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MOLECULAR GENETICS AND ENDOTHELIAL PROGENITOR STEM CELLS CIRCULATING DURING CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION PATIENTS

Thesis

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الوراثة الجزيئية ودورة الخلايا الجذعية المهيأة للخلايا المبطنة للأوعية أثناء عمليات قسرة القلب

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لبحوث وتكنولوجيا الاشعاع هيئة الطاقة
الذرية

Abstract

Interventional cardiology plays a crucial role in the diagnosis and treatment of congenital heart disease. The justification of these interventional procedures is evident because complicated invasive surgery can be avoided. However, patient exposures to X-rays used in these complicated procedures can be high .

The present study is designed to identify the number of circulating endothelial progenitor stem cell (EPCs) ($CD133^{+}/CD34^{+} / CD133^{+} CD34^{+} / SDF-1$) by flow cytometry before and after 24 hours from cardiac catheterization, and to study chromosomal aberrations before and after the effect of ionizing radiation on catheterization patients.

This study was carried out on 40 patients before and after 24 hours from cardiac catheterization procedure with age ranged between (40- 65 year) divided into (< 50 years and > 50 years) and the control group included 10 healthy men.

The present study revealed that mean of EPCs ($CD133^{+}, CD34^{+}, CD133^{+}CD34^{+}$) was significantly decrease

in patients before and after cardiac catheterization when compared to control group ($P<0.0001$, $P<0.001$, $P<0.05$) and a significant increase in SDF-1 in patients after cardiac catheterization compared to control group.

Concerning cytogenetic study, the structural and numerical chromosomal aberrations significantly increase in patients after cardiac catheterization (21.06%) than patients before cardiac catheterization (5.93%) and control group (4.8%).

It is important to mention that , the karyotyping in all cases found that monosomy in chromosome 20 in patients before cardiac catheterization in 3 cases (15%) and increased to 40% after cardiac catheterization in 8 cases . Also through G/T banding in patients after catheterization found trisomy in chromosome 3 in one case.

The present data found that an inverse correlation between endothelial progenitor stem cells and chromosomal aberrations by increased in the number of progenitor stem cells, the number of structural and numerical chromosomal aberrations was decreased and vice versa .

In conclusion ,this study clearly showed that a significant decrease in the number of circulating endothelial cell in patients with coronary artery disease and a significant increase in chromosomal aberration after cardiac catheterization.

The present study suggested that prolonged exposure of man to X-rays may result in genetic damage it is obligatory on the part of hospital management to take appropriate steps to minimize exposure to X-rays at the workplace.

CONTENTS

| Subject | Page |
|---|-------------|
| Acknowledgment | |
| ABSTRACT | |
| LIST of TABLES | |
| LIST of FIGURES | |
| INTRODUCTION..... | 1 |
| AIM OF THE WORK..... | 8 |
| REVIEW of LITERATURE | 9 |
| | |
| 1. Biology of Endothelial Cells | 9 |
| 2. Basics of stem cell biology..... | 17 |
| 3. Radiation..... | 43 |
| 4. From classical cytogenetics to molecular cytogenetics..... | 55 |
| 5. The age-dependency of chromosome abnormalities in human during exposed to low- dose ionizing radiation | 75 |

| Subject | Page |
|---|-------------|
| 6. Stem/progenitor cell and ionizing radiation..... | 79 |
| PATIENTS and METHODS..... | 83 |
| - Study Subjects | 83 |
| Part Patient Dose Measurements Using Thermo- | |
| (1) Luminescent Dosimeter (TLD) | |
| a) X-Ray System..... | 85 |
| b) Safety and contrast agents | 86 |
| c) Basic X-Ray physics..... | 86 |
| d) TheX-Ray Machine..... | 88 |
| Part Flow Cytometry Analysis..... | |
| (2) | |
| I Quantification of Circulating Endothelial Progenitor Cells..... | 93 |
| a) Materials..... | 93 |
| b) Procedure..... | 94 |
| c) Result Analysis..... | 97 |
| II Quantification of Stromal Cell- Derive Factor-1 | 99 |

| Subject | Page |
|--|-------------|
| Part | |
| (3) | |
| Cytogenetic Investigations | 102 |
| a) Materials..... | 102 |
| b) Procedure..... | 103 |
| c) Trypsin / giemsa banding technique..... | 106 |
| - Statistical Analyses | 106 |
| RESULTS..... | 107 |
| DISCUSSION..... | 200 |
| RECOMMENDATION..... | 217 |
| SUMMARY..... | 218 |
| REFERENCES..... | 225 |
| ARABIC SUMMARY..... | |
| ARABIC ABSTRACT..... | |

