

PATIENT NAME	K. SRIKANTH	Barcode No	20068709
Age/Gender	30 YEARS/M	Reg. No	0012102090497
Referring by		SPP Code	SPL-STS-008
REF. DOCTOR		Collected On	09-02-2021
Primary Sample	Whole Blood	Received On	09-02-2021
Sample Tested In	Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	22-02-2021

Y CHROMOSOME MICRODELETION ANALYSIS by PCR

Test Description	Test Report	Method
Y Chromosome Micro Deletions	NOT DETECTED	End Point PCR

Lane	STS	LOCUS	REGION	RESULTS	Lane	STS	LOCUS	REGION	RESULTS
A	sY14	SRY	Control	472 bp band Detected	D	M			100 bp Molecular weight marker
	sY81	DYS271	AZFa	209 bp band Detected		sY14	SRY	Control	472 bp band Detected
	sY86	DYS148	AZFa	320 bp band Detected		sY153	DYS237	AZFd	139 bp band Detected
	sY182	KALY	AZFa	125 bp band Detected		sY157	DYS240	AZFc	285 bp band Detected
B	sY14	SRY	Control	472 bp band Detected	E	sY14	SRY	Control	472 bp band Detected
	sY84	DYS273	AZFa	326 bp band Detected		SY255	DAZ	AZFc	126 bp band Detected
	sY128	DYS219	AZFb	228 bp band Detected		SY254	DAZ	AZFc	350 bp band Detected
	sY145	DYS5151	AZFd	160 bp band Detected	F	sY14	SRY	Control	472 bp band Detected
C	sY14	SRY	Control	472 bp band Detected		SY127	DYS218	AZFb	274 bp band Detected
	sY134	DYS224	AZFb	301 bp band Detected		SY130	DYS221	AZFa	173 bp band Detected
	sY121	DYS212	AZFb	190 bp band Detected		SY152	DYS236	AZFd	125 bp band Detected
	sY124	DYS215	AZFb	109 bp band Detected					

COMMENTS :MICRODELETIONS ARE NOT DETECTED IN ANY OF THE LOCI of the Y chromosome that is attributed for Azoospermia and Severe Oligospermia. Therefore the Y chromosome is mutation free for these loci.
BACKGROUND : Analysis of the microdeletions in the azoospermia factor (AZF) region of Y chromosome by PCR is an important screening tool for Azoospermia and Severe Oligospermia in males.
A genetic factor located at Yq11 has been established to be important for male germ cell development and the gene cluster is referred to as azoospermia factor (AZF). In the AZF region, three loci termed as AZFa, AZFb and AZFc have been identified. STS are known sequences of genomic DNA that can be amplified by PCR. The role of Y chromosome microdeletions in male infertility has been well established.
In the present study, the Y chromosome microdeletions were analyzed by PCR using primers corresponding to 16 sequence tagged sites (STS) and three genes of the AZF region in infertile men.

END OF THE REPORT



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