

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**AMPLIFICATION OF EXON 11 OF CYSTIC
FIBROSIS TRANSMEMBRANE CONDUCTANCE
REGULATOR GENE (*CFTR*) USING
POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (PCR)**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TITLE PAGE	
APPROVAL SHEET	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	vi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	vii
ABSTRACT	viii
 CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of study	1
1.2 Problem statement	4
1.3 Objective	4
1.4 Hypothesis	4
1.5 Significance of study	5
 CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Cystic, Fibrosis and Cystic Fibrosis	6
2.2 CFTR Protein and Gene	8
2.3 Genetic Polymorphism of <i>CFTR</i>	11
2.3.1 Class I: Defective Protein Production	12
2.3.2 Class II: Defective Protein Processing	12
2.3.3 Class III: Defective Channel Regulation	13
2.3.4 Class IV: Defective Channel Conduction	13
2.3.5 Class V: Reduced Function and Synthesis	14
2.3.6 Class VI: Reduced Protein Stability	14
2.4 Classification of mutation based on clinical consequences	15
2.5 Diagnosis Fibrosis Diagnosis	17
2.6 Treatment of Cystic Fibrosis	19
2.7 Selection of exon 11 of <i>CFTR</i>	20
2.8 Cystic Fibrosis studies in Malaysia	23
2.9 Rationale of Using PCR	24
2.10 Selection of Primers	25
 CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Flow Chart	26
3.2 Selection of Gene, Exon and Primers	27
3.3 Selection of Subject	27
3.4 Blood Sampling from Chosen Subjects	27
3.5 DNA Extraction	28
3.6 Polymerase Chain Reaction Amplification	28
3.7 Gel Electrophoresis	28
3.8 DNA Sequencing	28

ABSTRACT

Cystic Fibrosis, a very common autosomal recessive disorder, is caused by defects of CFTR protein. This protein is coded by *CFTR*, which contains 27 exons. A primer pair was designed to specifically amplify exon 11 of the gene. The primers were tested on one subject, and the amplicons were sequenced. One SNP, at location 470, was detected producing a non-synonymous mutation from guanine to adenine. AS-PCR and primer pair designed can be used in the future to screen larger group of sample to test for the frequency of the SNP or other mutations in exon 11 of *CFTR* in Malaysians.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

One of the earliest mentions of cystic fibrosis (CF) was from a literature from German-Switzerland that originates somewhere between seventeen to eighteen century when translated claims that when a child is kissed on the forehead and tastes salty, he is hexed and soon will be dead (Lubamba, Dhooghe, Noel, & Leal, 2012). This is because CF patients have irregular chloride channel function making his sweat taste saltier than a normal individual.

CF is an autosomal recessive disorder that has a multi-organ involvement that commonly causes symptoms such as lung diseases, gastrointestinal complications, pancreatic insufficiency and to some lesser extent, diabetes, bone disease and infertility (Bowen & Hull, 2015). CF is a condition where cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene (*CFTR*) undergoes mutation. Around 2000 mutations have been reported on the gene, and some are confirmed in the database as CF-causing. Mutations that are CF-causing can interrupt CFTR protein function. The result of this is the disruption in regulation of the chloride channel and inhibition of sodium transport in the epithelium, which is two of the main functions