List of tables

| Tables | page |
|--|-------------|
| 1 Classification of stem cells on the basis of differentiating potential (potency)..... | 19 |
| 2 Radiologic Quantities and units..... | 46 |
| 3 Biological effects of ionizing radiation..... | 48 |
| 4 Baseline clinical characteristics of the patients and healthy volunteers..... | 107 |
| 5 Mean and SD of age of patients undergoing cardiac catheterization procedure..... | 108 |
| 6 Mean and SD of radiation dose mSv /procedure and duration of exposure of patients undergoing cardiac catheterization procedure..... | 109 |
| 7 Mean and SD of CD34 among patients before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls..... | 111 |
| 8 Mean and SD of CD133 among patients before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls | 113 |

| Tables | page |
|--|-------------|
| 9 Mean and SD of CD 34 CD133 among patients before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls | 115 |
| 10 Mean and SD of CD34 among patients above the age of 50 before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls | 117 |
| 11 Mean and SD of CD133 among Patients above the age of 50 before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls | 119 |
| 12 Mean and SD of CD 34 CD133 among patients above the age of 50 before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls | 121 |
| 13 Mean and SD of CD34 among patients below the age of 50 before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls | 123 |
| 14 Mean and SD of CD133 among patients below the age of 50 before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls | 125 |
| 15 Mean and SD of CD 34 CD133 among patients below the age of 50 before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls | 127 |

| Tables | page |
|---|-------------|
| 16 Mean and SD of SDF-1 among patients below the age of 50 before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls... | 129 |
| 17 Mean and SD of structural chromosomal aberrations in patients before cardiac catheterization compared to controls..... | 145 |
| 18 Mean and SD of numerical chromosomal aberrations among patients before cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls.... | 160 |
| 19 Mean and SD of structural chromosomal aberrations in patients after cardiac catheterization compared to controls..... | 169 |
| 20 Mean and SD of numerical chromosomal aberrations among patients before cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls | 185 |
| 21 The percentage of total chromosomal aberrations in patients and control groups..... | 197 |
| 22 The percentage of monosomy in chromosome 20 of patients before and after cardiac catheterization..... | 198 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| Figure | | Page |
|---------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Stem cell fate..... | 20 |
| 2 | Origin and differentiation of endothelial progenitor cells. Scheme depicts the potential origin and differentiation of endothelial progenitor cells from hematopoietic stem cells and nonhematopoietic cells..... | 32 |
| 3 | Karyotype image, (a) female (46,XX), (b) male (46,XY) | 58 |
| 4 | Examples of human chromosome banding patterns... .. | 59 |
| 5 | Chromosome morphology and terminology..... | 61 |
| 6 | A division pattern of stem cells. Asymmetric division of a stem cell involves the generation of 1 stem cell and a more differentiated progenitor cell. In contrast, via a symmetric division, a stem cell is able to maintain and multiply its own cell number. When 2 more differentiated daughter cells are produced, the process is called a restrictive division..... | 82 |
| 7 | The electromagnetic radiation | 88 |

| Figure | | Page |
|--------|--|------|
| 8 | How Atoms Emit Light | ٨٨ |
| 9 | The heart of X-ray machine..... | ٨٩ |
| 10 | Photon transition from orbital to orbital | ٩٠ |
| 11 | Free electrons generating photons..... | 9١ |
| 12 | Analytical figure which appears the result of the flow cytometer technique in the form of a dot plot..... | 98 |
| 13 | Flow cytometry system | 98 |
| 14 | Mean and SD of age of patients compared to controls undergoing cardiac catheterization procedure..... | 108 |
| 15 | Mean and SD of radiation dose mSv of patients undergoing cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls | 109 |
| 16 | Mean and SD of Radiation dose mSv/procedure and duration of exposure of patients undergoing cardiac catheterization procedure..... | 110 |
| 17 | Mean and SD of CD34 among patients before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls..... | 112 |

| Figure | | Page |
|---------------|--|-------------|
| 18 | Mean and SD of CD133 among patients before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls | 114 |
| 19 | Mean and SD of CD34 CD133 among patients before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls | 116 |
| 20 | Mean and SD of CD34 among patients above the age of 50 before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls..... | 118 |
| 21 | Mean and SD of CD133 among patients above the age of 50 before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls..... | 120 |
| 22 | Mean and SD of CD 34 CD133 among patients above the age of 50 before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls..... | 122 |
| 23 | Mean and SD of CD34 among patients below the age of 50 before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls..... | 124 |
| 24 | Mean and SD of CD133 among patients below the age of 50 before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls | 126 |
| 25 | Mean and SD of CD34 CD133 among patients above the age of 50 before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls... | 128 |

| Figure | | Page |
|--------|---|------|
| 26 | Mean and SD of SDF-1 among patients below the age of 50 before and after cardiac catheterization procedure compared to controls..... | 130 |
| 27 | Show flowcytometric analysis in control person..... | 132 |
| 28 | A) Show flowcytometric analysis in patient before cardiac catheterization procedure . B) Show flowcytometric analysis in patient after cardiac catheterization procedure | 134 |
| 29 | A) Show flowcytometric analysis in patient before cardiac catheterization procedure . B) Show flowcytometric analysis in patient after cardiac catheterization procedure | 136 |
| 30 | A) Show flowcytometric analysis in patient before cardiac catheterization procedure . B) Show flowcytometric analysis in patient after cardiac catheterization procedure | 138 |
| 31 | A) Show flowcytometric analysis in patient before cardiac catheterization procedure . B) Show flowcytometric analysis in patient after cardiac catheterization procedure | 140 |
| 32 | A) Show flowcytometric analysis in patient before cardiac catheterization procedure . B) Show flowcytometric analysis in patient after cardiac catheterization procedure | 142 |
| 33 | karyotype plate of normal male (46,XY)..... | 147 |