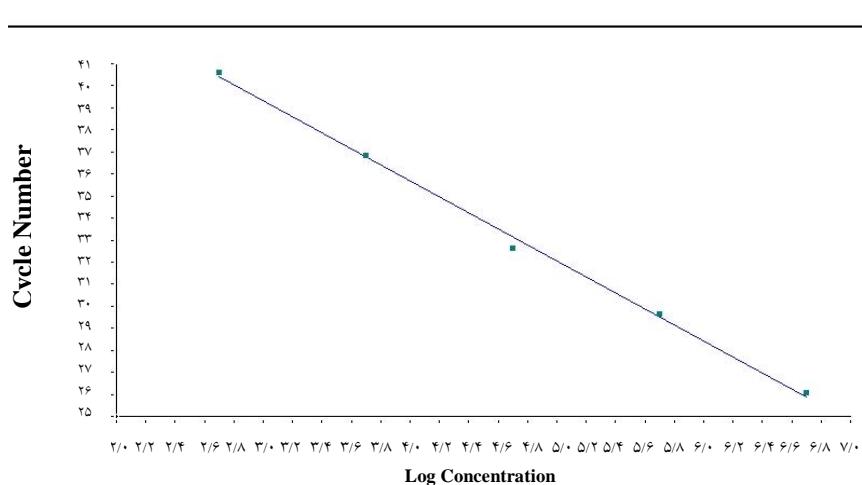
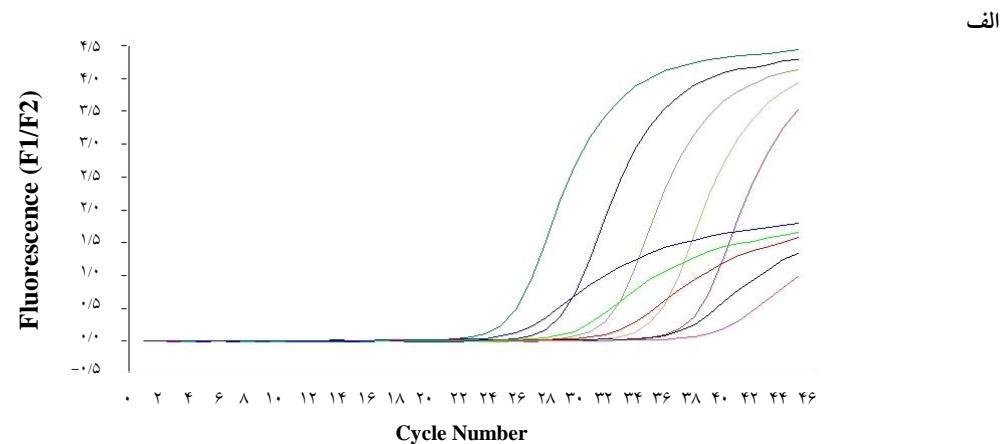


جدول ۲: توالی نوکلئوتیدی آغازگرهای کلونینگ و Real-Time PCR

Amplicon size	توالی	نام
آغازگرهای کلونینگ		
۳۴۵ bp	5'-CACCGCATCTACATTCAA - 3'	SVV Clone-F
	5'-CACTTCTCCGCAGTTCCCT - 3'	SVV Clone-R
۵۳۲ bp	5'-GGTCATCCCTGAGCTGAAC - 3'	GAPDH Clone-F
	5'-TTGATGGTACATGACAAGGTG-3'	GAPDH Clone-R
آغازگر و پروب های Real-Time PCR		
۷۶ bp	5'-CCCACTCCTCACCTTG-3'	GAPDH-F
	5'-TCATACCAAGGAAATGAGCTTGAC-3'	GAPDH-R
	5'-CTGGCATTGCCCTCAACGACCA-3'	GAPDH-Probe
Probe labeled with FAM and TAMR		
۱۵۲ bp	5'-CCAGATGACGACCCCATAAGAG-3'	SVV-F
	5'-TTGTTGGTTTCCTTGAATTTC-3'	SVV-R
	5'-CATTGGTCCGGTTGCGCTTC-3'	SVV-Probe



شکل ۱: (الف) منحنی های مربوط به انجام Real-Time PCR روی رقت های متواالی پلاسمید SVV-GAPDH . ب) منحنی استاندارد

(درجه خط = ۰/۱۱۶ و شب نمودار = -۳/۶۳۳)

Original Article

Expression analysis of Survivin gene in acute promyelocytic leukemia at diagnosis and after treatment

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Abstract

Background and Objectives

Survivin (SVV) is an inhibitor of apoptosis. Its expression rises in most cancer types and is associated with resistance to chemotherapy, increased recurrence, and decreased patient survival. In this study, the expression of SVV gene was analyzed in APL(Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia) patients.

Materials and Methods

In this case-control study, the blood samples of 50 patients were collected in three groups; diagnosis, remission, and recurrence. Then, SVV gene expression was studied using absolute quantitative real time PCR. The data were analysed with SPSS version 17, Kruskal-Wallis and Tukey tests.

Results

For the first time, this study demonstrated that SVV overexpressed significantly in APL patients compared with the control (Mean \pm SD; 910.5 ± 699) ($p < 0.01$). This overexpression was seen both in diagnosis (4981.4 ± 4112.2) and recurrence groups (4584.2 ± 5133.6) (both $p < 0.01$). After arsenic trioxide therapy (ATO) the SVV expression declined significantly as compared to the diagnosis group ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusions

Findings indicate that SVV may have a role in survival of APL cells and induction of apoptosis by decreasing SVV expression can be a probable mechanism of ATO. This study indicates that the SVV may be used as a biomarker in APL patients during the course of the disease.

Key words: Leukemia, Promyelocytic, Acute, Arsenic trioxide, Remission Induction, Recurrence
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