

Microbiological Laboratory

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NABL Accredited Lab

Microdeletion Syndrome

(MDS)

Seen 1 in 2000 births

Why is it **IMPORTANT** to **SCREEN** for **MDS**?

MDS may cause severe problems including Severe Learning disabilities (more severe than Down syndrome). There is no visual evidence in ultrasound examination. Microdeletions can be de novo mutations with no family history and also not commonly detected with conventional Karyotyping, QF-PCR and standard FISH probes.

List of Detectable Syndromes

- 1. 15q24 Deletion Syndrome
- 2. 17q21 Microdeletion
- 3. 1p36 Deletion Syndrome
- 4. 22q13/ Phelan McDermid
- 5. Cridu Chat Syndrome
- 6. DiGeorge Syndrome 22q11
- 7. Langer Giedion Syndrome, 8q
- 8. Miller Dieker Syndrome, 17p
- 9. MECP2 /Xq28 Deletion
- 10. Prader-Willi/ Angelmen
- 11. Smith Magenis Syndrome
- 12. WAGR Syndrome
- 13. Williams Syndrome
- 14. Wolf Hirschhorn Syndrome

Test Details

Test Name MDS

Test Code 90402

Sample

Whole Blood/Amniotic Fluid/ CVS

Methodology MLPA

TAT
3 Days

DEPRESSING FACT

MICRODELETION SYNDROME is the SECOND

most common cause of **Congenital Heart**

Disease and of Developmental Delay

DEPRESSING FACT

Detailed **Detection**

Detection of aberrant copy number of 50 genomic DNA/RNA sequences in a single, PCR-based reaction.

Accurate **Region**

MLPA determines the methylation status of imprinted and promotor regions and also detects known point mutations and SNP's

Also Used on **Degraded DNA**

MLPA can also used on partially degraded DNA, such as DNA extracted from paraffin embedded, formalin treated tissues.

07/08/2017



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