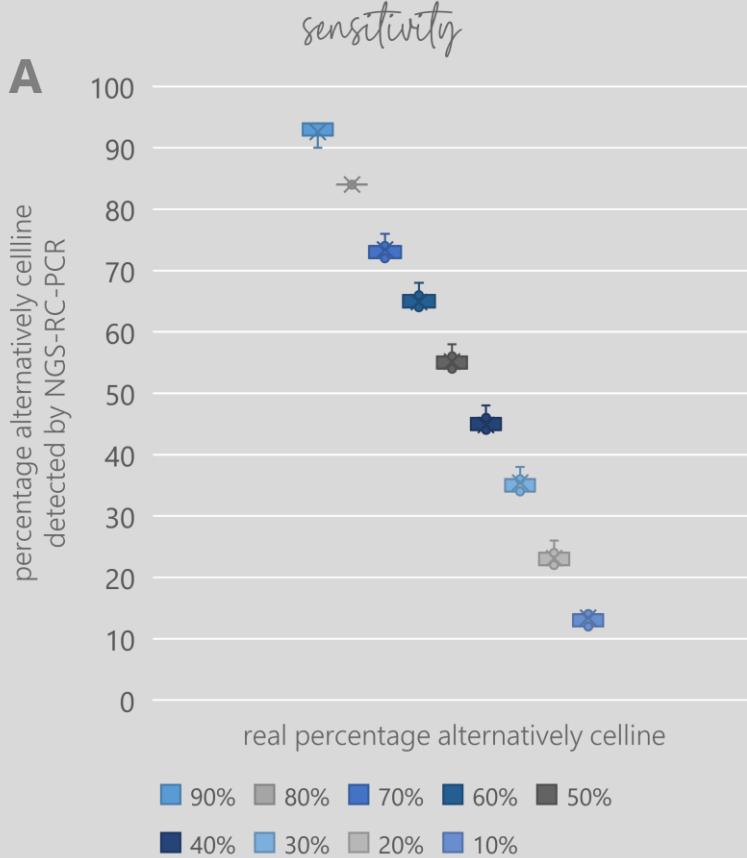
containing 28 STR markers (custom-made) followed by capillary electrophoresis

### NGS-RC-PCR-based SNP assay

including 34 Loci (Nimagen)



**NGS-RC-PCR-based SNP-assay**



We are searching for probands!

Please contact us:  
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 or visit our project page at:  
<https://www.uniklinikum-leipzig.de/einrichtungen/humangenetik/forschung/chimärismus>

We are able to detect chimerism down to less than 10 % (Fig. A). STR and Nimagen in 6 patients and one control (autologous Tx) display similar results in buccal swaps (Fig. B). Detected donor DNA proportion varies between 11% and 39 % and between 11 % and 44 % in the buccal swaps and nail samples, respectively (Fig. C).

**We can't recommend using buccal swap to perform germline testing after stem cell transplantation !**

## Results

future

- additional patients
- additional tissue types like
  - follicular hair cells
- investigate how the donor DNA proportion varies over time